RC 132

Northern District Set Netters Assoc.

RE: Proposal 139

The Northern District is withdrawing our Proposal 139 that would re-establish the terminal set net fishery. This was a terminal fishery open to any set netter in Cook Inlet and provided additional harvest on sockeye.

The Northern District has had reduced opportunity on chinook, sockeye and coho for the last 30 years. Reasonable opportunity on these species has been whittled away in the name of conservation with little or no reliable information at the same time we have witnessed an explosive growth in the in river fisheries.

Page Herring

NDSNA

RC 133

The intent of the original proposal was to establish a numerical, quantitative trigger that would prevent over-harvest of coho stocks during fishing periods authorized to harvest sockeye. I was told in committee and dept. comments that what I asked for was unworkable. If the new proposal is still unworkable, I ask that the 1% of sockeye provision be clarified to read "within a calendar day", instead of "fishing period."

The entire purpose of this proposal is to get Northern District coho into the Northern District, where there are many measures in place to protect against overharvest of coho, especially in years of low abundance.

Submitted by Steve Kenyon

Changes to Proposal 140, requested by committee chair Bill Brown.
Submitted by Steve Runyan

1. AK Administrative Code: 5 AAC_____

2. What is the problem you would like the board to address?
Though northern district coho are given a sportfish priority in the Northern District commercial fisheries by management plan, they are not allowed passage through the central district commercial sockeye fisheries, to be available to sport fishermen. The level of exploitation in these fisheries is dependant upon sockeye run strength in the Kenai and other Kenai peninsula streams. The 2009 central district total for coho caught was 116,925. 103,390 were caught as of August 10, during openers authorized by the board to harvest sockeye. The catch of coho salmon collateral to achieving MSY for sockeye is too high. There are few meaningful checks on late season sockeye openings, both scheduled and under EO authority, to protect coho stocks from over harvest in years of low abundance. The department has testified that it is nearly impossible to tell if coho are in low, average or high abundance until they have entered their natal streams. Even then, referencing RC3, page 98 (regional report 2A10-04), comments on proposal 200, "the department has little data from which to manage these high-use streams in season and must rely on angler reports, onsite staff visits, and indications of run strength from Northern District harvest and Deshka weir counts when considering in season regulatory change." RC3, page 109 (regional report 2A10-04), comments on proposal 204, states "The uncertainty surrounding the volatile nature of annual coho salmon run strength greatly increases the likelihood that coho salmon stocks will be exploited at unsustainable harvest rates during periods of low coho salmon productivity if harvests increased in the Kenai River." Sportfishing is a vital part of SouthCentral Alaska's economy, and the coho fishery in the Northern District streams is a large part of that sport fishing effort. The Board should take actions that will protect Northern District salmon throughout their run.

3. What will happen if this problem is not solved? The majority of coho caught commercially will be in fisheries targeting sockeye salmon, and valley streams will continue to struggle to meet escapement goals and provide steady fishing throughout the coho season. This is even more essential to the State and valley businesses and anglers as we expect the next several years to be poor for Chinook.

4. What solution do you prefer? **After August 1, when the number of cohos caught in a Central District stat area's scheduled commercial fishing period exceeds 25% of the number of sockeye, there will be no emergency order extending the period length. If coho in an emergency or scheduled period exceed 25% of the total number of sockeye from that opener, in that stat area(s), then any remaining scheduled periods in that stat area(s) will be closed by emergency order, and the Department shall not order additional Emergency fishing periods in that stat area.**

The reasoning behind this follows: The August first, 2009 emergency order for Upper Cook Inlet opened fishing for sockeye. "Kalgin Island Subdistrict, Drift gillnetting will

be open in the Central District, and set gillnetting in the Kenai, Kasilof and East Forelands" (upper subdistrict), with the justification being that:
"The escapement rate of sockeye salmon into the Kasilof River and Packers Creek is proceeding at a rate greater than that needed to assure optimum escapement levels, while the sockeye salmon minimum inriver escapement goal in the Kenai River is projected to be achieved before the end of the season."
In compliance with 5 AAC 21.370 Packers Creek Sockeye Salmon Management Plan, and in order to harvest salmon surplus to escapement needs and reduce the rate of sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake, additional fishing time in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict is warranted."

Looking at the numbers for those openers: Central Drift: sockeye, 10,784. coho 7,186 upper Subdistrict: 12,258 sockeye, 1,466 coho. Kalgin Island subdistrict: 1,448 sockeye, 1190 coho. With this regulation in place, central district drift would be closed, upper sub district remain open, and Kalgin Island would close.

In 2009, when it was projected that the minimum threshold of the Kenai would still be met, there was an emergency opener to stay within the optimal goal of Packer's Lake and the Kasilof. The Packers management plan was cited. But Kalgin sub district caught nearly as many coho as it did sockeye. So did Central district drift.

The EO for August 6 added 3 hours to the scheduled fishery, allowing it to cross the tide. This is the closing statement of this EO: "Therefore, in order to allow the harvest of sockeye salmon surplus to escapement needs, additional fishing time in the above-described areas, which predominately harvest sockeye salmon bound for the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, is warranted." Now the numbers: Central drift: 4,763 sockeye, 8,664 coho. Upper subdistrict: 8,297 sockeye, 2,446 coho. Total for the central district: 14,827 sockeye, 12,167 coho.

An identical EO was issued for August 10. And the results were even more startling, for a targeted sockeye fishery. Central drift: 1,313 sockeye, 3,296 coho. Upper subdistrict: 5,145 sockeye, 6,169 coho. Central district: 7987 sockeye, 11,518 coho. The major difference is that now the setnets also caught more coho than sockeye.

7. List any other solutions and why you rejected them. Status Quo. Rejected because the status quo does not provide adequate protective measures to coho throughout their run.

RC 134

Proposal 195 amendment February 23,2011

South Central Alaska Dipnetters Association Ken Federico, Chair

Board of Fisheries, Mr. Chairman,

Please be advised that we are amending our proposal concerning fish creek escapement levels. Our original proposal asked for an opener based on regulation, rather than escapement triggers.

We would like to amend #195 to an escapement trigger of 50,000, prior to fish Creek being opened for Personal Use. As of now, the current escapement trigger is at 70,000.

This was discussed in Committee D and was fully supported with the above changes.

Thank You,

Ken Federico, SCADA
715-8363

FAX: 465-6094

RC 135

Amended Proposal 213

Kenai River Professional Guide Association

Allow fishing from a registered guided guide vessel for coho salmon on Mondays during the months of September –November.

- Would simply remove this restriction in the administrative code.

Benefits-Guided anglers will continue to miss lose opportunity to harvest coho salmon.

- This proposal is housekeeping in nature. This was implemented in the Coho Conservation Plan. The Coho Salmon are no longer a stock of concern, with increased opportunity given to other users.

Suffer- No one

Other Solutions- none

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Submitted by Paul A. Shadura II

RC 136

PENINSULA CLARION

Serving the Kenai Peninsula since 1970

Association supports science-based management

The Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association is supportive of any proposal that seeks to manage salmon resources taking into account the best available science available. We believe that the Department of Fish and Game should play a much wider role in providing information in an open and unbiased manner. The members of the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) and the public stakeholders should be given ample opportunity to debate in an open forum the merits of each proposal. We see little benefit to having the department restrained from entering into debate information that they have professional views to support. We see a, "here no evil, speak no evil and see no evil" mentality that does the public no good in establishing workable fisheries policies.

The BOF is tasked with developing policy through there actions on proposals, regulations, fisheries management plans and emergency actions or Board generated proposals. How can seven individuals with limited experience in many areas of the state make profound decisions without up to date knowledge, historical perspective and vigorous debate?

Take for example the barrage of comments, department reports that are submitted just a mere three weeks before the upcoming CI regulatory meeting. Hundreds of pages of materials that participants must read and understand in order to be effective in supporting their proposals. We must submit these proposals in April of the previous year and then ten months latter we see the Departments comments to our proposals. Comments for 2011; not one commercial proposal is supported by the department or they just oppose. Then the Department shows further respect for the public by responding in a cavalier fashion; commenting on parts of a proposal that make no sense to the author. In ten months someone in the Department couldn't pick up a phone and call the author and ask for clarification? Another common response from the Department is to cut and paste the same data and comments for one proposal and continue to copy the same comments for other different proposals.

Then we review the technical reports. Have these reports been peer reviewed? No? Has a risk analysis been completed for radical changes in escapement goals? No? Have critical reports been submitted that clearly define the reason for using one type of sonar counter over another? No? Where is the clear and open discussion of using certain data and ignoring others? We meet with great expense in just a couple of days, all users have their wants, their beliefs, we rely on the Department to give us the science to make informed decisions. Other wise we resort to innuendos, antidotal and misinformation to make decisions. We remain disenfranchised with individuals who volunteer to be on the BOF and their decisions, we blame each other, the Department remains sanguine with the "I don't know what you mean" look, an the resources we all cherish, they are destined to decline as we continue to manage for social values rather than biological integrity, managing for what is referred to as the, "tragedy of the commons."

Paul Shadura II, executive director, Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association

Submitted by Paul Shadura part one RC 137

Representative Alan Austerman

FISH CAUCUS

Juneau , Alaska

February 15, 2011

Presented by: Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc.

Greg Kessler, Director of Alaska Commercial
Mike Arnold, Account Executive

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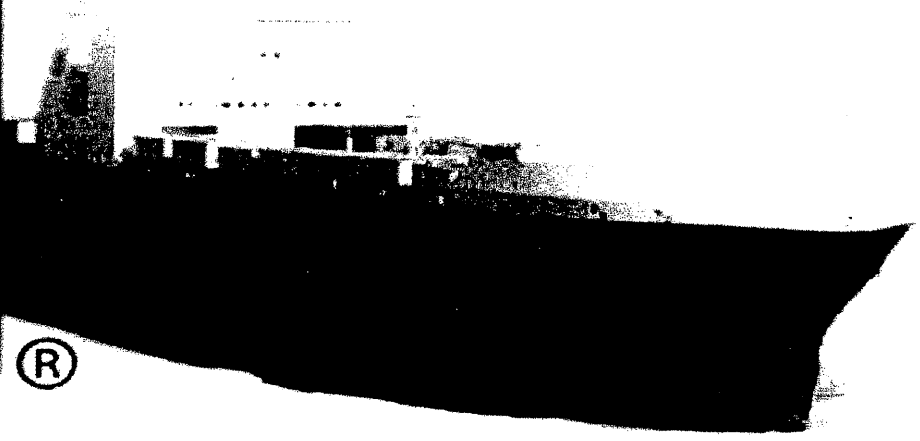

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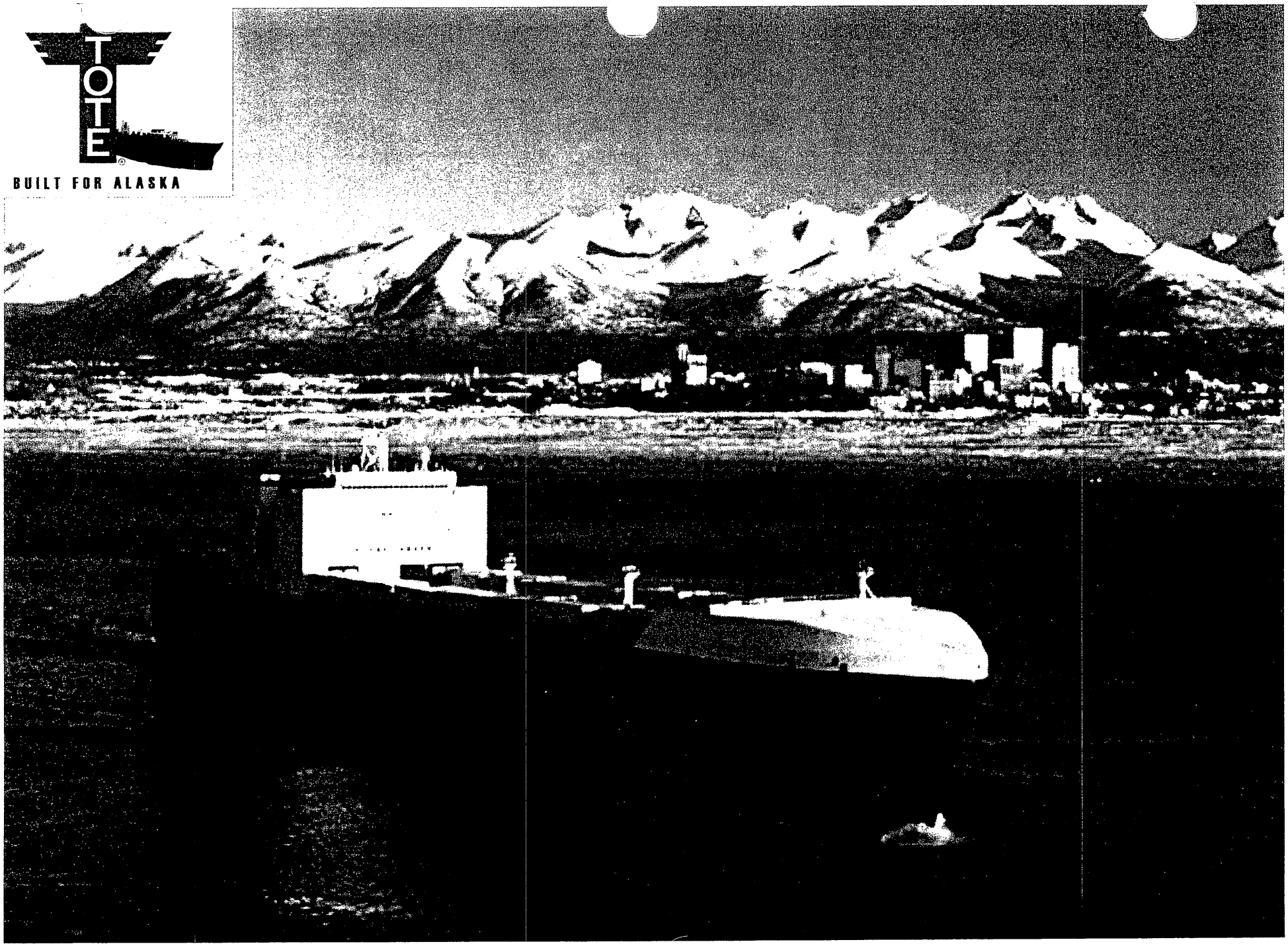
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Discussion Points

1 Who we are

2 What we do

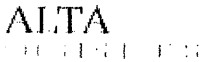
3 How we serve the fish industry

4 Importance of that to TOTE

5 TOTE's Vision

6 Summary

BLUE WATER



GREEN WATER

REGIONAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

NORTHWEST REAL ESTATE & MARINAS

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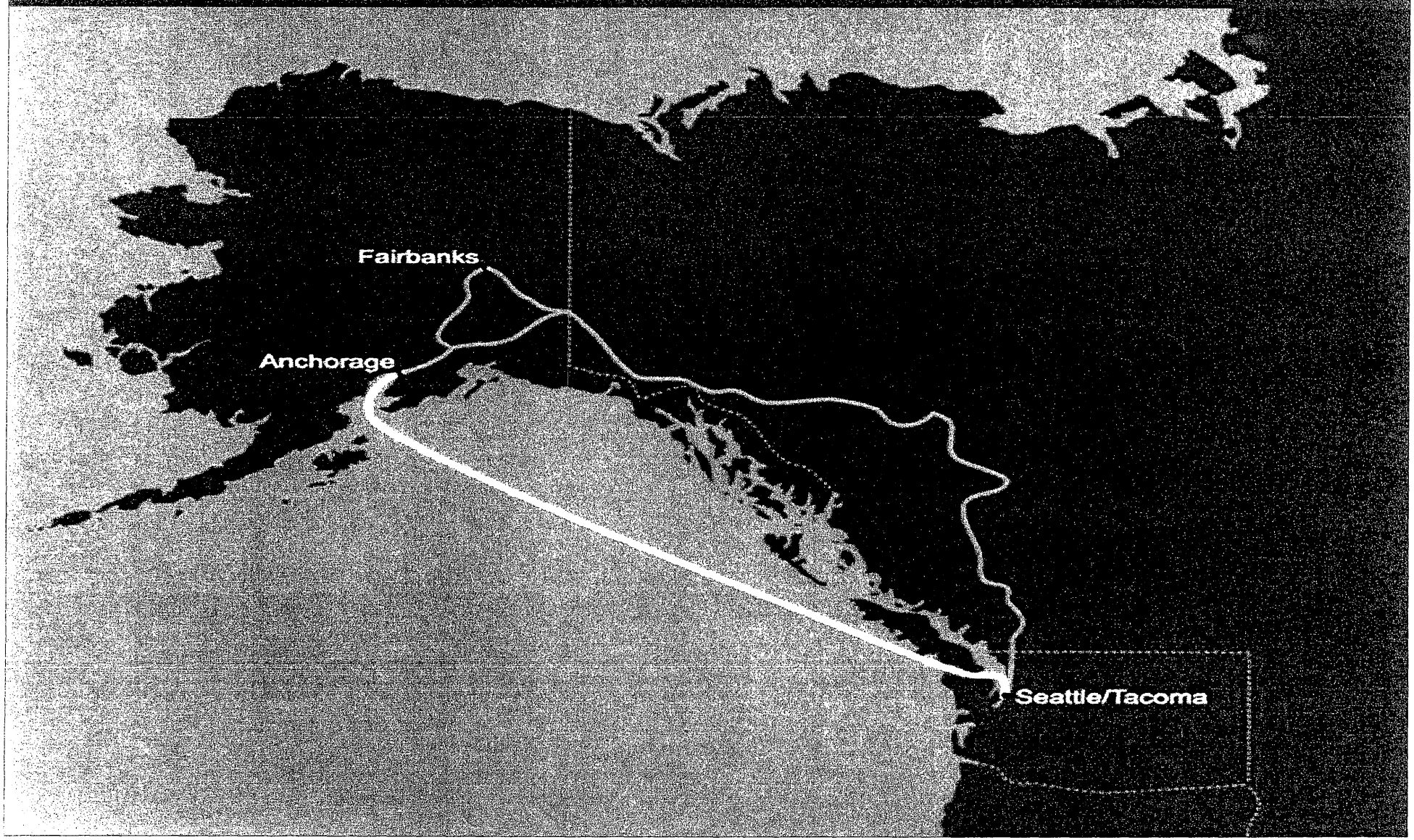
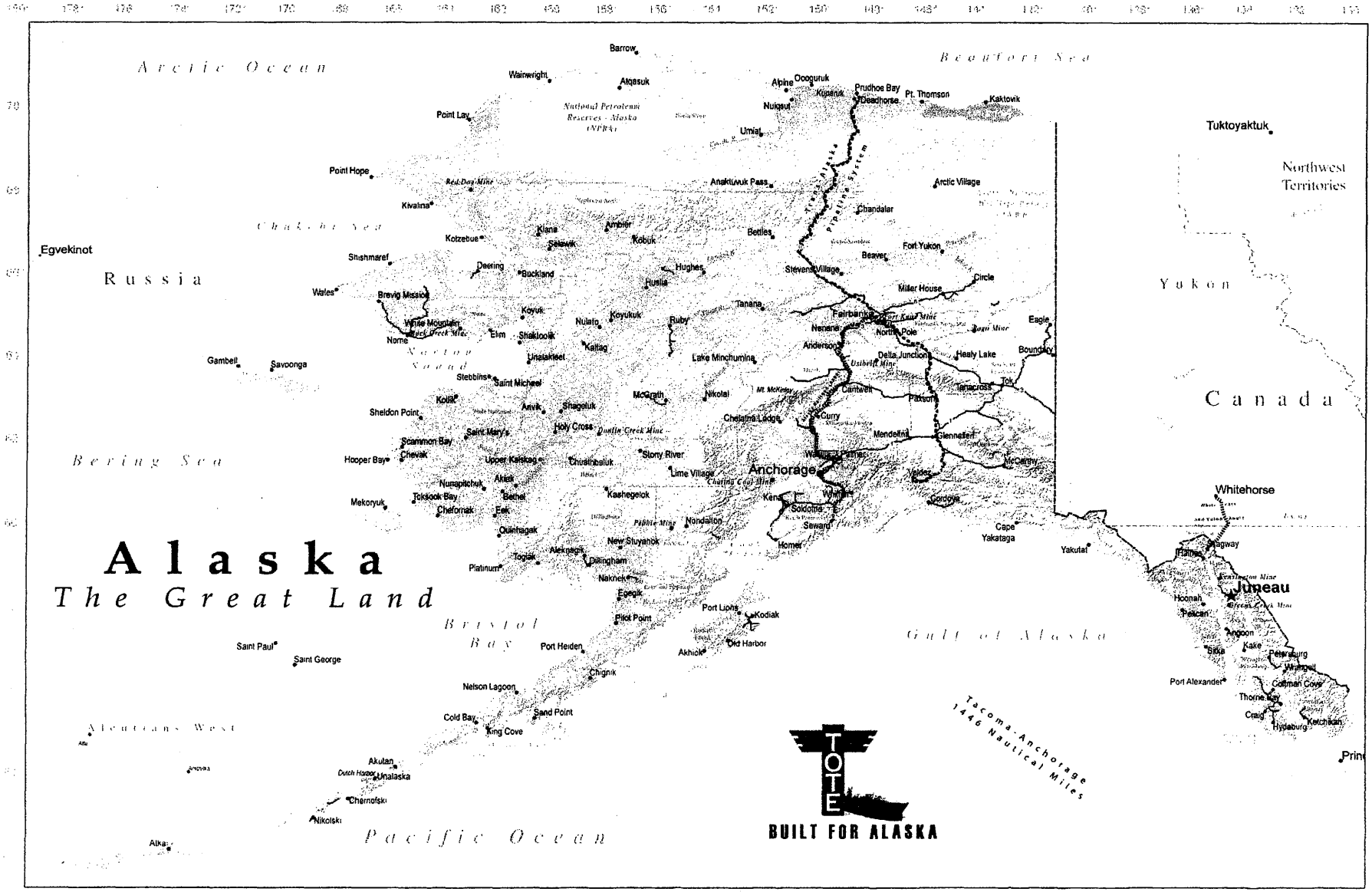
Updated: 01-06-2011

Service to Alaska





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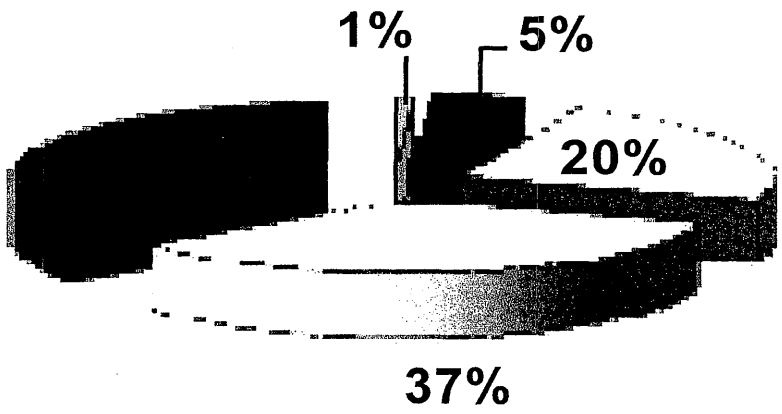
RAILBELT MARKET SHARE

Railbelt Market Share



- Air-Freight
- Alcan Truckers
- Barges
- Horizon
- TOTE

Submitted by Paul Shadura Part 2 RC130

TOTE Performance to Schedule

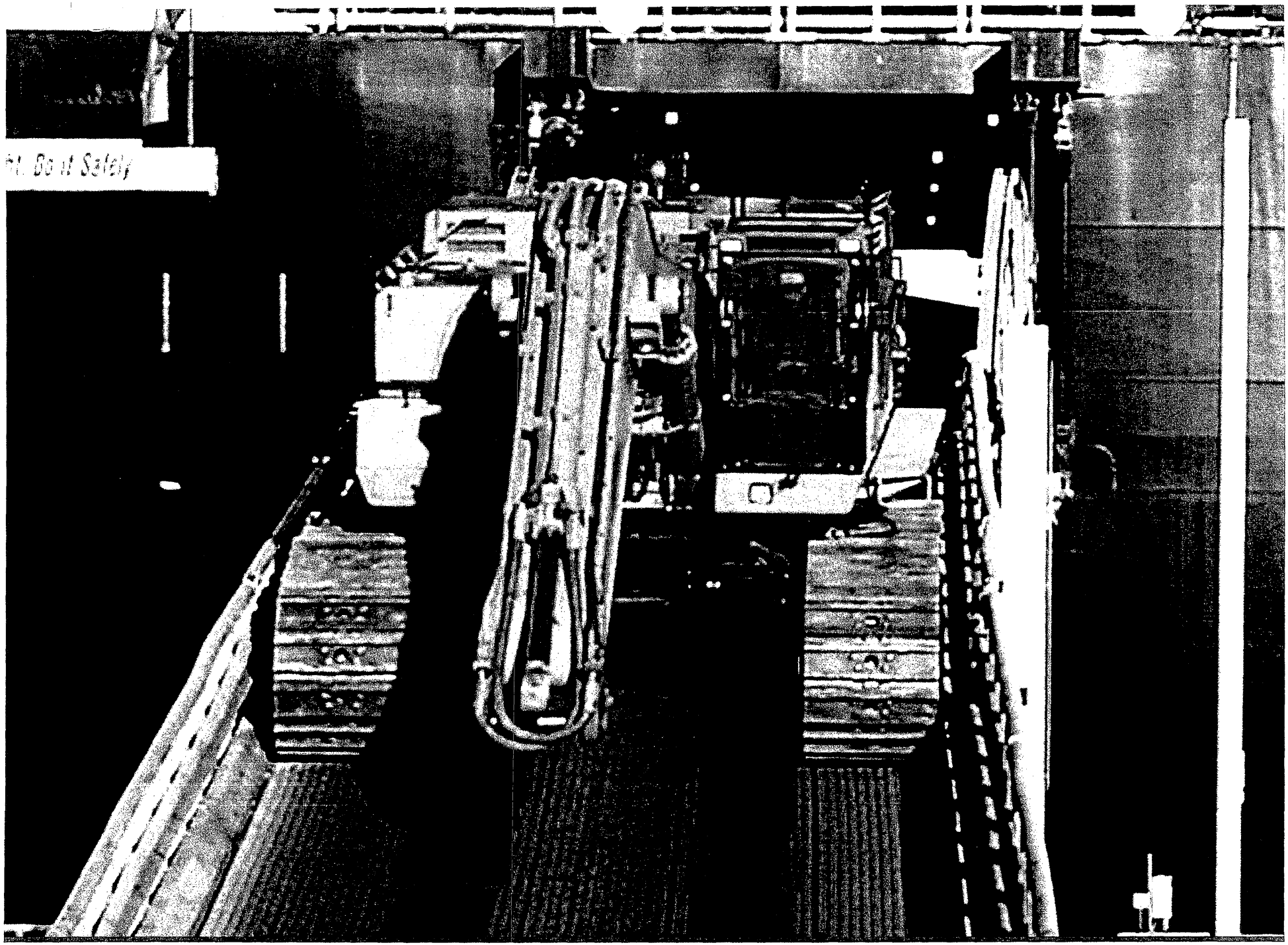
Year	On Time Percent
2005	99%
2006	98%
2007	99%
2008	98%
2009	99%
2010	100%

*Late work times for TOTE are assessed if a vessel begins unloading more than one hour past the scheduled 07:30 unloading time.

*On time is measured at within one hour of the scheduled arrival time.


ORT
separate


14
319



Equipment

TOTE has many pieces of equipment varying in types and sizes to accommodate your cargo needs to Alaska. Our 2300 pieces of equipment include:

- Dry
  - 30' – 53' trailers
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  - 38,000 – 51,000 weight capacity
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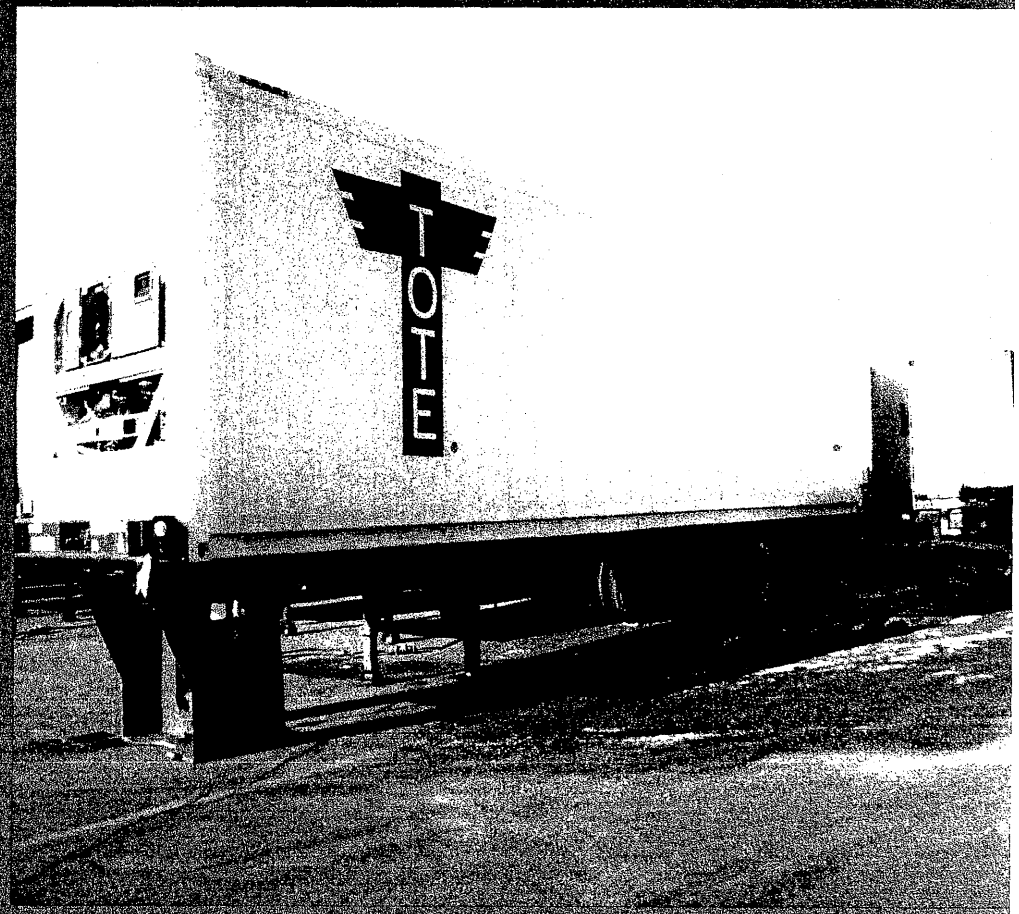
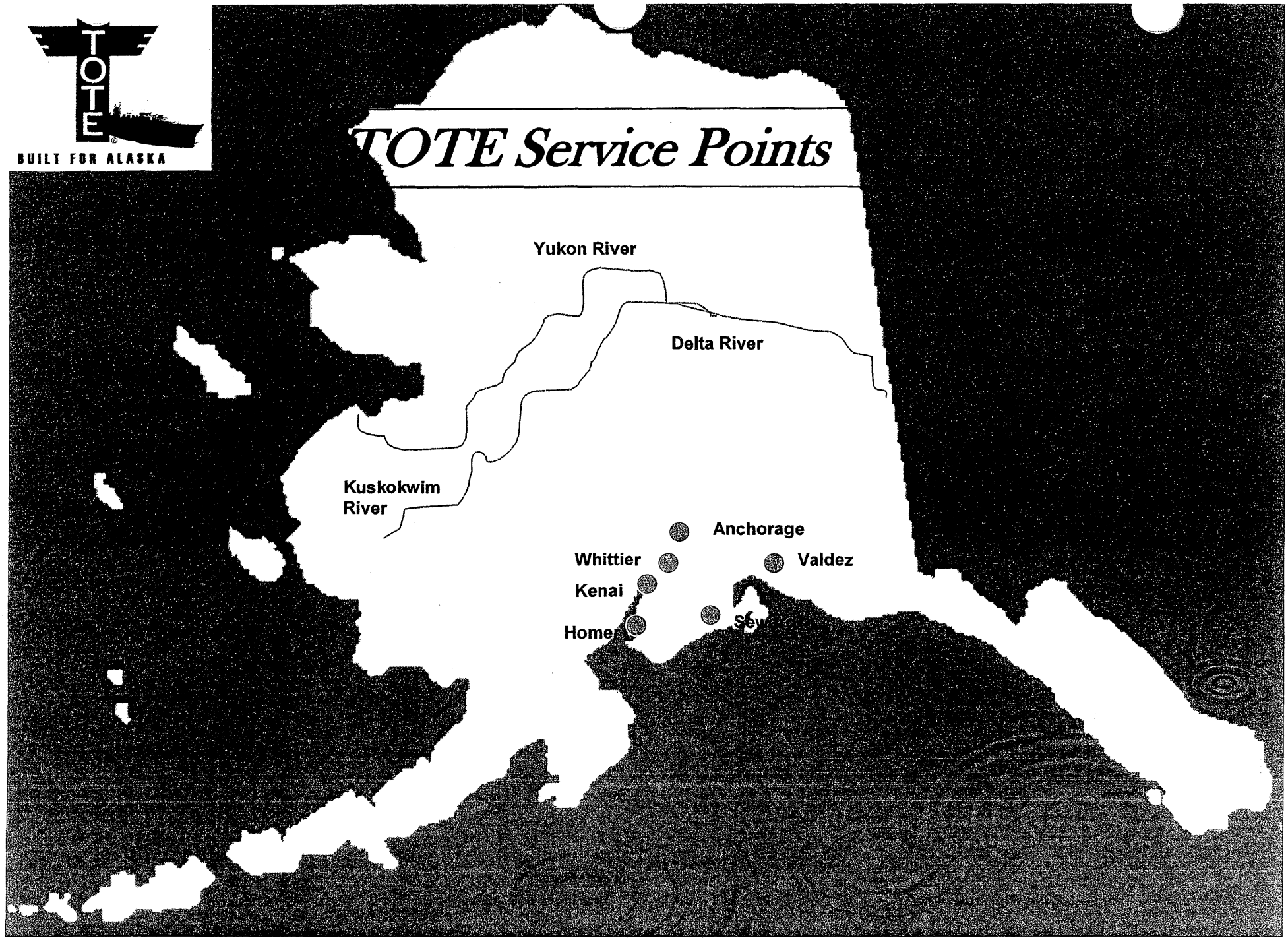
  - 1,699 – 4,060 cube capacity
  - 38,000 – 44,000 weight capacity
- Reefer
  - 30' – 53' trailers
  - 1,752 – 3,850 cube capacity*
  - 35,000 – 47,000 weight capacity
- Flatbeds
  - 28' – 53' trailers
  - 38,000 – 54,000 weight capacity
- Lowboys
- Stretch Flats



* Measurements include six inches of required airflow space at the ceiling in refrigerated equipment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TOTE Service Points
Yukon River
Delta River
Kuskokwim River
Anchorage
Whittier
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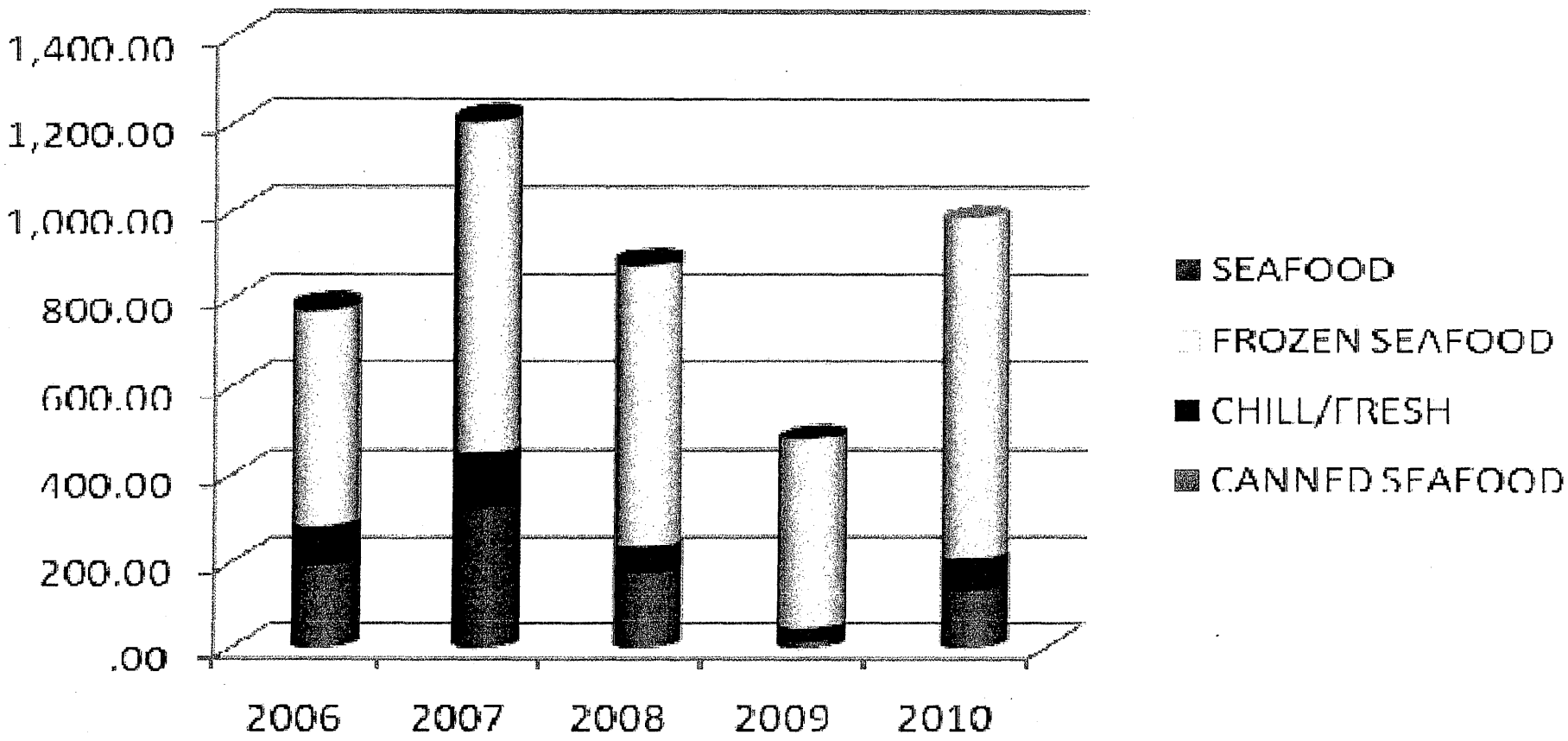
Kenai
Homer

BUILT FOR ALASKA

TOTE Southbound Seafood Volumes

2006 – 2010



Submitted by Paul Shadura Part 3 RC137 RC139

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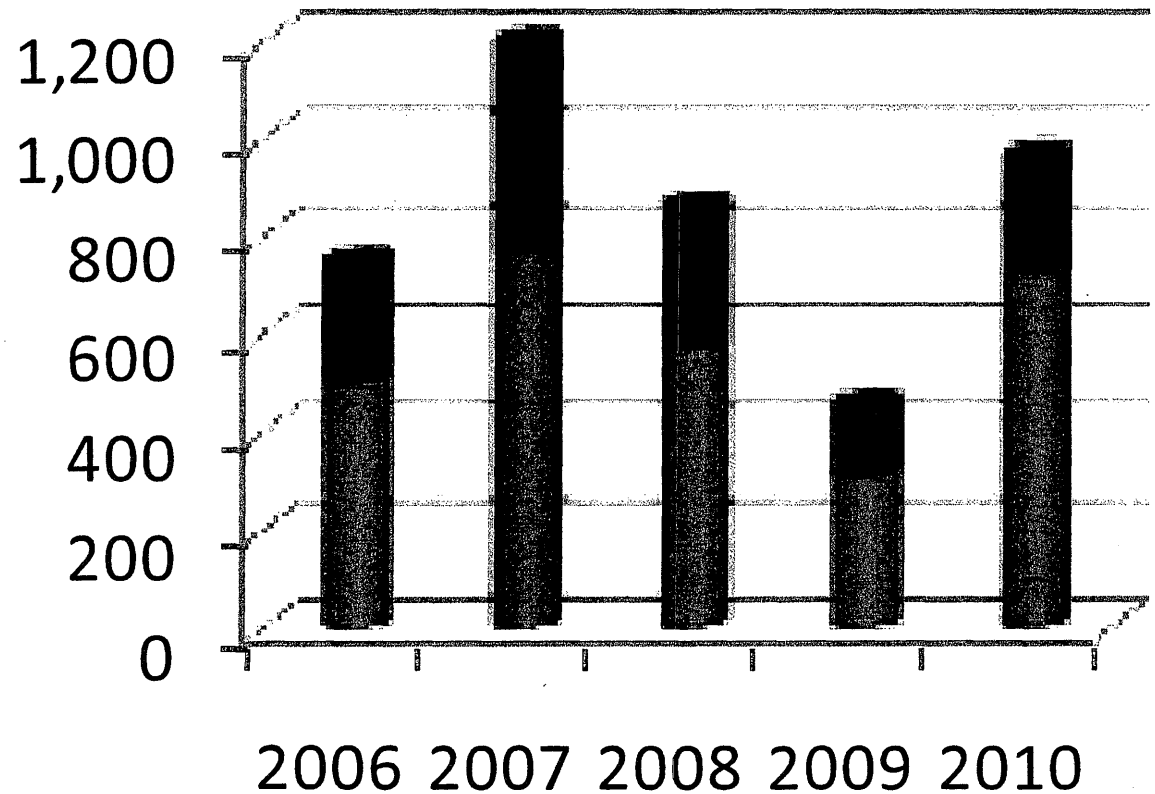
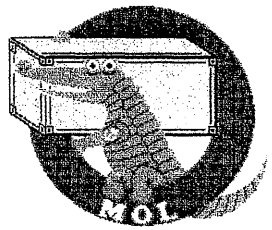
TOTE Southbound Domestic vs. Export Volumes

2006 – 2010



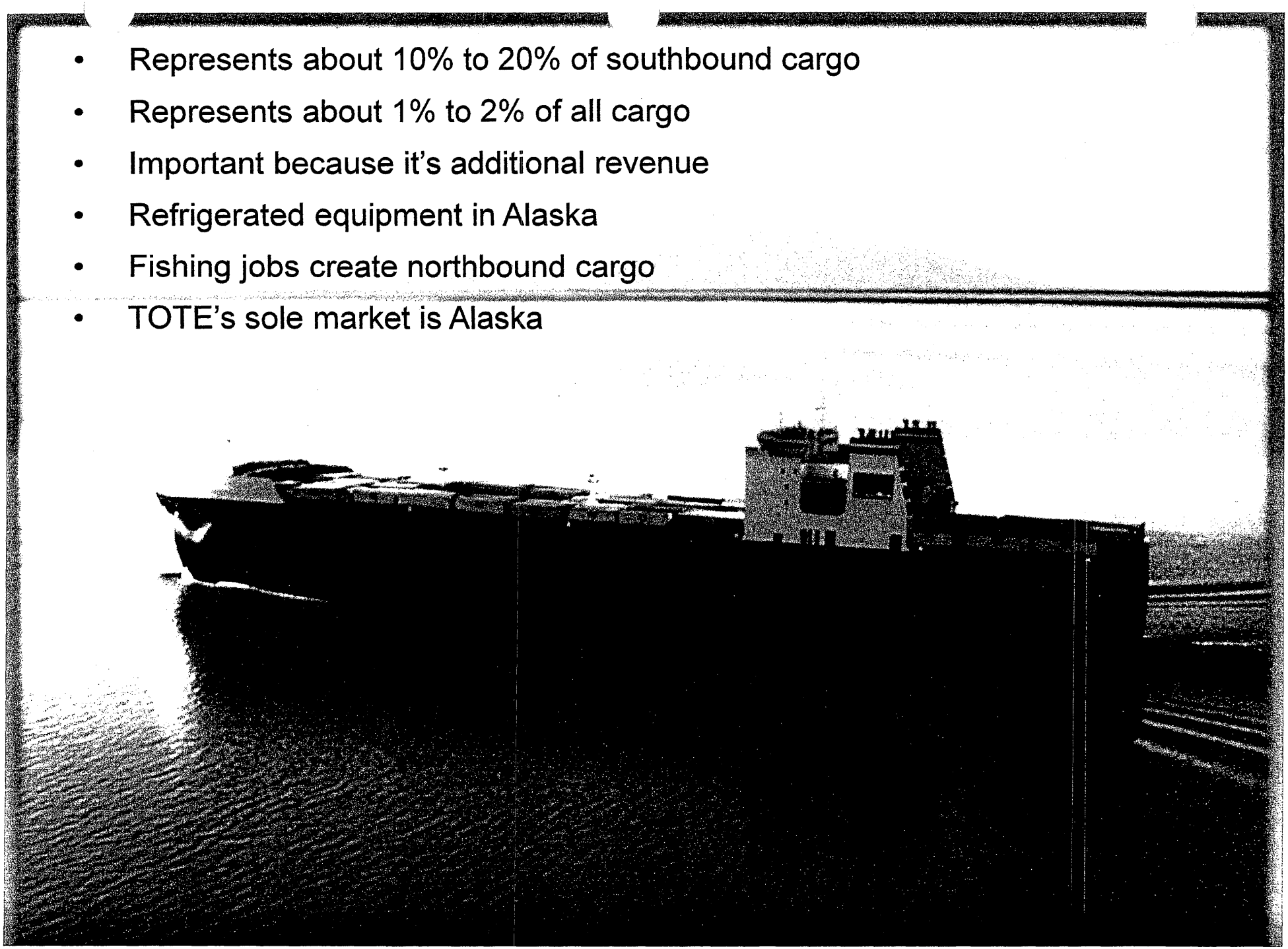


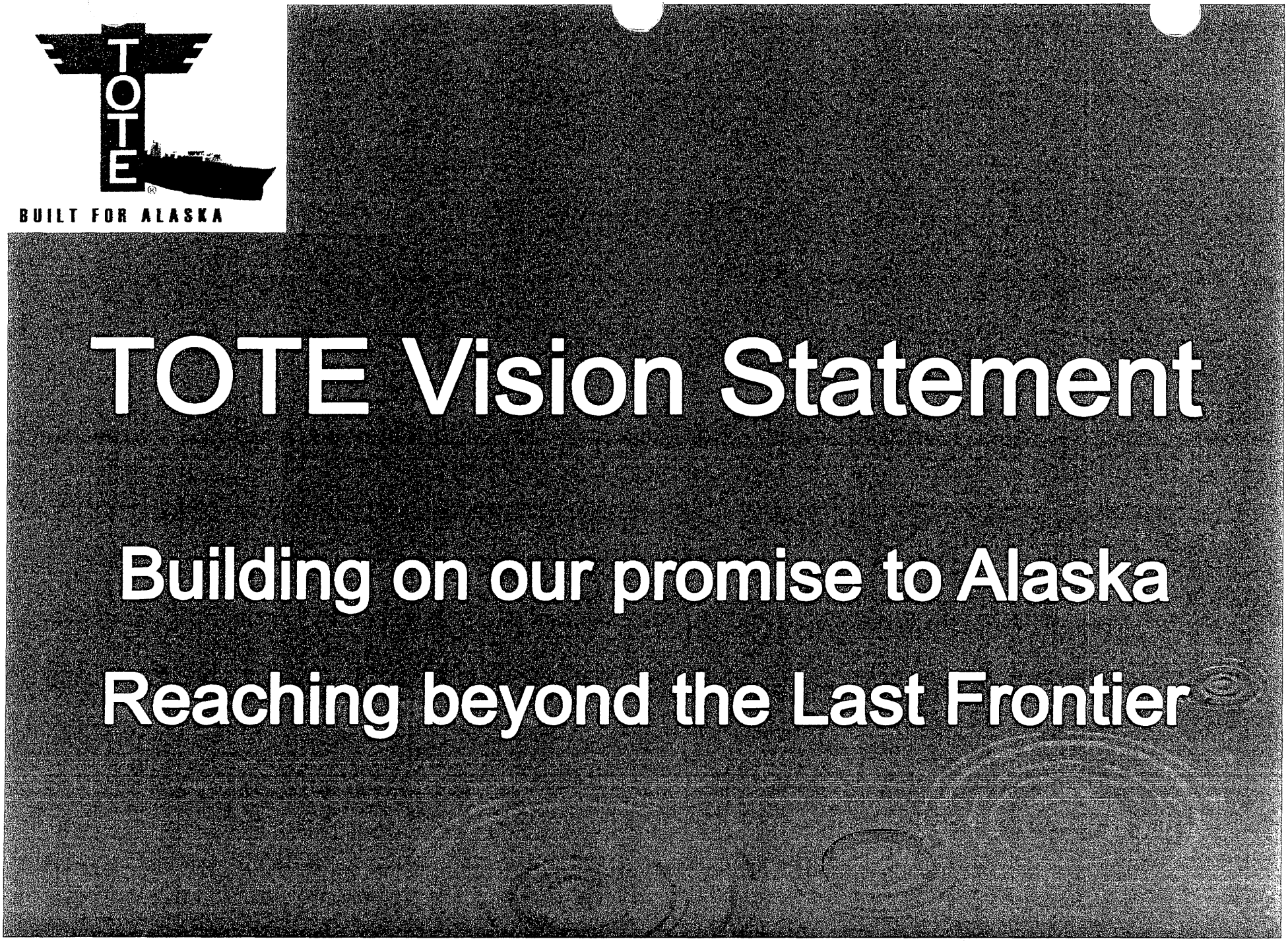
- Foreign Export Carrier Total
- Domestic Total

OOCL
We take it personally

Hapag-Lloyd

- Represents about 10% to 20% of southbound cargo
- Represents about 1% to 2% of all cargo
- Important because it's additional revenue
- Refrigerated equipment in Alaska
- Fishing jobs create northbound cargo
- TOTE's sole market is Alaska

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TOTE Vision Statement
Building on our promise to Alaska
Reaching beyond the Last Frontier

Submitted by Paul Shadura

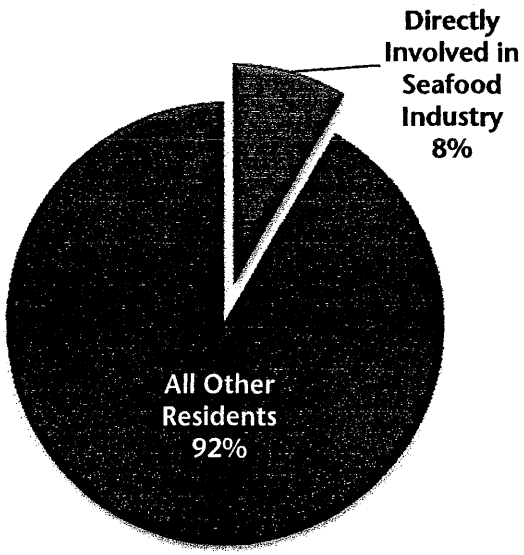
RC 140

Selected Economic Impacts of the Seafood Industry On the Kenai Peninsula Borough, 2008

KPB Resident Seafood Harvesting Employment and Earnings*	
KPB resident commercial fishing permit holders (active)	1,025
Rank among boroughs/census areas for number of resident permit holders	1
KPB resident commercial fishing crew	1,472
Total KPB Active Resident Permit Holders and Crew	**2,497**
Gross earnings of KPB resident commercial fishing permit holders	$108,000,000
Rank among all boroughs/census areas	2
Seafood Processing Employment, Payroll, and Product Value	
KPB seafood processing workers	2,126
KPB seafood processing payroll	$13,000,000
First wholesale value of seafood processed in KPB	$177,000,000
Fisheries Business Tax Revenue	
KPB fisheries business taxes (direct to borough)	$743,435
Fisheries business taxes distributed to incorporated cities within KPB	$649,943
Total KPB Fisheries Business Taxes	**$1,393,378**

***Although the focus here is on the harvesting activity of fishermen who reside in the borough or census area irrespective of where they fish, fishing activity in local commercial fisheries also has significant local benefits, whether the fish are harvested by borough or census area residents or other fishermen.**

Kenai Peninsula 16+ Population



Compiled by ASMI Seafood Market Information Service.
Sources: Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Revenue, and Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Definitions:

Resident commercial fishing permit holders (active): Number of borough/census area residents who own permits that were used to make at least one landing (or commercial delivery of fish) in 2008. The permits are not necessarily to fish in the borough or census area, but could be for anywhere in the state (many are in Bristol Bay, for example).

Rank among all boroughs/census areas for resident permit holders: Rank in absolute terms (as opposed to a per-capita measure) of active permit holders among the state's 27 boroughs/census areas in 2008. A high or low ranking does not indicate how much the borough/census area depends on commercial fishing since populations vary widely. The ranking merely indicates where the largest numbers of commercial fishing permit holders live.

Resident commercial fishing crew: Number of borough/census area residents who purchased commercial fishing crew licenses in 2008. As with the count of active permit holders, the crew license holders may have fished anywhere in the state.

Gross earnings of borough/census area commercial fishing permit holders: Amount permit holders who lived in the borough/census were paid in 2008 for the fish they caught.

Rank among all boroughs/census areas: Rank in absolute terms (as opposed to a per-capita measure) of gross earnings among the state's 27 boroughs/census areas in 2008.

Seafood processing workers: Number of workers who were employed at some point in 2008 at a seafood processor located within the borough/census area. These workers do not necessarily live in the borough/census area. This is a worker count rather than a full-time equivalent job or average monthly job count for the year. Each worker tallied represents either an employment opportunity for a local resident or a person who was attracted to the borough/census area by an employment opportunity.

Seafood processing payroll: Total wages of seafood processing workers who worked in borough/census area processing plants in 2008. Wages are for all workers, whether or not they lived in the borough/census area.

First wholesale value of seafood processed in the borough/census area: Total amount received by shore-based processing companies within the borough/census area for the sale of product to buyers outside the processors' affiliate networks.

Fisheries business taxes (direct to borough): Taxes distributed directly to a borough under the state's fisheries business tax, which is split evenly between the state and the local jurisdictions (boroughs and incorporated city governments) where fish are processed.

Fisheries business taxes distributed to incorporated cities within the borough/census area: Taxes distributed directly to incorporated cities under the state's fisheries business tax, which is split evenly between the state and local jurisdictions (boroughs and incorporated city governments) where fish are processed.

16+ population and share directly involved in seafood industry (pie chart): Slice showing those directly involved in the seafood industry is the percentage of people aged 16 or older who either: 1) held a permit under which landings were made in 2008, 2) purchased a commercial crew license in 2008, or 3) worked in a seafood processing company *and were residents of the borough/census area* (unlike the count of seafood processing workers in the table that shows both residents and nonresidents). The total 16+ population comes from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development's 2008 population estimates.

NOTE ABOUT INDIRECT EFFECTS: The table and graph show only select *direct* effects of the seafood industry. The industry also has substantial and far-reaching indirect effects on most boroughs/census areas. Quantifying the indirect effects is a more complicated task, but it's important to recognize that as a basic sector (one that exports goods or services and thus imports money into the local economy), the seafood industry's total economic impact is much greater than just the direct effects shown here.

RC 141

Scott Eggemeyer
35655 Teresa Way
Soldotna, AK 99669

Proposal 212- I would like to withdraw support from Proposal 212.

Thank you for time and consideration,

Scott Eggemeyer

RC 142

The Anchorage AC withdraws their proposal # 280

Jim Stubbs
Anch AC Vice-Chair

RC 143

Comments in support of an amended Proposal 276

Submitted by Steve Runyan, ~~author~~ Susitna Valley AC. - self

In conversations with the authors of this proposal, the concern was that since there was currently no fishing at all allowed this weekend, that if a harvestable surplus would be available, to at least provide opportunity for children to fish. This would provide great educational opportunity for youth, and a new fishery where none now exists.

If Proposal 277 is passed, the youth fishery will be a more restrictive fishery, as no adults will be allowed to fish on that weekend. 277, if passed, reads **"When the escapement threshold for Fish Creek is projected to be achieved before the end of to the season, sport fishing will open the first Saturday following July 15. Open times will be 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. Additional time may be added by EO."**

I hope the Board can come to an agreeable end where the youth fishery can be established with the least amount of conflict. Perhaps the proposal could read as follows:

"When the escapement threshold for Fish Creek is projected to be achieved before the end of the season, sport fishing will open the first Saturday following July 15. Open times will be 6a.m. to 6p.m., Saturday and Sunday. The first Saturday in August will be designated a youth only fishing day for youth under 16 years of age. If the escapement is projected to be at or slightly below threshold SEG for sockeye salmon, Fish Creek will open the first Saturday in August for youth under 16 years of age. It will be open Saturday and Sunday from 6am to 6pm.

Fishing will be allowed in waters from an ADF&G regulatory marker located at its mouth upstream to an ADF&G marker located one quarter mile upstream of the Knik Goose Bay Road."

If concerns exist about overharvest of sockeye during this fishery, hook and release stipulations for sockeye may be added in regulation, removed by EO. This is designed to provide youth with the opportunity to catch primarily coho, which are relatively easy to catch using bait.

Correction to department comments on Proposal 277

Submitted by Steve Runyan, author

In department comments to this proposal, page 345 of RC3, author's original language (page 241 proposal book) was inadvertently changed from "escapement threshold is forecast to be met" to "if the department projects that the upper range of the SEG will be met." The new regulation will read **"When the escapement threshold for Fish Creek is projected to be achieved before the end of the season, sport fishing will open the first Saturday following July 15. Open times will be 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. Additional time may be added by EO."**

This proposal establishes fishing opportunity when the SEG for Fish Creek is projected to be achieved. The time schedule aligns with Cottonwood Creek, which is the closest sockeye fishery to Fish Creek. This proposal is preferred to 278.

Revisions to Proposal 278: 278 withdrawn in favor of this RC.

Submitted by Steve Runyan, author

The new regulation will read: "Upon achieving the weir enumerated escapement threshold for sockeye, Fish Creek will be opened to sport fishing, the following Saturday and Sunday from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm. If the threshold is not achieved, sport fishing will open the 2nd Saturday in August."

This proposal establishes fishing opportunity when the SEG for Fish Creek has been achieved. The time schedule aligns with Cottonwood Creek, which is the closest sockeye fishery to Fish Creek. The re-opening on the 2nd weekend in August is already in regulation. This proposal provides a more restrictive start date than proposal 277.

RC 144

Proposal 270: Amended by author

The components of this proposal relating to Northern District Setnet are covered under the umbrella plan RC 111. This proposal was submitted as a part of the discussion for Chinook salmon stock of concern and action plan for Alexander Creek, but was placed into a sportfish committee for discussion. As such, there was confusion to its intent, and the non-pike components had already been spoken to in other committees.

I am withdrawing the second and third paragraphs, dealing with Northern District set net and Tyonek subsistence.

The pike methods and means should read "Set long line, with no more than 20 hooks, suspended from bottom by marker (to be defined by department- an empty bleach bottle or 2 liter pop bottle are commonly used) on both ends and anchored on each end. Jug set, with one hook suspended off bottom, either free drifting or anchored. Five lines allowed in open water as defined in regular sport fish gear, 5AAC 75.020(a). Unlimited lines allowed through the ice." (this section is found in statewide regs, so it would have to be applied to a specific area, such as Alexander Lake.)

submitted by Steve Kunzi - author

RC 145

Proposal 285

from Anchorage AC

Examples of a POND Net

- Fine mesh net of $\frac{3}{8}$" - $\frac{3}{4}$" mesh

Jim Stobbs

ANCH AC

Pond & Fish Nets

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      - Python 6 inch Skimmer Net
      - Python Skimmer Net Head
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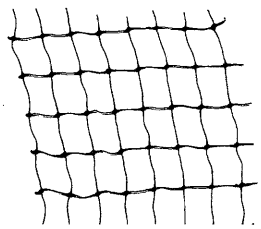

Net scanned in the scanner (no photos available). Thin and nearly undetectable but heavy enough to catch falling leaves and protect fish from blue herons, raccoons, cats, etc. The white areas are the reflection of the light in the scanner. This scanned image gives a pretty good idea of the thickness of the net. A nice net to use year round. These are the DAPN nets below. The SCPC nets are heavier.

Product	ProductCode	Price	Buy
7' x 10' Netting	DAPN10	**$16.51**	BUY!
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28' x 45' Netting	DAPN45	**$69.95**	BUY!
14' x 50' Netting (heavy duty)	SCPC1250	**$102.98**	BUY!
14' x 100' Netting (heavy duty)	SCPC1200	**$229.45**	BUY!
17' x 50' Netting 3/4" mesh (light weight)	SCPC3450	**$149.90**	BUY!

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RC 146

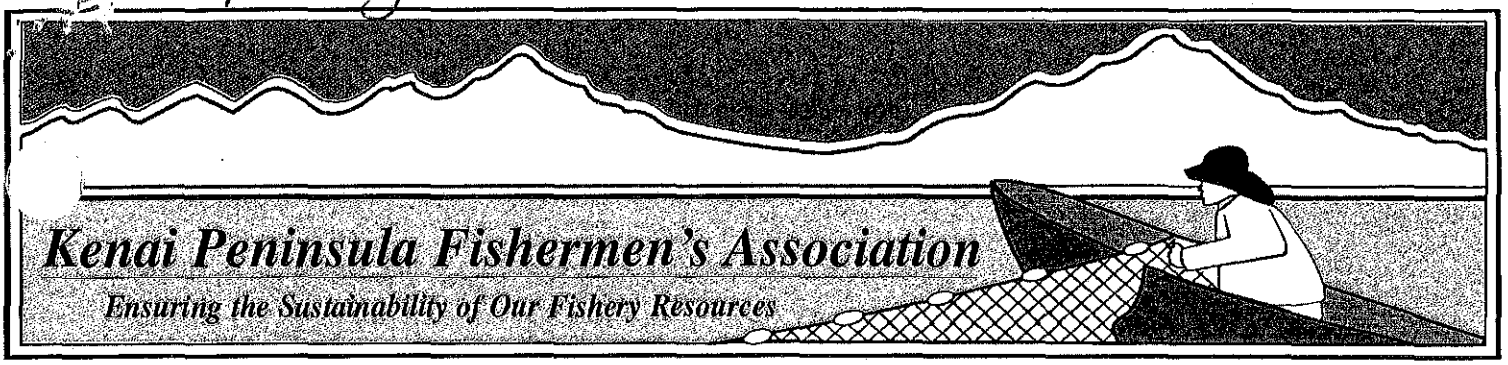
Proposal 290

"An individual who is the sole occupant aboard a watercraft may use 2 lines in accordance with 5AAC 75.020" on stocked lakes listed in 5AAC 60.120, 3B and 61.110, 3(D)."

This RC offers clearer language for regulation on Proposal 290 and better clarifies the author's intent.

submitted by Steve Reinyan

Submitted by Paul A. Shadura



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RC 147

Chairman Webster
Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
P.O. box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Chairman Webster,

Re: Amended Language for Proposal 330
AAC 21.65. **Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan**

(a)This management plan governs the harvest of Kasilof River salmon excess to spawning escapement needs. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries that Kasilof River salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, including the methods, means, times, and locations of those fisheries. Openings in the areas historically fished must be consistent with escapement objectives for upper Cook Inlet salmon and with the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan (5AAC 21.363).
(b)Achieving the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal shall take priority over not exceeding the upper end of the Kasilof River optimal escapement goal range of 150,000 to 300,000 sockeye salmon.
(c)The commercial set gillnet fishery in the Kasilof Section shall be managed as follow:
(1)fishing will be opened as described in 5 AAC 21.310(b)(2) for regular weekly fishing periods, as specified in 5 AAC 21.310;
(2)from the beginning of the fishing season through July 7;
(A)the commissioner may, by emergency order, open additional fishing periods or extend regular weekly fishing periods to a maximum of 48 hours additional fishing time per week;
(B)the fishery shall remain closed for at least one continuous 36-hour period per week to begin between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday;
(3)beginning July 8, the set gillnet fishery in the Kasilof Section will be managed as specified in 5 AAC 21.360(c); in addition to the provisions of 5 AAC 21.360(c), the commissioner may, by emergency order, limit fishing during the regular

weekly periods and any extra fishing periods to those waters within one-half mile of shore, if the set gillnet fishery in the Kenai and East Forelands Sections are not open for the fishing period;

(4)after July 15, if the department determines that the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon run strength is projected to less than two million fish and the 300,000 optimal escapement goal for the Kasilof River sockeye salmon may be exceeded, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open fishing for an additional 24-hours per week in the Kasilof Section within one-half mile of shore and as specified in 5 AAC 21.360(c).

(d)The personal use fishery will be managed as specified in 5 AAC 77.540(b) and (c).

(e)Repealed 6/4/2008.

(f)The commissioner may, by emergency order, open the Kasilof River Special Harvest River sockeye salmon escapement will exceed 275,000 fish. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) that the KRSHA should rarely, if ever, be opened under this subsection and only for conservation reasons. Before the commissioner opens the KRSHA, it is the board's intent that the **commissioner use the following options in chronological order;**

(1)Additional fishing time be allowed in the remainder of the Kasilof Section.

(2)The mandatory closures (Windows) specified in regulation may be reduced in duration, if necessary, to meet the escapement goals contained within this and other management plans.

(3)The Kasilof Section may be reduced in area to within 600 feet from the mean high tide mark.

(4)The Kasilof Special Harvest Area may be opened by emergency order either with or without that area of Kasilof Section within 600 feet from the mean high tide mark.

(g) The Kasilof River Special Harvest Area is defined as those waters within one and one-half miles of the navigational light located on the south bank of the Kasilof River, excluding waters of the Kasilof River upstream of ADF&G regulatory markers located near the terminus of the river and waters open to set gillnetting under 5 AAC 21.330(b)(3)(C)(ii) and (iii). The following apply within the special harvest area when it is open:

(1)set gillnets may be operated only within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark;

(2)a set gillnet may not exceed 35 fathoms in length;

(3)drift gillnets may not be operated in waters within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark;

(4)no more than 50 fathoms of drift gillnet may be used to take salmon;

(5)a permit holder may not use more than one gillnet to take salmon at any time;

(6)a person may not operate a gillnet outside the special harvest area when operating a gillnet in the special harvest area;

(7)there is no minimum distance between gear, except that a gillnet may not be set or operated within 600 feet of a set gillnet located outside of the special harvest area; and

(8)a vessel may not have more than 150 fathoms of drift gillnet or 105 fathoms of set gillnet on board.

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(h) For the purposes of this section, "week" means a calendar week, a period of seven consecutive days beginning at 12:10 a.m. Sunday and ending at 12:00 midnight the following Saturday.

History: Eff. 4/18/86, Register 98; am 6/22/2002, Register 162; am 7/3/2002, Register 163; am 9/28/2002, Register 163; em am 7/20/2004 – 11/16/2004, Register 171; am 2/13/2005, Register 173; am 6/11/2005, Register 174; am 10/1/2006, Register 179; am 6/4/2008, Register 186

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251

Paul A. Shadura*

Paul A. Shadura II
Executive Director

I(We) wish to withdraw our proposal(s) _____ in support for proposal 330 as amended.

I(We) wish to withdraw our proposal(s) _____ in support for proposal 330 as amended.

I(We) wish to withdraw our proposal(s) 171 Paul A. Shadura* in support for proposal 330 as amended.

I(We) support proposal 330 as amended.

Brent Johnson

Joel Ward

43961 Kalifornsky Beach Road • Suite F • Soldotna, Alaska 99669-8276
(907) 262-2492 • Fax: (907) 262-2898 • E Mail: kpfa@alaska.net

Submitted by Joel Doner
Submitted by
And AC

RC 148

Chairman Webster
Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
P.O. box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Chairman Webster,

Re: Amended Language for Proposal 170
AAC 21.65. **Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan**

(a)This management plan governs the harvest of Kasilof River salmon excess to spawning escapement needs. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries that Kasilof River salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, including the methods, means, times, and locations of those fisheries. Openings in the areas historically fished must be consistent with escapement objectives for upper Cook Inlet salmon and with the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan (5AAC 21.363).
(b)Achieving the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal shall take priority over not exceeding the upper end of the Kasilof River optimal escapement goal range of 150,000 to 300,000 sockeye salmon.
(c)The commercial set gillnet fishery in the Kasilof Section shall be managed as follow:

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(2)from the beginning of the fishing season through July 7;

(A)the commissioner may, by emergency order, open additional fishing periods or extend regular weekly fishing periods to a maximum of 48 hours additional fishing time per week;

(B)the fishery shall remain closed for at least one continuous 36-hour period per week to begin between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday;

(3)beginning July 8, the set gillnet fishery in the Kasilof Section will be managed as specified in 5 AAC 21.360(c); in addition to the provisions of 5 AAC 21.360(c), the commissioner may, by emergency order, limit fishing during the regular weekly periods and any extra fishing periods to those waters within one-half mile of shore, if the set gillnet fishery in the Kenai and East Forelands Sections are not open for the fishing period;

(4)after July 15, if the department determines that the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon run strength is projected to less than two million fish and the 300,000 optimal escapement goal for the Kasilof River sockeye salmon may be exceeded, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open fishing for an additional 24-hours per week in the Kasilof Section within one-half mile of shore and as specified in 5 AAC 21.360(c).

(d)The personal use fishery will be managed as specified in 5 AAC 77.540(b) and (c).
(e)Repealed 6/4/2008.

(f)The commissioner may, by emergency order, open the Kasilof River Special Harvest River sockeye salmon escapement will exceed 275,000 fish. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) that the KRSHA should rarely, if ever, be opened under this subsection and only for conservation reasons. Before the commissioner opens the KRSHA, it is the board's intent that the **commissioner use the following options in chronological order;**

(1)Additional fishing time be allowed in the remainder of the Kasilof Section.

(2)The mandatory closures (Windows) specified in regulation may be reduced in duration, if necessary, to meet the escapement goals contained within this and other management plans.

(3)The Kasilof Section may be reduced in area to within 600 feet from the mean high tide mark.

(4)The Kasilof Special Harvest Area may be opened by emergency order either with or without that area of Kasilof Section within 600 feet from the mean high tide mark.

(g) The Kasilof River Special Harvest Area is defined as those waters within one and one-half miles of the navigational light located on the south bank of the Kasilof River, excluding waters of the Kasilof River upstream of ADF&G regulatory markers located near the terminus of the river and waters open to set gillnetting under 5 AAC 21.330(b)(3)(C)(ii) and (iii). The following apply within the special harvest area when it is open:

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(3)drift gillnets may not be operated in waters within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark;

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(5)a permit holder may not use more than one gillnet to take salmon at any time;

(6)a person may not operate a gillnet outside the special harvest area when operating a gillnet in the special harvest area;

(7)there is no minimum distance between gear, except that a gillnet may not be set or operated within 600 feet of a set gillnet located outside of the special harvest area; and

(8)a vessel may not have more than 150 fathoms of drift gillnet or 105 fathoms of set gillnet on board.

(h) For the purposes of this section, "week" means a calendar week, a period of seven consecutive days beginning at 12:10 a.m. Sunday and ending at 12:00 midnight the following Saturday.

History: Eff. 4/18/86, Register 98; am 6/22/2002, Register 162; am 7/3/2002, Register 163; am 9/28/2002, Register 163; em am 7/20/2004 – 11/16/2004, Register 171; am 2/13/2005, Register 173; am 6/11/2005, Register 174; am 10/1/2006, Register 179; am 6/4/2008, Register 186

Authority: AS 16.05.060

AS 16.05.251

RC 149

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

SUSITNA SOCKEYE SALMON ACTION PLAN

February 2008

SUSITNA RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON STOCK STATUS AND ACTION PLAN, 2008

INTRODUCTION

SYNOPSIS

In response to the guidelines established in the Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy (SSFP; 5 AAC 39.222), the Alaska Board of Fisheries has identified the Susitna River sockeye salmon stock as a stock of yield concern. For this determination, the estimated Susitna River commercial harvest for the most recent 5-year average was compared to the previous 10- and 20-year averages for the Central District drift and Northern District fisheries. Identification of Susitna River sockeye salmon as a stock of yield concern is based on the definition of "yield concern" contained in SSFP. A "yield concern" is defined as "a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite the use of specific management measures, to maintain expected yields, or harvestable surpluses, above a stock's escapement needs; a yield concern is less severe than a management concern, which is less severe than a conservation concern" [5 AAC 39.222 (f) (42)]. The policy defines "chronic inability" as "the continuing or anticipated inability to meet escapement thresholds over a four to five year period, which is approximately the generation time of most salmon species" [5 AAC 39.222 (f) (5)].

This report describes the existing management plans and Emergency Order authority that the department follows to conserve Susitna River sockeye salmon. In light of increased uncertainty of the department's ability to accurately assess escapements of sockeye salmon into the Susitna River, a research plan has been developed to improve the department's ability to assess sockeye salmon stocks within the drainage. With these ongoing studies, the department will have better information on the productivity and sustainability of the stock at the 2011 Upper Cook Inlet Board of Fisheries meeting.

STOCK ASSESSMENT

Since 1981 the Yentna River daily sonar estimates have been used as an indicator of sockeye salmon escapement into the Susitna River drainage. The sockeye salmon escapement in the Yentna River has been thought to be approximately one half of the total Susitna River sockeye salmon escapement based on a combination of 1981–1985 capture-recapture abundance estimates passing Sunshine (1982-1985; Susitna River rkm 116), and sonar abundance estimates passing Yentna (1981-1985; Yentna River rkm 7) and Susitna Station (1981; Susitna River rkm 116; Westerman and Willette 2006).

Based on Bendix sonar estimates since 1981, the number of Yentna River spawners has ranged from approximately 37,000 to 181,000 sockeye salmon. The sonar estimate of sockeye salmon escapement into the Yentna River has not met the current SEG range of 90,000 to 160,000 for 5 of the past 8 years.

Although sockeye salmon escapements are estimated via a Bendix sonar system, there is great uncertainty surrounding their accuracy and precision. The high variability observed between various methods of escapement assessment (i.e., ongoing Bendix estimates compared with recent

estimates from capture-recapture and DIDSON sonar projects; Yanusz et al. 2007) has added to the uncertainty regarding our previous assessments.

In the Central District drift gillnet fishery, the estimated commercial harvest of Susitna River sockeye salmon for the most recent 5-year average (2003–2007) is 59% of the previous 10-year (1993–2002) average and 49% of the previous 20-year (1983–2002) average. In the Northern District, the most recent 5-year average is 31% of the previous 10-year average and 22% of the previous 20-year average. Since the total Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial harvest averages 2.9 million sockeye salmon and the age composition allocation model estimate of the Susitna sockeye salmon harvest is only 8.4% of the total, the department has low confidence in the accuracy of our estimate of the Susitna sockeye salmon harvest.

ESCAPEMENT GOAL HISTORY

An escapement goal of 200,000 sockeye salmon was established for the Susitna River in 1979. It was set using a return-per-spawner value of 4, and an assumption that the Susitna River could produce about 800,000 adult sockeye salmon. A review of the goal in 1989 based on euphotic volume of rearing lakes suggested the existing goal was valid. In 1986, the sonar site at Susitna Station was destroyed by a flood, and no alternative hydroacoustic site could be found on the mainstem of the Susitna. Therefore, hydroacoustic estimates from a Yentna River site were used to assess total Susitna River escapement. Based on comparisons of estimates for the Yentna and the Susitna Rivers over 5 years, 1981-1985, it was decided that an escapement of 100,000 to 150,000 sockeye salmon into the Yentna River should result in a total escapement of at least 200,000 sockeye salmon into the entire Susitna drainage (Fried 1994). This was based on the average proportion of the total Susitna River escapement, which entered the Yentna River (49%) during the 5 years studied, as well as the range of annual proportions (41-59%) for these 5 years.

In 2001, the biological escapement goal for the Yentna River was changed to a sustainable escapement goal of 90,000-160,000 sockeye salmon based on Yentna sonar data from 1981-2000, because reliable estimates of total return to the system were not available (Bue and Hasbrouck *Unpublished*). Escapement goal reviews since 2001 have resulted in no change recommended to this goal type or range (Hasbrouck and Edmundson 2007, Fair et al. 2007). In 2005, an optimal escapement goal of 75,000-180,000 Yentna River sockeye salmon was adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries contingent on the sockeye salmon run to the Kenai River being projected to exceed 4 million.

ACTION PLAN FOR ADDRESSING STOCK OF CONCERN

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS IN COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Northern District Set Gillnet

In light of recent department data revealing concerns about the validity of Yentna River sockeye salmon enumeration data, it is the intent of the Board that Susitna River sockeye salmon stocks will be conservatively managed while the Department continues its studies in this drainage. Until the UCI BOF finfish meeting in 2011, Susitna River sockeye salmon will be managed as follows:

(1) From the beginning of the regular commercial salmon fishing season, which occurs on or after June 25, through July 19, the Northern District set gillnet fishery will fish no more than two regular 12-hour Monday and Thursday fishing periods per week.

(2) From July 20 through August 6, the Northern District set gillnet fishery will fish regular 12-hour Monday and Thursday fishing periods, but will be limited to no more than one 35-fathom set gillnet per permit. If it is determined by the Department that the Yentna River sockeye salmon [SEG or OEG] will be achieved during this time frame, the Department may increase the allowable fishing gear from one 35-fathom set gillnet per permit to two 35-fathom set gillnets per permit or the full complement of three set gillnets that are not more than 105 fathoms in aggregate length per permit.

(3) On the first regular fishing period after August 6, and thereafter, the Northern District set gillnet fishery will again return to a full complement of fishing gear of three set gillnets that are not more than 105 fathoms in aggregate length per permit, unless restricted or closed by emergency order.

Central District Drift Gillnet

The Central District drift gillnet fishery will be managed to conserve Susitna drainage sockeye salmon.

In the Central District drift gillnet fishery, there are two time periods in July where area restrictions are implemented by management plan to conserve northern bound salmon stocks. First, from July 9-15 the department must restrict the drift gillnet fishing fleet for two regular fishing periods to Area 1 (Figure 1) of the Central District (section A below), which is that area south of the south end of Kalgin Island, and to the Kenai and Kasilof Sections (the corridor).

From July 16-31 there are two regular period area restrictions to the drift gillnet fleet that are dependent upon the size of the Kenai River sockeye salmon run. For Kenai River sockeye salmon runs less than 2 million, the department must restrict the drift fleet to Area 1 (and the Kenai and Kasilof Sections); for runs of 2 million to 4 million, the drift fleet is restricted to Area 1 and Area 2 (and the Kenai and Kasilof Sections); and for runs greater than 4 million there are no mandatory restrictions. These restrictions apply to any two regular periods during this time frame.

The purpose of the July 9-15 restrictions are to allow for the passage of northern-bound sockeye salmon, while the July 16-31 restrictions are primarily for northern-bound sockeye and coho salmon.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS IN SPORT FISHERIES

The sockeye salmon sport fishery in the Susitna River drainage will be prosecuted with a bag limit of 3 fish. If the Northern District set gillnet fishery is closed to conserve sockeye salmon, the Susitna River drainage sport fisheries will remain open unless the board directs otherwise. The Susitna River sport harvest is not used to determine spawning escapement or in the development of escapement goals.

RESEARCH PLAN

The department currently assesses Yentna River sockeye salmon escapement and commercial and sport harvests annually. The following research projects include current and proposed projects used to gather detailed information about sockeye salmon stocks in the Susitna River.

CURRENT SUSITNA RIVER DRAINAGE SOCKEYE SALMON RESEARCH PROJECTS

YENTNA RIVER SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Objectives: The primary objectives of this project are to estimate (1) the daily and cumulative escapement of sockeye salmon into the Yentna River, and (2) the age, length, and sex composition of those escapements.

Description: Fish passage into the Yentna River is estimated using side-looking (formerly referred to as side-scanning) Bendix sonar. Fish caught and sampled at companion fish wheels are used to apportion sonar counts to estimate species composition of fish passage (i.e., estimate abundance of sockeye salmon) and the age, length, and sex composition of the inriver sockeye salmon run.

COMPARING BENDIX AND DIDSON SONAR PASSAGE ESTIMATES IN THE YENTNA RIVER

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to compare the Bendix sonar estimates of migrating salmon in the Yentna River with estimates from a Dual frequency IDentification SONar (DIDSON).

Description: A DIDSON sonar is placed on both banks of the Yentna River to collect fish passage data independent of the existing Bendix sonar. Both types of sonar equipment are operated at the same time and ensonify the same/similar area of the river so that the passage data is directly comparable.

INRIVER ABUNDANCE AND SPAWNER DISTRIBUTION OF SUSITNA RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON

Objectives: The primary objectives of this study are to (1) estimate the inriver abundance of adult sockeye salmon migrating into the Susitna River with a capture-recapture experiment, and (2) identify sockeye salmon spawning areas in the Susitna River.

Description: In 2006-2008, a capture-recapture experiment is conducted to estimate sockeye salmon abundance in the entire Susitna River. Radio telemetry is used to estimate the spawning distribution throughout the watershed.

EVALUATION OF SOCKEYE SALMON PRODUCTION FROM LAKES IN THE SUSITNA RIVER WATERSHED

Objectives: The primary objectives of this study are to (1) evaluate limnological conditions in seven lakes considered important (major) to sockeye salmon production and compare current conditions to those observed in the 1980s and 1990s, (2) estimate the abundance and mean body size of juvenile sockeye salmon and other juvenile fishes rearing in each lake in the fall, (3) estimate the age composition of the juvenile sockeye salmon in each lake, and (4) evaluate the survival from potential egg deposition to fall fry and from fall fry to smolt.

Description: Estimates of smolt and fall fry abundance, and limnological characteristics such as water chemistry and zooplankton abundance by species are collected (Chelatna, Shell, Byers, Swan, Larson, Stephan, and Judd lakes). Analyses focus on determining carrying capacity of the lakes for sockeye salmon fry and assessing the adequacy of spawning escapements over time.

BIOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL SOCKEYE SALMON HARVEST IN UPPER COOK INLET

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to estimate the age and sex composition of the commercial salmon harvest.

Description: Sockeye salmon harvested in various commercial fisheries in UCI are sampled using a stratified systematic sampling design. Area strata are determined *a priori* using established fishery districts and subdistricts. Temporal stratification is determined post season based on catch patterns in each fishery and the number of samples collected.

STOCK COMPOSITION OF THE UPPER COOK INLET SOCKEYE SALMON COMMERCIAL HARVEST

Objectives: The primary objectives of this study are to (1) estimate the stock composition of sockeye salmon harvested in major commercial fisheries in spatial/time strata, and (2) compare stock composition among substrata (i.e., fish processors for the drift gillnet fishery and beaches within each management subdistrict for the set gillnet fishery).

Description: This project uses new single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) genetic stock identification (GSI) methods to estimate stock-specific composition of the commercial harvest in UCI.

PROPOSED SUSITNA RIVER DRAINAGE SOCKEYE SALMON RESEARCH PROJECTS

A recent review of Division of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fish Division programs in the Susitna River drainage identified the need for improved escapement, smolt, and habitat information for sockeye salmon. The following research programs are planned to gather further detailed information about sockeye salmon stocks in the Susitna River drainage:

SUSITNA RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON MAJOR SYSTEM ADULT WEIRS

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to estimate the abundance of sockeye salmon spawners entering 7 major rearing lakes in the Susitna River watershed.

Description: Adult weirs will be collaboratively operated by the Department and the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) on 7 major sockeye salmon rearing lakes (Chelatna, Shell, Byers, Swan, Larson, Stephan, and Judd lakes) in the Susitna River watershed to estimate spawner abundance. The age, sex, and length composition of the adult sockeye salmon escapement will be estimated at each weir. Environmental conditions will be recorded daily (i.e., percent cloud cover, precipitation, and stream and air temperature). Sockeye salmon spawner abundance estimates will be used to (1) evaluate the accuracy of sockeye salmon passage estimates from the Yentna River sonar project, (2) help set escapement goals, and (3) estimate freshwater production of sockeye salmon in the watershed (in conjunction with smolt production project described below).

SUSITNA RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON ADDITIONAL SYSTEM ADULT WEIRS

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to estimate the abundance of sockeye salmon spawners entering 7 additional rearing lakes in the Susitna River watershed.

Description: Adult weirs will be collaboratively operated by the Department and CIAA on 7 additional sockeye salmon rearing lakes (Whiskey, Hewitt, Lockwood, Trapper, Red Shirt, Spink, and Trinity lakes) in the Susitna River watershed to estimate spawner abundance. The age, sex, and length composition of the adult sockeye salmon escapement will be estimated at each weir. Environmental conditions will be recorded daily (i.e., percent cloud cover, precipitation, and stream and air temperature). Sockeye salmon spawner abundance estimates will be used to (1) evaluate the accuracy of sockeye salmon passage estimates from the Yentna River sonar project, (2) help set escapement goals, and (3) estimate freshwater production of sockeye salmon in the watershed (in conjunction with smolt production project described below).

SUSITNA RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON MAJOR SYSTEM SMOLT PRODUCTION

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to estimate the abundance of sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from 7 major rearing lakes in the Susitna River watershed.

Description: The abundance of sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from 7 major sockeye salmon rearing lakes (Chelatna, Shell, Byers, Swan, Larson, Stephan, and Judd lakes) in the Susitna River watershed will be collaboratively estimated by the Department and CIAA. Fyke nets will be operated from late May through June at 6 of the lakes to provide a total smolt enumeration. At the remaining lake (Chelatna Lake), three inclined-plane traps will be operated from late May through August, and smolt population size will be estimated using standard mark-recapture techniques. Age, weight and length of smolts will be estimated from samples collected daily at each site. Smolt abundance estimates will be used to (1) forecast adult returns, and (2) estimate freshwater production of sockeye salmon in the watershed (in conjunction with adult escapement estimates).

SUSITNA RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON ADDITIONAL SYSTEM SMOLT PRODUCTION

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to estimate the abundance of sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from 7 additional rearing lakes in the Susitna River watershed.

Description: The abundance of sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from 7 additional sockeye salmon rearing lakes (Whiskey, Hewitt, Lockwood, Trapper, Red Shirt, Spink, and Trinity lakes) in the Susitna River watershed will be collaboratively estimated by the Department and CIAA. Fyke nets will be operated from late May through June at all of these lakes to provide a total smolt enumeration. Age, weight and length of smolts will be estimated from samples collected daily at each site. Smolt abundance estimates will be used to (1) forecast adult returns, and (2) estimate freshwater production of sockeye salmon in the watershed (in conjunction with adult escapement estimates).

SUSITNA RIVER FISH PASSAGE RESTORATION

Objective: The primary objective of this project is to restore and improve salmonid access to upstream spawning and rearing habitats in the lower Susitna River.

Description: Upstream access to historically occupied salmonid habitats will be evaluated in the lower Susitna River to facilitate removal of culvert barriers or other in-stream obstructions. As many as 10 upstream fish passage barriers will be identified, prioritized according to cost-benefit

analyses of fishery values and project costs, and upstream access improved and restored. During construction and after the fish passage restoration projects have been completed, an established monitoring protocol will be used to track individual restoration project performance.

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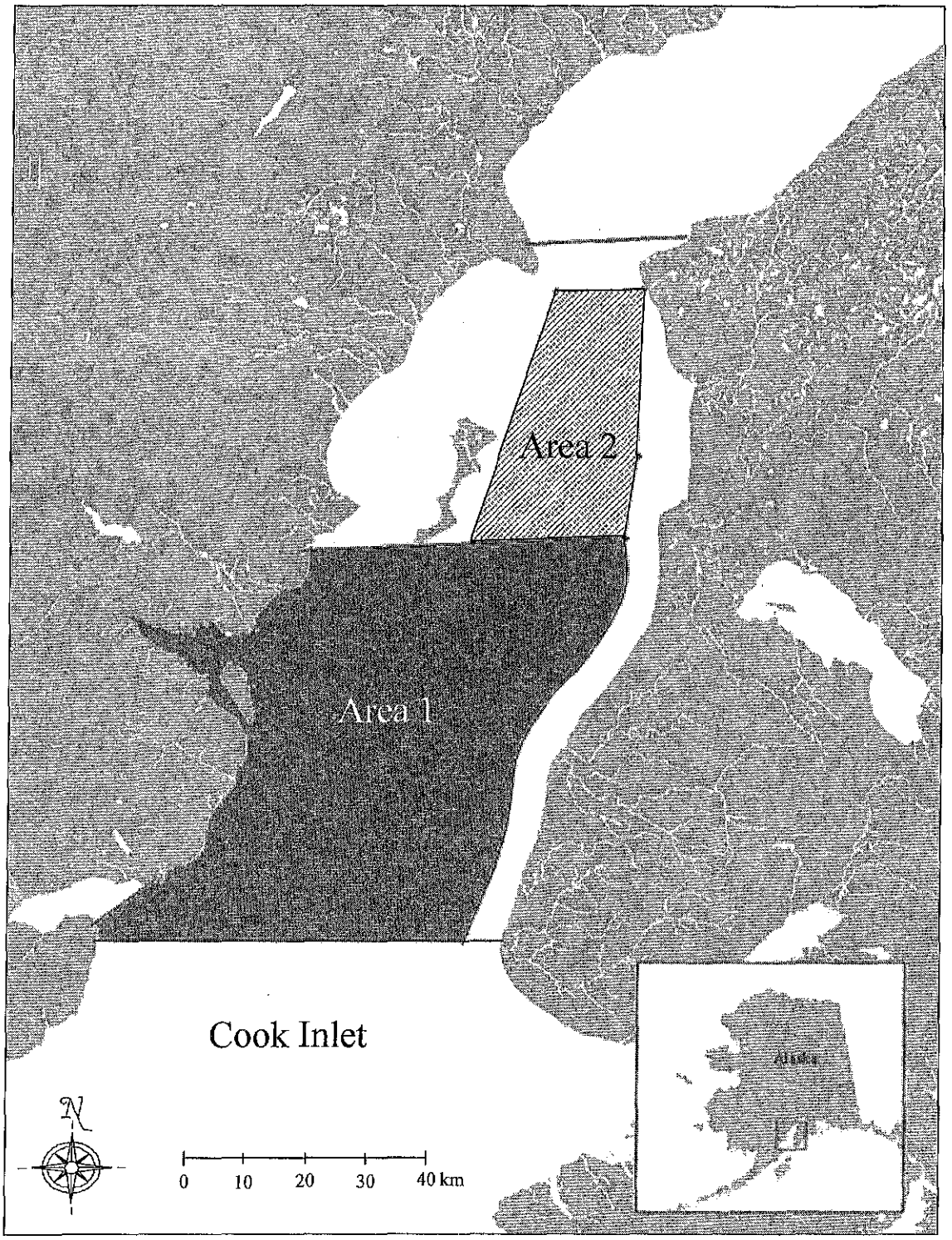


Figure 1.–Map of Central Cook Inlet showing management fishing boundaries for Area 1 and Area 2 for drift gillnet fisheries.

RC 150

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

KASILOF SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN SONAR-BASED GOAL REVISIONS

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSAL 163 & RECOMMENDED ATERNATIVE

- ✓ **KRSA withdraws Proposal 163 in light of escapement goal & sonar changes by ADFG subsequent to proposal submission.**
- ✓ **This RC *identifies options* and an alternative *proposal* for goal changes based on current information.**
- ✓ **This RC supersedes RC 122.**

Sonar	BEG	OEG	KRSHA trigger
Bendix (current)	150,000-250,000	150,000-300,000	275,000
Didson (proposed)	160,000-340,000[a]	160,000-390,000	390,000

[a] *ADFG revision of BEG based on updated stock-recruitment analysis using Didson-corrected brood tables.*

Proposal:

- Retain the OEG designation in the plan in order to ensure BOF review of any allocative implications of changes in future changes in escapement goals.
- Revise the old OEG from 150,000-300,000 to 160,000-390,000. *This change matches the OEG to the new BEG while continuing to provide an additional buffer of 50,000 above the top end of the OEG in order to ensure that minimum Kenai sockeye in-river goals are met. (Why overharvest the productive Kenai run to avoid the top end of the smaller Kasilof run?)*
- Trigger the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area only when the OEG is projected to be exceeded. *The current trigger is 275,000 (~90% of OEG). The high trigger is consistent with 2008 BOF intent to utilize the KRSHA as an option of last resort.*

Committee C *Reference: 5 AAC 21.365*

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ASSOCIATION

KENAI LATE-RUN SOCKEYE PLAN
SONAR-BASED GOAL REVISIONS

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSAL 148 & RECOMMENDED ATERNATIVE

- ✓ **KRSA withdraws Proposal 148 in light of escapement goal & sonar changes by ADFG subsequent to proposal submission.**
- ✓ **This RC identifies options and an alternative proposal for goal changes based on current information.**
- ✓ **This RC supersedes RC 121.**

Goal	Run (millions)	Old Bendix Numbers Lower	Old Bendix Numbers Upper	Option A Didson correction Lower	Option A Didson correction Upper	Option B Proposal Lower	Option B Proposal Upper
SEG	–	500,000	800,000	700,000[a]	1,200,000[a]	–	–
OEG	–	500,000	1,000,000	750,000	1,500,000	700,000[b]	1,500,000
In-river	< 2	650,000	850,000	**920,000**	1,210,000	**900,000**	**1,500,000**
	2-4	750,000	950,000	1,060,000	1,350,000	1,050,000	**1,500,000**
	> 4	850,000	1,100,000	1,210,000	**1,560,000**	1,200,000	**1,500,000**

[a] *ADFG revision of SEG based on updated stock-recruitment analysis using Didson-corrected brood tables.*
[b] *Correction to number in RC 121 based on review by ADF&G staff.*

Option B Proposal:

1. Revise the OEG for consistency with the revised Didson-based SEG. This is a revision to the number in RC 121. Staff has advised us that an OEG by definition must refer to escapement and can't be defined based on the in-river goal as was initially contemplated. This number is consistent with the updated escapement goal analysis by the Department (*Fair et al. 2010: ADFG Fishery Manuscript Series No. 10-06*).
2. Retain the current three-tier structure with lower bounds translated to Didson equivalents of those currently established (900,000; 1,050,000; 1,200,000). *These tiers will continue to ensure that fisheries outside the sonar are not managed to produce minimum escapements. They ensure that sport fisheries will share in the opportunity to access large Kenai sockeye runs. They also ensure that numbers will not fall below minimum spawning escapement goals due to chance events or management errors.*
3. Standardize the top ends of in-river goals in all three tiers at the upper end of the OEG (1,500,000). *There is no biological reason why the in-river goal should be artificially limited to lower levels than the SEG or OEG range. This change will reduce the incidence of highly-allocative out-of-plan actions due to in-season management decisions in the commercial fishery.*

Committee C *Reference: 5 AAC 21.360*

RC 152

For Committee A:

Board Generated Proposal _____ for Subsistence for Tyonek Subdistrict

5 AAC 01.566. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses.

5 AAC 01.566(a) is amended by adding a new subparagraph to read:

(D) king salmon and other salmon in the Tyonek Subdistrict;

5 AAC 01.566 a new subsection is added to read:

(f) the board finds that the following amounts are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Tyonek Subdistrict

(A) king salmon _____;

(B) other salmon _____;

5 AAC 01.595. Subsistence, bag, possession, and size limits.

5 AAC 01.595(a)(3) is amended to read:

(3) in addition to the limits in (2) of this subsection, the holder of a Tyonek Subdistrict subsistence salmon fishing permit may take 70 king salmon; [NO MORE THAN 4,200 KING SALMON MAY BE TAKEN IN THE TYONEK SUBDISTRICT FROM MAY 15 THROUGH JUNE 30.]

5 AAC 01.560. Fishing Seasons and daily fishing periods.

5 AAC 01.560(b)(1)(C) and (D) are repealed:

(b) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes only as follows:

(1) in the Tyonek Subdistrict

...

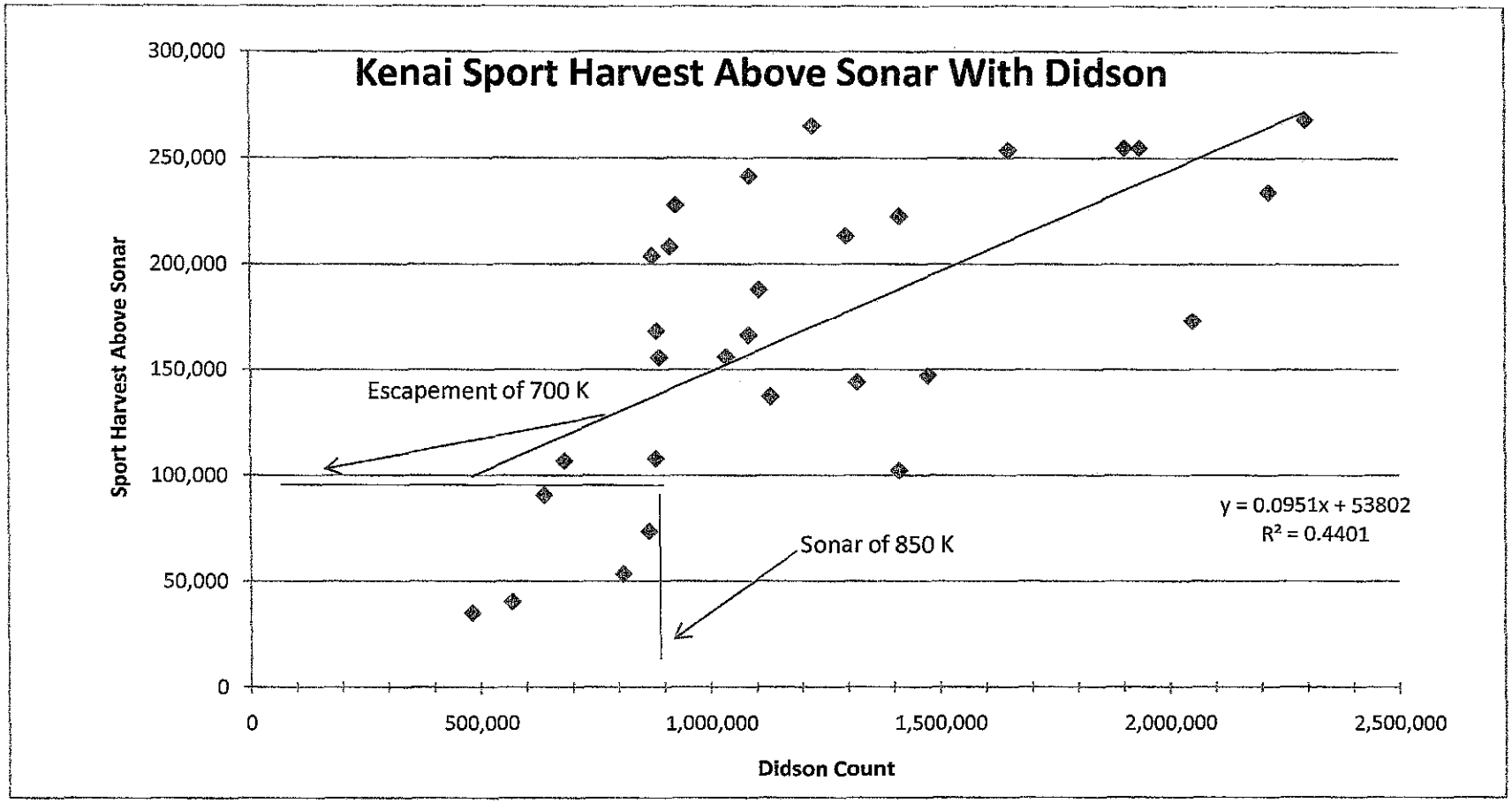
(C) [THE SEASON DESCRIBED IN (A) OF THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL CLOSE BY EMERGENCY ORDER WHEN 4,200 KING SALMON HAVE BEEN TAKEN;

(D) THE SEASON DESCRIBED IN (B) OF THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL NOT OPEN UNTIL JULY 1 IF 4,200 KING SALMON ARE TAKEN BEFORE JUNE 16;]

Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Sport Harvest

The following graphs indicate that at sonar values above 1.2 million sport fish harvest levels do not increase proportionately.

- Record sport harvest 268,258
- At sonar counts above 1.3 million the sport fish exploitation rate is 10 %



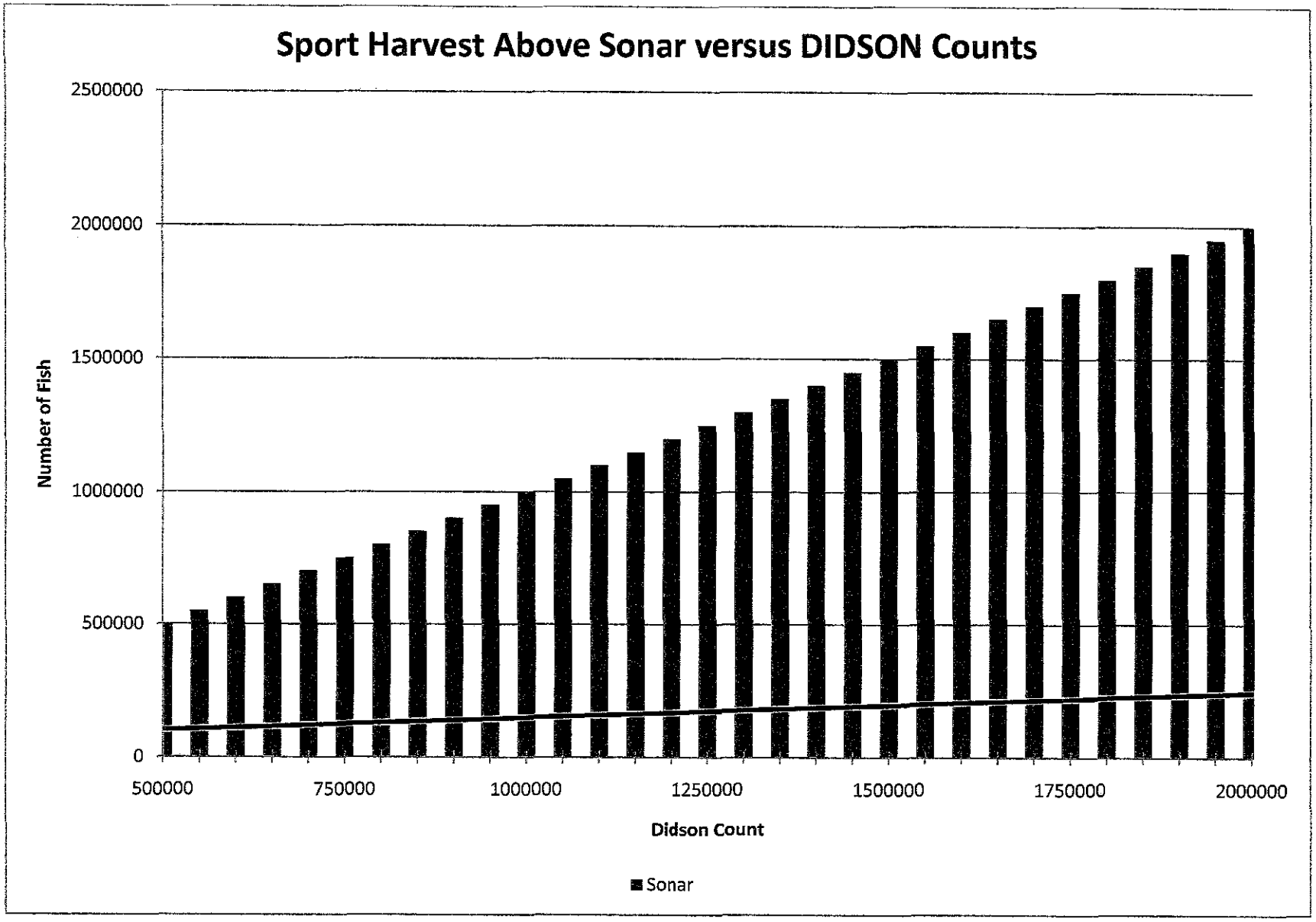
RC 153

Submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association

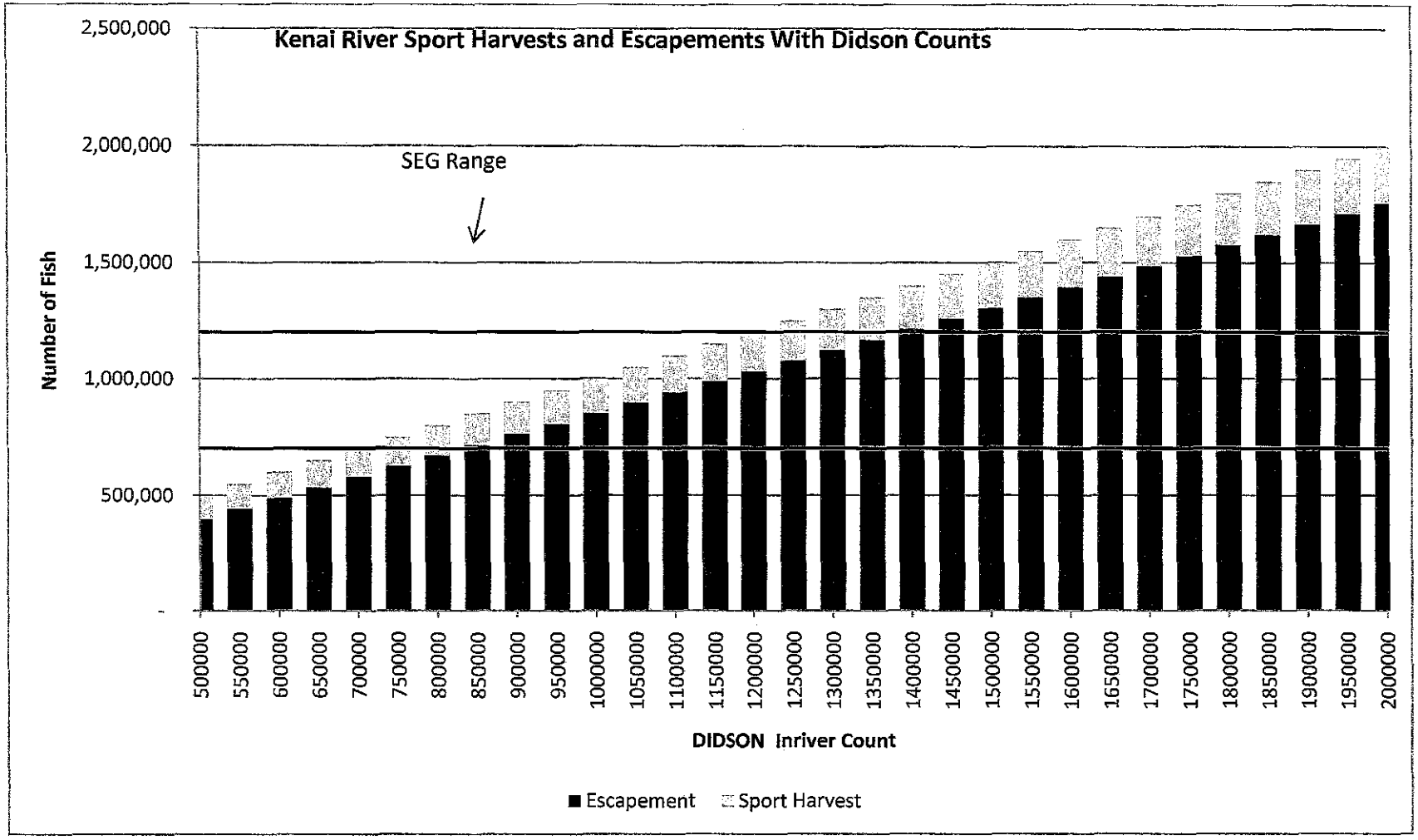
Kenai River Sport Harvest/DIDSON

	Didson sonar	below Sonar	Total Harvest above sonar	Total Sport Harvest	Percent of Sport Harvest >DIDSON
1981	567,878	3,116	40,325	43,441	7%
1982	808,914	6,922	53,501	60,423	7%
1983	866,455	13,577	73,690	87,267	9%
1984	481,473	2,613	35,076	37,689	7%
1985	680,897	8,835	106,937	115,772	16%
1986	637,571	12,522	90,699	103,221	14%
1987	2,216,651	50,274	233,843	284,117	11%
1988	1,318,640	29,345	143,911	173,256	11%
1989	2,295,576	66,162	268,258	334,420	12%
1990	888,760	19,640	155,604	175,244	18%
1991	924,029	31,536	227,608	259,144	25%
1992	1,411,016	47,622	222,482	270,104	16%
1993	1,129,288	27,717	137,192	164,909	12%
1994	1,409,792	17,954	102,352	120,306	7%
1995	879,977	29,451	108,042	137,493	12%
1996	1,082,393	39,810	166,149	205,959	15%
1997	1,473,189	43,642	146,987	190,629	10%
1998	1,033,613	33,980	155,905	189,885	15%
1999	1,104,357	46,043	187,725	233,768	17%
2000	873,207	57,978	203,801	261,779	23%
2001	882,305	51,374	168,104	219,478	19%
2002	1,295,601	46,693	213,040	259,733	16%
2003	1,649,662	60,722	253,686	314,408	15%
2004	1,934,642	62,397	254,771	317,168	13%
2005	1,901,841	58,017	254,818	312,835	13%
2006	2,048,818	30,964	172,638	203,602	8%
2007	1,223,114	60,623	265,386	326,009	22%
2008	912,285	46,053	207,828	253,881	23%
2009	1,085,193	45,868	241,511	287,379	22%

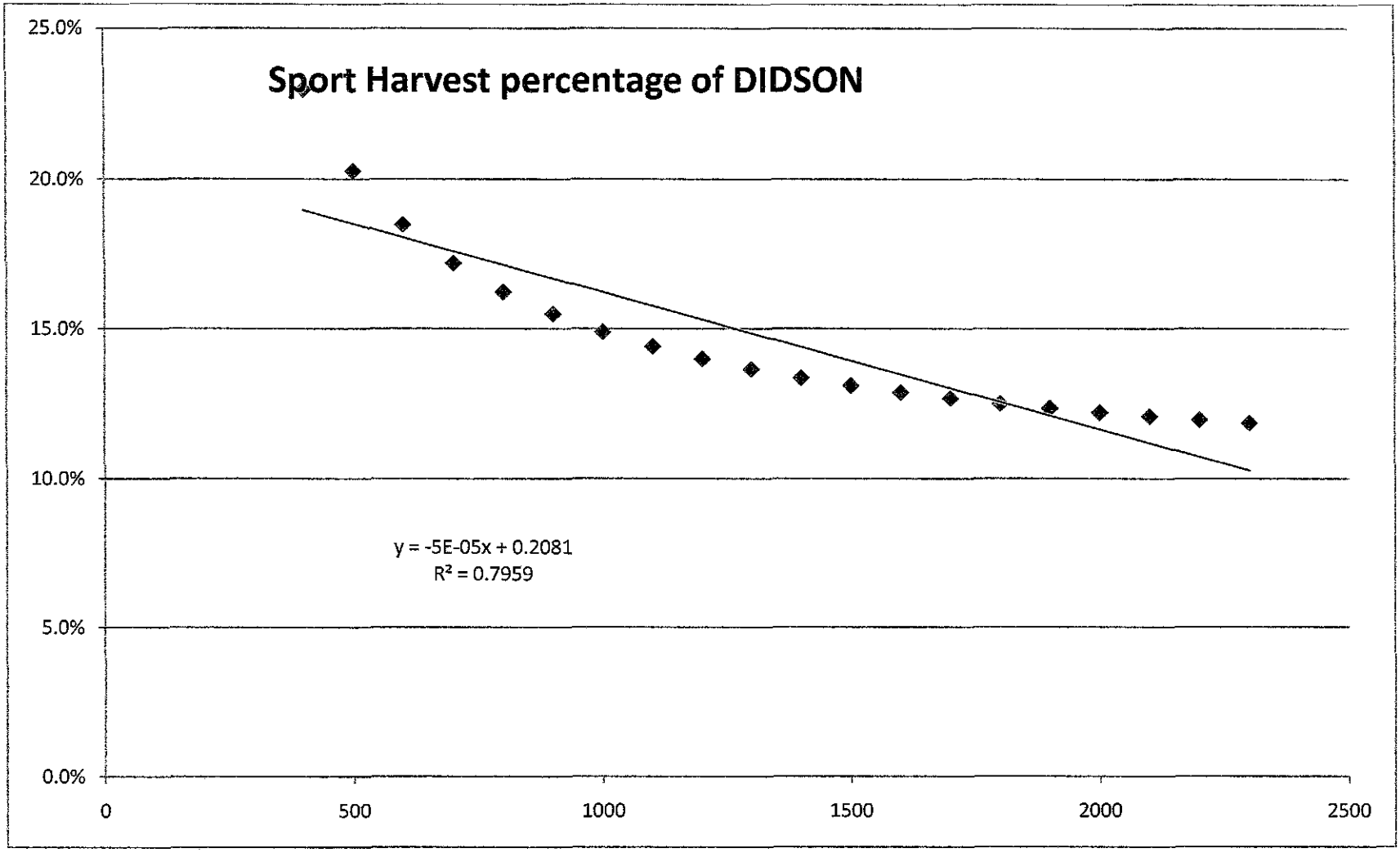
Submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association



Submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association



Submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association



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Submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association

RC 154

Amendment to Proposal 250

Reference: 5 AAC 57.121. Special provisions and localized additions and exceptions to the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the Lower Section of the Kenai River Drainage Area.

The original proposal establishes 3 areas in the lower Kenai River for drift fishing during July as follows:

- Top of the Upper bluffs approximately Mile 15 to lower end of bluff at state park bathroom.
- Upper slough to Eagle Rock Drift: Approximately mile 12 to lower slough at the top of Crossover.
- Top of lower bluffs approximately Mile 8 to the treeline at lower end of Bluff.

The amended proposal includes only the traditional drift area at Eagle Rock.

- This area is defined as: slough above crossover at approximately river mile 11 upstream to upper point of Island at river mile 12 (as shown in the attached figure 250-2 of the committee F report).

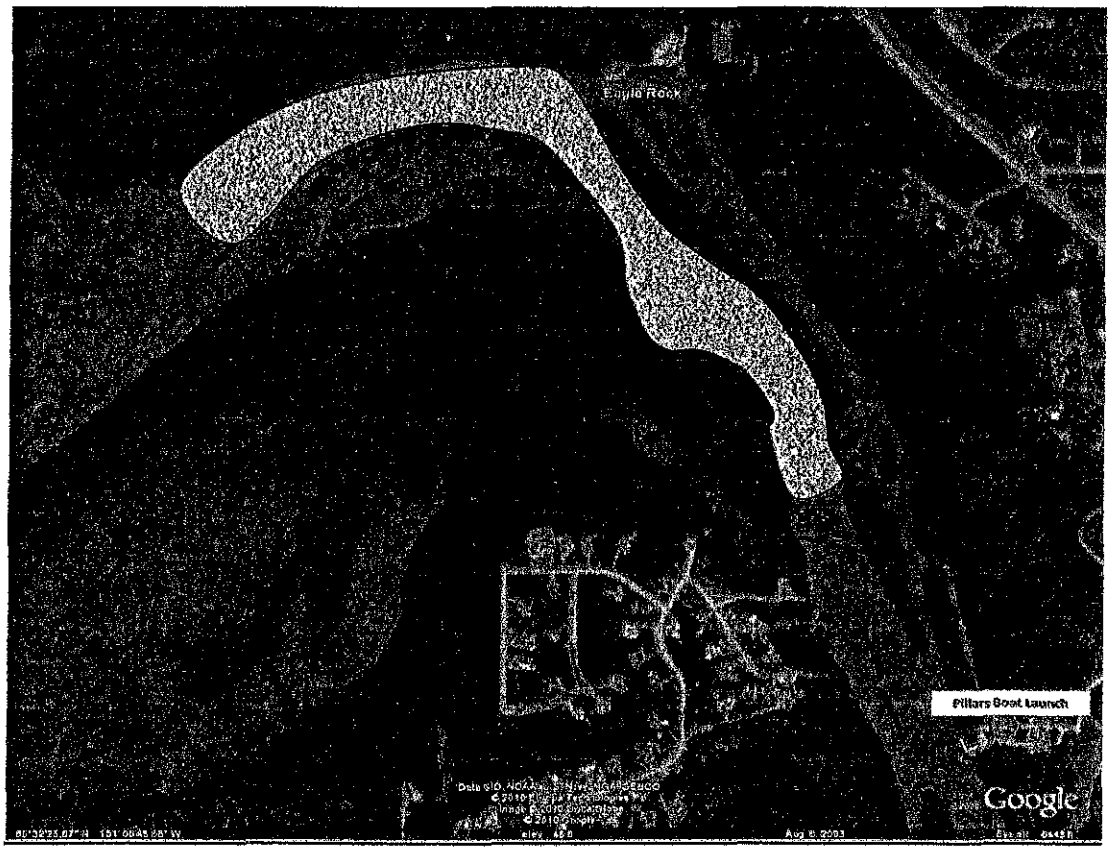


Figure 250-2. Map of Kenai River showing area proposed to be closed to back trolling.

- Regulation would be applicable on Tuesday – Sunday from July 1 through July 31.

Drift fishing definition: No upstream propulsion may be maintained while fishing.

Submitted by: Joe Hanes

RC 155

RE PROPOSAL 170

SUBMITTED BY NATHAN CORR
AUTHOR OF PROPOSAL 168

I SUPPORT RC 148 WITH THE ADDITION OF CHANGING THE TRIGGER POINT FROM 275,000 SOCKEYE, TO THE UPPER END OF THE ESCAPEMENT GOAL.

Nathan Corr

RC 156

Alaska Board of Fish

Re 242

UCIDA hereby withdraws
Proposal 242

Robert Thorn

RC 157

Chairman Webster, board members:

Jeff Beaudoin, resident of Kasilof, Alaska. Owner, operator and set gillnet fisherman for 25 years. Member of KPFA, past vice-president for ten years, and a public panel member in the 2002, 2005, and 2008 Board meetings.

I support proposals 321 thru 331 submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association.

My testimony today centers on the Bendix to DIDSON escapement goal range on Kenai late-run sockeye salmon. Both ranges explicitly express the criteria of < less than 6% risk on yields of 1 million occur. The 1999 BEG range of 500,000-800,000 sockeye converted to DIDSON is now expressed as 700,000-1,200,000 range (SEG).

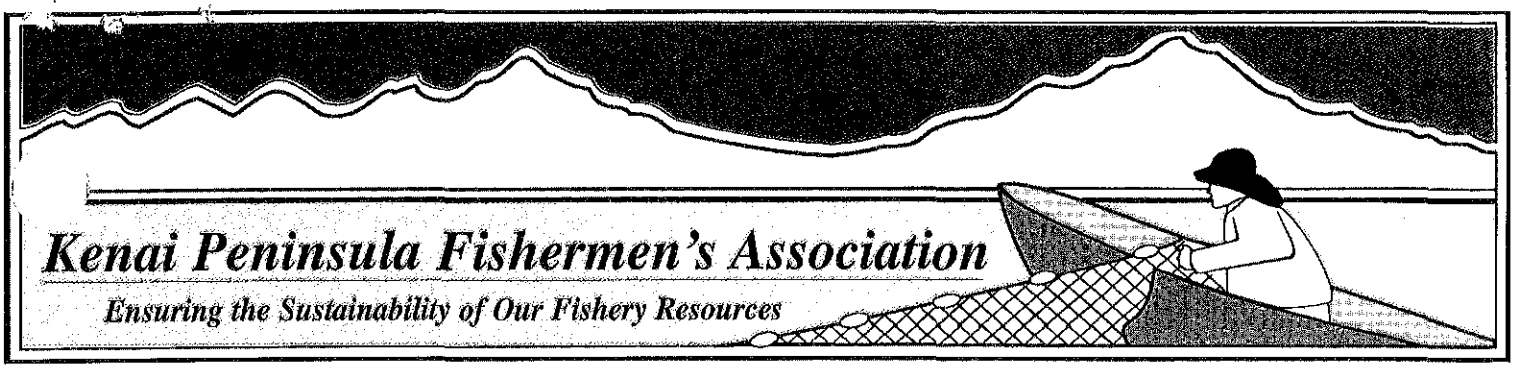
However, the 1999-2005 updated brood tables clearly shows 3 out of 7 years (2001, 2003, 2005) less than or at 1million yields occurred and are realized at 43% of the time. In 1999, the Department established this range and the risk probability of once over a 20 year period. When all age classes from brood year 2006 are realized for the total return from an escapement of 1,876,088 spawners- the 43% risk now realized could become 50% over these 8 years.

By comparison, the 1999 brood year spawning escapement of 916,000 (DIDSON) produced a total return of 5,756,000 sockeye (R/S) of 6.28). In 2000, 668,510 (DIDSON) spawners in the brood table produced a total return of 7,061,112 sockeye salmon (R/S of 10.5).

Spawning escapements of over 1 million have already realized significant yield loss on Kenai late-run sockeye. Risks are known, and to avoid exceeding the upper range of 900,000 spawners into escapement, especially consecutive escapements of over 1 million sockeye into this system. Consider the OEG determination carefully. Again, Yields of less than 1 million have been realized in the updated brood tables 43% since 1999. Years 2001, 2003, 2005 represent 19 million sockeye Yield Loss when calculated to years 1999 and 2000 yields.

Jeff Beaudoin

P.O. Box 75, Kasilof, Alaska 99610



43961 Kalifornsky Beach Road • Suite F • Soldotna, Alaska 99669-8276
(907) 262-2492 • Fax: (907) 262-2898 • E Mail: kpfa@alaska.net

RC 158

February 26, 2011

Chairman Webster
Board Support
Alaska Department Fish & Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Chairman Webster and Board,

Please be advised this RC states the range of spawners average yield (all years). Note: 700,000/1,200,000 average higher yields are represented in table 1 for Kenai River late run sockeye salmon DIDSON brood table, by commercial fisheries division 2/26/2011. Note: Spawning escapements exceeding 1,200,000 – 2,000,000 represent loss of yield (risk at 50%).

Please note RC 153 submitted by Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association (KPFA), 2/26/2011;
ESCAPEMENT GOALS, <u>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye:</u>

- **Runs under 2,000,000;**
  The range 850,000 - 1,200,000 DIDSON express 150,000 sport harvest above sonar (OEG) as within the SEG range of 700,000-1,200,000.
- **Runs between 2,000,000 – 4,000,000;**
  The range 900,000 -1,200,000 DIDSON express 200,000 sport harvest above sonar (OEG) as within the SEG range of 700,000 -1,200,000
- **Runs above 4,000,000;**
  The range 950,000 - 1,200,000 DIDSON express 250,000 sport harvest above sonar (OEG) as within the SEG range of 700,000-1,200,000 .

Please note: KPFA testimony the spawning escapement goal range of 600,000-900,000 produced the highest average yields (Markov table; UCI escapement goal report). Also, Significant Risks are realized in the updated DIDSON brood table when exceeding 1 million spawning escapements - produce 43% risk for only 1 million yields to occur.

<u>Kasilof River sockeye salmon:</u> Kasilof sockeye salmon table 1 DIDSON brood table, range of spawners on average yield 160,000 – 240,000 includes CIAA hatchery component and highest yields. Note: Exceeding spawning escapements of over 340,000 significantly reduces yield by 40%.

Robert Williams, President

Table 1. Kenai late-run sockeye salmon DIDSON brood table.

Brood Year	Spawners	Total Return	Yield	Return per Spawner	Range of Spawners	Ave yield
1969	72,901	430,947	358,046	5.91		
1970	101,794	550,923	449,129	5.41		
1968	115,545	960,169	844,624	8.31		
1975	184,262	1,055,374	871,112	5.73		
1974	209,836	788,067	578,231	3.76		
1979	373,810	1,321,707	947,897	3.54		
1971	406,714	986,397	579,683	2.43		
1972	431,058	2,547,851	2,116,793	5.91		
1984	446,397	3,865,134	3,418,737	8.66		
1973	507,072	2,125,986	1,618,914	4.19		
1976	507,440	1,506,075	998,635	2.97		
1978	511,781	3,785,623	3,273,842	7.40		
1981	527,553	2,465,818	1,938,265	4.67		
1986	546,614	2,174,842	1,628,228	3.98		
1985	573,611	2,592,968	2,019,357	4.52	73,000 to 600,000	1,442,766
1980	600,813	2,675,007	2,074,194	4.45		
2000	668,510	7,061,112	6,392,602	10.56		
2001	713,484	1,705,700	992,216	2.39		
1990	730,471	1,518,983	788,512	2.08		
1982	755,413	9,591,200	8,835,787	12.70		
1991	756,348	4,444,531	3,688,183	5.88		
1995	771,935	1,900,509	1,128,574	2.46		
1983	792,368	9,489,648	8,697,280	11.98		
1998	877,434	4,466,351	3,588,917	5.09		
1999	916,047	5,755,767	4,839,720	6.28		
1996	916,244	2,262,667	1,346,423	2.47		
1977	951,038	3,112,852	2,161,814	3.27		
1993	992,096	1,690,264	698,168	1.70		
2002	1,081,577	3,625,112	2,543,535	3.35		
1988	1,173,656	2,550,942	1,377,286	2.17		
1992	1,188,434	4,272,741	3,084,307	3.60	700,000 to 1,200,000	3,344,222
1994	1,307,269	3,053,461	1,746,192	2.34		
1997	1,326,202	3,627,321	2,301,119	2.74		
2003	1,395,432	1,908,893	513,461	1.37		
2005	1,646,987	2,650,255	1,003,268	1.61		
2004	1,678,521	3,229,842	1,551,321	1.92		
1987	1,982,501	10,378,573	8,396,072	5.24		
1989	2,027,299	4,480,888	2,453,589	2.21	1,300,000 to 2,000,000	2,507,013
2006	1,876,088					
2007	957,584				1,300,000 to 2,000,000	1,594,825
2008	704,154				Excluding 1987	
2009	876,593					
10	1,194,883					

KPFA

Table 1. Kasilof sockeye salmon DIDSON brood table.

Brood Year	Spawners	Total Return	Yield	Return per Spawner	Range of Spawners	Ave. yield
1970	38,797	168,239	129,442	4.34		
1973	40,880	341,734	300,854	8.36		
1975	45,687	321,496	275,809	7.04		
1969	46,964	110,919	63,955	2.36		
1974	71,335	342,896	271,561	4.81		
1968	89,000	145,853	56,853	1.64		
1971	91,887	295,083	203,196	3.21		
1978	112,484	694,637	582,153	6.18		
1972	115,486	372,639	257,153	3.23		
1976	136,595	691,521	554,926	5.06		
1990	137,317	498,496	361,179	3.63		
1993	142,111	519,995	377,884	3.66		
1979	152,503	782,400	629,897	5.13	40000 to 150,000	335,876
1989	154,070	508,618	354,548	3.30		
1977	156,616	609,725	453,109	3.89		
1982	172,470	1,281,861	1,109,391	7.43		
1992	181,394	813,667	632,273	4.49		
1980	182,284	1,081,103	898,819	5.93		
1995	188,698	528,759	340,061	2.80		
1988	194,322	662,506	468,184	3.41		
1994	204,604	763,335	558,731	3.73		
1983	205,361	1,003,028	797,667	4.88		
1991	223,492	942,751	719,259	4.22		
2002	225,184	1,273,593	1,048,409	5.66		
1984	226,469	757,118	530,649	3.34		
1987	243,244	882,204	638,960	3.63		
1998	248,220	789,866	541,646	3.18		
1996	252,213	748,858	496,645	2.97		
1981	252,460	1,850,929	1,598,469	7.33		
2000	253,514	1,387,340	1,133,826	5.47		
1997	254,459	680,347	425,888	2.67		
1986	270,559	668,119	397,560	2.47		
1999	301,403	1,156,875	855,472	3.84		
2001	308,510	1,644,503	1,335,993	5.33		
2003	341,327	1,598,617	1,257,290	4.68	160,000 to 340,000	754,220
2005	358,569	845,223	486,654	2.36		
1985	501,071	362,906	-138,165	0.72		
2004	521,793	1,512,460	990,667	2.90	360,000 to 520,000	446,385
2006	387,769					
2007	364,261					
2008	324,880					
2009	324,783					
2010	293,765					

KPFA

Table 9.–Markov yield table for Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon constructed using data from brood years 1969–2005 (numbers in thousands of fish).

Escapement Interval	n	Mean Spawners	Mean Returns	Return per Spawner	Yield	
					Mean	Range
0–200	3	120	679	5.7	559	358–871
100–300	3	165	798	5.0	633	449–871
200–400	2	292	1,055	3.6	763	578–948
300–500	4	414	2,180	5.1	1,766	580–3,419
400–600	9	495	2,450	5.0	1,955	580–3,419
500–700	8	555	3,048	5.3	2,493	999–6,393
600–800	8	724	4,798	6.6	4,075	788–8,697
700–900	7	771	4,731	6.1	3,960	788–8,697
800–1,000	5	931	3,458	3.8	2,527	698–4,840
900–1,100	5	971	3,289	3.4	2,318	698–4,840
1,000–1,200	3	1,148	3,483	3.0	2,335	1,377–3,084
1,200–1,400	3	1,343	2,863	2.1	1,520	513–2,301
>1,300	7	1,623	4,190	2.5	2,566	513–8,396

ADF&G [illegible] quest from Committee D BOARD MEMBER JEFF BEAUDOIN

Year	Data	G	U	Grand		GNG	Number in Daily Creel 0	1	2	3	Grand
7											
91	Interviews	549	1161	1710		G	27%	15%	13%	45%	100%
	Sum of Kept	966	1085	2051		U	53%	17%	11%	18%	100%
	Sum of Released	33	12	45							
92	Interviews	628	1492	2120		GNG	0	1	2	3	Grand
	Sum of Kept	683	739	1422		G	45%	20%	17%	18%	100%
	Sum of Released	2	7	9		U	69%	17%	9%	5%	100%
93	Interviews	424	1048	1472		GNG	0	1	2	3	Grand
	Sum of Kept	517	524	1041		G	38%	25%	13%	23%	100%
	Sum of Released	2	8	10		U	64%	26%	7%	4%	100%
					Average	GNG	0	1	2	3	Grand
						G	36%	20%	15%	29%	100%
						U	62%	20%	9%	9%	100%

Affect of bag limit changes.

	GNG	0	1 or more	2 or more	3	Grand		RiverWide Harvest	Harvest Reduction bag=3 to 2	Harvest Reduction bag=3 to 1
1991	Guided		42%	33%	25%			30,789	7,809	17,976
1991	Unguided		50%	31%	19%			45,367	8,697	22,788
1992	Guided		51%	32%	17%			20794	3,501	10,230
1992	Unguided		63%	27%	10%			31516	3,113	11,771
1993	Guided		51%	30%	19%			23,743	4,547	11,665
1993	Unguided		72%	20%	7%			26,795	1,943	7,415
Averag	Guided		48%	32%	20%			25,109	5,135	13,116
	Unguided		62%	26%	12%			34,559	4,182	13,277
								59,668	9,316	26,392
							OverAll Reduction		16%	44%

RC 159

Request FROM BOARD MEMBERS in Committee D, by Jeff Beaudoin [illegible]

RC 160

February 26, 2011

Alaska Board of Fisheries

Record Copy

RE:Kenai River Vessel Restrictions

Dear Board Member:

I would comment upon the issue before you regarding the Kenai River and it's salmon runs, especially Chinook salmon.

I am a 37 years, Kenai River experience angler, residing in the area since moving there in 1974. I began a fishing guide business in 1984, first as a drift boat guide and now using both power and drift boats. I have been observing (and contributing to) the onslaught of human activities, demands of and expectations from this wonderful resource. I agonize about issues of how to sustain this resource and yet allow for our (human) existence along the river.

When my involvement first began with river and fisheries management issues in '84 with my appointment to the Kenai River Special Management Area, Alaska State Parks advisory board's guide committee, it was my first exposure to a political arena. I wanted to be effective at representing the drift boat guide and successful with effort to conserve and protect the resource that first drew and then held me to the area.

I searched for council, wisdom if you will, from more experienced fisheries interests and found it in the Chairman of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council, J. A. Crutchfield. His contribution to my 'platform' was two pieces of advice: 1) keep the toolbox open, and by that he explained to not eliminate any tools for that tool may in the future prove to be essential; and 2) be aware of DEATH BY NIBBLING.

My second venture into the political arena was the fish board meetings in the winter of 1984. Before expressing myself to the board at that time I explored the enabling legislation forming the board on which you sit, in so doing I observed that not only was the fisheries board responsible for allocation between user groups but also to protect and preserve fisheries and their habitats.

It is here, with the utmost respect, I wish to implore you to step outside of previous boards and take steps that ADF&G's staff are not doing and not going to do. History reveals these well meaning agencies' effort alone will not sustain the salmon runs. There has been fisheries management over every declining, devastated or extinct salmonid fishery across the world, watching, seemingly helpless to change the plight of these creatures. All the while accumulative effects of human activities continue to squeeze these fisheries until they are as Chairman Crutchfield described "nibbled to death".

You are addressing proposals dealing with methods and means of fishing on the Kenai River, proposal # 245, 246 asks you to add a drift boat day to the Kenai's management. I would look for compromise in the hope to accomplish something, anything, to slow the onslaught, mitigate these accumulative impacts. I would ask you'd entertain a maximum motor restriction of 10 hp on any boat. This action would be less allocative in nature than one exclusive to drift boats. It would not deny anyone opportunity to fish.

It would allow people, guides and general public alike, to fish in their boat. They would be able to move about where ever they might with any boat presently legal on the river. They could fish near the area they launched or moored, returning when their trip is completed. They could make a run down river any distance to 'fishing holes' they choose, which would necessitate a take out downriver rather than to motor back up.

Yes, it would be a change from business as usual but the river would receive the benefit of that change in less traffic, less motor noise on the fish, less boat wakes and in general a quieter more gentle approach to the experience.

But, respected board member, if we don't do something soon there will not be any need to do anything at all. I've watched and fear the time will come when we all find agreement; we'll agree that we have lost a fishery and want to do something to restore it. Just like virtually every other salmon fishery across the Earth.

Respectfully,

Dennis H Randa

RC 161

COMMITTEE D – UPPER COOK INLET PERSONAL USE FISHING

INTENT: Provide historical information on the Personal Use fisheries' development to facilitate board deliberations.

SUBMITTER: Cheryl Sutton, United Fishermen of Alaska, Statewide Chair; Ninilchik Setnetter

PREAMBLE: Sustainable fisheries are the future for all harvesters of salmon resources. As such, all participants have the responsibility to share the burden of conservation ensuring continuing harvestable surpluses for the benefit of all.

BOARD OF FISHERIES' RECORD

5 AAC 77.001. Intent and application of this chapter

(a) The Board of Fisheries finds that
(1) before the enactment of the state's subsistence priority law in ch. 151, SLA 1978, an individual could fulfill that individual's personal use needs for fish under subsistence fishing regulations;
(2) the state's subsistence priority law changed the definition of subsistence in a manner that now precludes some individuals from participating in customary and traditional subsistence fisheries and efficiently harvesting fish for their personal use;
(3) there presently are areas of the state with harvestable surpluses of fish in excess of both spawning escapement needs and present levels of subsistence, commercial and sport uses; and
(4) it is necessary to establish a fishery classified as "personal use" because
(A) since the sale of fish is not appropriate or permissible, this fishery cannot be classified as commercial;
(B) since the use is not a customary and traditional use, this fishery cannot be classified as subsistence; and
(C) since the gear for this fishery is often different from that historically associated with sport fishing, this fishery should not be classified as a sport fishery, to prevent confusion among the public.
(b) It is the intent of the board that the taking of fish under 5 AAC 77 will be allowed when that taking does not jeopardize the sustained yield of a resource and either does not negatively impact an existing resource use or is in the broad public interest.
(c) Regulations in 5 AAC 77 apply to the taking of finfish, shellfish and aquatic plants for personal use. The regulations in 5 AAC 77.001 - 5 AAC 77.049 apply to the taking of finfish, shellfish and aquatic plants in all waters of Alaska.
(d) The regulations in 5 AAC 77 do not prohibit the personal use of finfish, shellfish or aquatic plants legally taken under the subsistence, commercial and sport fishing regulations in 5 AAC 01 - 5 AAC 75.
(e) The definitions of legal gear in 5 AAC 39.105(d), unlawful possession of fish in 5 AAC 39.197, definitions in 5 AAC 39.975, and abbreviations and symbols in 5 AAC 39.997 apply to the regulations in 5 AAC 77.
(f) In this chapter, "personal use fishing" means the taking, attempting to take or possession of finfish, shellfish or aquatic plants by an individual for consumption as food or use as bait by that individual or his immediate family.

5 AAC 77.007. Criteria for the allocation of fishery resources among personal use, sport, and commercial fisheries. Before adopting regulations that allocate fish among personal use, sport, and commercial fisheries, the board will, as appropriate to particular allocation decisions, consider factors such as those set out in AS 16.05.251(e).
AS 16.05.251(e) The Board of Fisheries may allocate fishery resources among personal use, sport, guided sport, and commercial fisheries. The board shall adopt criteria for the allocation of fishery resources and shall use the criteria as appropriate to particular allocation decisions. The criteria may include factors such as
(1) the history of each personal use, sport, guided sport, and commercial fishery;
(2) the number of residents and nonresidents who have participated in each fishery in the past and the number of residents and nonresidents who can reasonably be expected to participate in the future;
(3) the importance of each fishery for providing residents the opportunity to obtain fish for personal and family consumption;
(4) the availability of alternative fisheries resources;
(5) the importance of each fishery to the economy of the state;
(6) the importance of each fishery to the economy of the region and local area in which the fishery is located;
(7) the importance of each fishery in providing recreational opportunities for residents and nonresidents.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF FISHERIES *(complete documents attached)*

Alaska Board of Fisheries – Resolution #81-93-FB Subsistence Committee Recommendations Concerning Personal Use Fishery

- ***"7. It is the intent of the Board that subsistence, commercial, and sport users have a reasonable opportunity to take any surplus before a personal use fishery is allowed."***
- ***"Therefore, the Board of Fisheries requests the staff of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Law to draft proposals that would establish a fouth user group termed personal use, and to present their proposals at the March 1982 meeting. The staff should consider the following when drafting the proposals:***
  1. ***Areas and times where harvestable surpluses exist***
  2. ***Affect on current user groups***
  3. ***Management coordination***
  4. ***Potential effort***
  5. ***Enforceability***
  6. ***Other pertinent factors"***

Alaska Board of Fisheries Findings – Subsistence Regulations for the 1985 Fishing Season #85-111-FB

The board authorized personal use fisheries in the 1985 season stating: ***"The board cannot reasonably modify or eliminate these fisheries without an opportunity for public comment, which is not possible under the present time frame."***

Relative to the Copper River fisheries they stated: ***"The harvest lid is necessary to manage the downriver commercial salmon drift net fishery to ensure escapement for reproductive needs and the upriver subsistence fishery."***

The board called for proposals stating: ***"The board will consider all proposals to establish, eliminate or modify any or all subsistence or personal use regulations and any changes in commercial or sport fishery regulations required by such regulations."***

It is important to note that the Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association **NEVER** submitted proposals to eliminate personal use fisheries. Also, the board has instituted a cap on the Copper River personal use fishery.

Board of Fisheries Findings Regarding the Lack of Customary & Traditional Use of Salmon by Skwentha Area Residents

". . . the subsistence law was not intended to provide special protections for uses in relatively new communities, but to protect the ongoing uses of communities and areas that have historically relied on these resources."

This is an important concept because as the personal use fisheries have exploded on the Kenai Peninsula, it is being justified by the population explosions in the Mat-Su and Anchorage. When the subsistence fisheries were changed to personal use fisheries, the resources were already fully allocated; hence, provision for the exploding personal use fisheries could only be allocated from the commercial fishery.

The personal use fisheries are conducted downriver from the sonar counters and there is no real time estimate of how many fish are being harvested. Subsequently, closures and restrictions are placed on the commercial fishery.

REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY

Commercial fisheries in Cook Inlet are managed to achieve escapement in numerous systems on numerous stocks. Hence, the commercial fishery bears the escapement burden in addition to providing fish for all in-river fisheries that include personal use and sport fisheries.

The set gillnet fishery operates with gear that remains stationary. For the Central District east side, the fishery starts one mile north of the Ninilchik River and continues all the way to the boundary for the Northern District. Setnetters cannot chase the fish and in the extremities of the fishery fish are not going to turn around and travel 35 miles back to allow a reasonable opportunity. It is a foregone opportunity and thus a reallocation.

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Resolution #81-93-FB

Subsistence Committee Recommendations
Concerning Personal Use Fishery

1. Prior to the establishment of Alaska's subsistence priority law in 1978, the Board of Fisheries and Game passed regulations recognizing personal use of fish and wildlife resources. These regulations were based on the principle of maximum sustainable yield and allocation in the broad public interest. these allocations were made on the basis of stock, area, historic use patterns, economics and development of the fisheries.

2. Prior to 1978, the term "subsistence" meant personal use in defining one user group as witnessed in Federal regulations prior to Statehood and the State regulations since Statehood.

3. The regulatory history shows restrictions were placed on the more efficient methods and means of harvesting personal use fish (i.e. nets, traps, snagging) when there was a biological concern for the stock or when the demand for that stock required a more inefficient harvest method which better served the broad public interest.

4. In 1978, the definition of subsistence was changed to mean customary and traditional use. In implementing the 1978 Subsistence law, the Board of Fisheries adopted ten criteria which identified customary and traditional uses as the basis for determining what geographical aggregation of persons qualified for a subsistence priority in Cook Inlet.

5. There are presently areas in the State including Cook Inlet where surpluses of fish exist. These surpluses are currently in excess of escapement needs and are not available for harvest by any other user group. Harvesting surplus fish for personal use with more efficient methods is compatible with sound biological management and the broad public interest.

6. There are persons that desire to use more efficient methods (i.e. net fishermen) that may not qualify for a subsistence fishery and therefore cannot participate in a net fishery for personal use.

7. Under the current statutes and regulations, these more efficient net fishermen do not appear to fit into any of the existing user group categories, commercial, sports, or subsistence. It is the intent of the Board that subsistence, commercial, and sport users have a reasonable opportunity to take any surplus before a personal use fishery is allowed.

Therefore, the Board of Fisheries requests the staff of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Law to draft regulatory proposals

that would establish a fourth user group termed personal use, and to present their proposals at the March 1982 meeting. The staff should consider the following when drafting the proposals:

1. Areas and times where harvestable surpluses exist
2. Affect on current user groups
3. Management coordination
4. Potential effort
5. Enforceability
6. Other pertinent factors

ADOPTED: Anchorage, Alaska
December 19, 1981

VOTE: 6-1

_____
Nick Szabo
Chairman

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES FINDINGS
SUBSISTENCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1985 FISHING SEASON
#85-111-FB

The Alaska Board of Fisheries, meeting in Anchorage, Alaska on March 26, 1985, finds that the Alaska Supreme Court decision in Madison v. Alaska Department of Fish and Game will require a revision of certain subsistence, personal use, sport, and commercial fishing regulations. However, the board finds insufficient time exists before the smelt, herring, bottomfish, shellfish, and salmon seasons to allow for an orderly, comprehensive review of all regulations which may be impacted, considering the need to provide an adequate opportunity for public comment and review. Therefore, to ensure an orderly process allowing the opportunity for all members of the public to participate in the review process, and implement the court's decision in Madison in the interim, the board requests that the commissioner take the following actions:

1) Authorize by emergency regulation, access by all Alaska residents to existing Tyonek, Port Graham, and English Bay subsistence fisheries. Existing bag and possession limits, time, gear, area regulations, and overall guideline harvest will not be changed for the 1985 season. The board finds that such regulations promote an orderly harvest which will reasonably satisfy anticipated subsistence uses. Modification of these regulations at this time is not in the best interest of the public given the inadequate opportunity for public comment, and uncertainty about 1985 participation levels.

2) During 1985, continue the following presently authorized personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet as personal use fisheries:

   The spring Kasilof River salmon gill net fishery, the Kasilof and Kenai River, China Poot, and Bear Creek sockeye salmon dipnet fisheries, and the shellfish, herring, and smelt fisheries.

   The board cannot reasonably modify or eliminate these fisheries without an opportunity for public comment, which is not possible under the present time frame.

3) Change the Kenai River fall coho set gill net personal use fishery by emergency regulation to a subsistence fishery, as required by Madison, and manage it under the regulations used during the 1981 season, except the current reporting requirements will apply. Any Alaska resident may participate in this fishery.

4) Change the Kachemak Bay coho salmon set gill net personal use fishery, by emergency regulation, to a subsistence fishery, as required by Madison, and manage it under the regulations developed for the court ordered fishery. Any Alaska resident may participate in this fishery.

5) Allow, by emergency regulation, access by all Alaska residents to the Iliamna/Lake Clark, Naknek River, and Angoon subsistence salmon fisheries. The bag and possession, time, area, gear, and overall harvest guidelines of each of these fisheries shall remain as described in the existing regulations. The board finds that such regulations are necessary to conduct an orderly fishery and to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence needs. Modification of these regulations at this time is not in the best interest of the public given the inadequate opportunity for public comment. During 1985, continue the Naknek River personal use fishery.

6) By emergency regulation, combine the Copper River subsistence and personal use salmon fisheries into a subsistence fishery. Retaining the existing regulations as to bag and possession limits, time, area, gear, and overall harvest guidelines, with regulations that now apply to the personal use fishery applying to the dip net fishery, and those that now apply to the subsistence fishery applying to the fishwheel fishery. The board finds these regulations to be necessary to conduct an orderly fishery and to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence needs. Further, the overall harvest guidelines, bag limits, and areas represent the different historical harvest patterns for each gear type. The dip net portion of this guideline represents a total harvest which was not taken during the 1984 season. The harvest lid is necessary to manage the downriver commercial salmon drift gill net fishery to ensure escapement for reproductive needs and the upriver subsistence fishery. The bag and possession limits, while different for dipnetters and fishwheel fishermen, were developed by the board after extensive public testimony and information demonstrating that the differing bag limits reflected historical use by each group. Any Alaska resident may participate in either the fishwheel or the dipnet fishery.

The board hereby calls for proposals from the public on all subsistence and personal use regulations to be considered at the 1985 fall/winter finfish meeting. Any petitions concerning subsistence, personal use, or associated sport and commercial fisheries will be accepted and scheduled for the 1985 fall/winter board meeting. The board will consider all

proposals to establish, eliminate or modify any or all subsistence or personal use regulations and any changes in commercial or sport fishery regulations required by such regulations.

Ron Jolin

Ron Jolin, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

Adopted March 26, 1985
Anchorage, Alaska

VOTE: 4/0

RC 162

Kenai River Professional Guide Association

Kenai River Early Run King Salmon Management Plan

Goal to provide opportunity while trying to prevent selective harvest of larger age class king salmon by spreading harvest across all age classes and trying to be conservative in the persecution of the fishery while doing so.

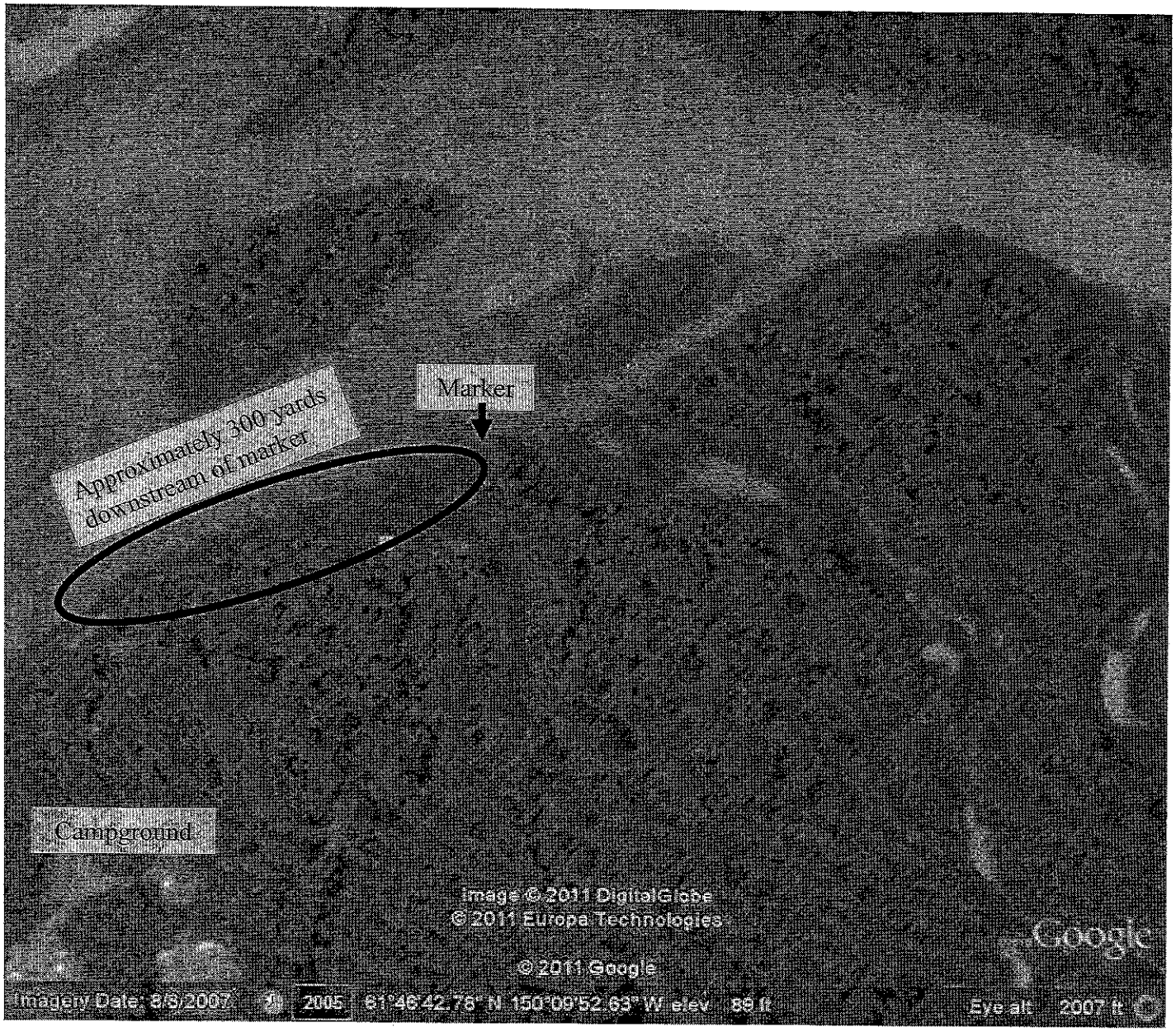
5,300 – 9000 SEG

1) Start season no bait
2) Project above 9000 before June 30 go to bait below Soldotna Bridge.
3) Project above 12,500 go to bait from Moose River downstream to the Soldotna Bridge.
4) If no EO to allow bait July 1 start date below Soldotna Bridge.
5) If no EO to allow bait starting July 15 below Skilak Lake.
6) No slot limit.
7) Two King Salmon a year but only one over 46 inches before July 1 below Soldotna Bridge.
8) Two King Salmon a year but only one over 46 inches before July 15 above Soldotna Bridge.
9) 20 to 28 inch King Salmon one a day and not to count against yearly limit of two Kenai River King Salmon.

Committee of the Whole
Action Plan Considerations
Contains RC's 164-167

Submitted by ADF&G 2-27-11

Proposal 266: Map depicting area that would be closed to king salmon fishing from a boat at the furthest downstream mouth of Willow Creek.



RC-163

Susitna Sockeye Salmon Action Plan Considerations

5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan.

5 AAC 21.353(a)(2)(A)(i)-(iii) are amended to read:

(a) The department shall manage the Central District commercial drift gillnet fishery as follows:

(1) weekly fishing periods are as described in 5 AAC 21.320(b);

(2) the fishing season will open the third Monday in June or June 19, whichever is later, and

(A) from July 9 through July 15,

(i) fishing during the **first** [TWO] regular fishing period[S] is restricted to the **Outer** Kenai and **Outer** Kasilof Sections [AND DRIFT GILLNET AREA 1];

(ii) fishing during the second regular fishing period is restricted to the Outer Kenai and Outer Kasilof Sections and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

[(ii)] **(iii)** at run strengths greater than 2,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open one additional 12-hour fishing period in the **Outer** Kenai and **Outer** Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

(B) from July 16 through July 31,

(i) at run strengths of less than 2,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, fishing during two regular 12-hour fishing periods will be restricted to the **Outer** Kenai and **Outer** Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

(ii) at run strengths of 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, fishing during two regular 12-hour fishing periods will be restricted to the **Outer** Kenai and **Outer** Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Areas 1 and 2;

5 AAC 21.200. Fishing districts, subdistricts, and sections.

5 AAC 21.200(b)(2) is amended by adding new subparagraphs to read:

(b) Central District: all waters between a line extending from Boulder Point at 60ø 46.39' N. lat., to Shell Platform C, to a point on the west shore at 60ø 46.39' N. lat., and the latitude of Anchor Point Light (59ø 46.15' N. lat.)

...

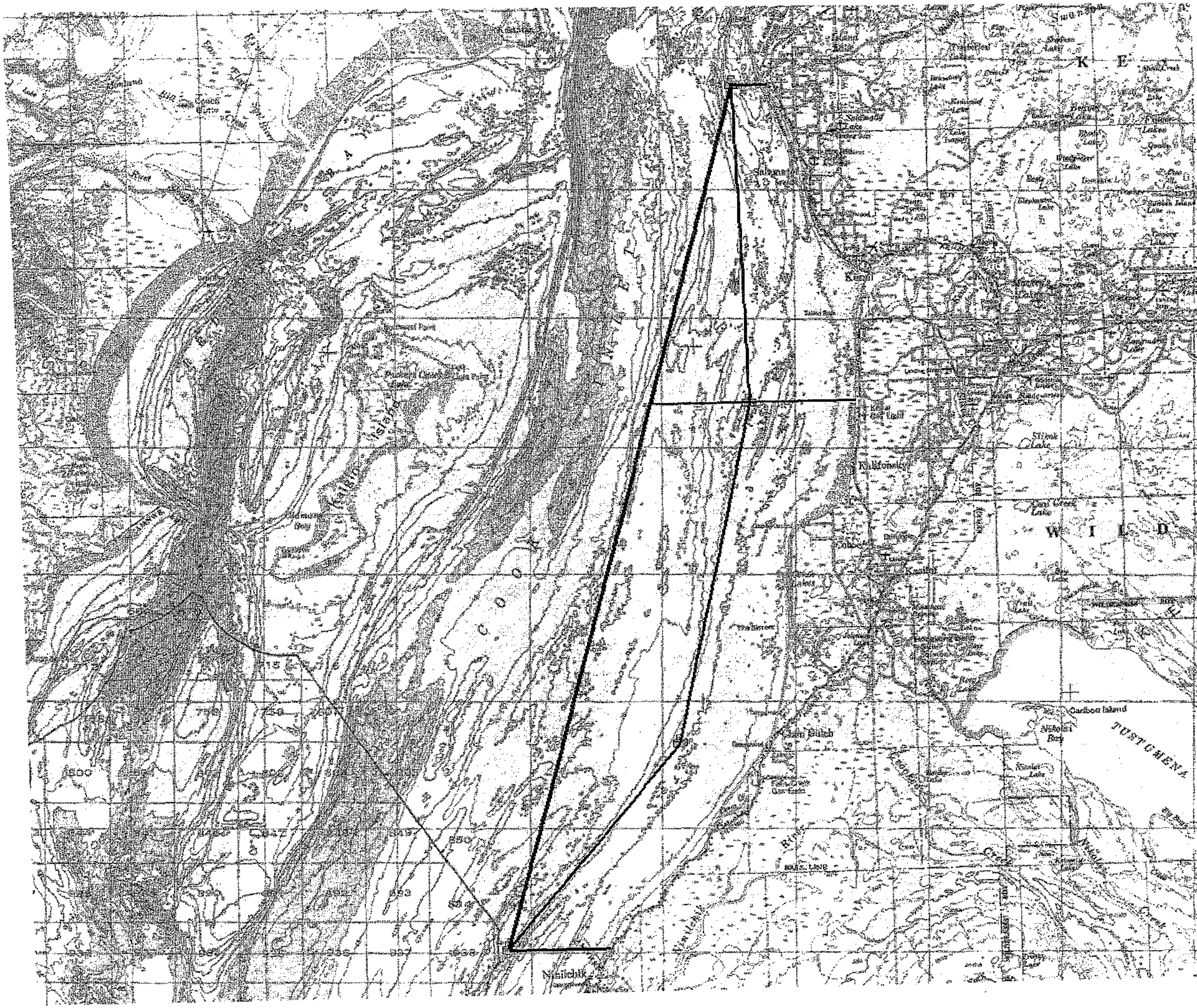
(2) Upper Subdistrict: all waters within a line from Boulder Point to Shell Platform C, then bearing 223ø to Northwest Point at 60ø 31.25' N. lat., 151ø 55.75' W. long., then following the eastern shore of Kalgin Island to the South Kalgin Island Light at 60ø 20.80' N. lat., 152ø 05.09' W. long., then to a point at 60ø 04.02' N. lat., 151ø 46.60' W. long. to the Ninilchik small boat harbor, excluding the waters of the Kalgin Island Subdistrict;

....

(C) Outer Kenai Section: all waters enclosed by a line from a point located on the shore at 60^0 40.35' N. lat., 151^0 23.00' W. long., westerly to a point located at 60^0 40.35' W long., southerly to a point at the latitude of the Blanchard Line located at 60^0 27.10' N. lat., 151^0 33.75'W. long., easterly to a point on the beach at 60^0 27.10' N. lat., 151^0 16.94' W. long.

[C]**(D)** Kasilof Section: all waters enclosed by a line from a point on the beach at 60ø 27.10' N. lat., to a point at 60ø 27.10' N. lat., 151ø 25.70' W. long., to a point at 60ø 12.75' N. lat., 151ø 32.05' W. long., to a point at 60ø 04.02' N. lat., 151ø 46.60' W. long., to an ADF&G regulatory marker located at 60ø 04.02' N. lat., 151ø 38.90' W. long.;

(E) Outer Kasilof Section: all waters enclosed by a line from a point on the beach at 60^0 27.10' N. lat., 151^0 16.94' W. long., westerly to a point at the Blanchard Line located at 60^0 27.10' N. lat., 151^0 33.75'W. long., southerly to a point located at 60^0 04.02' N. lat., 151^0 46.60' W. long., easterly to an ADF&G regulatory marker located at 60^0 04.02' N. lat., 151^0 38.90' W. long.;



TUSTUMENA
Caribou Island
Kasilof
Kalifonsky
Kenai
Ninilchik
C O O K
W I L D

RC 165

Chuitna, Theodore, and Lewis Rivers King Salmon Action Plan Considerations

5 AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.

5 AAC 21.366(11) is amended to read:

(a) The department shall manage the Northern District for the commercial harvest of king salmon as follows:

....

(11) if the Chuitna River is closed to sport fishing, the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the area from **a point at the wood chip dock at 61degrees 02.559 minutes N. 151degrees 14.356 minutes W.** [AN ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER LOCATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE CHUITNA RIVER] to the Susitna River to commercial king salmon fishing for the remainder of the directed king salmon fishery.

5 AAC 62.122. Special provisions and localized additions and exceptions to the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the West Cook Inlet Area

(5) [IN] the Chuitna River drainage **is closed to sport fishing for king salmon** [UPSTREAM OF THE CABLE CROSSING, KING SALMON MAY NOT BE RETAINED OR POSSESSED; KING SALMON CAUGHT MUST BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY];

....

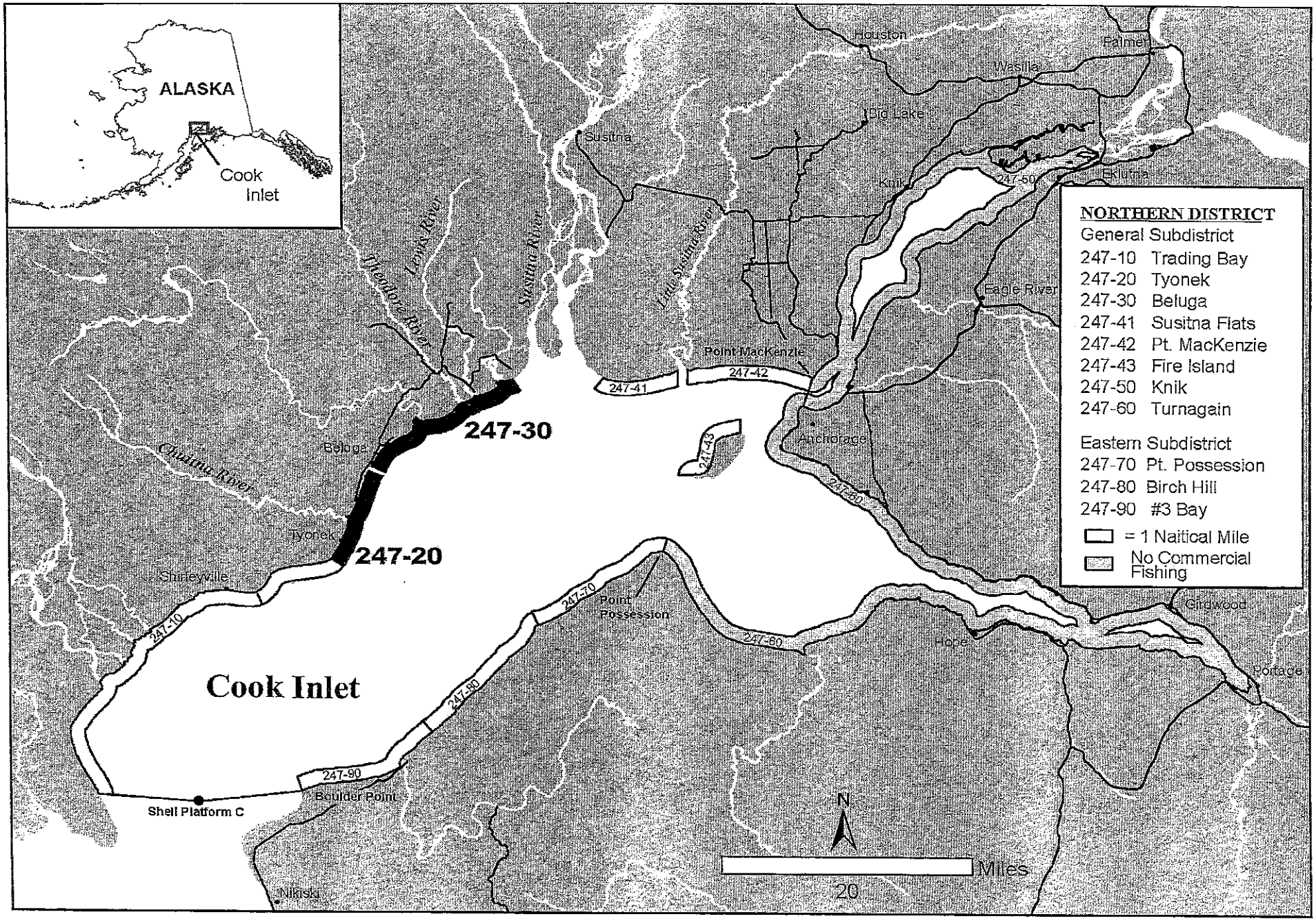
(7) the Lewis River **is closed to sport fishing for king salmon** [FROM JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, SPORT FISHING FOR KING SALMON 20 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH IS CATCH-AND-RELEASE ONLY; ONLY ONE UNBAITED, SINGLE-HOOK, ARTIFICIAL LURE MAY BE USED];

....

(11) [IN] the Theodore River drainage **is closed to sport fishing for king salmon;**

(A) **repealed** [FROM JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, KING SALMON MAY NOT BE RETAINED OR POSSESSED; CATCH-AND-RELEASE FISHING ONLY;]

(B) **repealed** [FROM JANUARY 1 - JULY 13, ONLY ONE UNBAITED, SINGLE-HOOK, ARTIFICIAL LURE MAY BE USED;]


ALASKA
Cook Inlet
Houston
Palmer
Wasilla
Big Lake
Susitna
Knik
247-50
Eklutna
Eagle River
Lewis River
Theodore River
Susitna River
Little Susitna River
Point MacKenzie
247-42
247-41
247-43
247-30
Beluga
Chuitna River
Anchorage
247-60
Tyonek
247-20
Shirleyville
247-10
247-70
Point Possession
247-80
Girdwood
Hope
Portage
Cook Inlet
247-90
Boulder Point
Shell Platform C
Nikiski
N
Miles
20
NORTHERN DISTRICT
General Subdistrict
247-10 Trading Bay
247-20 Tyonek
247-30 Beluga
247-41 Susitna Flats
247-42 Pt. MacKenzie
247-43 Fire Island
247-50 Knik
247-60 Turnagain
Eastern Subdistrict
247-70 Pt. Possession
247-80 Birch Hill
247-90 #3 Bay
= 1 Naitical Mile
No Commercial Fishing

Willow and Goose Creek King Salmon Action Plan Considerations

5 AAC 61.114. Special provisions and localized additions and exceptions to the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 2 of the Susitna River Drainage Area.

(1) from January 1 through the third Monday in June, and on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday for **two** [THREE] consecutive weeks starting on the Saturday following the third Monday in June, Unit 2 is open to sport fishing for all finfish species, including king salmon;

....

(X) in waters open to sport fishing for king salmon, from May 15 - July 13, sport fishing for any finfish species is closed from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.;

.....

(6) in the Caswell, [GOOSE,] Little Willow, and Sheep Creek drainages,

.....

(X) in the Goose Creek drainage, sport fishing is closed for king salmon;

(x) the waters upstream of the Parks Highway are open to sport fishing, except for king salmon;

(x) upstream of the Parks Highway only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure may be used;

Alexander Creek King Salmon Action Plan Considerations

5 AAC 61.110. General provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits and methods and means for the Susitna River Drainage Area;

.....

(8) northern pike may be taken from January 1 – December 31; no bag, possession, or size limits; northern pike may be taken in

(A) all lakes [EXCEPT ALEXANDER LAKE,] by spear and bow and arrow; the arrow must have a barbed tip and be attached by a line to the bow; for the purposes of this subparagraph, "bow" means a long bow, recurve bow, compound bow, or crossbow;

5 AAC 61.112. Special provisions and localized additions and exceptions to the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits and methods and means for Unit 1 of the Susitna River Drainage Area.

(E) **repealed** [IN ALEXANDER LAKE, THE SIZE AND BAG LIMITS FOR NORTHERN PIKE ARE AS FOLLOWS]:

(i) **repealed** [NORTHERN PIKE LESS THAN 27 INCHES IN LENGTH; NO BAG OR POSSESSION LIMIT];

(ii) **repealed** [NORTHERN PIKE 27 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; BAG AND POSSESSION LIMIT OF ONE FISH];

(F) **repealed** [SPEARS AND BOW AND ARROW MAY NOT BE USED TO TAKE NORTHERN PIKE IN ALEXANDER LAKE];

RC 168

ALTERNATIVE AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL 215

This RC identifies a range of options for barbless hook regulations in the Kenai based on discussions in Committee E.

- ✓ Barbless hook regulations are widely perceived to reduce fish injury rates in catch-and-release fisheries.
- ✓ The scientific literature on this issue is equivocal with respect to the magnitude of hooking mortality associated related to a change from barbed to barbless hooks.
- ✓ Adoption of a barbless regulation would require development of a regulatory definition that avoids subjective enforcement interpretations.

Option 1 - Original Proposal #215

This proposal would prohibit barbless hooks while using beads in the Kenai River as follows: *"In the entire Kenai River drainage, including all tributaries, when using beads as an attractor, hooks must be barbless. A barbless hook is a fish hook without barbs or on which barbs have been bent completely closed."*

- ✓ This includes the entire year and fisheries in the middle River between Kenai and Skilak Lakes, the lower river between Skilak lake and the mouth.
- ✓ This proposal affects many fisheries, times and areas for salmon and trout where benefits are minimal.
- ✓ The overlap in fisheries and difficulty in regulatory definition of a bead will create significant enforcement problems.

Option 2a – Upper River Only, Fall Period

This alternative would require barbless hooks during the primary trout fishery where this regulation makes the most sense.

Area: Middle Section of the Kenai River mainstem between Kenai and Skilak lakes.

Period: August 20 – December 31.

- ✓ This time and area avoids conflicts with other fisheries including the sockeye fishery in the upper river.
- ✓ This time and area greatly simplifies definition of regulations and enforcement.

Reference: 5 AAC 57.122: Special provisions and localized additions and exceptions to the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the Upper Section of the Kenai River drainage area. (4)(A) in flowing waters, only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure, with a gap between point and shank of three-eighths inch or less, may be used;

Option 2b – Upper River Only, Fall Period

Same as option 2b with a 3-year sunset provision.

- ✓ Sunset provision would provide opportunity to review biological and fishery effects of this regulation including any unintended consequences or enforcement issues.

Option 3 – No Action

This option would maintain the existing regulation.

Submitted by: Andy Szczesny

RC 169

August 10, 2010
For Further Information, Contact
Charice Chambers
907 745-0188
For Immediate Release

There's nothing like fresh sea caught silver salmon. Just ask any Alaskan. Unfortunately, it's not generally on the menu of many Matsu seniors because of its price. That's about to change for the patrons of the Palmer Senior Center thanks to the Northern District Setnetters Association. This year the association has instituted "Silvers for Seniors," a one-day drive in which members donate a portion of their catch to the Senior Center. According to Page Herring, coordinator, and a Northern District fisherwoman, "...fishermen work fulltime jobs, fish and raise families, but still find time to donate." The Northern District Setnetters Association is over 100 years old and boasts a 100% Alaskan operation.

Enough fresh silvers were delivered to the Palmer Senior Center in an ice filled tote provided by Copper River Seafoods of Anchorage to provide over 300 senior meals. Center Chef Jeff Dunks said that salmon would go to nearly 150 shut-ins as well as being served to patrons on site.

The Palmer Senior Center is a private nonprofit organization whose mission is to help seniors live full and independent lives. According to office manager Rachel Greenberg, the Palmer Senior Center provided over 61,000 meals to seniors in fiscal year 2009 and topped that by nearly 3,000 this fiscal year. "We survive on grants and contributions, especially community donations. This is such a good example of community helping community," says Greenberg.

The Northern District Setnetters Association plans to make the "Silvers for Seniors" program an annual event and double donations next year.

###

Page Herring
NDSNA

February 27, 2011

RC 170

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Options for amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence, Tyonek Subdistrict – king salmon and other salmon (from RC 20)

Tyonek Option 1A: Means and standard deviations (SD), all harvests, 1992–2009.

King salmon 950–1,300
Other salmon 200–350

	Range of harvest					Mean ± SD			ANS range option	
Stock	Low	High	Mean	SD		Low	High		Low	High
King salmon	770	1,370	1,112	174	*Bounded by*	938	1,285	*Equals*	950	1,300
Other salmon	156	445	256	69		187	325		200	350

Tyonek Option 2A: Means and SD, all harvests, 1980–2009.

King salmon 950–1,750
Other salmon 200-400

	Range of harvest					Mean ± SD			ANS range option	
Stock	Low	High	Mean	SD		Low	High		Low	High
King salmon	770	2,665	1,331	440	*Bounded by*	891	1,772	*Equals*	950	1,750
Other salmon	156	522	292	97		195	389		200	400

Tyonek Option 3A: Low and high values, 1992–2009.

King salmon 750–1,350
Other salmon 150–450

	Range of harvest			ANS range option (rounded)	
Stock	Low	High		Low	High
King salmon	770	1,370	*Rounded to*	750	1,350
Other salmon	156	445		150	450

Tyonek Option 4A: Low and high values, 1980–2009.

King salmon 750–2,650
Other salmon 150–500

	Range of harvest			ANS range option (rounded)	
Stock	Low	High		Low	High
King salmon	770	2,665	*Rounded to*	750	2,650
Other salmon	156	522		150	500

Proposal 105 -- Committee A Response

(105,106,107,109,167)

RC 171

Response to Opposition Points Committee A

Proposal amended to July 1 start date to alleviate concerns for Early Kenai King Salmon and Early Russian River Red Salmon harvest.

3 out of 12 years this section fished 5 days for the season

In 5 out of 12 years the proposal as amended represents at least 40 % of those seasons.

Clarification of the intent of these proposals:

Statistical area 244-32 (North Kalifornsky Beach)On or after **July 1** is open to salmon fishing. This subsection will fish the same time as the Kasilof Section Until July 8th. When the Kenai Section opens by regulation on or after July 8 Stat area 244-32 will fish as normal in the Kenai Section.

RC- Information

RC- 47

RC- 116

Gary Holliver

Amended to July 1 Start Date

Summary of Stat Area 244-31, harvest prior to July 8

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Days Open
1999	140	13,938	3
2000	148	13,468	2
2001	179	30,010	3
2002	208	58,000	4
2003	691	46,703	4
2004	366	22,497	3
2005	499	45,484	5
2006	213	36,573	5
2007	85	6,748	3
2008	155	26,885	4
2009	155	42,129	5
2010	190	23,472	5
Avg	**252**	**30,492**	3.8

Days Fished by Section Per Season

	North KB 244-32	South KB 244-31
2010	**20**	**32**
2009	**9**	**27**
2008	**5**	**24**
2007	**18**	**30**
2006	**12**	**29**
2005	**25**	**41**
2004	**25**	**35**
2003	**18**	**29**
2002	**17**	**26**
2001	**5**	**22**
2000	**5**	**13**
1999	**15**	**27**
1998	**9**	**15**
Average	**12**	**24**