

**SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES ON KODIAK ISLAND  
OLD HARBOR AND OUZINKIE  
PREPARED FOR THE BOARD OF FISHERIES, KODIAK  
JANUARY 11–14, 2011**



## **INTRODUCTION**

The salmon information presented here is based on the annual subsistence salmon fisheries report published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence. The annual salmon reports rely on multiple data sources statewide, including subsistence permits, retention from commercial harvests for home use (since these fish are used in the same manner as subsistence fish), and Division of Subsistence comprehensive in-person household surveys. The most recent published report is for 2007 (Fall et al. 2009). The report for the 2008 data year is in press. The information presented in this document is from the 2008 report, which, for the Kodiak Management Area (KMA), does not substantially differ from the 2007 report. This report will give a general overview of the salmon fishery on Kodiak Island and then focus on two communities: Old Harbor in Sitalidak Strait and Ouzinkie in Marmot Bay.

In addition to subsistence salmon fisheries, this document includes a brief discussion of subsistence harvests of halibut, rockfish, and crab for Old Harbor and Ouzinkie. Subsistence harvests of halibut are from a voluntary postal survey mailed to participants in the federal subsistence halibut fishery who have obtained a Subsistence Halibut Card (SHARC). Results from this survey are published in federal-peer-reviewed reports. Subsistence harvests of other resources are from comprehensive household surveys administered in-person by the ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Included as appendices are subsistence harvest information for Old Harbor and Ouzinkie for all resources, based on the comprehensive household surveys.

This information has been provided as background information for proposals 52 and 53, which seek to close areas to commercial trawling due to concerns about subsistence harvests.

The Kodiak Management Area encompasses the waters of the Gulf of Alaska surrounding the Kodiak Archipelago and those waters along that portion of the Alaska Peninsula that drain into Shelikof Strait between Cape Douglas and Kilokak Rocks, including Chirikof Island. The major communities within the Kodiak Management Area include Akhiok, Chiniak, the U.S. Coast Guard base near the City of Kodiak, Karluk, the city of Kodiak, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions. These communities are within the Kodiak Island Borough, which had an estimated population of 13,860 in 2009 (ADLWD 2009; Table 1).

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) has made a positive customary and traditional (C&T) use finding for finfish in the Kodiak Area and set the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence (ANS) at 26,800–44,700 salmon, 21,000–35,000 rockfish, 3,300–5,600 lingcod, and 550,000–900,000 usable pounds of other finfish (5 AAC 01.536).

The BOF has also made a positive C&T use finding for king and Dungeness crabs (and miscellaneous shellfish) in the Kodiak Area and set the ANS at 22,000–68,000 pounds usable weight of Dungeness crab and miscellaneous shellfish for both the Kodiak Area and the Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area (5 AAC 02.466).

## **SALMON HARVEST IN THE KODIAK MANAGEMENT AREA**

Staff in the Division of Commercial Fisheries' Kodiak office manage the subsistence salmon harvest assessment program for the Kodiak area. Salmon harvest data for the year 2008 are the most recent data available for comparison over time.

Based on permit returns, in 2008, the Kodiak area subsistence salmon harvest was composed of 78% sockeye salmon, 16% coho salmon, 4% pink salmon, 1% chum salmon, and 1% Chinook salmon.

In addition in 2008, 3,270 salmon, mostly sockeye salmon, were retained from commercial harvests for home use (Dinnocenzo, 2010).

In early 2004, the Division of Subsistence and the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA) conducted comprehensive household surveys in Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions. Among other objectives, this project provided updated harvest data for salmon, nonsalmon finfishes, and marine invertebrates (Fall 2006). Appendix A and Appendix B include the harvest data from this report (Fall 2006). Additional salmon surveys were carried out for study years 2004 and 2005 in these communities as well (Williams et al. 2010).

Figure 1 shows the harvest of king salmon over time in Old Harbor and Ouzinkie based on household harvest surveys (CSIS 2011). As shown between 1982 and 2005 the per capita harvest of king salmon has increased over time for both Old Harbor and Ouzinkie. However, as noted the per capita harvest ranges between less than 1 pound per person to just over 10 pounds per person.

## **OTHER SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES IN THE KODIAK AREA**

### **Finfishes**

Federal halibut subsistence harvest data are currently available for communities and tribes in the Kodiak Management Area (Fall and Koster 2010a; Fall and Koster 2010b; Fall and Koster 2008; Fall et al. 2007; Fall et al. 2006; Fall et al. 2005; Fall et al. 2004). Rockfish are also used for subsistence purposes in rural communities throughout their range in Alaska. It is highly likely that most rockfish harvested incidentally in the federal subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is highly unlikely that many incidentally caught rockfish are discarded in the subsistence halibut fishery (Fall and Koster 2010:23). Figure 2 shows the number of rockfish harvested over time by residents of the communities of Old Harbor and Ouzinkie based on baseline harvest assessments (CSIS 2011). In both Old Harbor and Ouzinkie the harvest of rockfish over time between 1982 and 2003 has increased in both communities ranging from just under 2 pounds per person to 11 pounds per person. In 2009, based on returns of federal Subsistence Halibut Registration Cards (SHARC) 16 Old Harbor residents with SHARC cards harvested 74 halibut with an estimated weight of 1960 pounds. There were no incidental harvests of ling cod and 1 incidental harvest of rockfish (Fall and Koster 2010:141). In Ouzinkie in 2009 9 Ouzinkie SHARC card holders harvested 61 halibut with an estimated weight of 1,960 pounds. There were 3 incidental harvests of both ling cod and rockfish (Fall and Koster 2010:141). Table 4 summarizes the last 5 years of halibut harvest for the communities of Old Harbor and Ouzinkie.

There are no annual harvest assessment programs for other subsistence finfish fisheries in the Kodiak Management Area. Harvest estimates based on comprehensive household surveys conducted by the Division of Subsistence are available in the CSIS for freshwater and marine species for multiple years for each Kodiak Island Borough community. Fish harvested in the largest quantities and used by the majority of households include Pacific cod, lingcod *Ophiodon elongatus*, various species of flounders, halibut, rockfishes, and Arctic char/Dolly Varden.

## Shellfish

Subsistence permits are required for the harvest of king, Tanner, and Dungeness crabs in the Kodiak area (5 AAC 02.410). The Division of Commercial Fisheries administers the subsistence permit program. The Division of Subsistence comprehensive household survey does ask for shellfish harvest information as well. Figure 3 shows the number of crab harvested by the residents of Old Harbor and Ouzinkie over time based on comprehensive household surveys (CSIS 2011). Harvests of crab in Old Harbor have remained the same over time at around 6 pounds per person between 1982 and 2003. However, harvests of crab in Ouzinkie have declined over time from 15 pounds per person to 1 pound per person. Other marine invertebrates used for subsistence purposes in the Kodiak area include clams, cockles, mussels, chitons, octopus, sea urchins, and more.

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Table 1 Kodiak Island Population

	2004 <sup>a</sup>	2009 <sup>b</sup>
Akhiok	43	51
Aleneva		67
Chiniak		48
Karluk		38
Kodiak city		6,626
Kodiak Station		1,321
Larsen Bay	70	79
Old Harbor	208	193
Ouzinkie	185	170
Port Lions	222	200
Womens Bay		740
Remainder of Kodiak Island Borough		4,327
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>13,860</b>

Sources:

<sup>a</sup> Williams et al. 2010<sup>b</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population July 1, 2009

Table 2 Historical subsistence salmon harvests, permit returns, Kodiak area, 1986–2008.

Year	Permits		Reported salmon harvests <sup>a</sup>					Total
	Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Chum	Pink	
1986	1,244	1,002	90	14,391	6,998	605	2,371	24,455
1987	1,124	880	101	13,198	6,463	1,299	2,421	23,482
1988	1,098	699	108	10,081	4,291	377	1,320	16,177
1989	2,800	717	43	12,638	4,123	419	1,553	18,776
1990	2,900	1,167	131	17,959	8,627	655	1,605	28,977
1991	1,406	1,225	177	21,835	8,208	714	1,743	32,677
1992	1,561	1,195	318	20,684	8,643	643	1,646	31,934
1993	1,496	959	243	19,471	7,176	838	2,696	30,424
1994	2,550	1,464	205	17,962	7,491	440	1,758	27,856
1995	1,950	1,194	175	19,416	5,603	293	1,548	27,035
1996	1,567	1,390	253	28,287	5,117	381	1,125	35,163
1997	2,098	1,638	383	33,293	6,369	234	1,458	41,737
1998	1,841	1,126	350	20,459	5,348	214	1,412	27,783
1999	ND	1,438	397	26,497	4,932	388	1,266	33,480
2000	ND	1,376	273	24,873	5,399	341	742	31,628
2001	ND	2,153	273	33,833	5,920	427	1,158	41,611
2002	ND	2,271	593	32,977	6,057	350	1,665	41,642
2003	ND	2,275	500	32,104	6,096	384	1,484	40,568
2004	ND	2,240	379	30,217	5,819	261	1,395	38,071
2005	ND	1,900	431	27,002	7,447	592	2,343	37,815
2006	ND	1,906	280	22,905	6,640	441	1,827	32,093
2007	ND	2,118	207	24,556	4,630	240	1,532	31,165
2008	ND	1,637	151	20,809	4,336	168	1,128	26,592

5-year average (2003–2007)	ND	2,088	359	27,357	6,126	384	1,716	35,942
10-year average (1998–2007)	ND	1,880	368	27,542	5,829	364	1,482	35,586
Historical average (1986–2007)	ND	1,492	277	23,345	6,209	473	1,605	31,909

Source ADF&G Division of Subsistence, ASFDB 2009 (ADF&G 2009).

<sup>a</sup>ADF&G sends permits to every permit holder who returned a permit in the previous year. The U.S. Postal Service returns a number of permits to ADF&G marked "undeliverable". No record is maintained regarding the number of "undeliverable" permits. As a result the actual number of permits issued remains unknown (ND). For this reason, harvest reports have not been expanded.

Table 3 Reported subsistence salmon harvests by community and species, permit returns, Kodiak area, 2008.

Community	Permits returned	Reported salmon harvests <sup>a</sup>					Total
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Chum	Pink	
<b>Kodiak Island Borough</b>							
Akhiok	3	0	82	4	0	4	90
Karluk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kodiak (city)	1,224	108	15,781	2,553	88	667	19,197
Larsen Bay	23	26	977	76	9	42	1,130
Old Harbor	25	0	585	604	34	222	1,445
Ouzinkie	29	7	1,120	449	14	54	1,644
Port Lions	36	2	1,141	313	0	85	1,541
Chiniak	21	0	213	168	13	2	396
Uganik Bay	1	0	0	6	0	0	6
<b>Subtotal, Kodiak Island Borough</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>19,899</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>25,449</b>
<b>Other Alaska</b>							
Anchor Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anchorage	96	2	328	44	5	13	392
Bethel	2	0	15	0	0	0	15
Bettles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Lake	2	0	25	0	0	0	25
Central	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickaloon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chugiak	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cordova	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craig	1	0	21	0	2	4	27
Delta Junction	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	23	0	0	0	23
Eagle River	16	1	6	15	0	11	33
Fairbanks	18	4	88	5	2	9	108
Girdwood	8	1	7	0	0	0	8
Gustavus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homer	20	0	151	14	1	5	171
Juneau	4	0	71	0	0	0	71
Kasilof	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Kenai	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchikan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nikiski	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninilchik	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pole	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palmer	18	0	37	9	0	3	49
Port Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seldovia	2	0	0	4	0	2	6
Seward	10	0	28	0	0	0	28
Sitka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soldotna	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talkeetna	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown Community	4	0	95	46	0	5	146
Valdez	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasilla	18	0	10	26	0	0	36
Wrangell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, other Alaska	267	8	905	163	10	52	1,138
Other USA <sup>b</sup>	7	0	5	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>20,809</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>26,592</b>

Source ADF&G Division of Subsistence, ASFDB 2009.

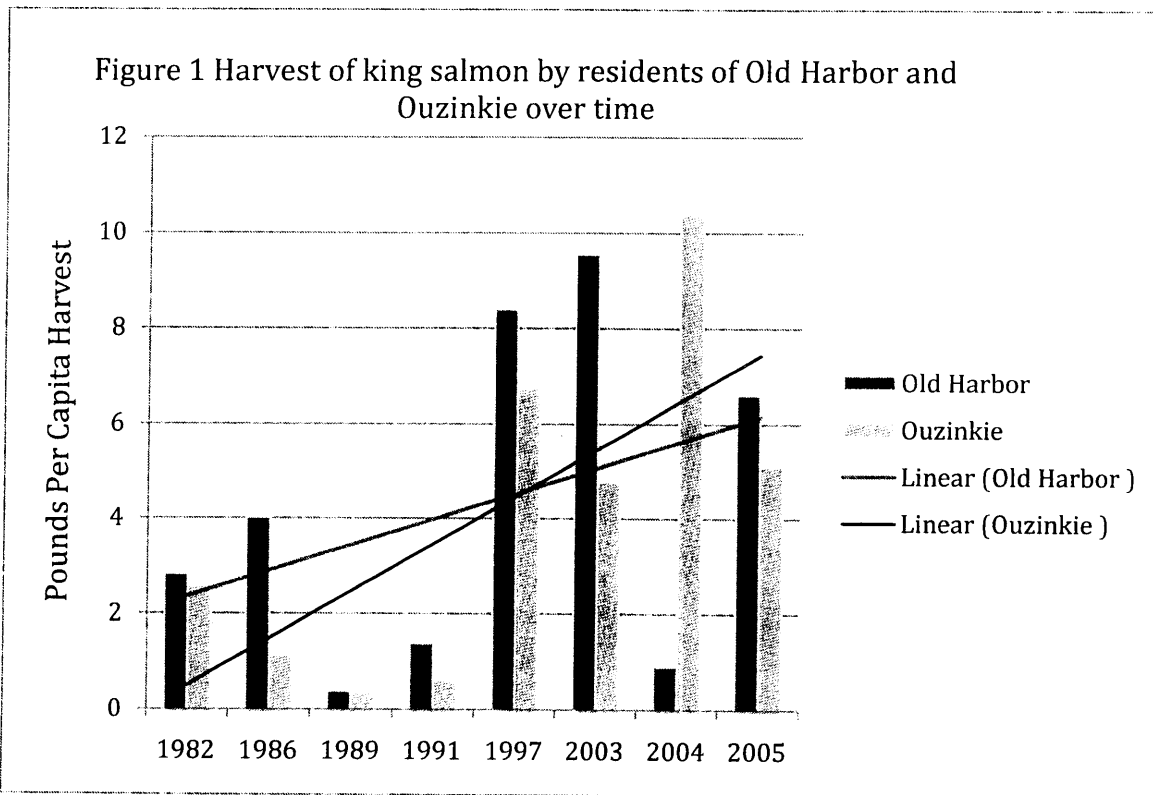
<sup>a</sup>ADF&G sends permits to every permit holder who returned a permit in the previous year. The U.S. Postal Service returns a number of permits to ADF&G marked "undeliverable". No record is maintained regarding the number of "undeliverable" permits. As a result the actual number of permits issued remains unknown (ND). For this reason, harvest reports have not been expanded.

<sup>b</sup>These are Alaska residents serving in the military who had a mailing address outside the state.

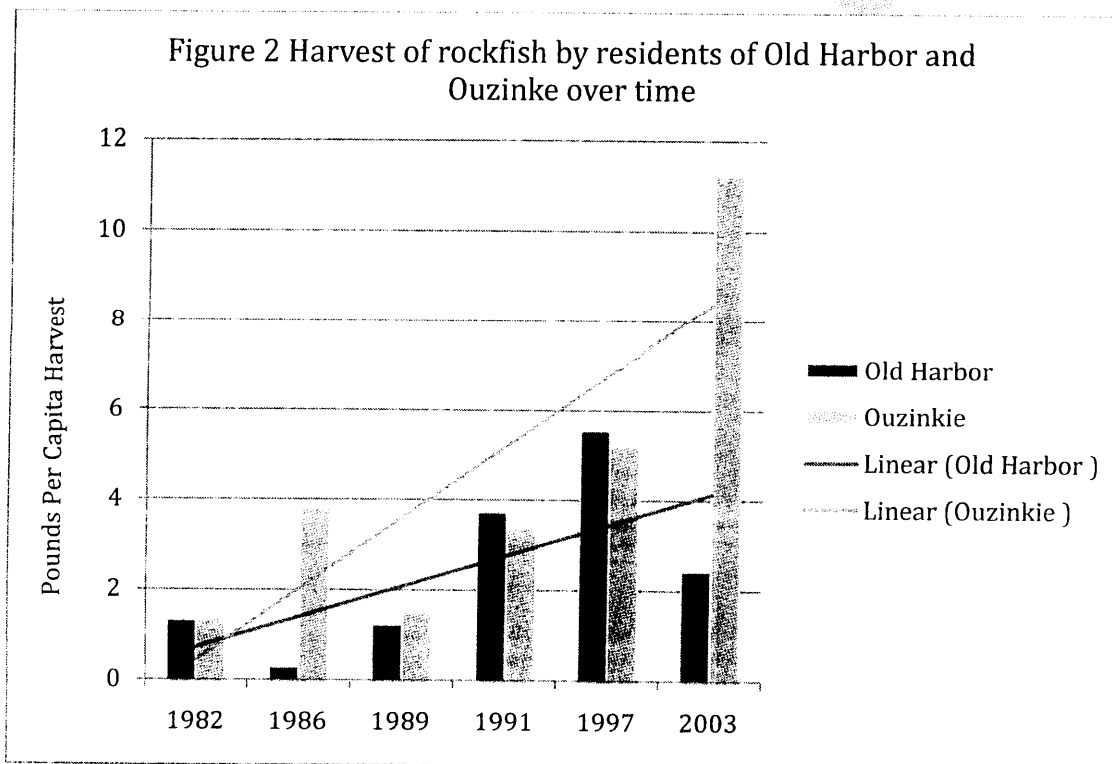
Table 4 Estimated Incidental harvest of Lingcod and Rockfish in the Subsistence Halibut Fishery for Ouzinkie and Old Harbor 2005-2009.

	Year	Total Sharc	SHARCs subsistence Fishing	Subsistence		Sport Harv		Estimated Incidental harvest			
				No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lingcod		Rockfish	
								SHARCs harvesting	Harvest Amount	SHARCs harvesting	Harvest Amount
Old Harbor	2005	74	55	327	8517	102	2365	0	0	0	0
	2006	71	61	589	9270	28	538	6	19	4	25
	2007	73	51	275	4877	77	891	0	0	0	0
	2008	71	48	333	7714	76	1051	0	0	2	19
	2009	64	49	221	4376	37	644	0	0	2	19
	5-year Average:	70.6	52.8	349	6951	64	1098	1.2	3.8	1.6	12.6
Ouzinkie	2005	43	35	263	7984	40	1444	8	23	9	136
	2006	48	39	324	8718	53	1488	11	22	14	263
	2007	66	46	284	6248	47	1179	10	33	20	278
	2008	53	31	219	5181	64	1257	8	26	9	357
	2009	59	26	127	3433	33	420	8	53	8	55
	5-year Average:	53.8	35.4	243	6313	47	1158	9	31.4	12	217.8

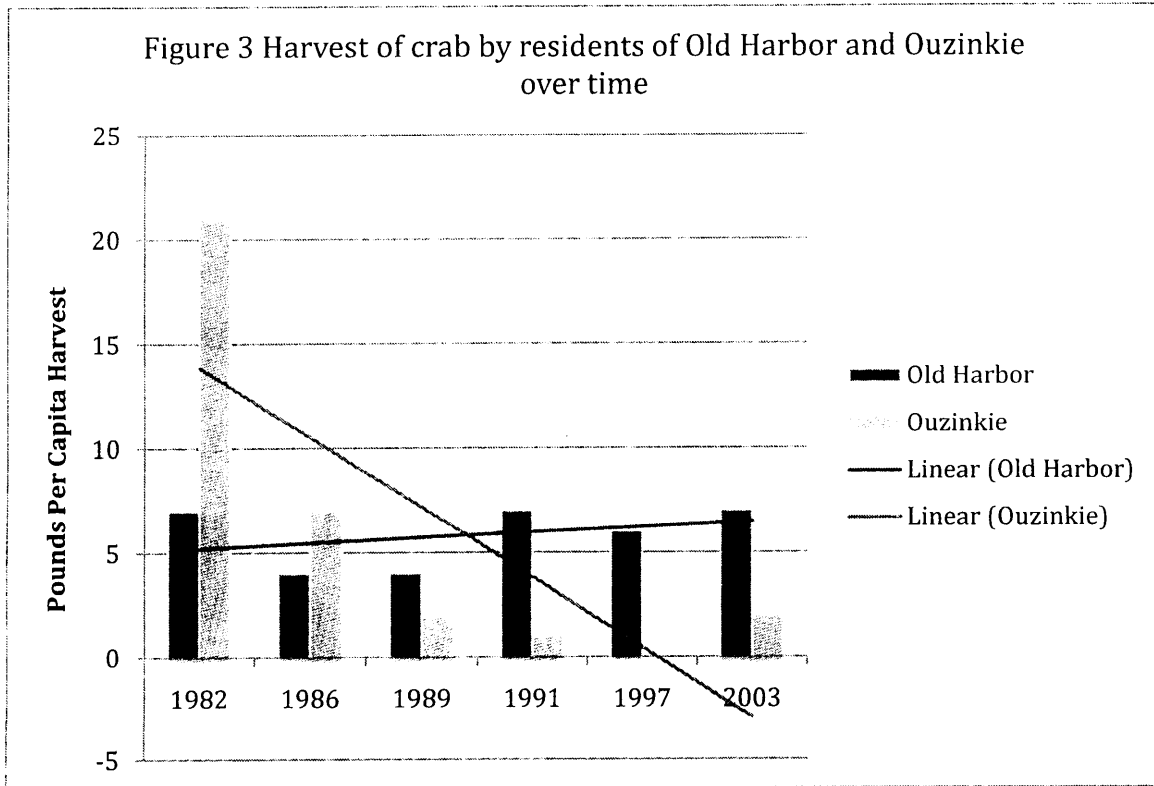
Source: ADF&G Division of Subsistence SHARC survey.



Source: ADF&G Division of Subsistence comprehensive household surveys (CSIS)



Source: ADF&G Division of Subsistence comprehensive household surveys (CSIS).



Source: ADF&G Division of Subsistence comprehensive household surveys (CSIS).



**Appendix A Harvest and use of wild resources in Old Harbor, Alaska, 2003 (Fall 2006)**

Resource	Percent				Reported Harvest	Units	Estimated Harvest	Reported Pounds Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Average Lbs Harvested per Household	Per Capita Lbs Harvested
	Percent Using	Percent Attempting to Harvest	Percent Harvesting	Percent Giving Away							
All Resources	100.0	98.1	98.1	78.8	100.0	16277	23876	49218.906	72036	947.84	357.16
Fish	98.1	86.5	86.5	61.5	86.5	12435	18174	31316.72	45771	602.24	226.93
Salmon	96.2	84.6	84.6	53.8	69.2	4954	7240	22930.66	33514	440.97	166.16
Chum Salmon	65.4	50.0	50.0	26.9	23.1	553 Individual	808	2930.9	4284	56.36	21.24
Coho Salmon	94.2	80.8	78.8	42.3	40.4	1832 Individual	2678	10534	15396	202.58	76.33
Chinook Salmon	69.2	25.0	25.0	21.2	50.0	179 Individual	262	1317.44	1925	25.34	9.55
Pink Salmon	69.2	57.7	57.7	30.8	30.8	971 Individual	1419	2514.89	3676	48.36	18.22
Sockeye Salmon	82.7	55.8	51.9	38.5	50.0	1419 Individual	2074	5633.43	8233	108.34	40.82
Non-Salmon Fish	92.3	67.3	67.3	55.8	73.1	7481	10934	8386.06	12257	161.27	60.77
Herring	15.4	1.9	1.9	5.8	15.4	30 Gallons	44	180	263	3.46	1.30
Cod	67.3	36.5	36.5	28.8	50.0	266	389	716.2	1047	13.77	5.19
Pacific Cod (gray)	67.3	36.5	36.5	26.9	48.1	216 Individual	316	691.2	1010	13.29	5.01
Pacific Tom Cod	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	50 Individual	73	25	37	0.48	0.18
Flounder	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	20 Individual	29	60	88	1.15	0.43
Starry Flounder	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	20 Individual	29	60	88	1.15	0.43
Greenling	15.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	5.8	21	31	84	123	1.62	0.61
Lingcod	15.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	5.8	21 Individual	31	84	123	1.62	0.61
Halibut	92.3	59.6	57.7	50.0	61.5	6924 Pounds	10120	6924	10120	133.15	50.17
Rockfish	28.8	21.2	19.2	9.6	17.3	171	250	336.5	492	6.47	2.44
Black Rockfish	25.0	19.2	19.2	9.6	9.6	139 Individual	203	208.5	305	4.01	1.51
Red Rockfish	15.4	7.7	5.8	3.8	13.5	32 Individual	47	128	187	2.46	0.93
Sablefish (black cod)	11.5	1.9	1.9	3.8	11.5	5 Individual	7	15.5	23	0.30	0.11
Char	7.7	7.7	7.7	3.8	0.0	42	61	58.8	86	1.13	0.43
Dolly Varden	7.7	7.7	7.7	3.8	0.0	42 Individual	61	58.8	86	1.13	0.43
Trout	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	2	3	11.06	16	0.21	0.08
Steelhead	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	2 Individual	3	11.06	16	0.21	0.08
Land Mammals	80.8	57.7	53.8	40.4	55.8	162	237	5968.9	8724	114.79	43.25
Large Land Mammals	80.8	57.7	53.8	40.4	55.8	131	191	5922.9	8657	113.90	42.92
Brown Bear	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.9	3.8	0 Individual	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Deer	80.8	53.8	51.9	36.5	50.0	122 Individual	178	5270.4	7703	101.35	38.19
Goat	17.3	17.3	13.5	7.7	5.8	9 Individual	13	652.5	954	12.55	4.73
Small Land Mammals	9.6	9.6	9.6	3.8	3.8	31	45	46	67	0.88	0.33
Fox	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	6	9				
Red Fox	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	6	9				
Hare	9.6	9.6	9.6	1.9	3.8	23	34	46	67	0.88	0.33
Snowshoe Hare	9.6	9.6	9.6	1.9	3.8	23 Individual	34	46	67	0.88	0.33
Land Otter	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1	1				
Weasel	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1	1				
Marine Mammals	76.9	28.8	28.8	30.8	63.5	65	95	6376	9319	122.62	46.20
Seal	76.9	28.8	28.8	30.8	61.5	46	67	2576	3765	49.54	18.67
Harbor Seal	76.9	28.8	28.8	30.8	61.5	46	67	2576	3765	49.54	18.67
Harbor Seal						46 Individual	67	2576	3738		
Harbor Seal, Male						20 Individual	29	1120	1625		

Resource	Percent Using Harvest	Percent Attempting to Harvest	Percent Harvesting	Percent Giving Away	Percent Receiving	Reported Harvest	Units	Estimated Harvest	Reported Pounds Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Average Lbs Harvested per Household	Per Capita Lbs Harvested
Harbor Seal, Female							4 Individual		6	224	325	
Harbor Seal, Unknown Sex							22 Individual		32	1232	1788	
Harbor Seal (saltwater)	76.9	28.8	28.8	30.8	61.5		46 Individual		67	2576	3765	49.54
Steller Sea Lion	55.8	23.1	17.3	21.2	46.2		19 Individual		28	3800	5554	73.08
Steller Sea Lion							19 Individual		28	3800	5514	
Steller Sea Lion, Male							5 Individual		7	1000	1451	
Steller Sea Lion, Female							10 Individual		15	2000	2902	
Steller Sea Lion, Unknown Sex							4 Individual		6	800	1161	
Birds and Eggs	65.4	40.4	40.4	30.8	53.8		1511	2241	862.7863	1290	16.98	6.40
Migratory Birds	61.5	36.5	34.6	23.1	50.0		895	1340	737.27026	1107	14.56	5.49
Ducks	61.5	36.5	34.6	23.1	48.1		828	1243	675.38	1016	13.37	5.04
Bufflehead	15.4	13.5	13.5	7.7	3.8		40 Individual		58	16	23	0.31
Eider	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		36		53	51.48	75	0.99
King Eider	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		36 Individual		53	51.48	75	0.99
Gadwall	13.5	13.5	13.5	5.8	3.8		58 Individual		85	46.4	68	0.89
Goldeneye	21.2	13.5	13.5	5.8	9.6		54	79	43.2	63	0.83	0.31
Unknown Goldeneye	21.2	13.5	13.5	5.8	9.6		54 Individual		79	43.2	63	0.83
Harlequin	9.6	9.6	9.6	5.8	1.9		33 Individual		48	16.5	24	0.32
Mallard	55.8	32.7	28.8	21.2	32.7		180 Individual		279	162	251	3.30
Merganser	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0		18	26	16.2	24	0.31	0.12
Common Merganser	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0		18 Individual		26	16.2	24	0.31
Long-tailed Duck (Oldsquaw)	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.9	0.0		15 Individual		22	12	18	0.23
Northern Pintail	17.3	11.5	11.5	5.8	5.8		26 Individual		38	20.8	30	0.40
Scaup	19.2	15.4	15.4	7.7	5.8		56	82	50.4	74	0.97	0.37
Unknown Scaup	19.2	15.4	15.4	7.7	5.8		56 Individual		82	50.4	74	0.97
Scoter	26.9	19.2	19.2	9.6	17.3		210	324	189	291	3.83	1.44
Black Scoter	23.1	17.3	17.3	5.8	13.5		104 Individual		169	93.6	152	2.00
Surf Scoter	9.6	9.6	9.6	7.7	5.8		37 Individual		54	33.3	49	0.64
White-winged Scoter	9.6	9.6	9.6	7.7	1.9		69 Individual		101	62.1	91	1.19
Teal	13.5	13.5	13.5	3.8	7.7		50	73	15	22	0.29	0.11
Green-Winged Teal	13.5	13.5	13.5	3.8	7.7		50 Individual		73	15	22	0.29
Wigeon	13.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	3.8		52	76	36.4	53	0.70	0.26
American Wigeon	13.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	3.8		52 Individual		76	36.4	53	0.70
Geese	23.1	9.6	7.7	3.8	17.3		42	61	58.390244	85	1.12	0.42
Brant	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		2 Individual		3	2.4	4	0.05
Canada Geese	15.4	7.7	5.8	3.8	11.5		33	48	39.6	58	0.76	0.29
Unknown Canada Geese	15.4	7.7	5.8	3.8	11.5		33 Individual		48	39.6	58	0.76
Emperor Geese	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0		6 Individual		9	15	22	0.29
Unknown Geese	7.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	5.8		1 Individual		1	1.3902439	2	0.03
Shorebirds	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0		20	29	2	3	0.04	0.01
Common Snipe	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0		20 Individual		29	2	3	0.04
Seabirds & Loons	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0		5	7	1.5	2	0.03	0.01
Auklet	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0		5	7	1.5	2	0.03	0.01
Parakeet Auklet	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0		5 Individual		7	1.5	2	0.03

Resource	Percent Attempting to Harvest		Percent Harvesting	Percent Giving Away	Percent Receiving	Reported Harvest	Units	Estimated Harvest	Reported Pounds Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Average Lbs Harvested per Household	Per Capita Lbs Harvested
	Percent Using	Percent Harvesting										
Other Birds	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	25		37	17.5	26	0.34	0.13
Upland Game Birds	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	25		37	17.5	26	0.34	0.13
Ptarmigan	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	25 Individual		37	17.5	26	0.34	0.13
Bird Eggs	25.0	17.3	17.3	11.5	11.5	591		864	108.01609	158	2.08	0.78
Duck Eggs	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	8		12	1.2	2	0.02	0.01
Unknown Duck Eggs	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	8 Individual		12	1.2	2	0.02	0.01
Seabird & Loon Eggs	25.0	17.3	17.3	11.5	11.5	583		852	106.81609	156	2.05	0.77
Gull Eggs	25.0	17.3	17.3	11.5	11.5	308		450	92.4	135	1.78	0.67
Unknown Gull Eggs	25.0	17.3	17.3	11.5	11.5	308 Individual		450	92.4	135	1.78	0.67
Tern Eggs	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	270 Individual		395	13.5	20	0.26	0.10
Unknown Seabird Eggs	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	5 Individual		7	0.91608995	1	0.02	0.01
Marine Invertebrates	92.3	65.4	65.4	53.8	82.7	1598		2380	3166.5	4699	61.83	23.30
Chitons (bidarkis, gumboots)	61.5	42.3	42.3	26.9	28.8	90		132	360	526	6.92	2.61
Black (small) Chitons	61.5	42.3	42.3	26.9	28.8	90 Gallons		132	360	526	6.92	2.61
Clams	88.5	48.1	48.1	38.5	63.5	520		760	1560	2280	30.00	11.30
Butter Clams	80.8	46.2	46.2	36.5	53.8	384 Gallons		561	1152	1684	22.15	8.35
Horse Clams (Gaper)	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1 Gallons		1	3	4	0.06	0.02
Pacific Littleneck Clams (Steamers)	38.5	25.0	25.0	17.3	19.2	65 Gallons		95	195	285	3.75	1.41
Razor Clams	25.0	11.5	11.5	9.6	17.3	70 Gallons		102	210	307	4.04	1.52
Cockles	3.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	3		4	9	13	0.17	0.07
Unknown Cockles	3.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	3 Gallons		4	9	13	0.17	0.07
Crabs	80.8	38.5	36.5	30.8	69.2	828		1255	1054	1612	21.21	7.99
Dungeness Crab	32.7	21.2	17.3	13.5	25.0	325 Individual		475	227.5	332	4.38	1.65
King Crab	44.2	15.4	15.4	5.8	32.7	31 Individual		45	71.3	104	1.37	0.52
Unknown King Crab	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	16 Individual		23	36.8	54	0.71	0.27
Tanner Crab	71.2	30.8	28.8	28.8	61.5	472		734	755.2	1175	15.46	5.83
Tanner Crab, Bairdi	69.2	25.0	23.1	28.8	61.5	397 Individual		625	635.2	1000	13.16	4.96
Unknown Tanner Crab	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.9	0.0	75 Individual		110	120	175	2.31	0.87
Octopus	38.5	19.2	19.2	13.5	26.9	30 Individual		44	120	175	2.31	0.87
Sea Urchin	59.6	30.8	30.8	26.9	38.5	127 Gal		186	63.5	93	1.22	0.46
Vegetation	92.3	90.4	90.4	50.0	44.2	506		749	1528	2233	29.38	11.07
Berries	92.3	90.4	90.4	46.2	38.5	346 Gallons		506	1384	2023	26.62	10.03
Plants/Greens/Mushrooms	28.8	28.8	28.8	11.5	5.8	30 Gallons		44	120	175	2.31	0.87
Seaweed/Kelp	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	6		9	24	35	0.46	0.17
Unknown Seaweed	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	6 Gallons		9	24	35	0.46	0.17
Wood	40.4	36.5	36.5	19.2	9.6	124		191				

**Appendix B Harvest and use of wild resources in Ouzinkie, Alaska, 2003 (Fall 2006)**

Resource	Percent		Percent Giving Away	Percent Receiving	Reported Harvest	Units	Estimated Harvest	Reported Pounds Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Average Lbs Harvested per Household	Per Capita Lbs Harvested
	Attempting to Harvest	Percent Harvesting									
All Resources	100.0	96.1	96.1	86.3	98.0	21773	29649	48863.05	67046	971.68	315.64
Fish	100.0	80.4	80.4	72.5	92.2	16174	22001	37396.81	51263	742.95	241.34
Salmon	98.0	74.5	74.5	66.7	82.4	4439	6006	20496.28	27730	401.89	130.55
Chum Salmon	62.7	39.2	37.3	41.2	33.3	263 Individual	356	1393.9	1886	27.33	8.88
Coho Salmon	90.2	66.7	62.7	56.9	62.7	1629 Individual	2204	9366.75	12673	183.66	59.66
Chinook Salmon	78.4	35.3	33.3	45.1	74.5	102 Individual	138	750.72	1016	14.72	4.78
Pink Salmon	74.5	54.9	52.9	47.1	45.1	523 Individual	708	1354.57	1833	26.56	8.63
Sockeye Salmon	94.1	62.7	60.8	58.8	66.7	1922 Individual	2600	7630.34	10323	149.61	48.60
Non-Salmon Fish	100.0	72.5	72.5	66.7	88.2	11735	15996	16900.53	23533	341.06	110.79
Herring	29.4	13.7	11.8	13.7	19.6	265 Gallons	455	1590	2731	39.58	12.86
Herring Roe	5.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	5.9	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Herring Roe/Unspecified	5.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	5.9	0 Gallons	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Cod	78.4	41.2	35.3	37.3	64.7	677	916	1772.2	2398	34.75	11.29
Pacific Cod (gray)	78.4	41.2	33.3	37.3	64.7	511 Individual	691	1635.2	2212	32.06	10.42
Pacific Tom Cod	9.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.9	106 Individual	143	53	72	1.04	0.34
Walleye Pollock (whiting)	19.6	5.9	5.9	3.9	13.7	60 Individual	81	84	114	1.65	0.54
Flounder	7.8	5.9	5.9	2.0	3.9	30 Individual	54	90	162	2.35	0.76
Starry Flounder	7.8	5.9	5.9	2.0	3.9	30 Individual	54	90	162	2.35	0.76
Greenling	43.1	19.6	17.6	19.6	31.4	333	451	993	1343	19.47	6.32
Lingcod	37.3	15.7	11.8	17.6	29.4	220 Individual	298	880	1191	17.25	5.61
Unknown Greenling	15.7	7.8	7.8	3.9	7.8	113 Individual	153	113	153	2.22	0.72
Halibut	98.0	52.9	52.9	51.0	70.6	7385 Pounds	9991	7385	9991	144.80	47.04
Rockfish	58.8	37.3	37.3	27.5	37.3	792	1072	1763	2385	34.57	11.23
Black Rockfish	54.9	35.3	35.3	25.5	25.5	562 Individual	760	843	1141	16.53	5.37
Red Rockfish	39.2	11.8	11.8	13.7	29.4	230 Individual	311	920	1245	18.04	5.86
Sculpin	7.8	3.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	18	24	9	12	0.18	0.06
Irish Lord	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	12	16	6	8	0.12	0.04
Unknown Irish Lord	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	12 Individual	16	6	8	0.12	0.04
Unknown Sculpin	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	6 Individual	8	3	4	0.06	0.02
Char	56.9	45.1	45.1	23.5	13.7	1238	1675	1733.2	2345	33.98	11.04
Dolly Varden	35.3	27.5	27.5	17.6	9.8	478 Individual	647	669.2	905	13.12	4.26
Lake Trout	39.2	27.5	27.5	13.7	11.8	760 Individual	1028	1064	1440	20.86	6.78
Trout	27.5	21.6	21.6	9.8	7.8	997	1357	1565.13	2165	31.38	10.19
Rainbow Trout	17.6	13.7	13.7	3.9	3.9	153 Individual	207	214.2	290	4.20	1.36
Steelhead	17.6	11.8	11.8	5.9	7.8	41 Individual	64	226.73	354	5.13	1.67
Unknown Trout	5.9	5.9	5.9	2.0	0.0	803 Individual	1086	1124.2	1521	22.04	7.16
Land Mammals	86.3	51.0	43.1	43.1	78.4	118	170	3053.6	4152	60.18	19.55
Large Land Mammals	86.3	45.1	39.2	41.2	78.4	61	83	2955.6	3999	57.95	18.83
Caribou	13.7	2.0	2.0	3.9	13.7	3 Individual	4	450	609	8.82	2.87
Deer	84.3	43.1	37.3	39.2	68.6	58 Individual	78	2505.6	3390	49.13	15.96
Elk	31.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	0 Individual	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Small Land Mammals	23.5	19.6	15.7	11.8	9.8	57	88	98	154	2.23	0.72
Hare	23.5	19.6	15.7	11.8	9.8	49	77	98	154	2.23	0.72

Resource	Percent Attempting to Harvest	Percent Harvesting	Percent Giving Away	Percent Receiving	Reported Harvest	Estimated Harvest	Reported Pounds Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Average Lbs Harvested per Household	Per Capita Lbs Harvested	
Snowshoe Hare	23.5	19.6	15.7	11.8	9.8	49 Individual	77	98	154	2.23	0.72
Land Otter	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	8	11				
Marine Mammals	58.8	25.5	19.6	21.6	54.9	37	50	1848	2500	36.24	11.77
Seal	58.8	25.5	19.6	21.6	54.9	33	45	1848	2500	36.24	11.77
Harbor Seal	58.8	25.5	19.6	21.6	54.9	33	45	1848	2500	36.24	11.77
Harbor Seal						36 Individual	49	2016	2730		
Harbor Seal, Male						21 Individual	28	1176	1592		
Harbor Seal, Female						2 Individual	3	112	152		
Harbor Seal, Unknown Sex						13 Individual	18	728	986		
Harbor Seal (saltwater)	58.8	25.5	19.6	21.6	54.9	33 Individual	45	1848	2500	36.24	11.77
Sea Otter	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4	5				
Steller Sea Lion						0 Individual	0	0	0		
Steller Sea Lion, Male						0 Individual	0	0	0		
Steller Sea Lion, Female						0 Individual	0	0	0		
Steller Sea Lion, Unknown Sex						0 Individual	0	0	0		
Birds and Eggs	88.2	54.9	52.9	45.1	68.6	3868	5233	2215.3413	2997	43.44	14.11
Migratory Birds	86.3	49.0	49.0	43.1	64.7	2401	3248	1792.5	2425	35.15	11.42
Ducks	84.3	47.1	47.1	39.2	52.9	2127	2878	1588.8	2150	31.15	10.12
Bufflehead	47.1	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	251 Individual	340	100.4	136	1.97	0.64
Gadwall	21.6	15.7	15.7	13.7	11.8	66 Individual	89	52.8	71	1.04	0.34
Goldeneye	60.8	29.4	29.4	29.4	37.3	320	433	256	346	5.02	1.63
Unknown Goldeneye	60.8	29.4	29.4	29.4	37.3	320 Individual	433	256	346	5.02	1.63
Harlequin	47.1	29.4	29.4	21.6	21.6	129 Individual	175	64.5	87	1.26	0.41
Mallard	66.7	39.2	39.2	35.3	37.3	333 Individual	451	299.7	405	5.88	1.91
Merganser	31.4	19.6	19.6	17.6	15.7	65	88	58.5	79	1.15	0.37
Common Merganser	31.4	19.6	19.6	17.6	15.7	65 Individual	88	58.5	79	1.15	0.37
Long-tailed Duck (Oldsquaw)	45.1	25.5	25.5	21.6	25.5	182 Individual	246	145.6	197	2.85	0.93
Northern Pintail	31.4	17.6	17.6	13.7	19.6	98 Individual	133	78.4	106	1.54	0.50
Scaup	37.3	23.5	23.5	19.6	21.6	140	189	126	170	2.47	0.80
Unknown Scaup	37.3	23.5	23.5	19.6	21.6	140 Individual	189	126	170	2.47	0.80
Scoter	52.9	27.5	27.5	23.5	31.4	366	495	329.4	446	6.46	2.10
Black Scoter	52.9	27.5	27.5	23.5	31.4	167 Individual	226	150.3	203	2.95	0.96
Surf Scoter	29.4	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	86 Individual	116	77.4	105	1.52	0.49
White-winged Scoter	45.1	23.5	23.5	17.6	23.5	113 Individual	153	101.7	138	1.99	0.65
Teal	31.4	21.6	21.6	19.6	13.7	116	157	34.8	47	0.68	0.22
Green-Winged Teal	31.4	21.6	21.6	19.6	13.7	116 Individual	157	34.8	47	0.68	0.22
Wigeon	15.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	61	83	42.7	58	0.84	0.27
American Wigeon	15.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	61 Individual	83	42.7	58	0.84	0.27
Geese	17.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	15.7	23	31	27.6	37	0.54	0.18
Brant	13.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.8	12 Individual	16	14.4	19	0.28	0.09
Unknown Geese	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	11 Individual	15	13.2	18	0.26	0.08
Seabirds & Loons	43.1	21.6	21.6	17.6	31.4	251	340	176.1	238	3.45	1.12
Auklet	15.7	9.8	9.8	5.9	5.9	107	145	32.1	43	0.63	0.20
Parakeet Auklet	15.7	9.8	9.8	5.9	5.9	107 Individual	145	32.1	43	0.63	0.20

Resource	Percent Attempting to Harvest	Percent Harvesting	Percent Giving Away	Percent Receiving	Reported Harvest	Units	Estimated Harvest	Reported Pounds Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Average Lbs Harvested per Household	Per Capita Lbs Harvested	
Gulls	33.3	15.7	15.7	13.7	25.5	144		195	144	195	2.82	0.92
Unknown Gull	33.3	15.7	15.7	13.7	25.5	144 Individual		195	144	195	2.82	0.92
Other Birds	7.8	3.9	3.9	2.0	5.9	31		42	21.7	29	0.43	0.14
Upland Game Birds	7.8	3.9	3.9	2.0	5.9	31		42	21.7	29	0.43	0.14
Ptarmigan	7.8	3.9	3.9	2.0	5.9	31 Individual		42	21.7	29	0.43	0.14
Bird Eggs	29.4	19.6	17.6	15.7	21.6	1436		1943	401.14127	543	7.87	2.56
Duck Eggs	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	62		84	9.3	13	0.18	0.06
Unknown Duck Eggs	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	62 Individual		84	9.3	13	0.18	0.06
Geese Eggs	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.0	12		16	3.6	5	0.07	0.02
Unknown Geese Eggs	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.0	12 Individual		16	3.6	5	0.07	0.02
Seabird & Loon Eggs	29.4	19.6	17.6	15.7	21.6	1362		1843	388.24124	525	7.61	2.47
Gull Eggs	27.5	17.6	15.7	13.7	19.6	1258		1702	377.4	511	7.40	2.40
Unknown Gull Eggs	27.5	17.6	15.7	13.7	19.6	1258 Individual		1702	377.4	511	7.40	2.40
Tern Eggs	7.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.9	80 Individual		108	4	5	0.08	0.03
Unknown Seabird Eggs	7.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	24 Individual		32	6.8412557	9	0.13	0.04
Marine Invertebrates	96.1	82.4	82.4	52.9	82.4	783		1075	2145.3	2967	43.00	13.97
Chitons (bidarkis, gumbots)	88.2	76.5	76.5	43.1	37.3	270		365	1078	1458	21.14	6.87
Red (large) Chitons	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.9	2 Gallons		3	6	8	0.12	0.04
Black (small) Chitons	84.3	74.5	74.5	43.1	33.3	268 Gallons		363	1072	1450	21.02	6.83
Clams	25.5	7.8	7.8	2.0	19.6	61		83	183	248	3.59	1.17
Butter Clams	19.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	13.7	13 Gallons		18	39	53	0.76	0.25
Pacific Littleneck Clams (Steamers)	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	20 Gallons		27	60	81	1.18	0.38
Razor Clams	17.6	3.9	3.9	2.0	13.7	28 Gallons		38	84	114	1.65	0.54
Crabs	76.5	15.7	13.7	21.6	72.5	309		418	459.3	621	9.01	2.93
Dungeness Crab	31.4	5.9	5.9	9.8	27.5	39 Individual		53	27.3	37	0.54	0.17
Tanner Crab	72.5	15.7	13.7	19.6	68.6	270		365	432	584	8.47	2.75
Tanner Crab, Bairdi	72.5	15.7	13.7	19.6	68.6	270 Individual		365	432	584	8.47	2.75
Limpets	7.8	7.8	7.8	2.0	0.0	5 Gallons		7	7.5	10	0.15	0.05
Octopus	58.8	31.4	27.5	21.6	37.3	95 Individual		145	380	578	8.38	2.72
Scallops	21.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	19.6	2		3	2	3	0.04	0.01
Weathervane Scallops	21.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	19.6	2 Gallons		3	2	3	0.04	0.01
Sea Urchin	19.6	11.8	11.8	5.9	11.8	11 Gal		15	5.5	7	0.11	0.04
Shrimp	27.5	2.0	2.0	5.9	27.5	30 Pounds		41	30	41	0.59	0.19
Vegetation	96.1	90.2	88.2	72.5	56.9	793		1119	2204	3166	45.89	14.91
Berries	96.1	90.2	88.2	70.6	54.9	376 Gallons		520	1504	2079	30.13	9.79
Plants/Greens/Mushrooms	54.9	54.9	54.9	23.5	9.8	71 Gallons		103	284	412	5.97	1.94
Seaweed/Kelp	9.8	9.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	104		169	416	675	9.79	3.18
Unknown Seaweed	9.8	9.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	104 Gallons		169	416	675	9.79	3.18
Wood	58.8	58.8	58.8	15.7	5.9	242		327				

## Appendix C. Harvests over time in Old Harbor and Ouzinkie (Fall 2006)

Table X-2. Subsistence Harvests in Pounds Usable Weight per Person by Resource Category, Old Harbor

	Pounds per Person					
	1982	1986	1989	1990	1991	2003
Salmon	233.8	187.4	148.9	206.9	110.5	166.2
Other Fish	68.3	41.3	39.2	73.4	51.6	60.8
Land Mammals	73.0	59.8	26.9	29.0	58.9	43.3
Marine Mammals	79.1	106.3	24.9	27.7	43.1	46.2
Birds & Eggs	6.4	3.5	4.1	7.6	11.1	6.4
Marine Invertebrates	29.6	23.3	27.0	36.4	19.2	23.3
Wild Plants	*	1.4	1.3	9.9	6.0	11.1
All Resources	481.1	423.2	272.4	390.9	300.4	357.2

\*Data not collected for 1982.

SOURCE: Scott et al. 2001; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Household Surveys, 2004.

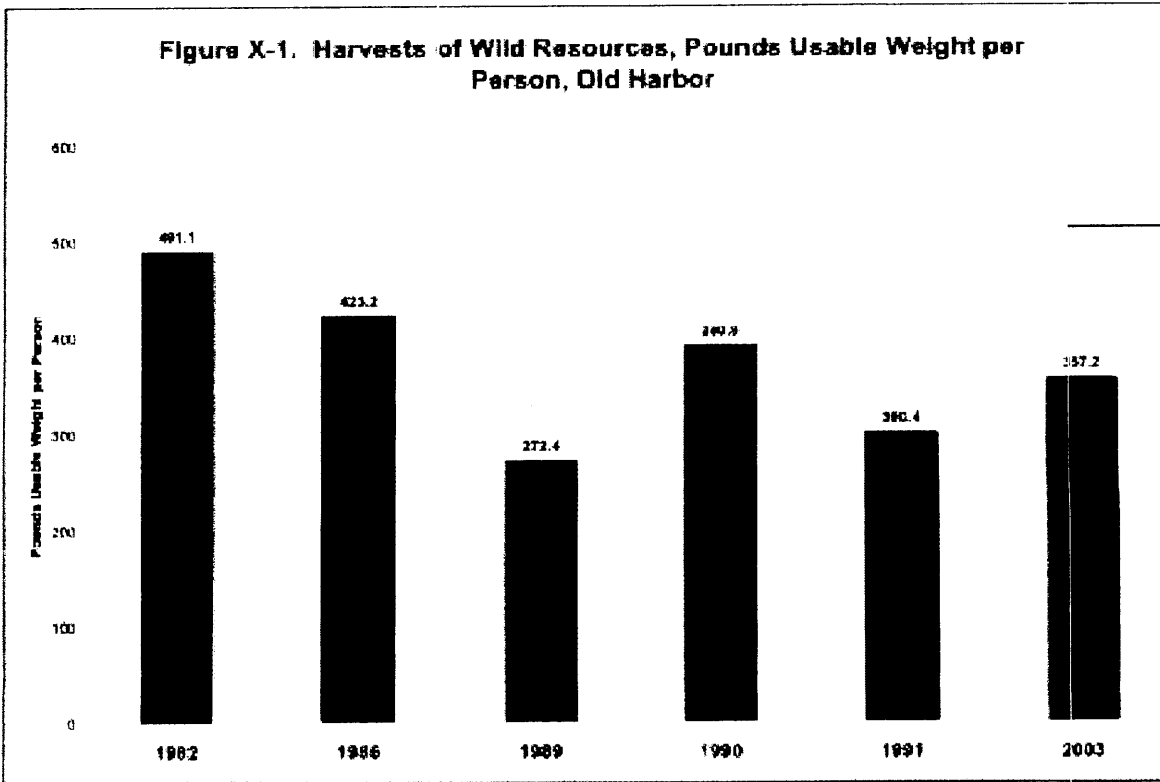
Table X-3. Composition of Resource Harvests by Resource Category, Old Harbor

	Percentage of Total Harvest					
	1984	1986	1989	1990	1991	2003
Salmon	47.6%	44.3%	54.7%	52.9%	36.8%	46.5%
Other Fish	14.1%	9.8%	14.4%	18.8%	17.2%	17.0%
Land Mammals	14.9%	14.2%	9.9%	7.4%	19.6%	12.1%
Marine Mammals	16.1%	25.1%	9.1%	7.1%	14.4%	12.9%
Birds & Eggs	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	1.9%	3.7%	1.8%
Marine Invertebrates	6.0%	5.5%	9.9%	9.3%	6.4%	6.5%
Wild Plants	*	0.3%	0.5%	2.5%	2.0%	3.1%

\*Data not collected for 1982.

SOURCE: Scott et al. 2001; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Household Surveys, 2004.

**Figure X-1. Harvests of Wild Resources, Pounds Usable Weight per Person, Old Harbor**



**Figure X-2. Harvests of Wild Resources by Resource Category, Pounds Usable Weight per Person, Old Harbor**

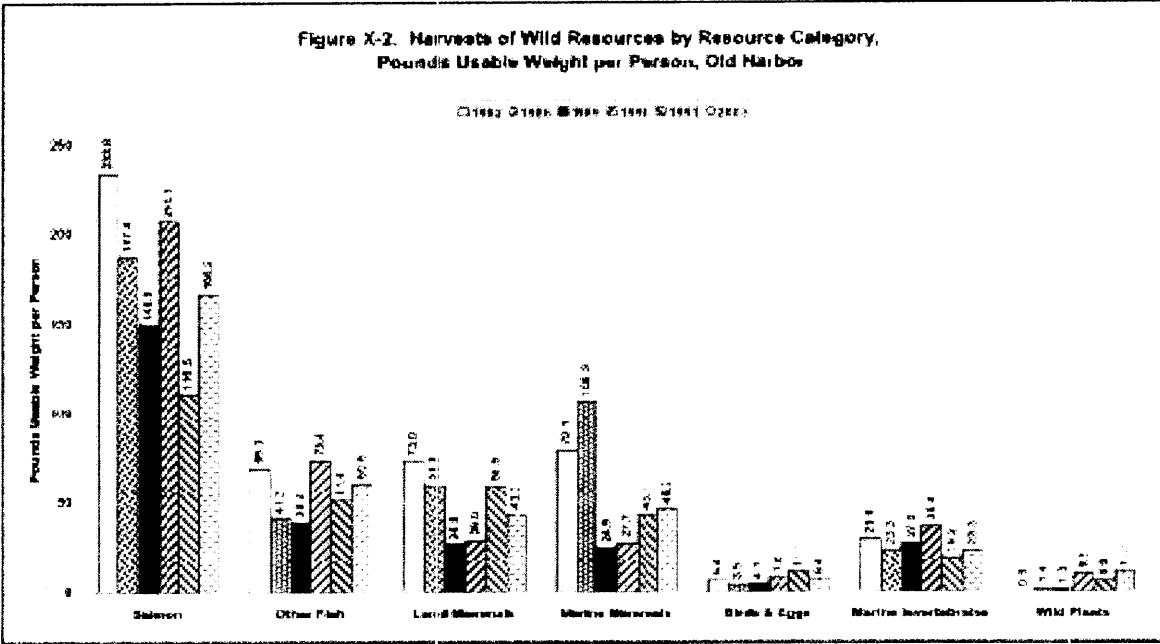




Table XI-2. Subsistence Harvests in Pounds Usable Weight per Person by Resource Category, Ouzinkie

	Pounds per Person								
	1982/83	1986	1988/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1997/98	2003
Salmon	172.7	192.7	29.4	75.5	88.5	213.4	102.4	126.5	130.6
Other Fish	62.1	68.4	14.6	88.2	54.5	58.4	36.5	65.4	110.8
Land Mammals	39.4	70.0	18.5	23.3	32.4	19.4	24.2	28.6	19.6
Marine Mammals	32.4	30.0	8.6	10.4	6.9	12.1	15.0	13.7	11.8
Birds & Eggs	12.1	8.8	6.6	7.5	5.7	7.5	6.6	12.4	14.1
Marine Invertebrates	50.6	28.2	7.8	13.9	12.3	27.6	21.9	7.5	14.0
Wild Plants	*	4.8	3.5	6.5	9.3	8.9	11.6	9.8	14.9
<b>All Resources</b>	<b>369.1</b>	<b>402.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>315.7</b>

\*Data not collected for 1982/83

SOURCE: Scott et al. 2001. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Household Surveys, 2004.

Table XI-3. Composition of Resource Harvests by Resource Category, Ouzinkie

	Percentage of Total Harvest								
	1982/83	1986	1988/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1997/98	2003
Salmon	46.8%	47.8%	33.0%	36.8%	42.2%	61.4%	46.9%	47.9%	41.4%
Other Fish	16.8%	17.0%	18.4%	33.2%	26.0%	16.8%	16.7%	24.8%	35.1%
Land Mammals	10.7%	17.4%	20.8%	11.3%	15.5%	5.6%	11.1%	10.8%	6.2%
Marine Mammals	8.8%	7.5%	9.7%	5.1%	3.3%	3.5%	6.9%	5.2%	3.7%
Birds and Eggs	3.3%	2.2%	7.4%	3.6%	2.7%	2.2%	3.0%	4.7%	4.5%
Marine Invertebrates	13.7%	7.0%	8.8%	8.8%	5.9%	7.9%	10.0%	2.8%	4.4%
Wild Plants	*	1.2%	3.8%	3.2%	4.4%	2.6%	5.3%	3.7%	4.7%

\*Data not collected for 1982/83

SOURCE: Scott et al. 2001. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Household Surveys, 2004.

Figure XI-1. Harvests of Wild Resources, Pounds Usable Weight per Person, Ouzinkie

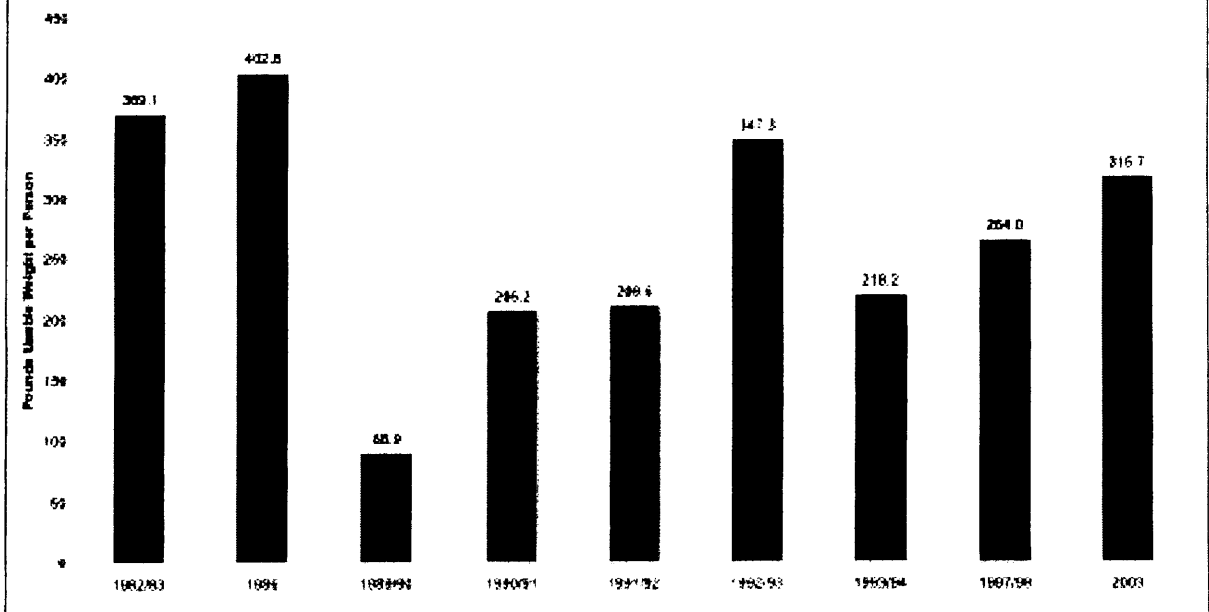
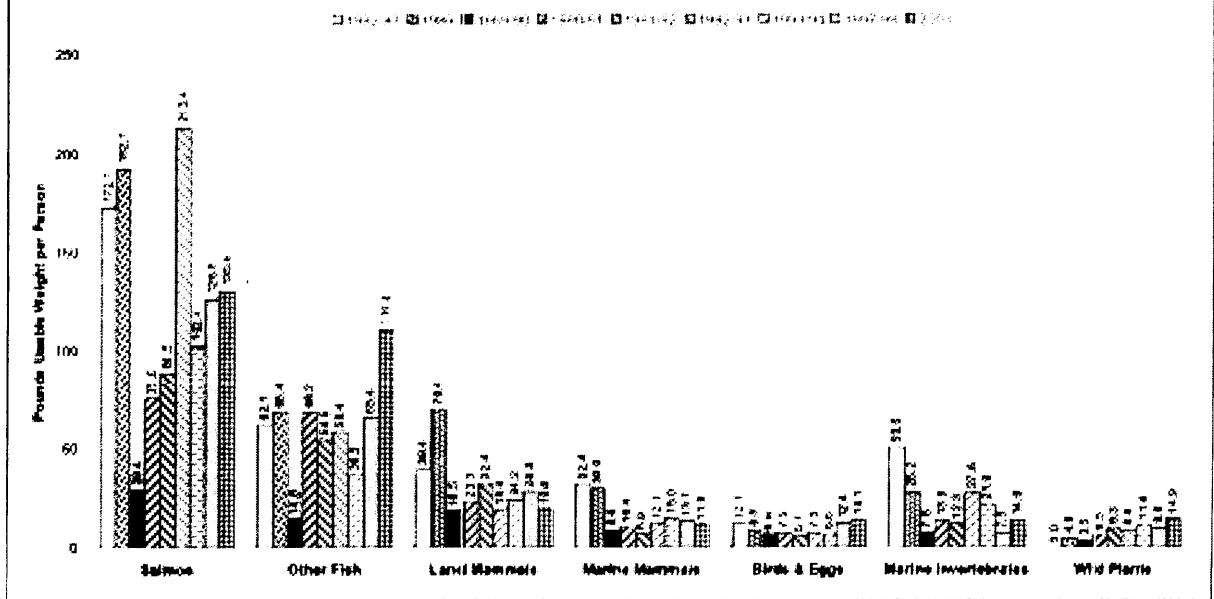


Figure XI-2. Harvests of Wild Resources by Resource Category, Pounds Usable Weight per Person, Ouzinkie



**RC 53**

Alaska Board of Fisheries  
Committee Report

**COMMITTEE A**

**Groundfish and Sport Fish**  
January 12, 2011

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## Board Committee Members:

1. John Jensen, \*Chair
2. Karl Johnstone
3. Mike Smith

## Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff Members:

1. Wayne Donaldson – Westward Region Groundfish Management Coordinator, CF
2. Nick Sagalkin – Westward Region Area Management Biologist, CF
3. Sonya El Mejjati – Westward Region Fishery Biologist, CF
4. Aaren Ellsworth – Westward Region Fishery Biologist, CF
5. Kally Spalinger – Westward Region Fishery Biologist, CF
6. Kim Phillips – Westward Region Fisheries Technician, CF
7. Paul Converse – Westward Region Fisheries Technician, CF
8. Donn Tracy – Kodiak Area Management Biologist, SF
9. Suzanne Schmidt - Kodiak Assistant Area Management Biologist, SF
10. Tyler Polum – Kodiak Fishery Biologist, SF
11. Brendan Scanlon – Northwest and North Slope Area Management Biologist, SF
12. Jim Hasbrouck – Southcentral Regional Supervisor, SF
13. Matt Miller – Southcentral Regional Management Biologist, SF
14. Jack Erickson – South Central Research Coordinator, SF
15. Tom Brookover – Deputy Director, SF
16. James Jackson – Kodiak Salmon Area Management Biologist, CF
17. Jeff Wadle – Westward Region Management Biologist, CF
18. Mary Beth Loewen – Chignik Salmon Research Biologist, CF
19. Matt Foster – Kodiak Salmon Research Biologist, CF
20. Steve Honnold – Westward Region Regional Supervisor, CF
21. Kristen Green – Southeast Groundfish Fisheries Biologist, CF
22. Eric Volk – Chief Fisheries Scientist, CF
23. Stefanie Moreland – Extended Jurisdiction Program Coordinator
24. Karla Bush – Extended Jurisdiction
25. Davin Holen – Southern Region Program Manager, Subsistence

## Department of Law

1. Lance Nelson

## Advisory Committee Members:

1. Don Fox – Kodiak AC

## Public Panel Members:

1. Leonard Carpenter – Jig Fishermen
2. Duncan Fields – Old Harbor/Ouzinkie Representative
3. Brent Paine – United Catcher Boats
4. Dave Jones – Ayakulik King Salmon Guide
5. Len Schwartz – Koniag Inc.
6. Charlie Powers – Koniag Inc.
7. Chris Fiala – Kodiak Charter Boat Association
8. Curt Waters – F/V Mar Del Norte
9. Bob Krueger - AK Whitefish Trawlers Association
10. Julie Bonney – AK Groundfish Data Bank
11. Bert Ashley – F/V Goldrush
12. Conrad Peterson – Old Harbor Resident
13. Judy Kidder – Kodiak King Salmon Derby

## Federal Representatives:

1. Rod Campbell – USFW Service, Office of Subsistence Management
2. Gary Wheeler – Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager
3. Ken Hansen – NOAA Fisheries Law Enforcement

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The Committee met January 12, 2011 at 1:00 p.m. and adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

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PROPOSALS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WERE: (10 total) 52-57, 79-82, and Karluk River King Salmon Action Plan.

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**Karluk River King Salmon Action Plan.**

Staff Reports: RC 16.

Staff Comments: RC 6.

AC Reports: RC 10, 12, 19, 20.

Timely Public Comment: PC 1.

Record Comments: RC 8, 9, 17, 48.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Summary of Potential Management Actions:

<b>Fishery/Action number</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Specific Action</b>
<b>CF/#1</b>	<b>Status quo. Maintain current regulations, including nonretention of commercially-caught king salmon</b>	<b>Continue using current nonretention regulations</b>
<b>CF/#2</b>	<b>Expand nonretention to sections adjacent to Inner and Outer Karluk (seine gear only)</b>	<b>Board action needed to create regulations</b>
<b>CF/#3</b>	<b>Expand nonretention to sections adjacent to Inner and Outer Karluk (all gear types)</b>	<b>Board action needed to create regulations</b>
<b>Sub/#1</b>	<b>Status quo. Maintain current EO management for subsistence harvests</b>	<b>Continue using EO authority</b>
<b>SF/#1</b>	<b>Status quo. Use EO to manage sport fishery, with additional closures, restrictions as needed</b>	<b>Continue using EO authority</b>
<b>SF/#2</b>	<b>Restrict sport fishery by regulation (king salmon nonretention and/or closures for other species)</b>	<b>Board action needed to create regulations</b>
<b>SF/#3</b>	<b>Restrict sport fishery in saltwater of Uyak Bay.</b>	<b>Board action needed to create regulations</b>

- King salmon catch and release hooking mortality estimated at 7-10%.

Department of Law:

- As long as reasonable opportunity exists for subsistence harvest, sport fisheries may remain open.
- Karluk marine waters may offer subsistence opportunity for king salmon.
- Sockeye in Karluk Lagoon are generally the preferred species harvested for subsistence.

Karluk River King OEG

- Recommendation for board to create an optimal escapement goal (OEG) of 1,500 to 3,000 or 1,500 to 4,500 king salmon to allow catch and release fishing with single, artificial lure, barbless hooks.

## Department:

- BEG attempts to maximize sustained yield.
- OEG must be set high enough to ensure sustainability, but sustainable threshold is unknown.
- Creation of an OEG lower than the BEG on a stock of concern (SOC) could set a precedent for other salmon fisheries.
- Have tried to minimize disruption to the fishery by reacting earlier and with less restrictive measures in recent years of poor runs.

## Federal Subsistence Representative:

- USFWS/OSM neutral as subsistence is primarily sockeye salmon.
- Concerns over hooking mortality on SOC but will defer to ADF&G and the Board of Fisheries.

**Support:**

- Unnecessary closures cause guides to lose clients.
- OEG would provide more economic stability for sport fishery.
- Department's attempt to minimize disruption to the fishery has still resulted in fishery closures.
- Other user groups are allowed to fish even though their activities have some king salmon mortality.

**Opposition:**

- Even nonretention sport fishery would have some level of release mortality.

Restrictions to trawl fishery

## Department:

- Lack the genetic baseline to determine the contribution of Karluk king salmon to trawl bycatch.

**Support:**

- Trawl fishery conducted near the mouth of the Karluk River likely harvesting Karluk-bound king salmon.
- All sources of Karluk River king salmon mortality need to be considered.
- Shut the trawlers down.

**Opposition:**

- Impact of trawl bycatch on the Karluk River king salmon stock is not known.

Other issues considered

- Member of the public wanted their recommended research actions included in the Action Plan.

**SSFP:** Not discussed.

**PROPOSAL 52 – 5 AAC 28.4XX. New Regulation.** Close state waters of Sitkalidak Strait to Pelagic trawl gear.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2, RC 7.

AC Reports: AC 1, RC 10, RC 11.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 18, RC 23, RC 25, RC 26, RC 35, RC 37, RC 47, RC 52, RC 56.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department: None.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- Decline in subsistence catch compared to 10 years ago.
- Area heavily used for subsistence.
- Consider area closure for 3 years to see effects.
- Observer coverage may not be representative of bycatch.
- Trawl fleet may need incentive to reform.
- Amend so closure boundaries align with statistical area. Statistical area boundaries cover 90% of area of concern.
- Subsistence needs are being met but over longer period of time and more costly.
- Suggestion that proposal be tabled until March of next year to ensure that substantive progress is made on trawl/community meetings and/or salmon excluders.

**Opposition:**

- Pollock predation on salmon is more of a problem than trawl fishery bycatch.
- Actual pollock harvest in Sitkalidak Strait may be higher than reported due to trawl paths crossing multiple statistical areas.
- Pollock abundance changes over the years.
- Data shows that trawl fleet removes smallest amount of species used for subsistence. Other gear types show more impact.
- Observer data uses GPS location so position more accurate than fish ticket data based on statistical area.
- Other considerations for decline are changes in ecosystem, predation, and biology.
- Trawlers are self-policing and can work with village residents for cooperative solution.
- Lack of comprehensive subsistence use data.
- Residents may be overharvesting subsistence resources close to Old Harbor.
- Charter vessels may be overharvesting rockfish close to Old Harbor.

**PROPOSAL 53 – 5 AAC 28.4XX. New Regulation.** Close state waters of Marmot Bay to pelagic trawl gear.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2, RC 7.

AC Reports: AC 1, RC 10, RC 11.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 18, RC 23, RC 25, RC 26, RC 34, RC 35, RC 45, RC 47, RC 52, RC 56.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department: None.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- Ouzinkie saw correlation between high trawl catch in February-March and lack of king salmon for subsistence in April-June.

**Opposition:**

- Closure of Marmot Bay will push trawl fleet to other areas of higher bycatch of prohibited forage fish species and will result in enforcement issues.
- Closure of area will push fleet to offshore grounds and may increase safety issues.
- Boundary line cuts off 25% of canyon leaving nowhere for trawl vessels to pass when towing.

**General:**

- Developing appropriate salmon excluder design for the GOA trawl fleet in coordination with NOAA scientists and consultants. Implementing salmon excluder at this time could slow down progress.
- North Pacific Fishery Management Council is considering actions to mitigate king salmon bycatch in the trawl fishery and these actions may alleviate Ouzinkie's concerns.
- Emphasize developing stock of origin, genetic sampling.
- On average 34% of the pollock catch from federal reported area 630 was taken from Marmot Bay from 2005-2009.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Neutral.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):



**PROPOSAL 54 – 5 AAC 28.4XX. Kodiak Area Rockfish Management Plan; 5 AAC 28.472. Black Rockfish Possession and Landing Requirements for Kodiak Area; 5 AAC 28.485. Logbook Requirements for Black Rockfish Fishery in the Kodiak Area; and 5 AAC 28.406. Kodiak Area Registration.** Amend the rockfish fishery management plan.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Consolidate regulations.
- Nothing in regulation for catcher processor.
- Specify that Kodiak is nonexclusive registration area.
- Incidental fishery confusing to managers and the public, and should be removed and provide additional flexibility for bycatch fishery.
- Some areas are not fully utilized and would like provision to add incentive to harvest the remaining quota later in the season.
- Intent to maintain a directed fishery.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- Provided that new management plan does not erode directed fishery.
- Need to clarify that vessels operating as catcher processors would be allowed to harvest 5,000 pounds per 5-day period not to exceed twice the legal limit onboard within a 10-day period.

**Opposition:**

- Concerned that bycatch could increase and bycatch levels may be subject to ADF&G interpretation.
- Concerns for bycatch exceeding 5,000 lbs in 5 days.

**PROPOSAL 55 – 5 AAC 28.430. Lawful Gear for Kodiak Area.** Specify that only jig gear is allowed for directed lingcod fishing.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department: None.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- No population estimate for lingcod.
- Department should be able to move bycatch levels up and down as appropriate.
- Kodiak AC supports language to allow jig gear bycatch at 20%. While other gear type have lower bycatch.

**Opposition:** None.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Support.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Support with amended language for bycatch in addition to original proposal.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support with additional language.

Additional Language: Amend 5 AAC 28.470 (b) to include “Commissioner may set lingcod bycatch levels for jig gear higher than other gear types.”

Substitute Language: None.

**PROPOSAL 56 – 5 AAC 28.430. Lawful Gear for Kodiak Area.** Repeal regulation that states mechanical jigging machines may be a single continuous line with not more than 150 hooks.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department: None.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- Support repeal of gear type for Pacific cod.

**Opposition:**

- Option to allow gear type for rockfish fishing but remove word “continuous” from definition.
- Experiment with gear type for deep water rockfish. In Southeast Alaska an experimental permit for similar gear type resulted in a lot of nontarget catch.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Support.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Substitute Language: None.

**PROPOSAL 57 – 5 AAC 28.410. Fishing Seasons for Kodiak Area.** Modify the fishing season regulation that states groundfish may be taken at any time in the Kodiak Area.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Place black rockfish season dates into regulation. Season dates are currently listed in global emergency order.
- Current regulation is in conflict with other regulations for fishing seasons.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:** None.

**Opposition:** None.

---

***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

---

ADF&G Position: Support.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support with additional language.

Additional Language: Amend 5 AAC 28.410 (e) to include “Black rockfish may be taken from January 1 through December 31, unless closed earlier by emergency order.”

Substitute Language: None.

**PROPOSAL 79 – 5 AAC 64.022. Waters; Seasons; Bag, Possession, and Size Limits; and Special Provisions for the Kodiak Area.** Close the Kalsin Pond outlet stream to sport fishing within 150 feet of the Chiniak Highway, or a distance specified by the department not to exceed 150 feet.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 55.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Prohibits sport fishing, which occurs primarily for coho salmon, within the specified portion of the Kalsin Pond outlet stream.
- Modification of the outlet stream of Kalsin Pond has enabled snagging of coho salmon.
- No conservation concern exists.
- The department supports providing necessary tools to enforce fish and game regulations.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- Difficult to enforce snagging prohibition due to open terrain around area.
- Reports of angler complaints about illegal snagging of coho in Kalsin Pond outlet.

**Opposition:** None.

**SSFP:** Not discussed.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Neutral.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

**PROPOSAL 80 – 5 AAC 64.022. Waters; Seasons; Bag, Possession, and Size Limits; and Special Provisions for the Kodiak Area.** Close the outlet stream from Kalsin Pond to sport fishing within 200 feet of the Chiniak Highway.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 55.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

See comments under Proposal 79.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

---

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Board Committee Recommendation: No consensus.

Substitute Language: None.

**PROPOSAL 81 – 5 AAC 64.022. Waters; Seasons; Bag, Possession, and Size Limits; and Special Provisions for the Kodiak Area.** Open the entire drainages of the American and Olds rivers year round to sport fishing for king salmon.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Provides additional opportunity for anglers to harvest enhanced king salmon.
- Season closure in regulation to protect wild coho stocks.
- All returning king salmon to the American and Olds Rivers are surplus to production needs and are available for harvest.
- Can use emergency order authority to close the king salmon fishery to protect wild coho salmon stocks.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- King salmon fishing is over before peak coho run timing.
- Department can use emergency order authority to close king salmon fishing to protect coho if needed.

**Opposition:** None.

**SSFP:** Not Discussed.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Supports.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: Kodiak.

Oppose: None.

**PROPOSAL 82 – 5 AAC 64.022. Waters; Seasons; Bag, Possession, and Size Limits; and Special Provisions for the Kodiak Area.** Reduce the Kodiak Area sport rockfish bag and possession limit to 5 per day, 10 in possession.

Staff Reports: RC 3.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- The more restrictive bag limit would reduce the rockfish sport harvest by 46%.
- Rockfish harvests ranged from 5,000-8,000 fish from 2000 to 2005 when harvest increased to an average of 14,000 fish from 2005 to 2009.
- Guided angler harvest increased from 30% of the harvest to 60% of the sport harvest from 2005-2009.
- The department submitted this proposal as a precautionary measure to stabilize rockfish sport harvest in the absence of stock assessment data.
- Would make Kodiak sport fish bag and possession limits for rockfish more consistent with adjacent management areas.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- Rockfish harvest has increased rapidly from 2005-2009 with little stock assessment information available.
- A bag limit reduction would help to maintain rockfish harvest levels until stock assessments can be made.
- 7 fish daily limit, 14 in possession with only 2 per day and 2 in possession for nonpelagic would be solution to reduce harvest but allow sport fish opportunity for guided anglers.
- New charter permit system will prevent increase of charter fleet.
- Rockfish becoming a popular species among charter vessel clients.

**Opposition:** None.

**SSFP:** Not discussed.



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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Support.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support bag limit of 7 per day, 14 in possession, of which only 2 per day, 2 in possession can be nonpelagic.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support with substitute language.

Substitute Language: Bag limit of 7 per day, 14 in possession, of which only 2 per day, 2 in possession can be nonpelagic.

**RC 54**Alaska Board of Fisheries  
Committee Report**COMMITTEE B****Commercial Fisheries**

January 11, 2011

## Board Committee Members:

1. Bill Brown, \*Chair
2. Mel Morris
3. Tom Kluberton

## Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff Members:

1. Jeff Wadle – Region IV Regional Finfish Management Biologist, CF
2. James Jackson – Kodiak Salmon and Herring Area Management Biologist, CF
3. Joe Dinnocenzo – Kodiak Salmon and Herring Assistant Area Management Biologist, CF
4. Geoff Spalinger – Kodiak Salmon and Herring Assistant Area Management Biologist, CF
5. Matt Keyse – South Alaska Pen. /Aleutian Is. Assistant Area Management Biologist, CF
6. Aaron Tiernan – Kodiak Salmon and Herring Management Biologist I, CF
7. Mark Witteveen – Region IV Research Fisheries Biologist, CF
8. Steve Honnold – Region IV Regional Supervisor, CF
9. Heather Finkle – Region IV Research Fisheries Biologist, CF
10. Birch Foster – Region IV Research Fisheries Biologist, CF
11. Mary Beth Loewen – Region IV Research Fisheries Biologist, CF
12. Matt Nemeth – Region IV Regional Finfish Research Biologist, CF
13. Al Cain – Criminal Justice Planner
14. Lisa Olson – Deputy Director of Subsistence Fisheries

## Department of Law

1. Lance Nelson

## Advisory Committee Members:

1. Oliver Holm – Kodiak AC
2. Paul Shadura – Kenai/Soldotna Fish and Game AC

## Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

1. Peter Froehlich – Commissioner

## Public Panel Members:

2. Leigh Thomet – Self/Setnet
3. Stanley Ness – Self/Setnet
4. Wallace Fields – Self/Setnet
5. Susan Payne – Self/Setnet
6. Rich Blanc – Self/Setnet
7. Peter Danelski – Self/Setnet
8. Harvey Goodel – Self/Setnetl
9. Julie Kavanaugh – F/V SylviaStar/ Salmon Seine
10. Mike Nugent – Self/Setnet
11. Duncan Fields – Old Harbor/Ouzinkie Salmon seine and setnet
12. Kip Thomet – Self/Salmon
13. Bryan Ellsworth – Self/ Setnet
14. Larry Shaker – Charter Boat Captian
15. Richard Baker – Proposed Troll Fishery
16. Gordon Jensen – Permit Stacking
17. Nina Burkholder – Setnet

## Federal Subsistence Representative:

1. Rod Campbell

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The Committee met January 12, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. and adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

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PROPOSALS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WERE: (21 total) 58-78.

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**PROPOSAL 58 - 5 AAC 27.545. Harvest of bait by commercial permit holders in Kodiak Area.**  
Modify legal gear used in herring bait permit fishery to allow mechanical jig and hand troll gear with an annual limit set at 1,000 pounds.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC10.

Timely Public Comment: RC1, Public Comment Tab, PC 3.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- No conservation concerns.
- If needed staff could always lower the harvest limit by emergency order (EO)
- Department clarified that this proposer's intent was to allow any CFEC permit holder to use jig gear to harvest herring. The harvest could only be used as bait in the fishery for which the CFEC permit is held. Herring caught under this provision could not be sold.

Department of Law:

- None.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 59 - 5 AAC 10.520. Lawful Gear. Add dipnets as legal subsistence gear type near Settler's Creek at Port Lions in the Settler Cove Special Harvest Area.** This proposal would add dipnet gear as a legal gear type for subsistence salmon fishery near Settler Creek in the Settler Cove Special Harvest Area.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 13 and 35.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- No conservation concerns.
- Supports the full utilization of this terminal fishery.

Department of Law:

- This proposal is better suited under personal use regulation because stocks targeted are hatchery produced.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- Use of dipnets would allow the residents of Port Lions to easily harvest this resource.

**Opposition:**

- Concern that if this became a personal use fishery the dip net fishery in Port Lions could resemble the dip net fishery on the Kenai Peninsula.

**General:**

- Based on the comments made by the Department of Law, Kodiak AC might have changed their position on this proposal if they were aware that they would have to make it a new regulation category.

**SSFP:**

- None.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Supports.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Tabled pending rewrite of proposal language.

Board Committee Recommendation: No consensus.

Substitute Language:

Personal use fishery proposed language as follows:

5AAC 77.4XX. PERSONAL USE SALMON FISHERY. In the personal use salmon fishery in the Kodiak Area:

- (a) Salmon harvest is allowed only in the waters of Settler Cove west of 152° 50.80 W. long. (described as the Settler Cove Special Harvest Area in 5AAC 40.085(a)(5)) and including all freshwaters below the falls of Crescent Creek;
- (b) There is no closed season;
- (c) There are no permit or reporting requirements;
- (d) There are no bag or possession limits;
- (e) Salmon may be taken only by dipnet as defined in 5 AAC 39.107(24).
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of 5 AAC 77.010(a), a sport fishing license is not necessary to participate in this fishery.

**PROPOSAL 60 - 5 AAC 01.xx. New Section. Change finfish reporting requirements.**

A) An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or sport fishing guide services, as defined in, may not furnish to a client or guest of that enterprise, finfish that have been taken under this chapter with exceptions.

B) A sport fish guide or charter vessel operator may not deploy, operate or retrieve own gear in a subsistence finfish fishery when that vessel or sport fish guide is being chartered.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 2.

Record Comments: RC 13.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:****Department:**

- This proposal mirrors a similar shellfish subsistence proposal that passed in 2002.
- The main reason for this proposal is that the department has had to close the Karluk Lake drainage to subsistence fishing due to reports of subsistence caught salmon being supplied to clients when the sport fishery was closed to the retention of king salmon.
- Current regulations do not clearly prohibit charter boats and lodges from supplying subsistence caught fish to clients.
- The department considers subsistence a priority and supports regulatory language that helps prevent the abuse of subsistence resources.

**Enforcement:**

- Board of Fisheries passed a similar proposal in Dillingham on the Nushagak River.

**Department of Law:**

- None.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- Recommends that if the state adopts this proposal, it incorporates modified language to prohibit this practice by all guide services, not just "sport fishing" guide services as proposed.
- Adoption of this proposal would align Federal and State regulations for this practice, reduce regulatory complexities, and potentially protect salmon populations experiencing low returns, like the king salmon stocks in the Karluk and Ayakulik rivers.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Supports.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support substitute language.

Substitute Language:

**5AAC 01.5xx Prohibitions.**

In the Kodiak Area, an owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or sport fishing guide services, as defined in 5 AAC 75.995, may not furnish to a client or guest of that enterprise, finfish that have been taken under this chapter, unless the;

- (1) finfish have been taken with gear deployed, operated, and retrieved by the client or guest;
  - (2) gear has been marked with the client's or guest's name and address, as specified in 5 AAC 01.010(h) and
  - (3) finfish is consumed by the client or guest or is consumed in the presence of the client or guest.
- (b) A sport fish guide or charter vessel operator may not deploy, operate, have deployed or retrieve subsistence finfish gear or possess subsistence taken finfish while paying clients are aboard the charter vessel or present at a fishing site.



**PROPOSAL 61 - 5 AAC 01.530. Subsistence fishing permits.** Change the time when subsistence harvests of salmon or herring must be recorded in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) from "immediately upon landing" to "before leaving the fishing site."

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 2.

Record Comments: RC 13.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

**Department:**

- Proposals 61 and 62 are very similar and have the same intent; both proposals would change the time when subsistence caught fish must be recorded in the Kodiak Management Area from "immediately upon landing" to "before leaving the fishing site."

**Enforcement:**

- 5 AAC 01.630 (e)(8) was suggested as substitute language to define when to record subsistence caught fish and to define "fishing site."

**Department of Law:**

- None.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- A similar proposal was submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board that mirrors portions of Proposals 61 and 62.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- Concerned about the broad definition of a "site."
- Concerns would be alleviated with the definition of "site."

**SSFP:**

- None.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Neutral.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support substitute language.

Substitute Language:

**5 AAC 01.530(x)** A subsistence permit holder shall record all harvested fish on the permit, in ink, before concealing the fish from plain view or transporting the fish from the fishing site; for the purposes of this paragraph, "fishing site" means the location where the fish is removed from the water and becomes part of the permit holder's bag limit;

**PROPOSAL 62 - 5 AAC 01.530. Subsistence Fishing Permits.** Change the time when subsistence harvests of salmon or herring must be recorded in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) from “immediately upon landing” to “before leaving the fishing site.”

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 2.

Record Comments: RC 13.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Reference comments from Proposal 61

Department of Law:

- Reference comments from Proposal 61

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- Reference comments from Proposal 61

**Support:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 61

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 63 - 5 AAC 13.3XX. New Section.** Prohibit a Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit holder from fishing one salmon administrative area and crewing in another area in the same year.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 27 and 35.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- No conservation concerns.
- This proposal seems to have statewide implications.

Department of Law:

- There was not enough legal notice to take up this proposal at this meeting.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- Enforcement problem due to a lack of ability to track crew member fishing location.
- A board member suggested that the author resubmit this proposal to the Statewide Board of Fisheries meeting.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 64 - 5 AAC 18.362(b)(4). Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.** Between August 15-24, allow for more fishing time in the Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District if Karluk Lake late-run sockeye salmon goals are less than optimal and the Northwest Kodiak District pink salmon goals are met.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 38 and 39.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

**Department:**

- Biological concerns for the Karluk Lake late-run sockeye salmon and Northwest Kodiak District pink salmon.
- Prefers not to open commercial fishing if projected escapement goals are not going to be met.
- There are no escapement goals in Northwest Kodiak District; there are escapement objectives.
- As written the department would also be required to shut down the fishery if 15,000 sockeye salmon were harvested

**Department of Law:**

- None.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- None.

**Support:**

- Provide reasonable opportunity.

**Opposition:**

- Participant said that the status quo is currently working.
- Concern for potential high incidences of bycatch and Kodiak is a mixed stock region.

**General:**

- It was suggested that the department would need to know the indexed escapement objectives of pink salmon in systems in the Northwest Kodiak District.
- It was suggested the author submit an RC to combine proposals 64 and 66 and provide alternate language for these proposals.
- Proposal author suggested combining proposals 64 and 66.

**PROPOSAL 65 - 5 AAC 18.362(b)(7). Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.** Allow set gillnet fishing time with a mesh size of no less than six inches in the Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District after August 15 if the Northwest Kodiak District coho salmon escapement goals are being met, but late-run sockeye salmon and/or Northwest Kodiak District pink salmon escapement goals are not meeting escapements.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 38 and 39.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- May possibly alleviate some biological concerns by mandating both gear restrictions and harvest caps.
- Coho salmon do not begin to enter Northwest Kodiak District streams until early- to mid-September.
- Opposed to creating unusually complicated and burdensome management plans.

Department of Law:

- None.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- August 15 to the end of the month is the peak time to harvest quality coho salmon.
- Attempt to keep opportunity open to set gillnetters.
- Other gear types will be able to fish elsewhere.
- Allow the fleet to come up with innovative bycatch excluder devices.

**Opposition:**

- Highly allocative.

**General:**

- Different mesh sizes in gillnets have been used in other regions (i.e., Yukon) to target specific species of salmon.

**PROPOSAL 66 - 5 AAC 18.362(b)(4). Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.** Allow more fishing time in the Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District if either Karluk Lake late-run sockeye salmon or Northwest Kodiak pink salmon escapement goals are not met.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 27, 35, 38, and 39.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Reference comments from Proposal 64.

Department of Law:

- Reference comments from Proposal 64.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- Reference comments from Proposal 64.

**Support:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 64.

**Opposition:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 64.

**General:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 64

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 67 - 5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.** Amend Kodiak Area Westside Management Plan to include the minimum escapement goals in the major sockeye systems of Olga Bay.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 8.

Record Comments: RC 15, 27, 35, and 40.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

**Department:**

- The *Westside Management Plan* already takes into consideration Olga Bay Stocks.
- Does not have any recent Westside commercial stock composition data.
- Opposed to any changes to the *Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan* that would inhibit the department's ability to control Northwest and Southwest Kodiak districts salmon escapements.

**Department of Law:**

- None.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- None.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- It is already extremely difficult to manage the Westside fisheries.

**General:**

- Intent was not to close the Westside, but look at ways to allow more salmon passage to Alitak.

**SSFP:**

- None.



**PROPOSAL 68 - 5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.** Allow the department to open the Inner Karluk Section of the Southwest Kodiak District earlier on the years of large Karluk Lake early-run sockeye salmon runs.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 15, 27, and 40.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

**Department:**

- Allows to better control of Karluk early-run sockeye salmon escapement by allowing the department to open the Inner Karluk Section earlier on years of large Karluk Lake sockeye salmon escapement.
- The current regulations do not allow the department to open the Inner Karluk Section until escapement goal has been exceeded.

**Department of Law:**

- None.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- None.

**Support:**

- The department needs the ability to control escapement.
- Good to have solutions to anticipate problem before the problems arise.
- If the Karluk early-run comes in late and strong the June 1 opening is not enough of a tool to control escapement.

**Opposition:**

- Concern that the department will be conservative initially and will allocate salmon from set gillnetters towards seiners.
- It would be better to have minimum escapement goal through the weir before there can be an Inner Karluk opening, because fish might back out of the lagoon.
- There are too many unknowns and the department should use the current tools more aggressively.

**PROPOSAL 69 - 5 AAC 29.XXX. New Section.** Create a new regulation to provide for power and or hand trolling in the Kodiak Management Area. This would also make power and/or hand trolling legal gear in the Kodiak Management Area. The season would focus on coho salmon and run from August 1 to September 30.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 12.

Record Comments: RC 35.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

**Department:**

- Opposed to the biological aspects of the proposal until such time as the potential increase in gear and effort can be evaluated.
- Concerned over the uncertainty of the effects of introducing a new fishery on local and non-local stocks, designations by the board of local stocks of concern and the complexity of the effects with regard to the Pacific Salmon Treaty can be addressed.

**Department of Law:**

- None.

**CFEC:**

- Implications on limited entry.
- Requested that the board action be contingent on CFEC action.
- There are several hundred statewide troll permit holders and possible action could be taken to prevent them from operating in the Kodiak area.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- None.

**Support:**

- The troll fishery would add to the exvessel value of coho salmon, which could be worth 3 to 4 times more than the exvessel value of coho caught by seiners.
- New economic opportunity.

**Opposition:**

- There is fear that it might open Kodiak to Statewide troll fisheries.
- Allocative issues concerning the different fisheries.
- Direct competition with sport fishery and charter vessels.

- Troll gear can be effective on coho salmon because the gear can be fished deeper than seine gear.
- No ability to monitor the escapement of coho systems.
- Kenai/Soldotna AC stated that coho salmon are already fully utilized.
- There was concern that this fishery might harvest multi-species.
- 200 seine permits not being fished in Area K.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Neutral.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: No Consensus.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Substitute Language: None.

**PROPOSAL 70- 5 AAC 39.107(d). Operation of Gear.** Allow the permit holder to stay within the district during an opening versus being close to their stationary gear while fishing.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

**Department:**

- Opposed to the suggested language if it requires a permit holder to only remain in the district.
- Enforcement of this regulation would be difficult.

**Enforcement:**

- Permit holder must be present where the gear is being operated.
- Concern for the distance that is being traveled and whether the operator can remain in competent supervision of the gear.
- There were exceptions made via regulations in Yakutat and Yukon River.

**Department of Law:**

- Not a relaxation of regulations in Yukon, but provides additional requirements.
- Have to be present when the gear is deployed, which means physically present and in control of gear or crew member with a permit capable of operating the gear while absent.

**Federal Subsistence Representative:**

- None.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 71 - 5 AAC 18.331(j). Gillnet Specifications and Operation.** Eliminate the sunset clause and allow set gillnetters to own and operate two Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits after December 31, 2010.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 16.

Record Comments: RC 4, 5, 15, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- No biological concerns.
- Would like to explore ways to more accurately document the amount of gear fished by dual permit holders.

Department of Law:

- This is entirely a board decision.
- This proposal will not be precedence for other regions around the state.

CFEC:

- Neutral.
- CFEC cites RC 33 and RC 51.
- Have not seen a significant reduction in permit transfers from 2007 to 2010, when this policy was enacted.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- House Bill 251 was intended to consolidate the fleet in Bristol Bay and to make the fisheries more efficient and economically viable.
- Sites with two or more permits are not selling their permits and in effect "stacking" permits.
- RC 46 illustrates that seine permit value has also gone up over the last 3 years.
- CFEC letter written that supports changes that favor Alaska fisherman and their families.
- Action taken here does not automatically transfer over to other areas.

**Opposition:**

- Concerns over this policy establishing a precedent.
- May affect traditional fisheries and would like to see it sunset if adopted.
- More “stacking” if no sunset clause.

**General:**

- Do away with marking requirements on corked line.
- Dual permit holders should only be allowed 75 extra fathoms for the second permit instead of an additional 150 fathoms.
- If this proposal fails, a suggestion was made to bypass the waiting periods for permit transfer.
- Permit transfers take longer than 60 days for transfer of permits for minors.
- Southeast herring sac roe fishery has allowed stacking of permits since 2006.

**SSFP:**

- None.

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***POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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ADF&G Position: Neutral.

AC Positions (as expressed in committee that differs from that submitted by the AC):

Support: None.

Oppose: None.

Public Panel Recommendation: No consensus.

Board Committee Recommendation: No consensus.

Substitute Language: None.

**PROPOSAL 72 - 5 AAC 40.085. Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas.** Create a special harvest area (SHA) within the Northeast Kodiak District near Pillar Creek.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 14.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Possible allocative issues between regional aquaculture association commercial, sport, and subsistence users.
- Concern for wild salmon stocks within proposed SHA.
- Reserve EO authority to protect wild stocks.

Department of Law:

- None.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- Increase abundance of salmon to all user groups.
- Need to be Special Harvest Area designations for cost recoveries.
- If action is delayed maybe out of board cycle when harvest would need to occur in the special harvest areas.

**Opposition:**

- Proposal was premature due to lack of specific planning and objectives.
- Concerns for wild stocks of pink salmon.
- Concern was expressed that Kodiak hatcheries do not mark fish.
- Production levels should not increase until fish marking becomes available.

**General:**

- Projects are still in development.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 73 - 5 AAC 40.085. Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Area.**  
Create a special harvest area (SHA) within the Northwest Kodiak District at Dry Spruce Bay.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: RC 14.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- No biological concerns for Dry Spruce Bay.

Department of Law:

- Reference comments from Proposal 72.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- Reference comments from Proposal 72.

**Support:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 72.

**Opposition:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 72.

**General:**

- Reference comments from Proposal 72.

**SSFP:**

- None.



**PROPOSAL 74 - 5 AAC 18.361(b). Alitak District Salmon Management Plan.** Require the department to close the fishery in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections of the Alitak District for a minimum of 69 consecutive hours in each 240-hour opening.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, PC 7, 9, 11, and 14.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- No biological concerns.
- Neutral to this proposal due to the allocative nature of the regulatory changes.

Department of Law:

- None.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None

**Support:**

- Unintended consequence going to staggered closures resulted in a reduction of fishing time from 7 to 6 days in a 10 day fishing period.

**Opposition:**

- Oppose to any change because it will have a domino effect outside of the bay.
- If passed there would be less fish entering Olga Bay.

**General:**

- Not in support of the proposal but would like see the 2.5 day closure within a 10 day period to allow fish to build up in Olga Bay.
- Would like to see the staggered openings and closures go away.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 75 - 5 AAC 18.367. Eastside Kodiak Salmon management Plan.** Closure to all of the Kodiak Management Area, except the Mainland District, to retention of king salmon until the escapement goals are met or until July 6<sup>th</sup> on the Ayakulik and Karluk river systems.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: RC X.

AC Reports: None.

Timely Public Comment: RC X, Public Comment Tab, PC 2, PC 4.

Record Comments: RC X.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department: None.

Department of Law: None.

Federal Subsistence Representative: None.

**Support:**

- NA

**Opposition:**

- NA

**General:**

- **AUTHOR WITHDREW SUPPORT FOR THIS PROPOSAL.**

**SSFP:**

- NA

**PROPOSAL 76 - 5 AAC 18.368. North Afognak/Shuyak Island Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the North Afognak/Shuyak Island Salmon Management Plan to eliminate language referencing coho salmon escapement goals in Pauls Creek.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Housekeeping in nature.
- Due to budget constraints, there has not been a weir operational in Pauls Bay since 2004.
- In 2004, the department eliminated the Pauls Bay escapement goal, and with no weir or goal, it is impossible for the department to manage for interim escapement goals.

Department of Law:

- None.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

**PROPOSAL 78 - 5 AAC 18.361. Alitak District Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the Alitak District Management Plan to include language clarifying the early-run Upper Station optimal escapement goal (OEG) of 25,000 sockeye salmon.

Staff Reports: RC 3, Written Tab 2.

Staff Comments: RC 2.

Deliberation Materials: None.

AC Reports: RC 10.

Timely Public Comment: None.

Record Comments: None.

**Narrative of Support and Opposition:**

Department:

- Housekeeping in nature.  
The sustainable yield analysis was accomplished in 1999.

Department of Law:

- None.

Federal Subsistence Representative:

- None.

**Support:**

- None.

**Opposition:**

- None.

**General:**

- None.

**SSFP:**

- None.

# Kodiak Sport Fishing Issues before the 2011 Budget

RC #55

General outline of proposed closed waters

SOURCE: ADF&G - REVISION 01/2011

**DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:** ADF&G SUPPORTS development of orderly sport fisheries and providing Department of Public safety the tools needed to enforce fish and game regulations, but is NEUTRAL on the allocative aspects of closing waters to sport fishing. Without biological justification to reduce sport fishing opportunity, this proposal is social in nature.

**PROPOSAL # 79 & # 80** - Close portion of Kalsin Pond outlet stream to sport fishing.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
January 12, 2011



Source: Division of Commercial Fisheries, Westward Region Subsistence Database

<b>2005 -2009 Subsistence Salmon Harvest By Residence</b>						
Location of Residence	Number of Fish					
	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
<b>2005</b>						
OLD HARBOR	38	13	1304	1025	725	236
OUZINKIE	37	119	1690	863	572	172
<b>2006</b>						
OLD HARBOR	38	22	630	1262	563	81
OUZINKIE	33	11	954	911	303	45
<b>2007</b>						
OLD HARBOR	35	3	653	718	467	61
OUZINKIE	34	4	995	466	130	62
<b>2008</b>						
OLD HARBOR	28	0	585	614	242	39
OUZINKIE	31	7	1194	499	55	14
<b>2009</b>						
OLD HARBOR	31	15	628	591	435	55
OUZINKIE	31	2	1309	376	225	67

2005-2009 Marmot Crab Subsistence Harvest				
	Permits	King	Tanner	Dungeness
		Crab	Crab	Crab
2005 TOTAL	25	0	750	101
2006 TOTAL	19	0	385	9
2007 TOTAL	26	0	680	52
2008 TOTAL	18	0	356	0
2009 TOTAL	11	0	253	11
Areas included: Marmot Bay				

Note: We do not have community-specific harvest information.

RC57

Pete Danelski  
P. O. Box 2333  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

January 13, 2011, 8:00 A.M.

Hand delivered to the Members of the Alaska Board of Fish at the Kodiak Convention Center

Dear Board Members:

At a Committee "B" meeting which was called to order at 2:00 P.M. Thursday afternoon, January 13, 2011, in the downstairs conference room of the Kodiak Convention Center, Proposals 64 and 66 were reviewed by the Committee members present. During this Committee meeting I requested to combine Proposals 64 and 66, which I originally submitted in April of 2010, into a single proposal. The Chairman granted my request. After clarifying how to combine these proposals with the Chairman of Committee "B" I have, below, combined proposals 64 and 66 into a single amended Proposal 64 which proposes to change the current language of **5AAC Section 18.362 (b) (4)** of the **Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan** as follows:

**18.362 (b) (4)** from approximately August 16 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to the Northwest Kodiak District or [AND] on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system. **During this period, if pink salmon escapement goals have been met, and if late run-salmon escapements are less than optimal, a pink salmon fishery will be allowed to continue in the Northwest District until August 25 unless an accumulative catch of 15,000 late-run sockeyes is reported.**

I am hereby notifying you that I have withdrawn Proposal 66 from further consideration by the Board of Fish and that I am also hereby asking the Board to consider for adoption Proposal 64 as amended above.

I hope this notification satisfies the Chairman's request for an amended Proposal 64.

Sincerely yours,



Pete Danelski

**Karluk River Advisory Committee  
Formal Recommendation #10-07**

RC58

WHEREAS, Koniag, Inc. is the regional native corporation for the Kodiak Island area formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and

WHEREAS, Koniag holds title to surface estate surrounding the Karluk River, and Karluk Lake; and

WHEREAS, The lands, fish and wildlife in the Karluk drainage are important to Koniag shareholders; and

WHEREAS, The Chinook Salmon are an important resource for the villages of Karluk and Larsen Bay; and

WHEREAS, The Karluk River Advisory Committee was formed to provide shareholder input on management of the above mentioned lands; and

WHEREAS, There has been a concern by the Karluk River Advisory Committee and the Villages of Larsen Bay and Karluk regarding current Chinook Salmon sport fish regulations on the Karluk River;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FORMALLY RECOMMENDED by the Karluk River Advisory Committee that Koniag Inc. propose to the Alaska Board of Fish a catch and release fishery for in river Karluk Chinook Salmon based upon an Optimal Escapement Goal.

BE IT FURTHER RECOMMENDED that Koniag propose research, rehabilitation and management options for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Stock of Concern Action Plan for Karluk Chinook that will benefit the stock's recovery.

ADOPTED AND DATED as of this **28** day of **December, 2010** at Kodiak, Alaska

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman/Koniag Island Manager



# Karluk River Advisory Committee

Members	Seat	Village Representing
Mary Nelson	Larsen Bay Tribal Council	Larsen Bay
Tim Carlson	Larsen Bay Commercial	Larsen Bay
Marilyn Arnson	Larsen Bay Subsistence	Larsen Bay
Alicia Reft	Karluk IRA Tribal Council	Karluk
Ed Reft	Karluk Commercial	Karluk
Wanda Harris	Karluk Subsistence	Karluk

## **Purpose:**

The primary purpose of the Committee is to review potential management options and objectives as requested by Koniag for the Koniag owned surface estate in the Karluk and Sturgeon River drainages and Uyak Bay (hereafter "the lands") and to make formal recommendations of the Committee to Koniag, Incorporated. Additionally, it is the purpose of the Committee to provide a source of communication between Koniag shareholders/descendants and staff.

## **Responsibilities:**

- 1) Review and recommend revision to management options for the lands requested by Koniag.
- 2) Communicate to Koniag, Incorporated any management concerns regarding the lands as expressed by Koniag shareholders and/or descendants.
- 3) Serve as a conduit of information between Koniag and its shareholders/descendants regarding management decisions and policies of the lands.
- 4) Review and recommend on draft strategic planning documents for the lands.
- 5) Review and recommend revisions to commercial operator documents, including but not limited to Standards of Operation, land use permits and rate structures.
- 6) Review applicants for open Committee seats (other than Tribal Council seats).
- 7) Develop an understanding of the Conservation Easement.

## **Authorities:**

The Committee has the authority to:

- 1) Make formal recommendations to Koniag, Incorporated regarding:
  - a) revisions to draft strategic management plans
  - b) revisions to commercial operator documents
  - c) applicants for open Committee seats (other than Tribal Council seats)
  - d) management issues presented to them

**Membership:**

- 1) The Karluk River Advisory Committee shall have the following members:
  - a. One shareholder or descendant of the original village corporation of Larsen Bay representing Commercial recreation.
  - b. One shareholder or descendant of the original village corporation of Larsen Bay representing Subsistence/At-Large recreation.
  - c. One shareholder or descendant of the original village corporation of Larsen Bay representing the Tribal Council
  - d. One shareholder or descendant of the original village corporation of Karluk representing Commercial recreation.
  - e. One shareholder or descendant of the original village corporation of Karluk representing Subsistence/At-Large recreation.
  - f. One shareholder or descendant of the original village corporation of Karluk representing the IRA Council.
  - g. One Koniag land department staff member.

Angelika

RC 59

Weir - present location

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Chum	Steelhead Down	Steelhead Up	All Species
1970	1,264	33,868	771,940	25	0	0	0	807,097
1971	0	109,199	0	0	0	0	0	109,199
1972	1,644	113,733	100,344	312	0	0	0	216,033
1974	486	181,631	0	0	0	0	0	182,117
1975	1,053	94,517	2,568	1,709	0	0	0	99,847
1976	1,493	219,047	708,575	112	26	0	0	929,253
1977	5,163	306,982	3,716	0	2	0	0	315,863
1978	4,739	132,864	981,351	2,905	7	0	0	1,121,866
1979	4,833	222,270	10,278	1,747	56	473	57	239,714
1980	974	774,328	857,627	511	46	29	7	1,633,522
1981	8,018	279,200	6,358	2,392	214	1,108	0	297,290
1982	3,230	169,678	721,462	5,011	71	54	4	899,510
1983	15,511	171,415	17,702	16,665	22	1,351	181	222,847
1984	6,502	283,215	631,060	11,951	34	1,306	135	934,203
1985	8,151	388,759	3,788	29,085	14	693	387	430,877
1986	6,371	318,135	560,210	12,215	90	1,016	82	898,119
1987	15,636	261,913	7,819	16,342	437	727	190	303,064
1988	21,370	291,774	397,409	19,476	184	918	250	731,381
1989	15,432	768,101	45,655	8,242	100	789	261	838,580
1990	11,251	371,282	708,372	22,539	117	970	572	1,115,103
1991	12,988	374,859	16,053	414	25	910	26	405,275
1992	9,135	344,184	665,883	4,640	101	1,174	260	1,025,377
1993	7,819	286,170	29,597	2,154	36	1,517	0	327,293
1994	9,138	380,181	195,449	33,658	103	1,150	237	619,916
1995	17,701	317,832	29,005	8,887	55	1,134	28	374,642
1996	10,344	337,155	532,870	8,153	24	701	24	889,271
1997	14,357	308,214	13,594	8,451	83	733	75	345,507
1998	14,038	427,208	576,150	2,043	53	0	42	1,019,534
1999	13,503	295,717	4,468	203	80	1,052	32	315,055
2000	20,527	208,651	315,926	5,798	132	827	137	551,998
2001	13,929	218,892	10,374	5,064	96	1,090	92	249,537
2002	12,552	229,292	352,853	26,331	68	1,148	268	622,512
2003	17,557	197,892	7,814	41	68	995	2	224,369
2004	24,830	275,238	1,059,229	4,783	48	933	15	1,365,076
2005	8,340	251,906	41,597	16,584	33	591	18	319,069
2006	3,106	87,780	539,815	89	5	319	0	631,114
2007	6,535	283,042	32,048	13,814	23	342	0	335,804
2008	3,071	162,888	741,797	8,819	15	750	84	917,424
2009	2,615	315,184	27,923	36,563	78	769	341	383,473
2010	5,302	262,327	532,428					

Submitted By  
Dave Jones

RC 60

Kodiak Salmon SetNet	WANTED	FMV	Desire site close to town
Kodiak Salmon SetNet PKG	\$ 305K		permit/ 2x skiffs/ 2x 4wheelers/ 2x generators

*This web page was last updated on 01/11/11*

***Think our listings are too  
high in today's market?***

***\*\*\*\*CALL With Your Offer\*\*\*\****

***We will take ALL OFFERS  
to the seller for consideration, guaranteed!***

## ***Alaska Permits***

***Copper River Boats & Permits LLC 1-877-  
939-2289***

### ***Alaska Limited Entry Permits For Sale***

This above listing is current and I spoke with the broker who just returned her call today 01-13-11.

This site is on Uganik Island, near the Viekoda Bay area. Comes with federal leased land, 600 sq. ft. cabin, barn, skiffs and equipment. Pictures will be on line within a week.

Current State listings:

***B1340P-A State of Alaska 2011-01-07 1  
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission***

*Public Intents to Transfer*

**Fishery=S 04K SALMON, SET GILLNET, KODIAK**

**Begin**

**Date Expires**

**Name**

**Address and Phone**

**Phone**

**Number**

2010-10-25 2011-10-25 PAUL B FINZER Unlisted  
BOX 2779

KODIAK AK 99615

2010-10-25 2011-10-25 PAUL B FINZER Unlisted  
BOX 2779

KODIAK AK 99615

2010-11-15 2011-09-16 RICHARD R LATHER 360-642-5635  
6808 CHATTAM WAY

ILWACO WA 98624

2010-05-21 2011-03-22 DONNA H RHODES 508-945-1737

91 SEAVIEW ST

CHATHAM MA 02633

This document is submitted for informational purposes. I believe there are 188 CFEC SO4K permits.

Paul A. Shadura II  
Executive Director  
KPFA

Action plan: Option 1 for each fishery;

Additional intent language for Action Plan:

If the department restricts the sport fishery to non-retention or closes the sport fishery the department shall place non-retention restrictions on the commercial fisheries as follows:

(1) Non-retention restrictions shall be placed on the commercial set gillnet and seine fisheries in the adjacent waters of inner and outer Karluk. No king salmon may be retained and all king salmon caught must be released immediately.

(2) The department shall place non-retention restrictions for king salmon caught in the Northwest and Southwest Kodiak District for seine gear only and all king salmon caught must be released immediately.

(3) Should the department determine that during periods of non-retention in the sport fishery and commercial fisheries that the subsistence fishery in the inner and outer Karluk and Karluk River waters should be restricted and prior to closing the subsistence fishery the department may consider opening the subsistence fishery using beach seines only with a non-retention of king salmon.

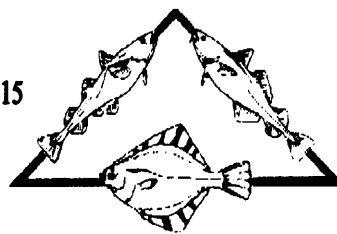
(4) The following waters are closed to the taking of finfish with trawl gear, both pelagic and non-pelagic, from three nautical miles northeast of the mouth of the Karluk River, to three nautical miles southwest of the mouth of the Karluk River continuing out to the state waters boundary;

# Groundfish Data Bank

Alaska

PH: 907-486-3033 FAX: 907-486-3461 P.O. BOX 788 - KODIAK, AK. 99615

Julie Bonney, Executive Director jbonney@gci.net  
Katy McGauley, Fisheries Biologist agdb@gci.net



RC 62

## POTENTIAL CLOSURE FOR INSIDE 3 MILES ADJACENT TO KARLUK RIVER

Karluk River is in Reporting area 620 for pollock management and CGOA regulatory area for all other groundfish trawl fishery management.

### Pelagic Pollock Fishing

Pollock is managed quarterly in area 620.

*A-season:* Typically the fleet starts fishing around Feb 20<sup>th</sup> and the fishery either closes by regulation on March 10<sup>th</sup> or when the quota is taken.

*B-season:* The fishery opens and the fleet fishes on March 10<sup>th</sup> and has always closed before April 1<sup>st</sup>.

**A/B Pollock season summary: Fishing from around Feb 20 and complete by April 1<sup>st</sup>**

*C-season:* The fishery opens on August 25<sup>th</sup> but the fleet has stood down until after Sept 1 because of conflict with pink salmon processing and to prosecute the B season Pacific cod fishery. The fleet fish pollock when these issues are resolved. Typically fishing starts around Sept-10 until the quota is reached or the regulatory closure on October 1<sup>st</sup>.

*D-season:* The fishery opens on October 1<sup>st</sup> the fishery either closes when the quota is reached or by regulation on Nov 1<sup>st</sup>.

**C/D Pollock season summary: Fishing starts around Sept 15<sup>th</sup> and is complete no later than Nov 1<sup>st</sup>.**

### Non-pelagic trawl

There is a non-pelagic trawl closure of all state waters on the west side of Kodiak from Apr 30<sup>th</sup> to Oct 1<sup>st</sup> and closes again on Nov 15<sup>th</sup>. The non-pelagic trawling is open from Jan 20<sup>th</sup> to April 29<sup>th</sup> and from Oct 1<sup>st</sup> to Nov 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Karluk Chinook salmon Run time:** Begins around June 1<sup>st</sup> and is complete by July 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Conclusion:** Trawl fishing does not occur adjacent to the Karluk River when Chinook fish are returning to the River. The fleet is out of the area two months before the run return timing begins and two months after the run is complete.

Trawl Chinook salmon bycatch are feeder kings averaging less than 6 pounds. The GOA is a major feeding ground for Chinook salmon from all over the Pacific Ocean. There is no data available to suggest that Kings caught inside 3 miles adjacent to the Karluk are destined for the river. Until stock of origin is available it is impossible to know if there will be any benefit to Karluk Chinook if a closure was imposed.

The best approach to address Chinook salmon bycatch is a comprehensive salmon bycatch management program for both federal and state waters. Removing flexibility for the trawl fleet by closing areas may actually make bycatch worse for this gear type.

**Committee B**

RC 63

Chairman Bill Brown

The Ouzinkie Native Corporation wishes to withdraw support for proposal 75. The designation of Karluk Chinook as a stock of concern and the subsequent recovery plan replaces the discussion intended by this proposal.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Duncan Fields



●  
●  
●

*Draft*

*RC 64*

**Memorandum of Understanding  
Between  
Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association  
&  
Cape Barnabas, Inc**

The Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association's members are economically dependent on Pollock harvests. Pollock fishing over the past few years has generally consisted of 3 or 4 short openings on a quarterly basis. Because of limited season length, weather factors and/or broken trips the members of the Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association sometimes need flexibility to fish Pollock in areas that are not primary Pollock target areas. One "limited use" area for Pollock fishing is Sitkalidak Straits, an area stretching south of a line from Left Cape to Cape Barnabas and north of a line from Cape Kasiak to Black Point. While the Pollock trawl fleet has used this area from time to time it has generally accounted for less than 3% of the annual Pollock catch in area 630 in any one season. Nevertheless, Sitkalidak Straits can be an important option to some of the Pollock trawl vessels fishing in area 630.

●

Old Harbor is a fisheries dependant community of about 300 residents located in the middle of Sitkalidak Straits. The Straits are used by Old Harbor residents for numerous fisheries related activities. Year around, Old Harbor uses the area for subsistence halibut, groundfish and salmon, particularly Chinook salmon, fishing. Several local charter boats extensively use the area to capture halibut, groundfish and salmon. Old Harbor charter boats participate in the Kodiak Chinook salmon derby running from May through July and then sponsor a coho salmon derby for about 10 days in September. The time from mid August through early October is Old Harbor's most intensive use of Sitkalidak Straits. Weather permitting 6-8 charter vessels and several subsistence users are in the area daily.

●

The conflict between the Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association's members and residents of Old Harbor mostly occurs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter Pollock fisheries ----- generally early September and early October. Trawl vessels may be fishing for pollock in proximity to charter vessels with clients and subsistence users. Charter vessel sportfish clients don't want or expect to see commercial trawl vessels operating in proximity to their vessels. Moreover, it is believed by Old Harbor residents that Pollock trawl activity in Sitkalidak Straits may directly decrease Chinook and coho availability as well as halibut and groundfish availability (cod, rockfish & bass) through direct bycatch. Moreover, indirect impacts are believed to occur through disturbance of the Pollock and/or small prey species on which the salmon feed. Consequently, Old Harbor residents would like Sitkalidak Straits closed to Pollock trawling year around.

*Draft*

Given these respective positions, the Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association and the residents of Old Harbor (represented by Cape Barnabas, Inc.) hereby agree to the following Memorandum of Understanding:

1. Kodiak Whitefish Trawlers Association members will make best efforts to limit trawling for Pollock in Sitkalidak Straits to situations where weather or unusual circumstances forces use of the area.
2. When weather or unusual circumstances forces use of the area by Pollock trawl vessels, no more than two vessels will work the area at any given time.
3. When weather or unusual circumstances forces use of the area by Pollock trawl vessels, either at the time of fishing in Sitkalidak straits or shortly after the trip, the vessel or the Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association will notify Cape Barnabas, Inc., via e-mail, of the use of the area and the reasons for using the area for Pollock trawling.
4. Cape Barnabas, Inc. will work to avoid conflicts with Pollock trawl vessels and, to the extent practicable, move charter vessels with clients and subsistence activities away from active Pollock trawl fishing.
5. Cape Barnabas, Inc. will organize, annually if practicable, informational and educational exchanges between members of the Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association and Old Harbor residents & fishermen regarding trawl activities in Sitkalidak Straits, design and use of trawls and experiential information about fishing in the area.

This Memorandum of Understanding will be implemented for a period of three years and may be modified or extended by the mutual consent of the parties.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011 by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Curt Waters  
Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rick Berns, Cape Barnabas, Inc.

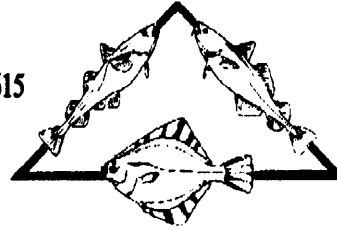
*Draft*

# Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

Alaska

PH: 907-486-3033 FAX: 907-486-3461 P.O. BOX 788 - KODIAK, AK. 99615

Julie Bonney, Executive Director jbonney@gci.net  
Katy McGauley, Fisheries Biologist agdb@gci.net



RCL5

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January 13, 2011

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Mr. Webster  
Chairman of the Alaska Board of Fisheries  
P.O. Box 115526  
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Observer sampling in the Federal GOA directed Pollock fisheries

- In the Federal fisheries, all vessels between 60 and 125 feet are required to have an on-board observer:
  - 30% of their fishing days per calendar quarter.
  - Minimum of one trip per target fishery per calendar quarter.
  - The Kodiak pollock trawl fleet (up to 40 boats) is mostly > 60 feet and therefore subject to the 30% observer coverage requirement: all but two Kodiak pollock trawlers are <60 feet (unobserved).
  - Vessels  $\geq 125$  feet must have an observer on board 100% of the time.
  - Vessels pay for their own observer coverage at a cost ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 per day.

The Observer Program sampling protocols for prohibited species (salmon, crab, halibut) caught incidentally in the pollock target are based on vessel observer census data from the plant and vessel:

- The entire catch is monitored as it is delivered to shoreside processing plants.
  - All salmon in the observed delivery are sorted out, identified and counted.
  - This sampling method (census) results in much more robust data than at-sea observer basket sampling (small samples of the total catch).
  - Data is representative of individual vessel fishery performance.
  - The observed data is extrapolated to the unobserved portion of the fleet to account for total fishery performance.
  - The short, intense nature of the Kodiak pollock fisheries makes it impossible for a vessel to change behavior because an observer is board.
  - With the current minimum of one trip per target fishery per quarter requirement, many of the vessels take an observer, if available, because of the very short fishery duration.
  - The Kodiak trawl fleet prefers to take observers in these areas because they are : (1) sheltered from weather; (2) safer working environment for the observer; (3) lower observer costs because of the close proximity of the grounds.
- The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council recently took action to restructure the observer program (implementation year likely 2013).
    - Under the restructured program NMFS will decide if and when a vessel will carry an observer. Currently, the vessel operator decides if or when to take an observer.
    - NMFS can decide to increase or decrease coverage in selected fisheries as needed.
    - The new program structure is expected to produce more representative and less biased data.

*Alaska Groundfish Data Bank, Inc, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association,  
Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association, Cordova District Fishermen United,  
Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Halibut Association of North America,  
Kachemak Bay Fisheries Association, North Pacific Fisheries Association,  
Pacific Seafood Processors Association, Petersburg Vessel Owners Association,  
Seafood Producers Cooperative, Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance,  
United Catcher Boats, United Cook Inlet Driftnetters Association,  
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association*

To: Eric Schwaab  
Assistant Administrator  
NOAA Fisheries  
1315 East-West Hwy, Rm 14636  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

December 16, 2010

Dear Mr. Schwaab:

Re: North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program—Funding Request

We are writing in support for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's request for start-up funding to help implement a re-structured North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program in 2013. We represent industry groups with a significant stake in the conservation and management of the groundfish fisheries. We are strong supporters of the Observer Program and the critical information it provides to NOAA and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. It is our desire to see a well structured observer program that maintains fair and affordable observer coverage levels for the future of Alaskan fisheries management.

The Council has taken final action on a restructured Alaskan Observer Program that will provide NOAA the ability to contract directly with observer companies to deploy observers according to a scientifically valid sample design. The restructured Observer Program will also be expanded to include groundfish vessels of less than 60 feet in length and the commercial halibut fleet. The Council has proposed an industry fee system to support the observer coverage. **The transition to this new program will require an up front, one time, expense of 3.8 million dollars to start the program in 2013. The Council has requested that amount and we strongly support this level of one time start up funding to enable the new program's implementation.**

Upon implementation, the current observer program requiring vessel owners to pay the direct costs of observers will be replaced with a new program where costs will instead be borne in large part by a fee assessed on the ex-vessel value of their catch. Federal funds to transition to the new restructured program would prevent having to develop complex regulations to generate start up funds and a start up delay of one to several years. Start up funds would allow implementation on the schedule NOAA has proposed, and would provide for data quality improvements important to industry and NOAA.

We are also requesting your support and assistance for increased funding in the NOAA Fisheries base budget for North Pacific observers to cover the actual costs of deploying observers. The fee

assessed by NOAA on industry to support this new program is proposed to be 1.25 percent of the ex-vessel value of the landings. The fee proceeds will be supplemented by NOAA's contribution to the North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program to form the overall program budget. We are supportive of paying our fair share to contribute to the funding of the Observer Program, but we are concerned that we are paying more than our share when we look at NOAA's national funding for observer programs.

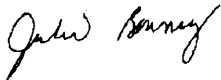
The current NOAA budget provides just over \$5 million to cover agency expenses associated with managing the current Alaskan Observer Program. However, according to the NOAA 2009 Observer Program annual report, there is substantial NOAA contribution to Observer Programs in other regions with no industry contribution. The North Pacific Observer program is the largest in the nation in terms of the number of observer days deployed. Of all eight fishery regions, our program alone represents over half of the overall observer effort combined nationally, yet in Alaska, NOAA only pays 17 percent of the program's overall cost.

From a historical perspective, the North Pacific Council moved aggressively in 1989 to create the current observer program at a time when there were few, if any, observer programs in other NMFS regions. A large part of the costs of that Observer Program have been paid by the Alaskan industry for 20 years. We applaud the Council's action and foresight in 1989 as it provided us a foundation of information to build a management success story. However, program costs funded by industry are real, and directly impact the livelihoods of our members. In many cases, the new fee will be imposed on industry members whose fishery quotas are shrinking substantially. At the same time, we have watched NOAA expand Observer Programs nationally that are funded almost entirely with federal dollars. Meanwhile, the North Pacific industry continues to bear the entire burden of actual costs of deploying observers.

Our industry has, in effect, been penalized for the progressive policies of the North Pacific. We do not ask for a free ride, we simply ask for some level of National equity. **We therefore encourage a dialogue with the Secretary of Commerce and the Office of Management and Budget to address these issues and request action to increase base funding for the North Pacific Observer Program for the cost of deploying observers.**

We take pride in our fisheries, the fish products we produce, and the progressive management system that our Council and NOAA have built in Alaska. We are committed to the continued success of fisheries management in Alaska and welcome the opportunity to work with NOAA Fisheries and the North Pacific Council to improve observer coverage in our various fishery sectors that aim to maintain the health and sustainability of our fisheries. Thank you for considering our request.

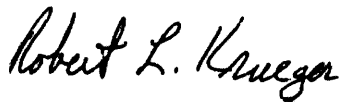
Sincerely,



Julie Bonney, Principal  
ALASKA GROUND FISH DATA BANK, INC



Linda Behnken, Executive Director  
ALASKA LONGLINE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION



Robert Krueger, President  
ALASKA WHITEFISH TRAWLERS ASSOCIATION



Rochelle van der Broek  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Robert Alverson, General Manager  
FISHING VESSEL OWNERS ASSOCIATION



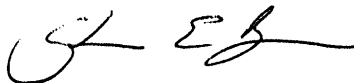
Peggy Parker, Executive Director  
HALIBUT ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA



David Polushkin, President  
KACHEMAK BAY FISHERIES ASSOCIATION



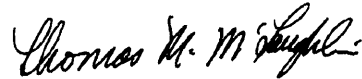
Buck Laukitis, President  
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES ASSOCIATION



Glenn Reed, President  
PACIFIC SEAFOOD PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION



Julianne Curry, Executive Director  
PETERSURG VESSEL OWNERS ASSOCIATION



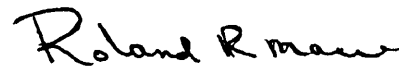
Thomas McLaughlin, President  
SEAFOOD PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE



Kathy Hansen, Executive Director  
SOUTHEAST ALASKA FISHERMEN'S ALLIANCE



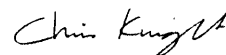
Brent Paine, Executive Director  
UNITED CATCHER BOATS



Roland Maw, Executive Director  
UNITED COOK INLET DRIFTNETTERS  
ASSOCIATION



Jeff Stephan, Executive Director  
UNITED FISHERMEN'S MARKETING  
ASSOCIATION



Chris Knight, Executive Director  
UNITED SOUTHEAST ALASKA GILLNETTERS  
ASSOCIATION

Enclosure: Address List

Address List

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Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association  
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Sitka, AK 99835-1229

Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association  
PO Box 991  
Kodiak, AK 99615-0991

Cordova District Fishermen United  
PO Box 939  
Cordova, AK 99574-0939

Fishing Vessel Owners Association  
Room 232, West Wall Bldg.  
4005 - 20th Ave W  
Seattle, WA 98199-1290

Halibut Association of North America  
PO Box 872  
Deming, WA 98244-0872

Kachemak Bay Fisheries Association  
PO Box 449  
Willow, AK 99688-0449

North Pacific Fisheries Association  
P O Box 796  
Homer AK 99603-0796

Pacific Seafood Processors Association  
1900 W Emerson Pl Ste 205  
Seattle, WA 98119

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association  
PO Box 232  
Petersburg, AK 99833-0232

Seafood Producers Cooperative  
2875 Roeder Ave  
Bellingham, WA 98225

Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance  
9369 North Douglas Hwy  
Juneau, AK 99801

United Catcher Boats Association  
4005 20th Ave W Ste 116  
Seattle, WA 98199-1201

United Cook Inlet Driftnetters Association  
43961 K-Beach Rd Ste E  
Soldotna, AK 99669

United Fishermen's Marketing Association  
PO Box 1035  
Kodiak, AK 99615-1035

United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters  
PO Box 20538  
Juneau, AK 99802-0538

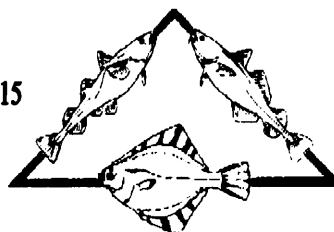
Enclosure (1)

Alaska

# Groundfish Data Bank

PH: 907-486-3033 FAX: 907-486-3461 P.O. BOX 788 - KODIAK, AK. 99615

Julie Bonney, Executive Director jbonney@gci.net  
Katy McGauley, Fisheries Biologist agdb@gci.net



RC66

## POTENTIAL CLOSURE FOR INSIDE 3 MILES ADJACENT TO KARLUK RIVER

Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Pollock Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Certification: The GOA pollock fishery was recertified by MSC on September 30, 2010 for a five year period. The Assessment Results are attached for your information.

The GOA pollock fishery has three conditions which must be met over the five year certification period. Condition 1 and Condition 3 require "that the client ensure that by the second annual audit (end of 2012) adequate information is available to determine the risk posed by the fishery to Chinook salmon stocks. In order to meet this condition, research could be conducted to provide a more precise estimate of the stream of origin of the Chinook salmon bycatch. The client should act accordingly on the results of the research."

To address condition 1 and 3 the client has advanced an action plan to MSC that would require the client to collect Chinook salmon genetic tissues for Chinook taken as bycatch. The industry plans to fund the analysis of the tissues collected to understand the stock of origin of the bycatch Chinook salmon. The collections of samples are planned for 2012 with analysis conducted based on available of lab time shortly thereafter.



## 14 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The Performance of the Fishery in relation to MSC Principles 1, 2 and 3 is summarised in Table 12, below:

Table 12: Overall performance of the Gulf of Alaska pollock fishery.

MSC Principle	Fishery Performance
Principle 1: Sustainability of Exploited Stock	Overall : 90.8
Principle 2: Maintenance of Ecosystem	Overall : 84.7
Principle 3: Effective Management System	Overall : 97.8

**The fishery attained a score of 80 or more against each of the MSC Principles and did not score less than 60 against any Indicators. It is therefore confirmed that the Gulf of Alaska pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*) fishery be certified according to the Marine Stewardship Council Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing.**

### 14.1 Conditions

As a standard requirement of the MSC certification methodology, the fishery shall be subject to (as a minimum) annual surveillance audits. These audits shall be publicised and reports made publicly available.

The fishery attained a score of below 80 against three Performance Indicators. The assessment team has therefore set conditions of certification that the client for certification is required to address. The conditions are applied to improve performance to at least the 80 level within a period set by the certification body but no longer than the term of the certification.

As a standard requirement of certification, the client shall develop an 'Action Plan for meeting the conditions for continued certification', to be approved by Moody Marine.

The conditions, associated timescales and recommendations on how the conditions might be met are set out below.

Condition 1
<p>The client is required to ensure that by the second annual audit adequate information is available to determine the risk posed by the fishery to Chinook salmon stocks.</p> <p>In order to meet this condition, research could be conducted to provide a more precise estimate of the stream of origin of the Chinook salmon bycatch. The client should act accordingly on the results of the research.</p> <p>Relevant Performance Indicator: 2.2.3</p>

**Condition 2**

The client is required to ensure that by the second annual audit:

- (a) The effects of the fishery on Steller sea lion are highly likely to be within limits of national and international requirements for protection of Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species.

In order to meet this part of this condition, an analysis could be conducted using existing data and a multiple-hypothesis statistical modelling approach to test the relative strength of support for those hypotheses judged in the revised Steller sea lion recovery plan (NMFS 2008) to have medium to high impact on Stellar sea lion recovery. The client should act accordingly on the results of the analysis.

- (b) The effects of the fishery on Chinook salmon stocks on the Lower Columbia and Upper Willamette Rivers (listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act) are highly unlikely to create unacceptable impacts.

In order to meet this part of this condition, the same actions recommended under condition 1 could be implemented.

Relevant Performance Indicators: 2.3.1

**Condition 3**

The client is required to ensure that by the second annual audit information is sufficient to determine whether the fishery is a threat to protection and recovery of the Chinook salmon stocks on the Lower Columbia and Upper Willamette Rivers and, if so, to measure trends and support a full strategy to manage impacts.

To meet this condition the same actions recommended under condition 1 could be implemented.

Relevant Performance Indicators: 2.3.3

RC67

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries  
From: Koniag, Inc.  
Re: Comments on Committee A Report  
Date: January 13, 2011

First and foremost- Koniag applauds the depth of consideration the Board of Fish has given the Karluk Stock of Concern issue. The larger issue of how to ensure healthy and sustainable returns of Chinook is our primary concern and our ultimate goal. Any and all efforts put forth by user groups, agencies and governing boards to achieve this end goal we support. As a matter of course, we urge that RC #12, Kodiak A/C minutes referencing the research portion of the management plan be incorporated in the Department Action Plan as it will be the guiding document moving forward.

From the perspective of providing economic opportunity for the communities of Karluk and Larsen Bay, Koniag would like the Board of Fish to reconsider the proposal for an in river catch and release fishery based on an OEG.

Koniag appreciates the committee recommendation to share the conservation burden with other user groups. However, even with these changes to ocean management, we still believe the in-river fishery **users are bearing a larger share of the conservation burden than anyone else.**<sup>1</sup> To address this dilemma, we applied the regulations in the Sustainable Fisheries Policy listed right after the "Action Plan" regulation (5)AAC 39.222 (d)(5) (f) (25) optimal escapement goal: to come up with a method where we could operate a sport fishery when the return in below escapements that are designed to produce **MAXIMUM** sustained yield. We have provided written documentation (RC 8, 9, and 17) that shows how we can operate a fishery and use less than 100 fish through hooking mortality. The Board is running into several problems with granting this extremely small allocation that will allow a fishery to operate in a limited capacity instead of being completely closed. We offer the following comments that may help the Board reconsider an OEG solution.

## ISSUES

- 1) The Board is attempting to distribute the conservation burden and by requiring the commercial fishery release king salmon which will help return more kings to the river. We did hear anecdotal comments at AC meetings that 95% of the kings caught in set nets were dead by the time they were taken from the nets. Seine boat operators estimated 80% of their released king died. While we appreciate the Boards effort to increase the king escapement into the river and balance the conservation burden, the sport fishery will still remain closed, while all other fisheries continue to operate. These fisheries will be allowed to operate with mortality rates of 95% and 80%. The sport fishery will not be allowed to operate, even with 7% release mortality. and a total mortality of less than 100 fish. Remember the 2010 escapement was 2,917. Only 83 fish below the 3,000-6,000 BEG. We will stay closed all season even if we are barely under the BEG. If we would have had a sport fishery in 2010 the spawning escapement would have been 2,817 instead of 2,917. That is an insignificant impact. Please reconsider the OEG for catch and release when escapement is below the BEG, but at a sustainable level.
- 2) The Board is having difficult coming up with whether 1500 fish number is sustainable. There

was not enough discussion of this at the committee. The department said "We don't have a number for what is sustainable, although the closer we get to MSY as expressed in the Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) the more confidence we that the goal is sustainable." **The OEG regulation states it is ok to operate below MAXIMUM yield, but the OEG must be Sustainable.** ("OEG means a specific salmon escapement that considers biological and allocative factors and may differ from the SEG or BEG; and OEG will be sustainable...and will be adopted as a regulation by the board.) This leaves the Board in a quandary. How is the Board supposed to come up with a sustainable number? We understand that this is a very difficult number to come up with, because you almost have to watch a stock become unsustainable before you can know where the "sustainability limit" is. **We propose that the Department and Board consider setting sustainability at a percentage of MSY (or BEG), 66% is what we suggest.** The Department should be able to provide information to the Board on the expected returns on this lower level of escapement, so the Board can make a decision at what escapement level to set the OEG. **As an added measure of improving Chinook recovery we suggest continuing the no-bait, single hook catch and release fishery to an upper OEG level.** This approach is the in-river sport fishery contribution to offer further relief protection to an already stressed stock.

- 3) The Board is struggling with establishing a Karluk OEG for a catch and release fishery because it may set a precedent. We disagree with on the grounds that it is not true. Sport fish regulations differ by area because each area, stock and conditions are different. For example, Kodiak has a saltwater management plan that has no annual limit and a harvest guideline of 11,000. If Cook Inlet fishermen say they don't want an annual saltwater limit of 5 kings, but want the same management plan as Kodiak, the Board does not have to grant their request because of a Kodiak precedent. The situations, stocks and areas are different. We pointed out in writing and in testimony at the committee that Karluk is very very different that king fisheries on the Anchorage road system:
- a. There is a conservation easement between Koniag, State of Alaska, US Fish and Wildlife Service, that limits the number of anglers to no more than 70, 60% of which must be guided,
  - b. There are two exit locations to the fishery, one has ADFG staff present the other has Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge staff present to enforce regulations,
  - c. Anglers must obtain a permit from the Refuge before they go to the river.
  - d. 80% of the anglers are from out of state.
  - e. The fishery is remote, expensive and difficult to access.

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<sup>i</sup> 5AAC 39.222 (c)(4) (D) ...and when it is necessary to restrict fisheries on salmon stocks where there are known conservation problems, the **burden of conservation shall be shared among all fisheries in close proportion to each fisheries respective use,**

and again in (5)AAC 39.222 (d)(4)...the department and the board will...collaborate in the development...of an action plan for...stocks of concern...(c)fishery management actions needed to achieve rebuilding goals and objectives, **in proportion to each fishery's us of , and hazards posed to the a salmon stock;**

Action plan: Option 1 for each fishery;

Additional intent language for Action Plan:

If the department restricts the sport fishery to non-retention or closes the sport fishery the department shall place non-retention restrictions on the commercial fisheries as follows:

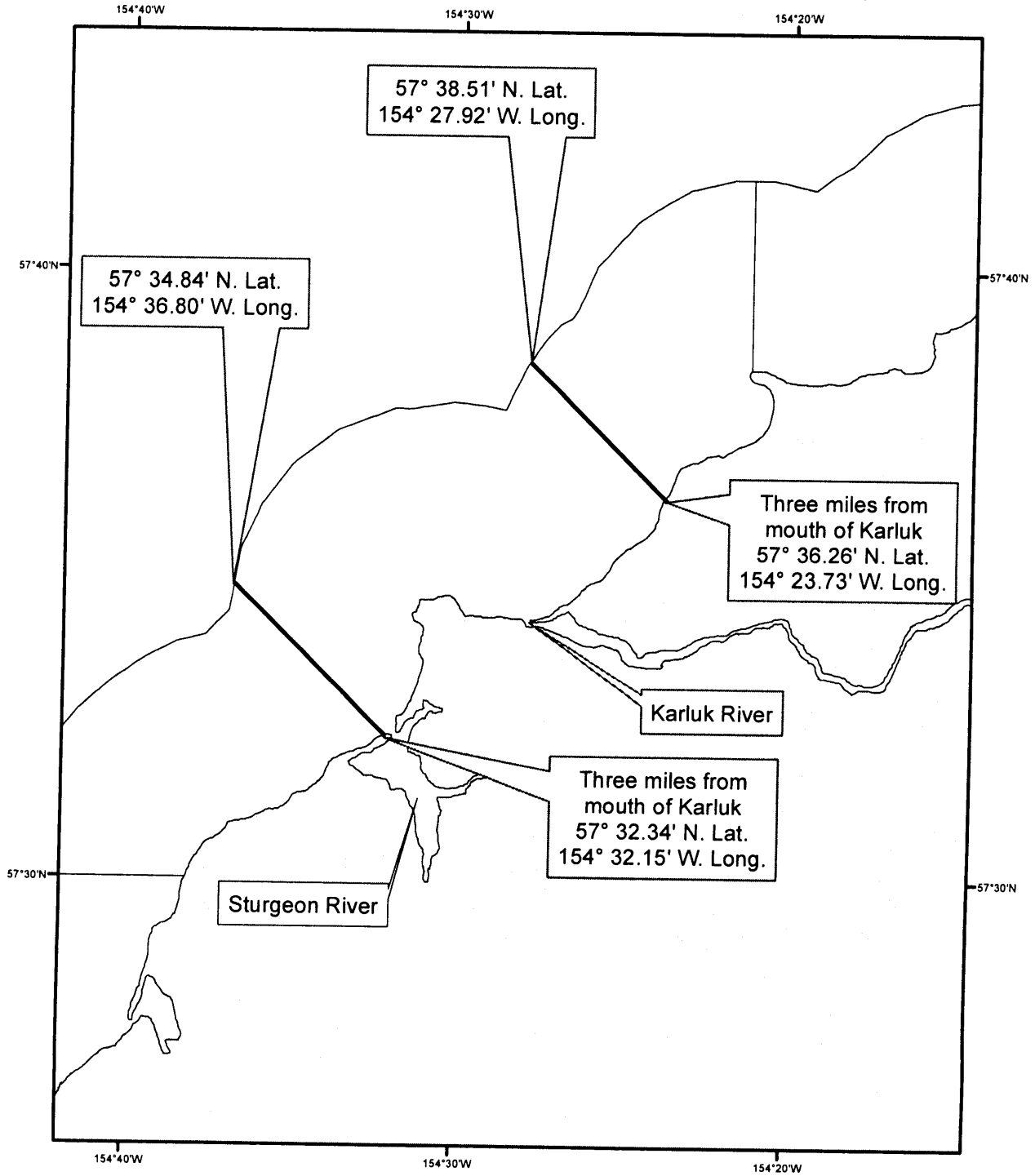
(1) Non-retention restrictions shall be placed on the commercial seine fisheries in the adjacent waters of inner and outer Karluk. No king salmon may be retained and all king salmon caught must be released immediately.

(2) The department shall place non-retention restrictions for king salmon caught in the Northwest and Southwest Kodiak District for seine gear only and all king salmon caught must be released immediately.

(3) Should the department determine that during periods of non-retention in the sport fishery and commercial fisheries that the subsistence fishery in the inner and outer Karluk and Karluk River waters should be restricted and prior to closing the subsistence fishery the department may consider opening the subsistence fishery using beach seines only with a non-retention of king salmon.

(4) The following waters are closed to the taking of groundfish with trawl gear, both pelagic and non-pelagic, from three nautical miles northeast of the mouth of the Karluk River, to three nautical miles southwest of the mouth of the Karluk River continuing out to the state waters boundary;

RC 69



Action plan: Option 1 for each fishery;

Additional intent language for Action Plan:

**From June 1 through July 15, If the department projects that it will not meet the Karluk BEG and restricts the sport fishery to non-retention or closure, the department shall place non-retention restrictions on the commercial fisheries as follows:**

(1) Non-retention restrictions shall be placed on the commercial seine fisheries in the **waters of the Central Section of the Northwest Kodiak Dist. SE of Cape Kuliuk to Cape Ikiolik in the Southwest Dist of Kodiak and** adjacent waters of inner and outer Karluk. No king salmon **28 inches or greater** may be retained and all king salmon caught must be released immediately.

(2) Should the department determine that during periods of non-retention in the sport fishery and commercial fisheries that the subsistence fishery in the inner and outer Karluk and Karluk River waters should be restricted and prior to closing the subsistence fishery the department may consider opening the subsistence fishery using beach seines only with a non-retention of king salmon.

(\*\*\*\*\*) The following waters are closed to the taking of groundfish with trawl gear, both pelagic and non-pelagic, from three nautical miles northeast of the mouth of the Karluk River, to three nautical miles southwest of the mouth of the Karluk River continuing out to the state waters boundary;

# Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association

RC 71

P.O. Box 991  
Kodiak, AK 99615  
(907) 486-3910  
[alaska@ptialaska.net](mailto:alaska@ptialaska.net)

Re: RC53 Committee A Report

Proposal 53 "Close state waters of Marmot Bay to pelagic trawling" deliberations.

The third bullet point under the heading "Opposition" on page 8 of the minutes, states "Boundary line cuts off 25% of canyon leaving nowhere for trawls vessels to pass when towing."

This statement does not accurately reflect the implications of the proposed action. The closure of state waters in Marmot Bay cuts off at least 75% of the towable area and will leave 25%, or less, of the towable fishing area open. The small areas that would remain open do restrict the ability of trawl vessels to pass and would make it very difficult for them to set and haul their gear. Practically speaking, this proposal would eliminate this important fishing area.

Robert L. Krueger, President  
Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association



Dear Board of Fish Chair, Mr. Webster,

January 15, 2011

14 8/ RC 73

I, Susan Payne, was on Committee A, and I see some discrepancies and deletions of testimony given in the Committee Report for Proposal 71. Because of the debate over this proposal I think that it is important that I point this out.

**Proposal 71 Committee Report (Additions, Changes, Corrections):**

**CFEC section:**

Change language:

- "Have not seen a significant reduction in **Emergency and Permanent** (replaces "Permit") transfers from 2007 to 2010, when this policy was enacted."

Add testimony:

- CFEC introduced percentages with RC 33. He said that 20% of the people own two permits. This figure should be 25% (38 dual permit holders/150 permit holders). Committee member countered that 40% of the permits (76 permits/188 permits) are owned by people owning two permits, or 60% of the people own single permits. CFEC also said that 87% of transfers have occurred between family/friends/partners.

**Supports section:**

- **Strike or provide RC comment reference** for, "CFEC letter written that supports changes that favor Alaska Fisherman and their families." We did not hear this statement.
- Data should be added to, "RC 46 illustrates that seine permit value has also gone up over the last 3 years." Data is that: seine values have gone up from \$24,000 to \$27,700 while setnet values have gone from \$46,900 to \$70,700 according to CFEC stats.

**Opposition section:**

Add this testimony.

- Seiner comment that she could stack her daughters permit and in three years submit a BOF proposal to fish 400 fathoms of seine.

**General section:**

Add this testimony.

- Question asked if there could be a CFEC solution to address issues of paperwork, etc. CFEC said yes and that it would be a relatively easy process.
- A person opposed asked if this CFEC solution could provide a card with a list of family permit holders, prime, spouse, and child, that could deliver on that card throughout the season.
- I should have added my idea for CFEC solution to include Elderly provision whereby a child can hold in proxy a permit for the Elderly person (currently possible with Subsistence).

**Proposal 65 and 68:**

Should be viewed in light of Chinook Salmon Action Plan. Proposal 68, Allowing seiners to enter Inner Karluk in early June, will increase the mortality due to release. The 6 inch mesh allowance in Proposal 65 could target Chinooks that will return in to rivers in subsequent years.

**Other:** The Kodiak Winter King fishery by Sport users should be considered in the Chinook Action Plan. Sorry I did not get this into discussion!! Take the thought with you.



submitted by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game at request of the Board of Fisheries

14-Jan-11

1991 - 2010 Inner Ayakulik Chinook and Sockeye Salmon Harvest

Harvest by year/ commercial harvest only/ no tf/no pu

stat areas used: 256-10 & 15 only

dates used: entire season

Year	#Permits	CHINOOK				SOCKEYE		Ayakulik Sockeye and King Escapement		
		Landings	Number	Pounds	Avg. Wt.	Number	Pounds	Year	Sockeye	King
1991	36	38	108	1,519	14.06	6,091	30,770	1991	374,859	12,988
1992	42	51	45	697	15.49	36,634	225,456	1992	344,184	9,135
1993	14	16	24	310	12.92	13,624	69,005	1993	286,170	7,819
1994	1	1	0	0	0.00	399	1,710	1994	380,181	9,138
1995	36	166	68	1,130	16.62	75,473	322,975	1995	317,832	17,701
1996	25	38	108	2,416	22.37	16,151	87,360	1996	337,155	10,344
1997	2	2	4	69	17.25	281	1,485	1997	308,214	14,357
1998	8	11	73	1,063	14.56	6,878	33,568	1998	427,208	14,038
1999	52	100	642	9,611	14.97	64,921	310,333	1999	295,717	13,503
2000	48	56	1,034	17,323	16.75	67,688	325,574	2000	208,651	20,527
2001	56	126	3,426	77,125	22.51	81,675	430,640	2001	218,892	13,929
2002	7	9	32	377	11.78	1,456	7,451	2002	229,292	12,552
2003	1	1	0	0	0.00	100	531	2003	197,892	17,557
2004	5	8	0	0	0.00	2,615	12,485	2004	275,238	24,830
2005	1	1	0	0	0.00	28	138	2005	251,906	8,340
2006	18	27	1	12	12.00	11,440	57,833	2006	87,780	3,106
2007	21	28	11	199	18.09	24,843	151,774	2007	283,042	6,535
2008	28	32	5	109	21.80	43,766	269,522	2008	162,888	3,071
2009	12	17	0	0	0.00	24,585	135,355	2009	315,184	2,615
2010	34	71	70	609	8.70	95,036	494,734	2010	262,327	5,301
Total	92	320	3,545	78,431		285,544	1,560,463			
Avg. Wt.				22.12			5.46			
Avg. Price				\$0.75			\$0.88			

RC74

1991 - 2010 Outer Ayakulik Chinook and Sockeye Salmon Harvest

Harvest by year/ commercial harvest only/ no tf/no pu

Outer Ayakulik Section (stat areas used: 256-20 only)

dates used: entire season

Year	CHINOOK					SOCKEYE		Ayakulik Sockeye and King Escapement		
	#Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Avg. Wt.	Number	Pounds	Sockeye	Chinook	
1991	253	2,417	5,033	88,953	17.67	1,056,290	5,229,384	1991	374,859	12,988
1992	267	1,523	4,972	92,745	18.65	580,466	3,037,159	1992	344,184	9,135
1993	184	844	2,715	40,725	15.00	379,797	1,867,447	1993	286,170	7,819
1994	50	113	29	540	18.62	52,924	254,279	1994	380,181	9,138
1995	167	1,130	2,398	43,083	17.97	553,751	2,786,275	1995	317,832	17,701
1996	189	1,595	3,698	70,786	19.14	1,008,171	5,629,122	1996	337,155	10,344
1997	122	507	822	12,321	14.99	160,824	849,490	1997	308,214	14,357
1998	160	1,932	3,887	57,718	14.85	1,125,260	5,188,799	1998	427,208	14,038
1999	171	1,374	2,976	43,059	14.47	626,940	3,218,522	1999	295,717	13,503
2000	130	507	2,398	43,338	18.07	165,704	899,512	2000	208,651	20,527
2001	107	688	3,305	53,744	16.26	306,291	1,615,221	2001	218,892	13,929
2002	6	9	39	428	10.97	2,872	15,238	2002	229,292	12,552
2004	61	213	160	1,900	11.88	174,684	927,381	2003	197,892	17,557
2005	2	2	2	26	13.00	1,332	6,413	2004	275,238	24,830
2006	14	20	3	75	25.00	5,702	26,969	2005	251,906	8,340
2007	20	31	4	87	21.75	25,451	131,210	2006	87,780	3,106
2008	8	8	0	0	0.00	5,974	38,000	2007	283,042	6,535
2009	12	23	5	71	14.20	41,908	239,429	2008	162,888	3,071
2010	57	221	158	1,490	9.43	160,800	850,179	2009	315,184	2,615
Total	139	1,215	3,676	57,821		725,014	3,850,040	2010	262,327	5,301
Avg. Wt.				15.73			5.31			
Avg. Price				\$0.53			\$0.73			

Jan. 14<sup>th</sup> 2011  
Happy New Year  
RC 75

To the Board of Fish (ALASKA)

Thank you all for your time  
& expertise on all of our "Fishing

Concerns. We all can agree that

"Our Ocean Resources" are all a —

"Stock of Concern" - Sadly. But... with  
good management we can right this  
ship. Kodiak is our lifeline. Thanks

again and Best Wishes in this New Year + Decade  
of Change for the betterment of Human Kind. Sincerely,  
Kodiak Fishers

PU Salmon Fishery

In the personal use salmon fishery in the Kodiak Area,

- (1) Salmon harvest is only allowed in the waters of Settler Cove west of 152 50.80' W. long., and including all freshwaters below the falls of Crescent Creek;
- (2) There is no closed season
- (3) There are no bag or possession limits
- (4) Salmon may be taken only by dip nets;