

 From:
 Tom Wellman

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, September 25, 2018 3:05:10 PM

Tom Wellman 34598 Cranberry Cir Sterling, AK 99672

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon. I have witnessed this personally. We normally see almost no pinks during an odd year on the Kenai River and I caught quite a few in 2017 while fishing for reds and silvers. That has never happened before.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Tom Wellman



 From:
 Adelbert Dewees

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Thursday, September 27, 2018 11:05:14 AM

Adelbert Dewees 403 e Halifax ave Oak Hill, FL 32759

September 27, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, l am an avid fisherman here and Alaska! Adelbert Dewees



 From:
 Alan Tappan

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Wednesday, September 26, 2018 10:54:21 AM

Alan Tappan 41688 Murphy Ln Soldotna, AK 99669

September 26, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Alan Tappan



Cedric Conrad P.O. box 2971 Soldotna, AK 99669

October 1, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Cedric Conrad



 From:
 Chad Price

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Wednesday, October 3, 2018 12:03:11 PM

Chad Price 16965 SW Marcile Lane Beaverton, OR 97007

October 3, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Chad Price



 From:
 Dan Kosterman

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Sunday, September 23, 2018 9:08:01 PM

Dan Kosterman 16420 Carla St Eagle River, AK 99577

September 24, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Dan Kosterman



 From:
 David Booth

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Monday, September 24, 2018 6:18:51 AM

David Booth 2088 n verde dr Palmer, AK 99645

September 24, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, David Booth



 From:
 Dennis Mellinger

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Wednesday, September 26, 2018 9:31:17 PM

Dennis Mellinger 821 River Estates Dr Soldotna, AK 99669

September 27, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Dennis Mellinger



Dennis Wood PO Box 241727 Anchorage, AK 99524

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Dennis Wood



 From:
 Dylan Faber

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Friday, September 21, 2018 8:11:32 AM

Dylan Faber 806 E 73rd St. Anchorage, AK 99518

September 21, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, dylan



Elizaberh Marsh Po box 13303 Trapper creek, AK 99683

October 2, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Elizaberh Marsh



Garrett Paul 6012 Sunset St Juneau, AK 99801

September 26, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Garrett Paul



Glenn Peterson 19626 S Mitkof Loop Eagle River, AK 99577

September 29, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Glenn Peterson



 From:
 Grant Kopplin

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Monday, October 1, 2018 10:32:47 PM

Grant Kopplin 18523 Chekok circle Eagle river, AK 99577

October 2, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Grant Kopplin



 From:
 Greg Svendsen

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, September 25, 2018 9:15:34 PM

Greg Svendsen 3590 E. Klatt Rd. Anchorage, AK 99516

September 26, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Greg Svendsen



heather norby 11210 kaskanak cir Eagle river, AK 99577

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, heather norby



james lee 4139 lana court anchorage, AK 99508

September 26, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, james lee



 From:
 Joel Burns

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Saturday, September 22, 2018 8:10:15 AM

Joel Burns 374 West Rockwell Soldotna, AK 99669

September 22, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Joel Burns



Karen Sutton 1050 n lightner Wichita, KS 67208

October 3, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Karen Sutton



 From:
 Kelly Hanke

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Thursday, September 27, 2018 5:33:13 PM

Kelly Hanke 46425 Big Eddy Road Soldotna, AK 99669

September 27, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Kelly Hanke



 From:
 Kevin Branson

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, September 25, 2018 3:05:11 PM

Kevin Branson 3313 Cottonwood St Anchorage, AK 99508

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Kevin Branson



 From:
 Leslie Huff

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Friday, September 21, 2018 8:12:07 PM

Leslie Huff 4741 Cambridge Way Anchorage, AK 99503

September 22, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Leslie Huff



 From:
 Mark Plaskon

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Saturday, September 29, 2018 6:09:28 PM

Mark Plaskon Po box 13272 Trapper Creek, AK 99683

September 29, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Mark Plaskon



Melissa Knolle 9410 Flintlock St. Anchorage, AK 99507

September 21, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Melissa Knolle



 From:
 Mike Brown

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, October 2, 2018 2:29:16 PM

Mike Brown 750 W Dimond Blvd Ste 114 Anchorage, AK 99515

October 2, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Mike Brown



Nicholas Bakic 10161 Klingler Street Anchorage, AK 99507

October 3, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Nicholas Bakic



 From:
 Nicole Perry

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Wednesday, October 3, 2018 7:53:26 PM

Nicole Perry 8300 e17th ave Anchorage, AK 99504

October 3, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Nicole Perry



 From:
 Paul Venturini

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, October 2, 2018 12:02:51 AM

Paul Venturini 4300 Arctic Blvd Spc # 50 Anchorage, AK 99503

October 2, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Paul Venturini



 From:
 Philip Ruter

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, September 25, 2018 2:55:19 PM

Philip Ruter 13756 Eggbornsville Rd Culpeper, VA 22701

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Philip Ruter



 From:
 Phyllis Adams

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Monday, October 1, 2018 9:52:22 AM

Phyllis Adams 720 Birch Street Anchorage, AK 99501

October 1, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Phyllis Adams



 From:
 Randy Moseman

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Sunday, September 23, 2018 10:27:23 AM

Randy Moseman 12821 huffman circle Anchorage, AK 99516

September 23, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Randy Moseman



Reuben Hanke PO Box 624 Kenai, AK 99611

September 21, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Reuben Hanke



richard lorantas 1240 highland rd monongahela, PA 15063

September 26, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, richard lorantas



 From:
 Ronald Lee

 To:
 DFG. BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Friday, September 28, 2018 6:06:11 AM

Ronald Lee 3229 Tayshee Circle Anchorage, AK 99504

September 28, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Ronald Lee



 From:
 Ross Baxter

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Tuesday, September 25, 2018 12:35:21 PM

Ross Baxter 34870 Schwalm Rd. Soldotna, AK 99669

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Ross Baxter



Stephen Helms PO Box 190384 Anchorage, AK 99519

September 25, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Stephen Helms


 From:
 Thomas Knox

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Monday, September 24, 2018 3:49:33 PM

Thomas Knox 4521 Snowcup Cir. Anchorage, AK 99516

September 24, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Thomas Knox



 From:
 Tim Olsen

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Saturday, September 22, 2018 6:20:46 PM

Tim Olsen 2496 W Torana Dr Meridian, ID 83646

September 22, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Tim Olsen



 From:
 William Keller

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Wednesday, September 26, 2018 9:44:20 AM

William Keller 35510 Brians Street Soldotna, AK 99669

September 26, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, William Keller



 From:
 Zoa Loper

 To:
 DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)

 Subject:
 Support for KRSA ACR #1 to Halt Expansion of Hatchery Pink Salmon Production in Prince William Sound

 Date:
 Friday, September 21, 2018 4:51:55 PM

Zoa Loper P.o. box 241 Soldotna, AK 99669

September 21, 2018

Dear Board of Fisheries Comments,

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

I support the Agenda Change Request submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association to halt further expansion of the hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound. Specifically, KRSA's ACR #1 seeks prohibit Valdez Fisheries Development Association from incubating, rearing, and releasing pink salmon resulting from 20 million additional egg take capacity permitted in 2018 and cap egg take capacity at the level permitted in 2017.

Hatchery pink salmon from Prince William Sound show very high rates of straying inter-regional straying into Lower Cook Inlet, when compared to intra-regional straying of LCI hatchery pink salmon.

Scientific research and agency reports document adverse impacts on wild salmon from increased food competition in the North Pacific Ocean, where there are record high salmon abundance and commercial harvests, even with an increasingly variable ocean environment. Commercial salmon harvests in Alaska in 2013, 2015 and 2017 were the three highest on record.

Two-thirds of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean are pink salmon, who have an even-odd year cycle. That two year cycle appears to be impacting food availability for other species of wild salmon. In 2018, there were historic restrictions and closures of sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries across the Gulf of Alaska.

Until there is much more understanding of the marine food chain for all salmon species in the North Pacific Ocean, the BOF must act to halt further expansion of industrial hatchery pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exercise its full regulatory authority to amend terms of permits relating to the source and number of salmon eggs for private, non-profit hatcheries in Alaska, by accepting KRSA's ACR #1.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most pressing fishery conservation issue.

Sincerely,

Sincerely, Zoa Loper





To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

10





RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Signed "Inceliacu



Date: 10/3/18 Fisherman: David MSKENZLE Vessel: Git-R-Dove FN MS MS Jenniker Homeport: Cordova

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Signed, Sid Michani



Date: Mender Fisherman: Vessel: Homeport:

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Signed, Oppie Ollen



Date: 10/3/18 Fisherman: John P Wiese Vessel: Double Trouble; Fast & Martin Is Homeport: Cordova, AR

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

fom p Wiese



Date: <u>10-2-18</u> Fisherman: <u>Kory Blake</u> Vessel: <u>Crystal Falb</u> Homeport: <u>Cordova</u> AK

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Signed, for Blake



Date: 10/3/18 Fisherman: 1/15/1/20/06/20 Vessel: F/V 1/20/00/20

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kistina Lohse



Date: _______ Fisherman: ______ Vessel: ______ Homeport: ______ Cordova

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kip Carroll



Date: 10-3-18 Fisherman: Nick Merri 44 Vessel: Madmila Homeport: Cordova

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Signed, J Lih Men





RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

Signed, Dever Berch

P.U. BOX 1242 CDU. Alaska 99574 907-429-7207 Submitted By Robert Widmann Submitted On 10/3/2018 10:22:38 AM Affiliation



Date: _10-3-18_____ Fisherman: __Robert Widmann_____ Vessel: __ORION_____ Homeport: __Cordova_____

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the economic sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production rely heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

Signed,

Bob Widmann

Box 879, Cordova, AK 99574



Date: 10/3/18			
Fisherman: Sheryf Black & Boat	Co	oven	PWD
Vessel	~		
Homeport: COKLOUR ONASKO			

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

SUPAR



Date: <u>30CT LOIP</u> Fisherman: TAYLOR KIMBARO~ Vessel: <u>F/V AMULET</u> Homeport: <u>COROOVA</u>

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production relies heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mam

Submitted By Travis Submitted On 10/3/2018 12:31:28 PM Affiliation



Phone

982-9800 Email

7seafoods@gmail.com

Address 189 E Nelson Ave #274 Wasila, Alaska 99654

 Date:
 10-3-18

 Fisherman:
 Travis Lee

 Vessel:
 Front Runner

 Homeport:
 Whittier- AK

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on Hatchery Related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Prince William Sound. I oppose the acceptance of ACR 1 and ACR 2.

ADFG Staff comments regarding these ACRs found no purpose or reason for a conservation concern. The ACRs do not correct an error in regulation. The ACR does not address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted.

For these reasons, ACR1 and ACR2 do not meet the criteria for the Board of Fisheries to accept these Agenda Change Requests.

Additionally, Alaska's salmon hatchery program is integral to the economic sustenance of rural communities. Hatcheries support sport, personal use, susbsistence, charter, and commercial fisheries throughout the state, and provide tax revenues for local and state governments.

The hatchery programs are heavily science-based and decisions regarding hatchery production rely heavily on current data. There are no stocks of concern where most hatchery production occurs and historically, hatchery production has alleviated pressure on wild stocks.

Hatcheries should continue to be overseen by the Regional Planning Teams and ADFG biologists, who know and understand the history of salmon enhancement in Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration.

Signed, Travis Lee

Date: _/	3-17		
Fisherman:	Beilinin	Van	Duck
Fishing Ves	sel: Just.	-In-	Time
Homeport:	Cordina		

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed,

12 pula lago

Date:	9	30/18
Fisherma	n:	DOWN RENDER
Fishing V	esse	:F/V Shadaw Drwh
Homepor	t: 🕑	OKIDOVA



RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed, Dawn M Renney

Date:	3	118
Fisherman:	D	iana Riedel
Fishing Ves	sel:	Elwa Ral
Homeport:	$\int \sigma$	rdova, AK

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Diava & Reidel





Date: 10/3/8
Fisherman: SENE WOODEN
Fishing Vessel: <u>BEAR_CAPE</u>
Homeport: CONDOVA, A.K.

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Cure War



Date: 10-	3-2018
Fisherman:	Glenno Borodkin
Fishing Vess	el: Jennesa K
Homeport:	Cordova AK.

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Signed, Slim D. Bourd Roin

Date:	9/30/2018
Fisher	man: John Normer
Fishin	g Vessel: <u>FUSHADOW DAWN</u>
Home	port: CORDOVA



RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed,

Date:	ID	3	18	
Fisherman:	Kon	hni	sth	Renner
Fishing Vess	el:	ELC	ora	Rae
Homeport: _(Cov	do	Va,	AK

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Kuntun



Date: October 3rd 2018
Fisherman: <u>KILEY BURTON</u>
Fishing Vessel: EV CRICKET
Homeport: Cordova Alaska

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Date: /0-2-18
Fisherman: Kony Blake
Fishing Vessel: Crystal Falls
Homeport: Cordova, AK

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed, Kory Blake





Date: 10-3-18 Fisherman: Nick Merritt Fishing Vessel: Madmila Homeport: Cordova

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

This man

Date:	16 /	3/18	
Fisher	man:	Raymond	Runnel
Fishing	g Vess	el: Mad	Rax
Home	ort:	Cordova	

PC264 1 of 1

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed,



Date: 3 OC+ 2018
Fisherman: Robert Beedle
Fishing Vessel: Cedar BAY
Homeport: CORDOVA

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed, Robert Becol

P.O BOX 1242 CDU ALASKA 99574 Coll 907-429-7207



Date: 00318
Fisherman: Ronald Black
Fishing Vessel: ACE
Homeport: Cordan Alaska

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed,

Date:	tober 3, 2018
Fisherman:	Shawna BLAKE
Fishing Vessel:	Crustal Fails
Homeport:	Cordava, AK

PC267 1 of 1

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Shawna Blake

Date: 30CT 2012			
Fisherman: TAYLOR	KIMBAROW		
Fishing Vessel: FIV AMULET			
Homeport: CORDOJ	4		

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.

Date: 10-3	3-18	3		
Fisherman:	Tim	Dil	lon	
Fishing Vessel:	Smo	ny	Paint	
Homeport:	Cordo	vg		_

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed, Min E. Dillon

Date: 10-3-18
Fisherman: Tim Dillan
Fishing Vessel: here and
Homeport: Cordova, AK

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed,



Date: 10-3-2018
Fisherman: inlester Thomason
Fishing Vessel: Ace
Homeport: Cordo VA

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

Signed,



	10/2/11/
Date:	10/3/14
Fisher	man: William Srb
Fishin	g Vessel: Jennifer winn_
Home	port: Cordova

RE: Comments on hatchery-related ACRs

Dear Chairman Jensen and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound and depend on the area's commercial salmon fishery for my family's livelihood. 1,500 active salmon permit holders and their crew would not be able to make a living in PWS without hatchery production. Studies have shown that VFDA salmon account for 30% of PWS seiners' annual average gross earnings, while PWS seiners and gillnetters derive 64% of their gross earnings from harvesting PWSAC salmon. On many years in PWS, there would not be much fish at all if it weren't for the hatcheries.

Hatchery programs are economic drivers for Alaskan communities. Studies have shown that 74% of VFDA's commercial salmon harvest value goes to Alaskan residents, with 37% going to residents of Cordova and Valdez, 23% to the Kenai Peninsula, 9% to residents of Anchorage, and 4% combined to residents from Kodiak, Mat-Su, Sitka, and Wrangell-Petersburg. It should be noted that these hatchery fish are not just benefiting commercial fisherman. According to the McDowell Group, almost 700,000 PWSAC sockeye salmon were harvested in subsistence and personal use fisheries between 1999 and 2011, with 73% of these fish going to residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Further, VFDA hatchery production accounts for 75% of all coho and 90% of all pink salmon caught by sport fish anglers in the Valdez area, and the total sport fish economic output for VFDA is estimated at \$6.6 million annually.

VFDA estimates that a 20-million green egg reduction at SGH as requested by ACR 1 would result in a loss of over \$1.7 million annually to PWS common property fisheries. Further, if the board were to follow ACR 2'S recommendations, it would result in significant losses to commercial salmon fisheries in both PWS and Southeast Alaska. For example, this would reduce PWS pink salmon production by approximately 291 million eggs relative to 2018 production, chum salmon by another 70 million eggs, sockeye salmon by 5.26 million eggs, and coho salmon by just under 800,000 eggs. Using some basic assumptions, this would result in a loss of up to \$50 million annually to common property fisheries in PWS, with similarly catastrophic impacts for regional communities, processors, and supporting industries. Much of the same could be expected for Southeast Alaska as well, despite little justification having been provided in support of ACR 2 by its proposer.

PLEASE DENY AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS 1 AND 2.