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WALLIS ADAMS
1630 VASHON CIRCLE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99515

SEPT 15, 2010

Dear Board of Fisheries,

I am writing to support Proposal 31, 5 AAC 56.122, in addition to supporting a complete ban of bait year round.

I believe that in order to protect the wild steelhead population, a ban is needed. There seems to be a lot of mis-identification among anglers between steelhead and coho, and a bait ban will help reduce mortality. Steelhead are very susceptible to bait, and there are very effective alternatives to bait.

I also support Proposal 34, requiring only one unbaited hook 3/4" or less gap. This will help reduce snagging.

Thank you for your time.

Regards,

Wallis Adams

RECEIVED

SEP 20 2010

BOARDS

9/23/10

RECEIVED

SEP 27 2010

To the Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I am writing to you to give my opinions of the 2010/2011 BOF Proposals.

BOARDS

Proposal #25 – Support – Having watersheds with very similar runs should be managed in a similar manner. If action is taken on one area, the other will be impacted due to the close geography. If the Anchor is closed due to low escapement, increased fishing pressure will have a negative impact on Deep Creek.

Proposal #28 – Support – With such a small run of King Salmon on the Anchor River & Deep Creek, allowing a yearly harvest of 5 king salmon is having a negative impact on the stocks. Allowing the harvest of 5 puts added fishing pressure on the watersheds and is having a negative impact on the escapement. Change the annual limit back to 2 kings per year from each drainage.

Proposal #29 – Support – With such a small run of King Salmon on the Anchor River & Deep Creek, allowing a yearly harvest of 5 king salmon is having a negative impact on the stocks. Allowing the harvest of 5 puts added fishing pressure on the watersheds and is having a negative impact on the escapement. Change the annual limit back to 2 kings per year from each drainage.

Proposal #30 – Support – With such a small run of King Salmon on the Anchor River & Deep Creek, allowing a yearly harvest of 5 king salmon is having a negative impact on the stocks. Allowing the harvest of 5 puts added fishing pressure on the watersheds and is having a negative impact on the escapement. Change the annual limit back to 2 kings per year from each drainage.

Proposal #31 – Support – The retention of steelhead is not allowed on Deep Creek or Anchor River, but using bait has a high mortality rate. Action should be taken to reduce the mortality of outgoing steelhead in the spring / early summer from incidental by catch while king fishing. As well as the late season as the steelhead start entering the watershed with the coho salmon.

Proposal #32 – Support – The retention of steelhead is not allowed on Deep Creek or Anchor River, but using bait has a high mortality rate. Action should be taken to reduce the mortality of outgoing steelhead in the spring / early summer from incidental by catch while king fishing. As well as the late season as the steelhead start entering the watershed with the coho salmon.

Proposal #33 – Support – The retention of steelhead is not allowed on Deep Creek or Anchor River, but using bait has a high mortality rate. Action should be taken to reduce the mortality of outgoing steelhead in the spring / early summer from incidental by catch while king fishing. As well as the late season as the steelhead start entering the watershed with the coho salmon.

Proposal #34 – Support – The retention of steelhead is not allowed on Deep Creek or Anchor River, but using bait has a high mortality rate. Action should be taken to reduce the mortality of outgoing steelhead in the spring / early summer from incidental by catch while king fishing. As well as the late season as the steelhead start entering the watershed with the coho salmon.

Proposal #35 – Support – The retention of steelhead is not allowed on Deep Creek or Anchor River, but using bait has a high mortality rate. Action should be taken to reduce the mortality of outgoing steelhead in the spring / early summer from incidental by catch while king fishing. As well as the late season as the steelhead start entering the watershed with the coho salmon.

Proposal #37 – Support – The weir on the Anchor River does create a bottle neck of fish. These fish become harassed more than normal and are exposed to higher stress levels that could lead to higher mortality rates. This will lead to an overall decline in the fish stocks.

Proposal #38 – Support – There has been a significant increase in fishing pressure on Deep Creek and the Anchor River in the late fall over the past several years. The fish are preparing for a long winter under the ice and exposing them to high stress level prior to their winter overstay will have a significant impact on their mortality rate.

Proposal #39 – Support – There has been a significant increase in fishing pressure on Deep Creek and the Anchor River in the late fall over the past several years. The fish are preparing for a long winter under the ice and exposing them to high stress level prior to their winter overstay will have a significant impact on their mortality rate.

Proposal #40 – Support – There has been a significant increase in fishing pressure on Deep Creek and the Anchor River in the late fall over the past several years. The fish are preparing for a long winter under the ice and exposing them to high stress level prior to their winter overstay will have a significant impact on their mortality rate.

Proposal #41 – Support – There has been a significant increase in fishing pressure on Deep Creek and the Anchor River in the late fall over the past several years. In addition to the elevated fishing pressure, there seems to be a significant increase in guides that fish these waters for steelhead. I have experienced a guide bring 5-6 clients into a single hole and work the water for a full day, catching multiple steelhead. As they work the one hole, they are undoubtedly catching some of these fish repeatedly, increasing the potential of stressing the fish to the point of death. I am not against guides on these rivers, they have to make a living and they are providing a service to those who might not have the means to experience steelhead fishing. But the large groups that are brought out can engulf these waters. And not to group all guides together, some practice illegal activities when guiding their clients on these waters. If you do a simple search for Anchor River Steelhead on YouTube, you will see some guides that are holding the steelhead out of the water. I have brought these videos and other websites to the attention of the local fisheries biologist and she in turn has forwarded them on to the troopers.

Proposal #42 – Support – There has been a significant increase in fishing pressure on Deep Creek and the Anchor River in the late fall over the past several years. In addition to the elevated fishing pressure, there seems to be a significant increase in guides that fish these waters for steelhead. I have experienced a guide bring 5-6 clients into a single hole and work the water for a full day, catching multiple steelhead. As they work the one hole, they are undoubtedly catching some of these fish repeatedly, increasing the potential of stressing the fish to the point of death. I am not against guides on these rivers, they have to make a living and they are providing a service to those who might not have

the means to experience steelhead fishing. But the large groups that are brought out can engulf these waters. And not to group all guides together, some practice illegal activities when guiding their clients on these waters. If you do a simple search for Anchor River Steelhead on YouTube, you will see some guides that are holding the steelhead out of the water. I have brought these videos and other websites to the attention of the local fisheries biologist and she in turn has forwarded them on to the troopers.

Proposal #172 – Support – The Personal Use Salmon Fishery is a great program for the residents of Alaska, but there are some flaws in the program. One of the biggest is expecting individuals to be educated on the policies of the PU fishery. With such a high harvest potential, increased knowledge can only improve the fishery. Ignorance isn't bliss when it comes to the PU Fishery.

Proposal #174 – Opposed – The Personal Use Salmon Fishery is a great program for the *RESIDENTS* of Alaska. Allowing Non-Residents to use the PU fishery will significantly increase the harvest of Alaska's resource. Allowing tourist to come to Alaska and leave with over 100 fish will put a significant strain on the fish stocks.

Proposal #215 – Support – The majority of bead fishing done on the Kenai River is C&R. Anything that can be done to reduce the mortality rate of C&R and deformation of the fish should be instituted. A large number of Rainbow Trout and Dolly Varden have significant scaring from what appears to be from being hooked multiple times. If a small thing like pinching a barb could reduce the chances of this, it should be seriously considered

Proposal #245 – Support – Give the drift boat user group an additional day on the water. This will help reduce the hydrocarbon released in the Kenai River in July and will cut down on bank erosion. Allowing guides a drift day will open their clientele base to those who wish for the solitude that can be offered by the drift only days.

Proposal #246 – Support – Give the drift boat user group an additional day on the water. This will help reduce the hydrocarbon released in the Kenai River in July and will cut down on bank erosion. Allowing guides a drift day will open their clientele base to those who wish for the solitude that can be offered by the drift only days.

Proposal #266 – Support – Willow Creek is a very small river that is used by both power boats and non-motorized watercraft. I am afraid that there is the potential for a serious mishap on the river and a raft versus a jet sled could be bad for only one group.

Proposal #275 – Support – Little Susitna is a very small river that is used by both power boats and non-motorized watercraft. I am afraid that there is the potential for a serious mishap on the river and a raft versus a jet sled could be bad for only one group. Limiting the horsepower could help avoid such incidents.

Regards,
Christian Ornt
Anchorage, AK



United Cook Inlet Drift Association

43961 K-Beach Road, Suite E • Soldotna, Alaska 99669 • (907) 260-9436 • fax (907) 260-9438
• info@ucida.org •

Date: October 15, 2010

RECEIVED
OCT 15 2010
BOARDS

Addressee: Board of Fisheries
State of Alaska
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Proposals 8: Resurrection Bay – Restore historic gillnet fishery
Proposal 7: Gear Modification
Proposal 4: Fishing Season Modifications
Proposal 5: Fishing District Modifications

The above proposals are all important and need to occur simultaneously in order to restore historical gillnet salmon harvests. Please consider the following:

1. Area H – includes all geographic locations referenced. (See map included.)
2. No CFEC issues.
3. This is a gear type issue.
4. Gear types change occurred when the State of Alaska tried to kill out natural occurring salmon stocks in Resurrection Bay. (See historical review as provided by Tom Prochazka.)
5. Gillnet fishing operations cost less than seine operations. Can effectively fish on lower fish densities and do not require tendering services.
6. Can harvest salmon in locations that are not suitable to other gear types.

Sincerely,

Roland Maw, PhD
UCIDA Executive Director



ADF&G - Division of Commercial Fisheries

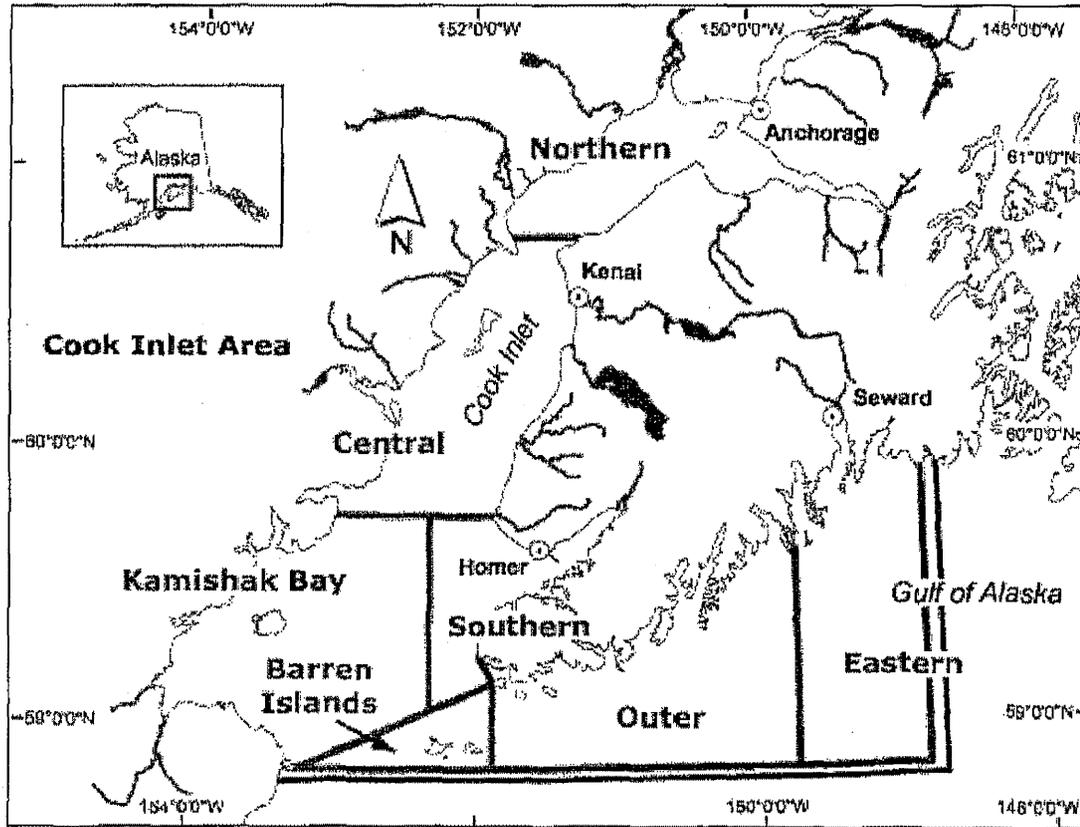
[CF Home](#) > [Salmon Fisheries](#) > [Cook Inlet Salmon Districts](#)

Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries - By District -

Select from the following districts:

[Eastern & Outer](#) | [Kamishak, Barren Islands & Southern](#) | [Northern & Central](#)
or click on the map below.

[Map Tips](#)



Return to: [Statewide Salmon Fisheries Map](#).

For information on Cook Inlet salmon fisheries please visit our [Upper Cook Inlet](#), [Lower Cook Inlet](#) or [Central Region Salmon Fisheries](#) web pages.

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007 200 3730 P.3

Roland Maw
PO Box 530
Kasilof, AK 99610

Tom Prochazka
PO Box 29
Moose Pass, AK 99631

May 25, 2010

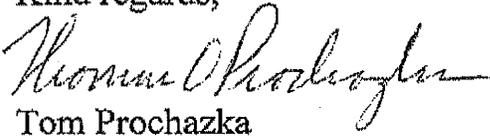
Hi Roland,

This is a follow-up to our conversation at the May 15, 2010, board meeting.

I have copied the background portion of a 1975 ADF&G, Sport Fish Study on Coho Salmon in the Resurrection Bay area. It has information on what took place at Bear Lake in the 1960s and 1970s.

If you have any more questions or need more information, please let me know and I'll see what I can get for you.

Kind regards,


Tom Prochazka

BACKGROUND

Wild coho production in Resurrection Bay is believed to be directly affected by the extreme fluctuations in stream flows and water temperatures characteristic of its drainage streams. The Resurrection Bay coho sport fishery was then and is now the largest marine sport fishery for salmon in Alaska. As such, there was a definite need to stabilize Resurrection Bay coho production, particularly on low return years, to satisfy the rapidly growing angler demand observed in this fishery since 1960.

Bear Lake, located seven miles north of Seward, was chosen for coho rearing enhancement because it is the largest (445 acres), stable body of fresh water in the Resurrection River drainage, and accessible by road. It was determined after surveying in 1962 to rehabilitate Bear Lake with rotenone in 1963 to eradicate all predator and competitor fish species inhabiting the lake. With the lack of predation and competition, Bear Lake could then produce a high sustained smolt yield from annual coho fingerling plants.

Pre-rehabilitation species abundances were measured by a temporary weir situated at the Bear Creek-Salmon Creek confluence from 1961-1964. Upstream migrations averaged 921 adult coho (1961-64), 4,801 adult sockeye (1961-65) and 10,543 Dolly Varden char (1961-62). Downstream migrations in 1962-1963 averaged 7,933 coho smolts, 51,232 sockeye smolts and 17,838 Dolly Varden. Though threespine stickleback downstream migrations were not estimated at the weir, this species was known to be abundant in Bear Lake according to beach seine sampling.

Bear Lake was rehabilitated with powdered rotenone at 1.0 ppm (5% level) on August 26, 1963. A five-foot high dam was erected at the outlet to contain the treated water until detoxification and prevent subsequent immigration of undesirable species into the lake. Bear Lake detoxified by October 17, 52 days after rehabilitation and received its first annual fingerling plant that winter through the ice. All fingerling plants except the 1966 stocking were fin-marked at Fire Lake Hatchery to facilitate smolt survival evaluation.

The Good Friday earthquake on March 27, 1964, destroyed the outlet dam, which washed out completely on May 25. This allowed unobstructed entry of all fish ascending Bear Creek into Bear Lake until June 15, when the barrier was repaired. A permanent weir was constructed 1,750 feet downstream from the outlet to assess Bear Lake's coho smolt production and returning adult migration.

Whether due to insufficient rotenone treatment or the outlet barrier being destroyed, Bear Lake became reinfested with threespine sticklebacks. Also, Dolly Varden were able to negotiate the weir during fall flood levels and immigrate into the lake on most years.

Before rapid expansion of the stickleback population occurred Bear Lake's coho and sockeye smolt production increased several fold as a result of favorable rearing conditions from 1964-1966. Coho smolt biomass (weight) production attained 4.2 lb. for each pound of fingerlings planted in 1964. Smolt age structures changed from predominantly age 2.0 to age 1.0 with growth exceeding that of former age 2.0 smolts. Smolt survival from stocked coho fingerlings reached 43.5% and 48.1% of the 1964 and 1965 plants, respectively. Had sufficient coho fingerlings been available for stocking Bear

Lake at desired densities in 1963-1965, coho smolt production undoubtedly would have been considerably higher. Bear Lake's enhanced smolt production increased pre-rehabilitation abundances of adult sockeye and coho by 11 and 3.5 fold, respectively, for one complete life cycle.

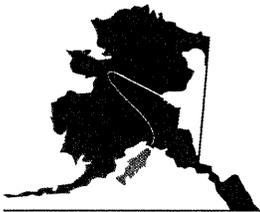
Bear Lake's high smolt production was short-lived, however, due to the sticklebacks' rapid takeover of the rearing environment beginning in 1967. Smolt age structures reverted to age 2.0 dominance with diminished growth and lowered fingerling-to-smolt survivals. Coho fingerling plants were terminated after 1967 because smolt production was obviously dropping below pre-rehabilitation levels. By 1968, threespine sticklebacks had already reached prehabilitation abundance in the lake.

In 1969, it was determined to rehabilitate Bear Lake again. Stickleback population sampling in 1970 showed that this species inhabited all areas and depths in Bear Lake, thereby necessitating not only sufficient rotenone but uniform toxicant dispersion throughout the water column for a complete fish kill. Bear Creek weir was reconstructed in 1969 and made entirely fish-tight by removing the sloping upstream fence and adding three permanent, perforated plate screens immediately above the upstream migrant trap.

Bear Lake was rehabilitated again in 1971 and conducted essentially the same as in 1963 except that 100% emulsified instead of powdered rotenone was used. Overall treatment level was 1.6 ppm rotenone at 5% concentration. Caged live fish suspended from surface to bottom (40 and 60 feet) were all dead within one week. Population sampling two days following rehabilitation showed that threespine sticklebacks comprised 98.8% of the total sample (n=9,065) collected randomly on and around Bear Lake. From this

it was concluded that obtaining less than total lake rehabilitation in 1963 ultimately resulted in lower-than-normal salmon production in Bear Lake over the long term.

Bear Lake remained toxic into the winter of 1971-72, and finally detoxified shortly after spring overturn. Annual coho fingerling plants in Bear Lake resumed in June, 1972, at desired stocking densities. Resultant smolts were enumerated, sampled weekly for age and size composition, and fin-marked for recognition in the fishery before being released at Bear Creek weir. No threespine sticklebacks have yet been detected in Bear Lake during fall population sampling by electrofishing or at Bear Creek weir since the 1971 rehabilitation.



Kenai
Area
Fisherman's
Coalition

PROTECTING YOUR FISHING RIGHTS & RESOURCES

P. O. Box 375 Kenai, Ak. 99611 (907) 283-1054 dwimar@gci.net

Board of Fisheries
ADF&G / Board Support
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak. 99811-5526

Oct. 22, 2010

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OCT 22 2010

BOARDS

Dear Board Members,

Please see the attached listings of our comments on the Lower Cook Inlet (LCI) proposals.

In general, we are advocating for more conservative measures with regards to Chinook salmon management on the Lower Peninsula Rivers. Most streams statewide are experiencing a downturn in Chinook returns. In the Anchor River for instance, where stocks are enumerated, we have experienced recent low returns and have failed to make our escapement goals two of the last three years. During these uncertain times, we believe it is prudent to manage more conservatively with the option to liberalize when stocks are plentiful.

With regards to Coho salmon, we did not support the proposed concepts of one-size fits all regulations designed to standardize bag limits for the entire Cook Inlet region or Kenai Peninsula. Coho are only enumerated on a couple of rivers throughout the Cook Inlet area so there is allot of uncertainty of in-season run strengths until we are well into the season. We believe the current bag limit structure is appropriate and allows managers the flexibility to determine management options on a stream-by-stream, or area-by-area basis.

We vigorously support the concept that ADF&G needs to develop a Rockfish Management Plan for Cook Inlet waters. Because of the slow growth of this species they can be easily over harvested. With the recent use of precise GPS tracking and the possibility of more charter boats concentrating on these stocks it is imperative that we manage them more closely. Recent mandated reductions in the halibut charter fleet may push some displaced operators to concentrate on other popular species such as Rockfish.

We look forward to attending the upcoming LCI meeting and working with the board on these important fishery issues.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dwight Kramer
KAFC Chairman

Kenai Area Fisherman's Coalition
2010 Lower Cook Inlet
Proposal Comments

Proposal # 20 Make a portion of Silver Salmon Cr. fly fishing only.

Oppose ... HOM ADF&G advises that stocks seem stable per their annual aerial surveys.

Proposal #21 Reduce Coho limit to 2 fish for entire West side.

Oppose ... Stock are stable and current limits can be adjusted by EO if necessary.

Proposal #22 Increase Coho limit to 3 for entire West side.

Oppose ... Leave as is. Streams N. of West forelands where the limit is 2 are not enumerated and are closer to population centers where they could receive extra pressure.

Proposal #23 Increase Coho limit to 3 fish for entire Kenai Peninsula.

Oppose ... The only stream on the Peninsula that maintains Coho enumeration is on the Anchor R. so a more cautionary approach is prudent.

Proposal #24 Make Anchor R. escapement goals a range rather than a threshold.

Support ... This is our proposal and makes sense for reasons stated in the proposal.

Proposal #25 Management actions taken on the Anchor would also apply to Deep Cr..

Oppose ... Because these are two different watersheds we think it is prudent to rely on the Department to make stream appropriate decisions. Deep Cr. is managed much more conservatively than the Anchor. R. and we are concerned that liberalizing actions taken on the Anchor may not be appropriate for the smaller Deep Cr. run.

Proposal #26 & #27 Anchor and Deep Cr. open 1 week early and close 1 week early and close on Wednesday.

Oppose ... We oppose extending Deep Cr. openings, but we do **Support...** closing the Anchor R. on Wednesdays.

Proposal #28, #29 & #30 Reduce the combined annual limit in the Anchor and Deep Cr. to 2 per year instead of 5.

Support ... More conservative approach while still providing adequate opportunity.

Proposal #31 No bait Anchor and Deep Cr. Aug. 20 – Dec. 31 and Memorial day – June 30 to protect declining steelhead runs.

Oppose ... We do not see this as necessary during the King run but would support the Aug. 20 – Dec. 31 time frame as more beneficial to protect steelhead mortality.

Proposal #32 No bait Anchor & Deep Cr. until goals are met.

Oppose

Proposal #33, #34 & #35 No bait Anchor & Deep Cr. year around.

Oppose ... To restrictive, as there are already very few fishing days and some of those will be further restricted by poor water conditions where bait might be the most affective way to harvest fish. We do, however, **Support...** the single hook $\frac{3}{4}$ " gap or less hook size restriction.

Proposal #36 Make circle hooks mandatory in the Anchor R. "lining" damage to fish and improve the quality of the fishing experience.

Oppose ... We understand the resistance to the "lining" method of fishing but it would be hard to define a circle hook since the come in a variety of styles and are evolving all the time. Additionally nobody knows if they would be affective when used with other more traditional gear types.

Proposal #37 Prohibit fishing within 300yds of Anchor R. weir when operating.

Oppose ... This would remove one of the traditional holes on the river. ADF&G has done this over the years on an EO basis when they are worried about escapement numbers and remains a viable option for them.

Proposal #38 & 39 Close Anchor & Deep Cr. Nov. 1 until King opener to protect Steelhead.

Support ... But prefer proposal #40.

Proposal #40 Close Anchor, Deep Cr., Ninilchik, and Stariski Cr. Nov. 1 until King opener to protect Steelhead.

Proposal #41 & 42 Limit guides to 2 clients and may not fish while clients present.

Support ... Support in general because guides with multiple clients are starting to become more prevalent and displacing local anglers.

Proposal #43 Allow fishing from shore in salt water closed areas when Deep Cr. and Ninilchik are open to fishing.

Support ... This would eliminate the enforcement issue of trying to define the boundaries of the mouths of these streams.

Proposal #44, #45 & #46 Increase Anchor R. Salt water closed area from 2mi. to 4mi. like it used to be.

Support ... This is a more conservative approach and can be increased by EO in large runs.

Proposal #47 Close salt water King fishery within 1 mi. of shore from Bluff Pt. To Ninilckik R. whenever Anchor and Deep. Cr. are closed by EO.

Oppose ... To restrictive and unnecessary.

Proposal #48 Increase King limit Oct. – Mar. N. of Bluff Pt. with no recording requirements.

Opposed ... Most of these fish harvested during this time are feeder Kings from a variety of locations and where the escapement capabilities are unknown at the time of this fishery.

Proposal #49 Allow archery fishing whenever snagging is allowed.

Neutral

Proposal #50 Prohibit removing salmon from salt water before releasing.

Support

Proposal #51 Mandate ADF&G to develop a Rock Fish Management plan and reduce Rock fish limits.

Support ... The recent use of GPSs has increased the capabilities of fishermen to easily hone in on good fishing area. These fish are slow growing and can take a long time to recover from over-fishing. Additionally, charter operators displaced from the halibut fishery may turn to the Rockfish fishery to continue their livelihood, and thus place an unforeseen burden on these stocks.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199



FWS/OSM 10082/BOF LCI

OCT 27 2010

Mr. Vince Webster, Chair
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

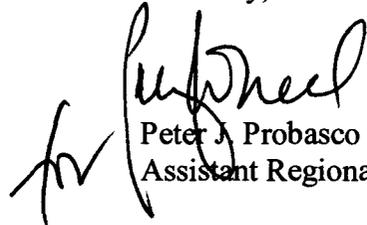
Dear Chair Webster:

The Alaska Board of Fisheries will deliberate 2010/2011 regulatory proposals that address Lower Cook Inlet commercial, and sport finfish fisheries beginning November 15, 2010. We understand that the Board will be considering approximately 51 proposals at this meeting.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, working with other Federal agencies, has reviewed these proposals and developed the enclosed preliminary comments on proposals which may have an impact on Federal subsistence users and fisheries in this area. We may wish to comment on other proposals if issues arise during the meeting which may have an impact on Federal subsistence users and fisheries.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on these important regulatory matters and look forward to working with your Board and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on these issues.

Sincerely,


Peter J. Probasco
Assistant Regional Director

Enclosure

cc: Denby S. Lloyd, ADF&G
Tim Towarak, Chair FSB
John Hilsinger, ADF&G, Anchorage
Craig Fleener, ADF&G, Juneau
Charles Swanton, ADF&G, Juneau
Tina Cunning, ADF&G, Anchorage

Jeff Regnart, ADF&G, Anchorage
James Hasbrouck ADF&G, Anchorage
George Pappas, ADF&G, Anchorage
Lisa Olson, ADF&G, Anchorage
Jim Marcotte, ADF&G, Juneau
Interagency Staff Committee

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IN AMERICA 
1 of 7

Public Comment #5

**FEDERAL STAFF COMMENTS ON
ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES PROPOSALS
for the
LOWER COOK INLET MANAGEMENT AREA**

**State of Alaska
Board of Fisheries Meeting
November 15-18, 2010
Homer, Alaska**

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Federal Comments

The following comments address these proposals only as they affect Federally qualified subsistence users and resource conservation.

Proposal 20 requests a portion of Silver Salmon Creek on the west side of Cook Inlet be designated a “fly fishing only area”. The proposal specifically addresses coho salmon.

Existing State Regulation:

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

Unless otherwise specified by an emergency order issued under AS 16.05.060 , the following are localized additions and exceptions to seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means specified in 5 AAC 62.120 and 5 AAC 75 for the West Cook Inlet Area:

2) In drainages between the West Foreland and Cape Douglas, the bag limit for salmon, other than king salmon, is three fish per day and six in possession, of which three per day and six in possession may be coho salmon; after taking a bag limit of coho salmon 16 inches or greater in length, a person may not sport fish for any species of finfish during that same day;

Existing Federal Regulation:

Cook Inlet Area

§ __.27(i)(10)(iv) You may only take salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)? No.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/fisheries: Yes. All Federally qualified rural residents are eligible to harvest salmon in Silver Salmon Creek under a Federal permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and method and means for take in the area affected by this proposal are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Therefore if this proposal is adopted, Federally qualified subsistence users would be required to conform to State methods and means when fishing in the designated fly-fishing-only area and use only single hook flies. The use of flies is generally considered a less efficient harvest method than lures and adoption would reduce harvest efficiency for subsistence users. The Federal inseason manager has the authority to issue a Special Action to temporarily change Federal regulations (effective for a maximum of 60 days) to maintain the current allowable gear types for Federally qualified subsistence users fishing within Federal jurisdiction. A proposal would need to be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board to request a permanent change in Federal subsistence regulations.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: Oppose. Federal Subsistence Management Program staff support conservation of the resource. However, if there is no conservation concern, this proposal would unnecessarily reduce harvest opportunity for Federally qualified subsistence users to harvest coho salmon in Silver Salmon Creek.

Proposal 21 requests a decrease in the coho salmon bag (daily harvest) limit from 3 to 2 coho salmon in a portion of West Cook Inlet.

Existing State Regulation:

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

Unless otherwise specified by an emergency order issued under AS 16.05.060 , the following are localized additions and exceptions to seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means specified in 5 AAC 62.120 and 5 AAC 75 for the West Cook Inlet Area:

2) In drainages between the West Foreland and Cape Douglas, the bag limit for salmon, other than king salmon, is three fish per day and six in possession, of which three per day and six in possession may be coho salmon; after taking a bag limit of coho salmon 16 inches or greater in length, a person may not sport fish for any species of finfish during that same day;

Existing Federal Regulation:

Cook Inlet Area

§ __.27(i)(10)(iv) You may only take salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits,

and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)? No.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/fisheries: Yes. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and method and means for take in the area affected by this proposal are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Therefore if this proposal is adopted, the Federal daily harvest limit for coho salmon 16 inches and longer for Federally qualified subsistence users would default to the State sport fishing regulations and be reduced from 3 to 2 coho salmon per day. In the waters within Lake Clark National Park draining into and including that portion of Tuxedni Bay within the Park, only residents of the Tuxedni Bay area would be affected as they are the only rural residents with a positive customary and traditional use determination for salmon in this area. In the remaining waters of Lake Clark National Preserve that flow into Cook Inlet (e.g. Silver Salmon and Shelter Creeks) all Federally qualified rural residents are eligible to harvest salmon under a Federal permit. As in Tuxedni Bay, the seasons, harvest and possession limits and method and means of take would default to the State sport fishing limit. The Federal inseason manager has the authority to issue a Special Action to temporarily change Federal regulations (effective for a maximum of 60 days) to maintain the current three coho salmon daily harvest limit for Federally qualified subsistence users fishing within Federal jurisdiction. A proposal would need to be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board to request a permanent change in Federal subsistence regulations.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: Oppose. Federal Subsistence Management Program staff support conservation of the resource and would support this request if the Alaska Board of Fisheries and ADF&G determines that adopting this proposal is necessary for the conservation of coho salmon. However, unless a conservation concern exists, this proposal could unnecessarily reduce harvest opportunity for Federally qualified subsistence users to harvest coho salmon in this portion of Cook Inlet.

Proposal 23 requests an increase in the bag (daily harvest) and possession limit from 2 to 3 coho salmon in the Kenai Peninsula Area.

Existing State Regulation:

5 AAC 56.120 General provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the Kenai Peninsula Area.

Unless otherwise specified in 5 AAC 56.122 or by an emergency order issued under AS 16.05.060, the following are the general seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means that apply to sport fishing for finfish in the Kenai Peninsula Area:

2) salmon, other than king salmon,

(A) 16 inches or greater in length may be taken from January 1 - December 31; bag and possession limit of three fish, of which only two may be coho salmon;

Existing Federal Regulation:

Cook Inlet Area

§ __.27(i)(10)(iv) You may only take salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Additionally for Federally managed waters of the Kasilof and Kenai River drainages:

(B) In addition to the dip net and rod and reel fishery on the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River described under paragraph (i)(10)(iv)(A) of this section, residents of Ninilchik may also take coho and pink salmon through a rod and reel fishery in Tustumena Lake. Before leaving the fishing site, all retained salmon must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing the dorsal fin. Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56), except for the following methods and means, and harvest and possession limits:

(2) For coho salmon 16 inches and longer, the daily harvest and possession limits are 4 per day and 4 in possession.

(E) For Federally managed waters of the Kenai River and its tributaries, in addition to the dip net and rod and reel fisheries on the Kenai and Russian rivers described under paragraph (i)(10)(iv)(D) of this section), residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik may take sockeye, Chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon through a separate rod and reel fishery in the Kenai River drainage. Before leaving the fishing site, all retained fish must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing their dorsal fin. Permits must be returned to the Federal fisheries manager at the end of the fishing season. Incidental caught fish, other than salmon, are subject to regulations found in paragraphs (i)(10)(iv)(F) and (G) of this section. Seasons, areas (including seasonal riverbank closures), harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57), except for the following bag and possession limits:

(5) For other salmon 16 inches and longer, the combined daily harvest and possession limits are 6 per day and 6 in possession, of which no more than 4 per day and 4 in possession may be coho salmon, except for the Sanctuary Area and

Russian River, for which no more than 2 per day and 2 in possession may be coho salmon.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)? No.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/fisheries: Yes. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and method and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Therefore, if this proposal is adopted, the Federal daily harvest limit for coho salmon 16 inches and longer, for Federally qualified subsistence users fishing in Federally managed waters of the Kenai Peninsula District, north of but excluding the Kenai River drainage, within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest would default to the State sport fishing regulations and be increased from 2 to 3 coho salmon per day.

However, the Federally managed waters of the Kasilof and Kenai River drainages within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest have specific regulations, including harvest and possession limits. Therefore if this proposal is adopted, Federal daily harvest and possession limits, for non-Chinook salmon 16 inches and longer, for Federally qualified subsistence users (residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik) fishing with rod and reel in Federally managed waters of the Kasilof (including Tustumena Lake) and Kenai River drainages would not change. Federally qualified subsistence users would still be allowed a daily harvest and possession limit of 4 coho salmon, 16 inches and longer, except for the Sanctuary Area and Russian River, for which no more than 2 per day and 2 in possession may be coho salmon. When the Federal Subsistence Board adopted these limits they were double the daily harvest and possession limit for coho salmon for sport anglers. A proposal would need to be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board if an increase in the subsistence harvest limit was sought.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: Neutral. Federal Subsistence Management Program staff support conservation of the resource, and has some concerns that increasing the coho salmon daily harvest and possession limit could adversely impact the coho salmon population. If this proposal is adopted, State and Federal managers would need to closely monitor harvests to ensure they remain within sustainable limits.

Comments to the Board of Fisheries

Department of Fish and Game

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on a number of proposed changes to your regulations regarding the Anchor, Ninilchik and Deep Creek before you make your final decisions.

I'm sorry that I won't be able to be in attendance for the meeting and speak to all of you, but as you well know, Alaska Fisheries are an economic engine that powers much of the States commerce including mine. I am on the road selling my product of "Soaring Eagle Fishing and Adventures" with enjoyable access to those lower forty-eight fishermen (and many non fishermen) that join us each summer to partake in what nature has provided ALL of us.....not just those that seek to limit it for their personal, parochial reasons.

First of all, six or seven steelhead dying the last week of August is unfortunate but hardly a threat to a thriving, stable, if not growing run of fish that are entirely catch and release all fall. To put a point to it, I've fished the last week of August for the better part of thirty years with some of the most incredible hand made bait known to man and have NEVER caught a steelhead.....I have in the same period caught and/or released probably 3000++ silver salmon....the reason everyone is there to fish at that time of year.

My 25 guests each week fish the same waters and I don't believe have even touched more than a half dozen steelhead in the past fifteen years while fishing with a local guide we employ for fishing purposes. They may have killed two. They've probably killed more moose along the highway for crying out loud.

So, please tell Phil, Al and Mike not to fret quit so much and notice that there are 12 miles of river bank (two sides to each river right?) that I have to feel can accommodate all six to twelve guided, visiting fishermen between the three rivers.....just get up at 3 am with the rest of us.

So, the guide I use and have for many years, fishes three to six people. I'm not thrilled to death about that either. I probably have to fish six hours longer each August to get the same number of silvers I would have gotten if Silverfin Guide Service didn't exist.

Certainly we should punish the local river guides for doing nothing more than what their out of state clients have asked them to do.....take them fishing....the reason for their journey to Alaska.

Why don't we limit Alaska Airlines to three flights a week which would solve the whole problem of too many visitors to our private fisheries. And, frankly, Fat Olives is just to crowded in August too. Fewer fishermen and fewer flights should solve that for me at the same time.

Enough Already!

Let Fish and Game manage the fish resource. They seem to have managed pretty well with some outside comment and enough room to make appropriate decisions.

They get my vote.....but do let me know if you'd prefer I didn't enlist another few hundred shiny faced tourists to drop another million or two into the economy on the Kenai Peninsula.

Thanks for your consideration.

John Burns

Owner-Operator Soaring Eagle Lodge

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Attn: Board of Fish **COMMENTS**
Boards Support Section, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
Fax 907-465-6094

Regarding the 2010/2011 Proposed Changes in the Cook Inlet Finfish Regulations

PROPOSALS 2 & 3 – I SUPPORT for the following reasons:

It makes openings in the Lower Cook Inlet harvest area consistent with each other. Currently Kamishak District opens on June 1 and that works well for that district.

Opening the Eastern and Outer Districts on June 1 will encourage fishermen to return to traditionally fished areas that have not been surveyed or fished in years, if there is adequate return. It would allow fishermen to timely harvest early run fish (males) and allow the fishermen to receive top dollar for those early caught fish.

PROPOSALS 4, 5, 7, & 8 – I OPPOSE for the following reasons:

We don't need any conflict of different gear types in our area or the increased pressure on a delicately balanced return of fish. In some areas kings and cohos are entirely allocated to sportfishing and gillnetters would not be able to release live fish that are solely allocated to sportfishing. Allowing gillnetting in Lower Cook Inlet will adversely affect both commercial and sport fishing throughout the entire area.

If the Board approves any or all of Proposals 4, 5, 7, or 8, I request that the Board concurrently approve an amendment that allows commercial seining in Upper Cook Inlet.

Attn: Board of Fish **COMMENTS**
Boards Support Section, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

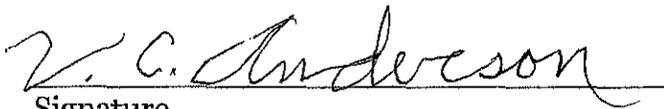
Regarding the 2010/2011 Proposed Changes in the Cook Inlet Finfish Regulations

PROPOSAL 12 – I OPPOSE for the following reasons:

If this is allowed it is very likely that there would be many years that commercial fisherman would not be allowed to fish, depending on fish returns and CIAA's budget shortfalls. It is grossly unfair to commercial fisherman to be locked out of the entire fishery, with absolutely no input or control over the projects, budgets or expenditures of CIAA. Fishermen are being asked to relinquish their entire incomes for an organization that has shown limited success and multiple failures.

I am a Lower Cook Inlet Seine Permit Holder:

Signed,


Signature

Printed Name & Address:

V. C. Anderson
313-6th Ave
Seward, AK 99664

Board of Fisheries
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Regarding proposed changes in 2010/2011

Proposals 2 & 3 – I SUPPORT for the following reasons:

I proposed this change because I've been fishing in this area for 39 years and since the late 1980's many of my traditional fishing areas have not been surveyed or opened for commercial fishing. I've tried every avenue I can think of to get ADF&G to monitor the runs and open them for fishing and nothing I've tried is working.

In fact, in 1993 Jeff Hettrick, the manager of the Trail Lakes Hatchery operated by Cook Inlet Aquaculture, told me "You'll never see another commercial opening in Resurrection Bay" for any other harvest – not pinks, and not any of the runs I traditionally fished. It's been CIAA's goal to keep all harvesting in Resurrection Bay limited to their farmed reds and now, in other proposals, they want to keep all the reds to themselves too, effectively forever.

To add injury to insult, in the ADF&G 2010 Report [RC 3 – October 2010] on Salmon Stocks in Resurrection Bay the department acknowledges that they rarely monitor Resurrection Bay and they propose to drop all escapement goals and monitoring 4 viable streams that used to produce a significant amount of pink salmon.

I know these runs like the back of my hand and I've commercially fished them since I was 12 years old. The streams had a hard time because of the 1986 flood and the 1989 oil spill and after that, CIAA came in and ADF&G pretty much stopped monitoring the streams - even when I called in to report significant returns, my "on the ground" reports were ignored.

According to the ADF&G "2006 Lower Cook Inlet Annual Finfish Management Report" from 1980 to 1986 586,000 pinks were commercially harvested in Resurrection Bay. I continue to monitor

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these streams and take photographs of the returns and even the eggs in stream.

No amount of failure to monitor is going to change the fact that there really are fish there and ADF&G staff just doesn't want to spend the time or money monitoring them.

In 1996 the ADG&G biologist created an imaginary line down the middle of the Bay and abandoned all responsibility for management of the creeks on the west side of Resurrection Bay. Not because of conflict with sport fishing boats – we seiners have sport fishing boats weaving around our nets all the time, every year, on the east side of the Bay and there's no conflict. Boat traffic spreads out as soon as it clears the breakwater, so there's no conflict there either.

I have asked ADF&G to add another biologist to their staff, if the burden of monitoring the entire 4 districts is too much for a single individual, and received back ambiguous replies that neither address the specifics nor suggest alternatives. They offer to solve nothing at a time when I am being economically impacted due to the BOF granting CIAA *ALL the legally commercially harvestable fish in Resurrection Bay.*

I continue to protest a lack of attention to the Outer and Eastern District to every level of ADF&G and am given many excuses, but the bottom line is that I am prevented from fishing my traditionally fished areas by bureaucracy and not due to lack of fish.

Opening up Eastern and Outer Districts on June 1st will allow ADF&G to monitor the early catches via fish ticket to determine run strength in all areas fish are caught in because they have no intention of monitoring in person or aurally. If they fear over fishing, they can put stream guards in place.

It makes openings in the Lower Cook Inlet harvest area consistent with each other. Currently Kamishak District opens on June 1 and that works well for that district and I believe it will work just as well in the other two districts.

Additionally, it will encourage fishermen to return to traditionally fished areas that have not been surveyed or fished in years, if there is adequate return. It would allow fishermen to timely harvest early return males, which would prevent the full escapement from being mostly male fish, as it is now, and allow the fishermen to receive top dollar for those early caught fish.

I will not give up trying to re-open wild Alaskan stock of pinks that have been traditionally and historically harvested by Lower Cook Inlet seiners.

Proposals 4, 5, 7, 8 I OPPOSE for the following reasons:

We don't need any conflict of different gear types in our area or the increased pressure on a delicately balanced return of fish. In some areas kings and cohos are entirely allocated to sport fishing and gillnetters would not be able to release live fish that are solely allocated to sport fishing. Allowing gillnetting in Lower Cook Inlet will adversely affect both commercial and sport fishing throughout the entire area.

If the Board approves any or all of Proposals 4, 5, 7, or 8, I request that the Board concurrently approve an amendment that allows commercial seining in Upper Cook Inlet.

In the mid 1990's this issue was brought up a Board of Fisheries meeting that I attended and at that time the Board put a "Finder" on this to quash the idea if it was ever brought up again.

Proposal 6 – I SUPPORT for the following reasons:

Any opportunity to re-open a viable traditional fishery is a good idea for ALL fishermen.

Proposal 10 – I support as amended as below:

Closed waters. Amend paragraph (g)(1) to update the appropriate closed waters boundary line for commercial salmon fishing in

Resurrection Bay of the Eastern District in the Lower Cook Inlet, as follows:

5 AAC 21.350. Closed waters.

(g) Eastern District

(1) waters of Resurrection Bay from the ADF&G markers which are 100 yards, on the south and north shores, from Tonsina Creek with ADF&G buoys approximately 100 yards east of the official markers.

(2) the area inside of the breakwater on the east side of the Alaska Railroad dock to the Monument at the south end of Ballaine Avenue.

I have several reasons for requesting an amended proposed longitude and latitude designation.

1. This area is fished mainly with small jitneys that do not have plotters on board. The proposed line is approximately 7 miles long and that makes it extremely hard to visualize this line.
2. Because this fishery is such a public area, with Resurrection Bay being heavily utilized by both sport fisherman and commercial fisherman, I believe it is far more appropriate to have official regulatory markers posted for all closed waters of Resurrection Bay. This will help with any possible conflict between sport and commercial fisherman regarding open and closed areas because it will be much easier for everyone to be able to easily, visually, determine any violations.
3. I challenge the department to name a specific instance of conflict between sport and commercial fisherman in the bay prior to the change to Lat Long in 1996. Traditionally, seiners have fished all of Resurrection Bay and we continue to fish amidst sport fishing boats on a daily basis (when we are ALLOWED to fish) all without conflict. The sport and even the big tour boats regularly sidle up to our sets to take pictures or trollers will weave their way between sets and hooks without conflict.

The quality of the resource harvested will increase dramatically when we are allowed to return to our traditionally fished runs and species. Everyone will benefit MORE from my amendment because the markers will be easily visible and policeable by anyone, public and enforcement personnel. No one is likely to suffer from my proposed amendment however all the commercial fishermen will suffer from the currently proposed regulation because none of the jitneys currently fishing Resurrection Bay have plotters onboard to determine a Lat/Long position.

Proposal 12 – I OPPOSE for the following reasons:

In 2009 CIAA did not “ask the BOF to recognize the benefits of their enhancement programs” as stated in the proposal - they asked for a bailout to replace grant moneys that dried up. CIAA asked for one year’s revenues from all fish harvested in Resurrection Bay - the BOF gave them TWO years of complete revenue from Resurrection Bay, idling all the local Seward commercial fisherman because the cost recovery efforts for that harvest were given, in both years, to Homer fishermen.

The new proposed plan would not “provide for a reasonable distribution of the harvest of sockeye salmon from enhancement projects among seine and set gillnet commercial fisheries...” as stated in the proposal because the plan puts the ever increasing needs of CIAA ahead of commercial fisherman, effectively putting all Lower Cook Inlet commercial fishermen out of business. This allocation of a public resource to benefit a single entity is in violation of the public trust to manage all resources to the benefit of all of the people of Alaska.

Lower Cook Inlet Seiners and Setnetters have NO control over the budgets, management practices, projects or other expenses of CIAA and the projects of CIAA range into the Upper Cook Inlet area as well as Lower Cook Inlet.

If the BOF desires to assist CIAA for another two years, I propose an amendment to the Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management plan which would close Upper Cook Inlet to commercial

fishing and designate it as a “cost recovery” fishery and let the Upper Cook Inlet fishermen pay the CIAA budget shortfall, which is only fair as the financial burden for the past two years has fallen solely on the shoulders of the Lower Cook Inlet fishermen, yet CIAA projects extend north into the Susitna drainage.

Lower Cook Inlet fishermen are being asked to relinquish their entire incomes for an organization that has shown limited success and multiple failures and two years was more than enough time to prove that this organization is not capable of being self-sustaining and it is time for it to be dissolved or to scale its programs back to what it can afford to do without financially impacting Lower Cook Inlet commercial fishermen.

What will happen if nothing is done? CIAA’s continual focus on terminal harvest fisheries is a dead end that sustains only itself and CIAA. If CIAA goes away, commercial fishermen will return to their traditionally fished grounds, which is the best course of action possible. In fact, CIAA’s “enhanced” fish are being assisted in survival in Bear Lake, to the detriment of the natural run! The planted fish, what are a naturally early run red, are being let through the weir and the natural Bear Lake run, which is a later returning run, are being killed and harvested for sale. This was NEVER the plan when aquaculture was proposed. Enhancement, not replacement, is viable if necessary, but replacement while killing the natural run is farming.

The proposal states that “Significant commercial, sport, and personal use harvest opportunities for sockeye and coho salmon will be lost.” This is untrue. If CIAA takes all the fish they plant PLUS the natural runs, it benefits only the organization. In fact, if CIAA is forced to stop their programs due to budget shortfalls, all commercial, sport and personal use fishermen will benefit because they won’t be prevented from fishing in their traditional areas at times when natural runs are returning.

Will the quality of the resource harvested be improved? The proposal states that the proposal “..will allow CIAA to continue to harvest high grade fish for cost recovery.” In which statement they lose the point entirely, or show their true colors, because they are only concerned with fish they are recovering for their own ever-increasing

budgetary needs. In fact, the quality of the fish will be enhanced when CIAA is out of the picture entirely, as proven by their success at Chenik Lake – which is flourishing now that CIAA has pulled out of the area and has left the natural run alone.

Who is likely to benefit? Only CIAA will benefit, as shown via the past two years, in which most Lower Cook Inlet Permit holders had to either give up fishing or buy permits to other areas in order to feed their families.

Who is likely to suffer? The proposal states that in the short term Resurrection Bay and Katchemak Bay fishermen will be harmed, but they have nothing to back this up. First of all, harming any fisherman any more than the **two years that they already have** is completely unacceptable. Secondly, there is no guarantee that CIAA won't continue to lose monies, revenues, grants and further, won't increase their budgets to benefit programs outside the boundaries of Lower Cook Inlet, all at the expense of only Lower Cook Inlet commercial fishermen.

Other solutions? Yes, let CIAA find funding elsewhere; reduce the programs to only those which qualify for grants; dissolve the organization completely.

Proposal 13 – I OPPOSE for the following reasons:

In no instance should any organization, outside of the State of Alaska, be allocated or allowed to control a fishery that impacts both commercial and sport fishing just to meet their objectives. CIAA does not have a stellar track record for management of any resource and to completely cut off ANY river, to sport and commercial fishing, so that CIAA can meet arbitrary goals is against every fair use doctrine.

What would happen if CIAA decided that they needed brood stock from the Kenai River, or the Russian River? Would CIAA be allowed to manage those rivers and close them to all fishing?

This is so overreaching that it's unbelievable that it's even been proposed. I believe that it's a fair assessment of just how

overreaching and self aggrandizing that CIAA has become – proposing putting themselves in direct conflict with commercial AND sport fishermen. I can't imagine what's next: they want all fish returning to any part of southcentral Alaska?

The issue, as stated in the proposal, has several important omissions. First, there is a NATURAL run of reds, silvers and even kings that funnel through the mouth of Resurrection River. The anecdotal evidence of 300% is a nice story, and sounds like a good scapegoat for a poor return, but it's not enough to give full control over a viable sport fishery to CIAA.

In no instance should an organization be allowed control of a fishery just to subvert Alaska Department of Fish and Game management and meet their own arbitrary goals.

What will happen if nothing is done? ADF&G will continue to monitor this fishery and manage it appropriately. CIAA may need to remove their involvement at Bear Lake and focus on other more viable projects.

Will the quality of the resource harvested be improved? No, there's no effect on the quality of the fish if they are harvested by either sport or commercial fishermen. There is adequate escapement in the lake and that's the final determination of the quality of the run, regardless of who harvests it.

Who is likely to benefit? Only CIAA will benefit.

Who is likely to suffer? All other fishermen, sport and commercial, will suffer. CIAA's intent to prevent all harvesting of what they perceive to be "their" resource will result in zero harvest for all users.

Other solutions? Yes, let ADF&G manage the fishery to the benefit of all users.

Proposal 14 – I OPPOSE for the following reason:

The issue is that this terminal fishery, created by CIAA, benefits MAINLY personal use fisherman even though it was intended, as with all aquaculture, to support commercial fishing. No terminal fishery that requires constant maintenance by any agency is in the best long term interests of any fishery. CIAA should have focused on restoring natural runs that were impacted by the oil spill and other disasters.

What will happen of nothing is done? Hopefully CIAA will stop wasting money on this program.

Will the quality of the resource harvested be improved? There will be more ocean resources for all natural fish if this artificial, terminal, fishery goes away.

Who is likely to benefit? Only CIAA will benefit because, as we've seen in other areas where they are allowed "first use" to meet their budget needs, their budget will probably never allow for another personal use opening again.

Who is likely to suffer? CIAA's intent to prevent all harvesting of what they perceive to be "their" resource until their budget needs are met will result in zero harvest for all fisherman, therefore all fishermen will suffer if this is approved.

Other solutions? Yes, let ADF&G manage the fishery to the benefit

CIAA has never profited from this fishery and neither do commercial fishermen. If CIAA stops stocking salmon in this area it will not have a significant impact on commercial fishermen.

I was born and raised in Seward; I am a second generation commercial fisherman and have been commercial fishing since 1972 and am a Lower Cook Inlet Permit Holder:



Thomas M. Buchanan
tmbfish@gmail.com

PO Box 925

Seward, AK 99664



COOK INLET

AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

40610 KALIFORNSKY BEACH ROAD
KENAI, AK 99611
(907) 283-5761
FAX: (907) 283-9433
email: info@ciaanet.org
<http://www.ciaanet.org>

October 29, 2010

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Board of Fisheries 2010/2011 Proposal 12

Early in 2009, The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) asked the Board of Fisheries (BOF) to recognize that the benefits of the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association's (CIAA's) salmon enhancement programs could not be fully developed and sustained through the Association's existing cost recovery harvest plan. CIAA petitioned the BOF to repeal the Bear Lake Management Plan (5 AAC 21.375) and adopt a Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan that would provide for a more stable income.

In March 2009, the BOF acted on CIAA's request and repealed the Bear Lake Management Plan and adopted the Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 21.373). Because this change was requested "out-of-cycle" through the BOF's petition process, a sunset clause of May 1, 2011 was included in the newly adopted management plan. CIAA is requesting the sunset clause [5 AAC 21.373 (f)] be removed and the remainder of the Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan be allowed to stand as adopted (Board of Fisheries 2010/2011 Proposal 12).

Prior to adoption of the Trail Lakes Sockeye Salmon Management Plan, adult sockeye salmon returning to the Bear Lake system were harvested by CIAA for cost recovery in a freshwater special harvest area defined in the Trail Lakes Hatchery Basic Management Plan. Fish harvested in the freshwater system were of very low grade. Since adoption of the Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan a majority of the fish harvested by CIAA for cost recovery have been harvested in saltwater. Fish harvested from saltwater are of very high grade and represent a significant asset to CIAA. Without the Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan in place for 2011 and beyond, CIAA will be unable to secure the funds required to continue development of Trail Lakes Hatchery's current and future salmon enhancement projects.

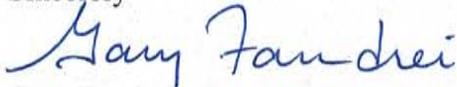
SALMON ENHANCEMENT TODAY MEANS BETTER SALMON FISHING TOMORROW

In the short term, the harvest of fish returning to Trail Lakes Hatchery enhancement projects by commercial fishermen in Resurrection Bay and Kachemak Bay will be limited. CIAA has been and is continuing to improve its current salmon enhancement projects and develop additional common property and cost-recovery harvest opportunities. As these improvements and new projects come on line, commercial harvest opportunities in Lower Cook Inlet are expected to increase. More fish will be available for harvest by CIAA and the commercial seine fleet.

In the long term, all users (CIAA, subsistence, personal use, recreation, commercial and processors) of CIAA enhancement programs will benefit from the operation of the current Trail lakes Hatchery salmon enhancement projects and the development of new projects.

The following information is being presented to help you understand the issues and projects associated with Trail Lakes Hatchery and to provide a picture of the future benefits of the hatchery to CIAA and the common property fishery.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gary Fandrei". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "G".

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Alaska Board of Fisheries - Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 – Written Comments

Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 - Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

Written Comments submitted by:

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

October 29, 2010

Background:

Fish releases from Trail Lakes Hatchery have varied over the years, shifting from an almost exclusive release of fry to greater emphasis on smolt releases.

Smolt production requires a larger portion of a hatchery's raceway and water resources and has resulted in fewer fish; but a larger biomass, being released from Trail Lakes Hatchery. For example, from 2000 through 2005¹, the number and biomass of sockeye and coho salmon released from Trail Lakes Hatchery averaged 15,861,000 and 14,484 kilograms respectively. Five years later, from 2006 through 2010, the average number and biomass of fish released had changed to 10,480,000 and 30,956 kilograms respectively. The number of fish being released decreased by a third and the biomass doubled.

The shift to greater smolt production occurred mid-decade and was the result of a number of factors including changes in the regulatory environment. During the middle of the decade, CIAA was forced to find a new brood source for the Lower Cook Inlet Lakes projects and develop a new project to secure a brood source for future operations. To address the brood source issue, major adjustments to Trail Lakes Hatchery programs were required. Because sockeye salmon have a 5-year life cycle, the results of adjustments made to Trail Lakes Hatchery stocking projects mid-decade are now occurring.

In 2000, the estimated return to Trail Lakes Hatchery projects was approximately 375,000 adult fish². In 2009, the estimated return was only 260,000³ fish. CIAA expected this return to be low because the adjustments that were made mid-decade were not fully implemented yet.

CIAA did expect the 2010 return to be stronger than the 2009 return and projected 400,000 sockeye salmon and 7,000 coho salmon to return in 2010. Unfortunately returns to Bear Lake, Resurrection Bay, Leisure Lake and Hazel Lake were very poor and the actual sockeye return was about equal to the 2009 return or 258,000³ sockeye salmon. Because the CIAA relied heavily on the returns to Bear Lake and Resurrection Bay for cost recovery, the Association had to shift its cost recovery efforts to other areas resulting in few fish available for commercial harvest in 2010.

¹ In 2001, Trail Lakes Hatchery experienced a significant IHNV outbreak and several sockeye stocks were destroyed. The average number of fish released and biomass produced does not include hatchery production from 2001.

² Although, the number of fish returning as a result of hatchery releases can be difficult to quantify, all fish released from Trail Lakes Hatchery have been marked making it easier to quantify the number of returning adult fish. Return numbers are estimated through CIAA's weirs, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) fish ticket harvest reporting system, age composition allocation model and sport fish harvest mail-in surveys.

³The return estimate does not include all fish returning to all release sites. The estimated return to some sites were not available because the number of fish released was relatively small and the estimated return relies heavily on ADF&G's sport fish harvest survey which is currently not available.

Several of the sockeye salmon fry stocking projects conducted by Trail Lakes Hatchery are fry releases to barriered lakes where all returning fish are the products of supplemental production and are harvested. These projects, initially supported by eggs from fish returning to Tustumena Lake, consistently produced returns of 75,000 to 150,000 sockeye salmon. CIAA no longer has access to the Tustumena Lake brood source; and, since 2004, has been developing a new brood source to support these projects. The development of the new brood source has taken several years during which time returns to the new brood source have been limited, stocking objectives have not been met and returns have declined⁴. As the development of a new brood source progresses, stocking will become more consistent and future returns are expected to improve.

The restructuring of the Trail Lakes Hatchery salmon enhancement programs began mid-decade and continues today. It is the Association’s long-term goal that salmon returning to Trail Lakes Hatchery projects be equitably split between cost recovery and common property harvest. In stating this goal; however, it must be recognized that, in the short-term and during project development, an equitable split between cost recovery harvests and the common property fishery may not be possible. The salmon enhancement projects currently supported by Trail Lakes Hatchery and their estimated returns at full production are:

Trail Lakes Hatchery Project Goals

Project	No. Released	Life Stage	Survival Rates		Estimated Return	Estimated Value
			Release-to-Smolt	Smolt-to-Adult		
Sockeye						
Hidden Lake	750,000	Fry	20%	20%	30,000	\$150,000
Resurrection Bay	1,536,000	Smolt	NA	10%	154,000	\$1,540,000
Bear Lake	2,400,000	Fry	20%	15%	72,000	\$720,000
Leisure/Hazel Lakes ⁴	3,250,000	Fry	15%	15%	73,000	\$365,000
Kirschner Lake ⁴	250,000	Fry	20%	20%	10,000	\$40,000
Tutka Bay Lagoon ⁴	500,000	Smolt	NA	10%	50,000	\$250,000
English Bay Lakes	200,000	Fall Fry	50%	20%	20,000	\$200,000
					409,000	\$3,265,000
Coho						
Bear Lake	450,000	Fry	10%	7%	3,000	

⁴Recent low returns to the Lower Cook Inlet Barriered Lakes project are the result of two factors. As stated above, low returns to Hidden Lake, the source of eggs for the new brood source, has been low and egg collections goals have not been met. In addition, the spawning time of the Hidden Lake stock is much later than the original Tustumena Lake stock resulting in the release of very small fish. The decline in returns to the Lower Cook Inlet Lakes project is likely the result of fewer small fish being released. CIAA is investigating changing the brood source for these projects from late-run Hidden Lake stock to a larger early-run stock. The Association is also considering increasing the Tutka Bay Lagoon release to 1,000,000 smolt. This change will increase the projected return by 50,000 fish.

Hatchery Improvement Projects: Trail Lakes

Hatchery is over thirty years old and has been operated by CIAA for over twenty years. It is a complex facility with several redundant mechanical systems that must be operated and maintained throughout the life of the facility.

Recently, CIAA renewed its contract to maintain and operate Trail Lakes Hatchery and plans to continue operations at this facility. CIAA has recognized that improvements at Trail Lakes Hatchery are required and that the Association is faced with the challenge of maintaining this aging State facility with limited financial resources. CIAA, as part of the process to rebuild the hatchery's programs, has requested the State provide the funds necessary to address essential deferred maintenance, repairs, replacements and compliance improvements at this facility. It is CIAA's intent to secure the financial resources needed to complete major maintenance and improvement projects from sources other than cost recovery.

A total of \$2.276M is needed to complete all identified improvements to Trail Lakes Hatchery. \$361K was appropriated as a FY2011 Designated Legislative Grant and will be used to complete or initiate several hatchery improvement projects.

Roof - \$100K Trail Lakes Hatchery was constructed with a flat roof that has leaked since CIAA assumed operations of the facility in 1988. The roof has been repaired several times; however, none of the repairs have been successful. The original roofing must be removed and a new roof put in its place.

Paint Hatchery Interior and Repair Water Damage - \$50K The interior of the hatchery will be painted and repaired particularly where the walls were damaged by the leaking roof.

Replace Process Water Boilers - \$30K All fish released from Trail Lakes Hatchery are thermally marked for identification and assessment. The Hatchery's process water boilers are 30 years old and require extensive maintenance. New, more efficient boilers will reduce future operating costs and ensure stocks are correctly marked and Trail Lakes Hatchery programs are properly evaluated. This project is being partially completed through the FY2011 Legislative Grant.

Resurface/Replace Raceways - \$50K The raceways used in Trail Lakes Hatchery for rearing are pre-formed concrete. The raceways are porous, hard to clean and very difficult to sterilize. Microbes and pathogens adhere to the surface, and algae growth is exacerbated. Coating the raceways with a polyurethane/epoxy material will mean the raceway surfaces can be sealed, cleaned and disinfected more efficiently. This project is being partially completed through the FY2011 Legislative Grant.

Replace Interior Lighting – \$10K The lighting system will be replaced with energy efficient T8 fluorescent lamps and electronic ballasts. This project will reduce future operating costs at Trail Lakes Hatchery

Depurate Influent (UV system) - \$90K Trail Lakes Hatchery was constructed without adequate well (influent water) protection resulting in sporadic viral contamination and loss of fish. CIAA has spent over \$200,000 to correct this construction oversight. To assure Trail Lakes Hatchery fish are protected from future influent water contamination, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has asked CIAA to install and operate a UV influent water sterilization system. This project is being partially completed through the FY2011 Legislative Grant.

Replace Overhead Doors – \$6K The large overhead doors at Trail Lakes Hatchery have deteriorated and are a significant loss of heat. The doors need to be reconditioned and several door panels replaced. This project will remove a potential safety hazard, reduce heat loss and reduce future operating costs at Trail Lakes Hatchery.

Purchase and Install Variable Speed Well Pumps - \$25K Trail Lakes Hatchery secures its process water from the surficial aquifer through five large wells. In its current configuration, the amount of water delivered to the hatchery is controlled by turning pumps on or off. Variable speed well pumps will provide greater adjustment to the amount of water being pumped. During certain times of the year, Trail Lakes Hatchery is faced with a critical water shortage and has been required to move fish to the Eklutna Salmon Hatchery to complete their rearing. The purchase and installation of variable speed pumps will reduce water waste and operating costs. This project is being partially completed through the FY2011 Legislative Grant.

Miscellaneous Repairs – \$25K These funds will be used to address unaccounted for repairs and expenses that are likely to be revealed as other maintenance and improvement projects are being completed.

See Attachment 1 for a summary of all the identified maintenance and improvement projects for Trail Lakes Hatchery.

Cost Recovery: Successful cost recovery harvest operations require a number of sequential steps. The steps followed by CIAA for conducting its cost recovery harvests are presented below.

1. Preseason Return Forecast – CIAA forecasts returns to each of its hatchery projects; and, as more information becomes available, adjusts the forecasts over time. To develop its cost recovery harvest plan, CIAA assesses all the forecast information available including: the number of fish previously stocked, recent smolt and adult returns, and the age composition of the smolt and adult migrations.
2. Preseason Budget Forecast – Early in the calendar year, the CIAA’s Board of Directors (BOD) conducts a review of all its programs and provides directions for future project activities. CIAA staff then develops a plan to implement projects as directed by the BOD. This plan includes a draft budget which also forecasts the value of the hatchery returns.
3. Trail Lakes Hatchery Annual Management Plan (5AAC 40.840) – Each year CIAA, in conjunction with the ADF&G, drafts an Annual Management Plan for each of its hatcheries. This management plan guides the hatchery’s operations for the calendar year including the harvest management of hatchery returns. The plan identifies the projects that are to be completed during the calendar year and identifies the cost recovery goal. The plan is presented to and reviewed by the Regional Planning Team in a public meeting. The draft Plan is then submitted to ADF&G for final review and approval.

See Attachment 2 for an abbreviated copy of the Trail Lakes Hatchery 2009 and 2010 Annual Management Plans.

4. 2009 Prospective Fish Sales – In conjunction with the development of the budget and the Annual Management Plan, the CIAA Marketing Committee develops a Request for Bids for the sale of cost recovery harvest fish. The Request for Bids describes the forecasted hatchery returns and conditions associated with the cost recovery harvest. The Request for Bids is submitted to all Area H processors. CIAA recognizes there are a variety of fish processing operations in Area H and will consider all bids, but prefers bids be related to “grounds price” and include harvest operations. Bids are due in late April when processors are likely to have a reasonable understanding of projected prices.

See Attachment 3 for copies of the 2009 and 2010 Prospective Fish Sales Request for Bids.

5. Processor Selection – CIAA staff tabulates all the bids received for Prospective Fish Sales and present the bids to CIAA’s Marketing Committee. The Marketing Committee reviews each bid and recommends the best bid for each return. The BOD reviews the Marketing Committee’s recommendation and selects the bid. CIAA will then finalize a sales contract with the processor and proceed with the cost recovery harvest as set by the BOD.

If harvest operations are not included in the selected bid(s), CIAA will solicit for a harvester through a similar bid processor. Generally, the need to secure a harvester is limited to those return sites that require special handling such Tutka Bay Lagoon where broodstock are collected in conjunction with the cost recovery harvest.

2009 Cost Recovery:

The 2009 cost recovery harvest was the first year CIAA conducted the cost recovery harvest operations under the recently adopted Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan.

1. Preseason Return Forecast and Estimated Value – Based on stocking history, CIAA anticipated returns to Trail Lakes Hatchery project sites were going to be low in 2009. CIAA forecasted the following harvestable returns to projects sites where the potential for a cost recovery harvest existed. Over 72,000 additional sockeye and coho salmon were forecasted to return to project sites without the potential for cost recovery. These sites included English Bay Second Lake, Big Lake, Hidden Lake, the Homer Spit and Seldovia⁵.

Project	Weight	Number	Price	Revenue
Surplus Bear L Sockeye	4.7	173,800	1.69	\$1,380,500
Surplus Bear L Coho	8.0	500	0.05	\$200
Hidden L Sockeye ⁶	4.8	200	0.50	\$500
Tutka Sockeye	4.0	11,100	0.95	\$42,200
Kachemak Bay Sockeye	4.0	20,100	0.95	\$76,400
Kamishak Bay Sockeye	4.0	2,000	0.65	\$5,200
				\$1,505,000

2. FY10 Budget Projections - A preseason budget forecast for Trail Lakes Hatchery and its associated projects was developed and presented in the 2009 Trail Lakes Hatchery Annual Management Plan (Attachment 2). This budget was based on historical program expenses and proposed program activities for the fiscal year and totaled \$1,391,569.

Note, CIAA was actively assessing Trail Lakes Hatchery programs during the development of the preseason budget forecast and recognized several cost estimates were incomplete at the time the forecast was needed. Sockeye were projected to return to Tutka Bay Lagoon where CIAA planned to collect eggs from the returning adults for the first time. The harvest of fish from this area required special handling because broodstock would need to be collected and separated from the fish harvested for cost recovery. Because this was the first time CIAA had attempted to collect broodstock

⁵Return estimates are not available for English Bay Second Lake, Homer Spit and Seldovia. 2009 return estimates for Big Lake and Hidden Lake total 62,000.

⁶Fish available from Hidden Lake are collected for otolith analysis. The carcasses from these fish are either donated or sold. If sold, all revenue generated from the sale of the carcasses is donated to the Kenai Watershed Forum.

concurrently with the cost recovery harvest, CIAA had little historical information from which to base a cost estimate. To cover these unknown expenses, CIAA set the cost recovery goal at \$1,500,000. If cost recovery harvest revenues exceed expenses, surplus funds are placed into the reserve account or carried over to the next fiscal year.

The Trail Lakes Hatchery final budget was set after the Trail Lakes Hatchery Annual Management Plan was approved. It totaled \$1,450,045. The final budget, however, did not include any cost associated with completing the 2009 Tutka Bay Lagoon broodstock collection cost recovery harvest activities.

See Attachment 4 for a copy of the Trail Lakes Hatchery FY10 and FY11 budgets.

3. 2009 Processor Bids – CIAA received bids to purchase all of the 2009 cost recovery harvest from two processors. In addition to purchasing the fish, both processors agreed to conduct the Resurrection Bay harvest as part of their bid proposals; neither processor agreed to conduct the Tutka Bay Lagoon harvest where broodstock collection and special fish handling was required. CIAA contracted with a Lower Cook Inlet seiner to complete the Tutka Bay Lagoon broodstock collection and cost recovery harvest.

CIAA's BOD awarded the 2009 cost recovery harvest contract to one processor, Icicle Seafoods.

4. 2009 Cost Recovery Harvests and Revenues – In 2009, cost recovery harvests were conducted at Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake, Tutka Bay Lagoon, China Poot/Hazel Lakes and Kirschner Lakes. All harvests were conducted in saltwater except for the Bear Lake harvest where surplus fish escaping the cost recovery and sports fisheries were harvested in freshwater. Harvest activities began in Resurrection Bay in late May and continued into Kachemak Bay (China Poot/Hazel Lakes and Tutka Bay Lagoon) and Kamishak Bay (Kirschner Lake) in July and August. In total, CIAA projected a cost recovery harvest of 207,000 fish with a value of \$1,500,000. The realized cost recovery harvest was 173,642 fish with a value of \$1,416,557.

CIAA projected 173,800 fish returning to Bear Lake would be available for harvest in 2009. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$1,380,493. 143,082 fish were harvested for cost recovery generating \$1,304,656 plus a post season adjustment of \$10,977. Significant numbers of Bear Lake fish were also harvested in the Resurrection Bay sport fishery. The number of fish harvested is estimated through ADF&G's sport fish mail-in survey. The harvest estimate is currently not available.

CIAA projected 11,100 fish returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon would be available for harvest in 2009. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$42,180. 11,584 fish

were harvested for cost recovery generating \$46,261. Fish returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon were also harvested by a developing sport fishery. The harvest estimate is currently not available.

CIAA projected 20,100 fish returning to China Poot/Hazel Lake would be available for harvest in 2009. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$76,380. 205 fish were harvested for cost recovery generating \$972. Significant numbers of China Poot/Hazel fish were also harvested in the China Poot/Hazel Lake sport fishery. The number of fish harvested is based on historical (1990 to 1995) ADF&G sport fish mail-in survey data. The China Poot/Hazel Lake sport fishery has grown substantially since the historic mail-in survey data was collected. CIAA believes the estimated sport fish harvest no longer reflects the number of fish harvested in the sport fishery. A reliable sport fish harvest estimate is not available. Regardless of the lack of a sport fish harvest estimate, it can be concluded the number of fish returning to China Poot/Hazel Lakes was significantly less than the forecasted return⁷.

CIAA projected 2,000 fish returning to Kirschner Lake would be available for harvest in 2009. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$5,200. 18,771 fish were harvested for cost recovery generating \$53,126. Far more fish returned to Kirschner Lake than forecast. CIAA believes the forecast error may be the result of a new brood source that is being used⁷.

See Attachment 5 for a summary of the 2009 and 2010 cost recovery harvests.

⁷In 2004, due to a 9th Circuit Court decision CIAA was forced to secure a new brood source for this project. That new brood source has failed to produce expected returns. CIAA speculates the size of the fry at release may be a significant factor contributing to the low returns, although other factors may also be involved. CIAA is working with ADF&G to secure a better brood source for this project.

2010 Cost Recovery: The 2010 cost recovery harvest was the second year CIAA conducted the cost recovery harvest operations under the recently adopted Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan. CIAA failed to meet its cost recovery goal because several expected returns were exceptionally low.

1. Preseason Return Forecast and Estimated Value – Based on stocking history, CIAA anticipated returns to Trail Lakes Hatchery project sites were going to be higher in 2010. CIAA forecasted the following harvestable returns to project sites where the potential for a cost recovery harvest existed. Over 99,000 additional sockeye and coho salmon were forecasted to return to project sites without the potential for cost recovery. These sites included Big Lake, Hidden Lake and the Homer Spit⁸.

Project	Weight	Number	Price	Revenue
Surplus Bear L Sockeye Saltwater	5.0	140,000	1.65	1,155,000
Surplus Bear L Sockeye Freshwater	5.0	31,000	1.00	155,000
Surplus Bear L Coho	8.0	0	0.05	-
Hidden L Sockeye ⁹	4.8	0	0.50	-
Tutka Sockeye	4.0	37,600	1.05	157,900
Kachemak Bay Sockeye	4.5	65,300	1.05	308,500
Kamishak Bay Sockeye	4.0	11,400	0.65	29,600
				1,806,000

2. FY11 Budget Projections - A preseason budget forecast for Trail Lakes Hatchery and its associated projects was developed and presented in the 2010 Trail Lakes Hatchery Annual Management Plan (Attachment 2). This budget was based on historical program expenses and proposed program activities for the fiscal year and totaled \$1,434,329. The cost recovery goal was set at \$1,434,329.

Note, in 2010 sockeye were projected to return to Tutka Bay Lagoon where CIAA planned to collect eggs from the returning adults. The harvest of fish from this area required special handling because broodstock would need to be collected and separated from the harvest. To assure broodstock special handling requirements would be met, the CIAA Board directed cost recovery operations in Resurrection Bay stop when \$1,234,329

⁸Return estimates are not available for Homer Spit. Preliminary 2010 return estimates for Big Lake and Hidden Lake total 170,000.

⁹Fish available from Hidden Lake are collected for otolith analysis. The carcasses from these fish are either donated or sold. If sold, all revenue generated from the sale of the carcasses is donated to the Kenai Watershed Forum. CIAA did not expect to sell any otolith carcasses in 2010

in revenue was achieved. CIAA would then complete the remaining cost recovery harvest (\$200,000) in Tutka Bay Lagoon in association with the collection of broodstock.

If cost recovery harvest revenues exceed expenses, surplus funds are placed into the reserve account or carried over to the next fiscal year.

The Trail Lakes Hatchery final budget (Attachment 4) was set after the Trail Lakes Hatchery Annual Management Plan was approved. It totaled \$1,457,117.

3. 2010 Processor Bids – CIAA received bids to purchase all or a portion of the 2010 cost recovery harvest from six processors. The bids varied widely in their proposed prices and harvest strategies. CIAA’s BOD reviewed all the bids and awarded the 2010 cost recovery harvest contract to one processor, Icicle Seafoods. Icicle Seafoods agreed to purchase all cost recovery fish and conduct the harvests at all sites except Tutka Bay Lagoon where broodstock collection and special fish handling was required.
4. 2010 Cost Recovery Harvests and Revenues – In 2010, cost recovery harvests were conducted at Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake, Tutka Bay Lagoon, China Poot/Hazel Lakes and Kirschner Lakes. All harvests were conducted in saltwater except for the Bear Lake harvest where surplus fish escaping the cost recovery and sports fisheries were harvested in freshwater. Harvest activities began in Resurrection Bay in late May and continued into Kachemak Bay (China Poot/Hazel Lakes and Tutka Bay Lagoon) and Kamishak Bay (Kirschner Lake) in July and August. In total, CIAA projected a cost recovery harvest of 200,000 fish with a value of \$1,434,329. The realized cost recovery harvest consisting of 69,833 fish with a value of \$515,739 fell far short of the revenue goal.

CIAA projected a total of 108,000 fish would return to Bear Lake 2010. This projection was based on the 2007 and 2008 smolt migrations and projected survival rates¹⁰. CIAA also projected 5% of the smolt released from netpens in Resurrection Bay in 2008¹¹ would return in 2010. Based on the return information currently available, it appears

¹⁰The 2007 smolt migration was 1,339,000 smolt and the 2008 smolt migration was 308,600. Based on historic returns to Bear Lake, 17% to 20% of the smolt return as adults of which 50% return as 2-ocean fish and 50% return as 3-ocean fish. CIAA used a smolt-to-adult survival rate of 15% to forecast the number of fish returning from the 2008 smolt migration and a survival rate of 12.6% to forecast the number of fish returning from the 2007 smolt migration.

¹¹CIAA short-term reared and released 1,600,000 sockeye smolt in netpens in Resurrection Bay in 2008. CIAA projected 10% of the smolt would return as adults of which 50% would return as 2-ocean fish and 50% would return as 3-ocean fish. Because this was the first year CIAA expected fish to return to Resurrection Bay from the netpen release, the projected return rate was based on the return rate observed from a similar release project being conducted in the Tutka Bay Lagoon.

less than 40,000¹² fish returned to Resurrection Bay in 2010. It also appears, based on harvest patterns and fish size, that few, if any of the returning fish were from the 2007 Bear Lake smolt migration or from the 2008 Resurrection Bay netpen release. CIAA is confident in the number of smolt that migrated to saltwater from Bear Lake and in the number of fish that were released to saltwater in Resurrection Bay, but does not know why the fish did not return.

It is interesting to note that CIAA did receive an average price of \$3.11 for the harvested fish. This price was comparable to better than the price received for early run sockeye in other fisheries and represents a significant improvement over previous cost recovery harvests. It is also interesting to note that if the fish had returned as forecast, CIAA would have completed its Resurrection Bay cost recovery efforts by the first week of June and fish would have been available for harvest by the seine fleet.

CIAA projected 37,600 fish returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon would be available for harvest in 2010. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$157,920. 38,087 fish were harvested for cost recovery generating \$202,635. Fish returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon were also harvested by a developing sport fishery. The harvest estimate is currently not available.

CIAA projected 65,300 fish returning to China Poot/Hazel Lake would be available for harvest in 2010. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$308,542. 1,007 fish were harvested for cost recovery generating \$5,735. Significant numbers of China Poot/Hazel fish were also harvested in the China Poot/Hazel Lake sport fishery. A reliable sport fish harvest estimate is not available. Regardless of the lack of a sport fish harvest estimate, it can be concluded the number of fish returning to China Poot/Hazel Lakes was significantly less than the forecasted return. As noted earlier, CIAA is working to secure a better broodsource for this project.

CIAA projected 11,400 fish returning to Kirschner Lake would be available for harvest in 2010. CIAA also projected these fish would generate \$29,640. 8,858 fish were harvested for cost recovery generating \$38,837. Fewer fish returned to Kirschner Lake than forecast. As noted earlier, CIAA believes the forecast error may be the result of a new brood source that is being used.

See Attachment 5 for a summary of the 2009 and 2010 cost recovery harvests.

¹²21,881 fish were harvested in the cost recovery fishery and 12,884 fish escaped to Bear Lake. The number of fish harvested in the sport fishery is estimated through ADF&G's sport fish mail-in survey. The harvest estimate is currently not available.

Attachment 1 – TLH Maintenance and Improvement Projects

Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 - Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

Written Comments submitted by:

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

October 29, 2010

Trail Lakes Hatchery CIP List

Essential Deferred Maintenance	FY2011 Grant	FY2012 Request
Replace Back-up Generator and Electrical Controls	\$	250,000
Repair Roof	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Paint Hatchery Interior & Repair Water Damage	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Resurface/Replace Raceways	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000
Replace Overhead Doors	\$ 6,000	\$ -
Replace Process Water Boilers	\$ 30,000	\$ 50,000
Rebuild Effluent Treatment Drum Filters		\$ 50,000
Replace Sanitary Wastewater Treatment System		\$ 150,000
	\$ 236,000	\$ 600,000
Essential Compliance Improvements	FY2011 Grant	FY2012 Request
Depurate Influent (UV System)	\$ 90,000	\$ 360,000
	\$ 90,000	\$ 360,000
Deferred Maintenance	FY2011 Grant	FY2012 Request
Update Alarm System		\$ 10,000
Replace Interior Lights	\$ 10,000	\$ -
Replace Heating System		\$ 25,000
Houses		\$ 70,000
	\$ 10,000	\$ 105,000
Repairs, Replacements, and Compliance Improvements	FY2011 Grant	FY2012 Request
Purchase and Outfit Fish Stocking Vehicle		\$ 60,000
Purchase and Install Variable Speed Well Pumps	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000
Snow Removal Equipment		\$ 30,000
Miscellaneous Repairs	\$ 25,000	
	\$ 50,000	\$ 165,000
Capital Improvements	FY2011 Grant	FY2012 Request
Install Rough Water Net Pens for Resurrection Bay		\$ 40,000
Insulate and Install Flooring in Building Expansion		\$ 50,000
Enclose Outdoor Raceways		\$ 400,000
Outside Storage Building		\$ 75,000
Pave Parking Lot		\$ 45,000
Visitor Access/Program/Reflection Pool		\$ 50,000
	\$ -	\$ 660,000
Trail Lakes Hatchery Total	\$ 386,000	\$ 1,890,000

Attachment 2 – TLH Annual Management Plans

Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 - Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

Written Comments submitted by:

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

October 29, 2010

TRAIL LAKES HATCHERY ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CALENDAR YEAR 2009

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

This plan remains in effect until superseded by the next years Annual Management Plan. The AMP serves as an instruction manual for hatchery operations and adult return management; it is incumbent upon the local ADF&G and Hatchery staff to share information with each other regularly for successful adherence to this plan. Anticipated departures from the plan should be communicated as soon as possible in the event an amendment is necessary. Unintended and unexpected changes should be disclosed immediately. The ADF&G PNP Coordinator will advise as to whether an amendment, exception report, or other action is warranted.

1.2 *New This Year: (production, harvest management, culture techniques, etc.)*

The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) has faced critical water shortages at Trail Lakes Hatchery (TLH) during the last three winters and CIAA continues to take steps to address the water supply problem. To increase the water supply, CIAA conducted an assessment of the well field at TLH, redeveloped one well pad in 2008 and will redevelop a second well pad in 2009. To lessen the water demand, CIAA has reduced the number of sockeye and coho salmon being reared to full-term smolt at the facility. These steps are intended to reduce the water shortage at TLH and eliminate need to move fish to the Eklutna Salmon Hatchery (ESH). To improve the quality of the water supply, CIAA has requested Capital Improvement Project funds to purchase and install a UV deuration system on the influent.

If egg viability meets project objectives, CIAA will collect eggs from Tutka Bay Lagoon and/or Tutka Creek for incubation, rearing and release to Leisure, Hazel, and Kirschner Lakes, and Tutka Bay Lagoon. All eggs collected from Tutka Bay Lagoon and Tutka Creek will be treated as separate stocks and will be collected in lieu of an egg take at Hidden Lake.

In 2008, CIAA asked the BOF to approve a TLH Sockeye Salmon Management Plan that sets management guidelines for attaining the facility's annual revenue goal and provides for an equitable distribution of the harvest of salmon from enhancement projects among seine and set gillnet commercial fisheries and the hatchery operator. That plan was approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in March 2009 and will be implemented for the first time in 2009 season.

1.3 *FTPs or Amendments Needed This Year*

No amendments to the TLH Basic Management Plan or new Fish Transport Permits (FTPs) are required this year.

1.4 Expected Return

The following assumptions are used to estimate the enhanced adult production from TLH projects. Sockeye return projections for the Hidden and Bear Lakes projects are based on observed survival data. Tutka Lagoon sockeye figures are predictions only and are not based on observed survival data since no fry resulting from eggs collected at Tutka Lagoon have been released to date.

Species	Stock	Return Site	Egg Take Goal (Green Eggs)	Green Egg-to-Fry Survival	Fry-to-Smolt Survival	Smolt-to-Adult Survival	2-Ocean to 3-Ocean Age Composition Ratio
Sockeye	Big Lk. (Fry)	Big Lk.	0	80%	4.1%	20%	70:30
	Big Lk. (Presmolt)	Big Lk.	0	80%	40%	10%	70:30
	Big Lake (Smolt)	Big Lk.	0	80%	40%	10%	70:30
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Hidden Lk.	1,157,000	86%	23.7 %	21.8%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Leisure Lk.	2,440,000	82%	15%	15%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Hazel Lk.	1,524,000	82%	15%	15%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Kirschner Lk.	305,000	82%	23%	23%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Smolt)	Tutka Lagoon	762,000	82%	40%	10%	85:15
	Bear Lk. (Fry)	Bear Lk.	3,000,000	80%	21.6%	15%	50:50
	Bear Lk. (Presmolt)	Bear Lk.	0	80%	40%	5%	50:50
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Bear Lk.	0	80%	40%	10%	50:50
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Res. Bay	3,000,000	80%	40%	10%	50:50
	Tutka Lagoon (Fry)	Leisure Lk.	2,440,000	82%	15%	15%	85:15
	Tutka Lagoon (Fry)	Hazel Lk.	1,524,000	82%	15%	15%	85:15
	Tutka Lagoon (Fry)	Kirschner Lk.	305,000	82%	23%	23%	85:15
	Tutka Lagoon (Smolt)	Tutka Lagoon	762,000	82%	40%	10%	85:15
Coho	Bear Lk. (Fry)	Bear Lk.	560,000	80%	13.5%	7.0%	NA
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Bear Ck.	0	80%	80%	3.5%	NA
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Homer Spit	78,000	80%	80%	3.5%	NA
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Seldovia Bay	0	80%	80%	3.5%	NA

The 2009 projected adult production from TLH enhancement projects is:

Species	Stock	Return Site	Common Property Harvest		Other ^a	Enhanced Return ^b	Total Return ^c
Sockeye	Big Lk.	Big Lk.	28,900	50%	28,900	31,200	57,800 ^d
	Hidden Lk.	Hidden Lk.	29,000	66%	15,000	24,200	44,000
	Hidden Lk.	Leisure Lk.	3,500	20%	13,100	16,600	16,600
	Hidden Lk.	Hazel Lk.	2,200	24%	7,100	9,300	9,300
	Hidden Lk.	Kirschner Lk.	0	0%	2,500	2,500	2,500
	Hidden Lk.	Tutka Lagoon	0	0%	16,100	16,100	16,100
	Bear Lk.	Bear Lk.	6,700	3.5%	185,800	182,900	192,500
	Bear Lk.	Res. Bay	0	0%	0	0	0
Coho	Bear Lk.	Bear Lk.	7,500	80%	2,800	8,200	9,400
	Bear Lk.	Bear Cr.					
	Bear Lk.	Homer Spit	3,300	100%	0	3,300	3,300
	Bear Lk.	Seldovia	3,100	100%	0	3,100	3,100

^a Other includes cost recovery, broodstock, and escapement.

^b Adult sockeye enhanced returns for Big (54%), Hidden (55%) and Bear (95%) Lakes are based on average observed enhanced contributions from smolt or adult migration data. Adult coho enhanced return for Bear Lake is assumed to be 87% of the projected coho return.

^c Total return includes wild production and enhanced stocks returning to the same site.

^d ADF&G's forecasted returns for Big Lake is 80,000.

1.5 Production Summary – continued

Stock & Permit No	Current Year																									
	2008				2009				2010																	
	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Big Lk 09A-0024	BY06	133 K smolt release @ Meadow Creek																								
	BY07	3.61 M fry release @ Meadow Cr.																								

Stock & Permit No	Current Year																									
	2008				2009				2010																	
	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Bear Lk 04A-0053 06A-0059 08A-0112 08A-0113 08A-0114	BY06	142 K smolt release @ Bear Cr.																								
		95 K smolt release @ Homer Spit																								
		88 K smolt release @ Seldovia																								
	BY07	364 K fry release @ Bear Lk				90 K smolt release @ Bear Cr.																				
						90 K smolt release @ Homer Spit																				
	BY08	172 K egg take @ Bear Cr.				275 K fry release @ Bear Lk																				
						0.56 M egg take @ Bear Cr.				45 K fry release @ Bear Lk																

1.6 Permitted Capacity

TLH operates under Private Non-Profit Permit #27 issued in 1988 and has a permitted capacity of 30.0 million sockeye salmon eggs, 6.0 million coho salmon eggs and 4.0 million Chinook salmon eggs. The Fish Transport Permits (FTP's) under which CIAA operates TLH programs are as follows:

FTP Number	Expiration Date	Purpose
Coho		
08A-0112	06/30/10	Allows the egg take at Bear Lk. of up to 1,125,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry and smolt releases to Bear Lk, Bear Cr, Homer Spit and Seldovia.
08A-0113	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 450,000 coho fry into Bear Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112 and incubated at TLH.
08A-0114	06/30/12	Allows the release of an average of 150,000 coho smolt into Bear Cr. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112, incubated, and reared at TLH.
04A-0053	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 150,000 coho smolt into Homer Spit Enhancement Lagoon from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112, incubated, and reared at TLH.
06A-0059	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 150,000 coho smolt into Fish Creek Reservoir in Seldovia from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112, incubated, and reared at TLH.

FTP Number	Expiration Date	Purpose
Sockeye		
08A-0024	06/30/10	Allows the release of up to 1,000,000 sockeye smolt into Big Lk. from eggs incubated at TLH and reared at TLH and the ESH. <i>CIAA has suspended this project and does not hold a current FTP for the collection of eggs for the release of fish to the Big Lake system. CIAA will allow this FTP to expire in 2010.</i>
08A-0091	06/30/11	Allows the egg take at Hidden Lk.. of up to 2,200,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry releases to Hidden Lk,
08A-0089	06/30/11	Allows the release of sockeye fry into Hidden Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0091 and incubated at TLH. Fry release set annually in the KNWR Special Use Permit.
04A-0064	10/15/09	Allows the egg take of 1,560,000 eggs at Hidden Lk., incubation at TLH, and release of 1,250,000 fry into Hazel Lk.
04A-0065	10/15/09	Allows the egg take of 310,000 eggs at Hidden Lk. , incubation at TLH, and release of 250,000 fry into Kirschner Lk.
04A-0066	10/15/09	Allows the egg take of 2,500,000 eggs at Hidden Lk. , incubation at TLH, and release of 2,000,000 fry into Leisure Lk.
05A-0095	06/30/10	Allows for the egg take of 762,000 eggs at Hidden Lake, incubation at TLH, and release of 500,000 smolt into Tutka Bay Lagoon.
08A-0095	06/30/10	Allows the egg take at Tutka Bay Lagoon of up to 5,072,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry and smolt releases to Leisure Lk, Hazel Lk, Kirschner Lk and Tutka Bay Lagoon.
08A-0096	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 2,000,000 sockeye fry into Leisure Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0098	06/30/12	Allows the release of an average of 500,000 sockeye smolt into Tutka Bay Lagoon from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0100	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 1,250,000 sockeye fry into Hazel Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0102	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 250,000 sockeye fry into Kirschner Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0090	06/30/11	Allows the egg take at Bear Lk of up to 2,825,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry releases to Bear Lk.
08A-0069	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 2,400,000 sockeye fry into Bear Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0090, incubated, and reared at TLH.
07A-0061	06/30/11	Allows for the egg collection, incubation and release of up to 1,536,000 smolt to Resurrection Bay and the temporary rearing at the ESH during periods of water shortages. This permit replaces FTPs 01A-0111 and 01A-0112.
06A-0084	12/31/09	Allows transport and rearing of English Bay Lakes sockeye eggs (1,150,000) at TLH and release of up to 1,150,000 at Port Graham. <i>This permit was issued to Port Graham Hatchery.</i>

1.7 Project Evaluation

Smolt and adult fish migrations will be enumerated at Hidden, Big, and Bear Lakes. Adult fish returns will be estimated at Tustumena, Leisure, Hazel and Kirschner Lakes and Tutka Bay Lagoon through commercial harvest records. Limnological samples will be collected and analyzed at Hidden, Bear, and Leisure Lakes. CIAA is also planning to conduct smolt and adult escapement monitoring at Chelatna, Larson, Shell, Stephan, Judd, Byers and Swan Lakes in 2009. Due to budget limitations, CIAA may not enumerate the smolt migration from Tustumena Lake, and water temperatures were(?) controlled to thermally mark only the fry stocked into Hidden Lake in 2009.

10 Financial Aspects of Corporate Operations

CIAA operates three facilities; the ESH, the TLH and the Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery.

Nothing in this plan directs ADF&G to take management actions to limit CIAA cost recovery revenue to the stated goals. If a combination of return number, price and adult weight provide income in excess of budget needs; CIAA will place those funds in a reserve account.

10.1 Corporate Revenue Summary (FY10)

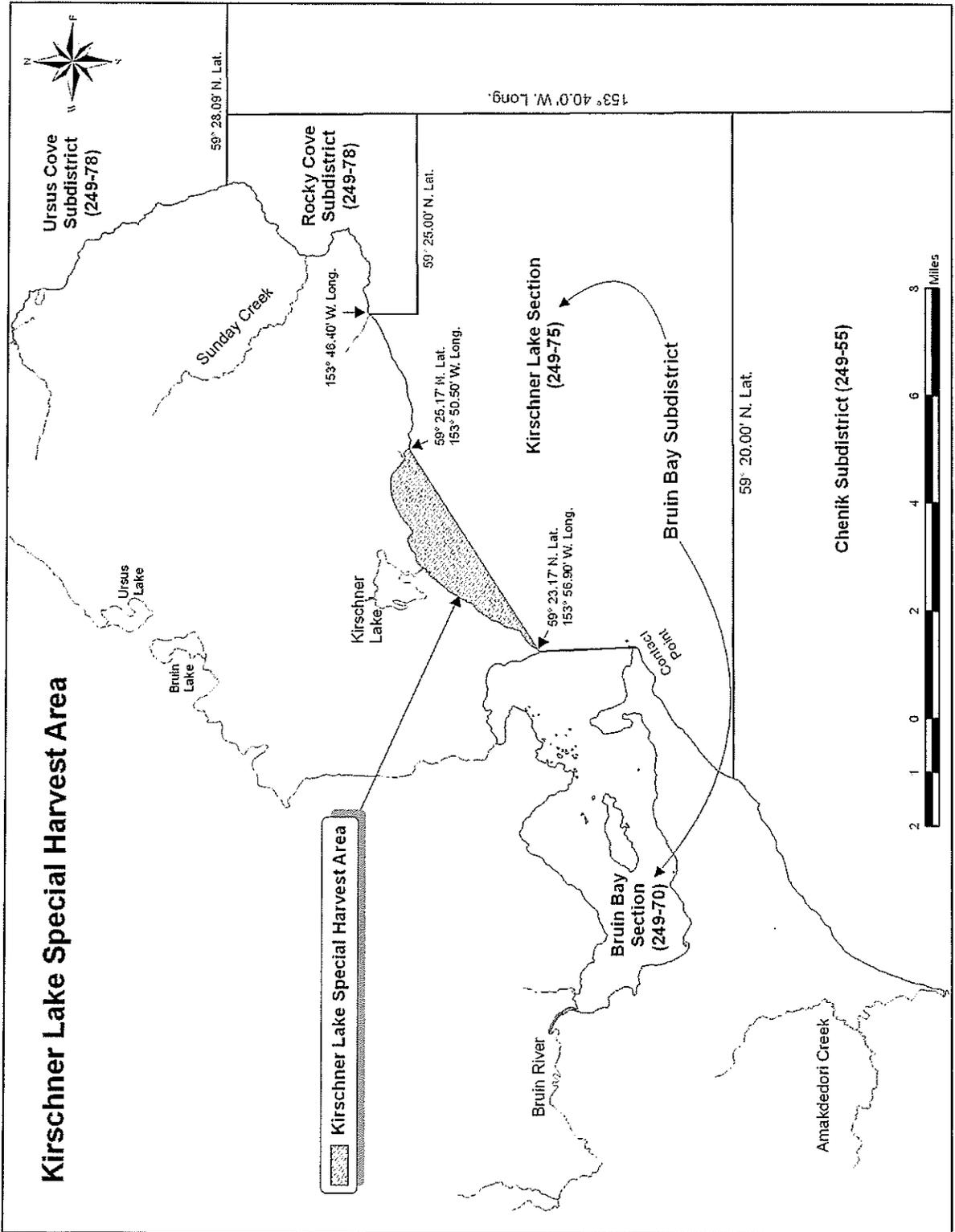
FY 2010	
Corporate Reserve (Carry Over)	\$ 50,000
Enhancement Tax	432,138
SSSF Grant/Contract (45608)	0
SSSF Grant/Contract (45786 & 45787)	170,000
SSSF Grant/Contract (New)	90,027
State Legislative Grant (#3)	0
State Legislative Grant (#4)	139,500
State Legislative Grant (#5)	10,400
KPB Grant	6,535
Seward/Homer/Seldovia Coho	0
Trail Lakes Fish Sales	1,500,000
Eklutna Fish Sales	0
Tutka Fish Sales	0
Exxon Payment	45,000
Interest	1,000
REVENUE AVAILABLE FY 2010	\$ 2,444,600

10.2 Corporate Operational Budget (FY10)

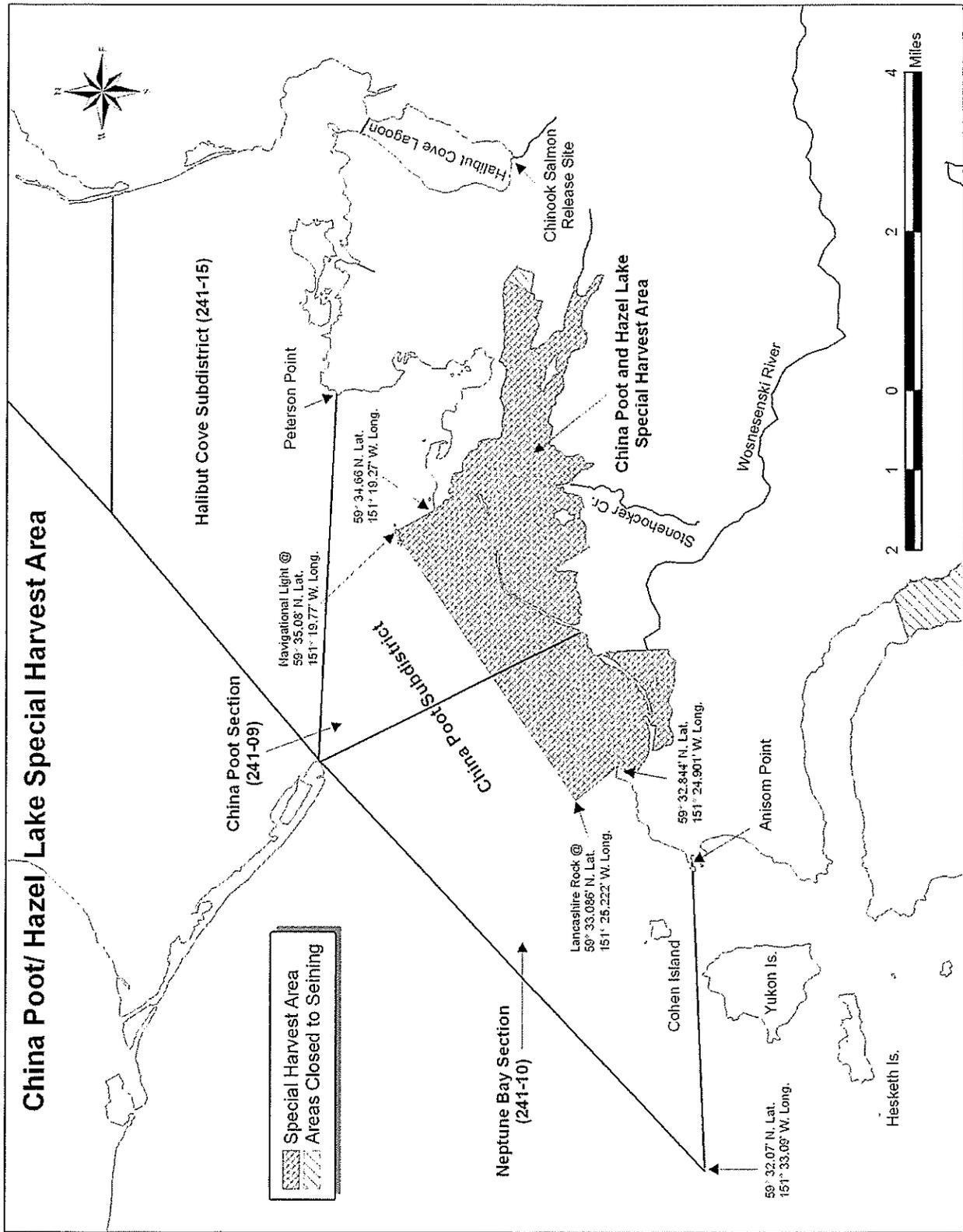
FY 2010	
CIAA Headquarters Operating Expense	\$ 380,401
CIAA Headquarters Field Project Expense	32,790
Eklutna Expense	36,180
Trail Lakes Expense	827,572
Trail Lakes Hatchery Field Project Expense	182,148
Trail Lakes Hatchery Loan Payment	181,849
Trail Lakes Hatchery Reserve	200,000
Tutka Expense	90,512
Grant Project Expense	409,927
EXPENSES FY 2010	\$ 2,341,379

10.3 Corporate Balance (FY10) \$ 103,221

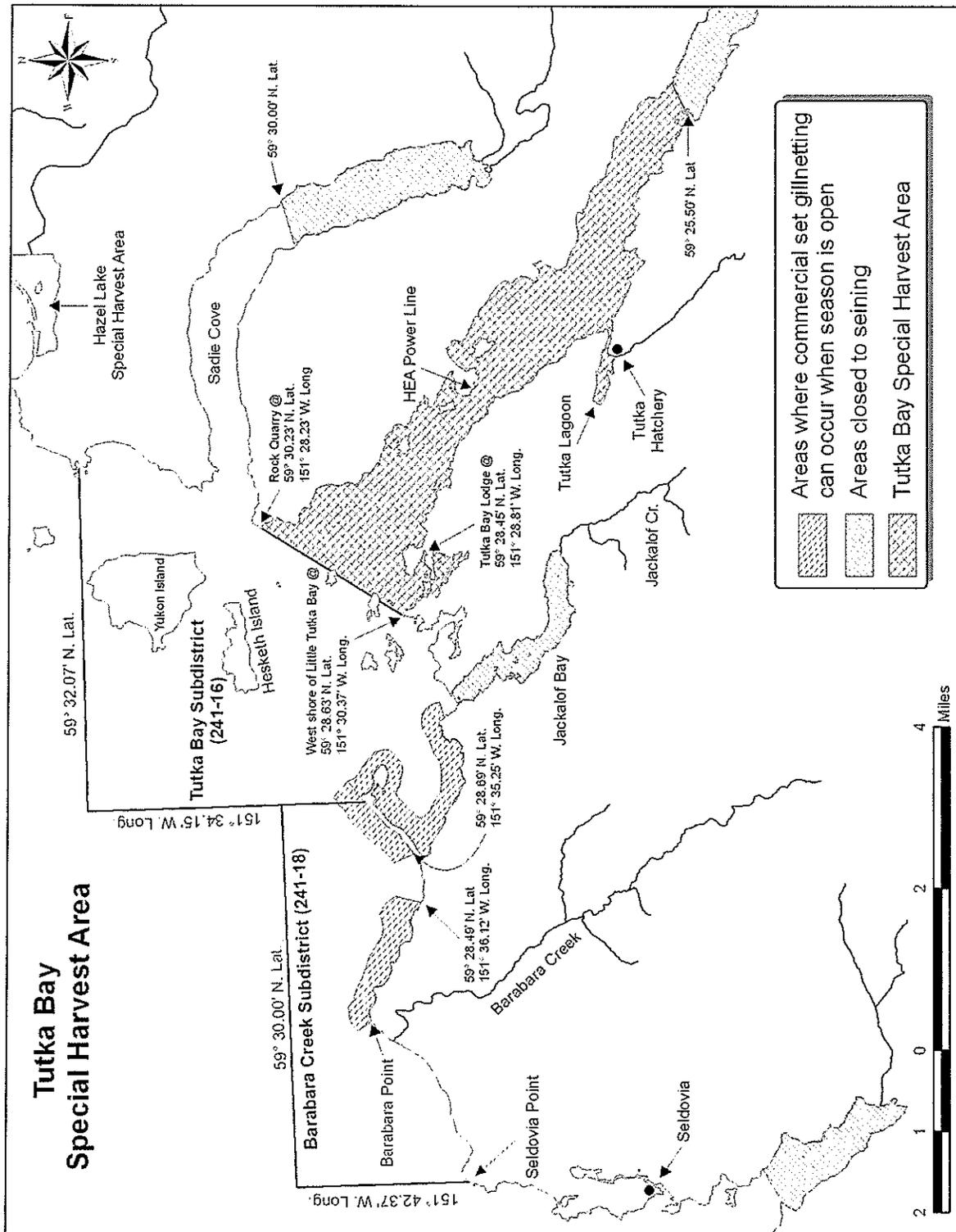
11.3 Figure 1 – Kamishak Bay District SHA's



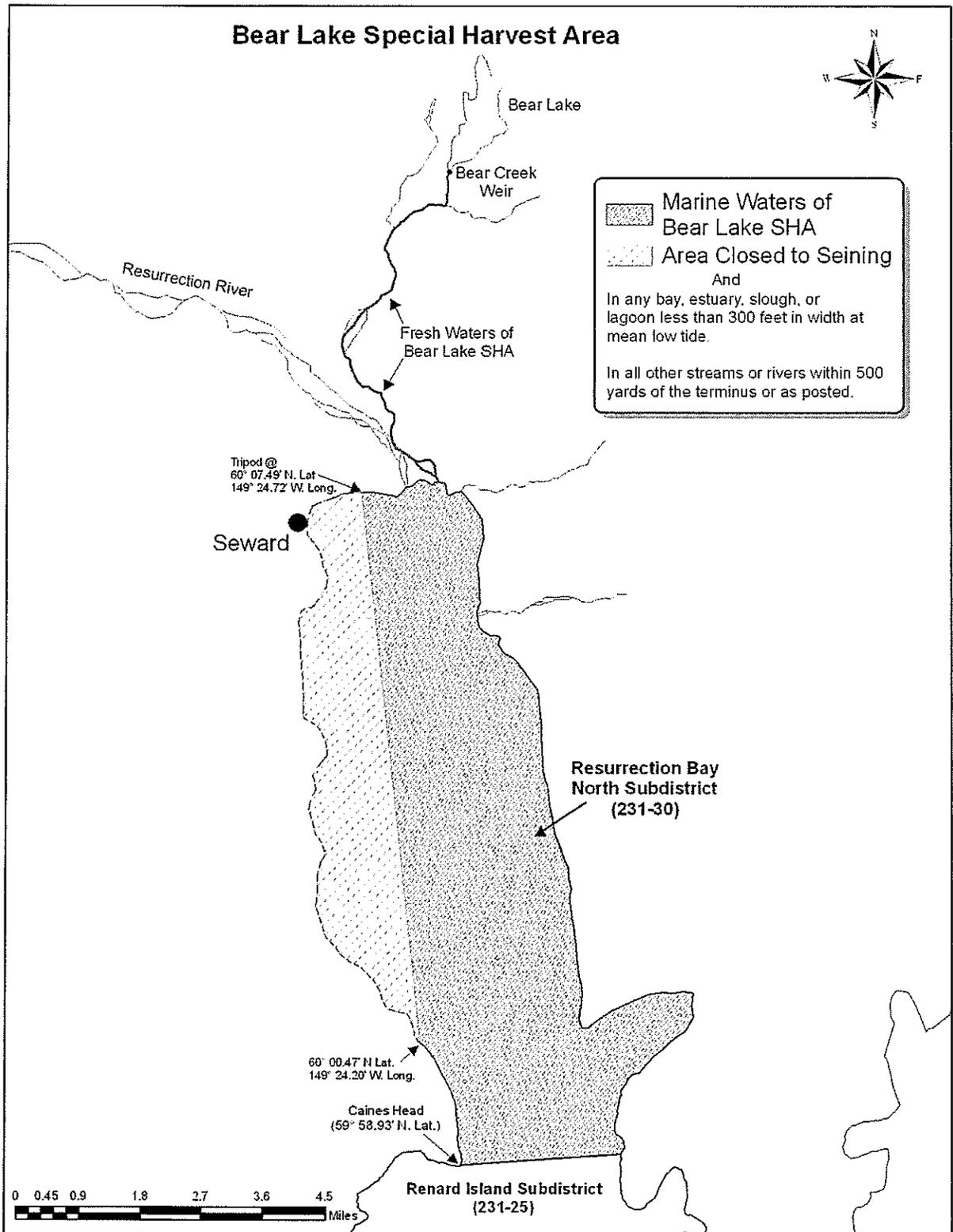
11.4 Figure 2 - Southern District SHA



11.5 Figure 3 – Tutka Bay SHA.



11.6 Figure 4 – Bear Lake Special Harvest Area



TRAIL LAKES HATCHERY ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CALENDAR YEAR 2010

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

This plan remains in effect until superseded by the next year's Annual Management Plan. The AMP serves as an instruction manual for hatchery operations and adult return management; it is incumbent upon the local ADF&G and Hatchery staff to share information with each other regularly for successful adherence to this plan. Anticipated departures from the plan should be communicated as soon as possible in the event an amendment is necessary. Unintended and unexpected changes should be disclosed immediately. The ADF&G PNP Coordinator will advise as to whether an amendment, exception report, or other action is warranted.

1.2 *New This Year: (production, harvest management, culture techniques, etc.)*

The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) has faced critical water shortages at Trail Lakes Hatchery (TLH) and CIAA continues to take steps to address the water supply problem. To increase the water supply, CIAA conducted an assessment of the well field at TLH, redeveloped one well pad in 2008 and 2009 and will redevelop a second well pad in 2010. To lessen the water demand, CIAA has reduced the number of sockeye and coho salmon being reared to full-term smolt at the facility. These steps are intended to reduce the water shortage at TLH and eliminate need to move fish to the Eklutna Salmon Hatchery (ESH). To improve the quality of the water supply, CIAA has requested Capital Improvement Project funds to purchase and install a UV deuration system on the influent.

In early 2009, CIAA petitioned the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) to approve a TLH Sockeye Salmon Management Plan that sets management guidelines for attaining the facility's annual revenue goal and provides for an equitable distribution of the harvest of salmon from enhancement projects among seine and set gillnet commercial fisheries and the hatchery operator. That plan was approved by the BOF in March 2009 and was implemented for the first time in 2009. The TLH Sockeye Salmon Management Plan is scheduled to sunset after the 2010 season. CIAA will submit a proposal to the BOF at their fall 2010 meeting to continue the Management Plan into the future.

Over the past several years, CIAA has been closely monitoring the incidence of Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD) in the Bear Lake sockeye population. The incidence of BKD has increased markedly and CIAA will implement a three point BKD control strategy in 2010. The first two points of the strategy are hatchery culture techniques designed to reduce the incidence of BKD in returning fish. The third point of the strategy addresses broodstock survival in the lake. It is designed to clarify the loss of broodstock prior to spawning and increase the number of broodstock available to CIAA on the spawning ground.

Based on returns in 2008 and 2009, it appears the Hidden Lake stock was not a good choice for release to Tutka Bay Lagoon for broodstock or cost recovery purposes. While the fish cultured well in the hatchery and returns slightly exceeded projections, they have not served well as a broodstock for the Lower Cook Inlet Lakes because the spawning time of Hidden Lake stock returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon was delayed by 2 to 4 weeks, the fish have been smaller than expected and the value of the cost recovery harvests has not met expectations. CIAA has submitted a Permit Alteration Request (PAR) to secure future egg takes from the Kenai Lake drainage to develop a brood stock at the Tutka Bay Lagoon and for the Lower Cook Inlet lakes project. This alteration will develop a return of the Kenai Lake stock of sufficient size at the Tutka Bay Lagoon so that future egg takes for

these two programs may be conducted at the Tutka Bay Lagoon. Fish excess to broodstock needs may be harvested for hatchery cost recovery in the Tutka Special Harvest Area and also may be made available to common property fishing, both in accordance with 5 AAC 21.373 Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan.

If the PAR is approved, CIAA will review sockeye salmon spawning aggregates in the Kenai Lake drainage and select a suitable brood source for the LCI lakes sockeye enhancement project. Once a suitable brood source is identified and approved by ADF&G, CIAA will collect and incubate eggs from the approved spawning aggregate for rearing and release to Tutka Bay Lagoon, Leisure, Hazel and Kirschner Lakes.

If the PAR is not approved, CIAA will collect sockeye broodstock and eggs from Tutka Bay Lagoon and/or Tutka Creek for release to Tutka Bay Lagoon, Leisure, Hazel and Kirschner Lakes if broodstock numbers and gamete viability meet project objectives. All eggs collected from Tutka Bay Lagoon and Tutka Creek will be treated as separate stocks.

Since 2004, CIAA has assisted the Port Graham Hatchery (PGH) by incubating and rearing sockeye salmon for release to Port Graham Bay and the English Bay Lakes system (Nanwalek). CIAA has submitted a PAR to incorporate the PGH sockeye salmon enhancement project into the TLH AMP. If the PAR is approved, CIAA will continue to assist Port Graham and Nanwalek by rearing and incubating English Bay Lakes sockeye salmon for release to Port Graham Bay and English Bay Lakes.

1.3 FTPs or Amendments Needed This Year

The following Fish Transport Permits (FTP) will need to be amended this year for the release of the fry being reared at TLH:

- 04A-0064 Hidden Lake sockeye fry to Hazel Lake
- 04A-0065 Hidden Lake sockeye fry to Kirschner Lake
- 04A-0066 Hidden Lake sockeye fry to Leisure Lake

The following Fish Transport Permits (FTP) will need to be renewed this year:

- 08A-0112 Bear Lake coho smolt to Bear Creek

The following FTP may need to be renewed this year:

- 05A-0095 Tutka Bay Lagoon sockeye fry and smolt to LCI Lakes

No new FTPs are currently required this year; however, CIAA has submitted a PAR that, if approved, will require several new FTPs. The PAR will:

- Add the egg collection, incubation, rearing and release of up to 200,000 English Bay Lakes system sockeye salmon to the English Bay Lakes system and up to 1,150,000 English Bay Lakes system sockeye salmon to Port Graham Bay,
- Switch the brood source for the Tutka Bay Lagoon and Lower Cook Inlet Lakes sockeye project from late-run Hidden Lake stock to late-run Kenai Lake drainage stock.

1.4 Expected Return

The following assumptions are used to estimate the enhanced adult production from TLH projects. Sockeye return projections for the Hidden and Bear Lakes projects are based on observed survival data. The 3-ocean sockeye return projection for Big Lake was adjusted based on the 2009 2-ocean return. Tutka Lagoon sockeye figures are predictions only and are not based on observed survival data since no fry resulting from eggs collected at Tutka Lagoon have been released to date. The

common property harvest for Leisure, Hazel and Kirschner Lakes is based on the assumption CIAA will not conduct a cost recovery harvest at these sites. However, it should be noted that CIAA may conduct a cost recovery harvest at these sites if the cost recovery harvest goal is not obtained prior to the completion of these fisheries.

Species	Stock	Return Site	Egg Take Goal	Green Egg-to-Fry Survival	Fry-to-Smolt Survival	Smolt-to-Adult Survival	2-Ocean to 3-Ocean Age Composition
Sockeye	Big Lk. (Fry)	Big Lk.	0	80%	4.1%	20%	70:30
	Big Lk. (Fall Fry)	Big Lk.	0	80%	40%	10%	70:30
	Big Lake (Smolt)	Big Lk.	0	80%	40%	10%	70:30
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Hidden Lk.	1,100,000	86%	23.7 %	21.1%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Leisure Lk.	0	82%	15%	15%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Hazel Lk.	0	82%	15%	15%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Fry)	Kirschner Lk.	0	82%	23%	23%	85:15
	Hidden Lk. (Smolt)	Tutka Lagoon	0	82%	60%	10%	85:15
	Bear Lk. (Fry)	Bear Lk.	3,000,000	80%	21.6%	15%	50:50
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Bear Lk.	0	80%	40%	10%	50:50
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Res. Bay	3,000,000	80%	60%	10%	50:50
	*Tutka Lagoon (Fry)	Leisure Lk.	2,500,000	80%	15%	15%	85:15
	*Tutka Lagoon (Fry)	Hazel Lk.	1,560,000	80%	15%	15%	85:15
	*Tutka Lagoon (Fry)	Kirschner Lk.	310,000	80%	23%	23%	85:15
	*Tutka Lagoon (Smolt)	Tutka Lagoon	762,000	80%	60%	10%	85:15
	English Bay Lk. (Fall Fry)	English Bay Lk.	200,000	80%	50%	15%	37:63
	English Bay Lk. (Smolt)	Port Graham Bay	1,150,000	80%	50%	10%	37:63
Coho	Bear Lk. (Fry)	Bear Lk.	560,000	80%	13.5%	7.0%	NA
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Bear Cr.	0	80%	80%	3.5%	NA
	Bear Lk. (Smolt)	Homer Spit	0	80%	80%	3.5%	NA

* If CIAA's PAR to secure a brood source from the Kenai Lake drainage is approved and an alternative brood source is identified and approved prior to spawning, CIAA will attempt to secure eggs from the alternative source. CIAA will collect eggs from Tutka Bay Lagoon for release to the LCI lakes if an alternative brood source is not approved.

The 2010 projected adult production from TLH enhancement projects is:

Species	Stock	Return Site	Common Property Harvest		Other ^a	Enhanced Return ^b	Total Return ^c
Sockeye	Big Lk.	Big Lk.	46,400	50%	46,300	53,800	92,700 ^d
	Hidden Lk.	Hidden Lk.	46,300	66%	23,800	44,200	70,100
	Hidden Lk.	Leisure Lk.	42,100	95%	2,200	44,300	44,300
	Hidden Lk.	Hazel Lk.	25,600	95%	1,400	27,000	27,000
	Hidden Lk.	Kirschner Lk.	10,800	95%	600	11,400	11,400
	Hidden Lk.	Tutka Lagoon	0	0%	43,200	43,200	43,200
	Bear Lk.	Bear Lk.	7,100	6.6%	100,900	102,600	108,000
	Bear Lk.	Res. Bay	0	0%	80,000	80,000	80,000
	English Bay Lk.	English Bay Lk.	Unknown	Unknown%	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	English Bay Lk.	Port Graham Bay	0	0%	0	0	0
Coho	Bear Lk.	Bear Lk.	5,000	80%	1,200	6,200	6,200
	Bear Lk.	Bear Cr.					
	Bear Lk.	Homer Spit	1,500	100%	0	1,500	1,500

^a Other includes cost recovery, broodstock, and escapement.

^b Adult sockeye enhanced returns for Big (58%), Hidden (63%) and Bear (95%) Lakes are based on average observed enhanced contributions from smolt or adult migration data. Adult coho enhanced return for Bear Lake is assumed to be 87% of the projected coho return.

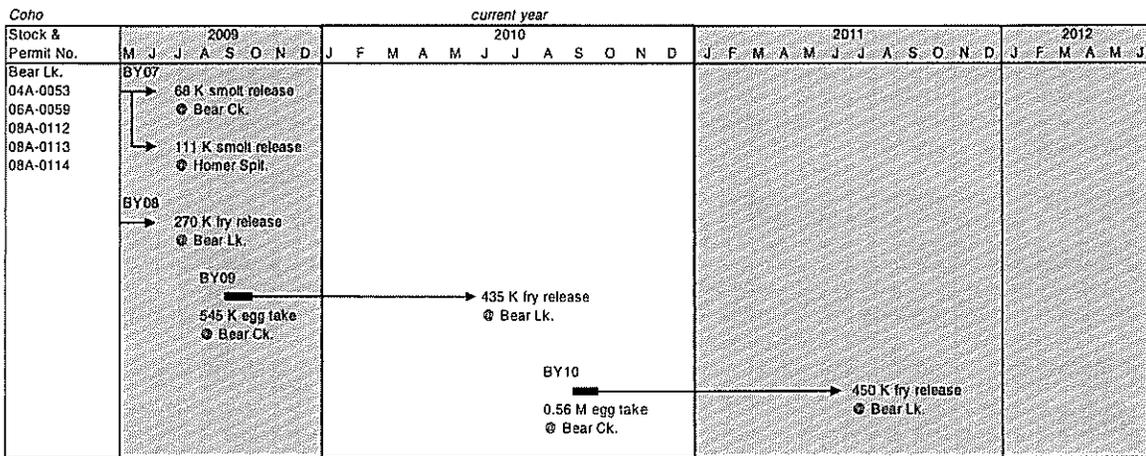
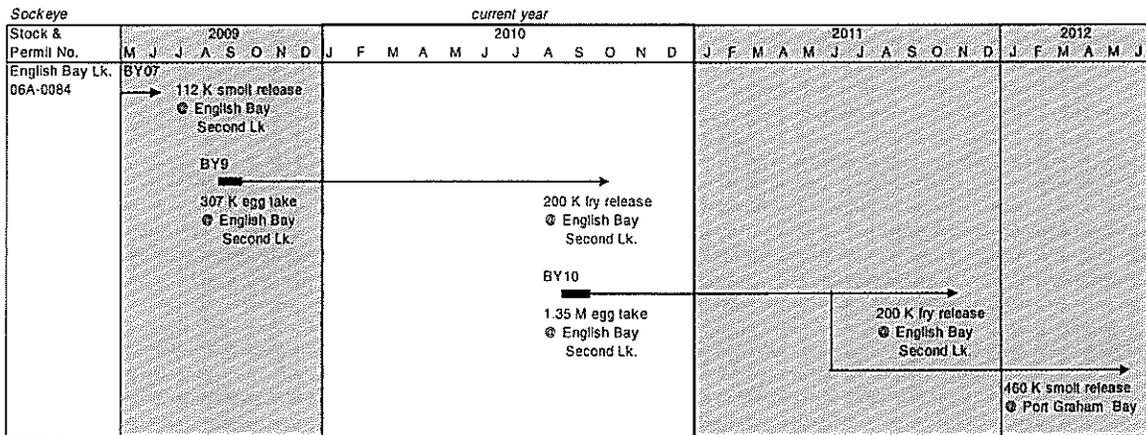
^c Total return includes wild production and enhanced stocks returning to the same site.

^d ADF&G's forecasted returns for Big Lake is 142,000.

1.5 Production Summary

Stock & Permit No.	current year																									
	2009					2010					2011					2012										
	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Bear Lk. 08A-0089 08A-0090 07A-0061	BY07 1.68 M smolt release @ Resurrection Bay																									
	BY08 2.54 M fry release @ Bear Lk.					1.65 M smolt release @ Resurrection Bay																				
	BY09 5.01 M egg take @ Bear Lk.					2.25 M fry release @ Bear Lk.					1.54 M smolt release @ Resurrection Bay															
						BY10 7.05 M egg take Bear Lk. <i>An egg take for smolt at Tutka Lagoon will be conducted only if CIAA's PAR is approved</i>					2.40 M fry release @ Bear Lk.					1.44 M smolt release @ Resurrection Bay 500 K smolt release @ Tutka Bay Lagoon										
Hidden Lk. 04A-0064 04A-0065 04A-0066 04A-0095 08A-0089 08A-0091	BY07 301 K smolt release @ Tutka Bay Lagoon																									
	BY08 911 K fry release @ Hidden Lk.					300 K smolt release @ Tutka Bay Lagoon.																				
	1.22 M fry release @ Leisure Lk.																									
	1.19 M fry release @ Hazel Lk.																									
0 K fry release @ Kirschner Lk.																										
BY09 5.14 M egg take @ Hidden Lk.					1.00 M fry release @ Hidden Lk.					350 K smolt release @ Tutka Bay Lagoon.																
					1.80 M fry release @ Leisure Lk.																					
					1.25 M fry release @ Hazel Lk.																					
					250 K fry release @ Kirschner Lk.																					
					BY10 1.10 M egg take @ Hidden Lk.					940 K fry release @ Hidden Lk.																
Tutka Lagoon or Alternate Site if CIAA's PAR is Approved 08A-0095 08A-0096 08A-0098 08A-0100 08A-0102	BY09 140 K egg take @ Tutka Lagoon.										25 K smolt release @ Tutka Bay Lagoon.															
						BY10 5.072 M egg take @ Tutka Lagoon or Alternative Source <i>An egg take at Tutka Lagoon will be conducted only if broodstock are available and CIAA's PAR is not approved</i>					2.00 M fry release @ Leisure Lk.					500 K smolt release @ Tutka Bay Lagoon.										
										1.25 M fry release @ Hazel Lk.																
										250 K fry release @ Kirschner Lk.																

1.5 Production Summary – continued



1.6 Permitted Capacity

TLH operates under Private Non-Profit Permit #27 issued in 1988 and has a permitted capacity of 30.0 million sockeye salmon eggs, 6.0 million coho salmon eggs and 4.0 million Chinook salmon eggs. The Fish Transport Permits (FTP) under which CIAA operates TLH programs are as follows:

FTP Number	Expiration Date	Purpose
Coho		
08A-0112	06/30/10	Allows the egg take at Bear Lk. of up to 1,125,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry and smolt releases to Bear Lk, Bear Ck, Homer Spit and Seldovia.
08A-0113	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 450,000 coho fry into Bear Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112 and incubated at TLH.
08A-0114	06/30/12	Allows the release of an average of 150,000 coho smolt into Bear Ck. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112, incubated, and reared at TLH.
04A-0053	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 150,000 coho smolt into Homer Spit Enhancement Lagoon from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112, incubated, and reared at TLH.
06A-0059	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 150,000 coho smolt into Fish Creek Reservoir in Seldovia from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0112, incubated, and reared at TLH.

FTP Number	Expiration Date	Purpose
Sockeye		
08A-0024	06/30/10	Allows the release of up to 1,000,000 sockeye smolt into Big Lk. from eggs incubated at TLH and reared at TLH and the ESH. <i>CIAA has suspended this project and does not hold a current FTP for the collection of eggs for the release of fish to the Big Lake system. CIAA will allow this FTP to expire in 2010.</i>
08A-0091	06/30/11	Allows the egg take at Hidden Lk.. of up to 2,200,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry releases to Hidden Lk,
08A-0089	06/30/11	Allows the release of sockeye fry into Hidden Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0091 and incubated at TLH. Fry release set annually in the KNWR Special Use Permit.
04A-0064	10/15/09	Allows the egg take of 1,560,000 eggs at Hidden Lk., incubation at TLH, and release of 1,250,000 fry into Hazel Lk.
04A-0065	10/15/09	Allows the egg take of 310,000 eggs at Hidden Lk. , incubation at TLH, and release of 250,000 fry into Kirschner Lk.
04A-0066	10/15/09	Allows the egg take of 2,500,000 eggs at Hidden Lk. , incubation at TLH, and release of 2,000,000 fry into Leisure Lk.
05A-0095	06/30/10	Allows for the egg take of 762,000 eggs at Hidden Lake, incubation at TLH, and release of 500,000 smolt into Tutka Bay Lagoon.
08A-0095	06/30/10	Allows the egg take at Tutka Bay Lagoon of up to 5,072,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry and smolt releases to Leisure Lk, Hazel Lk, Kirschner Lk and Tutka Bay Lagoon.
08A-0096	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 2,000,000 sockeye fry into Leisure Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0098	06/30/12	Allows the release of an average of 500,000 sockeye smolt into Tutka Bay Lagoon from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0100	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 1,250,000 sockeye fry into Hazel Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0102	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 250,000 sockeye fry into Kirschner Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0095, incubated, and reared at TLH.
08A-0090	06/30/11	Allows the egg take at Bear Lk of up to 2,825,000 eggs and incubation at TLH for fry releases to Bear Lk.
08A-0069	06/30/11	Allows the release of an average of 2,400,000 sockeye fry into Bear Lk. from eggs collected under FTP 08A-0090, incubated, and reared at TLH.
07A-0061	06/30/11	Allows for the egg collection, incubation and release of up to 1,536,000 smolt to Resurrection Bay and the temporary rearing at the ESH during periods of water shortages. <i>This permit replaces FTPs 01A-0111 and 01A-0112.</i>
06A-0084	12/31/09	Allows transport and rearing of English Bay Lakes sockeye eggs (1,150,000) at TLH and release of up to 1,150,000 at Port Graham. <i>This permit was issued to Port Graham Hatchery.</i>

1.7 Project Evaluation

Smolt and adult fish migrations will be enumerated at Hidden and Bear Lakes. Adult fish returns will be estimated at Leisure, Hazel and Kirschner Lakes and Tutka Bay Lagoon through commercial harvest records. Limnological samples will be collected and analyzed at Hidden, Bear, and Leisure Lakes. CIAA is also planning to conduct smolt monitoring at Chelatna, Larson, Shell, Stephan, Judd, Byers and Swan Lakes and adult escapement monitoring at Chelatna, Larson, Shell, Judd, Caswell, Sucker and Whiskey Lakes in 2010. Due to budget limitations, CIAA may not enumerate the smolt migration from Tustumena Lake. Water temperatures will be controlled to thermally mark all fish released in 2010.

11 Financial Aspects of Corporate Operations

CIAA operates three facilities; the ESH, the TLH and the Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery.

Nothing in this plan directs ADF&G to take management actions to limit CIAA cost recovery revenue to the stated goals. If a combination of return number, price and adult weight provide income in excess of budget needs; CIAA will place those funds in a reserve account.

11.1 Corporate Revenue Summary (FY11)

SOURCES OF FUNDS	TOTAL
FISH SALES REVENUE	1,434,329
SMOLT REARING REVENUE	15,000
GRANTS	990,597
INTEREST	1,000
ESTIMATED CARRY OVER FROM FY10	208,186
Total	<u>2,649,112</u>

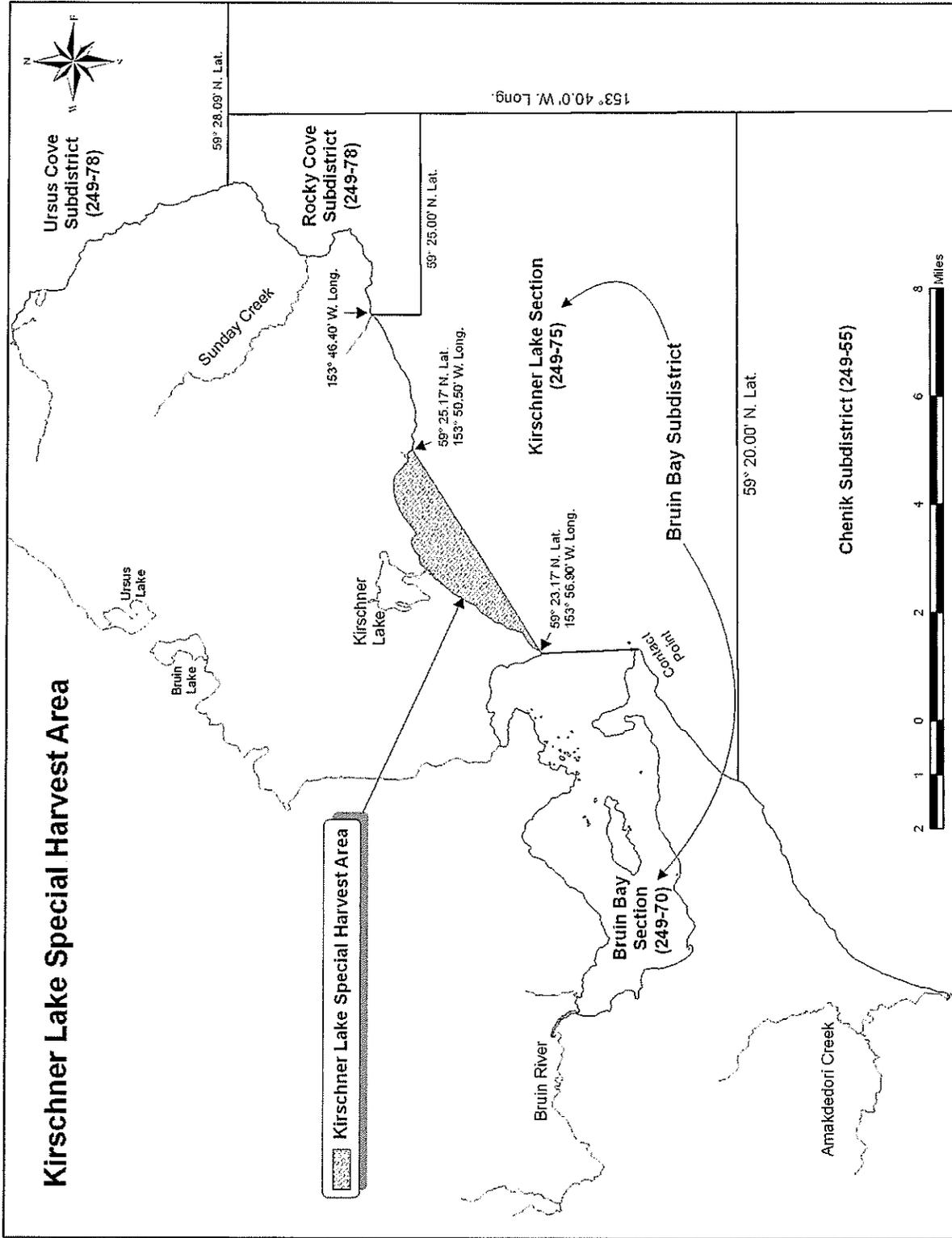
11.2 Corporate Operational Budget (FY11)

USES OF FUNDS	Subtotals	TOTAL
Headquarters		(381,258)
Eklutna Hatchery		(20,230)
Trail Lakes Hatchery		(1,434,329)
Tutka Hatchery		(56,292)
Grant Projects		(525,345)
Total		<u>(2,417,454)</u>

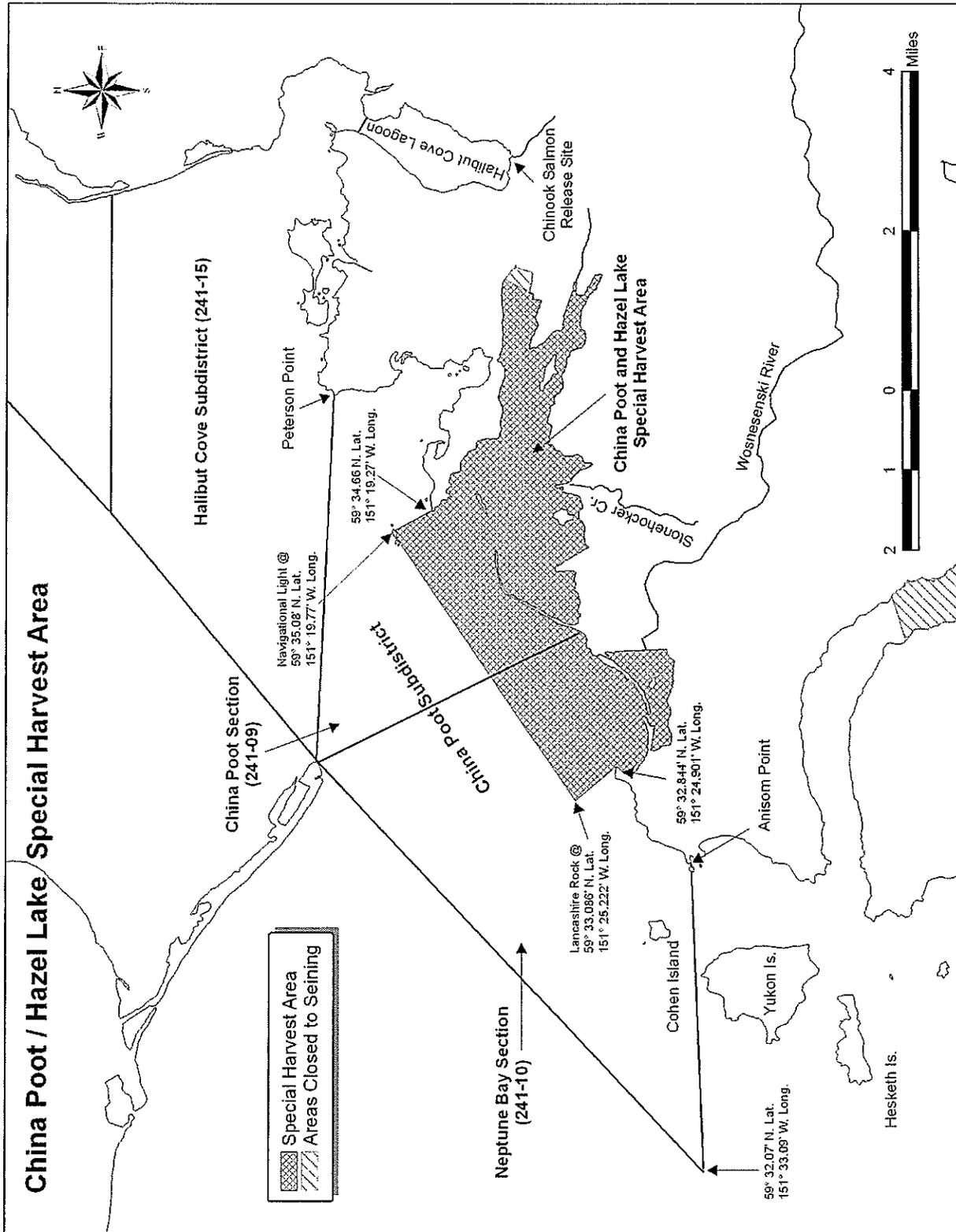
11.3 Corporate Balance (FY11)

NET INCREASE IN FUNDS	231,658
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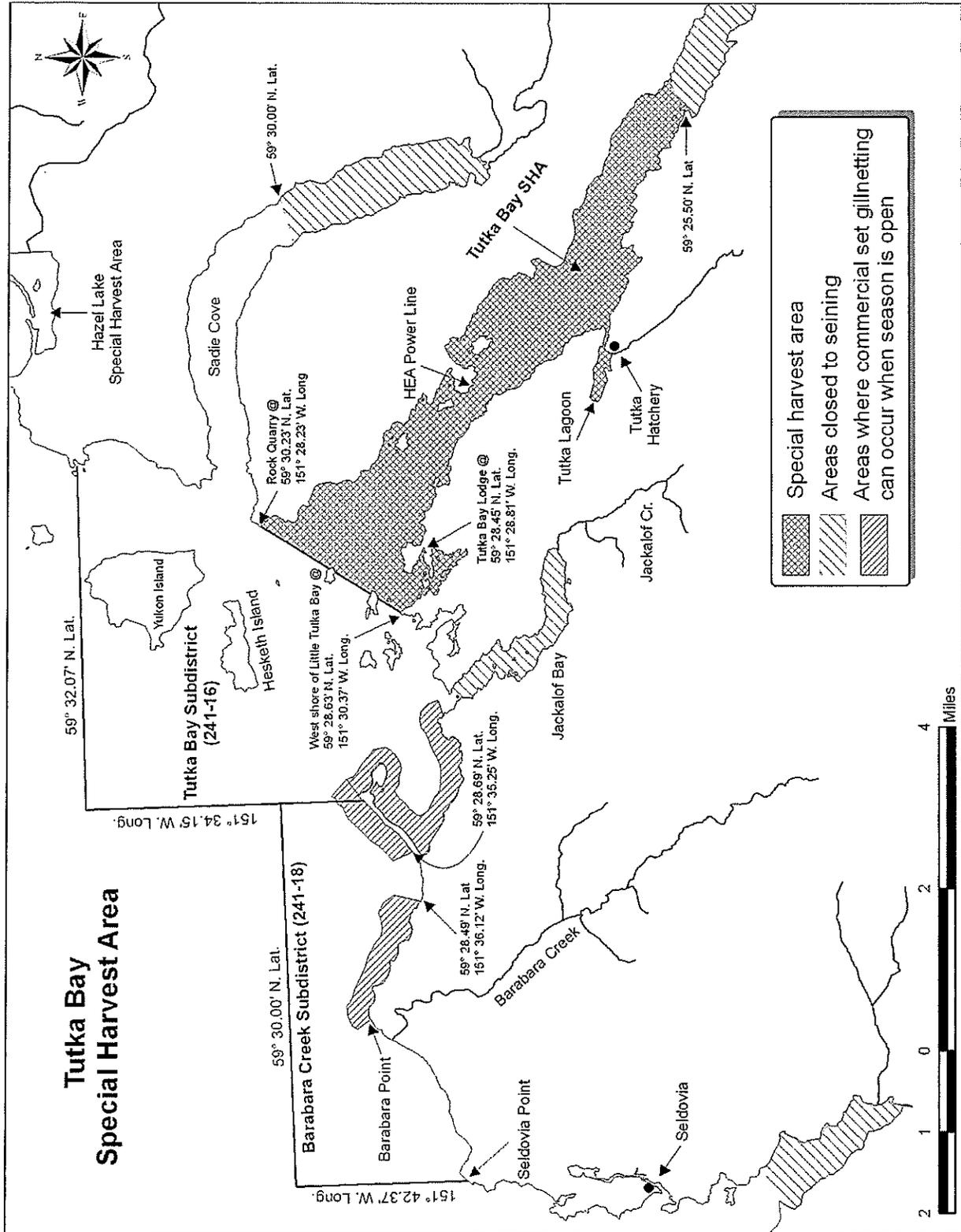
12.3 Figure 1 – Kamishak Bay District SHA's



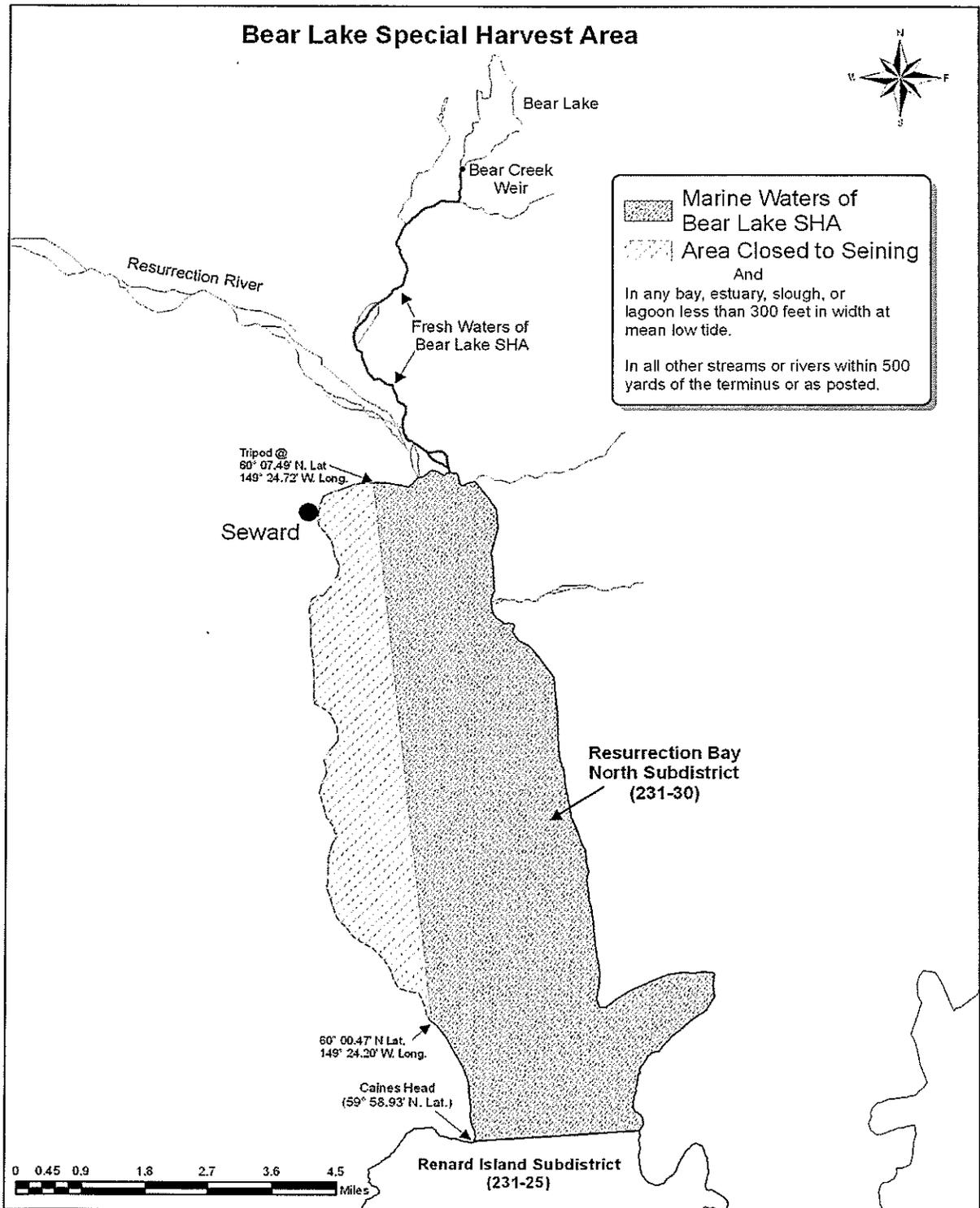
12.4 Figure 2 - Southern District SHA



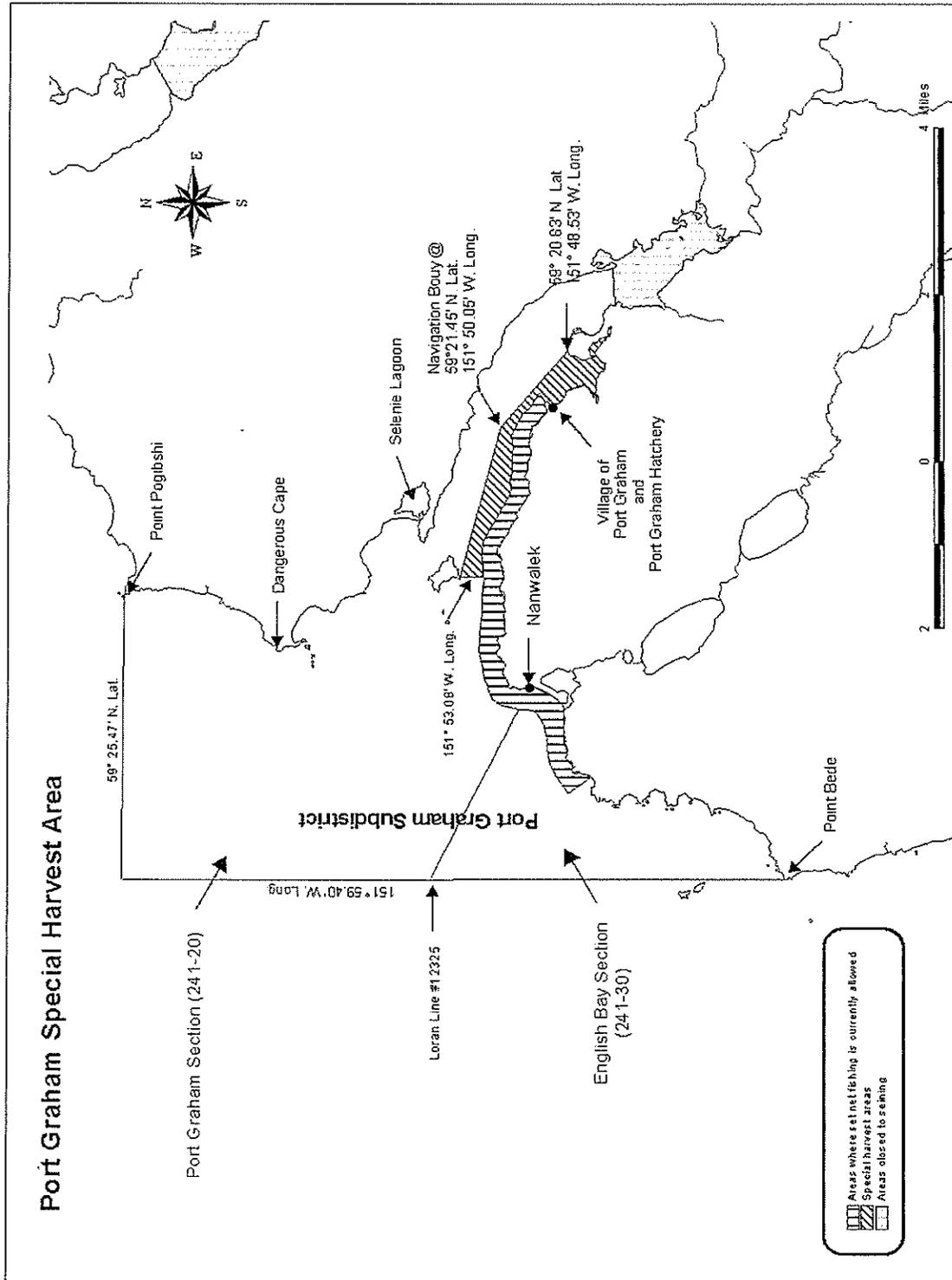
12.5 Figure 3 – Tutka Bay SHA.



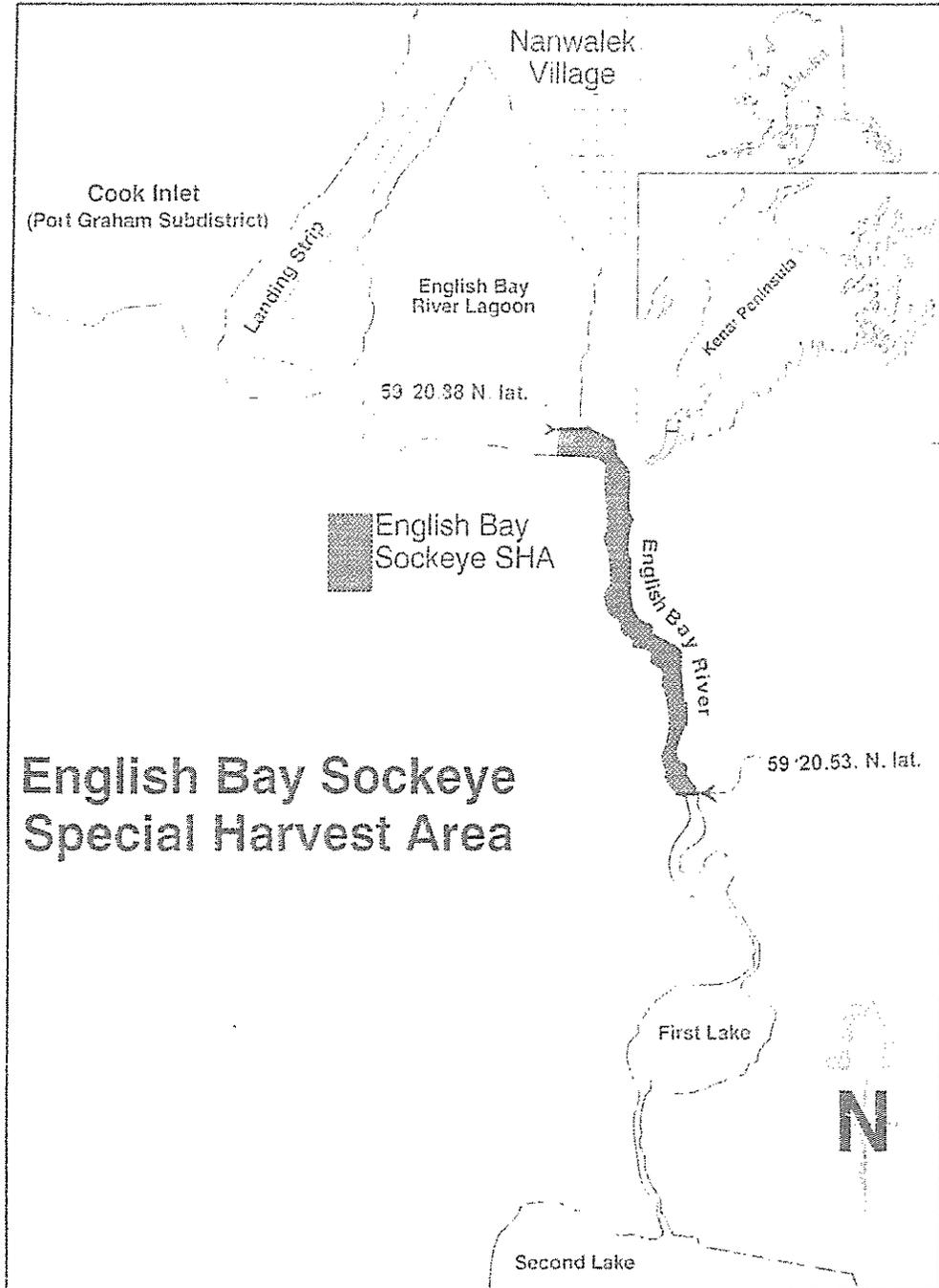
12.6 Figure 4 – Bear Lake Special Harvest Area



12.7 Figure 5 – Port Graham Bay SHA.



12.8 Figure 6 – English Bay River Special Harvest Area



Attachment 3 – TLH Prospective Fish Sales

Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 - Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

Written Comments submitted by:

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

October 29, 2010



COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

2009 PROSPECTIVE FISH SALES

Bear Lake June Run Sockeye

- Resurrection Bay and Bear Lake Weir

Lower Cook Inlet July Run Sockeye

- Kirschner Lake
- Hazel & Leisure Lake
- Tutka Bay Lagoon

Bear Lake Advanced Maturation Coho

- Bear Lake Weir

**Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
40610 Kalifornsky Beach Road
Kenai, AK 99611
ciaanet.org**

These descriptions of Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association's fish sales are based as much as possible on previous experience. Since numbers of fish which return, their run timing, quality, and average sizes are all a matter of considerable year-to-year variability, the representations made in this document are intended only as a general guide and not as any type of guarantee.

COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION REQUEST FOR BIDS FOR 2009 SALMON SALES

March 31, 2009

The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association's Marketing Committee is requesting specific bids for fish we anticipate having available for sale during the 2009 season. There are four basic groups of fish:

Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake June Run Sockeye Salmon,
Lower Cook Inlet July Run Sockeye Salmon
Bear Lake Advanced Maturation Coho

In 2009, CIAA developed a cost recovery harvest plan for Trail Lakes Hatchery which includes the June run sockeye in Resurrection/Bear Lake and the July run sockeye in Kachemak, Tutka and Kamishak Bays. This plan, approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries in March of 2009, provides CIAA with a *Special Harvest Area* priority to meet its revenue goal.

CIAA's 2009 cost recovery revenue goal is \$1,500,000. Based on the 2009 projected run strength, CIAA expects to harvest nearly 100% of the returns to Resurrection, Kachemak, and Kamishak Bays. The first sockeye should be available for CIAA cost recovery harvest in Resurrection Bay on or about May 25, 2009. The cost recovery harvest will continue into Kachemak and Kamishak Bays only until the revenue goal is achieved. Once the revenue goal is met, CIAA harvest operations will cease and common property fisheries will begin. July run sockeye returning to Tutka Bay will be harvested in association with the collection of broodstock and will be harvested for cost recovery even if the cost recovery revenue goal has been met.

The best information we have about what to expect is contained on the accompanying sheets as is any special condition relating to the bid for a specific group of fish.

The bids should meet the following deadline and contain the following elements.

1. All bids must be received at CIAA headquarters no later than 5:00 p.m., April 22, 2009. The Marketing Committee will make every effort to select and notify the successful bidders on or before April 24, 2009.
2. CIAA will accept bids submitted by regular mail, Fax or e-mail. Bids should be sent to:

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
40610 Kalifornsky Beach Road
Kenai, AK 99611
Fax: (907) 283-9433
gfandrei@ciaanet.org

3. CIAA prefers the Resurrection, Kackemak and Kamishak Bays saltwater cost recovery harvests be bid as a "package" and the bidder be responsible for securing the harvesters.
4. The Bear Lake freshwater and the Tutka Bay cost recovery harvests may be bid separately or included as a package with Resurrection, Kachemak and Kamishak Bays saltwater cost recovery harvests.
5. CIAA will conduct the Bear Lake freshwater harvest. Special fish handling conditions will be required for the Tutka Bay cost recovery harvest. Please contact CIAA to obtain the special fish handling conditions prior to submitting a bid.
6. The bid should identify how late in the season you are prepared to accept fish.
7. The bid should identify any special harvest conditions you may require. CIAA will consider any bid conditions that are mutually beneficial to CIAA and the bidder.
8. The preference would be that your bid would be based on grounds price. The relationship between your bid price and grounds price should be clear *e.g., grounds price plus ____, 90% of grounds price, etc.* Please define how you will determine what grounds price is, for example, the price paid by major processors in the Central District of Cook Inlet, the price paid by major processors statewide including delivery fees, etc.
9. The Committee has, in the past, and would again consider a "profit-sharing" bid, but leaves the particulars of such a bid to be proposed by the bidder.
10. The bid should contain information about the method and timing of payments for fish. In the past successful bidders have used a variety of methods. They have established escrow accounts to cover a percentage of the total anticipated payment, made advance payments at two-week intervals, made payments for the fish on receipt, or made weekly payments for fish received. *CIAA prefers the successful bidder establish a \$250,000 escrow account prior to the start of the Resurrection, Kackemak and Kamishak Bays saltwater cost recovery harvests and make payments into that account equal to the daily harvest within three (3) business days of the daily harvest.*
11. The Committee requires daily records from the processor detailing the volume, average weight, and condition of fish throughout the run.

If you wish to include information in addition to the requisite information listed above which you think might assist the committee in properly evaluating your bid, please do so.

CIAA reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received; to negotiate for terms and conditions which may differ from the initial proposals received; and to award any sales contracts in a manner which is determined to be most advantageous to CIAA.

We will do our best to assist you with any information we have, if it is necessary to your bid.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you,

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
Phone: 907-283-5761
Fax: 907-283-9433
gfandrei@ciaanet.org

BEAR LAKE JUNE RUN SOCKEYE SALMON:

History:

CIAA's experience with this harvest is reflected on the following page under the heading "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Bear Lake (June Run) Sockeye Salmon 1993 - 2008 and 2009 Projection" (Table 1).

2009 Season:

CIAA's 2009 cost recovery revenue goal is \$1,500,000. CIAA will harvest until that goal is reached.

Based on the projected run strength and an assumed cost recovery harvest rate of near 100%, we expect to have approximately 800,000 pounds available for cost recovery harvest. The first sockeye should be available for CIAA cost recovery harvest on or about May 25, 2009. Once CIAA's revenue goal is met, common property fisheries may begin.

Additional Information:

This year, CIAA saltwater cost recovery fishing (Figure 1) will begin on or shortly after May 25th and continue until the revenue goal is met. Several Lower Cook Inlet seiners are contracted by CIAA or its agent to conduct the Bear Lake June Run sockeye cost recovery harvest. CIAA's objective is to harvest as many fish as possible from saltwater.

As the season progresses, fish that escape the saltwater fishery will begin to arrive at the Bear Lake Weir (Figure 1); and, about mid-June, a freshwater cost recovery harvest may begin at the weir. At the weir fish swim into a submerged box that is lifted by an electric winch. The box can be made to retain water or dewater during the lift. CIAA will load fish from the box into containers. Fish can be killed in "slush ice" or suffocated in the iced totes. Other killing methods can be specified. CIAA will place containers on a truck or trailer. CIAA expects daily harvest at the weir to range from 0 to as many as 2,000 fish. CIAA prefers the buyer to transport fish from Bear Creek Weir. CIAA cannot project the number or maturity of fish available for freshwater harvest.



Table 1.

CIAA COST RECOVERY HARVEST OF BEAR LAKE (JUNE) SOCKEYE SALMON 1993 - 2008 AND 2009 PROJECTION

	Year																daily	cumulative	2009 COST RECOVERY HARVEST PROJECTION
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	average	average	
6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.6	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.7	0	3	0	0	143	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.8	0	0	0	162	123	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.9	0	0	103	265	192	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.10	0	20	412	227	34	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.11	0	19	544	316	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.12	0	20	423	44	102	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.13	0	20	300	251	76	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.14	0	22	113	274	125	137	406	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.15	0	25	107	209	192	43	382	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.16	0	25	762	192	195	177	244	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.17	0	55	751	41	359	99	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.18	0	51	1 035	189	112	418	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.19	0	100	395	122	716	1 232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.20	0	191	164	75	538	1 424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.21	0	190	890	145	222	2 173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.22	0	292	1 241	436	298	2 335	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.23	0	173	1 429	168	359	3 018	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.24	0	244	1 157	144	115	3 452	660	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.25	0	200	710	22	210	1 920	128	363	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.26	0	352	385	56	373	892	710	260	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.27	0	349	606	159	99	227	671	356	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.28	0	216	743	212	76	217	336	116	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.29	0	447	949	415	216	618	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.30	0	603	646	276	142	402	437	42	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.1	0	462	675	391	169	293	549	7	0	206	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	0	331	456	355	150	153	271	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5	0	261	629	104	290	64	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.6	0	171	440	191	210	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.7	0	165	304	303	141	73	141	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.8	0	145	591	253	145	0	117	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.9	0	84	279	39	115	178	114	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.10	0	211	251	237	180	64	160	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.11	0	308	255	118	109	97	131	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.12	0	141	226	124	104	90	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.13	0	294	164	102	38	85	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.14	0	135	114	116	43	22	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.15	0	122	133	120	147	74	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.16	0	129	97	29	140	28	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.17	0	107	112	143	122	79	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.18	0	53	106	79	102	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.19	0	67	135	101	105	34	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.20	0	30	106	105	102	40	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.21	0	34	73	166	222	23	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.22	0	21	135	68	148	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.23	0	38	51	22	304	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.24	0	55	40	62	210	23	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.25	0	21	72	33	160	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.26	0	16	71	31	76	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.27	0	38	40	34	67	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.28	0	39	23	37	112	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.29	0	16	22	29	105	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.30	0	14	16	10	194	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.31	0	0	0	18	50	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.1	0	0	0	17	53	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.2	0	0	14	12	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.3	0	0	1	4	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.4	0	0	1	2	29	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.7	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.8	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FISH	1 054	6 047	20 879	7 954	16 058	21 029	8 605	1 895	2 209	2 222	2 276	0	38 628	74 719	8 302	13 654		13 332	
TOTAL POUNDS	7 308	29 489	100 912	28 009	48 248	67 376	40 482	8 625	10 947	12 497	12 060	0	148 848	172 171	42 131	109 030		61 825	
Avg. Weight	4.45	3.02	4.84	4.66	4.69	4.16	4.70	5.09	4.96	4.59	4.73	0.00	4.07	5.19	4.70	5.12		4.64	

0 signifies the date on which 50% of the annual total harvest was achieved

000 water rained in Res. Bay.

The Resurrection Bay sockeye salmon forecasted return is 192,500. CIAA estimates 173,800 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.

TOTAL FISH	173,800
TOTAL POUNDS	805,967
AVERAGE WEIGHT	4.64

LOWER COOK INLET JULY RUN SOCKEYE SALMON:

History:

CIAA has been conducting cost recovery harvests at one or more sites in Lower Cook Inlet since 1990. Recent harvests have been conducted at Tutka Bay Lagoon, Leisure and Hazel Lakes in Kachemak Bay and Kirschner Lake in Kamishak Bay.

CIAA's experience with the July run sockeye harvest is reflected on the following pages under the heading "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Leisure/Hazel Sockeye Salmon 2000 – 2008 and 2009 Projection" (Table 2) and "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Kirschner Sockeye Salmon 2000 – 2008 and 2009 Projection" (Table 3) and "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Tutka Bay Lagoon Sockeye Salmon 2008 and 2009 Projection" (Table 4).

Please note, the brood source for the Lower Cook Inlet July Run sockeye program changed in 2005 and the experience outlined in Tables 2 and 3 may not reflect the 2009 sockeye return. The 2009 sockeye return may be slightly later than previous returns and fish may be slightly bigger.

The harvest of sockeye salmon returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon is a new project, and CIAA has little past experience with this harvest. The harvest is also conducted in association with the collection of hatchery broodstock and special fish handling conditions are required.

2009 Season:

CIAA's 2009 cost recovery revenue goal is \$1,500,000 and CIAA harvest operations will continue into Kachemak, and Kamishak Bays only if the revenue goal is not achieved in Resurrection Bay. Once the revenue goal is met, CIAA harvest operations will cease and common property fisheries will begin.

July run sockeye returning to Tutka Bay will be harvested in association with the collection of broodstock and will be harvested for cost recovery even if the cost recovery revenue goal has been met.

The first sockeye should be available for CIAA cost recovery harvest on or after June 15, 2009.

Additional Information:

Fish that return to Hazel Lake and Leisure Lake (China Poot Lake) in Kachemak Bay and Kirschner Lake in Kamishak Bay fish cannot return to the lakes, due to a non-navigable lake outlet, and the harvest occurs in saltwater (Figures 2 and 3). Some of the fish that return to Tutka Bay Lagoon in Kachemak Bay (Figure 4) are required by CIAA for broodstock. Only those fish in excess of CIAA broodstock needs are available for cost recovery harvest.

One or more Lower Cook Inlet seiners are contracted by CIAA or its agent to conduct the Lower Cook Inlet July Run sockeye cost recovery harvest.

The harvested fish are either delivered to a processor-provided tender or delivered to the dock in Homer. Your bid should identify how you would propose to receive the fish from Kachemak Bay and the fish from Kamishak Bay.

Table 2.

CIAA'S Cost Recovery Harvest of LEISURE/HAZEL SOCKEYE SALMON 2000 - 2008 and 2009 Projection

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Daily	Cumulative	2009 Return Projection
										Average	Average	
6/22	0	0	0	4 515	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	The Leisure/Hazel Lakes sockeye salmon forecasted return is 25,900. CIAA estimates 21,300 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.
6/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	
6/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	
6/25	152	0	0	4 356	2 825	0	0	0	0	815	1 316	
6/26	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	107	1 423	
6/27	0	0	0	0	0	2 171	0	0	0	241	1 664	
6/28	0	0	2 537	0	967	1 781	0	0	0	585	2 249	
6/29	0	0	0	3 302	0	1 810	1 528	0	0	716	2 965	
6/30	0	0	4 116	5 575	0	2 838	262	0	0	1 421	4 386	
7/1	0	0	0	5 139	0	990	0	338	0	719	5 105	
7/2	0	0	8 650	6 910	471	0	684	0	0	1 679	6 984	
7/3	576	1 567	3 304	873	0	3 807	0	0	0	1 127	8 112	
7/4	0	2 375	1 820	4 686	0	0	750	0	0	1 092	9 204	
7/5	0	1 061	0	0	0	562	0	0	0	203	9 407	
7/6	0	1 646	4 841	0	0	0	1 030	0	0	940	10 346	
7/7	0	475	2 110	0	0	3 968	0	736	0	911	11 258	
7/8	0	1 479	1 943	0	1 457	265	0	0	0	643	11 901	
7/9	815	3 035	0	0	1 228	3 626	3 218	0	0	1 732	13 632	
7/10	0	5 798	0	0	0	0	1 480	0	0	1 040	14 672	
7/11	0	5 161	0	0	0	2 138	0	0	0	1 043	15 715	
7/12	2 542	2 660	0	4 731	0	1 977	176	0	0	1 727	17 442	
7/13	4 442	1 760	0	0	1 246	0	4 207	0	0	1 665	19 107	
7/14	0	0	0	354	0	0	0	0	549	151	19 257	
7/15	3 929	0	0	855	1 852	0	0	0	1 160	1 303	20 560	
7/16	0	0	0	0	1 740	2 726	0	0	0	693	21 453	
7/17	178	0	0	0	0	3 137	0	0	0	829	22 282	
7/18	1 555	0	0	0	0	1 225	1 485	0	0	1 066	23 348	
7/19	850	0	0	0	0	5 285	1 176	0	0	1 823	25 171	
7/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 629	0	0	1 315	26 486	
7/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	71	26 556	
7/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 191	0	0	3 596	30 151	
7/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
7/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
8/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
8/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
8/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
8/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 151	
8/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 505	178	2 342	32 493	
TOTAL NOS	15,039	27,037	29,521	35,556	12,888	29,734	23,282	22,586	1,907		21,950	
TOTAL PDS	81,360	127,502	148,588	161,316	68,160	127,828	101,943	103,317	9,670		103,298	
AVG WEIGHT	5.41	4.72	5.03	4.54	5.29	4.30	4.38	4.57	5.07		4.71	

EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL NOS.	102,906	132,515	156,701	432,998	40,610	90,586	73,757	69,853	71,667
TOTAL LBS.	556,715	624,919	788,723	1,964,493	214,772	389,434	322,954	411,022	363,408
AVG. WEIGHT	5.41	4.72	5.03	4.54	5.29	4.30	4.38	4.57	5.07

	NUMBER OF FISH	TOTAL POUNDS	AVERAGE FISH WEIGHT
	21,300	100,239	4.71

Signifies the date in which 50% of the eventual harvest was achieved. Please note - the broodstock for the Leisure/Hazel Lakes stocking project was changed in 2004. The 50% harvest date for fish returning prior to 2006 may not reflect the 50% harvest date for those fish returning after 2007.

Table 3.

CIAA'S Cost Recovery Harvest of KIRSCHNER SOCKEYE SALMON 2000 - 2008 and 2009 Projection

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Daily Average	Cumulative Average	2009 Return Projection	
7/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,228	0	0	270	270		The Kirschner Lake sockeye salmon forecasted return is 2,500. CIAA estimates 2,000 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.
7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270		
7/9	0	0	0	0	0	8,343	5,158	2,233	0	1,746	2,018		
7/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,018		
7/11	0	0	11,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,316	3,334		
7/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,334		
7/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,334		
7/14	0	0	0	17,923	8,105	0	10,118	0	0	4,016	7,350		
7/15	0	0	0	0	0	6,441	0	0	0	716	8,066		
7/16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,066		
7/17	0	10,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	9,375		
7/18	5,630	0	11,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,174	11,549		
7/19	7,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	12,547		
7/20	0	0	0	14,879	0	0	0	0	4,082	2,388	14,915		
7/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,604	0	0	1,229	16,144		
7/22	6,716	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,195	17,339		
7/23	0	5,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	18,486		
7/24	0	0	0	0	9,135	0	0	0	0	1,827	20,313		
7/25	0	12,120	9,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,302	25,615		
7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,571	4,708	9,640	35,254		
7/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,254		
7/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,254		
7/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,818	1,409	36,663		
7/30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,915	0	10,915	47,578		
TOTAL NOS	20,531	28,782	32,492	32,802	17,240	14,784	23,880	27,719	11,588		23,313		
TOTAL PDS	89,995	120,008	129,970	152,702	69,964	54,913	106,925	110,636	47,259		97,930		
AVG WEIGHT	4.38	4.17	4.00	4.66	4.00	3.71	4.48	3.99	4.08		4.20		

EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL NOS.	31,627	38,938	32,492	50,348	17,940	17,940	48,010	37,444	11,588
TOTAL LBS.	138,633	162,354	129,970	234,383	71,764	66,635	214,989	149,452	47,259
AVG. WEIGHT	4.38	4.17	4.00	4.66	4.00	3.71	4.48	3.99	4.08

NUMBER OF FISH	2,000
TOTAL POUNDS	8,401
AVERAGE FISH WEIGHT	4.20

Signifies the date in which 50% of the eventual harvest was achieved. Please note - the broodstock for the Kirschner Lake stocking project was changed in 2004. The 50% harvest date for fish returning prior to 2003 may not reflect the 50% harvest date for those fish returning after 2004.

Table 4.

CIAA'S Cost Recovery Harvest of TUTKA BAY LAGOON SOCKEYE SALMON 2000 - 2008 and 2009 Projection

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Daily Average	Cumulative Average
7/7									0	0	0
7/8									0	0	0
7/9									0	0	0
7/10									0	0	0
7/11									1 067	1 067	1 067
7/12									0	0	1 067
7/13									0	0	1 067
7/14									3,747	3 747	4 814
7/15									0	0	4 814
7/16									0	0	4 814
7/17									3,107	3 107	7 921
7/18									0	0	7 921
7/19									0	0	7 921
7/20									0	0	7 921
7/21									2 770	2 770	10 691
7/22									0	0	10 691
7/23									0	0	10 691
7/24									0	0	10 691
7/25									0	0	10 691
7/26									0	0	10 691
7/27									3 913	3 913	14 604
7/28									0	0	14 604
7/29									0	0	14 604
7/30									0	0	14 604
TOTAL NOS									14,604		14,604
TOTAL PDS									57,294		57,294
AVG WEIGHT									3.92		3.92

This project was initiated in 2005. The first harvestable fish returned in 2008.

2009 Return Projection
The Tutka Bay Lagoon sockeye salmon forecasted return is 16,100. CIAA estimates 11,100 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.
NUMBER OF FISH 11,100
TOTAL POUNDS 43,547
AVERAGE FISH WEIGHT 3.92

EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	TOTAL NOS.								
TOTAL LBS.									78,871
AVG. WEIGHT									3.92

Signifies the date in which 50% of the eventual harvest was achieved

Figure 1.

Resurrection Bay Special Harvest Area

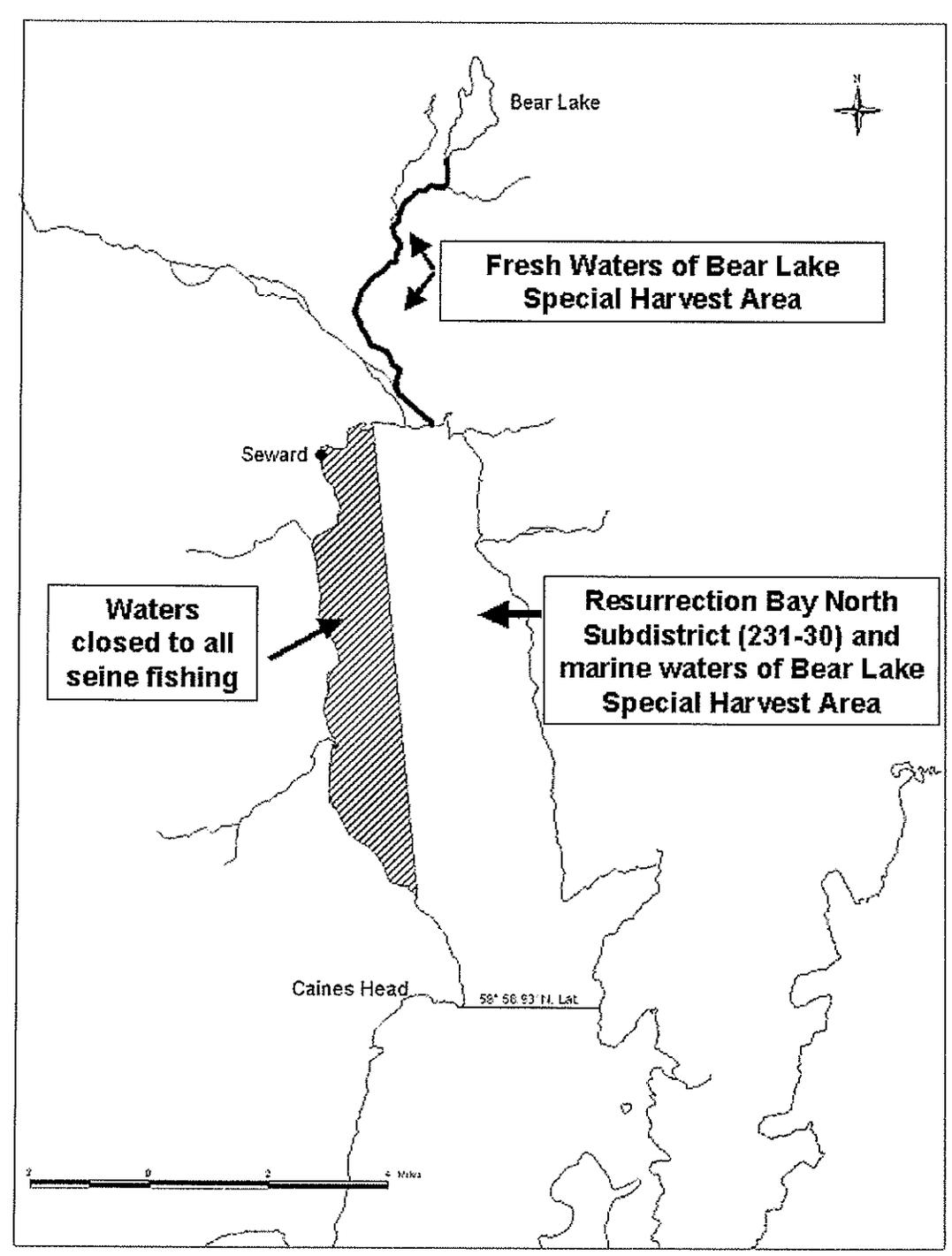


Figure 2.

Kirschner Lake Special Harvest Area

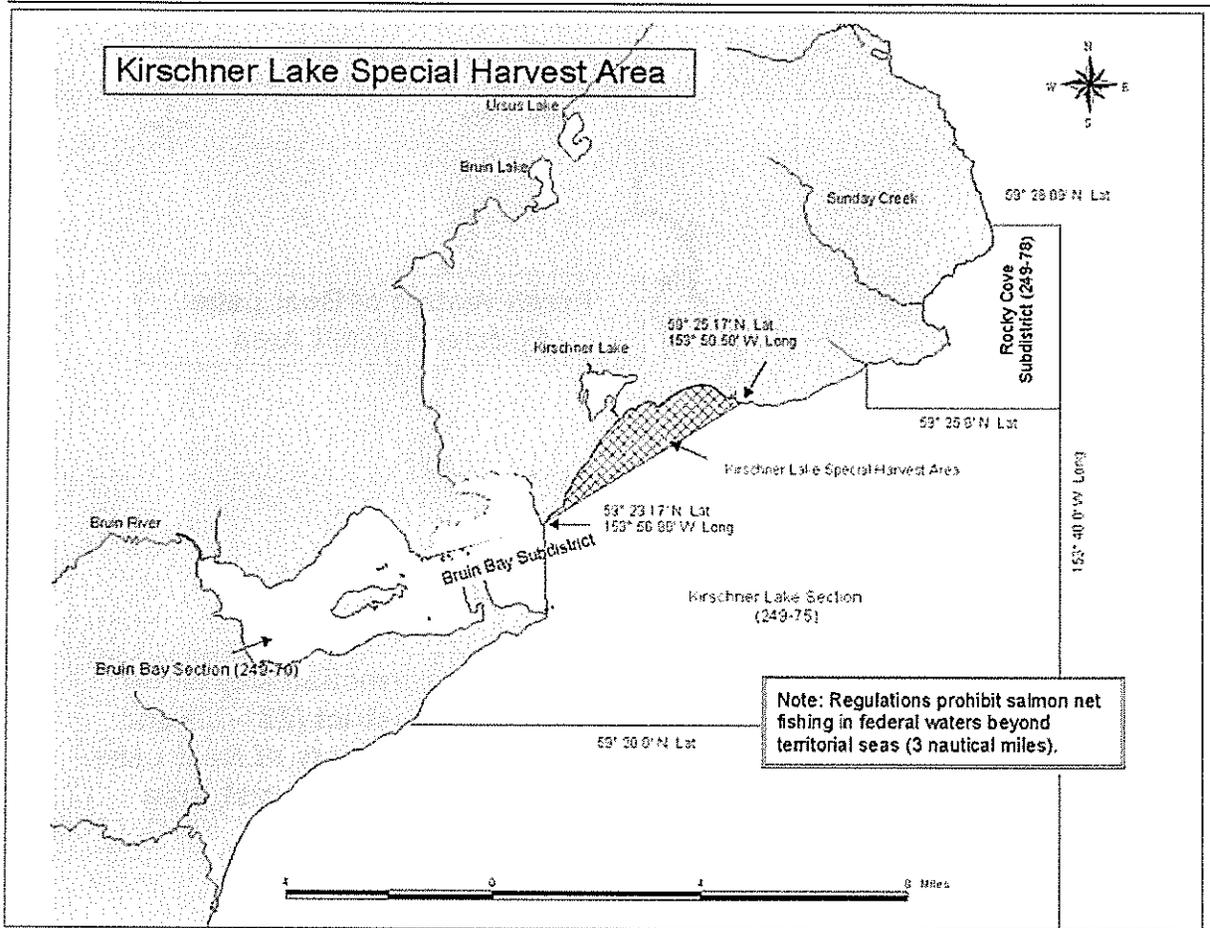


Figure 3.

Leisure/Hazel Lakes Special Harvest Areas

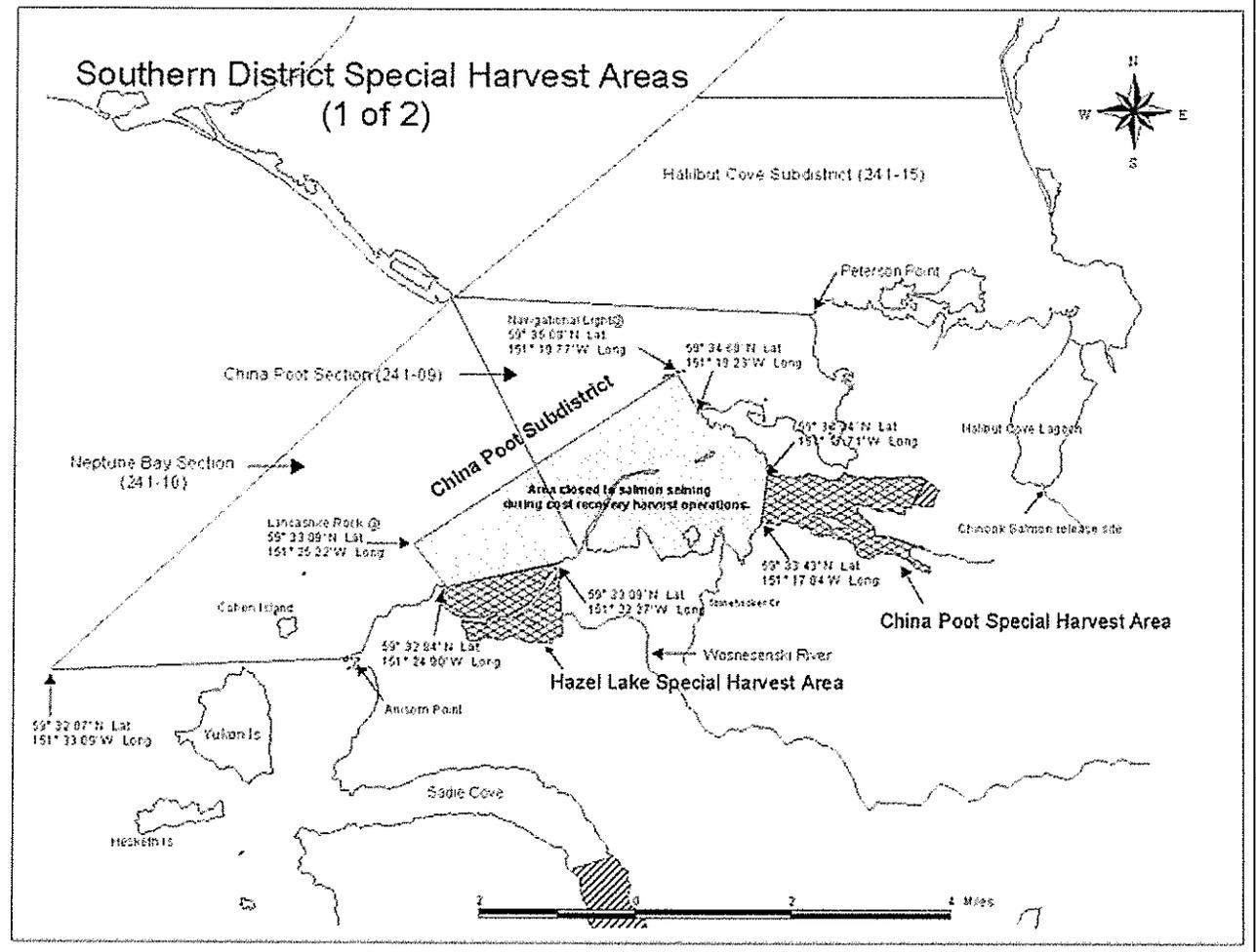
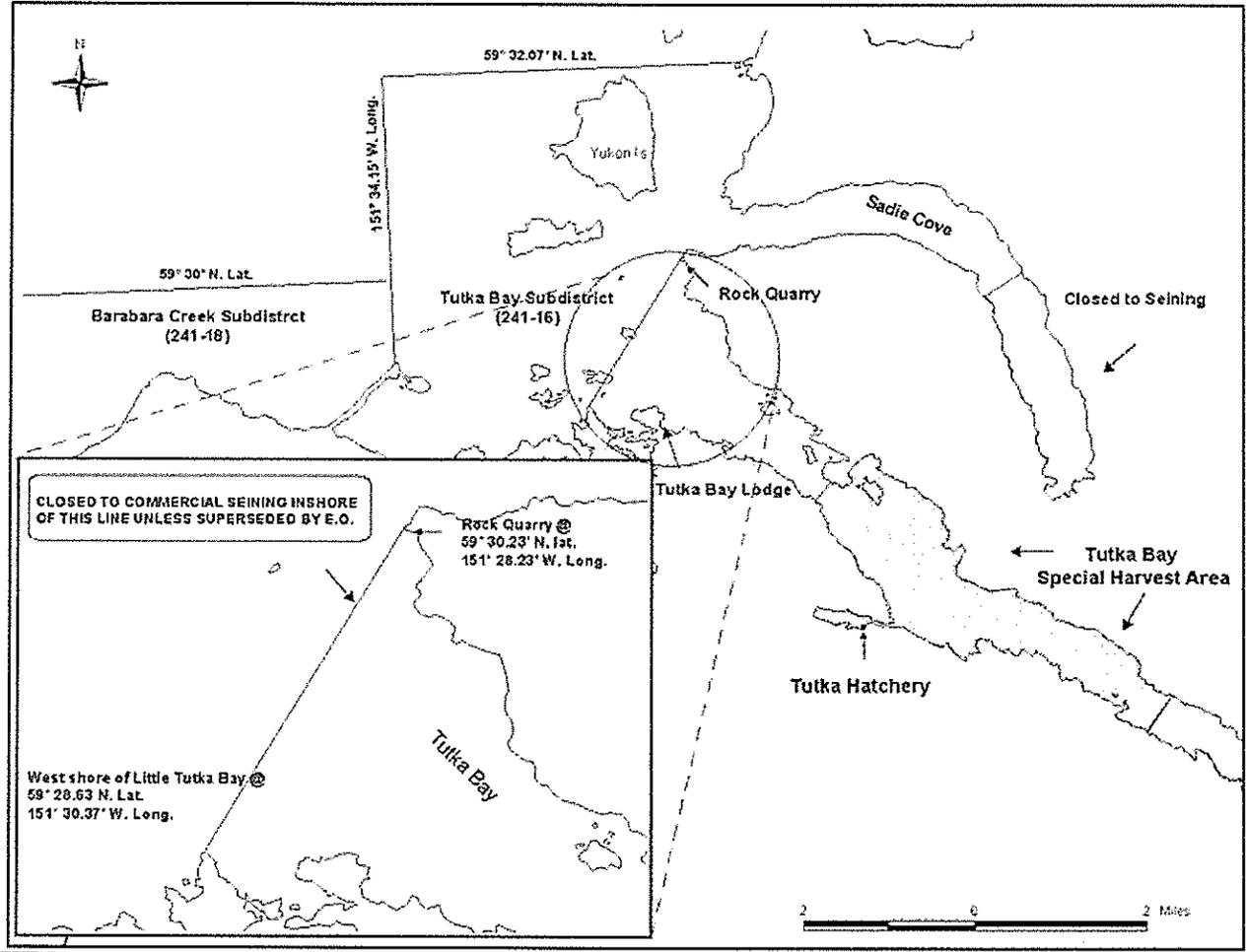


Figure 4.

Tutka Bay Lagoon Special Harvest Area



**FISH OF ADVANCED MATURATION
WHICH MAY BE SUITED FOR
BAIT OR SOME SIMILAR USE:**

BEAR LAKE COHO SALMON:

About 500 coho salmon (4,000 lbs.) may be held alive at the Bear Creek weir for harvest. These fish are usually of advanced maturation and may not be suitable for all uses. Harvested fish can be loaded into iced totes for delivery. CIAA can place iced totes onto a vehicle. CIAA prefers the buyer to transport fish from Bear Creek weir, but can arrange deliveries.

Fish are expected to be available throughout September and October.



COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

2010 PROSPECTIVE FISH SALES

Resurrection Bay June Run Sockeye

- Resurrection Bay and Bear Lake Weir

Lower Cook Inlet July Run Sockeye

- Kirschner Lake
- Hazel & Leisure Lake
- Tutka Bay Lagoon

Bear Lake Advanced Maturation Coho

- Bear Lake Weir

**Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
40610 Kalifornsky Beach Road
Kenai, AK 99611
ciaanet.org**

These descriptions of Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association's fish sales are based as much as possible on previous experience. Since numbers of fish which return, their run timing, quality, and average sizes are all a matter of considerable year-to-year variability, the representations made in this document are intended only as a general guide and not as any type of guarantee.

COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION REQUEST FOR BIDS FOR 2010 SALMON SALES

March 31, 2010

The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association's Marketing Committee is requesting specific bids for fish we anticipate having available for sale during the 2010 season. There are four basic groups of fish:

Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake June Run Sockeye Salmon,
Lower Cook Inlet July Run Sockeye Salmon
Bear Lake Advanced Maturation Coho

In 2009, CIAA developed a cost recovery harvest plan for Trail Lakes Hatchery which includes the June run sockeye in Resurrection/Bear Lake and the July run sockeye in Kachemak, Tutka and Kamishak Bays. This plan, approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries in March of 2009, provides CIAA with a *Special Harvest Area* priority to meet its revenue goal.

CIAA's 2010 cost recovery net revenue goal is \$1,434,329. The cost recovery harvest will continue until the net revenue goal is reached.

Based on the 2010 projected run strength, CIAA expects to harvest nearly 100% of the returns to Resurrection and Tutka Bays. If there is a short fall in meeting the cost recovery revenue goal from Resurrection and Tutka Bays, fish will be harvested from returns to Kachemak, and Kamishak Bays. The first sockeye should be available for CIAA cost recovery harvest in Resurrection Bay on or about May 24, 2010. The cost recovery harvest will continue into Kachemak and Kamishak Bays only until the revenue goal is achieved. Once the revenue goal is met, CIAA harvest operations will cease and common property fisheries will begin. July run sockeye returning to Tutka Bay will be harvested in association with a pink salmon return and may be harvested in association with the collection of broodstock. Special fish handling conditions will be required for the Tutka Bay cost recovery harvest.

The best information we have about what to expect is contained on the accompanying sheets as is any special condition relating to the bid for a specific group of fish.

The bids should meet the following deadline and contain the following elements.

1. All bids must be received at CIAA headquarters no later than 5:00 p.m., April 21, 2010. The Marketing Committee will make every effort to select and notify the successful bidders on or before April 23, 2010.

2. CIAA will accept bids submitted by regular mail, Fax or e-mail. Bids should be sent to:

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
40610 Kalifornsky Beach Road
Kenai, AK 99611
Fax: (907) 283-9433
gfandrei@ciaanet.org

3. CIAA prefers the Resurrection, Tutka, Kackemak and Kamishak Bays saltwater cost recovery harvests be bid as a "package" and the bidder be responsible for securing the harvesters.
4. The Bear Lake freshwater cost recovery harvests may be bid separately or included as a package with Resurrection, Tutka, Kachemak and Kamishak Bays saltwater cost recovery harvests. CIAA will conduct the Bear Lake freshwater harvest.
5. Special fish handling conditions will be required for the Tutka Bay cost recovery harvest. Please contact CIAA to obtain the special fish handling conditions prior to submitting a bid.
6. The bid should identify how late in the season you are prepared to accept fish.
7. The bid should identify any special harvest conditions you may require. CIAA will consider any bid conditions that are mutually beneficial to CIAA and the bidder.
8. The preference would be that your bid be based on grounds price. The relationship between your bid price and grounds price should be clear *e.g., grounds price plus ___, 90% of grounds price, etc.* Please define how you will determine what grounds price is, for example, the price paid by major processors in the Central District of Cook Inlet, the price paid by major processors statewide including delivery fees, etc.
9. The Committee has, in the past, and would again consider a "profit-sharing" bid, but leaves the particulars of such a bid to be proposed by the bidder.
10. The bid should contain information about the method and timing of payments for fish. In the past successful bidders have used a variety of methods. They have established escrow accounts to cover a percentage of the total anticipated payment, made advance payments at two-week intervals, made payments for the fish on receipt, or made weekly payments for fish received.

11. CIAA prefers the successful bidder for the Resurrection Bay saltwater cost recovery harvest establish a \$250,000 escrow account prior to the start of the harvest and make payments into that account equal to the daily harvest within three (3) business days of the daily harvest.
12. The Committee requires daily records from the processor detailing the volume, average weight, and condition of fish throughout the run.

CIAA expects to receive several bids for the 2010 cost recovery harvests and advises all bidders to submit bids that can be easily quantified for comparative purposes. If you wish to include information in addition to the requisite information listed above which you think might assist the committee in properly evaluating your bid, please do so.

CIAA reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received; to negotiate for terms and conditions which may differ from the initial proposals received; and to award any sales contracts in a manner which is determined to be most advantageous to CIAA.

We will do our best to assist you with any information we have, if it is necessary to your bid.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you,



Gary Fandrei, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
Phone: 907-283-5761
Fax: 907-283-9433
gfandrei@ciaanet.org

RESURRECTION BAY JUNE RUN SOCKEYE SALMON:

History:

CIAA's experience with this harvest is reflected on the following page under the heading "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake (June Run) Sockeye Salmon 1993 - 2009 and 2010 Projection" (Table 1).

2010 Season:

CIAA's 2010 cost recovery net revenue goal is \$1,434,329. The cost recovery harvest will continue until the net revenue goal is reached.

Based on the projected run strength and an assumed cost recovery harvest rate of near 100%, we expect to have approximately 870,000 pounds available for cost recovery harvest. The first sockeye should be available for CIAA cost recovery harvest on or about May 24, 2010. Once CIAA's revenue goal is met, common property fisheries may begin.

Additional Information:

This year, CIAA saltwater cost recovery fishing (Figure 1) will begin on or shortly after May 24th and continue until the revenue goal is met. Several Lower Cook Inlet seiners are contracted by CIAA or its agent to conduct the Resurrection Bay June Run sockeye cost recovery harvest. CIAA's objective is to harvest as many fish as possible from saltwater. Based on the 2009 harvest, CIAA anticipates a majority of the fish returning to Bear Lake in 2010 will be harvested from saltwater.

As the season progresses, fish that escape the saltwater fishery will begin to arrive at the Bear Lake Weir (Figure 1); and, about mid-June, a freshwater cost recovery harvest may begin at the weir. At the weir fish swim into a submerged box that is lifted by an electric winch. The box can be made to retain water or dewater during the lift. CIAA will load fish from the box into containers. Fish can be killed in "slush ice" or suffocated in the iced totes. Other killing methods can be specified. CIAA will place containers on a truck or trailer. CIAA expects daily harvest at the weir to range from 0 to as many as 2,000 fish. CIAA prefers the buyer to transport fish from Bear Creek Weir.



CIAA cannot project the number or maturity of fish available for freshwater harvest.

LOWER COOK INLET JULY RUN SOCKEYE SALMON:

History:

CIAA has been conducting cost recovery harvests at one or more sites in Lower Cook Inlet since 1990. Recent harvests have been conducted at Tutka Bay Lagoon, Leisure and Hazel Lakes in Kachemak Bay and Kirschner Lake in Kamishak Bay.

CIAA's experience with the July run sockeye harvest is reflected on the following pages under the heading "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Leisure/Hazel Sockeye Salmon 2000 – 2009 and 2010 Projection" (Table 2) and "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Kirschner Sockeye Salmon 2000 – 2009 and 2010 Projection" (Table 3) and "CIAA's Cost Recovery Harvest of Tutka Bay Lagoon Sockeye Salmon 2000 - 2009 and 2010 Projection" (Table 4).

Please note, the brood source for the Lower Cook Inlet July Run sockeye program changed in 2005 and the experience outlined in Tables 2 and 3 may not reflect the 2010 sockeye return. The 2010 sockeye return may be slightly later than previous returns and fish may be slightly bigger.

The harvest of sockeye salmon returning to Tutka Bay Lagoon is a new project, and CIAA has little past experience with this harvest.

2010 Season:

CIAA's 2010 cost recovery net revenue goal is \$1,434,329. CIAA harvest operations will continue into Kachemak and Kamishak Bays only if the revenue goal is not achieved in Resurrection and Tutka Bays. Once the revenue goal is met, CIAA harvest operations will cease and common property fisheries will begin.

July run sockeye returning to Tutka Bay will be harvested in association with a pink salmon return and may be harvested in association with the collection of broodstock. Special fish handling conditions will be required.

The first sockeye should be available for CIAA cost recovery harvest on or after June 28, 2010.

Additional Information:

Fish that return to Hazel Lake and Leisure Lake (China Poot Lake) in Kachemak Bay and Kirschner Lake in Kamishak Bay cannot return to the lakes, due to a non-navigable lake outlet, and the harvest occurs in saltwater (Figures 2 and 3). Some of the fish that return to Tutka Bay Lagoon in Kachemak Bay (Figure 4) may be required by CIAA for broodstock. Only those fish in excess of CIAA broodstock needs will be available for cost recovery harvest.

One or more Lower Cook Inlet seiners are contracted by CIAA or its agent to conduct the Lower Cook Inlet July Run sockeye cost recovery harvest.

The harvested fish are either delivered to a processor-provided tender or delivered to the dock in Homer. Your bid should identify how you would propose to receive the fish from Tutka Bay,

Kachemak Bay and Kamishak Bay.

Table 2.

CIAA'S Cost Recovery Harvest of LEISURE/HAZEL SOCKEYE SALMON 2000 - 2009 and 2010 Projection

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Daily Average	Cumulative Average
6/22	0	0	0	4,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/25	152	0	0	4,356	2,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/26	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/27	0	0	0	0	0	2,171	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/28	0	0	2,537	0	967	1,781	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/29	0	0	0	3,302	0	1,610	1,528	0	0	0	0	0
6/30	0	0	4,116	5,575	0	2,838	262	0	0	0	0	0
7/1	0	0	0	5,139	0	990	0	338	0	0	0	0
7/2	0	0	8,850	6,910	471	0	684	0	0	0	0	0
7/3	576	1,587	3,304	873	0	3,807	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/4	0	2,375	1,620	4,886	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0
7/5	0	1,061	0	0	0	562	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/6	0	1,646	4,641	0	0	0	1,030	0	0	0	0	0
7/7	0	475	2,110	0	0	3,998	0	736	0	0	0	0
7/8	0	1,479	1,943	0	1,457	265	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/9	815	3,035	0	0	1,223	3,826	3,218	0	0	0	0	0
7/10	0	5,798	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	0	0	0
7/11	0	5,161	0	0	0	2,138	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/12	2,542	2,660	0	0	4,731	0	1,977	176	0	0	0	0
7/13	4,442	1,760	0	0	0	1,246	0	4,207	0	0	0	0
7/14	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	0	549	0	275	275
7/15	3,929	0	0	0	855	1,852	0	0	1,180	0	590	865
7/16	0	0	0	0	0	1,740	2,726	0	0	0	0	865
7/17	178	0	0	0	0	0	3,137	0	0	0	0	865
7/18	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	1,485	0	0	0	865
7/19	850	0	0	0	0	0	5,265	1,176	0	0	0	865
7/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,629	0	205	103	967
7/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	967
7/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,191	0	0	0	967
7/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
7/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
8/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
8/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
8/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
8/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967
8/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,605	178	0	89	1,056
8/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
8/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
TOTAL NOS	15,039	27,037	29,521	35,558	12,888	29,734	23,282	22,566	1,907	205		1,056
TOTAL FCS	81,380	127,502	148,588	161,316	68,169	127,828	101,943	103,317	9,670	953		5,312
AVG. WEIGHT	5.41	4.72	5.03	4.54	5.29	4.30	4.38	4.57	5.07	4.65		5.03

2010 Return Projection	
EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	
TOTAL NOS.	65,300
TOTAL LBS.	328,448
AVG. WEIGHT	5.03
<p>The Leisure/Hazel Lakes sockeye salmon forecasted return is 71,300. CIAA estimates 65,300 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.</p>	

EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL NOS.	102,908	132,515	156,701	432,998	40,810	90,566	73,757	89,853	71,667
TOTAL LBS.	558,715	624,919	786,723	1,964,493	214,772	389,434	322,954	411,022	363,408	27,126
AVG. WEIGHT	5.41	4.72	5.03	4.54	5.29	4.30	4.38	4.57	5.07	4.65

NUMBER OF FISH
TOTAL POUNDS
AVERAGE FISH WEIGHT

Signifies the date in which 50% of the eventual harvest was achieved.
Please note - the broodstock for the Leisure/Hazel Lakes stocking project was changed in 2004. The 50% harvest date for fish returning prior to 2003 may not reflect the 50% harvest date for those fish returning after 2007. The daily average and cumulative average calculations reflect the current broodstock.

Table 3.

CIAA'S Cost Recovery Harvest of KIRSCHNER SOCKEYE SALMON 2000 - 2000 and 2010 Projection

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Daily Average	Cumulative Average
7/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2428	0	0	0	0	0
7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/9	0	0	0	0	0	8,343	5158	2,233	0	0	0	0
7/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/11	0	0	11,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	351	351
7/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
7/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
7/14	0	0	0	17,923	8,105	0	10,118	0	0	0	0	351
7/15	0	0	0	0	0	6,441	0	0	0	0	0	351
7/16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,283	1,642	1,993
7/17	0	10,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993
7/18	5,830	0	11,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993
7/19	7,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993
7/20	0	0	0	14,879	0	0	0	0	4,062	0	2,031	4,024
7/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,604	0	0	0	0	4,024
7/22	6,716	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,024
7/23	0	5,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,024
7/24	0	0	0	0	9,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,024
7/25	0	12,120	9,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,024
7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,571	4,708	0	2,354	6,378
7/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,378
7/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,378
7/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,818	0	0	1,409	7,787
7/30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,915	0	0	0	7,787
7/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,787
8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,787
8/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,599	2,300	10,086
8/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,086
8/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,086
8/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,086
8/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,086
8/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,086
8/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,827	0	2,414	12,500
8/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
8/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,048	2,024	14,524
8/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,524
8/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,312	656	15,180
8/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,180
8/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,180
8/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,180
TOTAL NOS	20,531	28,782	32,492	32,692	17,240	14,784	23,880	27,719	14,568	18,771		15,180
TOTAL PDS	69,995	120,008	129,970	152,702	68,984	54,913	106,925	110,636	47,259	81,100		64,180
AVG WEIGHT	4.38	4.17	4.00	4.66	4.00	3.71	4.48	3.99	4.08	4.32		4.23

2010 Return Projection	
EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	
NUMBER OF FISH	11,400
TOTAL POUNDS	48,200
AVERAGE FISH WEIGHT	4.23
The Kirschner Lake sockeye salmon forecasted return is 11,400. CIAA estimates 11,400 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.	

EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL NOS.	31,627	38,938	32,492	50,348	17,940	17,940	48,010	37,444	14,762	19,121
TOTAL LBS.	138,633	162,354	129,970	234,383	71,764	66,635	214,969	149,452	60,203	82,612
AVG. WEIGHT	4.38	4.17	4.00	4.66	4.00	3.71	4.48	3.99	4.08	4.32

Signifies the date in which 50% of the eventual harvest was achieved
 Please note - the broodstock for the Kirschner Lake stocking project was changed in 2004. The 50% harvest date for fish returning prior to 2006 may not reflect the 50% harvest date for those fish returning after 2007. The daily, average and cumulative average calculations reflect the current broodstock.

Table 4.

CIAA'S Cost Recovery Harvest of TUTKA BAY LAGOON SOCKEYE SALMON 2000 - 2009 and 2010 Projection

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Daily Average	Cumulative Average
7/7									0	0	0	0
7/8									0	0	0	0
7/9									0	0	0	0
7/10									0	0	0	0
7/11									1,067	0	534	534
7/12									0	0	0	534
7/13									0	0	0	534
7/14									3,747	0	1,874	2,407
7/15									0	0	0	2,407
7/16									0	1,359	680	3,087
7/17									3,107	0	1,554	4,640
7/18									0	0	0	4,640
7/19									0	0	0	4,640
7/20									0	0	0	4,640
7/21									2,770	0	1,385	6,025
7/22									0	0	0	6,025
7/23									0	0	0	6,025
7/24									0	0	0	6,025
7/25									0	0	0	6,025
7/26									0	0	0	6,025
7/27									3,913	0	1,957	7,982
7/28									0	0	0	7,982
7/29									0	2,369	1,185	9,166
7/30									0	0	0	9,166
7/31									0	0	0	9,166
8/1									0	0	0	9,166
8/2									0	0	0	9,166
8/3									0	3,065	1,833	10,999
8/4									0	0	0	10,999
8/5									0	0	0	10,999
8/6									0	1,466	743	11,742
8/7									0	0	0	11,742
8/8									0	0	0	11,742
8/9									0	0	0	11,742
8/10									0	0	0	11,742
8/11									0	0	0	11,742
8/12									0	0	0	11,742
8/13									0	0	0	11,742
8/14									0	2,705	1,353	13,094
8/15									0	0	0	13,094
TOTAL LBS									14,604	11,584		13,094
TOTAL PDS									57,294	42,572		49,933
AVG. WEIGHT									3.92	3.68		3.81

This project was initiated in 2005. The first harvestable fish returned in 2008.

2010 Return Projection
The Tutka Bay Lagoon sockeye salmon forecasted return is 43,200. CIAA estimates 37,600 fish will be available for cost recovery harvest.
NUMBER of FISH: 37,600
TOTAL POUNDS: 143,385
AVERAGE FISH WEIGHT: 3.81

EST. TOTAL RETURN FROM WHICH COST RECOVERY HARVEST WAS TAKEN	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TOTAL NOS.									20,104
TOTAL LBS.									78,671	55,692
AVG. WEIGHT									3.92	3.68

Signifies the date in which 50% of the eventual harvest was achieved

Figure 1.

Resurrection Bay Special Harvest Area

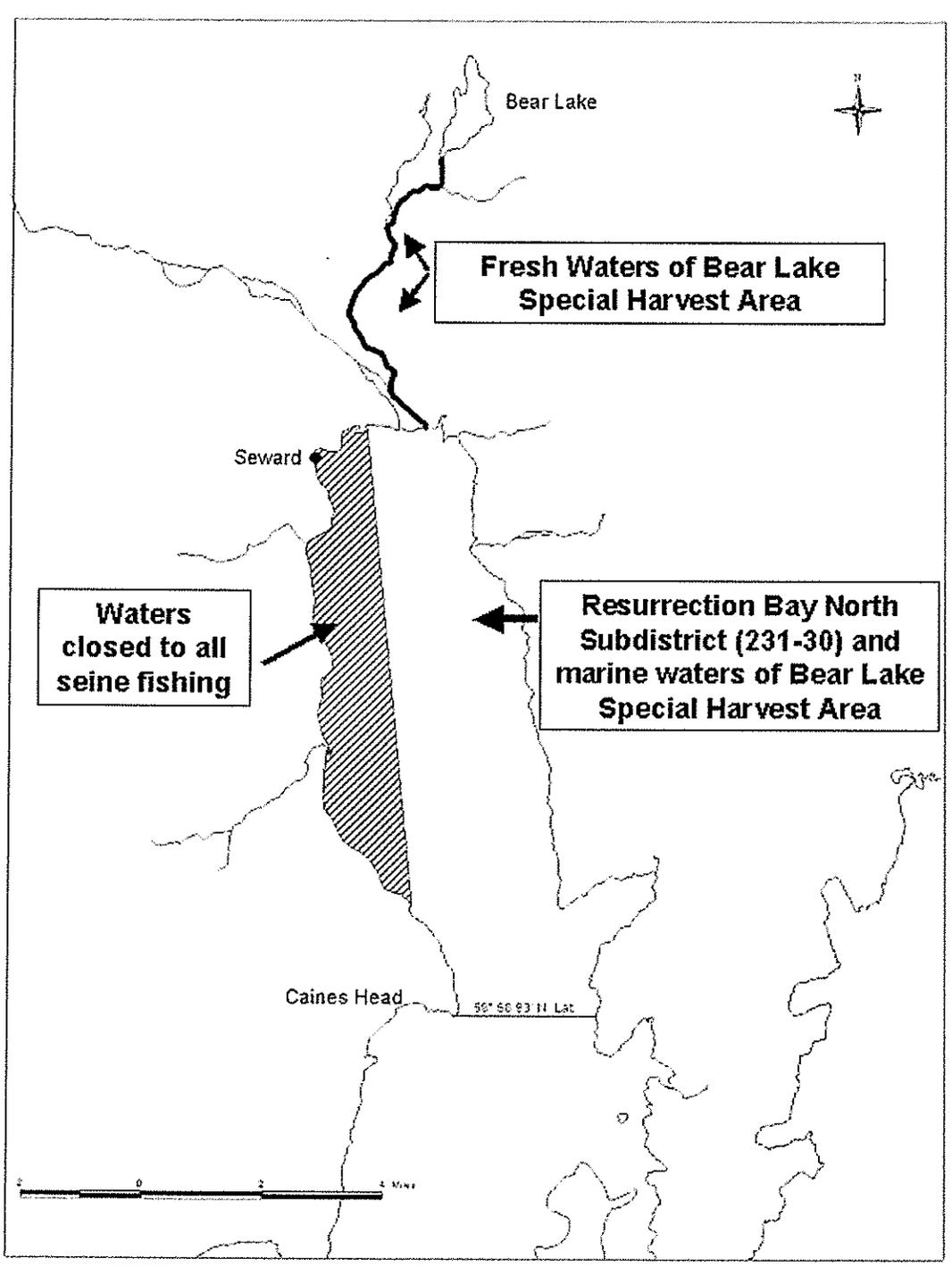


Figure 2.

Kirschner Lake Special Harvest Area

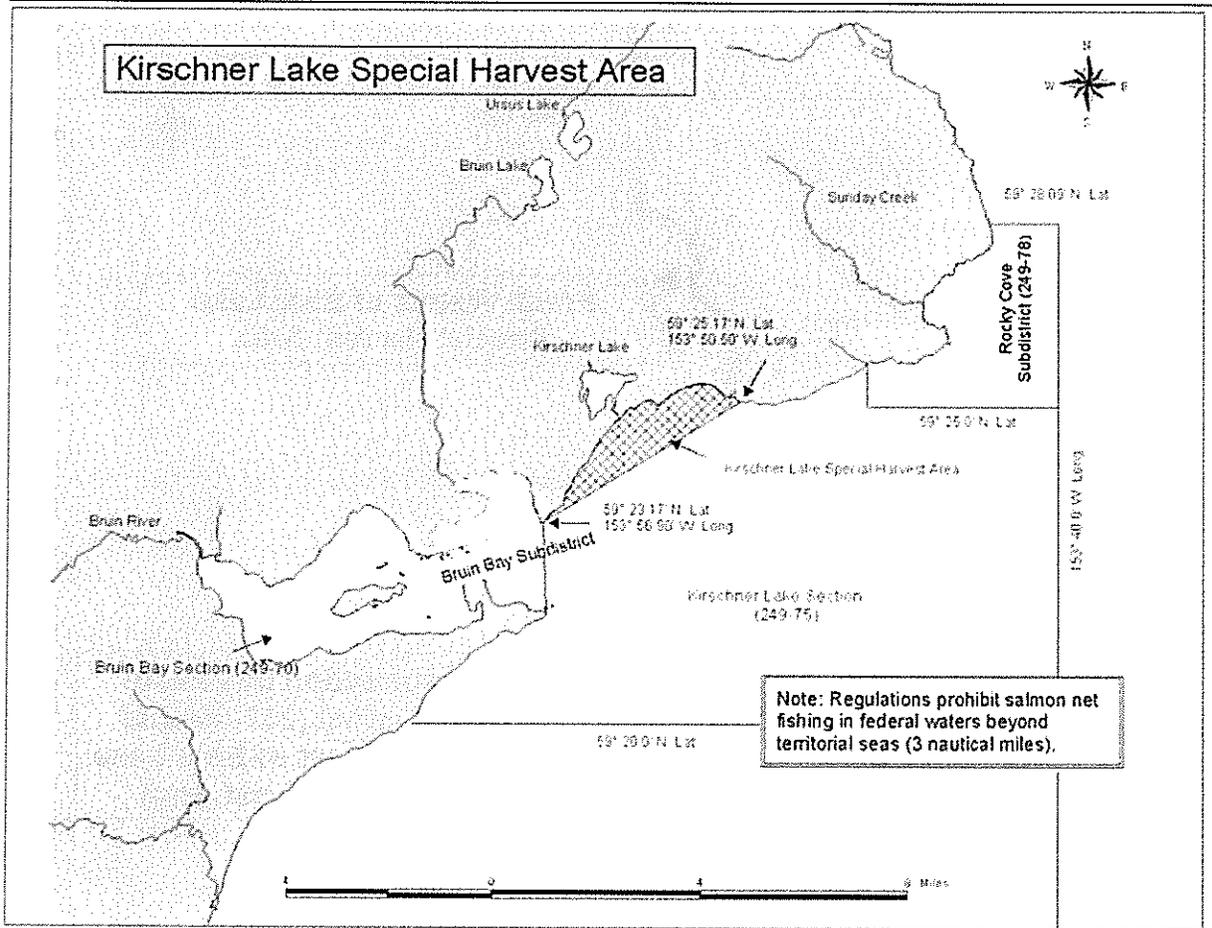


Figure 3.

Leisure/Hazel Lakes Special Harvest Areas

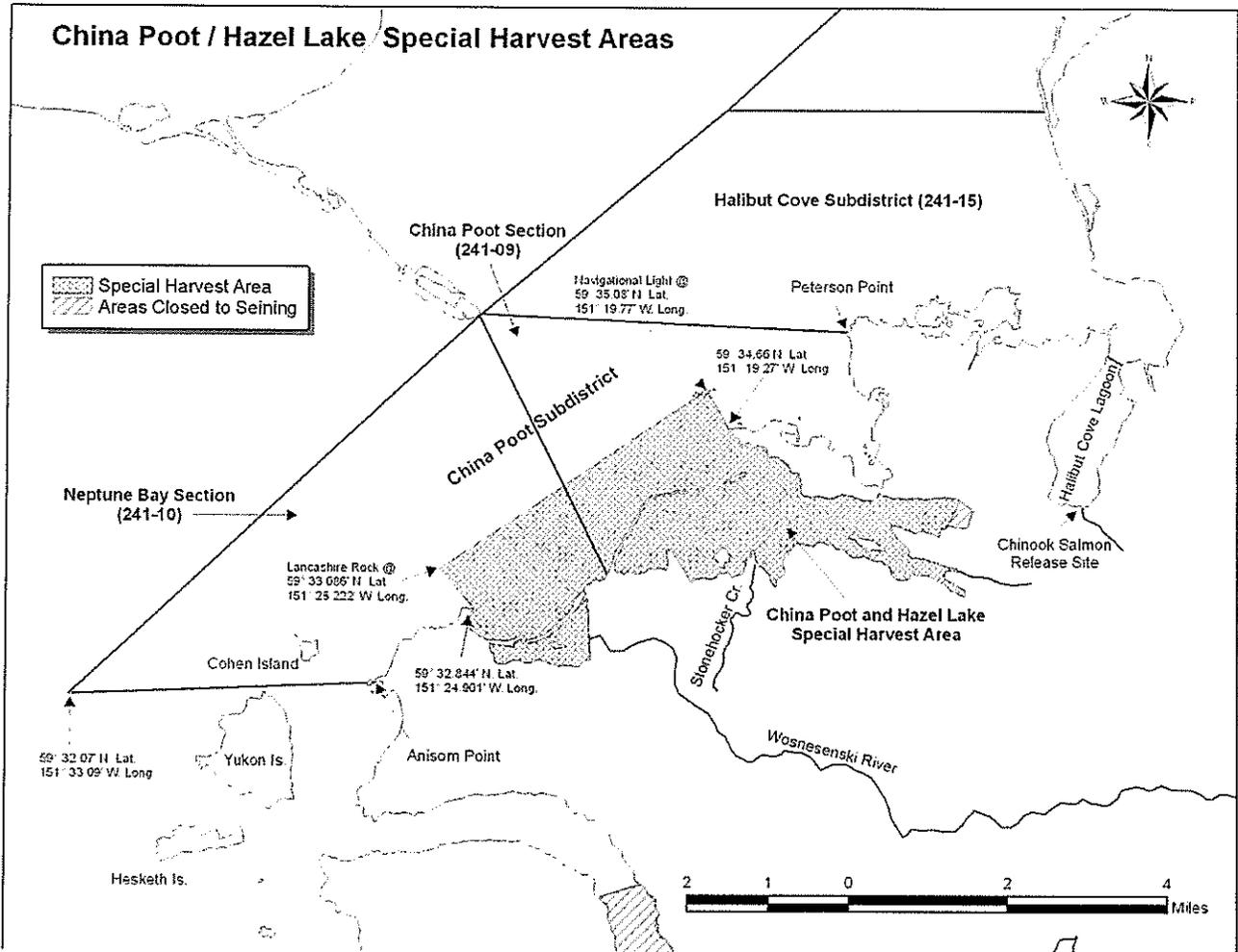
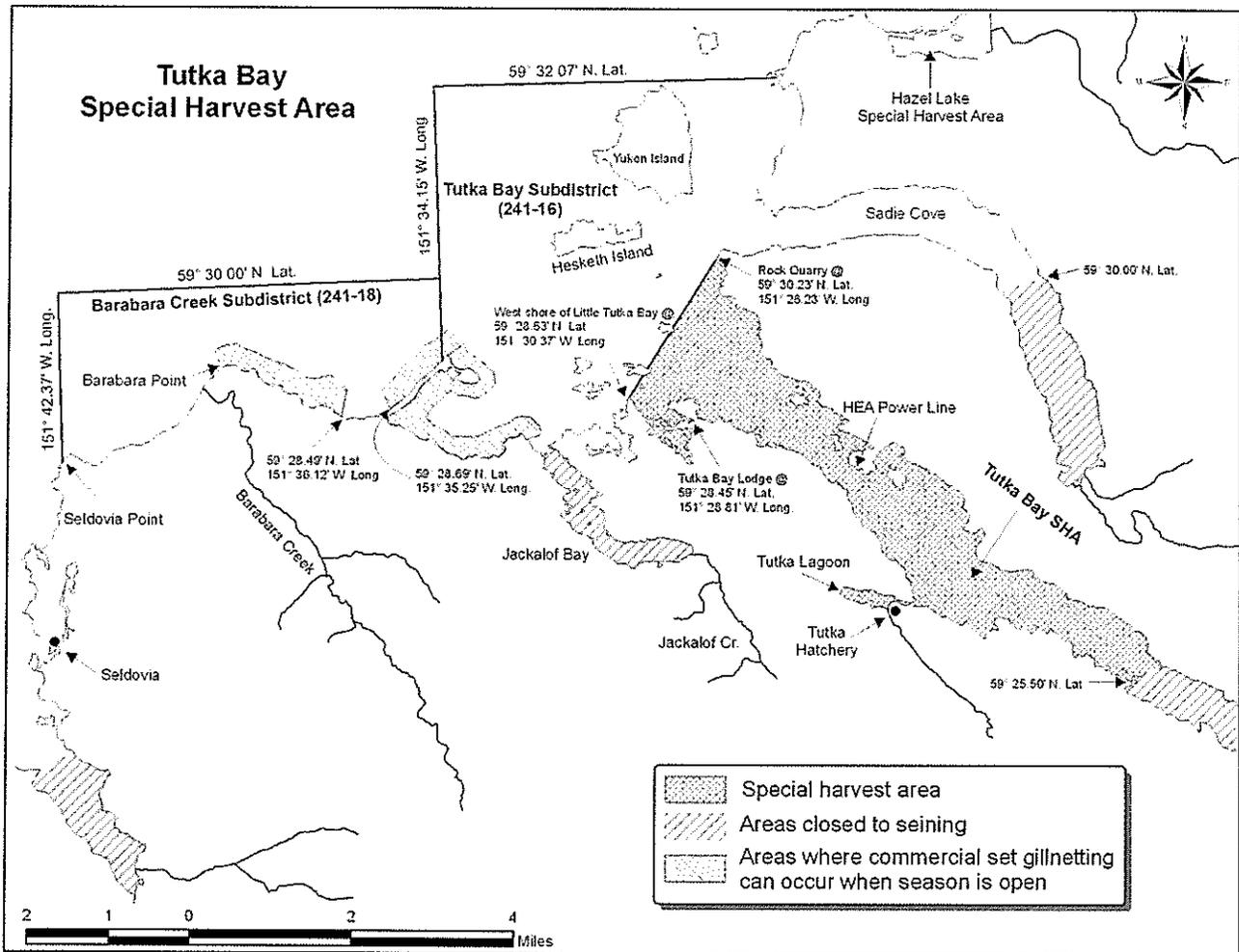


Figure 4.

Tutka Bay Lagoon Special Harvest Area



**FISH OF ADVANCED MATURATION
WHICH MAY BE SUITED FOR
BAIT OR SOME SIMILAR USE:**

BEAR LAKE COHO SALMON:

About 500 coho salmon (4,000 lbs.) may be held alive at the Bear Creek weir for harvest. These fish are usually of advanced maturation and may not be suitable for all uses. Harvested fish can be loaded into iced totes for delivery. CIAA can place iced totes onto a vehicle. CIAA prefers the buyer to transport fish from Bear Creek weir, but can arrange deliveries.

Fish are expected to be available throughout September and October.

Attachment 4 – TLH Budgets

Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 - Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

Written Comments submitted by:

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

October 29, 2010

**COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION
TRAIL LAKES**

TRAIL LAKES SALMON HATCHERY OPERATIONS, FY10

"Amended"

16-Sep

Incubate eggs, rear and mark fry and smolt as described in the AMP.

ITEMS	Subtotal	Total
100 SALARIES\LABOR		302,763
Full-time Staff	284,581	
Seasonal, Daily (Total) (1 people x 101.01 \$/day x 180 days)	18,181	
200 TRAVEL		5,670
Personal Vehicles	2,000	
Air	1,500	
Food (70 days x 16 \$/day)	1,120	
Lodging (10 nights x 100 \$/night)	1,000	
Taxi	50	
300 CONTRACTS\SERVICES		210,649
Memberships (Total)	0	
Training (Total)	1,500	
Utilities (Electric) (12 mos x 10,000 \$/mo)	120,000	
Communications/IT (Total)	3,384	
Insurance (Total)	36,865	
Shipping & Freight	16,000	
Bldg & Land Maintenance (Total)	3,000	
Repair & Maintenance (Total)	21,000	
Equipment Leases	4,000	
Water Analysis	1,000	
Permits & Fees	900	
400 SUPPLIES		198,050
Fish Food (Total)	62,200	
Sockeye	61,000	
Bear L fry	2.4M	3,600
Res. Bay smolt	1.6M	47,000
Hidden L fry	1M	0
LCI L fry	3.5M	2,200
Hidden L smolt	285K	8,200
Nanawalek fall fry	0K	0
Coho		1,200
Bear L smolt	0K	0
Bear L fry	450K	1,200
Medications and Disinfectants		10,500
Safety		2,000
Office		3,500
Publications		250
Shop (Total)		5,000
Repair & Maintenance (Total)		40,600
Fuels (Total)		68,000
Consumables/Direct Usage		6,000
500 Equipment		172,000
Capital Improvement Projects (Total)		172,000
Redevelop A-Pad Wells		50,000
Hatchery Roof		80,000
Aeration Tower		5,000
Verticle incubators		25,000
Fish Transport Tanks		12,000
Hatchery Operations Total		889,132
Field Projects		179,064
Loan Payment		181,849
Reserve Account		200,000
GRAND TOTAL		1,450,045

**COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION
TRAIL LAKES**

TRAIL LAKES SALMON HATCHERY OPERATIONS, FY11

"Approved"

15-May

Incubate eggs, rear and mark fry and smolt as described in the AMP.

ITEMS	Subtotal	Total
100 SALARIES\LABOR		329,059
Full-time Staff	307,618	
Seasonal, Daily (Total) (1 people x 97.46 \$/day x 220 days)	21,441	
200 TRAVEL		4,670
Personal Vehicles	1,000	
Air	1,500	
Food (70 days x 16 \$/day)	1,120	
Lodging (10 nights x 100 \$/night)	1,000	
Taxi	50	
300 CONTRACTS\SERVICES		216,173
Memberships (Total)	0	
Training (Total)	1,500	
Utilities (Electric) (12 mos x 10,000 \$/mo)	120,000	
Communications/IT (Total)	3,384	
Insurance (Total)	37,264	
Shipping & Freight	20,000	
Bldg & Land Maintenance (Total)	1,125	
Repair & Maintenance (Total)	27,000	
Equipment Leases	4,000	
Water Analysis	1,000	
Permits & Fees	900	
400 SUPPLIES		212,400
Fish Food (Total)	82,150	
Sockeye	80,700	
Bear L fry	2.4M	3,700
Res. Bay smolt	1.6M	55,300
Hidden L fry	1.0M	0
LCI L fry	3.5M	3,000
Tutka smolt	450K	16,500
Nanawalek fall fry	200K	2,200
Coho		1,450
Bear L smolt	0K	0
Bear L fry	450K	1,450
Medications and Disinfectants		9,000
Safety		2,000
Office		3,500
Publications		250
Shop (Total)		6,000
Repair & Maintenance (Total)		35,000
Fuels (Total)		68,000
Consumables/Direct Usage		6,500
500 Equipment		31,000
Capital Improvement Projects (Total)		31,000
Hatchery Roof Repair		0
Lighting Upgrade		0
Boiler Upgrade		0
Snow Plow/Thrower		5,000
Verticle Incubators		10,000
Used Small Pick-up Truck		10,000
Fish Transport Tank		6,000
Hatchery Operations Total		793,302
Field Projects		233,155
Loan Payment		230,660
Reserve Account		200,000
GRAND TOTAL		1,457,117

Attachment 5 – TLH Cost Recovery Harvests

Lower Cook Inlet Proposal 12 - Trail Lakes Hatchery Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

Written Comments submitted by:

Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

October 29, 2010

2009 Cost Recovery Summary

Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake

Reds Harvested in Saltwater	110,778	Total Pounds	636,897	Avg. Wt.	5.75	Avg. Price \$	1.72	Total Revenue \$	1,093,005.90
<i>Projected Saltwater Harvest</i>	NA	<i>Total Pounds</i>	NA	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	NA	<i>Avg. Price</i>	NA	<i>Total Revenue</i>	NA
Reds Harvested in Freshwater	30,468	Total Pounds	177,119	Avg Wt.	5.81	Avg. Price \$	1.16	Total Revenue \$	205,176.24
Donations	1,286	Total Pounds	6,420	Avg Wt.	4.99	Avg. Price \$	1.01	Total Revenue \$	6,474.00
Donated	550	Total Pounds	2,750	Avg Wt.	5.00	Avg. Price \$	-	Total Revenue \$	-
Total Freshwater Harvest	32,304	Total Pounds	186,289	Avg Wt.	5.77	Avg. Price \$	1.14	Total Revenue \$	211,650.24
<i>Projected Freshwater Harvest</i>	NA	<i>Total Pounds</i>	NA	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	NA	<i>Avg. Price</i>	NA	<i>Total Revenue</i>	NA
<i>Projected Combined Harvest</i>	173,800	<i>Total Pounds</i>	816,860	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	4.70	<i>Avg. Price \$</i>	1.69	<i>Total Revenue \$</i>	1,380,493.40

Tutka

Reds Harvested	11,584	Total Pounds	45,572	Avg. Wt.	3.93	Avg. Price \$	1.02	Total Revenue \$	46,261.60
<i>Projected Harvest</i>	11,100	<i>Total Pounds</i>	44,400	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	4.00	<i>Avg. Price \$</i>	0.95	<i>Total Revenue \$</i>	42,180.00
Pinks Harvested	-	Total Pounds	-	Avg Wt.	-	Avg Price \$	-	Total Revenue \$	-
Chums Harvested	-	Total Pounds	-	Avg Wt.	-	Avg Price \$	-	Total Revenue \$	-
Cohos Harvested	-	Total Pounds	-	Avg Wt.	-	Avg Price \$	-	Total Revenue \$	-

China Poot/Hazel

Reds Harvested	205	Total Pounds	953	Avg. Wt.	4.65	Avg Price \$	1.02	Total Revenue \$	972.06
<i>Projected Harvest</i>	20,100	<i>Total Pounds</i>	80,400	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	4.00	<i>Avg. Price \$</i>	0.95	<i>Total Revenue \$</i>	76,380.00
Pinks Harvested	10	Total Pounds	30	Avg Wt.	3.00	Avg Price \$	0.21	Total Revenue \$	6.30
Cohos Harvested	1	Total Pounds	4	Avg Wt.	4.00	Avg Price \$	0.50	Total Revenue \$	2.00

Kirshner

Reds Harvested	18,771	Total Pounds	81,100	Avg Wt.	4.32	Avg. Price \$	0.66	Total Revenue \$	53,126.26
<i>Projected Harvest</i>	2,000	<i>Total Pounds</i>	8,000	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	4.00	<i>Avg. Price \$</i>	0.65	<i>Total Revenue \$</i>	5,200.00
Pinks Harvested	884	Total Pounds	2,648	Avg Wt.	3.00	Avg Price \$	0.21	Total Revenue \$	556.08
Chums Harvested	-	Total Pounds	-	Avg Wt.	-	Avg Price \$	-	Total Revenue \$	-

Red Price Adjustment \$ 10,977.21

Total Cost Recovery FY'10 \$ 1,416,557.65

2010 Cost Recovery Summary

Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake

Reds Harvested in Saltwater	18,759	Total Pounds	79,808	Avg. Wt.	4.25	Avg. Price	\$ 3.11	Total Revenue	\$ 248,485.90
<i>Projected Saltwater Harvest</i>	<i>140,000</i>	<i>Total Pounds</i>	<i>700,000</i>	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>Avg. Price</i>	<i>\$ 1.65</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$ 1,155,000.00</i>
Reds Harvested in Freshwater	2,427	Total Pounds	9,843	Avg Wt.	4.06	Avg. Price	\$ 1.89	Total Revenue	\$ 18,582.50
Donations	224	Total Pounds	910	Avg Wt.	4.06	Avg. Price	\$ 1.24	Total Revenue	\$ 1,130.00
Donated	471	Total Pounds	1,910	Avg Wt.	4.06	Avg. Price	\$ -	Total Revenue	\$ -
Total Freshwater Harvest	3,122	Total Pounds	12,663	Avg Wt.	4.06	Avg. Price	\$ 1.56	Total Revenue	\$ 19,712.50
<i>Projected Freshwater Harvest</i>	<i>31,000</i>	<i>Total Pounds</i>	<i>155,000</i>	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>Avg. Price</i>	<i>\$ 1.00</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$ 155,000.00</i>

Tutka

Reds Harvested	38,087	Total Pounds	162,108	Avg. Wt.	4.26	Avg. Price	\$ 1.25	Total Revenue	\$ 202,635.25
<i>Projected Harvest</i>	<i>37,600</i>	<i>Total Pounds</i>	<i>150,400</i>	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>Avg. Price</i>	<i>\$ 1.05</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$ 157,920.00</i>
Pinks Harvested	161	Total Pounds	586	Avg Wt.	3.64	Avg Price	\$ 0.32	Total Revenue	\$ 188.02
Chums Harvested	9	Total Pounds	69	Avg Wt.	7.67	Avg Price	\$ 0.55	Total Revenue	\$ 37.95
Cohos Harvested	1	Total Pounds	10	Avg Wt.	10.00	Avg Price	\$ 0.75	Total Revenue	\$ 7.50

China Poot/Hazel

Reds Harvested	1,007	Total Pounds	5,595	Avg. Wt.	5.56	Avg Price	\$ 1.03	Total Revenue	\$ 5,735.00
<i>Projected Harvest</i>	<i>65,300</i>	<i>Total Pounds</i>	<i>293,850</i>	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>Avg. Price</i>	<i>\$ 1.05</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$ 308,542.50</i>
Pinks Harvested	27	Total Pounds	100	Avg Wt.	3.70	Avg Price	\$ 0.32	Total Revenue	\$ 32.00
Chums Harvested	2	Total Pounds	10	Avg Wt.	5.00	Avg Price	\$ 0.55	Total Revenue	\$ 5.50

Kirshner

Reds Harvested	8,858	Total Pounds	36,988	Avg Wt.	4.18	Avg. Price	\$ 1.05	Total Revenue	\$ 38,837.40
<i>Projected Harvest</i>	<i>11,400</i>	<i>Total Pounds</i>	<i>45,600</i>	<i>Avg Wt.</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>Avg. Price</i>	<i>\$ 0.65</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$ 29,640.00</i>
Pinks Harvested	58	Total Pounds	162	Avg Wt.	2.79	Avg Price	\$ 0.32	Total Revenue	\$ 51.84
Chums Harvested	3	Total Pounds	19	Avg Wt.	6.33	Avg Price	\$ 0.55	Total Revenue	\$ 10.45

Red Price Adjustment \$ -

Total Cost Recovery FY'10 \$ 515,739.31

Mark Elf
65100 Forrest Park Ave.
Ninilechik, AK 99639
516-508-8294 cell

Proposal # 25 – I Oppose

The Anchor River and Deep Creek Rivers are two different rivers. Since Deep Creek has no weir, fish counts on the Anchor River should not impact regulations on Deep Creek since numbers of fish can't be substantiated.

Proposal # 31 – Oppose

Many of us bait fisherman would have the JOY of fishing ruined by this proposal if it were to be approved. Those that want to fish with artificial lures should be able to do so, RIGHT NEXT TO THOSE THAT WANT TO FISH WITH BAIT !

Proposal # 32 – Oppose

I don't think Fish & Game can make a quantified decision on Deep Creek by using the weir counts on the Anchor River. It makes no sense to regulate Deep Creek with fish counts from the Anchor for the suggested dates !

Proposal # 33 – Oppose

This proposal is obviously from a person or people who are "PURISTS." They want to impose their way of fishing on everyone. If this proposal were to be approved it would certainly hurt the tourism industry, bait industry and would ruin the joy of fishing using bait for all of us that choose to do so. Eliminating bait to protect steelhead populations is an absurd idea. More fish are harmed or killed by excessive catch and release practices or misidentification of a species – harvesting a Steelhead thinking it's a Silver!

Proposal # 34 – Oppose

Many of us bait fisherman would have the JOY of fishing ruined by this proposal if it were to be approved. Those that want to fish with artificial lures should be able to do so, RIGHT NEXT TO THOSE THAT WANT TO FISH WITH BAIT !

Proposal # 35 – Oppose

Many of us bait fisherman would have the JOY of fishing ruined by this proposal if it were to be approved. Those that want to fish with artificial lures should be able to do so, RIGHT NEXT TO THOSE THAT WANT TO FISH WITH BAIT !

Proposal # 36 – Oppose

This is a most ridiculous proposal. Anyone who has ever fished Salmon know that setting the hook immediately when the fish bites is essential in order to "hook" the fish. If you "set" the hook with a circle hook you pull the hook and its bait, whether it is artificial or natural, out of the fish's mouth!

Proposal # 41 & # 42 - I Appose

Guides should be allowed to take up to 6 people per trip with no more than 2 trips per day. Limiting guides to 2 persons per day would hurt tourism and put many guides out of business. Guides help tourists learn how to catch fish, how to release fish safely, encourage tourism and help Fish & Game with fish counts and other important statistics that help fish management. Guides should be allowed to demonstrate fishing techniques to clients and fish with their clients occasionally to help them master the techniques!

Allen M. Dodd
Master Captain and
Saltwater Guide
307-577-8043
307-262-6066

The following is my opinion on proposed changes to current Alaska Fish and Game regulations.

Proposal #25- I oppose this proposal because I believe that all drainages should be treated as separate entities. As we well know, the escapement numbers vary for each body of water and to combine the management of two drainages as one makes no sense to anyone that is familiar with fishery management.

Proposals #31 Through #35- I oppose these proposals because I refuse to believe that bait increases the mortality of Steelhead during King and Silver Salmon seasons. I rarely catch Steelhead while fishing for Salmon. If I do catch a Steelhead they are hooked in the lip and are easily unhooked with pliers while being left in the water. I have never had a Steelhead swallow the hook because they are smaller fish and the hooks I use for salmon are larger. Also, when a salmon hits, you have to set up immediately or you will miss the fish. I can't remember a Salmon or Steelhead that has swallowed the hook. You will foul hook many more fish by using artificial lures than you ever will floating bait down the river. Have you ever seen anyone using bait to catch Reds? I believe that the mortality of Steelhead comes from people who misidentify Steelhead for Silvers and people who have to get that picture and don't care about preserving the fishery. Time and time again I have seen people remove fish from the water and hold it while someone takes a picture and then return it to the water. Number one, the fish is stressed from fighting it and needs to be left in the water while unhooking it. Number two, the fish will die if removed from the water after being stressed from the fight. People just don't care. This is something law enforcement needs to deal with, write tickets!

I believe that the three people that are proposing these changes to the regulations have an active agenda to make us fish the way they do. Lets use the most exact science possible to manage the fishery and not by a proposed personal preference of fishing technique.

Proposal #36- I oppose this proposal because I am a Saltwater Guide and I use circle hooks for catching Halibut. This proposal is absurd! As I stated in a previous paragraph, You have to set the hook immediately when you get a strike on bait or the fish will " spit the hook". I brief my clients continually on fishing with a circle hook. You do not set the hook you have to let the fish eat it. Fishing for Salmon with a circle hook would be a waist of time! This is another law enforcement issue. The only way you will keep people from snagging fish is by writing tickets!

Proposals #41 and #42- I oppose these proposals because we are dealing with Public land. How can you limit guides to two clients a day? We all deal with people fishing spots that we prefer. Even out on Cook Inlet I have numbers I frequent and there are times I go to the numbers and someone is sitting on them and I have to go elsewhere. This is part of life, deal with it. Some of my best fishing days have been when I explored a different piece of water and learned I did not have to go to my old spot to catch fish. The people that are proposing these new regulations don't want someone fishing "their hole". Sorry people, public land is public land and we all have a right to fish it!

In closing, I want to propose that you keep the current regulations the way they are. I believe they are conservative enough to ensure the future of the fishery. If the escapement numbers are down you can always use emergency closures. The runs may be late or early and I believe controlling by emergency orders, best serves the fishery.

Sincerely,
Allen M. Dodd

ATTN: BOARD OF FISH COMMENTS

ADFG
PO BOX 115526
JUNEAU, AK 99811-5526

RE: 2010-2011 PROPOSED CHANGES IN COOK INLET
FINFISH REGULATIONS

I VOICE MY OPPOSITION TO:
PROPOSALS 4, 5, 7, AND 8

THESE PROPOSALS (SUBMITTED BY UCIDA, JOHN M COMBS) WOULD ALLOW DRIFT GILLNET GEAR IN SOUTHERN COOK INLET. I FEEL THAT COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING IN SOUTHERN COOK INLET IS CURRENTLY WELL SERVED BY SEINERS. ALL OF THESE 4 PROPOSALS WOULD ONLY BENEFIT GILLNETTERS AT THE EXPENSE OF LOWER INLET SEINERS. THERE IS NO LOST FISHING OPPORTUNITY AS SEINERS HAVE FISHED THE LOWER INLET FOR DECADES. THIS WOULD ~~BE~~ LEAD TO GEAR CONFLICTS AND MANAGEMENT NIGHTMARES FOR BOTH COMMERCIAL AND SPORT FISHING IN THE LOWER INLET.

CR Ruppenthal

CHUCK RUPPENTHAL
55496 SABER ST.
HOMER, ALASKA 99603

— I AM A LOWER COOK INLET PERMIT HOLDER —
Public Comment #12

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF MINING, LAND & WATER SOUTHCENTRAL REGION LAND OFFICE

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

550 WEST 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 900C
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3577

PHONE: (907) 269-8503

FAX: (907) 269-8913

MEMORANDUM

TO: Through the Chairman, to the Alaska Board of Fisheries

FROM: Raymond Keough (Natural Resource Manager I) Shore Fishery Leasing Manager
Adam Smith (Natural Resource Manager II) Leasing Unit Manager

THRU: Richard Thompson (Natural Resource Manager III) Southcentral Regional Manager

DATE: October 29, 2010

SUBJECT: Lower Cook Inlet Finfish Proposal 1: 5 AAC 21.200(d)(2)
Fishing districts, subdistricts, and sections
1. Change western boundary line in Seldovia Bay Subdistrict
Proposed by: David Chartier

This memo provides the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) with agency comments regarding the proposed changes to the Lower Cook Inlet Finfish regulations, specifically Proposal 1: 5 AAC 21.200(d)(2), change the western most boundary line in Seldovia Bay Subdistrict.

The Shore Fishery Leasing Program: As manager of the state-owned tide and submerged lands, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), issues Shore fishery Leases for commercial setnet fishing development. With a lease the leaseholder has “first priority right” to use the site, and may exclude others from fishing their leased site, when they are physically present and fishing. Shore Fishery Leasing Regulations (11 AAC 64) direct the administration of the setnet leasing program and within multiple sections of 11 AAC 64., DNR is directed to manage and administrate our program using the distances, gear and open fishing areas as established in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Commercial Finfish Regulations (5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 39). Therefore proposals and changes in ADF&G Finfish Regulations can have serious implications on the administration of the DNR setnet leasing program, and our lessees.

Proposal Summary: Mr. David Chartier has a longstanding Shore Fishery Lease ADL 225421, Tracts A, C and D (HW and LW) in the immediate area around Point Naskowhak, on the upper northwestern shores of Seldovia Bay. Mr. Chartier has held a limited entry permit to commercially setnet for 34 years and was first issued a Shore Fishery Lease in early 1994. Mr. Chartier has continuously renewed and actively fished the site (Tract A) (see diagram) at Point Naskowhak and has always maintained his setnet lease in “good standing” with our Department. Mr. Chartier has

“Develop, Conserve, and Enhance Natural Resources for Present and Future Alaskans.”

also actively fished this area for decades, even before he obtained a Shore Fishery Lease. In late 2008, Mr. Chartier applied to amend his setnet lease to move Tracts D HW and LW and also move Tract C. When this proposal was forwarded to ADF&G during the 2008-9 notice period it was discovered that Tract A of his lease was now outside of the regulatory description of Seldovia Bay Subdistrict, when using the presently published North American Datum (NAD) 83 coordinates now found in regulation. Below is a background to this issue, similar to that already provided within the ADF&G comments.

Proposal Background: Prior to 1977, commercial salmon fishing regulations for Cook Inlet contained no definition describing waters of Seldovia Bay Subdistrict. Instead, regulation 5 AAC 21.330 GEAR (b) (1) (D) stated that set gillnets were allowed along “the west shore of Seldovia Bay from Point Naskowhak to a point at the latitude of Powder Island at 59° 25' 30" N. lat., 151° 44' 15" W. long.". From 1977 through 1990, a provision of 5 AAC 21.200 FISHING DISTRICTS, SUBDISTRICTS, AND SECTIONS (d) (2) contained the following description: “Seldovia Bay Subdistrict: all waters south of a line from Point Naskowhak to Seldovia Point”.

With the intention to provide accurate descriptions of prominent headlands and other landmarks found in regulation, ADF&G identified and published coordinates for Point Naskowhak and Seldovia Point beginning with the 1991 season. The new description was listed under 5 AAC 21.200 FISHING DISTRICTS, SUBDISTRICTS, AND SECTIONS (d) (2) as follows: “Seldovia Bay Subdistrict: all waters south of a line from Point Naskowhak at 59° 27' 30" N. lat., 151° 44' 30" W. long. to Seldovia Point at 59° 28' 15" N. lat., 151° 42' W. long.". These coordinates were derived from nautical charts that were based on the NAD for 1927.

Then after the 1995 season (after Mr. Chartier’s lease was issued), ADF&G updated the coordinates of the two points by utilizing more recent geographic information contained in the NAD of 1983. From 1996 through 1998, the newly published description and regulatory coordinates were: “Seldovia Bay Subdistrict: all waters south of a line from Point Naskowhak at 59° 27' 12" N. lat., 151° 44' 34" W. long. to Seldovia Point at 59° 28' 13" N. lat., 151° 42' 22" W. long.". Finally, beginning with the 1999 season, the coordinates for the two points were converted from NAD83 *minutes and seconds* to NAD83 *decimal minutes* as follows: “Seldovia Bay Subdistrict: all waters south of a line from Point Naskowhak at 59° 27.20' N. lat., 151° 44.57' W. long. to Seldovia Point at 59° 28.22' N. lat., 151° 42.37' W. long.". This description has remained in regulation to the present time.

As stated earlier in 2008, ADF&G responded to a request for comments about Mr. Chartiers shore fishery lease amendment in Seldovia Bay, and after further investigation it showed that the published NAD 27 coordinates used to delineate Point Naskowhak between 1991 and 1995 actually fell some distance away from the intended physical land point, slightly to the north and in what appeared to be open water. Using the coordinates published from 1991 through 1995, the Shore Fishery Lease in question was located within the legal regulatory description of Seldovia Bay Subdistrict, and therefore the Shore Fishery Lease was issued in open fishing waters and was in fact **valid**. Although now when using the presently published NAD 83 coordinates now found in regulation, the Shore Fishery Lease in question unfortunately lies outside of the regulatory description of Seldovia Bay Subdistrict.

The ADF&G has been very open to discussions and has acknowledged that an error was made in identifying and publishing accurate coordinates for Point Naskowhak between 1991 and 1995, during which time the referenced Shore Fishery Lease was issued by DNR. After discovering the inconsistency during the winter of 2009/10, ADF&G temporarily issued an emergency order for the 2010 fishing season only, moving the boundary line slightly northward and thus allowing the referenced Shore Fishery Lease to fall in waters legally open to fishing. This emergency opening was beneficially to the leasee Mr. Chartier and enabled him to continue to utilize his traditional fishing site and lease as he has done for so for many years.

Affects of the Null Alternative: Respectfully, if the Board decides against this proposal DNR will be forced to close Tract A of ADL 225421 issued to Mr. Chartier, as per Shore Fishery Regulations 11 AAC 64.050. This would stop Mr. Chartier from leasing and fishing an extremely productive net that he has relied financially upon for many years, thus causing serious financial hardship. Other associated impacts include magnifying user conflicts that already exist in this area, the issue of enforcement, and the extra time and funds that will be needed to delete this lease tract. DNR has already received another application in this area seaward of Mr. Chartier's lease, thus not changing the regulations may also impact other potential lessee's.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS: The Department **SUPPORTS** this proposal, per the information above and respectfully asks The Board to seriously consider the impacts not to approve this proposal. DNR is aware that although it is generally not ADF&G, policy to place coordinates in semi-open water this is a unique situation where we do have an exposed land mark right nearby. Mr. Chartier has been fishing in that exact location for decades, and also has his longstanding DNR lease that is an extremely valuable to him and his family. While we understand the history behind the closure line and the adopted coordinate process, this issue can be remedied with little adjustment and "makes sense" from a resource and land management standpoint. Both DNR and ADF&G staff have consulted on a number of occasions regarding this matter and also conducted a joint field inspection in June, 2010 and identified the suitable exposed rock platform (**59° 27.37'N. Lat., 151° 44.63'W. Long**) that is an ideal reference point for the fisherman and for enforcement officials. This point is located nearby to the intended, prominent and highly visible headland. With the headland as a visual reference and the new GPS location as proposed, this would be easily identifiable to fisherman and enforcement officials. *Please also note the above referenced coordinate is slightly different than that proposed in the handbook, although the one in bold above was taken in the field using an accurate GPS unit.*

Other Alternative: Another alternative for the Board would be to keep the existing location in regulations, and then add a "dogleg" out to the new proposed location (**59° 27.37'N. Lat., 151° 44.63'W. Long**), then back across to the coordinate already listed at Seldovia Point. Therefore the Subdistrict could read "all waters south of a line starting from Point Naskowhak at 59° 27.20' N. lat., 151° 44.57' W. long., then up to a point at **59° 27.37'N. Lat., 151° 44.63'W. Long**, then directly across to Seldovia Point at 59° 28.22' N. lat., 151° 42.37' W. long". This type of regulation has been adopted in the past and we could work on the exact wording during the actual meeting.

As documented above many proposed changes in area and/or statewide ADF&G Finfish Salmon Regulations can directly affect the administration of the Shore Fishery Leasing Program and DNR land management in general. **In summary we believe that the adoption of Proposal 1 would**

acceptable to all involved. To the Board, thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal. DNR staff will be in attendance at the meetings in Homer in November 2010, and would like to offer our services as part of any committee formed regarding this proposal and also be available to answer any questions regarding the DNR Shore Fishery Leasing Program in general. In the future our Department and Division plan on being more proactive through regular attendance of BOF meetings and aim to work closer as a sister agency with the Board regarding fishery and land management issues that affect many areas of our state. For more information about the Program and our associated Statutes and Regulations please visit our website at: <http://www.dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/shore/index.htm> .

Attachments: SFP 1627

Proposed closure line point taken
on 6/20/2010 at MLW
and MHW for the closure line

-151 44.57, 59 27.2



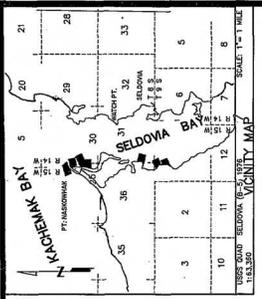
Approximate Location of
Tract A of ADL 225421,
leased to Mr. David Chartier

To Seldovia Point

Current closure line point in regulation

-151 44.57, 59 27.2





TRACT	MONUMENT TO BE FROM	MONUMENT TO BE FROM
A	351°07'	1027'
B	281°19'	228'
D-LW	131°44'	766'
C	173°50'	1088'

APPROXIMATE GEOGRAPHIC POSITION, ESTABLISHED BY BLM, 1954, FOR MONUMENT TO SHOREWARD NET ANCHOR
 U.S.S. 3108
 LAT 59°27'14" N
 LONG 151°44'23" W
 FROM BLM POINT MASKOWHAK

USS 3108 LOTS 1 & 2
 UPLAND OWNERS
 PAUL T. & DIANA H. LILEY
 635 WEST 9TH AVENUE
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

HOEN'S SPIT SUBD.
 A RESUBD. OF LOT 1, USS 3374
 UPLAND OWNERS
 SNA = SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSOCIATION
 1000 L. WILSON
 SELDOVIA, AK 99669

UPLAND OWNERS
 WILLIAM F. & KRISTINE F. KASHEVAROFF
 P.O. BOX 295
 SELDOVIA, AK 99669

LOSOS COVE SUBD.
 UPLAND OWNERS
 TOM & LOUZE FLANCHIC ET AL
 7022 OLSEN
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99517

DOROTHY KRAJCIK
 1534 COLLIERIE ST.
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

WILBUR & STEELE PRIVETT
 2000 WILSON
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99517

HANN & WALCH & HANTHORNE
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

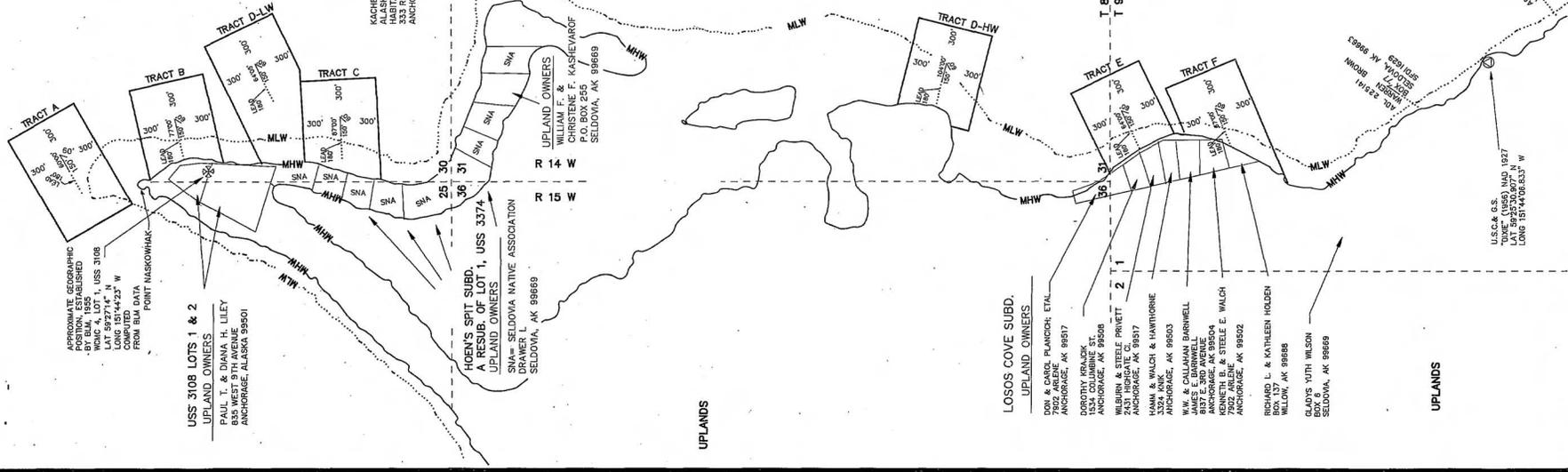
W. & SALLAHAN BARNWELL
 JAMES E. BARNWELL
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

KENNETH B. & STEELE E. WALCH
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99502

RICHARD L. & KATHLEEN HILDEN
 BOX 137
 WILLOW, AK 99888

GLADYS YUTH WILSON
 BOX 6
 SELDOVIA, AK 99669

SELDOVIA BAY



TRACT	MONUMENT TO BE FROM	MONUMENT TO BE FROM
D-HW	335°23'	4402'
E	345°47'	2857'
F	341°19'	2152'

MONUMENT TO BE FROM
 USCGS CONTROL STATION "DIXIE"
 TO SHOREWARD NET ANCHOR
 BEARING
 N 24°47'39"E 7146.96' FROM
 "DIXIE" TO USCGS STATION "WATCH"
 335°23' 4402'
 345°47' 2857'
 341°19' 2152'

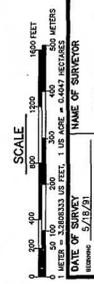
ADL	NAME, ADDRESS & SIGNATURE	DATE
A,D,E & C	DAVID A. CHARTER BOX 153 SELDOVIA, AK 99662	Nov 8, 1978
D-LW, D-HW, E, F	ALEXANDRA E. CHARTER BOX 153 SELDOVIA, AK 99662	Nov 8, 1978

WE HAVE REVIEWED SHORE FISHERY ALASKA NO. 1627 AND BELIEVE IT TO BE AN ACCURATE DEPICTION OF OUR SHORE FISHERY TRACTS.

NOTES

1. THIS IS A LEASE DOCUMENT COMPILED BY SEABOARD SERVICES, 1000 EAST RD., HOMER, AK 99603, FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE APPLICANT.
2. THE STATE OF ALASKA ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE TRACTS AND THE LINES OF MHW & MLW.
3. THIS DIAGRAM WAS COMPILED FROM AN AS-BUILT SURVEY CONDUCTED BY KENTON BLOOM, OEA SEABOARD SERVICES, 1000 EAST RD., HOMER, AK 99603. THE MHW & MLW LINES ARE APPROXIMATE. THE MHW & MLW LINES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY, BEING DERIVED FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP "SELDOVIA B-5" 1976 REVISION.
4. PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, THE LESSOR HEREBY SPECIFICALLY RESERVES TO THE APPLICANT THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE TRACTS FROM THE WATERS AND OTHER TIDE AND SUBMERGED LANDS.

LEGEND	DESCRIPTION
⊗	FOUND BLM MONUMENT
⊙	USCGS TRANSLATION STATION
⊕	MONUMENT TO SHOREWARD NET ANCHOR
—	MHW (MEAN HIGH WATER)
- - -	MLW (MEAN LOW WATER)
.....	SURVEYED LEADLINE



STATE OF ALASKA
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 SHORE FISHERY DIAGRAM NO. 1627
 LOCATED WITHIN PROTRACTED SECTIONS 30 & 31, T.6S., R.14W., S.M., AK. & SECTION 1, T.6S., R.15W., S.M., AK. & SECTION 28, 18S., R.15W., S.M., AK.

DATE OF SURVEY: 5/19/91
 NAME OF SURVEYOR: KENTON BLOOM, L.S. 7888

DRAWN BY: [Signature]
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]
 SCALE: 1" = 400'
 FILE NO.: SFDI-1627



October 29, 2010

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section, ADFG
ATTN: Jim Marcotte
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Delivered via FAX: 907-465-6094

RE: KRSA Comments on 2010 Board of Fisheries (BOF) Lower Cook Inlet Finfish Proposals

Dear Chairman Webster and members of the Board of Fisheries:

Please see the attached comments from the Kenai River Sportfishing Association (KRSA) and the Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee (MSMBRSC) regarding the 2010 BOF Lower Cook Inlet finfish proposals at the regularly scheduled meeting in Homer November 15 - 18, 2010.

Our comments are limited to proposals 20, 21, 22 and 23, where we ask action on them be postponed to a time certain when all related aspects of the issues can be considered together.

Thank you for your time and attention to our comments in your consideration of these proposals.

Respectfully,

Ricky Gease, Executive Director
Kenai River Sportfishing Association
907-262-8588
ricky@kenairiversportfishing.com

Larry Engel, Representative
Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee
907-745-4132
larryengel@gci.net

Attachment: Kenai River Sportfishing Association and Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee comments on Proposals 20, 21, 22 and 23

Proposals 20, 21, 22 and 23:

Proposals 20 – 5 AAC 62.122 and 21 – 5 AAC 56.120 (2)(A), submitted by David Coray, and proposals 22 – 5 AAC 62.120(2) and 23 – 5 AAC 56.120, submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association and the Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee, seek to address methods and means and a daily bag and possession limit for coho salmon in West Cook Inlet and Lower Cook Inlet Freshwater – Salmon.

Proposals 21, 22 and 23 are on the agenda during both the Lower Cook Inlet Finfish and Upper Cook Inlet Finfish meetings of the Alaska Board of Fisheries during the 2010/2011 cycle. These proposals are part of a total of 15 proposals submitted by these same authors that seek to address the issue of bag and possession limits, stock status and commercial harvest of coho salmon in a comprehensive manner.

Kenai River Sportfishing Association and the Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee asks that the Board consider postponing action on these three proposals and also Proposal 20 which addresses methods and means for coho salmon in a stream located in West Cook Inlet until a time certain when all pertinent issues related to this subject can be considered together. We suggest that action should be taken during the Upper Cook Inlet meeting.

The management of coho salmon in Upper Cook Inlet has been in a state of flux for about ten years. During the 40 year period between statehood and 1999 the sport fishery for coho salmon was managed passively with a daily bag and possession limit of three fish. In the commercial fishery coho were considered a bycatch in targeted sockeye fisheries and a target species themselves during August and September. An observed downturn in abundance of coho salmon, particularly in the Kenai River, in the late 1990's resulted in a series of restrictive measures being adopted for both sport and commercial fisheries. On the sport fish side conservation measures included reducing the bag and possession limit from three to two fish. On the commercial fish side conservation measures included restricting the drift fleet from some of the more productive areas in the middle of Cook Inlet in an attempt to pass coho and sockeye salmon on through to more terminal fisheries and the rivers. Over the years since 1999 the commercial fisheries, particularly the set net fisheries, are pretty much back to normal when it comes to conserving coho salmon. The drift fleet is still restricted to the more southern part of the Central District of Upper Cook Inlet for an opening or two in early/mid July but this restriction is more in an effort to pass sockeye salmon through to the Northern District than to reduce harvest of coho. The sport fisheries are still restricted to a bag and possession limit of two fish.

The conduct of the commercial fishery in 2010 is typical of recent years and provides all the justification necessary for reestablishing the sport fish historical bag and possession limit of three for coho. The commercial fishery harvested just over 200,000 coho salmon during the 2010 season. Not one single commercial opening was restricted or closed specifically to conserve coho salmon. In answer to a question posed to the UCI commercial fishery staff, they indicated that coho harvests of 50,000 more or less over the course of the season would not have affected their execution of the commercial fishery. The conclusion here is that the department feels 50,000 coho one way or the other taken in the commercial fishery is good management but that sustained yield then rests on the difference between a restricted bag and possession limit of two fish and the historical norm of three fish in the coho sport fishery. We respectively disagree and look forward to this debate.

To: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

From: Donald C. Yagura
19230 Ridge Street
Kasilof, AK 99610

While my current schedule will not allow me to be present, in person, at your upcoming meeting, I would certainly like to provide my input on several of them that concern me, as an avid angler who fishes each year on some of the referenced rivers.

Proposal # 25 – Oppose – virtually every river has its own “personality”, with varying runs of anadromous species, and the Anchor and Deep Creek are no exception. I think to compare one with the other is unfair, if not unreasonable, and the regulations imposed on one should not uniformly be placed on the other. For example, the more well known Kenai and Kasilof rivers are regulated separately, for good reason.

Proposal # 31 – Oppose – I feel the use of bait should be available as an option to sport anglers. There are perhaps other viable means available rather than a prohibition on bait, such as using barbless hooks and/or hook size restrictions? Besides, not all anglers are as proficient with their casting prowess. To limit one to artificial (flies or lures) only - particularly for beginners or novice anglers could potentially severely impair their ability to catch fish & enjoy their fishing outing.

Proposal # 32 – Oppose – see my response to # 25 (above)

Proposals #'s 33-35 – Oppose – see my response to # 31 (above)

Proposal # 36 – Oppose – My concern with respect to considering the use of circle hooks on the Anchor river is that will this soon be expanded to other rivers as well? To the best of my knowledge, I am not aware of circle hooks being utilized in fresh water, whether in AK or any

other state for that matter. The use of circle hooks would seemingly pertain to bait fishing only, as I'm not convinced that circle hooks can be used on a lure, such as a spinner or spoon. Thus, to some extent, please again response to proposal # 31 (using a barbless, rather than circle hook? Restrict smaller size hooks which are more easily inhaled deeper?)

Proposals #s 41 & 42 – Oppose – First off, a state such as Alaska, more than most others, relies heavily on the tourism industry, given its vast and diverse fishing resources, for both beginners & experts alike, and to limit the number of anglers per guide would likely put some guides out of business or severely impair their livelihood. I am not a guide, but have benefitted from the knowledge and expertise of many guides, in Alaska and elsewhere. For the casual or especially the first-time fisherman, being able to utilize the services of a local guide is essential, and I am aware in Alaska many families or groups plan a fishing excursion or two as part of their Alaskan experience. I don't see why a guide should not be permitted to take a group of anglers fishing. Granted, I realize some of the smaller coastal rivers of Cook Inlet can get a little crowded at times, but I've found there is usually plenty of room if one gets there early enough, during mid-day or during late afternoon, or if they are willing to explore a bit.

Again, I don't think that a group that prefers to fish together, with the services of a guide, should be split up, or possibly even be deterred from fishing a particular destination because the guide is prohibited from taking more than two clients at a time. The Kenai and Kasilof for instance, albeit larger rivers, allow a guide up to four anglers, and the Kenai especially gets very crowded during its peak runs.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Alaska Region
240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

IN REPLY REFER TO
L30 (AKRO-SUBS)

OCT 29 2010

ATTN: BOF COMMENTS
Mr. Vince Webster, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Dear Chairman Webster:

During your November 2010 meeting you will be addressing proposed regulatory changes affecting the Lower Cook Inlet Management Area to include the west side of Cook Inlet. The National Park Service is the land management agency for Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, a portion of which is immediately adjacent to Cook Inlet on its west side. This Conservation Unit is partially within the State's West Cook Inlet Management Area.

We share with you the desire to implement a sound management strategy for the fishery resources of this management area. The enclosed comments address proposals 20 and 21.

Conservation of the fishery resource is the primary objective of both State and Federal regulators and managers. We therefore offer the comments on these proposals in the spirit of cooperation with the State regulatory process. We believe that through a cooperative State/Federal regulatory and management process that emphasizes fishery conservation, that the fishery resources will be perpetuated for the use and enjoyment of all user groups for this and future generations.

Thank you for considering our comments. If you or your staff has questions, please contact Nancy Swanton, Subsistence Program Manager, at 644-3597 or Dave Nelson, Fishery Biologist at 644-3529.

Sincerely,

Sue E. Masica
Regional Director

Enclosure

cc:

Denby Lloyd, Commissioner, ADF&G
Debora Cooper, Associate Regional Director, Resources and Subsistence, NPS
David Mills, Subsistence Team Leader, NPS
Mary McBurney, Subsistence Manager, Lake Clark National Park
Nancy Swanton, Subsistence Program Manager, Fisheries, NPS
Dave Nelson, Fishery Biologist, NPS
Rod Campbell, Fisheries Liaison to ADF&G, Office of Subsistence Management

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COMMENTS ON
ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES PROPOSALS**

For The

Lower Cook Inlet Management Area

**State of Alaska
Board of Fisheries Meeting
November 15 – 18, 2010
Homer, Alaska**



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Alaska Region
240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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National Park Service Comments

The following comments address these proposals only as they affect Federally qualified subsistence users and National Park Service fishery resources.

Proposal 20 requests a portion of Silver Salmon Creek on the west side of Cook Inlet be designated a "fly fishing only area". The proposal specifically addresses coho salmon.

Existing State Regulation:

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

Unless otherwise specified by an emergency order issued under AS 16.05.060 , the following are localized additions and exceptions to seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means specified in 5 AAC 62.120 and 5 AAC 75 for the West Cook Inlet Area:

2) in drainages between the West Foreland and Cape Douglas, the bag limit for salmon, other than king salmon, is three fish per day and six in possession, of which three per day and six in possession may be coho salmon; after taking a bag limit of coho salmon 16 inches or greater in length, a person may not sport fish for any species of finfish during that same day;

Existing Federal Regulation:

Cook Inlet Area

§ ____,27(i)(10)(iv) You may only take salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)? No.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/fisheries: Yes. All Federally qualified rural residents are eligible to harvest salmon in Silver Salmon Creek under a Federal permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and method and means for take in the area affected by this proposal are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Therefore if this proposal is adopted, Federally qualified subsistence users would be required to conform to State methods and means when fishing in the designated fly-fishing-only area and use only single hook flies. The use of flies is generally considered a less efficient harvest method than lures and adoption would reduce harvest efficiency for subsistence users.

National Park Service/Recommended Action: The National Park Service supports conservation of the resource. However, there is no information presented with the proposal that indicates a conservation concern. Because there is no known concern, this proposal would unnecessarily reduce harvest opportunity for Federally qualified subsistence users to harvest coho salmon in Silver Salmon Creek. In this case, the Park Service would **Oppose** the proposal as unnecessary and unduly restrictive.

Proposal 21 requests a decrease in the coho salmon bag (daily harvest) limit from 3 to 2 coho salmon in a portion of West Cook Inlet.

Existing State Regulation:

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

Unless otherwise specified by an emergency order issued under AS 16.05.060 , the following are localized additions and exceptions to seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means specified in 5 AAC 62.120 and 5 AAC 75 for the West Cook Inlet Area:

2) in drainages between the West Foreland and Cape Douglas, the bag limit for salmon, other than king salmon, is three fish per day and six in possession, of which three per day and six in possession may be coho salmon; after taking a bag limit of coho salmon 16 inches or greater in length, a person may not sport fish for any species of finfish during that same day;

Existing Federal Regulation:

Cook Inlet Area

§ ____ 27(i)(10)(iv) You may only take salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits,

and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)? No.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/fisheries: Yes. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and method and means for take in the waters of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve affected by this proposal are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Therefore if this proposal is adopted, the Federal daily harvest limit for coho salmon 16 inches and longer, for Federally qualified subsistence users would default to the State sport fishing regulations and be reduced from 3 to 2 coho salmon per day. In the waters within Lake Clark National Park draining into and including that portion of Tuxedni Bay within the Park only residents of the Tuxedni Bay area would be affected as they are the only rural residents determined to have customary and traditional use in this area. In the remaining waters of Lake Clark National Park that flow into Cook Inlet (e.g. Silver Salmon and Shelter Creeks) all Federally qualified rural residents are eligible to harvest salmon under a Federal permit. As in Tuxedni Bay, the seasons, harvest and possession limits and method and means of take would default to the State sport fishing limit in effect at the time the permit was issued.

National Park Service/Recommended Action: The National Park Service supports conservation of the resource. However, there is no information presented with the proposal that indicates a conservation concern. Because there is no known concern, this proposal would unnecessarily reduce harvest opportunity for Federally qualified subsistence users to harvest coho salmon in the waters of Lake Clark National Park on the west side of Cook Inlet. In this case, the Park Service would **Oppose** the proposal as unnecessary and unduly restrictive.

Tyler Alward Comments

Apose 25, 31-36, 41,42

Proposal 25:

To compare the Anchor River and Deep Creek River is unjust. Since how the Anchor River is the only one with a weir.

Proposal 31:

The use of bate should be aloud like it has been for years. Locals and tourist fisherman count on getting a chance to bring some fish home.

Proposal 32:

The fish numbers in the Anchor River cannot possibly be compaired to Deep Creek.

Propossal 33:

This propossal is selfish and unjust to all fisherman. We should not have to fish as one small group does.

Proposal 34:

Same as "33".

Proposal 35'

Same as "33".

Proposal 36:

Setting the hook is a must on fishinf salmon in the river. You cannot catch a salmon on a circle hook!

Prosossal 41 and 42:

Guides should be allowed to take as many people as they can hanndle. We are teaching people to fish as we do; share the wealth. To limit guieds two a day is selfish and rude. Why do we want the teachers of the river to be out of buisness. Tourists from all over the world come to have a good time, and that what guieds do; show them how to have fun. If any person complains about having not enough holes, they should just get there earlier.



ATTN: BOF COMMENTS

**Board Support Section
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
Juneau, AK**

Fax: 907-465-6094

Please make sure these comments are included in the board's packet of comments, as I have sent these before the written comment deadline.

Thank you

Board Support Section

Dept. of Fish and Game

P.O. Box 11526

Juneau, AK 99811-5526

31st October 2010

Email leemarkham@btinternet.com

Dear Members,

I have added notes below to my opposition to some of the proposals that I feel will impact my angling enjoyment on the rivers of the lower Kenai Peninsula. I have fished these rivers regularly for nearly 15 years now, and travel from the United Kingdom. I hope my thoughts are taken into consideration, as some of the proposals are of great concern to me as an avid fisherman and conservationist.

Proposal 25. Oppose. If Deep Creek is seen as an important fishery, which it is, then surely it deserves monitoring correctly in its own right. Having fished both streams for 15 years, I personally don't believe that the two react in the same way. The proposal seems ambiguous. If it has been noted that there is a decline in the fish runs on Deep Creek, then one would assume that some level of monitoring is already in place. Surely one can't know that runs have declined and yet not know what fish are running into the stream. It is understandable that Deep Creek becomes pressured when the Anchor River is closed. This is especially true in the case of non-resident anglers who may have traveled long distances to experience fishing on the Kenai Peninsula, and have a limited time frame. To assume one stream reacts just the same as another, and to make a closure based on that assumption can only be damaging in particular to the neighboring Ninilchik river. In my opinion, Deep Creek should be monitored correctly in its own right. If the proposal is to reduce pressure on Deep Creek when the Anchor river is closed, then what consideration is being made on the Ninilchik which would bear the weight of not one river closure but two?

Proposal 28, 29 & 30 Oppose. Fish and Game must be able to provide data on exactly how many anglers fill their 5 fish limit on these fisheries alone. I think that information should be considered before making any restrictions to limit thresholds. Also, consideration should be made to restrict proxy fishing on these rivers.

Proposal 31,32,33 &34 Oppose. These Rivers are classed as "Sport Fisheries" and as such attract sporting anglers. Many businesses depend on the tourist dollar to survive. Any angler who has fished these waters regularly will agree that the use of bait is an important part of their armory in order to achieve the goal of catching fish. The reduction of the bait season by a month and a half, or for the whole year could severely impact on the local economic environment. I agree that Steelhead stocks should be protected, but surely some evidence of the exact impact in numbers

needs to be produced and carefully considered during the open bait period.

In 15 years of fishing these rivers right up to the September 1st closure, I have only hooked 2 Steelhead. Both were released immediately, without removal from the water. Only once during that period did I ever see the unfortunate sight of a Steelhead on the bank by another angler. On that occasion, the angler was unaware that it was in fact a Steelhead. Awareness and identification of the species is surely a more prudent option than the potential crippling effect of bait bans on the local economic environment. Although fishing on the Kenai Peninsula has to consider the locals, it cannot be ignored that the economy massively depends on tourism. Ban bait completely and the tourists will go elsewhere. Maybe this is what the proposers want, because they certainly don't consider the economic impact, and seems to be a very selfish proposition. I travel half way around the world every year to fish those rivers. Ban bait and I won't come, so my dollars are lost. I surely am just one of thousands. There are other venues in Alaska and BC that would gladly take my dollars and find more globally considerate solutions than this proposal. In addition, by banning bait from these streams, the potential snagging and environmental damage could increase.

It is many times more difficult to catch Salmon using artificial means. When using bait, such as cured salmon roe, there is only one means of presentation, which is to drift the bait through the stream. This is a gentle method that nearly always results in a clean hook set, and the return of the terminal tackle intact. If this hook set happens to be in a Steelhead, at least the fish stands a chance of survival. Take this option away and force the angler to use artificial methods and you will find much more environmental damage. Artificial methods depend more on movement of the lure than bait fishing does. Due to its nature, the angler is more aggressive in their approach. This will lead to more snagged (foul hooked) fish, and more terminal tackle being left on the stream bed, in trees on opposite banks, and so on. Better a Steelhead returned with a single hook set in the gum, than having been dragged in backwards on a spinner or fly in the back or fin. It is common knowledge that a fish correctly hooked in the mouth comes to the bank more quickly, with less stress, than one hooked outside the mouth. No consideration has been made by these proposals for the welfare of the Ninilchik River. Ban bait on Deep Creek, which is just one mile away, and the pressure on the Ninilchik River would be devastating.

Proposal 36 Oppose. The use of circle hooks removes the need to set the hook correctly. This in turn will allow the angler to be less vigilant in their sport, with the consequence being that more fish will be allowed to swallow the hook deeply, thus causing more damage. I don't see how this can be environmentally friendly to any species.

Proposal 41 & 42 Oppose. To ask a guide not to fish is a ridiculous suggestion. How can somebody teach a method without being able to demonstrate it? It's like asking a French teacher to teach French without being allowed to speak the language.

It is the guides that teach anglers how to fish correctly and to care for the environment, welfare and rules of the fishery. Surely a guide should be allowed to handle as many clients as they can reasonably cater for. I have fished both with guides and alone and have nothing but praise for them. Without the expertise of a guide, I would not know how to correctly deal with a fish both banked or not. I was taught by a guide the importance of keeping a fish in the water, if releasing it. How many non guided anglers do this? Not many from my observations. Better a fishing spot is filled with

anglers under the supervision of a professional, than those that don't understand how to treat the fishery with respect. I don't say this with the intention of saying all non guided anglers are ignorant to the rules, but I say this with the welfare of the fishery in mind.

Never once in 15 years have I been asked by a "non guide" to return a fish that was hooked outside the mouth. Yet when fishing with a guide, I have on numerous occasions had the decision taken away from me by the guide who doesn't even allow the fish to be removed from the water until they have established a correct hook set.

I have come to a favorite fishing spot on some occasions and found a guide already filling it with clients. I always ask if I can fish alongside if possible, and never once have I been refused. What is wrong with simple manners and communication? Why should it resort to conflict, and why should it require a regulation to have to handle bank side manners?

To limit the number of clients to 2 is an outrage. If I were to turn up with three children am I to tell one of them they can't fish, or equally am I to tell two of them they can't fish with dad, and will have to go elsewhere with another guide? Fishing is not, and never has been a solo sport. It is a sport that allows families to enjoy time together, no matter if there's more than 2.

In conclusion...

It appears that some of these proposals are being made by selfish individuals that want exclusivity to the rivers themselves on their own terms. There is no consideration being made to tourism and the local community that depends upon it. Some of the proposals being made here appear to be manufactured by a small group of individuals that don't represent the welfare of the fishery, tourism or the community, and yet they hide behind the flimsy screen of "protecting" the welfare of the fishery. Shame on them. I trust the board will make the right decisions, and continue to provide and protect the wonderful gift that nature has given us.

Lee Markham
Broadoaks, Buntingsdale Road.
Market Drayton
Shropshire
TF9 2EN
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