

Summary Position on Cook Inlet Sockeye in Kodiak Management Area

- 1. Proposal 66 is not justified. There is no new or expanding fishery, and no biological concern.
- 2. Due to oceanic conditions beyond the control of mankind, some unknown, unpredictable number of Cook Inlet fish migrate through the Kodiak fishing grounds and mix with Kodiak reds, pinks and chums. This has been happening since time began without any adverse impact on Cook Inlet stocks or escapements.
- 3. Kodiak is managed on local Kodiak stocks only. Targeted interception by a few boats in 1988 ended in 1989. To argue otherwise is not consistent with the facts.
- 4. The allocation criteria do not favor Cook Inlet. The economic tradeoffs alone are not worth it. In addition, the history of each commercial fishery confirms Kodiak's incidental harvest of Cook Inlet fish for more 130 years.
- 5. Many past boards have polished the Kodiak regulations and achieved the best possible allocative equilibrium.
- 6. In Alaska harvest preference is not tied to spawning proximity. Salmon are a common property resource.
- 7. There are no hotspots in Kodiak where Cook Inlet fish consistently congregate each year. Trend information is also limited
- 8. Because the highly mixed incidental catch of Cook Inlet origin sockeye in the Kodiak Management Area appears to be density dependent, the Kodiak fishery is unlikely ever to posed a threat to Cook Inlet's escapement.

Any one of these eight points should be enough to persuade the Board to take no action regarding the presence of Cook Inlet stocks in the Kodiak Management Area. Taken together they provide overwhelming argument for rejecting proposals 63-66 and 37.