

CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY,
STOCK STATUS, AND PURSE SEINE COOPERATIVE FISHERY REPORT

Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, November 2003



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ABSTRACT

The 2003 Chignik commercial salmon fishery began on June 4 and the last reported landing was on September 15. A total of 44 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) seine permits were fished in 2003 (20 cooperative fleet, and 24 competitive fleet). The total salmon commercial harvest (including personal use and department test fisheries) for the Chignik Management Area (CMA) included 3,059 chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, 1,100,297 sockeye *O. nerka*, 103,896 coho *O. kisutch*, 502,638 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 64,044 chum salmon *O. keta*. The 2003 sockeye salmon harvest was about 670,000 fish below forecast. The exvessel value for all species of salmon harvested in the CMA was about \$5.7 million.

The chinook salmon escapement exceeded the established escapement goal and, moreover, was the highest escapement on record. Sockeye salmon interim escapement objectives and season goals were achieved for both the early and late runs. Based on postseason scale pattern analysis (SPA), the Black Lake sockeye salmon escapement was 349,673 and the Chignik Lake sockeye salmon escapement was 262,316. Interim sockeye salmon escapement objectives and the season ending goals were more accurately attained in 2003 than in previous years. Coho salmon escapement surveys of all districts in the CMA were incomplete during 2003; therefore, area-wide coho escapement estimates were not generated. The pink salmon escapement goals for the CMA were met in all districts except the Perryville District, and chum salmon escapement goals for the CMA were met in all districts except the Chignik Bay District.

A cooperative fleet of 77 CMA CFEC permit holders formed to harvest salmon during 2003. Twenty-four CMA CFEC permit holders did not join the cooperative fleet and were identified as the competitive fleet. Of all the sockeye salmon harvested in the CMA (excluding department test fisheries and salmon retained for subsistence), the cooperative fleet harvested 760,331 fish (69.5%; allocation 69.3%) and the competitive fleet harvested 334,384 fish (30.5%; allocation 30.7%).

As in 2002, the CMA cooperative purse seine management plan impacted many aspects of the Chignik salmon fishery. The department utilized the Chignik Area Salmon Management (CHASM) Task Force to respond to the increased need for communication between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), salmon fishermen, processors, and local subsistence users.

In 2003 the CMA was open to commercial sockeye salmon fishing for a total of 104 days, providing 85.6 days of fishing opportunity for the cooperative fleet and 18.0 days for the competitive fleet. Both fleets were also provided the opportunity to target pink and chum salmon in the Western and Perryville Districts of the CMA for a total of 11.0 days. A total of 2,070 deliveries (including three department test fishery deliveries) were made during 102 days of commercial fishing activity in 2003.

The cooperative fleet received three commissioner's permits in 2003. The first permit was for the operation of two fixed-leads near Pillar Rock. The second permit outlined the salmon harvest reporting requirements. The third permit was for the operation of net pens in the Chignik Management Area.

Implementation of the Chignik Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fisheries Management Plan also affected subsistence salmon harvest opportunities during 2003. ADF&G provided additional harvest opportunities as requested by local subsistence fishers.

INTRODUCTION

The Chignik commercial salmon management area (CMA; Area L) encompasses all coastal waters and inland drainages of the northwest Gulf of Alaska between Kilokak Rocks and Kupreanof Point (Figure 1). The area includes the Chignik River system and approximately 110 other salmon producing streams.

The CMA is divided into five fishing districts: Eastern, Central, Chignik Bay, Western, and Perryville Districts (Figure 2). These districts are further broken down into sections and statistical reporting areas (Figure 3). The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) manages commercial, sportfish, and subsistence salmon fisheries within the CMA to achieve escapement goals while allowing the harvest of fish that are surplus to spawning requirements.

Within the CMA, commercial salmon fishing is the economic mainstay for five villages: Chignik (Anchorage Bay), Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay (Figure 2). Although shoreside-processing capacity is centered in Anchorage Bay, permit holders and crewmembers reside in all five villages. At present, these villages derive very little commerce from any sport fishery and sport fish harvests are relatively low.

A cooperative salmon fishery was proposed by several Chignik Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) salmon permit holders, and adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in January 2002. Proponents of the cooperative fishery maintained that a cooperative-style fishery would reduce overhead, increase product quality, and allow commercial salmon fishermen to compete in a global market. The bylaws and articles of incorporation for the Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) were approved by the Alaska Department of Law in 2002 and 2003.

This report provides a summary of commercial salmon activity, harvests and escapements for the 2003 season in the CMA. Specifically, this report is provided to the BOF in support of their ongoing deliberations of the Chignik Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fisheries Management Plan (5 AAC 15.359). Catch and escapement harvest numbers contained in this report are considered preliminary. The 2003 salmon harvest estimates reported in this document were summarized from the Westward Region fish ticket database on October 16, 2003. Finalized data will be available in the 2003 Chignik Management Area Annual Management Report (AMR).

Fishery Description

Five species of Pacific salmon are commercially harvested in the CMA: chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye *O. nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum *O. keta* salmon. Purse seines and hand purse seines are the only legal commercial gear allowed to harvest salmon within the CMA. Legal seine gear length varies from 100-125 fathoms in the Chignik Bay District to 100-225 fathoms in all other districts; leads are rarely used within the CMA and are only allowed through a commissioner's permit in the Chignik Bay District (Appendix A). As

many as 101 CFEC permits have been fished annually within the last 10 years (Table 1). Closed water areas applicable to this year's commercial salmon fishing season are described in the Chignik Regulatory Section of the 2002-2005 Chignik, Kodiak, and Cook Inlet Areas Commercial Fishing Regulations booklet (Appendix A; ADF&G 2002).

The CMA salmon harvest is divided into five categories. The most economically important category is the commercial harvest. The remaining categories include salmon retained for personal use from the commercial catch, salmon harvested by ADF&G in department test fisheries, salmon harvested for subsistence, and salmon harvested by sport fishers. Harvest data for subsistence and sport fisheries are not available at this time and will not be included in this report.

The total 2003 CMA commercial salmon harvest (including fish retained from the commercial harvest for personal use and the department's test fishery) was 3,059 chinook, 1,100,297 sockeye, 103,896 coho, 502,638 pink, and 64,044 chum salmon (Table 2). The total 2003 department test fishery harvest was 2 chinook, 5,582 sockeye, 44 coho, 570 pink, and 137 chum salmon (Table 3). The 2003 total number of salmon retained from the commercial harvest for personal use was 309 chinook, 2,411 sockeye, 74 coho, 407 pink, and 0 chum salmon (Table 3).

The CMA sockeye salmon harvest allocation between the cooperative and competitive fleet includes all commercial catch and personal use fish (Table 4). The sockeye salmon allocations between the CMA commercial fishery and the commercial fisheries that take place in other management areas (i.e., Cape Igvak and Southeastern District Mainland; Figure 1) include only commercial harvests. This report will focus on the commercial harvest totals without including ADF&G test fisheries, fish retained for personal use, subsistence caught fish, and fish retained by sport fishermen unless otherwise noted (Table 5).

Chinook Salmon

Although there is no directed chinook salmon fishery within the CMA, chinook salmon are harvested incidentally during the directed sockeye salmon fishery. The chinook salmon harvest and escapement occurs primarily during July and August, peaking in mid-July. From 1963-2003, chinook salmon runs (catch and escapement) have ranged from a low of 927 fish in 1974 to a high of 21,461 fish in 1993 (Table 6; Figure 4). The 2003 chinook salmon run consisted of 9,160 fish (2,748 fish harvest and 6,412 fish escapement). This was 10% above the most recent 10-year (1993-2002) average run of 8,362 fish (Table 6).

Sockeye Salmon

Economically, sockeye salmon are the most important commercial salmon species in the CMA. The commercial salmon fishery targets two runs of sockeye salmon returning to the Chignik River system: the Black Lake early run and the Chignik Lake late run. Aerial surveys indicate sockeye salmon are present in low numbers in several other CMA streams.

Sockeye salmon destined for the Chignik River system are also harvested outside the CMA in two historic fisheries. The fishery east of the CMA takes place in the Cape Igvak Section of the

Kodiak Management Area; (15% allocation through July 25; 5 AAC 18.360; Figure 1). The fishery west of the CMA takes place in the Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) of the Alaska Peninsula Management Area (6% allocation through July 25; 5 AAC 09.360; Figure 1). Ninety percent of the sockeye salmon harvested in the Cape Igvak Section of the Kodiak Management Area (changed from 80% to 90% in 2002), and 80% of the sockeye salmon harvested in most of the SEDM are considered, by regulation, to be Chignik-bound from the beginning of each fishery through July 25.

Commercial fishing time for sockeye salmon has been regulated based on achieving interim escapement objectives by specific dates for two distinct sockeye salmon runs in the Chignik River watershed (Table 7). Achieving these objectives is complicated by the run timing overlap of the two sockeye runs which generally occurs during late June to early July (the transition period). In 2003 the department developed interim escapement objectives for June 1-12, August, and September 1-15. The historic escapement objectives for these periods were escapement ranges that management staff attempted to achieve by the end of each period. The new interim objectives give staff an escapement target every two to three days which aids in establishing fishing periods and a more even passage of fish throughout each period.

Scale pattern analysis (SPA) is currently used both inseason and postseason to assign sockeye salmon catch and escapement to stock of origin (i.e., Black Lake early run or Chignik Lake late run). During the transition period, scale sampling effort is increased from once a week to every third day. Subsequently, fishing opportunity may be increased to harvest early run fish or may be decreased to allow time to evaluate the late run strength.

Since 1954, the sockeye salmon runs (including CMA escapement and catches in the CMA, Cape Igvak, and SEDM through July 25) have ranged from a low of 554,431 fish in 1954, to a high of 4,462,235 fish in 1999 (Table 8; Figure 5). The 1993-2002 average run (Chignik and Black Lake) of 2,735,225 fish has shown a slight decrease in production from the previous 10-years (1983-1992; Table 8). Comparing stocks based on postseason SPA, the Black Lake sockeye salmon run has decreased by about 121,000 salmon from the 1983-1992 average of 1,636,755 to the 1993-2002 average of 1,516,119 fish (Table 8). Alternately, Chignik Lake sockeye salmon stock has increased by about 79,000 fish from the 1983-1992 average of 1,140,214 fish to the 1993-2002 average of 1,219,107 fish (Table 8).

Coho Salmon

Coho salmon are harvested incidentally in the directed sockeye, pink, and chum salmon fisheries throughout the season. Coho catches begin as early as June and have continued until the fishery closes, by regulation on October 31. The coho salmon harvest location shifts from the outside districts to the Chignik Bay District as the season progresses. The Chignik Bay District commercial coho salmon harvest usually begins in late August to early September. The highest coho salmon catches, for most years, are from the Western and the Chignik Bay Districts (Table 9).

Since 1997, commercial fishing has been closed after August 20 in both the Western and Perryville Districts to facilitate coho salmon restoration efforts in the Kametlook River. This

closure may reduce the commercial coho catch by 20% as predicted from the average daily catch in the Western District from 1987-1996 (Owen and Sarafin 1998). Perryville District coho catches are also expected to remain below historic levels because Kupreanof Point has been closed to commercial salmon fishing since 1998. Total coho salmon catches for the years 1962-2003 have ranged from 1,292 fish in 1962, to 370,420 fish in 1988 with an overall trend of increasing catches since 1960; however, catches have declined since 1997 and were below the recent 10-year average (Table 2; Figure 6). In January 2002, the BOF capped the coho harvest in the Western and Perryville Districts in non-terminal areas at 60,000 salmon between July 22 and July 31 (Appendix A; 5AAC 15.357).

The Chignik River system coho salmon run is the largest within the CMA. Since 1996, the coho salmon escapement has been estimated by weir counts prior to weir removal. Historically, estimates for coho salmon that migrate into the Chignik River system after the weir is removed were generated from the relationship between coho salmon catch and escapement prior to weir removal. Since the introduction of the cooperative fishery management plan, fall commercial fishing activity does not reflect historic activity. ADF&G did not generate accurate post-weir escapement estimates for coho salmon during 2002 and 2003. Other areas of high coho salmon escapement are in Ivanof Bay of the Perryville District, Ivan River in the Western District, and several streams in the Eastern District. Overall, coho salmon escapement monitoring via aerial surveys in the CMA is sporadic because of the late timing of the runs, logistics involved in monitoring the many streams in the area, and deteriorating weather conditions associated with the fall season.

Pink and Chum Salmon

Pink and chum salmon production in the CMA is characterized by variable escapements and catches and an overall trend of increasing runs (Tables 10 and 11; Figures 7 and 8). The variability in the escapements can be attributed to the physical morphology of the river and stream systems, which are characterized by unconsolidated substrates and steep gradients. These systems are impacted by fall, winter, and spring floods that may cause streambed scouring, and can result in high egg and fry mortality. The variability in harvests can also be greatly effected by market conditions.

Management of the CMA pink and chum salmon fisheries is based on inseason aerial assessment of escapement (conducted annually since 1953), and catch per unit effort (CPUE) data. Aerial surveys of streams, adjacent bays, and stream mouths provide inseason escapement estimates. Pink and chum salmon escapement goals were established on a district or section-wide basis due to the variability of individual runs and the difficulty of managing fisheries consistently on a stream-by-stream basis (Nelson and Lloyd 2001). Commercial test fisheries have been used to assess stock strength prior to the entry of pink and chum salmon into bays or streams.

Currently, all salmon processed locally are for the fresh frozen and canned salmon market. To ensure the quality of harvested pink and chum salmon, the fisheries are managed to harvest migrating fish before, or just as, they reach terminal waters.

June commercial fisheries in the Chignik Bay, Central, and Eastern Districts are based primarily on the run strength of sockeye salmon bound for the Chignik River system. Pink and chum salmon are caught incidentally in low numbers. The commercial salmon fisheries in the Western and Perryville Districts are closed by regulation during June.

During July, August, and September in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts, commercial fishing periods are based primarily on Chignik Lake sockeye salmon run strength. Fishing periods from early July through August in the Eastern, Western, and Perryville Districts depend primarily on the abundance of pink and chum salmon but also on Chignik Lake sockeye salmon run strength. The largest pink and chum harvests, come primarily from the Central, Western, and Perryville Districts (Tables 9-11). Typically by August 20, over 98% of the pink and 94% of the chum salmon have been harvested (Owen and Sarafin 1998). Since 1962, pink salmon catches have ranged from 25,472 in 1973 to 2,997,159 in 1988 (Tables 10 and 11). Average pink catch and escapement has generally increased since the 1970s (Table 10; Figure 7). Since 1962 chum salmon catches have ranged from 8,717 in 1973 to 580,332 in 1981 (Tables 11; Figure 8). Average chum catch and escapement has also generally increased since the 1970s (Tables 11; Figure 8; excluding 1989 oil spill year when commercial fishing was restricted to the Chignik Lagoon).

Management Overview

Historically, the first commercial opening in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts could occur when the June 12 interim escapement objective (40,000 sockeye salmon) or a subsequent escapement objective had been met or exceeded and was accompanied by a significant sockeye salmon build up in the Chignik Lagoon (Pappas 2002). Subsequent fishing periods occurred when interim sockeye salmon escapement objectives were achieved or surpassed. The annual sockeye salmon biological escapement goal (BEG) for Black Lake is 350,000-400,000 fish and for Chignik Lake is 200,000-250,000 fish through August 31 (Table 7; Nelson and Lloyd 2001). The September 1-15 Chignik Lake sockeye salmon escapement objective is an additional 25,000 fish which was established to meet late season escapements and the needs of local subsistence fishers (Table 7). In 2002, the BOF repealed the early season requirements to allow the possibility of early June commercial salmon fishing

In the Eastern District, the commercial salmon fishery opens concurrently with the Chignik Bay and Central Districts. These fishing periods are based on achieving the Black Lake sockeye salmon escapement objectives. During the transition period, the Eastern District is usually closed while the strength of the Chignik Lake run is assessed. Following the transition period until the end of the season, the Eastern District is managed on the strength of local pink, chum, and coho salmon runs in addition to the escapement objectives of the Chignik Lake sockeye salmon.

In the Western and Perryville Districts, the earliest an opening may occur is on July 6 and only on a commercial test fishery basis until aerial survey estimates indicate an excess of local pink and chum salmon above escapement objectives. The only exception is within Ivanof Bay of the Perryville District where, during late June, any chum salmon surplus to escapement requirements may be harvested in a terminal fishery. During most of the season, fishing is allowed only seaward of a line drawn from Cape Ikti to Coal Cape to Cape Alexander. This allows for an

aggressive harvest strategy, promotes product quality, and prevents overexploitation of any particular stock.

If the July 22-31 coho salmon harvest cap of 60,000 fish is approached, regulations limit commercial fishing to terminal harvest areas in the Western and Perryville Districts. Those areas are located inside of a line drawn from Cape Ikti to Coal Cape to Cape Alexander (Appendix A). Coho salmon harvested from terminal areas are not counted against the coho salmon cap. A fishery in the terminal areas will only occur if the local runs are on track to achieve their escapement objectives as determined by aerial surveys.

After September 15, the management emphasis shifts from the commercial fishery to the needs of subsistence users. Chignik River system subsistence users primarily utilize sockeye salmon “redfish” returning to the Clark River (a tributary of Chignik Lake) and Hatchery Beach (a segment of the western shore of Chignik Lake). Late sockeye salmon run strength is assessed by aerial surveys, catch/escapement ratios, and a comparison of current commercial harvests with historical catches. Beginning September 15, regulations only allow commercial fishing periods that may be no longer than 48 hours per week (5AAC 15.357; Appendix A).

Chignik Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plan

In January 2002, the Chignik Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fisheries Management Plan was adopted into regulation (5 AAC 15.359; Appendix A). This management plan allows for the formation of a cooperative fishing fleet if at least 51 Chignik CFEC salmon permit holders join the cooperative. When the cooperative fleet contains less than 85% of the total CMA permit holders, 0.9% of the total sockeye salmon harvest is allocated to each permit holder who joins. If more than 85% of the permit holders join the cooperative, the allocation is one prorated share of the harvestable surplus for each permit holder in the cooperative. Permit holders that do not join the cooperative fleet are identified as the “competitive fleet” and are allocated the remaining sockeye salmon harvest.

Chignik Area Salmon Management Task Force

In 2002, the department launched a new salmon management task force in response to the increased needs for communication between the department, salmon fishermen, processors, and local subsistence users. The Chignik Area Salmon Management (CHASM) Task Force provides a forum for the discussion and exchange of ideas on harvest and management strategies both prior to and during the salmon season (Pappas 2002). The CHASM task force consists of five industry and one subsistence positions plus two co-chairs. The co-chairs are the CMA salmon area management biologist and the president of the Chignik Seiners Association. The three local salmon processors each have a member on the task force, and the cooperative fleet and competitive fleet each have a member, and one seat is reserved for local subsistence users. Each position is shared between two people and one alternate is also selected for each position.

Two CHASM meetings took place in Chignik Bay during the 2003 season, on June 2 and August 15. Notes from the June 2 meeting are included as Appendix B (notes for the August 15 meeting are not available). In addition to the meetings, the elected CHASM representatives were

contacted during the season to discuss management options and challenges as the need arose. Management staff contacted available CHASM representatives (or alternates) when members of the fishing fleet expressed concerns about the CMA fisheries. Discussions with the CHASM Task Force were a valuable resource to the fisheries management staff.

Industry Formation of a Cooperative Fleet

One step in the formation of the cooperative was coordinating at least 51 CMA CFEC permit holders to apply for a permit from the commissioner of ADF&G (Appendix C). This process involved a recruiting campaign by proponents of the cooperative to convince CMA permit holders to join a cooperative fleet. The process of organizing the minimum 51 permit holders to join a cooperative took place without participation from ADF&G. The organization of the cooperative was facilitated by the cooperative bylaws and articles of incorporation to guide each permit holders decision-making process (Appendices D and E). The cooperative met the minimum enrollment requirements by the March 1, 2003 regulatory deadline.

Department Requirements for the Formation of a Cooperative Fleet

In compliance with the Chignik Area Cooperative Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan (Appendix A, 5AAC 15.359), several conditions had to be met during the formation of the cooperative fleet. These conditions required that the permit holders interested in forming a cooperative fleet receive a permit issued by ADF&G to form an annual cooperative fishery. In order to receive a permit authorizing the formation of a cooperative fleet, ADF&G required the submittal of an annual application for the permit (Appendix C). The application required the CFEC permit number and name for each applicant and a copy of the cooperative fishery agreement containing the contractual terms of the cooperative operations including by-laws and articles of incorporation (Appendices D and E). The permit to form an annual cooperative fishery also required each permit holder who planned to participate in the fishery as an operator of a catcher or tender vessel to register for the 2003 CMA cooperative purse seine salmon fishery (Appendix F).

Cooperative Corporate Bylaws

The cooperative was required to submit a copy of their corporate bylaws to ADF&G as part of the application process. The State of Alaska Department of Law (DOL) assisted with the development of the bylaws. The cooperative corporate bylaws included articles addressing the following topics: intent of the cooperative, membership requirements, membership meetings, board of directors, patronage refunds, actions by consent, officers, membership identification cards, books and records, member consent, corporate seal, amendment procedures, fiscal year, rules of order, and registered office and agent (Appendix D). The bylaws were submitted and approved by the DOL and the commissioner of ADF&G prior to the March 1, 2003 deadline.

Cooperative Articles of Incorporation

The cooperative was also required to submit a copy of their articles of incorporation to the State of Alaska's Attorney General as part of the application process. The document included articles addressing the following topics: the name of the cooperative, duration, purpose and powers, nonstock membership cooperative corporation, directors, distribution upon dissolution, registered agent and office, initial board of directors, limited liabilities for members, limitation upon business with non-members, and other matters (Appendix E). The articles of incorporation were submitted and approved by the State Attorney General's Office prior to the March 1, 2003 deadline.

Permit for an Annual Cooperative Fishery

Following the January 2002 BOF meetings, ADF&G was required to develop a permit for an annual cooperative fishery (Appendix C). The permit was approved by the DOL and released to representatives of the cooperative. The terms and conditions of the permit included: dates of validation, definition of exclusivity for the CMA CFEC permit holders who joined the cooperative, catch reporting requirements, requirement of the presence of one CFEC permit holder (who has registered with the department to operate on behalf of the cooperative) on board each purse seine vessel while fishing and delivering fish, definition of allocated harvest opportunity, and notification from ADF&G that allocation of fishing opportunity will be at the discretion of the department and will depend on salmon escapements and conservation concerns. The permit also required a list of all permit holders approved to actively participate in the purse seine salmon cooperative fishery. The 2003 permit application submission deadline to ADF&G was March 1, 2003. The application was accepted and the permit was issued to the CSPA.

Cooperative Fleet Vessel Registration

Each permit holder who joined the CSPA and planned to operate a vessel to harvest salmon during the 2003 salmon season was required to complete an ADF&G vessel registration form (Appendix F). The vessel registration form contained terms and conditions which included: dates of validation, catch reporting requirements, fishery limitations, requirement of the presence of at least one permit holder on board each purse seine vessel while fishing and delivering fish, and notification from ADF&G that allocation of fishing opportunity will be at the discretion of the department depending on salmon escapements and conservation concerns. The vessel registration form required: the name and mailing address of the permit holder, the name and ADF&G number of the vessel to be operated for the cooperative, the CFEC permit number fished, and the permit holders signature. As of the deadline of June 4, 31 permit holders registered intent to operate vessels as members of the cooperative fleet for the 2003 salmon season. Registration of intent to tender salmon required the vessel operator to contact ADF&G prior to tendering salmon and provide: the name of the vessel to be operated, the name of the operator, the total tendering capacity of the vessel, and the dates of planned operation within the CMA. A total of 10 vessels were registered to tender salmon for the cooperative fleet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE 2003 CMA COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

Harvest and exvessel value data presented in this report were obtained from the department's fish ticket database system and are considered preliminary. Minor revisions are anticipated and final values will be available in the 2003 Chignik AMR.

The 2003 CMA sockeye salmon fishing season was characterized by below average runs of sockeye salmon to the Black Lake system as well as the Chignik Lake system as compared to the 1983-1992 and 1993-2002 averages (Table 8). The 2002 and 2003 fishing season were very similar in length and total harvest. The sockeye salmon returns to the Chignik Lakes system during 2002 and 2003 displayed nearly identical run strengths (Table 8; 71,113 fish difference). The first commercial salmon fishery occurred on June 4 with a fishing period for the cooperative fleet (Table 9, Appendix G). During the 2003 season, the Chignik Bay and Central Districts of the CMA were open to commercial salmon fishing almost continuously throughout the entire season because the cooperative purse seine management plan allowed for more flexible management of salmon harvests, and subsequent escapement, into the Chignik River system. The daily harvest data, by fleet, are included in Tables 4 and 12.

Examples of fisheries management decisions aided by the CHASM Task Force recommendations during the 2003 season included: establishing a preferred fishery schedule in the Western and Perryville Districts pink and chum salmon fisheries, coordinating fishing periods for the inside and outside districts between fleets, having an area-wide commercial salmon fishery closure to provide for additional subsistence opportunity, establishing a limited harvest area within the Chignik Bay and Central Districts which was opened concurrently with the Western and Perryville Districts pink and chum salmon fisheries, coordinating the late season Chignik Bay District fishing schedule, and changing ADF&G's decision to manage toward the upper interim escapement objective for August instead of managing for the lower objective.

In 2003, the commercial chinook salmon harvest of 2,748 fish was below the 10-year 1993-2002 average of 4,941 fish but was nearly twice the 2002 harvest (Table 6). Commercial catches have increased from an average of 1,746 fish (1973-1982) to 5,211 (1983-1992) and then decreased to 4,941 (1993-2002), (Table 6 and Figure 4).

In accordance with the cooperative purse seine management plan, in 2003 the 77 member cooperative fleet was allocated 69.3% of the total CMA sockeye salmon harvest and the 24 member competitive fleet was allocated 30.7%. The commercial harvest of sockeye salmon in the CMA during the 2003 season was 1,092,304 fish (not including 5,582 fish caught in the department test fishery or 2,411 fish kept for personal use; Table 3, 5, 13). The cooperative fleet harvested 760,331 (69.5%; including 2,357 fish kept for personal use from the commercial catch) sockeye salmon and the competitive fleet harvested 334,384 (30.5%; including 54 fish kept for personal use from the commercial catch; Table 4) fish. The 2003 CMA sockeye salmon harvest was below the 10-year 1993-2002 average of 1,618,255 fish but slightly above the 2002 harvest. (Table 5).

The 2003 commercial coho salmon harvest of 103,778 was below the 10-year 1993-2002 average of 155,374 fish but was more than twice the 2002 harvest (Table 5). The July 22 and July 31, 60,000 coho salmon harvest cap was not reached during 2003 (Appendix A; 5AAC 15.357). A total of 9,816 coho salmon were harvested from July 22 to July 31 in the Western and Perryville Districts (Table 14).

The total commercial pink salmon harvest of 501,661 fish was about half of the 10-year 1993-2002 average catch of 941,528 fish but was nearly eight times greater than the 2002 harvest (Tables 5 and 10). The commercial chum salmon harvest of 63,907 fish during 2003 was also below the 10-year 1993-2002 average catch of 162,948 fish but was nearly 10,000 fish more than the 2002 harvest (Tables 5 and 11).

The 2003 total exvessel value of the salmon harvested in the CMA was approximately \$5,737,962 which is the second lowest value since 1976 and was about half the 10-year 1993-2002 average of \$11,011,641 (Table 1). The 2003 harvest was however worth about \$1 million more than the 2002 fishery. The total value of the harvested salmon was worth \$56,812 per permit holder (Table 1; Figure 9). A total of 101 permits were either fished competitively or earned income from the cooperative during the 2003 season (Table 1).

The 2003 season provided 2,055 hours (85.6 days) of fishing opportunity for the cooperative fleet and 433 hours (18.0 days) of fishing opportunity for the competitive fleet to target sockeye salmon (Figure 10; Appendix G). The 2003 season also provided both fleets with the opportunity to target pink and chum salmon in the Western and Perryville Districts for a total of 264 hours (11.0 days) during eight fishing periods (Appendix G). Fishing period extensions were granted a total of three times in the Western and Perryville Districts fisheries because adverse weather prevented commercial fishing activities. The CMA was open to commercial fishing for 104 days during the 2003 salmon season. Fishing activity took place on 102 of those days (Figures 10 and 11). Fifty percent of the total sockeye salmon harvest in 2003 occurred from June 4 through July 7 as compared to June 9 through July 7 during 2002.

As in 2002, local processors stopped purchasing salmon earlier in the season than in past years (Trident closed on August 21, and Norquest ceased processing on September 5). The processors closed because of deteriorating market conditions and the weak strength of the late sockeye salmon run. One floating processor (F/P New West) in the CMA, with a limited processing capacity, custom-processed fish for Norquest until September 15, when the cooperative fleet ceased all commercial fishing activities. Although salmon surplus to the September 1-15 escapement objective were available for harvest, the commercial harvest was limited by the processing capacity of the floating processor after the shore plants closed for the season (Table 13). Neither fleet fished after September 15 due primarily to the lack of a market.

Cooperative Fleet

As in 2002, the cooperative fishery provided the department with new management tools for the 2003 CMA salmon fishery (Appendices H-J). The cooperative fleet agreed to daily harvest limits when requested by ADF&G (Table 15). The harvest limits, smaller fishing fleet, fixed-leads, and

the small run size allowed the department to more precisely manage for the interim escapement objectives and spread the escapement more evenly over the course of the return (Tables 7 and 16; Figure 12). This in turn allowed a controlled harvest of sockeye salmon surplus to escapement needs on a near daily basis.

Fixed-Leads

The cooperative fleet was authorized through a commissioner's permit, to operate two fixed-leads in the Mensis Point to Pillar Rock reach of the Chignik River in 2003 (Appendix H). The commissioner's permit described the construction, operation, and location of the leads. At the request of CSPA the department amended the commissioner's permit to allow the cooperative fleet to more efficiently harvest salmon by allowing the vessel tending the seine attached to the fixed-lead to anchor (Appendix I). A monitoring program for the leads was implemented to assess potential effects caused by the operation of fixed-leads. The leads were monitored from once every other day up to two times per day by department staff (Clark and Bouwens *in press*).

The introduction of the use of fixed-leads altered the cooperative fleet's fishing style. As a result of the operation of the fixed-leads, the cooperative fleet was able to reduce the number of harvesting vessels and effort required to harvest salmon. The cooperative fleet's harvest efforts within Chignik Lagoon were redistributed when the fixed-leads were being utilized, by shifting some vessels from fishing sites within the Chignik Lagoon to more immediately behind the fixed-leads.

The installation and operation of the fixed-leads by the cooperative fleet raised controversy throughout the 2003 season. The cooperative fleet removed submerged rocks, boulders, and old fish trap pilings from the Pillar Rock area of the Chignik River. The debris was removed to prevent the cooperative fleet from damaging their fishing gear. The cooperative fleet also removed rocks and boulders from other parts of the Chignik Lagoon during 2003. The removed rocks were relocated to other areas of the Chignik Lagoon where, according to the cooperative's representatives, they would not interfere with commercial fishing gear. The cooperative fleet was directed to cease all rock removal procedures until proper authorization was received. The size of the rocks and boulders removed ranged up to several thousand pounds.

When both fixed-leads were in place, they altered navigation patterns. The fixed-leads were installed as approved by the commissioner's permit, so that the navigable waters of Chignik River were reduced to a minimum opening of 100' at mid channel. The cooperative fleet installed lighting and large buoys to mark the fixed-leads to aid vessel operators with transiting the area at night. The configuration and markings of the fixed-leads were monitored by the department. Even so, ADF&G received several reports indicating that the cooperative fleet did not maintain the 100' distance between the fixed-leads. ADF&G measured the distance between the leads periodically in response to reports and found that the minimum distance between them was 110'.

Fleet Activity

The cooperative fleet deployed from one to 20 catcher vessels per day depending upon harvest limits imposed by the department, the number of salmon estimated to be entering the Chignik Lagoon (Table 11), and when the fixed-leads were deployed. The cooperative fleet was placed

on harvest limits for 28 days in 2003 which ranged from 0 – 15,000 sockeye salmon per day (Table 15). These daily harvest limits were increased, lowered, or removed as escapement needs were determined. The cooperative fleet agreed to a harvest limit of zero on June 23 to allow additional sockeye salmon to pass through the weir when ADF&G determined additional sockeye salmon escapement was necessary to maintain escapement objectives late on the eve of June 22 though the fishery was open by emergency order (Table 15). Escapements and harvests were maintained at a near constant level, unlike the historic pulses of large numbers of sockeye salmon that escaped through the weir during extended closures or that were harvested during commercial fishing periods.

On days when the harvest limit was less than 5,000 sockeye salmon and the fixed-leads were deployed, the CSPA used fewer vessels and fished at stages of the tide that resulted in the best harvest results. The fleet worked more efficiently in 2003, coordinating fishing and delivery activities through a CSPA coordinator. Occasionally, late in the season when the number of fish caught per set surpassed the local processing capacity, the cooperative fleet released live fish from their sets.

The CSPA coordinator made contact with the Chignik management staff several times each day to report harvest progress, relay run strength observations, check on salmon escapement levels at the weir, and request the most current fishery management decisions. If the coordinator was not available, the deployed cooperative fleet vessel captains readily provided current harvest information and fleet activity. This level of communication with the industry proved to be a valuable asset to ADF&G for making fishery management decisions and for controlling the number of salmon transiting Chignik Lagoon.

On days when escapements were higher or lower than the interim escapement objectives required, the CSPA coordinator was contacted and the fleet's harvesting activities were often modified to increase or decrease the harvest and thus, inversely, the escapement through the weir. Examples of modifying harvesting activities included moving vessels from productive fishing sites on the upper end of the Chignik Lagoon, altering the fixed-leads to allow for more salmon to escape, and increasing or reducing the daily harvest limit.

Unlike in 2002, the 2003 cooperative fleet did not require encouragement from the department to increase their harvest effectiveness to prevent surpassing escapement objectives and to keep pace with their harvest allocation. It appears that the main difference between the two fishing seasons, other than a second year of experience, was the use of the fixed-leads at the Pillar Rock reach of the Chignik River.

A total of 20 catcher vessels were operated by the CSPA. The cooperative fleet registered 10 tenders, and made 1,443 deliveries to three processors during the 2003 season. The cooperative fleet daily harvest is presented in Table 12.

Catch Reporting

The cooperative-style fishery complicated daily catch reporting but overall improvements were made in 2003 from the reporting in 2002. A commissioner's permit was issued to the CSPA

which outlined the salmon harvest reporting requirements for the 2003 season (Appendix K). Salmon were transferred from harvest to tender vessels by either brailing or pumping harvested salmon directly from the catcher vessel's seine into the tender's refrigerated saltwater hold. Therefore, within the cooperative fleet, catcher vessels never handled or held harvested salmon on board, and no firm count or weight of fish harvested was generated. The tender offloading the salmon at the processor estimated harvest numbers; however, tender operators did not estimate average weight data for each delivery. The visually estimated fish numbers were recorded on fish tickets. Harvested salmon were delivered to either a shore-based or floating processor in Anchorage Bay. The shore-based processors accurately recorded total landed pounds, average weights, and species composition for each tender delivery and made corresponding corrections to the fish tickets containing visual estimates.

Minor catch report revisions were common during the season; however, current fish ticket data indicates that both fleets submitted reasonably accurate catch reports throughout the season. Although there is no historical database with which to compare inseason catch reports and the ADF&G fish ticket database, this season's catch reports were accurate enough for inseason management of the fleet's allocations.

Net Pens

A commissioner's permit was required to operate net pens in the CMA during 2003 (Appendix J). The floating processor assisting Norquest accepted only live fish for their specialized processing. Only those tenders capable of transferring live fish delivered to this processor. Live fish were held until processed, in a floating net pen attached to Norquest's docks, and later in the season, to the floating processor vessel.

Competitive Fleet

The competitive fleet, comprising 24 permit holders, was managed similar to historic methods. A few changes to the management of the competitive fleet occurred in 2003, which were implemented at the request of the competitive fleet. CHASM Task Force representatives of the competitive fleet were contacted by ADF&G for fishery recommendations several times during 2003. Their recommendations were evaluated by the department and were implemented when possible. Their comments and recommendations ranged from fishing period open and closure times, to adjustments of fishing areas to provide additional fishing opportunity for the smaller lagoon-style vessels.

The first traditional competitive commercial fishery in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts began at 10:00 AM June 9. Only the 22 competitive permit holders fished during this first 48-hour period (Appendix G).

The Chignik Bay and Central Districts of the CMA were open for the competitive fleet for two 24-hour, one 33-hour, one 36-hour, two 48-hour, one 62-hour, one 72-hour, and one 81-hour fishing periods (Appendix G). The competitive fleet experienced lengthy closures while the

cooperative fleet achieved their harvest allocation. The extended closures were due in part to harvest limits placed on the cooperative fleet to meet escapement objectives.

The competitive fleet participated in five commercial test fisheries for pink and chum salmon in the Western and Perryville Districts and three directed commercial fishing periods for pink and chum salmon in the Western District (Appendix G). Commercial test fisheries in the Western and Perryville Districts were used to evaluate local pink and chum salmon runs. Fishery extensions were granted for one of the fishing periods because poor weather prevented everyone from fishing.

The majority of the competitive fishing periods averaged 48 hours, many competitive fishermen elected not to fish in the outside CMA districts. Competitive fishermen stated that the risk of “missing the fish” was too great with the limited amount of fishing time. With very limited harvest data from traditional fisheries outside of the Chignik Bay District, the department lacked the usual run strength indicators of fish moving through distant parts of the CMA bound for Chignik Lagoon. If a similar style of commercial fishing in the outside districts continues in future years, the absence of the sockeye salmon run strength indicators may limit the department’s ability to make timely fishery management decisions prior to large numbers of salmon entering Chignik Lagoon. Some circumstances may require that the department deploy test fishery vessels to the outside districts, or have the cooperative fleet deploy vessels to similar locations, in order to assess the run strength.

All 24 permit holders in the competitive fleet made at least one delivery and sold their salmon to one of the two shore-based processors. The competitive fleet made a total of 627 deliveries during the 2003 season. Daily harvests are listed in Table 12.

Chignik Bay District Commercial Salmon Fishery

The Chignik Bay District was managed to allow only one fleet (cooperative or competitive) to fish at a time (Appendix G) with one exception. Separation of the fleets was necessary to eliminate the “race for the fish”. To keep the fleets separate, ADF&G closed the CMA to commercial salmon fishing for one hour between fishing periods when the fishery switched between fleets. The exception to keeping the fleets separate took place on September 4-5 when the Chignik Bay District was opened to both fleets simultaneously because ADF&G anticipated that three or less competitive fleet permit holders would participate.

The Chignik Bay District commercial salmon fishery opened June 4 and the fishery continued to be open daily until September 16. The cooperative fleet fished only in the Chignik Bay District in both 2002 and 2003. About 91% of the sockeye salmon harvested by both fleets during 2003 came from the Chignik Bay District (Table 9).

Central District Commercial Salmon Fishery

In 2003, there were only 14 permit holders (101 deliveries) who fished the Central District of the CMA (Table 14). Historically, an average of 55 permit holders made 970 salmon deliveries annually from the Central District (1993-2001 average). The reduction in fishing effort in the Central District due to the cooperative fleet's decision to fish within the Chignik Lagoon exclusively during the 2002 and 2003 season makes the historic harvest data incomparable. Even in 1996, when few pink and chum salmon were harvested, 55 permit holders made 1,254 deliveries (Table 9). The total number of pink and chum salmon harvested during 2003 in this district were approximately 28% and 18%, respectively, of the 10-year 1993-2002 average (Table 9). The reduction of fishing effort in the Central District also diminished the department's ability to gauge run strength of the sockeye salmon returning to the Chignik River system. Harvest data from the Hook Bay area of the Central District have traditionally been valuable sockeye salmon run strength indicators because of the proximity of Hook Bay to Chignik Lagoon.

The reduction of fishing effort in the Central District may have reduced the harvest of salmon migrating through the district to systems outside of the CMA. Only 6.5% of the total CMA sockeye salmon harvest came from the Central District during 2003. Historically, 26% of the sockeye salmon harvested in the CMA was caught in the Central District (1993-2001 average; Table 9).

Eastern District Commercial Salmon Fishery

The Eastern District is opened and closed concurrently with the Chignik Bay District and the fishery is managed based upon sockeye salmon escapement needs of the Chignik River system (Appendix A; 5AAC 15.357). Historically, the Eastern District of the CMA produces an early season sockeye salmon average harvest of 70,198 fish (1993-2001; Table 9). Historically, approximately 22 vessels made an average of 74 deliveries per year from the Eastern District (1993-2001 average; Table 9). Harvests in the Eastern District have provided ADF&G with early season run strength indicators of sockeye salmon returning to Black Lake. The cooperative fleet elected not to fish outside of the Chignik Bay District and the majority of the competitive fleet elected not to fish in the Eastern District. Less than one percent of the total CMA sockeye salmon harvest came from the Eastern District during 2003 (less than three permits fished). The reduction of fishing effort in the Eastern District may have reduced the harvest of salmon migrating through the district to systems outside of the CMA. Aerial surveys indicated excellent pink salmon escapement but below average chum salmon escapements into Eastern District streams during 2003. There were no directed commercial fisheries targeting pink or chum salmon in the Eastern District because no markets were secured to purchase these fish.

Western and Perryville Districts Commercial Salmon Fishery

The Western and Perryville Districts of the CMA are managed for local pink, chum, and coho salmon stocks and for Chignik River system sockeye salmon. Five pink and chum salmon

commercial test fisheries and three directed commercial fisheries took place in these districts during 2003 (Appendix G). As in 2002, the cooperative fleet elected not to participate in those fisheries, thus the fisheries were managed for the competitive fleet.

The Chignik Salmon Management Plan requires inseason evaluation of the Chignik River system sockeye salmon run strength in order for the Western and Perryville District to open to commercial fishing. In 2003, the openings in the Western and Perryville Districts were not restricted because of sockeye salmon concerns. The timing of the Western and Perryville District openings provided the competitive fleet the opportunity to participate in the pink and chum salmon commercial fisheries in the Western and Perryville Districts without missing the opportunity to participate in the sockeye salmon fishery in the Chignik Bay District. The coordination of these openings was tailored to meet industry requests to improve product quality, compensate for reduced tendering capacity, and to facilitate accurate catch reporting.

The combined Western and Perryville District pink salmon harvest was 36% below the most recent 10-year average (1993-2002; Table 9). The combined chum salmon harvest for all Western and Perryville District openings was 46% lower than the most recent 10-year average (1993-2002 Table 9). Sixteen permit holders made a total of 114 deliveries in the Western District fisheries and four permit holders made 20 deliveries in the Perryville District during 2003 (Table 14).

DEPARTMENT TEST FISHERIES

The department has historically conducted test fisheries in Chignik Lagoon for multiple purposes. Early season test fisheries are utilized to determine a buildup of salmon prior to the first commercial fishery, collect sockeye salmon scale samples for scale pattern analysis, and to generate revenue to pay for the vessels chartered to conduct the test fisheries. Mid to late-season department test fisheries are conducted to collect sockeye salmon scale samples during fishery closures and to generate revenue to conduct the test fisheries and offset operational costs associated with the scale sampling program. Sockeye salmon scale samples and Chignik Lagoon harvest data were available almost every day for the entire 2003 commercial fishing. Because of the lack of closures in the Chignik Bay District, the department did not require a test fishery to collect sockeye scale samples or to gather sockeye salmon abundance data.

Revenue generated from the department's test fisheries was also utilized to offset costs of weir operations. At the June 2, CHASM Task Force meeting, the cooperative fleet volunteered to harvest salmon without charge to partially meet department revenue requirements. The cooperative fleet delivered 5,582 sockeye, 2 chinook, 44 coho, 570 pink, and 137 chum salmon during a total of three department test fisheries in the Chignik Lagoon (Table 3). Salmon deliveries were divided among the shore-based processors based on an agreement reached at the June 2 CHASM Task Force meeting. The department was not required to charter or pay vessels (approximately \$8,000-12,000 per season) to conduct test fisheries in 2003. This reduced the total number of salmon required to be harvested to meet annual revenue needs.

SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

Early season subsistence harvests may have been reduced by the slow movement of fish, the early start of the commercial fishery, and the presence of CSPA's fixed-leads located at the Mensis Point to Pillar Rock reach of the Chignik River. In the past CMA regulations prohibited commercial fishing license holders and CFEC permit holders from taking subsistence salmon from 48-hours prior to the first commercial fishery through September 31. To provide opportunity for commercial fishing license holders and CFEC permit holders to harvest subsistence salmon, the CMA salmon subsistence permit was modified prior to the 2003 season to relax the restrictions on commercial fishers (Appendix L). All commercial fishers who participated in subsistence salmon fishery were required to register with ADF&G Chignik staff.

During mid-June, subsistence salmon fishers expressed concerns about their inability to meet their needs under the current fisheries management plan. Historically, large pulses of sockeye salmon passed through the weir during short time periods. These pulses were eliminated because of the even pace of the fishery. Subsistence users stated that they could not harvest their usual amount of fish in their usual amount of time. To address this issue, the department closed commercial salmon fishing for 28 hours from 3:00 PM June 14 until 7:00 PM June 15 to provide a pulse of salmon. During the area wide commercial fishery closure, ADF&G staff observed only two subsistence gill nets being fished for part of the 28-hour closure.

Subsistence fishermen who used purse seine gear to harvest fish were required to register with the local ADF&G office prior to fishing. During 2003, a total of 14 permit holders registered to use purse seine gear to subsistence fish; subsistence harvest data will be available in future publications. A CHASM Task Force meeting planned for early June, 2004 should provide a forum to discuss subsistence harvest opportunities prior to the 2004 commercial salmon season.

Complaints were voiced about the location of the fixed-leads in the Mensis Point to Pillar Rock reach of the Chignik River. Some subsistence fishers noted that the location and operation of the leads preempted them from subsistence fishing at traditional sites in the vicinity of the fixed-leads. Only a few subsistence nets were observed operating for short time periods in the vicinity of the fixed-leads during 2003 and discussions with subsistence fishers prior to the placement of the fixed-leads had not indicated much use in this reach of the Chignik River.

Postweir (after September 5) interviews with Chignik residents indicated an above average return of sockeye and a strong run of coho salmon in mid-September to early October. However, at the time of this publication, subsistence harvest efforts in Chignik Lagoon were reported to be minimal during September and early October. Subsistence harvest data from the Perryville area are also not yet available.

2003 CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Escapements were estimated by video weir counts on the Chignik River and by aerial surveys for all other streams. High water conditions at the end of May delayed the installation of the weir but it remained intact throughout the 2003 season in part because of favorable water levels and light debris loads. The Chignik weir was operational from May 28 until September 4.

Salmon escapement into the streams and rivers in the CMA other than the Chignik River were estimated by aerial survey. Weather did not restrict aerial surveys for the majority of the 2003 season. Stream conditions were optimal for surveying during most of the season because of a lack of rain and light snow pack from the winter of 2002/2003. As a result of the lack of rain, most streams experienced low water conditions into September. The low water conditions significantly reduced salmon spawning habitat in many of the surveyed streams. Similar low water conditions were also observed during the 2002 season. Final aerial survey results will be published in the 2003 CMA Annual Management Report (AMR).

Chinook Salmon

Daily monitored chinook salmon escapement is limited to the Chignik River system, the largest chinook system on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula (Figure 2). The 2003 chinook salmon escapement to the Chignik River system was 6,412 fish and was the highest on record, exceeding established escapement goals (Table 6; Nelson and Lloyd, 2001). The chinook salmon minimum biological escapement goal (BEG) of 1,300 spawners above subsistence and sport fishing removals was surpassed (Hasbrouck and Clark *in press*). The recent 10-year (1993-2002) chinook salmon escapement counted through the weir was 3,417 fish (Table 6).

Although the 2003 chinook salmon escapement was the highest on record, the 2003 commercial harvest was below the 1993-2002 average (4,941 fish; Table 6). It appears that the reduced amount of fishing gear in Chignik Lagoon, as a result of the cooperative fishery management plan, may have allowed more chinook salmon to escape into the Chignik River system. It appears that chinook salmon avoided capture behind the fixed-leads.

Sockeye Salmon

During 2003, ADF&G targeted the lower sockeye salmon interim escapement objectives and the season-ending goals for the Chignik River sockeye salmon (Table 7). This was done because sockeye salmon escapements have been in excess of escapement goals each year since 1980 (Table 8). Preliminary limnology data from both Black Lake and Chignik Lake indicate that the forage base for sockeye salmon rearing in the lakes has become taxed (Finkle and Bouwens 2000; Bouwens and Finkle 2001, Bouwens and Finkle 2003 *in press*).

The sockeye salmon escapement run timing to the Chignik Lakes system in 2003 was six days earlier than normal run timing (Witteveen and Botz *in press*) and the escapement very accurately

met inseason objectives throughout the season. Sockeye salmon escapement to the Chignik River system from May 28 through September 4 was 611,989 fish with postseason SPA analysis assigning 349,673 fish from the escapement to the Black Lake run (goal = 350,000- 400,000 through August 31) and 262,316 fish to the Chignik Lake run (goal = 225,000-275,000 through September 15; Tables 7 and 16).

Time series analysis was used to estimate sockeye salmon escapement into the Chignik River after the weir was removed on September 4. The total sockeye salmon escapement into the Chignik Lakes system from September 1-15 was an estimated 44,676 salmon (September 1-15 goal = 25,000; personal communication, Ivan Vining). The sockeye salmon escapement through September 15 to the Chignik River system including the post-weir estimate was 651,651 fish. The estimated run during September 5-30 was 84,800 (including the September 5-15 commercial harvest of 9,238 sockeye salmon) thus the total 2003 sockeye salmon escapement through September 30 including the post-weir estimate was 687,551 fish.

Two inseason scale pattern analysis (SPA) models were utilized to partition the sockeye salmon runs returning to Black Lake (early run) and Chignik Lake (late run). The inseason age 1.3 model resulted in a classification accuracy at 89.0% for Black Lake and 89.9% for Chignik Lake while the inseason 2.3 SPA model classification accuracy was 91.0% for Black Lake and 96.1% for Chignik Lake (Witteveen and Botz *in press*) Results from both models were applied to the escapement age composition and the escapement numbers. This process was the same as the postseason apportionment described in Witteveen and Botz (2003). The inseason sockeye SPA indicated that the transition from Black Lake to Chignik Lake (50/50 composition) occurred on July 5, which was approximately six days earlier than the recent 10-year (1993-2002) average transition date (Witteveen and Botz *in press*).

The postseason models compared well with the inseason models. The age 1.3 model produced a classification accuracy of 94.0% for Black Lake and 85.9% for Chignik Lake while the postseason 2.3 SPA model produced a 90.5% classification accuracy Black Lake and 89.9% for Chignik Lake (Witteveen and Botz *in press*). The postseason sockeye SPA indicated that the transition from Black Lake to Chignik Lake (50/50 composition) occurred on July 4, which was approximately seven days earlier than the recent 10-year (1993-2002) average transition date and one day earlier than the inseason SPA results (Witteveen and Botz *in press*). After the run transition, management emphasis shifted primarily from attaining Black Lake sockeye escapement objectives to attaining Chignik Lake escapement objectives.

Coho Salmon

Coho salmon escapement past the weir totaled 7,635 fish while the weir was operational (Table 17). Historically, the majority of enumerated coho salmon pass through the weir during the last week of August and the first four days of September. A total of 56,315 coho salmon were documented in CMA streams during 2003 (Table 18). The lack of aerial escapement data was due to the department's inability to conduct surveys in September because of inclement weather conditions. Postseason reports indicated a moderate increase in numbers of coho salmon returning to the rivers around Perryville and a large run into the Ivanof and Ivan Rivers. During

interviews conducted by the Area Management Biologist, Chignik area residents indicated that the numbers of coho salmon returning to the Chignik River system through early October appeared above average.

Pink Salmon

The 2003 pink salmon escapement into the Chignik River was small with 1,897 fish enumerated through the weir (Table 17). This year's pink salmon escapement was 43% of the average escapement (4,402 fish) since ADF&G began to count them through the weir in 1996 (Watchers 2003). Aerial surveys of other CMA salmon streams indicated that the local pink salmon runs were strong. The timing of the 2003 pink salmon runs was about one week ahead of historical averages. The total pink salmon escapement for the CMA was estimated to be 2,345,617 fish (Table 18, Figure 7) which was above the 10-year (1993-2002) average of 1,831,620 fish and well above the overall CMA escapement goal of 780,000 fish (Table 10; Figure 7; Nelson and Lloyd 2001). The 2003 CMA pink escapement goals were met in all of the CMA districts except for the Perryville District. The 2003 estimated pink salmon escapement into the streams of the Perryville District was 99,500 fish which was slightly less than the escapement goal for the district (104,000 fish; Table 18; Nelson and Lloyd 2001).

Chum Salmon

The estimated escapement in the Chignik River totaled only 68 chum salmon (Table 17). This year's enumerated escapement was 33% of the average escapement (143 fish) since ADF&G began to count chum salmon through the weir in 1996 (Watchers 2003). Aerial surveys of other CMA salmon streams indicated that some localized chum salmon runs were weak and did not meet escapement objectives. Total chum salmon escapement for the CMA was estimated to be 300,325 fish (Table 18). This area-wide escapement was below the 10-year (1993-2002) average of 374,620 fish but exceeded the overall CMA escapement goal of 207,000 fish (Table 11; Figure 8; Nelson and Lloyd 2001). The timing of the 2003 chum salmon runs appeared to be about one week ahead of historical averages. The fair chum salmon harvest in the 2003 commercial test fisheries in the Western and Perryville Districts were inconsistent with aerial surveys. The 2003 CMA district wide chum salmon escapement goals were met in all districts except for the Chignik Bay District. The 2003 estimated total chum salmon escapement into the streams of the Chignik Bay District was 832 and the escapement goal for the district is 2,000 fish (Table 18; Nelson and Lloyd 2001).

COMPARISON OF THE 2003 SEASON TO PRIOR SEASONS

Management in the CMA during 2002 and 2003 was significantly affected by the cooperative fishery. During 2002, management was challenging because of the lack of cooperative fishing experience and historical precedence, in addition to conflicting regulations. Many of the management challenges encountered during 2002 were solved or at least simplified prior to the

2003 season. However, new management challenges arose during the 2003 season. The majority of the CMA management staff's inseason efforts focused on managing the new cooperative fishery and communicating with both fleets, industry, and local communities answering questions regarding management options, concerns, and department requirements. In 2003, changes to the management plan included the use of fixed-leads, commercial fishing in the Mensis Point to Pillar Rock reach of the Chignik River, and the use of live fish pens. These changes generated a whole new suite of inquires that in turn significantly increased the department's workload.

Daily fishing activity prevented a buildup of salmon in Chignik Lagoon during the entire fishery season. The department was able to make many management decisions several days prior to subsequent management actions because of the increased level of communication between the department and industry.

Drawing comparisons between the fishing activities during the 2002 and 2003 seasons to historic seasons are complicated. Nearly every aspect of the CMA commercial salmon fisheries was affected by the new management plan, which makes the 2002 and 2003 seasons largely incomparable with most prior seasons. However, the specific years 1985, 1992, and 1998, as well as average conditions over the past seventeen years (1985-2001) were selected to make comparisons to the 2002 and 2003 seasons because of similar run sizes (within 16%) of the total Chignik River system bound sockeye salmon (Table 8). The 2002 and 2003 sockeye salmon runs to the Chignik Lakes system were very similar in run strength and timing.

Fishing Patterns

In 2003 salmon were harvested on 102 days as compared to 55 days during 1985, 72 days in 1992, and 69 days in 1998 (Figure 11). Although the 1998 sockeye salmon total run was similar to 2002 and 2003 (Figure 5), there was a price dispute and no fishing occurred during most of June. With the two fleets fishing at different times (Pappas 2002), the highest number of vessels fishing at one time in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts was 24 in 2003 and 22 in 2002 instead of the 80-99 vessels that have historically participated in the fishery.

The number of permits fished daily in 2002 and 2003 were consistently lower than the average number of permits fished daily from 1992-2001 (Figure 13). Though deliveries were made on 102 days during the 2003 season, the relaxation of fish ticket reporting requirements and the reduced number of permit holders fishing continued the trend of fewer annual deliveries and was the lowest since at least 1981 (Figure 14; Appendix K). The 2002 and 2003 seasons were the only times since the use of fish traps (1949) that sockeye salmon were delivered on literally every day for the entire season.

Fishing patterns changed within the Chignik Bay District as a result of the cooperative management plan. Historically, the majority of the fleet would begin fishing in Chignik Lagoon when the Chignik Bay District was opened. When fishing in the Lagoon became scratchy after the first few sets, many permit holders would travel to fishing grounds outside of Chignik Lagoon until the fishery closed. Fishers who remained in Chignik Lagoon would form lines near

productive fishing sites for their turn to set. These lines would consist of 5 to 10 vessels and fishermen would have to usually wait between 2 and 4 hours for their turn, setting their nets for an agreed time limit (usually 20 to 30 minutes). The reduced number of permit holders fishing as a result of the cooperative management plan has reduced or eliminated the need to form lines and take turns at the productive fishing sites. The cooperative fleet spread their vessels out across Chignik Lagoon and fished the productive fishing sites concurrently, or fished side by side when more than one vessel was at a productive location. Conversely, the competitive fleet although reduced to 24 permit holders, was still observed occasionally forming lines, although the lines were greatly reduced to two or three vessels and waiting times dropped to less than two hours.

By regulation, outside district fisheries are dependent on sockeye salmon escapements in the Chignik River system. During years when the Chignik River system sockeye salmon returns are weak, fishing openings in the outside districts can be foregone even if the run strength of other salmon species within the CMA provide a harvestable surplus. When the run strength of the sockeye salmon returning to the Chignik River system is low, the commercial fishing periods in the Chignik Bay District are short and intermittent. Historically, because the outside districts were usually open concurrently with the Chignik Bay District, fishers had to choose which district to participate in. During recent years, because of the greater value of sockeye salmon, the vast majority of the CMA fleet chose to target sockeye salmon in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts instead of pink and chum salmon in outside district fisheries (Figures 15 and 16).

The cooperative fleet chose not to fish outside of the Chignik Bay District and was not interested in targeting bright pink and chum salmon. The cooperative fleet did express interest in harvesting water marked chum salmon for a specialized salmon roe market. The lack of a harvestable surplus of chum salmon in any of the historic terminal fishery areas of the CMA prevented any terminal fisheries directed at harvesting water marked fish.

Similar to the 2002 season, a change in fishing patterns took place during the latter part of the 2003 season. Historically, the number of participating permit holders declined during August and September (Figure 13, 17 - 21); many fishermen from outside the local Chignik communities would quit commercial fishing after the peak of the late sockeye salmon run. Supposedly, local permit holders would then have an opportunity to harvest, with reduced competition, the tail end of the late sockeye salmon run and most of the coho salmon run returning to the Chignik River system (Figures 17 - 21). Many permit holders who reside in the Chignik villages report that they depend upon the late season salmon harvests as a large part of their annual income. Because the cooperative management plan allocates all commercially harvested sockeye salmon in the CMA for the entire salmon season, much of the late season salmon historically harvested by a reduced number of local permit holders was, according to some opinions, allocated to the 77 permit holders of the cooperative fleet. The last fishing period for the competitive fleet in the CMA occurred from September 4-5 with only three competitive fleet permit holders participating (Appendix G; Table 12). The cooperative fleet fished in the Chignik Bay District until September 15, when all commercial salmon fishing activity in the CMA ceased for the 2003 season due to the lack of a market (Appendix G; Table 12).

The fall sockeye salmon harvests and number of permits fished in 2003 were compared with data from 1985, 1992, 1998, and 2002 (Figures 17 through 21). The pulses in harvest were dampened considerably in 2002 and 2003 compared to the years before the cooperative. Also, the daily number of permits fished in August and September 2003 never surpassed 30, while it was not unusual for more than 50 permits to be fished daily in other years. In fact, in 1985 and 1992, the number of

permits fished daily in early August was about 90 (Figures 19 and 20). The differences in permits fished during these years does not appear to be related to the number of sockeye salmon available for harvest.

Salmon Escapement

Salmon escapement into the Chignik River systems was also affected by the cooperative management plan. Historically, salmon escapement through the Chignik weir has been managed through commercial fishery openings and closures. If salmon escapement levels through the weir were behind established objectives, ADF&G restricted or closed the commercial salmon fishery until the escapement levels were again ahead of escapement objectives. When escapement levels through the weir were ahead of established objectives, ADF&G opened the commercial fishery to harvest surplus salmon. During commercial fishery closures, salmon could build up in large numbers in Chignik Lagoon. When the fishery was reopened, harvests would be initially good then they would drop as the buildup was harvested. Daily salmon harvests would vary greatly based upon the fishery opening and closure schedules (Tables 22 through 34). This type of management would produce peaks and valleys from pulses of up to 60,000 salmon through the weir per day following closures and down to a couple hundred salmon on days following fishery openings (Figures 35 through 45).

In 2003, the operation of the cooperative fixed-leads also changed the daily escapements. The pace of the harvest at the fixed-leads provided an index of sockeye salmon migrating through Chignik Lagoon each day. The fixed-leads concentrated any migrating sockeye salmon which had avoided capture. The cooperative fleet could then harvest the fish behind the leads with little effort. The catch was reported to ADF&G up to twice daily (two high tides per day) upon request. This information greatly assisted the department in fisheries management decisions. These actions aided in precisely controlling escapement into the Chignik River.

Salmon escapement to CMA streams and rivers outside of the Chignik River system were also affected by the cooperative management plan. The decision of the cooperative fleet not to commercially fish outside of the Chignik Bay District resulted in reduced effort and increased salmon escapements in all outside districts. This was best exemplified in 2003 by the excessive pink salmon escapements in the Eastern District. Little commercial fishing effort took place in the Eastern District during 2002 and 2003 and the large pink salmon escapements in this district reflected the lack of commercial fishing activity.

OTHER EVENTS AND SITUATIONS

Several noteworthy events occurred during the 2003 season in addition to the cooperative fishery. The most noteworthy was the absence of a significant snow pack in the CMA. Minimal rain and unseasonably dry conditions during May and June coupled with the reduced snow pack led to low water conditions in the river and streams of the CMA. The low water conditions restricted access to, and reduced the amount of salmon spawning habitat in, many of the CMA streams.

Four new ADF&G projects were started during the 2003 season. The first was the fixed-leads monitoring project, which required monitoring of the immediate area surrounding the fixed-leads. The second was the fish ticket verification monitoring project. This project was established to investigate how actual numbers and poundage of salmon by species are obtained and recorded on fish tickets. The third project monitored the use of a net pen (up to 10 were allowed by commissioner's permit; Appendix J). The only significant observation regarding the operation and maintenance of the net pen was the escape of about 473 coho and 927 sockeye salmon towards the end of the season. The fourth project was the development of flood resistant weir panels. This project's goal was to develop a dependable high water level weir panel. Three panels were fabricated and installed but prevailing low water conditions in 2003 did not provide an adequate test.

A summary of the fixed-leads monitoring project will be available at the November 2003 BOF meeting. Results from the fish ticket verification, net pen, and weir panel development projects will be documented in the 2003 CMA AMR.

The department continued a feasibility study (project started in 2002) of the use of a fish trap to collect live adult sockeye salmon at the weir for the scale sampling program. This pilot project's objectives included testing different live fish trap designs, investigating possible bias associated with sampling at the weir in comparison to sampling the commercial catch, and evaluating the utility of replacing commercial catch samples with weir escapement samples for estimating age and stock composition. Although there is no historical perspective against which to determine how this year's fishery may have affected the weir sampling efforts, it is possible that the weir fish trap may have been more efficient at capturing salmon during days of high escapement numbers similar to those observed in the past. This pilot project will continue to be evaluated through the 2004 season.

Similar to 2002, fishing conditions in 2003 supported prosecution of the cooperative purse seine fishery management plan. The weather in Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Bay was favorable, the sockeye salmon return to the Chignik Lakes system was below average and steady, and the integrity of the weir contributed to a successful season. It is not certain that management for escapement goals and fleet allocations would be as precise during seasons with large salmon runs and more inclement weather conditions.

2004 HARVEST PROJECTIONS

Chinook Salmon

The 2004 projected CMA chinook harvest of approximately 3,295 fish is dependent upon the amount of fishing time allowed for harvesting sockeye salmon in July. This projection approximates the 10-year (1994-2003) average harvest. The Chignik River system's chinook salmon minimum escapement goal above the subsistence and sport fishing removals is 1,300 spawners (Hasbrouck and Clark *in press*). If chinook salmon escapement goals in early July are not likely to be met, the Humes Point markers may be used to increase chinook salmon escapement by removing fishing pressure from areas where the fish mill in the Chignik Lagoon before entering the Chignik River.

Sockeye Salmon

The 2004 CMA sockeye salmon forecast has not been completed at the time of this publication but will be available in early 2004.

Coho Salmon

The 2004 projected commercial coho salmon harvest is approximately 143,000 fish. The Chignik Bay and the outside districts catch projections are based on the 10-year 1994-2003 average harvest. Ultimately, fishing time for coho salmon will be related to the strength of the Chignik Lake sockeye, local pink, and chum salmon runs, subsistence concerns in the Western and Perryville Districts, and market conditions.

Pink Salmon

The 2004 CMA projected commercial pink salmon harvest is approximately 827,000 fish. The forecast is based on the average harvest over the most recent 10-year period 1994-2003. A slightly larger harvest is expected in the Western and Perryville Districts than the Central and Eastern Districts. If pink salmon runs are strong and the cooperative purse seine management plan is in effect for the 2004 season, efforts in the outside district fisheries targeting pink salmon may increase. However, if pink salmon runs are weak, there will likely be little effort targeting pink salmon. Market conditions for this species will also affect the harvest.

Chum Salmon

The 2004 CMA projected commercial chum salmon harvest is approximately 157,000 fish. The chum salmon forecast is based on the average harvest over the most recent 10-year period (1994-2003). The Western and Perryville Districts should experience the largest proportion of the catch. If chum salmon runs are strong and the cooperative purse seine management plan is in effect for the 2004 season, efforts in the outside district fisheries targeting chum salmon may increase. However, if chum salmon runs are weak, there will likely be little effort targeting chum salmon. Market conditions for this species will also affect the harvest.

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Table 1. Economic value of salmon by species and average income per commercial salmon permit holder, in dollars, in the Chignik Management Area, 1970-2003.

Date	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total Value	Number Of Permits Fished (Active)	Total Value Per Permit
	Value	Average	Value	Average	Value	Average	Value	Average	Value	Average			
1970	6,129	89	2,190,272	31,743	18,397	267	635,673	9,213	376,025	5,450	3,226,496	69	46,761
1971	6,472	84	2,034,279	26,419	23,240	302	366,693	4,762	326,760	4,244	2,757,444	77	35,811
1972	2,028	28	825,498	11,308	35,699	489	48,401	663	87,759	1,202	999,385	79	12,650
1973	5,255	72	3,030,057	41,508	73,663	1,009	20,610	282	10,180	139	3,139,765	77	40,776
1974	2,941	32	3,618,781	39,767	31,933	351	64,069	704	51,125	562	3,768,849	94	40,094
1975	6,561	76	1,384,271	16,240	213,539	2,581	104,115	12,211	61,704	717	1,770,190	86	20,584
1976	13,800	179	4,751,000	61,701	138,000	1,792	568,300	7,381	183,600	2,384	5,654,700	77	73,438
1977	18,828	212	14,553,720	163,525	104,819	1,178	920,881	10,347	368,066	4,136	15,966,314	88	181,435
1978	56,700	597	15,653,500	164,774	116,400	1,225	1,131,500	11,911	404,500	4,258	17,362,600	95	182,764
1979	32,050	317	11,345,503	112,332	710,192	7,031	2,622,269	25,963	126,866	1,256	14,836,880	101	146,900
1980	67,657	670	5,532,290	54,775	520,655	5,155	1,477,060	14,624	1,061,963	10,514	8,659,625	101	85,739
1981	75,231	730	17,262,119	167,593	439,900	4,271	1,881,334	18,265	2,431,421	23,606	22,090,005	103	214,466
1982	75,276	717	13,038,510	124,176	1,782,027	16,972	578,184	5,506	1,356,597	12,920	16,830,594	105	160,291
1983	96,159	962	10,728,088	107,281	219,650	2,197	240,171	2,402	421,713	4,217	11,705,781	100	117,058
1984	114,502	1,134	20,402,076	202,000	759,972	7,525	330,916	3,276	146,024	1,446	21,753,490	101	215,381
1985	67,088	664	7,997,834	79,186	1,471,418	14,568	140,076	1,387	59,475	589	8,735,891	101	86,494
1986	84,800	848	16,882,290	168,823	667,740	6,677	356,147	3,562	456,546	4,565	18,447,523	100	184,475
1987	72,739	706	24,783,033	240,612	1,035,129	10,050	269,868	2,620	339,819	3,299	26,500,588	102	259,810
1988	286,740	2,811	14,350,354	140,690	4,153,424	40,720	6,771,266	66,385	2,189,293	21,464	27,751,077	102	272,069
1989 ^a	78,999	790	13,047,378	130,474	436,892	4,369	32,994	3,299	4,745	47	13,601,008	100	136,010
1990	185,256	1,834	22,509,923	222,871	700,309	6,934	502,693	4,977	878,510	8,698	24,776,691	101	245,314
1991	50,027	486	11,002,784	106,823	650,626	6,317	402,916	3,912	502,860	4,882	12,609,213	101	124,844
1992	193,326	1,858	12,552,025	120,693	1,323,107	12,722	811,882	7,807	414,005	3,981	15,294,345	101	151,429
1993	175,690	1,722	8,210,106	80,491	730,622	7,163	637,666	6,252	184,012	1,804	9,938,096	102	97,432
1994	38,096	385	10,046,245	101,477	1,094,415	11,055	226,504	2,208	430,888	4,352	11,836,148	99	119,557

-Continued-

Table 1. (page 2 of 2)

Date	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total Value	Number Of Permits Fished (Active)	Total Value Per Permit
	Value	Average	Value	Average	Value	Average	Value	Average	Value	Average			
1995	60,174	602	11,969,210	119,692	834,337	8,343	977,811	9,778	634,780	6,348	14,476,312	100	144,763
1996	25,041	250	12,640,560	126,406	447,228	4,472	24,827	248	32,279	323	13,169,935	100	131,699
1997	20,642	211	4,860,589	49,598	453,905	4,632	348,042	3,551	239,400	2,443	5,922,577	98	60,434
1998	31,934	376	6,631,192	78,014	397,413	4,675	310,323	3,651	137,647	1,619	7,508,509	85	88,335
1999	27,212	299	21,132,550	232,226	170,931	1,878	578,861	6,361	118,547	1,303	22,028,101	91	242,067
2000	16,336	165	11,812,368	119,317	283,061	2,859	106,470	1,075	93,030	940	12,311,264	99	124,356
2001	12,205	133	7,419,339	80,645	263,160	2,860	366,714	3,986	209,239	2,274	8,270,657	92	89,898
2002 ^b	3,516	36	4,564,214	46,103	36,078	364	10,333	104	40,671	411	4,654,812	99	47,018
2003 ^c	25,291	250	5,365,014	53,119	128,663	1,274	156,285	1,547	62,709	621	5,737,962	101	56,812
Averages													
1973-82	35,430	360	9,016,975	94,639	413,113	4,157	936,832	10,719	605,602	6,049	11,007,952	93	114,649
1983-92	122,964	1,209	15,425,579	151,945	1,141,827	11,208	985,893	9,963	541,299	5,319	18,117,561	101	179,288
1993-02	41,085	418	9,928,637	103,397	471,115	4,830	358,755	3,721	212,049	2,182	11,011,641	97	114,556

^a Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

^b Includes active Chignik Management Area CFEC salmon permits, 22 competitive fleet CFEC permits and 77 cooperative fleet CFEC permits. Two CFEC salmon permits were not fished during the 2002 season.

^c Includes active Chignik Management Area CFEC salmon permits, 24 competitive fleet CFEC permits and 77 cooperative fleet CFEC permits. All CFEC permits were fished during the 2003 season.

Table 2. Commercial salmon catches in the Chignik Management Area by species and year, 1960-2003.

Year	Number of Fish ^{a,b,c}					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1960	643	715,969	8,933	557,327	486,699	1,769,571
1961	409	322,890	3,088	443,510	178,760	948,657
1962	435	364,753	1,292	1,519,305	364,335	2,250,120
1963	1,744	408,606	9,933	1,662,363	112,697	2,195,343
1964	1,099	556,890	2,735	1,682,365	333,336	2,576,425
1965	1,592	599,553	9,602	1,118,158	120,589	1,849,494
1966	636	219,794	16,050	683,215	238,883	1,158,578
1967	882	462,000	13,150	108,981	75,543	660,556
1968	674	977,382	2,200	1,290,660	223,861	2,494,777
1969	3,448	394,135	18,103	1,779,736	67,721	2,263,143
1970	1,226	1,325,734	15,348	1,157,172	437,252	2,936,732
1971	2,010	1,016,136	14,557	612,290	353,952	1,998,945
1972	464	378,218	19,615	72,161	78,298	548,756
1973	525	870,354	22,322	25,472	8,717	927,390
1974	255	662,905	12,245	69,515	34,312	779,232
1975	549	399,593	53,283	66,165	25,161	544,751
1976	2,290	1,163,728	35,167	395,287	81,403	1,677,875
1977	710	1,972,207	17,430	604,806	110,452	2,705,605
1978	1,603	1,576,283	20,212	985,114	120,889	2,704,101
1979	1,253	1,049,691	99,129	1,905,198	188,907	3,244,178
1980	2,344	859,966	119,573	1,093,184	252,521	2,327,588
1981	2,694	1,839,469	78,805	1,162,613	580,332	3,663,913
1982	5,236	1,521,686	300,273	873,384	390,096	3,090,675
1983	5,488	1,824,175	61,927	321,178	159,412	2,372,180
1984	4,318	2,660,619	110,128	444,804	63,303	3,283,172
1985	1,888	922,151	191,188	160,128	22,806	1,298,161
1986	3,037	1,645,834	116,633	647,125	176,640	2,589,269
1987	2,651	1,898,838	150,414	246,775	127,261	2,425,939
1988	7,296	795,841	370,420	2,997,159	267,775	4,438,491
1989	3,542	1,159,287	68,233	27,712	1,624	1,260,398
1990	9,901	2,093,650	130,131	550,008	270,004	3,053,694
1991	3,157	1,895,665	165,625	1,169,248	261,096	3,494,791
1992	10,832	1,277,449	310,943	1,554,073	222,134	3,375,431
1993	19,515	1,697,351	229,459	1,648,377	122,360	3,717,062
1994	3,919	1,618,973	237,204	431,063	227,276	2,518,435
1995	5,493	1,724,045	281,518	2,057,998	380,954	4,450,008
1996	3,145	1,958,393	193,246	189,068	120,891	2,464,743
1997	3,120	770,347	90,908	844,431	155,905	1,864,711
1998	4,503	1,054,439	129,539	776,988	128,996	2,094,465
1999	3,507	3,116,527	89,610	1,698,651	140,597	5,048,892
2000	2,612	1,775,225	123,222	428,064	120,957	2,450,080
2001	2,939	1,511,587	131,448	1,281,767	199,003	3,126,744
2002	1,521	1,050,553	49,372	66,050	54,559	1,222,055
2003	3,059	1,100,297	103,896	502,638	64,044	1,767,599

-Continued-

Table 2. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Number of Fish ^{a,b,c}					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Avg (1963-1972)	1,378	633,845	12,129	1,016,710	204,213	1,868,275
Avg (1973-1982)	1,746	1,191,588	75,844	718,074	179,279	2,166,531
Avg (1983-1992)	5,211	1,617,351	167,564	811,821	157,206	2,759,153
Avg (1993-2002)	5,027	1,627,744	155,553	942,246	165,150	2,895,720

^a Includes salmon caught for personal use and the department's test fishery.

^b Does not include salmon caught for subsistence.

^c Does not include salmon caught at Cape Igvak or Southeastern District Mainland destined to Chignik.

Table 3. Department test fishery and personal use harvest of salmon in the Chignik Management Area, 1994-2003.

Year	Chinook Salmon		Sockeye Salmon		Coho Salmon		Pink Salmon		Chum Salmon	
	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Test Fishery										
1994	16	245	9,139	54,433	103	506	14	55	521	3,437
1995	0	0	9,023	57,674	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	4,317	36,511	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	149	11,299	77,874	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	21	450	12,374	66,040	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	5,994	42,216	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	11,604	88,790	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	4	120	14,011	98,197	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	3	25	9,101	61,656	0	0	66	276	46	334
2003	2	13	5,582	36,334	44	287	570	2,167	137	1,394
Total	53	1,002	92,444	619,725	147	793	650	2,498	704	5,165
Personal Use										
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	232	0	0	0	913	0	0	0	5	0
1996	40	0	40	0	20	0	5,262	0	21,100	0
1997	88	880	664	3,874	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	108	960	267	0	27	0	0	0	155	0
1999	211	0	26	0	200	0	0	0	3	0
2000	20	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	90	0	217	0	7	0	7	0	129	0
2002	77	315	1,371	6,867	164	0	0	0	0	0
2003	309	3,993	2,411	15,761	74	656	407	1,629	0	0
Total	1,175	6,204	4,996	26,502	1,405	656	5,676	1,629	21,392	0

Table 4. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon harvest allocation calculator by fleet and day, 2003.

Date	Daily Sockeye		Cumulative Sockeye		Daily Allocation Percentage	
	Salmon Catch By Fleet		Salmon Catch By Fleet		Coop	Competitive
	Coop	Competitive	Coop	Competitive		
6/4	506		506		100%	0.0%
6/5	16,918		17,424		100.0%	0.0%
6/6	24,265		41,689		100.0%	0.0%
6/7	10,949		52,638		100.0%	0.0%
6/8	23,178		75,816		100.0%	0.0%
6/9	8,502	20,182	84,318	20,182	80.7%	19.3%
6/10	1,824	30,784	86,142	50,966	62.8%	37.2%
6/11	20,596		106,738	50,966	67.7%	32.3%
6/12	31,204		137,942	50,966	73.0%	27.0%
6/13	12,733	11,696	150,675	62,662	70.6%	29.4%
6/14		22,268	150,675	84,930	64.0%	36.0%
6/15	16,614		167,289	84,930	66.3%	33.7%
6/16	35,535		202,824	84,930	70.5%	29.5%
6/17	26,721		229,545	84,930	73.0%	27.0%
6/18	16,656		246,201	84,930	74.4%	25.6%
6/19	10,492		256,693	84,930	75.1%	24.9%
6/20	3,034		259,727	84,930	75.4%	24.6%
6/21	4,581		264,308	84,930	75.7%	24.3%
6/22	6,354		270,662	84,930	76.1%	23.9%
6/23			270,662	84,930	76.1%	23.9%
6/24	413		271,075	84,930	76.1%	23.9%
6/25	15,845		286,920	84,930	77.2%	22.8%
6/26	10,230	20,506	297,150	105,436	73.8%	26.2%
6/27		13,342	297,150	118,778	71.4%	28.6%
6/28	5,625	11,249	302,775	130,027	70.0%	30.0%
6/29	16,210		318,985	130,027	71.0%	29.0%
6/30	19,564		338,549	130,027	72.3%	27.7%
7/1	17,869		356,418	130,027	73.3%	26.7%
7/2		18,905	356,418	148,932	70.5%	29.5%
7/3	4,303	2,635	360,721	151,567	70.4%	29.6%
7/4	2,750		363,471	151,567	70.6%	29.4%
7/5	9,813		373,284	151,567	71.1%	28.9%
7/6	19,382		392,666	151,567	72.2%	27.8%
7/7	20,146		412,812	151,567	73.1%	26.9%
7/8	18,423		431,235	151,567	74.0%	26.0%
7/9	9,518	9,364	440,753	160,931	73.3%	26.7%
7/10	10,128	10,040	450,881	170,971	72.5%	27.5%
7/11	9,565		460,446	170,971	72.9%	27.1%
7/12	10,620		471,066	170,971	73.4%	26.6%
7/13	9,226	10,443	480,292	181,414	72.6%	27.4%
7/14		20,984	480,292	202,398	70.4%	29.6%
7/15	15,188	3,697	495,480	206,095	70.6%	29.4%
7/16	21,993		517,473	206,095	71.5%	28.5%
7/17	18,508		535,981	206,095	72.2%	27.8%
7/18	9,008		544,989	206,095	72.6%	27.4%
7/19	9,746	4,267	554,735	210,362	72.5%	27.5%
7/20	10,064	1,351	564,799	211,713	72.7%	27.3%

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Table 4. (page 2 of 3)

Date	Daily Sockeye Salmon Catch By Fleet		Cumulative Sockeye Salmon Catch By Fleet		Daily Allocation Percentage	
	Coop	Competitive	Coop	Competitive	Coop	Competitive
7/21	10,718	910	575,517	212,623	73.0%	27.0%
7/22	14,226		589,743	212,623	73.5%	26.5%
7/23		16,940	589,743	229,563	72.0%	28.0%
7/24		20,981	589,743	250,544	70.2%	29.8%
7/25		16,472	589,743	267,016	68.8%	31.2%
7/26	4,126	945	593,869	267,961	68.9%	31.1%
7/27	1,112		594,981	267,961	68.9%	31.1%
7/28		3,121	594,981	271,082	68.7%	31.3%
7/29	1,387		596,368	271,082	68.7%	31.3%
7/30	6,304	1,093	602,672	272,175	68.9%	31.1%
7/31	9,101		611,773	272,175	69.2%	30.8%
8/1	6,448	1,606	618,221	273,781	69.3%	30.7%
8/2	8,282		626,503	273,781	69.6%	30.4%
8/3	6,824	1,568	633,327	275,349	69.7%	30.3%
8/4	6,855		640,182	275,349	69.9%	30.1%
8/5	8,388	1,825	648,570	277,174	70.1%	29.9%
8/6	8,333		656,903	277,174	70.3%	29.7%
8/7	2,555	826	659,458	278,000	70.3%	29.7%
8/8	2,885		662,343	278,000	70.4%	29.6%
8/9	3,012		665,355	278,000	70.5%	29.5%
8/10	2,596	5,818	667,951	283,818	70.2%	29.8%
8/11		9,479	667,951	293,297	69.5%	30.5%
8/12		4,775	667,951	298,072	69.1%	30.9%
8/13	935	4,423	668,886	302,495	68.9%	31.1%
8/14	3,647		672,533	302,495	69.0%	31.0%
8/15	4,190		676,723	302,495	69.1%	30.9%
8/16	5,291		682,014	302,495	69.3%	30.7%
8/17	7,238		689,252	302,495	69.5%	30.5%
8/18		9,836	689,252	312,331	68.8%	31.2%
8/19		10,680	689,252	323,011	68.1%	31.9%
8/20		5,293	689,252	328,304	67.7%	32.3%
8/21	1,401	4,117	690,653	332,421	67.5%	32.5%
8/22	4,152		694,805	332,421	67.6%	32.4%
8/23	6,751		701,556	332,421	67.9%	32.1%
8/24	6,650		708,206	332,421	68.1%	31.9%
8/25	6,373		714,579	332,421	68.3%	31.7%
8/26	3,987		718,566	332,421	68.4%	31.6%
8/27	4,053		722,619	332,421	68.5%	31.5%
8/28	1,491		724,110	332,421	68.5%	31.5%
8/29	3,851		727,961	332,421	68.7%	31.3%
8/30	5,222		733,183	332,421	68.8%	31.2%
8/31	4,437		737,620	332,421	68.9%	31.1%
9/1	4,309		741,929	332,421	69.1%	30.9%
9/2	3,265		745,194	332,421	69.2%	30.8%
9/3	4,434		749,628	332,421	69.3%	30.7%
9/4	2,249	1,179	751,877	333,600	69.3%	30.7%
9/5	3,742	784	755,619	334,384	69.3%	30.7%

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Table 4. (page 3 of 3)

Date	Daily Sockeye Salmon Catch By Fleet		Cumulative Sockeye Salmon Catch By Fleet		Daily Allocation Percentage	
	Coop	Competitive	Coop	Competitive	Coop	Competitive
9/6	257		755,876	334,384	69.3%	30.7%
9/7	171		756,047	334,384	69.3%	30.7%
9/8	193		756,240	334,384	69.3%	30.7%
9/9	669		756,909	334,384	69.4%	30.6%
9/10	679		757,588	334,384	69.4%	30.6%
9/11	916		758,504	334,384	69.4%	30.6%
9/12	0		758,504	334,384	69.4%	30.6%
9/13	559		759,063	334,384	69.4%	30.6%
9/14	534		759,597	334,384	69.4%	30.6%
9/15	734		760,331	334,384	69.5%	30.5%
Subtotal by Fleet			760,331	334,384	69.5%	30.5%
Total Harvest				1,094,715 ^a		

^a Does not include catch from the department's test fishery but includes personal use fish.

Table 5. Commercial salmon catches in the Chignik Management Area by species and year, 1960-2003.

Year	Number of Fish ^{a,b,c}					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1960	643	715,969	8,933	557,327	486,699	1,769,571
1961	409	322,890	3,088	443,510	178,760	948,657
1962	435	364,753	1,292	1,519,305	364,335	2,250,120
1963	1,744	408,606	9,933	1,662,363	112,697	2,195,343
1964	1,099	556,890	2,735	1,682,365	333,336	2,576,425
1965	1,592	599,553	9,602	1,118,158	120,589	1,849,494
1966	636	219,794	16,050	683,215	238,883	1,158,578
1967	882	462,000	13,150	108,981	75,543	660,556
1968	674	977,382	2,200	1,290,660	223,861	2,494,777
1969	3,448	394,135	18,103	1,779,736	67,721	2,263,143
1970	1,226	1,325,734	15,348	1,157,172	437,252	2,936,732
1971	2,010	1,016,136	14,557	612,290	353,952	1,998,945
1972	464	378,218	19,615	72,161	78,298	548,756
1973	525	870,352	22,322	25,444	8,701	927,344
1974	255	662,905	12,245	69,515	34,312	779,232
1975	549	399,593	53,283	66,165	25,161	544,751
1976	2,290	1,163,728	35,167	395,287	81,403	1,677,875
1977	710	1,972,207	17,430	604,806	110,452	2,705,605
1978	1,603	1,576,283	20,212	985,114	120,889	2,704,101
1979	1,253	1,049,691	99,129	1,905,198	188,907	3,244,178
1980	2,344	859,966	119,573	1,093,184	252,521	2,327,588
1981	2,694	1,839,469	78,805	1,162,613	580,332	3,663,913
1982	5,236	1,521,686	300,273	873,384	390,096	3,090,675
1983	5,488	1,824,175	61,927	321,178	159,412	2,372,180
1984	4,318	2,660,619	110,128	444,804	63,303	3,283,172
1985	1,888	922,151	191,188	160,128	22,806	1,298,161
1986	3,037	1,645,834	116,633	647,125	176,640	2,589,269
1987	2,651	1,898,538	150,414	246,765	127,261	2,425,629
1988	7,296	792,416	370,420	2,997,159	267,775	4,435,066
1989	3,542	1,152,854	68,233	27,712	1,624	1,253,965
1990	9,901	2,088,128	130,131	550,008	270,004	3,048,172
1991	3,154	1,887,559	165,583	1,166,588	260,489	3,483,373
1992	10,830	1,265,026	310,942	1,553,959	222,118	3,362,875
1993	19,501	1,691,907	229,103	1,646,551	122,303	3,709,365
1994	3,903	1,609,834	237,101	431,049	226,755	2,508,642
1995	5,261	1,715,022	280,605	2,057,998	380,949	4,439,835
1996	3,105	1,954,036	193,226	183,806	99,791	2,433,964
1997	3,025	758,384	90,908	844,431	155,905	1,852,653
1998	4,374	1,041,798	129,512	776,988	128,841	2,081,513
1999	3,296	3,110,507	89,410	1,698,651	140,594	5,042,458
2000	2,592	1,763,621	123,222	428,064	120,957	2,438,456
2001	2,845	1,497,359	131,441	1,281,760	198,874	3,112,279
2002	1,441	1,040,081	49,208	65,984	54,513	1,211,227
2003	2,748	1,092,304	103,778	501,661	63,907	1,764,398

-Continued-

Table 5. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Number of Fish ^{a,b,c}					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Avg (1963-1972)	1,378	633,845	12,129	1,016,710	204,213	1,868,275
Avg (1973-1982)	1,746	1,191,588	75,844	718,071	179,277	2,166,526
Avg (1983-1992)	5,211	1,613,730	167,560	811,543	157,143	2,755,186
Avg (1993-2002)	4,934	1,618,255	155,374	941,528	162,948	2,883,039

^a Does not include salmon caught for personal use and the department's test fishery.

^b Does not include salmon caught for subsistence.

^c Does not include salmon caught at Cape Igvak or Southeastern District Mainland destined to Chignik.

Table 6. Chignik River chinook salmon escapement, Chignik Management Area catch, and total run, 1960-2003.

Year	Escapement ^a	Catch ^b	Total Run
1960	-	643	643
1961	-	409	409
1962	-	435	435
1963	564	1,744	2,308
1964	914	1,099	2,013
1965	942	1,592	2,534
1966	822	636	1,458
1967	1,500	882	2,382
1968	1,000	674	1,674
1969	600	3,448	4,048
1970	2,500	1,226	3,726
1971	2,000	2,010	4,010
1972	1,500	464	1,964
1973	822	525	1,347
1974	672	255	927
1975	877	549	1,426
1976	700	2,290	2,990
1977	798	710	1,508
1978	1,197	1,603	2,800
1979	1,050	1,253	2,303
1980	876	2,344	3,220
1981	1,603	2,694	4,297
1982	2,412	5,236	7,648
1983	1,943	5,488	7,431
1984	5,806	4,318	10,124
1985	3,144	1,888	5,032
1986	3,612	3,037	6,649
1987	2,624	2,651	5,275
1988	4,868	7,296	12,164
1989	3,316	3,542	6,858
1990	4,364	9,901	14,265
1991	4,531	3,157	7,702
1992	3,806	10,832	14,638
1993	1,946	19,515	21,461
1994	2,963	3,919	6,935
1995	4,288	5,261	9,549
1996	3,488	3,105	6,593
1997	3,824	3,032	6,856
1998	3,075	4,395	7,470
1999	3,728	3,296	7,024
2000	4,285	2,592	6,877
2001	3,028	2,849	5,877
2002	3,541	1,441	4,982
2003	6,412	2,748	9,160
Avg. (1973-1982)	1,101	1,746	2,847
Avg. (1983-1992)	3,801	5,211	9,014
Avg. (1993-2002)	3,417	4,941	8,362

-Continued-

Table 6. (page 2 of 2)

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- ^a No escapement adjustments are made for chinook salmon that spawn below the weir, or those removed by the sport fishery.
- ^b Does not include chinook salmon utilized for subsistence, personal use or from the department's test fishery.
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Table 7. Chignik River system sockeye salmon interim escapement objectives for the early run (primarily Black Lake) and the late run (primarily Chignik Lake) by time period.

The numbers of fish presented in the escapement tables below were derived from averages over several years of escapements of various timing and magnitude. It should be noted that daily escapement levels will fluctuate considerably throughout the run. These tables serve only as a guide for achieving the total escapement for each run. Inseason variations from the figures listed below may be due to variations in actual timing and/or strength of the run.

Early Run-350,000-400,000			
Date	Escapement		
	Lower	-	Upper
June 2	500	-	1,000
June 4	2,000	-	3,000
June 6	5,000	-	7,000
June 8	10,000	-	14,000
June 10	20,000	-	25,000
June 12	30,000	-	40,000
June 14	50,000	-	65,000
June 16	75,000	-	100,000
June 18	125,000	-	150,000
June 20	175,000	-	200,000
June 22	225,000	-	250,000
June 25	275,000	-	325,000
June 30	350,000	-	400,000

Late Run-200,000-250,000 Escapement to August 31				
Date	Early Escapement Is Achieved		Early Escapement Is Not Achieved	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
	July 3		10,000	20,000
July 6	10,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
July 8	20,000	30,000	45,000	50,000
July 10	30,000	40,000	55,000	65,000
July 12	50,000	60,000	70,000	75,000
July 14	65,000	75,000	75,000	80,000
July 16	80,000	90,000	80,000	90,000
July 19	100,000	115,000	100,000	115,000
July 21	125,000	135,000	125,000	135,000
July 23	145,000	160,000	150,000	160,000
July 26	170,000	180,000	170,000	180,000
July 29	185,000	195,000	190,000	195,000
July 31	195,000	200,000	195,000	200,000

August Escapement		
Date	Escapement	
	Lower	Upper
August 3	2,000	5,000
August 6	5,000	10,000
August 9	10,000	15,000
August 12	15,000	20,000
August 15	20,000	25,000
August 18	25,000	30,000
August 21	30,000	35,000
August 24	35,000	40,000
August 27	40,000	45,000
August 31	45,000	50,000

September Escapement Objectives				
Late Run - 25,000 Escapement September 1 - 15				
Date	Escapement			Late Run Season Total
	Lower	-	Upper	
September 3	2,000	-	4,000	
September 5	4,000	-	8,000	
September 7	8,000	-	12,000	
September 9	12,000	-	15,000	
September 11	15,000	-	18,000	
September 13	18,000	-	21,000	
September 15	21,000	-	25,000	225,000 - 275,000

Table 8. Sockeye salmon escapement, catch, and total run for Black Lake, Chignik Lake, and combined runs, based on postseason scale pattern analysis, 1954-2003.

Year	Escapement and Catch ^{a,b,c}								
	Black Lake			Chignik Lake			Combined		
	Escapement	Catch	Total	Escapement	Catch	Total	Escapement	Catch	Total
1954	184,953	72,334	257,287	277,912	19,232	297,144	462,865	91,566	554,431
1955	256,757	179,539	436,296	201,409	168,987	370,396	458,166	348,526	806,692
1956	289,096	246,442	535,538	483,024	421,251	904,275	772,120	667,693	1,439,813
1957	192,479	77,423	269,902	328,779	224,757	553,536	521,258	302,180	823,438
1958	120,862	141,180	262,042	212,594	179,949	392,543	333,456	321,129	654,585
1959	112,226	165,000	277,226	308,645	251,547	560,192	420,871	416,547	837,418
1960	251,567	274,048	525,615	357,230	418,356	775,586	608,797	692,404	1,301,201
1961	140,714	53,852	194,566	254,970	278,609	533,579	395,684	332,461	728,145
1962	167,602	71,562	239,164	324,860	292,528	617,388	492,462	364,090	856,552
1963	332,536	80,258	412,794	200,314	323,080	523,394	532,850	403,338	936,188
1964	137,073	142,380	279,453	166,625	472,510	639,135	303,698	614,890	918,588
1965	307,192	497,018	804,210	163,151	169,576	332,727	470,343	666,594	1,136,937
1966	383,545	87,169	470,714	183,525	162,638	346,163	567,070	249,807	816,877
1967	328,000	154,134	482,134	189,000	350,901	539,901	517,000	505,035	1,022,035
1968	342,343	542,598	884,941	244,836	641,693	886,529	587,179	1,184,291	1,771,470
1969	366,589	263,170	629,759	132,055	235,960	368,015	498,644	499,130	997,774
1970	536,257	1,566,065	2,102,322	119,952	262,244	382,196	656,209	1,828,309	2,484,518
1971	671,668	555,832	1,227,500	232,501	709,190	941,691	904,169	1,265,022	2,169,191
1972	326,320	43,220	369,540	231,270	386,615	617,885	557,590	429,835	987,425
1973 ^d	538,462	610,488	1,148,950	243,729	355,195	598,924	782,191	965,683	1,747,874
1974	364,603	204,722	569,325	313,343	648,283	961,626	677,946	853,005	1,530,951
1975	319,890	7,873	327,763	257,508	417,560	675,068	577,398	425,433	1,002,831
1976	548,953	599,341	1,148,293	281,810	727,043	1,008,854	830,763	1,326,384	2,157,147
1977	364,557	534,198	898,755	328,916	1,602,363	1,931,278	693,473	2,136,561	2,830,034
1978	419,732	940,188	1,359,919	262,815	885,173	1,147,988	682,547	1,825,361	2,507,908
1979	491,467	186,537	678,004	246,349	933,788	1,180,137	737,816	1,120,325	1,858,141
1980	369,580	73,742	443,322	294,481	849,980	1,144,461	664,061	923,722	1,587,783
1981	570,210	800,364	1,370,573	261,239	1,444,365	1,705,605	831,449	2,244,729	3,076,178
1982	616,117	1,325,041	1,941,158	305,193	451,789	756,982	921,310	1,776,830	2,698,140
1983	426,178	1,128,246	1,554,423	428,034	1,241,369	1,669,404	854,212	2,369,615	3,223,827
1984	597,713	2,919,984	3,517,697	267,861	613,075	880,936	865,574	3,533,059	4,398,633
1985	373,040	654,756	1,027,796	372,798	442,443	815,241	745,838	1,097,199	1,843,037
1986	557,772	1,364,295	1,922,067	215,547	587,561	803,108	773,319	1,951,856	2,725,175
1987	589,299	1,946,938	2,536,237	214,444	419,992	634,436	803,743	2,366,931	3,170,674
1988	420,580	272,074	692,654	255,177	554,304	809,481	675,757	826,379	1,502,136
1989	384,001	234,237	618,238	557,174	929,535	1,486,709	941,175	1,163,772	2,104,947
1990	434,550	582,520	1,017,070	335,860	1,747,435	2,083,295	770,410	2,329,955	3,100,365
1991	662,660	1,711,683	2,374,343	377,438	661,025	1,038,463	1,040,098	2,372,708	3,412,806
1992	360,681	746,341	1,107,022	403,755	777,311	1,181,066	764,436	1,523,652	2,288,088
1993	364,261	926,892	1,291,154	333,116	1,199,050	1,532,166	697,377	2,125,942	2,823,319
1994	769,465	1,595,176	2,364,641	197,444	416,377	613,821	966,909	2,011,553	2,978,462
1995	366,495	666,800	1,033,295	373,425	1,315,862	1,689,287	739,920	1,982,662	2,722,582
1996	464,748	1,688,224	2,152,972	284,389	705,657	990,046	749,137	2,393,881	3,143,018

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Table 8. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Escapement and Catch ^{a,b,c}								
	Black Lake			Chignik Lake			Combined		
	Escapement	Catch	Total	Escapement	Catch	Total	Escapement	Catch	Total
1997	396,668	234,492	631,160	378,950	535,191	914,141	775,618	769,683	1,545,301
1998	410,659	313,027	723,686	290,469	816,851	1,107,320	701,128	1,129,878	1,831,006
1999	457,424	2,022,354	2,479,777	258,542	1,723,915	1,982,458	715,966	3,746,269	4,462,235
2000 ^e	536,141	1,575,855	2,111,996	269,084	575,597	844,681	805,225	2,151,452	2,956,677
2001	744,013	563,076	1,307,089	392,905	1,214,403	1,607,308	1,136,918	1,777,479	2,914,397
2002 ^f	380,701	684,715	1,065,416	344,502	565,339	909,841	725,203	1,250,054	1,975,257
2003 ^f	349,673	640,048	989,721	262,316	652,107	914,423	611,989	1,292,155	1,904,144
Average									
1973-1982	460,357	528,249	988,606	279,538	831,554	1,111,092	739,895	1,359,803	2,099,699
1983-1992	480,647	1,156,107	1,636,755	342,809	797,405	1,140,214	823,456	1,953,513	2,776,969
1993-2002	489,057	1,027,061	1,516,119	312,283	906,824	1,219,107	801,340	1,933,885	2,735,225

^a Includes 80% of the catches for the entire season from Cape Igvak and SEDM for years between 1954-1972 and 1982. From 1973 to 2001, includes 80% of the catch from Cape Igvak and most of SEDM through July 25. In 2002 includes 90% of catch from Cape Igvak and 80% of most of the SEDM through July 25.

^b Does not include personal use or subsistence fish.

^c Includes catches from the Chignik Lagoon test fishery.

^d Escapement, catch, and total run for Black Lake and Chignik Lake were recalculated in 2001 for all years between 1973-1999, excluding 1982, where stock separation data were not available. The 2001 recalculations were done using stock separation percentages, daily weir counts, and updated fish ticket catch information, including 80% of the Cape Igvak and most of SEDM harvest through July 25. These numbers supersede any previously published numbers. Numbers could not be recalculated for years prior to 1973 because data were not available.

^e Approximately 200,000 additional sockeye salmon were observed during aerial surveys of Black Lake tributaries.

^f Includes personal use fish.

Table 9. Commercial salmon catches in the Chignik Management Area by district, 1993-2003.

Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total Salmon	
			Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Chignik Bay District														
1993	91	2,409	5,240	85,848	762,730	4,675,799	48,808	349,816	55,909	174,334	8,116	44,235	880,803	5,330,032
1994	88	2,334	1,808	36,773	908,042	5,696,656	70,541	669,451	59,425	261,622	25,250	174,189	1,065,066	6,838,691
1995	82	3,188	3,008	76,580	1,083,707	7,335,791	54,646	460,937	106,939	416,116	14,588	114,029	1,262,888	8,403,453
1996	84	2,975	1,579	38,326	1,003,683	7,915,161	45,361	416,985	1,523	5,861	639	5,140	1,052,785	8,381,473
1997	72	2,022	1,296	25,997	406,763	2,579,448	32,847	298,021	39,461	132,576	20,978	152,039	501,345	3,188,081
1998	67	2,090	1,721	31,397	621,868	3,751,669	23,063	223,668	26,054	100,971	7,352	55,053	680,058	4,162,758
1999	83	3,357	2,101	38,372	2,356,122	15,740,123	23,144	177,906	59,001	178,705	12,147	96,377	2,452,515	16,231,483
2000	91	2,359	581	12,762	1,327,249	10,363,643	11,620	99,559	28,067	97,256	8,389	66,917	1,375,906	10,640,137
2001	76	2,053	1,146	18,521	1,082,074	7,958,945	10,000	82,894	75,135	274,859	11,533	83,082	1,179,888	8,418,301
2002 ^a	40	2,295	917	9,888	984,655	6,797,969	8,461	66,176	10,187	32,159	3,903	29,642	1,008,123	6,935,834
2003	39	1,830	2,515	36,245	992,254	6,470,989	37,682	331,322	55,465	211,598	10,754	70,199	1,098,670	7,120,353
1993-2002 Average	77	2,508	1,940	37,446	1,053,689	7,281,520	32,849	284,541	46,170	167,446	11,290	82,070	1,145,938	7,853,024
Central District														
1993	73	961	6,865	70,435	557,020	3,371,664	36,421	215,825	205,037	620,946	43,306	260,713	848,649	4,539,583
1994	65	897	1,303	22,662	573,484	3,586,448	19,794	175,294	99,149	321,930	69,552	507,601	763,282	4,613,935
1995	60	1,300	831	15,364	415,436	2,728,432	46,975	345,558	469,745	1,784,645	107,061	813,357	1,040,048	5,687,356
1996	55	1,254	993	16,662	743,618	5,577,898	35,420	275,002	15,756	47,580	26,125	231,935	821,912	6,149,077
1997	61	1,196	1,609	19,513	295,084	1,871,331	45,878	366,556	603,575	1,982,755	104,259	805,999	1,050,405	5,046,154
1998	48	874	1,786	23,041	286,513	1,784,730	32,723	266,377	233,732	794,480	43,036	317,314	597,790	3,185,942
1999	41	799	818	13,195	612,587	3,915,453	24,308	165,713	664,208	1,927,674	75,495	573,780	1,377,416	6,595,815
2000	47	751	527	9,223	358,985	2,678,596	37,943	301,507	271,417	740,367	66,904	579,089	735,776	4,308,782
2001	43	694	769	14,275	382,172	2,777,945	31,062	244,648	641,438	2,075,115	84,004	686,495	1,139,445	5,798,478
2002 ^a	6	64	17	194	44,368	302,715	4,442	34,093	17,580	53,900	9,643	75,768	76,050	466,670
2003 ^a	14	101	189	2,644	64,440	422,563	7,632	61,289	88,336	350,000	11,304	81,532	171,901	918,028
1993-2002 Average	50	879	1,552	20,456	426,927	2,859,521	31,497	239,057	322,164	1,034,939	62,939	485,205	845,077	4,639,179
Eastern District														
1993	33	177	2,568	29,319	186,364	1,045,106	4,240	25,172	52,755	151,960	21,157	131,290	267,084	1,382,847
1994	20	27	43	827	20,041	120,797	176	1,680	12,952	46,055	4,333	30,180	37,545	199,539
1995	24	69	108	2,029	48,842	305,438	458	2,928	8,572	30,480	8,074	62,909	66,054	403,784
1996	25	93	263	4,297	145,668	992,367	33	201	7,181	16,673	19,748	161,759	172,893	1,175,297
1997	26	60	60	947	20,650	128,173	1,801	13,422	72,347	250,575	11,397	90,425	106,255	483,542

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Table 9. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total Salmon	
			Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
1998	15	75	79	1,221	30,555	182,004	1,227	10,174	66,725	208,368	5,180	34,511	103,766	436,278
1999	17	70	147	2,351	79,717	515,443	3,095	18,823	40,571	116,636	11,332	81,320	134,862	734,573
2000	14	39	53	891	71,572	491,204	2,555	19,248	10,500	31,836	8,045	66,328	92,725	609,507
2001	21	59	302	2,728	28,377	197,324	2,303	16,629	97,438	290,784	50,911	438,842	179,331	946,307
2002 ^{a,b}														
2003 ^{a,b}	1	4	0	0	1701	10,592	0	0	267	680	50	352		
1993-2001														
Average	22	74	403	4,957	70,198	441,984	1,765	12,031	41,005	127,041	15,575	121,952	128,946	707,964
Western District														
1993	78	399	3,113	28,824	54,051	315,376	84,056	516,876	685,605	2,183,128	25,045	145,621	851,870	3,189,825
1994	66	323	452	6,659	64,325	401,035	110,476	890,333	174,641	586,191	94,116	665,538	444,010	2,549,756
1995	56	325	890	10,839	79,874	515,329	87,819	599,514	791,718	2,708,667	158,273	1,152,340	1,118,574	4,986,689
1996	29	168	162	2,146	47,529	304,887	91,587	652,534	100,871	292,562	36,303	252,031	276,452	1,504,160
1997	40	92	60	695	44,768	267,536	9,139	68,085	118,003	379,052	16,280	124,140	188,250	839,508
1998	26	213	555	6,740	87,940	553,623	55,359	421,808	343,187	1,071,003	41,425	291,724	528,466	2,344,898
1999	25	130	208	2,482	57,859	339,917	36,205	237,498	771,411	2,163,226	37,089	278,831	902,772	3,021,954
2000	33	104	1,421	11,704	15,034	114,441	69,599	512,410	106,147	282,041	34,823	297,961	227,024	1,218,557
2001	21	87	627	3,755	17,673	128,198	86,580	656,790	424,537	1,299,911	37,466	282,539	566,883	2,371,193
2002 ^a	13	67	538	3,643	9,425	61,559	36,283	259,241	36,918	115,582	40,337	295,884	123,501	735,909
2003 ^a	16	114	44	724	29,069	200,261	55,225	438,781	326,239	1,264,708	39,883	282,420	450,460	2,186,894
1993-2002														
Average	39	191	803	7,749	47,848	300,190	66,710	481,509	355,304	1,108,136	52,116	378,661	522,780	2,276,245
Perryville District														
1993	45	295	1,729	19,827	137,186	854,687	55,934	353,555	649,071	2,183,429	24,736	154,188	868,656	3,565,686
1994	30	127	313	4,944	53,081	340,899	36,217	260,068	84,896	278,861	34,025	253,503	208,532	1,138,275
1995	25	230	424	6,375	96,186	637,331	90,707	653,149	681,024	2,410,478	92,953	672,352	961,294	4,379,685
1996	14	75	108	1,172	17,855	112,432	20,825	141,225	58,475	173,542	16,976	128,975	114,239	557,346
1997	11	17	7	72	2,418	14,101	1,243	10,425	11,045	39,375	2,991	24,396	17,704	88,369
1998	20	96	254	4,131	27,296	166,024	17,140	123,796	107,290	411,204	31,848	219,046	183,828	924,201
1999	7	26	22	306	10,216	59,117	2,658	17,380	163,460	459,194	4,531	34,125	180,887	570,122
2000	9	15	10	177	2,385	18,340	1,505	10,812	11,933	31,504	2,796	23,370	18,629	84,203
2001	11	12	5	93	1,074	8,019	1,496	11,192	43,212	137,145	14,960	118,575	60,747	275,024
2002 ^{a,b}														
2003 ^a	4	20	0	0	4,840	33,186	3,239	25,705	31,354	124,942	1,916	13,418	41,349	197,251
1993-2001														
Average	19	99	319	4,122	38,633	245,661	25,303	175,734	201,156	680,526	25,091	180,948	290,502	1,286,990

^a Does not include personal use, subsistence, or department test fish harvests.

^b Fishing effort omitted when there are confidentiality concerns (less than three permits or landings).

Table 10. Total pink salmon catch, escapement, and run numbers in the Chignik Management Area, 1962-2003.

Year	Catch ^{a,b}	Escapement ^c	Run	Year	Catch ^{a,b}	Escapement ^c	Run
1962	1,519,305	913,100	2,432,405	1983	321,178	158,800	479,978
1963	1,662,363	706,500	2,368,863	1984	444,804	1,001,500	1,446,304
1964	1,682,365	993,800	2,676,165	1985	160,128	522,200	682,328
1965	1,118,158	375,600	1,493,758	1986	647,125	926,900	1,574,025
1966	683,215	705,400	1,388,615	1987	246,765	385,300	632,065
1967	108,981	340,000	448,981	1988	2,997,159	1,657,900	4,655,059
1968	1,290,660	817,800	2,108,460	1989	27,712	1,434,800	1,462,512
1969	1,779,736	767,900	2,547,636	1990	550,008	1,082,000	1,632,008
1970	1,157,172	580,600	1,737,772	1991	1,166,588	778,600	1,945,188
1971	612,290	417,100	1,029,390	1992	1,553,959	1,826,900	3,380,859
1972	72,161	41,200	113,361	1993	1,646,551	1,181,800	2,828,351
1973	25,444	159,100	184,544	1994	431,049	1,383,500	1,814,549
1974	69,515	227,600	297,115	1995	2,057,998	3,432,000	5,489,998
1975	66,165	238,100	304,265	1996	183,806	1,956,400	2,140,206
1976	395,287	510,600	905,887	1997	844,431	2,469,500	3,313,931
1977	604,806	749,800	1,354,606	1998	776,988	1,881,800	2,658,788
1978	985,114	912,100	1,897,214	1999	1,698,651	1,344,200	3,042,851
1979	1,905,198	858,800	2,763,998	2000	428,064	1,213,000	1,641,064
1980	1,093,184	742,200	1,835,384	2001	1,281,760	2,363,500	3,645,260
1981	1,162,613	597,900	1,760,513	2002	65,984	1,090,500	1,156,484
1982	873,384	389,300	1,262,684	2003	501,661	2,345,617	2,847,278
				Average			
				1973-1982	718,071	538,550	1,256,621
				1983-1992	811,543	977,490	1,789,033
				1993-2002	941,528	1,831,620	2,773,148

^a Catches (1970-2003) were updated using historical electronic fish ticket databases.

^b Personal use, other subsistence fish, and department's test fisheries are not included.

^c 1984-2002 escapement estimates computed by area-under-the-curve methodology using a 15.0 day average stream life (Johnson and Barrett 1988). September 15 was the assumed last day of stream entry.

Table 11. Total chum salmon catch, escapement, and run numbers in the Chignik Management Area, 1962-2003.

Year	Catch ^{a,b}	Escapement ^c	Run	Year	Catch ^{a,b}	Escapement ^c	Run
1962	364,335	220,300	584,635	1983	159,412	95,600	255,012
1963	112,697	107,000	219,697	1984	63,303	370,200	433,503
1964	333,336	255,100	588,436	1985	22,806	62,000	84,806
1965	120,589	112,200	232,789	1986	176,640	52,500	229,140
1966	238,883	104,900	343,783	1987	127,261	85,400	212,661
1967	75,543	140,700	216,243	1988	267,775	361,800	629,575
1968	223,861	89,900	313,761	1989	1,624	136,500	138,124
1969	67,721	103,100	170,821	1990	270,004	253,800	523,804
1970	437,252	233,100	670,352	1991	260,489	469,700	730,189
1971	353,952	469,500	823,452	1992	222,118	573,700	795,818
1972	78,298	195,400	273,698	1993	122,303	255,700	378,003
1973	8,701	116,900	125,601	1994	226,755	382,400	609,155
1974	34,312	148,400	182,712	1995	380,949	347,800	728,749
1975	25,161	126,100	151,261	1996	99,791	368,500	468,291
1976	81,403	206,400	287,803	1997	155,905	587,400	743,305
1977	110,452	151,600	262,052	1998	128,841	379,200	508,041
1978	120,889	104,300	225,189	1999	140,594	335,400	475,994
1979	188,907	181,200	370,107	2000	120,957	303,400	424,357
1980	252,521	227,100	479,621	2001	198,874	550,800	749,674
1981	580,332	242,200	822,532	2002	54,513	235,600	290,113
1982	390,096	255,200	645,296	2003	63,907	300,258	364,165
				Average			
				1973-1982	179,277	175,940	355,217
				1983-1992	157,143	246,120	403,263
				1993-2002	162,948	374,620	537,568

^a Catches (1970-2003) were updated using historical electronic fish ticket databases.

^b Personal use, other subsistence fish, and department's test fisheries are not included.

^c 1984-2002 escapement estimates computed by area-under-the-curve methodology using a 15.0 day average stream life (Johnson and Barrett 1988). September 15 was the assumed last day of stream entry.

Table 12. Commercial salmon fishing effort and catch by fleet and by day in the Chignik Management Area, 2003.

Catch ^{a,b} Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet														
6/4	4	4	0	0	506	2,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	2,897
6/5	11	27	0	0	16,918	97,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,918	97,099
6/6	13	35	0	0	24,264	143,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,264	143,229
6/7	12	21	0	0	10,949	65,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,949	65,999
6/8	12	33	1	28	23,178	137,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,179	138,001
6/9	10	13	0	0	8,502	49,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,502	49,365
6/10	4	4	0	0	1,824	11,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,824	11,441
6/11	18	33	3	58	20,596	124,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,599	124,109
6/12	17	41	7	93	31,149	187,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,156	187,159
6/13	17	26	6	39	12,636	76,883	1	7	8	23	1	5	12,652	76,957
6/15	19	29	0	0	16,613	106,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,613	106,841
6/16	18	55	28	217	35,535	232,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,563	232,409
6/17	20	54	1	18	26,721	170,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,722	170,646
6/18	20	38	15	96	16,656	104,920	0	0	50	137	1	7	16,722	105,160
6/19	18	24	5	17	10,492	65,341	0	0	12	32	0	0	10,509	65,390
6/20	3	3	6	57	3,033	18,207	0	0	5	14	0	0	3,044	18,278
6/21	4	4	3	8	4,581	30,045	0	0	4	12	0	0	4,588	30,065
6/22	5	6	3	9	5,991	39,477	0	0	11	31	0	0	6,005	39,517
6/24 ^c	1	1	0	0	278	1,862	0	0	1	3	0	0	279	1,865
6/25	17	21	32	494	15,833	104,302	0	0	27	137	4	31	15,896	104,964
6/26	15	17	29	125	9,920	63,482	0	0	57	291	4	23	10,010	63,921
6/28	19	25	17	348	5,624	36,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,641	36,831
6/29	19	46	92	1,385	16,210	104,331	0	0	44	132	9	42	16,355	105,890
6/30	19	46	70	655	19,556	127,897	1	4	173	542	9	62	19,809	129,160
7/1	19	41	62	755	17,869	117,645	0	0	270	682	5	44	18,206	119,126
7/3	7	7	108	1,023	4,303	26,968	3	20	429	1,284	14	100	4,857	29,395
7/4 ^c	2	2	0	0	2,750	17,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	17,325
7/5	9	11	68	685	9,788	65,036	1	6	133	465	8	41	9,998	66,233
7/6	14	31	62	545	19,382	128,360	3	12	419	1,072	18	119	19,884	130,108
7/7	18	41	121	1,844	20,146	138,895	3	18	285	834	15	96	20,570	141,687
7/8	17	30	165	3,401	18,423	126,861	2	15	468	1,386	8	53	19,066	131,716
7/9	17	25	195	1,857	9,518	67,307	1	8	591	2,209	25	133	10,330	71,514
7/10	7	10	54	673	10,108	71,871	2	12	77	292	10	72	10,251	72,920
7/11	8	13	72	780	9,391	65,391	2	13	447	1,436	17	110	9,929	67,730
7/12	9	13	8	177	10,617	74,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,625	74,179
7/13	11	13	52	753	9,145	62,396	6	36	529	1,981	24	180	9,756	65,346
7/15	17	33	1	14	15,188	105,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,189	105,870
7/16	13	32	89	1,314	21,993	152,645	55	262	541	2,324	37	222	22,715	156,767

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Table 12. (page 2 of 4)

Catch ^{a,b} Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet (cont.)														
7/17	11	22	116	1,912	18,508	129,326	7	53	750	3,202	45	346	19,426	134,839
7/18	9	12	5	112	9,008	63,291	0	0	15	60	0	0	9,028	63,463
7/19	13	16	58	1,050	9,746	69,100	1	8	81	338	2	13	9,888	70,509
7/20	13	17	39	877	9,895	66,973	2	12	340	1,436	77	517	10,353	69,815
7/21	12	16	49	922	10,598	72,327	3	21	346	1,470	18	137	11,014	74,877
7/22	13	23	41	519	14,226	97,839	18	93	666	2,794	73	349	15,024	101,594
7/26	8	11	51	432	4,126	28,130	1	7	1,344	5,745	177	1,246	5,699	35,560
7/27 ^c	2	2	3	14	1,112	7,520	0	0	120	444	27	181	1,262	8,159
7/29 ^c	3	3	5	21	1,387	8,762	0	0	338	1,359	95	691	1,825	10,833
7/30	8	10	15	222	6,304	42,233	0	0	1,036	4,166	226	1,555	7,581	48,176
7/31	12	21	6	89	9,101	60,470	4	30	1,619	5,860	475	3,440	11,205	69,889
8/1	8	13	35	353	6,446	42,540	8	62	1,172	3,986	326	2,275	7,987	49,216
8/2	9	20	40	416	8,246	55,826	1	5	2,994	9,436	447	2,904	11,728	68,587
8/3	9	21	27	245	6,769	45,821	21	141	2,543	10,037	367	2,485	9,727	58,729
8/4	9	15	20	206	6,855	45,900	19	134	2,599	8,056	446	3,012	9,939	57,308
8/5	10	22	27	259	8,388	56,773	11	67	2,590	8,806	792	5,363	11,808	71,268
8/6	10	20	31	333	8,333	52,682	38	236	4,909	17,989	914	6,320	14,225	77,560
8/7	8	10	2	9	2,505	16,409	5	34	605	2,178	237	1,517	3,354	20,147
8/8	5	5	0	0	2,885	19,098	3	23	771	2,892	208	1,275	3,867	23,288
8/9	5	5	2	20	2,971	19,488	1	5	801	2,997	326	2,011	4,101	24,521
8/10	3	3	5	35	2,571	16,869	5	29	947	3,374	303	1,890	3,831	22,197
8/13	8	8	0	0	935	5,578	2	11	414	1,403	20	230	1,371	7,222
8/14	8	10	2	23	3,647	23,305	69	510	494	1,757	357	2,127	4,569	27,722
8/15	9	13	6	59	4,189	26,951	62	395	647	2,187	206	1,456	5,110	31,048
8/16	8	11	5	39	5,241	34,427	108	840	1,095	3,845	188	1,158	6,637	40,309
8/17	9	22	7	59	7,218	46,951	124	912	1,132	4,152	340	2,150	8,821	54,224
8/21	6	9	0	0	1,381	8,639	75	587	146	600	34	266	1,636	10,092
8/22	8	13	0	0	4,132	26,158	416	3,443	351	1,330	208	1,224	5,107	32,155
8/23	8	14	1	7	6,751	42,442	566	4,353	331	1,359	244	1,465	7,893	49,626
8/24	8	12	5	62	6,625	41,885	480	3,566	202	881	191	1,118	7,503	47,512
8/25	8	14	2	14	6,373	40,385	504	4,023	308	1,275	161	941	7,348	46,638
8/26	8	17	1	7	3,987	25,186	776	6,402	450	1,827	174	1,081	5,388	34,503
8/27	8	13	3	26	3,933	23,985	801	6,012	366	1,481	149	866	5,252	32,370
8/28	7	8	0	0	1,367	9,020	279	2,176	108	461	49	322	1,803	11,979
8/29	6	6	1	5	3,851	24,455	1,309	10,865	237	968	68	378	5,466	36,671
8/30	7	10	0	0	5,222	33,574	1,789	14,510	251	1,056	57	336	7,319	49,476
8/31	7	12	1	7	4,437	28,267	1,784	14,582	245	1,032	53	312	6,520	44,200
9/1	6	10	2	22	4,289	26,516	2,305	18,977	72	305	60	366	6,728	46,186
9/2	6	10	0	0	3,165	20,319	2,094	16,483	88	351	32	109	5,379	37,262
9/3	6	10	0	0	4,434	27,959	3,295	31,007	31	132	39	288	7,799	59,386

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Table 12. (page 3 of 4)

Catch ^{a,b} Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet (cont.)														
9/4	5	9	1	9	2,249	14,370	1,513	14,369	34	177	24	152	3,821	29,077
9/5	6	7	1	3	3,742	23,836	2,342	22,254	17	68	19	150	6,121	46,311
9/6 ^c	1	1	0	0	257	1,617	1,021	9,183	0	0	0	0	1,278	10,800
9/7 ^c	1	1	0	0	171	1,078	804	7,235	0	0	0	0	975	8,313
9/8 ^c	1	1	0	0	193	1,220	1,000	9,006	0	0	0	0	1,193	10,226
9/9 ^c	1	1	0	0	669	3,614	1,472	13,839	0	0	0	0	2,141	17,453
9/10 ^c	1	1	0	0	679	3,666	1,758	15,635	0	0	0	0	2,437	19,301
9/11 ^c	1	1	0	0	916	5,157	1,794	16,891	0	0	0	0	2,710	22,048
9/13 ^c	1	1	0	0	559	3,174	1,703	16,610	0	0	0	0	2,262	19,784
9/14 ^c	1	1	0	0	512	2,867	1,788	16,766	0	0	0	0	2,300	19,633
9/15 ^c	1	1	0	0	684	3,882	2,077	19,650	0	0	0	0	2,761	23,532
Total	20	1,442	1,990	25,856	757,974	4,920,429	34,338	302,465	38,186	138,591	8,463	55,362	840,951	5,442,703
Average Weight				10.46		6.89		7.81		2.89		7.61		
Competitive Fleet														
6/9	21	25	1	20	20,182	125,528	0	0	3,372	19,940	51	414	23,606	145,902
6/10	22	35	4	100	30,784	194,809	1	4	95	290	267	1,958	31,151	197,161
6/13	17	17	1	13	11,680	74,966	0	0	144	450	63	484	11,888	75,913
6/14	22	24	10	137	22,268	144,923	0	0	275	858	152	1,212	22,705	147,130
6/26	21	24	26	370	20,506	130,847	1	7	944	3,055	873	6,839	22,350	141,118
6/27	20	26	45	730	13,342	84,065	0	0	510	1,480	373	2,802	14,270	89,077
6/28	23	23	70	1,439	11,245	72,775	0	0	579	1,883	1,300	10,102	13,194	86,199
7/2	21	26	180	3,877	18,905	126,503	18	116	2,417	7,307	774	5,491	22,294	143,294
7/3	9	9	26	536	2,635	17,821	0	0	159	641	69	470	2,889	19,468
7/9	18	18	15	228	9,364	64,302	4,589	36,127	24,006	81,999	4,226	29,873	42,200	212,529
7/10	17	18	30	278	10,040	68,992	6,011	46,987	21,021	75,898	4,621	32,802	41,723	224,957
7/13	17	17	33	649	10,459	72,251	110	839	1,779	7,459	248	1,782	12,629	82,980
7/14	21	29	82	1,487	20,984	145,615	229	1,727	5,295	21,961	815	6,028	27,405	176,818
7/15	5	5	2	40	3,697	25,216	9	72	882	4,371	124	839	4,714	30,538
7/19	11	11	12	229	4,267	28,397	3,493	27,064	22,119	81,439	3,765	27,210	33,656	164,339
7/20	12	15	3	37	1,351	8,911	3,972	30,777	21,906	80,724	3,506	24,648	30,738	145,097
7/21	9	9	2	45	910	6,120	3,418	27,593	21,347	79,404	3,129	21,937	28,806	135,099
7/23	19	20	50	914	16,940	117,589	312	2,490	13,462	51,320	808	5,592	31,572	177,905
7/24	22	31	65	1,136	20,981	146,139	156	1,264	17,845	69,593	1,064	7,474	40,111	225,606
7/25	22	26	44	736.00	16,472.00	113,446.00	112.00	833.00	10,061.00	39,425.00	570.00	4,093.00	27,259	158,533
7/26	4	4	0	0	945	6,425	0	0	101	417	10	62	1,056	6,904
7/28	17	17	1	12	3,121	21,842	5,699	45,099	50,587	202,044	4,588	32,403	63,996	301,400
7/30	15	15	3	65	1,093	7,632	4,627	36,762	46,370	185,626	5,988	41,990	58,081	272,075
8/1	12	13	1	13	1,606	11,268	7,311	58,520	45,803	183,225	4,239	30,531	58,960	283,557
8/3	13	13	1	11	1,568	10,889	7,845	62,795	44,924	186,833	3,557	24,929	57,895	285,457
8/5	13	13	0	0	1,825	12,798	7,741	61,874	46,247	185,438	3,897	27,395	59,710	287,505

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Table 12. (page 4 of 4)

	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Competitive Fleet (cont.)														
8/7	11	11	0	0	826	5,523	7,130	56,405	29,857	114,466	2,458	17,142	40,271	193,536
8/10	16	16	0	0	5,818	38,325	522	4,168	10,672	43,227	890	5,874	17,902	91,594
8/11	19	24	37	457	9,479	62,702	960	7,673	11,895	47,679	1,207	8,182	23,578	126,693
8/12	17	18	2	32	4,775	31,280	138	1,165	3,455	13,175	470	3,227	8,840	48,879
8/13	10	10	1	6	4,423	28,924	23	158	940	4,080	237	1,551	5,624	34,719
8/18	16	16	6	74	9,836	65,973	410	3,590	1,225	4,905	298	2,015	11,775	76,557
8/19	16	16	4	65	10,680	71,224	997	8,795	2,310	9,246	481	3,272	14,472	92,602
8/20	13	16	0	0	5,293	34,655	936	7,184	692	2,768	156	1,037	7,077	45,644
8/21	11	11	1	21	4,067	26,203	382	2,819	172	688	150	812	4,772	30,543
9/4	3	3	0	0	1,179	7,431	1,213	11,452	7	23	20	87	2,419	18,993
9/5	3	3	0	0	784	4,853	1,075	10,273	0	0	0	0	1,859	15,126
Total	24	627	758	13,757	334,330	2,217,162	69,440	554,632	463,475	1,813,337	55,444	392,559	923,447	4,991,447
Average Weight				18.15		6.63		7.99		3.91		7.08		

- ^a Does not include salmon that were caught for subsistence or personal use fish.
- ^b Does not include salmon caught at Cape Igvak or Southeastern District Mainland destined for Chignik.
- ^c The cooperative fleet and area processors agreed to allow the data to be published, regardless of confidentiality concerns.
- ^d Does not include department's test fishery within Chignik Lagoon.
- ^e Data are confidential because there were less than three permits or deliveries.

Table 13. Commercial salmon fishing effort and catch by day in the Chignik Management Area, 2003.

Catch ^a Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	Salmon
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
6/4	4	4	0	0	506	2,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	2,897
6/5	11	27	0	0	16,918	97,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,918	97,099
6/6	13	35	0	0	24,264	143,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,264	143,229
6/7	12	21	0	0	10,949	65,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,949	65,999
6/8	12	33	1	28	23,178	137,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,179	138,001
6/9	31	38	1	20	28,684	174,893	0	0	3,372	19,940	51	414	32,108	195,267
6/10	26	39	4	100	32,608	206,250	1	4	95	290	267	1,958	32,975	208,602
6/11	18	33	3	58	20,596	124,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,599	124,109
6/12	17	41	7	93	31,149	187,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,156	187,159
6/13	34	43	7	52	24,316	151,849	1	7	152	473	64	489	24,540	152,870
6/14	22	24	10	137	22,268	144,923	0	0	275	858	152	1,212	22,705	147,130
6/15	19	29	0	0	16,613	106,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,613	106,841
6/16	18	55	28	217	35,535	232,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,563	232,409
6/17	20	54	1	18	26,721	170,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,722	170,646
6/18	20	38	15	96	16,656	104,920	0	0	50	137	1	7	16,722	105,160
6/19	18	24	5	17	10,492	65,341	0	0	12	32	0	0	10,509	65,390
6/20	3	3	6	57	3,033	18,207	0	0	5	14	0	0	3,044	18,278
6/21	4	4	3	8	4,581	30,045	0	0	4	12	0	0	4,588	30,065
6/22	5	6	3	9	5,991	39,477	0	0	11	31	0	0	6,005	39,517
6/23	0	0												
6/24 ^b	1	1	0	0	278	1,862	0	0	1	3	0	0	279	1,865
6/25	17	21	32	494	15,833	104,302	0	0	27	137	4	31	15,896	104,964
6/26	36	41	55	495	30,426	194,329	1	7	1,001	3,346	877	6,862	32,360	205,039
6/27	20	26	45	730	13,342	84,065	0	0	510	1,480	373	2,802	14,270	89,077
6/28	42	48	87	1,787	16,869	109,258	0	0	579	1,883	1,300	10,102	18,835	123,030
6/29	19	46	92	1,385	16,210	104,331	0	0	44	132	9	42	16,355	105,890
6/30	19	46	70	655	19,556	127,897	1	4	173	542	9	62	19,809	129,160
7/1	19	41	62	755	17,869	117,645	0	0	270	682	5	44	18,206	119,126
7/2	21	26	180	3,877	18,905	126,503	18	116	2,417	7,307	774	5,491	22,294	143,294

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Table 13. (page 2 of 4)

Catch ^a Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
7/3	16	16	134	1,559	6,938	44,789	3	20	588	1,925	83	570	7,746	48,863
7/4 ^b	2	2	0	0	2,750	17,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	17,325
7/5	9	11	68	685	9,788	65,036	1	6	133	465	8	41	9,998	66,233
7/6	14	31	62	545	19,382	128,360	3	12	419	1,072	18	119	19,884	130,108
7/7	18	41	121	1,844	20,146	138,895	3	18	285	834	15	96	20,570	141,687
7/8	17	30	165	3,401	18,423	126,861	2	15	468	1,386	8	53	19,066	131,716
7/9	35	43	210	2,085	18,882	131,609	4,590	36,135	24,597	84,208	4,251	30,006	52,530	284,043
7/10	24	28	84	951	20,148	140,863	6,013	46,999	21,098	76,190	4,631	32,874	51,974	297,877
7/11	8	13	72	780	9,391	65,391	2	13	447	1,436	17	110	9,929	67,730
7/12	9	13	8	177	10,617	74,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,625	74,179
7/13	28	30	85	1,402	19,604	134,647	116	875	2,308	9,440	272	1,962	22,385	148,326
7/14	21	29	82	1,487	20,984	145,615	229	1,727	5,295	21,961	815	6,028	27,405	176,818
7/15	22	38	3	54	18,885	131,072	9	72	882	4,371	124	839	19,903	136,408
7/16	13	32	89	1,314	21,993	152,645	55	262	541	2,324	37	222	22,715	156,767
7/17	11	22	116	1,912	18,508	129,326	7	53	750	3,202	45	346	19,426	134,839
7/18	9	12	5	112	9,008	63,291	0	0	15	60	0	0	9,028	63,463
7/19	24	27	70	1,279	14,013	97,497	3,494	27,072	22,200	81,777	3,767	27,223	43,544	234,848
7/20	25	32	42	914	11,246	75,884	3,974	30,789	22,246	82,160	3,583	25,165	41,091	214,912
7/21	21	25	51	967	11,508	78,447	3,421	27,614	21,693	80,874	3,147	22,074	39,820	209,976
7/22	13	23	41	519	14,226	97,839	18	93	666	2,794	73	349	15,024	101,594
7/23	19	20	50	914	16,940	117,589	312	2,490	13,462	51,320	808	5,592	31,572	177,905
7/24	22	31	65	1,136	20,981	146,139	156	1,264	17,845	69,593	1,064	7,474	40,111	225,606
7/25	22	26	44	736	16,472	113,446	112	833	10,061	39,425	570	4,093	27,259	158,533
7/26	12	15	51	432	5,071	34,555	1	7	1,445	6,162	187	1,308	6,755	42,464
7/27 ^b	2	2	3	14	1,112	7,520	0	0	120	444	27	181	1,262	8,159
7/28	17	17	1	12	3,121	21,842	5,699	45,099	50,587	202,044	4,588	32,403	63,996	301,400
7/29	3	3	5	21	1,387	8,762	0	0	338	1,359	95	691	1,825	10,833
7/30	23	25	18	287	7,397	49,865	4,627	36,762	47,406	189,792	6,214	43,545	65,662	320,251
7/31	12	21	6	89	9,101	60,470	4	30	1,619	5,860	475	3,440	11,205	69,889

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Table 13. (page 3 of 4)

Catch ^a Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	Salmon
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
8/1	20	26	36	366	8,052	53,808	7,319	58,582	46,975	187,211	4,565	32,806	66,947	332,773
8/2	9	20	40	416	8,246	55,826	1	5	2,994	9,436	447	2,904	11,728	68,587
8/3	22	34	28	256	8,337	56,710	7,866	62,936	47,467	196,870	3,924	27,414	67,622	344,186
8/4	9	15	20	206	6,855	45,900	19	134	2,599	8,056	446	3,012	9,939	57,308
8/5	23	35	27	259	10,213	69,571	7,752	61,941	48,837	194,244	4,689	32,758	71,518	358,773
8/6	10	20	31	333	8,333	52,682	38	236	4,909	17,989	914	6,320	14,225	77,560
8/7	19	21	2	9	3,331	21,932	7,135	56,439	30,462	116,644	2,695	18,659	43,625	213,683
8/8	5	5	0	0	2,885	19,098	3	23	771	2,892	208	1,275	3,867	23,288
8/9	5	5	2	20	2,971	19,488	1	5	801	2,997	326	2,011	4,101	24,521
8/10	19	19	5	35	8,389	55,194	527	4,197	11,619	46,601	1,193	7,764	21,733	113,791
8/11	19	24	37	457	9,479	62,702	960	7,673	11,895	47,679	1,207	8,182	23,578	126,693
8/12	17	18	2	32	4,775	31,280	138	1,165	3,455	13,175	470	3,227	8,840	48,879
8/13	18	18	1	6	5,358	34,502	25	169	1,354	5,483	257	1,781	6,995	41,941
8/14	8	10	2	23	3,647	23,305	69	510	494	1,757	357	2,127	4,569	27,722
8/15	9	13	6	59	4,189	26,951	62	395	647	2,187	206	1,456	5,110	31,048
8/16	8	11	5	39	5,241	34,427	108	840	1,095	3,845	188	1,158	6,637	40,309
8/17	9	22	7	59	7,218	46,951	124	912	1,132	4,152	340	2,150	8,821	54,224
8/18	16	16	6	74	9,836	65,973	410	3,590	1,225	4,905	298	2,015	11,775	76,557
8/19	16	16	4	65	10,680	71,224	997	8,795	2,310	9,246	481	3,272	14,472	92,602
8/20	13	16	0	0	5,293	34,655	936	7,184	692	2,768	156	1,037	7,077	45,644
8/21	17	20	1	21	5,448	34,842	457	3,406	318	1,288	184	1,078	6,408	40,635
8/22	8	14	0	0	4,132	26,158	416	3,443	351	1,330	208	1,224	5,107	32,155
8/23	8	14	1	7	6,751	42,442	566	4,353	331	1,359	244	1,465	7,893	49,626
8/24	8	12	5	62	6,625	41,885	480	3,566	202	881	191	1,118	7,503	47,512
8/25	8	14	2	14	6,373	40,385	504	4,023	308	1,275	161	941	7,348	46,638
8/26	8	17	1	7	3,987	25,186	776	6,402	450	1,827	174	1,081	5,388	34,503
8/27	8	13	3	26	3,933	23,985	801	6,012	366	1,481	149	866	5,252	32,370
8/28	7	8	0	0	1,367	9,020	279	2,176	108	461	49	322	1,803	11,979
8/29	6	6	1	5	3,851	24,455	1,309	10,865	237	968	68	378	5,466	36,671
8/30	7	10	0	0	5,222	33,574	1,789	14,510	251	1,056	57	336	7,319	49,476

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Table 13. (page 4 of 4)

Catch ^a Date	Fishing Effort		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
8/31	7	12	1	7	4,437	28,267	1,784	14,582	245	1,032	53	312	6,520	44,200
9/1	6	10	2	22	4,289	26,516	2,305	18,977	72	305	60	366	6,728	46,186
9/2	6	10	0	0	3,165	20,319	2,094	16,483	88	351	32	109	5,379	37,262
9/3	6	10	0	0	4,434	27,959	3,295	31,007	31	132	39	288	7,799	59,386
9/4	8	12	1	9	3,428	21,801	2,726	25,821	41	200	44	239	6,240	48,070
9/5	9	10	1	3	4,526	28,689	3,417	32,527	17	68	19	150	7,980	61,437
9/6 ^b	1	1	0	0	257	1,617	1,021	9,183	0	0	0	0	1,278	10,800
9/7 ^b	1	1	0	0	171	1,078	804	7,235	0	0	0	0	975	8,313
9/8 ^b	1	1	0	0	193	1,220	1,000	9,006	0	0	0	0	1,193	10,226
9/9 ^b	1	1	0	0	669	3,614	1,472	13,839	0	0	0	0	2,141	17,453
9/10 ^b	1	1	0	0	679	3,666	1,758	15,635	0	0	0	0	2,437	19,301
9/11 ^b	1	1	0	0	916	5,157	1,794	16,891	0	0	0	0	2,710	22,048
9/12	1	1	0	0	559	3,174	1,703	16,610	0	0	0	0	2,262	19,784
9/13 ^b	0	0												
9/14 ^b	1	1	0	0	512	2,867	1,788	16,766	0	0	0	0	2,300	19,633
9/15 ^b	1	1	0	0	684	3,882	2,077	19,650	0	0	0	0	2,761	23,532
Total	44	2,070	2,748	39,613	1,092,304	7,137,591	103,778	857,097	501,661	1,951,928	63,907	447,921	1,764,398	10,434,150
Average Weight				14.42		6.53		8.26		3.89		7.01		

^a Does not include salmon that were caught for subsistence or at Cape Igvak or Southeastern District Mainland destined for Chignik.

Does not include catches from the department's test fishery and salmon harvested for personal use.

^b The cooperative fleet and area processors agreed to allow the data to be published, regardless of confidentiality concerns.

Table 14. Commercial salmon fishing effort and catch by fleet, district, and day in the Chignik Management Area, 2003.

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Competitive Fleet													
Central	6/9 ^c												
Central	6/10 ^c												
Central	6/13 ^c												
Central	6/14	4	4	10	137	6,938	44,907	0	0	203	647	147	1,175
Central	6/26	5	6	5	88	6,255	40,086	0	0	721	2,314	847	6,661
Central	6/27 ^c												
Central	6/28	5	5	20	369	3,841	24,824	0	0	500	1,630	1,280	9,959
Central	7/2	6	7	3	54	4,408	29,553	17	109	2,064	5,776	744	5,270
Central	7/3 ^c												
Central	7/9	4	4	1	15	434	2,609	193	1,329	881	3,863	197	1,278
Central	7/10 ^c												
Central	7/13	4	4	6	110	2,252	15,323	110	839	1,416	5,771	233	1,687
Central	7/14	4	4	20	294	3,500	23,634	222	1,678	4,249	17,595	793	5,877
Central	7/15 ^c												
Central	7/19 ^c												
Central	7/20												
Central	7/21 ^c												
Central	7/23	5	5	14	247	2,862	19,498	310	2,477	11,389	42,012	689	4,822
Central	7/24	5	5	21	311	4,379	30,693	154	1,251	15,369	58,957	870	6,124
Central	7/25	5	5	17	229	2,100	14,414	112	833	7,696	29,569	403	2,897
Central	7/28 ^c												
Central	8/5 ^c												
Central	8/7 ^c												
Central	8/10	4	4	0	0	1,531	10,098	503	4,045	7,514	30,060	567	3,976
Central	8/11	4	5	32	352	2,434	16,171	935	7,498	9,748	38,969	803	5,690

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Table 14. (page 2 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Competitive Fleet (cont.)													
Central	8/12	4	4	2	32	327	2,152	130	1,108	2,203	8,238	184	1,278
Central	8/18 ^c												
Central	8/19 ^c												
Central	8/20 ^c												
Central	8/21 ^c												
Central	9/4 ^c												
Central	9/5 ^c												
Total		14	101	189	2,644	64,440	422,563	7,632	61,289	88,336	350,000	11,304	81,532
Avg. Wt.					13.99		6.56		8.03		3.96		7.21
Chignik Bay	6/9	19	23	1	20	18,628	115,889	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/10	19	31	0	0	21,843	137,868	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/13	14	14	1	13	8,850	56,527	0	0	1	4	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/14	18	20	0	0	15,330	100,016	0	0	72	211	5	37
Chignik Bay	6/26	15	17	21	282	13,681	87,211	1	7	101	434	10	63
Chignik Bay	6/27	17	23	45	730	10,728	68,105	0	0	68	286	7	53
Chignik Bay	6/28	17	17	50	1,070	6,945	45,096	0	0	30	125	5	36
Chignik Bay	7/2	14	18	177	3,823	14,421	96,470	1	7	295	1,386	30	221
Chignik Bay	7/3	8	8	22	497	1,853	12,611	0	0	34	139	1	6
Chignik Bay	7/10 ^c			0	0	160	969	52	345	401	1,760	64	441
Chignik Bay	7/13	13	13	27	539	8,207	56,928	0	0	363	1,688	15	95
Chignik Bay	7/14	17	25	62	1,193	17,484	121,981	7	49	1,046	4,366	22	151
Chignik Bay	7/15	4	4	2	40	3,021	20,706	0	0	124	574	4	26
Chignik Bay	7/23	14	15	36	667	14,078	98,091	2	13	2,073	9,308	119	770
Chignik Bay	7/24	17	26	44	825	16,602	115,446	2	13	2,476	10,636	194	1,350

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Table 14. (page 3 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Competitive Fleet (cont.)													
Chignik Bay	7/25	17	21	27	507	14,372	99,032	0	0	2,365	9,856	167	1,196
Chignik Bay	7/26	4	4	0	0	945	6,425	0	0	101	417	10	62
Chignik Bay	8/10	12	12	0	0	4,287	28,227	19	123	3,158	13,167	323	1,898
Chignik Bay	8/11	15	19	5	105	7,045	46,531	25	175	2,147	8,710	404	2,492
Chignik Bay	8/12	13	14	0	0	4,448	29,128	8	57	1,252	4,937	286	1,949
Chignik Bay	8/13	10	10	1	6	4,423	28,924	23	158	940	4,080	237	1,551
Chignik Bay	8/18	13	13	2	23	8,973	60,269	96	765	0	0	129	827
Chignik Bay	8/19	13	13	1	28	8,001	53,544	161	1,262	0	0	140	883
Chignik Bay	8/20	11	14	0	0	4,670	30,575	699	5,071	225	900	65	434
Chignik Bay	8/21	9	9	1	21	3,478	22,640	228	1,720	0	0	40	240
Chignik Bay	9/4 ^c			0	0	1,087	6,895	1,128	10,627	7	23	14	56
Chignik Bay	9/5 ^c			0	0	720	4,456	892	8,465	0	0	0	0
Total		19	388	525	10,389	234,280	1,550,560	3,344	28,857	17,279	73,007	2,291	14,837
Avg. Wt.					19.79		6.62		8.63		4.23		6.48
Competitive Fleet													
Eastern	6/26 ^c												
	6/27 ^c												
	6/28 ^c												
	6/29 ^c												
Total			4			1,701	10,592			267	680	50	352
Avg. Wt.							6.23				2.55		7.04
Competitive Fleet													
Perryville	7/9/2003	4	4	0	0	1,792	12,553	1,200	9,606	2,660	10,643	248	1,859
Perryville	7/10/2003 ^c												
Perryville	7/28/2003 ^c												
Perryville	7/30/2003 ^c												
Perryville	8/1/2003 ^c												
Perryville	8/3/2003 ^c												
Perryville	8/5/2003 ^c												

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Table 14. (page 4 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{ab}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Competitive Fleet (cont.)													
Perryville													
Total		4	20	0	0	4,840	33,186	3,239	25,705	31,354	124,942	1,916	13,418
Avg. Wt.							6.86		7.94		3.98		7.00
Western	7/9/2003	10	10	14	213	7,138	49,140	3,196	25,192	20,465	67,493	3,781	26,736
Western	7/10/2003	11	12	7	99	7,889	55,084	5,183	41,271	18,372	64,626	3,996	28,669
Western	7/19/2003	10	10	12	229	4,195	27,937	3,378	26,339	21,964	80,739	3,669	26,548
Western	7/20/2003	9	12	3	37	980	6,495	3,308	25,769	19,498	71,748	3,179	22,337
Western	7/21/2003	8	8	2	45	865	5,775	3,418	27,593	21,172	78,864	3,129	21,937
Western	7/28/2003	11	11	1	12	2,789	19,486	5,146	40,676	45,563	182,401	4,149	29,328
Western	7/30/2003	12	12	3	65	798	5,557	3,828	30,360	35,145	140,722	5,388	37,782
Western	8/1/2003	10	11	1	13	1,177	8,265	7,039	56,335	40,858	163,445	4,015	28,955
Western	8/3/2003	11	11	1	11	1,171	8,110	7,675	61,432	39,723	166,026	3,410	23,900
Western	8/5/2003	9	9	0	0	1,442	10,127	7,186	57,515	39,971	159,905	3,450	24,182
Western	8/7/2003	8	8	0	0	625	4,285	5,868	46,299	23,508	88,739	1,717	12,046
Total		16	114	44	742	29,069	200,261	55,225	438,781	326,239	1,264,708	39,883	282,420
Avg. Wt.					16.86		6.89		7.95		3.88		7.08
<hr/>													
Competitive Fleet Total		24	627	758	13,775	334,330	2,217,162	69,440	554,632	463,475	1,813,337	55,444	392,559
Avg. Wt.					18.17		6.63		7.99		3.91		7.08

-Continued-

Table 14. (page 5 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet													
Chignik Bay	6/4	4	4	0	0	506	2,897	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/5	11	27	0	0	16,918	97,099	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/6	13	35	0	0	24,264	143,229	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/7	12	21	0	0	10,949	65,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/8	12	33	1	28	23,178	137,973	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/9	10	13	0	0	8,502	49,365	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/10	4	4	0	0	1,824	11,441	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/11	18	33	3	58	20,596	124,051	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/12	17	41	7	93	31,149	187,066	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/13	17	26	6	39	12,636	76,883	1	7	8	23	1	5
Chignik Bay	6/15	19	29	0	0	16,613	106,841	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/16	18	55	28	217	35,535	232,192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/17	20	54	1	18	26,721	170,628	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/18	20	38	15	96	16,656	104,920	0	0	50	137	1	7
Chignik Bay	6/19	18	24	5	17	10,492	65,341	0	0	12	32	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/20	3	3	6	57	3,033	18,207	0	0	5	14	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/21 ^e	4	4	3	8	4,581	30,045	0	0	4	12	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/22	5	6	3	9	5,991	39,477	0	0	11	31	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/24 ^d	1	1	0	0	278	1,862	0	0	1	3	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/25	17	21	32	494	15,833	104,302	0	0	27	137	4	31
Chignik Bay	6/26	15	17	29	125	9,920	63,482	0	0	57	291	4	23
Chignik Bay	6/28	19	25	17	348	5,624	36,483	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	6/29	19	46	92	1,385	16,210	104,331	0	0	44	132	9	42
Chignik Bay	6/30	19	46	70	655	19,556	127,897	1	4	173	542	9	62
Chignik Bay	7/1	19	41	62	755	17,869	117,645	0	0	270	682	5	44
Chignik Bay	7/3	7	7	108	1,023	4,303	26,968	3	20	429	1,284	14	100
Chignik Bay	7/4 ^d	2	2	0	0	2,750	17,325	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	7/5	9	11	68	685	9,788	65,036	1	6	133	465	8	41
Chignik Bay	7/6	14	31	62	545	19,382	128,360	3	12	419	1,072	18	119

-Continued-

Table 14. (page 6 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet (cont.)													
Chignik Bay	7/7	18	41	121	1,844	20,146	138,895	3	18	285	834	15	96
Chignik Bay	7/8	17	30	165	3,401	18,423	126,861	2	15	468	1,386	8	53
Chignik Bay	7/9	17	25	195	1,857	9,518	67,307	1	8	591	2,209	25	133
Chignik Bay	7/10	7	10	54	673	10,108	71,871	2	12	77	292	10	72
Chignik Bay	7/11	8	13	72	780	9,391	65,391	2	13	447	1,436	17	110
Chignik Bay	7/12	9	13	8	177	10,617	74,002	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	7/13	11	13	52	753	9,145	62,396	6	36	529	1,981	24	180
Chignik Bay	7/15	17	33	1	14	15,188	105,856	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	7/16	13	32	89	1,314	21,993	152,645	55	262	541	2,324	37	222
Chignik Bay	7/17	11	22	116	1,912	18,508	129,326	7	53	750	3,202	45	346
Chignik Bay	7/18	9	12	5	112	9,008	63,291	0	0	15	60	0	0
Chignik Bay	7/19	13	16	58	1,050	9,746	69,100	1	8	81	338	2	13
Chignik Bay	7/20	13	17	39	877	9,895	66,973	2	12	340	1,436	77	517
Chignik Bay	7/21	12	16	49	922	10,598	72,327	3	21	346	1,470	18	137
Chignik Bay	7/22	13	23	41	519	14,226	97,839	18	93	666	2,794	73	349
Chignik Bay	7/26	8	11	51	432	4,126	28,130	1	7	1,344	5,745	177	1,246
Chignik Bay	7/27	2	2	3	14	1,112	7,520	0	0	120	444	27	181
Chignik Bay	7/29	3	3	5	21	1,387	8,762	0	0	338	1,359	95	691
Chignik Bay	7/30	8	10	15	222	6,304	42,233	0	0	1,036	4,166	226	1,555
Chignik Bay	7/31	12	21	6	89	9,101	60,470	4	30	1,619	5,860	475	3,440
Chignik Bay	8/1	8	13	35	353	6,446	42,540	8	62	1,172	3,986	326	2,275
Chignik Bay	8/2	9	20	40	416	8,246	55,826	1	5	2,994	9,436	447	2,904
Chignik Bay	8/3	9	21	27	245	6,769	45,821	21	141	2,543	10,037	367	2,485
Chignik Bay	8/4	9	15	20	206	6,855	45,900	19	134	2,599	8,056	446	3,012
Chignik Bay	8/5	10	22	27	259	8,388	56,773	11	67	2,590	8,806	792	5,363
Chignik Bay	8/6	10	20	31	333	8,333	52,682	38	236	4,909	17,989	914	6,320
Chignik Bay	8/7	8	10	2	9	2,505	16,409	5	34	605	2,178	237	1,517
Chignik Bay	8/8	5	5	0	0	2,885	19,098	3	23	771	2,892	208	1,275
Chignik Bay	8/9	5	5	2	20	2,971	19,488	1	5	801	2,997	326	2,011

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Table 14. (page 7 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet (cont.)													
Chignik Bay	8/10	3	3	5	35	2,571	16,869	5	29	947	3,374	303	1,890
Chignik Bay	8/13	8	8	0	0	935	5,578	2	11	414	1,403	20	230
Chignik Bay	8/14 ^e	8	10	2	23	3,647	23,305	69	510	494	1,757	357	2,127
Chignik Bay	8/15 ^e	9	13	6	59	4,189	26,951	62	395	647	2,187	206	1,456
Chignik Bay	8/16	8	11	5	39	5,241	34,427	108	840	1,095	3,845	188	1,158
Chignik Bay	8/17	9	22	7	59	7,218	46,951	124	912	1,132	4,152	340	2,150
Chignik Bay	8/21	6	9	0	0	1,381	8,639	75	587	146	600	34	266
Chignik Bay	8/22	8	13	0	0	4,132	26,158	416	3,443	351	1,330	208	1,224
Chignik Bay	8/23	8	14	1	7	6,751	42,442	566	4,353	331	1,359	244	1,465
Chignik Bay	8/24	8	12	5	62	6,625	41,885	480	3,566	202	881	191	1,118
Chignik Bay	8/25	8	14	2	14	6,373	40,385	504	4,023	308	1,275	161	941
Chignik Bay	8/26	8	17	1	7	3,987	25,186	776	6,402	450	1,827	174	1,081
Chignik Bay	8/27	8	13	3	26	3,933	23,985	801	6,012	366	1,481	149	866
Chignik Bay	8/28	7	8	0	0	1,367	9,020	279	2,176	108	461	49	322
Chignik Bay	8/29	6	6	1	5	3,851	24,455	1,309	10,865	237	968	68	378
Chignik Bay	8/30	7	10	0	0	5,222	33,574	1,789	14,510	251	1,056	57	336
Chignik Bay	8/31	7	12	1	7	4,437	28,267	1,784	14,582	245	1,032	53	312
Chignik Bay	9/1	6	10	2	22	4,289	26,516	2,305	18,977	72	305	60	366
Chignik Bay	9/2	6	10	0	0	3,165	20,319	2,094	16,483	88	351	32	109
Chignik Bay	9/3	6	10	0	0	4,434	27,959	3,295	31,007	31	132	39	288
Chignik Bay	9/4	5	9	1	9	2,249	14,370	1,513	14,369	34	177	24	152
Chignik Bay	9/5	6	7	1	3	3,742	23,836	2,342	22,254	17	68	19	150
Chignik Bay	9/6 ^d	1	1	0	0	257	1,617	1,021	9,183	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/7 ^d	1	1	0	0	171	1,078	804	7,235	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/8 ^d	1	1	0	0	193	1,220	1,000	9,006	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/9 ^d	1	1	0	0	669	3,614	1,472	13,839	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/10 ^d	1	1	0	0	679	3,666	1,758	15,635	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/11 ^d	1	1	0	0	916	5,157	1,794	16,891	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/13 ^d	1	1	0	0	559	3,174	1,703	16,610	0	0	0	0

-Continued-

Table 14. (page 8 of 8)

District	Date	Fishing Effort ^{a,b}		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
		Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cooperative Fleet (cont.)													
Chignik Bay	9/14 ^d	1	1	0	0	512	2,867	1,788	16,766	0	0	0	0
Chignik Bay	9/15 ^d	1	1	0	0	684	3,882	2,077	19,650	0	0	0	0
Total		20	1,442	1,990	25,856	757,974	4,920,429	34,338	302,465	38,186	138,591	8,463	55,362
Avg. Wt.					12.99		6.49		8.81		3.63		6.54
Cooperative Fleet Total		20	1,442	1,990	25,856	757,974	4,920,429	34,338	302,465	38,186	138,591	8,463	55,362
Avg. Wt.					12.99		6.49		8.81		3.63		6.54

^a Does not include salmon that were caught for subsistence or personal use fish.

^b Does not include salmon caught at Cape Igvak or Southeastern District Mainland destined for Chignik.

^c Data are omitted because of confidentiality concerns.

^d The cooperative fleet and area processors agreed to allow the data to be published, regardless of confidentiality concerns.

^e Does not include catch from the department's test fishery.

Table 15. Sockeye salmon harvest limits placed on the Chignik Management Area Cooperative fleet during 2003.

Cooperative Fleet Sockeye Salmon Harvest Limits and Daily Harvest					
Date	Assigned Limit	Daily Sockeye Salmon Harvest	Difference	Error %	
June 18	15,000	16,656	1,656	11%	
June 19	10,000	10,492	492	5%	
June 20	5,000	3,034	-1,966	-39%	
June 21	5,000	4,581	-419	-8%	
June 22	5,000	6,354	1,354	27%	
June 23	0	0	0		
June 24	1,000	413	-587	-59%	
June 25	15,000	15,845	845	6%	
July 3	5,000	4,303	-697	-14%	
July 4	2,500	2,750	250	10%	
July 5	10,000	9,813	-187	-2%	
July 6	20,000	19,382	-618	-3%	
July 9	10,000	9,518	-482	-5%	
July 10	10,000	10,128	128	1%	
July 11	10,000	9,565	-435	-4%	
July 12	10,000	10,620	620	6%	
July 13	7,000	9,226	2,226	32%	
July 18	10,000	9,008	-992	-10%	
July 19	10,000	9,746	-254	-3%	
July 20	10,000	10,064	64	1%	
July 21	10,000	10,718	718	7%	
July 22	15,000	14,226	-774	-5%	
July 26	5,000	4,126	-874	-17%	
July 27	1,000	1,112	112	11%	
July 29	1,500	1,387	-113	-8%	
July 31	10,000	9,101	-899	-9%	
August 1	10,000	6,448	-3,552	-36%	
August 7	3,000	2,555	-445	-15%	
Total	226,000	221,171	-4,829	-2%	

Table 16. Estimated sockeye salmon escapement through the Chignik River weir bound for Chignik Lake and Black Lake using daily percentages attributable to Chignik Lake, derived from the postseason scale pattern analysis, 2003.

Date	Total		Chignik Lake			Black Lake		
	Daily	Cumulative	Percent	Daily	Cumulative	Percent	Daily	Cumulative
Pre Weir	100	100	3.3%	3	3	96.7%	97	97
5/28	198	298	3.5%	7	10	96.5%	191	288
5/29	806	1,104	3.7%	30	40	96.3%	776	1,064
5/30	1,180	2,284	4.0%	47	87	96.0%	1,133	2,197
5/31	947	3,231	4.2%	40	127	95.8%	907	3,104
6/1	1,829	5,060	4.5%	82	210	95.5%	1,747	4,850
6/2	3,679	8,739	4.8%	177	386	95.2%	3,502	8,353
6/3	5,445	14,184	5.1%	279	665	94.9%	5,166	13,519
6/4	3,371	17,555	5.5%	184	849	94.5%	3,187	16,706
6/5	5,780	23,335	5.8%	336	1,185	94.2%	5,444	22,150
6/6	8,883	32,218	6.2%	552	1,737	93.8%	8,331	30,481
6/7	6,001	38,219	6.7%	399	2,136	93.3%	5,602	36,083
6/8	8,285	46,504	7.1%	591	2,726	92.9%	7,694	43,778
6/9	7,114	53,618	7.6%	543	3,270	92.4%	6,571	50,348
6/10	5,486	59,104	8.2%	449	3,719	91.8%	5,037	55,385
6/11	5,120	64,224	8.8%	450	4,169	91.2%	4,670	60,055
6/12	10,864	75,088	9.4%	1,023	5,192	90.6%	9,841	69,896
6/13	12,539	87,627	10.1%	1,267	6,459	89.9%	11,272	81,168
6/14	10,208	97,835	10.7%	1,089	7,548	89.3%	9,119	90,287
6/15	9,769	107,604	11.3%	1,102	8,649	88.7%	8,667	98,955
6/16	10,023	117,627	11.9%	1,197	9,846	88.1%	8,826	107,781
6/17	15,476	133,103	12.7%	1,960	11,805	87.3%	13,516	121,298
6/18	11,022	144,125	13.5%	1,483	13,288	86.5%	9,539	130,837
6/19	19,951	164,076	14.6%	2,909	16,197	85.4%	17,042	147,879
6/20	18,168	182,244	15.8%	2,871	19,069	84.2%	15,297	163,175
6/21	29,482	211,726	17.1%	5,048	24,116	82.9%	24,434	187,610
6/22	16,037	227,763	18.5%	2,973	27,089	81.5%	13,064	200,674
6/23	15,827	243,590	20.1%	3,175	30,264	79.9%	12,652	213,326
6/24	31,819	275,409	21.7%	6,901	37,165	78.3%	24,918	238,244
6/25	42,627	318,036	23.4%	9,989	47,154	76.6%	32,638	270,882
6/26	14,008	332,044	25.3%	3,543	50,697	74.7%	10,465	281,347
6/27	15,555	347,599	27.3%	4,242	54,939	72.7%	11,313	292,660
6/28	2,992	350,591	29.5%	884	55,823	70.5%	2,108	294,768
6/29	1,284	351,875	31.9%	410	56,234	68.1%	874	295,641
6/30	1,390	353,265	34.4%	479	56,712	65.6%	911	296,553
7/1	1,577	354,842	36.9%	582	57,294	63.1%	995	297,548
7/2	4,101	358,943	39.4%	1,617	58,911	60.6%	2,484	300,032
7/3	2,926	361,869	42.0%	1,230	60,142	58.0%	1,696	301,727
7/4	2,796	364,665	45.9%	1,285	61,426	54.1%	1,511	303,239
7/5	11,639	376,304	49.7%	5,788	67,215	50.3%	5,851	309,089
7/6	10,251	386,555	53.4%	5,473	72,688	46.6%	4,778	313,867
7/7	3,651	390,206	56.9%	2,077	74,765	43.1%	1,574	315,441
7/8	3,606	393,812	60.3%	2,176	76,941	39.7%	1,430	316,871
7/9	3,334	397,146	63.6%	2,120	79,061	36.4%	1,214	318,085

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Table 16. (page 2 of 3)

Date	Total ^a		Chignik Lake			Black Lake		
	Daily	Cumulative	Percent	Daily	Cumulative	Percent	Daily	Cumulative
7/10	8,473	405,619	66.6%	5,642	84,703	33.4%	2,831	320,916
7/11	8,459	414,078	68.8%	5,824	90,526	31.2%	2,635	323,552
7/12	11,160	425,238	71.0%	7,922	98,448	29.0%	3,238	326,790
7/13	18,801	444,039	73.0%	13,725	112,173	27.0%	5,076	331,866
7/14	8,215	452,254	74.9%	6,152	118,325	25.1%	2,063	333,929
7/15	3,425	455,679	76.7%	2,625	120,951	23.3%	800	334,728
7/16	2,370	458,049	78.3%	1,855	122,806	21.7%	515	335,243
7/17	1,128	459,177	79.8%	900	123,706	20.2%	228	335,471
7/18	4,011	463,188	81.1%	3,255	126,961	18.9%	756	336,227
7/19	10,564	473,752	82.4%	8,707	135,668	17.6%	1,857	338,084
7/20	10,213	483,965	83.6%	8,537	144,205	16.4%	1,676	339,760
7/21	8,193	492,158	84.7%	6,937	151,142	15.3%	1,256	341,016
7/22	14,107	506,265	85.7%	12,085	163,228	14.3%	2,022	343,037
7/23	6,341	512,606	86.6%	5,490	168,718	13.4%	851	343,888
7/24	1,631	514,237	87.5%	1,426	170,144	12.5%	205	344,093
7/25	1,908	516,145	88.3%	1,684	171,829	11.7%	224	344,316
7/26	1,640	517,785	89.0%	1,460	173,289	11.0%	180	344,496
7/27	4,637	522,422	89.8%	4,162	177,451	10.2%	475	344,971
7/28	10,381	532,803	90.4%	9,389	186,841	9.6%	992	345,962
7/29	10,469	543,272	91.1%	9,536	196,377	8.9%	933	346,895
7/30	9,085	552,357	91.7%	8,330	204,707	8.3%	755	347,650
7/31	2,857	555,214	92.2%	2,634	207,340	7.8%	223	347,874
8/1	1,486	556,700	92.6%	1,377	208,717	7.4%	109	347,983
8/2	1,028	557,728	93.1%	957	209,674	6.9%	71	348,054
8/3	796	558,524	93.5%	744	210,418	6.5%	52	348,106
8/4	888	559,412	93.8%	833	211,251	6.2%	55	348,161
8/5	763	560,175	94.2%	718	211,970	5.8%	45	348,205
8/6	377	560,552	94.5%	356	212,326	5.5%	21	348,226
8/7	1,784	562,336	94.8%	1,691	214,017	5.2%	93	348,319
8/8	3,739	566,075	95.1%	3,556	217,574	4.9%	183	348,501
8/9	3,540	569,615	95.4%	3,377	220,951	4.6%	163	348,664
8/10	5,640	575,255	95.7%	5,396	226,347	4.3%	244	348,908
8/11	2,058	577,313	95.9%	1,974	228,322	4.1%	84	348,991
8/12	1,685	578,998	96.2%	1,621	229,942	3.8%	64	349,056
8/13	715	579,713	96.4%	689	230,632	3.6%	26	349,081
8/14	1,037	580,750	96.6%	1,002	231,633	3.4%	35	349,117
8/15	1,392	582,142	96.8%	1,348	232,981	3.2%	44	349,161
8/16	1,734	583,876	97.0%	1,682	234,663	3.0%	52	349,213
8/17	781	584,657	97.2%	759	235,423	2.8%	22	349,234
8/18	1,763	586,420	97.4%	1,717	237,139	2.6%	46	349,281
8/19	1,129	587,549	97.5%	1,101	238,240	2.5%	28	349,309
8/20	632	588,181	97.7%	617	238,857	2.3%	15	349,324
8/21	1,233	589,414	97.8%	1,206	240,064	2.2%	27	349,350
8/22	2,150	591,564	97.9%	2,106	242,169	2.1%	44	349,395
8/23	2,402	593,966	98.1%	2,356	244,525	1.9%	46	349,441
8/24	857	594,823	98.2%	842	245,367	1.8%	15	349,456
8/25	939	595,762	98.3%	923	246,290	1.7%	16	349,472

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Date	Total ^a		Chignik Lake			Black Lake		
	Daily	Cumulative	Percent	Daily	Cumulative	Percent	Daily	Cumulative
8/26	1,351	597,113	98.4%	1,329	247,619	1.6%	22	349,494
8/27	1,181	598,294	98.5%	1,163	248,783	1.5%	18	349,511
8/28	2,062	600,356	98.6%	2,033	250,816	1.4%	29	349,540
8/29	2,798	603,154	98.7%	2,761	253,577	1.3%	37	349,577
8/30	1,873	605,027	98.8%	1,850	255,426	1.2%	23	349,601
8/31	1,948	606,975	98.8%	1,925	257,352	1.2%	23	349,623
9/1	1,540	608,515	98.9%	1,523	258,875	1.1%	17	349,640
9/2	1,227	609,742	99.0%	1,214	260,089	1.0%	13	349,653
9/3	817	610,559	99.0%	809	260,899	1.0%	8	349,660
9/4	1,430	611,989	99.1%	1,417	262,316	0.9%	13	349,673
09/5 - 09/15	39,662	651,651	100%					

^a The postweir escapement of sockeye salmon from September 5 through September 15 was 39,662. A total of 84,400 sockeye salmon were estimated to have escaped into the Chignik Lakes system after the weir was removed from September 5 through September 30.

Table 17. Pink, chum, and coho salmon daily and cumulative escapement estimates through the Chignik weir, 2003.

Date ^a	Pink Escapement		Chum Escapement		Coho Escapement	
	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative
7/3	6	6	0	0	0	0
7/4	6	12	0	0	0	0
7/5	12	24	0	0	0	0
7/6	6	30	0	0	0	0
7/7	6	36	0	0	0	0
7/8	48	84	0	0	0	0
7/9	18	102	6	6	0	0
7/10	48	150	0	6	0	0
7/11	42	192	1	7	0	0
7/12	12	204	0	7	0	0
7/13	48	252	6	13	0	0
7/14	96	348	0	13	0	0
7/15	30	378	0	13	0	0
7/16	6	384	0	13	0	0
7/17	42	426	0	13	0	0
7/18	24	450	0	13	0	0
7/19	78	528	0	13	0	0
7/20	6	534	0	13	0	0
7/21	24	558	0	13	0	0
7/22	24	582	0	13	0	0
7/23	0	582	0	13	0	0
7/24	6	588	0	13	0	0
7/25	24	612	6	19	0	0
7/26	18	630	0	19	0	0
7/27	66	696	0	19	0	0
7/28	36	732	0	19	0	0
7/29	54	786	0	19	0	0
7/30	48	834	7	26	0	0
7/31	6	840	6	32	0	0
8/1	18	858	0	32	0	0
8/2	24	882	0	32	0	0
8/3	36	918	0	32	0	0
8/4	6	924	0	32	0	0
8/5	36	960	0	32	0	0
8/6	30	990	0	32	0	0
8/7	30	1,020	6	38	0	0
8/8	48	1,068	0	38	0	0
8/9	24	1,092	0	38	0	0
8/10	54	1,146	0	38	0	0
8/11	12	1,158	0	38	0	0
8/12	12	1,170	0	38	0	0
8/13	40	1,210	12	50	24	24
8/14	36	1,246	6	56	18	42
8/15	18	1,264	6	62	12	54
8/16	30	1,294	0	62	0	54

-Continued-

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Date ^a	Pink Escapement		Chum Escapement		Coho Escapement	
	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative
8/17	12	1,306	0	62	0	54
8/18	30	1,336	0	62	18	72
8/19	30	1,366	0	62	18	90
8/20	18	1,384	0	62	18	108
8/21	0	1,384	0	62	10	118
8/22	6	1,390	0	62	108	226
8/23	24	1,414	0	62	54	280
8/24	48	1,462	0	62	56	336
8/25	24	1,486	0	62	54	390
8/26	42	1,528	0	62	173	563
8/27	12	1,540	0	62	314	877
8/28	60	1,600	6	68	486	1,363
8/29	90	1,690	0	68	990	2,353
8/30	54	1,744	0	68	794	3,147
8/31	108	1,852	0	68	851	3,998
9/1	18	1,870	0	68	398	4,396
9/2	24	1,894	0	68	833	5,229
9/3	3	1,897	0	68	252	5,481
9/4	0	1,897	0	68	2,154	7,635
Total		1,897		68		7,635

^a The Chignik Weir was operational on May 28, 2003; the first fish that passed the weir for any of these species was on July 3.

Table 18. Estimated salmon escapement by species, district, and statistical area in the Chignik Management Area, 2003.

District	Statistical Area	Species					Total
		Chinook	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^b	Pink	Chum	
Chignik Bay	27110	6,412	696,789	9,487	143,897	899	857,484
	Total	6,412	696,789	9,487	143,897	899	857,484
Central	27220				116,100	10,811	126,911
	27230		300	3,280	35,000	400	38,980
	27250			3,200	402,310	31,080	436,590
	27262			1,700	23,100	900	25,700
	Total	0	300	8,180	576,510	43,191	628,181
Eastern	27260		1,400	1,400	169,000	20,100	191,900
	27270		21	11,700	93,410	9,700	114,831
	27272		10	80	15,000	10,100	25,190
	27280		1,200	6,620	106,550	37,550	151,920
	27290			95	587,000	62,350	649,445
	27292		2,550		25,600	3,004	31,154
	27296		350	100	411,500	10,050	422,000
Total	0	5,531	19,995	1,408,060	152,854	1,586,440	
Western	27370			3,800	25,000	15,000	43,800
	27372		5	6,003	55,600	17,350	78,958
	27380				15,000	4,000	19,000
	27382				4,750	500	5,250
	27384				17,300	2,200	19,500
	27390				0	0	0
Total	0	5	9,803	117,650	39,050	166,508	
Perryville	27540			5,700	62,400	48,505	116,605
	27550			2,650	36,100	15,325	54,075
	27560		1	500	1,000	501	2,002
	Total	0	1	8,850	99,500	64,331	172,682
All District Total		6,412	702,626	56,315	2,345,617	300,325	3,411,295

^a Includes sockeye salmon from Chignik weir counts, aerial surveys, and postweir estimates.

^b Coho escapement estimates were from Chignik River weir counts, aerial surveys, and postweir estimates. Coho aerial surveys were incomplete because of budget and weather constraints.

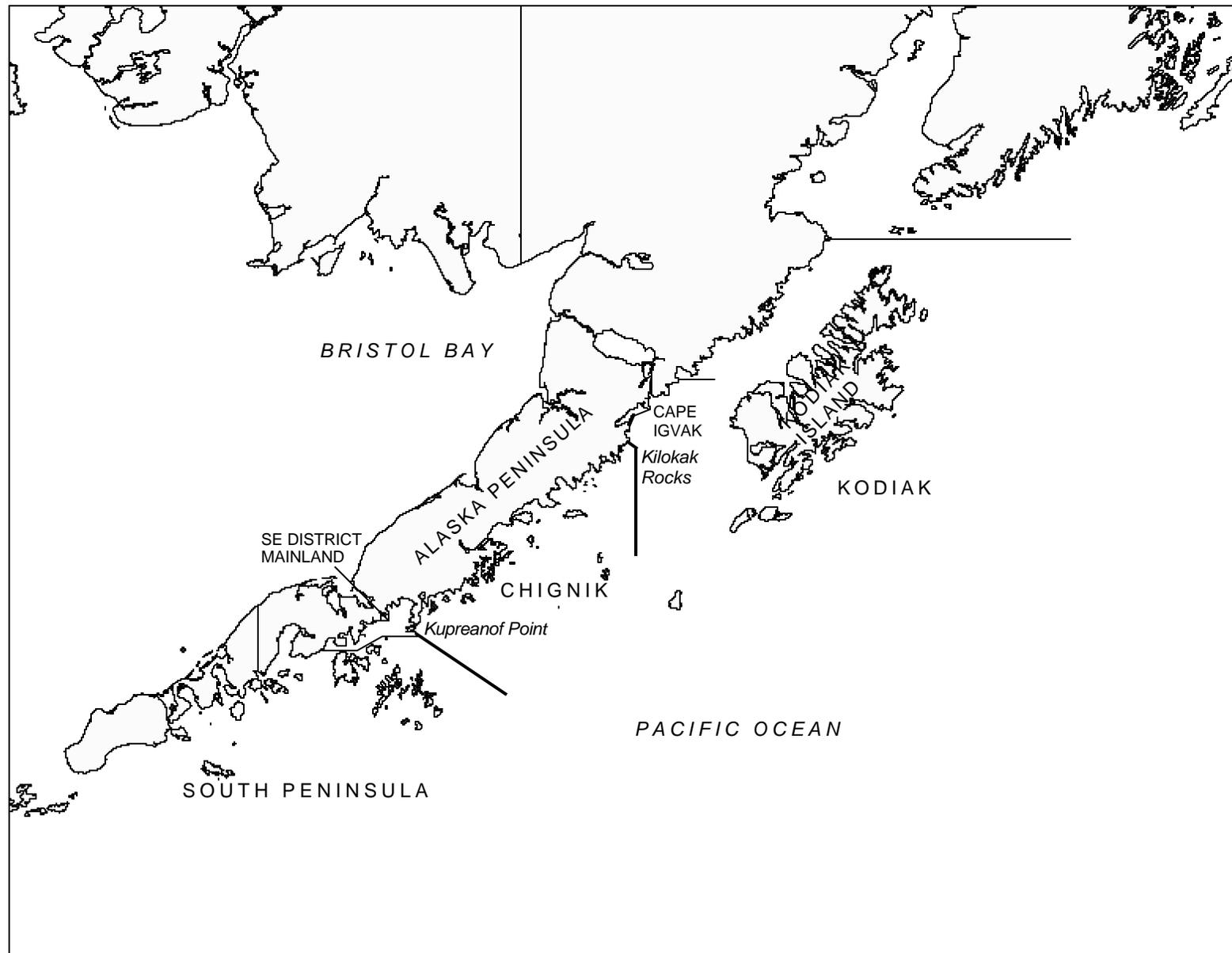


Figure 1. Map of the Alaska Peninsula illustrating the relative locations of the Chignik, Kodiak, and South Peninsula Management Areas.

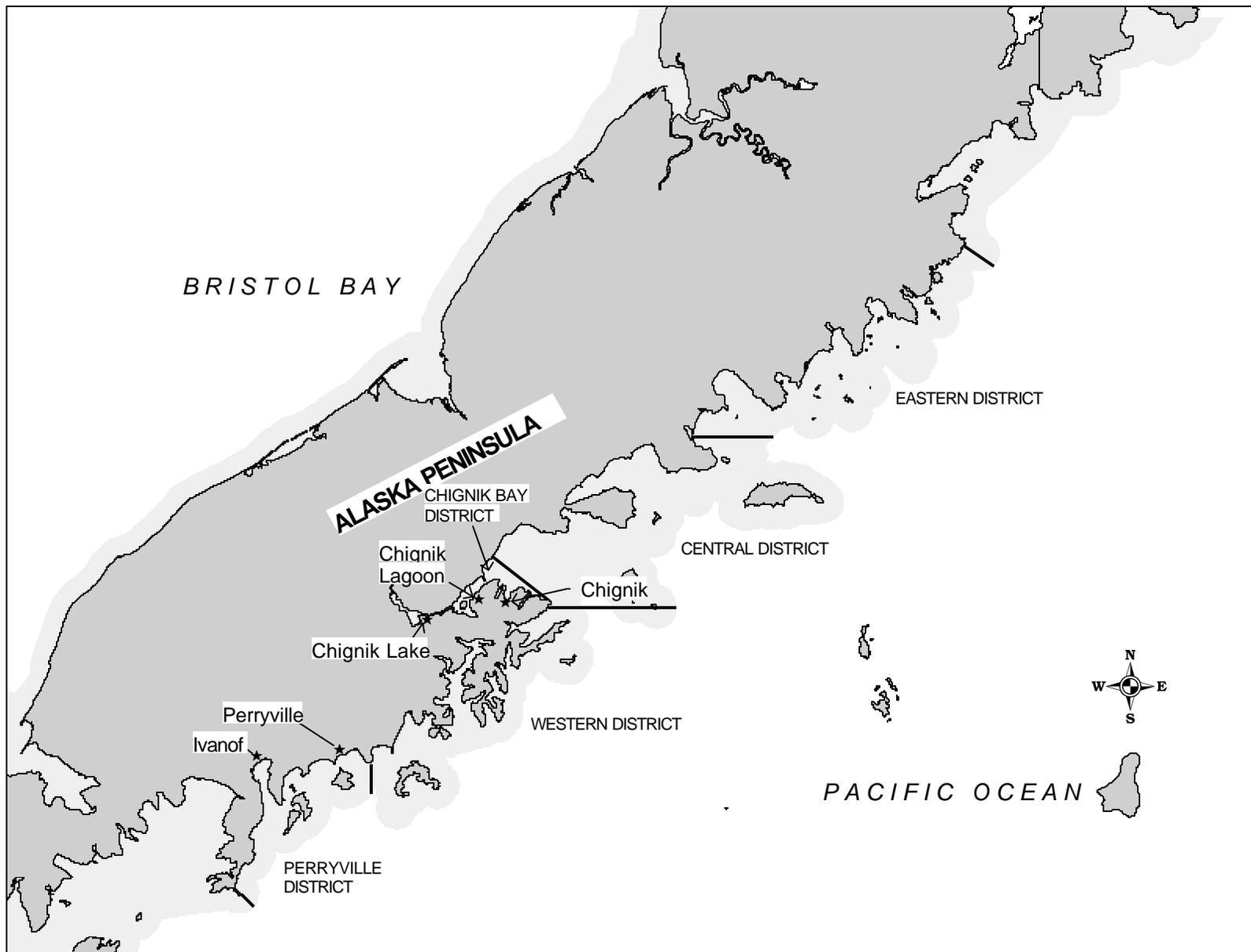


Figure 2. Map illustrating district boundaries and village locations within the Chignik Management Area.

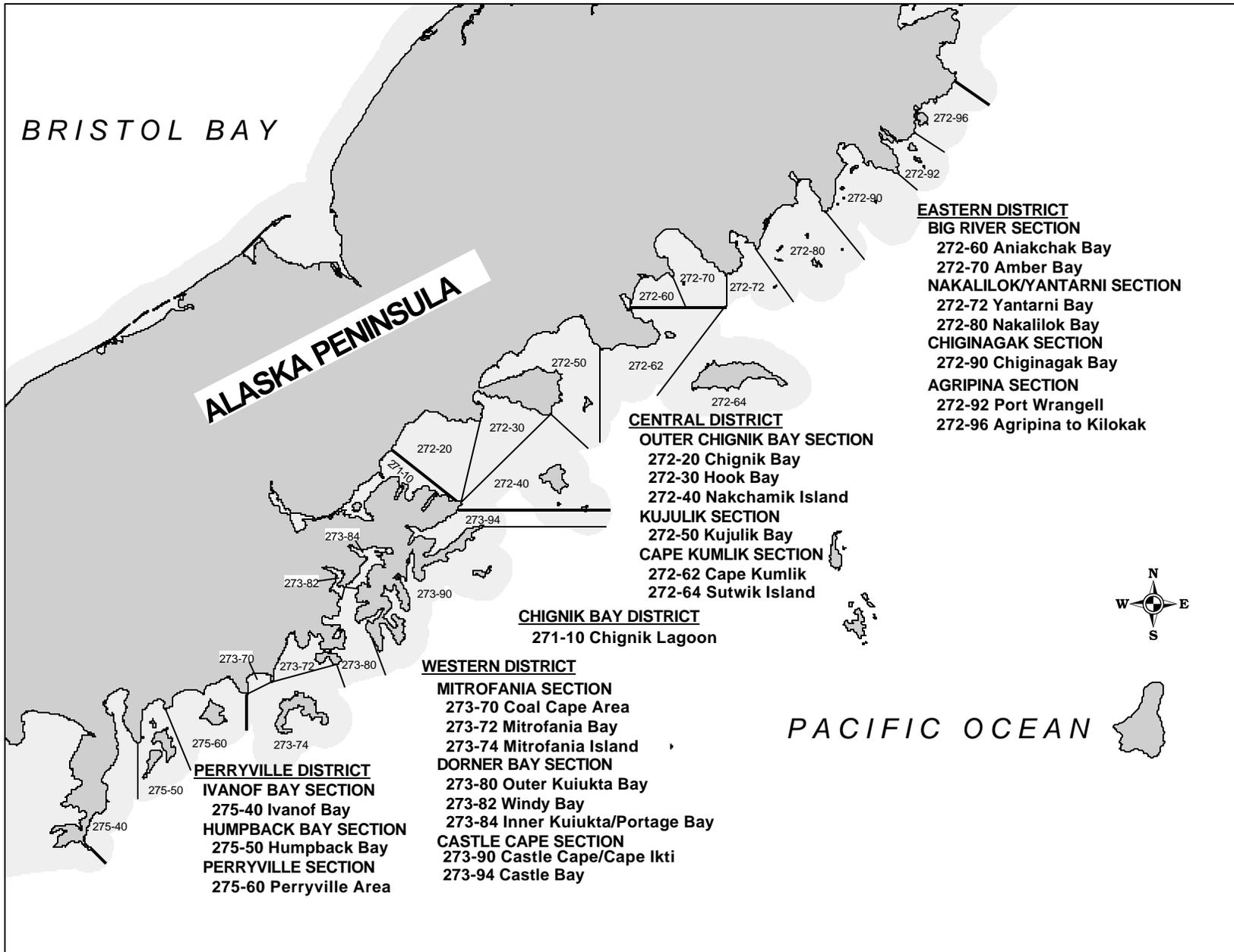


Figure 3. Map of the Chignik Management Area illustrating district boundaries and statistical areas.

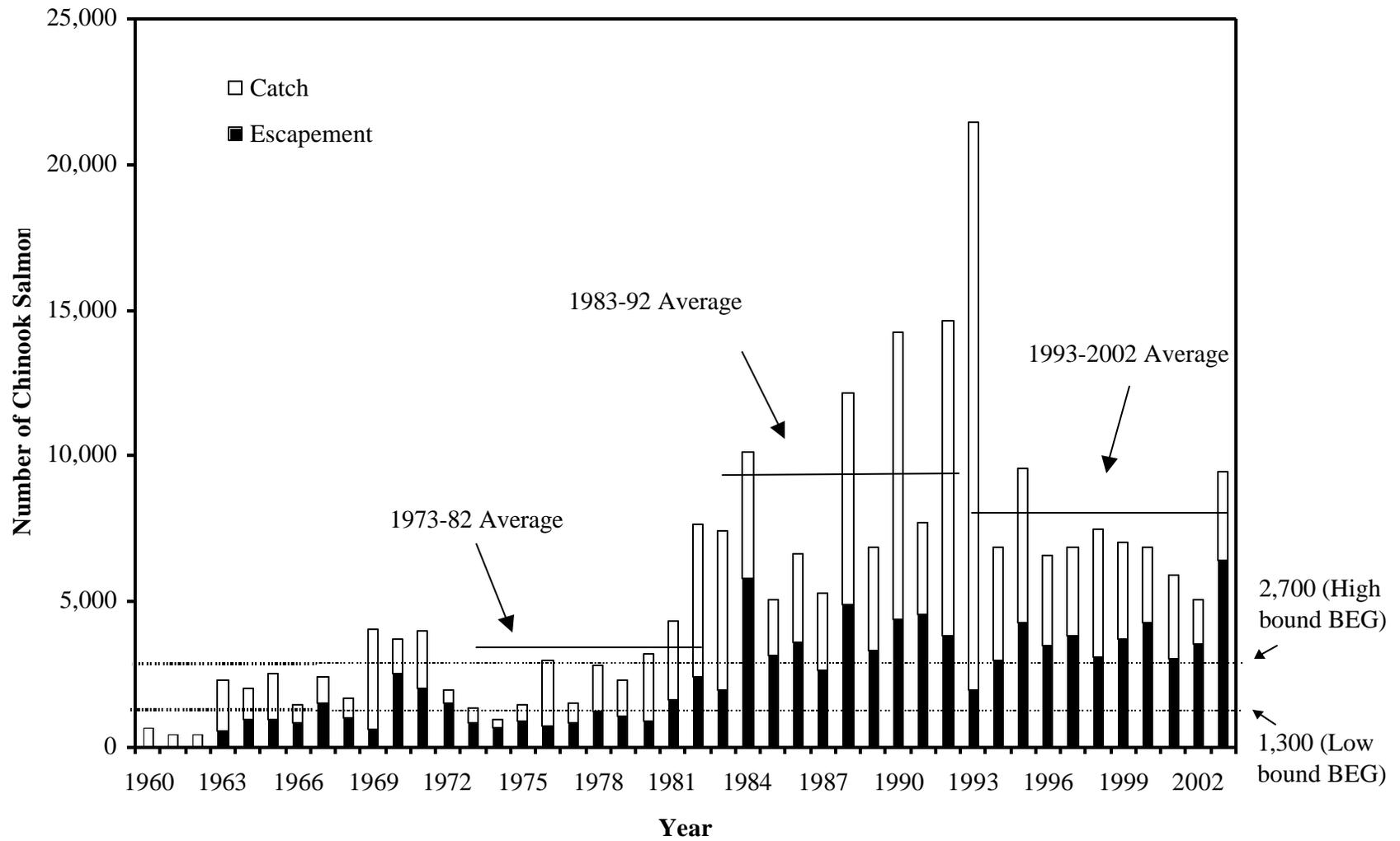


Figure 4. Chinook salmon catch and escapement in the Chignik Management Area, 1960-2003.

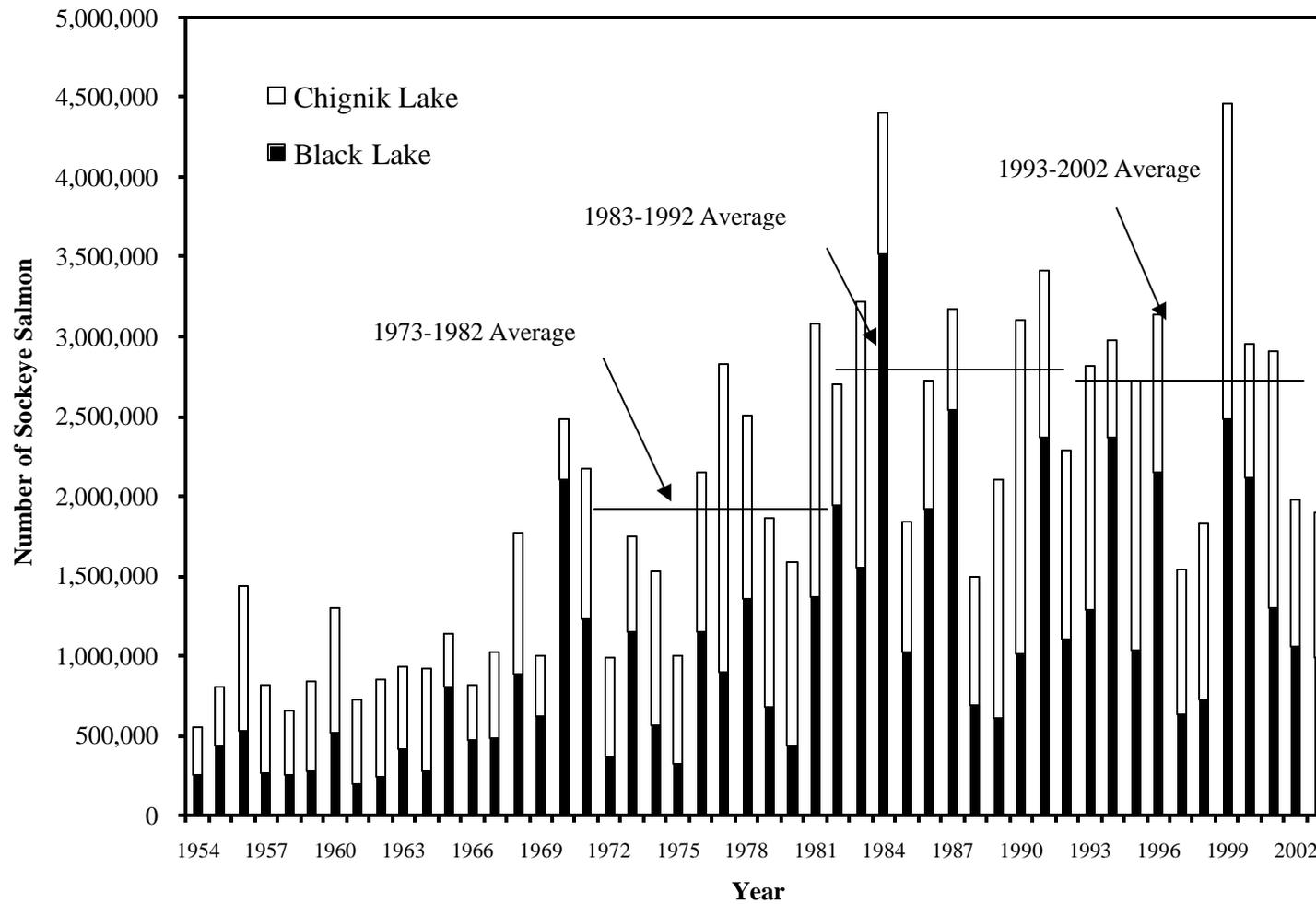


Figure 5. Sockeye salmon catch (catch including all Chignik Management Area and most of the sockeye salmon caught in the Cape Igvak and Southeastern District Mainland through July 25) and escapement to both Black and Chignik Lakes, 1954-2003.

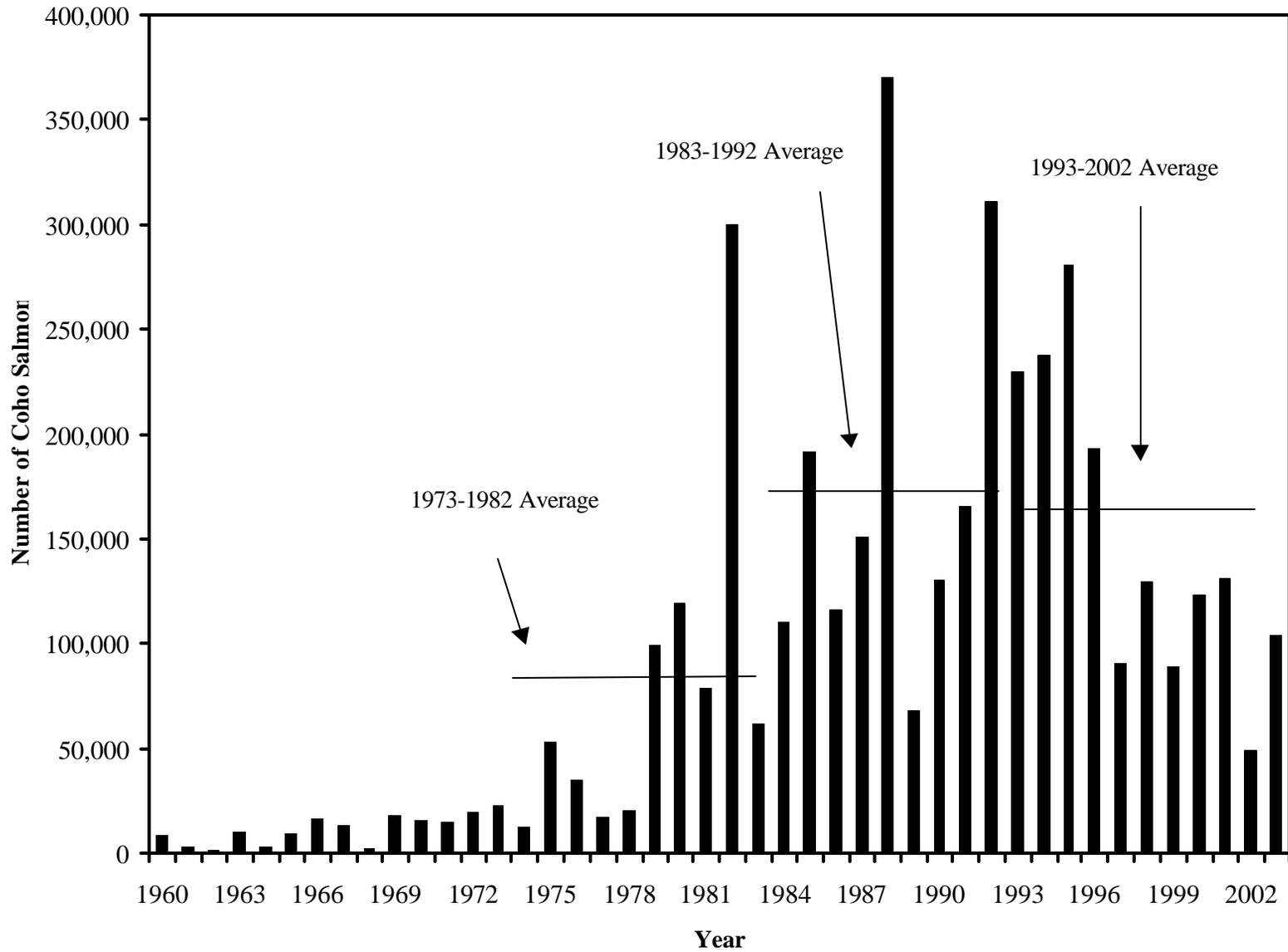


Figure 6. Coho salmon catch in the Chignik Management Area, 1960-2003.

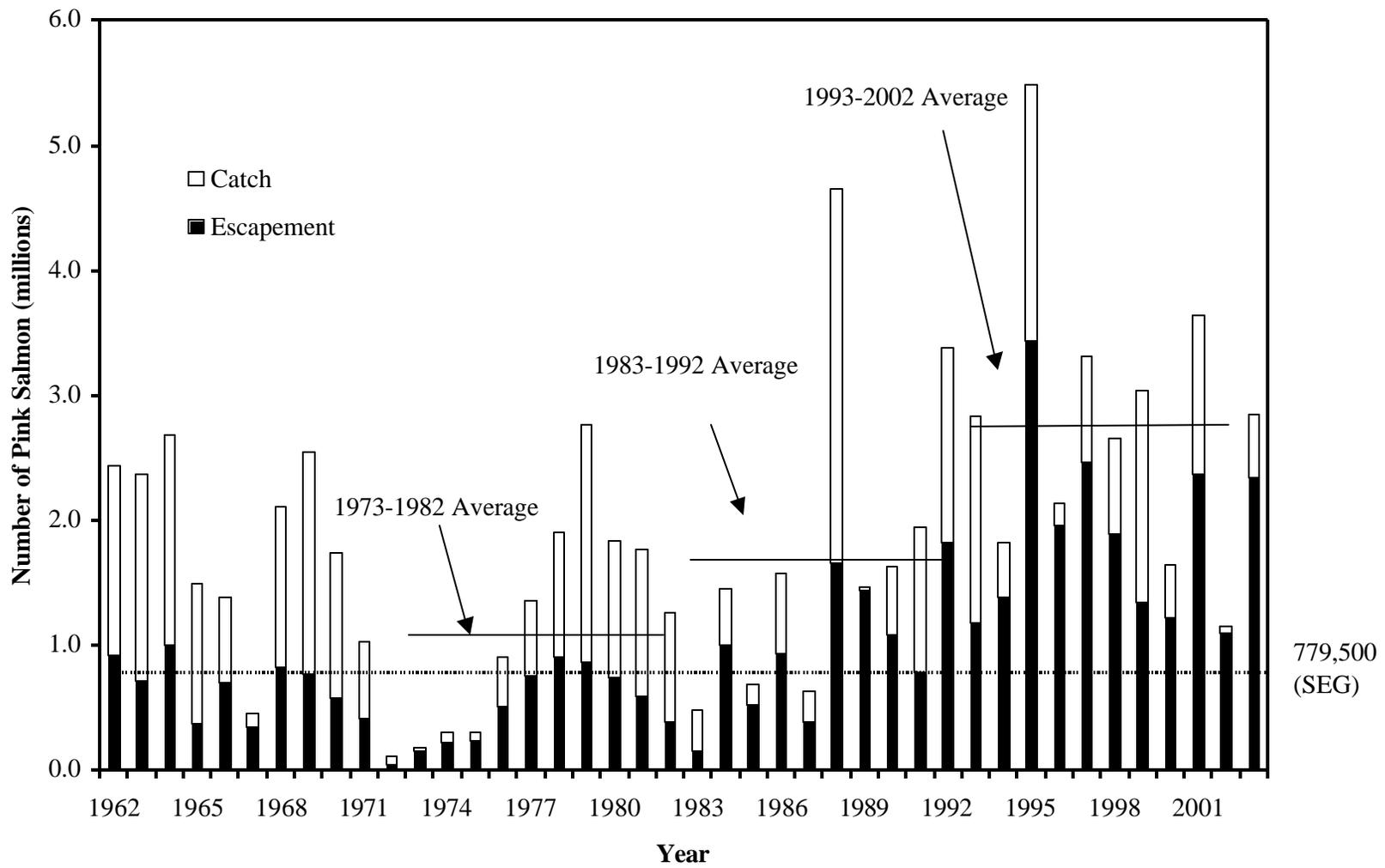


Figure 7. Pink salmon catch and escapement in the Chignik Management Area, 1962-2003.

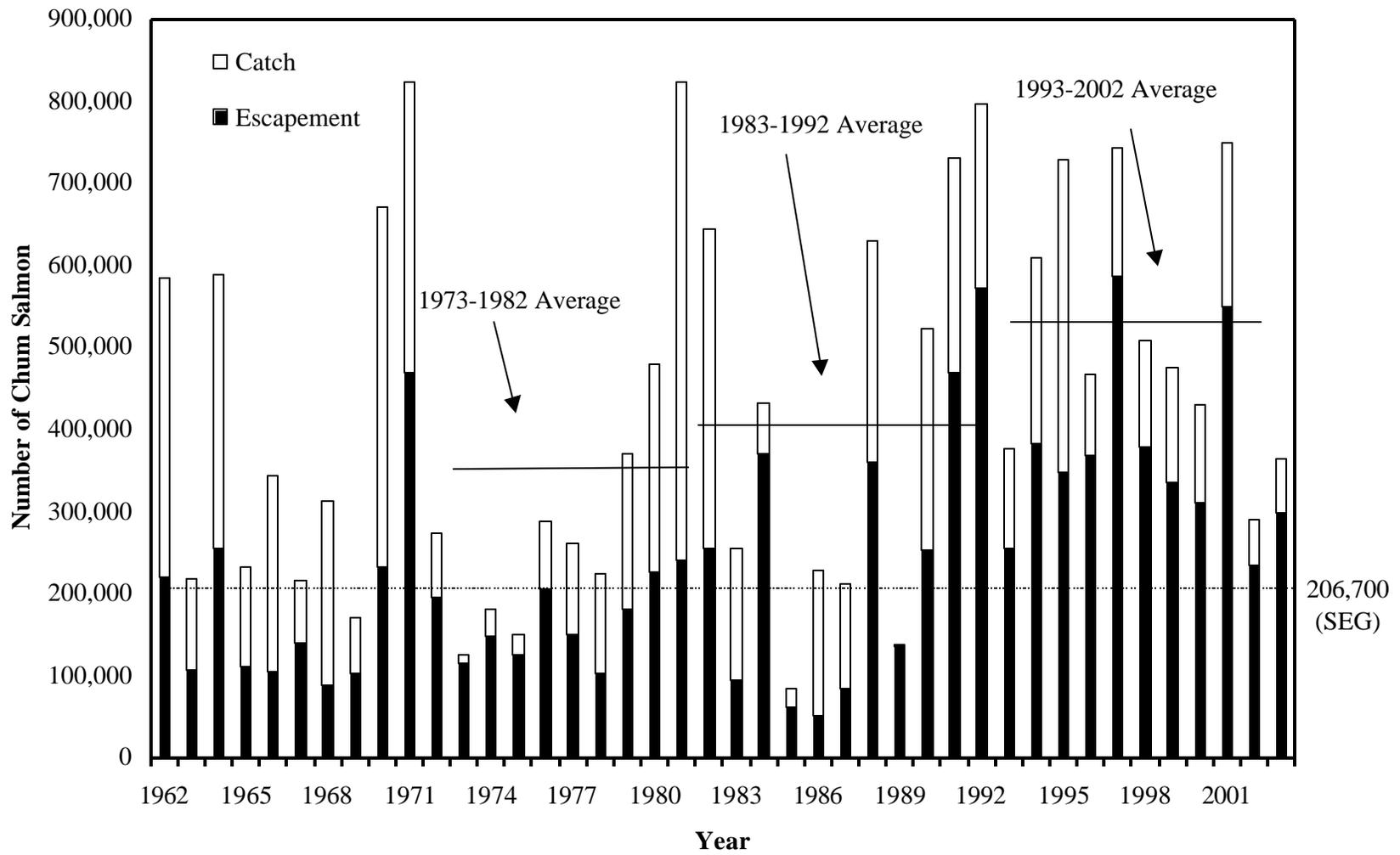


Figure 8. Chum salmon catch and escapement in the Chignik Management Area, 1962-2003.

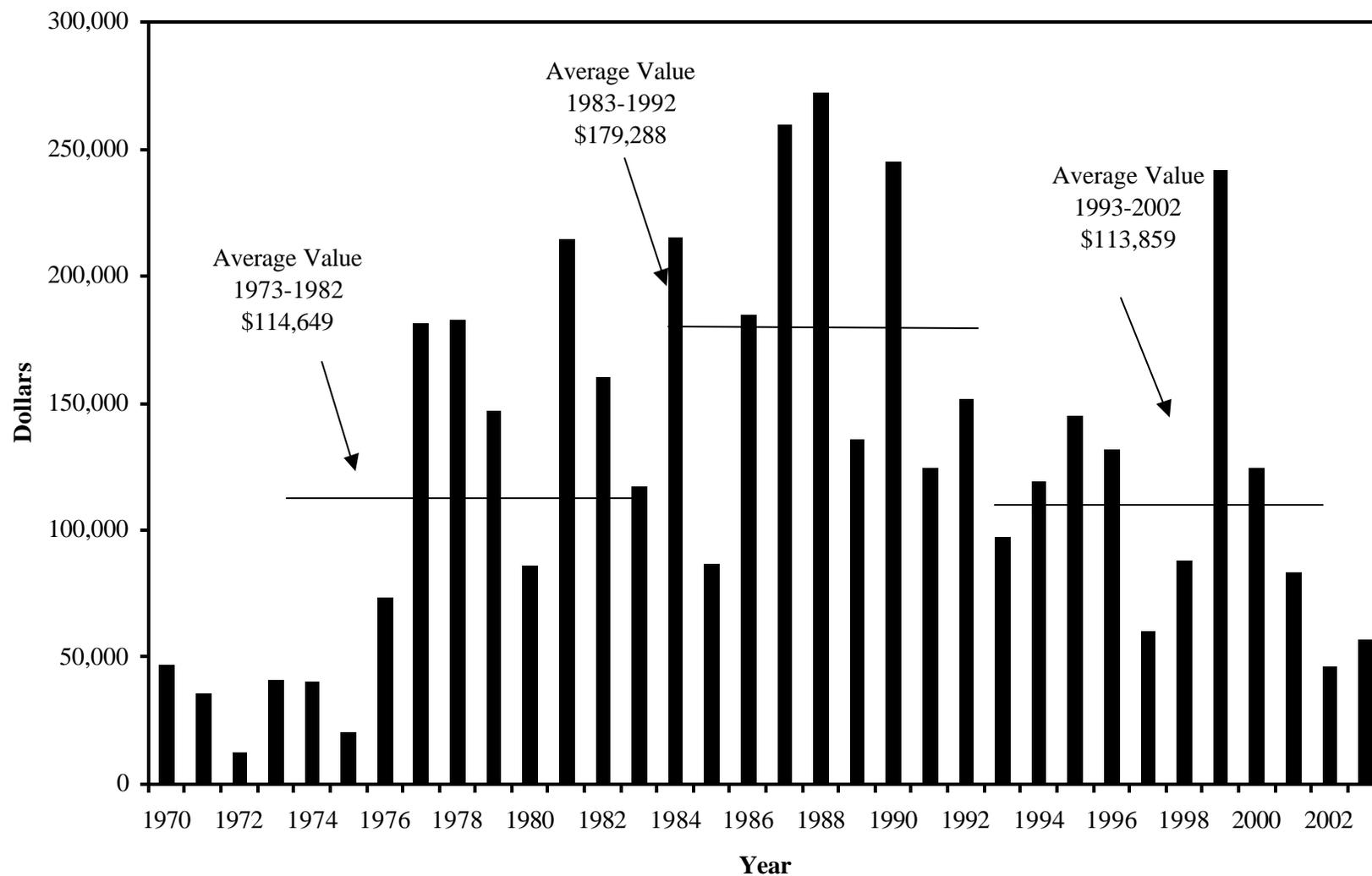


Figure 9. Average exvessel value of salmon per active Chignik Management Area permit holder, 1970-2003.

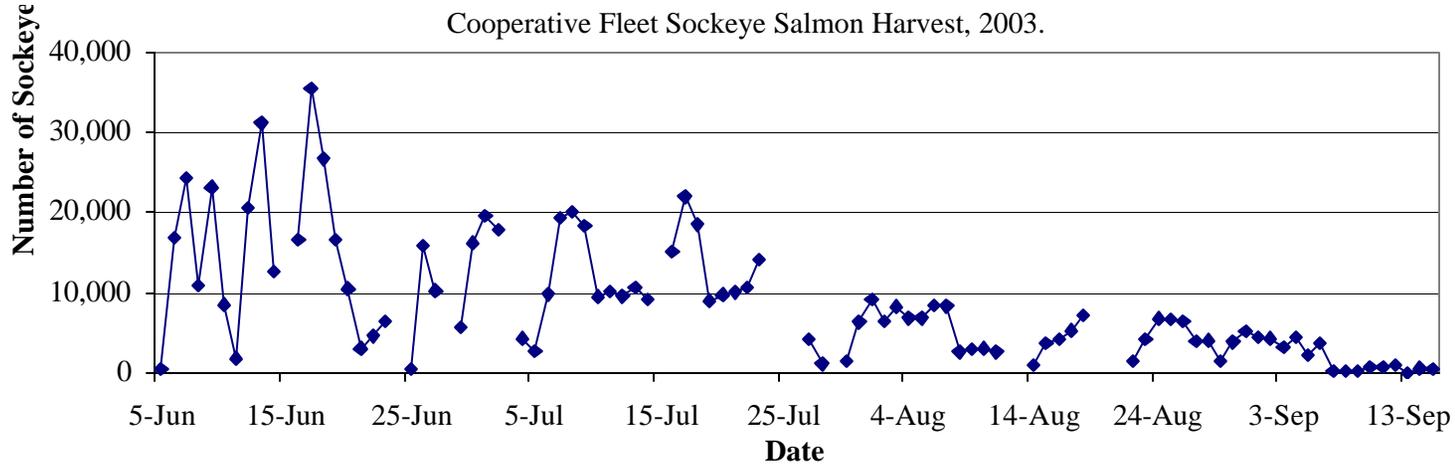
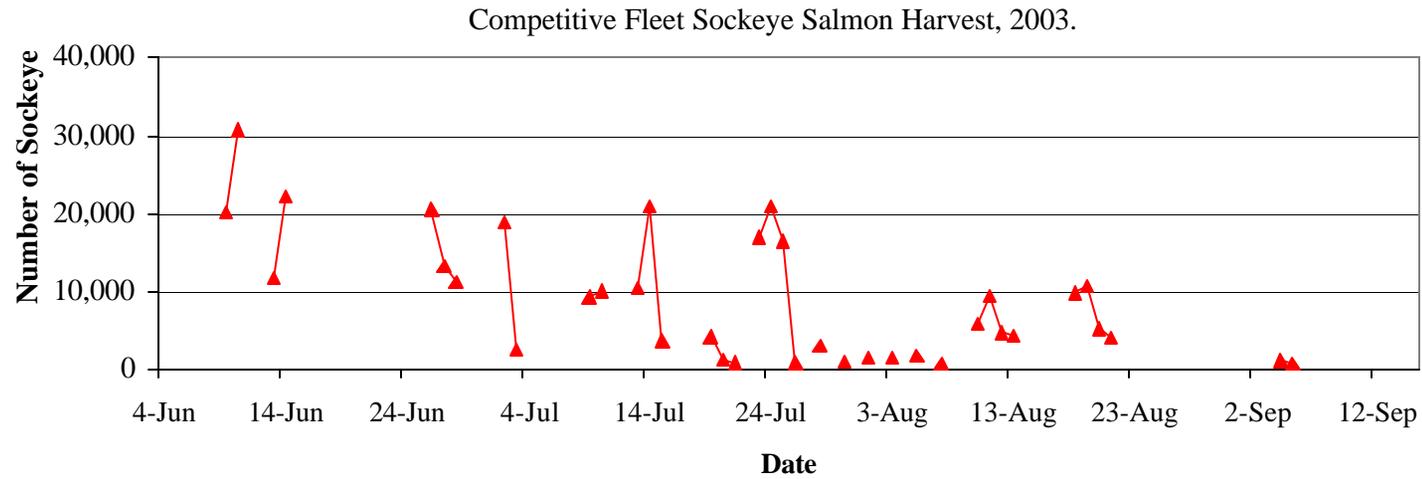


Figure 10. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon harvest by date and fleet, 2003.

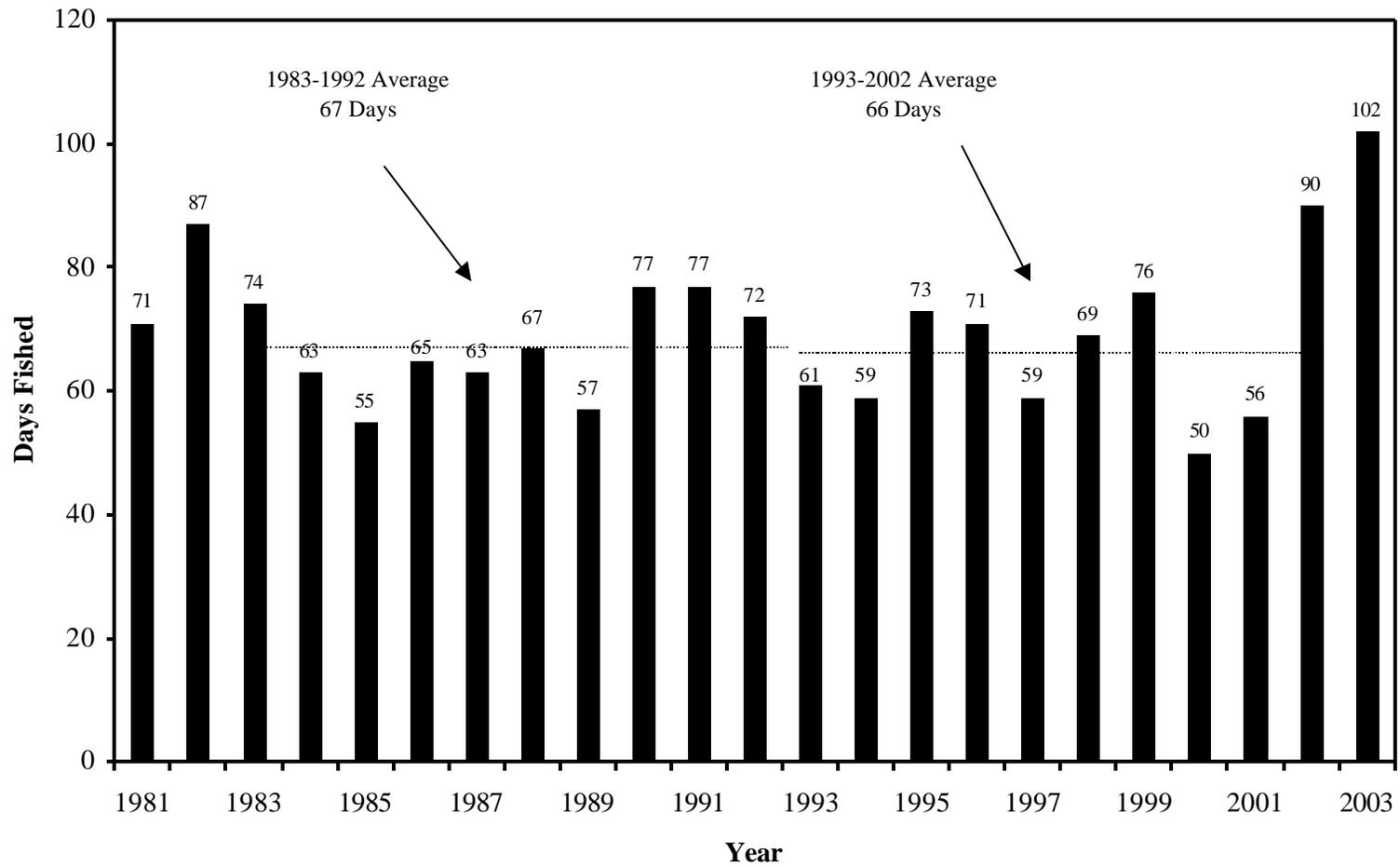


Figure 11. Total days fished per year in the Chignik Management Area commercial salmon fishery, 1981-2003.

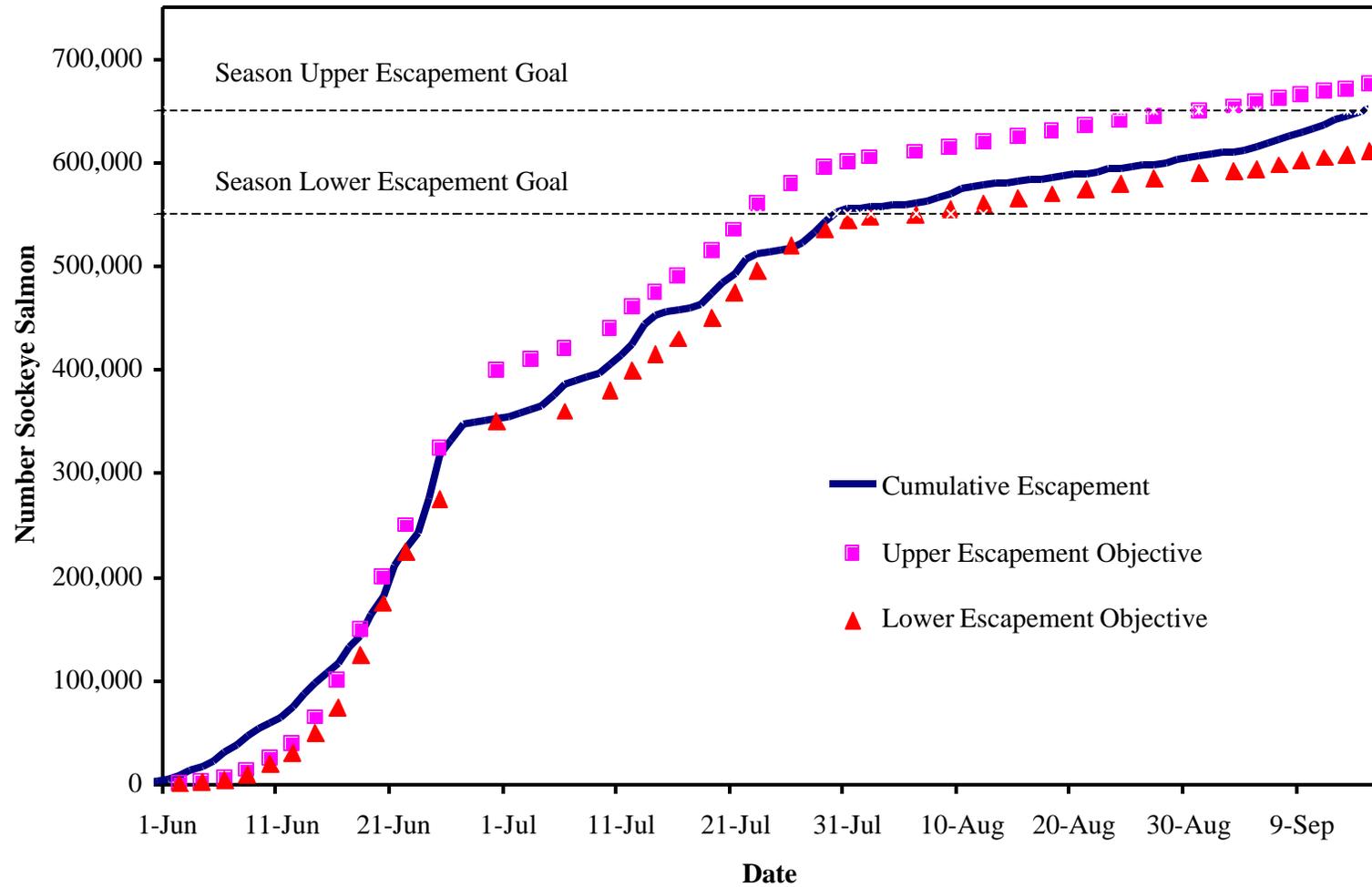


Figure 12. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 2003.

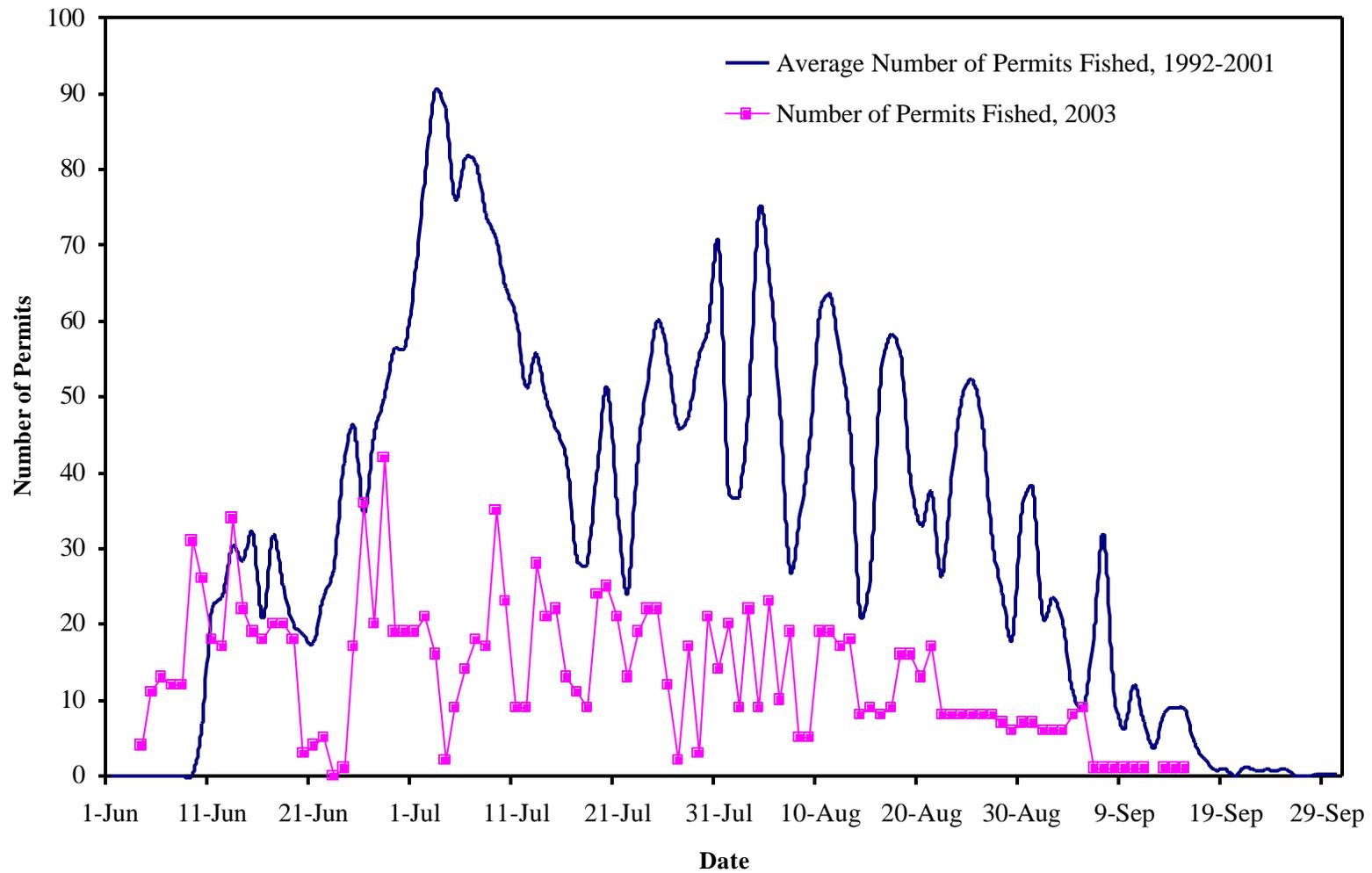


Figure 13. Average number of Chignik Management Area Salmon permits fished, 1992-2001, and number of permits fished during 2003.

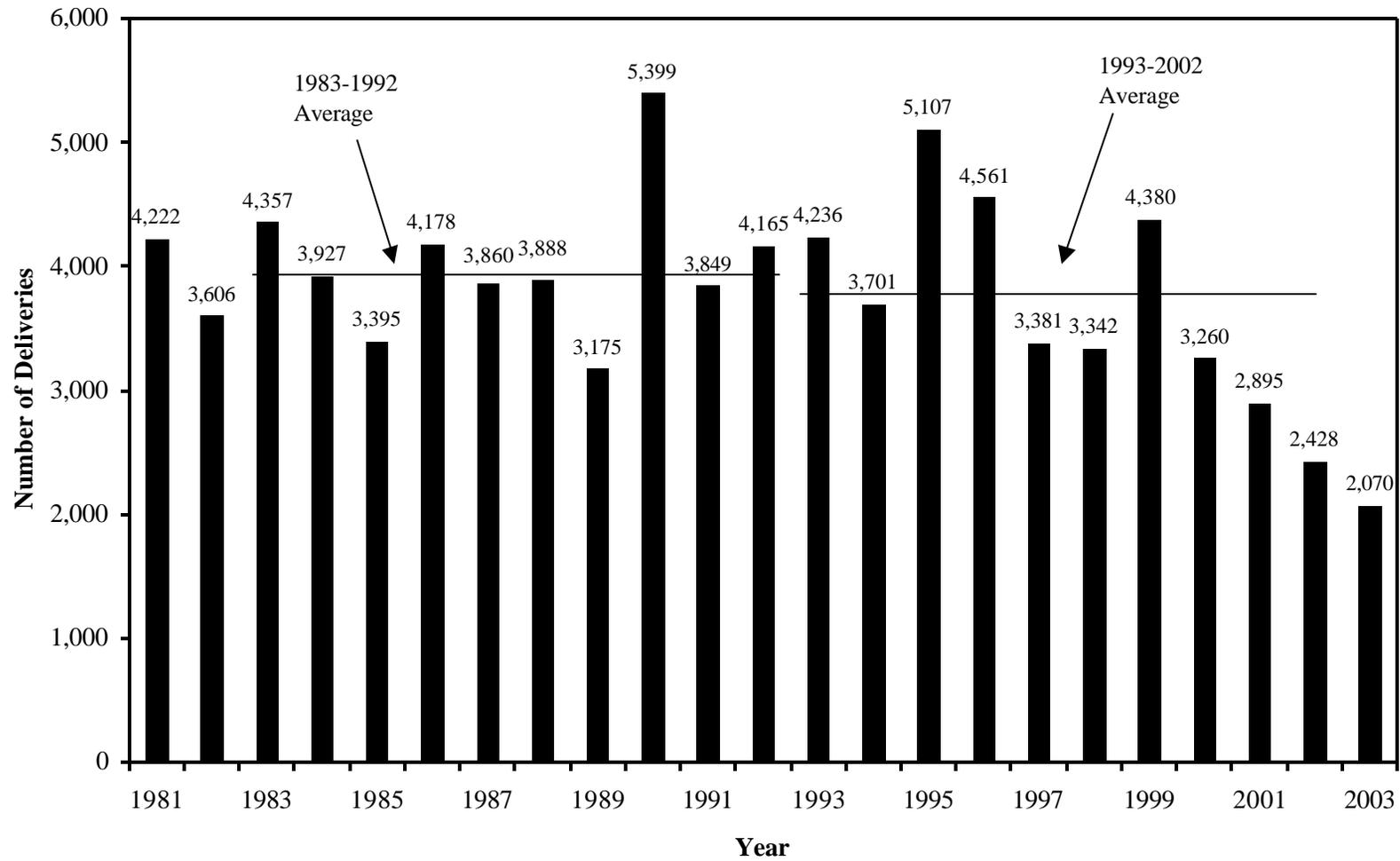


Figure 14. Total number of deliveries per year in the Chignik Management Area commercial salmon fisheries, 1981-2003. (Includes 1 personal use only delivery in 2003).

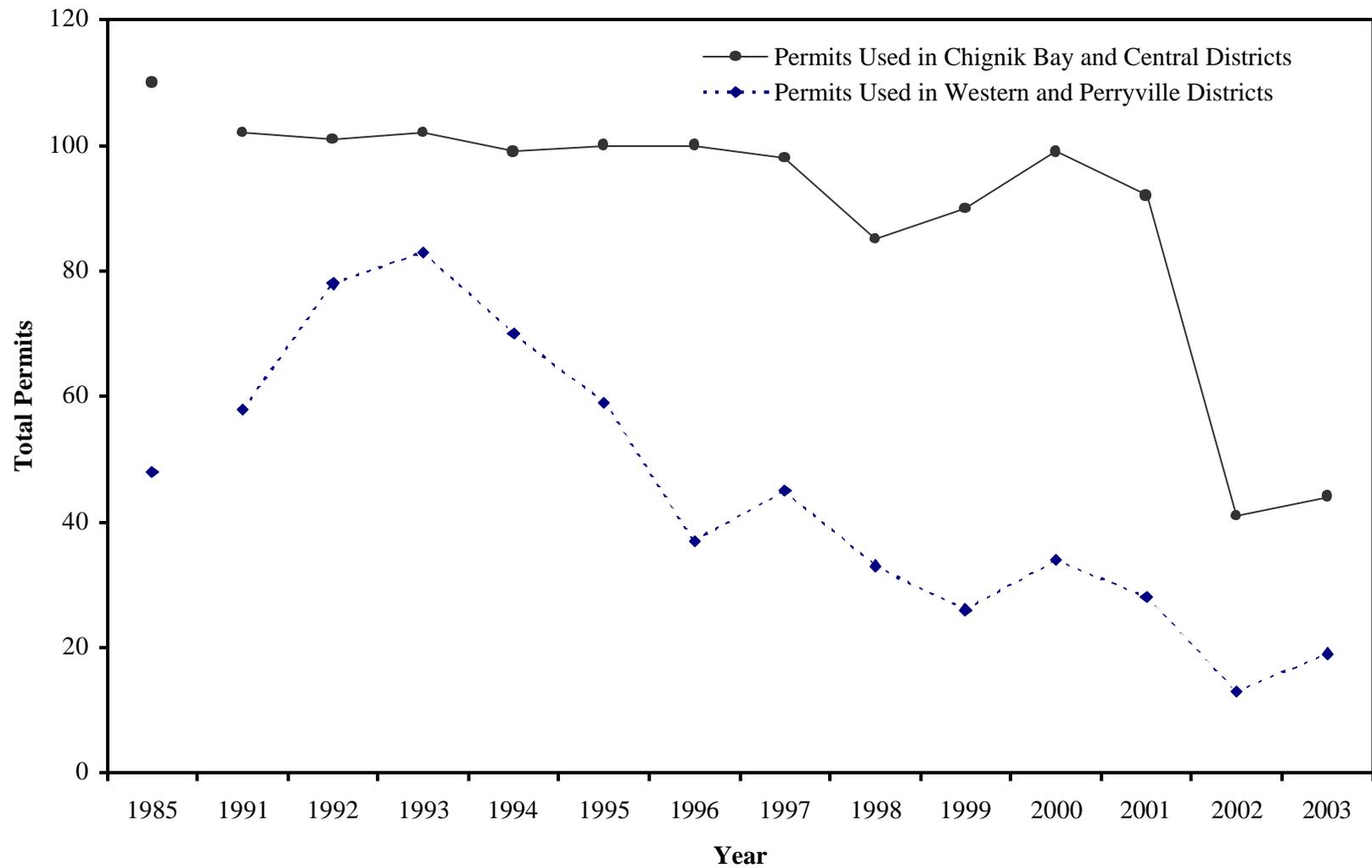


Figure 15. Total number of Chignik Management Area salmon permits used by year in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts combined, and the Western and Perryville Districts combined, 1985 and 1991-2003.

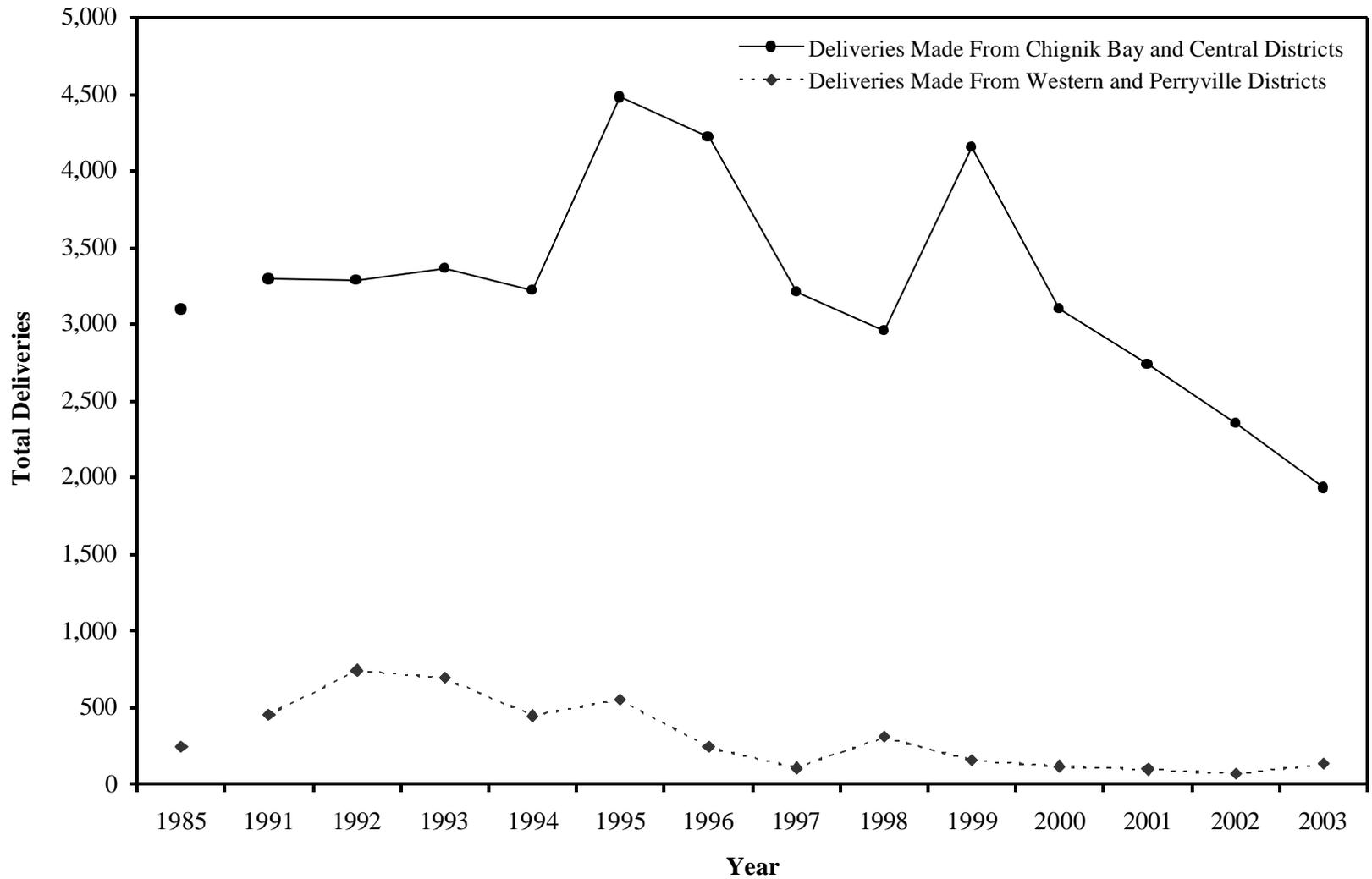


Figure 16. Total number of salmon deliveries by year in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts combined, and the Western and Perryville Districts combined, 1985 and 1991-2003.

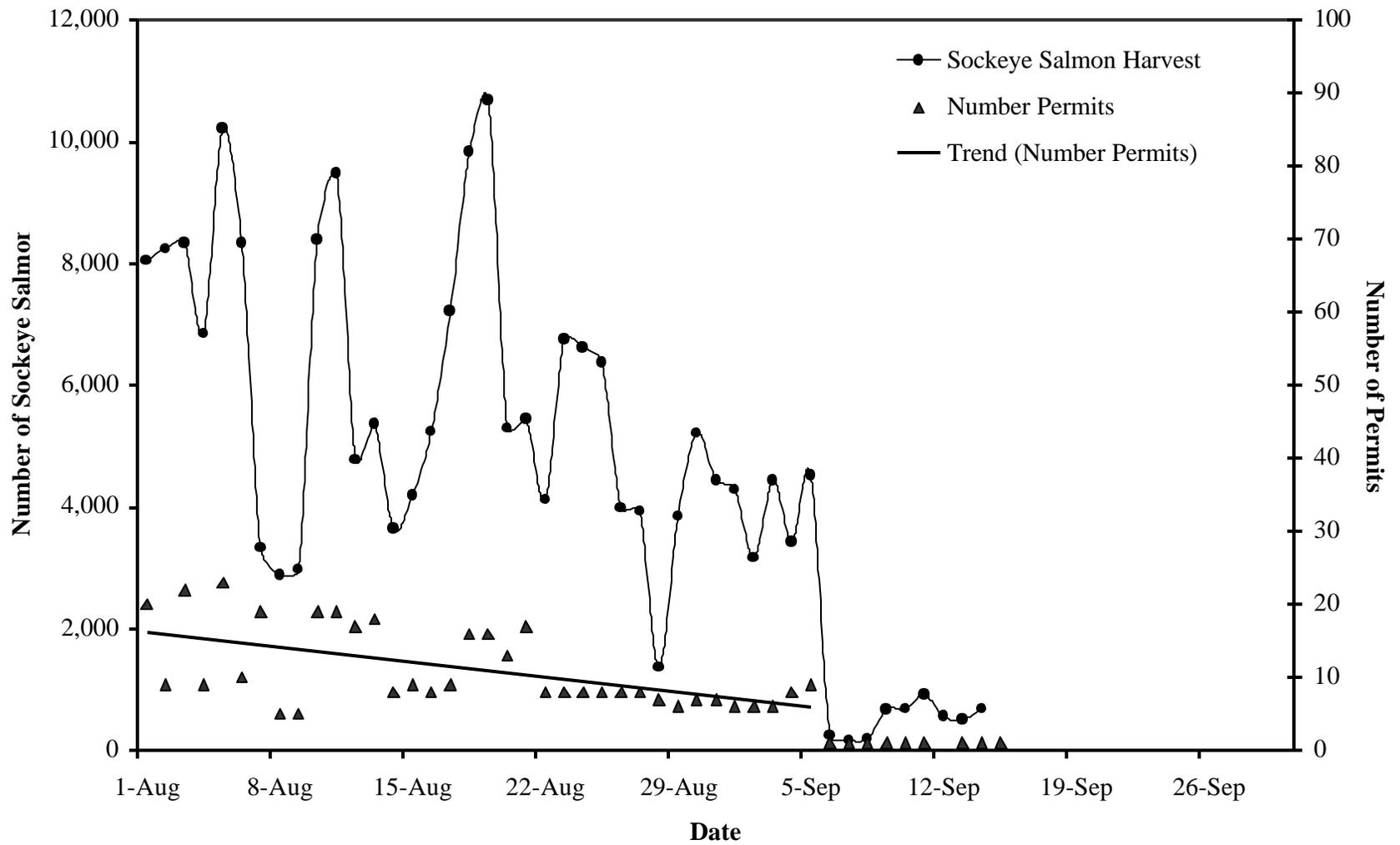


Figure 17. Chignik Management Area fall sockeye salmon harvest and number of permits fished by day, August - September, 2003.

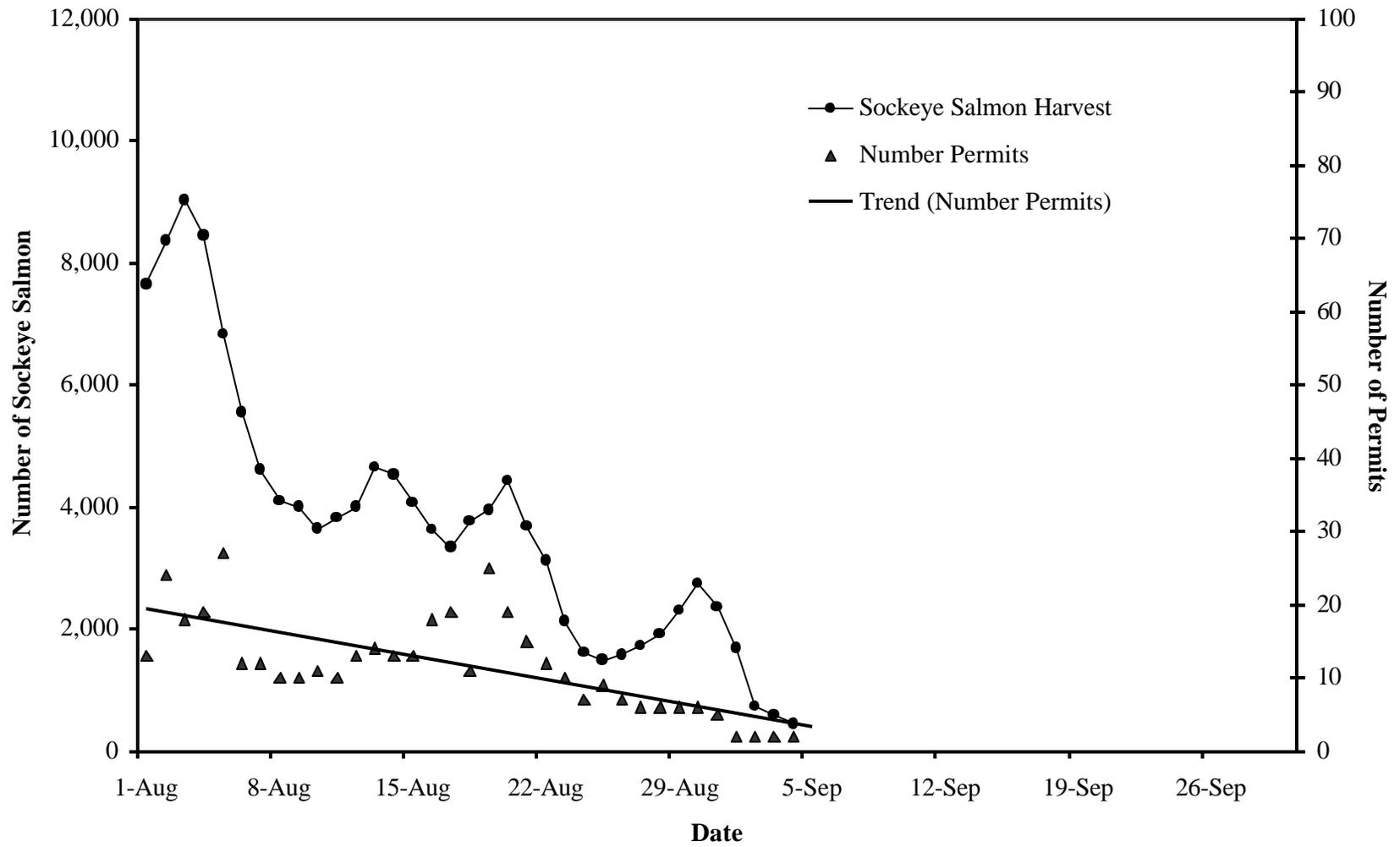


Figure 18. Chignik Management Area fall sockeye salmon harvest and number of permits fished by day, August - September, 2002.

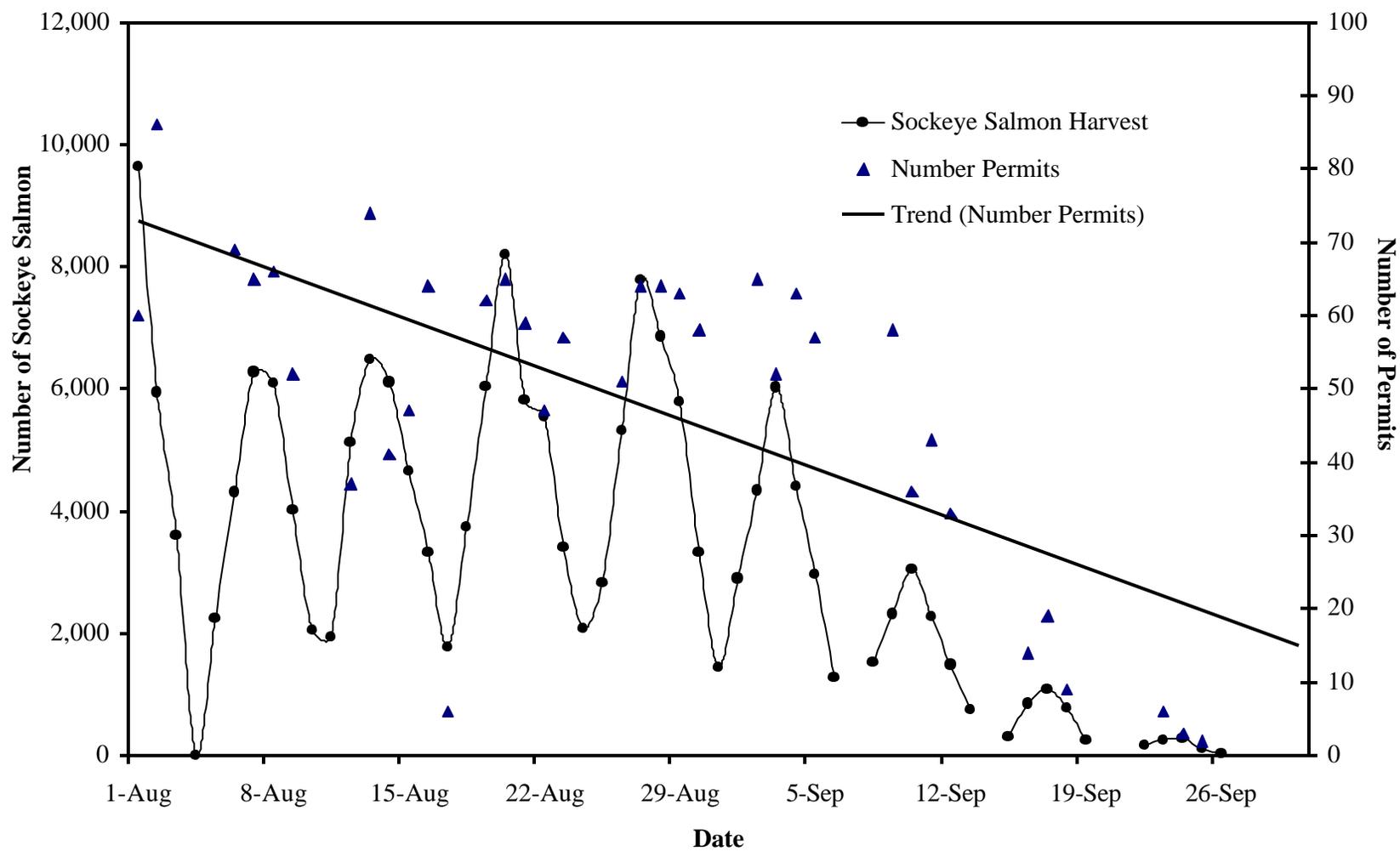


Figure 19. Chignik Management Area fall sockeye salmon harvest and number of permits fished by day, August - September, 1985.

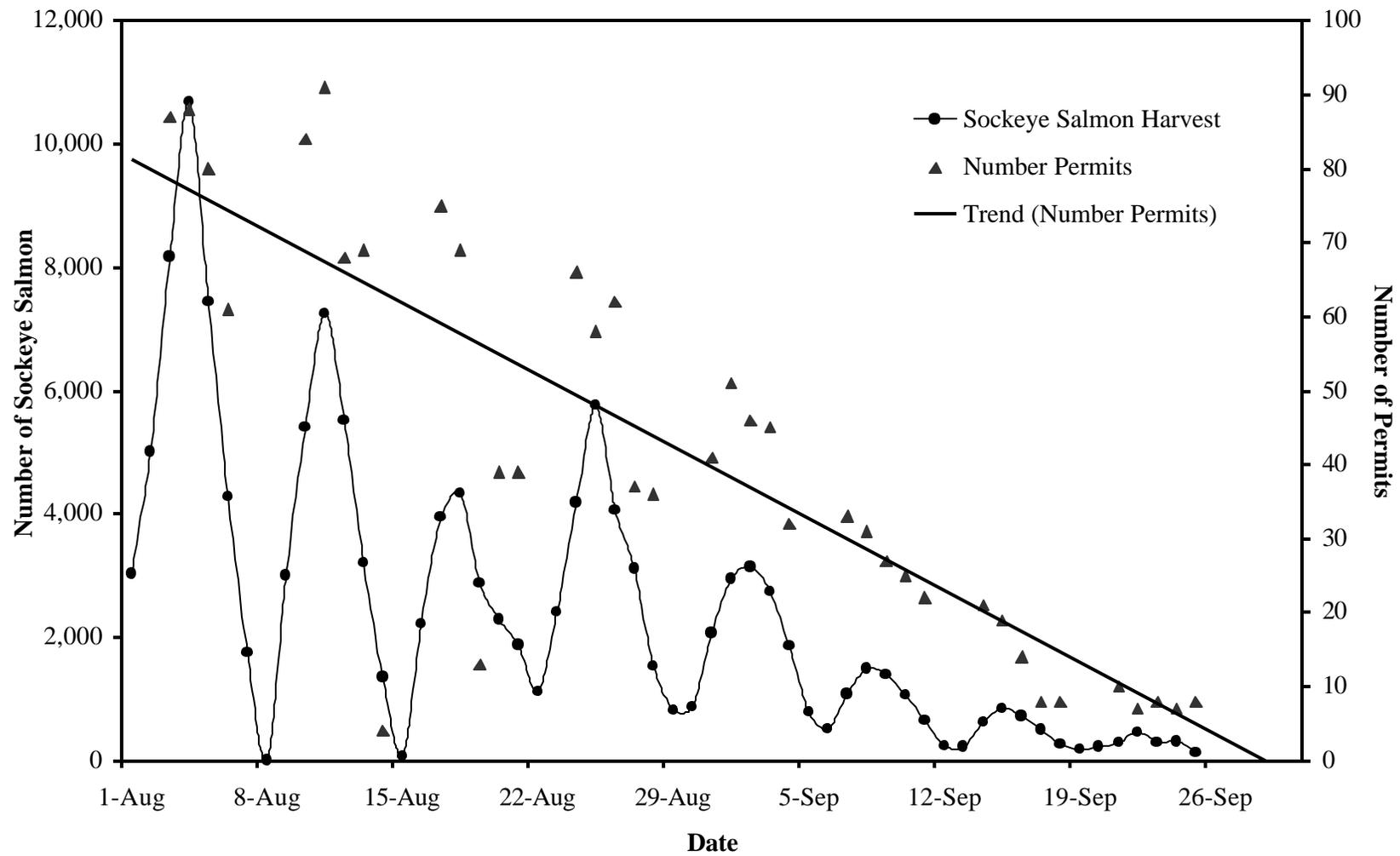


Figure 20. Chignik Management Area fall sockeye salmon harvest and number of permits fished by day, August - September, 1992.

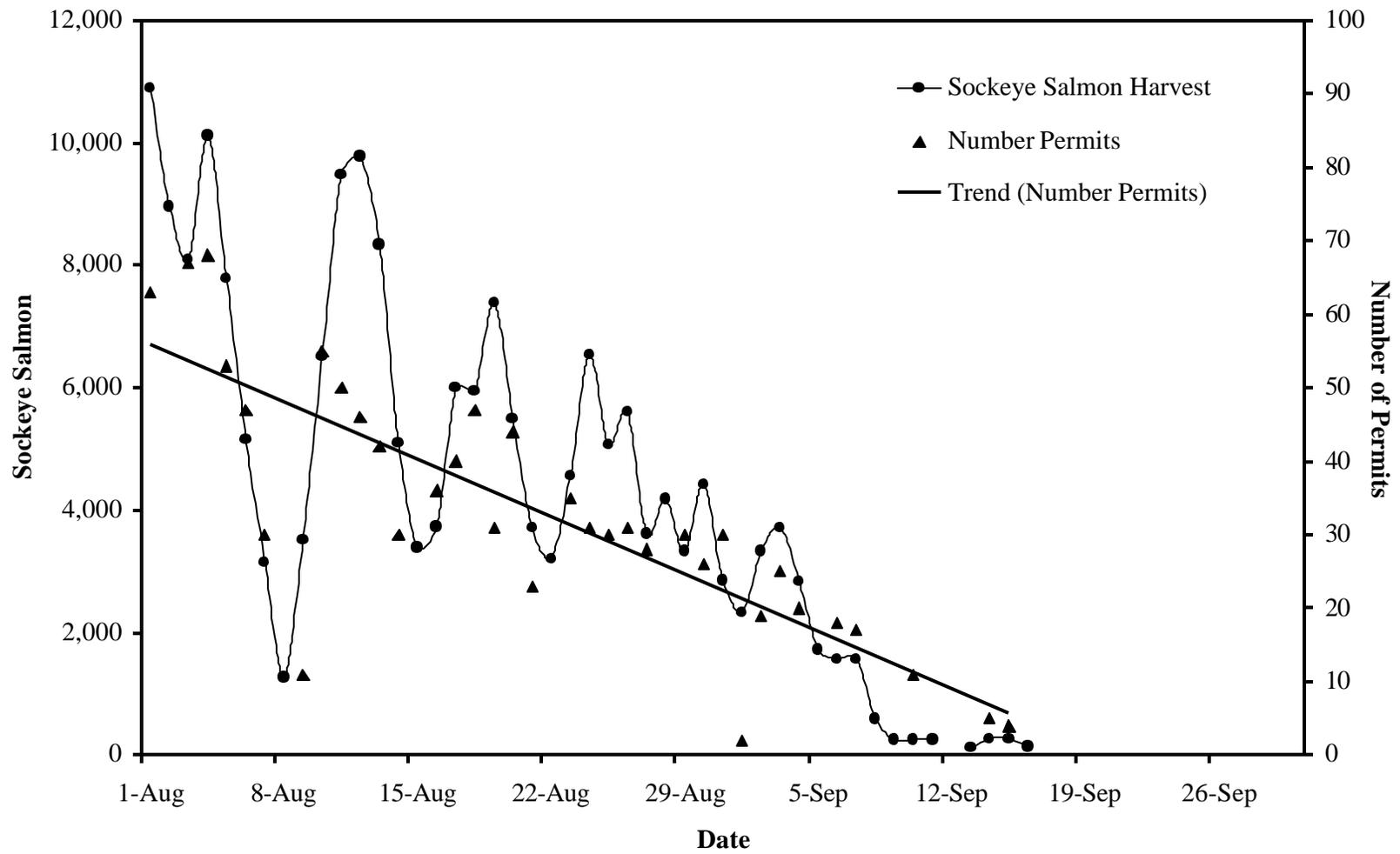


Figure 21. Chignik Management Area fall sockeye salmon harvest and number of permits fished by day, August - September, 1998.

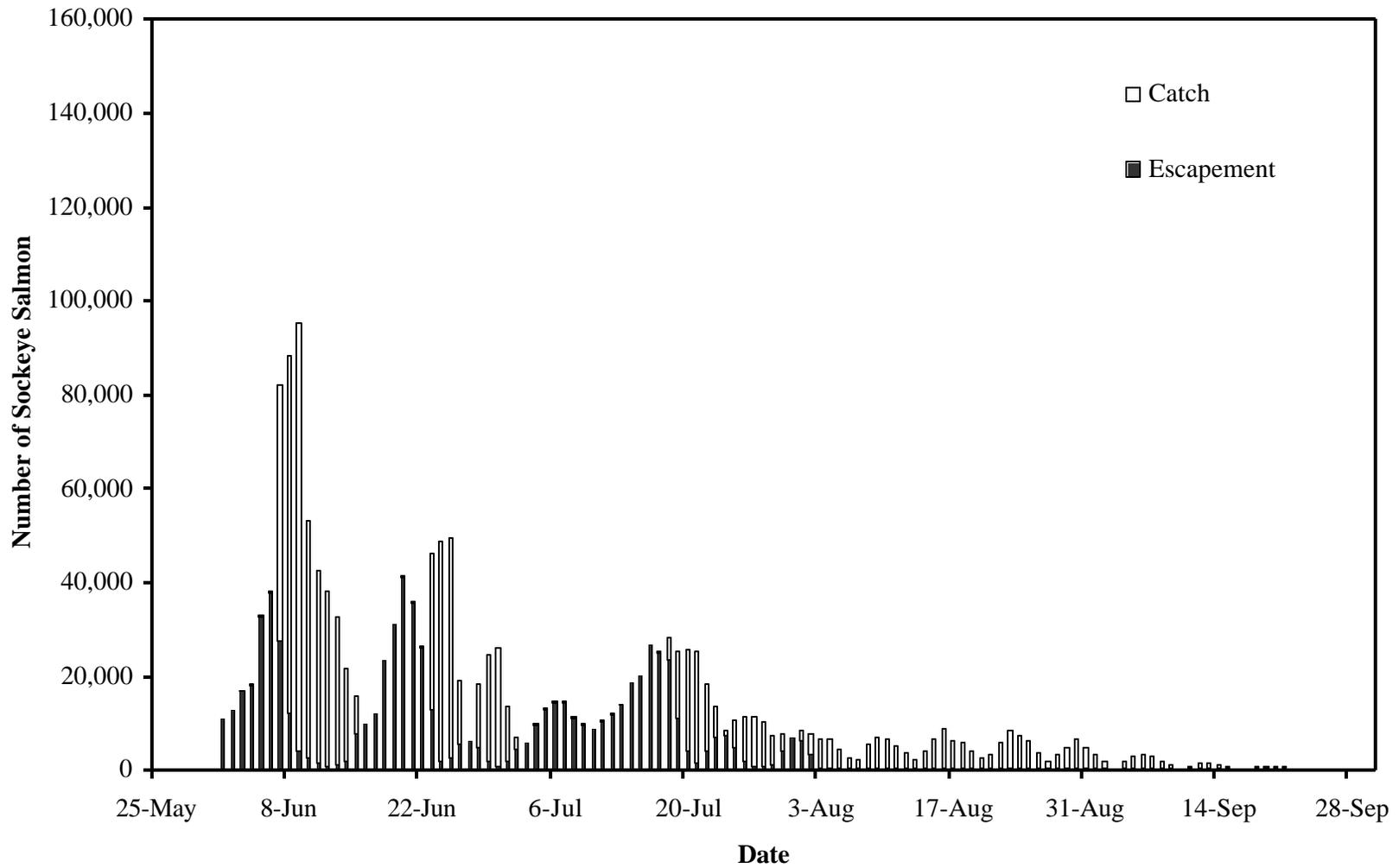


Figure 22. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1985.

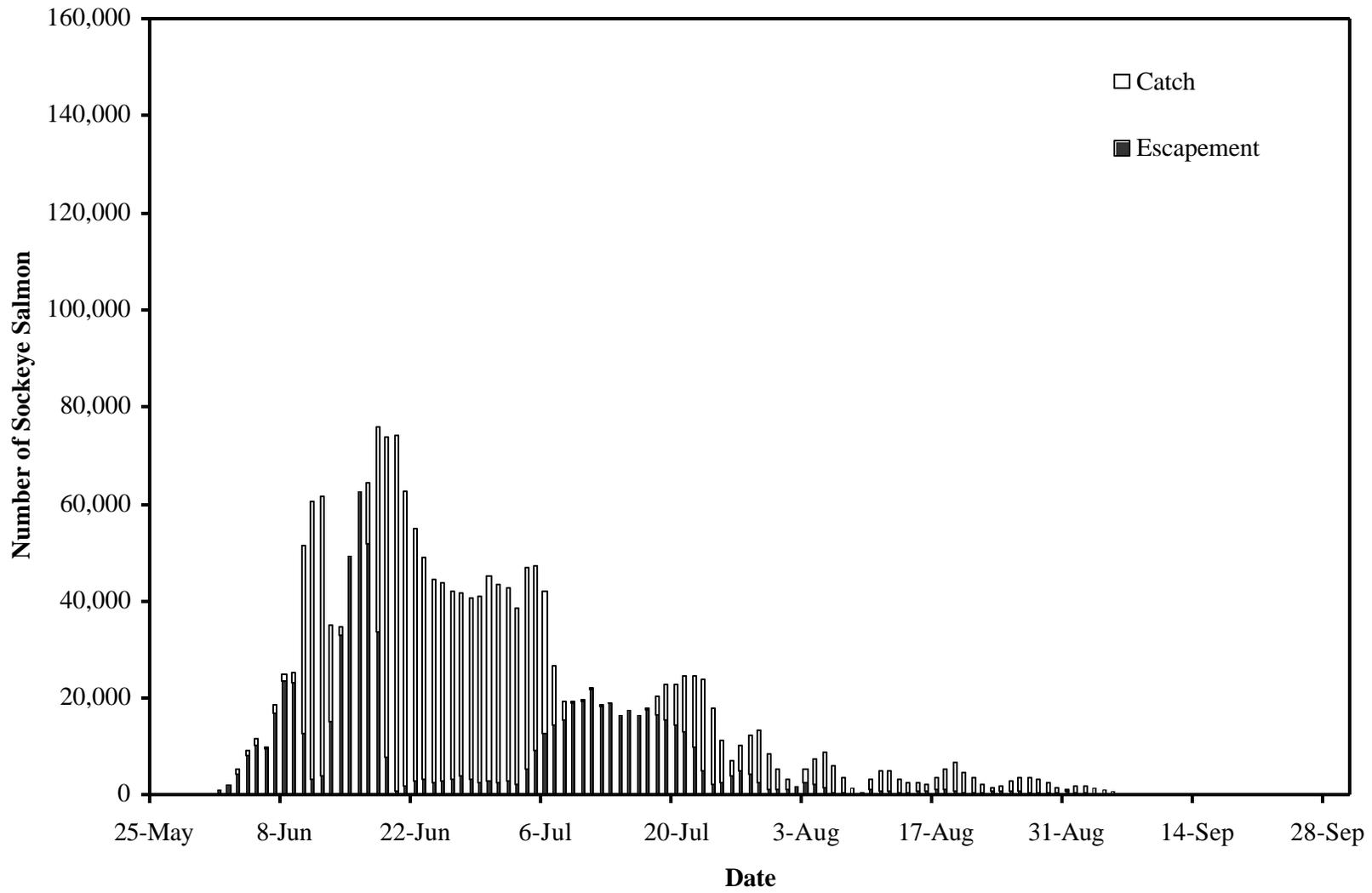


Figure 23. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1992.

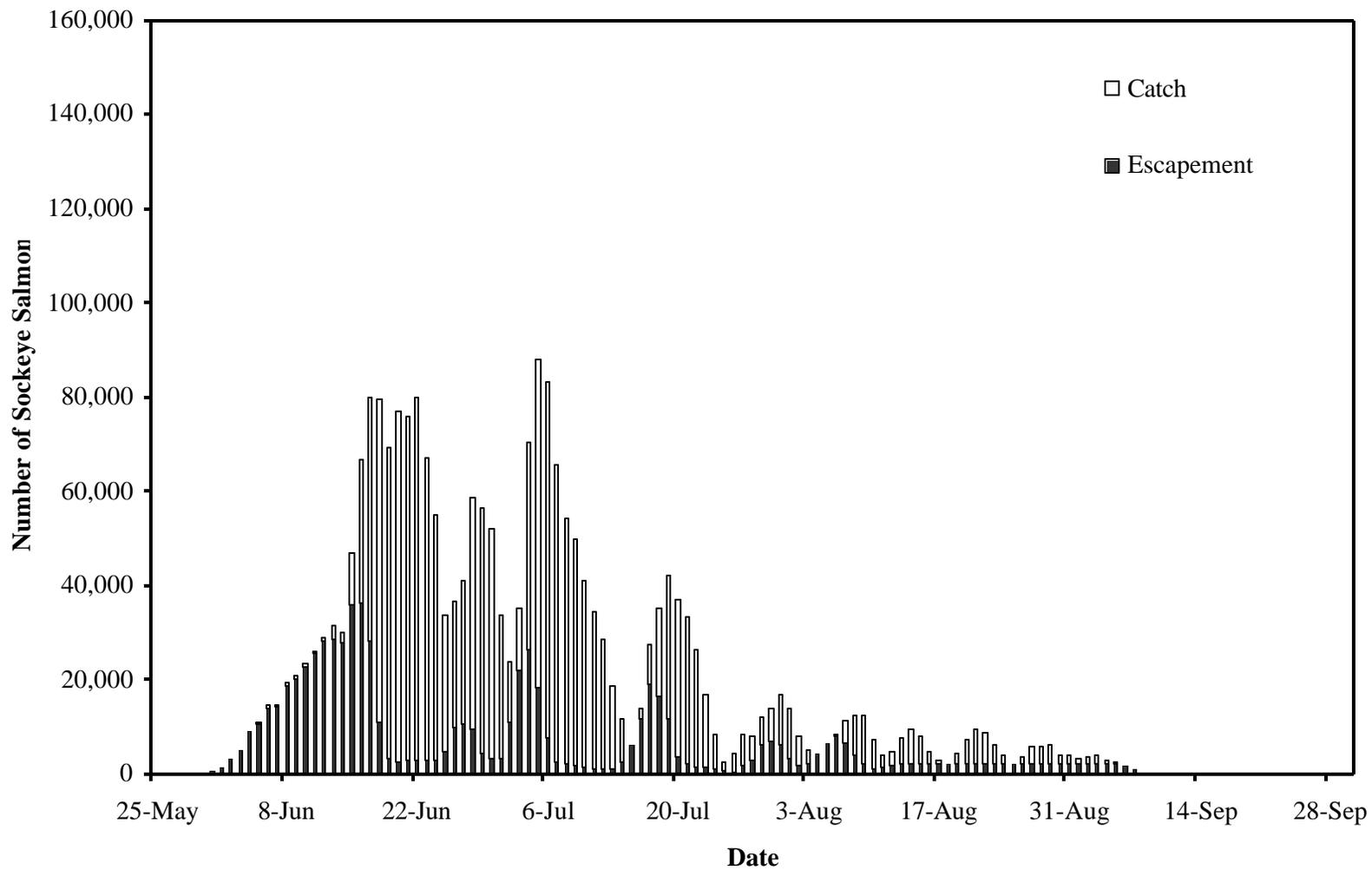


Figure 24. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1993.

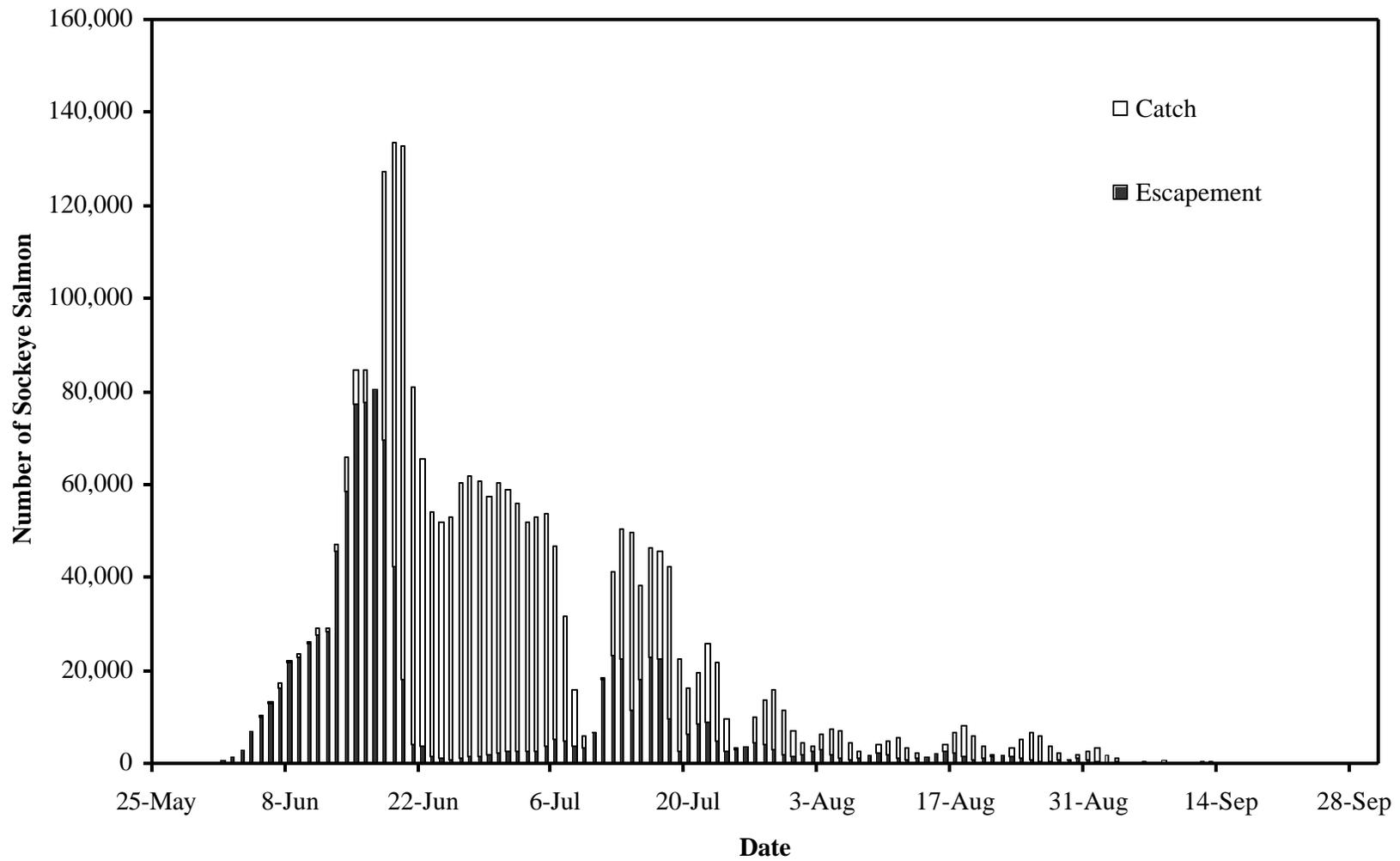


Figure 25. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1994.

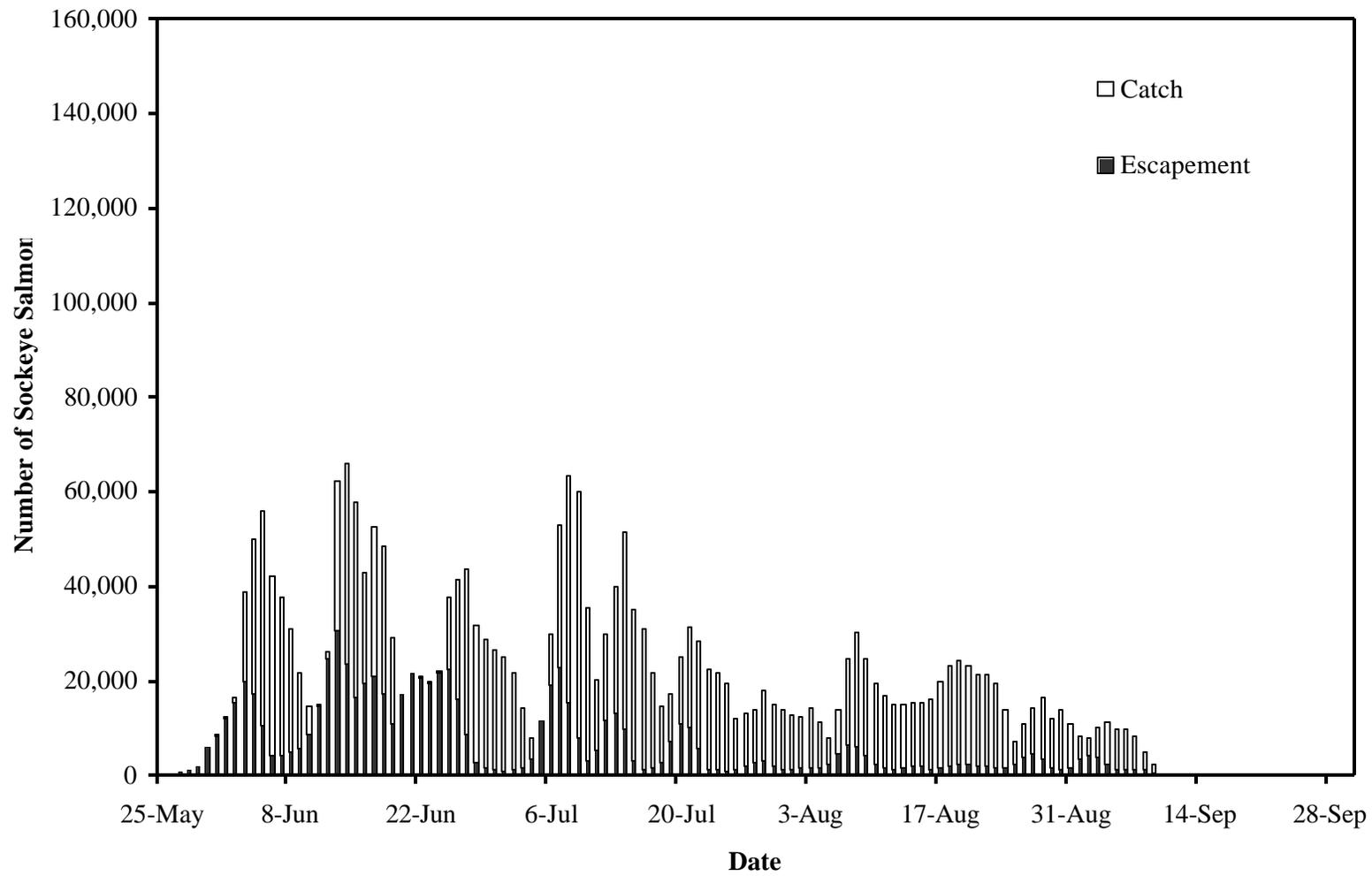


Figure 26. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1995.

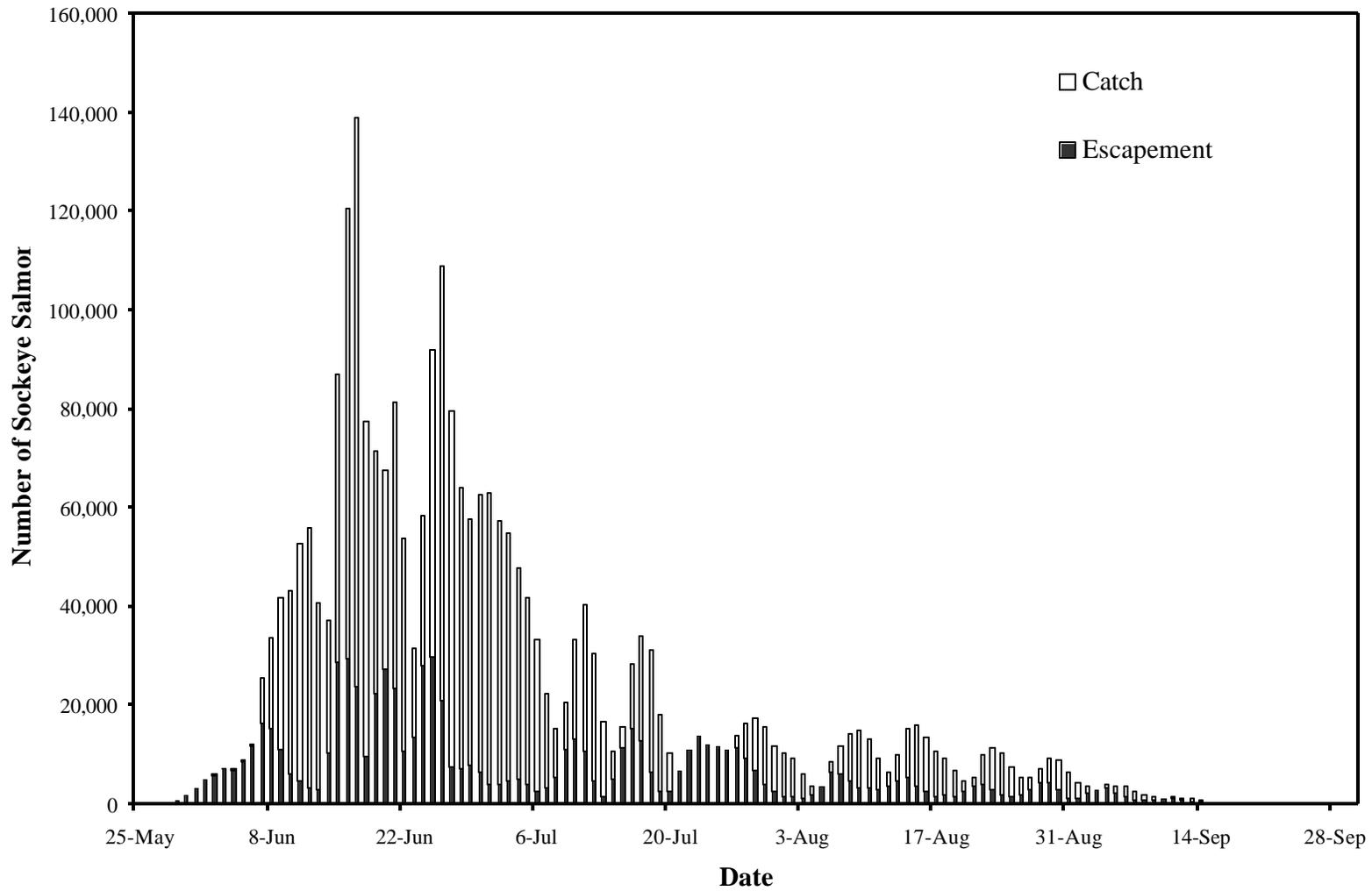


Figure 27. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1996.

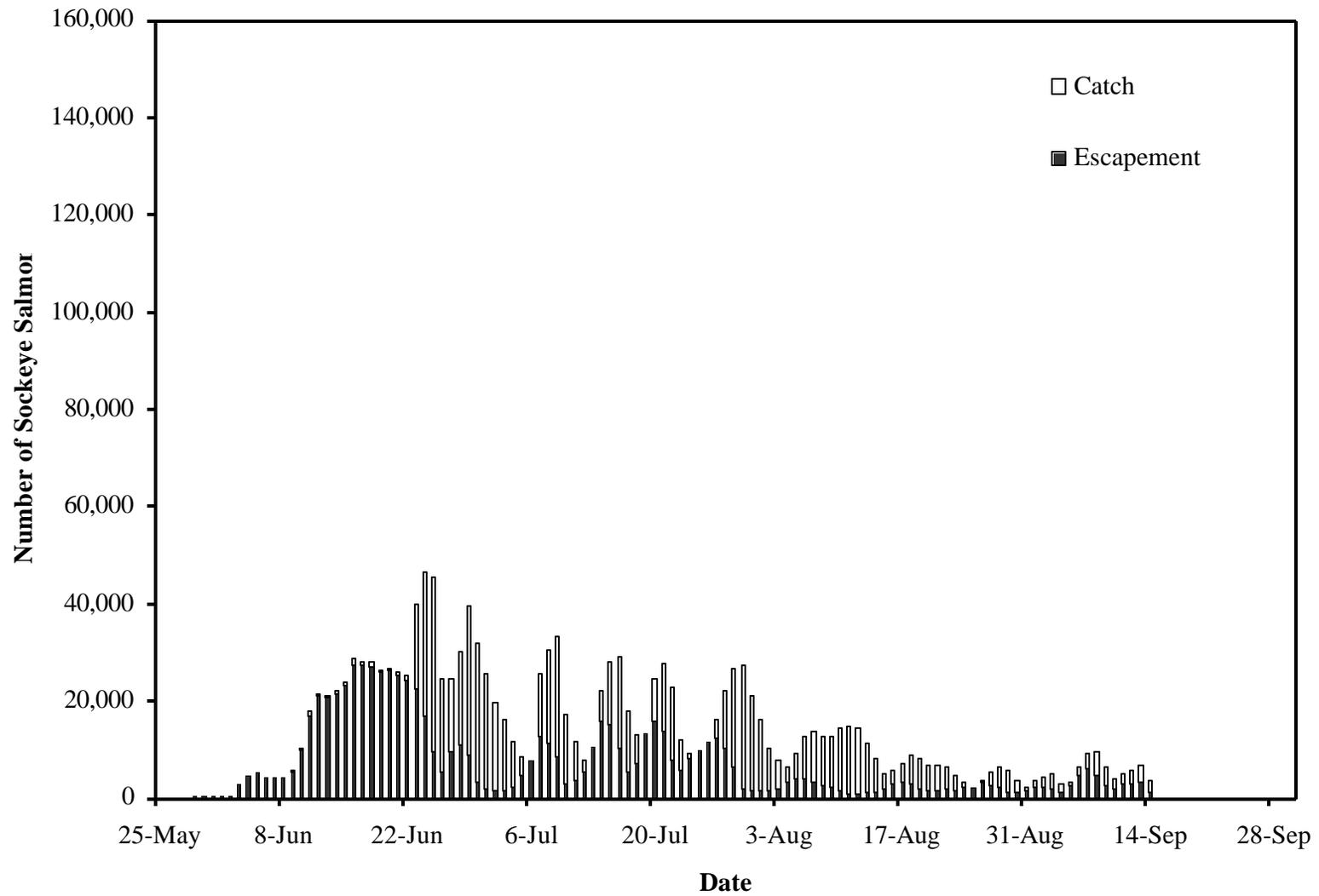


Figure 28. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1997.

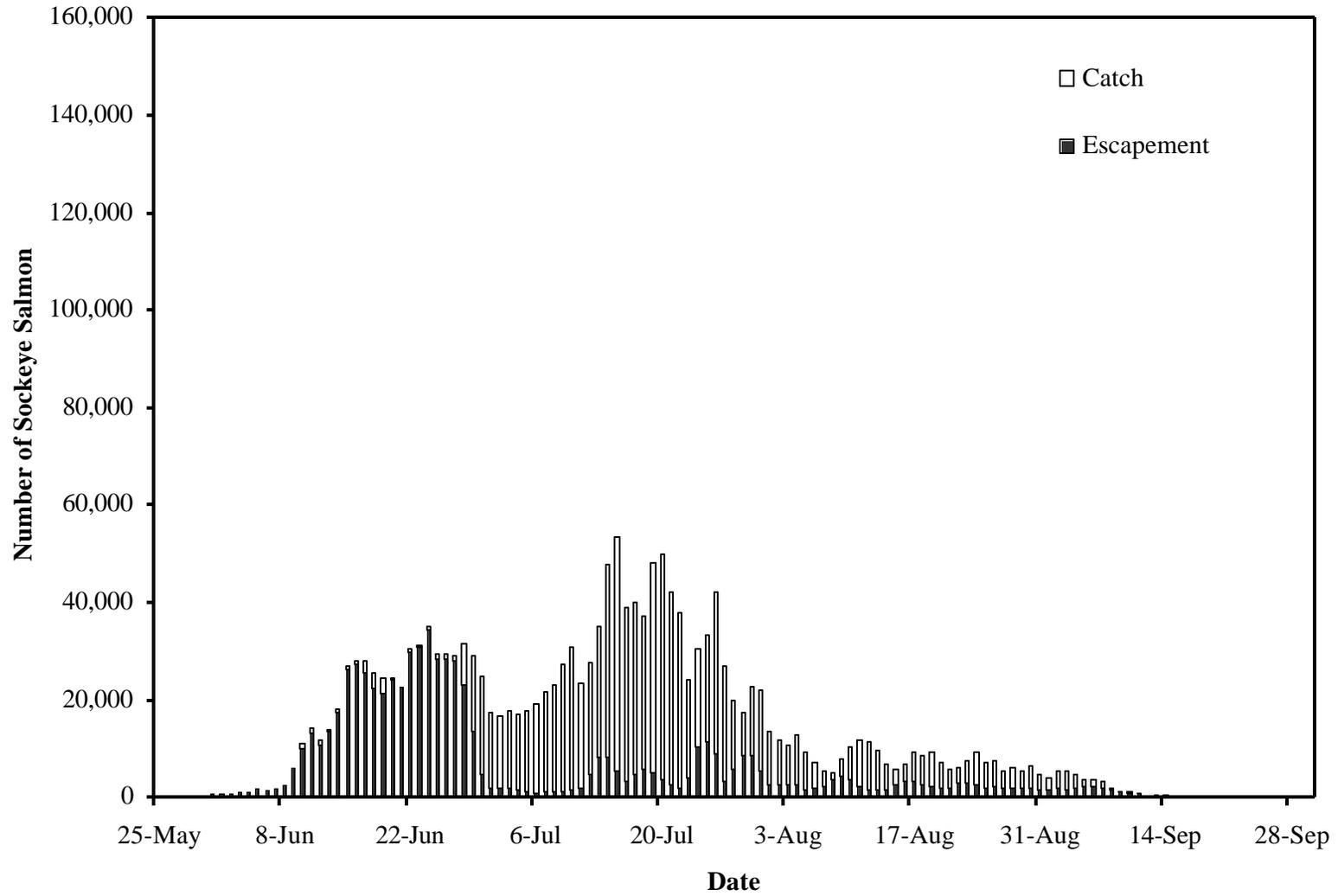


Figure 29. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1998.

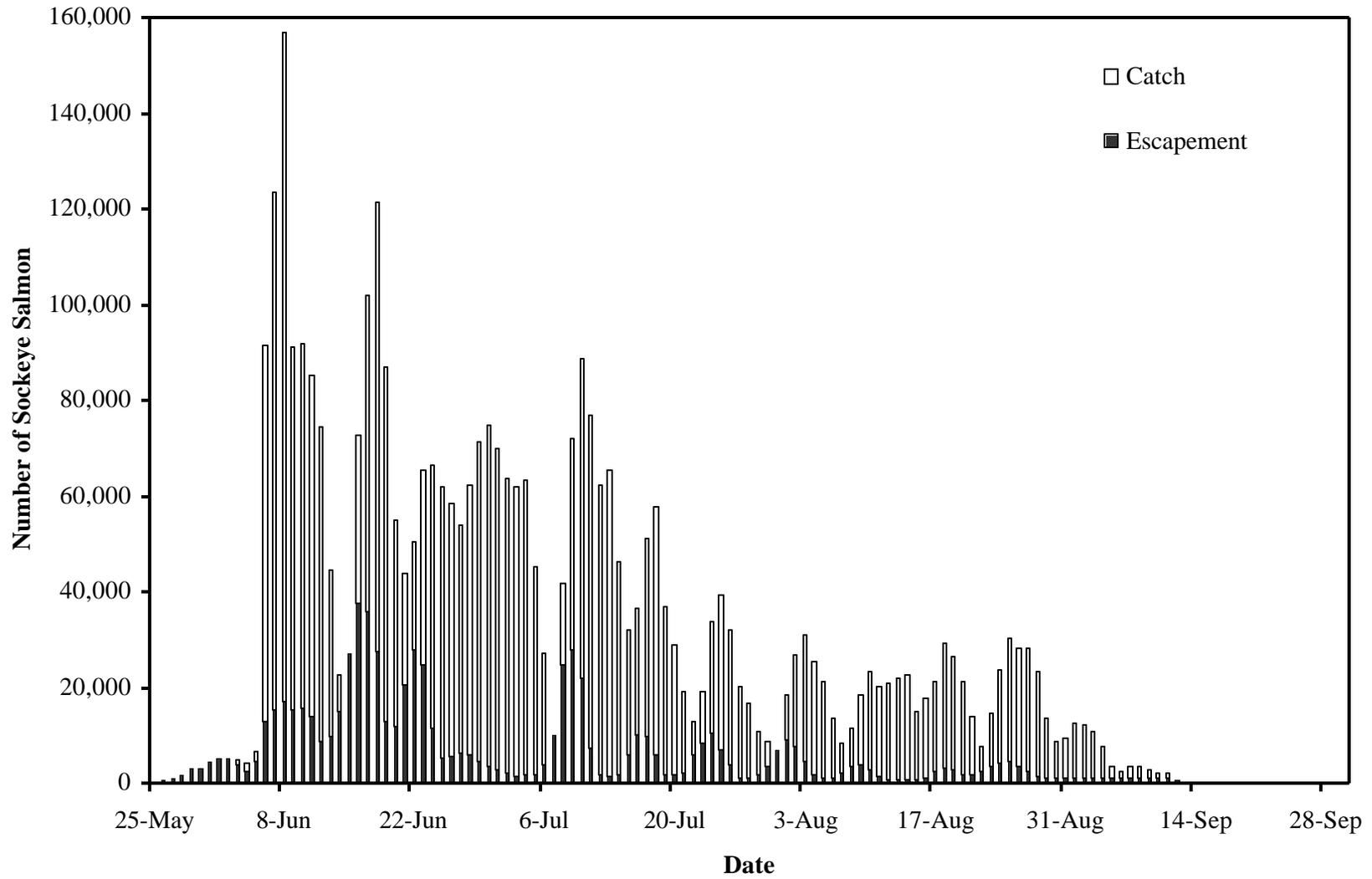


Figure 30. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 1999.

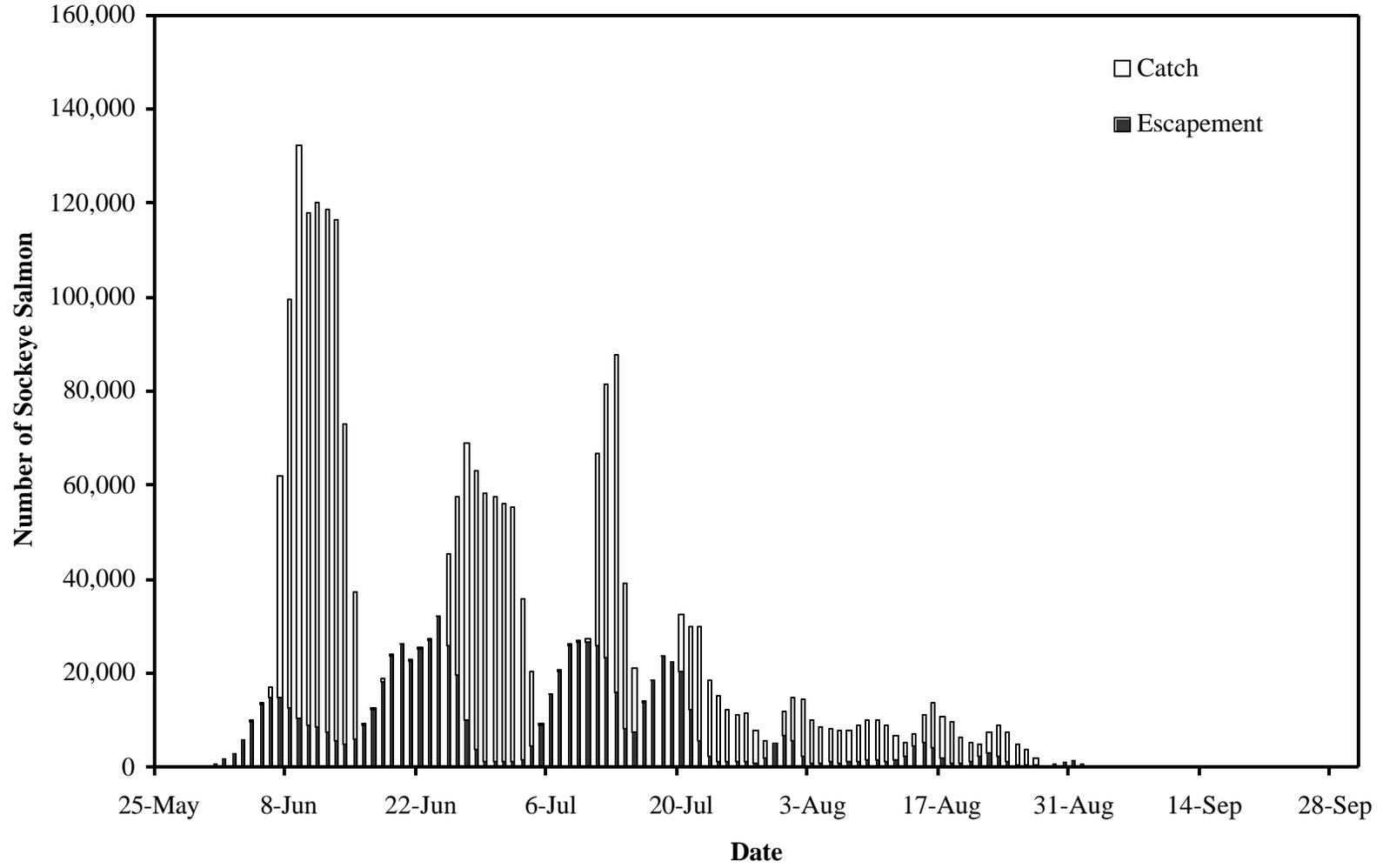


Figure 31. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 2000.

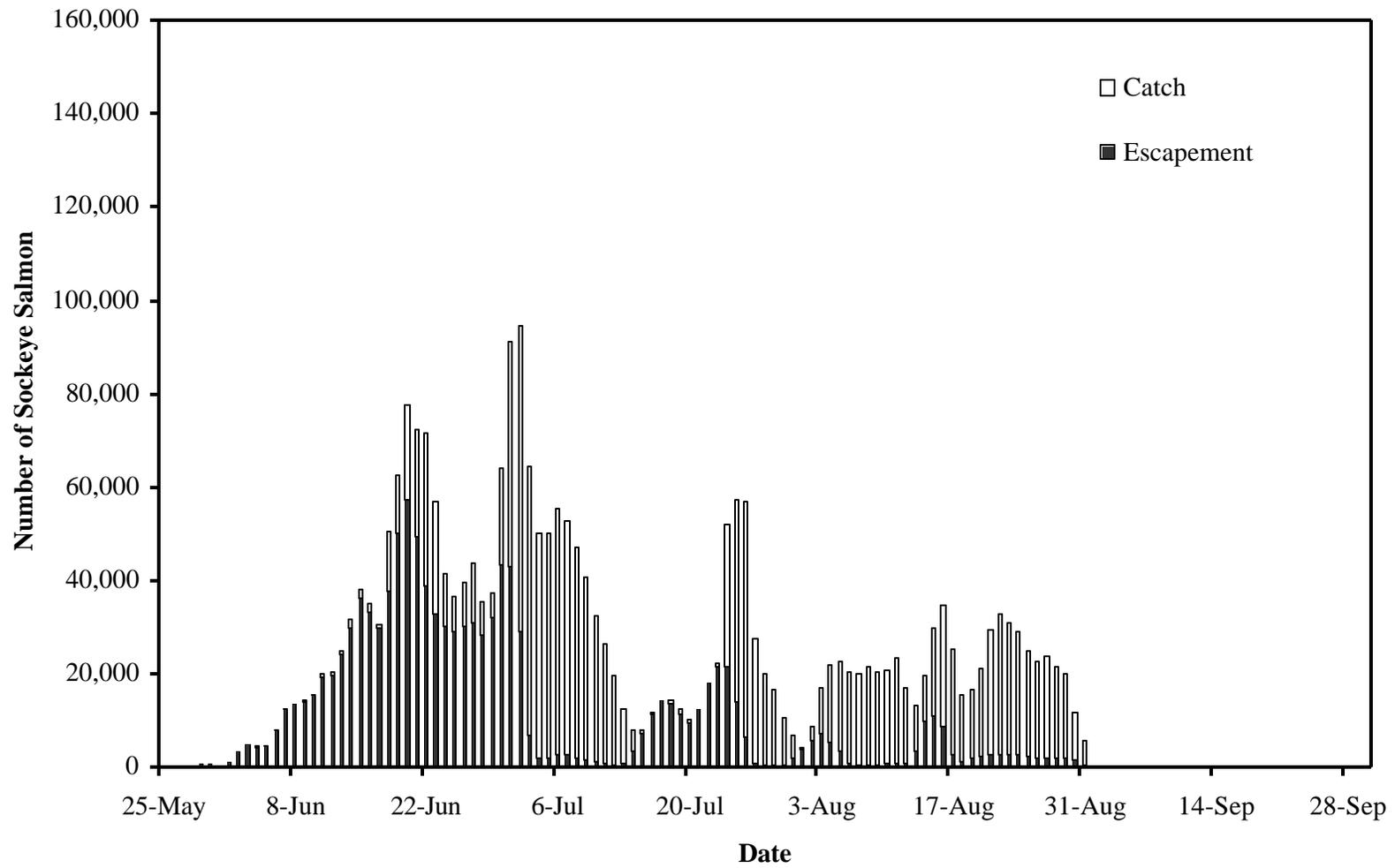


Figure 32. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 2001.

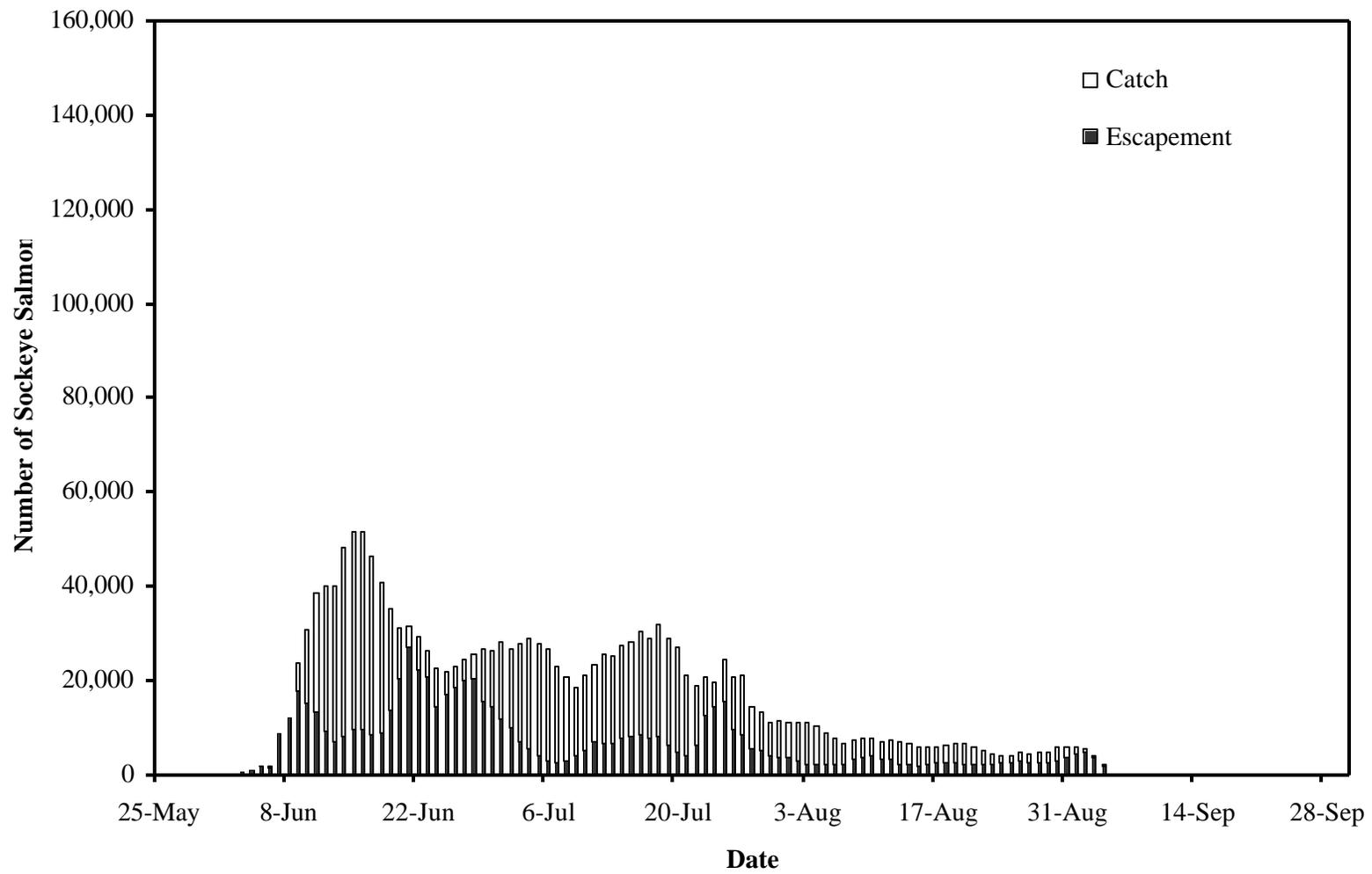


Figure 33. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 2002.

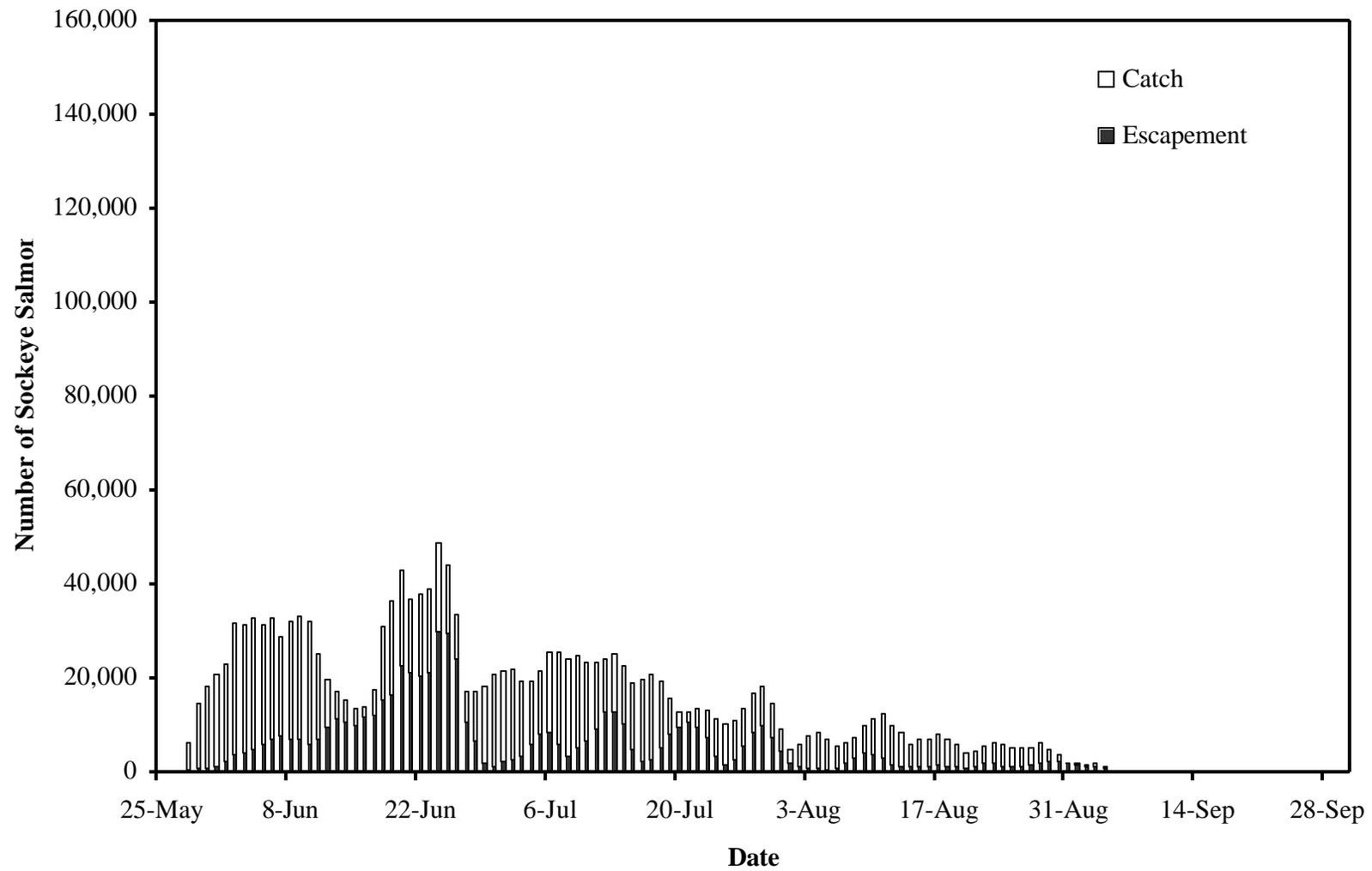


Figure 34. Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon catch and escapement by day, 2003.

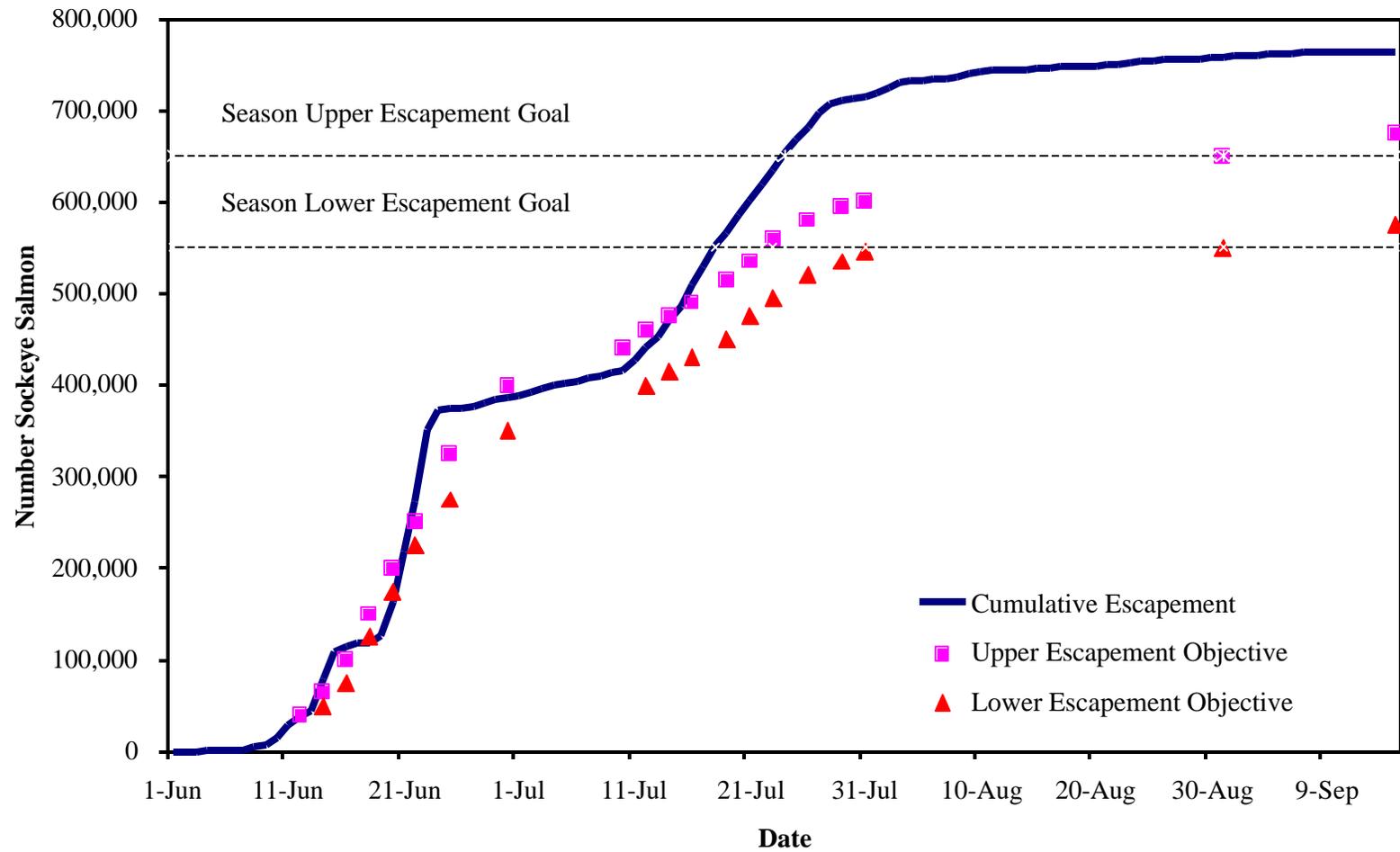


Figure 35. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1992.

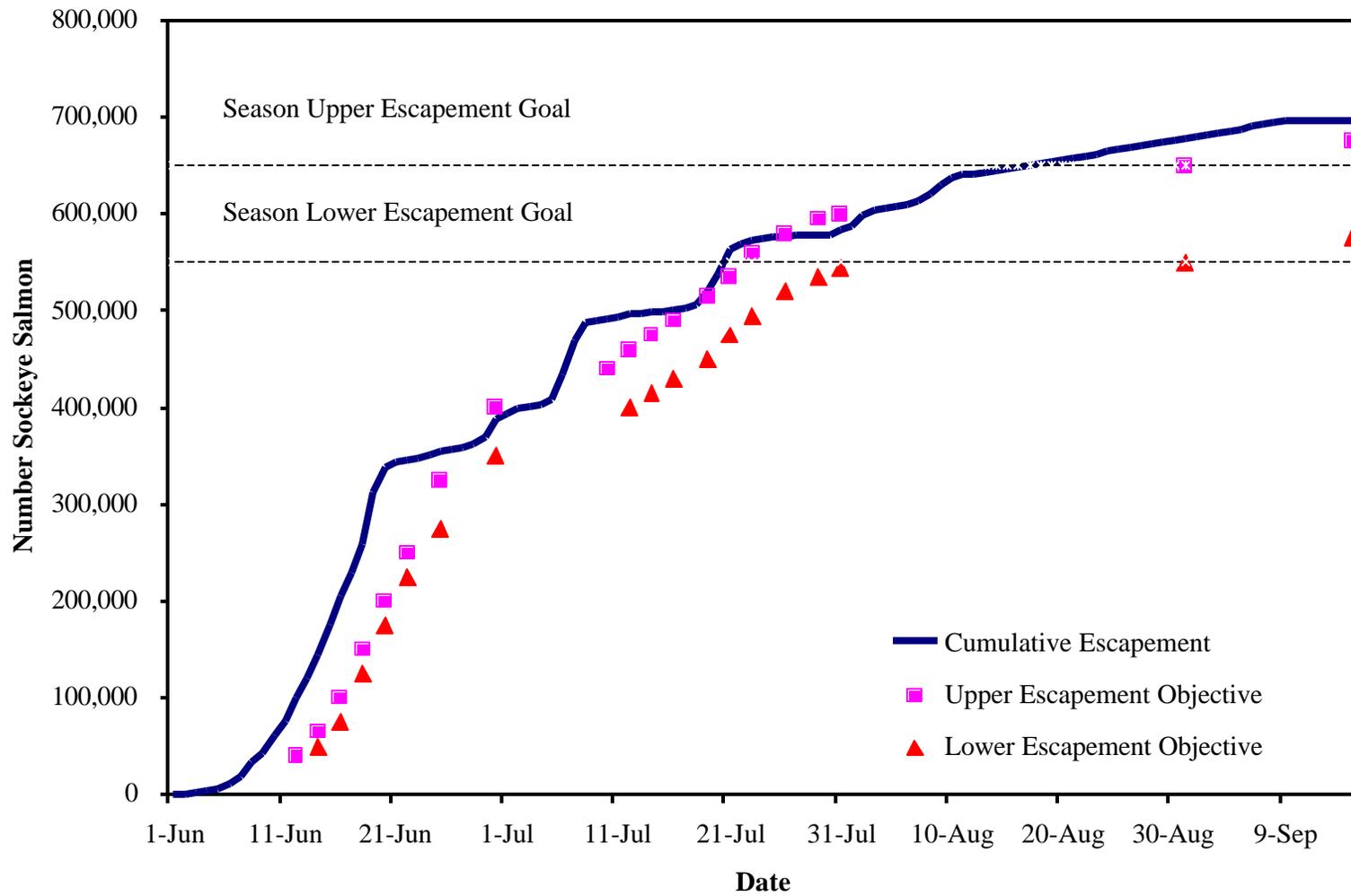


Figure 36. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1993.

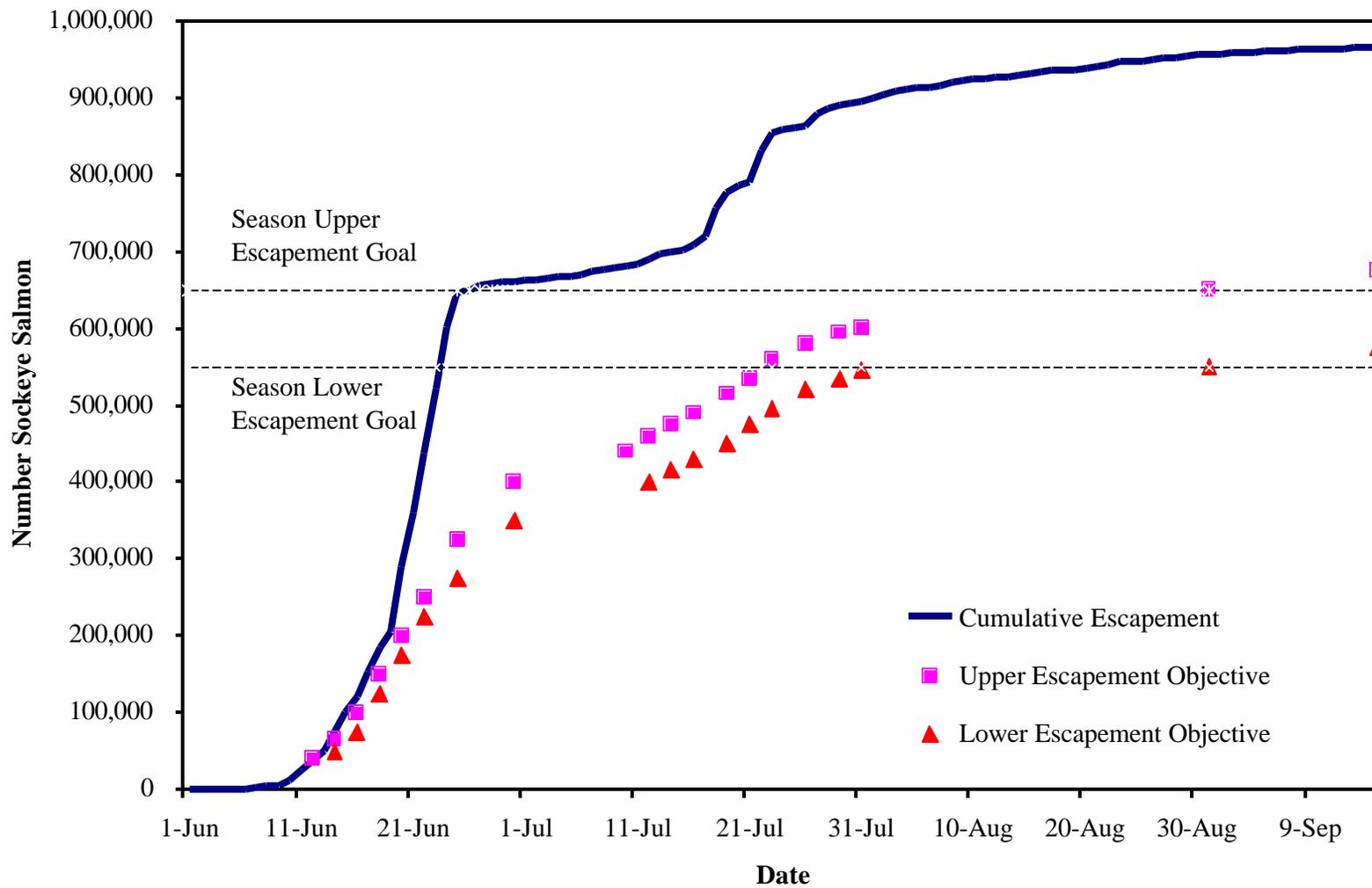


Figure 37. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1994.

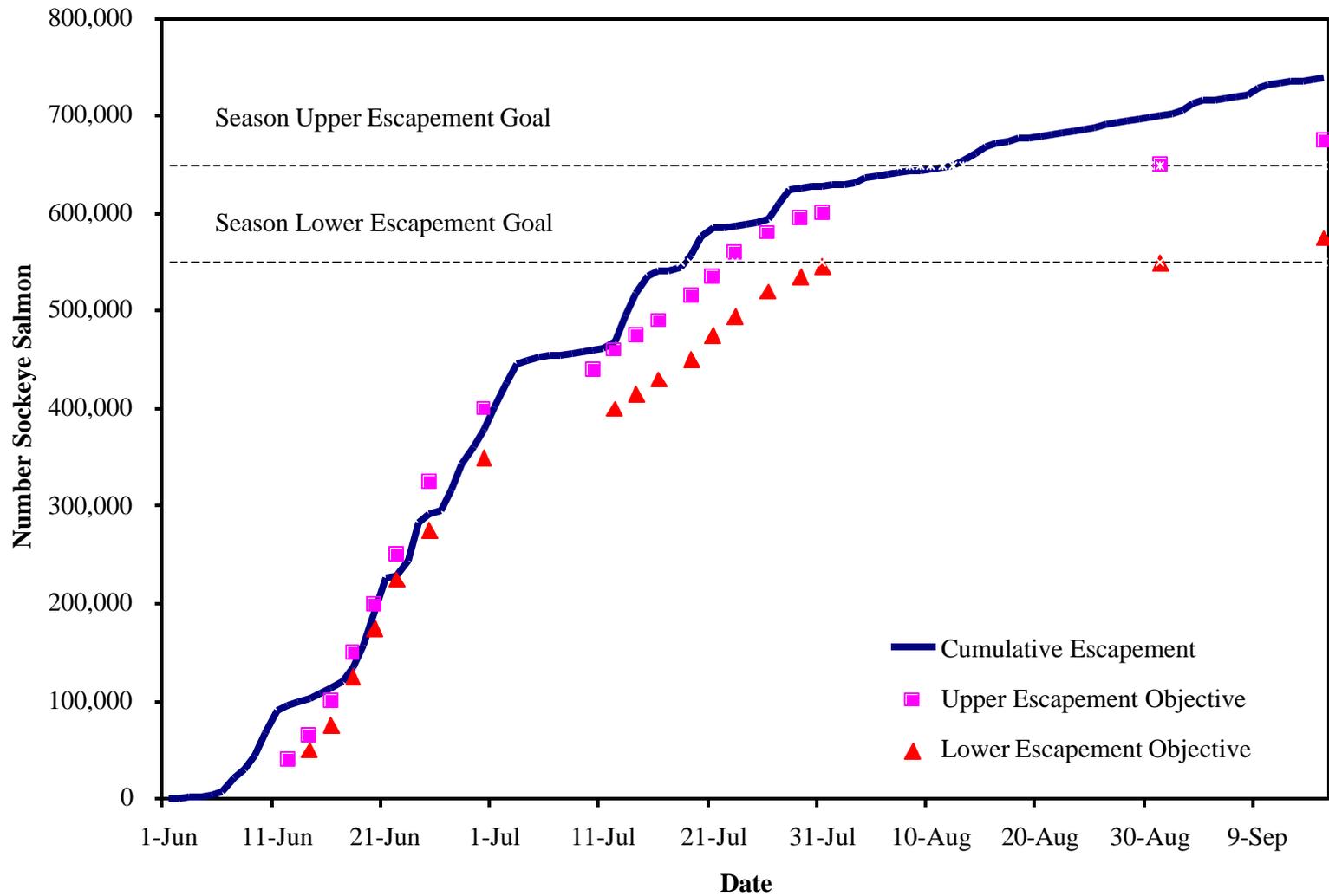


Figure 38. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1995.

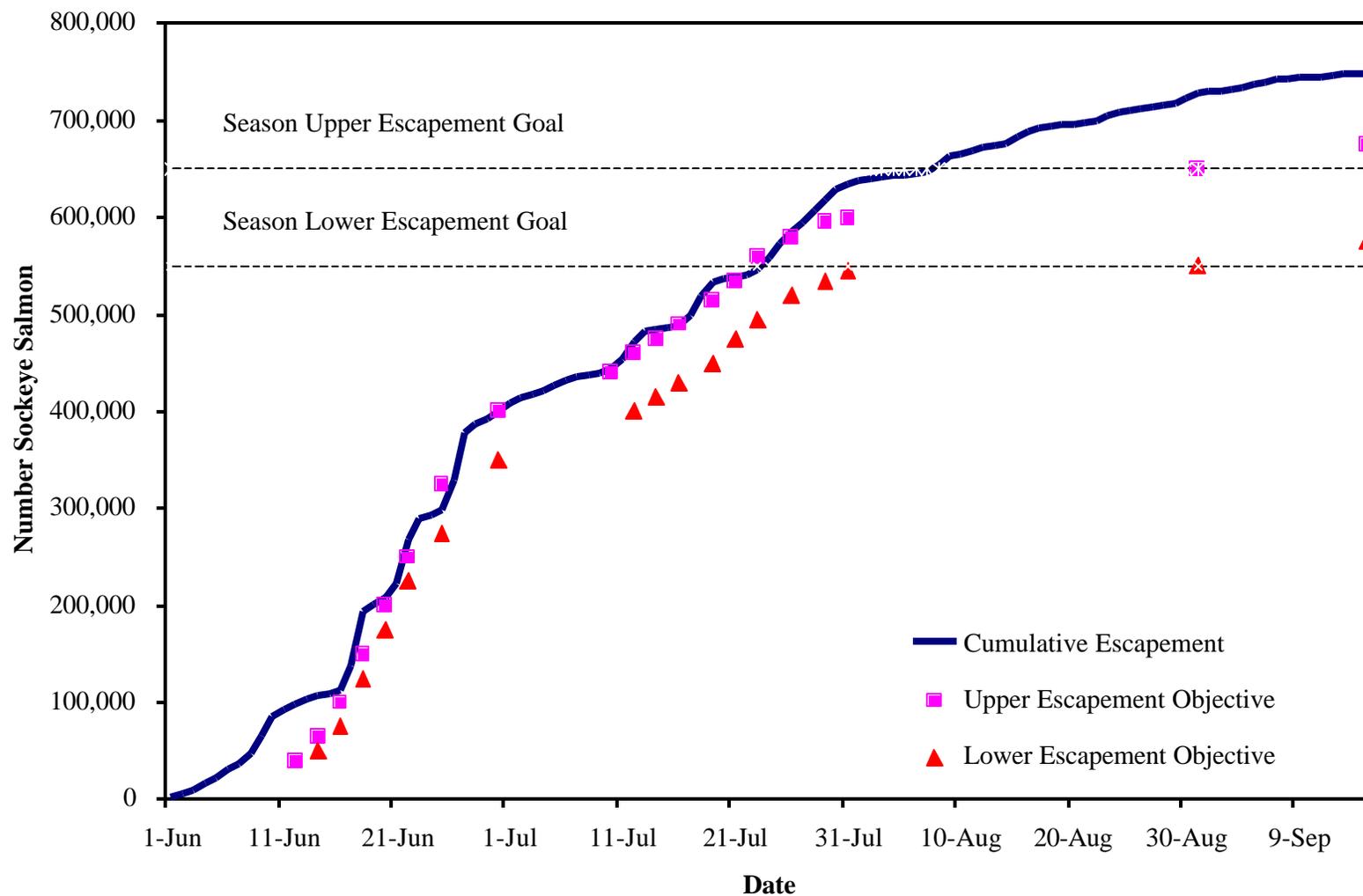


Figure 39. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1996.

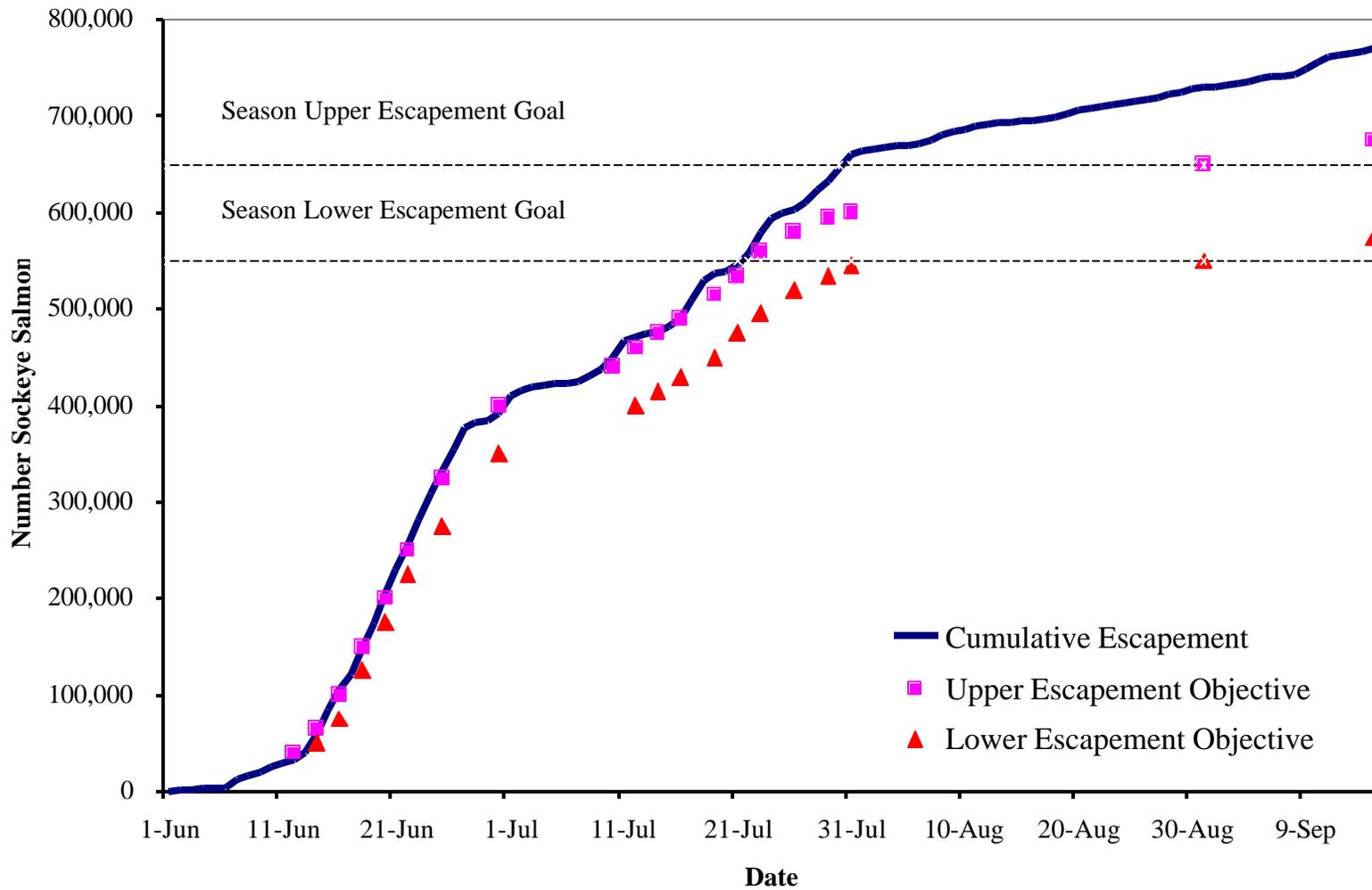


Figure 40. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1997.

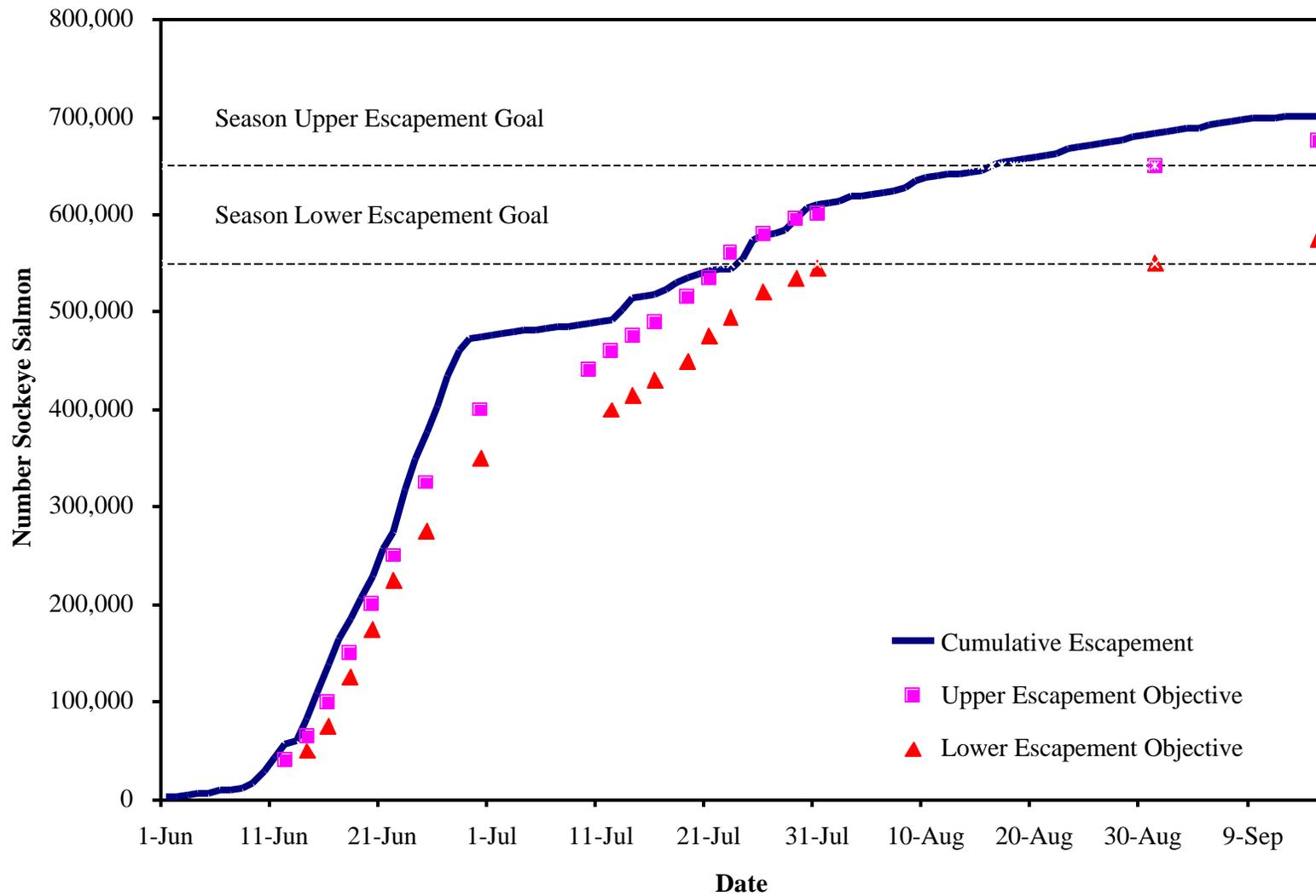


Figure 41. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1998.

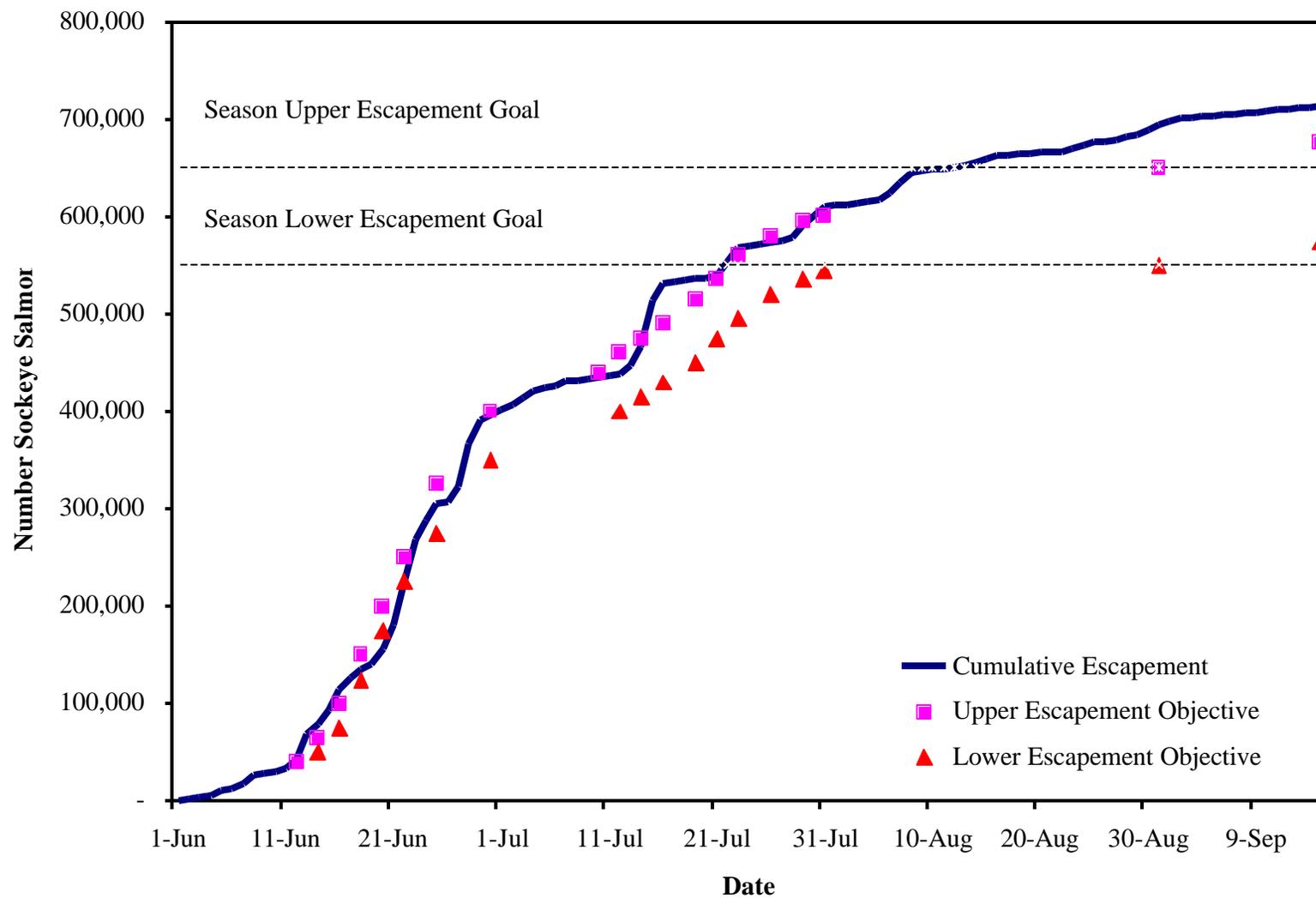


Figure 42. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 1999.

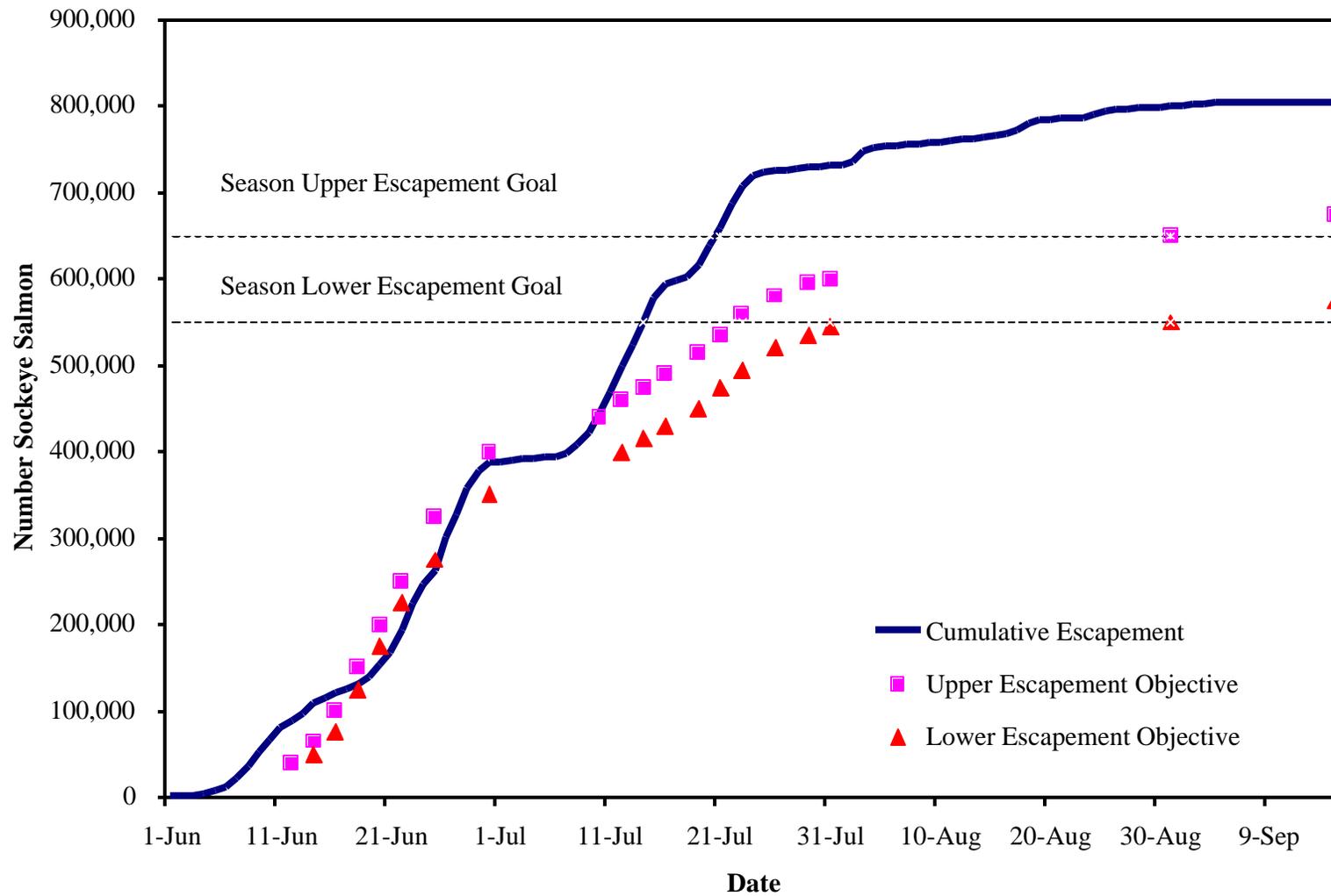


Figure 43. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 2000.

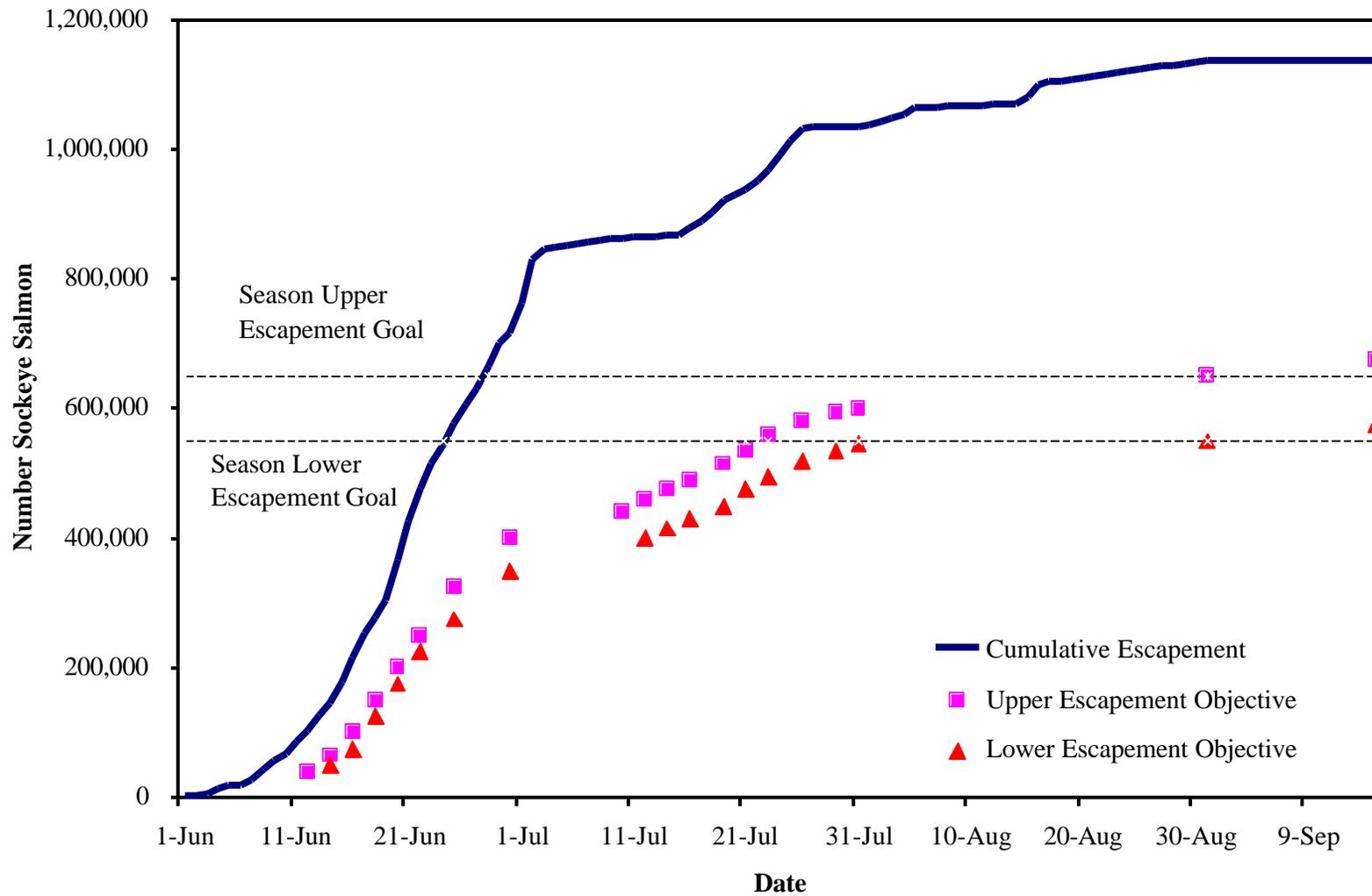


Figure 44. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 2001.

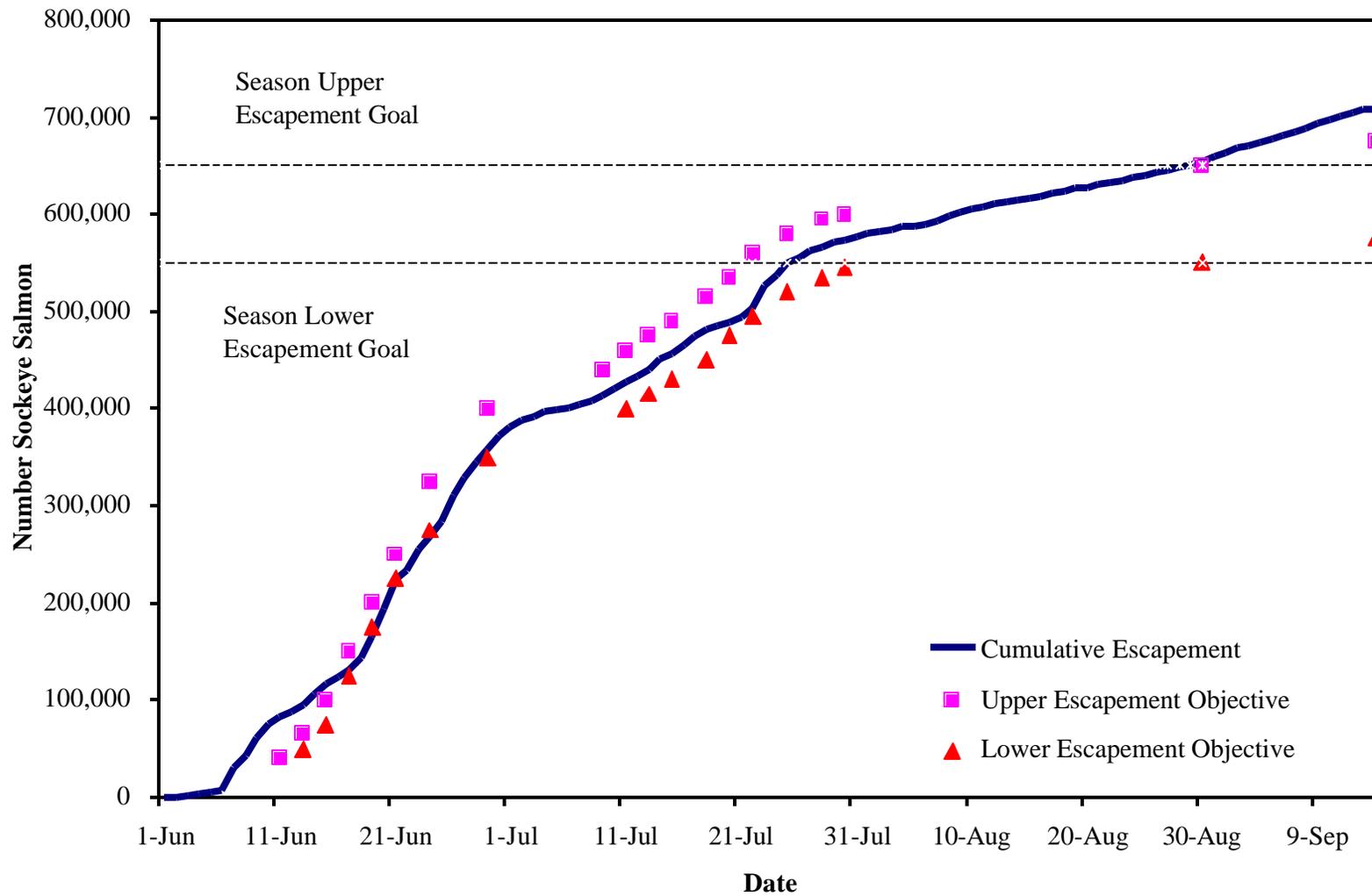


Figure 45. Sockeye salmon cumulative escapement through the Chignik weir and cumulative escapement objectives, 2002.

APPENDIX

CHAPTER 15. CHIGNIK AREA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT AS OF 1999 ALL LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE COORDINATES IN THE CHIGNIK AREA HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO DECIMAL MINUTES AND ARE BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983

ARTICLE 1. DESCRIPTION OF AREA.

5 AAC 15.001. APPLICATION OF THIS CHAPTER. Requirements set forth in this chapter apply to commercial fishing only, unless otherwise specified. Subsistence fishing regulations affecting commercial fishing vessels or affecting any other commercial fishing activity are set forth in the subsistence fishing regulations in chapters. 01 and 02 of this title.

5 AAC 15.100. DESCRIPTION OF AREA. The Chignik Area includes all waters of Alaska on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by a line extending 135° southeast for three miles from a point near Kilokak Rocks at 57° 10.34' N. lat., 156° 20.22' W. long., (the longitude of the southern entrance to Imuya Bay) then due south, and a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point at 55° 33.98' N. lat., 159° 35.88' W. long.

ARTICLE 2. FISHING DISTRICTS.

5 AAC 15.200. FISHING DISTRICTS. (a) The Eastern District includes all waters from the latitude of the southernmost ADF&G regulatory marker 500 yards from the mouth of Aniakchak Lagoon to the eastern boundary of the Chignik Area.

(1) Agripina Section: all waters bounded by the eastern boundary of the Chignik Area described in 5 AAC 15.100 and a line extending 130° from Cape Providence at 56° 58.67' N. lat., 156° 33.47' W. long.;

(2) Chiginagak Section: all waters bounded by a line extending 130° from Cape Providence at 56° 58.67' N. lat., 156° 33.47' W. long., and a line extending 150° from Cape Kuyuyukak at 56° 53.85' N. lat., 156° 49.72' W. long.;

(3) Nakalilok-Yantarni Section: all waters bounded by a line extending 150° from Cape Kuyuyukak at 56° 53.85' N. lat., 156° 49.72' W. long., the longitude of Cape Kunmik at 56° 45.88' N. lat., 157° 12.05' W. long. and the southern boundary of the Eastern District;

-Continued-

(4) Big River Section: all waters of Amber and Aniakchak Bays bounded by $157^{\circ} 12.05'$ W. long., and the latitude of the southernmost ADF&G regulatory marker 500 yards from the mouth of Aniakchak Lagoon.

(b) The Chignik Bay District includes all waters of Chignik Bay and Lagoon west of a line from a point near Jack Bay at $56^{\circ} 17.60'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 12.80'$ W. long., to the creek at $56^{\circ} 24.12'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 27.73'$ W. long.

(c) The Western District includes all waters south of the latitude of a point southwest of Jack Point at $56^{\circ} 16.40'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 12.50'$ W. long., excluding the waters of Chignik Lagoon, and north and east of a line extending 170° from Coal Cape at $55^{\circ} 53.42'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 00.45'$ W. long.

(1) Castle Cape Section: all waters bounded by the latitude of a point southwest of Jack Point at $56^{\circ} 16.40'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 12.50'$ W. long., and a line extending 165° from a point northwest of Cape Ikti at $56^{\circ} 00.32'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 32.02'$ W. long.;

(2) Dorner Bay Section: all waters bounded by a line extending 165° from a point northwest of Cape Ikti at $56^{\circ} 00.32'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 32.02'$ W. long., and a line extending 165° from a point on the west side of Dorner (Kuiukta) Bay's entrance at $55^{\circ} 57.00'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 40.00'$ W. long.;

(3) Mitrofanina Section: all waters, including Mitrofanina Island, bounded by a line extending 165° from a point on the west side of Dorner (Kuiukta) Bay's entrance at $55^{\circ} 57.00'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 40.00'$ W. long., and a line extending 170° from Coal Cape at $55^{\circ} 53.42'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 00.45'$ W. long.;

(4) Repealed 5/29/99.

(d) The Perryville District includes all waters bounded by a line extending 170° from Coal Cape at $55^{\circ} 53.42'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 00.45'$ W. long., and a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point at $55^{\circ} 33.98'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 35.88'$ W. long.

(1) Perryville Section: all waters, including the Chiachi Islands, bounded by a line extending 170° from Coal Cape at $55^{\circ} 53.42'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 00.45'$ W. long., and a line extending 155° from Coal Point at $55^{\circ} 51.47'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 18.95'$ W. long.;

(2) Humpback Bay Section: all waters, including Paul and Jacob Islands, bounded by a line extending 155° from Coal Point at $55^{\circ} 51.47'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 18.95'$ W. long., and the longitude of Alexander Point at $55^{\circ} 47.32'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 24.68'$ W. long.;

(3) Ivanof Bay Section: all waters bounded by the longitude of Alexander Point at $55^{\circ} 47.32'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 24.68'$ W. long., and a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point at $55^{\circ} 33.98'$ N. lat., $159^{\circ} 35.88'$ W. long.

(e) The Central District includes all waters, excluding the waters of the Chignik Bay District, bounded by the latitude of a point southwest of Jack Point at $56^{\circ} 16.40'$ N. lat., $158^{\circ} 12.50'$ W. long., and the latitude of the southernmost ADF&G regulatory marker 500 yards from the mouth of Aniakchak Lagoon.

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(1) Cape Kumlik Section: all waters, including Sutwik Island, bounded by the latitude of the southernmost ADF&G regulatory marker 500 yards from the mouth of Aniakchak Lagoon and the longitude of a point on the southwest side of Cape Kumlik at 56° 36.48' N. lat., 157° 40.53' W. long.

(2) Kujulik Section: all waters bounded by the longitude of a point on the southwest side of Cape Kumlik at 56° 36.48' N. lat., 157° 40.53' W. long., and a line extending 145° from a point on Cape Kumliun at 56° 28.58' N. lat., 157° 51.55' W. long.;

(3) Outer Chignik Bay Section: all waters, including Nakchamik Island, bounded by a line extending 145° from a point on Cape Kumliun at 56° 28.58' N. lat., 157° 51.55' W. long., and the latitude of a point southwest of Jack Point at 56° 16.40' N. lat., 158° 12.50' W. long., excluding the waters of the Chignik Bay District.

ARTICLE 3. SALMON FISHERY.

5 AAC 15.310. FISHING SEASONS. (a) In the Chignik Bay District, salmon may be taken only from June 1 through October 31.

(b) The Perryville, Western, Central and Eastern Districts are opened by emergency order.

5 AAC 15.320. WEEKLY FISHING PERIODS. (a) Salmon fishing periods shall be established by emergency order.

(b) Repealed 3/13/75.

5 AAC 15.330. GEAR. (a) Salmon may be taken only by purse seine and hand purse seine.

(b) Repealed 4/24/80.

5 AAC 15.332. SEINE SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATIONS. (a) In the Eastern, Central, Western and Perryville Districts no purse seine less than 100 fathoms or more than 225 fathoms in length may be used.

(b) In the Eastern, Central, Western and Perryville Districts no hand purse seine less than 100 fathoms or more than 225 fathoms in length may be used.

(c) In the Chignik Bay District, purse seines and hand purse seines may not be less than 100 fathoms or more than 125 fathoms in length.

(d) No seine may be less than three fathoms nor more than 375 meshes in depth; in addition, up to twenty-five meshes of chafing gear with a maximum mesh size of seven inches may be used.

-Continued-

(e) No lead may be more than 75 fathoms in length. The aggregate length of seine and lead may not be more than 225 fathoms in the Eastern, Central, Western and Perryville Districts.

(f) When a purse seine or hand purse seine is in the water for the purpose of taking fish, the seine shall be attached to the licensed vessel operating the gear.

5 AAC 15.342. VESSEL IDENTIFICATION. Repealed 4/18/86.

5 AAC 15.350. CLOSED WATERS. Salmon may not be taken in the following waters:

(1) Chignik Lagoon:

(A) southwest of a line from the tip of Hume Point to the northside of Chignik Island (56° 17.42' N. lat., 158° 35.50' W. long.);

(B) Mallard Duck Bay: southwest of a line from the tip of Green Point to Chignik Island (56° 16.63' N. lat., 158° 34.90' W. long.);

(2) Kilokak Rocks Bay: northwest of a line from the southern entrance of the bay at 57° 09.78' N. lat., 156° 20.78' W. long., then to the opposite shore 500 yards northeast of the mouth of Kilokak Rocks Creek at 57° 10.07' N. lat., 156° 20.78' W. long.;

(3) Agripina River: west of a line from 57° 06.72' N. lat., 156° 28.22' W. long., to 57° 06.44' N. lat., 156° 28.67' W. long.;

(4) Chiganagak Bay: north of a line from 57° 00.50' N. lat., 156° 45.75' W. long., to 57° 01.68' N. lat., 156° 41.97' W. long.;

(5) Nakalilok Lagoon: the lagoon and within 500 yards of the entrance;

(6) Yantarni Lagoon: the lagoon and within 500 yards of the entrance;

(7) Aniakchak River: northwest of a line from approximately 500 yards northeast of the mouth at 56° 45.86' N. lat., 157° 28.88' W. long., to an ADF&G regulatory marker on the southern tip of the island directly off the mouth and then to approximately 1,000 yards southwest of the mouth at 56° 45.28' N. lat., 157° 31.53' W. long.;

(8) Aniakchak Lagoon: the lagoon and within 500 yards of the entrance;

(9) Kujulik Bay: the southwest end of the bay southwest of a line from 56° 35.85' N. lat., 157° 59.12' W. long., to the opposite shore at 56° 34.50' N. lat., 157° 54.63' W. long.;

(10) Portage Bay: west of a line from 56° 11.68' N. lat., 158° 33.07' W. long., to 56° 10.58' N. lat., 158° 33.07' W. long.;

(11) Ivan Bay: north of a line from the ADF&G regulatory marker on the northwest shore, 1,000 yards from the stream mouth, to the ADF&G regulatory marker on the southeast shore 750 yards from the stream mouth;

-Continued-

(12) Humpback Bay: within 1,000 yards of the terminus of Humpback Bay stream at 55° 52.68' N. lat., 159° 20.12' W. long.;

(13) Ivanof Bay: all waters northwest of a line from a point on the northeast shore at 55° 52.42' N. lat., 159° 28.40' W. long., to a point on the north end of the spit at 55° 50.95' N. lat., 159° 31.02' W. long. (all waters northwest of Road Island are closed);

(14) Alfred Creek: before August 1, the 500-yard closure at the terminus described in 5 AAC 39.290 does not apply; the 500-yard closure does apply from August 1 to the end of the salmon fishing season;

(15) Dago Frank Creek: before August 1, the 500-yard closure at the terminus described in 5 AAC 39.290 does not apply; the 500-yard closure does apply from August 1 to the end of the salmon fishing season;

(16) Hook Bay: southwest of a line from the tip of Hook Bay Spit at 56° 30.07' N. lat., 158° 08.18' W. long., to a point northwest of the spit at 56° 30.61' N. lat., 158° 09.27' W. long.;

(17) unnamed stream at 55° 48.98' N. lat.; 159° 24.45' W. long.; the 500-yard closure at the terminus described in 5 AAC 39.290 does not apply;

(18) Lake Bay: all waters southwest of a line drawn at the entrance to Lake Bay at 56° 18.80' N. lat., 158° 17.62' W. long., extending across the entrance to Lake Bay to a point at 56° 18.32' N. lat., 158° 16.20' W. long.;

(19) Mud Bay: all waters southwest of a line from 56° 19.42' N. lat., 158° 25.10' W. long., extending across the entrance to Mud Bay;

(20) from July 6 through August 31, all waters of Alaska in the Ivanof Bay Section, between a line extending 135° from Kupreanof Point at 55° 33.98' N. lat., 159° 35.88' W. long., and a line extending 65° from 55° 34.90' N. lat., 159° 37.10' W. long.

5 AAC 15.355. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. (a) The operator of a floating salmon processing vessel or tender, or a shorebased processing operation, and a company employing aircraft used for transporting salmon, shall report in person, or by radio or telephone, to a local representative of the department located in the management area of intended operation before the start of processing or buying operations. The report must include the location and the date of intended operation, and identify and describe each vessel or other method of transport employed in hauling or processing salmon.

(b) A commercial fisherman shall report, on an ADF&G fish ticket at the time of landing, the number of salmon taken but not sold.

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5 AAC 15.357. CHIGNIK SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The department shall manage the commercial salmon fishery in the Chignik Area in accordance with the guidelines set out in the management plan under this section. The goal of this management plan is to allow traditional fisheries in the area to be conducted on Chignik Area salmon stocks, and to achieve the department's biological escapement goals for both Black Lake (early-run) and Chignik Lake (late-run) sockeye salmon and local stocks of pink, chum, coho, and chinook salmon.

(b) In the Chignik Bay and Central Districts, the commercial salmon fishery shall open concurrently based on escapement objectives for the Chignik Lakes' system sockeye salmon runs, except that

(1) the first fishing period shall occur when the following conditions have been met, except in a year when a cooperative fishery permit is issued.

(A) a minimum escapement of 40,000 sockeye salmon past the weir at Chignik River by June 12 or until a subsequent interim escapement goal is achieved; and

(B) there is a strong buildup of sockeye salmon in Chignik Lagoon, as indicated by the department's test fishing program;

(2) during the period of transition from the predominance of the early-run sockeye salmon to that of the late-run sockeye salmon, (usually late June through mid-July), the commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, the fishing periods to harvest surplus early-run sockeye salmon without jeopardizing the late-run sockeye salmon escapement objectives;

(3) from the end of the transition period, described in (2) of this subsection until September 14, the commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, fishing periods in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts based on the Chignik Lakes' system sockeye salmon escapement goals; the commissioner may take additional emergency order actions to protect or harvest local pink, chum, chinook and coho salmon runs; and

(4) beginning September 15, fishing periods in the Chignik Bay and Central Districts may be no more than 48-hours per week, and shall be based on the department's evaluation of the sockeye salmon run strength and the subsistence needs for Chignik Lake late-season sockeye salmon.

(c) In the Eastern District,

(1) during June, the commercial salmon fishery shall open concurrently with the Chignik Bay and Central Districts, and the openings shall be based on achieving the Black Lake sockeye salmon escapement goals;

(2) from approximately June 26 through July 8,

(A) the department shall evaluate the strength of the sockeye salmon late run; and

-Continued-

(B) in order to continue managing the Black Lake sockeye salmon harvest and escapement, while assessing the Chignik Lake sockeye salmon run strength, commercial salmon fishing in the Eastern District will, in the department's discretion, be disallowed or severely restricted;

(3) from the end of the transition period, described in (b)(2) of this section, until the end of the fishing season, the department shall manage the commercial salmon fishery based on its evaluation of local pink, chum, and coho salmon runs, and the escapement objectives of the Chignik Lakes' system sockeye salmon.

(d) In the Western and Perryville Districts, the department may open the commercial salmon fishery beginning July 6, except that

(1) from approximately late June to mid-July (transition period),

(A) the department shall evaluate the strength of the sockeye salmon late run; and

(B) in order to allow the department to assess the Chignik Lake run strength, commercial salmon fishing in the Western and Perryville Districts will, in the department's discretion, be disallowed or severely restricted;

(2) from the end of the transition period, described in (b)(2) of this section, until approximately August 20, fishing periods shall be based on the department's evaluation of local pink and chum salmon runs, and its evaluation of the Chignik Lake sockeye salmon run from July 22 through July 31,

(A) no more than 60,000 coho salmon may be taken in the Western and Perryville Districts, except in those areas designated as terminal harvest areas under (B) of this paragraph;

(B) the commissioner may, by emergency order, open fishing in the following terminal harvest areas:

(i) those portions of the Western and Perryville Districts north of a line from Cape Ikti at 56° 00.32' N. lat., 158° 32.02' W. long., to Coal Cape at 55° 53.42' N. lat., 159° 00.45' W. long. to Cape Alexander at 55° 47.22' N. lat., 159° 24.57' W. long., and

(ii) waters in the Ivanof Bay Section of the Perryville District that are north of the latitude from Alexander Point at 55° 47.37' N. lat., 159° 24.37' W. long., to Kupreanof Peninsula; and

(3) from approximately August 20 until the end of the fishing season, fishing periods shall be based on the department's evaluation of local coho salmon runs, and its evaluation of the Chignik Lake sockeye salmon run.

-Continued-

5 AAC 15.359. CHIGNIK AREA COOPERATIVE PURSE SEINE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The purpose of the management plan under this section is to establish the criteria and management measures for a salmon purse seine cooperative fishery in the Chignik Area.

(b) Chignik Area CFEC salmon purse seine permit holders may receive a permit issued by the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, to form an annual cooperative fishery only under the following conditions:

(1) at least 51 CFEC salmon purse seine permit holders must, together, apply to the commissioner for a permit to fish as a cooperative fishery each year;

(2) an application for an annual cooperative fishery permit must be submitted to the commissioner by April 1 in 2002, or March 1 in any year after 2002; the application must contain the name and CFEC permit number of each applicant; a copy of a cooperative fishery agreement containing the contractual terms upon which the cooperative will be operated must be submitted with the application, including articles of incorporation, corporate by-laws, partnership agreements, or other similar documents that contain the contractual terms of the cooperative;

(3) a CFEC salmon purse seine permit holder who did not apply by the deadline specified in (2) of this subsection, may elect to participate in the cooperative fishery by registering with the department by April 15 in 2002, or March 15 in any year after 2002; a CFEC salmon purse seine permit holder who does not register by the applicable date specified in this paragraph may not participate in the cooperative fishery;

(4) the contractual terms of the annual cooperative fishery agreement must

(A) provide for participation in the cooperative fishery by registering permit holders who registered after the original deadline, as provided in (3) of this subsection, on the same terms as applicants who did apply by the original deadline;

(B) be consistent with state laws that apply to the salmon fishery resources of the state;

(5) if an annual cooperative fishery permit is approved and issued by the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, for that year, all permit holders that applied by the original deadline or registered after the original deadline to participate in the cooperative fishery may only participate in that cooperative fishery;

(6) a CFEC permit holder who participates in the annual cooperative fishery

(A) in the Chignik Area may not participate in any other commercial salmon net registration area as either a permit holder or crew member from June 1 through August 31 of that year; and

(B) who holds salmon net gear permits for more than one commercial salmon net registration area listed in 5 AAC 39.120(d) , must designate the Chignik Area as the single area for salmon net fishing for that year as specified in 5 AAC 39.115 and 20 AAC 05.1940;

-Continued-

(7) at least one CFEC purse seine permit holder who is a participant in the cooperative must be on board a purse seine vessel engaged in the taking and delivery of salmon for the cooperative.

(c) If an annual cooperative fishery permit application meets the qualifications and requirements of this section, the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, will issue a permit, which may contain registration requirements, reporting requirements, and other requirements or conditions that the commissioner determines necessary for conservation and management purposes.

(d) For each year that an annual cooperative fishery permit is issued under this section, the Chignik Area cooperative fishery shall be allocated a percentage of the annual Chignik Area commercial sockeye salmon harvestable surplus based on the number of permit holders participating in the cooperative as follows:

(1) if participation in the cooperative is less than 85 percent of the registered Chignik Area CFEC purse seine permit holders, the allocation to the annual cooperative fishery will be nine-tenths of one percent of the harvestable surplus for each participant in the cooperative; and

(2) if participation in the cooperative is 85 percent or more of the registered Chignik Area CFEC purse seine permit holders, the allocation will be one prorated share of the harvestable surplus for each participant in the cooperative.

(e) The commissioner may, by emergency order, open and close separate fishing periods and areas for the cooperative fishery and the open fishery as necessary to achieve the allocation established in (c) of this section. The allocation established under (c) of this section is secondary to escapement and harvest objectives, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, reduce or expand fishing opportunity to ensure escapement and harvest objectives.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of 5 AAC 39.999, at its first meeting in the fall of each year, the board may consider written requests for regulation changes to the provisions of this section that are sent to the executive director of the board at least 45 days before the meeting. If the board accepts a request, it will schedule the proposed regulation change as necessary to consider the merits of the request.

(g) In this section,

(1) "cooperative fishery" means a commercial purse seine salmon fishery in which, by agreement of the participants, the number of fishing vessels may be reduced with the intent of decreasing overhead expenses associated with commercial fishing and controlling the rate of harvest to achieve a higher quality product;

(2) "open fishery" means a commercial purse seine fishery conducted by CFEC permit holders who do not participate in the cooperative fishery.

5 AAC 15.360. EASTERN DISTRICT SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Repealed 5/29/99.

Appendix B. ADF&G notes from the Chignik Area Salmon Management (CHASM) task force pre-season meeting June 2, 2003.

Chignik Area Salmon Management (CHASM) Task Force meeting 6/2/03.
Co-Chairs: Chuck McCallum and George Pappas

Task Force Members

Virginia Alec
Axel Kopun, Jamie Ross (Dan Mershawn alternate)
Dean Anderson, Jason Alexander (Ernie Carlson alternate)
Jim Long, Ron Soule (Tom Simpson, Dean Fasnacht alternates)

Seats

Subsistence
Cooperative Fleet
Competitive Fleet
Industry

Chuck McCallum called the meeting to order with an introduction and established basic ground rules to govern the meeting. CRAA was the first topic on the agenda. Chuck McCallum had a draft agenda so a motion was put forward and seconded to be “lose” with the agenda for the meeting.

Chuck McCallum discussed potential Black Lake restoration project, Chignik River smolt, and Kametolook River restoration projects. So far this involved 0 dollars out of pocket for CRAA.

Ken Bouwens introduced the Chignik River smolt project and yielded the floor to ADF&G Biologist Eric Newland. Eric explained that there were more 1.0 age fish and that this seems to be a continuing trend for the system. The trap efficiency for 2003 was higher than it had been in previous years (2% compared to 0.5%). So far this season there has only been a single large outmigration.

Unknown: Is this the earliest the traps have operated?

Ken Bouwens: No, we have operated the traps this early before.

Jamie Ross: What is the significance of 1 vs. 2-year smolt?

Ken Bouwens: Explain that it could indicate that the system is doing well. Or it could indicate a larger proportion of early run fish.

George Pappas then introduced ADF&G staff present at the meeting. Attending where:

Jim McCullough, Regional Finfish Management Supervisor
Kevin Clark, Assistant Chignik Area Management Biologist
Ken Bouwens, Alaska Peninsula Research Biologist
Eric Newland, Research Biologist

Ken Bouwens went on to describe the Kametolook project and the genetic work associated in neighboring streams for potential brood stock. He also discussed the problems encountered with the incubation boxes caused by high water events.

Jim McCullough explained that last year was the last year of funding for the project under EVOs. The project is funded this year by a different one time funding source.

Ernie Carlson: What was the escapement for the Kametolook River?

Jim McCullough: Area residents indicated that there appeared to be a health run by the number of “jumpers” observed. High, turbid water hampered efforts at stream surveys conducted on the system so that no escapement estimates were obtained.

-Continued-

Ernie Carlson: What is the effect on pink salmon?

Jim McCullough deferred to George Pappas and George opted to continue on and return to pinks at a later time.

Chuck McCallum then informed the group that there was not going to be a USFW presentation and move on to discussing the CRAA budget. There were no questions on the CRAA budget. Chuck McCallum then opened the floor for CRAA board member nominations that were vacant or expiring:

Al Anderson nominated Virginia Alec for the Native seat.

? nominated Paul and Mat for the commercial seats.

? nominated Austina for the local government seat.

Al Anderson nominated Laura Stepanoff for the local government seat.

Nominations were closed and seconded by Virginia Alec.

Jason Alexander then asked questions on clarifying smolt aging. Ken Bouwens explained the aging and the parent brood stock for these smolt.

Jason Alexander: Inquired about the outmigration of smolt in 1999.

Ken Bouwens then went over the two forecasts (smolt derived and traditional methods) but focused on the smolt forecast.

Jason Alexander: Asked for the smolt forecast for next year.

Ken Bouwens gave the numbers requested and added information on the effects of ocean survival of smolt.

Jason Alexander inquired about the effect of abundance on ocean survival.

Ken Bouwens explained that size was measured and did not fluctuate significantly between years.

Jason Alexander inquired about the survival rate of smolt in the ocean.

Ken Bouwens stated that it was roughly 10% survival over the last 6 years of project data.

Paul Johnson inquired as to how Chignik River smolt survival rates compared to other parts of the state.

Ken Bouwens stated that the smolt faired well in the ocean phase in comparison to the rest of the state. The smolt outmigrating from the Chignik River were smaller than other places in the state, but may put on substantial growth in the lagoon.

Al Anderson discussed reports from the Bristol Bay smolt enumeration projects that seemed to indicate that smolt enumeration was not an adequate method for forecasting returning run strength.

Ken Bouwens explained that the two systems are not comparable because of the type of equipment used. He voiced his concerns that the sonar data was not accurate to the degree needed to forecast returns with any degree of certainty.

Chuck McCallum asks if that information on sonar is accurate.

Ken Bouwens explains how sonar works.

-Continued-

Al Anderson then expresses concerns on the consistency of the data collected by the current smolt project being conducted in the Chignik River.

Ken Bouwens explains the way the numbers are generated and how trap efficiency is calibrated.

Al Anderson reiterates his concern on the differences in starting dates of the smolt project and the potential negative impacts this would have on the data quality.

Ken Bouwens discusses the way the trap data can be adjusted and calibrated. He stated that the missed portion of the early outmigration is likely insignificant based on data collected.

Jim McCullough then explains that the numbers generated by the smolt project in the Chignik River are more accurate and the project seems to be yielding the desired results.

Ken Bouwens then gave brief synopsis of the number of smolts to spawners.

John Jones inquired about the change in trap efficiency and asks about the proposed lagoon smolt capture to be conducted in the lagoon.

George Pappas explains that it is a volunteer project and that John should get together with Ken after the meeting to arrange the project.

Terry Stepanoff raised questions of what the effect of high tides are on the numbers of outmigrating smolt when the screw traps are not turning.

Ken Bouwens explains that smolt move with the currents and the lack of current during a high tide would coincide with a lack of movement in outmigration of smolt.

Mike ? questions why the smolt project is not continued through the fall.

Ken Bouwens explains that a small portion of fish act as resident fish in the river or may be of a different species.

Mike ? says he has seen more smolt in the fall than in the spring.

George states that on a trip to Black Lake in February he seined the lake and caught no juvenile sockeye salmon.

Ernie Carlson asks about the number of peaks in the smolt data.

(Part of this conversation was missed)

Jason Alexander asks if the fish are from the 2001 escapement.

Ken Bouwens states that it appears so.

Mike ? asks about the effects of the winter on smolt numbers and sizes.

Ken Bouwens states that is not part of the study and that only size and age are collected.

Terry Stepanoff asks about the effect of flooding on the smolt numbers.

-Continued-

Ken Bouwens states that it would not be good on that years fry in the gravel.

Jim McCullough explains that floods can be beneficial to streams in the long term by turning over and cleaning the gravel.

Mike ? raised concerns of bird predation on juvenile salmon as a result of low water.

CRAA portion of meeting closed without objection.

Chuck McCallum starts the CHASM Task Force portion of the meeting with an introduction and defines the mission statement for the meeting and gives the rules of conduct for the meeting, then yields the floor to George Pappas.

George Pappas gives a brief introduction and goes over the changes in the agenda.

Ken Bouwens gives an overview of the forecast contained in the FMP. He expresses his confidence in the early run projections and states his reasoning. He states that he is less confident with his forecast of the late run and states that the forecast could be short of the actual return.

George Pappas goes over the FMP with regard to last years test fishery and the changes in the FMP for the upcoming season. George explains that the fishery will be managed on an escapement curve that will allow for the commercial harvest of salmon before the traditional 40,000 sockeye salmon escapement threshold. George goes on to state that not everyone will be started at once and reiterates the escapement objectives for the early portion of the early run covered in the FMP.

Ernie Carlson points out that last year the fleet was unable to fish due to weather.

George Pappas explains the test fisheries.

Jamie Ross inquires about the justification used by Kodiak for commercial fisheries openings.

Jim McCullough explains the returns to Kodiak and their tentative strength. Jim outlines the openings scheduled in Kodiak and terminal harvest areas.

John Jones asks how the fishery is going to be opened.

George Pappas states that the details will be covered later in the meeting. George goes on to explain where the weir is at in relation to the escapement compared to the historical information. This information seems to indicate that escapement is head of the historic run timing curve and that an early opener is being considered by the Dept. for 6 PM on 6 June. George goes on to state that depending on escapement and subsistence concerns that the Co-op may open for an unlimited catch for a 48 hour period.

General crowd question as to the reason the fishery could not be opened sooner.

Jim McCullough states that in regulation there is a fair notice requirement of 48 hours. The Dept. had placed the fleet on 24 hour notice as of 6 PM that night.

George Pappas directs the meeting to pg. 7 of the FMP for clarification.

Hank Brandle asks about a possible Igvak opening.

-Continued-

Jim McCullough states that it is possible that there would be an Igvak opening. But it would be dependent on the fish abundance.

Ernie Carlson asks how the Igvak fishery could be opened until all the information had been collected.

Jim McCullough explains that if the conditions in the Chignik area remain good then Igvak would open.

Hank Brandle voiced concerns that fish migrating to the Chignik Area would get “hammered” by the fishermen in Igvak if the fishery were allowed to begin on 9 June.

Jim McCullough states that the Igvak fishery is monitored.

Hank Brandle states that the fish should be allowed to pass the Igvak area.

Jim McCullough reiterates that if conditions remain good here then the Igvak area will open.

Jamie Ross ask if the Kodiak fleet will begin on 5 June in limited areas and if a Kodiak wide opener was planned for 9 June.

Jim McCullough states that it is dependent on escapement.

Jamie Ross then asks if it will open on 4 June in Kodiak.

Jim McCullough “Not necessarily”

Chuck McCallum then reminds the group of the reasonable expectation wording in regulations.

Jamie Ross adds the comment that the managers in the Kodiak fisheries should be as conservative as possible in conducting their fisheries.

Jim McCullough states that he doesn’t know what is going to happen and that if the current trends continued then there would be an unlimited opener in the Chignik Area.

Chuck McCallum reiterates the fisherman’s concern not to let the Chignik Area fisherman lose out to the Igvak fishery.

George Pappas reminds the meeting that all the indicators show that the run is early this year.

Jamie Ross asks when the Igvak fishery will open.

(Comments not recorded)

Jason Alexander asked about the water temperature in the Chignik River.

Ken Bouwens indicates that the river is slightly cooler this year and ranged from 5-6° C. Ken says that the river had just recently started warming.

Jason Alexander voices his concern that opening the Igvak fishery will be detrimental to the competitive fleet that fish outside the lagoon. He expresses his concern that opening Chignik will cause the Igvak fishery to open early.

-Continued-

Paul Johnson asked when and how many times that Kodiak started fishing first.

Jim McCullough stated that it had gone first.

Jason Alexander said that it happened in 1994 because of a strike in Chignik.

Paul Johnson said something about Igvak that was not recorded.

Jason Alexander stated that opening the Igvak fishery on 9 June did not set well with him.

Jim McCullough said that things are early this year. Chignik is no longer on the 40,000 fish threshold and that the Chignik Area would open before Igvak.

Virginia Alec voiced her concerns that opening the Igvak fishery would have negative impacts on the local area subsistence fishers.

Jim McCullough offered to change the subject to changes in the subsistence permit conditions and yielded the floor to George Pappas

George Pappas started by listing the changes in the subsistence permit conditions listed on the back of the subsistence permit. George explained how the changes in the permit conditions have been relaxed for commercial fishermen and permit holders in the Chignik Area and how this relaxation of permit conditions has increased the opportunity for subsistence fishing in the Chignik Area.

Ernie Carlson ask if there was a limit to the number of fish taken by subsistence fishers.

George Pappas relays the information contained on the subsistence permits that the limit is 250 salmon per permit per person.

Chuck McCallum at this point moved the discussion back to the ordered agenda.

Dean Anderson makes the comment that the Igvak fishery is just an allocation dispute. He suggests that the group get off the subject and move on.

Ernie Carlson states his opinion that the Chignik Area salmon fishing was better before the Dept. and the BOF screwed it up. He stated his opinion with colorful colloquialisms.

At this point there was a minor dispute between several members over the Igvak fishery issues.

Dean Anderson points out that subsistence was not addressed.

Jim McCullough addresses the subsistence issues and points out that the changes in the permit are not regulation but are changes in the conditions of the permit.

Al Anderson states his concerns for subsistence fishers, in that they are small operations, and the effect of early opening will have on to their ability to catch fish. He states that most subsistence fishers are not ready and have not started fishing and questions the Dept. for opening the fishery early. He also expresses his fears that commercial fishers would not respect the subsistence fishers nets.

-Continued-

George Pappas covers the timing of the run and the escapement to date in relation to the new FMP.

Virginia Alec states that she is one of the “little guys” and has just started to subsistence fish. She states that she fears she is not going to be able to catch the fish she needs this year.

George Pappas explains what may happen with the fishery and tried to quell the fear of subsistence fishers.

Jamie Ross states that 80-90% of the Co-op fleet are subsistence fishers and that they would indeed respect the nets used by subsistence fishers. He gave reassurances that requested fish may be given out under personal use provisions.

George Pappas covers the difference between personal use and subsistence fish. The difference being the way and timing involved in obtaining the fish. Whether from fish were caught in a commercial fishery or by people subsistence fishing.

Jim McCullough mentions the decrease in fish claimed as subsistence fish and farther qualifies the difference between subsistence fish and personal use fish. He also told the group that accurate reporting helps a great deal in post season run reconstruction.

George Pappas states that the reporting is even important for chinook salmon.

John Jones asks if there is anything that can be done to stop Cape Igvak.

George Pappas explains that as the Chignik Area Management Biologist that it is not in his power to stop the Igvak fishery. The fishery depends on escapement, subsistence concerns, etc.

John Jones continues to question the numbers involved to get an absolute value (a threshold). His main concern was to keep fishing.

George Pappas states that the Dept. is not going to manage the fishery for pulses.

John Jones voiced his concerns that the fishery not be closed in August to the competitive fleet.

George Pappas indicated that the fishery was managed on a daily basis based on the most current numbers available.

John Jones asks if the Dept. has plans to over escape the system.

Jim McCullough states that the Dept. has escapement ranges, which it will try to manage for. And states that we will have to see what happens.

John Jones asks if both fleets will fish late season if there is high escapement numbers.

Jim McCullough indicates that it is dependent on escapement.

George Pappas points out that the interim escapement objectives are contained in the FMP.

Al Anderson expresses his concern with the escapement objective of 50,000 salmon through the weir in August being too low and based on times when the weir was removed in early August. Thus not enumerating escapement after early August historically.

-Continued-

Jim McCullough points out that the escapement goals for the Chignik River system are being revisited and will be reviewed by the BOF at the next regularly scheduled meeting.

Al Anderson returns to his point that 50,000 fish through the weir is based on historical information that was collected during a short time period in early August.

Jim McCullough agrees and goes over a brief escapement history.

Al Anderson returns to the question of 50,000 fish being the target when there were higher numbers of fish that escaped in August historically.

Jim McCullough expresses that the Dept. understands his concern and that the Dept. doesn't want to have windows of escapement but a steady stream of escapement.

Al Anderson states his concern that the fishery needs to be slowed in August.

Chuck McCallum questions the validity of the 50,000 fish escapement and asks if it is healthy for the system.

Jim McCullough states that 50,000 fish may not be the right escapement objective and that number is not solely based on MSY. Jim states that both sides of the 50,000 fish debate were upset with over or under escaping. But agrees that historically more than 50,000 fish escaped past the weir in August.

Al Anderson states he is upset that the Co-op was allowed the late run last year.

Virginia Alec indicated that she had to fish harder to meet her late run subsistence needs last year.

Chuck McCallum breaks the discussion to get the meeting back on track.

George Pappas mentions the tentative results of the tagging project conducted last year in the Chignik Area.

Jamie Ross states for the record that he is in agreement with Al Anderson.

Terry Stepanoff ask what percent of the escapement is subsistence fish.

George Pappas-(Reply was not recorded)

Terry Stepanoff voiced concerns of the abundance in the rivers for wildlife and humans.

George Pappas addressed those concerns by pointing out that the numbers of fish remained the same and only the pulse like nature of the run would be affected. George also points out that the escapement goals in August and September were obtained by a subsistence task force.

Chuck McCullough asked about mortality and how it effected the escapement objectives.

Jim McCullough explained that the natural and human caused mortality was already built into the model used in the Chignik area.

Jason Alexander ask for a clarification on subsistence fishing for commercial fishers.

-Continued-

Jim McCullough goes over the new permit conditions and how they relate to commercial fishers in regard to when and how the fishers can and can not subsistence fish.

Jason Alexander states that Denby Lloyd gave an indication that the competitive fleet were going to get some kind of mechanism to trigger the fleet to fish at last years CHASM meeting. He wanted to know if there was going to be some trigger this year if the run was strong and escapement numbers high.

George Pappas said the topic had already been covered.

Jim McCullough indicated that any opening depended on the strength of the run and how the escapement and a variety of variables would determine openings.

Jason Alexander mentioned the financial effects of the weir blowing out and impacts of the Igvak fishery.

Jim McCullough defended the numbers generated at that time and agreed that the weir blowing cost the fishers money. Jim made a case for sonar back up in the Chignik system.

George- (Comment was not recorded)

Paul Johnson asked if the competitive fleet and the Co-op would fish at the same time to stop overescapement.

Jim McCullough- (Comment was not recorded)

George Pappas stated that there was no set trigger to do that.

Al Anderson voiced his concerns for people to get their chinook salmon because of the co-op and his not being able to fish.

George Pappas explained that there was more opportunity to subsistence fish under the new subsistence permit conditions for commercial fishers than in the past.

Al Anderson expressed his view that he wasn't going to use his seine to subsistence fish for chinook. "Straining reds to get kings isn't worth my time."

Dean Anderson discusses overescapement and doesn't see the point of putting the Dept. on the spot and sees no advantage to it.

Jamie Ross agrees and says no one wants to see overescapement.

George Pappas quotes from the FMP and tells the meeting that provisions have been made to allow both fleets to fish at the same time. George also tell the group that there is no specific trigger that would make that happen.

Ernie Carlson stated that he wanted the Dept. to get some specific trigger that would make both fleets fish or let the competitive fleet fish. He stated that overescapement cost them money and that George should call someone with the authority to give them a trigger.

Jim McCullough states that the Dept. has no triggering mechanism at this time.

Ernie Carlson states that he does not want a repeat of the August fishery and wants a triggering mechanism and goals. He vented.

-Continued-

Chuck McCullough tries to wrap the subject up.

Dean Anderson states that the Dept. bares the burden and the group should let them do their job to the best of their abilities.

Chuck McCallum (Comments not recorded)

Jamie Ross states that the runs are variable every year.

George Pappas agrees and states that the run last year came in like “a garden hose” making managing the fishery easier.

Chuck McCallum reiterates Ernie's concern over timing and encourages good communication.

Unknown- States that they would like to see the “trigger” lowered.

Jim McCullough states that the Dept. is planing on managing the escapement for the lower end of the escapement objectives.

Unknown – States that they are concerned by the politics involved and the fairness in allocations.

Chuck McCallum calls for a recess at 20:02. And the meeting goes into recess.

Chuck McCallum calls the meeting back to order at 20:20.

George ? asks if the EVOs funding for projects had ended this year.

George Pappas indicates that EVOs funding is gone. There was money to do a tagging project. But there is not another funding source at this time.

George ? states that he would hate see an early end to the weir operations.

General question is asked about the cost of running the weir through August into September.

Jim McCullough states that it takes around 45,000 to operate the weir during that time frame.

George ? suggests that CRAA take the lead in keeping the weir operational in August.

Al Anderson asks where the money is coming from to run the leads monitoring project.

George Pappas states that that money is generated through the test fishery.

Al Anderson- “When did we pass that tax?”

Jim McCullough explains that test fish money goes to the Dept. to manage fisheries. Concerns about the fixed leads prompted the Dept. to establish a monitoring program for the fixed leads and gives a brief description of the project.

George Pappas point people to the test fish handout available at the meeting.

-Continued-

Al Anderson states that he is not against the project. But voices concerns that the monitoring project is just another pet project.

Jamie Ross- (Comments not recorded)

George Pappas and Jim McCullough explain where the money goes and the cost for the monitoring project being around 4,000 to 5,000 dollars.

Jamie Ross asks if the fishers are not paying for the project then who is?

Ernie Carlson questions the use of fixed leads.

Hank ? also questioned the fixed leads.

Al Anderson asked where the money went.

George Pappas explains that the money in question had already been spent.

Jim McCullough and Ernie Carlson made comments that were not recorded.

Jim McCullough explained that the Dept. developed a program to answer questions about any possible impacts the fixed leads may have.

George Pappas explains that no test fishery money goes to extending the length of time the weir operates.

Al Anderson states that that was the purpose of test fishing before EVOs funding became available.

George Pappas states that test fishery money was not used to extend the operational period of the weir.

Jim McCullough discusses the money issues.

Al Anderson expresses his opinion that the fishers should be asked where they want money generated from them spent.

Chuck McCallum- (Comments not Recorded)

Virginia Alec expresses concerns of the leads not coming out and the effect that will have on subsistence fishing. Also the safety of having the lead deployed to boat traffic.

Chuck McCallum agrees that subsistence concerns are important to consider.

Jamie Ross indicates that he understands the concerns voiced. Jamie goes on to list the safety features of the fixed lead that is both in the commissioner's permit and extra safety gear added to the leads.

George Pappas points out that the conditions of the commissioner's permit are listed in the FMP.

Jamie Ross points out that at this time the Co-op doesn't know if the lead will work or if they will be used.

Chuck McCallum suggests that the Co-op offer interested parties a copy of the permits required to have the fixed leads.

-Continued-

Jim McCullough Explains some of the permitting process with an infuses placed on ADF&G's requirements.

Dale ? indicates that if the fixed lead is fished at night and the leads have lights on them, then they are attracting fish, which is illegal.

Jim McCullough points out that the fishery is allocated and that the leads are only to make the Co-op more efficient.

Chuck McCallum asks if the construction of the fix lead was presented to the BOF before they approved the fixed leads.

John Jones asks whom is liable for the leads and who carries the insurance on them.

Jim McCullough indicates that ADF&G is not responsible for leads and that the insurance and liability may lie with the Co-op or Axel Kopun, whose name is on the permit application.

Dale ? states that he doesn't want his money going to something that he is no part of.

Jim McCullough explains that the Dept. has the disgression to spend those moneys were the Dept. deems it necessary.

Dale ? asks about Eastern and Western openers. If the run is good can the competitive fleet fish in the Western District when the Co-op is fishing.

George Pappas quotes from the regulation about how and when a commercial fishery can be executed. George asks if the fleet wants the Dept. to open the inside of the lagoon to the Co-op and open the outside for the competitive fleet.

Jim McCullough ask if the Co-op is planing on fishing for pink and chum.

Jason Alexander expresses his concern that fishing for pink and chum would be a reallocation of this fish.

Ernie Carlson indicates that the lagoon is being allocated away from the competitive fleet.

Jim McCullough indicates that if the escapement is at the lower end then-

Ernie Carlson interrupts Jim McCullough- "What"

Jim McCullough ask if the fleet wants the lagoon open for smaller boats and the outside area open for the cape sieners with some directed fishing for pink and chum.

Chuck McCallum interrupts the meeting to get things back on track.

George Pappas restates Mr. Jones question and asks if fishing outside is a reallocation.

Jim ? offers the suggestion that the fishery be run the way he fished in Washington State by making sockeye salmon a by-catch species that would not be counted off the allocations of either fleet.

Frank ? asks if the markers have been changed.

-Continued-

George Pappas points out that it was the BOF that allowed an extension for the Co-op fishers in regard to the placement of the leads and using them to fish.

Jim McCullough states that marker placement is a BOF directive and that if the fleet would like the markers changed then they should submit a proposal to the BOF.

Frank ? asks if they could move the markers upstream.

A consensus no.

Paul Johnson asks what the plans are if one group gets way ahead on allocation.

Chum McCallum- (Comments not recorded)

Jason Alexander expresses his thoughts that the inside line should be moved for the competitive fleet and agrees with Jim R. in his suggestion that sockeye in the Western and Perryville sections be counted as by-catch and not be included in the allocation. He points out that set net fishers have sockeye listed as by-catch.

Jim McCullough points out that some of these issues were covered at the BOF and that for this year's fishery it is too late to make changes. The regulations regarding the allocation and the way they are to be allotted have been set already and it would take a BOF action to change it at this time.

Jason Alexander points out that the system is variable and that "nature takes over," limiting the ability to predict and he expresses concerns of limiting other fishing in other areas.

Jim McCullough points out that the Dept. has no authority to override BOF in which fish are counted in allocation.

Jason Alexander and Jim McCullough say a few more words that were not recorded.

Jason Alexander tells the Dept. to remember not to "pick on us".

Jamie Ross points out the problems that may be encountered during small runs when the Co-op is trying to catch up on their allocation. He suggests that the Co-op be allowed to get ahead of the competitive fleet as a way to reduce the time between openers for the competitive fleet.

George Pappas asks the group if there was a time when fishers were able to deck load their vessels before July 15.

Jason Alexander – (Comments not recorded)

George Pappas says to go to the board of fish.

Ernie Carlson questions ADF&G's stance on allocation issues and whether the Dept. is truly neutral.

Jason Alexander states that the Dept. is not managing the fishery properly.

Chuck McCallum points out that the Dept. has its hands tied for many of the issues being discussed.

Jim McCullough points out that pink and chum salmon fisheries are not exempt from the allocation of sockeye salmon. And makes suggestions to open small pieces in bays to limit the harvest of salmon to pinks and chums.

-Continued-

George Pappas – (Comments not recorded)

Ernie Carlson states his opinion that counting sockeye caught while fishing for pinks and chums in the Western and Perryville Districts is a reallocation of area for the competitive fleet.

Jamie Ross (Comments not recorded)

George Pappas and Jason Alexander talk about fish caught in the Western District.

(Comments not recorded)

Dean Anderson makes comments on the abundance of sockeye in the lagoon. Suggest that fishers that fish for pinks and chums take extra care not to catch sockeyes and points out that all the discussions relate to an allocation that is already set. He also points out that there is no perfect answer.

Jim ? states that there is a mechanism and that the Dept. should go before the BOF on behalf of the competitive fleet. He states that he understands the BOF process. Jim goes on to state that not all the sockeye salmon caught in the Western and Perryville Districts are Chignik sockeye and that a percentage be used to proportion the sockeye caught in those districts. Jim ? states that the Dept. has become too politicized and that a portion of the sockeye caught in other districts be viewed as by-catch and not counted as allocation.

Jim McCullough suggests taking this argument to the BOF.

George Pappas asks if the fishers would voluntarily give the Dept. catch reports and questions what kind of by-catch is being discussed.

Jim ? restates that a proportion on the sockeye caught in the Western and Perryville Districts be managed as by-catch and not be counted towards the Chignik Area allocation.

Jim McCullough questions if the sockeye in question are a mixed stock.

Jim ? points out that there are models that could be used and compromises that could be made.

Chuck McCallum suggests that it might be more appropriate to discuss these issues in smaller groups at a later date.

George Pappas indicates that he will look up numbers for catch in the Western and Perryville Districts. George then goes on to direct attention to hand outs covering the test fishery and the fixe-leads information. George explains the fish ticket verification procedure to be used in 2003 and the monitoring to be done on the live fish pens.

Ernie Carlson wants to know how long the processors will be allowed to process with out a check of there system regarding the use of live fish net pens.

Jim McCullough states that fish will only be allowed to be held for no more than three days. He also explains that catch from individual days can not be mixed in the live fish net pens.

Jim ? asks about possible mortality associated with fish being held in the live fish net pens and who is responsible for those fish.

-Continued-

George Pappas states that he did not observe any significant mortality in relation to the live fish net pens used in 2002.

Jim McCullough stated that fish mortality associated with live fish net pens would count off the allocation of the fishers that delivered those fish. If cooperative fleet fish were in the net pens, the fish would count towards the cooperative fleet's allocation and the same holds true for the competitive fleet.

George Pappas talks about the fixed-lead and the monitoring program that the Dept. has developed as a condition of the commissioner's permit.

Ernie Carlson asks when the fixed-leads have to be pulled and if it is tied to overescapement.

George Pappas explains that the fixed-leads are to make the cooperative fleet more efficient. George also indicated that the competitive fleet is more affective at intercepting fish than the cooperative fleet was during last season.

Jim McCullough gives an overview of the fixed-leads project.

Ernie Carlson states his concern that fish that have crossed the "line" will stay there.

Jim McCullough states that the fish may mill or go "back down" and says that we will have to see how the fixed-leads work.

Ernie Carlson asks if there is going to be an 8-10 hour window between fisheries with the fixed-leads being removed.

Jim McCullough indicates that there is a monitoring program to address the concerns about the fixed-leads.

Chuck McCallum points out that the Dept. has discretion in regard to the fixed-leads.

Jim McCullough- (Comments not recorded)

Jamie Ross explains that the fixed-leads are required to be removed when the cooperative fleet fishery is closed. He explained that the fixed-leads would be removed at high water before a closer to the cooperative fleet and how they intended to fish the fixed-leads during and near the end of a cooperative fishery.

Chuck McCallum addresses the report on the fixed-leads monitoring project being conducted by the Dept. He had not read it, but their biologist agreed, although they thought more information could be collected.

George addresses the Western and Perryville District pink and chum fishery

Ernie Carlson states, "Are you going to cut us off at the knees?"

Jim McCullough states that allocation is allocation.

Ernie Carlson asks if the Dept. is going to open bays or capes.

Jim McCullough states that sockeye allocation is the issue.

Ernie Carlson asks if fish caught at the fixed-lead will be pumped directly into a tender.

-Continued-

Jim McCullough explains that when pink and chum fishing to “Stay off the sockeye”

Jim McCullough then explains the test fish program and the basis for the program.

George Pappas – (Comments not Recorded)

Ernie Carlson (Comments not Recorded)

(Comments not recorded)

Jason Alexander asks about the Kametolook River escapement.

Jim McCullough gives the escapement goals for the system.

Jason Alexander states that the BOF has put the Dept. in a bad position and that nature can play tricks. If a mistake is made then it is the competitive fleet that will pay for those mistakes.

Jim McCullough points out that the Dept. has allowed fisheries early in the pink and chum runs and that the Dept. does not have any coho enumeration projects. The Dept. had allowed a fishery last year and the post season evaluation showed that the escapements did not warrant a fishery opening in those area. The Dept. has to manage the fishery based on the sockeye escapement and the fisheries allocations.

Ken Bouwens makes the comment that pinks and chum overescapement do not pose the same problem as sockeye do because of the lack of a fresh water residence.

Jim McCullough states that the area is dynamic with the main spawning stream changing over the years.

Ernie Carlson asks if the enhancement work will work in glacial rivers.

Jim McCullough indicates that education and enhancement seem to be paying dividends.

Ernie Carlson ask/makes the statement “So they wont be hit so hard”

Jim McCullough “I hope so”

Chuck McCallum cites a USFW study that indicates that the estimated sustainable harvest is 1,500 salmon.

Ernie Carlson asks what the escapement estimate is for that harvest.

Jim McCullough states that it is 3,000 to 5,000.

George ? Suggest that the Dept. allow the cooperative fleet to get ahead on the allocation.

George Pappas asks if the cooperative fleet is planing on targeting on pinks.

George ? indicates that there has not been a market set up and that there is no plan to do so.

George Pappas states that he wants to work out the differences between the competitive and cooperative fleets.

-Continued-

Dale ? ask if the escapement is low and the Dept. is going to try and keep the number close if the Dept. is going to slow the competitive fleet down.

George Pappas states that the only management tool that the Dept. has is time and area and the fish are already allocated to one fleet or the other.

Dale ? states that if the Dept. plans to open for 24 or 48 hour periods the competitive fleet will get way ahead.

George Pappas asks if he would like 6-hour openers.

Ernie Carlson expresses his concern about windows of opportunity for harvest, in that salmon are not harvestable after they migrate through the area.

(Comments not recorded)

Ernie Carlson states that it is tough to put an allocation on a fishery with only a limited window of opportunity.

George Pappas states that allocation is allocation and that the time it takes to catch that allocation is the time it takes to catch that allocation.

Jason Alexander stated his concern that fishing for pinks and chums would prevent for the competitive fleet access to the lagoon because of sockeye by-catch involved in the Western and Perryville Districts pink and chum salmon harvest. He states that the sockeye by-catch counting towards the allocation is taking one or two days of lagoon fishing away from the competitive fleet. He points out that the competitive fleet missed out on the coho salmon run last year because the fishery was closed to the competitive fleet do to the allocation.

Jim McCullough states that those concerns were brought up to the BOF and there is no answer. The fisheries management is based on sockeye escapement and allocation.

Jason Alexander states that the way the fishery is working that the traditional fishers in the area are being displaced.

George Pappas asks the plant representatives when the plants are planning on stopping operations for the season.

Tom and Dean indicate that Trident will buy fish and that Norquest might.

Jamie Ross asks if the Dept. is going to open the two fleets concurrently.

Jim McCullough states that he does not want to state anything on how the Dept. is going to open things so that the Dept. does not get its hands tied for management decisions.

Jamie Ross (Comments not recorded)

Tom ? stated that the area was open last year for commercial fishing and no one fished there.

Dean Anderson stated that opinions had been stated strongly regarding the coho salmon and the fall fishery. He blames some of the problems on harvest and mismanagement of the area. He questions if there is a solution and asks if the meeting is ready to adjourn.

Chuck McCallum (Comments on recorded)

-Continued-

John Jones wants to make sure that George Pappas is informed on the Cooperative fleet's catching capacity for better management of the fishery.

(Comments not recorded)

Jim McCullough states that the management of the fishery last year went well when looking at the total numbers.

Unknown- Says the Dept. made management sound like it was no problem last year.

Jim McCullough states that it was hard this year and last.

Chuck McCallum changes the subject to the test fishery fish going to the highest bidder.

Jim McCullough indicates that that option doesn't make sense in some cases. It depends on charter cost and what kind of deal could be struck. If the Dept. only has to pay one dollar for the charter then whom has the best deal to offer.

George Pappas indicates that the local processors have had a good working relationship with the Dept. for some time.

Chuck McCallum indicates that he sees the point with a large amount of fish.

Ernie Carlson states that it is the Dept. that owns the fish and they should do with them what they want.

There is more discussion about the price and were the Dept. will potentially sell the test fish harvested.

Dale ? asks if the Dept. is going to push the cooperative fleet to fish harder when needed.

George Pappas asks the room if the way things are done is going to change.

Jim McCullough reiterated that was part of the reason for the BOF to allow the cooperative fleet to use fixed-leads. It was to make it so they could harvest fish more efficiently.

Jamie Ross states that the intent of the fixed-leads is to speed up the rate the cooperative fleet catches.

Dale ? asks again if the Dept. is going to push the cooperative fleet to fish harder.

George Pappas explains the way the fishery progressed last year in regard to the escapement and allocation objectives.

Ernie Carlson (Comments not recorded)

George Pappas went over the newsreleases that had gone out to that time.

Igvak is discussed generally again and the meeting was adjourned at 22:34.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

FRANK MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

211 Mission Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
PHONE: (907) 486-1825
FAX: (907) 486-1841

Or

Chignik Weir
PO 40 Chignik Lake, AK 99548
PHONE: (907) 845-2243
FAX: (907) 845-2235

2003 CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA COOPERATIVE PURSE SEINE SALMON FISHERY PERMIT

In accordance with 5 AAC 15.359 (attached), CHIGNIK AREA COOPERATIVE PURSE SEINE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN, Chignik Management Area CFEC permit holders who intend to form an annual cooperative fishery must apply for a permit issued from the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

By completing this form, the applicant indicates intent to form and operate a purse seine salmon cooperative fishery in the Chignik Management Area during 2003.

In addition to the provisions of 5 AAC 15.359, and current commercial salmon fishing regulations, the Cooperative agrees to the following permit terms and conditions:

1. Permit is valid from noon June 1, to noon October 1, 2003.
2. A CFEC permit holder who registers as a member of a purse seine salmon fishery cooperative may not participate in any other salmon net registration area as permit holder or crewman from June 1- August 31. Multiple salmon-permit holders must list the Chignik Area as the single area for salmon fishing for 2003.
3. Members of the cooperative may only fish as part of the cooperative fleet and only during fisheries that are open to the cooperative fleet.
4. At least one cooperative fleet CFEC permit holder (member) must be on board each purse seine vessel while fishing and delivering fish. Each member who will harvest fish for the cooperative must complete and submit a Vessel Operator Registration for the Chignik Management Area 2003 Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fishery.

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5. This cooperative fishery permit is subject to reconsideration and possible revocation if a distribution/patronage plan other than pro rata shares is adopted by the cooperative. A total of 76 CFEC Chignik Management Area permit holders registered to join the Chignik Area cooperative purse seine fleet for the 2003 season. By regulation, each permit will add 0.9% of the total season harvest of sockeye salmon to the allocation for the cooperative. The Chignik Area cooperative purse seine fleet will be allocated harvest opportunity to take approximately 68.4% of the total sockeye salmon harvest for the 2003 Chignik Management Area commercial salmon fishing season.
6. Allocation of fishing opportunity between the cooperative and competitive fleets will be at the discretion of the department and will be secondary to escapement requirements or conservation concerns.
7. The Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance is responsible for the actions of contractors, agents, or other persons who perform work to accomplish the goals of the cooperative fishery management plan, 5 AAC 15.359. For any activity that significantly deviates from the approved plan and permits, the permittee shall notify ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, and obtain written approval in the form of a permit amendment before beginning the activity. Any action taken by the permittee or an agent of the permittee that increases the project's overall scope or that negates, alters, or minimizes the intent or effectiveness of any stipulation contained in this permit will be deemed a significant deviation from the approved plan. The final determination as to the significance of any deviation and the need for a permit amendment is the responsibility of ADF&G. Therefore, it is recommended that ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, be consulted immediately when a deviation from the approved plan is being considered.
8. This permit does not relieve the Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance, their contractors, agents, or other persons who perform their work from the responsibility for securing other permits: state, federal, or local.

This form must be completed, signed and returned by May 15, 2002.

The attached list of 76 CFEC Chignik Area salmon permit holders (as of March 1, 2003) have registered to join and form a cooperative that will participate in the Chignik Area commercial salmon purse seine fishery in 2003.

Cooperative Name: Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance (CSPA)

Cooperative Operator: Axel Kopun, President CSPA

Address: Summer: P.O. Box 30 Winter: 16435 Nicoli Way

Chignik Bay, AK 99564 Eagle River, AK 99577

phone: (907) 749-2204 phone: (907) 622-6226

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CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE

DATE

ADF&G REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

Processor(s) the cooperative will sell harvested salmon to (if known):

Return completed form before May 15, 2003 to:
Game

Alaska Department of Fish and
Division of Commercial Fisheries
James McCullough
211 Mission Road
Kodiak, AK 99615

5 AAC 15.359. CHIGNIK AREA COOPERATIVE PURSE SEINE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The purpose of the management plan under this section is to establish the criteria and management measures for a salmon purse seine cooperative fishery in the Chignik Area.

(b) Chignik Area CFEC salmon purse seine permit holders may receive a permit issued by the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, to form an annual cooperative fishery only under the following conditions:

(1) at least 51 CFEC salmon purse seine permit holders must, together, apply to the commissioner for a permit to fish as a cooperative fishery each year;

(2) an application for an annual cooperative fishery permit must be submitted to the commissioner by April 1 in 2002, or March 1 in any year after 2002; the application must contain the name and CFEC permit number of each applicant; a copy of a cooperative fishery agreement containing the contractual terms upon which the cooperative will be operated must be submitted with the application, including articles of incorporation, corporate by-laws, partnership agreements, or other similar documents that contain the contractual terms of the cooperative;

(3) a CFEC salmon purse seine permit holder who did not apply by the deadline specified in (2) of this subsection, may elect to participate in the cooperative fishery by registering with the department by April 15 in 2002, or March 15 in any year after 2002; a CFEC salmon purse seine permit holder who does not register by the applicable date specified in this paragraph may not participate in the cooperative fishery;

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- (4) the contractual terms of the annual cooperative fishery agreement must
- (A) provide for participation in the cooperative fishery by registering permit holders who registered after the original deadline, as provided in (3) of this subsection, on the same terms as applicants who did apply by the original deadline;
 - (B) be consistent with state laws that apply to the salmon fishery resources of the state;
- (5) if an annual cooperative fishery permit is approved and issued by the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, for that year, all permit holders that applied by the original deadline or registered after the original deadline to participate in the cooperative fishery may only participate in that cooperative fishery;
- (6) a CFEC permit holder who participates in the annual cooperative fishery
- (A) in the Chignik Area may not participate in any other commercial salmon net registration area as either a permit holder or crew member from June 1 through August 31 of that year;
 - (B) and who holds salmon net gear permits for more than one commercial salmon net registration area listed in 5 AAC 39.120(d), must designate the Chignik Area as the single area for salmon net fishing for that year as specified in 5 AAC 39.115 and 20 AAC 05.1940;
- (7) at least one CFEC purse seine permit holder who is a participant in the cooperative must be on board a purse seine vessel engaged in the taking and delivery of salmon for the cooperative.
- (c) If an annual cooperative fishery permit application meets the qualifications and requirements of this section, the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, will issue a permit, which may contain registration requirements, reporting requirements, and other requirements or conditions that the commissioner determines necessary for conservation and management purposes.
- (d) For each year that an annual cooperative fishery permit is issued under this section, the Chignik Area cooperative fishery shall be allocated a percentage of the annual Chignik Area commercial sockeye salmon harvestable surplus based on the number of permit holders participating in the cooperative as follows:
- (1) if participation in the cooperative is less than 85 percent of the registered Chignik Area CFEC purse seine permit holders, the allocation to the annual cooperative fishery will be nine-tenths of one percent of the harvestable surplus for each participant in the cooperative; and
 - (2) if participation in the cooperative is 85 percent or more of the registered Chignik Area CFEC purse seine permit holders, the allocation will be one prorated share of the harvestable surplus for each participant in the cooperative.
- (e) The commissioner may, by emergency order, open and close separate fishing periods and areas for the cooperative fishery and the open fishery as necessary to achieve the allocation established in (c) of this section. The allocation established under (c) of this section is secondary to escapement and harvest objectives, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, reduce or expand fishing opportunity to ensure escapement and harvest objectives.
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(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of 5 AAC 39.999, at its first meeting in the fall of each year, the board may, consider written requests for regulation changes of the provisions of this section that are sent to the executive director of the board at least 45 days before the meeting. If the board accepts a request, it will schedule the proposed regulation change as necessary to consider the merits of the request.

(g) In this section,

(1) "cooperative fishery" means a commercial purse seine salmon fishery in which, by agreement of the participants, the number of fishing vessels may be reduced with the intent of decreasing overhead expenses associated with commercial fishing and controlling the rate of harvest to achieve a higher quality product;

(2) "open fishery" means a commercial purse seine fishery conducted by CFEC permit holders who do not participate in the cooperative fishery.

The Chignik Area CFEC salmon purse seine permit holders, as of March 1, 2003, approved to participate in the purse seine salmon cooperative fishery are listed below.

<u>Name of CFEC Permit Holder</u>	<u>CFEC Permit Number</u>	<u>Status of Permit</u>
1) Aaron Anderson	SO1L 56203U	Permanent
2) David Anderson	SO1L 56415U	Permanent
3) Gene Anderson	SO1L 60601G	Permanent
4) George Anderson	SO1L 57133E	Permanent
5) Gary Anderson	SO1L 57501K	Permanent
6) Julius Anderson Jr	SO1L 55433H	Permanent
7) Rodney Anderson	SO1L 56936B	Permanent
8) Mark Beck	SO1L 55925M	Permanent
9) Malcolm Brown	SO1L 55938M	Permanent
10) Don Bumpus	SO1L 61910L	Permanent
11) Allen Burkhard	SO1L 56935J	Permanent
12) Robert Cameron	SO1L 58603C	Permanent
13) Bernard Carlson	SO1L 51558C	Interim
14) Gary Carlson	SO1L 56192Z	Permanent
15) Gene Carlson	SO1L 55520P	Permanent
16) Roderick Carlson	SO1L 57704F	Permanent
17) Johnny Constantine	SO1L 57808I	Permanent
18) Bobby Erickson	SO1L 56512B	Permanent
19) Raymond Erickson	SO1L 62210Z	Permanent
20) Tony Gregorio	SO1L 58848X	Permanent
21) Randy Hansen	SO1L 55954N	Permanent

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22) Arne Hatch	SO1L 60183F	Permanent
23) Raechel Hinderer	SO1L 57376O	Permanent
24) Wally Hinderer	SO1L 57085S	Permanent
25) David Horn	SO1L 55399O	Permanent
26) Archie Kalmakoff	SO1L 55361H	Permanent
27) Gustia Kalmakoff	SO1L 50123N	Interim
28) Joe Kalmakoff	SO1L 60614G	Permanent
29) Aloys Kopun Jr	SO1L 57863I	Permanent
30) Axel Kopun	SO1L 57612J	Permanent
31) Boris Kosbruk	SO1L 58206U	Permanent
32) Harry Kosbruk	SO1L 56726L	Permanent
33) Ivan Kosbruk	SO1L 50116R	Interim
(emergency transfer from the estate of Ignatius Kosbruk)		
34) Stephen Kulin	SO1L 60113U	Permanent
35) Elliot Lind	SO1L 56872O	Permanent
36) Johnny Lind	SO1L 50223W	Interim
37) Mitchell Lind	SO1L 57384C	Permanent
38) Brett Lounsbury	SO1L 58322F	Permanent
39) Gabe McKilly	SO1L 59493O	Permanent
40) Dan Mershon	SO1L 61370V	Permanent
41) Josh Mershon	SO1L 58818F	Permanent
42) Kerry Nelson	SO1L 58425P	Permanent
43) Nick Odomin Jr	SO1L 57696L	Permanent
44) Leonard Ogle	SO1L 55311R	Permanent
45) Garrett Olsen	SO1L 58496R	Permanent
46) Jeff Olsen	SO1L 60115F	Permanent
47) Alec Pedersen	SO1L 57695S	Permanent
48) Alvin Pedersen	SO1L 55953V	Permanent
49) Hans Pedersen Jr	SO1L 57171K	Permanent
50) Sharon Pedersen	SO1L 58126H	Permanent
51) John Phillips	SO1L 50332L	Interim
(emergency transfer from the estate of Elia Phillips)		
52) Bob Pletnikoff	SO1L 58077F	Permanent
53) Daryl Rietveld	SO1L 57469C	Permanent
54) Jamie Ross	SO1L 60106Z	Permanent
55) Roger Rowland	SO1L 63976A	Permanent
56) Dennis Shangin	SO1L 58178G	Permanent
57) Edgar Shangin	SO1L 57003B	Permanent
58) Russell Shangin	SO1L 52949G	Interim
(emergency transfer from the estate of Peter Phillips)		
59) Stephen Shangin	SO1L 57296B	Permanent

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60) Norma Shellgren	SO1L 51556R	Interim
(emergency transfer from the estate of Frank Battishill)		
61) Matt Siemion	SO1L 56992S	Permanent
62) Ted Siemion	SO1L 56322H	Permanent
63) Arnold Skonberg	SO1L 55477R	Permanent
64) Calvin Skonberg	SO1L 56228C	Permanent
65) Darrell Skonberg	SO1L 55546P	Permanent
66) Minnie Skonberg	SO1L 58470R	Permanent
(transfer from estate of Roy Skonberg)		
67) Ralph Skonberg	SO1L 50205L	Interim
68) Oleana Stepanoff	SO1L 58308N	Permanent
69) Walter Stepanoff Jr	SO1L 57091W	Permanent
70) Glenn Suydam	SO1L 59615J	Permanent
71) Lowell Suydam	SO1L 56680K	Permanent
72) Annette Takak	SO1L 57035F	Permanent
(transfer from the estate of Richard Takak)		
73) Paul Teuber	SO1L 60121I	Permanent
74) Dan Veerhusen	SO1L 57662X	Permanent
75) Tim Wilkie	SO1L 64187U	Permanent
76) Jerry Yagie	SO1L 56797N	Permanent

**BYLAWS OF
CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE (“CSPA”),
A SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE**

*Article I
Overview*

Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (“CSPA”), A Seafood Producers Cooperative is an Alaska cooperative corporation operated for the mutual benefit of its members and governed by a Board of Directors of members. The purpose of CSPA is to allow its members to lawfully act cooperatively in harvesting, distributing and marketing their products worldwide and to lawfully cooperate with and join other fisher or seafood producer marketing associations.

*Article II
Membership*

2.1. Membership Qualifications. (a) Membership in CSPA may be granted by the Board of Directors only to applicant persons holding a valid Limited Entry Permit from the State of Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission authorizing participation in the commercial salmon fishery in Area L, the Chignik region of Alaska, herein referred to as “Members.” Membership shall be on an annual calendar year basis, effective upon payment of an annual membership fee.

(b) By becoming a Member, each person agrees to comply with and be bound by CSPA’s Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, as such may now exist or hereafter be amended or replaced. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, approve uniform rules and conditions for membership and shall also approve a membership application form, *provided*, however, that the application form and the uniform rules and conditions of the Association shall at all times conform, or be deemed to conform, with any regulations or statutes of the State of Alaska, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, which govern or allow the cooperative fishery for salmon in the Chignik region of Alaska which require a Limited Entry Permit for participation.

(c) Each Member consents to taking patronage refunds as the Member’s income. Membership shall become effective upon approval by the Board (or its duly authorized representative) and communication of that approval to the Member in writing.

(d) The deadline for a new applicant to become a Member is April 15 for calendar year 2002, and March 15 of each year thereafter. Failure to apply by the deadline prohibits an applicant from becoming a Member for that year.

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(e) Once registered as a Member, a person shall not be permitted to terminate membership for that calendar year. Membership shall be deemed renewed each year unless terminated under Section 2.3.

(f) If the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (“Department”) has issued an annual coop permit to CSPA for cooperative fishing of salmon in Area L, a Member shall not participate as a permit holder or crew member in any salmon fishery outside Area L from June 1 to August 31.

(g) Members shall be permitted to harvest salmon species other than sockeye within Area L.

(h) If not prohibited by the Department, Members shall be permitted to harvest salmon species other than sockeye within or outside Area L.

2.2. Annual Membership Fee. Upon qualification and acceptance for membership, each Member shall pay a membership fee in an amount set by resolution of the Board of Directors which will entitle such Member to vote as herein provided. The initial membership fee for the calendar year 2002 shall be \$50.00. No person not qualified to be a Member may vote. CSPA shall assess each Member’s annual membership fee for the following calendar year and such fee shall be deducted from any patronage refund due the Member. The Board shall from time to time establish, assess and collect from the Members such fees as it believes are just and appropriate for membership.

2.3. Terminating Membership. A Member may voluntarily terminate membership renewal in CSPA by resignation, subject to any liabilities to CSPA incurred as a Member, by giving written notice of the desire to withdraw from membership to the Board of Directors no later than April 15, 2002 or March 15 of each year thereafter. Membership shall not be terminated, and new members shall not be accepted, from April 15 to August 31, 2002, and from March 15 to August 31 of each year thereafter.

Death of an individual who is a natural person shall automatically terminate membership as of the date of death, provided that such Member’s estate shall be entitled to the Member’s membership rights for the remainder of such calendar year.

Subject only to any applicable regulations or statutes of the State of Alaska or any agency or instrumentality thereof, membership may be involuntarily terminated by the Board of Directors for: (a) a Member's failure to pay money owed to CSPA, including but not limited to the membership fee; (b) a Member's failing to comply with the terms of the these Bylaws; (c) a Member's ceasing to be qualified for membership as hereinabove defined and in any event upon

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a Member's ceasing to hold a valid Limited Entry Permit for salmon in the Chignik region (Area L); or (d) as determined by the Board of Directors, a Member's engaging in conduct unbecoming and potentially damaging to the interests of CSPA and its other Members.

A terminated Member's property rights in CSPA shall consist solely of that portion of patronage refunds accrued to the date of termination to which the terminated Member would have been entitled at the first patronage refund date following termination of membership, minus such amounts as the Member owes to CSPA, if any. The terminated Member's share of patronage refunds shall be paid in money at the same time as patronage refunds are paid to all other Members for such time period.

2.4. Transfers. Membership in CSPA is personal to the Member to whom it has been granted. Upon transfer of a Member's Chignik Limited Entry Permit and written notice of such transfer delivered to CSPA, the transferee, if qualified, shall be a CSPA Member subject to all benefits and requirements as of the date CSPA receives such notice. The death of a Member during an annual membership period shall be deemed withdrawal of the Member as of the date of death, provided that such Member's estate shall be entitled to the Member's membership rights for that year. Any attempt to transfer a membership in violation of these Bylaws shall be null, void and of no force or effect.

Article III ***Member Meetings***

3.1. Annual Meetings. The annual meeting of the Members of CSPA for election of Directors and such other business as the Board of Directors decide shall come before it, shall be held in Chignik, Alaska, or such other place as may be designated by the notice of the meeting, in June of each and every year. In the event that such day shall be a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held at the same hour and place on the next succeeding day which is not a legal holiday.

3.2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Members of CSPA may be called at any time by the Board of Directors or the President. The Secretary shall call a special meeting of the Members upon filing of a petition signed by not less than fifty percent (50%) of the Members. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting of Members except as is specified in the notice calling for said meeting. The President or the Board of Directors may designate any location as the place of any special meeting, regardless of who calls the meeting.

3.3. Notice of Meetings. Written notice of annual or special meetings of Members stating the place, day, and hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be given by the Secretary or persons authorized to call the meeting to each member entitled to vote at the meeting. Such notice shall be given not less than seven (7) nor more than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice may be

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transmitted by mail, private carrier or personal delivery, telegraph or teletype, or telephone, wire or wireless equipment which transmits a facsimile of the notice. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to have been delivered three days after it has been deposited in the United States mail with correct postage prepaid and addressed to the Member at his address as it appears on the books of the Association.

3.4. Waiver of Notice. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of any meeting may be waived in writing (either before or after such meeting) and will be waived by any Member by attendance in person or by mailed ballot, unless the Member at the beginning of the meeting objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting. Any Member so waiving shall be bound by the proceedings of any such meeting in all respects as if due notice thereof had been given.

3.5. Quorum and Adjourned Meetings. Ten percent (10%) of the Members entitled to vote, represented in person or by mailed ballot, shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of Members. A majority of the Members represented at a meeting, even if less than a quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice. At such reconvened meeting at which a quorum shall be present or represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally scheduled. The Members present at a duly organized meeting may continue to transact business at such meeting and at any adjournment of such meeting (unless a new record date has been or must be set for the adjourned meeting), notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough Members from either meeting to leave less than a quorum.

3.6. Mailed Ballots. At all meetings of Members an absent member may vote on specific questions by mailed ballot distributed by the Secretary. Such mailed ballot shall be filed with the Secretary before or at the time of the meeting. The Secretary shall mail to each Member, along with notice of the meeting, the ballot on each question and a voting envelope. The ballot shall be cast in a sealed envelope authenticated by the Member's signature. A vote cast by mail shall be counted as if the Member were present and voting in person. Members may not vote by proxy.

3.7. Voting Record. After fixing a record date for a Members' meeting, the Secretary shall prepare an alphabetical list of the names of all Members on the record date who are entitled to notice of the Members' meeting. The Members' list shall be kept open for inspection by Members during such meeting or any adjournment thereof.

3.8. Voting of Members. Each Member of record shall have the right at every Members' meeting to cast one vote for each matter considered. Unless a greater number of votes is required in the Articles of Incorporation, these Bylaws, or the Alaska Cooperative Corporation Act, the affirmative vote of a majority of Members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present, in person or represented by mailed ballot, shall constitute the act of the Members.

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3.9. Record Date. For the purpose of determining Members entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of Members, or any adjournment thereof, or entitled to receive payment of any patronage refund, the Board of Directors may fix in advance a record date for any such determination of Members, such date to be not less than ten (10) days and not more than fifty (50) days prior to the date on which the particular action requiring such determination of Members is to be taken. If no record date is fixed for the determination of Members entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of Members, or Members entitled to receive payment of a patronage refund, the day the notice of the meeting is mailed shall be the record date for such determination of Members.

Article IV *Directors*

4.1. Responsibility Of Board Of Directors And Standard Of Care. The business, affairs and property of CSPA shall be managed under the direction of a Board of Directors comprised of CSPA members. A Director shall discharge the duties of a Director, including duties as a member of a committee, in good faith, with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances, and in a manner the Director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of CSPA. In discharging the duties of a Director, a Director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by: (a) one or more officers or employees of CSPA whom the Director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented; (b) legal counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters the Director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; or (c) a committee of the Board of Directors of which the Director is not a member, if the Director reasonably believes the committee merits confidence. A Director is not acting in good faith if the Director has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted above unwarranted. The creation of, delegation of authority to, or action by a committee does not alone constitute compliance by a Director with the standards of conduct imposed by law upon Directors. A Director shall not be liable to CSPA or any other Member for any action taken as a Director, or any failure to take action, if the Director performed the duties of the Director's office in compliance with this section.

4.2. Number. The initial number of Directors shall be three (3). Thereafter, the number of Directors shall be fixed at nine (9), provided that the number of Directors can be increased or decreased from time to time by amending this Bylaw 4.2, so long as no decrease shall shorten the term of any incumbent Director, and shall not reduce the number below three (3) or controvert the requirements of Section 4.3 below.

4.3. Qualifications. Each member of the Board of Directors must be a Member of CSPA and remain such during a term of office. Following the first annual meeting of the

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Members, at least one Director shall be from each of the five (5) villages of Chignik (Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, Perryville and Ivanof Bay) provided that there are such qualified Members in each village willing and able to serve as Directors. The remaining shall be selected from the membership at large.

4.4. Election. The Board of Directors shall nominate and elect officers at each Board of Directors' Annual Meeting. Directors may serve one or more consecutive terms.

4.5. Term of Office and Tenure. Each Director shall hold office until the expiration of a three year term, and in each case until a successor shall have been elected and qualified or until there shall have been a decrease in the number of Directors. The Directors shall serve staggered terms of three (3) years each, except (a) the initial Directors shall serve until the first annual meeting of the Members, (b) at the first annual meeting of the Members, the Members shall elect Directors for the following seats, and these Directors shall serve until the expiration of their initial terms:

	<u>Initial Term</u> (Years)
Seat 1 (Chignik Lake)	1
Seat 2 (Chignik Lagoon)	2
Seat 3 (Chignik Bay)	3
Seat 4 (Perryville)	1
Seat 5 (Ivanof Bay)	2
Seat 6 (at large)	3
Seat 7 (at large)	1
Seat 8 (at large)	2
Seat 9 (at large)	3

4.6. Vacancies. Vacancies in the Board of Directors, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of Directors, shall be filled by the Board of Directors, or a majority of the remaining Directors if they do not constitute a quorum.

4.7. Resignation. Any Director may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the Board of Directors, the President or the Secretary. A resignation shall be effective when the notice is delivered unless the notice specifies a later effective date.

4.8. Removal of Directors. Any member of the Board of Directors may be removed by an affirmative vote of three fourths of all members of the Board of Directors then in office or by

a majority vote of all Members voting in person at a Member meeting. If such vote is put before the Members, written reasons for removal of the Director shall be presented at the meeting of the Members and the Director sought to be removed shall have an opportunity to answer the reasons at that meeting. The written statement of reasons shall be filed with the minutes of that meeting.

4.9. Meetings.

(a) The annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the annual Members' meeting at the same place as the annual Members' meeting or at such other place and at such time as may be determined by the Directors. No notice of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be necessary.

(b) Special meetings may be called at any time and place upon the call of the President, Secretary, or any three (3) Directors. Notice of the time and place of each special meeting shall be given by the Secretary or the persons calling the meeting, by mail, email, private carrier, radio, electronic facsimile transmission, personal communication by telephone or otherwise at least two (2) days in advance of the time of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting need not be given in the notice. Notice of any special meeting may be waived in writing (either before or after such meeting). Attendance at a meeting by a Director constitutes waiver of notice of the meeting except where a Director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

(c) Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such place and on such day and hour as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors. No notice of regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be necessary.

(d) At any meeting of the Board of Directors, any business may be transacted, and the Board may exercise all of its powers.

(e) Members of the Board of Directors or members of a committee of Directors may participate in their respective meetings by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time; participation in a meeting by such means shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

4.10. Quorum and Voting.

(a) A majority of the Directors presently in office shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may adjourn any meeting from time to time until a quorum is obtained, and no further notice thereof need be given.

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(b) If a quorum is present when a vote is taken, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Directors present at the meeting shall be the act of the Board of Directors, unless a greater number of votes shall be required by the Articles of Incorporation, these Bylaws, or the Alaska Cooperative Corporation Act.

4.11. Compensation. By resolution of the Board of Directors, the Directors may be paid their reasonable expenses, if any, of attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors. Directors shall not be paid a salary for service to CSPA while serving as a Director.

4.12. Presumption of Assent. A Director of CSPA who is present at a meeting of the Board of Directors at which action on any CSPA matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless:

(a) The Director objects at the beginning of the meeting, or promptly upon the Director's arrival, to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting;

(b) The Director's dissent or abstention from the action taken is entered in the minutes of the meeting; or

(c) The Director delivers written notice of the Director's dissent or abstention to the presiding officer of the meeting before its adjournment or to CSPA within a reasonable time after adjournment of the meeting.

The right of dissent or abstention is not available to a Director who votes in favor of the action taken.

4.13. Committees. The Board of Directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the full Board of Directors, may designate from among its members one or more committees, each of which must have two or more members and, to the extent provided in such resolution, shall have and may exercise all the authority of the Board of Directors, except that no such committee shall have the authority to: authorize or approve a patronage refund; approve, enter into, or amend contracts on behalf of CSPA; take any action that the Alaska Cooperative Corporation Act requires to be approved by Members; fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or on any of its committees; amend the Articles of Incorporation; adopt, amend, repeal or replace Bylaws; or approve a plan of merger, dissolution, or disposition of all or substantially all of CSPA's assets not in the regular course of business.

4.14 Annual Fishing Contracts. Each year prior to the start of the commercial salmon fishery in Area L, Chignik, Alaska, CSPA shall enter into one or more contracts with one or more Members to harvest salmon allocated to CSPA by the State of Alaska for that calendar year. The Board of Directors shall select such contractors based on factors including, but not

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limited to, (a) commercial salmon fishing experience of the Member/skipper, (b) condition of the vessel, (c) reasonably anticipated operating costs, and (d) the ability of the Member and vessel to catch and deliver fish for CSPA with CSPA having a first lien priority on all fish caught. The Board of Directors shall select contractors based on uniform standards applicable to all Members who express a desire to be considered for an annual fishing contract. To the extent permitted by law, CSPA intends to give preference to Members who hire as crewmembers residents of the 5 villages of Chignik (defined in Section 4.3 of these Bylaws), all other factors being relatively equal.

4.15. Coop Fishing Permit. By no later than April 1, 2002 and March 1 of each year thereafter, the Board of Directors shall submit an application for a cooperative fisheries permit on behalf of CSPA to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The application will request the maximum allocation of sockeye salmon in Area L permitted by law, and to which CSPA is entitled for that year.

4.16. Fish Processing and Marketing. The Board of Directors may enter into one or more contracts for processing, marketing, preserving, handling or utilizing fish and fish products.

Article V *Patronage Refunds*

5.1. Net Proceeds. The Board of Directors shall determine the total amount of patronage refunds to be distributed annually among Members from net proceeds or savings by identifying all amounts received by CSPA for service in excess of operating costs and expenses according to generally accepted cost accounting principles applicable to cooperative corporations. Each Member's share of total patronage refunds shall be determined and distributed in accordance with the ratio which such Member's patronage bears to the total patronage of all Members during that period.

5.2. Reserve/Retainage. The Board of Directors may set aside from income such amounts as the Board deems reasonable, as operating costs or expenses of CSPA, in a reserve or as retained patronage refunds to protect against losses for the following year.

5.3. Payments to Members. Payment of patronage refunds shall be made annually in money, or by credits, or by a combination of each within eight and one half months after the end of each fiscal year. Patronage refunds to terminated members shall be paid in cash only. Advances on patronage refunds may be made according to a resolution approved by the Board of Directors.

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5.4. Calculating Member Patronage. Patronage resulting from a cooperative fishing effort, e.g. where Member vessels holders cooperate in using only one or more vessels to cooperatively catch fish, for which each Member otherwise would have a right to compete, shall be deemed equal with other Members in such cooperative fishing effort. This method of distributing patronage refunds equally among Members shall remain in effect, provided, however, that if either (a) the regulations and/or statutes adopted by the State of Alaska or any agency or instrumentality thereof establishing such cooperative fishery shall provide otherwise, or, (b) the Members shall establish a different formula in advance of the commencement of such cooperative fishery by a vote of at least three-fourths (3/4) of the Members qualified to vote on the issue, then accounting for a Member's participation shall be in accord with (I) any such regulations and/or statutes, or (ii) the formula duly elected by the Members in accordance with this section.

5.5. Unclaimed Amounts. Patronage refunds which are unclaimed and cannot be delivered to the Member or former Member, after a reasonable effort to do so, shall revert to and become the sole and absolute property of CSPA six years after the date authorized for payment, provided that, as least six months prior to the date of forfeiture, notice has been mailed to the last known address of the person shown on CSPA records, or if the address is unknown, then if notice has been published as provided by law for the publication of summons.

Article VI
Actions by Consent

Any CSPA action required or permitted by the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, or the laws under which CSPA is formed, to be voted upon or approved at a duly called meeting of the Directors or Members may be accomplished without a meeting if one or more unanimous written consents of the respective Directors or Members, setting forth the actions so taken, shall be signed, either before or after the action taken, by all the Directors or Members, as the case may be. Action taken by unanimous written consent of Directors shall be effective when the last Director or committee member signs the consent, unless the consent specifies a different effective date. Action taken by unanimous written consent of the Members shall be effective when the last necessary consent is in the possession of CSPA, unless the consents specify a different effective date.

Article VII
Officers

7.1. Officers Designated. The officers of CSPA shall be a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Such other officers and assistant officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors. The offices of

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Secretary and Treasurer may be combined in one person. The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors. If a Chairman has been elected, the Chairman shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors or of the Members and shall have such other powers as the Board may prescribe.

7.2. Election, Qualification and Term of Office. Each officer shall be a Director and Member of CSPA. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors at each annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Except as hereinafter provided, each officer shall hold office from the date of election until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors and until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

7.3. Powers and Duties.

(a) President. The President shall, subject to the direction and control of the Board of Directors, have general charge and supervision over CSPA's property, business, and affairs. Unless a Chairman of the Board of Directors has been elected and is present, the President shall preside at meetings of the Members and the Board of Directors. The President may sign, with any other proper officer of CSPA authorized by the Board of Directors, certificates for membership in CSPA, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors or these Bylaws to some other officer or agent of CSPA, or shall be required by law to be otherwise signed or executed. In general, the President shall perform all duties incident to such office and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

(b) Vice Presidents. In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice Presidents, in order of their rank as fixed by the Board of Directors or, if not ranked, a Vice President designated by the Board, shall perform all the duties of the President and when so acting shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the President. The Vice Presidents shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be respectively prescribed for them by the Board, these Bylaws, the President, or the Chairman of the Board (if one has been appointed).

(c) Secretary. The Secretary shall: (1) keep the minutes of the Members' and of the Board of Directors' meetings in one or more books provided for that purpose; (2) see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws or as required by law; (3) be custodian of CSPA records and of the seal of CSPA and affix the seal of CSPA to all documents as may be required; (4) keep a register of the mailing address of each Member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by each such Member; (5) sign with the President, or a Vice President, certificates for membership in CSPA, the issuance of which shall have been

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authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors; (6) have general charge of the membership registry of CSPA; and (7) in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the President or by the Board of Directors.

(d) Treasurer. If required by resolution of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board shall determine. The Treasurer shall:

- (1) have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of CSPA;
- (2) receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to CSPA from any source whatsoever and deposit all such moneys in the name of CSPA in banks, trust companies or other depositories selected in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws; and
- (3) in general, perform all of the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the President or the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer may perform the duties of the Treasurer.

7.4. Standard of Care. The same standard of care which was described as applying to Directors in Article 4.1 shall be applied to officers.

7.5. Removal. The Board of Directors shall have the right to remove any officer, with or without cause, whenever in its judgment the best interests of CSPA will be served thereby. Any such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, that such officer may have.

7.6. Vacancies. The Board of Directors shall fill any office which becomes vacant with a successor who shall hold office for the unexpired term and until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

7.7. Salaries and Per Diem. A per diem policy for all officers and Directors of CSPA may be adopted by the resolution of Board of Directors. No officers or Directors shall be paid a salary by CSPA.

Article VIII ***Membership Identification Cards***

8.1. Issuance, Form and Execution of Cards. No membership in CSPA shall be issued unless authorized by the Board of Directors. Such authorization shall include the Board's determination that the member meets all requirements for admission specified in these Bylaws.

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Membership identification cards shall be in such form as the Board of Directors shall determine and shall include the following:

- (a) The full name of CSPA and a statement that CSPA is organized under the laws of Alaska;
- (b) The name of the person to whom issued;
- (c) That the person to whom the card has been issued is entitled to all rights and privileges of membership in CSPA for the year for which the card has been issued. Cards shall be signed by two officers of CSPA, and the seal of CSPA may be affixed thereto. No card shall be issued for any membership until the membership fee therefor has been paid.

8.2. Loss or Destruction of Membership Identification Card. In case of loss or destruction of any membership identification card, another may be issued in its place upon proof of such loss or destruction.

Article IX
Books and Records

9.1. Books of Accounts, Minutes and Membership Register. The Association shall keep as permanent records minutes of all meetings of its Members and Board of Directors, a record of all actions taken by the members or Board of Directors without a meeting, and a record of all actions taken by a committee of the Board of Directors exercising the authority of the Board of Directors. CSPA shall maintain appropriate accounting records. CSPA or its agent shall maintain a record of its Members, in a form that permits preparation of a list of the names and mailing addresses of all Members in alphabetical order. CSPA shall keep a copy of the following records at its principal office: the Articles of Incorporation and all amendments to them currently in effect; the Bylaws and all amendments to them currently in effect; the minutes of all members' meetings; its financial statements, including balance sheets showing in reasonable detail the financial condition of CSPA as of the close of each fiscal year, and an income statement showing the results of its operations during each fiscal year prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles applicable to cooperative organizations consistently applied from period to period, or if not, prepared on a basis explained therein; all written communications to Members; a list of the names and business addresses of its current Directors and officers; and its most recent biennial report delivered to the State of Alaska.

9.2. Copies of Resolutions. Any person dealing with CSPA may rely upon a copy of any of the records of the proceedings, resolutions, or votes of the Board of Directors or Members, when certified by the President or Secretary.

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Article X
Member Consent

Each person who applies for and is accepted to membership in CSPA by such act alone, consents that the amount of any patronage refunds with respect to the Member's capital, which are made in qualified written notices of allocation or qualified per-unit retain certificates (as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1388), and which are received by such Member from CSPA, will be taken into account by that Member at their stated dollar amounts in the manner provided in 26 U.S.C. 1385(a) in the taxable year in which such written notices of allocation and per-unit retain certificates are received by such Member.

Written notification of the adoption of this Article, a statement of its significance, and a copy of the provision shall be given separately to each Member and prospective Member prior to the person's acceptance as a Member in CSPA.

Article XI
Seal

The Board of Directors may provide for a corporate seal which shall have inscribed thereon the full name of CSPA, the year and state of incorporation and the words "corporate seal."

Article XII
Amendment of Bylaws

These Bylaws may be amended, altered, repealed or replaced by the Board of Directors, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all members of the Board of Directors then in office, at any regular or special meeting if notice of the proposed action shall have been contained in the notice of the meeting. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws shall be submitted to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Article XIII
Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of CSPA shall end on December 31 each year.

Article XIV
Rules of Order

The rules contained in the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall govern all meetings of Members and Directors where those rules are not inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws or special rules of order of CSPA.

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Article XV
Registered Office and Agent

The registered office of CSPA shall be located in the State of Alaska at such place as may be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors upon filing of such notices as may be required by law, and the registered agent shall have a business office identical with such registered office.

Any change in the registered agent or registered office shall be effective upon filing notice with the appropriate office of the State of Alaska.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the Bylaws of CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE ("CSPA"), A SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE, an Alaska cooperative corporation, which were adopted by unanimous vote of the Directors on February 5, 2002.

Malcolm Jamie Ross
CSPA Secretary

Appendix E. Articles of Incorporation of the Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (“CSPA”) a seafood producers cooperative.

**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE (“CSPA”),
A SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE**

***ARTICLE I
NAME***

The name of this cooperative corporation is "CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE (“CSPA”), A SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE."

***ARTICLE II
DURATION***

CSPA is organized under the Alaska Cooperative Corporation Act as set forth in Chapter 10.15 of the Alaska Statutes (hereafter referred to as the "Act") and shall have perpetual existence.

***ARTICLE III
PURPOSES AND POWERS***

The purposes and powers of CSPA are as follows:

3.1. ***Cooperation Between Fishers.*** To engage in any lawful business necessary or desirable for the purposes of promoting, fostering and encouraging the intelligent and orderly harvesting, distributing and marketing of fish and fish products through cooperation; to eliminate speculation and waste; to make the distribution of fish and fish products as efficient as possible; and to stabilize the marketing of fish and fish products;

3.2. ***Harvesting, Processing, Marketing.*** To engage in any and all activities that, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, may at any time be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing purposes, including but not limited to marketing, selling, preserving, harvesting, drying, processing, manufacturing, canning, packing, grading, storing, handling, or utilizing any aquatic products produced or delivered to it by its members; or the manufacturing or marketing of the byproducts thereof; or any activity in connection with the purchase, hiring, or use by its members of supplies, machinery, or equipment, or in the financing of any such activities; and.

3.3. ***Other Activities Not Prohibited.*** To exercise any and all powers that a cooperative corporation formed under the Act, as it now exists or may later be amended or replaced, may be entitled to exercise.

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ARTICLE IV
NONSTOCK MEMBERSHIP COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

4.1. **Membership Cooperative Corporation.** CSPA shall be a membership cooperative corporation pursuant to the Act. Evidence of membership shall be issued to each Member annually upon qualification and acceptance for membership and upon payment of an annual membership fee. No stock shall be authorized. Evidence of membership shall conform to the requirements of AS 10.15.070.

4.2. **Initial Membership Fee.** The initial membership fee shall be \$50.00 for calendar year 2002. Thereafter, the annual membership fee shall be assessed and collected in such amount and at such time as shall be described in the Bylaws.

4.3. **Operated For Mutual Benefit of Members.** CSPA shall at all times be operated on a cooperative service-at-cost basis for the mutual benefit of its members. In furnishing service, CSPA's operations shall be conducted so that all members will through their patronage furnish capital necessary for operation of CSPA. To assure that CSPA will operate on a service-at-cost basis CSPA is obligated to account on a patronage basis to all its patrons for all amounts received from the furnishing of service in excess of operating costs and expenses properly chargeable against the type of service furnished and immediately upon receipt of such excess sums to hold them for the account of its members and make patronage refunds of all such amounts in cash or by credits to each member patron. No interest or dividends shall be paid on patronage refunds.

The Bylaws of CSPA shall define and fix the duties and responsibilities of the members and prescribe such other terms and conditions upon which members shall be admitted to and retain membership in CSPA as are not inconsistent with these Articles of Incorporation or the Act. Only persons holding a valid Limited Entry Permit from the State of Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, authorizing participation in the commercial salmon fishery in Area L, the Chignik region of Alaska ("Chignik Limited Entry Permit") shall be eligible to apply for annual membership in CSPA. Members shall be entitled to vote and share in the property of CSPA upon such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, subject to requirements of these Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws, *provided*, however, that the rules and conditions of CSPA and its Bylaws, shall at all times conform, or be deemed to conform, with any regulations or statutes of the State of Alaska, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, which govern or allow the cooperative fishery for salmon in the Chignik region of Alaska which require a Chignik Limited Entry Permit for participation.

4.4. **Limitations on Transfer.** Membership in CSPA is personal to the member to whom it has been granted. Upon transfer of a Chignik Limited Entry Permit and written notice of

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such transfer delivered to CSPA, the transferee, if qualified, shall be a CSPA member subject to all benefits and requirements as of the date CSPA receives such notice. Membership shall not be terminated and new members shall not be accepted, from April 15 to August 31, 2002 and from March 15 to August 31 of each year thereafter. The death of a member during an annual membership period shall be deemed withdrawal of the member as of the date of death, provided that such member's estate shall be entitled to the member's membership rights for such annual membership period.

4.5. ***Classes of Members And Voting.*** There shall be one class of members, with each member being entitled to only one vote on each matter submitted for voting of the members.

4.6. ***Members' Property Rights In Patronage.*** The property rights and interests of each member in CSPA will be equal unless revised in accordance with the bylaws. The property rights and interests of each member in CSPA shall consist solely of that portion of accrued patronage refunds to which the member will be entitled at the next patronage refund date.

4.7. ***Method for Determining Patronage Refunds.*** The Board of Directors shall determine the total amount of patronage refunds to be distributed among members each year by identifying all amounts received by CSPA for service in excess of operating costs and expenses according to generally accepted cost accounting principles consistently applied from period to period. Operating costs and expenses may include patronage retainage or a reserve fund, in accordance with the Bylaws. Each member's share of total patronage refunds shall be determined and distributed in accordance with the ratio which such member's patronage bears to the total patronage of all members during that period.

Any patronage refund due to a member resulting from a cooperative fishery shall be accounted for equally unless the method of calculating the distribution of net profits is changed by a vote of three-fourths of the Members. The Bylaws may prescribe procedures and methods not inconsistent with these Articles.

ARTICLE V DIRECTORS

5.1. ***Governance By Board of Directors.*** The governance of CSPA shall be vested in a Board of Directors. Each Director shall be a CSPA member. The number, term and qualifications of Directors shall be as provided in the Bylaws and may be changed from time to time by amending the Bylaws provided that the minimum number of Directors shall be three.

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5.2. **Bylaws.** The initial Bylaws shall be adopted by majority vote of the Board of Directors and shall provide the method for their own amendment or replacement.

5.3. **Limitation of Director's Liability.** To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law as it exists on the date hereof or may hereafter be amended or replaced, no Director shall be individually liable for monetary damages for the breach of fiduciary duties as a director, including but not limited to any discretionary decision or failure to make a discretionary decision.

Liability of a Director is not limited or eliminated for:

- (a) a breach of a Director's duty of loyalty to CSPA;
- (b) acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- (c) wilful or negligent conduct involved in the payment of patronage refunds from other than lawfully available funds; or
- (d) a transaction from which the Director derives an improper personal benefit.

Any amendment to or repeal of this Section 5.3 shall not adversely affect a Director's liability with respect to any conduct of such Director occurring prior to such amendment or repeal.

ARTICLE VI DISTRIBUTION UPON DISSOLUTION

Upon dissolution, the net assets of CSPA shall be reduced to cash, and in a manner determined by the Board of Directors in its sole and absolute discretion, be distributed, to the extent practical, among the persons who have been members at any time during the last five years immediately preceding the year of dissolution, on the basis that each such member's patronage bears to the total patronage of all members during that previously described five year period, *provided*, however to the extent any such distribution is deemed to constitute a dividend on membership capital in excess of eight percent (8%) such excess shall be distributed to the University of Alaska, School of Fisheries and Ocean Science, for salmon research.

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**ARTICLE VIII
INITIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The initial Board of Directors of CSPA shall consist of the following persons, who shall serve until the first annual meeting of members or until the election and qualification of successors:

NAME	ADDRESS
Axel S. Kopun	P.O. Box 84 Chignik, Alaska 99564
Malcolm Jamie Ross	P.O. Box 3476 Homer, Alaska 99603
Elliot Roger Lind	P.O. Box 48001 Chignik Lake, Alaska 99548

**ARTICLE IX
INCORPORATORS**

The following incorporators are each over the age of nineteen (19) years:

NAME	ADDRESS
Axel S. Kopun	P.O. Box 84 Chignik, Alaska 99564
Malcolm Jamie Ross	P.O. Box 3476 Homer, Alaska 99603
Elliot Roger Lind	P.O. Box 48001 Chignik Lake, Alaska 99548

**ARTICLE X
TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING INTERESTED MEMBERS OR DIRECTORS**

10.1. **Authorization.** Upon disclosure to the Members and approval by the Board of Directors, CSPA may enter into contracts and otherwise transact business as vendor, purchaser, lender, borrower, or otherwise with its members and Directors, and with corporations, associations, firms, and entities in which its members and Directors are or may become interested as directors, officers, shareholders, members, or otherwise.

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10.2. **Validity of Agreements.** Any such contract or transaction shall not be affected or invalidated or give rise to liability by reason of a member or Director having an interest in the contract or transaction.

**ARTICLE XI
LIMITED LIABILITY FOR MEMBERS**

No member shall be liable for the debts of CSPA to an amount exceeding the sum remaining unpaid on such member's membership fee, if any, and shall have the protection of the provisions of AS 10.15.090 as it now exists or is hereafter amended.

**XII
LIMITATION UPON BUSINESS WITH NON-MEMBERS**

CSPA shall not market the products of non-members in an amount the value of which exceeds the value of the products marketed for members.

**ARTICLE XIII
OTHER MATTERS**

13.1 **Articles Create No Vested Rights.** CSPA reserves the right to amend, alter, change, repeal or replace any provisions contained in these Articles in any manner now or hereafter prescribed or permitted by law. All rights of members of CSPA are subject to this reservation. A member of CSPA does not have a vested property right resulting from any provision of these Articles of Incorporation, including provisions relating to management, control, classes of members, voting, capital structure, patronage distributions, purpose, duration or dissolution of CSPA.

13.2 **Scrivener's Errors.** The Board of Directors shall have authority to correct clerical errors in any documents filed with the State of Alaska, including these Articles or any amendments hereto, without the necessity of member approval of such corrections.

13.3 **Counterparts.** These Articles may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall constitute an original, but all of which, when taken together, shall constitute one instrument.

EXECUTED this _____ day of _____, 2003.

Malcolm J. Ross, Incorporator

Axel S. Kopun, Incorporator

Elliot Roger Lind, Incorporator

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**STATEMENT OF
CLASSIFICATION CODE
FOR
CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE**

The Classification Code (AS 10.06.870) for **Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance**, which most closely describes the activities in which the cooperative corporation will initially engage is:

0912, 5146

DATED this ____ day of _____ 2003.

WOHLFORTH, VASSAR

JOHNSON & BRECHT, P.C.,

As Attorneys for

Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance

Cheryl Brooking, Esq.



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Division of Commercial Fisheries

**VESSEL REGISTRATION FOR THE CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA
2003 COOPERATIVE PURSE SEINE SALMON FISHERY**

MEMBER'S NAME _____ CFEC PERMIT # _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

VESSEL NAME _____ ADF&G # _____

In accordance with 5 AAC 15.359, CHIGNIK AREA COOPERATIVE PURSE SEINE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN, and the 2003 Chignik Management Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fishery Permit, Chignik Management Area CFEC permit holders must register with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Kodiak or Chignik in order to operate a vessel on behalf of the cooperative commercial salmon fishery during the 2002 season.

By completing this form you indicate your intent to operate a vessel in the Chignik Management Area cooperative purse seine salmon fishery during the 2003 season.

In addition to provisions of 5 AAC 15.359, other current commercial salmon fishing regulations, and under provision of the 2003 Chignik Management Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fishery Permit, cooperative members operating vessels in the cooperative fishery agree to the following terms and conditions:

1. Registration is valid from noon June 1, until noon October 1, 2003.
2. The cooperative fleet's administrative staff will be responsible for the coordination and compilation of daily catch reports. Processors, tender operators, or designated administrative staff for the cooperative fleet will be required to report daily catch information to ADF&G by 10:00 AM the day following fishing activity. This can be accomplished either by radio (SSB or VHF), telephone, or fax. Personnel at the Chignik ADF&G office will stand by on SSB 3.230 MHz and VHF channel 6, from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM. The SSB call sign for Chignik is WON 29 "Chignik Weir", and the telephone number is 845-2243, the fax number is 845-2235. Failure to report is a violation of commercial fishing regulations (5 AAC 15.355). This regulation will be strictly enforced.
3. Daily catch information must include:
 - total number of salmon harvested by species and total weight of each species harvested by ADF&G statistical reporting area

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Appendix F. (page 2 of 2)

- total number of deliveries made by the cooperative fleet
 - total number of vessels and each vessel's ADF&G number which actively fished during the reporting period
 - estimated total number of sets made by fishing vessels deployed by the cooperative fleet during the reporting period
 - estimated total number of fishing vessels and their ADF&G numbers that the cooperative fleet plans to deploy with the intent of harvesting salmon for the next fishing day
4. Vessels harvesting for the cooperative, and members of the cooperative, may only fish during fisheries that are open to the cooperative fleet.
 5. The CFEC permit holder (member) must be on board the purse seine vessel while fishing and delivering fish.
 6. Allocation of fishing opportunity between the cooperative and competitive fleets will be at the discretion of the department and will be secondary to escapement requirements or conservation concerns.

This form must be completed and returned by June 1, 2003.

Please fill out the following form, sign, date, and return to address below

Cooperative Name: Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance

Cooperative Leader's Name: CSPA President Axel Kopun

Address: Summer: PO Box 30 Chignik Bay, AK 99564

Winter: 16435 Nicoli Way Eagle River, AK 99577

Phone No: Summer: 907 749-2204 Winter: 907 622-6226

Permit Holder's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Return completed form before June 1, 2003 to:

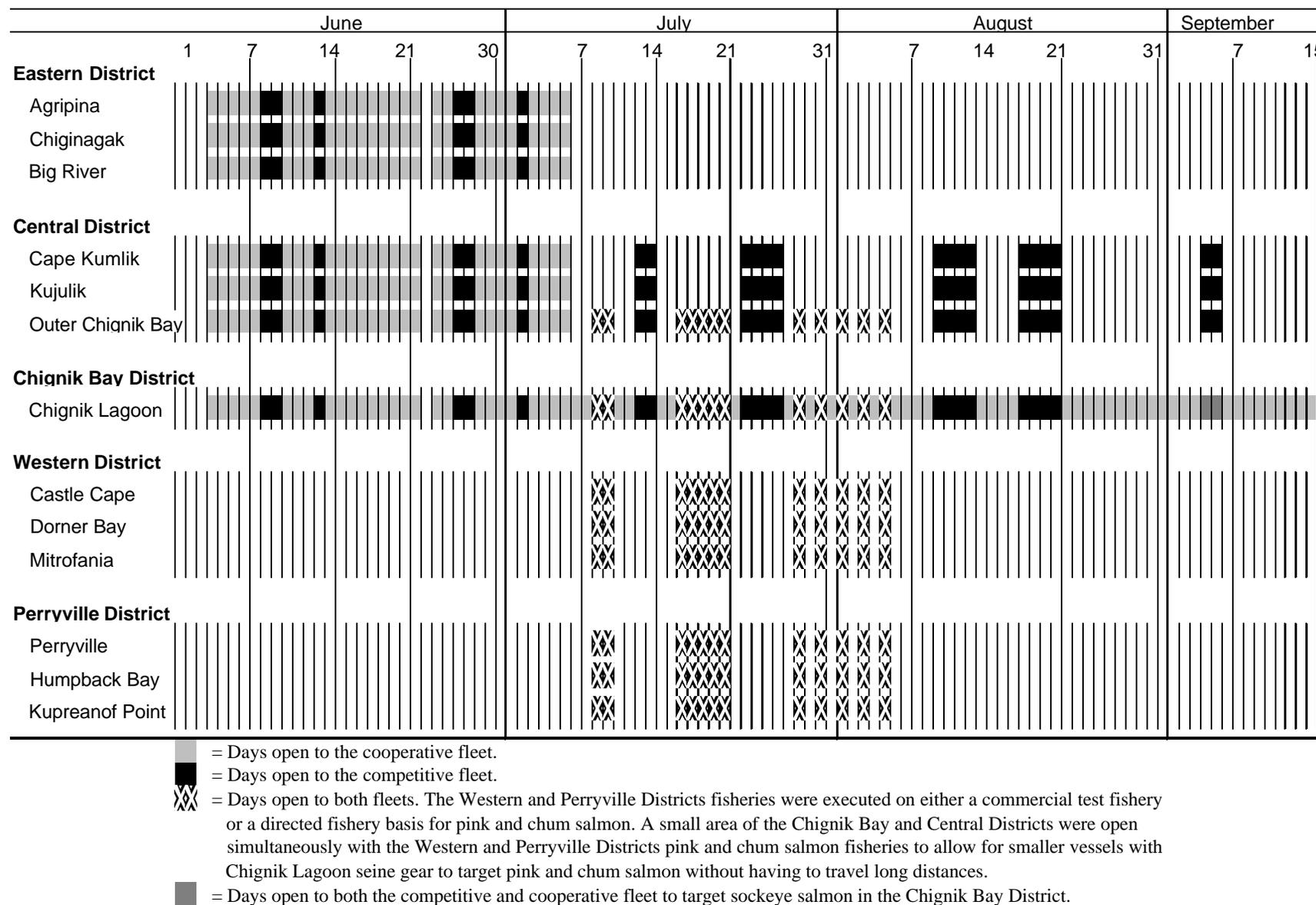
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries

211 Mission Road
Kodiak, AK
99615

or

Chignik Weir
PO Box 40
Chignik Lake, AK
99548

Appendix G. Commercial salmon fishing time, by district and section in the Chignik Management Area, 2003.



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA COMMISSIONER'S PERMIT
SALMON FIXED LEADS - 2003

NAME: Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) ADF&G # 2003-10

OPERATOR: Axel Kopun, President CSPA

ADDRESS: Summer: P.O. Box 30 Winter: 16435 Nicoli Way
Chignik Bay, AK 99564 Eagle River, AK 99577
phone: (907) 749-2204 phone: (907) 622-6226

In addition to current Chignik Management Area salmon commercial fishing regulations, participants agree to the following conditions:

- 1) Permit is valid from 8:00 A.M. June 1, to NOON September 30, 2003.
- 2) Permit is valid for a total of two fixed leads to be located in Chignik Lagoon.
- 3) One lead may be attached to the beach at approximately the high tide mark at approximately 56° 16.74' N. lat., 158° 39.01' W. long. A second lead may be attached to the beach at approximately the high tide mark at approximately 56° 16.57' N. lat., 158° 38.84' W. long. These locations are upstream of the regulatory closed water boundary at Hume Point (5 AAC 15.330), near a location known as Pillar Rock.
- 4) Each lead may be up to 125 fathoms in length and no more than 100 meshes in depth.
- 5) Each lead shall be made of seine webbing no greater than 4 inch mesh size.
- 6) Each lead must have a corkline and a leadline and be anchored at both ends and at appropriate intervals along the leadline to hold position in essentially a straight line.
- 7) A distance of at least 100 feet of open space must always be provided for at mid channel between the two leads.
- 8) Each lead corkline must have operating white lights at night every ten fathoms along the entire length of the corkline, and have appropriate operating port (red) and starboard (green) lights on the seaward end of the leads to mark the navigable channel between the leads.

-Continued-

- 9) The ADF&G may verbally request the removal of the leads at any time; upon the removal request by ADF&G, the operator must completely remove the leads from the water within two hours.
- 10) Leads shall be completely removed from the water prior to the closure of each co-op fishing period and may be installed, in the water, at the beginning of each co-op fishing period.
- 11) One end of a harvesting vessel's seine may be attached to the seaward end of the lead for the purpose of harvesting salmon.
- 12) The aggregate length of the lead and purse seine may not be more than 250 fathoms.
- 13) An ADF&G observer may sample and measure all catch and bycatch of the leads and the harvesting vessel's seine. The vessel operator and crew must exercise patience and slow the pace of fishing, if required, to accommodate the accurate collection of all data required from the ADF&G observer.
- 14) Participants will notify ADF&G in Chignik prior to commencement of lead operation and at the conclusion of lead operation.
- 15) The Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance will provide ADF&G a logbook for each lead specifying, on a daily basis, the time each lead is fishing, repairs, alterations, maintenance (cleaning), and other data as requested by ADF&G.
- 17) Vessels must adhere to all commercial fishing and landing requirements.
- 18) The Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance is responsible for the actions of contractors, agents, or other persons who perform work to accomplish the goals of the cooperative fishery management plan, 5 AAC 15.359. For any activity that significantly deviates from the approved plan and permits, the permittee shall notify ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, and obtain written approval in the form of a permit amendment before beginning the activity. Any action taken by the permittee or an agent of the permittee that increases the project's overall scope or that negates, alters, or minimizes the intent or effectiveness of any stipulation contained in this permit will be deemed a significant deviation from the approved plan. The final determination as to the significance of any deviation and the need for a permit amendment is the responsibility of ADF&G. Therefore, it is recommended that ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, be consulted immediately when a deviation from the approved plan is being considered.

-Continued-

Appendix I. Chignik Management Area Salmon Fixed-Leads Commissioner's Permit Amendment A.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA COMMISSIONER'S PERMIT
SALMON FIXED-LEADS – 2003
AMENDMENT A

NAME: Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) ADF&G # 2003-10-A

OPERATOR: Axel Kopun, President CSPA

ADDRESS: Summer: P.O. Box 30 Winter: 16435 Nicoli Way
Chignik Bay, AK 99564 Eagle River, AK 99577
phone: (907) 749-2204 phone: (907) 622-6226

In addition to current Chignik Management Area salmon commercial fishing regulations and other commissioner's permits, participants agree to the following conditions:

- 1) When a purse seine is attached to a lead as described in the Chignik Management Area Commissioner's Permit Salmon Fixed Leads – 2003, permit #2003-10, the purse seine vessel, the purse seine, and the lead may at any time go dry, provided that access for vessel traffic within the Chignik River at the Pillar Rock fishing site is maintained.
- 2) When a purse seine is attached to a lead as described in the Chignik Management Area Commissioner's Permit Salmon Fixed Leads – 2003, permit #2003-10, the vessel is not required to keep its engine running and the vessel may be anchored, provided that access for vessel traffic within the Chignik River at the Pillar Rock fishing site is maintained.
- 3) At night when a purse seine is attached to a lead as described in the Chignik Management Area Commissioner's Permit Salmon Fixed Leads – 2003, permit #2003-10, the vessel must display an appropriate red mast light to indicate fishing or a white light to indicate anchoring and there must be at least two white lights placed along the purse seine between the purse seine vessel and the lead.
- 4) In the Chignik Management Area, a vessel may have a purse seine or hand purse seine aboard as described in 5 AAC 15.332 and a total of two fixed leads as described in the Chignik Management Area Commissioner's Permit Salmon Fixed Leads – 2003, permit # 2003-10.

I _____, for the Board of Directors of the Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance, agree to abide by all permit terms stated above.

CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE

DATE

ADF&G REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

Appendix J. Chignik Management Area Net Pen Requirements Commissioner's Permit.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA COMMISSIONER'S PERMIT
SALMON NET PEN REQUIREMENTS - 2003

NAME: Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) ADF&G # 2003-14

OPERATOR: Axel Kopun, President

ADDRESS: Summer: P.O. Box 30 Winter: 16435 Nicole Way
Chignik, AK 99564 Eagle River, AK
phone (907) 749-2204 phone (907) 622-6226

NAME: Norquest Seafoods Inc., Chignik

PROCESSOR: Ron Soule, Plant Manager

ADDRESS: Summer: P.O. Box 10 Winter: 5245 Shilshole Ave. NW
Chignik, AK 99564 Seattle, WA 98107
phone: (907) 749-2276 phone: (206) 281-7022

In addition to current Chignik Management Area salmon commercial fishing regulations, participants agree to the following conditions:

- 1) Permit is valid from 8:00 A.M. June 1, to NOON September 30, 2003.
- 2) No regulations are known that define and allow the use of net pens to hold live, commercially captured salmon, thus net pens will only be allowed under provisions of this permit. Fishing and tendering vessels (i.e., vessels that operate under their own power, that have a licensed skipper aboard, and are not directly open to the sea) may contain live fish, for up to three days after their capture, without the need of a commissioner's permit.
- 3) The Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) will notify the Chignik ADF&G when fish pens are deployed and when they contain fish, except when fish pens are attached to the Norquest, Trident, or Wild Alaska Seafoods facilities or a mooring owned by any of these processors, in Anchorage Bay (56° 18'N.lat., 158° 24'W. long), Chignik.
- 4) Norquest Seafoods will notify the Chignik ADF&G when fish pens are attached to their dock or any mooring owned by Norquest Seafoods. Norquest Seafoods will provide Chignik ADF&G a daily estimate by the number and pounds of salmon by species in each fish pen.
- 5) This permit allows the use of live fish pens for holding salmon for up to 3 days after being captured in the Chignik District commercial salmon fishery. The net pens may be moored in

-Continued-

either Chignik Lagoon or Anchorage Bay, and towing pens that contain live salmon caught in the Chignik District, within the Chignik District is allowed.

- 6) A total of up to 10 fish pens will be allowed in the Chignik Bay District. Individual fish pens may be up to 40 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 100 meshes deep. The fish pen mesh size may be no greater than 4 inches. Decks, fences, and other structural supports may be attached to the fish pens. The fish pens may also be attached to each other.
- 7) An ADF&G observer may sample and measure all catch and bycatch in the fish pens. The fish pen operator and crew must exercise patience and slow the pace of processing, if required, to accommodate the accurate collection of all data required from the ADF&G observer.
- 8) Catcher, tender, and processing vessels must adhere to all other commercial fishing and landing requirements.
- 9) The Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance and Norquest Seafoods Inc., Chignik is responsible for the actions of contractors, agents, or other persons who perform work to accomplish the goals of this permit. For any activity that significantly deviates from the approved plan and permits, the permittee shall notify ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, and obtain written approval in the form of a permit amendment before beginning the activity. Any action taken by the permittee or an agent of the permittee that increases the project's overall scope or that negates, alters, or minimizes the intent or effectiveness of any stipulation contained in this permit will be deemed a significant deviation from the approved plan. The final determination as to the significance of any deviation and the need for a permit amendment is the responsibility of ADF&G. Therefore, it is recommended that ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, be consulted immediately when a deviation from the approved plan is being considered.
- 10) This permit does not relieve the Chignik Seafood Processors Alliance or Norquest Seafoods Inc., Chignik, their contractors, agents, or other persons who perform their work from the responsibility for securing other permits: state, federal, or local.
- 11) This permit may be modified or voided by the ADF&G at any time.

I _____, for the Board of Directors of the Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance, hereby authorize the release of confidential fish ticket harvest information that results from my participation in the 2003 Chignik Management Area salmon fishery. I understand this information will be used for reporting of stock condition on Chignik Management Area salmon. I also agree to abide by all permit terms stated above.

CHIGNIK SEAFOOD PRODUCERS ALLIANCE

DATE

PROCESSOR-NORQUEST SEAFOODS INC.

DATE

ADF&G REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

Appendix K. Chignik Management Area Salmon Harvest Reporting Requirements Commissioner's Permit.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA COMMISSIONER'S PERMIT
SALMON HARVEST REPORTING REQUIREMENTS - 2003

NAME: Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) ADF&G # 2003-13

OPERATOR: Axel Kopun, President CSPA

ADDRESS: Summer: P.O. Box 30 Winter: 16435 Nicole Way
Chignik Bay, AK 99564 Eagle River, AK 99577
phone (907) 749-2204 phone (907) 622-6226

NAME: Wild Alaska Seafoods House LLC

PROCESSOR: Ray Wadsworth, Chief Operations Officer

ADDRESS: Summer: P.O. Box 30 Winter: 40 Wadsworth Dr.
Chignik Bay, AK 99564 Sequim, WA 98382
phone: (907) 749-2204 phone: (360) 683-4030

In addition to current Chignik Management Area salmon commercial fishing regulations, participants agree to the following conditions:

- 1) Permit is valid from 8:00 A.M. June 1, to NOON September 30, 2003.
- 2) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 15.355 Reporting requirements (a) and (b) and AS 16.10.270 Purchase of fish by the pound, tendermen may record multiple sets by a single CFEC permit holder on a single fish ticket; one fish ticket per CFEC permit holder harvesting salmon per day per tender per processor.

The number and pounds of salmon by species by day, and by delivery (set), will be estimated by the tenderman, to the best of the tenderman's ability and entered on the fish ticket (e.g., Fish Ticket Series T). During the first delivery, the tenderman will also record on the fish ticket, the processor code. In the case of a tender delivery to multiple processors, a separate fish ticket will be required that indicates the approximate number and pounds of salmon by species delivered to each processor. Also during the first delivery the CFEC permit holder must sign the fish ticket. The time of delivery and initials of the CFEC permit holder must also be on the fish ticket, adjacent to the estimated number of fish and pounds by species. During any subsequent deliveries by the same CFEC permit holder, the number of fish and pounds by species may be estimated and the CFEC permit holder will initial next to any estimates and provide the time of delivery.

-Continued-

Appendix L. Subsistence Permit for the Chignik Management Area in 2003.

PERMIT NUMBER _____

2003 CHIGNIK SALMON SUBSISTENCE PERMIT

NAME: _____

SUMMER ADDRESS: _____

WINTER ADDRESS _____

LIMIT TO NUMBERS OF SALMON TAKEN 250

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RESIDED IN ALASKA FOR TWELVE (12) CONSECUTIVE MONTHS

(SIGNATURE) (DATE)

ISSUED BY: _____

SUBSISTENCE HARVEST LOG							
TRIP DATE	SPECIFIC LOCATION	NUMBER OF SALMON BY SPECIES					
		KING	RED	COHO	PINK	CHUM	TOTAL

THIS PERMIT IS VALID FROM DATE OF ISSUE TO DECEMBER 31, 2002
PLEASE RETURN BY DECEMBER 31, 2003

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE
ATTN: LISA SCARBROUGH
333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518-1599**

SEE SUBSISTENCE REGULATIONS ON BACK

-Continued-

5 AAC 01.450. DESCRIPTION OF CHIGNIK AREA. The Chignik Area includes all waters of Alaska on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula enclosed by 156°20'22" West longitude (the longitude of the southern entrance to Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks) and a line extending southeast (135°) from the tip of Kupreanof Point.

5 AAC 01.460. FISHING SEASONS. Fish, other than rainbow trout and steelhead trout, may be taken at any time, except as may be specified by a subsistence fishing permit. Rainbow trout and steelhead trout, taken incidentally in other finfish net fisheries, are lawfully taken and may be retained for subsistence purposes.

5 AAC 01.466. CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL SUBSISTENCE USES OF FISH STOCKS. The Alaska Board of Fisheries finds that salmon and finfish other than salmon, except steelhead and rainbow trout, in the Chignik Area are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence.

5 AAC.01.470. LAWFUL GEAR AND GEAR SPECIFICATIONS. (a) Salmon may be taken by seines and gillnets, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit, except that in Chignik Lake salmon may not be taken with purse seines.

(b) Fish other than salmon may be taken by gear listed in sec. 10(a) of this chapter, unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(c) Halibut may be taken for subsistence purposes only by a single handheld line with no more than two hooks attached.

5 AAC 01.475. WATERS CLOSED TO SUBSISTENCE FISHING. Salmon may not be taken in the Chignik River, upstream from the department weir site or counting tower, in Black Lake, or any tributary to Black and Chignik Lakes.

5 AAC 01.480. SUBSISTENCE FISHING PERMITS. (a) Salmon, trout and char may only be taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(b) Not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit.

(c) A record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the department no later than December 31..

5 AAC 01.485. RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. From 48 hours before the first commercial salmon fishing opening in the Chignik Area through September 30, a commercial fishing license holder may not subsistence fish for salmon.

5 AAC 01.490. BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS. The daily bag limit for halibut is two fish and the possession limit is two daily bag limits. No person may possess sport-taken and subsistence-taken halibut on the same day.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information please write to ADF&G, P.O. Box 25526, Juneau, AK 99802-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 300 Webb, Arlington, VA 22203 or O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240.

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