

Technical Paper No. 414

Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2014

REVIEW DRAFT

by

James A. Fall

and

Terri Lemons

December 2015

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Subsistence



Symbols and Abbreviations

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

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	fork length	FL
deciliter	dL			mid-eye-to-fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	mid-eye-to-tail-fork	METF
hectare	ha			standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	Mathematics, statistics	
liter	L			all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
meter	m	at	@	alternate hypothesis	H _A
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		base of natural logarithm	e
millimeter	mm	east	E	catch per unit effort	CPUE
		north	N	coefficient of variation	CV
Weights and measures (English)		south	S	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	west	W	confidence interval	CI
foot	ft	copyright	©	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
gallon	gal	corporate suffixes:		correlation coefficient (simple)	r
inch	in	Company	Co.	covariance	cov
mile	mi	Corporation	Corp.	degree (angular)	°
nautical mile	nmi	Incorporated	Inc.	degrees of freedom	df
ounce	oz	Limited	Ltd.	expected value	E
pound	lb	District of Columbia	D.C.	greater than	>
quart	qt	et alii (and others)	et al.	greater than or equal to	?
yard	yd	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	less than	<
Time and temperature		Federal Information Code	FIC	less than or equal to	?
day	d	id est (that is)	i.e.	logarithm (natural)	ln
degrees Celsius	°C	latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	logarithm (base 10)	log
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
degrees kelvin	K	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	minute (angular)	'
hour	h	registered trademark	®	not significant	NS
minute	min	trademark	™	null hypothesis	H ₀
second	s	United States (adjective)	U.S.	percent	%
		United States of America (noun)	USA	probability	P
Physics and chemistry		U.S.C.	United States Code	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
all atomic symbols		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
alternating current	AC			second (angular)	"
ampere	A			standard deviation	SD
calorie	cal			standard error	SE
direct current	DC			variance	
hertz	Hz			population	Var
horsepower	hp			sample	var
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

TECHNICAL PAPER NO. 414

**SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2014
REVIEW DRAFT**

by

James A. Fall,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage

and

Terri Lemons
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

December 2015

Development and publication of this manuscript were partially financed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, under award number NA14NMF4370115.

The Division of Subsistence Technical Paper Series was established in 1979 and represents the most complete collection of information about customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources in Alaska. The papers cover all regions of the state. Some papers were written in response to specific fish and game management issues. Others provide detailed, basic information on the subsistence uses of particular communities which pertain to a large number of scientific and policy questions.

Technical Paper series reports are available through the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS), the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>. This publication has undergone editorial and professional review.

*James A. Fall and Terri Lemons,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence,
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518, USA*

This document should be cited as:

Fall, J.A. and T. Lemons. 2015. Subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska, 2014. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 414, Anchorage.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) 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 (ADA) 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 please write:

ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK, 99811-5526

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA, 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, MS 5230, Washington, D.C. 20240

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

(Voice) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648, (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (Fax) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact:

ADF&G Division of Subsistence at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=contacts.anchorage>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables.....	iii
List of Figures.....	iv
List of Appendices.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
1. BACKGROUND AND METHODS	1
Background.....	1
Project Objectives.....	2
Data Collection Methods	3
Public Outreach.....	3
Postal Household Survey	3
Community Visits and In-Person Surveys	1
<i>Sitka and Hydaburg</i>	1
<i>Sand Point and King Cove</i>	1
<i>Tununak and Toksook Bay</i>	3
<i>Comprehensive Surveys</i>	4
Sample Achievement	4
Data Analysis	5
Data Entry	5
Analysis: Development of Harvest Estimates.....	6
Products.....	9
2. FINDINGS.....	10
Subsistence Halibut Harvests In 2014	10
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers	10
Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2014 by SHARC Type and IPHC Regulatory Area.....	11
Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2014 by Harvest Location.....	12
Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence	16
Subsistence Harvests by Gear Type	17
Number of Hooks Fished with Setline Gear.....	17
Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishing Trips.....	17
Sport Harvests of Halibut by SHARC Holders.....	18
Estimated Average Net Weights of Subsistence- and Sport-Caught Halibut.....	19
3. DISCUSSION	20
Comparisons With Other Harvest Estimates.....	20
Community Case Studies.....	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS, CONTINUED

Sand Point (Regulatory Area 3B)	21
Toksook Bay (Regulatory Area 4E).....	23
Tununak (Regulatory Area 4E).....	24
Comparisons With Nonsubsistence Removals In 2014	26
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	27
Summary And Conclusions.....	27
Recommendations.....	29
REFERENCES CITED	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1.–Population of rural communities eligible to participate in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery, 2000, 2010, and 2014.....	34
2.–Project chronology, 2014.....	38
3.–Sample achievement.	39
4.–Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut by SHARC type and regulatory area, 2014.....	48
5.–Estimated harvests of halibut in numbers of fish and pounds net (dressed, head off) weight by regulatory area and subarea, 2014.	57
6.–Alaska subsistence halibut harvests from 2003–2012 & 2014, by geographic area fished.	58
7.–Number of hooks usually fished, setline (stationary) gear, Alaska halibut subsistence fishery, 2014.....	59
8.–Average net weight of subsistence and sport harvested halibut by regulatory area fished, 2014.....	60
9.–Estimated harvests of halibut by gear type and participation, subsistence and sport fisheries, selected Alaska communities 2003–2014.	61
10.–Halibut removals in Alaska by regulatory area, 2014.....	65
11.–Comparison of selected SHARC survey results, 2003–2014.	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1.–Regulatory areas for the Pacific halibut fishery.	67
2.–Number of surveys returned and return rates for subsistence halibut surveys, by SHARC type, 2014.....	68
3.–SHARC survey return rates, communities with more than 100 SHARCs issued and tribes with more than 70 SHARCs issued, 2014.....	69
4.–Return rate by place of residence, 2014.....	70
5.–Number of survey responses by response category, 2014.	71
6.–Number of SHARCs issued and estimated number of halibut fishers by SHARC type, 2014.	72
7.–Number of fishers by residence, 2014.....	73
8.–Estimated number of Alaska subsistence halibut fishers, 2003–2012 & 2014 by regulatory area fished.	74
9.–Estimated subsistence halibut harvests, pounds net weight, by regulatory area of tribe and rural community, 2003–2012 & 2014.	75
10.–Estimated Alaska subsistence halibut harvests in pounds net weight by SHARC type, 2003–2012 & 2014.	76
11.–Percentage of tribal subsistence halibut harvest by tribe, 2014.	77
12.–Percentage of rural community subsistence halibut harvest by community, 2014.	78
13.–Percentage of subsistence halibut harvest by regulatory area fished, 2014.	79
14.–Alaska subsistence halibut harvests by geographic area,2014.....	80
15.–Percentage of Alaska subsistence halibut harvest by geographic area, 2014	81
16.–Estimated subsistence halibut harvests, pounds net weight, by regulatory area fished, 2003–2012 & 2014.	82
17.–Change in Alaska subsistence halibut harvests from 2012 to 2014 by regulatory area fished. ...	83
18.–Change in Alaska subsistence halibut harvests in 2014 compared to recent 10 year average (2003–2012) by regulatory area fished.	84
19.–Average subsistence harvest of halibut per fisher in Alaska, 2014, by regulatory area, in pounds net weight.	85
20.–Average subsistence harvest of halibut per fisher in Alaska, 2014, by regulatory area, in number of fish.	86
21.–Alaska subsistence halibut harvests by place of residence, 2014.	87
22.–Percentage of subsistence halibut harvest by gear type by regulatory area, 2014.	88

LIST OF FIGURES, CONTINUED

23.–Number of hooks usually fished, setline (stationary) gear, Alaska halibut subsistence fishery, 2014.....	89
24.–Average number of subsistence fishing trips for halibut by regulatory area and SHARC type, 2014.....	90
25.–Number of subsistence fishing trips for halibut, by percentage of total reported trips, 2014.	91
26.–Average number of halibut harvested per subsistence fishing trip by regulatory area and SHARC type, 2014.	92
27.–Halibut removals, Alaska, 2014.	93
28.–Halibut removals in Alaska by regulatory area and removal category, 2014.	94

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A–List of eligible tribes and rural communities, 2003 (from Federal register).....	95
Appendix B–Survey instrument	98
Appendix C–Set of frequently asked questions and responses.....	102
Appendix D–Additional tables.....	104
Appendix E– Project findings summary.	127

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, we thank the thousands of individuals who took the time to voluntarily respond to the mailed survey form or to be interviewed. This report would not be possible without their cooperation.

Thank you to Sally Bibb of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), who facilitated the grant that funded this project and also provided other project support. We also thank the staffs of the NMFS Restricted Access Management (RAM) Program and the Information Services Division, who initially implemented and currently administer the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program and helped provide information to the public about the research.

We also thank the tribal governments that granted approvals for the survey projects, and the local research assistants who helped with these projects. We especially thank the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (Jeff Feldpausch, Dan Williams, Jessica Gill, Catherine Wilson, and Heather Riggs) and the Hydaburg Cooperative Association (Anthony Christianson, Christine Tolson, Joey Adams, Mona Peratrovich, and Jodi Sanderson).

In addition to the coauthor of this report, other Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence staff who assisted with research, data management, and report preparation included David Koster, Garrett Zimpelman, Margaret Cunningham, Theresa Quiner, Zayleen Kalalo, Kayla Schommer, Lauren Sill, Rosalie Grant, David Runfola, Odin Miller, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarborough, Adam Knight, and Mary Lamb. Alejandra Rico, Ashley Flippin, and Maegan Smith provided project administrative support.

Heather Gilroy (staff to the International Pacific Halibut Commission) provided background information for this report. Several of the above-mentioned ADF&G staff also offered comments and suggestions on the preliminary draft.

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a project to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2014. The National Marine Fisheries Service adopted rules governing subsistence halibut fishing in 2003. Data were collected through a voluntary survey mailed to all holders of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs), supplemented by interviews in six communities. The survey response rate was 65% (6,336 surveyed of 9,719 potential halibut fishers). An estimated 4,506 individuals participated in the subsistence fishery for halibut in 2014, up from 4,394 in 2012. The estimated harvest in 2014 was 40,698 halibut, comprising 760,469 lb (net weight; $\pm 3.5\%$). This compares to a high of 55,875 fish and 1,178,222 lb ($\pm 3.0\%$) in 2005 and a low of 37,093 fish and 686,991 lb ($\pm 2.9\%$) in 2012. Of the total subsistence halibut harvested in 2014, 71% were harvested with setline gear and 29% with hand-operated gear. As in 2003–2012, the largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2014 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 56%, followed by Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 32%. Subsistence harvests represented about 2.3% of the total halibut removals in Alaska in 2014. The harvest estimates based on the surveys for 2003–2012 and 2014 serve as a basis for understanding the overall harvest, annual variability in catch, and trends in harvests since implementation of the 2003 regulations. Due to budget constraints, a survey to estimate subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska in 2013 did not take place and a survey will not occur for 2015. The report recommends that monitoring of the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska be resumed in the future.

Key words: Pacific halibut, *Hippoglossus stenolepis*, subsistence harvests, Alaska, rockfish, *Sebastes*, lingcod, *Ophiodon elongatus*.

1. BACKGROUND AND METHODS

BACKGROUND

The primary goal of this project was to estimate the subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2014 through a survey mailed to registered subsistence halibut fishers; the survey was supplemented by interviews in selected communities. This was the 11th year for which this research was conducted. (See [Fall et al. 2004] for the results for 2004, [Fall, Koster, and Davis 2006] for the results for 2005, [Fall, Koster, and Turek 2007] for the results for 2006, [Fall and Koster 2008] for the results for 2007, [Fall and Koster 2010] for the results for 2008, [Fall and Koster 2011] for the results for 2009, [Fall and Koster 2012] for the results for 2010, [Fall and Koster 2013] for the results for 2011, and [Fall and Koster 2014] for results for 2012.) Due to lack of funds, a harvest estimate was not developed for 2013. The Division of Subsistence administered the project through a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (award number NA14NMF4370115).

In Alaska's coastal areas, subsistence halibut fisheries are local, noncommercial, customary and traditional food fisheries, as noted by Wolfe (2002) and described in *Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for a Regulatory Amendment for Defining a Halibut Subsistence Fishery Category* (an "EA/RIR/IRFA") by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), ADF&G, IPHC, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), August 11, 2000 (National Marine Fisheries Service 2000); see also (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 2003). The EA/RIR/IRFA summarizes information about the subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. This background information is not repeated here but provided the basis for the NPFMC's recommendation for subsistence halibut fishing regulations in Alaska. Figure 1 illustrates IPHC halibut regulatory areas in Alaska.

In April 2003, the NMFS, Alaska Region, published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery for qualified individuals in the waters in and off Alaska (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003; see <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/fr18145.pdf>). Current regulations state that persons eligible to subsistence halibut fish include: 1) residents of rural communities with customary and traditional uses of halibut (rural); and 2) members of federally recognized Alaska Native tribes with customary and traditional uses of halibut (tribal). In total, residents of 118 rural communities and members of 123 Alaska Native tribes are eligible to participate in the fishery.¹ (See Appendix A for a list of eligible tribes and communities as they appeared in the Federal Register in 2003.) On November 4, 2009, the U.S. Department of Commerce published a final rule (74 FR 57105, November 4, 2009), effective December 4, 2009, modifying eligibility requirements for

1. In December 2004, the NPFMC adopted a recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce to add Naukati Bay to the original list of 117 eligible rural communities. Regulations implementing this change went into effect in 2008, resulting in 118 rural communities eligible for a portion of 2008 and all of 2009. Also, note that the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, under which the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery regulations are authorized, provides for fair and equitable allocations of halibut among U.S. fishers, but does not establish priorities for those allocations (see <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf>, page 16,747).



participation in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery. The action allowed rural residents who live outside the boundaries of the specified 118 communities to participate if they live within the boundaries of rural areas defined in §300.65(g)(3).

Subsistence halibut fishers are required to obtain a SHARC from the Restricted Access Management (RAM) Program office of NMFS prior to fishing.² Federal regulations (50 CFR Part 300.65(h)(4)) also authorize periodic surveys of SHARC holders in order to estimate annual subsistence harvests and related catch and effort information. The regulation states that, “Responding to a subsistence halibut harvest survey will be voluntary.”

Table 1 provides population estimates for the eligible rural communities for 2000 and 2010 based on the federal decennial censuses. The total population of these communities in 2000 was 82,707, of which 38,990 were Alaska Natives (47%). For 2010, the federal census reported a total population of 84,353 for eligible rural communities and areas, including 39,164 Alaska Natives (46%) (U.S. Census Bureau 2011). In addition, the nonrural communities of Juneau and Ketchikan (excluding Saxman, whose residents are eligible) in 2010 had Alaska Native populations of 6,005 and 2,625, respectively (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2011), most of whom were eligible to participate in the federal subsistence halibut fishery through their tribal membership. Also, an unknown number of eligible tribal members lived in other nonrural communities, such as Anchorage and places within the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Table 1 shows that Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates for eligible communities and areas for 2014 total 86,952.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the project was to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in the calendar year 2014. Funding for 2014 totaled \$129,000, the same as study year 2012. In addition to 3 rounds of survey mailings, outreach and supplemental interviewing occurred in 2 communities in Area 2C (Hydaburg and Sitka), 2 communities in Area 3B (King Cove and Sand Point), and 2 communities in Area 4E (Toksook Bay and Tununak). The project objectives for 2014 were:

1. Produce an estimate of the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2014 by community, tribe, gear type, and IPHC regulatory area, along with an estimate of the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut in 2014.
2. Produce an estimate of the harvest of halibut by SHARC holders while sport fishing in 2014.

An objective from previous study years to estimate lingcod and rockfish harvests by subsistence halibut fishers was dropped for 2014.

2. The subsistence rules were amended in 2005 by regulations published in the Federal Register at 70 FR 16742, April 1, 2005. Among other things, this amendment provides for obtaining Community Harvest Permits, Ceremonial Permits, and Educational Permits.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Public Outreach

Information about the project was available on the NMFS website for subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska (see <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>).

For additional outreach, division staff traveled to 2 Southeast Alaska (Area 2C) communities (Hydaburg and Sitka), 2 Alaska Peninsula (Area 3B) communities (King Cove and Sand Point), and 2 western Alaska (Area 4E) communities. Meetings took place with tribal officials about the importance of the survey as well as the SHARC program. In addition, staff provided information about the SHARC program.

Postal Household Survey

As recommended by Wolfe (2002) survey methodology was based upon a registration system for subsistence halibut fishers, which requires fishers to obtain a SHARC before fishing under federal subsistence halibut regulations. In total, 9,474 individual SHARCs and 8 community or ceremonial permits were issued for 2014 (see section “Sample Achievement” below). All individuals who held a SHARC for any portion of 2014 were mailed a retrospective recall survey covering a 12-month harvest period: calendar year 2014. Data from 3 community permits were returned directly to the RAM Program, and are included in these study findings. Five community permits were not returned, and were not included in further analysis.

The 2014 survey instrument was very similar to the form used in past study years. It is based on recommendations by Wolfe (2002, Appendix A), with slight modifications, such as project year and return address. (See Appendix B in this report for a copy of the 2014 survey instrument.) Wolfe (2002:15–18) provided justification for the kinds of data to be collected, which include name and address of the fisher; halibut harvests in numbers and pounds round (whole) weight by gear type in 2014; and number of hooks usually set. Questions about harvests of lingcod and rockfish taken while subsistence fishing for halibut, asked for 2003–2012, were excluded from the 2014 form. In 2003, a question addressing the water body fished (primary location) while subsistence fishing was added at the recommendation of NMFS staff. This question was retained for 2004–2012 and 2014. Another survey question was added in 2004 to record the location of sport halibut fishing by SHARC holders. The survey was designed to reduce the potential double counting of halibut taken with rod and reel gear, which could be reported in both the subsistence survey and in the ADF&G Division of Sport Fish *Statewide Harvest Survey* (Wolfe 2002:19). For 2009, a new question was added about the number of trips taken for subsistence halibut fishing in the study year. This question was retained for 2010–2012 and 2014.

A short explanatory letter with instructions on the back for completing the survey was included in the mailings

(Appendix B). The survey was designed so that it could be directly returned to the Division of Subsistence, postage paid.

Presently under IPHC regulations, Community Development Quota (CDQ) fishers may retain halibut under 32 inches (U32; formerly called “sublegal” or “shorts”) while commercial CDQ fishing in areas 4D and 4E only. These regulations require the CDQ organization to report this harvest to the IPHC. To avoid double counting, subsistence fishers were instructed not to include these fish on their subsistence halibut survey.

Table 2 provides a chronology of key activities during the project. Table 3 provides a summary of response rates by mailing, SHARC type (rural or tribal), and place of residence. The first mailing to 9,474 SHARC holders occurred on January 9, 2015. The second mailing to 4,532 SHARC holders occurred on March 10, 2015, and a third mailing to 3,330 SHARC holders occurred on April 17, 2015.

The Division of Subsistence created a dedicated e-mail address that recipients of the postal survey could use if they had questions about how to respond. Also, the RAM Program set up a toll-free telephone number (1-800-304-4846) to provide information about the subsistence halibut program, including the harvest assessment program. Both the e-mail address and toll-free telephone number appeared on the survey. A set of “frequently asked questions” and responses was developed by ADF&G and NMFS staff members to guide staff responses to telephone calls and e-mail inquiries about how to fill out the survey form (Appendix C [FAQ]; Appendix B [survey]).

Community Visits and In-Person Surveys

Because the response rates to the postal survey vary by community and tribe, the mailings were again supplemented in selected communities with household surveys conducted by local research assistants hired through subcontracts with Alaska Native tribes or by division staff. Because of the large number of eligible communities and tribes, it was not possible to conduct surveys in most communities.

Sitka and Hydaburg

In Southeast Alaska (Area 2C), surveys were administered Sitka and Hydaburg with SHARC holders who had not returned the mailed form. Cooperative agreements with the Sitka Tribe of Alaska and the Hydaburg Cooperative Association supported this interviewing. In each community, the surveys were administered face-to-face or by telephone. Most of the surveys took place in Hydaburg during April and May and in Sitka during May and June.

Sand Point and King Cove

Division of Subsistence Resource Specialist II, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarborough sent letters to the Tribal Councils of King Cove (Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove, Native Village of Belkofski), and Sand Point (Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village, Pauloff Harbor Village, and Native Village of Unga) in early March

2015 to inform them of the division's plans to subsistence halibut harvest survey in their communities in April and May 2015. The letters provided an overview of the subsistence halibut program, including registration eligibility, requirements to participate in the fishery, and the goals of the mail-out survey. The letters also described the purpose and methods of the household surveys and requested approval of the research. Verbal or written approvals were granted by tribal council representatives prior to the start of the field research. Upon arrival in both King Cove and Sand Point, Scarbrough met with representatives of each tribe as well as with the Mayor of King Cove, the President of the King Cove Corporation, and the ADF&G area management biologist to discuss the project research objectives and methods. Each tribe was provided with SHARC renewal and new registration forms.

From April 28–30, 2015, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarbrough traveled to King Cove and first met with the Agdaagux tribal administrator and assistant about the project and obtain recommendations for local research assistants (LRA's) Two LRA's were hired: Danielle Gould and Shannon Johnson. The LRAs were provided an overview of the SHARC program and the harvest project, and then trained to administer the household surveys.

The division Information Management unit generated two lists of names from active and inactive SHARC card holders resident in King Cove or from King Cove Tribes. The first list included current SHARC holders that did not return their household survey through the mail. The second list included former SHARC holders from King Cove who had indicated on earlier surveys that they fished at least once. Each LRA was provided with copies of the new applicant and SHARC renewal application forms and was asked to assist people to get re-enrolled if their SHARC card had expired, as well as anyone interested in applying for a new registration. The LRAs divided up the two lists of names and as part of the training, Scarbrough assisted the two LRAs with several surveys, then left remainder of the household surveys for them to complete on their own. The LRAs completed their surveys with within a week of the training. They mailed back the survey forms, as well as new and renewal SHARC registrations to the Division of Subsistence. Lisa then forwarded the registration forms to NMFS for processing, and the survey forms were turned into the Division of Subsistence Information Management staff for data entry and analysis.

Several weeks after the surveys were conducted, the two LRAs met with the Agdaagux Tribal Council and provided the Council with an overview of the project and encouraged the tribe to facilitate their members with getting new and re-enrollments in the SHARC program if interested.

From May 5–7, Scarbrough traveled to Sand Point. Three LRAs were recommended by the tribes: Alana Kuchenoff, Amanda Adams, and Kathy Adams. They were trained and familiarized with the SHARC program and explain the purpose of the project. They were provided with new and renewal enrollment. Scarbrough also met with the Unga Tribe tribal council.

As for King Cove, two lists of potential interviewees for Sand Point were generated: current SHARC holders

who had not responded to the mailed surveys and former SHARC holders who had indicated subsistence halibut fishing in prior study years. The two lists were divided among the three LRAs. They completed their work within a month of the training.

Shortly after the surveys were completed in Sand Point, an LRA met with the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe to provide an overview of the project. She informed them that she was available to help anyone to register for a SHARC.

Tununak and Toksook Bay

Division of Subsistence staff met by teleconference with Nunakauyak Traditional Council (TC) (Toksook Bay) in October 2014 and Tununak Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council in January 2015 to discuss the division's plan to conduct subsistence halibut harvest surveys in their communities during winter 2015. Each council approved the proposed research, and requested that division staff organize community informational meetings immediately prior to conducting surveys. On April 7, two division researchers (David Runfola and Odin Miller) traveled to Toksook Bay and held a meeting in the TC office building. In attendance were 6 members of the Nunakauyak TC and approximately 10 other residents of the community. On April 10, division staff traveled to Tununak and held a similar informational meeting in the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF) building. In attendance were approximately 30 Tununak residents. During the informational meetings, division staff introduced the NMFS Alaska Subsistence Halibut Program, including the registration and certification requirements for Alaska Native tribal members and rural resident subsistence halibut fishers. Division staff also described the goals of the halibut program, the purpose of completing subsistence halibut harvest surveys, and the methods by which researchers would conduct surveys. During both meetings, division staff answered numerous questions and responded to several comments from meeting attendees.

Following the meeting in Toksook Bay, Nunakauyak TC staff provided for researchers a list of names of tribal members. A similar list was not available from the Tununak Council. Division staff also contacted the Lower Kuskokwim School District (LKSD) site administrators at the Toksook Bay and Tununak schools and obtained from each a list of names of LKSD staff residing in district housing in the communities. Researchers used these lists of names to identify and contact potential subsistence halibut fishers. Division staff contracted 2 local research assistants in Toksook Bay who were recommended by the Nunakauyak TC, and 2 in Tununak recommended by CVRF staff. Local research assistants helped with logistical planning and accompanied division staff during all survey activities.

Two teams comprised of one division researcher and one local research assistant deployed to complete

surveys in Toksook Bay April 7–9 and in Tununak April 10–12. Research teams approached every dwelling known to be a residence in each community and attempted to contact all residents who were active subsistence halibut fishers in 2014. Subsistence halibut fishers present in each residence were asked to complete a survey. Upon receiving consent from subsistence halibut fishers active in 2014, research teams completed a survey with each respondent. If a potential respondent was under the age of 18 years, researchers completed a survey only in the presence of that fisher’s parent or legal guardian and only with the parent’s or guardian’s consent. Through discussions with local research assistants and other residents in each household, researchers determined whether there were additional subsistence halibut fishers who were not present at the time of first contact by the research teams. Researchers made up to 3 attempts to survey all subsistence fishers in each household. A fisher was recorded as unavailable to be surveyed after the third failed attempt to contact. Surveys were mailed to the division’s information management section for data entry and analysis.

Research teams provided households with applications for Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates, either the Alaska Native Tribal Member form or Rural Resident form as specified by each person. Research teams gave each interested person the option to complete an application immediately for submission to Division of Subsistence staff or to do so at their convenience and mail the completed application to NMFS.

Comprehensive Surveys

In addition, while engaged in other projects, division staff collected harvest information from SHARC holders who had not returned surveys by mail in the southcentral Alaska communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia, and Tatitlek.

SAMPLE ACHIEVEMENT

Table 3 reports sample achievement by tribe, rural community, and community of residence. Overall, 6,336 surveys were completed by 9,719 potential participants in the fishery, including SHARC holders, 3 returned special permits, and identified potential halibut fishers who did not hold SHARCs in 4 communities. The response rate was 65% (Figure 2). For residents of the 118 eligible rural communities and eligible rural areas who did not register as tribal members, 4,489 of 6,259 potential surveys were completed (72%) (tables 3 and 4). As shown in Figure 3, in 2014 there were 11 communities with more than 100 nontribal SHARC holders, accounting in total for 85% of all nontribal SHARCs issued in rural communities. Return rates were 62% or more in all 11 of these communities.

Of the 3,460 tribal members who were listed as potential participants in the fishery in 2014, 1,847 (53%) were surveyed. As shown in Figure 3, there were 16 tribes with more than 70 potential subsistence fishers. Return rates for these 16 tribes varied widely, from 88% in Sand Point (where household surveys were conducted

to supplement the return of surveys by mail) to 36% for Angoon (for which no directed outreach occurred). In total, these 16 tribes accounted for 69% of all tribal SHARCs and potential fishers.

Figure 4 illustrates survey response rates by place of residence of SHARC holders for the 21 communities with 100 or more SHARC holders in 2014. These communities accounted for 83% of all potential fishers and 84% of all returned surveys. Response rates were 50% or higher in all but 4 of these communities, and equaled or exceeded 60% in all but 5.

Figure 5 shows the survey return rate by response category (see also Table 3). After the first mailing, 4,578 surveys were returned—a response rate of 47%. Responses to the second mailing added 844 surveys, and the third mailing produced 381 responses, for a total response to the postal survey of 5,803 surveys, or 60% of all potential respondents. In addition, surveys administered by representatives of tribes and ADF&G staff added 533 surveys. This brought the total response to 6,336 surveys, 65% of all the sampling goal. The overall response rate for the survey for 2014 decreased from 71% in 2012 and 68% in 2011, but was the fourth-highest of the 11 study years.

The number of surveys returned as “undeliverable” was 984 in 2014 (Table 3). Subtracting “undeliverables” from the mailed survey target of 9,474 gives a response rate by mail of 68% in 2014, compared to 70% in 2012 (the highest for any survey year) and 68% in 2011. Removing “undeliverables” from the total survey goal (9,719) results in a response rate of 73%.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data Entry

All returned surveys were reviewed for completeness prior to data entry. Responses were coded following standardized conventions used by the Division of Subsistence. Staff within the Information Management Section of the division set up database structures within Microsoft SQL Server³ at ADF&G in Anchorage to hold the survey data. The database structures included rules, constraints, and referential integrity to ensure that data were entered completely and accurately. Data entry screens were available on a secure Internet website. Daily incremental backups of the database occurred, and transaction logs were backed up hourly. Full backups of the database occurred twice weekly. This ensured that no more than 1 hour of data entry would be lost in the unlikely event of a catastrophic failure.

Survey responses were manually entered twice, and survey forms were electronically scanned. All data were compared programmatically for inconsistent data entry. Double data entry ensured a more accurate transfer of information from the coded survey forms into the database, and is a standard Division of Subsistence practice. Data did not pass to the processing phase until inconsistencies within the twice-entered data set were eliminated. The scanned survey forms also facilitated efficient data correction and editing.

3. Product names are included for scientific completeness and do not constitute an endorsement.

Information was processed and analyzed using MS SQL programming. Initial processing included the performance of standardized logic checks of the data. Logic checks are often needed in complex data sets where rules, constraints, and referential integrity do not capture all of the possible inconsistencies that may appear.

Analysis: Development of Harvest Estimates

Analysis included review of raw data frequencies, cross tabulations, table generation, and estimates of population parameters. Missing information was dealt with on a case-by-case basis. The Division of Subsistence has standard practices for dealing with missing information, such as minimal value substitution or use of an average response for similarly characterized households or communities. Typically, missing data are an uncommon, randomly occurring phenomenon in household surveys conducted by the division, as was the case in this project.

In general, estimates of harvests, levels of participation, and other findings were calculated based upon the application of weighted means (Cochran 1977). These calculations are standard methods for extrapolating sampled data. In this project, each tribe and rural community was a separate stratum for purposes of estimating total harvests. In most cases, the mean for returned SHARC surveys was applied to the total number of SHARCs issued for the tribe or community to calculate the estimated harvest. (See Appendix Table E-1 for the reported harvests for each tribe and community.) The formula for standard expansion of community harvests is

(1)

$$H_t = \sum H_i$$

(2)

$$\text{where } H_i = h_i W_i$$

(3)

$$\text{and } W_i = \frac{N_i}{n_i} \text{ (Harvest weight factor per strata } i)$$

H_t = the total harvest (numbers of fish or pounds),

H_i = the total harvest, numbers or pounds, for tribe or community i

W_i = the weight factor for tribe or community i ,

h_i = the total harvest, numbers or pounds, reported in returned surveys for tribe or community,

n_i = the number of returned surveys in each tribe or community, and

N_i = the number of SHARCs issued for tribe or community.

The following instances are exceptions. First, 68 SHARCs were held by eligible tribal members living outside of Alaska. Of these, 38 postal surveys were returned from this group, and only 2 of these returned surveys

indicated any subsistence fishing activity. Rather than assign the mean value for their tribe (which would likely result in an overestimate of the harvest), all nonreturned surveys for SHARC holders with out-of-state addresses were coded as “did not fish.”

Second, all SHARC holders were divided into 2 categories based upon the expiration date of their SHARC. SHARCs having an expiration date falling within the project period and that were not renewed were treated as separate strata from other SHARCs for the purpose of generating harvest estimates. This was done to account for potential bias and resulting overestimation of harvests for SHARCs that were fished for only part of the year. During 2014, 858 rural and 445 tribal SHARCs expired and were not renewed; of those, 414 (48%) rural SHARCs and 256 (58%) tribal SHARCs participated in the survey. Of those survey respondents with rural SHARCs that expired, 22% participated in the subsistence fishery, as did 70% of survey respondents with expired tribal SHARCs.

Third, as in 2009–2012, for tribal and rural SHARC holders from Nanwalek, comparisons of reported harvests with estimates from previous years, plus relatively low response rates, suggested that survey responses included all harvesters. Therefore, reported harvests were used as total harvest estimates for both the Nanwalek tribe and for Nanwalek rural SHARC holders.

The RAM Program issued 8 community or ceremonial permits for 2014; 3 were returned with data. Harvests from the 3 returned permits were added to the estimates for the tribe of the permit holders because they are not reported by individuals in their response to the SHARC postal survey. Data from these permits were returned directly to RAM Program, and RAM Program provided the data to ADF&G for the analysis.

It should also be noted that not every individual who obtained a SHARC as a tribal member resided in the community where his or her tribe’s headquarters is located. Therefore, the sum of harvest estimates for tribal SHARC holders and rural resident SHARC holders does not necessarily equal the halibut harvest for particular communities of residence. Rather, an additional analysis was necessary to estimate harvests by community of residence that assigned tribal SHARC holders to a community based on their mailing addresses. Appendix tables E-4, E-5, and E-6 report project results by place of residence of the SHARC holders.

The standard deviation (*SD*; or Variance [*V*], which is the *SD* squared) of the harvest was calculated with the raw, unexpanded data. The standard error (*SE*), or *SD* of the mean, was also calculated for each community or tribe. This was used to calculate the relative precision of the mean, or the likelihood an unknown value falls within a certain distance from the mean. In this project, the relative precision of the mean is shown in the tables as a confidence interval (*CI*), expressed as a percentage. Once the standard error was calculated, the *CI* was determined by multiplying the *SE* by a constant that reflected the level of significance desired, based on a normal distribution. The constant for 95% confidence intervals is 1.96. Though there are numerous ways to express the formula below, it contains the components of a *SD*, *V*, and *SE*.

Relative precision of the mean (CI%):

$$C.I. \%(\pm) = \frac{t_{(\alpha/2)} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \times \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}}{\bar{x}} \quad (4)$$

$$s = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1} \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n_i - 1}} \quad (5)$$

Where

s = sample standard deviation

x = reported amount harvested by individual SHARC holders

\bar{x} = mean harvest

n = total sample size

N = total population size

n_i = tribal or community sample size

$t_{\alpha/2}$ = Student's t -statistic for alpha level ($\alpha=0.95$) with $n-1$ degrees of freedom.

Project staff explored the possibility of nonresponse bias for returned mail-out surveys and its effect on harvest estimates (see Appendix F for further discussion). However, it was determined that responses to the survey, including harvest levels and involvement in the fishery, were not notably different between any of the response categories (responses to the first mailing, the second mailing, the third mailing, and staff-administered surveys; see Appendix Table E-2).

As noted above, survey respondents provided harvest estimates in pounds round (whole) weight. For ease of comparison with estimates of halibut removals in other fisheries, we have converted these estimates to pounds net (dressed, head off) weight, where $0.75 \times \text{round weight} = \text{net weight}$.⁴

4. The factor of 0.75 for converting halibut round weight to net weight is the standard used by the IPHC and ADF&G Division of Sport Fish. Division of Subsistence studies, as reported in the Technical Paper series and in the Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)a, generally use a factor of 0.72 for converting halibut round weights to net weights, based on Crapo et al. (1993:7), who reported that, on average, the weight of a dressed halibut with the head removed is 72% of the round weight, with a range of 68% to 80%. In Division of Subsistence Technical Papers, "net" weight (dressed, head off) is usually referred to as "usable weight."

CSIS: <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/CSIS/>. The CSIS was formerly the Community Profile Database (referred to as CPDB) (Scott et al. Unpublished).

Products

The public review draft of this final report was completed in November 2015 and circulated for review and comments. The draft report was also posted at the Division of Subsistence website. A presentation of the project findings and recommendations occurred at the December 2015 meeting of the NPFMC in Anchorage, Alaska. The final report was revised in consideration of comments and suggestions received from reviewers of the public review draft. In addition to the final report, a short findings summary was prepared (Appendix G). The summary was sent to tribal government representatives and other interested individuals and groups. This report was posted on the Division of Subsistence website and the RAM Program website in PDF format for downloading and printing by the public. Printed copies of this report were sent to the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services as well as the Alaska State Library.

2. FINDINGS

SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVESTS IN 2014

Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers

Of the 9,719 individuals who were potential subsistence halibut fishers in 2014, an estimated 4,506 (46%) participated in the subsistence halibut fishery (Table 4; Figure 6). Of the 3,460 individuals who were members of an eligible tribe, an estimated 1,359 participated in the fishery (39%). Of the 6,259 individuals who qualified as residents of rural communities, an estimated 3,147 (50%) participated in the subsistence fishery for halibut in 2014. The estimated total of 4,506 subsistence halibut fishers in 2014 is the second-lowest estimate since the SHARC program began in 2003, but a slight increase from the estimate of 4,394 fishers in 2012 (Figure 6).

Alaska Native tribes with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2014 included the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians (139 subsistence halibut fishers), the Ketchikan Indian Corporation (136), the Native Village of Toksook Bay (113), the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (77), the Native Village of Tununak (70), the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (59), the Hoonah Indian Association (50), the Metlakatla Indian Community (39), the Wrangell Cooperative Association (33), the Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point (33), the Hydaburg Cooperative Association (30), the Organized Village of Kake (30), the Angoon Community Association (28), and the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe (28). Of the non-tribal residents of eligible rural communities, the most subsistence fishers lived in Kodiak (691), followed by Sitka (573), Petersburg (341), Haines (225), Wrangell (242), Cordova (176), and Craig (136). Appendix Table D-3 provides details for each tribe and community regarding participation in the subsistence fishery and subsistence halibut harvests in 2014.

As noted above, not every tribal SHARC holder lives in his or her tribe's headquarters community. After assigning tribal members to a community based on their place of residence, an estimate of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2014 by community can be obtained. Appendix Table D-4 provides project findings based on place of residence. Communities with 100 or more participants in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2014 were Kodiak (763), Sitka (644), Petersburg (375), Wrangell (277), Haines (235), Craig (200), Cordova (197), Ketchikan (171), and Toksook Bay (113). Of the 9 Alaska communities with 100 or more subsistence halibut fishers in 2014, 6 had about the same or slightly fewer fishers than in 2012 (+1% to +8%) (Figure 7). The estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in Ketchikan and Wrangell increased by 8% and 11%, respectively. Because data collection was not limited to current SHARC holders in Toksook Bay, the estimated number of participants in the fishery increased substantially compared to 2008 through 2012 (Figure 7). (See Chapter 3 for further discussion of Toksook Bay). Two non-Alaska-resident tribal SHARC

holders subsistence fished for halibut in Alaska in 2014, compared to a high of 24 in 2005 and low of zero in 2004 and 2007.

As illustrated in Figure 8⁵ (see also Table 5), the largest number of Alaska subsistence halibut fishers in 2014 fished in waters of Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska)—2,670 (59%).⁶ There were 1,460 subsistence halibut fishers (32%) who fished in Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska); 257 (6%) in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast); 113 (3%) in Regulatory Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula); and 70 (2%) in Regulatory Area 4A (Eastern Aleutians). Additionally, there were 18 (<1%) subsistence halibut fishers in the 3 other regulatory areas. As also shown in Figure 8, the distribution of subsistence fishers by regulatory area in 2014 was mostly similar to that of 2003–2012. From 2008 through 2012, there was a sharp decrease in the estimated number of halibut fishers in Area 4E, but the estimate of 257 fishers for 2014 reversed this trend. As discussed in Chapter 3, for the Area 4E case study communities of Toksook Bay and Tununak these changes were most likely caused by subsistence fishers failing to renew SHARCs plus a new sampling method employed in 2014, rather than a drop in subsistence halibut fishing. The estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in Area 4C (Pribilof Islands) dropped as well from 105 in 2003 to 9 in 2012 and 12 in 2014.

Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2014 by SHARC Type and IPHC Regulatory Area

Table 4 reports estimated Alaska subsistence halibut harvests for 2014 by SHARC type, IPHC regulatory area, and gear type. The total estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2014 was 40,698 fish ($\pm 3.5\%$) for 760,469 lb (net weight; $\pm 3.5\%$).⁷ As estimated in pounds net weight, 56.3% of the subsistence halibut harvest (428,168 lb [$\pm 3.8\%$]) was taken by fishers registered with tribes or rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Figure 9). (Note that because some SHARC holders may fish in a regulatory area different from the location of their tribal headquarters or rural community of registration, the area totals in Table 4 do not precisely represent harvest locations. See the section on harvests by location, below.) Fishers from Area 3A tribes and rural communities harvested 231,348 lb ($\pm 8.1\%$; 30.4% of the state total). Harvests totaled 18,338 lb ($\pm 16.8\%$; 2.4%) for communities and tribes of Regulatory Area 3B. For tribal and rural SHARC holders in Area 4A, the estimated harvest was 7,196 lb ($\pm 26.1\%$; 0.9% of the net harvest weight). For Regulatory Area 4E,⁸ the estimated harvest for tribal and rural SHARC holders was 70,128 lb ($\pm 13\%$; 9.2% of the net harvest

5. In reports for study years prior to 2011, the data in figures equivalent to Figure 8 were based on the location of the tribe or place of residence of the SHARC holder. For reports for the 2011, 2012, and 2014 study years, we have revised the figure to report fishers by location in which the fishing took place. Estimates of the number of subsistence halibut fishers fishing within each regulatory area are not available for 2003 or 2004. The data in Figure 8 for those years remain based on the location of the tribe or place of residence of the SHARC holder.

6. Because some SHARC holders fished in more than one regulatory area, the sum of fishers for each area exceeds the state total.

7. This approximates 1,013,956 lb round (live or whole) weight. See footnote 7 in Chapter 1 for an explanation of the factor used to convert round weight to net weight.

8. Community Development Quota (CDQ) organizations operating exclusively in areas 4D and 4E may retain U32 halibut (under 32 inches in length) from their commercial catches for home use. In 2014, a total of 5,533 lb net weight of halibut was retained by 3 organizations: Coastal Villages Regional Fund (963 lb), Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (3,456 lb), and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (1,114 lb) (Williams 2011). The IPHC includes these fish within the “personal use” removal category, a category that also includes subsistence harvests (Gilroy 2005, 64). See also the section in Chapter 3,

weight). For Regulatory Area 4C, the estimated harvest for tribal and rural SHARC holders was 4,325 lb ($\pm 109.7\%$; 0.6% of the net harvest weight). Tribes and communities in 4D harvested 579 lb ($\pm 96.1\%$; 0.1% of the net harvest weight) and those in 4B harvested 388 lb ($\pm 63.5\%$; 0.1%).

The estimated subsistence harvest of 760,469 lb of halibut in 2014 represents an increase of 10.7% compared to the estimated harvest of 686,991 lb in 2012 (Figure 10). Harvests by tribal SHARC holders increased by 5.7% from 260,118 lb in 2012 to 274,952 lb in 2014. Tribal SHARC holders harvested 36% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2014, compared to 38% in 2012. Subsistence halibut harvests by nontribal, rural resident SHARC holders increased by 13.7%, from 426,873 lb in 2012 to 485,517 lb in 2014. This group accounted for 64% of the statewide subsistence halibut harvests in 2014, compared to 62% in 2011.

Members of 59 Alaska tribes harvested subsistence halibut in 2014. In 4 others, SHARC holders fished but had no harvest. In 16 others, tribal members obtained SHARCs and returned surveys, but no one fished. Members of 13 other tribes held SHARCS, but no one returned a survey form. No one in the remaining 31 eligible tribes held a valid SHARC in 2014. As shown in Figure 11, members of the 15 tribes with harvests of about 5,000 lb or more accounted for 72% of the total subsistence halibut harvest by tribal members in 2014. These 15 tribes accounted for 61% of eligible tribal members (2,119 of 3,460) (Table 3). Members of the other 44 tribes with harvests accounted for about 28% of the total harvest by tribal members (Figure 11).

Residents of 57 eligible rural communities harvested subsistence halibut in 2014.⁹ In 2 others, individuals obtained SHARCs but no one fished. Residents of 7 other eligible rural communities obtained SHARCs, but no one returned a survey form. No one in the remaining 52 eligible rural communities held a valid SHARC as a nontribal member in 2014.¹⁰ As shown in Figure 13, 9 rural communities with harvests of over 10,000 lb accounted for 76% of the subsistence halibut harvest by the holders of rural (nontribal) SHARCs in 2014. Residents of the other 48 communities with harvests accounted for 24% of the total harvest by rural SHARC holders.

As also shown in Figure 12, rural SHARC holders from 2 communities accounted for 38% of the total harvest by this group in 2014: Kodiak (22%) and Sitka (16%). Adding Petersburg, the next highest rural community harvest at 9%, the top 3 rural communities accounted for 47% of the rural community (nontribal) subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2014.

Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2014 by Harvest Location

Survey respondents were asked to report the “water body, bay, or sound [that they] usually fished” for sub-

“Comparisons with Nonsubsistence Harvests.”

9. In this tally, Chiniak, listed separately in tables in this report, is counted as part of Kodiak, as it is for eligibility. Dutch Harbor is counted as part of Unalaska for the same reason. Because some residents of eligible rural areas had mailing addresses in non-eligible communities, 3 non-eligible communities are listed as “rural communities” in Table 3. These were Anchorage (1 SHARC), Homer (3 SHARCs), Juneau (11 SHARCs), Ketchikan (28 SHARCs), Valdez (1 SHARC), and Ward Cove (4 SHARCs). These 3 places are not included in this count of participating communities.

10. Note that residents of these communities may have obtained SHARCs as tribal members.

sistence halibut in 2014. Multiple responses were permitted. In Table 6, estimated subsistence halibut harvests are reported for the 8 Alaska halibut regulatory areas and 20 subdivisions within these areas. It should be noted that regulatory area totals in Table 6 differ slightly from those reported in Table 4 because not all SHARC holders fished within the regulatory area in which their tribal headquarters or residence is located.

Subsistence halibut harvests in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for 56% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2014 (422,971 lb [net weight]) (Figure 13; Table 6). Also, as shown in figures 14 and 15, the 3 geographic subareas with the largest subsistence halibut harvests in 2014 were in Area 2C: southern Southeast Alaska (239,976 lb [net weight]; 32% of the state total); the northern Southeast Alaska area other than the Sitka Local Area Management Plan (LAMP) area (101,802 lb; 13%), and the Sitka LAMP area (81,193 lb; 11%).¹¹ Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) ranked second, with 32% of the state's total subsistence halibut harvest (241,369 lb [net weight]). Waters bordering the Kodiak Island road system (including Chiniak Bay) ranked fourth among subareas, with a subsistence halibut harvest of 71,538 lb (9% of the state total), and other Kodiak Island waters not along the road system area ("Kodiak Island–Other") ranked sixth (63,578 lb; 8%). Harvests within Cook Inlet waters of Area 3A accounted for 7% of the state total (50,365 lb; ranking seventh), those within Prince William Sound added 43,805 lb (6% of the statewide total; ranking eighth), and the Yakutat Area added 12,082 lb (2%). Among regulatory areas, Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) ranked third with 71,327 lb (9%). Most of the harvest in Area 4E came from the Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta area (69,765 lb; ranking fifth among subareas), with a smaller amount from Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula, including the Chignik Area) ranked fourth with 2% of the Alaska total (13,378 lb). Area 4A (eastern Aleutian Islands) ranked fifth with 7,727 lb (1%), and Area 4C (Pribilof Islands) ranked sixth with 3,389 lb (less than 1%). Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands) added 254 lb (less than 1%); and Area 4D (central Bering Sea) added 54 lb (less than 1%).

Figure 16 reports estimated harvests in pounds net weight by location fished at the regulatory area level in 2003–2012 and 2014. Table 6 compares estimated subsistence halibut harvests by regulatory area and geographic area in 2014 with those estimated for 2003–2012 and for the 10-year average from 2003–2012. As noted previously, for the state overall, the estimated harvest in pounds increased by about 11% in 2014 from 2012 (Figure 17; Table 6). However, the estimated harvest in 2014 was 20% lower than average for the first 10 years of the subsistence halibut harvest monitoring program (Figure 18).

Estimated subsistence halibut harvests increased in 4 of the 8 regulatory areas in 2014 compared to 2012, and decreased in the other 4 (Figure 16; Figure 17; Table 6). As in the first 10 years of the project, Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for the most subsistence halibut harvests in 2014 (422,971 lb; 56% of the state total); this harvest represents an increase of 7% compared to 2012 (Table 6; Figure 16; Figure 17), but a 17% decrease compared to the 10-year average from 2003–2012 (Figure 18). Harvests increased in all 3 of the

11. For this project, "northern Southeast Alaska" includes those waters of Regulatory Area 2C north of Frederick Sound, including waters surrounding Baranof Island and excluding the Sitka LAMP area. For a description of the Sitka LAMP area, see FR 68 18156, April 15, 2003, § 300.65(d)(1). The remaining waters of Area 2C are referred to as "southern Southeast Alaska" in this report.

subareas within Area 2C in 2014 compared to 2012: the Sitka LAMP Area was up by 9%, the remainder of northern Southeast by 22%, and the southern Southeast Alaska subarea by 1%. Harvests were lower in all 3 Southeast subareas compared to recent 10-year averages: 14% in southern Southeast Alaska, 30% in the Sitka LAMP area, and 13% in the remainder of northern Southeast Alaska. The reasons for these changes in Area 2C are likely complex and beyond the scope of this report.¹²

Estimated harvests in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) dropped for the eighth straight year. The 2014 harvest of 241,369 lb was a decline of 5% from the 2012 harvest of 253,516 lb. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Area 3A in 2014 was 28% lower than the previous 10-year average, and was the lowest estimate of any study year (Figure 18; Table 6). Area 3A accounted for 32% of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest in 2014, a drop of about 5 percentage points compared to other recent study years (Table 6). In Area 3A in 2014 compared to 2012, subsistence halibut harvests increased in the Prince William Sound subarea by 57%. Harvests dropped in the other 4 subareas; Yakutat, down 40%; Cook Inlet, down 23%; the waters of Kodiak Island along the road system, down 1%; and the remainder of the Kodiak Island area, down 6%. Harvests in 2014 were lower than the previous 10-year averages in all Area 3A subareas, although the difference for Prince William Sound was only 0.3%.

In Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), harvests declined from 15,959 lb in 2012 to 13,378 in 2014 (down 16%) (Figure 16; Figure 17; Table 6). In Area 3B, the 2014 estimated harvest was the lowest of the 11 years of the project, 60% below the previous 10-year average, and notably below the estimates for 2005 (46,225 lb), 2006 (48,547 lb), and 2007 (47,748 lb) (Table 6; Figure 16; Figure 18). Earlier reports (e.g., (Fall and Koster 2010:12)) suggested that improved participation in the SHARC program in 2005–2008 accounted for some of the increase in the estimated harvests in Area 3B in those years, compared to 2003 and 2004, the first 2 years of the harvest monitoring program. However, the number of SHARC holders for Area 3B tribes and rural communities decreased from 606 in 2008 to 309 in 2009, 369 in 2010, 358 in 2011, 338 in 2012, and 298 in 2014; this is a decline in program participation that may partially explain the lower harvest estimates for 2009–2012 and 2014 (see discussion of Sand Point in Chapter 3) (Table 6).

Estimated subsistence halibut harvests in Area 4A (Eastern Aleutians) dropped 19% from 2012 (9,543 lb) to 2014 (7,727 lb). The harvest in Area 4A in 2014 was 65% lower than the previous 10-year average (Figure 18). There are only 3 communities in Area 4A: Akutan, Nikolski, and Unalaska–Dutch Harbor. Therefore, harvest estimates for individual communities strongly shape the area estimate. For example, previous reports have discussed how sampling achievement in Akutan evidently affected the area’s harvest estimate (Fall and Koster 2010:13). No Akutan residents returned SHARC surveys for 2012 or 2014; therefore, there is no estimated subsistence halibut harvest for this community. For 2009, an increased harvest by SHARC holders living in Unalaska–Dutch Harbor, from 13,710 lb in 2008 to 29,306 lb in 2009, accounted for most of the

12. Further discussion of differences between harvest estimates for 2003–2012 appears in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4.

change in the regulatory area's estimate between those 2 years, but estimated harvests in that community dropped to 13,081 lb for 2010, 12,257 lb for 2011, 10,059 for 2012, and 8,887 for 2014 (Table 9).

In Area 4B (Western Aleutians) there was a large decrease of 85% in the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in 2014 (254 lb) compared to 2012 (1,698 lb); the 2012 estimate was a 216% increase compared to 2011 (537 lb) (Table 6; Figure 16; Figure 17). Estimated harvests in this area dropped after 2008, when the estimate of 4,737 lb was 147% higher than the previous 5-year average (Fall and Koster 2010:92). This increase in 2008 was likely due in part to the larger reported average size of halibut harvested in this area in that year (30.5 lb [net weight] per fish; see Table 9 in [Fall and Koster 2010:66]) compared to earlier years (19.5 lb [net weight] per fish in 2007 [Fall and Koster 2008:71]). The average weight of subsistence harvested halibut in Area 4B in 2009 was only 15.4 lb (see Table 9 in [Fall and Koster 2011]) and 12.6 lb in 2010 (see Table 9 in [Fall and Koster 2012]), but rose to 20.1 lb in both 2011 and 2012 and 20.0 lb in 2014 (see Table 9 below). The estimated harvest for Area 4B was 86% below the previous 10-year average (Figure 18), and the lowest of any year of the harvest monitoring program (Table 6).

Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut in Area 4C (Pribilof Islands) increased 118% in 2014, to 1,176 lb, from 1,176 lb in 2012 (Figure 16; Figure 17; Table 6). However, the 2014 estimate was 62% below the previous 10-year average and the third-lowest since the SHARC program began in 2003 (Figure 18; Table 6). As noted in reports for previous project years (Fall, George, and Easley 2005, 15; Fall and Koster 2008:15), a high response rate to the survey, based upon follow-up household surveys and inseason data collection by the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, likely produced very reliable harvest estimates for St. Paul, the largest community in Area 4C, after the first project year of 2003. However, due to funding reductions, this work did not take place for 2008–2012 or 2014. The number of valid SHARCs held by St. Paul residents dropped from 246 in 2007 to an average of 43 for 2008–2011 and just 12 in 2012, increasing to 27 in 2014. The response rate to the survey declined from 83% in 2007 to 45% in 2008, 34% in 2009, 29% in 2010, 35% in 2011, 25% in 2012, and 30% in 2014. The estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in the community was 17 in 2014, compared to 12 in 2012 and a range of 14–19 in 2007–2010 that then dropped to 11 in 2011. In addition, only 2 residents of St. George held SHARCs in 2012 or 2014, and no surveys were returned from this community in either year. The extent to which the decline in the survey response rate has affected harvest estimates for Area 4C is uncertain.

In Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), the subsistence halibut harvest estimate for 2014 of 672 lb was 92% higher than the estimate of 672 lb for 2012. The 2014 estimate was 99% lower than the previous 10-year average for Area 4D, and by far the lowest annual estimate for the area since the SHARC program began in 2003 (Figure 16; Figure 17; Figure 18; Table 6). It is likely that this sharp drop in the harvest estimate for Area 4D since 2008 is the result of nonrenewal of SHARCs by subsistence fishers. The number of SHARCs held by residents of Savoonga, the principal halibut harvesting community in Area 4D, dropped from 43 in 2007, with an estimated 15 subsistence halibut fishers, to 17 SHARC holders in 2009, with an estimated 7

subsistence halibut fishers, 17 SHARC holders in 2010 with 6 fishers, 17 SHARC holders and 9 fishers in 2011, 6 SHARC holders and 5 fishers in 2012, and 6 SHARC holders and 1 fisher in 2014.

For Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut of 71,327 lb in 2014 was a 751% increase from the 8,384 lb estimated for 2012, and 131% higher than the 10-year average from 2003–2012 (Figure 16; Figure 17; Figure 18; Table 6). The 2014 estimated harvest was the highest for this area since the survey began in 2003. In the report for 2012 (Fall and Koster 2014:13-14), suggested that the drop in SHARC renewals and survey response rates from 2008 through 2012 accounted for a likely large underestimate of subsistence halibut harvests in Area 4E. SHARC registrations dropped from 1,191 in 2007 to 421 in 2008, 374 in 2009, 286 in 2010, 291 in 2011, and 185 in 2012. Also, unlike 2003–2007, no outreach, face-to-face interviewing, or telephone calls took place in Area 4E communities in 2008–2012, resulting in lower response rates compared to previous years. As noted in Chapter One, outreach and interviewing of likely subsistence halibut fishers took place in Toksook Bay and Tununak for 2014. Thus the harvest estimate for Area 4E for 2014 likely is based on a far more complete sample of halibut fishers than was achieved for 2008 through 2012.

Figure 19 illustrates the average subsistence halibut harvest in pounds net weight for those SHARC holders who subsistence fished in 2014. Figure 20 illustrates the average harvest per fisher in numbers of halibut. For the state overall, the average subsistence halibut fisher harvested 173 lb (net weight) or about 9.3 halibut in 2014. Average harvests per fisher at the regulatory area level ranged from 45 lb (net weight) in Area 4D to 293 lb per fisher in Area 4C. Average subsistence halibut harvests have ranged from 8.1 halibut per fisher in 2011 to 9.9 halibut per fisher in 2005, and from 148 lb per fisher in 2011 to 211 lb per fisher in 2003 (Fall and Koster 2012:14; Fall and Koster 2013:14; see also Table 11).

Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence

As shown in Figure 21, there were 26 Alaska communities whose residents had combined estimated subsistence halibut harvests of approximately 5,000 lb or more (net weight) in 2014. In this figure, community totals include harvests of all SHARC holders living in the community, regardless of type of SHARC (tribal or rural) or tribal affiliation.¹³ Residents of these communities accounted for 89% of the total Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2014. Residents of Kodiak (Kodiak includes the city of Kodiak and other portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to it by roads) ranked first with 15.5% of the total Alaska harvest, and Sitka ranked second with about 12%. With 13,042 and 9,061 residents, respectively, these 2 communities included about 25.4% of the population of rural communities eligible to participate in the subsistence fishery. There were 83 other Alaska communities with at least 1 resident who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2014. The total harvest for these other communities represented about 11% of the state total.

13. Note that nonrural places, such as Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez, appear in Figure 21 and in Appendix tables D-2, D-3, and D-4 because members of eligible Alaska Native tribes may participate in the fishery regardless of where they live, and because some eligible residents of rural areas have mailing addresses in nonrural places.

For 2014, 68 SHARC holders provided out-of-state addresses from 77 communities in 22 states, provinces, and territories.¹⁴ Two non-Alaska-resident SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2012, with a harvest of 34 fish and 520 lb (0.07% of the state total) (Appendix Table D-2). This level of involvement by non-Alaska residents in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2014 is similar to that of other study years (Fall and Koster 2012, 14).

Subsistence Harvests by Gear Type

Table 4 and Figure 22 report the estimated subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska in 2014 by gear type and regulatory area fished. In total, 538,015 lb (71%) of halibut (net weight) were harvested using setline (stationary) gear (i.e., longlines, or “skates,” sometimes set with a power winch attached to a vessel), and 222,455 lb (29%) were harvested using hand-operated gear (i.e., handlines or lines attached to a rod or pole). As in past years, there were notable differences between regulatory areas (Table 4; Figure 22). Harvests using setline gear predominated in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska; 81% of the area’s total subsistence harvest), 3A (Southcentral Alaska; 70%), 3B (Alaska Peninsula; 59%), 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands; 76%); 4B (Western Aleutian Islands; 63%), Area 4C (Pribilof Island; 100%), and Area 4D (Central Bering Sea; 100%). Most halibut in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast; 86%) were harvested with handlines.

Number of Hooks Fished with Setline Gear

Respondents who fished with setline (stationary) gear (longline or skate) were asked to report how many hooks they “usually set” in 2014. The findings by regulatory area are reported in Table 7. For the fishery overall, most setline fishers (43%) used 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation in areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B (there is no hook limit in areas 4C, 4D, and 4E) (Figure 23). The next most frequently reported number was 20 hooks, usually used by 16% of the fishers who used setline gear. Fifteen hooks (12%) ranked third, followed by 25 hooks (7%) and 10 hooks (5%). This pattern is similar to that of all previous study years (Fall and Koster 2014:14-15).

Thirty was the most frequently used number of hooks with setline gear in 6 regulatory areas (Table 7): 2C (Southeast Alaska), 40%; 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 50%; 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 31%; 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 42%; 4C (Pribilof Islands), 67%; and 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 58%. In Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), 39% used 1 hook and 24% used 20 hooks. In Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), 55% used 20 hooks and 46% used 30 hooks.

Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishing Trips

For 2014, for the fifth time in the harvest survey program, respondents were asked to report the number of subsistence fishing trips they took for halibut in the study year. The average number of trips for subsistence

14. Note that members of eligible tribes may obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence.

halibut fishers was 4.5, very similar to other study years (Fall and Koster 2013:15), with those holding tribal SHARCs averaging 5.2 trips and those holding rural SHARCs averaging 4.2 trips. In most regulatory areas, the average subsistence fisher took between 4 and 5 trips, with a higher average in Area 4C (average of 9.7 trips) and Area 4E (average of 7.8 trips) (Figure 24). As shown in Figure 25, about 77% of fishers took 5 or fewer trips, and about 16% took between 6 and 10 trips. About 5 percent took between 11–20 trips, and about 1% took more than 20 trips.

The average number of subsistence halibut harvested per fishing trip in 2014 was 2.0 (compared to 1.8 in 2009, 2010, and 2011, and 1.9 in 2012), with tribal SHARC holders averaging 2.3 fish and rural SHARC holders averaging 1.9 fish. The highest average harvests per trip occurred in Area 4C (3.3 fish per trip) and Area 4E (2.8 halibut per trip) (Figure 26).

Sport Harvests of Halibut by SHARC Holders

Survey respondents were asked to report the number of halibut and pounds of halibut they harvested “while sport fishing during 2014.” They were instructed not to include fish they considered sport caught as part of their subsistence halibut harvest. The goal of this question was to avoid double counting harvested halibut in this survey and in the statewide survey of sport fishers administered by the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G. Answering this question required respondents to classify their hand-operated gear (i.e., hook and line and rod and reel) harvests as either subsistence or sport; these gear types are legal gear for both sport fishing and subsistence fishing. Fish reported in the survey as “sport harvests” are not included in the estimated subsistence harvests discussed above. If SHARC holders also received the sport fish survey for 2014, they would be expected to report only their sport caught halibut and not include any halibut they reported as subsistence harvests, even if taken with rod and reel or handheld line with 2 or fewer hooks. Note that the project findings do not represent the total recreational halibut harvest by residents of eligible communities and tribes in 2014 because individuals from these tribes and communities who did not obtain SHARCs could have sport fished.

As shown in Table 4 and Table 5, the estimated total sport halibut harvest by holders of SHARCs in 2014 was 8,543 fish and 150,717 lb (net weight). By area fished, most of the sport halibut harvest by SHARC holders occurred in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (96,990 lb; 64%) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) (50,388 lb; 33%) (Table 5). In total, an estimated 2,228 SHARC holders (23%) reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2014 (Table 4). A large proportion of these fishers fished in either Area 2C (1,424; 64%) or Area 3A (781; 35%) (Table 6). (See Appendix Table D-5 for estimated sport halibut harvests by tribe and nontribal rural community SHARC holders.)¹⁵

15. The ADF&G postal survey did not investigate the criteria by which survey respondents classified their rod and reel (hook and line attached to a rod or pole) halibut harvests as subsistence or sport. However, a supplemental mailing to 1,098 SHARC holders from Kodiak and Sitka who fished for halibut in 2004 asked respondents to provide reasons for classifying their halibut harvests as sport or subsistence. For a discussion of the findings, see (Fall, Koster, and Davis 2006, 19, 20, 123–138). In short, the primary factor (for 69% of respondents) was the gear used to harvest the fish: respondents viewed rod and reel as “sport gear” and setline

Estimated Average Net Weights of Subsistence- and Sport-Caught Halibut

Table 8 reports the average net weight of subsistence- and sport-caught halibut by SHARC holders in 2014, based upon estimates provided by survey respondents. For the state, the estimated average net weight of subsistence-caught halibut was 18.7 lb and the average net weight of sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 17.6 lb. For the halibut reported as harvested in the SHARC program by SHARC holders in 2012, the average net weight per harvested halibut was 18.5 lb. Between regulatory areas, there was a range of average weights per halibut. Halibut harvested in the subsistence fishery in Areas 4A (20.9 lb per fish), 2C (20.5 lb), and 4B (20.0 lb) were larger than the state average. In 2014, in Area 4E, halibut harvested in the subsistence fishery averaged 13.1 lb, 70% of the statewide average subsistence-harvested halibut in Area 4C, with an average net weight of 7.6 lb per fish, were 41% of the state average,.

The average weight of halibut harvested in the Alaska subsistence fishery declined steadily over the first 6 years of this project, from 23.7 lb per fish in 2003 to 18.2 lb per fish in 2008. This decline leveled off in 2009 when the average subsistence-harvested halibut weighed 19.0 lb, then 18.4 lb per fish in 2010, 18.3 lb per halibut in 2011, and 18.5 lb in 2012 (Fall and Koster 2014:16). Thus the average of 18.7 lb per halibut in the subsistence fishery in 2014 suggests that, statewide, there has been little change in the average size since 2008.

gear as “subsistence gear.” Another factor, reported by 12%, concerned the composition of the fishing group. If the SHARC holders had fished with relatives or friends who did not possess a SHARC, they classified their fishing as recreational. Harvest amounts were also a consideration: harvests of 1 or 2 halibut with a rod and reel were considered “sport” by some respondents, but if they harvested more than 2 fish with rod and reel in 1 day, they classified the harvest as subsistence. Finally, about 19% of the respondents gave reasons related to the uses of the fish or other cultural and lifestyle explanations.

3. DISCUSSION

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER HARVEST ESTIMATES

As discussed in the first report for the SHARC survey project (Fall et al. 2004:19–22), comparing the statewide subsistence halibut harvest estimates generated by the SHARC survey with subsistence halibut harvest estimates from projects conducted before 2003 is difficult. The primary reason, as noted in Chapter 1, is that the regulations that allow subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska waters using traditional gear, such as longlines with more than 2 hooks, and that removed the restrictive daily harvest limit of 2 fish, have only been in place since May 2003. Methodological differences also create challenges for comparison. For example, comprehensive community harvest surveys attempt to estimate halibut harvests for home use conducted under sport fishing rules and harvests removed from commercial fisheries for home use, as well as those taken under subsistence regulations. The statewide subsistence halibut harvest estimates from the SHARC postal survey from 2003 through 2012 include only those subsistence harvests by individuals who obtained SHARCs.

The report for the first year of this project discussed previous efforts to estimate subsistence halibut harvests at the regional and statewide levels. The report concluded that the 2003 SHARC survey estimates were not markedly different from estimates based on Division of Subsistence household survey data as reported in the CSIS. We will not repeat that full discussion here.¹⁶ However, the report also concluded that because of the limitations associated with the previous subsistence harvest estimates at the statewide level, until a time series was developed based upon the SHARC survey results, a discussion of harvest trends in the subsistence halibut fishery was speculative. After 10 years of data for the subsistence halibut fishery were available, a comparison of the project findings across study years appeared in the final report for 2012 (Fall and Koster 2014:31–35).

COMMUNITY CASE STUDIES

Previous overviews of annual subsistence halibut harvests discussed findings for 9 communities to represent communities of similar size and location. Data for these 9 communities are updated in Table 9. In this report, discussion is limited to 3 communities for which new outreach efforts took place for the 2014 harvest year:

16. For example for 2000, the IPHC estimated 439,000 lb net weight for Alaska “personal use” (noncommercial, nonrecreational) harvests (Wolfe 2001). The IPHC estimate is based upon a methodology described by Trumble (n.d.). The IPHC method assumed that 50% of Alaska Native rod and reel halibut harvests, as reported in ADF&G household surveys, are “sport” and 50% “personal use,” and that 75% of the non-Native rod and reel harvests are “sport” and 25% “personal use” (Trumble n.d., 62). No justification for these assumptions is provided, and changing these sport-to-personal-use ratios can result in a very different estimate for the “personal use” halibut harvest. In a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in May 2001, using the same data source as the IPHC, Wolfe (2001) estimated that the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska “probably ranges between 400,000 and 1,000,000 pounds (round weight) annually,” based on harvest data in the CSIS/CPDB. This is an estimated harvest of 300,000 to 750,000 lb net weight. See Fall et al. (2004, 19–21) for discussion of Wolfe’s methods. In the original analysis for the subsistence halibut program, the NPFMC estimated the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest at 1.5 million pounds net weight (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003, EA/RIR [North Pacific Fishery Management Council 2003]).

Sand Point, Toksook Bay, and Tununak. Appendix tables D-3, D-4, and D-5 report project results for 2014 for all communities, based upon residence of SHARC holders.

Sand Point (Regulatory Area 3B)

The population of Sand Point in 2010 was 976 with 417 Alaska Natives; the estimated population in 2014 was 946 (Table 1). The only estimate of halibut harvests for home use by Sand Point residents based on Division of Subsistence household surveys prior to 2003 is for 1992 (Fall et al. 1993), at 13,981 lb (net weight). Of this, 6,240 lb were removed from commercial harvests, 6,934 lb were taken with subsistence methods (setline or jigging with a hand-held line) and 807 lb were harvested with rod and reel. The total harvest with noncommercial methods was 7,741 lb. Of the 204 permanent households in the community, 122 harvested halibut for home use; 65 used “subsistence methods,” 16 fished with rod and reel, and the rest obtained halibut for home use from their commercial harvests.

At the end of 2003, 73 residents of Sand Point had obtained SHARCs. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest for 2003 was 4,819 lb (net weight), based on the SHARC survey. Twenty-one Sand Point residents reported that they subsistence fished for halibut in 2003. In addition, 11 Sand Point SHARC holders reported that they harvested an estimated 410 lb of halibut while sport fishing, for a total estimated noncommercial harvest of 5,229 lb of halibut (Table 9). These were lower harvests and levels of participation than might be expected, considering the 1992 survey findings.

By December 31, 2004, 351 Sand Point residents had obtained SHARCs, a very substantial increase over 2003. The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 11,355 lb (net weight). In total, an estimated 109 Sand Point SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, about 5 times the estimate for 2003. Also, an estimated 50 Sand Point SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, with an estimated total harvest of 1,384 lb. In total, 121 Sand Point SHARC holders fished for halibut noncommercially in 2004 and had a total estimated harvest of 12,739 lb (net weight; Table 9). This is more than double the 2003 estimate, and similar to the total community estimate for 1992 (which included halibut removed from commercial harvests). The summary report for 2004 speculated that “it is likely that the higher estimate for 2004 does not indicate an increased harvest by Sand Point residents over 2003, but rather a more complete estimate due to much larger number of participants in the SHARC program” (Fall, George, and Easley 2005:28).

From 2005 through 2008, between 321 (in 2005) and 365 (in 2006) Sand Point residents held SHARCs. Estimated harvests by SHARC holders in the subsistence and sport fisheries ranged between 23,182 lb (2005) and 27,649 lb (2007) (Table 9). The increase in the total halibut harvest, especially the increase in setline harvests (which ranged between 7,406 lb and 15,766 lb), suggested that Sand Point residents were increasingly participating in the opportunities provided by the federal subsistence halibut fishery.

The majority of SHARCs issued to Sand Point residents expired during 2008 and were not renewed. The

number of active SHARCs during 2009 was 137, down 60% from the 342 active SHARCs in 2008. Correspondingly, based on survey responses, estimates of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery in Sand Point in 2009 and estimated harvests were down substantially from 2005–2008. During 2009, an estimated 70 Sand Point residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery, compared to 130 in 2008. In total, the noncommercial halibut harvest estimate for Sand Point in 2009 was 14,424 lb, with 70 people involved in this harvest; this harvest was 55% of the annual average of the previous 4 years (Table 9).

The survey findings for Sand Point for 2010 illustrated the pattern first noted for 2009 of declining estimates of harvests and participation in the subsistence halibut fishery that may be the result of lowered rates of participation in the SHARC program. In 2010, the number of active SHARCs in Sand Point dropped to 130, the lowest since 2003. An estimated 61 SHARC holders participated in the subsistence fishery, again the lowest numbers since 2003. The total noncommercial halibut harvest for Sand Point in 2010 was 8,435 lb, again lower than any year but 2003.

In 2011, 136 Sand Point residents held SHARCs, consistent with totals since 2009. An estimated 85 SHARC holders participated in the subsistence fishery; 23 sport-fished for halibut, resulting in an estimate of 87 halibut fishers in 2011, higher than either 2009 or 2010 but notably lower than the peak years of 2004–2008. The total harvest estimate of 14,640 lb of halibut in 2011 was a substantial increase of 74% over 2010, but remained much lower than the range of 23,182 lb to 27,649 lb from 2005 to 2008.

In 2012, 136 Sand Point residents held SHARCs, again consistent with totals since 2009. An estimated 61 SHARC holders participated in the subsistence fishery; 32 sport-fished for halibut, resulting in an estimate of 75 halibut fishers in 2012, higher than either 2009 or 2010 but notably lower than the peak years of 2004–2008. The total harvest estimate of 6,989 lb of halibut in 2012 was a substantial decrease of 52% from 2011, and was the lowest estimate since 2003, the first year of the harvest monitoring program.

In 2014, 92 Sand Point residents held SHARCs, the lowest total since 2003. As discussed in Chapter One, staff traveled to Sand Point to interview SHARC holders who had not responded to the survey as well as former SHARC holders who had indicated fishing in the past. This outreach increased the potential number of subsistence halibut fishers in 2014 to 139, which is similar to the number of SHARC holders from 2009 through 2012. An estimated 64 Sand Point residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery, compared to a range of 61 to 85 from 2009 through 2012. The number of participants in the sport fishery was only 3, with no harvest, compared to a range of 11 to 50 participants from 2003 through 2012 and sport harvests ranging from about 1,129 lb to 6,300 lb. The estimated subsistence harvest for 2014 was 6,387 lb, the third lowest of the 11 annual estimates.

Following the fieldwork for 2014, the Qagan Tayagungin Tribal Council expressed several concerns about halibut, which were forwarded to the division. Council members reported that the local commercial individual fishing quota (IFQ) has been declining. It has also become more difficult for subsistence fishers to harvest

halibut; one reason offered was a high mortality of halibut bycatch in the commercial cod fishery. There were also some concerns that due to the location of the shore based fish processing facilities in Sand Point, many commercial halibut fishers operate close to the community to save fuel and for safety; however this results in more pressure on the local halibut stocks available for local subsistence fishers.

Because of this wide range of harvest estimates from 2003 through 2014, continued outreach in Sand Point will be necessary to understand trends of the subsistence halibut fishery in the community.

Toksook Bay (Regulatory Area 4E)

Toksook Bay had a population of 590 in 2010 and 623 in 2014 (Table 1). The number of valid SHARCs held by Toksook Bay residents dropped from 533 (approximating the community's total population) in 2007 to 34 in 2008 and just 7 in 2012 and 2014. Very few SHARCs that had been obtained in 2003 and that expired at the close of 2007 were renewed. The Division of Subsistence has not conducted a household harvest survey in this community. Wolfe (2002) estimated a subsistence halibut harvest of 12,600 lb (net weight; 16,800 lb round weight) for this community for 2000, based upon a 1986 per capita estimate for the neighboring community of Tununak. During SHARC project years from 2003–2007, Division of Subsistence staff, with the assistance of the Toksook Bay tribal government, evaluated the list of SHARC holders in the community, estimated the total number of subsistence halibut fishers, and conducted interviews with likely fishers. Based on the results of this collaboration with the tribal government, it is highly likely that most community residents who subsistence fished for halibut in 2003–2007 provided harvest data through the SHARC survey. Therefore, harvest estimates for Toksook Bay for 2003–2007 represent the harvests reported by respondents to the survey and are not expanded to the total number of SHARC holders in the community. Project staff consider harvest data for these years to be reliable. In 2008–2012, however, no outreach or interviewing occurred in Toksook Bay. Of 34 SHARC holders in 2008, 11 (32%) responded to the mailed survey, as did 13 (39%) of 33 in 2009, 12 (38%) of 32 in 2010, and 13 (41%) of 32 in 2011. Of the 7 SHARC holders in 2012, 6 (86%) returned the survey. Unlike 2003–2007, returned survey data were expanded to estimate 2008–2012 halibut harvests in Toksook Bay.

The annual report for study year 2010 (Fall and Koster 2012:32–34) presented an overview of harvests and participation levels in the subsistence halibut fishery for Toksook Bay for 2003 through 2010, as well as U32 (under 32 inches in length) halibut retained for home use from commercial harvests by members of the Coastal Villages Regional Fund Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, the majority of which are landed at Toksook Bay. As summarized in Table 9, from 2003 through 2007, subsistence halibut harvests ranged widely, from 6,596 lb in 2004 to 36,481 lb in 2006. The number of subsistence halibut fishers in Toksook Bay ranged from 54 in 2003 to 113 in 2006. In all study years, hand-operated gear accounted for most of the harvest.

As noted above, the number of valid SHARCs for Toksook Bay dropped to 34 in 2008. Based on the SHARC survey returns (11 of 34; 32%), it is likely that many active halibut fishers in the community did not renew their SHARCs and therefore were not part of the SHARC survey, resulting in underestimates of participation in the fishery and in estimated harvests. For example, based on the survey results, just 9 Toksook Bay residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2008, compared to an average of 73 for the previous 5 years (range 54 to 113; Table 9). The estimated harvest was 2,143 lb in 2008, while the previous 5-year average was 18,074 lb (range 6,596 to 36,481 lb). Results for 2009 were similar to those of 2008 and results for 2010 and 2011 continued trends observed for 2008 and 2009 (Table 9)

In 2012, only 7 SHARCs were active in Toksook Bay, again suggesting that many subsistence fishers are not participating in the program. Based on returned surveys (6 of 7; 86%), the estimated subsistence halibut harvest was 294 lb, with just 140 lb (48%) taken with hand-operated gear. This harvest was just 2% of the annual average from 2003–2007 (18,074 lb). The estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in Toksook Bay in 2012 was 5, compared to 113 in 2006 and an average of 79 from 2003–2007.

The final report for 2012 concluded that “without renewed registrations in the SHARC program and outreach in the community, it is unlikely that a mail survey alone will provide reliable harvest estimates for the subsistence halibut fishery in Toksook Bay in the future” (Fall and Koster 2014:28). Therefore, as discussed in Chapter One, for 2014, division staff traveled to Toksook Bay and with the assistance of the tribal government and key respondents, identified all potential subsistence halibut fishers in the community, only 7 of whom held SHARCs in 2014. A sample of 76% was achieved. The estimated subsistence harvest was 32,023 lb by 121 fishers. The 2014 was the second highest since 2003 and similar to the 36,481 lb harvest for 2006 when household surveys were also conducted. The estimated number of fishers was similar to those of 2006 and 2007 (Table 9). These findings confirm that harvest estimates from 2008 through 2012 based on SHARC registrations alone significantly underestimated halibut harvests in the community.

Tununak (Regulatory Area 4E)

Tununak had a population of 327 in 2010, with 314 Alaska Natives; the population estimate was 384 in 2014 (Table 1). The Division of Subsistence conducted a comprehensive household harvest survey in Tununak in 1986, which provides the only estimate of subsistence halibut harvests for the community prior to the adoption of the 2003 subsistence regulations. The harvest estimate for 1986 was 1,532 fish and 30,643 lb (net [dressed] weight), with a 95% confidence limit of $\pm 26\%$. The harvest per capita was 93 lb (net weight) (CSIS).

No residents of Tununak obtained SHARCs in 2003,¹⁷ and the Traditional Elders’ Council in Tununak did not approve Division of Subsistence plans to conduct interviews with potential subsistence halibut fishers for 2003. Therefore, there is no subsistence halibut harvest estimate for this community for 2003. By the close of 2004, however, 70 residents of Tununak had obtained SHARCs (Table 9). Because only 9 SHARC

17. One tribal member obtained a SHARC, but this person was not a resident of Tununak.

holders responded to the postal survey (13%), harvest estimates for Tununak for 2004 are based on a very low sample achievement. The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 1,954 lb (net weight) by 31 fishers, 878 lb harvested with setline gear and 1,076 lb with hand-operated gear. No Tununak SHARC holders reported sport fishing activity in any study year.

The tribal government supported Division of Subsistence interviewing of subsistence halibut fishers in Tununak for the 2005 project year (Fall, Koster, and Davis 2006:5). Thirty-three of 70 SHARC holders were interviewed (47%). As in Toksook Bay, reported harvests were not expanded for Tununak for the 2005 project year because most known halibut fishers were interviewed. The total subsistence harvest of halibut was 2,661 lb by 20 fishers. Most of the harvest (88%) was taken with hand-operated gear (Table 9).

In 2006, 70 Tununak residents held SHARCs. No interviewing took place in the community, but division staff attempted to contact SHARC holders by telephone. Sample achievement was low (10 of 70 SHARC holders; 14%). Based on this limited sample, the estimated subsistence halibut harvest at Tununak in 2006 was 4,032 lb by 33 subsistence fishers. Almost all of this harvest (3,808 lb; 94%) was with hand-operated gear (Table 9).

In 2007, 69 Tununak residents held SHARCs for a part of the year. With the support of a short-term contract with the division, staff of the Tununak IRA council conducted interviews in their community to supplement SHARC survey data. The estimated subsistence harvest in Tununak in 2007 was 7,015 lb by 38 fishers. Most of this harvest (5,479 lb; 78%) was taken with hand-operated gear (Table 9).

In 2008, 68 Tununak residents held SHARCs. No outreach or supplemental interviewing took place in the community in 2008. The response rate to the mailed survey was 10% (7 of 68 SHARC holders). Estimated harvested based on this sample were by far the lowest of any project year up to that point: 1,296 lb, all with hand-operated gear by an estimated 8 fishers (Table 9). This was almost certainly a large underestimation of the subsistence harvest of halibut in Tununak in 2008.

Few of the SHARCs active in 2008 in Tununak were renewed and only 11 were active in 2009; 6 (55%) responded to the survey. An estimated 7 subsistence fishers harvested 488 lb of halibut in 2009, all with hand-operated gear (Table 9). Due to the very limited participation in the SHARC program and based on results from 2004–2007, it is highly likely that a reliable estimate of subsistence halibut harvests in Tununak was not obtained for 2009.

As in 2009, only 11 SHARCs were active in Tununak in 2010; 3 (27%) responded to the survey. An estimated 9 subsistence fishers harvested 576 lb of halibut in 2010, all with hand-operated gear (Table 9). Due to the very limited participation in the SHARC program and based on results from 2004–2007, it is highly likely that, as for 2009, a reliable estimate of subsistence halibut harvests in Tununak was not obtained for 2010.

Similarly, only 11 SHARCs were active in Tununak in 2011. An estimated 4 SHARC holders fished, for an estimated harvest of 84 lb, all with hand-operated gear. In 2012, 11 Tununak residents had SHARCs. An

estimated 3 SHARC holders fished for halibut, with an estimated harvest of 173 lb, all with hand-operated gear (Table 9). As for 2008–2010, it is unlikely that study results for 2011 and 2012 provide a reliable estimate of subsistence halibut harvests in the community.

Compared to the results of the 1986 survey, the harvest estimates for Tununak for 2004 through 2012 appear low. The low response to the mailed SHARC surveys plus a lack of outreach or follow-up interviews likely resulted in a large underestimation of the harvests. The final report for 2012 concluded that “several additional years of harvest data collection plus renewed outreach and community support will be necessary to adequately document subsistence halibut harvest trends in Tununak” (Fall and Koster 2014:29).

As discussed in Chapter One, for the 2014 study year, division researchers traveled to Tununak and with the assistance of key respondents, identified 81 potential subsistence halibut fishers, only 5 of whom held a SHARC in 2014. Based on a 77% sample, the estimated subsistence halibut harvest was 27,951 lb, far exceeding any other estimate since 2003 (the previous high was 7,015 lb in 2007), and approaching the 30,643 lb harvest based on household surveys for 1986 (Table 9). This result suggests that subsistence halibut harvests in Tununak have been substantially underestimated since the SHARC program began in 2003.

COMPARISONS WITH NONSUBSISTENCE REMOVALS IN 2014

As reported in Table 18, the preliminary estimated total halibut removal in Alaskan waters in 2014 was 33,804,002 lb (net weight) based on data compiled by the IPHC (International Pacific Halibut Commission 2012; Williams 2013) and this project. In this total, the removal of 5,533 lb of U32 (under 32 inches in length) halibut for personal use by CDQ organizations in Area 4D and Area 4E has been added to the subsistence harvest category. Commercial harvests accounted for 49.2% of halibut removals in Alaska in 2014 (Figure 27). Bycatch mortality of halibut in various other commercial fisheries ranked second, with 22.6% of the statewide removals. Sport fisheries (harvests and other mortalities) ranked third, with 16.9%. Non-harvest mortalities (formerly called “wastage”) in the commercial halibut fishery added 3.0% to the total halibut removals, and IPHC research accounted for 1.9%. The subsistence fishery accounted for 2.3% of the total removals of halibut in Alaska waters in 2014.

Halibut harvests by fishery in 2014 at the regulatory area level did not differ substantially from the statewide pattern (Table 10; Figure 28). In all regulatory areas but 4E, commercial harvests accounted for 49% or more of the total pounds net weight of halibut removals; commercial harvests were 33% of removals in Area 4E. In Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), sport fisheries took 33.6% and 27.0%, respectively, of the halibut harvest in 2014; however, sport fisheries were just 0.4% of the total harvest in Area 3B (compared to 0.3% for the subsistence harvest) and in Area 4 just 0.2%, compared to subsistence harvests of 0.9%. Commercial bycatch accounted for 63.4% of halibut removals in Area 4. As a percentage of the total removal, subsistence halibut harvests were largest in Area 2C at 7.1% of the total (although they were 21% of the sport harvest and about 13% of the commercial harvest) and in Area 3A at 1.8%.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

New federal regulations governing subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska went into effect in May 2003. The 2014 calendar year was the 11th for which a program was implemented to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut under these regulations. Based upon survey return rates, the program was a success. Of 9,719 potential halibut fishers, 6,336 (65%) voluntarily provided information about their subsistence halibut fishing activities in 2014 by responding to the mail survey or agreeing to be interviewed. This was the 3rd highest response rate for the program, which has ranged from 58% in 2007 to 71% in 2012.

In 2014, the number of potential subsistence halibut fishers (9,719) dropped 2% from the number of valid SHARCs for 2012, and was 22% lower than the 10-year average from 2003–2012 (Table 11). The 2014 total includes potential subsistence fishers in four communities who did not hold SHARCS; there were 9,474 valid SHARCs in 2014, a drop of 5% from 2012. See Fall and Koster (2014:33–35) for a discussion of SHARC renewal patterns for 2003–2012.

Based on the survey returns, an estimated 4,506 individuals participated in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery in 2014. This is a 3% increase over 2012, but is 18% lower than the 10-year average from 2003–2012. The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2014 is 40,698 fish and 760,469 lb., higher than either 2011 or 2012 and reversing a downward trend that began in 2006. However, as measured in pounds, the 2014 subsistence halibut harvest was the 3rd lowest of any study year and 20% lower than the 10-year average from 2003–2012 (Table 11). The total estimated harvests for 2003–2012 and 2014 are below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf>, page 16748; (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 2003). The larger estimated harvest in 2004 compared to 2003 most likely corresponded to the greater number of individuals who held SHARCs through December 2004 and a proportional increase in the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut. The leveling off and slight decline in the harvests in 2006 and 2005, compared to 2004, are consistent with the leveling-off of the number of individuals who held SHARCs for at least a portion of these years. However, harvests as estimated in pounds dropped in 2007 despite an increase in individuals who held a SHARC for at least part of the year. In 2008, estimated harvests dropped by 14% and the number of SHARC holders dropped by 23%; in 2009, the number of SHARC holders rose slightly (1.5%) while the harvest dropped by 0.1%; in 2010 both the number of SHARC holders and the harvest dropped by about 7% compared to the previous year. Study year 2011 continued the trend of lower harvests begun in 2004, and was 12% below the estimated harvest for 2010 despite a 2% increase in the number of SHARC holders. In 2012, the number of SHARCs dropped 11% while the estimated harvest declined 2%. The higher estimate

for 2014 was in part a result of outreach and households surveys in 2 key fishing communities in Area 4E. Without this outreach, harvest estimates for Area 4E and the state overall would likely have been very close to the low estimates for 2011 and 2012.

Average harvests per fisher in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2014 at 9.0 fish and 169 lb rose from the 8.4 fish and 156 lb estimated for 2012. The average harvest per fisher in pounds was 5% below the average of the previous 10 annual estimates, during which on average subsistence fishers harvested between 148 lb (in 2011) and 211 lb (in 2003) (Table 11).

Over the 11 project years, the average weight of subsistence-caught halibut declined from 23.7 lb in 2003 to 18.2 lb in 2008 (a decline of 23%), rose slightly to 19.0 lb in 2009, and then leveled off at 18.4 lb per fish in 2010, 18.3 lb in 2011, 18.5 lb in 2012, and 18.7 lb in 2014 (Table 11). The average weight of a subsistence-caught halibut dropped 7% from 2003 to 2014.

After 11 years of the harvest assessment program, it appears likely that the overall larger statewide harvest estimates in 2004, 2005, and 2006, compared to 2003, were, at least in part, a consequence of increased participation of subsistence fishers in the SHARC program after 2003 and, perhaps, an increase in trust on the part of subsistence fishers in the survey. The lower harvest estimates for 2008–2012 and 2014 are likely in part a consequence of reduced participation in the SHARC program, especially among eligible tribal members and especially in Area 4. As community case studies demonstrate (Fall and Koster 2014:20–29), however, a number of factors, some of them methodological, appear to have caused the differences in harvest estimates over the 10 project years. On the other hand, decreases in subsistence halibut harvests in Area 2C appear to reflect declining success in harvests.

In 2014, most subsistence halibut were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (71%) and the rest with hand-operated gear (29%) (Table 5). The portion of the subsistence halibut harvested with set lines has ranged since 2003 from 69% in 2007 to 77% in 2010 and 2011 and 78% in 2012.

The largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2014 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), at 56% (422,971 lb), followed by Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) at 32% (241,369 lb), Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) at 9% (71,317 lb), Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula) at 2% (13,378 lb), Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands) at 1% (7,727 lb), Area 4C (Pribilof Islands) less than 1% (3,389 lb), Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands) at less than 1% (254 lb), and Area 4D (Central Bering Sea) at less than 1% (54 lb) (Table 6; Figure 22). In 2003–2012, Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) also accounted for most of the subsistence harvests. The portion of the estimated subsistence halibut harvest from Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) ranged from about 1% to 2% from 2008 through 2012, but harvest estimates for this area for those years were likely too low. Area 4E accounted for between 2% and 6% of the statewide harvest from 2003 through 2007 and 9% in 2014.

The proportion of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest occurring in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) ranged

from 60% in 2003, 58% in 2012, and 57% in 2004, to between 51% and 56% from 2005 through 2012. The portion occurring in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) ranged from 27% in 2003 to between 32% and 39% from 2004 through 2012 and 2014. Subsistence harvests accounted for 2.3% of the total halibut removals in Alaska waters in 2014, compared to between 1.2% (in 2009) and 1.7% (in 2012).

As discussed above, although comparisons of the 2003–2012 and 2014 harvest estimates with those from previous research by the Division of Subsistence are complicated by different research methods, such comparisons may still be instructive. Subsistence harvest estimates for most of the larger communities (combining tribal and rural SHARC holders) such as Sitka, Petersburg, and Kodiak for the first several years of the SHARC surveys were not markedly different from range of earlier estimates based on household surveys. This is significant in that these communities account for a very large percentage of the total harvest. On the other hand, registration in the SHARC program and survey response rates have declined in several key halibut-fishing communities in Area 4, resulting in underestimated subsistence harvests for that regulatory area. Declining numbers of SHARCs issued in the other regulatory areas also raise questions about trends in participation in the SHARC program, including the survey. We conclude, however, that the 11 years of the survey of SHARC holders produced sound estimates of subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska based on a scientific sample and a relatively high response rate in Areas 2C and 3A, where approximately 85% to 90% of the subsistence halibut fishing in the state occurs. Future documentation of the subsistence harvests will be necessary for any meaningful discussion of long-term patterns and trends in the fishery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted in Chapter 1, 2014 marked the 11th year of documentation of the subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska after a one year hiatus. Due to budget constraints, the project will not continue for the 2015 harvest year. We conclude this report with the following recommendations for potential future research based on experiences during the 11 years of this project.

1. The estimates of subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska documented by this program should be updated in the future. As discussed, estimated harvest estimates declined over the first 10-years of the monitoring program and increased slightly in 2014. Reasons for annual changes and longer trends are likely complex and have not been explored thoroughly. For example, the number of valid SHARCs has declined, and analysis suggests that a significant number of subsistence halibut fishers have not renewed their SHARCs. This has resulted in underestimated harvests in the later years of the program in some communities, but may also be evidence that fewer people are participating in the fishery in other communities. Declines in the harvestable surplus of halibut leading to lower catch rates is an additional possible explanation for lower harvests.
2. Over the 11 years of the project, 83,699 SHARC surveys were returned. Analysis of this database could reveal patterns in renewals, participation in the fishery, and harvest levels that could be

- applied to future harvest monitoring efforts. Linked to this analysis could be a systematic survey of a sample of SHARC holders and harvest survey respondents to explore topics such as reasons for renewing or not renewing SHARCs, factors affecting participation in the fishery, and factors influencing harvest rates.
3. Linked to this quantitative analysis, ethnographic investigations should take place in a sample of key halibut fishing communities to evaluate the effects of the 2003 subsistence fishing regulations on fishing patterns as well as patterns of involvement during the first 12 years that the regulations were in effect. These studies would entail more detailed interviewing of fishers regarding changes in gear choice, fishing effort, harvest amounts, or other fishing activities that have resulted from the regulatory changes, as well as reasons for renewing or not renewing SHARCs. These interviews could also investigate traditional and local knowledge about halibut stocks that might prove useful to agencies, communities, and tribes for future management of the subsistence, sport, and commercial halibut fisheries in Alaska. In addition, participant observation of subsistence halibut fishing could provide important information about the fishery. Findings of these ethnographic investigations should be applied to assist in designing future harvest monitoring programs for the fishery.
 4. A recommendation in the final report for the third year of the program was that “implementation of a program to collect harvest data in season in selected communities should be considered on a trial basis to help supplement and evaluate the data collected through the postal survey” (Fall, Koster, and Davis 2006:37). The Division of Subsistence conducted an inseason harvest monitoring project for the subsistence halibut fishery in Sitka and Kodiak in 2006 with funding provided by NMFS. Findings were presented in Special Publication No. 2009-06 (Fall, Koster, and Turek 2009:37). Consideration should be given in the future to inseason monitoring programs in other communities as a method to compare harvest estimates with those from mailed surveys.
 5. Further evaluation of several years of sport fishing harvest data achieved through the postal *Statewide Harvest Survey* administered by the Division of Sport Fish could take place for the larger rural communities participating in the subsistence halibut fishery. (Analysis of these data for Sitka was conducted as a pilot effort for 2004. See Fall, George, and Easley (200522–24)2004”, ”publisher”.:”Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 304”, ”publisher-place”.:”Juneau”, ”genre”.:”Technical Paper”, ”event-place”.:”Juneau”, ”abstract”.:”This report presents findings of a study designed to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2004. The ADF&G Division of Subsistence conducted the study as part of a cooperative agreement with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS.) As discussed in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, many SHARC holders also reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2003–2012 and 2014. It would be

instructive to learn if a shift in harvest from the “sport” category to the “subsistence” category, or in the other direction from subsistence to sport, has occurred, in order to evaluate trends in the subsistence fishery and the effect of the new subsistence halibut regulations on fishing patterns.

3. Even without harvest monitoring, additional or renewed outreach is needed in a number of communities with historically high subsistence harvests of halibut but low or declining numbers of SHARCs issued. Contracts with tribal governments could facilitate this outreach.
4. In summary, the results of a quantitative analysis of the 11 years of survey data, systematic interviews, ethnographic research, and inseason harvest monitoring should be evaluated to design a sustainable harvest monitoring program for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery consistent with available long-term funding. Such a program could be based on a postal survey linked with other data gathering methods in selected communities or regulatory areas, such as face-to-face interviews, calendars, or limited inseason monitoring. Outreach about the subsistence halibut regulations, including the requirement to obtain a SHARC, should be part of any future harvest monitoring program.

REFERENCES CITED

- Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. 2011. "2010 Census Demographic Profiles." Juneau: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section. <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/cen/dparea.cfm>.
- Cochran, William G. 1977. *Sampling Techniques*. 3rd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Crapo, Chuck, Brian Paust, and Jerry Babbitt. 1993. "Recoveries and Yields from Pacific Fish and Shellfish." Fairbanks: Marine advisory bulletin #37. University of Alaska Fairbanks Alaska Sea Grant College Program.
- Fall, James A., David B. Andersen, Louis Brown, Michael Coffing, Gretchen Jennings, Craig Mishler, Amy Paige, Charles J. Utermohle, and Vicki Vanek. 1993. "Noncommercial Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in Sand Point, Alaska, 1992." Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 226. <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/techpap/tp226.pdf>.
- Fall, James A., Mykel George, and Bridget Easley. 2005. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2004." Technical Paper 304. Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 304. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp304.pdf>.
- Fall, James A., Madel Kerlin, Bridget Easley, and Robert J. Walker. 2004. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2003." Technical Paper 288. Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 288. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp288.pdf>.
- Fall, James A., and David Koster. 2008. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2007." Technical Paper 342. Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 342. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/TP342.pdf>.
- Fall, James A., David Koster, and Brian Davis. 2006. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2005." Technical Paper 320. Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 320. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp320.pdf>.
- Fall, James A., and David S. Koster. 2010. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2008." Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 348.
- . 2011. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2009." Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357.
- . 2012. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2010." Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 367.
- . 2013. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2011." Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 378. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/TP%20378.pdf>.
- . 2014. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2012." Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 388. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/TP388.pdf>.
- Fall, James A., David Koster, and Michael Turek. 2007. "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2006." Technical Paper 333. Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 333. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/TP333.pdf>.
- . 2009. "Estimates of Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska, 2006." Anchorage: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Special Publication No. 2009-06.
- Gilroy, Heather L. 2005. "The Pacific Halibut Fishery, 2004." Victoria, British Columbia: Pages 5–18 in the proceedings of the International Pacific Halibut Commission Eighty-First Annual Meeting, January 17–21, 2005. International Pacific Halibut Commission. <http://www.iphc.washington.edu/halcom/pubs/annmeet/2005/bluebook/Bluebook2005.pdf>.
- International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2012. "International Pacific Halibut Commission Annual Report 2011." Seattle, WA: Prepared by Eric Chastain and International Pacific Halibut Commission. <http://www.iphc.int/publications/annual/ar2011.pdf>.

- National Marine Fisheries Service. 2000. "Environmental Assessment/regulatory Impact Review/initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for a Regulatory Amendment for Defining a Halibut Subsistence Fishery Category (EA/RIR/RFA)." Anchorage: North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, International Pacific Halibut Commission, and National Marine Fisheries Service.
- North Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2003. "Environmental Assessment and Regulatory Impact Review for a Regulatory Amendment to Define a Halibut Subsistence Fishery Category in Convention Waters." Anchorage: National Marine Fisheries Service, Juneau and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/analyses/subsistence/halibut0403.pdf>.
- Scott, Cheryl, Louis B. Brown, Gretchen B. Jennings, and Charles Utermohle. Unpublished. "Community Profile Database, 2001, for Microsoft Access. Version 3.12." Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence.
- Trumble, Robert J. n.d. "1998 Estimates of Personal Use Halibut." In *Report of Assessment and Research Activities 1998*, 61–64. Seattle, WA: International Pacific Halibut Commission.
- U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "2010 Census." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.
- Williams, Gregg H. 2011. "Retention of U32 Halibut in the 2010 Area 4D/4E CDQ Fishery." In *IPHC Report of Assessment and Research Activities, 2010*, 63–66. Seattle, WA: International Pacific Halibut Commission. http://www.iphc.washington.edu/publications/rara/2010/2010.63.RetentionofU32halibutinthe2010Area4D_4ECDQfishery.pdf.
- . 2013. "Retention of U32 Halibut in the 2012 Area 4D/4E CDQ Fishery." In *International Pacific Halibut Commission Report of Assessment and Research Activities 2012*, 67–69. Seattle, WA: International Pacific Halibut Commission.
- Wolfe, Robert J. 2001. "Subsistence Halibut Fishing in Alaska—harvest Patterns." Presentation to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. May 2001 (RC 8). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence.
- . 2002. "Subsistence Halibut Harvest Assessment Methodologies." San Marcos, CA: Report prepared for the National Marine Fisheries Service, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Robert J. Wolfe and Associates.

Table 1.—Population of rural communities eligible to participate in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery, 2000, 2010, and 2014.

Community ^a	Regulatory area	Population				
		2000		2010		2014
		Total	Alaska Native	Total	Alaska Native	Total
Angoon	2C	572	419	459	405	416
Coffman Cove	2C	199	12	176	10	174
Craig	2C	1,397	432	1,201	378	1,198
Edna Bay	2C	49	2	42	0	46
Elfin Cove	2C	32	0	20	6	16
Gustavus	2C	429	32	442	30	516
Haines	2C	1,811	332	1,713	278	1,805
Hollis	2C	139	13	112	10	94
Hoonah	2C	860	597	760	502	787
Hydaburg	2C	382	342	376	324	405
Hyder	2C	97	4	87	5	91
Kake	2C	710	530	557	449	626
Kasaan	2C	39	19	49	22	75
Klawock	2C	854	496	755	446	802
Klukwan	2C	139	123	95	86	84
Metlakatla	2C	1,375	1,125	1,405	1,245	1,480
Meyers Chuck	2C	21	2			
Naukati Bay	2C	135	13	113	9	121
Pelican	2C	163	42	88	36	75
Petersburg	2C	3,224	388	2,948	390	2,964
Point Baker	2C	35	3	15	2	13
Port Alexander	2C	81	11	52	3	45
Port Protection	2C	63	7	48	13	56
Saxman	2C	431	302	411	276	419
Sitka	2C	8,835	2,178	8,881	2,184	9,061
Skagway	2C	862	44	920	52	967
Tenakee Springs	2C	104	5	131	5	128
Thorne Bay	2C	552	27	471	23	530
Whale Pass	2C	58	2	31	1	39
Wrangell	2C	2,308	550	2,369	582	2,448
Census area balances ^d	2C			1,230		1,156
Subtotal, Area 2C^e		25,956	8,052	25,957	7,772	26,637
Akhiok	3A	80	75	71	62	81
Chenega Bay	3A	86	67	76	46	57
Cordova	3A	2,454	368	2,239	344	2,286
Karluk	3A	27	26	37	35	43
Kodiak ^b	3A	12,973	1,697	12,824	983	13,042
Larsen Bay	3A	115	91	87	66	71
Nanwalek	3A	177	165	254	227	275
Old Harbor	3A	237	203	218	194	213
Ouzinkie	3A	225	197	161	140	171
Port Graham	3A	171	151	177	160	168
Port Lions	3A	253	163	194	119	176
Seldovia	3A	286	66	420	121	403
Tatitlek	3A	107	91	88	58	98

- continued -

Table 1.—Page 2 of 4.

Community ^a	Regulatory area	Population				
		2000		2010		2014
		Total	Alaska Native	Total	Alaska Native	Total
Yakutat	3A	680	375	662	330	622
Census area balances ^d	3A					
Subtotal, Area 3A		17,871	3,735	17,508	2,885	17,706
Chignik	3B	79	48	91	56	96
Chignik Lagoon	3B	103	85	78	58	72
Chignik Lake	3B	145	127	73	70	70
Cold Bay	3B	88	15	108	20	89
False Pass	3B	64	42	35	27	34
Ivanof Bay	3B	22	21	7	7	7
King Cove	3B	792	379	938	384	905
Nelson Lagoon	3B	83	68	52	40	44
Perryville	3B	107	105	113	110	101
Sand Point	3B	952	421	976	417	946
Census area balances ^d	3B			5		0
Subtotal, Area 3B		2,435	1,311	2,476	1,189	2,364
Akutan	4A	713	117	1,027	76	1,052
Nikolski	4A	39	27	18	17	15
Unalaska	4A	4,283	397	4,376	355	4,689
Census area balances ^d	4A			178		178
Subtotal, Area 4A		5,035	541	5,599	448	5,934
Adak	4B	316	118	326	46	247
Atka	4B	92	84	61	58	70
Census area balances ^d	4B					
Subtotal, Area 4B		408	202	387	104	317
St George Island	4C	152	140	102	92	92
St Paul Island	4C	532	460	479	417	436
Census area balances ^d	4C					
Subtotal, Area 4C		684	600	581	509	528
Gambell	4D	649	622	681	654	713
Savoonga	4D	643	614	671	637	718
Diomedes	4D	146	137	115	110	111
Census area balances ^d	4D					
Subtotal, Area 4D		1,438	1,373	1,467	1,401	1,542
Alakanuk	4E	652	638	677	660	730
Aleknagik	4E	221	187	219	185	197
Brevig Mission	4E	276	254	388	366	411
Bethel	4E	5,471	3,719	6,080	4,334	6,241
Chefornak	4E	394	386	418	403	420
Chevak	4E	765	734	938	912	989
Clark's Point	4E	75	69	62	55	48
Council ANVSA ^c	4E	0	0	0	0	0
Dillingham	4E	2,466	1,503	2,329	1,549	2,431
Eek	4E	280	271	296	289	349
Egegik	4E	116	89	109	51	106
Elim	4E	313	297	330	305	350

- continued -

Table 1.–Page 3 of 4.

Community ^a	Regulatory area	Population				
		2000		2010		2014
		Total	Alaska Native	Total	Alaska Native	Total
Emmonak	4E	767	720	762	737	841
Golovin	4E	144	133	156	148	171
Goodnews Bay	4E	230	216	243	232	259
Hooper Bay	4E	1,014	971	1,093	1,070	1,178
King Salmon	4E	442	133	374	132	335
Kipnuk	4E	644	631	639	626	643
Kongiganak	4E	359	349	439	430	501
Kotlik	4E	591	568	577	563	653
Koyuk	4E	297	280	332	319	321
Kwigillingok	4E	338	331	321	310	364
Levelock	4E	122	116	69	62	80
Manokotak	4E	399	378	442	425	500
Mekoryuk	4E	210	203	191	185	210
Naknek	4E	678	319	544	283	523
Napakiak	4E	353	341	354	344	387
Napaskiak	4E	390	383	405	393	451
Newtok	4E	321	311	354	343	380
Nightmute	4E	208	197	280	266	274
Nome	4E	3,505	2,057	3,598	2,348	3,721
Oscarville	4E	61	61	70	67	53
Pilot Point	4E	100	86	68	57	78
Platinum	4E	41	38	61	57	60
Port Heiden	4E	119	93	102	87	114
Quinhagak	4E	555	540	669	650	724
Scammon Bay	4E	465	453	474	472	528
Saint Michael	4E	368	343	401	379	418
Shaktoolik	4E	230	218	251	242	282
Nunam Iqua	4E	164	154	187	174	181
Shishmaref	4E	562	531	563	540	580
Solomon Anvsa	4E	4	3	0	0	0
South Naknek	4E	137	115	79	66	84
Stebbins	4E	547	518	556	530	608
Teller	4E	268	248	229	220	256
Togiak	4E	809	750	817	767	876
Toksook Bay	4E	532	519	590	555	623
Tuntutuliak	4E	370	366	408	396	437
Tununak	4E	325	315	327	314	384

- continued -

Table 1.–Page 4 of 4.

Community ^a	Regulatory area	Population				
		2000		2010		2014
		Total	Alaska Native	Total	Alaska Native	Total
Twin Hills	4E	69	65	74	72	87
Ugashik	4E	11	9	12	9	15
Unalakleet	4E	747	655	688	574	744
Wales	4E	152	137	145	136	146
White Mountain	4E	203	175	190	167	203
Census area balances ^d	4E			398		379
Subtotal, Area 4E		28,880	23,176	30,378	24,856	31,924
Grand Total		82,707	38,990	84,353	39,164	86,952

Sources U.S. Census Bureau 2001; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2010, 2014.

a. Alaska Native Village statistical Area populations were used whenever no city or census designated place (CDP) populations were present in the census.

b. Total population for Kodiak Island road system area; includes Kodiak City, Kodiak Station, Chiniak, and other areas on the road system.

c. There is no census table for a Council CDP or municipality in 2000. The Council ANVSA table indicated that all 40 housing units were vacant in 2000.

d. Population living outside incorporated places and census designated places but eligible for participation in the subsistence halibut fishery as of December 4, 2009.

e. Non-tribal residents of Naukati Bay were not eligible for SHARCs until 2008. This community was not included in population estimates for previous study years.

Table 2.–Project chonology, 2014.

Date	Event/Action
October 1, 2014	NOAA Grant Award No. NA14NMF4370115 between NMFS and ADF&G in effect to support the research for study year 2014
January 9, 2015	First mailing of survey forms
March 10, 2015	Second mailing of survey forms
April 17, 2015	Third mailing of survey forms
April through June, 2013	Administration of surveys in Hydaburg, Sitka, Toksook Bay, Tununak, Sand Point, and King
April 14, 2015	Submission of semi-annual report on project progress to NMFS
October 28, 2015	Submission of semi-annual report on project progress to NMFS
11/XX/15	Release of public review draft of final report
December 9, 2015	Presentation of study findings, NPFMC, Anchorage
11/XX/16	Completion of revised, final report; distribution of findings summary
1/XX/2016	Presentation of 2014 study findings at IPHC annual meeting, Juneau, AK

Table 3.—Sample achievement.

Tribal Name	Regulatory area	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned by mail	Returned through staff	Response rate	Undeliverable	
Angoon Community Association	2C	77	16	11	50	5	0	46	6	0	77	27	1	28	36.4%	11
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	2C	460	154	65	249	29	11	203	20	10	460	203	2	205	44.6%	86
Chilkat Indian Village	2C	11	5	0	6	2	0	4	1	0	11	8	0	8	72.7%	0
Chilkoot Indian Association	2C	44	23	6	18	2	0	16	1	1	44	26	0	26	59.1%	7
Craig Community Association	2C	43	17	5	18	3	3	14	2	0	43	22	1	23	53.5%	8
Douglas Indian Association	2C	7	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	7	3	0	3	42.9%	1
Hoonah Indian Association	2C	114	44	6	68	5	4	56	6	2	114	55	0	55	48.2%	12
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	2C	74	11	1	62	6	3	55	1	0	74	18	27	45	60.8%	4
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2C	480	150	66	280	24	7	238	28	5	480	202	2	204	42.5%	78
Klawock Cooperative Association	2C	66	20	8	38	4	0	35	6	0	66	30	0	30	45.5%	8
Metlakatla Indian Community, Amette Island Reserve	2C	148	43	1	105	19	0	91	10	1	148	72	1	73	49.3%	2
Organized Village of Kake	2C	83	46	3	39	6	0	30	1	0	83	53	0	53	63.9%	3
Organized Village of Kasaaan	2C	6	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	3	50.0%	1
Organized Village of Saxman	2C	25	2	2	20	1	0	18	4	0	25	7	1	8	32.0%	2
Petersburg Indian Association	2C	61	30	3	28	11	2	14	2	0	61	43	0	43	70.5%	5
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2C	251	75	50	134	20	2	101	8	1	251	103	38	141	56.2%	53
Skagway Village Association	2C	79	37	8	37	12	0	25	3	1	79	52	0	52	65.8%	9
Subtotal, Area 2C		2,031	680	235	1,159	150	33	950	99	22	2,031	929	73	1,002	49.3%	290
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	3A	115	40	4	72	13	1	59	8	2	115	61	1	62	53.9%	7
Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)	3A	34	17	4	13	1	2	9	1	0	34	19	0	19	55.9%	6
Native Village of Afognak	3A	16	9	1	6	2	0	5	0	0	16	11	0	11	68.8%	1
Native Village of Akhlok	3A	21	10	1	10	0	0	10	0	1	21	10	0	10	47.6%	2
Native Village of Chenega	3A	19	7	1	10	3	0	9	1	0	19	11	1	12	63.2%	1
Native Village of Eyak	3A	58	23	5	32	6	3	22	1	1	58	30	0	30	51.7%	9
Native Village of Karluk	3A	8	4	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	8	4	0	4	50.0%	2
Native Village of Larsen Bay	3A	38	12	2	26	2	1	23	1	2	38	15	0	15	39.5%	3

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 2 of 9

Tribal Name	Regulatory area	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned by mail	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable
Native Village of Nanwalek	3A	73	16	3	57	11	1	45	0	1	73	27	0	27	37.0%	4
Native Village of Ouzinkie	3A	26	9	7	10	0	0	10	1	0	26	10	0	10	38.5%	7
Native Village of Port Graham	3A	36	11	1	22	2	0	21	8	1	36	21	1	22	61.1%	2
Native Village of Port Lions	3A	32	18	1	14	6	1	8	0	0	32	24	0	24	75.0%	2
Native Village of Tatitlek	3A	22	9	1	11	0	2	9	0	1	22	9	4	13	59.1%	2
Ninilchik Village	3A	56	24	5	28	4	0	25	0	2	56	28	0	28	50.0%	6
Seldovia Village Tribe	3A	57	25	5	31	9	0	18	0	0	57	34	0	34	59.6%	5
Sun/Aq Tribe of Kodiak (Formerly Shoonaq)	3A	102	40	9	59	8	1	48	7	0	102	55	0	55	53.9%	10
Village of Kanatak	3A	17	0	10	6	0	0	6	0	0	17	0	0	0	0.0%	10
Village of Old Harbor	3A	35	17	0	19	4	0	15	0	0	35	21	0	21	60.0%	0
Village of Solomatoof	3A	24	12	1	13	6	0	9	0	1	24	18	0	18	75.0%	2
Yakutat Thingit Tribe	3A	42	18	2	26	3	0	21	3	0	42	24	0	24	57.1%	2
Subtotal, Area 3A		831	321	64	471	80	13	374	31	12	831	432	7	439	52.8%	83
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	3B	33	17	1	21	4	0	11	1	0	43	22	17	39	90.7%	1
Chignik Lake Village	3B	13	2	3	10	1	0	7	0	1	13	3	0	3	23.1%	4
Ivanoff Bay Village	3B										5					
Native Village of Belkofski	3B	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	6	0	3	3	50.0%	1
Native Village of Chignik	3B										2					
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	3B	13	8	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	13	9	0	9	69.2%	0
Native Village of False Pass	3B										2					
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	3B										2					
Native Village of Perryville	3B	7	4	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	7	5	0	5	71.4%	2
Native Village of Unga	3B	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	5	7	100.0%	0
Pauloff Harbor Village	3B	69	6	7	56	3	0	53	3	3	70	12	38	50	71.4%	10
Qagan Toyagangin Tribe of Sand Point Village	3B	42	17	7	16	2	1	12	3	0	77	22	46	68	88.3%	8
Subtotal, Area 3B		194	62	20	121	11	6	97	9	6	247	82	110	192	77.7%	27
Native Village of Akutan	4A	9	4	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	9	5	0	5	55.6%	0
Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska	4A	23	6	2	15	3	0	12	0	0	23	9	0	9	39.1%	2
Subtotal, Area 4A		32	10	2	20	4	0	16	0	0	32	14	0	14	43.8%	2
Native Village of Atka	4B										5					
Subtotal, Area 4B											5					
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St George	4C															4

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 3 of 9

Tribal Name	Regulatory area	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable	
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St Paul	4C	27	2	1	24	5	0	19	0	3	27	7	0	7	25.9%	4
Subtotal, Area 4C		31	3	1	27	5	0	22	0	3	31	8	0	8	25.8%	4
Native Village of Diomed (Inalik)	4D	6	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	5	83.3%	0
Native Village of Savoonga	4D	7	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	7	6	0	6	85.7%	0
Subtotal, Area 4D																
Chevak Native Village (Kashumamut)	4E										1					
Chinik Eskimo Community	4E										1					
Egegik Village	4E										4					
King Island Native Community	4E										2					
King Salmon Tribal Council	4E										1					
Manokotak Village	4E										1					
Naknek Native Village	4E										4					
Native Village of Aleknagik	4E										3					
Native Village of Council	4E										4					
Native Village of Dillingham (Curlyung)	4E	7	2	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	7	4	0	4	57.1%	0
Native Village of Eek	4E	8	4	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	8	6	0	6	75.0%	1
Native Village of Hooper Bay	4E										1					
Native Village of Kanakanak	4E										1					
Native Village Of Kipnuk	4E										4					
Native Village of Kongiganak	4E										5					
Native Village of Koyuk	4E										1					
Native Village of Kwigillingok	4E										1					
Native Village of Kwinhagak	4E										5					
Native Village of Mekoryuk	4E										4					
Native Village of Nighthute	4E										1					
Native Village of Scammon Bay	4E										2					
Native Village of Shaktoolik	4E										1					
Native Village of Toksook Bay	4E	9	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	114	6	79	85	74.6%	0

-continued-

Table 3.-Page 4 of 9

Tribal Name	Regulatory area	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned by mail	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable
Native Village of Tununak	4E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	53	53	75.7%	0
Native Village of Unalakleet	4E										1					
Newtok Village	4E										1					
Nome Eskimo Community	4E	8	1	1	6	0	0	6	1	0	8	2	0	2	25.0%	1
Orutsararmiut Native Village	4E	8	6	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	8	7	0	7	87.5%	0
Platinum Traditional Village	4E										1					
South Naknek Village	4E										1					
Traditional Village of Togiak	4E										1					
Village of Alakanuk	4E										1					
Village of Chefornak	4E	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	2	2	33.3%	1
Village of Clark's Point	4E										2					
Subtotal, Area 4E		97	32	5	59	13	2	48	2	1	276	47	136	183	66.3%	8
Tribal subtotal		3,228	1,115	328	1,861	264	49	1,510	142	44	3,460	1,521	326	1,847	53.4%	415

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 5 of 9

Rural Community	First Mailing						Second Mailing						Third Mailing						Totals					
	Regulatory area		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable		
	2C	3A																						
Angoon	2C	3A	17	5	5	7	2	0	0	6	1	1	0	17	8	0	8	47.1%	5					
Coffman Cove	2C	3A	46	27	0	21	9	0	0	19	2	0	0	46	38	0	38	82.6%	0					
Craig	2C	3A	282	185	18	96	30	4	2	60	8	2	2	282	223	1	224	79.4%	23					
Edna Bay	2C	3A	30	17	0	16	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	30	25	0	25	83.3%	0					
Elfin Cove	2C	3A	9	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	7	77.8%	2					
Gustavus	2C	3A	62	48	2	13	2	1	1	8	2	0	0	62	52	1	53	85.5%	3					
Haines	2C	3A	400	264	15	150	33	5	5	98	23	5	5	400	320	2	322	80.5%	20					
Hollis	2C	3A	30	14	4	13	4	1	0	8	3	0	0	30	21	0	21	70.0%	5					
Hoonah	2C	3A	82	54	6	23	9	0	0	13	3	0	0	82	66	1	67	81.7%	6					
Hydaburg	2C	3A	8	3	0	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	8	5	1	6	75.0%	0					
Hyder	2C	3A	27	14	0	18	6	0	0	10	3	0	0	27	23	0	23	85.2%	0					
Juneau	2C	3A	11	5	0	8	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	11	6	0	6	54.5%	0					
Kake	2C	3A	41	24	3	14	4	0	0	11	3	0	0	41	31	0	31	75.6%	3					
Kasaan	2C	3A	8	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	5	0	5	62.5%	1					
Ketchikan	2C	3A	28	6	4	18	7	0	0	11	1	0	0	28	14	0	14	50.0%	4					
Klawock	2C	3A	128	69	12	51	11	0	1	38	6	1	1	128	86	2	88	68.8%	13					
Klukwan	2C	3A												1										
Metlakatla	2C	3A	20	6	0	13	4	0	0	10	1	0	0	20	11	0	11	55.0%	0					
Meyers Chuck	2C	3A	9	7	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	8	0	8	88.9%	0					
Naukati Bay	2C	3A	44	23	6	20	3	2	1	11	1	1	1	44	27	0	27	61.4%	8					
Pelican	2C	3A	32	14	1	18	7	1	1	12	2	0	0	32	23	0	23	71.9%	2					
Petersburg	2C	3A	781	511	23	302	69	6	6	191	23	6	6	781	603	1	604	77.3%	33					
Point Baker	2C	3A	11	7	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	11	8	0	8	72.7%	1					
Port Alexander	2C	3A	19	12	1	7	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	19	17	1	18	94.7%	1					
Port Protection	2C	3A	10	5	1	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	7	0	7	70.0%	1					
Saxman	2C	3A												3										
Stikine	2C	3A	1,285	628	142	553	67	19	11	415	32	11	11	1,285	727	163	890	69.3%	166					
Skagway	2C	3A	64	44	3	24	5	0	0	16	6	0	0	64	55	0	55	85.9%	3					
Tenakee Springs	2C	3A	48	34	1	14	6	0	0	7	1	0	0	48	41	0	41	85.4%	1					
Thorne Bay	2C	3A	119	72	7	46	14	0	1	29	7	1	1	119	93	1	94	79.0%	8					
Ward Cove	2C	3A												4										
Whale Pass	2C	3A	12	8	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	8	0	8	66.7%	1					
Wrangell	2C	3A	404	257	9	168	29	1	6	112	13	6	6	404	299	1	300	74.3%	16					
Subtotal, Area 2C			4,075	2,376	269	1,644	339	36	33	1,127	147	33	4,075	2,862	175	3,037	74.5%	327						
Akhiok	3A		31	15	2	13	2	1	0	10	0	0	0	31	17	2	19	61.3%	3					
Anchorage	3A													1										
Chenega Bay	3A		7	3	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	6	0	6	85.7%	1					
Chiniak	3A		9	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	8	0	8	88.9%	0					
Cordova	3A		397	228	10	171	53	10	6	102	10	6	6	397	291	2	293	73.8%	26					
Homer	3A													3										
Kodiak	3A		1,251	581	125	606	138	32	26	416	60	26	26	1,251	779	7	786	62.8%	175					
Larsen Bay	3A													4										
Nanwalek	3A													3										
Old Harbor	3A													5										
Ouzinkie	3A		7	4	1	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	5	0	5	71.4%	1					
Port Graham	3A		6	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	100.0%	0					
Port Lions	3A		16	6	1	9	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	16	8	0	8	50.0%	1					
Seldovia	3A		120	68	11	47	13	0	0	31	4	0	0	120	85	2	87	72.5%	11					
Tatitlek	3A		10	3	0	9	0	1	1	6	1	1	1	10	4	1	5	50.0%	2					

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 6 of 9

Rural Community	Regulatory area	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable
Valdez	3A														
Yakutat	3A	58	38	0	28	4	0	20	0	0	0	58	42	42	72.4%
Subtotal, Area 3A		1,929	968	152	901	216	44	606	79	34	1,929	1,263	1,278	1,278	66.3%
Cold Bay	3B	23	17	2	6	1	0	3	0	1	23	18	18	18	78.3%
False Pass	3B										3				
King Cove	3B	15	13	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	19	14	5	19	100.0%
Sand Point	3B	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	5	6	100.0%
Subtotal, Area 3B		43	33	2	11	2	0	7	0	1	51	35	45	45	88.2%
Akutun	4A										1				
Dutch Harbor	4A	28	2	1	27	6	2	18	3	0	28	11	0	11	39.3%
Unalaska	4A	105	53	3	56	13	6	36	6	0	105	72	0	72	68.6%
Subtotal, Area 4A		134	56	4	83	19	8	54	9	0	134	84	0	84	62.7%
Adak	4B										2				
Subtotal, Area 4B											2				
St Paul Island	4C										2				
Subtotal, Area 4C											2				
Savoonga	4D										1				
Subtotal, Area 4D											1				
Alakanuk	4E										1				
Bethel	4E										1				
Chevak	4E										1				
Dillingham	4E	13	7	2	7	1	0	3	0	0	13	8	0	8	61.5%
Egegik	4E										1				
King Salmon	4E										2				
Koyuk	4E										1				
Manokotak	4E										1				
Mekoryuk	4E	15	6	0	10	0	0	9	2	0	15	8	0	8	53.3%
Naknek	4E										3				
Nome	4E	13	8	2	4	1	0	3	1	0	13	10	0	10	76.9%
Pilot Point	4E										1				
Port Heiden	4E										1				
Tununak	4E	5	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	10	1	7	8	80.0%
Unalakleet	4E										1				
Subtotal, Area 4E		60	28	6	30	4	0	24	4	0	65	36	7	43	66.2%
Rural community subtotal		6,246	3,463	434	2,671	580	68	1,820	239	68	6,259	4,282	207	4,489	71.7%
Total (tribal and rural)		9,474	4,578	762	4,532	844	137	3,330	381	112	9,719	5,803	533	6,336	65.2%

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 7 of 9

City of residence	State of residence	First mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned through mail	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable
Adak	AK	6	2	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6	2	0	2	33.3%	0
Akhik	AK	20	10	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	20	10	1	11	55.0%	1
Akutan	AK										5					
Alakanuk	AK										1					
Anchor Point	AK	12	5	0	7	4	0	3	0	0	12	9	0	9	75.0%	0
Anchorage	AK	157	72	24	69	8	4	50	6	5	157	86	0	86	54.8%	33
Angoon	AK	105	21	20	64	7	0	59	8	0	105	36	1	37	35.2%	20
Auke Bay	AK										4					
Barrow	AK										2					
Bethel	AK	9	6	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	9	7	0	7	77.8%	0
Big Lake	AK										1					
Chefornak	AK										3					
Chenequa Bay	AK	10	4	0	6	2	0	4	0	0	10	6	1	7	70.0%	0
Chevak	AK										1					
Chignik	AK										3					
Chignik Lagoon	AK	7	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	7	4	0	4	57.1%	0
Chignik Lake	AK										4					
Chitnaak	AK	14	8	1	5	1	0	4	1	0	14	10	0	10	71.4%	1
Chugiak	AK										4					
Clarks Point	AK										2					
Coffman Cove	AK	45	26	0	21	9	0	18	1	0	45	36	0	36	80.0%	0
Cold Bay	AK	28	21	2	7	1	0	4	1	0	28	23	0	23	82.1%	2
Cordova	AK	450	247	16	200	59	11	124	13	6	450	319	2	321	71.3%	33
Craig	AK	393	234	29	145	46	2	102	145	2	393	299	0	299	76.1%	33
Dillingham	AK	17	8	1	11	3	0	7	0	1	17	11	0	11	64.7%	2
Douglas	AK	18	4	3	11	1	0	10	0	2	18	5	0	5	27.8%	5
Dutch Harbor	AK	66	20	3	49	10	9	28	5	0	66	35	1	36	54.5%	10
Eagle River	AK	10	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	2	10	5	0	5	50.0%	2
Edna Bay	AK	25	14	0	13	5	0	11	0	0	25	19	0	19	76.0%	0
Eek	AK	6	4	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	6	5	0	5	83.3%	0
Egegik	AK										1					
Elfin Cove	AK	10	7	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	10	8	0	8	80.0%	1
Fairbanks	AK										5					
False Pass	AK										1					
Fritz Creek	AK										1					
Girdwood	AK										1					
Glennallen	AK										1					
Gustavus	AK	60	48	0	13	2	1	8	2	0	60	52	1	53	88.3%	1
Haines	AK	449	284	18	180	36	3	121	26	5	449	346	2	348	77.5%	25
Hollis	AK										3					
Homer	AK	37	16	3	22	0	0	18	1	2	37	17	1	18	48.6%	5
Hoonah	AK	188	98	12	83	15	4	61	7	0	188	120	1	121	64.4%	16
Hydaburg	AK	78	10	0	65	8	3	56	1	0	78	19	29	48	61.5%	3
Hyder	AK	27	14	0	18	6	0	10	3	0	27	23	0	23	85.2%	0
Juneau	AK	325	119	41	172	13	7	144	13	8	325	145	2	147	45.2%	56
Kake	AK	112	64	3	49	11	0	37	5	0	112	80	0	80	71.4%	3
Karluk	AK	6	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	4	66.7%	0
Kasaan	AK	11	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	11	3	0	3	27.3%	3
Kastlof	AK	11	4	0	5	0	1	4	1	1	11	5	0	5	45.5%	1

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 8 of 9

City of residence	State of residence	First mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned by mail	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable
Kenai	AK	88	29	5	55	14	0	43	5	1	88	48	1	49	55.7%	6
Ketchikan	AK	546	165	67	331	40	8	268	33	5	546	238	3	241	44.1%	80
King Cove	AK	49	27	0	27	5	0	18	0	1	63	32	26	58	92.1%	1
Kipnuk	AK	192	88	19	89	15	1	69	10	1	192	113	2	115	59.9%	21
Klawock	AK	1375	624	134	684	147	35	478	68	26	1375	839	7	846	61.5%	187
Kodiak	AK										4					
Kongiganak	AK										1					
Kwigillingok	AK										1					
Larsen Bay	AK	36	12	2	23	2	1	21	1	1	36	15	0	15	41.7%	2
Manokotak	AK										3					
Mekoryuk	AK	18	8	0	11	0	0	10	2	0	18	10	0	10	55.6%	0
Metlakatla	AK	163	43	8	111	21	0	97	10	1	163	74	1	75	46.0%	9
Meyers Chuck	AK	9	7	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	9	8	0	8	88.9%	0
Naknek	AK	6	3	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	6	3	0	3	50.0%	1
Nanwalek	AK	75	18	3	58	11	1	44	0	1	75	29	1	30	40.0%	4
Naukatiti Bay	AK	24	13	0	14	2	2	8	0	2	24	15	0	15	62.5%	2
Nelson Lagoon	AK										1					
Nikiski	AK	7	1	2	4	1	0	3	0	0	7	2	0	2	28.6%	2
Nimichik	AK	22	9	1	12	2	0	10	0	0	22	11	0	11	50.0%	1
Nome	AK	16	10	2	5	1	0	4	1	0	16	12	0	12	75.0%	2
North Pole	AK										2					
Old Harbor	AK	35	15	0	20	5	0	18	0	0	35	20	0	20	57.1%	0
Ouzinkie	AK	24	11	5	10	1	0	9	1	0	24	13	0	13	54.2%	5
Palmer	AK	8	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	8	6	0	6	75.0%	0
Pelican	AK	37	18	0	21	8	2	12	3	0	37	29	0	29	78.4%	2
Perryville	AK										5					
Petersburg	AK	863	554	26	339	80	8	214	25	7	863	659	0	659	76.4%	39
Point Baker	AK	14	9	0	7	0	0	5	1	0	14	10	0	10	71.4%	0
Port Alexander	AK	20	11	3	8	2	0	8	3	0	20	16	0	16	80.0%	3
Port Graham	AK	34	11	0	21	3	0	20	8	0	34	22	1	23	67.6%	0
Port Heiden	AK										1					
Port Lions	AK	39	18	1	21	7	0	15	1	0	39	26	0	26	66.7%	1
Port Protection	AK										1					
Quinhagak	AK										5					
Saint George Island	AK										2					
Saint Paul Island	AK	27	3	0	24	5	0	19	0	3	27	8	0	8	29.6%	3
Sand Point	AK	92	22	4	64	5	0	58	3	3	139	30	92	122	87.8%	7
Savoonga	AK	6	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	4	66.7%	0
Saxman	AK										3					
Seldovia	AK	140	75	16	56	17	0	35	4	0	140	96	2	98	70.0%	16
Seward	AK	10	3	2	5	1	0	4	2	0	10	6	0	6	60.0%	2
Sitka	AK	1530	691	206	674	88	22	504	39	12	1530	818	204	1022	66.8%	234
Skagway	AK	68	48	3	24	5	0	16	6	0	68	59	0	59	86.8%	3
Soldotna	AK	43	24	1	21	4	0	19	2	1	43	30	0	30	69.8%	2
Sterling	AK										5					
Tatitlek	AK	19	6	0	11	0	1	9	1	2	19	7	5	12	63.2%	2
Teller	AK										1					
Tenakee Springs	AK	49	35	2	13	6	0	6	0	0	49	41	0	41	83.7%	2
Thome Bay	AK	112	71	7	41	12	0	26	7	0	112	90	1	91	81.3%	7

-continued-

Table 3.—Page 9 of 9

City of residence	State of residence	First mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
		Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	Surveys mailed	Surveys returned	Surveys returned undeliverable	SHARCs issued	Returned by mail	Returned through staff	Response	Response rate	Undeliverable
Togiak	AK	7	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	115	5	82	87	75.7%	0
Toksook Bay	AK															
Trapper Creek	AK	5	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	81	1	61	62	76.5%	0
Tununak	AK															
Unalakleet	AK	93	44	4	48	13	0	36	4	0	93	61	0	61	65.6%	4
Unalaska	AK	30	14	3	17	5	2	11	0	1	30	19	0	19	63.3%	5
Valdez	AK	43	20	4	25	5	0	17	0	0	43	25	0	25	58.1%	4
Ward Cove	AK	35	2	16	17	3	0	15	1	0	35	6	1	7	20.0%	16
Wasilla	AK															
Whale Pass	AK															
Willow	AK	495	297	16	215	42	1	147	16	8	495	355	1	356	71.9%	25
Wrangell	AK	101	57	2	55	6	0	42	3	0	101	66	0	66	65.3%	2
Yakutat	AK	9,406	4,545	753	4,505	841	135	3,308	379	111	9,651	5,765	533	6,298	65.3%	972
Subtotal, Alaska		68	33	9	27	3	2	22	2	1	68	38	0	38	55.9%	12
Subtotal, non-Alaska		9,474	4,578	762	4,532	844	137	3,330	381	112	9,719	5,803	533	6,336	65.2%	984

Note: To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all tribes and communities.

Table 4.—Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut by SHARC type and regulatory area, 2014.

Tribal Name ^b	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut			Subsistence Halibut Harvest			Sport Fished Halibut			Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	
Angoon Community Association	2C	77	28	36.4%	28	35.7%	459	7,561	6	7.1%	8	186			
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	2C	460	205	44.6%	139	30.2%	1,178	21,521	101	22.0%	608	11,909			
Chilkat Indian Village	2C	11	8	72.7%	1	12.5%	1	67	1	12.5%	8	186			
Chilkoot Indian Association	2C	44	26	59.1%	14	30.8%	95	3,833	3	7.7%	2	51			
Craig Community Association	2C	43	23	53.5%	26	60.9%	194	8,189	7	17.4%	15	379			
Douglas Indian Association	2C	7	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0			
Hoonah Indian Association	2C	114	55	48.2%	50	43.6%	781	14,976	21	18.2%	79	1,379			
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	2C	74	45	60.8%	30	40.0%	252	9,150	2	2.2%	3	74			
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2C	480	204	42.5%	136	28.4%	1,725	29,249	136	28.4%	478	7,860			
Klawock Cooperative Association	2C	66	30	45.5%	22	33.3%	277	10,172	2	3.3%	0	0			
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	2C	148	73	49.3%	39	26.0%	166	4,191	16	11.0%	45	1,361			
Organized Village of Kake	2C	83	53	63.9%	30	35.8%	272	6,912	5	5.7%	2	141			
Organized Village of Kasaan	2C	6	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	8	180	2	33.3%	0	0			
Organized Village of Saxman	2C	25	8	32.0%	6	25.0%	16	164	3	12.5%	56	1,172			
Petersburg Indian Association	2C	61	43	70.5%	24	39.5%	279	3,474	13	20.9%	58	1,000			
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2C	251	141	56.2%	77	30.5%	844	15,095	27	10.6%	59	1,275			
Skagway Village Wrangell Cooperative Association	2C	79	52	65.8%	33	42.3%	225	4,923	14	17.3%	11	219			
Subtotal, Area 2C		2,031	1,002	49.3%	657	32.4%	6,785	139,747	359	17.7%	1,431	27,190			
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	3A	115	62	53.9%	15	12.9%	176	2,393	7	6.5%	11	104			
Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)	3A	34	19	55.9%	11	31.6%	84	1,819	2	5.3%	2	31			

-continued-

Table 4.--Page 2 of 9

Tribal Name ^b	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut			Subsistence Halibut Harvest			Sport Fished Halibut			Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	
Native Village of Afognak	3A	16	11	68.8%	9	54.5%	55	998	3	18.2%	6	125			
Native Village of Akhiok	3A	21	10	47.6%	19	90.0%	71	2,079	0	0.0%	0	0			
Native Village of Chenega	3A	19	12	63.2%	10	50.0%	76	2,316	2	8.3%	0	0			
Native Village of Eyak	3A	58	30	51.7%	23	40.0%	261	4,177	10	16.7%	33	696			
Native Village of Karluk	3A	8	4	50.0%	8	100.0%	38	1,092	6	75.0%	16	632			
Native Village of Larsen Bay	3A	38	15	39.5%	15	40.0%	160	2,575	8	20.0%	38	466			
Native Village of Nanwalek	3A	73	27	37.0%	16	21.9%	311	6,456	1	1.4%	1	8			
Native Village of Ouzinkie	3A	26	10	38.5%	18	70.0%	177	3,793	5	20.0%	10	78			
Native Village of Port Graham	3A	36	22	61.1%	15	40.9%	157	2,418	7	18.2%	13	191			
Native Village of Port Lions	3A	32	24	75.0%	25	79.2%	125	3,018	12	37.5%	25	566			
Native Village of Tatitlek	3A	22	13	59.1%	8	38.5%	44	1,326	0	0.0%	0	0			
Nimichik Village	3A	56	28	50.0%	12	21.4%	222	2,679	12	21.4%	70	968			
Seldovia Village Tribe	3A	57	34	59.6%	25	44.1%	349	4,984	18	32.4%	45	704			
Sun'Aq Tribe of Kodiak (Formerly Shoonaq)	3A	102	55	53.9%	59	58.2%	422	7,622	22	21.8%	76	1,444			
Village of Kanatak	3A	17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0			
Village of Old Harbor	3A	35	21	60.0%	17	47.6%	82	1,488	7	19.0%	20	350			
Village of Salamatoff	3A	24	18	75.0%	12	50.0%	289	3,505	0	0.0%	0	0			
Yakutat Tingit Tribe	3A	42	24	57.1%	28	66.7%	282	6,177	2	4.2%	2	79			
Subtotal, Area 3A		831	439	52.8%	345	41.5%	3,381	60,913	123	14.8%	368	6,441			
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	3B	43	39	90.7%	22	51.3%	170	2,678	7	15.4%	32	538			
Chignik Lake Village	3B	13	3	23.1%	9	66.7%	0	0	4	33.3%	0	0			
Ivanoff Bay Village	3B	5	3	60.0%	3	66.7%	20	363	0	0.0%	0	0			
Native Village of Belkofski	3B	6	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0			
Native Village of Chignik	3B	2													
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	3B	13	9	69.2%	7	55.6%	43	585	3	22.2%	12	206			

-continued-

Table 4.--Page 3 of 9

Tribal Name ^b	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut			Sport Fished Halibut			Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c
Native Village of False Pass	3B	2										
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	3B	2										
Native Village of Perryville	3B	7	5	71.4%	6	80.0%	34	803	0	0.0%	0	0
Native Village of Unga	3B	7	7	100.0%	4	57.1%	40	611	0	0.0%	0	0
Pauloff Harbor Village	3B	70	50	71.4%	24	34.0%	62	1,281	1	2.0%	0	0
Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village	3B	77	68	88.3%	33	42.6%	217	2,687	1	1.5%	0	0
Subtotal, Area 3B		247	192	77.7%	111	44.7%	587	9,041	16	6.6%	44	743
Native Village of Akutan	4A	9	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0	0	2	20.0%	2	47
Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska	4A	23	9	39.1%	8	33.3%	10	134	3	11.1%	0	0
Subtotal, Area 4A		32	14	43.8%	8	24.0%	10	134	4	13.6%	2	47
Native Village of Atka	4B	5										
Subtotal, Area 4B		5										
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St George	4C	4										
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St Paul	4C	27	7	25.9%	15	57.1%	494	4,325	0	0.0%	0	0
Subtotal, Area 4C		31	8	25.8%	15	49.8%	494	4,325	0	0.0%	0	0
Native Village of Diomedede (Inalik)	4D	1										
Native Village of Savoonga	4D	6	5	83.3%	2	40.0%	24	459	1	20.0%	6	108
Subtotal, Area 4D		7	6	85.7%	3	48.6%	32	579	1	17.1%	6	108
Chevak Native Village (Kashunamitut)	4E	1										
Chinik Eskimo Community	4E	1										
Egegik Village	4E	4										
King Island Native Community	4E	2										
King Salmon Tribal Council	4E	1										
Manokotak Village	4E	1										
Naknek Native Village	4E	4										

Table 4.--Page 4 of 9

Tribal Name ^b	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c
Native Village of Aleknagik	4E	3										
Native Village of Council	4E	4										
Native Village of Dillingham (Curyung)	4E	7	4	57.1%	2	25.0%	12	239	4	50.0%	7	161
Native Village of Eek	4E	8	6	75.0%	5	66.7%	29	758	0	0.0%	0	0
Native Village of Hooper Bay	4E	1										
Native Village of Kanakanak	4E	1										
Native Village Of Kipnuk	4E	4										
Native Village of Kongiganak	4E	5										
Native Village of Koyuk	4E	1										
Native Village of Kwigillingok	4E	1										
Native Village of Kwinhagak	4E	5										
Native Village of Mekoryuk	4E	4										
Native Village of Nightmute	4E	1										
Native Village of Scammon Bay	4E	2										
Native Village of Shaktoolik	4E	1										
Native Village of Toksook Bay	4E	114	85	74.6%	113	98.8%	2,303	30,480	0	0.0%	0	0
Native Village of Tununak	4E	70	53	75.7%	70	100.0%	2,142	24,068	0	0.0%	0	0
Native Village of Unalakleet	4E	1										
Newtok Village	4E	1										
Nome Eskimo Community	4E	8	2	25.0%	4	50.0%	20	540	0	0.0%	0	0
Orutsararmiut Native Village	4E	8	7	87.5%	5	57.1%	0	0	1	14.3%	7	69

Table 4.--Page 5 of 9

Tribal Name ^b	Regulatory Area	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest	
		SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish
Platinum Traditional Village	4E	1									
South Naknek Village	4E	1									
Traditional Village of Togiak	4E	1									
Village of Alakanuk	4E	1	2	33.3%	6	100.0%	144	1,955	0	0.0%	0
Village of Cheformak	4E	6									
Village of Clark's Point	4E	2									
Subtotal, Area 4E		276	183	66.3%	217	78.5%	4,791	59,862	9	3.3%	53
Tribal Subtotal		3,460	1,844	53.3%	1,356	39.2%	16,080	274,602	513	14.8%	1,904
											938
											35,467

Table 4.—Page 6 of 9

Rural Community ^b	Return Rate				Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest	
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c
Angoon	2C	17	8	47.1%	11	62.5%	281	3,052	6	37.5%	74	717
Coffman Cove	2C	46	38	82.6%	19	42.1%	115	2,305	24	52.6%	107	2,297
Craig	2C	282	224	79.4%	136	48.2%	1,098	22,739	89	31.7%	447	7,071
Edna Bay	2C	30	25	83.3%	17	56.0%	83	2,943	4	12.0%	7	279
Elfin Cove	2C	9	7	77.8%	4	42.9%	32	926	0	0.0%	0	0
Gustavus	2C	62	53	85.5%	34	54.7%	322	7,614	16	26.4%	75	1,531
Haines	2C	400	322	80.5%	225	56.2%	1,420	28,064	65	16.1%	111	2,559
Hollis	2C	30	21	70.0%	16	52.4%	137	2,531	3	9.5%	13	102
Hoonah	2C	82	67	81.7%	45	55.2%	398	6,533	26	31.3%	140	2,175
Hydaburg	2C	8	6	75.0%	8	100.0%	92	3,000	4	50.0%	12	240
Hyder	2C	27	23	85.2%	18	65.2%	86	1,968	9	34.8%	8	149
Juneau	2C	11	6	54.5%	6	50.0%	83	1,650	4	33.3%	11	330
Kake	2C	41	31	75.6%	19	45.2%	183	4,345	16	38.7%	132	1,989
Kasaan	2C	8	5	62.5%	5	60.0%	22	798	2	20.0%	2	24
Ketchikan	2C	28	14	50.0%	14	50.0%	88	1,710	14	50.0%	172	2,619
Klawock	2C	128	88	68.8%	58	45.5%	627	11,326	54	42.0%	284	4,642
Klukwan	2C	1										
Metlakatla	2C	20	11	55.0%	9	45.5%	33	895	7	36.4%	11	191
Meyers Chuck	2C	9	8	88.9%	7	75.0%	28	819	0	0.0%	0	0
Naukatki Bay	2C	44	27	61.4%	31	70.4%	205	7,526	10	22.2%	41	739
Pelican	2C	32	23	71.9%	18	56.5%	60	1,649	11	34.8%	122	2,583
Petersburg	2C	781	604	77.3%	341	43.7%	2,302	43,026	224	28.6%	882	14,635
Point Baker	2C	11	8	72.7%	6	50.0%	32	673	1	12.5%	3	41
Port Alexander	2C	19	18	94.7%	12	61.1%	83	1,504	5	27.8%	13	352
Port Protection	2C	10	7	70.0%	10	100.0%	60	1,230	4	42.9%	7	121
Saxman	2C	3										
Sitka	2C	1,285	890	69.3%	573	44.6%	3,454	78,286	237	18.4%	666	12,167
Skagway	2C	64	55	85.9%	29	45.5%	80	1,986	22	34.5%	67	1,231
Tenakee Springs	2C	48	41	85.4%	29	61.0%	160	3,040	20	41.5%	82	1,329
Thorne Bay	2C	119	94	79.0%	57	47.9%	342	8,087	62	52.1%	181	3,210
Ward Cove	2C	4										
Whale Pass	2C	12	8	66.7%	6	50.0%	66	872	9	75.0%	45	855
Wrangell	2C	404	300	74.3%	242	60.0%	1,919	36,212	110	27.3%	322	6,596
Subtotal, Area 2C		4,075	3,037	74.5%	2,006	49.2%	13,954	288,421	1,060	26.0%	4,095	71,395
Akiok	3A	31	19	61.3%	10	31.6%	103	1,806	10	31.6%	29	330
Anchorage	3A	1										
Chenega Bay	3A	7	6	85.7%	5	66.7%	86	1,782	1	16.7%	12	109
Chiniak	3A	9	8	88.9%	7	75.0%	56	991	2	25.0%	6	135
Cordova	3A	397	293	73.8%	176	44.4%	1,438	26,506	87	21.8%	214	4,153

Table 4.--Page 7 of 9

Rural Community ^b	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c
Homer	3A	3	786	62.8%	691	55.2%	5,841	107,678	436	34.9%	1,686	30,933
Kodiak	3A	1,251										
Larsen Bay	3A	4										
Nanwalek	3A	3										
Old Harbor	3A	5										
Ouzinkie	3A	7	5	71.4%	7	100.0%	34	777	1	20.0%	6	74
Port Graham	3A	6	6	100.0%	2	33.3%	40	780	0	0.0%	0	0
Port Lions	3A	16	8	50.0%	4	25.0%	24	338	10	62.5%	28	360
Seldovia	3A	120	87	72.5%	68	56.3%	1,001	14,393	37	31.0%	221	3,000
Tatitlek	3A	10	5	50.0%	8	80.0%	50	1,469	6	60.0%	10	285
Valdez	3A	1										
Yakutat	3A	58	42	72.4%	26	45.2%	197	3,919	17	28.6%	133	1,422
Subtotal, Area 3A		1,929	1,278	66.3%	1,016	52.7%	9,216	170,435	612	31.7%	2,371	41,219
Cold Bay	3B	23	18	78.3%	15	66.7%	179	3,594	5	22.2%	15	241
False Pass	3B	3	2	66.7%	3	100.0%	26	849	0	0.0%	0	0
King Cove	3B	19	19	100.0%	11	57.9%	145	2,678	3	15.8%	8	154
Sand Point	3B	6	6	100.0%	3	50.0%	145	2,175	0	0.0%	0	0
Subtotal, Area 3B		51	45	88.2%	32	63.4%	494	9,296	8	15.9%	23	394
Akutau	4A	1										
Dutch Harbor	4A	28	11	39.3%	10	36.4%	59	1,594	8	27.3%	20	439
Unalaska	4A	105	72	68.6%	51	48.6%	290	5,468	23	22.2%	109	1,652
Subtotal, Area 4A		134	84	62.7%	61	45.7%	349	7,062	31	23.1%	130	2,091
Adak	4B	2										
Subtotal, Area 4B		2										
St Paul Island	4C	2										
Subtotal, Area 4C		2										
Savoonga	4D	1										
Subtotal, Area 4D		1										
Alakanuk	4E	1										
Bethel	4E	1										
Chevak	4E	1										
Dillingham	4E	13	8	61.5%	2	12.5%	2		0	0.0%	0	0
Egegik	4E	1										
King Salmon	4E	2										
Koyuk	4E	1										
Manokotak	4E	1										
Mekoryuk	4E	15	8	53.3%	11	75.0%	238	6,539	0	0.0%	0	0
Naknek	4E	3										
Nome	4E	13	10	76.9%	4	30.0%	29	478	0	0.0%	0	0

Table 4.--Page 8 of 9

Rural Community ^b	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c
Pilot Point	4E	1										
Port Heiden	4E	1										
Tununak	4E	10	8	80.0%	9	87.5%	256	2,308	0	0.0%	0	0
Unalakleet	4E	1										
Subtotal Area 4E	4E Totals	65	43	66.2%	31	47.0%	587	10,266	2	3.1%	13	74
Rural Community Subtotal		6,259	4,489	71.7%	3,147	50.3%	24,602	485,517	1,714	27.4%	6,637	115,224

Table 4.—Page 9 of 9

Totals	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		
	Regulatory Area	SHARCS ^a Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds ^c	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCS ^a	Estimated Number Fish
Tribal Subtotal	3,460	1,847	53.4%	1,359	39.3%	16,096	274,952	514	14.9%	1,906	35,492
Rural Community Subtotal	6,259	4,489	71.7%	3,147	50.3%	24,602	485,517	1,714	27.4%	6,637	115,224

Table 6. – Alaska subsistence halibut harvests from 2003–2012 & 2014, by geographic area fished.

Geographic area	Subsistence halibut harvests, net weight (pounds)													Percentage of state total												
	Percent change between years													Percent change between years												
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014	2014 to 2014	2014 to average 10-Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014		
Southern Southeast Alaska	290,443	369,319	328,658	307,921	283,422	254,510	262,046	254,366	204,062	237,905	239,976	0.9%	-14.1%	27.9%	31.0%	27.9%	27.4%	27.5%	28.7%	30.4%	31.9%	29.2%	34.6%	31.6%		
Sitka LAMP Area	173,323	147,312	133,545	147,526	132,190	104,973	89,812	76,988	83,436	74,514	81,193	9.0%	-30.2%	16.6%	12.3%	11.3%	13.1%	12.8%	11.8%	10.4%	9.7%	12.0%	10.8%	10.7%		
Northern Southeast Alaska	159,772	160,453	135,869	124,670	109,286	98,877	105,139	93,464	99,470	83,624	101,802	21.7%	-13.0%	15.3%	13.4%	11.5%	11.1%	10.6%	11.1%	12.2%	11.7%	14.3%	12.2%	13.4%		
Subtotal, Area 2C	623,538	677,084	598,072	580,117	524,897	458,360	456,997	424,818	386,967	396,043	422,971	6.8%	-17.5%	59.9%	56.7%	50.8%	51.6%	50.8%	51.7%	53.1%	53.3%	55.5%	57.6%	55.6%		
Yakutat Area	11,198	20,153	36,515	19,187	17,516	16,084	14,390	18,064	15,762	20,113	12,082	-39.9%	-36.1%	1.1%	1.7%	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.9%	1.6%		
Prince William Sound	28,409	58,429	68,063	47,965	52,407	47,112	33,796	42,279	32,822	27,873	43,805	57.2%	-0.3%	2.7%	4.9%	5.8%	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%	3.9%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%	5.8%		
Cook Inlet	52,609	83,939	79,024	59,965	75,623	76,795	81,043	65,809	60,337	65,100	50,365	-22.6%	-28.1%	5.1%	7.0%	6.7%	5.3%	7.3%	8.7%	9.4%	8.3%	8.6%	9.5%	6.6%		
Kodiak Island Road System	114,028	129,145	134,849	140,388	130,538	96,872	108,049	103,066	79,907	72,516	71,538	-1.3%	-35.5%	11.0%	10.8%	11.4%	12.5%	12.6%	10.9%	12.5%	12.9%	11.5%	10.6%	9.4%		
Kodiak Island Other	79,256	111,944	110,824	111,752	96,206	100,540	91,202	83,432	77,276	67,914	63,578	-6.4%	-31.7%	7.6%	9.4%	9.4%	9.9%	9.3%	11.3%	10.6%	10.5%	11.1%	9.9%	8.4%		
Subtotal, Area 3A	285,500	403,610	429,275	379,258	372,289	337,403	328,480	312,650	266,104	253,516	241,369	-4.8%	-28.3%	27.4%	33.8%	36.4%	33.7%	36.1%	38.0%	38.1%	39.2%	38.1%	36.9%	31.7%		
Chignik Area	10,500	12,053	14,783	17,780	15,397	11,842	5,889	8,857	3,621	2,795	1,577	-43.6%	-84.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%		
Lower Alaska Peninsula	16,977	21,467	31,442	30,767	32,351	30,406	19,603	17,152	18,390	13,164	11,801	-10.4%	-49.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.6%		
Subtotal, Area 3B	27,477	33,519	46,225	48,547	47,748	42,248	25,492	23,009	22,011	15,959	13,378	-16.2%	-59.7%	2.6%	2.8%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%		
Eastern Aleutians–East	19,345	26,715	33,882	25,993	12,753	19,043	33,090	13,343	12,816	9,061	7,647	-15.6%	-62.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.2%	2.1%	3.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%		
Eastern Aleutians–West	1,852	2,162	1,734	1,069	2,193	509	409	1,205	790	482	80	-83.3%	-93.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		
Subtotal, Area 4A	21,197	28,877	35,615	27,062	14,946	19,553	33,499	14,548	13,606	9,543	7,727	-19.0%	-64.6%	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.4%	2.2%	3.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.0%		
Western Aleutians–East	2,582	916	1,351	2,761	1,997	4,737	1,175	450	537	1,698	254	-85.0%	-86.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%		
Subtotal, Area 4B	2,582	916	1,351	2,761	1,997	4,737	1,175	450	537	1,698	254	-85.0%	-86.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%		
St. George Island	2,042	1,823	2,145	3,443	3,736	1,150	700	720	490	0	0	-100.0%	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
St. Paul Island	20,839	7,911	5,571	5,085	11,342	4,507	5,623	10,139	1,158	1,176	3,389	188.2%	-53.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%		
Subtotal, Area 4C	22,881	9,734	7,716	8,527	15,077	6,323	10,859	1,648	1,176	3,389	3,389	188.2%	-62.2%	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%		
St. Lawrence Island	4,380	10,923	5,848	8,297	3,204	3,131	644	1,171	615	672	54	-92.0%	-98.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		
Subtotal, Area 4D	4,380	10,923	5,848	8,297	3,204	3,131	644	1,171	615	672	54	-92.0%	-98.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		
Bristol Bay	435	203	2,169	1,336	2,116	84	0	0	403	329	1,160	252.1%	63.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%		
YK Delta	53,284	28,298	51,950	69,407	50,019	14,669	7,468	9,484	5,283	7,239	69,765	863.8%	134.8%	5.1%	2.4%	4.4%	6.2%	4.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	9.2%		
Norton Sound	56	0	0	0	0	1,145	1,281	571	482	816	403	-50.6%	-7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		
Subtotal, Area 4E	53,775	28,501	54,119	70,743	52,135	15,898	8,749	10,055	6,168	8,384	71,327	750.8%	131.2%	5.2%	2.4%	4.6%	6.3%	5.1%	1.8%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	9.4%		
Total*	1,041,330	1,193,162	1,178,222	1,125,312	1,032,293	886,988	861,359	797,560	697,656	686,991	760,469	10.7%	-20.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

a. The sum of the harvests by geographic areas for 2003 reported here differs slightly from that reported in Table 8 in Fall et al. (2004:50) due to rounding.

Table 7.—Number of hooks usually fished, setline (stationary) gear, Alaska halibut subsistence fishery, 2014

Regulatory area	SHARC holders	Number of hooks ^b																														Total ^a
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
2C	No.	6,106	5	2	3	10	14	14	7	11	4	107	0	29	14	7	385	1	1	15	3	328	1	4	1	12	158	16	20	92	38	908
	Pct.		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	16.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	14.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.9	0.7	0.9	4.0	1.7	39.9
3A	No.	2,760	9	4	1	2	3	2	1	7	1	57	0	11	0	0	50	8	0	3	2	198	2	2	0	9	97	4	6	32	14	541
	Pct.		0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	18.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	8.9	0.4	0.6	2.9	1.3	49.6
3B	No.	298	6	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	29	
	Pct.		6.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	31.3	
4A	No.	166	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	22	
	Pct.		4.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	41.6	
4B	No.	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
	Pct.		38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	
4C	No.	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
	Pct.		33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	
4D	No.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	Pct.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	
4E	No.	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	5	
	Pct.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	22.3	
Alaska	No.	9,719	28	6	7	13	19	18	8	18	6	182	0	40	14	7	441	9	1	18	4	554	3	6	1	21	262	20	26	125	56	1,521
	Pct.		0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	12.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	15.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	7.4	0.6	0.7	3.5	1.6	42.8

Source ADF&G Division of Subsistence, SHARC surveys, 2015.

a. Number of fishers using setline (fixed) gear. Based on location of tribe or rural community of SHARC holder.

b. The column for 30 hooks includes those fishers who reported using more than 30. There is no 30-hook limit in Areas 4C, 4D, or 4E.

Table 8.—Average net weight of subsistence and sport harvested halibut by regulatory area fished, 2014.

Area ^b	Subsistence methods			Sport harvest ^a			Total halibut			Percentage of sport harvest
	Number	Net weight (lb)	Average per fish	Number	Net weight (lb)	Average per fish	Number	Net weight (lb)	Average per fish	
2C	20,645	422,971	20.5	5,454	96,990	17.8	26,099	519,961	19.9	64.4%
3A	13,061	241,369	18.5	2,884	50,388	17.5	15,945	291,757	18.3	33.4%
3B	728	13,378	18.4	58	911	15.8	786	14,288	18.2	0.6%
4A	371	7,727	20.9	141	2,346	16.6	512	10,073	19.7	1.6%
4B	13	254	20.0	5	53		18	307	17.3	0.0%
4C	446	3,389	7.6	0	0		446	3,389	7.6	0.0%
4D	2	54	22.5	0	0		2	54	22.5	0.0%
4E	5,432	71,327	13.1	1	29	28.5	5,433	71,355	13.1	0.0%
Alaska	40,698	760,469	18.7	8,543	150,717	17.6	49,241	911,186	18.5	100.0%

Source ADF&G Division of Subsistence, SHARC survey, 2013.

a. Sport harvest of halibut by SHARC holders.

b. Area totals are based on the location of the harvest (see also table 6 and table 7).

Table 9.—Estimated harvests of halibut by gear type and participation, subsistence and sport fisheries, selected Alaska communities 2003–2014.

Community	Year	Number of SHARC holders ^b	Subsistence harvests														
			Setline (fixed) gear			Hand-operated gear			Total subsistence			Sport harvest ^d			All harvests		
			Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested													
Cordova	2003	358	68	7,613	40	7,885	102	15,498	144	11,534	194	27,032					
	2004	526	174	29,693	97	10,946	262	40,640	174	12,149	325	52,789					
	2005	602	238	34,907	104	12,234	281	47,141	179	10,519	358	57,660					
	2006	607	202	21,059	125	7,968	248	29,027	152	7,020	301	36,047					
	2007	615	233	21,683	128	7,033	282	28,716	123	4,203	315	32,919					
	2008	587	231	22,301	95	5,246	254	27,547	126	5,562	292	33,109					
	2009	599	201	17,766	103	5,598	234	23,364	118	3,868	269	27,232					
	2010	557	207	22,579	121	5,849	235	28,428	106	5,837	261	34,265					
	2011	529	175	17,023	79	4,765	198	21,789	175	3,029	228	24,818					
	2012	470	185	16,105	75	3,312	202	19,417	95	3,017	227	22,434					
	2014	450	175	21,346	97	9,858	197	31,204	95	4,827	242	36,031					
	Kodiak	2003	1,320	438	101,575	278	51,678	646	153,254	498	68,170	858	221,424				
		2004	1,561	554	131,719	335	55,605	802	187,214	581	73,181	971	260,395				
		2005	1,741	650	146,781	398	64,047	871	210,828	669	82,455	1,116	293,283				
2006		1,716	684	142,326	497	63,496	961	205,822	562	64,320	1,092	270,142					
2007		1,880	707	135,351	486	58,282	945	193,633	648	68,556	1,157	262,189					
2008		1,725	763	128,226	479	49,108	963	177,334	693	72,915	1,213	250,249					
2009		1,826	749	130,802	433	46,966	923	177,769	619	64,034	1,139	241,803					
2010		1,702	747	127,816	374	36,275	900	164,092	539	47,646	1,074	211,738					
2011		1,660	686	106,609	378	31,739	837	138,348	513	45,725	1,009	184,073					
2012		1,503	619	93,417	345	32,403	769	125,820	499	44,041	967	169,861					
2014		1,375	653	89,773	321	28,350	763	118,123	460	31,744	943	149,867					
Petersburg		2003	1,047	330	41,704	138	14,013	415	55,718	268	19,611	523	75,329				
		2004	1,187	322	53,885	206	17,900	482	71,784	351	26,408	617	98,192				
		2005	1,197	338	44,050	175	17,321	436	61,372	312	23,289	569	84,661				
	2006	1,082	300	35,608	222	18,075	426	53,682	246	17,351	529	71,033					
	2007	1,123	274	32,026	191	15,491	386	47,517	264	15,177	516	62,694					
	2008	985	285	31,077	207	15,523	393	46,600	279	17,506	515	64,106					
	2009	1,041	323	30,105	224	16,661	418	46,766	247	13,619	513	60,385					
	2010	961	323	33,951	209	13,315	409	47,266	256	13,251	501	60,517					
	2011	976	271	27,775	194	12,312	370	40,087	209	13,096	459	53,183					
	2012	917	315	34,066	175	10,845	383	44,912	263	14,936	510	59,848					
	2014	863	289	34,161	189	14,214	375	48,375	242	16,021	495	64,396					

- continued -

Table 9.—Page 2 of 4.

Community	Year	Number of SHARC holders ^b	Subsistence harvests														
			Setline (fixed) gear			Hand-operated gear			Total subsistence			Sport harvest ^d			All harvests		
			Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested													
Port Graham	2003	52	10	4,398	28	7,056	35	11,454	3	156	36	11,610					
	2004	57	15	4,425	31	4,755	42	9,181	11	850	42	10,031					
	2005	52	8	7,938	18	3,190	18	11,127	9	488	18	11,615					
	2006	50	9	2,397	24	3,797	30	6,194	2	0	30	6,194					
	2007	59	22	5,347	28	3,146	36	8,493	4	233	36	8,726					
	2008	48	13	6,896	23	2,200	30	9,097	2	51	30	9,148					
	2009	47	22	1,454	31	4,973	35	6,426	9	197	35	6,623					
	2010	47	23	5,011	18	2,211	30	7,222	5	267	30	7,489					
	2011	46	13	2,569	9	1,059	15	3,638	0	0	15	3,638					
	2012	32	10	1,677	11	1,783	18	3,460	5	44	19	3,503					
	2014	34	12	1,935	9	650	15	2,585	5	155	17	2,739					
	Sand Point	2003	73	15	3,409	11	1,410	21	4,819	11	410	21	5,229				
		2004	351	25	4,360	74	6,996	109	11,355	50	1,384	121	12,739				
		2005	321	35	12,201	77	9,700	100	21,901	23	1,281	105	23,182				
2006		365	59	7,406	87	12,809	133	20,214	29	6,300	140	26,514					
2007		364	49	13,278	113	11,337	138	24,615	16	3,034	138	27,649					
2008		342	71	15,766	88	9,247	130	25,013	19	2,195	132	27,208					
2009		137	28	3,987	58	7,772	70	11,759	19	2,665	70	14,424					
2010		130	22	3,408	50	3,898	61	7,306	18	1,129	67	8,435					
2011		136	51	7,358	74	6,039	85	13,397	23	1,243	87	14,640					
2012		136	30	3,401	46	2,307	61	5,708	32	1,280	75	6,989					
2014		139	33	4,046	37	2,341	64	6,387	3	0	64	6,387					
Sitka		2003	1,639	760	155,276	160	19,604	821	174,880	401	32,408	956	207,288				
		2004	1,871	714	151,660	147	14,739	904	166,474	412	25,829	1,026	192,303				
		2005	1,974	738	126,426	172	19,893	814	146,319	417	55,913	987	202,232				
	2006	1,895	809	145,542	297	17,830	915	163,372	395	23,032	1,036	186,404					
	2007	1,954	839	115,162	270	26,886	921	142,049	315	16,200	1,010	158,249					
	2008	1,662	784	96,314	232	13,266	845	109,581	307	13,055	932	122,636					
	2009	1,731	774	86,219	265	11,205	844	97,424	265	10,516	941	107,940					
	2010	1,635	700	74,394	218	8,334	755	82,728	228	9,257	849	91,985					
	2011	1,658	739	84,426	159	8,604	784	93,030	249	8,336	867	101,366					
	2012	1,570	659	71,261	168	7,445	697	78,706	237	9,096	799	87,802					
2014	1,530	600	81,452	182	9,657	644	91,109	262	14,900	769	106,009						

- continued -

Table 9.-Page 3 of 4.

Community	Year	Number of SHARC holders ^b	Subsistence harvests														
			Setline (fixed) gear			Hand-operated gear			Total subsistence			Sport harvest ^d			All harvests		
			Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated number fished	Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested		
Toksook Bay	2003	532	8	3,790	47	20,709	54	24,500	0	0	54	24,500	0	0	54	24,500	
	2004	529	7	859	44	5,737	56	6,596	0	0	56	6,596	0	0	56	6,596	
	2005	522	5	602	60	14,269	61	14,870	2	98	62	14,968	2	98	62	14,968	
	2006	533	6	2,333	112	34,149	113	36,481	0	0	113	36,481	0	0	113	36,481	
	2007	533	17	1,451	100	6,469	112	7,921	0	0	112	7,921	0	0	112	7,921	
	2008	34	6	707	8	1,436	9	2,143	0	0	9	2,143	0	0	9	2,143	
	2009	33	3	266	10	789	10	1,055	0	0	10	1,055	0	0	10	1,055	
	2010	32	5	315	10	560	10	875	0	0	10	875	0	0	10	875	
	2011	32	2	378	7	219	8	597	0	0	8	597	0	0	8	597	
	2012	7	1	140	4	154	5	294	0	0	5	294	0	0	5	294	
	2014	115	0	0	121	32,023	121	32,023	0	0	121	32,023	0	0	121	32,023	
	2003	0															
	2004	70	16	878	23	1,076	31	1,954	0	0	31	1,954	0	0	31	1,954	
	2005	70	3	332	18	2,329	20	2,661	0	0	20	2,661	0	0	20	2,661	
2006	70	7	224	33	3,808	33	4,032	0	0	33	4,032	0	0	33	4,032		
2007	69	14	1,536	38	5,479	38	7,015	0	0	38	7,015	0	0	38	7,015		
2008	68	0	0	8	1,296	8	1,296	0	0	8	1,296	0	0	8	1,296		
2009	11	0	0	7	488	7	488	0	0	7	488	0	0	7	488		
2010	11	0	0	9	576	9	576	0	0	9	576	0	0	9	576		
2011	11	0	0	4	84	4	84	0	0	4	84	0	0	4	84		
2012	11	0	0	3	173	3	173	0	0	3	173	0	0	3	173		
2014	81	7	3,710	80	24,241	82	27,951	0	0	82	27,951	0	0	82	27,951		
Unalaska ^c	2003	92	39	6,713	31	4,146	50	10,860	33	5,519	70	16,379	33	5,519	70	16,379	
	2004	131	43	9,557	39	5,973	81	15,530	34	2,165	93	17,695	34	2,165	93	17,695	
	2005	150	60	9,573	57	8,535	88	18,108	28	2,439	97	20,547	28	2,439	97	20,547	
	2006	171	53	7,526	47	8,805	81	16,331	50	3,768	101	20,100	50	3,768	101	20,100	
	2007	176	67	9,012	38	4,238	83	13,250	33	2,287	92	15,537	33	2,287	92	15,537	
	2008	173	59	7,293	42	6,417	87	13,710	43	2,962	101	16,672	43	2,962	101	16,672	
	2009	164	56	19,204	54	10,102	76	29,306	45	1,861	98	31,167	45	1,861	98	31,167	
	2010	155	58	7,417	60	5,663	92	13,081	54	2,730	103	15,811	54	2,730	103	15,811	
	2011	141	33	4,449	50	7,808	65	12,257	27	3,030	75	15,287	27	3,030	75	15,287	
	2012	141	41	5,342	41	4,717	62	10,059	44	4,221	83	14,280	44	4,221	83	14,280	
	2014	159	57	6,277	48	2,610	74	8,887	37	2,299	93	11,186	37	2,299	93	11,186	

- continued -

Table 9. –Page 4 of 4.

Community	Year	Number of SHARC holders ^b	Subsistence harvests																			
			Setline (fixed) gear				Hand-operated gear				Total subsistence				Sport harvest ^d				All harvests			
			Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated pounds harvested														
<i>Source</i> ADF&G Division of Subsistence SHARC surveys, 2004–2012																						

a. For data on all communities for 2009, see Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6
 b. SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate; for 2003 - 2012 includes all SHARC holders living in the community. For 2014, totals for Sand Point, Toksook Bay, and Tununak include SHARC holders and others identified as potential halibut fishers during household surveys. For 2014, the number of SHARC holders was 92 in Sand Point, 7 in Toksook Bay, and 5 in Tununak.
 c. Includes Dutch Harbor
 d. Sport harvests by SHARC holders only.
 Add footnote on "SHARCS"

Table 10.—Halibut removals in Alaska by regulatory area, 2014.

Area	Pounds net weight						Total
	Commercial landings ^a	Sport ^b	Subsistence ^c	Commercial mortality	Bycatch	IPHC research	
2C	3,275,000	2,012,000	422,971	120,000	16,000	147,000	5,992,971
3A	7,383,000	3,674,000	241,369	439,000	1,610,000	278,000	13,625,369
3B	2,816,000	19,000	13,378	326,000	1,247,000	100,000	4,521,378
4	3,167,000	24,000	88,285	138,000	6,131,000	116,000	9,664,285
Alaska	16,641,000	5,729,000	766,002	1,023,000	9,004,000	641,000	33,804,002

Sources: Gilroy 2013; Williams 2013; ADF&G Division of Subsistence, SHARC surveys, 2015.

a. Commercial catch includes the Metlakatla fishery catch in Area 2C.

b. Projected harvests; includes sport landings and sport mortality.

c. Includes 5,533 pounds of U32 (sublegal) halibut legally retained by CDQ organizations in areas 4D and 4E for personal use. The subsistence harvest by SHARC holders was 760,469 pounds, including 82,752 pounds in Area 4.

Table 11.—Comparison of selected SHARC survey results, 2003–2014.

	Study years										Percent change: 2014 compared to...	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		2014
Response to survey												
Number of SHARCs issued ¹	11,635	13,813	14,306	14,206	15,047	11,565	11,733	10,953	11,145	9,944	9,719	-2.3%
Number of surveys returned	7,593	8,524	8,565	8,426	8,682	7,316	6,944	6,670	7,589	7,054	6,336	-10.2%
Response rate	65.3%	61.7%	59.9%	59.3%	57.7%	63.3%	59.2%	60.9%	68.1%	70.9%	65.2%	-8.1%
Subsistence halibut fishing												
Estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers	4,942	5,984	5,621	5,909	5,933	5,303	5,296	4,991	4,705	4,394	4,506	2.5%
Percent of all SHARC holders subsistence fishing	42.5%	43.3%	39.3%	41.6%	39.4%	45.9%	45.1%	45.6%	42.2%	44.2%	46.4%	4.9%
Estimated number of subsistence halibut	43,926	52,412	55,875	54,089	53,697	48,604	45,434	43,332	38,162	37,093	40,698	9.7%
Estimated net pounds of subsistence halibut	1,041,330	1,193,162	1,178,222	1,125,312	1,032,293	886,988	861,359	797,560	697,656	686,991	760,469	10.7%
Average weight of subsistence-harvested halibut	23.7	22.8	21.1	20.8	19.2	18.2	19.0	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.7	0.9%
Average harvest per fisher, fish	8.9	8.8	9.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.1	8.4	9.0	7.0%
Average harvest per fisher, net pounds	210.7	199.4	209.6	190.4	174.0	167.3	162.6	159.8	148.3	156.3	168.8	8.0%
Sport halibut fishing by SHARC holders												
Estimated number of sport halibut fishers	2,580	3,107	3,147	2,894	2,566	2,609	2,528	2,297	2,070	2,231	2,228	-0.1%
Percent of all SHARC holders sport fishing	22.2%	22.5%	22.0%	20.4%	17.1%	22.6%	21.5%	21.0%	18.6%	22.4%	22.9%	2.2%
Estimated number of sport halibut	10,784	12,530	14,096	11,219	10,959	11,427	9,938	8,651	8,235	8,727	8,543	-2.1%
Estimated net pounds of sport halibut	245,947	251,092	293,415	223,659	196,198	197,760	165,318	149,241	135,224	146,174	150,717	3.1%
Average weight of sport-harvested halibut	22.8	20.0	20.8	19.9	17.9	17.3	16.6	17.3	16.4	16.7	17.6	5.3%
Average harvest per fisher, fish	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	-2.0%
Average harvest per fisher, net pounds	95.3	80.8	93.2	77.3	76.5	75.8	65.4	65.0	65.3	65.5	67.6	3.3%
Total number of halibut fishers												
Estimated number of fishers, subsistence or sport	5,941	6,980	6,876	6,899	6,787	6,202	6,153	5,835	5,496	5,358	5,570	4.0%
Percent of total SHARC holders who fished	51.1%	50.5%	48.1%	48.6%	45.1%	53.6%	52.4%	53.3%	49.3%	53.9%	57.3%	6.4%

¹ In 2014, equals total SHARCs issued (9,474) plus potential subsistence halibut fishers in 4 study communities.

Sources: Fall and Koster 2014; ADF&G Division of Subsistence, SHARC surveys, 2015.

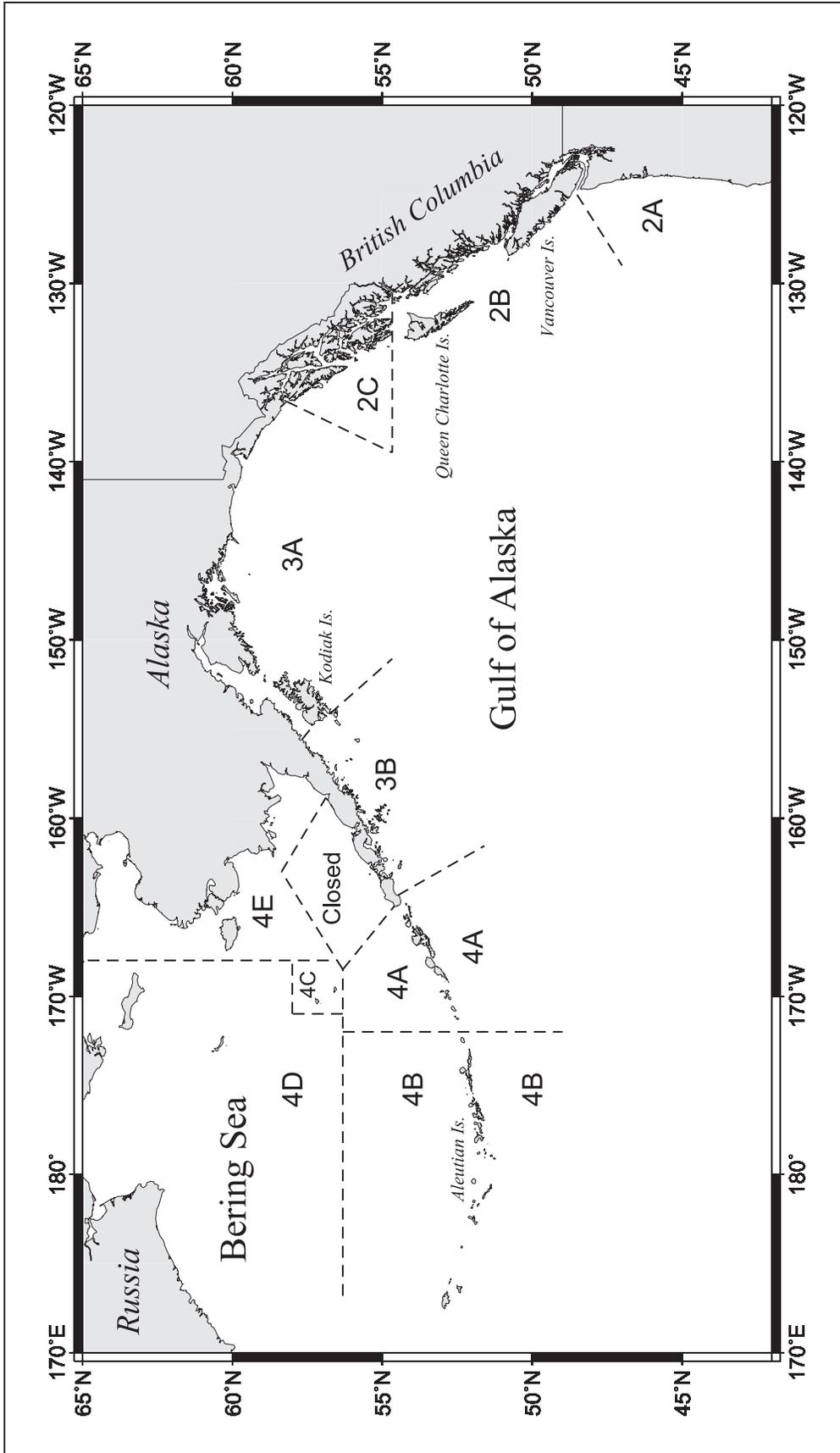


Figure 1.—Regulatory areas for the Pacific halibut fishery.

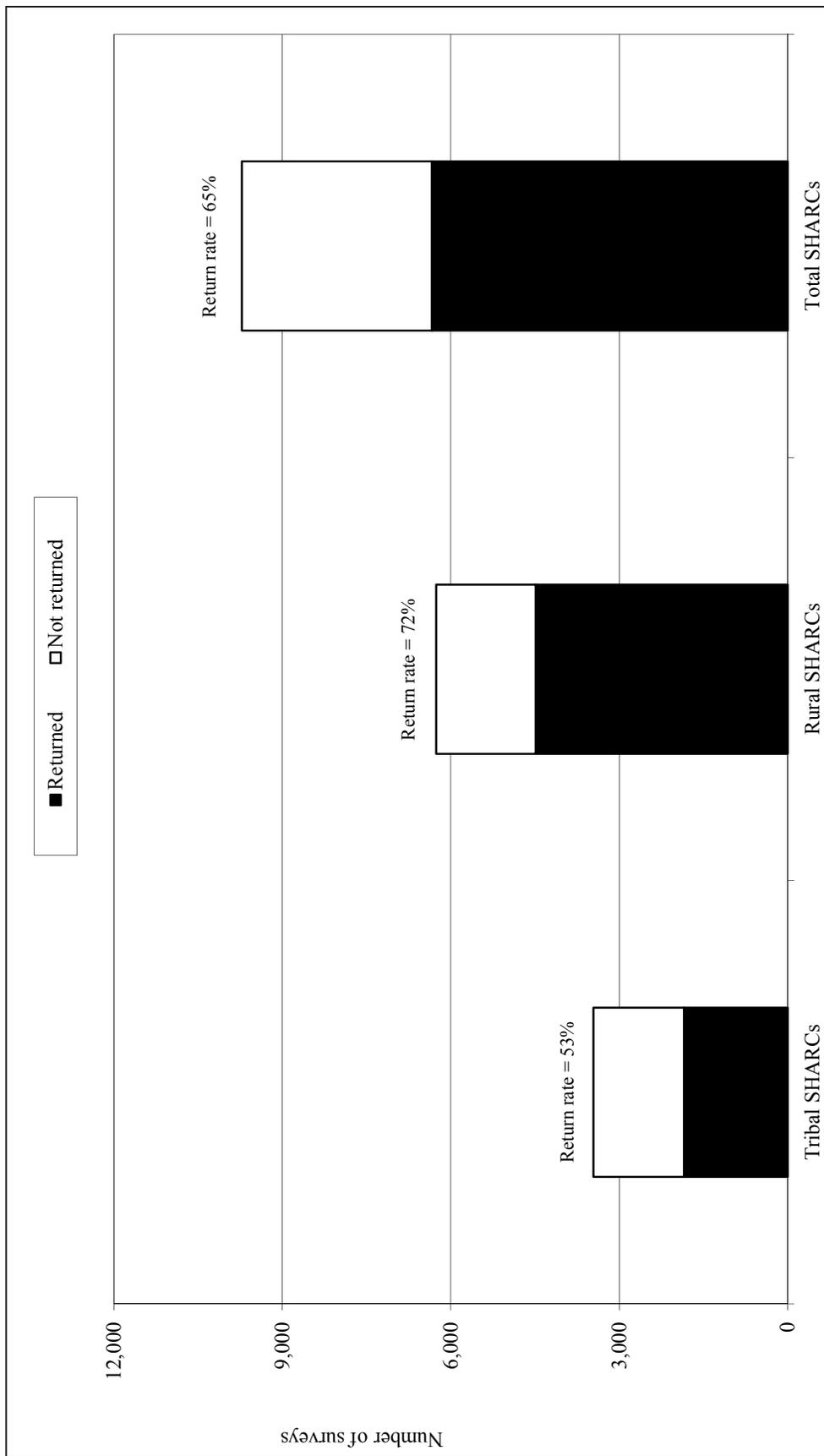


Figure 2.—Number of surveys returned and return rates for subsistence halibut surveys, by SHARC type, 2014.

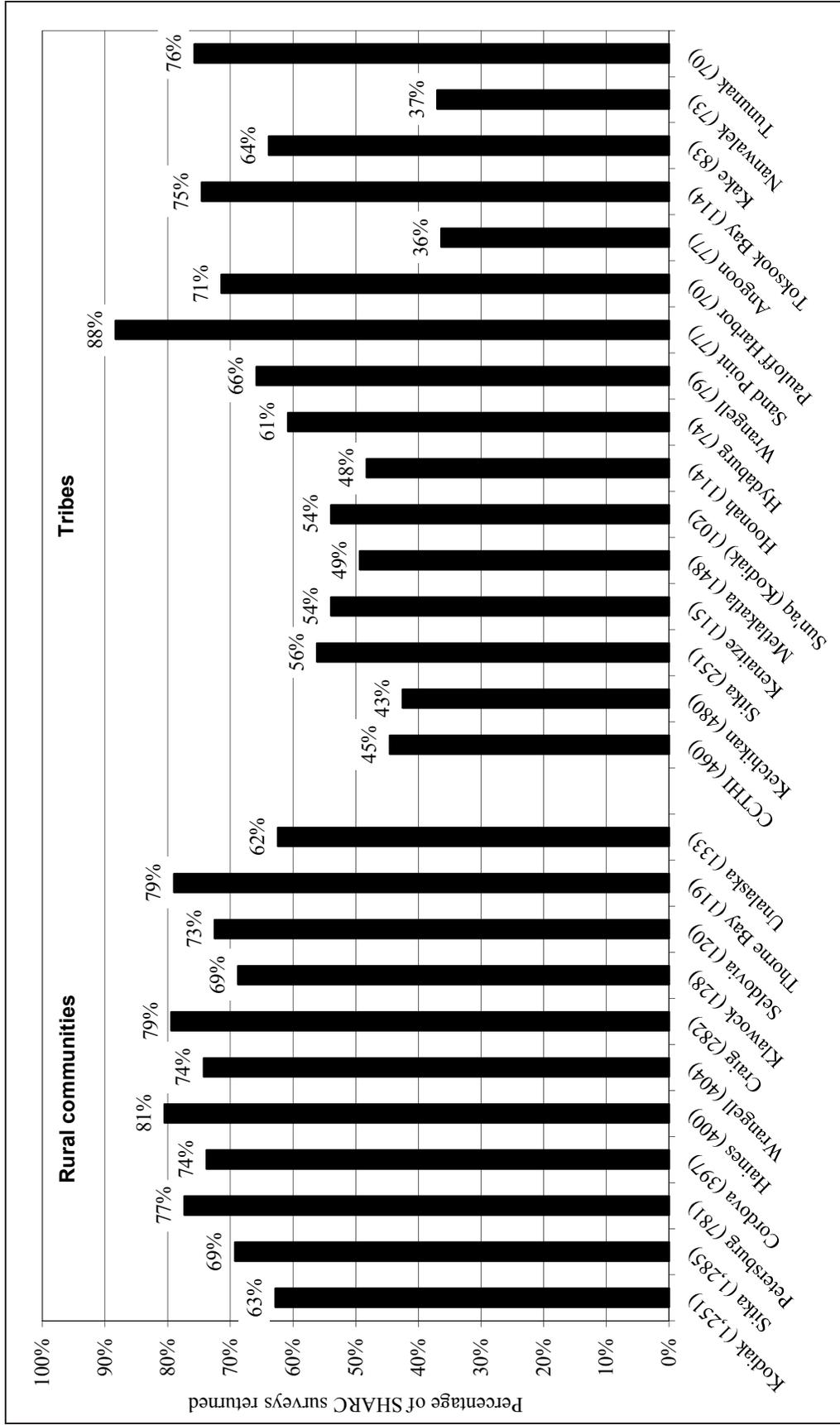


Figure 3.—SHARC survey return rates, communities with more than 100 SHARCs issued and tribes with more than 70 SHARCs issued, 2014.

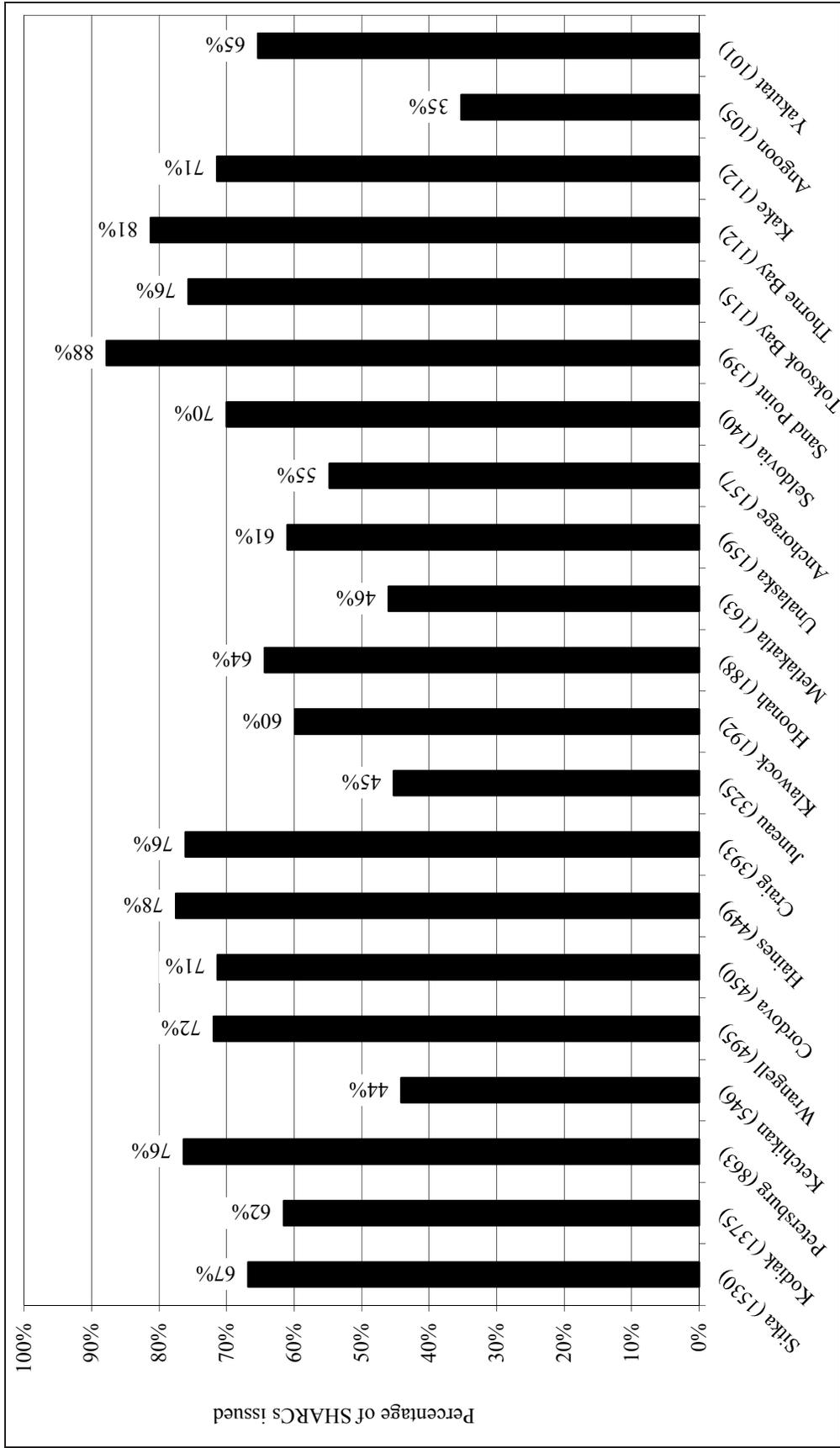


Figure 4.—Return rate by place of residence, 2014.

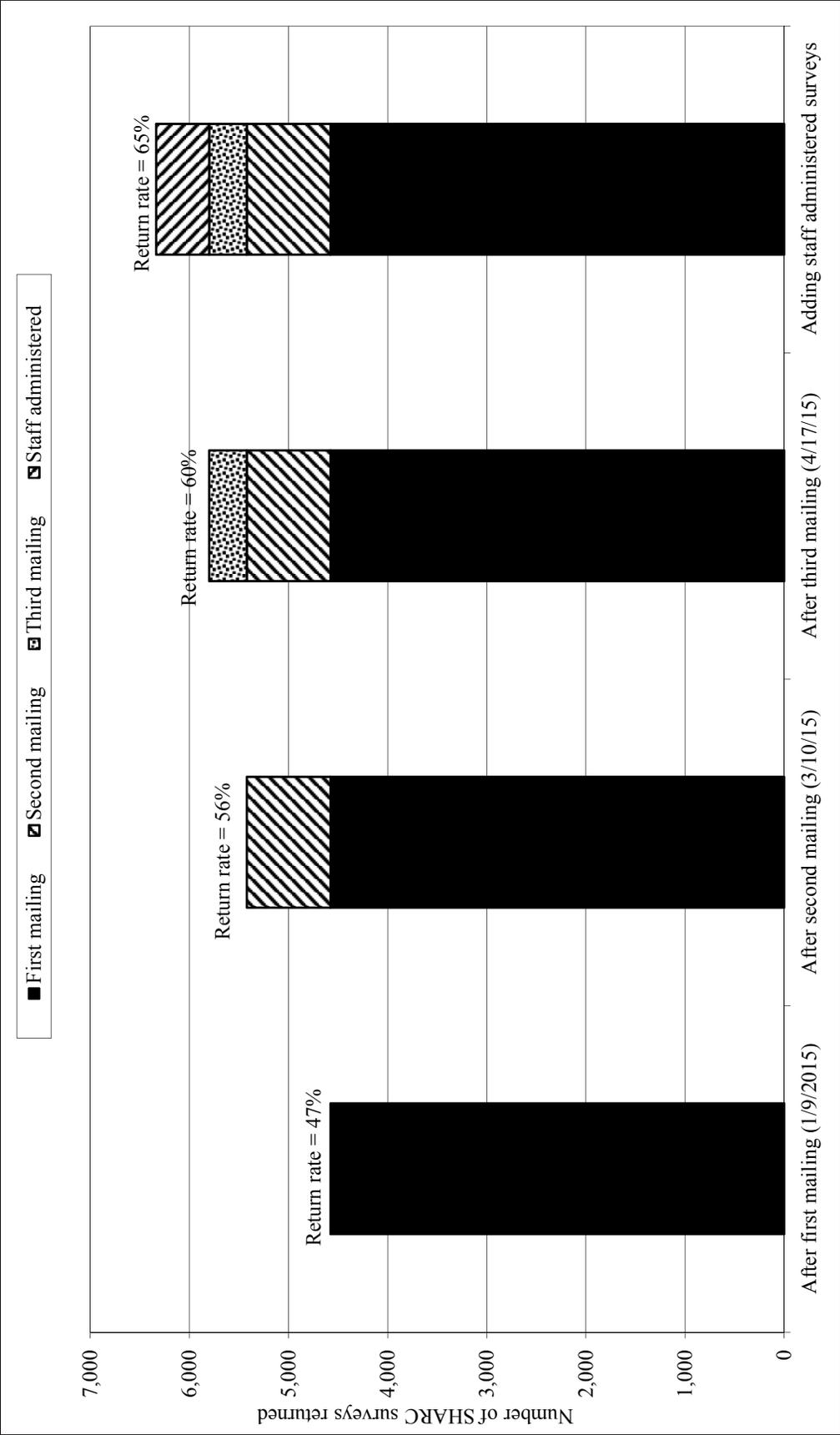


Figure 5.—Number of survey responses by response category, 2014.

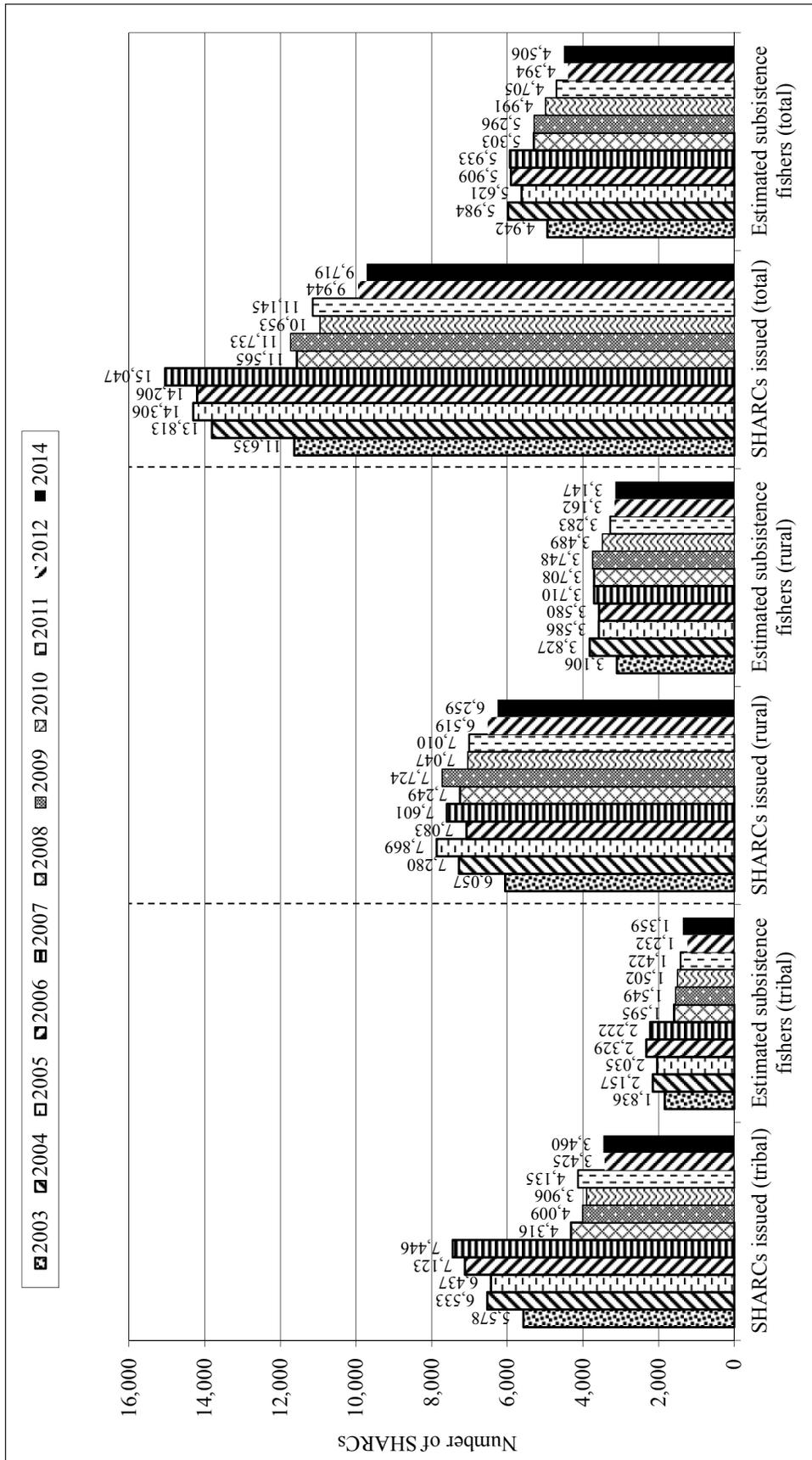


Figure 6.—Number of SHARCs issued and estimated number of halibut fishers by SHARC type, 2014.

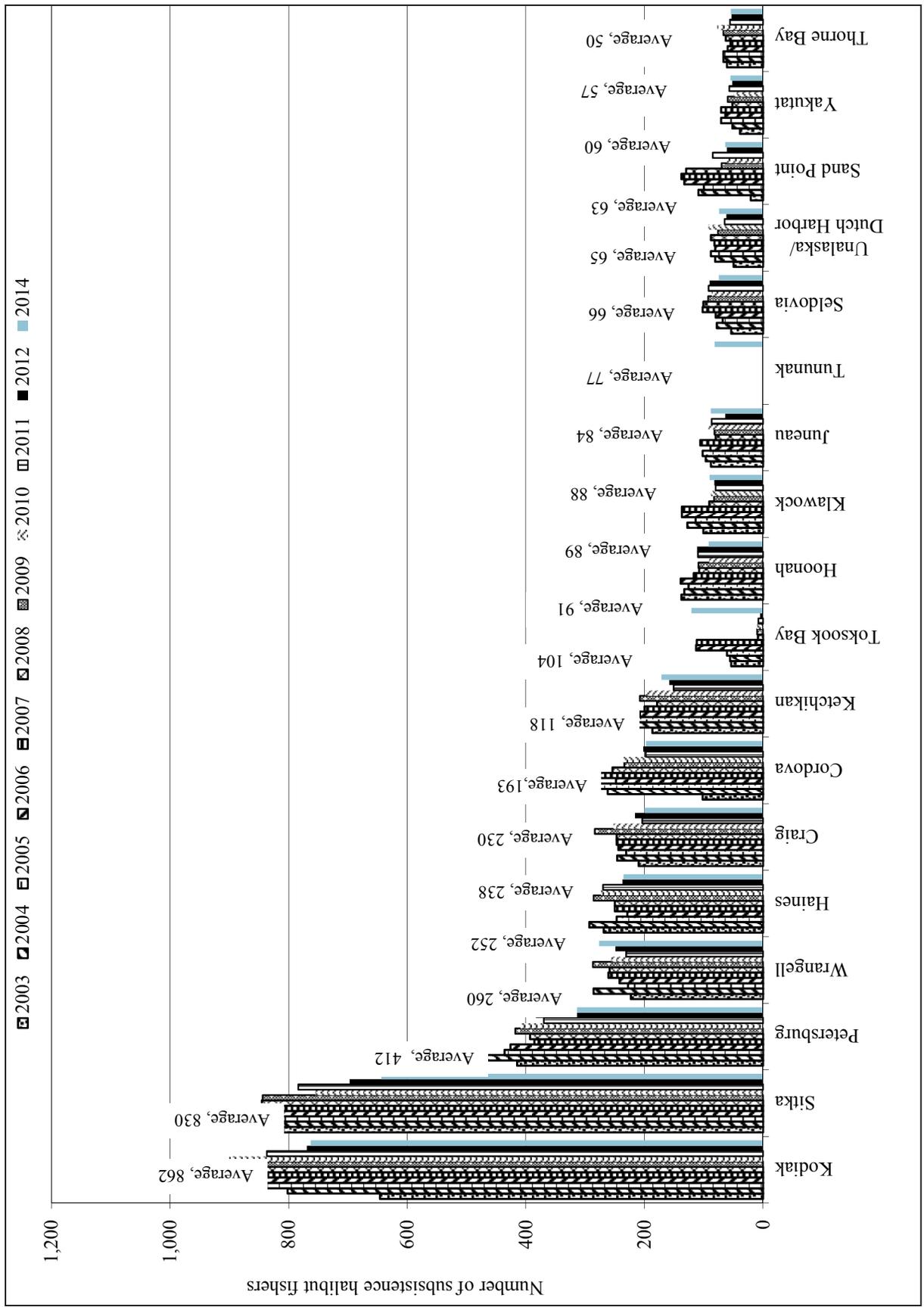


Figure 7.—Number of fishers by residence, 2014.

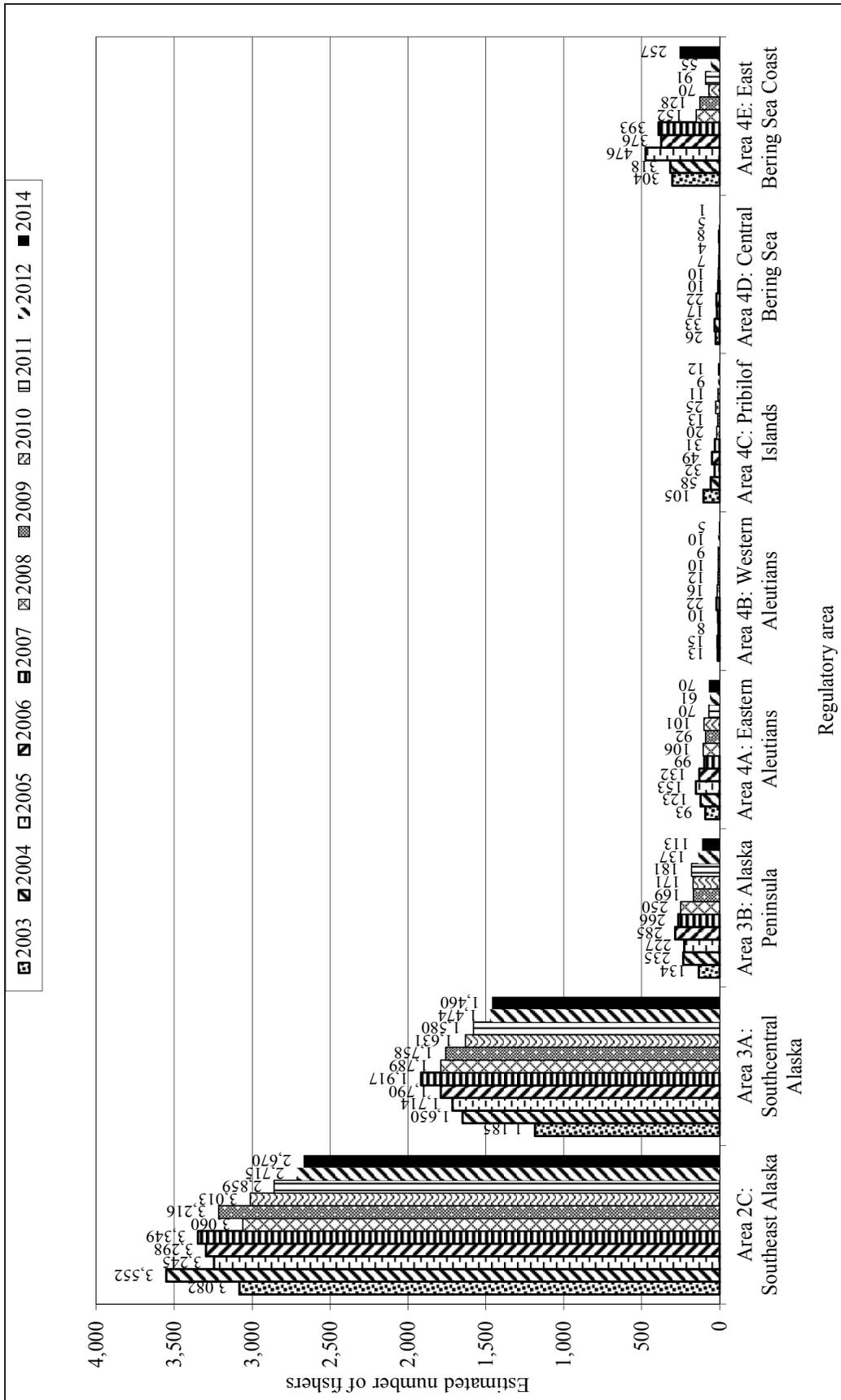


Figure 8.—Estimated number of Alaska subsistence halibut fishers, 2003–2012 & 2014 by regulatory area fished.

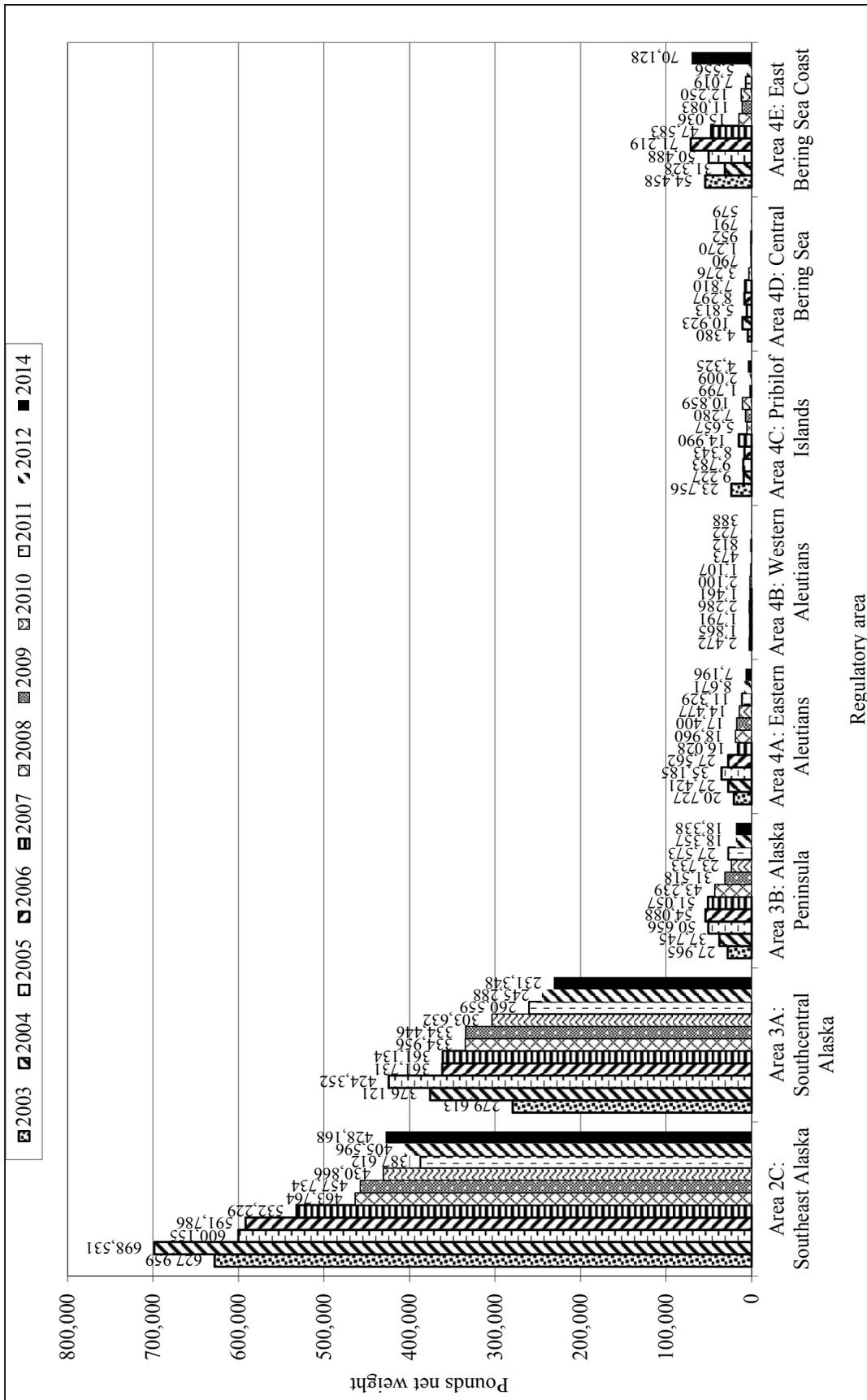


Figure 9.—Estimated subsistence halibut harvests, pounds net weight, by regulatory area of tribe and rural community, 2003–2012 & 2014.

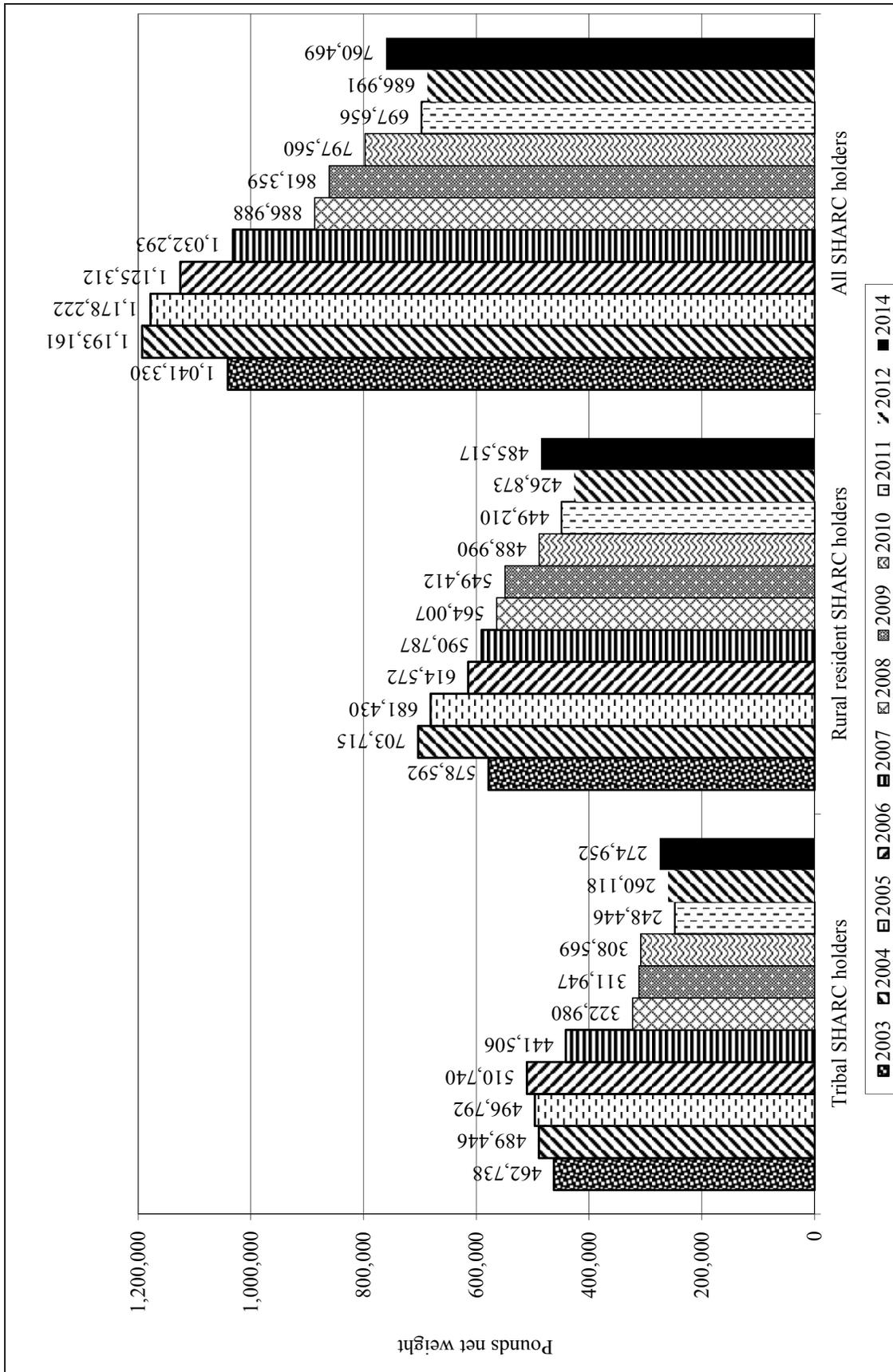


Figure 10.—Estimated Alaska subsistence halibut harvests in pounds net weight by SHARC type, 2003–2012 & 2014.

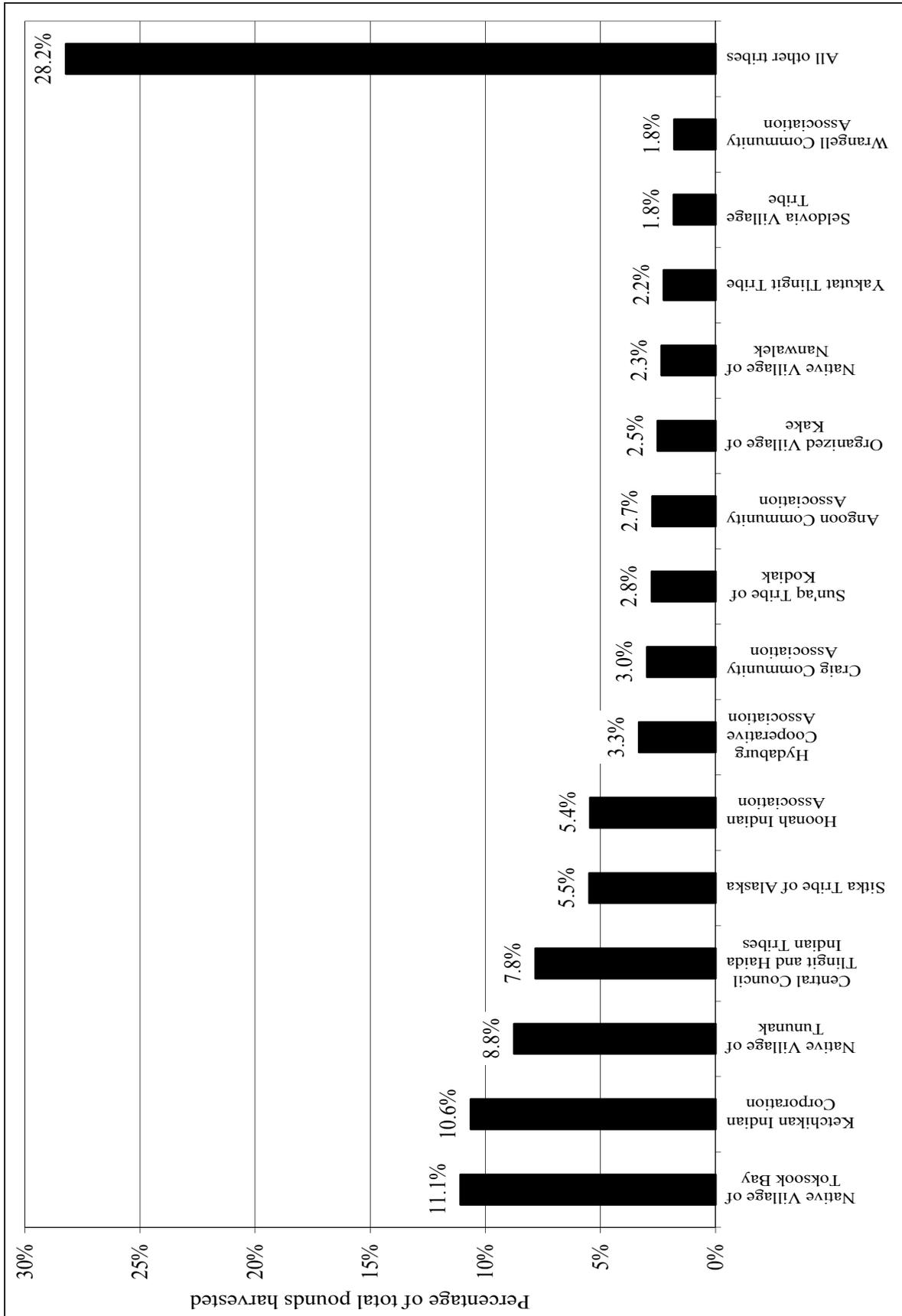


Figure 11.—Percentage of tribal subsistence halibut harvest by tribe, 2014.

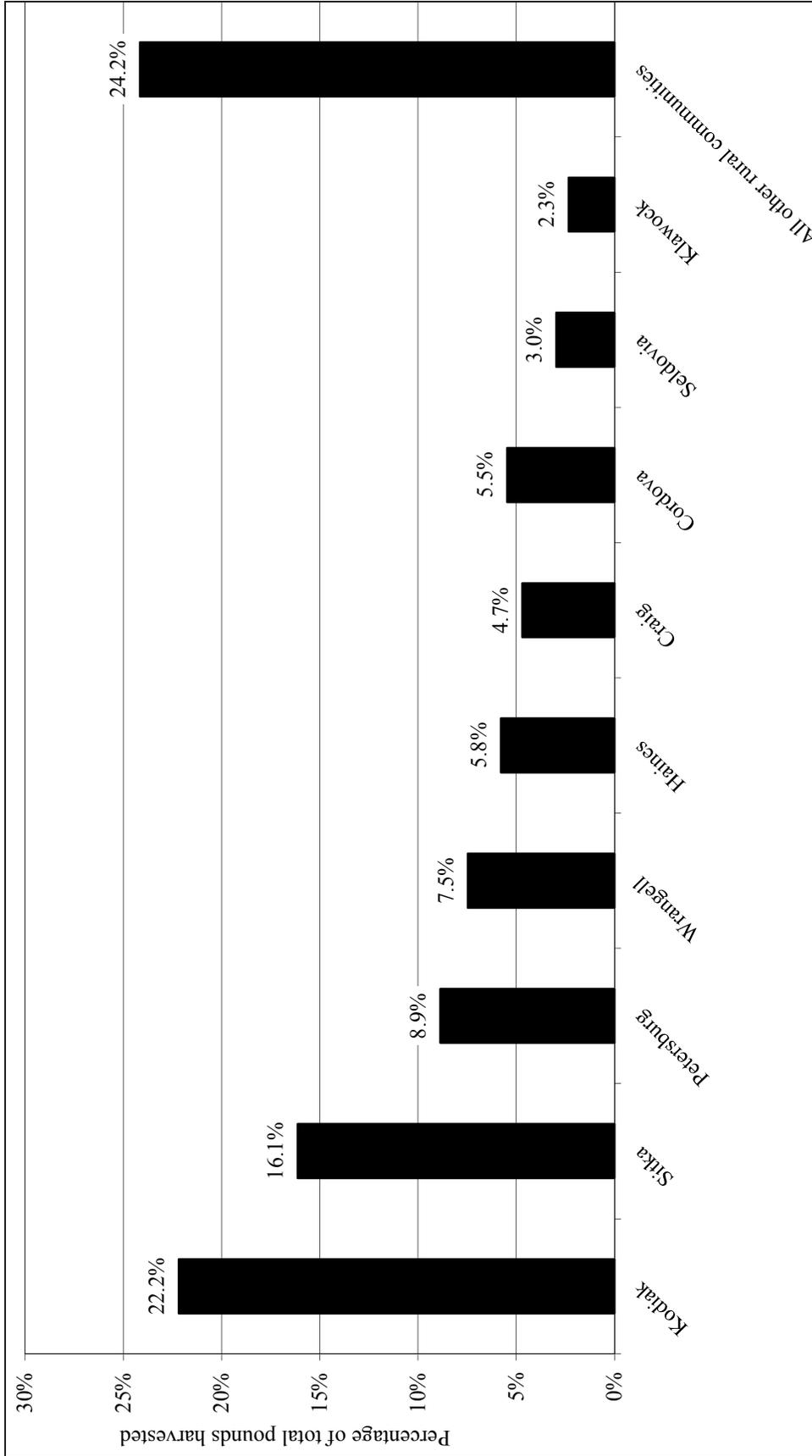


Figure 12.—Percentage of rural community subsistence halibut harvest by community, 2014.

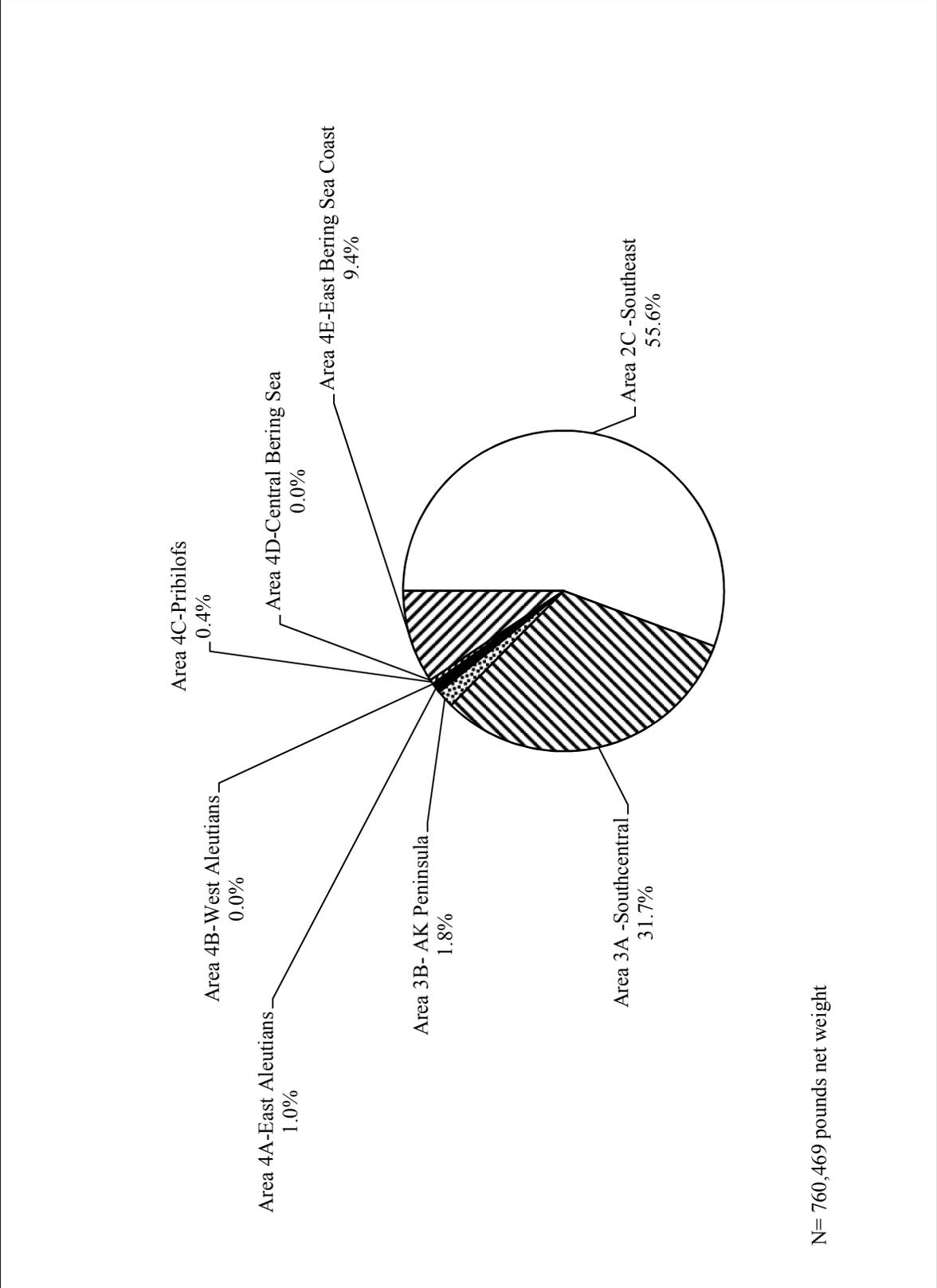


Figure 13. –Percentage of subsistence halibut harvest by regulatory area fished, 2014.

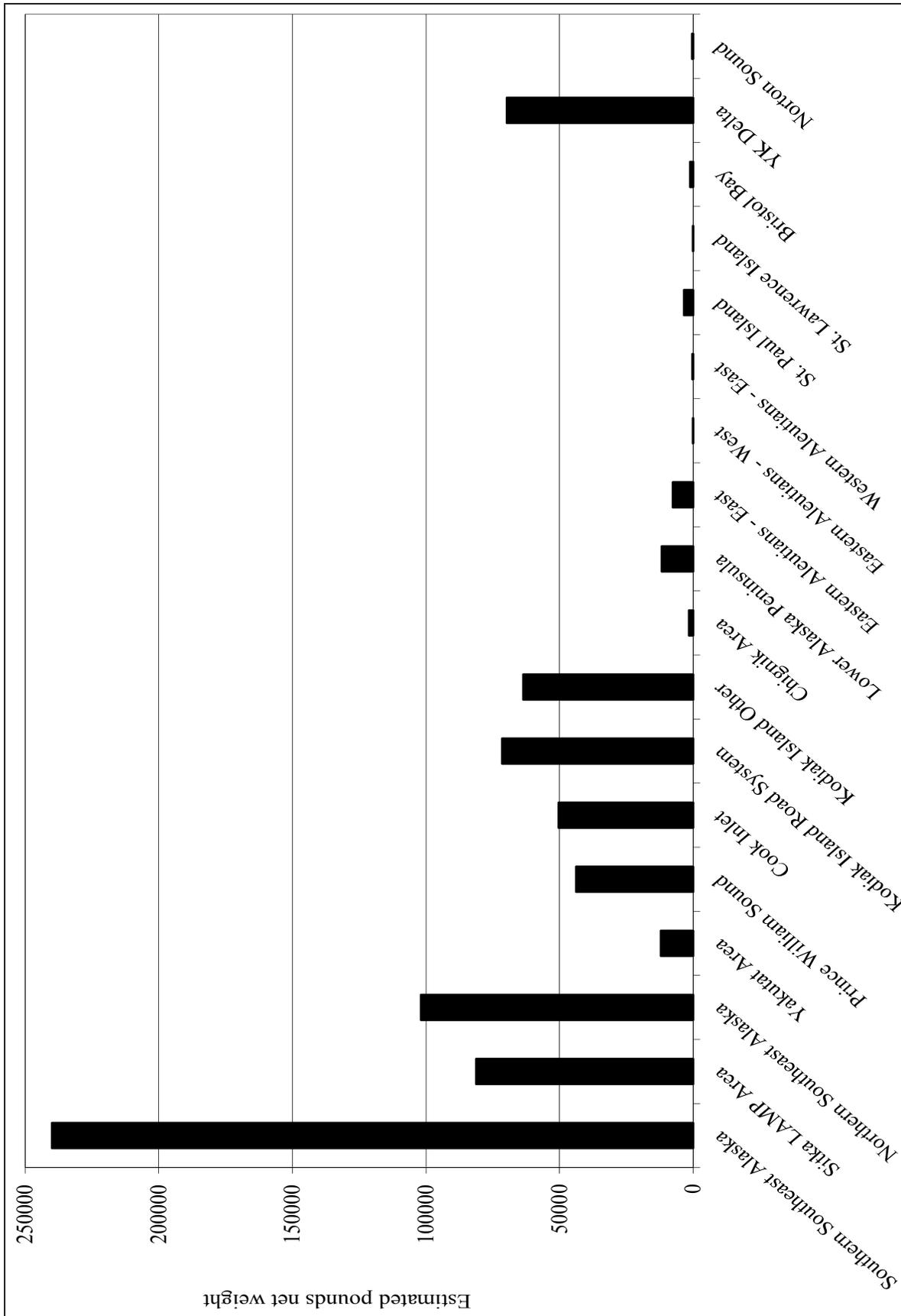
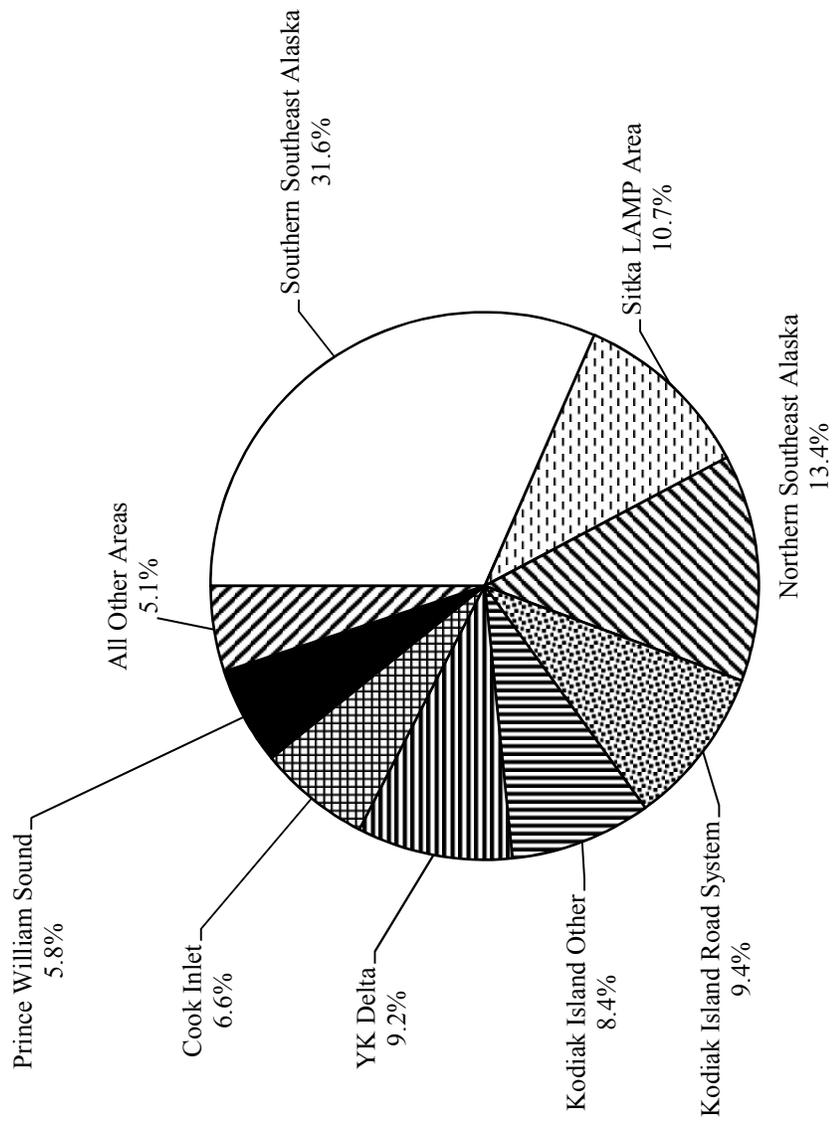


Figure 14.—Alaska subsistence halibut harvests by geographic area, 2014.



N = 760,469 pounds net weight

Figure 15. –Percentage of Alaska subsistence halibut harvest by geographic area, 2014

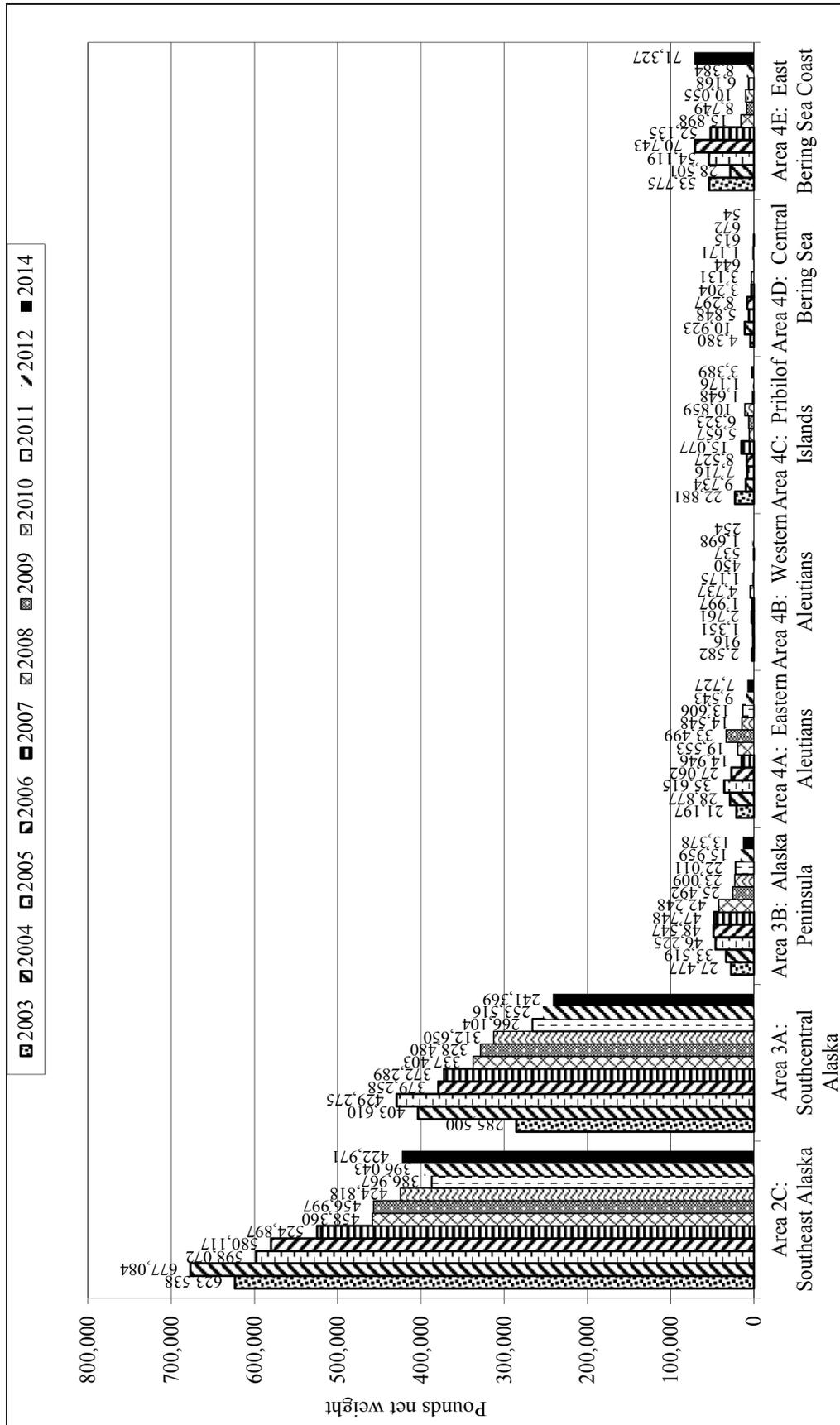


Figure 16.—Estimated subsistence halibut harvests, pounds net weight, by regulatory area fished, 2003–2012 & 2014.

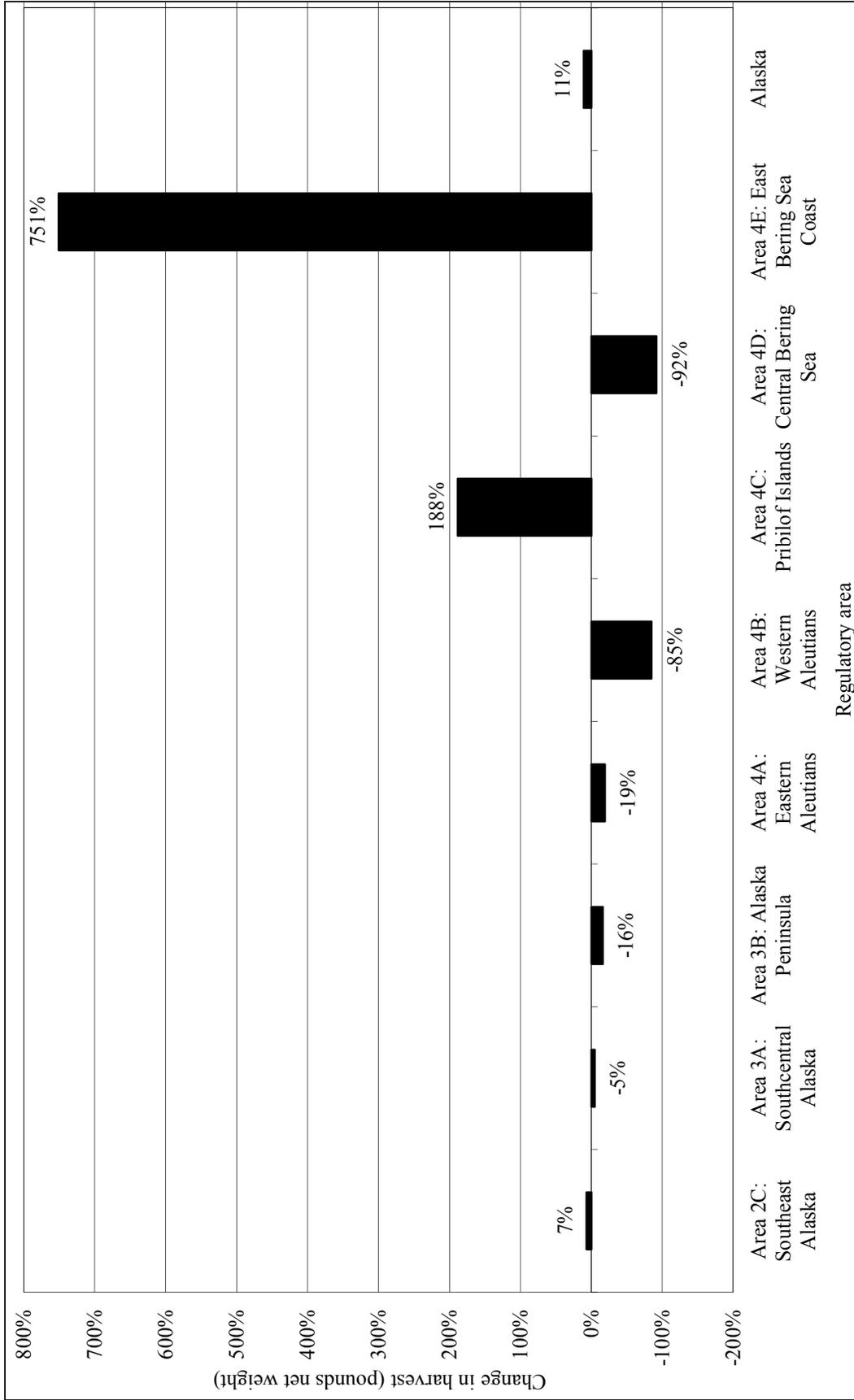


Figure 17.—Change in Alaska subsistence halibut harvests from 2012 to 2014 by regulatory area fished.

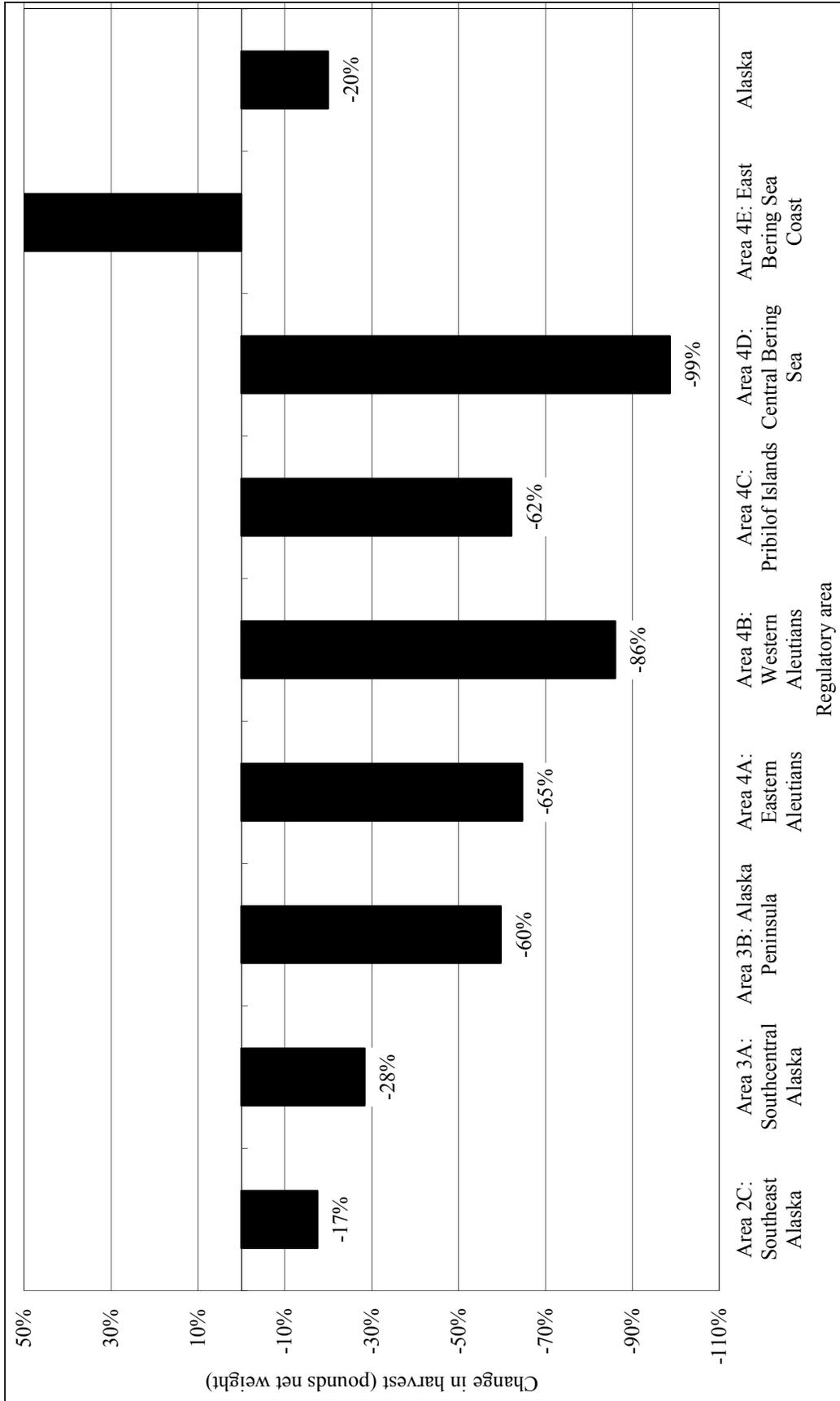


Figure 18.—Change in Alaska subsistence halibut harvests in 2014 compared to recent 10 year average (2003–2012) by regulatory area fished.

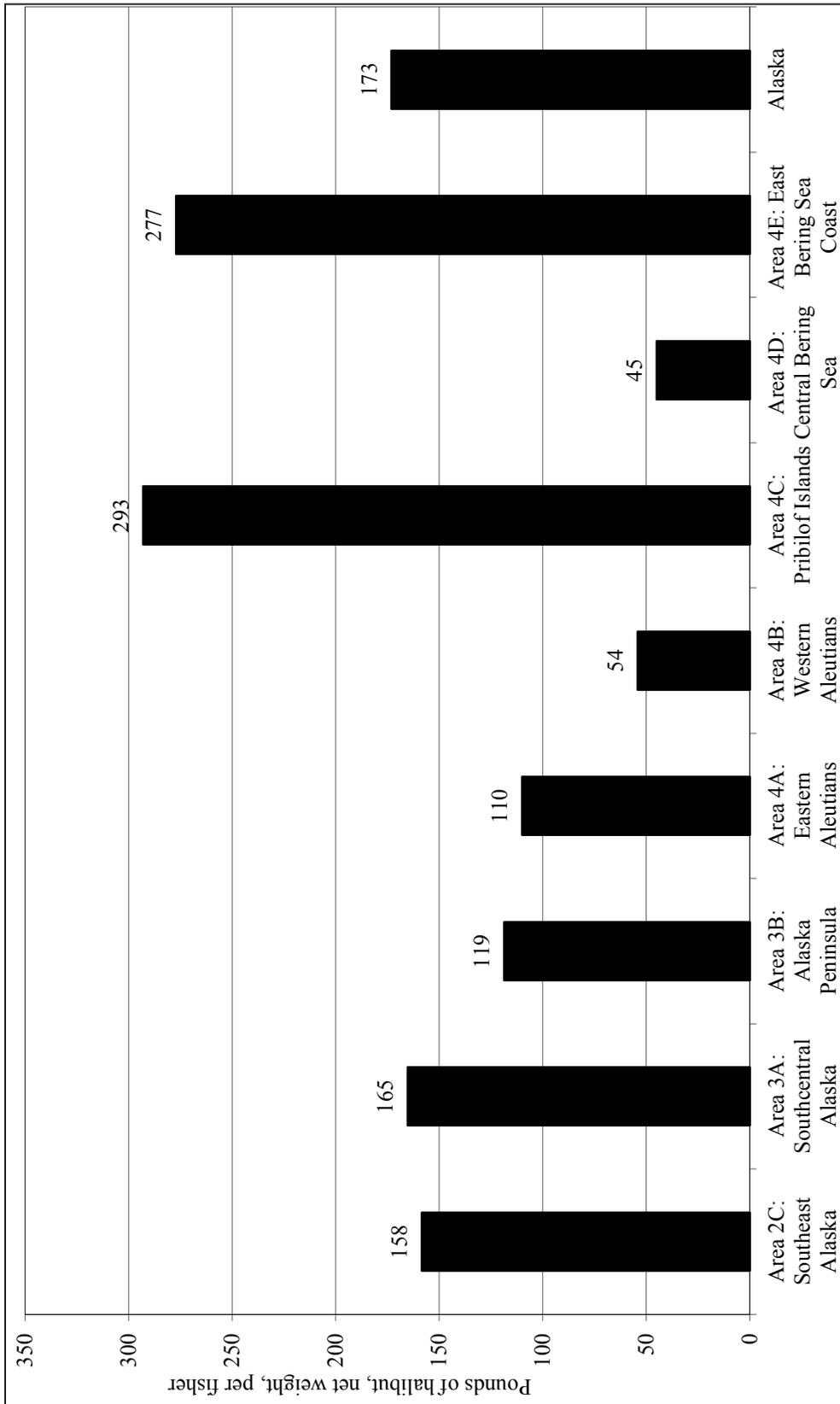


Figure 19.—Average subsistence harvest of halibut per fisher in Alaska, 2014, by regulatory area, in pounds net weight.

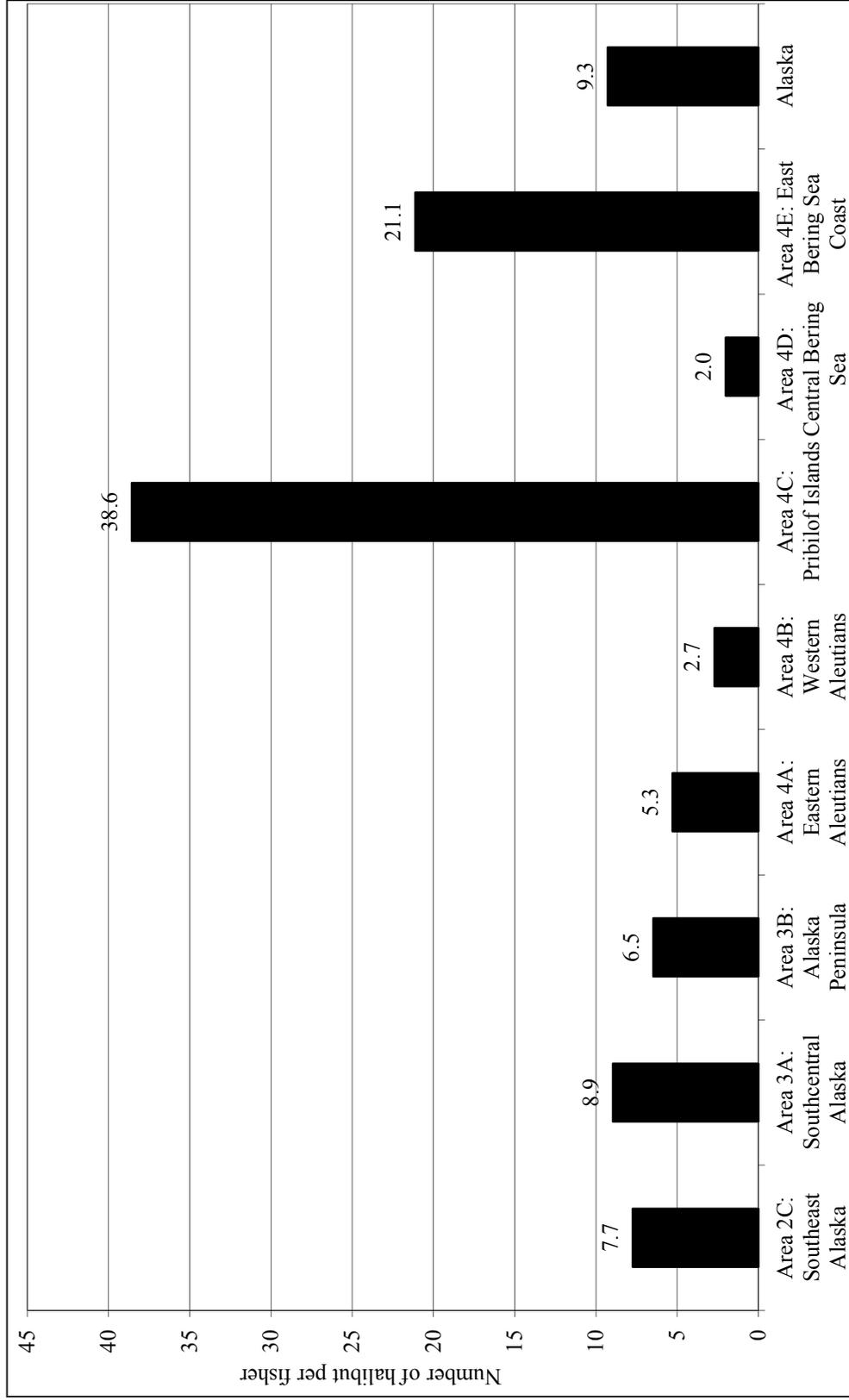


Figure 20.—Average subsistence harvest of halibut per fisher in Alaska, 2014, by regulatory area, in number of fish.

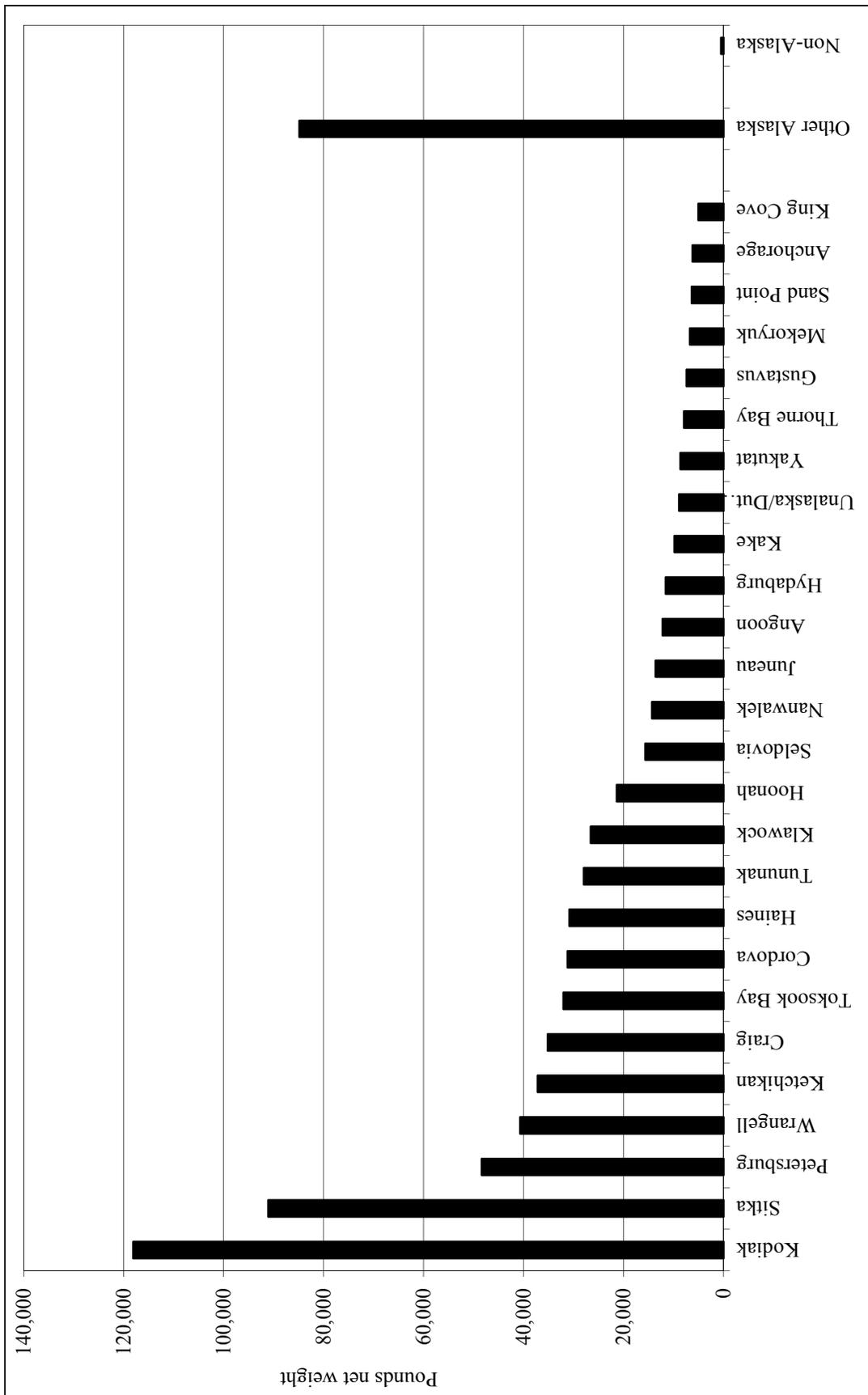


Figure 21.—Alaska subsistence halibut harvests by place of residence, 2014.

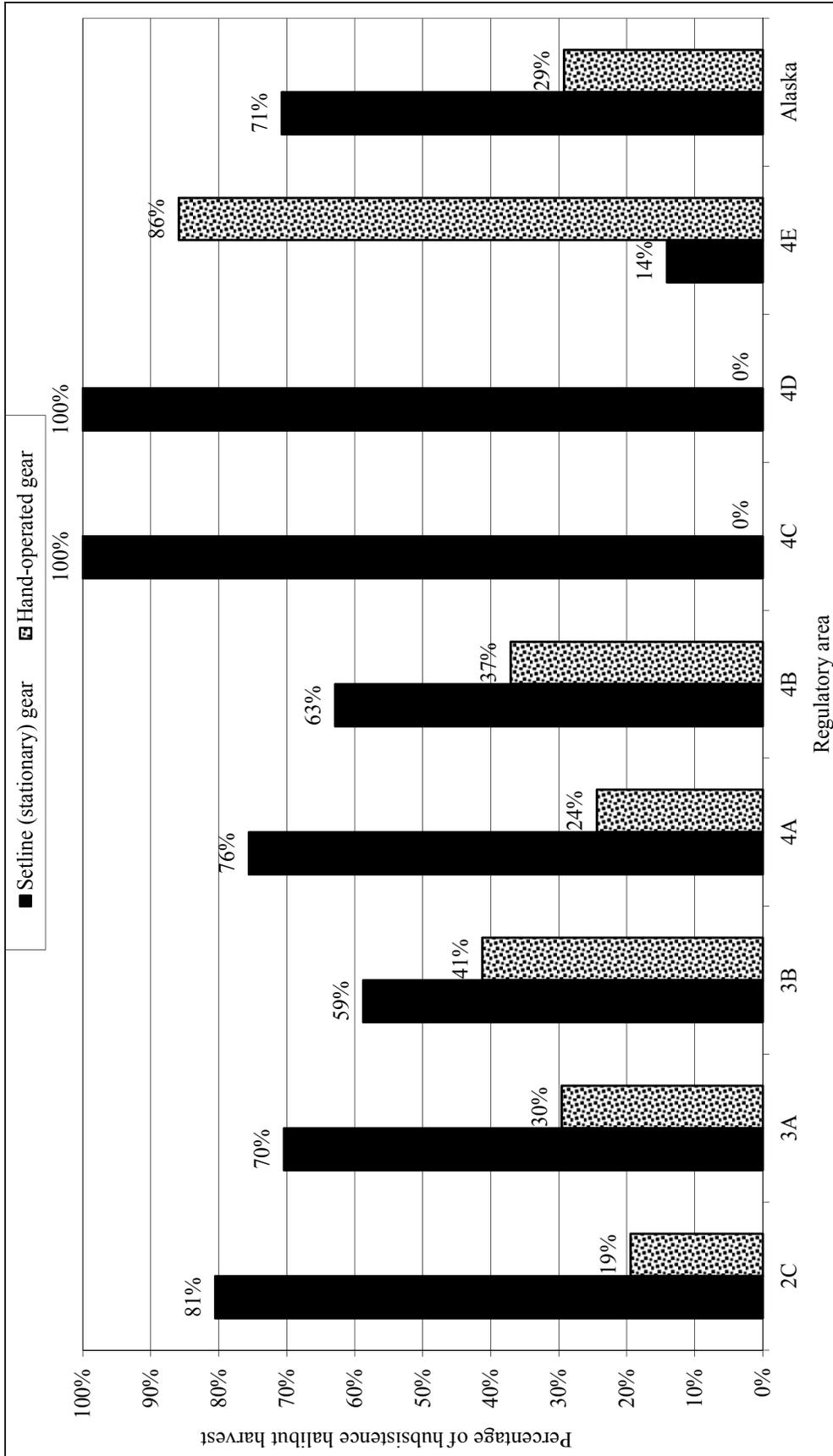


Figure 22.—Percentage of subsistence halibut harvest by gear type by regulatory area, 2014.

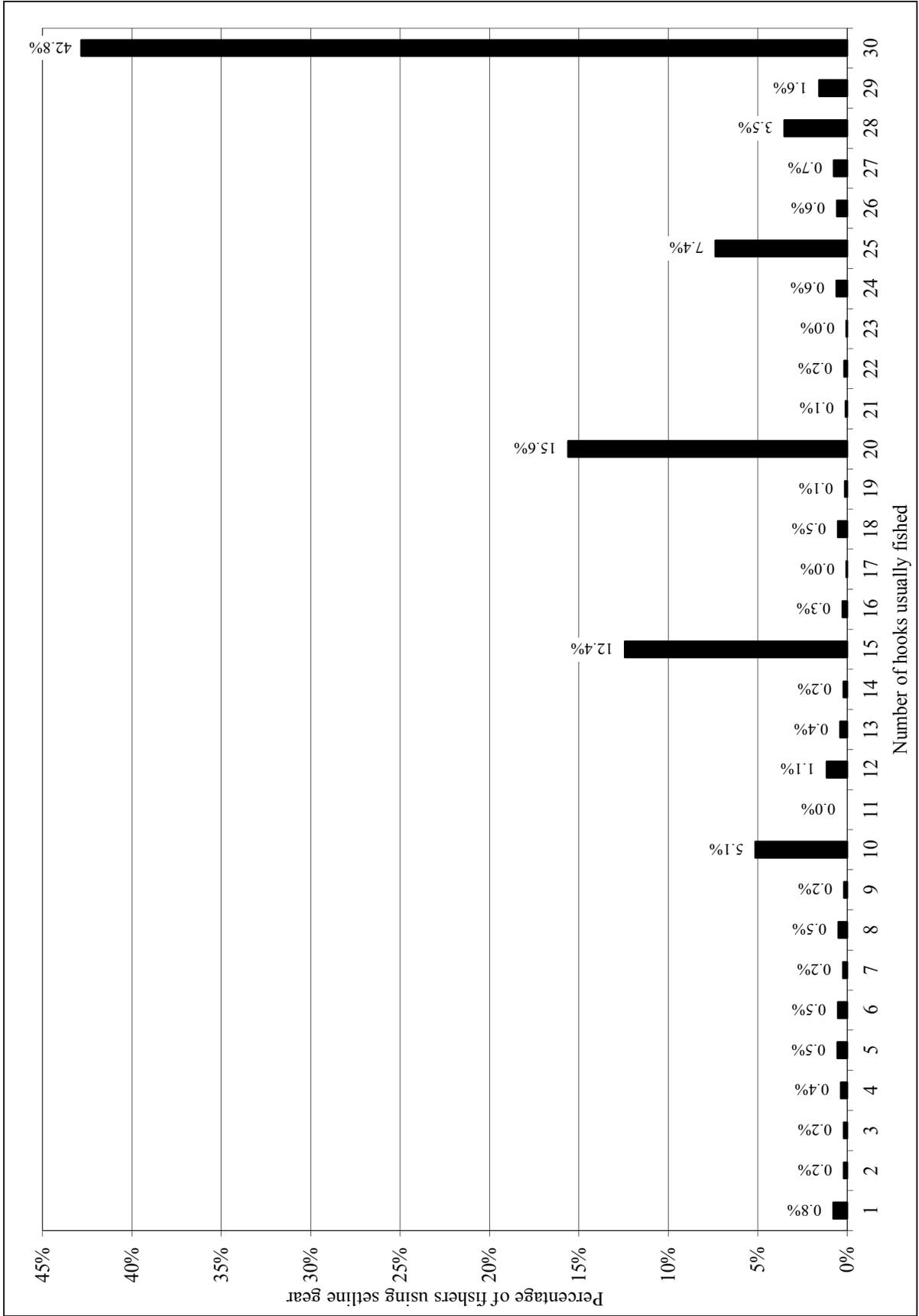


Figure 23. –Number of hooks usually fished, setline (stationary) gear, Alaska halibut subsistence fishery, 2014.

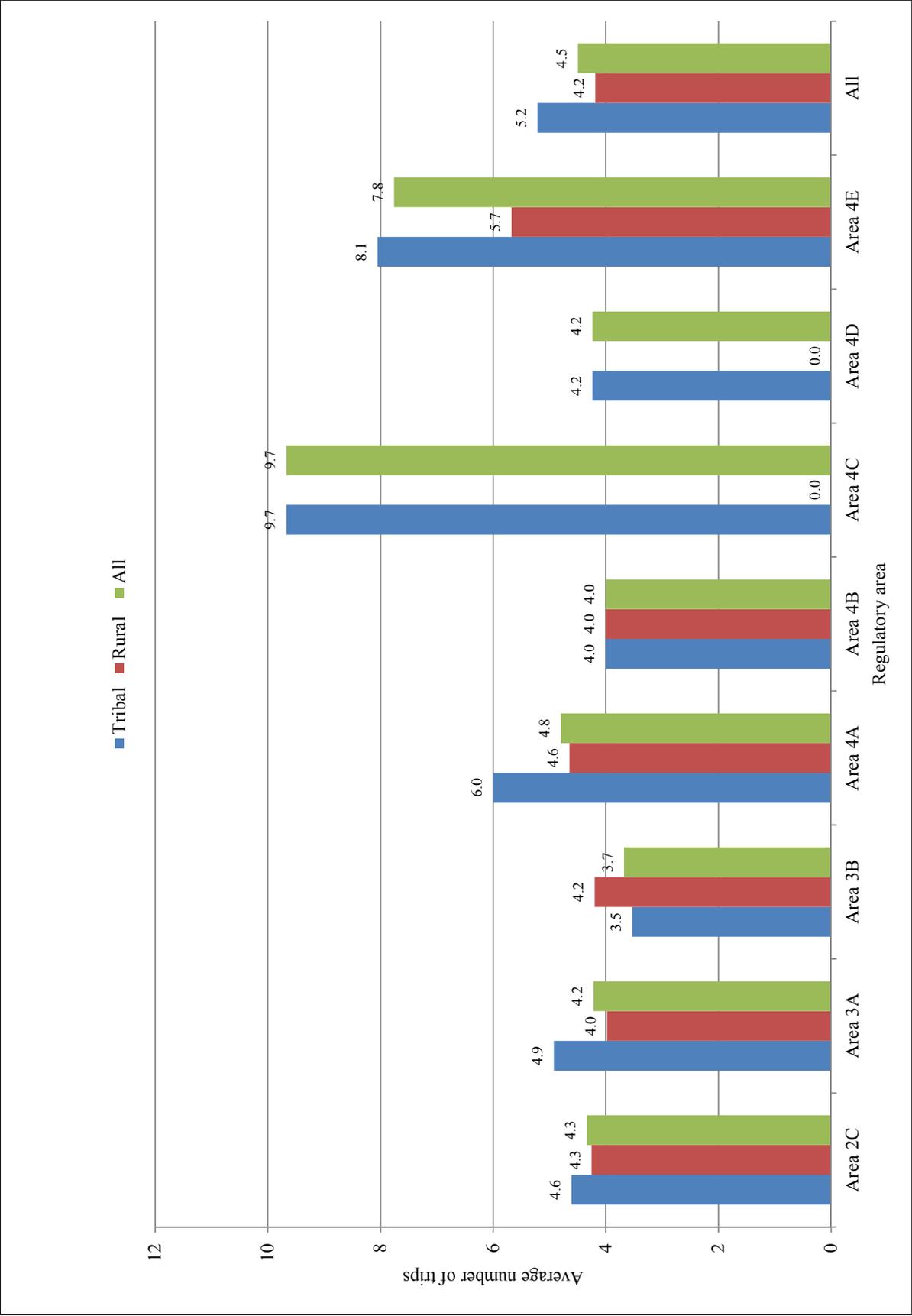


Figure 24.—Average number of subsistence fishing trips for halibut by regulatory area and SHARC type, 2014.

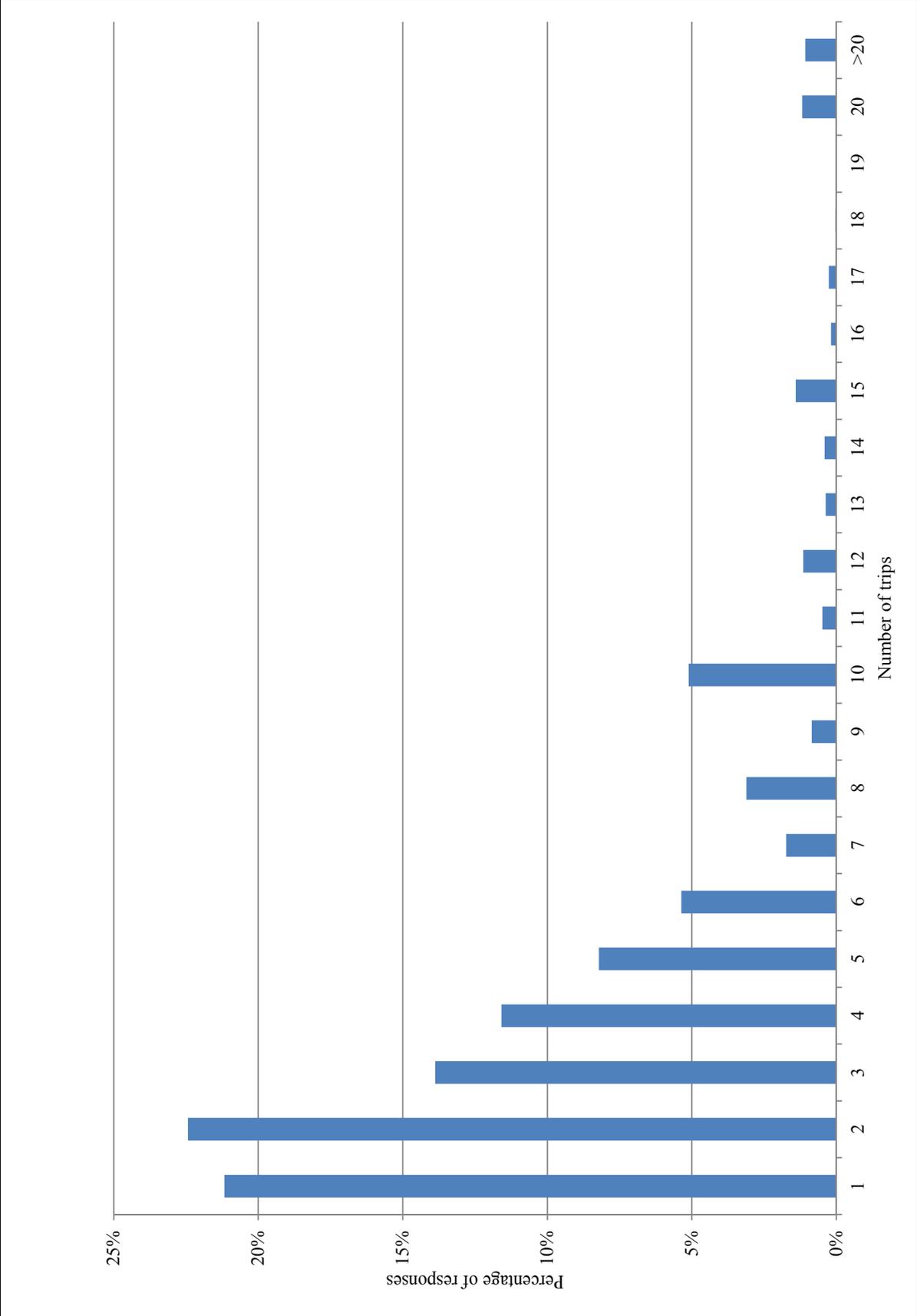


Figure 25.—Number of subsistence fishing trips for halibut, by percentage of total reported trips, 2014.

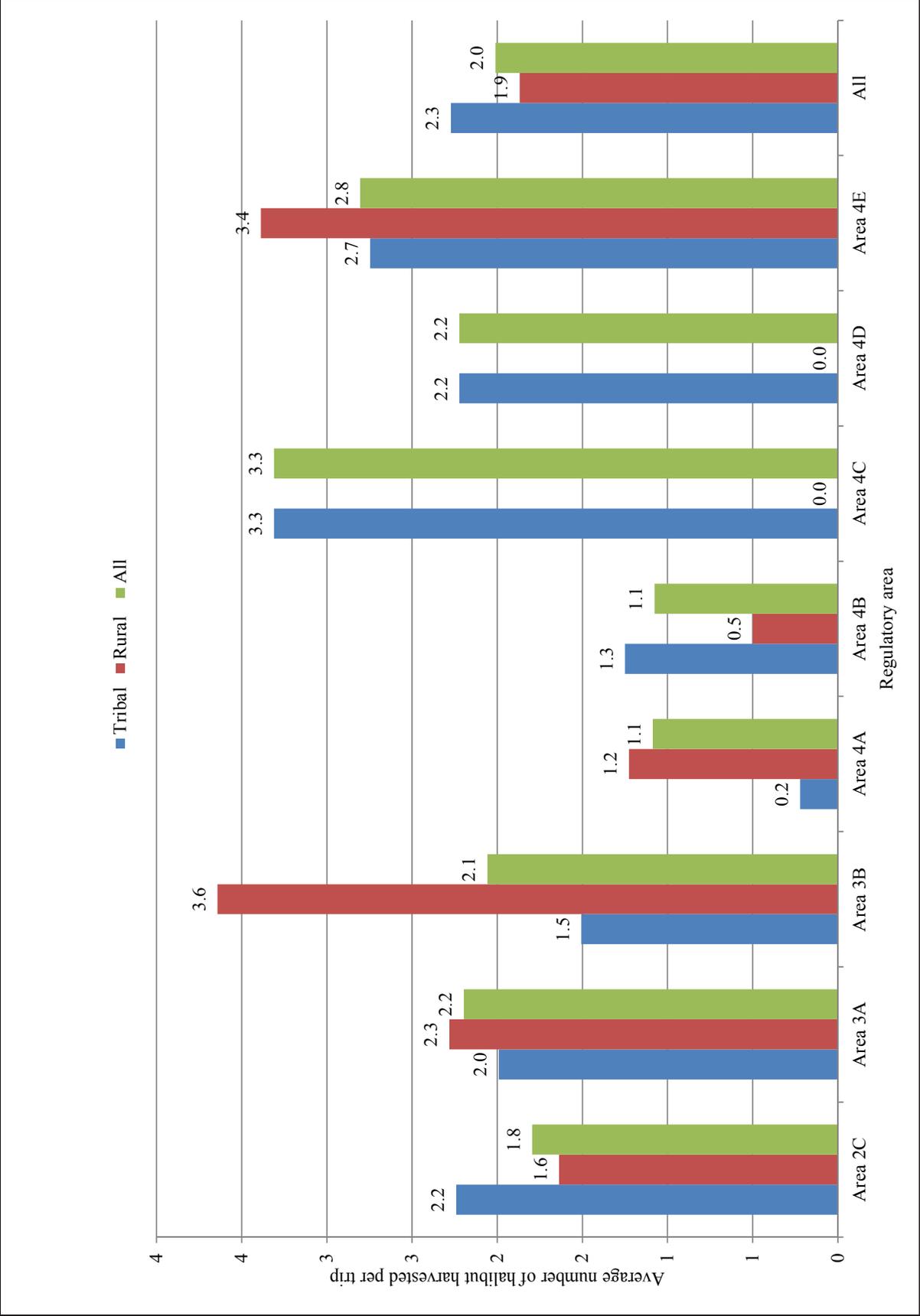


Figure 26.—Average number of halibut harvested per subsistence fishing trip by regulatory area and SHARC type, 2014.

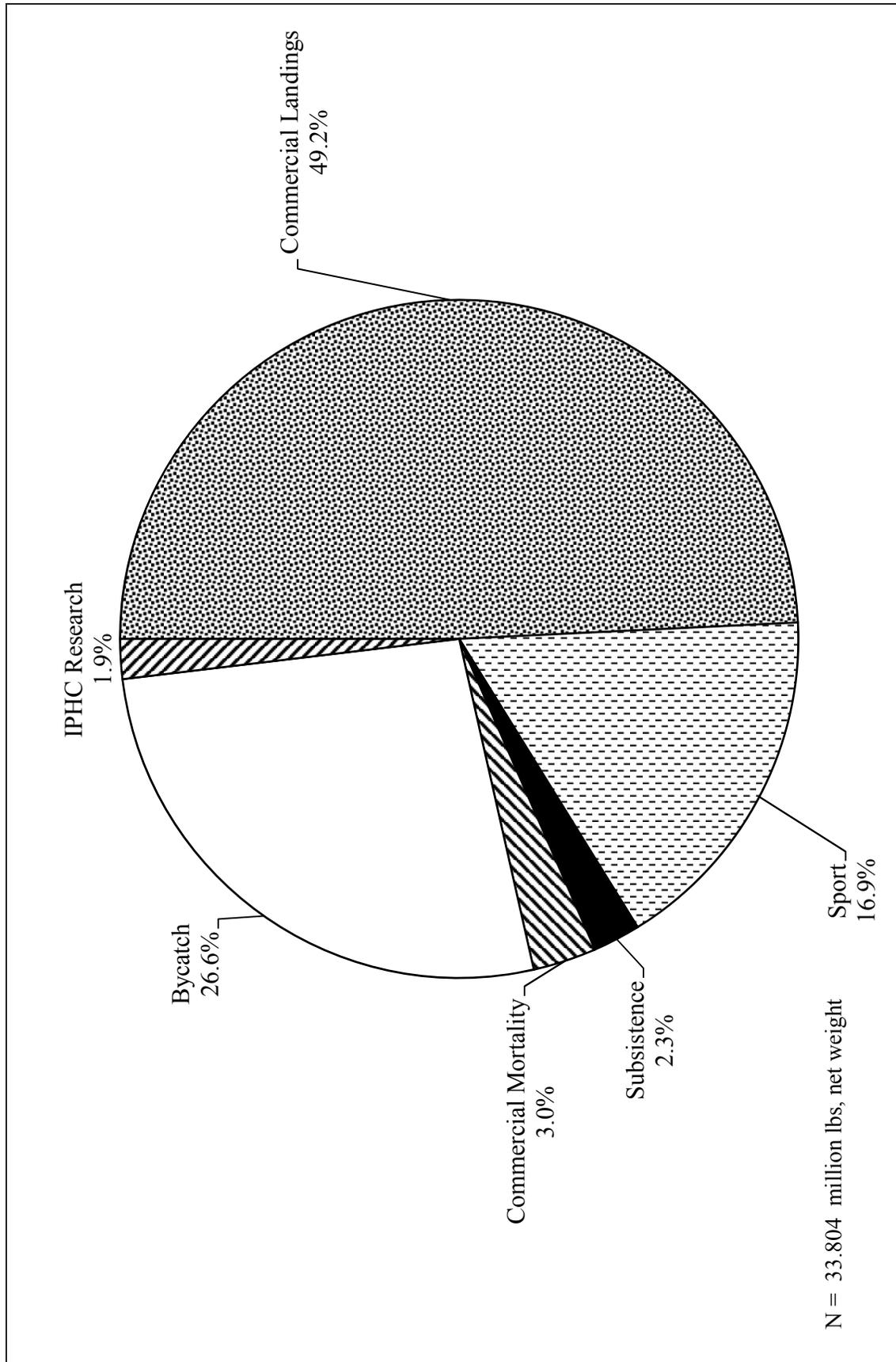


Figure 27. –Halibut removals, Alaska, 2014.

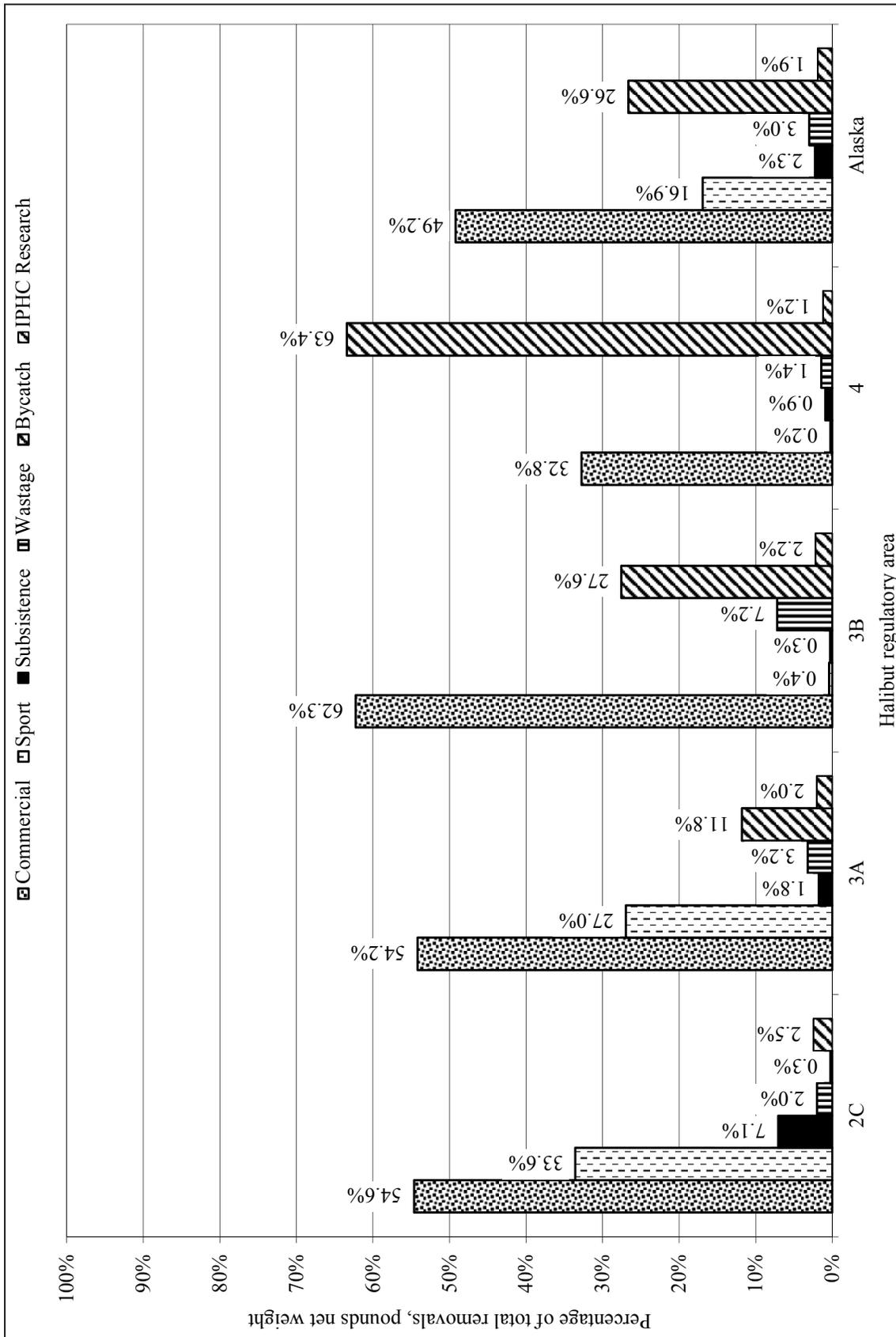


Figure 28.—Halibut removals in Alaska by regulatory area and removal category, 2014.

Appendix A.—List of eligible tribes and rural communities, 2003 (from Federal register)

Chichagof Island at 57°22'03" N. lat., 135°43'00" W. long., and

(B) A line from Chichagof Island at 57°22'35" N. lat., 135°41'18" W. long. to Baranof Island at 57°22'17" N. lat., 135°40'57" W. lat.; and

(C) That is enclosed on the south and west by a line from Sitka Point at 56°59'23" N. lat., 135°49'34" W. long., to Hanus Point at 56°51'55" N. lat., 135°30'30" W. long.,

(D) To the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'45" W. long. to Baranof Island at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'36" W. long.

(2) A person using a vessel greater than 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, within Sitka Sound as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) A person using a vessel less than or equal to 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61:

(i) Is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, from June 1 through August 31; and

(ii) Is prohibited, during the remainder of the designated IFQ season, from retaining more than 2,000 lb (0.91 mt) of IFQ halibut within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, per IFQ fishing trip, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61.

(4) No charter vessel, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, shall engage in sport fishing, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61(b), for halibut within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(i) No charter vessel shall retain halibut caught while engaged in sport fishing, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61(b), for other species, within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraphs (d)(4) and (d)(4)(i) of this section, halibut harvested outside Sitka Sound, as defined in (d)(1)(ii) of this section, may be retained onboard a charter vessel engaged in sport fishing, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61(b), for other species within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(e) Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve. (1) For purposes of this paragraph (e), the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve means an area totaling 2.5 square nm off Cape Edgecumbe, defined by straight lines connecting the following points in a counterclockwise manner:

56°55.5'N lat., 135°54.0'W long;
56°57.0'N lat., 135°54.0'W long;
56°57.0'N lat., 135°57.0'W long;

56°55.5'N lat., 135°57.0'W long.

(2) No person shall engage in commercial, sport or subsistence fishing, as defined at § 300.61, for halibut within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve.

(3) No person shall anchor a vessel within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve if halibut is on board.

(f) *Subsistence fishing in and off Alaska.* No person shall engage in subsistence fishing for halibut unless that person meets the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a rural resident of a community with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Angoon	Municipality
Coffman Cove	Municipality
Craig	Municipality
Edna Bay	Census Designated Place
Elfin Cove	Census Designated Place
Gustavus	Census Designated Place
Haines	Municipality
Hollis	Census Designated Place
Hoonah	Municipality
Hydaburg	Municipality
Hyder	Census Designated Place
Kake	Municipality
Kasaan	Municipality
Klawock	Municipality
Klukwan	Census Designated Place
Mettlakatta	Census Designated Place
Meyers Chuck	Census Designated Place
Pelican	Municipality
Petersburg	Municipality
Point Baker	Census Designated Place
Port Alexander	Municipality
Port Protection	Census Designated Place
Saxman	Municipality
Sitka	Municipality
Skagway	Municipality
Tenakee Springs	Municipality
Thome Bay	Municipality
Whale Pass	Census Designated Place
Wrangell	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akhiok	Municipality
Chenega Bay	Census Designated Place
Cordova	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—
Continued

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Karluk	Census Designated Place
Kodiak City	Municipality
Larsen Bay	Municipality
Nanwalek	Census Designated Place
Old Harbor	Municipality
Ouzinkie	Municipality
Port Graham	Census Designated Place
Port Lions	Municipality
Seldovia	Municipality
Tatitlek	Census Designated Place
Yakutat	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Chignik Bay	Municipality
Chignik Lagoon	Census Designated Place
Chignik Lake	Census Designated Place
Cold Bay	Municipality
False Pass	Municipality
Ivanof Bay	Census Designated Place
King Cove	Municipality
Nelson Lagoon	Census Designated Place
Perryville	Census Designated Place
Sand Point	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akutan	Municipality
Nikolski	Census Designated Place
Unalaska	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Adak	Census Designated Place
Atka	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4C

Rural Community	Organized Entity
St. George	Municipality
St. Paul	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Gambell	Municipality
Savoonga	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D—
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Diomed (Inalik)	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Alakanuk	Municipality
Aleknegik	Municipality
Bethel	Municipality
Brevig Mission	Municipality
Chefornak	Municipality
Chevak	Municipality
Clark's Point	Municipality
Council	Census Designated Place
Dillingham	Municipality
Eek	Municipality
Egegik	Municipality
Elim	Municipality
Emmonak	Municipality
Golovin	Municipality
Goodnews Bay	Municipality
Hooper Bay	Municipality
King Salmon	Census Designated Place
Kipnuk	Census Designated Place
Kongiganak	Census Designated Place
Kotlik	Municipality
Koyuk	Municipality
Kwigillingok	Census Designated Place
Levelock	Census Designated Place
Manokotak	Municipality
Mekoryak	Municipality
Naknek	Census Designated Place
Napakiak	Municipality
Napaskiak	Municipality
Newtok	Census Designated Place
Nightmute	Municipality
Nome	Municipality
Oscarville	Census Designated Place
Pilot Point	Municipality
Platinum	Municipality
Port Heiden	Municipality
Quinhagak	Municipality
Scammon Bay	Municipality
Shaktoolik	Municipality
Sheldon Point (Nunam Iqua)	Municipality
Shishmaref	Municipality
Solomon	Census Designated Place
South Naknek	Census Designated Place
St. Michael	Municipality
Stebbins	Municipality
Teller	Municipality
Togiak	Municipality
Toksook Bay	Municipality
Tuntutuliak	Census Designated Place
Tununak	Census Designated Place

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E—
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Twin Hills	Census Designated Place
Ugashik	Census Designated Place
Unalakleet	Municipality
Wales	Municipality
White Mountain	Municipality

(2) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a member of an Alaska Native tribe with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Angoon	Angoon Community Association
Craig	Craig Community Association
Haines	Chilkoot Indian Association
Hoonah	Hoonah Indian Association
Hydaburg	Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Juneau	Aukquan Traditional Council Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes Douglas Indian Association
Kake	Organized Village of Kake
Kasaan	Organized Village of Kasaan
Ketchikan	Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Klawock	Klawock Cooperative Association
Klukwan	Chilkat Indian Village
Metlakatla	Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve
Petersburg	Petersburg Indian Association
Saxman	Organized Village of Saxman
Sitka	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skagway	Skagway Village
Wrangell	Wrangell Cooperative Association

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akhiok	Native Village of Akhiok
Chenega Bay	Native Village of Chanega

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—
Continued**

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Cordova	Native Village of Eyak
Karluk	Native Village of Karluk
Kenai-Soldotna	Kenaitze Indian Tribe Village of Salamatoff
Kodiak City	Lesnoi Village (Woody Island) Native Village of Afognak Shoonaq Tribe of Kodiak
Larsen Bay	Native Village of Larsen Bay
Nanwalek	Native Village of Nanwalek
Ninilchik	Ninilchik Village
Old Harbor	Village of Old Harbor
Ouzinkie	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Port Graham	Native Village of Port Graham
Port Lions	Native Village of Port Lions
Seldovia	Seldovia Village Tribe
Tatitlek	Native Village of Tatitlek
Yakutat	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Chignik Bay	Native Village of Chignik
Chignik Lagoon	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake	Chignik Lake Village
False Pass	Native Village of False Pass
Ivanof Bay	Ivanoff Bay Village
King Cove	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove Native Village of Belkofski
Nelson Lagoon	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Perryville	Native Village of Perryville
Sand Point	Pauloff Harbor Village Native Village of Unga Gagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued	
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akutan	Native Village of Akutan	Elim	Native Village of Elim	Stebbins	Stebbins Community Association
Nikolski	Native Village of Nikolski	Emmonak	Chuloonawick Native Village	Teller	Native Village of Mary's Igloo
Unalaska	Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska		Emmonak Village		Native Village of Teller
HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B		Golovin	Chinik Eskimo Community	Togjak	Traditional Village of Togjak
		Goodnews Bay	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Toksook Bay	Native Village of Toksook Bay
		Hooper Bay	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Tuntutuliak	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
			Native Village of Paimiut	Tununak	Native Village of Tununak
		King Salmon	King Salmon Tribal Council	Twin Hills	Twin Hills Village
		Kipnuk	Native Village of Kipnuk	Ugashik	Ugashik Village
		Kongiganak	Native Village of Kongiganak	Unalakleet	Native Village of Unalakleet
		Kotlik	Native Village of Hamilton	Wales	Native Village of Wales
			Village of Bill Moore's Slough	White Mountain	Native Village of White Mountain
			Village of Kotlik		
		Koyuk	Native Village of Koyuk		
		Kwigillingok	Native Village of Kwigillingok		
			Levelock Village		
		Levelock	Levelock Village		
		Manokotak	Manokotak Village		
		Mekoryak	Native Village of Mekoryak		
			Mekoryak		
		Naknek	Naknek Native Village		
			Native Village of Napakiak		
		Napakiak	Native Village of Napakiak		
			Native Village of Napaskiak		
		Napaskiak	Native Village of Napaskiak		
			Newtok Village		
		Newtok	Newtok Village		
		Nightmute	Native Village of Nightmute		
			Umkumiute Native Village		
			King Island Native Community		
		Nome	Nome Eskimo Community		
			Oscarville Traditional Village		
		Oscarville	Oscarville Traditional Village		
			Native Village of Pilot Point		
		Pilot Point	Native Village of Pilot Point		
			Platinum Traditional Village		
		Platinum	Platinum Traditional Village		
			Native Village of Port Heiden		
		Port Heiden	Native Village of Port Heiden		
			Native Village of Kwinhagak		
		Quinhagak	Native Village of Kwinhagak		
			Native Village of Scammon Bay		
		Scammon Bay	Native Village of Scammon Bay		
			Native Village of Shaktoolik		
		Shaktoolik	Native Village of Shaktoolik		
			Native Village of Sheldon's Point		
		Sheldon Point (Nuna Iqua)	Native Village of Sheldon's Point		
			Native Village of Shishmaref		
		Shishmaref	Native Village of Shishmaref		
			Village of Solomon		
		Solomon	Village of Solomon		
			South Naknek Village		
		South Naknek	South Naknek Village		
			Native Village of Saint Michael		
		St. Michael	Native Village of Saint Michael		

(g) *Limitations on subsistence fishing.* Subsistence fishing for halibut may be conducted only by persons who qualify for such fishing pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section and who hold a valid subsistence halibut registration certificate in that person's name issued by NMFS pursuant to paragraph (h) of this section, provided that such fishing is consistent with the following limitations.

(1) Subsistence fishing is limited to setline gear and hand-held gear, including longline, handline, rod and reel, spear, jig and hand-troll gear.

(i) Subsistence fishing gear must not have more than 30 hooks per person registered in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section and on board the vessel from which gear is being set or retrieved.

(ii) All setline gear marker buoys carried on board or used by any vessel regulated under this section shall be marked with the following: first initial, last name, and address (street, city, and state), followed by the letter "S" to indicate that it is used to harvest subsistence halibut.

(iii) Markings on setline marker buoys shall be in characters at least 4 inches (10.16 cm) in height and 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) in width in a contrasting color visible above the water line and shall be maintained so the markings are clearly visible.

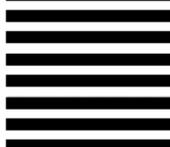
(2) The daily retention of subsistence halibut in rural areas is limited to no more than 20 fish per person eligible to conduct subsistence fishing for halibut under paragraph (g) of this section,

Appendix B.—Survey instrument.

<BARCODE>

Fold on the dotted lines to mail in your survey

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT # 37 ANCHORAGE AK
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

AK DEPT OF FISH AND GAME
SUBSISTENCE DIVISION
333 RASPBERRY RD
ANCHORAGE AK 99518-9961



<BARCODE>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVEST SURVEY, 2014

TO AVOID FUTURE NOTIFICATIONS, PLEASE RESPOND NOW. PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE SURVEY EVEN IF YOUR SHARC HAS EXPIRED.

Question 1.

- Mark “yes” even if you fished but were unsuccessful

Questions 2 and 3.

- Include only those fish harvested by you, the individual fisher (SHARC holder). If you fished with someone else and split the catch, count only your share of the catch. Other household members who harvested halibut should fill out their own forms.
- Include fish that you harvested and kept for your household’s use AND fish you harvested and gave away or traded. DO NOT include fish that you received from someone else.
- Identify both the number and pounds of halibut harvested; if you cannot provide both, please provide what you are able. Pounds should be **ROUND (LIVE) WEIGHT**. If you only know the dressed weight of your halibut harvest, record that number and make a note of “dressed, head on” (equals about 88% of round weight) or “dressed, head off” (equals about 75% of round weight).
- Number of hooks: write in the number that you use most often each time you set a line. That is, the number of hooks you usually have on your longline/skate.
- Water body, bay, or sound: record the general location where you did most of your subsistence halibut fishing (for example, “Chiniak Bay,” “Sitka Sound”). If you used more than one general area for a significant portion of your catch, please provide the portion of your harvest from each.

Question 4.

- Enter the number of trips taken for subsistence halibut. Please include all trips where you subsistence fished for halibut, even if you were not successful.

Questions 5 and 6.

- Sport fishing for halibut requires an Alaska sport fishing license. Sport fishers for halibut must fish with a line attached to a rod or pole. There is a limit of two hooks. The daily bag limit is two halibut and the possession limit is four halibut.

Do you still have questions?

Call the National Marine Fisheries Service at: 1-800-304-4846 (option 2);

Or visit <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>;

Or call ADF&G Division of Subsistence at: 907-267-2353;

Or contact the Division of Subsistence via e-mail at: dfg.sub.halibut@alaska.gov.

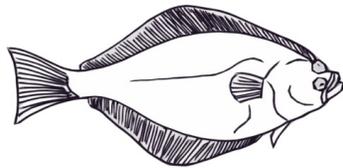
THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY!

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
Subsistence Halibut Survey
Division of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ANCHORAGE, AK
PERMIT NO. 265

«FIRST_NAME» «MIDDLE_INITIAL» «LAST_NAME» «NAME_SUFFIX»
«MAILING_ADDRESS» «MAILING_ADDRESS2»
«CITY» «STATE» «ZIP»

SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVEST SURVEY 2014
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME/DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE
& NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE



2
0
1
4

Appendix D.–Set of frequently asked questions and responses.

RAM: FAQ's for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey

The following is a list of standard responses that may be given to common questions regarding the Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey. Any question that cannot be answered by the responses below or by other personnel in RAM division may be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at the phone number(s) indicated at the bottom of the page.

1. *I got my SHARC from NMFS. Why is this survey being done by ADF&G?*

- NMFS contracted with ADF&G Division of Subsistence to conduct this survey because the Division of Subsistence has a lot of experience in collecting and analyzing subsistence harvest data. They have staff who are familiar with local communities and subsistence harvest patterns.

2. *What happens to this information after I send it in?*

- The survey responses are entered into a database by ADF&G. They will use the responses to estimate and report subsistence harvests at a community level. NMFS will receive a report from ADF&G with the survey results. The report will not include individual responses.

3. *Why do you need my birth date?*

- ADF&G needs birth date only to distinguish between individuals who may have the same name. For instance, there may be many John Smith's in area 2C. Providing birth date prevents ADF&G from counting the same person more than once or even counting multiple people as the same person. However, ADF&G is required to maintain birth date confidential under the Privacy Act.

4. *I live in an isolated area near [insert]. What do I put down as my Community of Residence?*

- Your Community of Residence is defined as the geographical location of your home. If you live in a remote location, you may list the community nearest your home. "Community of residence" is not necessarily the same as where you receive your mail.

5. *The survey asks me to put down Pounds of Halibut. Does this mean I should weigh all my halibut on a scale?*

- No. While an actual weight using a scale would be helpful to ADF&G, you only need to estimate the total pounds of halibut you harvested. If you know how many halibut you harvested, but have no idea how much they weighed, leave the "pounds" area blank. If you know about how many pounds you harvested but have no idea how many fish you caught, leave the "number" area blank. We will calculate the pounds or number based on standard conversion factors. However, we prefer that you do your best to provide an estimate of both numbers and pounds, because this information is lacking for the subsistence fishery.

6. *Should I record the weight of my halibut before or after I process them?*

- The survey asks for **ROUND WEIGHT**, which is the weight of the fish BEFORE it is gutted and beheaded. If you only know the approximate weight of the fish after you gutted them, write "dressed, head on" next to the weight (this equals about 88% of round/live weight). If you only know the approximate

weight of the fish after you gutted and beheaded them, write “dressed, head off” next to the weight (this equals about 72% of round/live weight).

7. *I fish near [insert]. What is the water body, bay, or sound?*

- The water body, bay, or sound is the area in which you subsistence fished for halibut. For instance, a subsistence fisher from Sitka might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Sitka *Sound* or a subsistence fisher from Kodiak might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Chiniak *Bay*. However, a subsistence fisher from Akutan might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Unimak Pass, which is neither a bay nor sound but would be classified as a *water body*. Likewise, a subsistence fisher from St. Paul might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in the Bering Sea, which is also a *water body*. However, the more specific the description, the more helpful it will be to ADF&G.

8. *What is a lingcod?*

- A lingcod is a relatively long fish that ranges from black, to grey, to greenish, to bluish-purple, usually with dark brown or copper blotches arranged in clusters, and has a large mouth with 18 large teeth. For a more accurate description and local or tribal names, you can refer to the sheet distributed by ADF&G in the original mailing that also contained your Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey or visit the NMFS website http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/photo_gallery/fish_by_family.htm.

9. *What is a rockfish?*

- These fish are characterized by having bony plates or spines on the head and body and a large mouth. Some species are brightly colored, and many are difficult to distinguish from one another. They are also known as sea bass, black bass, and red snapper. For a more accurate description and local or tribal names, you can refer to the instruction sheet distributed by ADF&G in the original mailing that also contained your Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey or visit the NMFS website http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/photo_gallery/fish_by_family.htm.

10. *What is “sport fishing”?*

- Sport fishing is defined as all fishing other than commercial fishing, personal use fishing, and subsistence fishing. Typically, sport fishing is conducted with a rod and reel using no more than 2 hooks under ADF&G regulations.

11. *Why do I need to report my sport-caught halibut on this subsistence harvest survey form (Question 6)?*

- The survey is designed to prevent double-counting of harvested halibut. If you fish for halibut with a rod and reel and have a sport fishing license, you may include your harvests in Question 2 if you consider your activity to be subsistence fishing, or under Question 6 if you consider it sport fishing. **DO NOT INCLUDE THE SAME FISH IN YOUR REPSONSES TO QUESTIONS 2 AND 6.** We will exclude responses to Question 6 from our estimate of subsistence halibut harvests. Holders of sport fishing licenses may receive a survey from ADF&G about their sport harvests. If you do, you should report the halibut you record in Question 6 in that survey too, but do not include the halibut you record in Question 2.

All other inquiries regarding the survey should be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at (907) 267-2353 (Anchorage) or 907-465-3617, or e-mail at subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us

Table D-1.—Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut by gear type

Tribal Name	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARC's Issued*	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear		
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested
Angoon Community Association	2C	77	28	383	6,689	11	76	28	459	7,561	53.0%
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	2C	460	108	799	14,870	56	379	139	1,178	21,521	30.1%
Chilkat Indian Village	2C	11	1	1	67	0	0	1	1	67	123.5%
Chilkoot Indian Association	2C	44	14	93	3,732	2	2	14	95	3,833	82.4%
Craig Community Association	2C	43	22	140	7,109	15	54	26	194	8,189	79.6%
Douglas Indian Association	2C	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Hoonah Indian Association	2C	114	29	543	10,813	29	238	50	781	14,976	45.0%
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	2C	74	25	230	8,256	13	21	30	252	9,150	33.5%
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2C	480	101	1,186	21,100	54	539	136	1,725	29,249	32.9%
Klawock Cooperative Association	2C	66	22	275	10,106	2	2	22	277	10,172	73.8%
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	2C	148	30	134	3,125	16	32	39	166	4,191	43.7%
Organized Village of Kaik	2C	83	28	249	6,284	9	23	30	272	6,912	33.4%
Organized Village of Kasan	2C	6	2	8	180	0	0	2	8	304.2%	304.2%
Organized Village of Saxman	2C	25	6	13	94	3	3	6	16	208.5%	208.5%
Petersburg Indian Association	2C	61	17	177	2,170	17	102	24	279	3,474	35.1%
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2C	251	75	780	13,852	23	64	77	844	15,095	25.0%
Skegway Village	2C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wrangell Cooperative Association	2C	79	169	3,653	12,70	17	56	33	225	4,923	32.1%
Subtotal, Area 2C		2,031	538	5,180	111,875	269	1,605	657	6,785	139,747	12.7%
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	3A	115	11	83	1,210	4	93	15	176	2,393	66.6%
Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)	3A	34	7	77	1,704	5	7	11	84	66.7%	66.7%
Native Village of Afognak	3A	16	6	33	595	6	22	9	55	64.9%	99.8
Native Village of Akhiok	3A	21	0	0	0	19	71	19	71	33.1%	2,079
Native Village of Chenega	3A	19	8	65	1,900	3	11	10	76	53.1%	48.6%
Native Village of Eyak	3A	58	21	195	3,119	10	66	23	261	41.7%	4.177
Native Village of Kodiak	3A	8	0	0	0	8	8	8	38	52.5%	1,092
Native Village of Larsen Bay	3A	38	5	51	950	15	109	15	160	79.4%	2,575
Native Village of Nanwalek	3A	73	9	215	4,708	12	96	16	311	151.9%	6,456
Native Village of Ozumkie	3A	26	16	148	3,442	8	29	18	177	78.9%	3,793
Native Village of Port Graham	3A	36	11	103	1,748	10	54	15	157	58.9%	2,418
Native Village of Port Lions	3A	32	19	75	1,785	12	51	25	125	19.7%	3,018
Native Village of Tatiilek	3A	22	7	42	1,288	2	1	38	44	63.4%	23.0%
Ninilchik Village	3A	56	4	32	279	2	2,400	12	222	65.5%	2,679
Seldovia Village Tribe	3A	57	18	272	3,840	12	77	25	349	32.2%	4,984
Sun'An Tribe of Kodiak (formerly Shoontan)	3A	102	57	370	6,551	15	52	59	422	34.3%	7,622
Village of Kanatak	3A	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Village of Old Harbor	3A	35	7	47	419	13	35	17	82	1,488	45.5%
Village of Saliamatoff	3A	24	0	0	0	12	289	12	289	26.0%	3,505
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	3A	42	26	259	5,612	4	23	28	282	26.8%	6,177
Subtotal, Area 3A		831	233	2,067	39,150	179	1,314	345	3,381	60,913	14.0%
Agadagux Tribe of King Cove	3B	43	14	94	1,576	13	76	22	170	2,678	14.2%
Chignik Lake Village	3B	13	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0.0%
Ivanoff Bay Village	3B	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Native Village of Belkofski	3B	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.0%
Native Village of Chignik	3B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	3B	13	3	9	163	6	35	7	43	585	60.1%
Native Village of False Pass	3B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	3B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Native Village of Perryville	3B	7	6	31	777	3	3	6	34	70.1%	803
Native Village of Unga	3B	7	4	25	386	1	15	4	40	0.0%	611
Pauloff Harbor Village	3B	70	17	34	609	13	28	24	62	31.2%	1,281
Qagan Toyagangin Tribe of Sand Point Village	3B	77	12	118	1,176	22	100	33	217	26.3%	2,687
Subtotal, Area 3B		247	68	326	5,000	68	261	111	587	9,041	15.1%
Native Village of Akutan	4A	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	4A	23	8	5	77	3	5	8	10	134	120.6%
Subtotal, Area 4A		32	8	5	77	3	5	8	10	134	98.5%
Native Village of Akta	4B	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal, Area 4B		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St George	4C	4	4	447	3,457	4	46	15	494	4,325	101.6%
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St Paul	4C	27	12	447	3,457	46	46	15	494	4,325	101.6%
Subtotal, Area 4C		31	12	447	3,457	46	46	15	494	4,325	102.0%

-continued-

Tribal Name	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued ¹	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear						
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested				
Native Village of Diomede (Inalik)	4D	1													
Native Village of Savoonga	4D	6	1	2	54	1	22	405	2	24	99.8%	459	97.5%		
Subtotal, Area 4D		7	2	10	174	1	22	405	3	32	62.7%	579	63.7%		
Chevak Native Village (Kashuanamut)	4E	1													
Chinik Eskimo Community	4E	1													
Egegik Village	4E	4													
King Island Native Community	4E	2													
King Salmon Tribal Council	4E	1													
Manokotak Village	4E	1													
Naknek Native Village	4E	4													
Native Village of Aleknagik	4E	3													
Native Village of Council	4E	4													
Native Village of Dillingham (Curyung)	4E	7	2	5	113	2	7	126	2	12	208.3%	239	208.3%		
Native Village of Eek	4E	8	1	0	0	4	29	758	5	29	61.2%	758	73.8%		
Native Village of Hooper Bay	4E	1													
Native Village of Kanakanak	4E	1													
Native Village of Kipruk	4E	4													
Native Village of Kongiganak	4E	5													
Native Village of Koyuk	4E	1													
Native Village of Kwigillingok	4E	1													
Native Village of Kwihagak	4E	5													
Native Village of Mskoryuk	4E	4													
Native Village of Nighthute	4E	1													
Native Village of Nighthute	4E	1													
Native Village of Scammon Bay	4E	2													
Native Village of Shaktoolik	4E	1													
Native Village of Toksook Bay	4E	114	0	0	0				113	2,303	10.9%	30,480	11.6%		
Native Village of Tununak	4E	70	5	520	3,644	69	1,622	20,424	70	2,142	21.7%	24,068	17.3%		
Native Village of Unalakleet	4E	1													
Newtok Village	4E	1													
Nome Eskimo Community	4E	1													
Orustarmut Native Village	4E	8	0	0	0	4	20	540	4	20	1100.4%	540	1100.4%		
Platinum Traditional Village	4E	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
South Naknek Village	4E	1													
Traditional Village of Tograk	4E	1													
Village of Alakanak	4E	1													
Village of Chevakmak	4E	6	0	0	0	6	144	1,955	6	144	475.5%	1,955	633.9%		
Village of Clark's Point	4E	2													
Subtotal, Area 4E		276	10	546	3,957	213	4,246	55,905	217	4,791	15.3%	59,862	12.8%		
Tribal subtotal		3,400	874	8,395	163,965	738	7,501	110,987	1,359	16,096	9.6%	274,952	8.1%		

-continued-

Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear			
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	
Angoon	17	6	117	1,434	6	164	1,618	11	281	3,052	74.9%
Coffman Cove	46	12	63	1,320	11	52	985	19	115	2,305	19.9%
Craig	282	120	823	18,367	43	274	4,372	136	1,098	22,739	9.0%
Edna Bay	30	17	83	2,943	0	0	0	17	83	2,943	21.9%
Elfin Cove	9	4	23	559	3	9	366	4	32	926	74.2%
Gustavus	62	27	226	4,767	18	96	2,847	34	322	7,614	17.0%
Haines	400	215	1,318	25,847	48	102	2,210	225	1,420	28,064	9.1%
Hollis	30	14	94	2,166	4	43	564	16	137	2,531	31.4%
Hoonah	82	37	322	5,659	18	76	874	45	398	6,533	21.7%
Hydaburg	8	8	92	3,000	0	0	0	8	92	3,000	50.1%
Hyder	27	18	81	1,893	8	5	75	18	86	1,968	25.0%
Juneau	11	2	0	0	6	83	1,650	6	83	1,650	111.9%
Kake	41	15	143	3,442	5	40	903	19	183	4,345	31.7%
Kasaan	8	5	19	684	3	3	114	5	22	798	94.7%
Ketchikan	28	8	28	789	10	60	921	14	88	1,710	46.6%
Klawock	128	42	369	7,953	28	257	3,373	58	627	11,326	25.2%
Klukwan	20	7	31	886	4	2	8	9	33	895	82.9%
Metlakatla	9	7	28	819	0	0	0	7	28	819	25.5%
Meyers Chuck	44	26	158	5,971	15	47	1,556	31	205	7,326	44.6%
Naukatli Bay	32	17	50	1,336	6	10	313	18	60	1,649	30.4%
Pelican	781	265	1,562	30,640	166	740	12,386	341	2,302	43,026	6.7%
Petersburg	11	6	32	673	0	0	0	6	32	673	57.2%
Point Baker	19	12	81	1,449	3	2	55	12	83	1,504	13.1%
Port Alexander	10	10	56	1,144	3	4	86	10	60	1,230	46.3%
Port Protection	3	3	2,960	69,361	163	494	8,925	573	3,454	78,286	6.8%
Saxman	1,285	27	63	1,445	15	17	541	29	80	1,986	18.9%
Sitka	64	26	124	2,487	9	36	553	29	160	3,040	14.2%
Skagway	48	48	271	6,696	23	71	1,391	57	342	8,087	16.2%
Tenakee Springs	4	4	56	591	3	11	281	6	66	872	58.2%
Thome Bay	12	3	1,368	26,779	104	550	9,432	242	1,919	36,212	7.3%
Whale Pass	404	202	1,737	10,661	725	3,292	56,768	2,006	13,954	288,421	3.2%
Wrangell	31	5	47	924	7	55	882	10	103	1,806	60.9%
Subtotal, Area 2C											
Alchok	1	1	746	1,068	5	23	714	5	86	1,782	45.5%
Anchorage	7	4	63	928	1	3	63	7	56	991	26.0%
Chenega Bay	9	7	53	1,068	87	370	8,269	176	1,438	26,506	14.7%
Chitnaik	397	157	1,068	18,237	301	1,334	27,399	691	5,841	107,678	7.0%
Cordova	3	586	4,507	80,279							
Homer	1,251										
Kodiak	3A										
Lansan Bay	3A										
Nanwalek	3A										
Old Harbor	3A										
Ouzinkie	3A	6	31	746	1	3	32	7	34	777	54.9%
Port Graham	3A	2	25	555	1	15	225	2	40	780	0.0%
Port Lions	3A	16	12	210	2	12	128	4	24	338	113.7%
Seldovia	3A	120	490	7,978	40	512	6,415	68	1,001	14,393	19.0%
Tartlet	3A	10	8	42	4	8	336	8	50	1,469	88.9%
Valdez	3A	1	156	3,208	8	41	712	26	197	3,919	25.4%
Yakutat	3A	58	887	124,305	466	2,436	46,130	1,016	9,216	170,435	9.1%
Subtotal, Area 3A											
Cold Bay	3B	23	174	3,527	6	5	67	15	179	3,594	28.8%
False Pass	3B	3	58	1,159	10	87	1,520	11	145	2,678	0.0%
King Cove	3B	19	6	140	2	5	75	3	145	2,175	0.0%
Sand Point	3B	6	1	210	2	108	2,050	32	494	9,296	20.0%
Subtotal, Area 3B											
Acton	4A	51	387	7,247	21	18	296	10	59	1,594	105.6%
Dutch Harbor	4A	28	41	1,298	8	8	296	10	59	1,594	105.6%
Unalaska	4A	105	210	3,759	32	80	1,708	51	290	5,468	23.1%
Subtotal, Area 4A											
Adak	4B	134	251	5,057	40	98	2,004	61	349	7,062	23.5%
Subtotal, Area 4B											

-continued-

Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested		
St Paul Island	2											
Subtotal, Area 4C	2											
Savoonga	1											
Subtotal, Area 4D	1											
Alakamak	1											
Bethel	1											
Chewak	1											
Dillingham	13	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	146.6%	2	146.6%
Egegik	1											
King Salmon	2											
Koyuk	1											
Manokotak	1											
Mekoryuk	15	2	141	5041	9	98	1,498	11	238	89.0%	6,539	120.2%
Naknek	3											
Nome	13	4	29	478	0	0	0	4	29	64.9%	478	66.2%
Pilot Point	1											
Port Heiden	1											
Tununak	10	1	6	66	9	250	2,243	9	256	33.4%	2,308	37.2%
Unalakleet	1											
Subtotal, Area 4E	65	13	186	5,751	23	400	4,515	31	587	36.1%	10,266	48.9%
Rural community subtotal	6,259	2,676	18,267	374,050	1,275	6,334	111,468	3,147	24,602	3.1%	488,517	3.6%
Tribal Subtotal	3,460	874	8,595	163,965	738	7,501	110,987	1,359	16,096	9.6%	274,952	8.1%
Rural Community Subtotal	6,259	2,676	18,267	374,050	1,275	6,334	111,468	3,147	24,602	3.1%	488,517	3.6%
Total	9,719	3,550	26,863	538,015	2,012	13,836	222,455	4,506	40,698	3.5%	760,469	3.5%

-continued-

Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Set Hook Gear				Hook & Line or Handline				All Gear			
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested
2C	6,106	2,276	15,841	343,528	994	4,898	84,640	2,663	20,739	428,168	3.9%	428,168	3.8%
3A	2,760	1,090	8,847	163,455	644	3,750	67,893	1,361	12,597	231,348	6.0%	231,348	8.1%
3B	298	92	713	12,246	90	368	6,092	143	1,081	18,338	18.2%	18,338	16.8%
4A	166	52	256	5,134	42	103	2,062	69	359	7,196	25.8%	7,196	26.1%
4B	7	4	15	313	2	3	75	4	19	388	64.9%	388	63.5%
4C	33	12	447	3,457	4	46	868	15	494	4,325	139.1%	4,325	109.7%
4D	8	2	10	174	1	22	405	3	32	579	94.8%	579	96.3%
4E	341	22	732	9,708	235	4,646	60,420	247	5,378	70,128	14.2%	70,128	13.0%
Total	9,719	3,550	26,863	58,015	2,012	13,836	222,455	4,506	40,698	760,469	3.5%	760,469	3.5%

a. To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all tribes and communities. Blank cells indicate redacted data.

Table D-2.—Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut by place of residence

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Subsistence Fished			Subsistence Harvest			Sport Fished			Sport Harvest		
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut
Adak	AK	6	1	2	38	1	0	53						
Akhiok	AK	20	21	75	2,195	0	0	0						
Akutan	AK	5												
Alakanuk	AK	1												
Anchor Point	AK	12	9	186	2,707	2	24	335						
Anchorage	AK	157	38	268	6,200	20	57	1,320						
Angoon	AK	105	45	805	12,210	8	8	186						
Auke Bay	AK	4												
Barrow	AK	2												
Bethel	AK	9	6	13	400	0	0	0						
Big Lake	AK	1												
Cheformak	AK	3												
Chenega Bay	AK	10	6	109	2,316	3	12	109						
Chevak	AK	1												
Chignik	AK	3												
Chignik Lagoon	AK	7	3	25	238	0	0	0						
Chignik Lake	AK	4												
Chiniak	AK	14	10	64	1,284	2	6	135						
Chugiak	AK	4												
Clarks Point	AK	2												
Coffman Cove	AK	45	18	105	2,034	23	109	2,267						
Cold Bay	AK	28	18	212	4,436	7	15	241						
Cordova	AK	450	197	1,722	31,204	95	246	4,827						
Craig	AK	393	200	1,547	35,170	111	492	7,642						
Dillingham	AK	17	3	14	241	4	7	161						
Douglas	AK	18	4	45	749	7	38	673						
Dutch Harbor	AK	66	25	139	3,543	21	82	1,485						
Eagle River	AK	10	5	58	540	0	0	0						
Edna Bay	AK	25	16	68	2,619	2	4	153						
Eek	AK	6	4	16	358	0	0	0						
Egegik	AK	1												

-continued-

Table D-2.-Page 2 of 4

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Subsistence Fished			Subsistence Harvest			Sport Fished			Sport Harvest		
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut
Elfin Cove	AK	10	4	32	926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fairbanks	AK	5												
False Pass	AK	1												
Fritz Creek	AK	1												
Girdwood	AK	1												
Glennallen	AK	1												
Gustavus	AK	60	33	310	7,394	18	75	1,531						
Haines	AK	449	235	1,498	30,859	66	101	2,414						
Hollis	AK	3												
Homer	AK	37	13	81	1,419	5	9	110						
Hoonah	AK	188	92	1,175	21,369	49	218	3,554						
Hydaburg	AK	78	37	317	11,577	1	1	40						
Hyder	AK	27	18	86	1,968	9	8	149						
Juneau	AK	325	88	702	13,608	83	509	9,419						
Kake	AK	112	44	357	9,834	19	76	1,515						
Karluk	AK	6	8	38	1,092	6	16	632						
Kasaan	AK	11	3	21	738	2	0	0						
Kasilof	AK	11	6	114	2,249	2	16	180						
Kenai	AK	88	16	280	3,413	5	12	226						
Ketchikan	AK	546	171	2,217	37,213	160	820	13,191						
King Cove	AK	63	32	293	5,047	9	34	551						
Kipnuk	AK	3												
Klawock	AK	192	90	1,045	26,580	51	280	4,713						
Kodiak	AK	1,375	763	6,401	118,123	460	1,731	31,744						
Kongiganak	AK	4												
Kwigillingok	AK	1												
Larsen Bay	AK	36	17	147	2,183	7	31	593						
Manokotak	AK	3												
Mekoryuk	AK	18	13	258	6,739	0	0	0						
Metlakatla	AK	163	46	165	4,203	23	56	1,552						

-continued-

Table D-2.-Page 3 of 4

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Subsistence Fished			Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished			Sport Harvest	
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut		
Meyers Chuck	AK	9	7	28	819	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naknek	AK	6	2	4	75	1	1	1	1	29	29	
Nanwalek	AK	75	19	522	14,301	1	1	1	1	8	8	
Naukatik Bay	AK	24	15	85	2,980	8	8	30	30	517	517	
Nelson Lagoon	AK	1										
Nikiski	AK	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nimilchik	AK	22	4	22	404	8	8	30	30	453	453	
Nome	AK	16	5	37	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Pole	AK	2										
Old Harbor	AK	35	18	153	2,094	7	7	23	23	413	413	
Ouzinkie	AK	24	22	127	2,351	7	7	16	16	152	152	
Palmer	AK	8	2	6	238	1	1	24	24	420	420	
Pelican	AK	37	30	104	3,483	13	13	125	125	2,667	2,667	
Perryville	AK	5										
Petersburg	AK	863	375	2,677	48,375	242	242	992	992	16,021	16,021	
Point Baker	AK	14	8	63	1,271	4	4	7	7	98	98	
Port Alexander	AK	20	11	90	1,756	5	5	13	13	352	352	
Port Graham	AK	34	15	168	2,585	5	5	11	11	155	155	
Port Heiden	AK	1										
Port Lions	AK	39	24	128	2,926	17	17	43	43	729	729	
Port Protection	AK	1										
Quinhagak	AK	5										
Saint George Island	AK	2										
Saint Paul Island	AK	27	17	504	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sand Point	AK	139	64	440	6,387	3	3	0	0	0	0	
Savoonga	AK	6	1	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Saxman	AK	3										
Seldovia	AK	140	75	1,100	15,653	43	43	236	236	3,214	3,214	
Seward	AK	10	1	22	405	1	1	6	6	108	108	
Sitka	AK	1,530	644	4,273	91,109	262	262	793	793	14,900	14,900	

-continued-

Table D-2.-Page 4 of 4

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Subsistence Fished			Subsistence Harvest			Sport Fished			Sport Harvest		
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut
Skagway	AK	68	30	90	1,771	22	67	1,231						
Soldotna	AK	43	10	156	1,920	10	29	391						
Sterling	AK	5												
Tatitlek	AK	19	10	55	2,000	2	0	0						
Teller	AK	1												
Tenakee Springs	AK	49	28	159	3,031	20	82	1,329						
Thorne Bay	AK	112	54	340	7,937	61	182	3,250						
Togiak	AK	1												
Toksook Bay	AK	115	121	2,445	32,023	0	0	0						
Trapper Creek	AK	1												
Tununak	AK	81	82	2,504	27,951	0	0	0						
Unalakleet	AK	1												
Unalaska	AK	93	50	296	5,344	16	57	815						
Valdez	AK	30	15	125	2,993	4	10	285						
Ward Cove	AK	43	14	81	2,711	11	16	565						
Wasilla	AK	35	6	11	303	4	9	202						
Whale Pass	AK	5	0	0	0	2	12	338						
Willow	AK	1												
Wrangell	AK	495	277	2,142	40,672	126	329	6,744						
Yakutat	AK	101	55	438	8,642	18	134	1,501						
Alaska Subtotal		9,651	4,502	40,664	759,949	2,218	8,395	148,871						
Non-Alaska Subtotal		68	4	34	520	11	148	1,845						
Total		9,719	4,506	40,698	760,469	2,228	8,543	150,717						

a. To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all tribes and communities. Blank cells indicate redacted data.

Table D-3.—Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut by gear type and place of residence.

City	State	Number of SHARCS Issued ^a	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
			Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested
Adak	AK	6	1	2	38	0	0	0	1	2	38
Akhiook	AK	20	0	0	0	21	75	2,195	21	75	2,195
Akutun	AK	5									
Alakanuk	AK	1									
Anchor Point	AK	12	9	159	2,212	3	27	495	9	186	2,707
Anchorage	AK	157	26	175	4,013	18	93	2,187	38	268	6,200
Angoon	AK	105	38	559	9,235	22	246	2,976	45	805	12,210
Auke Bay	AK	4									
Barrow	AK	2									
Bethel	AK	9	0	0	0	6	13	400	6	13	400
Big Lake	AK	1									
Chefornak	AK	3									
Chenega Bay	AK	10	5	80	1,424	6	28	892	6	109	2,316
Chevak	AK	1									
Chignik	AK	3									
Chignik Lagoon	AK	7	0	0	0	3	25	238	3	25	238
Chignik Lake	AK	4									
Chiniak	AK	14	10	59	1,167	3	5	117	10	64	1,284
Chugiak	AK	4									
Clarks Point	AK	2									
Coffman Cove	AK	45	12	59	1,185	10	46	849	18	105	2,034
Cold Bay	AK	28	18	200	4,071	8	13	365	18	212	4,436
Cordova	AK	450	175	1,258	21,346	97	464	9,858	197	1,722	31,204
Craig	AK	393	171	1,164	29,240	73	383	5,930	200	1,547	35,170
Dillingham	AK	17	3	5	113	3	9	128	3	14	241
Douglas	AK	18	4	22	496	2	22	252	4	45	749
Dutch Harbor	AK	66	13	76	2,097	18	63	1,447	25	139	3,543
Eagle River	AK	10	5	36	404	2	22	137	5	58	540
Edna Bay	AK	25	16	68	2,619	0	0	0	16	68	2,619
Eek	AK	6	1	0	0	3	16	358	4	16	358
Egegik	AK	1									
Elfin Cove	AK	10	4	23	559	3	9	366	4	32	926
Fairbanks	AK	5									
False Pass	AK	1									
Fritz Creek	AK	1									
Girdwood	AK	1									
Glennallen	AK	1									
Gustavus	AK	60	26	214	4,547	18	96	2,847	33	310	7,394

-continued-

Table D-3.—Page 2 of 4

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
			Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested
Haines	AK	449	227	1,414	29,007	48	84	1,852	235	1,498	30,859
Hollis	AK	3									
Homer	AK	37	4	12	214	10	69	1,206	13	81	1,419
Hoonah	AK	188	62	861	16,332	44	314	5,037	92	1,175	21,369
Hydaburg	AK	78	32	295	10,682	13	21	894	37	317	11,577
Hyder	AK	27	18	81	1,893	8	5	75	18	86	1,968
Juneau	AK	325	68	443	9,601	34	259	4,007	88	702	13,608
Kake	AK	112	39	294	8,303	15	63	1,531	44	357	9,834
Karluk	AK	6	0	0	0	8	38	1,092	8	38	1,092
Kasaan	AK	11	3	19	684	2	2	54	3	21	738
Kasilof	AK	11	2	13	135	4	101	2,115	6	114	2,249
Kenai	AK	88	6	28	473	10	252	2,940	16	280	3,413
Ketchikan	AK	546	134	1,498	26,047	70	719	11,166	171	2,217	37,213
King Cove	AK	63	20	136	2,530	21	156	2,517	32	293	5,047
Kipnuk	AK	3									
Klawock	AK	192	74	768	22,663	33	277	3,917	90	1,045	26,580
Kodiak	AK	1,375	653	5,013	89,773	321	1,388	28,350	763	6,401	118,123
Kongiganak	AK	4									
Kwigillingok	AK	1									
Larsen Bay	AK	36	7	31	422	15	116	1,761	17	147	2,183
Manokotak	AK	3									
Mekoryuk	AK	18	3	161	5,241	9	98	1,498	13	258	6,739
Metlakatla	AK	163	36	134	3,372	18	30	831	46	165	4,203
Meyers Chuck	AK	9	7	28	819	0	0	0	7	28	819
Naknek	AK	6	2	3	53	2	1	23	2	4	75
Nanwalek	AK	75	12	423	12,508	13	99	1,793	19	522	14,301
Naukatki Bay	AK	24	15	62	2,023	7	23	957	15	85	2,980
Nelson Lagoon	AK	1									
Nikiski	AK	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimilchik	AK	22	2	4	90	2	18	314	4	22	404
Nome	AK	16	5	37	598	0	0	0	5	37	598
North Pole	AK	2									
Old Harbor	AK	35	8	80	794	17	73	1,300	18	153	2,094
Ouzinkie	AK	24	18	95	1,968	9	31	383	22	127	2,351
Palmer	AK	8	0	0	0	2	6	238	2	6	238
Pelican	AK	37	27	78	2,522	12	25	961	30	104	3,483

-continued-

Table D-3.—Page 3 of 4

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type											
			Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear					
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested			
Perryville	AK	5												
Petersburg	AK	863	289	1,795	34,161	189	881	14,214	375	2,677	48,375			
Point Baker	AK	14	8	59	1,186	3	4	86	8	63	1,271			
Port Alexander	AK	20	11	83	1,630	5	6	126	11	90	1,756			
Port Graham	AK	34	12	112	1,935	9	56	650	15	168	2,585			
Port Heiden	AK	1												
Port Lions	AK	39	16	70	1,513	13	58	1,413	24	128	2,926			
Port Protection	AK	1												
Quinhagak	AK	5												
Saint George Island	AK	2												
Saint Paul Island	AK	27	13	457	3,632	4	46	868	17	504	4,500			
Sand Point	AK	139	33	301	4,046	37	138	2,341	64	440	6,387			
Savoonga	AK	6	1	2	54	0	0	0	1	2	54			
Saxman	AK	3												
Seldovia	AK	140	52	573	8,978	45	527	6,675	75	1,100	15,653			
Seward	AK	10	0	0	0	1	22	405	1	22	405			
Sitka	AK	1,530	600	3,732	81,452	182	541	9,657	644	4,273	91,109			
Skagway	AK	68	28	63	1,445	16	27	326	30	90	1,771			
Soldotna	AK	43	2	37	556	8	119	1,363	10	156	1,920			
Sterling	AK	5												
Tatitlek	AK	19	9	46	1,626	4	9	374	10	55	2,000			
Teller	AK	1												
Tenakee Springs	AK	49	25	123	2,478	9	36	553	28	159	3,031			
Thorne Bay	AK	112	47	272	6,660	20	68	1,277	54	340	7,937			
Togiak	AK	1												
Toksook Bay	AK	115	0	0	0	121	2,445	32,023	121	2,445	32,023			
Trapper Creek	AK	1												
Tununak	AK	81	7	527	3,710	80	1,977	24,241	82	2,504	27,951			
Unalakleet	AK	1												
Unalaska	AK	93	44	230	4,181	30	66	1,163	50	296	5,344			
Valdez	AK	30	15	112	2,748	4	13	245	15	125	2,993			
Ward Cove	AK	43	8	62	2,158	6	19	553	14	81	2,711			
Wasilla	AK	35	4	2	101	4	9	202	6	11	303			
Whale Pass	AK	5												
Willow	AK	1												

-continued-

Table D-3.—Page 4 of 4

		Estimated Harvest by Gear Type												
City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Set Hook Gear				Hook and Line or Handline				All Gear			
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested
Wrangell	AK	495	233	1,536	29,927	123	606	10,744	277	2,142	40,672			
Yakutat	AK	101	47	372	7,332	14	66	1,310	55	438	8,642			
Alaska Subtotal		9,651	3,548	26,859	537,945	2,010	13,806	222,005	4,502	40,664	759,949			
Non-Alaska Subtotal		68	2	4	70	2	30	450	4	34	520			
Total		9,719	3,550	26,863	538,015	2,012	13,836	222,455	4,506	40,698	760,469			

a. To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all tribes and communities. Blank cells indicate redacted data.

Table D-4.—Estimated number of respondents that subsistence or sport Fished, by place of residence.

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
Adak	AK	6	1
Akhiok	AK	20	21
Akutan	AK	5	
Alakanuk	AK	1	
Anchor Point	AK	12	11
Anchorage	AK	157	50
Angoon	AK	105	47
Auke Bay	AK	4	
Barrow	AK	2	
Bethel	AK	9	6
Big Lake	AK	1	
Chefornak	AK	3	
Chenega Bay	AK	10	8
Chevak	AK	1	
Chignik	AK	3	
Chignik Lagoon	AK	7	3
Chignik Lake	AK	4	
Chiniak	AK	14	10
Chugiak	AK	4	
Clarks Point	AK	2	
Coffman Cove	AK	45	30
Cold Bay	AK	28	20
Cordova	AK	450	242
Craig	AK	393	263
Dillingham	AK	17	5
Douglas	AK	18	9
Dutch Harbor	AK	66	33
Eagle River	AK	10	5
Edna Bay	AK	25	17
Eek	AK	6	4
Egegik	AK	1	
Elfin Cove	AK	10	4
Fairbanks	AK	5	
False Pass	AK	1	
Fritz Creek	AK	1	
Girdwood	AK	1	
Glennallen	AK	1	
Gustavus	AK	60	40
Haines	AK	449	261
Hollis	AK	3	
Homer	AK	37	15
Hoonah	AK	188	109
Hydaburg	AK	78	37
Hyder	AK	27	19

-continued-

Table D-4.--Page 2 of 3

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
Juneau	AK	325	143
Kake	AK	112	52
Karluk	AK	6	8
Kasaan	AK	11	5
Kasilof	AK	11	6
Kenai	AK	88	21
Ketchikan	AK	546	263
King Cove	AK	63	35
Kipnuk	AK	3	
Klawock	AK	192	111
Kodiak	AK	1,375	943
Kongiganak	AK	4	
Kwigillingok	AK	1	
Larsen Bay	AK	36	23
Manokotak	AK	3	
Mekoryuk	AK	18	13
Metlakatla	AK	163	55
Meyers Chuck	AK	9	7
Naknek	AK	6	2
Nanwalek	AK	75	46
Naukati Bay	AK	24	17
Nelson Lagoon	AK	1	
Nikiski	AK	7	0
Ninilchik	AK	22	12
Nome	AK	16	5
North Pole	AK	2	
Old Harbor	AK	35	18
Ouzinkie	AK	24	24
Palmer	AK	8	3
Pelican	AK	37	33
Perryville	AK	5	
Petersburg	AK	863	495
Point Baker	AK	14	10
Port Alexander	AK	20	14
Port Graham	AK	34	17
Port Heiden	AK	1	
Port Lions	AK	39	35
Port Protection	AK	1	
Quinhagak	AK	5	
Saint George Island	AK	2	
Saint Paul Island	AK	27	17
Sand Point	AK	139	64
Savoonga	AK	6	1

-continued-

Table D-4.–Page 3 of 3

City	State	Number of SHARCs Issued ^a	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
Saxman	AK	3	
Seldovia	AK	140	90
Seward	AK	10	1
Sitka	AK	1,530	769
Skagway	AK	68	39
Soldotna	AK	43	17
Sterling	AK	5	
Tatitlek	AK	19	10
Teller	AK	1	
Tenakee Springs	AK	49	39
Thorne Bay	AK	112	82
Togiak	AK	1	
Toksook Bay	AK	115	121
Trapper Creek	AK	1	
Tununak	AK	81	82
Unalakleet	AK	1	
Unalaska	AK	93	59
Valdez	AK	30	15
Ward Cove	AK	43	25
Wasilla	AK	35	6
Whale Pass	AK	5	
Willow	AK	1	
Wrangell	AK	495	327
Yakutat	AK	101	64
Alaska subtotal		9,651	5,556
Non-Alaska subtotal		68	14
Total		9,719	5,570

a. To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all tribes and communities. Blank cells indicate redacted data.

Table D-5.—Estimated subsistence harvests of halibut by gear type.

Tribal name	Regulatory area	Number of SHARC's issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear				
			Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Confidence interval for number of halibut	Confidence interval for pounds of halibut		
Angoon Community Association	2C	77	28	383	6,489	11	76	1,073	28	459	59.9%	7,561	53.0%
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	2C	460	108	799	14,870	56	379	6,651	139	1,178	36.2%	21,521	30.1%
Chilkat Indian Village	2C	11	1	1	67	0	0	0	1	1	123.5%	67	123.5%
Chilkoot Indian Association	2C	44	14	93	3,732	2	2	102	14	95	58.4%	3,833	82.4%
Craig Community Association	2C	43	22	140	7,109	15	54	1,080	26	194	41.6%	8,189	79.6%
Douglas Indian Association	2C	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hoonah Indian Association	2C	114	29	543	10,813	29	238	4,163	50	781	51.4%	14,976	45.0%
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	2C	74	25	230	8,256	13	21	894	30	252	36.0%	9,150	33.5%
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2C	480	101	1,186	21,100	54	539	8,149	136	1,725	37.3%	29,249	32.9%
Klawock Cooperative Association	2C	66	22	275	10,106	2	2	66	22	277	56.2%	10,172	73.8%
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	2C	148	30	134	3,125	16	32	1,066	39	166	42.6%	4,191	43.7%
Organized Village of Kake	2C	83	28	249	6,284	9	23	628	30	272	29.7%	6,912	33.4%
Organized Village of Kasatan	2C	6	2	8	180	0	0	0	2	8	304.2%	180	304.2%
Organized Village of Saxman	2C	25	6	13	70	3	3	94	6	16	208.5%	164	208.5%
Petersburg Indian Association	2C	61	17	177	2,170	17	102	1,303	24	279	37.6%	3,474	35.1%
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2C	251	75	780	13,852	23	64	1,243	77	844	43.6%	15,095	25.0%
Skagway Village	2C	2	0	0	0	1	12	90	1	12	0.0%	90	0.0%
Wrangell Cooperative Association	2C	79	30	169	3,653	17	56	1,270	33	225	31.5%	4,923	32.1%
Subtotal, Area 2C		2,031	538	5,180	111,875	269	1,605	27,872	657	6,785	14.0%	139,747	12.7%
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	3A	115	11	83	1,210	4	93	1,182	15	176	63.3%	2,393	66.6%
Lesnot Village (Woody Island)	3A	34	7	77	1,704	5	7	114	11	84	66.7%	1,819	64.7%
Native Village of Afognak	3A	16	6	33	595	6	22	404	9	55	64.9%	998	51.9%
Native Village of Akhiok	3A	21	0	0	0	19	71	2,079	19	71	33.1%	2,079	43.6%
Native Village of Chenega	3A	19	8	65	1,900	3	11	416	10	76	53.1%	2,316	48.6%
Native Village of Eyak	3A	58	21	195	3,119	10	66	1,059	23	261	41.7%	4,177	42.5%
Native Village of Karluk	3A	8	0	0	0	8	38	1,092	8	38	52.5%	1,092	31.2%
Native Village of Larsen Bay	3A	38	5	51	950	15	109	1,625	15	160	79.4%	2,575	75.4%

-continued-

Table D-4.—Page 2 of 7

Tribal name	Regulatory area	Number of SHARC's issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear			Confidence interval for pounds of halibut	
			Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested		
Native Village of Nanwalek	3A	73	9	215	4,708	12	96	1,748	16	311	151.9%	6,456	169.8%
Native Village of Ouzinkie	3A	26	16	148	3,442	8	29	351	18	177	78.9%	3,793	97.3%
Native Village of Port Graham	3A	36	11	103	1,748	10	54	670	15	157	58.9%	2,418	66.8%
Native Village of Port Lions	3A	32	19	75	1,785	12	51	1,233	25	125	19.7%	3,018	23.0%
Native Village of Tatitlek	3A	22	7	42	1,288	2	1	38	8	44	63.4%	1,326	63.0%
Ninilchik Village	3A	56	4	32	279	10	190	2,400	12	222	65.5%	2,679	62.6%
Seldovia Village Tribe	3A	57	18	272	3,840	12	77	1,144	25	349	32.2%	4,984	34.1%
Sun'Ag Tribe of Kodiak (Formerly Shoonaq) Village of Kanaiak	3A	102	57	370	6,551	15	52	1,071	59	422	34.3%	7,622	33.1%
Village of Old Harbor	3A	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Village of Salamatof	3A	35	7	47	419	13	35	1,069	17	82	56.3%	1,488	45.5%
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	3A	24	0	0	0	12	289	3,505	12	289	26.0%	3,505	27.3%
Subtotal, Area 3A		831	233	2,067	39,150	179	1,314	21,763	345	3,381	14.0%	60,913	15.2%
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	3B	43	14	94	1,576	13	76	1,101	22	170	13.3%	2,678	14.2%
Chignik Lake Village	3B	13	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ivanoff Bay Village	3B	5	2	17	313	2	3	50	3	20	207.8%	363	218.3%
Native Village of Belkofski	3B	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Chignik	3B	2	0	0	0	1	1	34	1	1	0.0%	34	0.0%
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	3B	13	3	9	163	6	35	423	7	43	50.0%	585	60.1%
Native Village of False Pass	3B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	3B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Perryville	3B	7	6	31	777	3	3	26	6	34	70.1%	803	69.8%
Native Village of Unga	3B	7	4	25	386	1	15	225	4	40	0.0%	611	0.0%
Pauloff Harbor Village	3B	70	17	34	609	13	28	672	24	62	31.2%	1,281	37.7%
Qagan Toyaganigin Tribe of Sand Point Village	3B	77	12	118	1,176	22	100	1,511	33	217	26.3%	2,687	21.1%
Subtotal, Area 3B		247	68	326	5,000	68	261	4,042	111	587	18.2%	9,041	15.1%
Native Village of Akutan	4A	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	4A	23	8	5	77	3	5	58	8	10	119.0%	134	120.6%
Subtotal, Area 4A		32	8	5	77	3	5	58	8	10	98.5%	134	99.6%
Native Village of Atka	4B	5	3	13	275	2	3	75	3	17	144.0%	350	136.1%
Subtotal, Area 4B		5	3	13	275	2	3	75	3	17	144.0%	350	136.1%
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St George	4C	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

-continued-

Table D-4.—Page 3 of 7

Tribal name	Regulatory area	Number of SHARC's issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear			Confidence interval for pounds of halibut	
			Estimated number fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested		
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St Paul	4C	27	12	447	3,457	4	46	868	15	494	130.9%	4,325	101.6%
Subtotal, Area 4C		31	12	447	3,457	46	46	868	15	494	129.3%	4,325	102.0%
Native Village of Diomedes (Inalik)	4D	1	1	8	120	0	0	0	1	8	0.0%	120	0.0%
Savoonga	4D	6	1	2	54	1	22	405	2	24	99.8%	459	97.5%
Subtotal, Area 4D		7	2	10	174	1	22	405	3	32	62.7%	579	63.7%
Chevak Native Village (Kashunamit)	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chitik Eskimo Community	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Egegik Village	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King Island Native Community	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King Salmon Tribal Council	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mianokotak Village	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Naknek Native Village	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Aleknagik	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Council	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Dillingham (Curyung)	4E	7	2	5	113	2	7	126	2	12	208.3%	239	208.3%
Native Village of Eek	4E	8	1	0	0	4	29	758	5	29	61.2%	758	73.8%
Native Village of Hooper Bay	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Kanakanak	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village Of Kipruk	4E	4	0	0	0	4	100	1,125	4	100	0.0%	1,125	0.0%
Native Village of Kongiganak	4E	5	0	0	0	5	18	459	5	18	140.6%	459	220.9%
Native Village of Koyuk	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Kwigillingok	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Kwinhagak	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mekoryuk	4E	4	1	20	200	0	0	0	1	20	215.1%	200	215.1%
Native Village of Nighthute	4E	1	0	0	0	1	3	38	1	3	0.0%	38	0.0%
Native Village of Scammon Bay	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Shaktoolik	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Village of Toksook Bay	4E	114	0	0	0	113	2,303	30,480	113	2,303	10.9%	30,480	11.6%

-continued-

Table D-4.-Page 4 of 7

Tribal name	Regulatory area	Number of SHARC's issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear			
			Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	
Native Village of Tununak	4E	70	5	520	3,644	69	1,622	20,424	70	2,142	24,068	17.3%
Native Village of Unalakleet	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Newtok Village Nome Eskimo Community	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Orutsararnuit Native Village	4E	8	0	0	0	4	20	540	4	20	540	1100.4%
Platinum Traditional Village	4E	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0.0%
South Naknek Village	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Traditional Village of Tognak	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Village of Alakanuk	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Village of Cheformak	4E	6	0	0	0	6	144	1,955	6	144	1,955	633.9%
Village of Clark's Point	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Tribal subtotal	All Regulatory Areas	276	10	546	3,957	213	4,246	55,905	217	4,791	59,862	12.8%
		3,460	874	8,595	163,965	738	7,501	110,987	1,359	16,096	274,952	8.1%

-continued-

Table D-4--Page 5 of 7

Rural community	Regulatory area	Number of SHARCs issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear			Confidence interval for pounds of halibut	
			Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested		
Angoon	2C	17	6	117	1,434	6	164	1,618	11	281	89.1%	3,052	74.9%
Coffman Cove	2C	46	12	63	1,320	11	52	985	19	115	19.9%	2,305	19.2%
Craig	2C	282	120	823	18,367	43	274	4,372	136	1,098	9.4%	22,739	9.0%
Edna Bay	2C	30	17	83	2,943	0	0	0	17	83	26.2%	2,943	21.9%
Efina Cove	2C	4	4	23	559	3	9	366	4	32	70.1%	926	74.2%
Gustavus	2C	62	27	226	4,767	18	96	2,847	34	322	16.0%	7,614	17.0%
Haines	2C	400	215	1,318	25,847	48	102	2,216	225	1,420	8.0%	28,064	9.1%
Hollis	2C	30	14	94	2,166	4	43	364	16	137	32.3%	2,531	31.4%
Hoonah	2C	82	37	322	5,659	18	76	874	45	398	15.9%	6,533	21.7%
Hydaburg	2C	8	8	92	3,000	0	0	0	8	92	42.7%	3,000	50.1%
Hyder	2C	27	18	81	1,893	8	5	75	18	86	31.4%	1,968	25.0%
Juneau	2C	11	2	0	0	6	83	1,650	6	83	132.6%	1,650	111.9%
Kake	2C	41	15	143	3,442	5	40	903	19	183	44.9%	4,345	31.7%
Kasaan	2C	8	5	19	684	3	3	114	5	22	104.1%	798	94.7%
Ketchikan	2C	28	8	28	789	10	60	921	14	88	51.9%	1,710	46.6%
Klawock	2C	128	42	369	7,953	28	257	3,373	58	627	20.2%	11,326	25.2%
Klukwan	2C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Metlakala	2C	20	7	31	886	4	2	8	9	33	80.1%	895	82.9%
Meyers Chuck	2C	9	7	28	819	0	0	0	7	28	27.1%	819	25.5%
Naukatiti Bay	2C	44	26	158	5,971	15	47	1,556	31	205	39.2%	7,526	44.6%
Pelican	2C	32	17	50	1,336	6	10	313	18	60	29.4%	1,649	30.4%
Petersburg	2C	781	265	1,562	30,640	166	740	12,386	341	2,302	7.4%	43,026	6.7%
Point Baker	2C	11	6	32	673	0	0	0	6	32	62.6%	673	57.2%
Port Alexander	2C	19	12	81	1,449	3	2	55	12	83	13.8%	1,504	13.1%
Port Protection	2C	10	10	56	1,144	3	4	86	10	60	49.5%	1,230	46.3%
Saxman	2C	3	2	15	281	2	45	563	2	2	73.6%	844	73.6%
Sitka	2C	1,285	531	2,960	69,361	163	494	8,925	573	3,454	6.8%	78,286	6.8%
Skagway	2C	64	27	63	1,445	15	17	541	29	80	17.6%	1,986	18.9%
Tenakee Springs	2C	48	26	124	2,487	9	36	553	29	160	15.0%	3,040	14.2%
Thorne Bay	2C	119	48	271	6,696	23	71	1,391	57	342	16.5%	8,087	16.2%
Ward Cove	2C	4	1	5	270	0	0	0	1	5	215.1%	270	215.1%
Whale Pass	2C	12	3	56	591	3	11	281	6	66	92.6%	872	58.2%
Wrangell	2C	404	202	1,368	26,779	104	550	9,432	242	1,919	7.9%	36,212	7.3%
Subtotal, Area 2C		4,075	1,737	10,661	231,652	725	3,292	56,768	2,006	13,954	3.2%	288,421	3.2%
Akhiok	3A	31	5	47	924	7	55	882	10	103	61.7%	1,806	60.9%
Anchorage	3A	1	1	14	300	1	3	90	1	17	0.0%	390	0.0%
Chenega Bay	3A	7	4	63	1,068	5	23	714	5	86	69.6%	1,782	45.5%
Chiniak	3A	9	7	53	928	3	3	63	7	56	26.8%	991	26.0%
Cordova	3A	397	157	1,068	18,237	87	370	8,269	176	1,438	11.0%	26,506	14.7%
Homer	3A	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kodiak	3A	1,251	586	4,507	80,279	301	1,334	27,399	691	5,841	6.8%	107,678	7.0%
Larsen Bay	3A	4	3	21	285	2	10	165	3	31	0.0%	450	0.0%
Nanwalek	3A	3	3	208	7,800	1	3	45	3	211	0.0%	7,845	0.0%
Old Harbor	3A	5	3	37	450	5	43	656	5	80	204.1%	1,106	140.7%
Ouzinkie	3A	7	6	31	746	1	3	32	7	34	35.8%	777	54.9%
Port Graham	3A	6	2	25	555	1	15	225	2	40	0.0%	780	0.0%
Port Lions	3A	16	2	12	210	2	12	128	4	24	109.5%	338	113.7%
Seldovia	3A	120	48	490	7,978	40	512	6,415	68	1,001	18.2%	14,393	19.0%
Tattletale	3A	10	8	42	1,133	4	8	336	8	50	85.1%	1,469	88.9%

-continued-

Table D-4.—Page 6 of 7

Rural community	Regulatory area	Number of SHARCS issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear			Confidence interval for pounds of halibut
			Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	
Valdez	3A	1	1	6	206	0	0	0	1	6	206	0.0%
Yakutat	3A	58	22	156	3,208	8	41	712	26	197	3,919	25.4%
Subtotal, Area 3A		1,929	857	6,780	124,305	466	2,436	46,130	1,016	9,216	170,435	9.1%
Cold Bay	3B	23	15	174	3,527	6	5	67	15	179	3,594	28.8%
False Pass	3B	3	2	388	461	3	11	388	3	26	849	578.1%
King Cove	3B	19	6	58	1,159	10	87	1,520	11	145	2,678	0.0%
Sand Point	3B	6	1	140	2,100	2	5	75	3	145	2,175	0.0%
Subtotal, Area 3B		51	24	387	7,247	21	108	2,050	32	494	9,296	20.0%
Akutian	4A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Dutch Harbor	4A	28	8	41	1,298	8	18	296	10	59	1,594	105.6%
Unalaska	4A	134	44	251	5,057	40	98	2,004	61	349	7,062	23.5%
Subtotal, Area 4A		105	36	210	37,591	32	80	1,708	51	290	5,468	23.1%
Adak	4B	2	1	2	38	0	0	0	1	2	38	0.0%
Subtotal, Area 4B		2	1	2	38	0	0	0	1	2	38	0.0%
St Paul Island	4C	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal, Area 4C		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Savoonga	4D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal, Area 4D		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Alakanuk	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bethel	4E	1	1	6	83	0	0	0	1	6	83	0.0%
Chevak	4E	1	0	0	0	1	50	750	1	50	750	0.0%
Dillingham	4E	13	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	146.6%
Egegik	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
King Salmon	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Koyuk	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Manokotak	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Mekoryuk	4E	15	2	141	5,041	9	98	1,498	11	238	6,539	120.2%
Naknek	4E	3	2	3	53	2	1	23	2	4	75	0.0%
Nome	4E	13	4	29	478	0	0	0	4	29	478	66.2%
Pilot Point	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Port Heiden	4E	1	1	2	30	0	0	0	1	2	30	0.0%
Tununak	4E	10	1	6	66	9	250	2,243	9	256	2,308	37.2%
Unalakleet	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal, Area 4E		65	13	186	5,751	23	400	4,515	31	587	10,266	48.9%
Rural Community	All	6,259	2,676	18,267	374,050	1,275	6,334	111,468	3,147	24,602	485,517	3.1%
Subtotal	All	3,460	874	8,595	163,965	738	7,501	110,987	1,359	16,096	274,952	8.1%
Tribal Subtotals	All	6,259	2,676	18,267	374,050	1,275	6,334	111,468	3,147	24,602	485,517	3.1%
Subtotal	All	9,719	3,550	26,863	538,015	2,012	13,836	222,455	4,506	40,698	760,469	3.5%

-continued-

Table D-4.-Page 7 of 7

Rural community	Regulatory area	Number of SHARC's issued ^a	Set hook gear			Hook & line or handline			All gear					
			Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested	Estimated number respondents fished	Estimated number halibut harvested	Estimated pounds halibut harvested			
	2C	6,106	2,276	15,841	343,528	994	4,898	84,640	2,663	20,739	428,168	3.9%	428,168	3.8%
	3A	2,760	1,090	8,847	163,455	644	3,750	67,893	1,361	12,597	231,348	6.0%	231,348	8.1%
	3B	298	92	713	12,246	90	368	6,092	143	1,081	18,338	18.2%	18,338	16.8%
	4A	166	52	256	5,134	42	103	2,062	69	359	7,196	25.8%	7,196	26.1%
	4B	7	4	15	313	2	3	75	4	19	388	64.9%	388	63.5%
	4C	33	12	447	3,457	4	46	868	15	494	4,325	139.1%	4,325	109.7%
	4D	8	2	10	174	1	22	405	3	32	579	94.8%	579	96.3%
	4E	341	22	732	9,708	235	4,646	60,420	247	5,378	70,128	14.2%	70,128	13.0%
Total		9,719	3,550	26,863	538,015	2,012	13,836	222,455	4,506	40,698	760,469	3.5%	760,469	3.5%

a. To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARC's issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all tribes and communities. Blank cells indicate redacted data.

Appendix E.–Project findings summary.

This section to be included with final report.

