

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Alan Crookston.....	PC001
Alaska Sport Fishing Association.....	PC002
Andrew Couch.....	PC003
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association.....	PC004
Annette McCrone	PC005
Arlene Patuc.....	PC006
Barry Wise	PC007
Ben Allen	PC008
Ben Mohr	PC009
Bert (No last name).....	PC010
Billie & Joe Hardy	PC011
Billy Chisum	PC012
Bobby May	PC013
Brent Lannen.....	PC014
Brent Ramsay	PC015
Brian McJunkin.....	PC016
Bryon Jaymes	PC017
Carter Garrett.....	PC018
Catherine Felt.....	PC019
Chad Waggoner.....	PC020
Charles McCrone.....	PC021
Charles Leonard	PC022
Chris Every.....	PC023
Chris Little	PC024
Cindy Rombach	PC025
Colleen Darrell	PC026
Colleen Sinnott.....	PC027
Cook Inlet Seiners	PC028

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Craig Baker	PC029
Craig Rose.....	PC030
Dan Norman.....	PC031
Dave Blossom.....	PC032
David Moynihan	PC033
Deb (No last name)	PC034
Debra Blossom	PC035
Debra Isel	PC036
Delbert M Lahti Jr.....	PC037
Don Nelson.....	PC038
Donald Dolifka.....	PC039
Donald Dolifka.....	PC040
Dorothy Hagen	PC041
Drew Von Lindern	PC042
Dwight Kramer	PC043
Ed Fogels	PC044
Francis Estalilla.....	PC045
Frede Stier	PC046
Gabrielle Brown	PC047
Gail Knobf.....	PC048
Gary Hollier	PC049
Georgie Heaverley	PC050
Glen Trombley.....	PC051
Grant Fritz	PC052
Guy Tri.....	PC053
Hampton Joye	PC054
Jack Fisler	PC055
James Trombley	PC056
Jan Kornstad.....	PC057

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Jayden Hollier.....	PC058
Jayne Fortson	PC059
Jeff Dick	PC060
Jennifer Jaymes	PC061
Joe And Diane Owens	PC062
Joe Mcelroy	PC063
Joe Owens	PC064
Jon M Levan	PC065
Jordan Perrego.....	PC066
Joseph Warchola	PC067
Karen Mcgahan	PC068
Katie Blossom.....	PC069
Katie Tongue	PC070
Kellie Kvasnikoff	PC071
Kenai River Sportfishing Association	PC072
Kenneth Belmear	PC073
Kenny Bingaman	PC074
Kody Trombley	PC075
Kristen Trappett	PC076
Kristin Webber	PC077
Lance Alldrin.....	PC078
Lisa Gabriel.....	PC079
Lynn (No last name)	PC080
Marina Bosick.....	PC081
Mark Wackler.....	PC082
Mat-Su Borough Fish & Wildlife Commission	PC083
Matt Haakenson.....	PC084
Matthew S. King.....	PC085
Max Durtschi	PC086

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Mel Erickson.....	PC087
Michael Crookston	PC088
Michael Hanson	PC089
Michael J. Hondel.....	PC090
Michael Schechter.....	PC091
Nathan Widmann.....	PC092
Native Village Of Port Lions	PC093
Neil DeWitt.....	PC094
Paul Crookston	PC095
Paul Wichorek	PC096
Ray and Gertrude Leonard.....	PC097
Reed Lane.....	PC098
Richard Mcgahan	PC099
Richard Person	PC100
Rita Spann	PC101
Robert (No last name).....	PC102
Robert Achin	PC103
Robert Dragnich	PC104
Robert Knobf.....	PC105
Roni Carmon	PC106
Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance	PC107
Shaun Sexton.....	PC108
Shawna Arend	PC109
Southeast Alaska Guides Organization	PC110
Susan Kruse	PC111
Taylor Evenson.....	PC112
Teague Vanek.....	PC113
Theresa Josephson.....	PC114
Thomas Knowles	PC115

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Tony Jackson	PC116
Travis Every	PC117
Troy Hollier.....	PC118
UCIDA	PC119
United Fishermen Of Alaska	PC120
Vikki McCoy.....	PC121
Wade Beard	PC122
Wilderness Place Lodge	PC123
William Roth.....	PC124
Adam Christophersen	PC125
Adelbert Dewees.....	PC126
Ahmed Preure	PC127
Amanda Smith.....	PC128
Andy Cizek.....	PC129
Anita Johnson.....	PC130
Ann McCartney	PC131
Anrae Morales.....	PC132
Bernie Hoffman.....	PC 133
Ben Rowell	PC134
Betty James	PC135
Bill Schreck	PC136
Billie & Joe Hardy	PC137
Bob Penney	PC138
Bobby Alexander	PC139
Brady Siegel.....	PC140
Breanna Escochea	PC141
Bruce Bustamante.....	PC142
Bruce Knowles.....	PC143
Cameron Hess	PC144

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Carl Seutter	PC145
Chad Schaefer	PC146
Charisse Millett	PC147
Charles Bingham	PC148
Charles Fox	PC149
Chris Acher	PC150
Chris Burt-Burger	PC151
Chris Hashiguchi	PC152
Christoff Jefferis	PC153
Christopher Nugent	PC154
Clem Nighswonger	PC155
Cole Case	PC156
Craig Ashley	PC157
Dale Ballard	PC158
Dale Benson	PC159
Dan Splain	PC160
Daniel Mccue	PC161
Daniel Yeckley	PC162
Darby Glenn	PC163
David Bieganski	PC164
David Duke	PC165
David Goggia	PC166
David Johnson	PC167
David Pipkin	PC168
David Thiede	PC169
David Zaboroskie	PC170
Dawn Jones	PC171
Debbie Eckhardt	PC172
Dennis Cruce	PC173

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Dennis Mellinger	PC174
Dennis Wood.....	PC175
Derek Leichliter	PC176
Diana Kuest	PC177
Dick Erkeneff	PC178
Dillon Pogue	PC179
Don Johnson.....	PC180
Donna Kessler	PC181
Doug Kelsch.....	PC182
Ed Tompkins.....	PC183
Ed Tripp	PC184
Edward Rabinowe	PC185
Eldon Mulder.....	PC186
Eliot Heffern	PC187
Ellen Rainey.....	PC188
Erica Mcdaniel.....	PC189
Ernie Viens	PC190
Eva Wilson.....	PC191
Evie Egger.....	PC192
Francis Furrow	PC193
Frank Canonico	PC194
Gary Canterbury.....	PC195
Gary Ingman.....	PC196
Gary Moore	PC197
Gary Music	PC198
Geoff Lundfelt	PC199
George Lukens	PC200
Gerard Scott.....	PC201
Glenn Olson.....	PC202

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Gordon Carlin	PC203
Greg Beckel	PC204
Greg Brush	PC205
Greg Groeneweg	PC206
Greg Svendsen	PC207
Gregory Kisling	PC208
J.K. Johnson	PC209
Jackie Garcia.....	PC210
James Fowner	PC211
James Singleton	PC212
James Watt.....	PC213
Jeanine St. John.....	PC214
Jeff Hodges.....	PC215
Jeffry Jenkins	PC216
Jellene Polis	PC217
Jenny Davis.....	PC218
Jesse James	PC219
Jill Schaefer	PC220
Jim Brady	PC221
Jim Fitzgerald	PC222
Jim Hunt	PC223
Jimmie Jack Drath	PC224
Joe Carpenter	PC225
Joe Carr	PC226
Joe Coniglio	PC227
Joe Connors.....	PC228
Joe Hartley	PC229
Joe Ray Skrha	PC230
Joe Riggs.....	PC231

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

John Abrams.....	PC232
John Hogue	PC233
John Marchetti.....	PC234
John Nielsen	PC235
John Stauffacher	PC236
John Thomas	PC237
Jon Antonsson.....	PC238
Josh Travis	PC239
Josie Hickel.....	PC240
Kaitlyn Wilkins.....	PC241
Kalen Molodih	PC242
Kathleen Dunning.....	PC243
Kelly Hanke.....	PC244
Kelly Sidebottom.....	PC245
Kelsey Cronick	PC246
Ken Federico	PC247
Ken Hills.....	PC248
Kent Smith.....	PC249
Kevin Branson	PC250
Kevin Kerr	PC251
Kevin Thurman	PC252
Kirk Zerkel	PC253
Kristin Mellinger.....	PC254
Kurt Lehman.....	PC255
Kyle Mirka	PC256
Laef Eggan	PC257
Larry Jarrett.....	PC258
Laurie Fagnani.....	PC259
Laurie Olson	PC260

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Lisa Leight.....	PC261
Lon Wilson.....	PC262
Lucy Teitzel.....	PC263
Lyndel Brady.....	PC264
Marissa Klein	PC265
Mark Glassmaker	PC266
Mark Hamilton	PC267
Mark Huber	PC268
Mark Spencer	PC269
Mark Teitzel	PC270
Mark Tornai.....	PC271
Mark Zielesch	PC272
Martin Schwan	PC273
Martin Thurber	PC274
Mary Ann Newby	PC275
Mary Bell	PC276
Mary Hall.....	PC277
Mary Newby.....	PC278
Matt Turney	PC279
Michael Garhart	PC280
Michael Leary.....	PC281
Michael Mcgough	PC282
Mike Griffin	PC283
Mike Huston.....	PC284
Mike Kasecky.....	PC285
Mike Keiffer.....	PC286
Mike Kinney	PC287
Mike Kitzan.....	PC288
Mike Kneale	PC289

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Nate Sims	PC290
Patrick Stowell	PC291
Paul Carlson	PC292
Pete Imhof.....	PC293
Peter Green.....	PC294
Phil Nash	PC295
Randy Milner.....	PC296
Raymond Nations.....	PC297
Rebecca Branson.....	PC298
Regg Simon.....	PC299
Reuben Hanke.....	PC300
Richard Derkevorkian.....	PC301
Richard Mohaupt	PC302
Richard Nenahlo.....	PC303
Richard Thayer	PC304
Rick And Cyndie Fox.....	PC305
Rick Nerland	PC306
Rob Boyer.....	PC307
Robert Bloomfield.....	PC308
Robert Campione	PC309
Robert Caywood	PC310
Robert Kim	PC311
Robert Timmins.....	PC312
Robert Wallick.....	PC313
Rod Koop.....	PC314
Roger Penros.....	PC315
Ron Harren	PC316
Ron Perry.....	PC317
Ronald Kruckenberg.....	PC318

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Ronald Lee.....	PC319
Ross Baxter.....	PC320
Sam Newby	PC321
Scott Daletas	PC322
Scott Glover.....	PC323
Scott Mullen.....	PC324
Sean Smart	PC325
Shane Moser	PC326
Shannon Martin	PC327
Shaun Churilla	PC328
Stephen Helms	PC329
Stephen Satterlee	PC330
Steve Heinle	PC331
Steve Miller	PC332
Steve O'Hara	PC333
Steve Shropshire	PC334
Steven Jeff Sandys.....	PC335
Steven Steenhout.....	PC336
Thomas Green.....	PC337
Thomas Yukman.....	PC338
Tim Hiner.....	PC339
Tom Oels	PC340
Tom Wellman.....	PC341
Troy Weiss.....	PC342
Trudy Davis.....	PC343
Ubon Boutsomsi.....	PC344
Walter Bentley	PC345
Wayne Wilken	PC346
Will Madison	PC347

On-Time Public Comment List

Alaska Board of Fisheries: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish | Anchorage, Feb. 7-19, 2020

Will Stolski	PC348
William Burke	PC349
William Cohen	PC350
William Deavilla	PC351
William Eckhardt	PC352
William Keller	PC353
William Mackay	PC354
William Stagelman	PC355
William Webster	PC356
William Wilkins	PC357
Fire Island Wind, LLC	PC358
Proposal 9 comments from previous meetings.....	PC359
Proposal 14 comments from previous meetings.....	PC360
Proposal 15 comments from previous meetings.....	PC361
Proposal 38 comments from previous meetings.....	PC362
Proposal 37 comments from previous meetings.....	PC363



Submitted By
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1/21/2020 7:22:24 AM
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Dear Decision Makers,

I have fished as a setnetter in Upper Cook Inlet for my entire life. I have seen my season start from the end of May, to early, to mid to late June; to early July to mid July. A similar pattern has occurred at the ending of the season from October to Sept, to August, to even the end of July. I am lucky if I get more than 5 days a year. This methodology is damaging the river as well as putting me and my family and my friends out of business.

I have seen escapement number go from 600K, to 700K, to 800K all the way up to 1.5 Million. I have my gear reduced to the point that it makes it pointless to go fishing, I have seen my regularly scheduled fishing periods taken away. I could go on and on. The fisheries that have changed so drastically in the past 15 years and thus threatening the livelihood of commercial fishing and the King salmon in general, is **in river commercial fishery (KRSA)** and the **PU fishery**. I understand that there are multiple user groups that need to utilize the salmon resource, but as elected officials I hope that you would see the value of feeding nations in a sustainable way as a trump card over sports and rec and a welfare fishery. If KRSA gets their way there will be no fishery at all! KRSA wants to plug the river with fish because that is the only way that they can snag them (because reds do not bite during the run). The reds have become the new hot sport fish, and they are using the King salmon conservation as a method of doing just that. Sport fishing hasn't suffered one bit, if you catch Kings, then you can snag a bunch of Red (if the river is plugged) that is the reason for proposals 78, 88, and 104.

I respectfully oppose proposal 78, Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources.

- The current in-river goal ranges already allow for expansion and increased harvest for the in-river sockeye sport fishery above the counter.
- The current in-river goals provide more fish to the in-river sport fishery above the sonar than can currently be harvested. The in-river sport fishery, even when liberalized, does not exploit the fish they are already allocated. This results in exceeding in-river goals, exceeding escapement goals, and foregone harvest.

I respectfully oppose proposal 88, Amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan to increase in-river goal ranges.

- The current in-river goal ranges already allow for expansion and increased harvest for the in-river sockeye sport fishery above the counter.
- The current in-river goals provide more fish to the in-river sport fishery above the sonar than can currently be harvested. The in-river sport fishery, even when liberalized, does not exploit the fish they are already allocated. This results in exceeding in-river goals, exceeding escapement goals, and foregone harvest.

I respectfully oppose proposal 104, Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan.

- I oppose this arbitrary and premature change to the scientifically established SEG. The big king goal was an attempt to revive the struggling king runs, and setnet fishermen have shouldered the majority of the conservation burden since it was established. ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature. The result will be further unnecessary restrictions to the commercial setnet fishery.

Thank you for your consideration and leadership during this difficult time. May God bless you to support the right decisions.

Alan Crookston



Submitted By
Martin L. Meigs
Submitted On
1/23/2020 3:51:53 PM
Affiliation
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Alaska Sport Fishing Association BOF comments

88. Alaska Sport Fishing Association supports the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's biological move of increasing the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal, and in addition we support the concept of increasing the Optimum Escapement Goal (OEG) as proposed in #88. Upper Cook Inlet supports about 60% of all the sport fishing in the state of Alaska and is also home to about 60% of the state's population.

The Kenai River is the largest freshwater sport fishery in Upper Cook Inlet and in all of Alaska. A larger optimum escapement goal would help provide more reasonable harvest opportunities for the large numbers of both residents and nonresidents that fish in the Kenai and other freshwater fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet.

Since the abundance of Kenai sockeye is what determines commercial harvest rate for many salmon stocks throughout Upper Cook Inlet, putting more Kenai sockeye into the river could greatly increase the likelihood of achieving escapement levels of salmon stocks further north in the Inlet and also increase the likelihood that Northern commercial, subsistence, sport, and personal user fisheries for those Northern Cook Inlet salmon stocks could proceed without in season restrictions or closures.

89 and 90. These seem to be the same proposal by an individual and by the Cooper Landing Fish and Game Advisory Committee.

We strongly support changing the preamble language to include sport, personal use, and guided sport fisherman as users to which the Kenai River sockeye salmon resource would be managed. Since this is the largest and economically most important sockeye salmon stock in all of Upper Cook Inlet, for all users, it should also be managed for commercial gill netters simply in conjunction with other users.

We agree with the Department's new Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal and with the concept of providing OEG for in river users. We also agree with the concept of decreasing the amount of emergency hours provided for in the management plan. When these hours are used by the gill netters, many fewer salmon are allowed to migrate into the harvest areas of the in river users. In addition, listing such large amounts of emergency hours creates unrealistic expectations for the commercial users.

Managers typically schedule openings during daylight hours when enforcement is easier and typically schedule openings for 12 hours or less per day. Scheduling longer openings creates enforcement and safety issues. We support the commercial users fishing regular periods primarily and without so much extra time, similar to the way ADF&G managed the fishery in 2019.

123. Renaming Drift Gill Net Area 2 as a "Conservation and Allocation Sanctuary Area" would support the proven Conservation Corridor concept of achieving Northern Cook Inlet escapement goals and effect a better sharing of harvest opportunities for all Northern Cook Inlet user groups.

124. By Alaska Outdoor Council — this would change the Central District Drift Gill Net Fishery Management to more accurately state the purpose as passing Northern District Bound salmon in order to provide all in river users.

133. The current Central District Drift Fishery Management Plan has been failing to minimize the commercial harvest of Northern coho salmon — a stated purpose in the plan. In addition, the fishery, as currently configured, is not allowing enough coho salmon to pass through the Central District to provide sport and guided sport fishing throughout the season for Northern coho as also stated in the plan.

Further, ADF&G data shows that most commercial harvest of Northern Cook Inlet coho salmon occurs in the Central District.

Similar to action the Board of Fisheries took in Kodiak, this proposal could help to pass both sockeye and coho salmon through to Northern Cook Inlet where sport harvests have suffered. Furthermore, the economic value from sport fisheries has declined by about 50% since 2007.

Providing reasonable and fair salmon harvest opportunities to Alaska residents and visitors fishing in Northern Cook Inlet would be substantially advanced by adopting this proposal.

Additionally, this proposal would also help pass Northern Cook Inlet salmon of other species.

Check on Number of Northern Cook Inlet Sport fishery closures and missed Northern coho and sockeye escapement goals in the past 3 years!

126. This proposal was written by an Alaska Sport Fishing Association member and while not written as clear and eloquently as other proposals — it shows support for the same concepts as expressed in proposals 123, 124, 127, and 133.

127. Recognizes the need to place an appropriate allocation to support a fairer and more reasonable harvest opportunity for all Northern Cook Inlet user groups. A 60% to 80% harvest of the Upper Cook Inlet harvest of northern bound sockeye and coho salmon within Northern Cook Inlet is the request.

Four or five years achieving this benchmark for harvest of Northern Cook Inlet sockeye stock or another specific sockeye harvest target within Northern Cook Inlet waters could be an agreeable level at which the Stock of Yield Concern for Susitna sockeye salmon might be alleviated.



Management practices harvesting this level of northern/ Susitna sockeye in Northern Cook inlet would serve to shield Central District commercial users from future conservation concerns over this stock.

204. Alaska Sport fishing Association strongly supports this proposal which would specify management of Northern District salmon stocks to include all commercial and in river users. In addition, the fishery should be managed for the personal and economic benefit of all Alaskans. It should be noted that chum and pink salmon are often released when caught by many Northern District set netters as the benefit of marketing them is negligible compared to the cost of quality control and transporting them to market. In addition, no escapement goals exist for these species in Northern Cook Inlet and management for them is passive at best.

234, 235, 236, 237. These proposals would open a personal use salmon dip net fishery on the lower Susitna / Yentna River(s). We believe all Northern Cook Inlet user groups should have a reasonable opportunity to harvest Northern salmon stocks. Each of these proposals offers conservative personal use opportunity. 234 would limit harvest opportunity to 51 hours per week, 235 would provide 117 hours of opportunity, 236 would provide 48 hours of opportunity, 237 would provide 49 hours of opportunity and 238 would provide 51 hours of opportunity. We believe the board could use tools /concepts from each of these proposals to provide a conservative fishery. The Board needs to use a cautious approach and provide enough salmon migration into this area to still meet escapement needs and provide for all in river fisheries.

104. This proposal would create an Optimum Escapement Goal for Kenai River king salmon and also adjust tighter paired restrictions between the sport king salmon fishery and the Eastside set net fishery during times of king salmon shortage.

Kenai king salmon and Kenai sockeye salmon are both extremely important and heavily utilized salmon stocks for all of Upper Cook Inlet. With good abundance, both of these salmon stocks provide some of the highest economic values of salmon stocks in Upper Cook Inlet. They are both extremely important, and should be managed with reasonable shared harvest and conservation responsibilities for all Alaskans and visitors.

We emphasize that nonresident participation and purchases are important parts of both sport and commercial uses and provide a significant portion of the ADF&G budget.

171 and 80. The Alaska Sport Fishing Association submitted this proposal along with a companion proposal for the commercial gill net fisheries.

We strongly believe the best and highest use of Upper Cook Inlet king salmon is in the sport fishery. The economic benefit from the sport fishery and especially the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery is extremely high. King salmon are often what entices both residents and nonresidents to purchase sport fishing licenses, king salmon stamps, and take a fishing trip.

The Alaska Board of Fisheries has long recognized the importance of king salmon to the sport fishery for years with language that calls for Upper Cook Inlet king salmon to be managed primarily for sport and guide sport users. In these times of low king salmon production and abundance, however, all user groups have seen restrictions and closures to king salmon harvest or fishing, or even closures to regular fishing opportunities in the commercial fishery.

If the commercial and personal use fisheries were restricted to harvesting only king salmon less than 36 inches in length, additional king salmon would pass through to the sport fishery. Those larger fish would also be counted as escapement under ADF&G's current Kenai River escapement goal for king salmon. Harvest of king salmon less than 36 inches in length could be allowed at all times by the commercial and personal use fisheries without impacting the escapement goal and causing restrictions or closures for all user groups.

Restricting harvest to only the smaller than 36 inch king salmon would also help alleviate the problem of unintended fish sorting error as a salmon 36 inches or longer is obviously a king salmon.

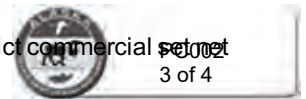
We believe commercial harvested king salmon in all of Upper Cook Inlet should fall under this less than 36 inches in length restriction, since king salmon stocks everywhere in the Upper Cook Inlet are in a period of very low production.

37 and 38. We agree to the concepts of these two proposals, however we do not have any regulation ideas on how they would work.

199. We support adjusting the Northern District King Salmon Fishery Management Plan in way that would still provide fishing opportunities. We believe king salmon should be managed throughout Upper Cook Inlet primarily for sport and guided sport uses. We support putting into regulation some of the current practices used by the Department during the past several years. We also support a more restrictive sport fish size limit as a step down measure to keep the fishery open and allow limited harvest when projection or escapement numbers allow.

200. The Northern District king salmon fishery is the only directed commercial king salmon fishery in Upper Cook Inlet. It was re-established in 1985 based on an abundance of king salmon above which the sport fishery could harvest at the time. The Board of Fisheries in 1985 recognized this abundance of king salmon was likely a short-term situation, and even if the stock stayed at the same level, the sport fishery would likely grow to where it could harvest the available surplus king salmon. The last paragraph of this proposal write up quotes the Board's position on the future of the Northern District commercial set net fishery:

"If there is no harvestable Chinook population identified beyond the sport fishery requirements, the Northern District commercial set net fishery will be closed."



Obviously there has been little or no surplus king salmon beyond sport fishing needs since 1996. No bait and other restrictions and closures have occurred in most Northern Cook Inlet wild king salmon fisheries in an effort to maintain adequate king salmon spawning escapements!

We request the 2020 Board follow the 1985 Board's finding and close the Northern District commercial set net fishery until surplus king salmon abundances beyond what the sport fishery can utilize once again occur.

201. Currently and since 1996 there has been no Northern Cook Inlet surplus king salmon available on a regular basis beyond the sport fishery needs. Therefore we do not support liberalizations of the Northern District commercial set net fishery. Reference the comments made regarding proposal 200.

Point 1 of this proposal which would allow Northern District commercial harvest when the Deshka River sport king salmon fishery was open would be a liberalization of the Commercial fishery and would allow commercial king salmon harvest when no sport harvest was allowed in the biggest wild king salmon fishery in the Northern Cook Inlet Management Area. We strongly object to this idea!

Point 2 would put into regulation a practice ADF&G management has followed and could in fact, be a good tool for shared conservation of this valuable resource. We support his point.

Point 3 is already in the Northern District King Salmon Management Plan and is currently followed by ADF&G.

Point 4 is a reallocation of the king salmon resource to the Commercial fishery not allowed under the current Northern District King Salmon Management Plan. There are currently no surplus king salmon available beyond sport fishery needs. King salmon management is supported by sport fishery license and king salmon stamp sales, and most years the average individual sport angler fishing in Northern Cook Inlet catches less than one king salmon per year.

202. If the Board passed this proposal they would be liberalizing the Northern District commercial set net king salmon allocation at a time when there are no surplus king salmon beyond sport fishery needs. In addition, we do not support the practice of permit stacking at any time in the Northern District, and especially at any time the net per individual is already restricted to less than 3 nets or 110 fathoms of gear. Northern District salmon resources are in high demand, with more users than available resource in many situations. There is no need to give any individuals more harvest opportunity at the expense of all other users. ASFA strongly oppose this proposal.

203. Would allow expansion of Northern District Commercial king salmon fishery whenever the Deshka River king salmon sport limit was increased to two fish daily. We oppose this proposal as there are many other sport fisheries throughout Northern Cook Inlet where sport king salmon fishing is entirely closed or greatly restricted, and has been so for over 6 years! There is no need to provide this one small user group a larger share of Northern Cook Inlet king salmon at the expense of all other users. Even when the sport fishery daily limit has increase in the distant past, there has always been a season 5 king salmon per person limit.

215. Would put into regulation management practices followed by ADF&G for Yentna River and Susitna River drainage king salmon stocks above Deshka River. There is also a step down provision that could allow harvest of smaller king salmon during times of low abundance while preserving all of the larger spawners.

216. This would create a goal specifically for large king salmon on Deshka River, similar to what ADF&G uses on the Kenai River. Large king salmon include most of the females in the population. With sport fishing regulations often set at one king salmon per day and with emergency regulations often restricting the seasonal limit to two king salmon per year, anglers tend to selectively harvest the larger fish. In times of low production we should provide protection for a desired amount of these larger fish — and harvest should be selective on smaller king salmon. This is similar to the approach we proposed in 171 and 80. The department would be free to provide the best "large king salmon size" and the appropriate goal size.

217. Would create a Deshka River king salmon management plan for the sport fishery. This puts into regulation practices followed by ADF&G during the past several years of low production. ADF&G prefers to manage Deshka River as a separate unit. Put management practices into regulation — which would allow future adaptive management fishery proposals. Deshka River has a weir and the best king salmon escapement data for all of Northern Cook Inlet.

219. Would create a Little Susitna River king salmon fishery management plan. This is the only fishery for wild king salmon in the Knik Arm drainage. There is a weir to manage the fishery, and this proposal would put into regulation management practice followed by the Department.

145. One of our members submitted this as a personal proposal. We would like to comment on the aspect of extending the Kenai River personal use dip net fishery through August 15. We believe this is a good idea, as Kenai River sockeye run timing is often late. Because of this late return, there are years where relatively little harvest occurs in this fishery.

Concerning harvest of king salmon over 36 inches in length, we suggest no personal use harvest in August.

Similar to the commercial opportunity this fishery through August 15 should follow the abundance of sockeye salmon. If the commercial set netters get closed by the 1%, 2%, or 3% rule then we would advocate that the personal use fishery close on the same date.

Some coho would likely be harvested by the personal use fishery, however, coho are also harvested in commercial fisheries and are an important fish for consumption. This would simply be one of the costs of this fishery that provides salmon for personal consumption for large numbers of Alaska and Southcentral Alaska residents.



78. The Alaska constitution calls for fisheries to be managed for maximum benefit of the people of Alaska. All Alaskans are to be common users of the resource. We believe the criteria in this order would provide for a better sharing of Alaska's salmon resources and would also provide for much higher economic benefit from the resource. Allocating for personal consumptive use by Alaskans as the highest priority places importance on a share for everyone. The Alaska Sport Fishing Association supports this proposal.

229. This proposal was submitted by one of our members, and we choose to support this youth fishery option for kids under 16 years old to have a better opportunity to catch a king salmon. As mentioned earlier, most people participating in a king salmon fishery in Northern Cook Inlet do not catch even one king salmon in an entire year. This would simply give youth a better chance of catching a Northern Cook Inlet (Ship Creek) king salmon on one day of the season. Other people could still fish for king salmon below the C Street Bridge on this day — this particular area is muddy and not as user friendly for kids.

Subsistence Proposals

242. This is a subsistence proposal that would provide two additional days per week for this fishery. There are two time periods for this proposal June 1 - 30 and July 15 — August 7. King salmon are in extremely short supply in Northern Cook Inlet. When there was a sport fishery in this area and residents could catch their king salmon with sport fishing gear, no subsistence king salmon fishery occurred. If the sport fishery was to re-open to Alaska resident harvest of king salmon there would be no need expand this subsistence opportunity — ADF&G has even gone on record saying there could be a sport fishery in the Yentna River drainage in 2020. Therefore we would advocate that the June fishery remain at the same 3-days per week, while the July 15 — August 7 fishery should go to 5 days per week as requested to meet reasonable subsistence needs.

243. We support subsistence fisheries, however there is an aspect of this proposal that seems disturbing. One is the premise that if the limit was expanded to all species of salmon, the harvest of king salmon would somehow go down. If king salmon are the preferred species for harvest, and if normal fishing opportunity were provided, it is hard to think that king salmon harvest would go down. A more likely scenario might be that the harvest of king salmon could remain consistent and the harvest of other species would go up. All users have been having a more difficult time catching or harvesting king salmon, because of lower abundance, however, the Tyonek subsistence harvest in 2018 seems to provide nearly the entire 70 king salmon per permit allowed.

Note: this was at a time when the commercial fishery was closed and no sport harvest was allowed on the entire Susitna River drainage as well.

225. This would allow king salmon fishing further down the Knik River with a harvest restriction for king salmon in the proposed area of only hatchery clipped king salmon. This would provide more area for anglers to fish and spread out, and new water to fish after trying other spots. Since few hatchery king salmon exist in this area harvest in the new area would be extremely low.

192, 193, 194, 195. Alaska Sport Fishing Association supports the concept of a 1%, 2%, or 3% rule to transition from commercial fishing into sport fishing management. The higher the percentage the more benefit for sport and less benefit for commercial. We strongly believe the rule should go into effect starting July 31. It would allow commercial harvest to continue through August 15 on years when late abundances of sockeye were available, but switch to sport management on years when sockeye abundance fell off earlier. Something needs to be adjusted with this concept — since not starting the rule until on or after August 7 does nothing but take up extra space in the regulation book. We believe this rule should apply to both set netters and drift netters. Since few hatchery king salmon exist in this area harvest in the new area would be extremely low.

192, 193, 194, 195. Alaska Sport Fishing Association supports the concept of a 1%, 2%, or 3% rule to transition from commercial fishing into sport fishing management. The higher the percentage the more benefit for sport and less benefit for commercial. We strongly believe the rule should go into effect starting July 31. It would allow commercial harvest to continue through August 15 on years when late abundances of sockeye were available, but switch to sport management on years when sockeye abundance fell off earlier. Something needs to be adjusted with this concept — since not starting the rule until on or after August 7 does nothing but take up extra space in the regulation book. We believe this rule should apply to both set netters and drift netters.



Submitted By
Andrew Couch
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:34:18 PM
Affiliation
Fishtale River Guides, business owner and guide

Chairman Morisky and Members of the Alaska Board of Fisheries, My name is Andrew (Andy) Couch. I live near Palmer, Alaska in the Northern Cook Inlet sport fishery management area. For more than 35 years I have been a sport fishing business owner and sport fishing guide working in freshwaters of the Northern Cook Inlet Managment Area. I am also a member of the Matanuska Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee, however this is indiviual comment representing myself and my guide business.

For my first comment, I would like to personally Thank Uou on behalf of myself and all other Upper Cook Inlet user groups for taking action to allow better passage of Upper Cook Inlet and Chignik sockeye salmon through the Kodiak area seine fishery. From a fisheries science basis these salmon stocks can be managed better in the districts where they are bound and closer to their natal streams. These salmon stocks are also extremely important for the well being of the communities where they are bound.

Over the past 18 years, since 2006, there has been a perceptious and dramatic decline in Northern Cook Inlet sport fishery participation and harvest of ocean-run salmon by participants in this fishery. For my business chinook (king) salmon and coho (silver) salmon have been the main business atractions and source of yearly income. The same could be said for numerous other fishing guide services, tackle and bait business, boat launch facilities, and are lodging facilities. The decline in this industry is docmented both in Alaska Department of Fish and Game harvest and sport fishing effort data over this time period, and also in a 2007 Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) economic study showing data for other Upper Cook Inlet compared to a 2017 study funded by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, but using ADF&G methodology and the same economics contractor for the study.

Since 2017 Sport king salmon fishing opportunities have continued to decline in the Northern Cook Inlet Management Area with the entire Susitna River drainage restricted to catch and release only sport king salmon fishing during the entire 2018 season. During 2019 the entire Sustina River drainge was closed to all king salmon fishing (including catch and release) for the entire season.

During the 3 years since the last Upper Cookk Inlet board of fisheries meeting, in 2017 coho salmon were harvested heavily in late July and early August by large area drift gill net openings. This had a retarding effect on coho salmon abundances reaching Northern Cook Inlet sport fisheries, with poor harvests for much of the season, followed by an abundance of salmon too late in the season for the sport fishery to capitalize on good number of coho that ended primarily as escpement. 2018 was wet with good movement of coho salmon migrating upstreams and good sport coho salmon throughout the season. 2019 was a hot weather low water year for Northern Cook Inlet with a large coho harvest in the Northern District set net fishery, but low coho abundance and poor fishing, and closures later in the sport fishery. My primary concern for the Upper Cook Inlet Board of Fisheries meeting mirrors my guide buiness, and I would like to see the board adopt regulation to restore Northern Cook Inlet sport fisheries and the huge economic, food security, and recreational boosts they provide for the local community. At the same time, I believe thoughtful regulations can also provide for reasonable salmon harvest opportunities for all Northern Cook Inlet and Upper Cook Inlet user groups. I plan to be availbale throughout the Board meeting, and would like to voice my SUPPORT for the following proposals or specific concepts within these proposals. Drift Gillnet proposals 133, 129, 126, 127, 124, 123. Kenai Sockeye proposal 88 and concepts in 89, 90, 100. King salmon proposals 199, 215, 216, 217, 219, 225, 80, 171, and the BOF finding contained in proposal. I also authored and continue to support coho OEG goal proposal 218.

Thank you for your service on the Board and I look forward to working with you,

Andrew N. Couch, owner, Fishtale River Guides



Submitted By
Andy Hall
Submitted On
1/23/2020 10:21:41 PM
Affiliation
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association

Phone
9072404255

Email
kpfa@alaska.net

Address
43961 Kalifornsky Beach Road, Suite F
Soldotna, , Alaska 99669

PROPOSAL
NUMBER

COMMENTS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 78 | KPFA opposes this proposal. The current Allocation Criteria that the board MAY consider are there as a guide for them already |
| 79 | KPFA opposes this proposal. The Personal Use fishery already has a priority based on historical restrictions. They are closed by emergency ONLY when the department sees the need to close ALL fisheries. |
| 38 | KPFA Opposes this proposal as written. KPFA could support some aspects of these proposals if it reduces the incidental harvest of UCI chinook salmon in the LCI and KMA areas as well as other intercept fisheries. |
| 37 | KPFA Opposes this proposal as written. KPFA could support some aspects of these proposals if it reduces the incidental harvest of UCI chinook salmon in the LCI and KMA areas as well as other intercept fisheries. |
| 80 | KPFA opposes this proposal. The gear used in the ESSN fishery in most areas of Upper Cook Inlet target sockeye. |
| 81 | Support in Concept |
| 82 | No action |
| 83 | KPFA opposes this proposal. Tthe Board of Fisheries is tasked with conserving and developing fisheries resources and under statute ...must, consistent with sustained yield...provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for the taking of fishery resources by personal use, sport, and commercial fishermen. (AS 16.05.251 (a) (d)) |
| 84 | While a realistic expectation for success is desired the Alaska Constitution, Article VIII, section 15, prohibits granting monopoly rights. |
| 9 | Clearly, this proposal seeks to deny Alaskans, who are commercial fishermen access to a fisheries resource and the pursuit of a livelihood through commerce. |
| 15 | No action |
| 86 | No action |
| 85 | Oppose |
| 88 | No action |
| 87 | Oppose |
| 89 | Oppose |
| 90 | No action |
| 91 | No action |
| 92 | KPFA Supports |



KPFA Supports this proposal.

Managing for an SEG when in times of low returns is scientifically defensible over an optimal escapement goal which considers allocative factors rather than biological integrity. In river goals are similar although for conservation needs in achieving a biological escapement goal they are highly allocative and may burden one user disproportionately.

Lack of flexibility within regulatory management plans may hinder the department managers in using management tools to achieve the goals while at the same time allowing a reasonable and predictable opportunity for all users in times of uncertainty.

93

KPFA opposes this proposal. Adding an additional 24 hour closure when the run strength exceeds 4.6 million is a purely punitive action directed at the setnet fishery.

94

KPFA Opposes this proposal. Sockeye have been prioritized for commercial uses based on ABUNDANCE in Upper Cook Inlet in the Kenai River Sockeye Management plan. The department already makes this adjustment to meet escapement goals.

95

KPFA opposes increasing the inriver goal. In river fishermen have never harvested that many in the past. The current escapement goals are not being harvested as they are set even with full guide boats. In 2012 setnetters were totally out of the water. 1,581,555 sockeye passed the sonar counter. The above sonar sport fishery took only 368,720 fish despite maximum liberalization of bag limits. There is no justification make this increase when there is no way these fish can be harvested by in river fishermen.

96

No action

97

Support in Concept

98

No action

99

No action

100

KPFA supports this proposal. Removing the minimizing language will give managers greater flexibility to manage on a real time basis

101

KPFA agrees in concept. Successive sockeye escapements at or over the goal range produce lower yields, disadvantaging all user groups.

102

KPFA Opposes this proposal. Can not mandate ADFG funding. Current escapement goals are sustainable.

103

KPFA Opposes this proposal. OEG of 16,500-30,000 big fish replaces SEG 13,500-27,000 big fish. Oppose based on OEG language and only one board cycle, no full fish cycle to see if new Large Fish goal is effective.

104

KPFA Opposes this proposal. Goal of 15,000-35000 big fish replaces SEG 13,500-27,000 big fish. Oppose based on only one board cycle, no full fish cycle to see if new Large Fish goal is effective.

105

KPFA Opposes this proposal. Goal of 15,000-35000 big fish replaces SEG 13,500-27,000 big fish. Oppose based on only one board cycle, no full fish cycle to see if new Large Fish goal is effective.

106

KPFA does not support this proposal. This proposal seeks to allow the ADFG Commissioner authority to liberalize the fishery. The commissioner, as we understand, has authority to allow such a request if the circumstances are appropriate. As such, commissioners' authority renders this proposal moot.

107

KPFA does not support this proposal. This type of concept of "paired restrictions" was adopted in the 2014 Board cycle. The Board revisited the issue during the 2017 meeting and repealed certain aspects of "paired restrictions" in favor of allowing biologists to manage the fishery based on sound fishery management techniques rather than unreasonable regulations that are rooted in politics.

108

Support

109

Support

110

Support

111

Support

112

Support in Concept

113

Oppose. OEG Language, No need to change the goals since no time given for Large King goals to work

114

KPFA opposes this proposal. Allowing bait during catch and release undermines the intended impact of the restriction. it will increase mortality, negating the impact of catch and release and increase the mortality of the fish we're trying to protect and conserve

115

Oppose

116

KPFA supports this proposal. Even 1,200' from Mean High Tide is still inside the



intertidal zone for virtually the entire Kasilof Section, potentially going dry during openings. This gives opportunity to users that don't own sites within 600' of Mean High Water. Should not significantly alter stock composition of catches intended to maximize harvest of Kasilof bound Sockeye.

Support

Support

Support

KPFA opposes this proposal. This fishery continues to be underutilized for the "maximum benefits" of the people of Alaska. The historical commercial fisheries dependent on this stock have been denied a reasonable opportunity to maintain a stable sockeye fishery.

Step down plans that are currently in regulation are not used to their fullest intent.

The additional language suggested by this proposer is redundant and would only defeat all the current step-down regulations in place. It would again force commercial fishermen into the conflicted Kasilof River Special Harvest Area (KRSA).

OPPOSE:

KPFA understands the frustration with traditional fisheries that are restricted by time and area. The Kasilof sockeye fishery has many step-down options that impede an orderly traditional setnet harvest.

We are always interested in ways to increase harvests amongst all setnet fishermen.

However, using a dipnet as a "method" is not a traditional setnet harvest tool. We are also concerned that the quality of sockeye harvested in the riverine areas may have a lesser value to the market and may damage the Kasilof River sockeye "brand". We are also aware of the need to maintain an orderly fishery and it is not clear on how this proposal will allow commercial setnet fishermen to conduct the fishery while not impeding traversing vessels, vessels at anchor, sport fishing users and personal use participants.

Oppose

No action

No action

KPFA opposes this proposal. The action puts the entire burden of conservation on one user group while ignoring the other causes of Northern District shortfalls. Until the ND deals with pike, lack of culverts, unrestricted 4-wheeler damage to habitat

127 same as above

Support. KPFA which is primarily a setnet representation organization is not directly managed under this management plan. However, we highly support a deregulation process that deletes burdensome, confusing regulations that seek to exclude user groups while a surplus salmon stock may be available for harvest.

We agree with the simplified management principle that manages for reasonable opportunity on the common property, public trust principle.

Oppose

No action

No action

No action

No action

No action

No action

KPFA supports this proposal. This valuable fishery, currently paying as much as 25 per pound has been squandered because commercial fishermen are never allowed to fish.

No action

No action

Oppose

No action

No action

KPFA supports this proposal. This fishery would have no impact on northbound fish and would restore historical access to these fish for commercial fishermen.

Support

Support

KPFA Opposes this proposal. Commercial fishermen have already been severely



restricted to accommodate sport and personal use fisheries despite the fact that the late run is supposed to be managed of commercial harvest. Extending the sport and personal use harvest will further erode the viability of the fishery.

KPFA supports this proposal, The upper Kenai is already overcrowded. We think anglers should quit after they've caught their bag limit and give others a chance to fish. This proposal will improve both the fishing experience and the habitat on the upper river.

KPFA opposes this proposal. Liberalizing the sport harvest before run develops is poor management and could lead to unforeseen closures later in the season.

No action

No action

KPFA supports this proposal. We think anglers should quit after they've caught their bag limit. Unless taking fish for consumption, salmon should be allowed to move up river without being harassed. This will give others a chance to fish and improve both the fishing experience and the habitat on the river.

Oppose

Support

No action

No action

Oppose

Oppose

Support

Support

Oppose

KPFA Opposes this proposal, Rarely are there groups of 5 that need to fish together. Groups of 2-4 are most common in the commercial guided sport industry. This was written by a guide that only seeks personal gain and has no problem mixing strangers together. Approval for 5 will lead to bigger boats that can carry 6, then 7.... Etc. Also more weight in the boat will lead to bigger wakes that will further erode our existing banks.

KPFA Opposes this proposal. The heavier the commercial guided sport boat, the larger the wake which leads to further bank erosion. This proposal is asking that the guided industry be allowed to transport more than 5 anglers to the fishing grounds. The Kenai River is already overcrowded. Limiting commercial guided sport fishing boats to 4 persons per day is a good regulation to hold back the pressure the Kenai River is now experiencing.

KPFA Opposes this proposal. Enforcement of the Kenai River is hard enough. Removing the restriction for other fish species when the King season is closed would be impossible to enforce without going boat to boat to check everyone's gear and landed fish. The Kenai River is not the only river that the commercial guided industry can fish when the King season is closed due to low escapement levels. The restrictions we now have in place to limit angler pressure and to protect the Kenai River late run King stock should not be changed.

KPFA supports this proposal. We feel it would be good to give the river a rest. This is where we put the early run king, and all reds. Continual abuse from powering through this portion of the river hurts these runs. this proposal will protect the waters off the mouths of the tributaries where fish can gather for month. Out of respect for fish that have already passed, let them rest unmolested by powerboat passage so they will actually enter the tributaries to spawn.

KPFA supports this proposal. Any time we can reduce motorized activity on the river, we're improving water quality, habitat, and allowing salmon to move unmolested by power boat impacts.

KPFA supports this proposal. Any time we can reduce motorized activity on the river, we're improving water quality, habitat, and allowing salmon to move unmolested by power boat impacts.

KPFA opposes this proposal as it is unenforcable as written.

No action

Oppose

No action

Oppose

KPFA supports this proposal. We believe restrictions must be put in place to limit the personal use fishery. All users should share the burden of conservation. Unlimited



173 users on a limited resource is unsustainable.

172 Oppose

KPFA is in agreement with this proposal. This proposal seeks to allow North Kalifonsky Beach setnetters (within 600 feet of mean high tide) to participate in Kasilof River stock harvest beginning July 1 regardless if the date falls on a regular period. this would restore historical opportunity that occurred prior to 1999. The proposal also asks that gear modification be instituted during the period of July 1-7 to allay any concern relative to chinook incidental catch.

175 relative to chinook incidental catch.

174 Oppose

KPFA is in support of this proposal and believes this clears up any ambiguity as it relates to when North Kalifonsky Beach may open in relation to the harvest of excess Kasilof stocks.

176 Kasilof stocks.

177 No action

KPFA is in support of this proposal. KPFA has endorsed the concept of gear reduction as contained in Senate bill 90. The Bill, if enacted, would reduce the ESSN permits and area by 45%. To then allow drift fishers into the vacated setnetter areas would render gear reduction moot and simply replaces one gear type with another.

178 render gear reduction moot and simply replaces one gear type with another.

KPFA supports this proposal, in 8 out of the past 10 years both the inriver goal in the Kenai River and the BEG in the Kasilof River were exceeded. Allowing for extra harvest opportunities once all management objectives have been met, and or, exceeded would provide area managers with more tools to meet ADFG management objectives.

179 provide area managers with more tools to meet ADFG management objectives.

KPFA supports this proposal, in 8 out of the past 10 years both the inriver goal in the Kenai River and the BEG in the Kasilof River were exceeded. Allowing for extra harvest opportunities once all management objectives have been met, and or, exceeded would provide area managers with more tools to meet ADFG management objectives.

180 provide area managers with more tools to meet ADFG management objectives.

182 Support

KPFA Opposes this proposal. A record breaking early Russian River sockeye run in 2019 would hardly support the theory that the early sockeyes are not making into the Kenai River. In fact, the early Russian River stocks have been returning within their goal range for several cycles.

Other than an early run of Kasilof sockeye, from the mid part of June to the start of the second week in July sockeye are sporadic on most of the ESSN beaches. Early Run Kenai king salmon are migrating in single digits and the Late Run Kenai king salmon are limited in size for the first 14 days in July.

No apparent conservation needs are evident this early in the season so no significant escapements are reported this time of year other than the Kasilof sockeye. The Kasilof River has had issues with exceeding its BEG so delaying openings in these areas can only compound this affect.

181 only compound this affect.

183 Support

185 Support

184 No action

186 Support

187 No action

188 No action

189 No action

190 No action

KPFA opposes this proposal. Until the well-established commercial preference for late sockeye run is acknowledged and applied to management decisions, moving the 1 percent rule start date from August 7 to July 31 is unsupportable. In addition, the exploitation rate of coho relative to the number of active setnetters is nominal and would not impact the sport fishery.

192 not impact the sport fishery.

191 No action

KPFA opposes further restrictions on setnet fishermen. The setnet fleet on the eastside of the central district harvests a very low percentage of Coho bound for the Kenai River as detailed in the Kenai River Coho studies.

In 2018, the ESSN harvested 4,705 Coho's of all origins. Compare this with just the in-river Kenai River harvest of 50,575 and a North Kenai Peninsula total of 58,354. Coho harvests by the sportfishery in the South Kenai Peninsula, Northern District and Westside waters of Upper Cook Inlet far exceed the ESSN harvest on a yearly basis. Total historical harvest percentages in the ESSN fishery in relationship to the total mortalities associated with sport or personal use fisheries have been in the single digits.

193 digits.

[illegible]

KPFA opposes this proposal. Using a dipnet as a “method” is not a traditional setnet harvest tool. Conflicts within the current KRSNA terminal fishery have been well documented and it is our view that this proposal would continue to exacerbate that

situation. We are also concerned that the quality of sockeye harvested in the riverine areas may have a lesser value to the market and may damage the Kaslof River sockeye "brand". We are also aware of the need to maintain an orderly fishery and it is not clear on how this proposal will allow commercial setnet fishermen to conduct the fishery while not impeding traversing vessels, vessels at anchor, sport fishing users and personal use participants.

122





Submitted By
Annette McCrone
Submitted On
1/23/2020 3:56:58 PM
Affiliation

I support Proposal 169 to restrict power boats on the Kasilof river. The river is too small to allow those boats. They run in the same narrow part of the river that the Salmon are coming up in. Boats with large motors are launching at the bridge and running upstream to flip for Reds on the gravel bars. Many guide boats are powering downstream, also, to get out quickly. It is time to restrict them now because there are more and more every year, and less of the Second Run Kings that run up the upper river to spawn in the Slack Water. Big power boats are launching at the bridge and going eight miles downstream to Dip Net, and then running over the fish for another eight miles on the way back to the bridge. All of this power boat use is creating problems with bank erosion and turbidity. It's just wrong, and has to be stopped now! PLEASE PASS THIS PROPOSAL. Thank you for your time!

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

I am a retired Alaskan veteran without access to a boat. It is difficult for me to dip net from the shore line because of the physical demands. I have used a guiding service since it first started three years ago. This allows me to participate in dip netting on the Kenai for the first time since arriving in Alaska 20 years ago. The guide boat I have used can accommodate wheelchairs which is very unique on the river. I think this is a valuable service and should not be stopped. I believe there needs to be limits to both guiding and private boats on the Kenai and the river needs to be more closely policed due to some of the dangerous driving and the dangerous congestion I have seen. Thank you for allowing comments.



January 16, 2020

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
Proposal 169
Proposed by Charles McCrone (HQ-F19-002)



To Whom It May Concern,

I'm a retired Alaska Fish and Game employee and I've fished both the Kenai and Kasilof rivers since 1983. I'm in the process of building a home in Kasilof.

Over the years I've watched many proposals submitted to Fish and Game for consideration. Some were sound proposals, but the vast majority were generated by greed. Nothing more than one special interest group trying to gain the exclusive right to a resource over another group and using every excuse in the book to accomplish their end. I've watched commercial fisherman propose limits on sport fisherman and sport fisherman propose limits on commercial fisherman, but the group that seems to lose the most by these proposals are the personal use fisherman. This is the group that usually need the resource most to survive our long winters.

If you grant Mr. McCrone's proposal, what's next? Will he then propose we limit fishing from the bank of the river so he's not bothered by having to drift around the fishing lines? And won't granting Mr. McCrone's proposal drive more folks to fish from the river banks? Surly we haven't forgotten the millions of dollars we've spent over the years for riverbank restoration from excessive bank foot traffic.

I'm asking the Board to dismiss Mr. McCrone's proposal as just another in a long line of attempts to hoard a resource for one group over another.

Sincerely, .

Barry Wise

1-907-746-7807

bswise@mtaonline.net



Submitted By
Ben Allen
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:36:44 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907 715 1095

Email
fish@millersriverboat.com

Address
4150 East Wickersham Way
Wasilla, Alaska 99654

Board Members, I am Ben Allen, owner/operator of Millers Riverboat Service, located in Wasilla, AK. Guiding fishing trips, throughout Knik Arm and the Susitna Drainage, provides for my livelihood. I have been guiding fishing trips in the Matsu full time for 12 years. Millers Riverboat Service has been a successful fishing business in the Matsu since 1978. If the current trend of restricted King sportsfishing and low coho returns continue, I will be forced out of business. I have always been flexible and willing to try different fisheries such as trout and pike, but the bottom line is that the majority of Alaskans and visitors, want to catch and harvest wild salmon. Currently, we don't know if we will even have a King sportfishery in the Susitna Drainage or Little Su this year. King fishing comprises a significant portion of my income. I have lost a majority of my long term business due to the ongoing trend poor Coho and King sportfishing and regulation changes- that often occur with 2-3 day notice.

Coho sportfishing throughout the Susitna Drainage and Little Su for the last 12 years has been overall poor, largely unpredictable, and very regulated. After spending many days floating and hiking Eastside (Unit 2) streams, I strongly feel there are more Kings than Coho in those streams. The majority of streams in the Susitna Drainage do not have escapement goals for Coho, so there is no baseline for managers to ensure adequate escapement of these fish; additional conservation in the commercial fishery, than what is in current regulation, is desperately needed. Using Kenai River sockeye abundance as the baseline for allowing harvest of northernbound fish in a mix stock fishery is not a sustainable method for managing Cook Inlet salmon fisheries. Currently, Susitna and Knik Drainage coho and sockeye stocks as a whole, are in decline and current commercial regulations allow for the unsustainable of these fisheries. As a user who has spent countless hours & years fishing throughout the Matsu (Yetna, Talkeetna, Little Su, Deshka, Parks Highway, ect..), I can confidently state, that sport and guided sportfishermen have not been provided a reasonable opportunity to harvest Coho and King salmon, in the Susitna and Knik Arm drainage, over the entire run, consistently for the last 12 years.

I strongly support proposals 123, 126, 127. When applied, proposals 126 and 127, will increase run strength to all Matsu streams and will allow Alaskan sports and personal use fishermen a reasonable opportunity to harvest fish in a sustainable manner. If proposals 123, 126 and 127 are passed, commercial regulation will allow for a sustainable management approach of which provides reasonable opportunity to all user groups. I support the concepts in proposal 200 and encourage Board members to recognize the Board finding quoted in 1985.

Thankyou for your time reading my comments. I will be attending the Board of Fisheries meeting and look forward to talking to you and making more comments on additional proposals.

Sincerely, Ben Allen



From: [Benjamin Mohr](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: 2020 UCI Board of Fish Meeting Comments
Date: Thursday, January 23, 2020 3:36:01 PM
Attachments: [2017 Economic Report.pdf](#)

Good afternoon -

I would like to respectfully submit the report *Economic Contributions of Sportfishing on the Cook Inlet Region*, by Southwick and Associates, for the record for the upcoming Board of Fisheries meeting addressing Upper Cook Inlet finfish.

Beyond the attached, I would like to register my personal support for proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154, and 195.

I would like to further register support for proposals 127, 129, 133, 154, 195, 199, 215, 217, 219, and 234.

In total, I believe these proposals work well together to put more fish in the rivers, strengthen conservation, and increase access to personal use.

This submission is offered personally and separate from that of my employer, Kenai River Sportfishing Association, which has submitted its own comments.

Thank you

--

- Ben Mohr

www.RockAcresAlaska.com



Economic Contributions of Sportfishing on the Cook Inlet Region





Executive Summary

In 2017, anglers fished a total of 907,000 days in Alaska's Cook Inlet region and spent \$716.5 million on trip-related goods and services, pre-purchased packages, equipment and real estate used for fishing. An input-output model of the Cook Inlet region was used to estimate the total economic contributions that the spending created through the economic multiplier effect. As anglers' dollars move from business to business in the Cook Inlet economy, the total effects of the spending generated \$832.4 million in economic output and supported more than 6,300 jobs that provided \$271.4 in household income.

Although residents of Alaska spent roughly the same as non-residents (\$358.5 million compared to \$358.0 million), it was the resident spending that made a larger economic contribution (more jobs and income). This was the result of differences in the kinds of expenditures made by residents and non-residents. Resident anglers spent more of their money on equipment while non-residents spent most their money on trip-related purchases and pre-arranged packages that include services such as guides, lodging and meals produced by the region's businesses.

Table E1. Summary of angler activity and economic contributions on the Cook Inlet region in 2017

	Resident Anglers	Non-resident Anglers	All Anglers
Days fished*(thous.)	514.2	392.9	907.1
Angler purchases:			
<i>Trip-related (non-package) (millions)</i>	\$46.2	\$135.0	\$181.2
<i>Packages (millions)</i>	na	\$37.2	\$37.2
<i>Equipment (millions)</i>	\$201.8	\$54.0	\$255.8
<i>Real estate (millions)</i>	\$110.6	\$131.7	\$242.3
Total retail sales (millions)	\$358.5	\$358.0	\$716.5
Total economic contributions, including multiplier effects:			
<i>Industry output (millions)</i>	\$489.0	\$343.4	\$832.4
<i>Labor income (millions)</i>	\$158.8	\$112.6	\$271.4
<i>Employment (thous.)</i>	3.4	3.0	6.4

*Includes only those days reported fishing in the Cook Inlet region



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	5
Methodology.....	5
Research Objective	5
Data Collection	6
Angler Survey.....	6
Survey Method	6
Seasonal Survey Waves	7
Questionnaire Design	7
Identifying the Cook Inlet region.....	7
Online Questionnaire	10
Sampling Frame and Sample Sizes.....	10
Sample Frame.....	10
Sampling Procedures	10
Contact Protocol.....	12
Data Analysis	15
Trip Expenditures.....	15
Fishing Equipment Expenditures	16
Real Estate Expenditures	17
Economic Modeling	17
Background and Metrics	17
Sportfishing Guides Survey.....	20
Results	21
Angler Days	21
Angler Spending	22
Economic Contributions	26
Summary and Discussion.....	30
Detailed Results by Stratum	32
Angler Survey Packages	41
Sportfishing Guide Business Operation Survey	78



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Expected proportion of responses by stratum	11
Table 2. Sample distribution by survey mode (paper-based and email) and residency	12
Table 3. Angler survey timeline and highlights	13
Table 4. Angler survey respondents by demographics and license type	14
Table 5. Angler days by water type, guide usage, and residency (2017)	21
Table 6. Spending for sportfishing, by residency and expenditure category (2017)	22
Table 7. Average sportfishing expenditures, by residency and category (2017)	23
Table 8. Detailed sportfishing trip spending, by residency (2017)	24
Table 9. Detailed sportfishing equipment spending, by residency (2017)	25
Table 10. Detailed sportfishing real estate spending, by residency (2017)	26
Table 11. Economic contributions of all sportfishing spending by residency (2017).....	27
Table 12. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending by residency (2017).....	27
Table 13. Economic contributions of sportfishing equipment and real estate spending by residency (2017)	28
Table 14. Tax revenues generated from the economic contributions of sportfishing (2017).....	29
Table A 1. Number of survey respondents reporting fishing activity by strata	33
Table A 2. Detailed sportfishing trip and package spending, by residency, guide use (2017).....	34
Table A 3. Detailed sportfishing trip and package spending, by residency, guide use, and water type (2017).....	35
Table A 4. IMPLAN sector assignments: Trip and guide spending	36
Table A 5. IMPLAN sector assignments: Equipment and real estate spending.....	37
Table A 6. Sportfishing guide operations business survey results	38
Table A 7. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending by residency, guide usage (2017)	39
Table A 8. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending by residency, guide usage, and water type (2017).....	40

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Detailed map of the Cook Inlet region provided in the survey	8
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Introduction

The economic contributions of sportfishing to the economy of the Cook Inlet region is an important consideration for its natural resource managers. Earlier estimates of economic contributions associated with sportfishing are available for Alaska and for the region. For example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (FHWR) in 2011 provides estimates of angler spending at the state-level. These estimates, however, do not provide the level of detail to calculate the economic contributions at the regional level. A regional economic contribution study of sportfishing in Alaska was conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) and completed in 2008 with estimates for 2007 fishing activity. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough (MSB) used that study as a basis to do a more regionally specific study through the University of Alaska Anchorage, Institute of Social and Economic Research (UAA-ISER) published in 2009. Estimates from these two regional projects are now roughly ten years old.

In 2015, the Matanuska-Susitna Salmon Research, Monitoring & Evaluation Plan for Upper Cook Inlet (RM&E), identified current estimates of the economic contribution of sportfishing to the Cook Inlet region as a gap in available data. In 2017, the MSB contracted with Southwick Associates to develop updated estimates of the economic contribution of sportfishing to the regional economy using the same methods as the 2007 study. The project's goal is to provide information to the MSB needed to develop, implement, and evaluate projects, policies and management strategies in ways that seek to optimize social and economic benefits to Alaskans.

The project was designed to supplement traditional fisheries information on angler effort, catch, and harvest data collected by the ADF&G's of Sport Fish Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS). The ADF&G provided assistance to the project per a Memorandum of Agreement that included contact information for Alaska resident and non-resident anglers who purchased a sportfishing license, estimates from the Statewide Harvest Survey, contact information for sportfishing guides, and reviews of project plans and methodology.

Methodology

Research Objective

The primary purpose of this study is to quantify the economic contributions generated by resident and non-resident sportfishing activities in the Cook Inlet region of Alaska.¹ Impacts are summarized for several strata: by residency (Alaska residents & non-resident visitors), chartered services (guided and unguided), and water type (freshwater and saltwater).

¹ There is a distinction between the use of "on" versus "in" with respect to the economic contributions to the Cook Inlet region. Contributions from sportfishing "in" the Cook Inlet region includes only those anglers who fished within the region. Contributions from sportfishing "on" the Cook Inlet region included both those anglers who fished in the region as well as those anglers who did not fish in the region but did purchase items used for the purpose of sportfishing from businesses with the region.



Additionally, a key requirement of the project was a set of results that can be directly compared the 2007 study. To that end, care was taken to ensure that the sampling procedures, survey approach, questionnaires and analysis used in this study were consistent with the 2007 study.

Data Collection

The study included two separate surveys. The first, and largest, survey was sent to anglers who purchased a 2017 Alaska fishing license. The purpose of this survey was to collect data for the Cook Inlet related to spending by anglers for fishing trips and equipment. A second survey of fishing charter boat operators was conducted as part of this project. The purpose of the business survey was to improve the accuracy of the economic models used to analyze spending on guided fishing trips.

Angler Survey

The data needed to produce economic contribution estimates of sportfishing on the Cook Inlet region include numbers of anglers, fishing effort and average expenditures. Number of anglers and days of fishing are available from the SWHS. Several sources are available that could provide angler expenditure profiles, such as the USFWS National Survey and previous economic studies of Alaska's sportfishing. They are, however, several years old, do not provide the requisite data at the regional level, and/or fail to capture the full range of expenditures made by Alaska's anglers. To develop the necessary angler expenditure profiles, a detailed survey of Alaska resident and non-resident anglers was conducted.

Survey Method

The nature of the survey required survey participants to identify where they fished and where they spent money with respect to the Cook Inlet region. To achieve that, a detailed map was created to visually define the regional boundaries for respondents. This prevented the use of a telephone survey.

A multi-mode questionnaire with both a mail and an online component was implemented for the angler survey. A portion of the anglers selected as part of the sample frame was contacted via mail and provided with a paper-based survey packet. These anglers were also given the option to the online questionnaire. The balance of the sample was sent an email message asking them to take part in the survey along with a clickable link to access the online questionnaire. The online questions, content and order of presentation was identical to the mail survey to ensure the data from both survey forms were compatible and could be combined prior to analysis. The detailed mail and online survey instruments are included in the Appendix.



Seasonal Survey Waves

The angler expenditure survey was conducted in two waves. There are two major reasons to not use a single wave approach, such as an annual survey. First, seasonal variations in average trip expenditures, the amount spent by anglers, can vary depending on the time of year. For example, winter fisheries in many places are oriented towards ice fishing and a different mix of gear is required. Even during the summer fisheries, expenditures for early season Chinook fisheries are expected to differ from later season fisheries which range from river to lake fisheries for salmon, trout, grayling, and other species, to saltwater fishing for salmon, halibut and other groundfish. To capture these differences, anglers were asked to report their expenditures for a specific trip within defined time periods, which is expected to result in greater recall accuracy of the final expenditure estimates.

The second reason to conduct the survey in two waves was to reduce the influence of recall error in the reported spending values. An annual survey may force some anglers to report expenses for trips that occurred 12 or more months earlier. Research funded by the US Fish and Wildlife Service has shown that anglers can have significant difficulty recalling specific amounts spent a year earlier. This problem is more severe for items with lower prices and/or are purchased frequently such as terminal tackle, gasoline and other similar items. Sending two waves of surveys, each with recall periods shorter than annual recall, would help reduce recall error.

Wave I inquired about fishing activity and expenditures for trips taken January 1 through April 30, 2017 and May 1 through June 30, 2017. Only residents were included in the first wave as few non-residents typically fish in the winter months. The second survey wave inquired about fishing activity and expenditures for trips taken May 1 through October 31, 2017. Residents and non-residents were included. Separate resident and non-resident survey packets were produced. The detailed resident and non-resident survey instruments are included in the Appendix.

Questionnaire Design

Identifying the Cook Inlet region

The survey questionnaires mirrored those developed during the 2007 statewide research effort with revisions to focus activity and spending only on the Cook Inlet region. While there is probably some level of consensus among anglers of the general locations that make up the region, it is likely that some debate would occur about the specific boundaries of the region among a group of anglers. As a result, it was critical to clearly delineate the boundaries of the region and provide geographical detail to respondents in order to isolate activity and spending which occurred within the Cook Inlet region.

Both the paper-based and online survey instrument provided a visual reference

Figure 1. Detailed map of the Cook Inlet region provided in the survey





Survey Content

At the outset of the survey, each angler was asked several screening questions. Based on their responses to these questions, each angler was directed to a different section of the survey. The screener questions were used to identify anglers who a) actively fished in and purchased items used for sportfishing from the Cook Inlet region, b) actively purchased items used for sportfishing from but had not actively fish in the region, c) actively fished in but did not purchase items used for sportfishing from the region, and d) neither fished in nor purchased items used for sportfishing from the region. To estimate the economic contributions of sportfishing on the Cook Inlet region, it was important to capture spending by anglers who fit into the first three types (a, b, and c).

The survey captured data from four main types of questions: a) the number of days fished in 2017, b) the type of sportfishing and expenditures made on the most recent trip within a 2017 season, c) equipment and real estate expenditures directly attributable to sportfishing made in 2017, and d) demographic information. A brief description of the question types is included below (the detailed surveys are available in the Appendix).

Each angler was asked to reflect on their annual fishing activity in 2017 and report the total days for each survey time period (Jan 1-April 30, May 1-June 30, and July 1-October 31). These responses are critical to allocate total annual days from the SWHS to the season-specific spending profiles to develop annual expenditure profiles for each stratum.

Anglers provided detailed travel-related expenditures made in the Cook Inlet region for their most recent trip within a specified time period and expenditures made for others in conjunction with items such as fuel, food, bait, and ice. Information specific to the type of trip was used to develop the trip-related spending profiles across the multiple strata (residency, guide usage, and water type) and to calculate the trip-related spending as a per fishing day metric.

Equipment used for sportfishing can be used in many trips and was not included in the 'most recent trip' questions. Equipment expenditures in the Cook Inlet region over the past 12 months was requested in both survey waves. For those items which can be used for other activities, respondents were asked about the percentage of time each equipment item was used for sportfishing, and only that percentage of the item's cost was assigned to this project. Items such as rods & reels, tackle, camping equipment, and off-road vehicles were included in this section of the survey. Equipment and real estate spending profiles were developed on a 'per-angler' basis to match with the SWHS numbers of anglers.

Demographic information, such as age and gender, was collected and used to help ensure the results adequately represent the population of Alaska anglers. Where differences between the survey sample and the angler population exist, post-survey, proportional weights were created. Details about the representativeness of the sample is included in a later section.



The survey instrument was also accompanied by a cover letter explaining the purpose of the survey and confidentiality steps. Southwick Associates letterhead was used for the cover letter and the MSB and ADF&G logos were included to reflect the collaborative effort. The use of the logos and the name recognition of the local agencies was expected to increase response rates to the survey.

Online Questionnaire

An online version of the survey instrument was developed and presented the same questions, wording, and order as the mail survey. In the cover letter to the mail group, survey recipients were offered the opportunity to take the survey online as a convenience that could potentially help boost response rates. The draft online survey was tested and made available for the MSB and ADF&G review prior to the mail survey's first distribution. Each survey was assigned a code, used internally to track responses for the second and third round mailings. Survey respondents were asked to use this code to access the survey, preventing them from generating duplicate entries. This code also helped to prevent survey recipients from encouraging friends to take the survey which could bias the results.

Sampling Frame and Sample Sizes

Sample Frame

The 2017 ADF&G sportfishing license database was the sampling source. PIDs and DAVs were included in both survey waves.² To prevent diluting the survey sample with individuals who may not have fished in 2017, only PIDS that applied for a license between 2013 and April 30, 2017 were included. According to the ADF&G, there were between 6,000 to 7,000 issued during any one year between 2013 and 2016.

The angler survey was limited to licensed anglers only. Economic contributions are also generated from purchases made for and by unlicensed anglers (e.g., youth under 16 yrs. of age), however. To account for some youth-related purchases, licensed anglers were asked to include their expenditures made for themselves and others, which would include unlicensed youth anglers. As a result, a portion of expenditures made for youth travel and equipment are included in the final impact estimates. While this approach omits youth, who pay their own way, this step does capture a greater share of all sportfishing-related expenditures.

Sampling Procedures

A randomly selected stratified sample was drawn for each of the two survey waves. Only Alaskan residents were included in the sample for Wave I while both resident and

² PID: Alaska residents 60 or older are not required to purchase sportfishing licenses but must apply for an ADF&G Permanent Identification Card (PID). These are lifetime hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses. These are valid for the remainder of the recipient's life. It is assumed that those who apply for a PID in a given year are similar in terms of likelihood of going sportfishing as residents who purchase a license. DAV's are Alaskan Disabled American Veteran permits.



non-residents were included in the sample for Wave II. Anglers selected for the sample for Wave I were excluded from inclusion in Wave II. Anglers listed in the ADF&G license database (including issued PIDs/DAVs) and meeting the stratum criteria had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the survey effort.

The results from the 2016 SWHS were used to approximate the proportion of Alaska anglers most likely to fish in the Cook Inlet region by water type (freshwater or saltwater). The results from the 2007 statewide study were used to approximate the proportion of guided and unguided trips (Table 1). The goal was to achieve a minimum target sample based on the most detailed stratum to calculate the total size of the sample to be drawn from the license database.

Table 1. Expected proportion of responses by stratum

	Residents	Non-Residents
Alaskan anglers fishing in the Cook Inlet region	70%	53%
Water type fished in Cook Inlet region		
Freshwater	68%	60%
Saltwater	32%	40%
Charter usage in Cook Inlet region		
Freshwater		
Guided	7%	65%
Unguided	93%	35%
Saltwater		
Guided	23%	78%
Unguided	77%	22%

Based on the above proportions, sample frames of the following sizes were drawn from the 2017 license sales records:

Wave I = 2,423 surveys
Wave II = 22,114 surveys
Total N = 24,537 surveys

The increased rate of email capture among licensed Alaskan anglers, respondents' increased familiarity with online surveys since the 2007, and the low marginal cost of fielding online questionnaires suggested that the survey could make greater use of the online mode for capturing angler survey responses in 2017. In 2016, 55% of non-residents and 61% of residents had provided an email address to ADF&G. Early results from the roll-out of an e-vendor system indicate that the proportion had grown in 2017. It is unclear however if this initial growth remained consistent across the whole year of license sales. Table 2 outlines the sample frame based on the type of survey instrument and angler residency.

**Table 2. Sample distribution by survey mode (paper-based and email) and residency**

	Email survey	Paper-based survey
Residents		
Total surveys by type	11,000	1,754
Early (Wave I)	2,090	333
Late (Wave II)	8,910	1,421
Non-residents		
Total surveys by type	10,000	1,783

Contact Protocol

The mail survey included an advance postcard indicating that the recipient had been selected for the study and would be receiving a survey package within the next 7-10 days. Using the advance notification technique formalized the request, generated a level of awareness prior to the arrival of the survey, and was anticipated to improve response rates. Next, anglers selected as part of the mail-based effort received a full mail packet, which included a cover letter, questionnaire, and postage-paid return envelope, via first class mail. Initial contact with anglers selected to be part of the email effort began with a message which mirrored the paper-based cover letter as well as a link to the online version of the survey.

Completed surveys were tracked to determine who had responded to prevent mailing a second survey. Business reply mail was used to track undeliverable mail pieces. Follow-up contact for the paper-based effort included a thank-you/reminder postcard approximately 7-10 days after the mail-out of the survey package. Non-respondents to the first email packet were sent a second survey package which included a cover letter, questionnaire, and postage paid envelope. The second packet was sent approximately two weeks following the thank-you/reminder postcard.

Follow-up contact for the email effort included a thank-you/reminder message seven days after the delivery of the initial survey message. Non-respondents to the previous contact received one final message which was similar to the second mail cover letter as well as the link to the online version of the survey. Response among the email group to the Wave II survey effort was light, given the size of the sample. A fourth round of reminders was sent to encourage response. The email subject line and message were modified to signal the need for action before the survey closed.

**Table 3. Angler survey timeline and highlights**

	WAVE I		WAVE II	
Dates that sample was pulled from ADF&G license database	June 2017		November 2017	
Mailing mode	Mail	Email	Mail	Email
Sample size	334	2,029	3,204	17,780
Target sample	Residents		Residents & Non-residents	
Time period covered by the survey	January 1 – June 30		May 1 – October 31	
Advance message	July 1, 2017	na	December 15, 2017	na
First survey invitation	August 4, 2017	August 16, 2017	December 29, 2017	January 10, 2018
Reminder message	August 11, 2017	August 23, 2017	January 12, 2018	January 16, 2018
Second survey invitation	August 25, 2018	August 30, 2017	January 30, 2018	January 29, 2018
Final survey invitation	na	na	na	February 5, 2018
Overall response rate	37%	15%	29%	8%

Note: Detailed response counts and proportions by stratum are reported in Appendix Table A1.

Sample Testing

The survey generated complete responses from 2,763 resident and non-resident anglers who held an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017. The sample underwent rigorous testing in relation to the total population of Alaska's licensed anglers. It was found to be representative of the population by residency. Within the non-resident group, the respondent sample has a higher proportion of males and older anglers relative to the non-resident angler population. Within the resident group, the respondent sample is older and proportionally more live in the Cook Inlet region.³

³ Region assignments are generated by linking the zip code of residency on file in the license database to the respective borough assignment using IMPLAN. Note that the Cook Inlet region is a sub-region of South Central.

**Table 4. Angler survey respondents by demographics and license type**

	License database	Survey panel
Residency^a		
Resident	49.3%	45.9%
Non-resident	50.7%	54.1%
Gender^b		
Residents		
Male	62.6%	67.2%
Female	37.4%	32.8%
Non-residents		
Male	75.1%	86.5%
Female	24.9%	13.5%
Age category^c		
Residents		
35 years or younger	32.7%	16.7%
35-54 years	34.6%	33.7%
55-64 years	23.6%	37.4%
65 years or older	9.0%	12.3%
Non-residents		
35 years or younger	24.2%	10.8%
35-54 years	32.5%	23.8%
55-64 years	23.3%	32.1%
65 years or older	20.0%	33.2%
License type group (Residents only)^d		
Sportfishing license	76.0%	75.5%
PID/DAV license holder	24.0%	24.5%
Region of residency (Residents only)^e		
Cook Inlet	65.9%	74.1%
Interior	17.1%	13.0%
South East	4.8%	9.6%
South Central (excluding Cook Inlet)	12.2%	3.2%

^aCalculated z-value = 3.1, p-value 0.002^bResident calculated z-value = 2.7, p-value = 0.007/Non-resident calculated z-value = 9.9, p-value = 0.00^cUsing the average ages: Resident calculated t-stat 12.7, p-value < 0.0001/Non-resident calculated t-stat = 16.5, p-value < 0.0001^dCalculated z-value = 0.4, p-value = 0.70^eCalculated z-value = 6.1, p-value = <0.0001

An imbalance in any of these characteristics has the potential to impact the average angler spending estimates. For example, older anglers might be more likely to have additional discretionary spending and time to fish. A post-stratification multivariate weighting adjustment was applied to balance our respondent sample with Alaska's licensed angler population. Based on statistical tests (see notes below Table 4), the target variables included residency, gender, age, and region of home residence. An iterative rake weighting procedure available in SPSS was implemented to create proportional respondent weights. The weighted sample matches the angler populations in each of the demographic metrics.



There is the possibility that the respondent sample are systematically different from the group of licensed anglers who opted to not respond (also known as nonresponse bias). Extrapolating data from a biased sample will not produce results that accurately reflect the population. Comparison of the responses provided by anglers who completed their surveys shortly after the earliest contact to responses provided by anglers who completed their surveys after the final contact was the approach used to test for the presence of nonresponse bias. Two metrics which have a direct effect on the spending estimates to be developed (per day trip spending and annual days by water type) were tested for nonresponse bias. Specifically, the calculated average of each metric among anglers reporting early relative to the later responders was tested for statistically significant differences for both residents and non-residents. The results suggest that there was no evidence of nonresponse bias in the survey.⁴

Data Analysis

Sportfishing expenditures were split into three main categories: trip spending, equipment spending, and real estate spending. Trip spending was further broken apart into non-package and package (or pre-bundled expedition) spending.

Trip Expenditures

Development of the trip spending estimates was the most involved due to the application of adjustments for seasonality of spending as well as the likelihood of the trip to occur. Spending profiles were defined for three main seasons: winter (January through April), spring (May through June), and fall (July through October). The analysis assumes that trip spending among residents for trips taken in November through December is similar to spending for winter trips.

Some fishing trips would have occurred even if there was not an opportunity to fish. To count only trip spending associated with fishing, respondents were asked to indicate the likelihood that a trip would have occurred if they were not able to fish. Ordinal response categories were then used to capture trip and expenditure expenditures on a proportional basis. Only spending on items directly related to fishing (i.e. bait, rentals, processing) were included in the trip spending profiles of anglers who indicated they **definitely would** have taken the trip even if they were **not** able to fish. An increasing proportion of ancillary spending was applied to the spending profile as their response shifted from “definitely yes, the trip would have occurred” to “definitely no, the trip would

⁴ T-tests for equality of average angler days (proxy for avidity) between early and late responders by stratum: Non-resident saltwater anglers t-value = 0.85, p-value = 0.39. Non-resident freshwater anglers t-value = 1.22, p-value = 0.22. Resident saltwater anglers t-value = 0.66, p-value = 0.52. Resident freshwater anglers t-value = 0.65, p-value = 0.52. T-tests for equality of average per fishing day spending by season between early and late responders by stratum: Non-resident early season trips t-value = -0.38, p-value = 0.70. Non-resident late season trips t-value = -0.75, p-value = 0.46. Resident early season trips t-value = 0.71, p-value = 0.48. Resident late season trips t-value = -0.94, p-value = 0.35.



not have occurred". Among anglers who indicated they **definitely would not** have taken the trip if they were not able to fish, all spending items were included in the trip spending profiles.

Package spending refers specifically to pre-bundled spending made in advance of the fishing trip to the Cook Inlet region. As in the 2007 study, it was assumed that packages were purchased primarily by non-residents. Anglers were asked to report package spending as a lump sum and to indicate the types of goods and services included in the package. Using data from those anglers who did not purchase a package trip, the lump sum was apportioned across the set of goods and services categories specific to each respondent's package.

Separate trip and package spending profiles were developed for residents and non-residents, guided and unguided trips, freshwater and saltwater and calculated as a per-fishing day measure. Trips were allocated to each stratum based on survey responses, defining the trip as either salt or fresh water and either guided or unguided. The per fishing day measure was multiplied by total days fished in the Cook Inlet region as reported in the SWHS to generate the regionwide total trip and package spending estimates.

Fishing Equipment Expenditures

Given the geographical focus, we asked anglers to only report spending on items purchased from within the Cook Inlet region. Two groups of equipment items were included within fishing equipment expenditures. First there are those items that are used exclusively for fishing (rods & reels, tackle, etc.). For this group of items, 100% of the reported spending was allocated to the equipment spending profile. The second group includes items that can be used for fishing as well as other activities (boats, coolers, apparel, etc.). For this group, respondents were asked to report the percentage of the items use that was specifically for fishing. The reported spending was then adjusted by the percent the item was used for sportfishing. In the case where the stated percent was missing, the average percentage for that item was applied.

The Cook Inlet Region is home to major retail outlets and there are likely many anglers who purchase equipment from businesses within the region but do not fish within the region. Spending for fishing and fishing-related equipment was calculated based on all observations, thereby generating an average per-angler spending measure across all Alaska anglers. Separate estimates were calculated for resident and non-resident anglers. Total fishing and fishing-related equipment spending in the Cook Inlet Region was estimated by multiplying the total number of licensed anglers by the average spending per angler, by residency.



Real Estate Expenditures

The fishing-related real estate category captures spending in 2017 on the purchase or lease of existing structures, on-site construction or maintenance of structures, and purchases of structures constructed off-site, each used primarily for sportfishing. Similar to equipment spending, real estate expenditures were also calculated based on all observations, thereby generating an average amount spent per angler. Separate estimates were calculated for resident and non-resident anglers. Average real estate spending was multiplied by the total number of licensed anglers, by residency, to estimate total spending.

For the purpose of this analysis, 100% of the reported real estate construction and maintenance spending was included in the angler spending profiles. Purchases of existing structures or land are mostly a transfer of assets and generate little economic contributions except for the fees paid to real estate agents, leasing agents and financial institutions. Appropriate adjustments were applied to total annual spending on real estate prior to the IMPLAN modeling to isolate only the portion of the spending that generates economic activity.

Economic Modeling

Background and Metrics

The economic contributions of fishing-related spending on the Cook Inlet region are measured with an input-output model of the regional economy and IMPLAN Pro© impact analysis software.

Input-output models are driven by some change in economic activity, usually spending (also known as the direct effect). The **direct effect** refers to the initial stimulus to the economy. In this study, it refers specifically to the dollars spent by anglers for trip-related purchases, fishing equipment, and other spending that is immediately attributable to their fishing activity. In the strictest sense, the direct effect does not always equate with angler spending due to economic leakages. Because some of the equipment purchased by anglers is manufactured outside of the region, some of the dollars spent by anglers in the Cook Inlet leak immediately beyond the region's borders and do not have a direct effect on the regional economy. In that case, angler spending may not equal direct effect in the language of input-output models. In other cases, the amount of angler spending is the direct effect. For example, spending for lodging and restaurant meals represents purchases of goods and services that are produced entirely where they are bought, and the entire purchase is captured in the direct effect on the regional economy.

The average trip-related expenditures per fishing-day and total angler-days of fishing effort in the Cook Inlet region, as provided by ADF&G in the 2017 SWHS, formed the



basis for the estimate of total trip and package sportfishing spending in Alaska's Cook Inlet region by all anglers in 2017. The average equipment and real estate expenditures per angler and total licensed anglers as reported by the 2017 SHWS defined the balance of estimated total sportfishing spending in the region. The total estimated spending for trip-related and durable equipment items were organized into categories and mapped to specific industry sectors in the IMPLAN input-output model.

The total economic contributions of sportfishing on the Cook Inlet region are based on the spending described above plus the multiplier effect of that spending. The input-output model produces estimates of the total multiplier effects (indirect and induced) that arise from the spending by anglers (the direct effect).

Indirect effect refers to the economic activity (e.g., output, employment, income) in the businesses that supply the industries stimulated by the direct effect. Those indirectly affected industries, in turn, stimulate additional activity among their local suppliers, and so on. For example, if an angler spent \$100 to purchase the services of a guide, the guide uses a portion of the \$100 paid by the angler to purchase boat fuel, equipment, bait, utilities, etc. from local sources. In addition, a portion of the \$100 pays for goods and services from out-of-state providers. In the next round, the in-state business that supplies bait to the guide (as well as all of the other in-state businesses that supply goods and services to the guide), in turn, must use part of the money that it receives from the guide to pay its own business expenses (e.g., fuel, gear, utilities). Their suppliers, in turn, also pay in-state and out-of-state suppliers to support their increased business activity. This indirect activity continues in this way until the effect becomes negligible as a portion of each round of payments for goods and services eventually leaks out of the local economy.

The **induced effect** measures the economic activity that results from the household spending of salaries and wages that were generated from the business activity associated with the direct and indirect effects.

The interpretation of the results of the economic models depends on the changes that drive the model. The term "economic impact" is normally reserved to describe some level of economic activity that would not occur except for the initial economic activity. In the case of recreational activities like sportfishing, it is generally agreed that economic impact comes from spending by visitors to the region. If not for their presence, their spending would never occur. If quality sportfishing was no longer available in the Cook Inlet, for example, non-resident anglers may choose to fish elsewhere, and their spending would not occur in the region and thus not generate additional economic effects in the regional economy. Most resident anglers, on the other hand, choose fishing as an activity on which to spend their recreational dollars locally. If quality sportfishing was no longer available some residents would likely choose some other local recreational activity on which to spend their money in place of fishing and their spending would remain in the regional economy.



It is generally acknowledged that retained economic activity can also represent a real economic impact. For example, the quality of fishing opportunities in the Cook Inlet is such that some anglers choose to fish in Alaska rather than go elsewhere. If the quality of fishing were to decline, then some dedicated resident anglers may choose to travel outside of the region for sportfishing and their dollars would be lost to the Cook Inlet economy. It is unclear what portion of resident anglers would fall into that category. In another retention scenario, it may be the case in the Cook Inlet that there are few recreational alternatives to fishing, so that if the quality of fishing as a recreational activity declined, some portion of anglers may choose to travel outside of the state to pursue an alternative recreational activity (e.g., a Caribbean vacation). It was beyond the scope of this study to investigate either of those scenarios.

The focus of this study was on the total economic activity associated with sportfishing as a measure of its overall contribution to the region's economy. In that case, it was appropriate to include all spending for sportfishing, including both resident and non-resident anglers. That measure is alternately called "economic contribution" or "economic significance", among others. This study was concerned with measuring the economic significance of sportfishing and therefore includes resident spending as part of the direct effect. To help understand the relative contributions that residents and non-residents make to the economy, results in this report were broken out separately by residency.

Separate models, based on residency, guide usage, and water type, were created to estimate the associated contributions of sportfishing. The IMPLAN regional models were based on 2016 economic data. Deflators included within the modeling software were employed to account for inflation effects between the model year data (2016) and the year of reported angler expenditures (2017). IMPLAN economic Data are available for each of the boroughs in Alaska and can be combined to create custom analysis regions. The Cook Inlet economic model consists of the Anchorage, Kenai and Matanuska-Susitna boroughs.

Economic activity can be measured in several different ways. The most common way to portray how expenditures on sportfishing affect the economy include the following metrics. These descriptions explicitly include the multiplier effects of angler spending.

Retail Sales – These include expenditures made by anglers for equipment, travel expenses and services related to their sportfishing activities over the course of the year. These combined initial retail sales are the stimulus that trigger the multiplier effects in the regional economy.

Output – This measure reports the volume of economic activity within the local economy that is related to sportfishing. Because it does not discount the value of raw materials as they move through the production of goods or services, this measure double-counts a portion of the output of the industries in the value chain.

Labor Income – This figure reports the total salaries and wages paid in all sectors of the regional economy as a result of sportfishing activities. These



are not just the paychecks of those employees directly serving anglers or manufacturing their goods, it also includes portions of the paychecks of all employees affected by the direct, indirect and induced effects. For example, it would include a portion of the dollars earned by the truck driver who delivers food to the restaurants serving anglers and the accountants who manage the books for companies down the supply chain, etc.

Employment – Much like Labor Income, this figure reports the total jobs in all sectors of the economy as a result of the sportfishing activity and includes both full-time and part-time jobs. These are not just the employees directly serving anglers or manufacturing their goods but can also include employees of industries impacted by the direct, indirect and induced effects.

Federal, State, and Local Tax Revenues – Including all forms of personal, business and excise taxes, the IMPLAN model estimates the tax revenues collected by the local, state and federal governments as a result of the initial expenditures by anglers.⁵

Sportfishing Guides Survey

The base IMPLAN model includes 536 nationally classified economic sectors, or industries. To the extent that a local industry operates differently from the national model's base assumptions, adjustments can be made to the IMPLAN models to reflect the unique local practices.

A sportfishing guide operations survey was completed during the 2007 research effort in order to produce model results that more accurately reflected the nature of their industry. In the absence of any structural change within the industry signaling the need to update the economic models, it would be reasonable to rely on those models for this effort. Discussions with ADF&G in 2017 suggest some change within the structure of industry necessitated an updated business survey. Therefore, a business survey of guide businesses was repeated to determine how and where they receive and spend their business revenues in 2017. The survey instrument itself was built to mirror the survey implemented for the statewide research effort in 2007 and to capture current business practices.

ADF&G provided the list of licensed sportfishing guides who operate in the Cook Inlet region's fresh and salt water. Email capture among this sportfishing business group was 83%. The business survey was conducted via email and all guides with emails on record were asked to participate in the survey effort. Three rounds of email invitations were sent (Feb. 22nd, March 1st, and March 8th of 2018). The emails included a message

⁵ Tax revenue estimates from the IMPLAN model are based on actual total collections from industry but at a more aggregated sector level. These values are then apportioned to specific industries and local levels using Bureau of Economic Analysis and Annual Survey of Government Finances data. This approach can cause estimated collections realized at a more localized level to deviate from the model estimates.



explaining the purpose of the survey and a promise of confidentiality along with a clickable link to the survey. A response rate of 26% was achieved.

Two key vectors were utilized in the modification of the IMPLAN model: 1) the percent that each category of business expense represents of the respondent's total business expenses (i.e., the production function); and, 2) the percent of each business expense category that the respondent purchased in the Cook Inlet region. Detailed results for the vectors are included in the Appendix Table A6. Summary data analysis checks were employed to check for errors. For the first response vector, the sum of responses should add to 100%. In several surveys, the sum of responses did not total 100% and the individual response categories were adjusted to force the sum to equal 100% under the following rule. If the sum of the response categories was less than 90% or more than 110% then the survey was discarded as unusable. If the sum fell within that range but was not equal to 100%, each category response was proportionally adjusted to force the sum to equal 100%. For the second response vector, no single response should exceed 100%.

Results

Angler Days

Anglers spent 907,000 days sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region in 2017 (Table 5). Alaska residents accounted for the majority of days fished (57% or 514,000) while non-residents fished 393,000 days (43%). Eighty-two percent of all sportfishing days were unguided. While there are more freshwater angler days, saltwater fishing days have a higher proportion of guided days (37.0%) relative to freshwater days (13.3%). Non-resident anglers are more likely to have taken a guided fishing trip (34.3%) relative to residents (6.0%), regardless of water types.

Table 5. Angler days by water type, guide usage, and residency (2017)

	Resident		Non-resident		All Anglers	
	Angler-Days (thous.)	%	Angler-Days (thous.)	%	Angler-Days (thous.)	%
Freshwater						
Guided	18.1	4.4%	77.5	25.4%	95.6	13.3%
Unguided	395.7	95.6%	227.1	74.6%	622.8	86.7%
Total	413.8	100.0%	304.6	100.0%	718.4	100.0%
Saltwater						
Guided	12.7	12.7%	57.2	64.7%	69.9	37.0%
Unguided	87.7	87.3%	31.1	35.3%	118.8	63.0%
Total	100.4	100.0%	88.3	100.0%	188.7	100.0%
Total Guided	30.8	6.0%	134.7	34.3%	165.5	18.2%
Total Unguided	483.4	94.0%	258.2	65.7%	741.6	81.8%
TOTAL	514.2	100.0%	392.9	100.0%	907.1	100.0%

Source: 2017 Statewide Harvest Survey, Alaska Department of Fish and Game



Angler Spending

In 2017, anglers spent an estimated \$716.4 million in the Cook Inlet region (Table 6). Total spending is evenly split between residents and non-residents (\$358.5 million and \$358.0 million). Twenty five percent (\$181.2 million) of total spending is trip-related spending. A portion of non-resident anglers, traveling to the region to fish, pre-purchase a package experience from one of the many outfitters or guides operating in the region, securing a range of services for the one fixed price. Overall, 5% (\$37.2 million) of total spending is package-related spending.

Table 6. Spending for sportfishing, by residency and expenditure category (2017)

Expenditures	Resident		Non-resident		All	
	Angler Spending (millions)	%	Angler Spending (millions)	%	Angler Spending (millions)	%
Trip	\$46.2	12.9%	\$135.0	37.7%	\$181.2	25.3%
Package	\$0.0	0.0%	\$37.2	10.4%	\$37.2	5.2%
Equipment	\$201.8	56.3%	\$54.0	15.1%	\$255.8	35.7%
Real Estate	\$110.6	30.8%	\$131.7	36.8%	\$242.3	33.8%
Total	\$358.5	100%	\$358.0	100%	\$716.5	100%

During their sportfishing days, both residents and non-residents may make a portion of their trip-related purchases closer to home and then make additional trip-related purchases in the Cook Inlet region. It is important to note that anglers were asked to not include those purchases made outside of the region. As a result, the spending reported in Table 6 reflects only purchases made inside the region.

More than one third (\$255.8 million) of all sportfishing related spending in the Cook Inlet region is associated with equipment. While the trip-related spending reflects anglers, who reported fishing in the region, equipment spending includes anglers who fished outside of the region as well. Given that this area contains a large portion of Alaska's businesses, many anglers likely make trips to the region to purchase equipment. As a result, the equipment spending reflects purchases made within the region which may or may not have been used to fish within the region. Finally, another third (\$242.3 million) is associated with sportfishing-related real estate spending.

Distribution across the four spending category types is quite different between the two groups. Among resident anglers, spending on sportfishing-related equipment and real estate account for 87.1% (\$312.2) of total spending. Equipment and real estate spending still account for the majority of spending (51.9% or \$185.7 million) among non-resident anglers. However, the proportion associated with trip and package spending among non-residents is four times greater than residents (48.1% or \$172.2 relative to 12.9% or \$46.2 million).

Average spending within each of the major expense categories is shown in Table 7. Trip and package spending are based on total spending in those categories (Table 6)



averaged across all reported fishing days in the region (Table 5). Collectively, anglers spend an average of \$241 in the region on purchases such as fuel, groceries, bait, lodging, and restaurants (see Table 8 for the complete list of trip-related items).

Table 7. Average sportfishing expenditures, by residency and category (2017)

	Resident Anglers	Non- resident Anglers	All Anglers
	<i>\$ per angler-day</i>		
Trip Expenditures	\$89.78	\$343.61	\$199.72
Package Expenditures	NA*	\$94.68	\$41.01
Total trip spending	\$89.78	\$438.29	\$240.73
	<i>annual \$ per licensed angler</i>		
Equipment Expenditures	\$1,102.92	\$203.08	\$569.69
Real Estate Expenditures	\$604.26	\$494.94	\$539.48
Total equipment & real estate spending	\$1,707.18	\$698.02	\$1,109.18

Equipment and real estate spending are based on total spending in those categories (Table 6) averaged across all Alaskan anglers. Based on data from ADF&G's SWHS, there were 182,963 licensed resident anglers and 266,111 licensed non-resident anglers in 2017. Collectively, anglers spent an average of \$1,109 in the region on purchases such as rods, reels boats, motors, apparel, docks, and maintenance (see Tables 9 & 10 for the complete list of equipment and real estate items).

On average, non-residents spent more per fishing day on trip-related items in the region relative to residents (\$438.29 versus \$89.78). Conversely, residents spent more per angler on equipment and real estate items relative to non-residents (\$1,707.18 versus \$698.02).

Sportfishing trip and package spending encompasses a wide variety of items from fuel and oil to support the trip; from groceries to restaurants to sustain the angler; and from derby tickets to rentals to support the day on the water. The common theme is that trip-related items are services or items considered non-durable and purchased specifically for the trip. The full list of items and the amount spent in the region by resident and non-resident anglers is presented in Table 8. Additional detailed tables by guide use and water type are presented in the Appendix tables A2 & A3.

**Table 8. Detailed sportfishing trip spending, by residency (2017)**

	Resident Anglers	Non- resident Anglers	All Anglers
Trip Expenditures (millions)			
Fuel and oil for transportation	\$13.7	\$7.8	\$21.5
Guide and charter fees	\$6.1	\$37.8	\$43.9
Air travel	\$0.4	\$28.0	\$28.4
Transportation services	\$0.6	\$3.1	\$3.7
Boat launch & dockage fees	\$2.9	\$0.8	\$3.7
Ice	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$1.3
Bait	\$1.3	\$0.9	\$2.1
Groceries	\$8.1	\$7.7	\$15.8
Restaurants	\$5.2	\$7.5	\$12.7
Heating & cooking fuel	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.6
Fish processing	\$1.5	\$11.0	\$12.6
Rentals	\$0.7	\$7.8	\$8.5
Overnight accommodations	\$3.8	\$17.2	\$21.0
Derby	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.3
Souvenirs & gifts	\$0.3	\$3.4	\$3.7
Other entertainment expenses	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.9
Other	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.6
Sub-Total (millions)	\$46.2	\$135.0	\$181.2
Package Expenditures (millions)	na	\$37.2	\$37.2
Total Trip & Package (millions)	\$46.2	\$172.2	\$218.4

Sportfishing equipment spending encompasses a similarly diverse list of items from rods and tackle (specific to sportfishing) to boats and apparel (which can be used for multiple purposes). In contrast to trip or package related items, equipment items are durable in nature and typically used for more than one trip. Table 9 presents the full list of items and total spending in the region by resident and non-resident anglers.

**Table 9. Detailed sportfishing equipment spending, by residency (2017)**

	Resident Anglers	Non-resident Anglers	All Anglers
Equipment expenditures (millions)			
License and stamps	\$3.8	\$12.2	\$16.0
Rods, reels, and components	\$11.6	\$6.2	\$17.8
Fishing tackle	\$6.7	\$4.1	\$10.8
Tackle boxes or cases	\$1.1	\$0.5	\$1.7
Electronics	\$3.9	\$1.0	\$5.0
Nets	\$2.3	\$0.5	\$2.9
Miscellaneous fishing equipment	\$2.6	\$1.5	\$4.1
Shellfish equipment	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$0.5
Taxidermy	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$2.4
Books and magazines	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.7
Items to store/preserve fish	\$4.0	\$1.8	\$5.9
Coolers, fish boxes	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$4.1
Clothing	\$3.7	\$3.3	\$7.0
Boots, shoes, waders	\$4.9	\$2.4	\$7.3
Life jackets	\$1.0	\$0.1	\$1.1
Boats, canoes, rafts, etc.	\$21.5	\$0.8	\$22.3
Boat motors	\$15.4	\$0.1	\$15.6
Trailers, hitches	\$2.5	\$0.1	\$2.7
Bear spray, bug spray, sun screen	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$1.4
Firearms	\$4.7	\$1.2	\$5.8
Cameras, binoculars, sunglasses	\$2.2	\$0.9	\$3.2
Tents, screen rooms, tarps, backpacks, sleeping bags	\$2.1	\$0.5	\$2.5
Camping trailer	\$9.6	\$1.1	\$10.7
Other camping equipment	\$2.1	\$0.3	\$2.4
Vehicles	\$65.6	\$4.9	\$70.4
Airplanes and related equipment	\$0.4	\$1.1	\$1.5
ATVs, snow machines	\$13.2	\$1.1	\$14.3
Boat/camper registrations and excise taxes	\$1.1	\$0.1	\$1.2
Vehicle, boat, or airplane repair/maintenance	\$10.1	\$3.3	\$13.4
Other	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$1.3
Total (millions)	\$201.8	\$54.0	\$255.8

The reported dollar figures reflect total spending on fishing equipment and only that portion of multi-use equipment items anglers report was used specifically for the purpose of sportfishing. Resident purchases amount to \$201.8 million, accounting for 79% of total sportfishing equipment. Non-resident purchases amount to \$54.0 million, accounting for 21% of equipment spending.



Annual real estate spending estimates are presented in Table 10. The real estate category captures spending in 2017 on the purchase or lease of existing structures, on-site construction or maintenance of structures, and purchases of structures constructed off-site. Spending by non-residents sums to \$131.7 million, the majority (54%) of the total spending in this category. Almost the entirety (98%) is associated with purchases or leases of land and existing houses. Despite the sizable amount of spending, only a portion generates economic activity primarily in the real estate and finance sectors. Residents spend \$110.6 million, slightly less than non-residents. Sixty-eight percent of their spending is associated with on-site construction and repair as well as the purchase of structures built off-site.

Table 10. Detailed sportfishing real estate spending, by residency (2017)

	Resident Anglers	Non-resident Anglers	All Anglers
Real Estate Expenditures (millions)			
Purchases of lots, existing houses and cabins, and/or land	\$34.1	\$116.4	\$150.5
Leases of land, cabins, boat slips, and storage	\$1.4	\$12.0	\$13.4
Construction of houses and cabins, and repair or maintenance expenses	\$69.4	\$2.6	\$72.0
Purchase or construction of boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings	\$5.7	\$0.6	\$6.4
Total (millions)	\$110.6	\$131.7	\$242.3

Economic Contributions

The angler spending discussed in the previous section, known as the direct effects, cycles through the regional economy generating additional rounds of economic activity. These extra rounds include indirect effects driven by businesses who provide supporting services and goods to anglers as well as induced effects resulting from household spending by employees of these businesses, known together as the multiplier effects. The three effects as a collective comprise the total economic contribution effects. The IMPLAN model is used to track the flow of these multiple rounds of spending.

Anglers spent an estimated \$716.5 million across all expenditure categories (Table 6). After adjustments to isolate the portion of spending that actually generated economic activity within the region, the direct contribution to the region's economic output is \$491.6 million (Table 11). That activity supported more than 4,235 full and part-time jobs and \$159.2 million in household income.

Spurred by the initial spending of anglers, the economic output attributable to the supporting industries, or multiplier effect, is \$340.8 million. The indirect and induced activity supported 2,143 jobs and \$112.2 million in household income. Together, the



total effects of the spending activity generated \$832.4 million in economic output and supported more than 6,300 jobs that provided \$271.4 in household income.

Table 11. Economic contributions of all sportfishing spending by residency (2017)

	Resident Anglers	Non-resident Anglers	All Anglers
Direct effect			
Output (millions)	\$299.7	\$191.9	\$491.6
Labor Income (millions)	\$96.2	\$63.0	\$159.2
Employment (thous.)	2.2	2.0	4.2
Multiplier effects			
Output (millions)	\$189.3	\$151.5	\$340.8
Labor Income (millions)	\$62.6	\$49.6	\$112.2
Employment (thous.)	1.2	1.0	2.1
Total effect			
Output (millions)	\$489.0	\$343.4	\$832.4
Labor Income (millions)	\$158.8	\$112.6	\$271.4
Employment (thous.)	3.4	3.0	6.4

Table 12 presents the economic contributions from trip and package related spending by residency. Tables providing detail by residency, guide usage, and water type are provided in the Appendix tables A7 & A8. The total effects of trip and package spending activity generated \$306.2 million in output, more than 2,800 jobs, and \$100.3 million in household income. The majority of these effects come from non-resident spending.

Table 12. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending by residency (2017)

	Resident Anglers	Non-resident Anglers	All Anglers
Direct effects			
Output (millions)	\$40.4	\$130.6	\$171.1
Labor Income (millions)	\$12.1	\$45.0	\$57.1
Employment (thous.)	0.4	1.6	2.0
Multiplier effects			
Output (millions)	\$27.6	\$107.6	\$135.2
Labor Income (millions)	\$8.6	\$34.6	\$43.2
Employment (thous.)	0.2	0.7	0.8
Total effects			
Output (millions)	\$68.0	\$238.2	\$306.2
Labor Income (millions)	\$20.6	\$79.6	\$100.3
Employment (thous.)	0.6	2.2	2.8



Table 13 presents the economic contributions from equipment and real estate related spending by residency. The total effects of equipment and real estate spending activity generated \$526.2 million in output, more than 3,500 jobs, and \$171.2 million in household income. In this case, the majority of these effects come from resident spending.

Table 13. Economic contributions of sportfishing equipment and real estate spending by residency (2017)

	Resident Anglers	Non-resident Anglers	All Anglers
Direct effects			
Output (millions)	\$259.2	\$61.3	\$320.5
Labor Income (millions)	\$84.2	\$18.0	\$102.2
Employment (thous.)	1.8	0.5	2.2
Multiplier effects			
Output (millions)	\$161.7	\$43.9	\$205.6
Labor Income (millions)	\$54.0	\$15.0	\$69.0
Employment (thous.)	1.0	0.3	1.3
Total effects			
Output (millions)	\$421.0	\$105.2	\$526.2
Labor Income (millions)	\$138.2	\$33.0	\$171.2
Employment (thous.)	2.8	0.7	3.5



The economic activity generated in the region also produced tax revenues at the local, state, and federal level. The IMPLAN modeling produced generalized region-specific estimates of tax revenues based on existing ratios of output, income, and employment to tax revenues. It is estimated that angler spending in the Cook Inlet region in 2017 generated \$31.7 million and \$63.2 million in state/local and federal tax revenue, respectively (Table 14). Forty-three percent of tax revenues were the result of non-resident angler spending.

Table 14. Tax revenues generated from the economic contributions of sportfishing (2017)

	State and Local Tax Revenues (millions)	Federal Tax Revenues (millions)	Total Tax Revenues (millions)
Resident anglers			
Trip & Package Expenditures	\$4.2	\$5.4	\$9.6
Equipment Expenditures	\$10.0	\$19.8	\$29.8
Real Estate Expenditures	\$3.7	\$11.5	\$15.2
Subtotal	\$18.0	\$36.7	\$54.6
Non-resident anglers			
Trip & Package Expenditures	\$10.7	\$18.9	\$29.6
Equipment Expenditures	\$2.3	\$6.3	\$8.6
Real Estate Expenditures	\$0.8	\$1.3	\$2.2
Subtotal	\$13.8	\$26.6	\$40.3
All anglers			
Trip & Package Expenditures	\$14.9	\$24.3	\$39.2
Equipment Expenditures	\$12.3	\$26.1	\$38.4
Real Estate Expenditures	\$4.6	\$12.8	\$17.4
Total	\$31.7	\$63.2	\$95.0



Summary and Discussion

This study was conducted in order to provide current estimates of the economic contributions made by sportfishing activity on the Cook Inlet region. Prior to this research, the most recent study of sportfishing in Alaska that offers regional level analysis was completed roughly ten years ago. The updated information can contribute to the MSB's policy discussions regarding fishery projects, land and water resource management and other relevant topics.

More than 907,000 days were spent fishing in the Cook Inlet region. Anglers who fished in the region and anglers who traveled to the region to purchase items used for sportfishing spent a total of \$716.5 million. The majority of those retail dollars were retained in the local economy supporting more than 4,200 jobs and providing \$159.2 in labor income. A regional level input-output model was used to track the collective economic contributions of the direct spending and the multiplier effects created as the angler dollars moved from business to business in the Cook Inlet economy. The total contributions generated by angler spending was estimated to be \$832.4 million in economic output, which supported more than 6,300 jobs and \$271.4 million in labor income.

One of the main objectives of this study was to take collecting, analyzing and reporting estimates of economic contribution from sportfishing developed for the 2007 study and apply it here. Slight modifications to the methodological approach of this study were made to better capture spending, particularly in the real estate category. Outside of these improvements, every effort was made to mirror the earlier methodology. This was to ensure that the economic information produced by this study could be directly compared to the earlier results to examine changes in specific segments of sportfishing over the past ten years (resident/non-residents, freshwater/saltwater, guided/unguided). We remind readers who wish to make comparisons that adjustments should be made to the 2007 spending estimates to account for inflation over the ten-year period. We also encourage readers making comparisons between the two studies to explore the condition of the state economy between the two periods, as it may provide context for differences in participation, spending, and economic contributions.

Appendices

1. DETAILED ANALYSIS
2. ANGLER SURVEY PACKAGE
 - Resident
 - Non-resident
3. SPORTFISHING GUIDE BUSINESS SURVEY

Detailed Results by Stratum

- Survey response by group (residency, guide usage, and water type)
- Trip and package spending by group (residency, guide usage, and water type)
- Economic contributions of trip and package spending by group (residency, guide usage, and water type)
- Sportfishing guide business operation by water type

**Table A 1. Number of survey respondents reporting fishing activity by strata**

Respondents		Response rate		Count		Proportion fishing in Cook Inlet		Count		Proportion by water type		Count		Proportion guided		Count*	
Resident																	
Email	764	Resident (email)	7%	764		Cook Inlet	54%	680		Fresh water	80%	543		Guided	5%	26***	
Mail	503	Resident (mail)	29%	503										Unguided	95%	517*	
Subtotal	1,267									Salt water	36%	247		Guided	19%	48***	
														Unguided	81%	199*	
Non-resident																	
Email	936	Non-resident (email)	10%	936		Cook Inlet	55%	821		Fresh water	60%	490		Guided	54%	266*	
Mail	560	Non-resident (mail)	31%	560										Unguided	46%	224*	
Subtotal	1,496									Salt water	40%	330		Guided	74%	244*	
														Unguided	26%	86**	
Total	2,763																

Note: Asterisk coding reflects a level of caution to be used given the sample sizes at the highest level of disaggregation. The smaller sample sizes among resident guided days and non-resident unguided saltwater days are not unexpectedly smaller and profiles are developed for each group. However, the margin of error around the estimates for these groups would be somewhat larger than those groups with larger sample sizes.

**Table A 2. Detailed sportfishing trip and package spending, by residency, guide use (2017)**

	Resident		Non-resident		All
	Guided	Unguided	Guided	Unguided	Anglers
Trip Expenditures (millions)					
Fuel and oil for transportation	\$1.0	\$12.6	\$3.0	\$4.9	\$21.5
Guide and charter fees	\$5.9	\$0.1	\$37.8	\$0.0	\$43.9
Air travel	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$15.3	\$12.7	\$28.4
Transportation services	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$1.7	\$1.3	\$3.7
Boat launch & dockage fees	\$0.1	\$2.8	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$3.7
Ice	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$1.3
Bait	\$0.1	\$1.2	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$2.1
Groceries	\$0.7	\$7.3	\$3.5	\$4.2	\$15.8
Restaurants	\$0.7	\$4.5	\$4.4	\$3.2	\$12.7
Heating & cooking fuel	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.6
Fish processing	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$8.5	\$2.6	\$12.6
Rentals	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$3.7	\$4.1	\$8.5
Overnight accommodations	\$1.0	\$2.9	\$9.6	\$7.7	\$21.0
Derby	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.3
Souvenirs & gifts	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$2.2	\$1.2	\$3.7
Other entertainment expenses	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.9
Other	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$0.6
Sub-Total	\$10.8	\$35.4	\$91.1	\$43.9	\$181.2
Package Expenditures (millions)	na	na	\$35.2	\$2.0	\$37.2
Total Trip & Package (millions)	\$10.8	\$35.4	\$126.3	\$45.9	\$218.4

**Table A 3. Detailed sportfishing trip and package spending, by residency, guide use, and water type (2017)**

	Resident		Non-resident		All
	Guided	Unguided	Guided	Unguided	Anglers
FRESHWATER ANGLERS					
Trip Expenditures (millions)					
Fuel & oil for transportation	\$0.6	\$9.4	\$1.4	\$3.7	\$15.1
Guide and charter fees	\$3.8	\$0.1	\$17.7	\$0.0	\$21.7
Air travel	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$6.4	\$11.0	\$17.8
Transportation services	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$1.2	\$2.6
Boat launch & dockage fees	\$0.1	\$2.2	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$2.8
Ice	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.9
Bait	\$0.0	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$1.3
Groceries	\$0.5	\$5.9	\$1.6	\$3.5	\$11.4
Restaurants	\$0.4	\$3.6	\$1.9	\$2.6	\$8.7
Heating & cooking fuel	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.4
Fish processing	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$5.1
Rentals	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$2.0	\$3.6	\$6.0
Overnight accommodations	\$0.6	\$2.1	\$3.7	\$7.2	\$13.6
Derby	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1
Souvenirs & gifts	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$2.0
Other entertainment expenses	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.6
Other	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.3
Sub-Total	\$7.0	\$27.0	\$39.3	\$37.0	\$110.3
Package Expenditures (millions)	na	na	\$18.9	\$1.7	\$20.6
SALTWATER ANGLERS					
Trip Expenditures (millions)					
Fuel & oil for transportation	\$0.4	\$3.2	\$1.6	\$1.2	\$6.4
Guide and charter fees	\$2.1	\$0.0	\$20.1	\$0.0	\$22.2
Air travel	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.9	\$1.7	\$10.7
Transportation services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.9	\$0.2	\$1.1
Boat launch & dockage fees	\$0.1	\$0.6	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.9
Ice	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.3
Bait	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.8
Groceries	\$0.2	\$1.4	\$1.9	\$0.8	\$4.4
Restaurants	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$2.5	\$0.5	\$4.1
Heating & cooking fuel	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2
Fish processing	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$6.1	\$0.8	\$7.5
Rentals	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$1.6	\$0.5	\$2.6
Overnight accommodations	\$0.3	\$0.7	\$5.9	\$0.5	\$7.4
Derby	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2
Souvenirs & gifts	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$1.6
Other entertainment expenses	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.2
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.3
Sub-Total	\$3.8	\$8.4	\$51.7	\$6.9	\$70.8
Package Expenditures (millions)	na	na	\$16.3	\$0.3	\$16.6


Table A 4. IMPLAN sector assignments: Trip and guide spending

Economic survey trip spending categories	IMPLAN Sector(s)	Sector description
Fuel and oil for vehicles, boats, planes	156, 159	Petroleum refineries/Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing
Guide and charter fees	na	Guide business survey spending categories
Airfare to and from Alaska	408	Air transportation
Commercial travel within Alaska	409, 410, 412	Air, water, and intra-urban transportation
Rentals (boat, equipment, autos)	443	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes
Derby tickets	515	Business and professional associations
Boat launch and dock fees	494, 496	Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries
Ice	85	Soft drink and ice manufacturing
Bait (natural bait only)	14	Fishing
Groceries, food, liquor bought in stores	PCE	Personal consumption expenditures
Restaurants, bars, take-out food	501, 502, 503	Food services and drinking places
Lodging (hotels, campgrounds, cabins)	499,500	Hotels, motels and other lodging; campgrounds
Souvenirs and gifts	406	Miscellaneous store retailers
Processing and taxidermy	492	Independent artists, writers, and performers
Other entertainment expenses	496	Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries
Guide business survey spending categories	IMPLAN Sector(s)	Sector description
Business & guide license/permit	523	Other state government enterprises
Fishing licenses (for anglers)	523	Other state government enterprises
Fuel & oil	156, 159	Petroleum refineries/Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing
Restaurants & prepared meals	501, 502, 503	Food services and drinking places
Wages, salaries, and payments to owners	5001	
Equipment purchases	286, 344, 349, 364, 385	Engine equipment, light duty truck, trailer, boat, and sporting goods manufacturing
Equipment rental	445	Commercial equipment rental and leasing
Equipment maintenance & repair	504, 506, 507, 508	Auto repair, electronic equipment repair, commercial machinery repair, personal goods repair
Bait	17	Commercial fishing
Groceries	PCE	Personal consumption expenditures
Lodging	499, 500	Hotels, motels and other lodging
Airline tickets	408	Air transportation
Other public transportation	409, 410, 412	Air, water, and intra-urban transportation
Business services (accounting, legal, advertising, etc.)	447, 448, 457, 465, 466, 470	Legal services, accounting services, advertising, business support, security services, other support services
Real estate in the CI region	440	Real estate
Utilities	42, 51	Electricity, water, sewage, and other systems
Taxes	531, 533	State and local government, non-education
Insurance	437	Insurance carriers
Other (boat launch fees)	408, 445, 496	Air transport, machinery and equipment rental, other recreation industries

**Table A 5. IMPLAN sector assignments: Equipment and real estate spending**

Economic survey equipment spending categories	IMPLAN Sector	Sector description
<u>Equipment</u>		
Rods and reels	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Tackle (lines, leaders, lures, etc.)	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Tackle boxes	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Electronics (e.g., depth finders)	315	Search, detection, and navigation instruments
Nets	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Misc. fishing equipment	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Shellfish fishing equip.	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Taxidermy	492	Independent artists, writers, and performers
Books and magazines	418, 419	Book and periodical publishers
Smokers, vacuum sealers, etc.	329	Household appliance manufacture
Coolers, fish boxes	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Clothing	129	Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing
Boots, waders, other footwear	132	Footwear manufacturing
Life jackets, PFDs	129	Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing
Boats, canoes, kayaks, etc.	364	Boat building
Boat motors	286	Other engine equipment manufacturing
Trailers, hitches, etc.	286	Other engine equipment manufacturing
Bear spray, bug spray, etc.	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Firearms	259	Small arms manufacturing
Cameras, binoculars	272	Optical instrument and lens manufacturing
Tents, backpacks, sleeping bags	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Camping trailer	349	Travel trailer and camper manufacturing
Other camping equipment	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
Trucks, SUVs, RVs	343, 344	Automobile and light truck manufacturing
Planes and related equip	357	Aircraft manufacturing
ATVs, snow machines	367	All other transportation equipment manufacturing
Registration and excise taxes	523	Other state government enterprises
Vehicle, boat, plane repairs	504	Automotive, electronic, machinery and household repair
Other equipment	385	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing
<u>Real Estate used primarily for fishing</u>		
Cabins-existing sales	440	Real estate
Land leased for fishing	440	Real estate
Cabin-new construction	59	construction of new single-family residential structures
Maintained and repaired residential structures	63	Maintenance and repair of residential structures
Purchase or construction of boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings	144	Prefabricated wood building manufacturing

**Table A 6. Sportfishing guide operations business survey results**

	Fresh water guides		Salt water guides	
	Percent of Total	Percent purchased in Cook Inlet	Percent of Total	Percent purchased in Cook Inlet
Business expenses				
Business & guide license/permit	5.5%	90%	4.6%	89%
Fishing licenses (for anglers)	0.3%	98%	0.1%	100%
Fuel & oil	14.4%	90%	23.0%	84%
Restaurants & prepared meals	2.6%	96%	1.2%	100%
Wages, salaries, and payments to owners	21.0%	95%	21.7%	89%
Equipment purchases	11.5%	96%	12.7%	100%
Equipment rental	0.2%	90%	0.1%	99%
Equipment maintenance & repair	5.9%	90%	8.8%	89%
Bait	2.6%	97%	3.9%	99%
Groceries	3.6%	98%	1.3%	99%
Lodging	3.4%	98%	2.3%	95%
Airline tickets	1.5%	92%	0.8%	89%
Other public transportation	0.1%	90%	0.1%	84%
Business services (accounting, legal, advertising, etc.)	7.3%	93%	5.1%	85%
Real estate in the CI region	3.8%	95%	2.3%	95%
Utilities	3.4%	98%	1.6%	100%
Taxes	4.8%	96%	4.3%	100%
Insurance	4.9%	87%	4.2%	89%
Other (boat launch fees)	3.0%	95%	2.1%	95%
Total	100%	na	100%	na

**Table A 7. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending by residency, guide usage (2017)**

	Resident		Non-resident		TOTAL		All
	Guided	Unguided	Guided	Unguided	Resident	Non-resident	Anglers
<u>ALL ANGLERS</u>							
Direct effects							
Output (millions)	\$8.3	\$32.1	\$94.4	\$36.3	\$40.4	\$130.6	\$171.1
Labor Income (millions)	\$2.8	\$9.3	\$32.7	\$12.3	\$12.1	\$45.0	\$57.1
Employment	88	331	1,128	443	419	1,571	1,990
Multiplier effects							
Output (millions)	\$6.7	\$20.9	\$80.0	\$27.6	\$27.6	\$107.6	\$135.2
Labor Income (millions)	\$2.2	\$6.4	\$26.0	\$8.6	\$8.6	\$34.6	\$43.2
Employment	42	122	507	169	163	675	839
Total effects							
Output (millions)	\$15.0	\$53.0	\$174.4	\$63.8	\$68.0	\$238.2	\$306.2
Labor Income (millions)	\$4.9	\$15.7	\$58.7	\$20.9	\$20.6	\$79.6	\$100.3
Employment	130	453	1,634	612	583	2,246	2,828

**Table A 8. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending by residency, guide usage, and water type (2017)**

	Resident		Non-resident		TOTAL		All
	Guided	Unguided	Guided	Unguided	Resident	Non-resident	Anglers
<u>FRESHWATER ANGLERS</u>							
Direct effects							
Output (millions)	\$5.3	\$24.4	\$43.2	\$30.4	\$29.7	\$73.6	\$103.3
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.8	\$7.1	\$15.4	\$10.5	\$8.9	\$25.8	\$34.7
Employment	53	251	460	363	304	823	1,127
Multiplier effects							
Output (millions)	\$4.3	\$15.8	\$37.1	\$23.2	\$20.2	\$60.3	\$80.4
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.4	\$4.9	\$12.1	\$7.3	\$6.3	\$19.4	\$25.6
Employment	27	92	233	141	119	374	493
Total effects							
Output (millions)	\$9.6	\$40.2	\$80.3	\$53.6	\$49.9	\$133.9	\$183.7
Labor Income (millions)	\$3.2	\$11.9	\$27.5	\$17.7	\$15.1	\$45.2	\$60.3
Employment	79	343	692	505	423	1,197	1,619
<u>SALTWATER ANGLERS</u>							
Direct effects							
Output (millions)	\$3.0	\$7.7	\$51.2	\$5.9	\$10.7	\$57.0	\$67.8
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.0	\$2.2	\$17.3	\$1.8	\$3.2	\$19.1	\$22.4
Employment	35	80	668	80	116	748	863
Multiplier effects							
Output (millions)	\$2.4	\$5.1	\$42.9	\$4.4	\$7.4	\$47.3	\$54.7
Labor Income (millions)	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$13.9	\$1.4	\$2.3	\$15.3	\$17.6
Employment	15	30	274	27	45	301	346
Total effects							
Output (millions)	\$5.4	\$12.8	\$94.1	\$10.3	\$18.2	\$104.3	\$122.5
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.7	\$3.8	\$31.2	\$3.2	\$5.5	\$34.4	\$39.9
Employment	50	110	942	107	160	1,049	1,209



Angler Survey Packages

Wave I: Residents only

- Advance postcard
- First letter and survey
- Thank you/reminder postcard
- Second letter
- Email messages

Wave II: Residents and non-residents

- Advance postcard
- First letter and survey
- Thank you/reminder postcard
- Second letter
- Email messages



SURVEY WAVE I: ADVANCE POSTCARD

Pre-post card (FRONT)



COOK INLET SPORTFISHING ECONOMIC STUDY

c/o Southwick Associates
PO Box 6435
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32035

<<First name>> <<Last Name>>
<<Address>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zip>>

Postcard (BACK)

Dear Angler,

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game with funding provided by the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

You were selected to be part of this study as a result of purchasing an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017. In approximately 7-10 days, you will be receiving a survey from Southwick Associates in the mail. When it arrives, please take a few minutes to complete and return the survey. Thank You!



**Matanuska-Susitna
Borough**

**Alaska Department
of Fish & Game**





SURVEY WAVE I: FIRST LETTER



SOUTHWICK
ASSOCIATES

{Date}

Dear Alaska angler:

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet Region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support from the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

You have been selected at random to be a part of this study from a sample of anglers who purchased an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017. Even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet Region, we would still like to hear from you. You are one of a small group of people who have been selected to represent all Alaska anglers, so it is very important that we hear from you. The entire survey should only take you about 10 minutes to complete.

The information that you provide will be kept confidential and will only be used by the project contractor, **Southwick Associates**, Inc. (www.SouthwickAssociates.com) to produce summary estimates of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet Region of Alaska.

After you complete the survey, please return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. If you prefer, you can take the survey online at:

www.surveygizmo.com/s3/3694062/AK-Cook-Inlet-2017

Your Access Code for the online survey is <<SA_UID>>.

To show our appreciation for your participation, all completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. I would like to thank you in advance for agreeing to participate in this important study.

Sincerely,

Rob Southwick / President
Southwick Associates



Project sponsored by:
Matanuska-Susitna Borough



With assistance from: **Alaska**
Department of Fish and Game



SURVEY WAVE I: SURVEY

Cook Inlet Sportfishing Economic Survey



This survey asks about your fishing activity and spending in the Cook Inlet Region during the first six months of 2017.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct this study in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game.

<<merge SA_UID>>



Please note that the Cook Inlet Region includes both the saltwater inlet portion above Kodiak Island as well as the freshwater rivers that drain into the Cook Inlet.



on



Please note that “sportfishing” is defined as the taking of fish and shellfish (clams, crabs, shrimp, etc.) under Alaska sportfishing license regulations, including personal use fishing (e.g. dip netting). Please do not report activities and expenditures associated with subsistence

Section A – GENERAL:

In this section, we are interested in learning some general information about your sportfishing activities in the **Cook Inlet Region**. Please refer to the detailed map at the front of this survey.

1. Did you go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** of Alaska between **January 1st** and **June 30th, 2017**? (see map)
☐ Yes Please continue to **Question 3** below.
☐ No
2. Did you purchase any fishing equipment, fishing-related gear, or real estate in the **Cook Inlet Region** of Alaska in the **last twelve months**? (see map)
☐ Yes Please continue to **Question 16** on page 5.
☐ No Please skip to **Question 18** on page 6.
3. Did you buy an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017 *primarily* to go personal use fishing (e.g. dip netting, gill netting, etc.)?
☐ Yes
☐ No
4. As best as possible, please report the number of days you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** between **November 1, 2016** and **December 31, 2016**. (Please enter “0” if you did not fish in this period.)
Number of saltwater fishing days _____
Number of freshwater fishing days _____

Section B – SPORTFISHING ACTIVITY:

In this section, we want to know how often you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** between **January 1st** and **April 30th, 2017** and between **May 1st** and **June 30th, 2017**.

5. **January through April:** How many days did you go freshwater and saltwater fishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** between **January 1, 2017** and **April 30, 2017**? (mark ‘0’ if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region in January through April)
Freshwater: _____ days in January through April
Saltwater: _____ days in January through April
6. **May through June:** How many days did you go freshwater and saltwater fishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** between **May 1, 2017** and **June 30, 2017**? (mark ‘0’ if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region in May through June)
Freshwater: _____ days in May through June
Saltwater: _____ days in May through June
7. For the entire period between **January 1** and **June 30, 2017**, please tell us how many **days** you fished for these species. If you fished for more than one species on the same



day mark each species as one day. *Please note the species you targeted might not necessarily have been the fish actually caught on the trip. (Report days for all that apply)*

Species	Total days Jan. 1 through June 30, 2017
King Salmon (<i>Chinook</i>)	_____ days
Silver Salmon (<i>Coho</i>)	_____ days
Red Salmon (<i>Sockeye</i>)	_____ days
Other Salmon (<i>Pink, Chum</i>)	_____ days
Steelhead	_____ days
Trout (<i>rainbow, cutthroat, lake trout, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Halibut	_____ days
Other saltwater (<i>Lingcod, Rockfish, Shark, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Other freshwater (<i>Dolly Varden, Arctic Grayling, Northern Pike, Burbot, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Shellfish (<i>clams, crab, shrimp, etc.</i>)	_____ days

Section C – THE LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING:

Now we would like to know about the **last time** you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** between **January 1st** and **June 30th, 2017**. Please remember, “sportfishing” includes personal use (e.g., dip netting) and shellfish fishing, but does ***not*** include subsistence fishing.

8. In what month did you last go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet Region** between **January 1** and **June 30, 2017**?

- ☐ January
- ☐ February
- ☐ March
- ☐ April
- ☐ May
- ☐ June



9. Fishing trips often include time for fishing, travel, and non-fishing activities. How long was this last fishing trip (including fishing days, travel days, and non-fishing days)? *Note that single-day trips do not need to take a whole day. For example, if the last time you went fishing you only fished for a few hours after work, this would be counted as '1' day.*

Total days on your last fishing trip to **Cook Inlet Region**: _____ days

10. How many days did you actually fish the last time you went fishing in the **Cook Inlet Region**? (Count partial days of fishing as '1' day)

Fishing days on your last trip to **Cook Inlet Region**: _____ days

11. Would you still have taken this trip even if you were not able to go fishing?

Definitely "No" Maybe "No" Not sure Maybe "Yes" Definitely "Yes"

☐☐☐☐☐

12. Was this trip primarily.....? (check one)

- ☐ rod & reel sportfishing
- ☐ dip netting (personal use)
- ☐ shellfish fishing

13. Was this trip primarily in.....? (check one)

- ☐ freshwater
- ☐ saltwater

14. Did you pay for a guide or a charter boat on this trip?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



In this next section, we ask about your spending on your **last fishing trip** to the **Cook Inlet Region** that occurred between **January 1 through June 30, 2017** (the trip described in Questions 8 through 14).

15. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following TRIP-RELATED items **ON THE TRIP DESCRIBED ABOVE**. Please only include amounts that you spent within the **COOK INLET REGION**. Include money that **you** spent for other people on your trip; do **not** include money that other people spent on your behalf. We will ask about your equipment purchases in later questions.

Items purchased on <u>last trip</u> in <u>Cook Inlet Region</u> (between <u>January 1</u> and <u>June 30, 2017</u>)	Amount Spent in <u>Cook Inlet Region</u>
Fuel and oil for your car, truck, boat, airplane, ATV, and/or other transportation	\$
Guide and charter fees	\$
Transportation services (air taxis, boat ferries, shuttle vans, taxis, etc.)	\$
Boat launch and dockage fees	\$
Ice	\$
Bait (natural bait only, do not include lures)	\$
Groceries, food, liquor bought in stores (not in restaurants or bars)	\$
Restaurants, bars, and take-out food purchases	\$
Heating and cooking fuels	\$
Fish processing and shipping	\$
Rentals (boats, equipment, autos, etc.)	\$
Overnight accommodations (hotels/motels, B&B's, campgrounds, cabin rentals, etc.)	\$
Derby tickets	\$
Souvenirs and gifts	\$
Other entertainment expenses during fishing trip (movies, etc.)	\$
Other (please specify):	\$

Section D – FISHING EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES:

NOTE: In this section, we want to know about sportfishing and related equipment you **purchased in the Cook Inlet Region during the last 12 months**, including equipment purchased for sportfishing, personal use (e.g., dipnet) and/or shellfish fishing.

16. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following fishing equipment items **IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS**. **Only report purchases made within the Cook Inlet Region** – excluding purchases from catalogs or online web sites. Include money that **you** spent for other people; do **not** include money that other people spent on your behalf. Please write in the amount that you spent in the Cook Inlet region. Since some items can be used for non-fishing activities, please estimate the percentage that the purchased fishing related gear is used for sportfishing.



Fishing equipment purchased WITHIN COOK INLET REGION DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS	Total Amount Spent in the Cook Inlet Region	% Used for sportfishing
FISHING EQUIPMENT:		
Licenses and stamps	\$	100%
Rods, reels, & components	\$	100%
Fishing tackle (lines, leaders, lures, creels, stringers, etc.)	\$	100%
Tackle boxes, cases to protect fishing equipment	\$	100%
Depth finders, fish finder, other electronics	\$	100%
Landing nets, dipnets & gillnets	\$	100%
Miscellaneous fishing equipment (knives, scales, etc.)	\$	100%
Shellfish fishing equipment (shovels, pots, buckets, etc.)	\$	100%
Fishing mounting (taxidermy)	\$	100%
Books and magazines devoted to fishing	\$	100%
FISHING-RELATED GEAR OR OTHER NON-FISHING PURCHASES:		
Items to store/preserve fish (smoker, vacuum sealer, etc.)	\$	%
Coolers, fish boxes	\$	%
Clothing (fishing vest, raingear, heat net, etc.)	\$	%
Boots, shoes, waders, and other footwear	\$	%
Life jackets	\$	%
Boats, canoes, rafts, kayaks, and other watercraft	\$	%
Boat motors	\$	%
Trailers, hitches, and accessories	\$	%
Bear spray, bug spray, sun screen	\$	%
Firearms for personal protection	\$	%
Cameras, binoculars, sun glasses	\$	%
Tents, screen rooms, tarps, backpacks, sleeping bags	\$	%
Camping trailer (pop-ups, self-contained, 5th wheel)	\$	%
Other camping equipment (stoves, grills, lanterns, etc.)	\$	%
Vehicles (trucks, SUVs, motorhomes, etc.)	\$	%
Airplanes and related equipment	\$	%
ATVs, snow machines	\$	%
Boat/camper registrations and excise taxes	\$	%
Vehicle, boat, or airplane repair/maintenance	\$	%
Other (please specify):	\$	%



17. Please report how much you spent **IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS** on any real estate located in the **Cook Inlet Region** that was purchased or used primarily for sportfishing purposes. (If you spent nothing, enter '0')

Real estate spending in the <u>past 12 months</u> primarily for fishing in the <u>Cook Inlet Region</u>	Total Amount Spent
Purchases of lots, existing houses and cabins, and/or land	\$
Leases of land, cabins, boat slips, and storage (do not include any short-term rentals that were already reported as a trip-related expense)	\$
Construction of houses and cabins, and repair or maintenance expenses (not including boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings)	\$
Purchase or construction of boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings	\$

Section E – BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

To help us learn more about who fishes in the **Cook Inlet Region**, please answer these final questions. All answers you provide will be kept fully confidential. Your answers help us ensure the survey best represents ALL **Cook Inlet Region** anglers, even those not surveyed.

18. Is your primary residence within the Cook Inlet Region?

☐ Yes ☐ No

19. What is your gender?

☐ Male ☐ Female

20. In what year were you born? _____

21. Which category best describes the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ Did not graduate from high school ☐ College graduate (bachelor's degree or equivalent)
☐ High school graduate or GED ☐ Postgraduate, master's degree, doctorate, law degree, other professional degree
☐ 1-3 years college (some college)

22. Which best describes your household's annual, before-tax income? (check one)

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$40,000 - \$49,999 ☐ \$100,000 - \$149,999
☐ \$10,000 - \$19,999 ☐ \$50,000 - \$74,999 ☐ \$150,000 - \$199,999
☐ \$20,000 - \$29,999 ☐ \$75,000 - \$99,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more
☐ \$30,000 - \$39,999

Thank you for taking our survey!

If you have any additional comments you wish to share about this study, please provide them here:



SURVEY WAVE I: REMINDER POSTCARD

Thank you/Reminder-post card (FRONT)



COOK INLET SPORTFISHING ECONOMIC STUDY

c/o Southwick Associates
PO Box 6435
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32035

<<First name>> <<Last Name>>
<<Address>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zip>>

Postcard (BACK)

Dear Angler,

Recently, you received a survey from Southwick Associates asking about your sportfishing activities in the Cook Inlet Region of Alaska. If you have already completed and returned your survey, **thank you!** If you have not yet completed the survey, we **ask you** to take a few minutes to do so and return your completed survey in the postage paid envelope included in the package. It is very important that we hear from you, even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet Region last year.

Southwick Associates was contracted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to conduct this study. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support from the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

Thank You!



**Matanuska-Susitna
Borough**

**Alaska Department
of Fish & Game**





SURVEY WAVE I:

SECOND LETTER



{Date}

Dear Alaska angler:

In July, we sent a survey to you asking about your sportfishing activities in the Cook Inlet Region during the first six months of 2017. Many of the other anglers who received the survey have already responded, but we have not yet received your completed questionnaire.

We are conducting the survey to provide a better understanding of the importance of sportfishing to the Cook Inlet Region's economy. Information about your experience is very valuable to this study because you have been chosen to represent many other sport anglers in Alaska. Therefore, it is very important that we hear from you.

Enclosed is a replacement questionnaire. Your responses to the survey questions will be kept strictly confidential. Please take a few minutes to respond to the survey and return it in the postage-paid envelope. If you prefer, you can take the survey online at:

www.surveygizmo.com/s3/3694062/AK-Cook-Inlet-2017

Your Access Code for the online survey is <<SA_UID>>.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough contracted Southwick Associates to conduct this study. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support is provided by the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

All completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 907-277-9765. I would like to thank you in advance for agreeing to participate in this important study.

Sincerely,

**Rob Southwick/ President
Southwick Associates**



*Project sponsored by:
Matanuska-Susitna Borough*



*In cooperation with: Alaska
Department of Fish and Game*



SURVEY WAVE I: INITIAL AND REMIDER EMAIL INVITATIONS

Dear Alaska angler:

The **Matanuska-Susitna Borough** has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the **Alaska Department of Fish & Game**.

Please take a few minutes to complete our survey. The information that you provide will be kept confidential. The entire survey should only take you about 10 minutes to complete. Even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region, we would still like to hear from you.

[Click Here to Start the Survey](#)

To show our appreciation for your participation, all completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. Thank you for participating in this important study.

Sincerely,
Rob Southwick/President



A cooperative project with:





SURVEY WAVE II: ADVANCE POSTCARD



COOK INLET SPORTFISHING ECONOMIC STUDY

c/o Southwick Associates
PO Box 6435
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32035

Angler name and address

Pre-post card (FRONT)

Postcard (BACK)

Dear Angler,

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game with funding provided by the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

You were selected to be part of this study as a result of holding an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017. In approximately 7-10 days, you will be receiving a survey from Southwick Associates in the mail. When it arrives, please take a

few minutes to complete and return the survey. Thank You!



**Matanuska-Susitna
Borough**

**Alaska Department
of Fish & Game**



SURVEY WAVE II: LETTER

{Date}

Dear Alaska angler:

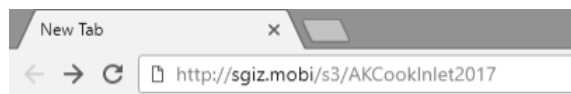


The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support from the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

You have been selected at random to be a part of this study from a sample of anglers who held an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017. You are one of a small group of people who have been selected to represent all anglers who fish in Alaska, so it is very important that we hear from you. Even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region, we would still like to hear from you. The entire survey should only take you about 10 minutes to complete.

The information that you provide will be kept confidential and will only be used by the project contractor, **Southwick Associates**, Inc. (www.SouthwickAssociates.com) to produce summary estimates of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet Region of Alaska.

After you complete the survey, please return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. If you prefer, you can take the survey online by typing this web address (<http://sgiz.mobi/s3/AKCookInlet2017>) directly into the address bar of your browser. Your Access Code for the online survey is XXX.



To show our appreciation for your participation, all completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. I would like to thank you in advance for agreeing to participate in this important study.

Sincerely,


Rob Southwick / President
Southwick Associates


Project sponsored by:
Matanuska-Susitna Borough



With assistance from: Alaska
Department of Fish and Game



SURVEY WAVE II: RESIDENT SURVEY

Cook Inlet Sportfishing Economic Survey



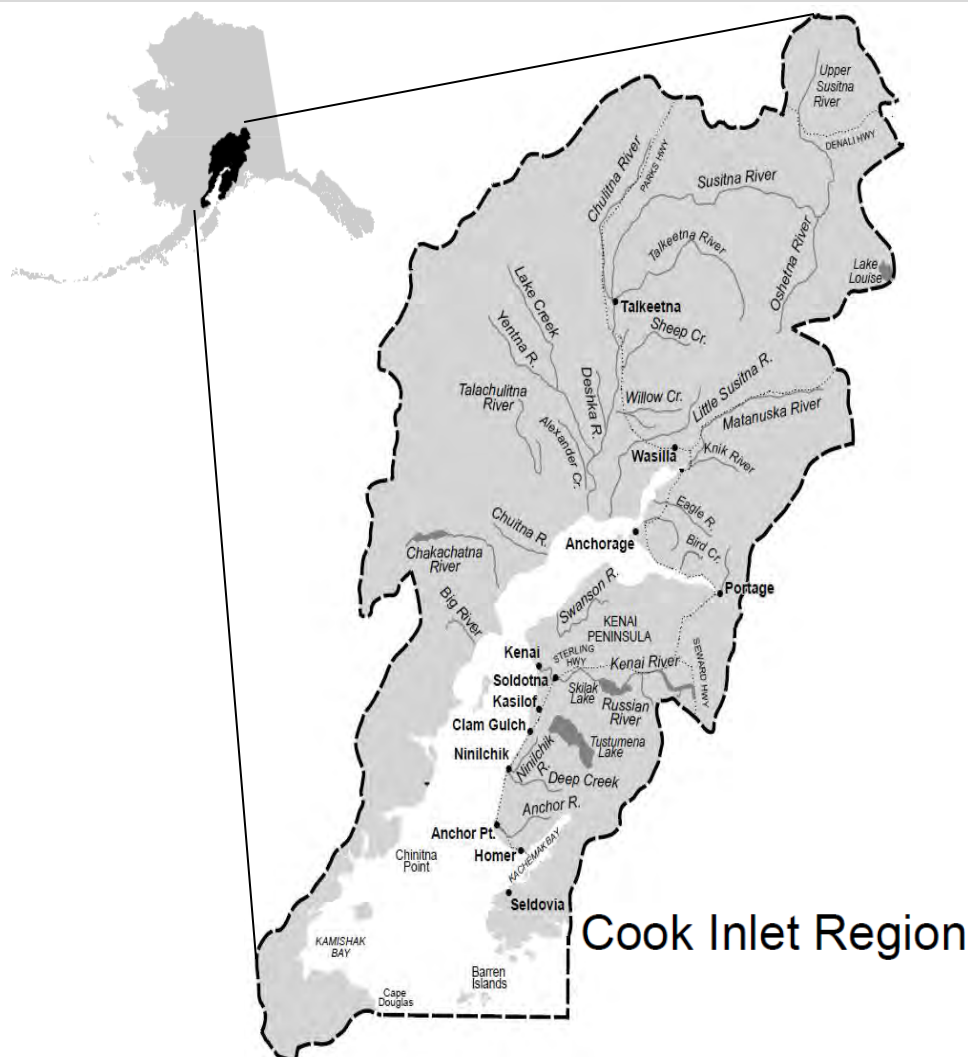
This survey asks about your fishing activity and spending in the Cook Inlet region during May to October 2017.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct this study in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game.



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Please note that the Cook Inlet region includes both the saltwater inlet portion above Kodiak Island as well as the freshwater rivers that drain into the Cook Inlet.







Please note that “sportfishing” is defined as the taking of fish and shellfish (clams, crabs, shrimp, etc.) under Alaska sportfishing license regulations, including personal use fishing (e.g. dip netting). Please do not report activities and expenditures associated with subsistence fishing.



Section A – GENERAL:

In this section, we are interested in learning some general information about your sportfishing activities in the **Cook Inlet region**. Please refer to the detailed map at the front of this survey.

23. Did you go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** of Alaska between **May 1st through October 31st, 2017**? (see map)

- ☐ Yes  Please skip to Question 3 below.
- ☐ No 

24. Did you purchase any fishing equipment, fishing-related gear, or real estate that you acquired primarily for fishing purposes in the **Cook Inlet region** of Alaska in the **last twelve months**? (see map)

- ☐ Yes  Please skip to **Question 24 on page 7**.
- ☐ No  Please skip to **Question 26 on page 8**.

25. Did you buy an Alaska sportfishing license in 2017 primarily to go personal use fishing (e.g. dip netting, gill netting, etc.)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

26. As best as possible, please report the number of days you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **November 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016**. (Please enter “0” if you did not fish in this period.)

Number of saltwater fishing days _____

Number of freshwater fishing days _____

Section B – SPORTFISHING ACTIVITY:

In this section, we want to know how often you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1st and June 30th, 2017** and between **July 1st and October 31st, 2017**.

27. **May through June:** How many days did you go freshwater and saltwater fishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1, 2017 and June 30, 2017**? (mark ‘0’ if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region in May through June)

Freshwater: _____ days in May through June

Saltwater: _____ days in May through June

28. **July through October:** How many days did you go freshwater and saltwater fishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1, 2017 and October 31, 2017**? (mark ‘0’ if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region in July through October)

Freshwater: _____ days in July through October

Saltwater: _____ days in July through October



29. For the entire period between **May 1** and **October 31, 2017**, please tell us how many **days** you fished for these species. If you fished for more than one species on the same day mark each species as one day. *Please note the species you targeted might not necessarily have been the fish actually caught on the trip. (Report days for all that apply)*

Species Targeted	Total days May 1 through Oct 31, 2017
King Salmon (<i>Chinook</i>)	_____ days
Silver Salmon (<i>Coho</i>)	_____ days
Red Salmon (<i>Sockeye</i>)	_____ days
Other Salmon (<i>Pink, Chum</i>)	_____ days
Steelhead	_____ days
Trout (<i>rainbow, cutthroat, lake trout, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Halibut	_____ days
Other saltwater (<i>Lingcod, Rockfish, Shark, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Other freshwater (<i>Dolly Varden, Arctic Grayling, Northern Pike, Burbot, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Shellfish (<i>clams, crab, shrimp, etc.</i>)	_____ days

Section C1 – LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING IN MAY OR JUNE 2017:

Now we would like to know about the last time you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1st** and **June 30th, 2017**. Please remember, “sportfishing” includes personal use (e.g., dip netting) and shellfish fishing, but does **not** include subsistence fishing.

30. In what month did you last go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1** and **June 30, 2017**?

- ☐ May
- ☐ June
- ☐ I did not fish between May 1st and June 30th (skip to Q16 in section C2)

*** THESE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO THE **LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING IN THE COOK INLET REGION BETWEEN MAY 1ST AND JUNE 30TH, 2017** ***

31. Fishing trips often include time for fishing, travel, and non-fishing activities. How long was this last fishing trip including fishing days, travel days, and non-fishing days? *Note that single-day trips do not need to take a whole day. For example, if the last time you went fishing **MAY** through **JUNE** you only fished for a few hours after work, this would be counted as ‘1’ day.*

Total days on your last fishing trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days

32. How many days did you actually fish during your fishing trip in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1st** and **June 30th**? (Count partial days of fishing as ‘1’ day)

Fishing days on your last trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days



33. Would you still have taken this trip even if you were not able to go fishing?

Definitely "No" Maybe "No" Not sure Maybe "Yes" Definitely "Yes"

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

34. Was this trip primarily.....? (check one)

- ☐ rod & reel sportfishing
- ☐ dip netting (personal use)
- ☐ shellfish fishing

35. Was this trip primarily in.....? (check one)

- ☐ freshwater
- ☐ saltwater

36. Did you pay for a guide or a charter boat on this trip?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

In this next section, we ask about your spending on your **last fishing trip** to the Cook Inlet region that occurred between **May 1 through June 30, 2017** (the trip described in Question 8 through 14).

37. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following TRIP-RELATED items ON THE TRIP DESCRIBED ABOVE. Please only include amounts you spent in the **COOK INLET REGION**. Include money that **you** spent for other people on your trip; do **not** include money that other people spent on your behalf. We will ask about your equipment purchases in later questions.

Items purchased on <u>last trip</u> to Cook Inlet region (between <u>May 1 and June 30, 2017</u>)	Amount Spent in Cook Inlet region
Fuel and oil for your car, truck, boat, airplane, ATV, and/or other transportation	\$
Guide and charter fees	\$
Airline tickets	\$
Transportation services (air taxis, boat ferries, shuttle vans, taxis, etc.)	\$
Boat launch and dockage fees	\$
Ice	\$
Bait (natural bait only, do not include lures)	\$
Groceries, food, liquor bought in stores (not in restaurants or bars)	\$
Restaurants, bars, and take-out food purchases	\$
Heating and cooking fuels	\$
Fish processing and shipping	\$
Rentals (boats, equipment, autos, etc.)	\$
Overnight accommodations (hotels/motels, B&B's, campgrounds, cabin rentals, etc.)	\$
Derby tickets	\$
Souvenirs and gifts	\$
Other entertainment expenses during fishing trip (movies, etc.)	\$
Other (please specify):	\$



Section C2 – LAST TIME YOU SPORTFISHED DURING JULY THROUGH OCTOBER 2017:

Now we would like to know about the **last time** you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1st and October 31st, 2017**. Please remember, “sportfishing” includes personal use (e.g., dip netting) and shellfish fishing, but does **not** include subsistence fishing.

38. In what month did you last go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1** and **October 31st of 2017**?

- ☐ July
- ☐ August
- ☐ September
- ☐ October
- ☐ I did not fish between July 1st and October 31st (skip to Q24 in section D)

THESE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING IN THE COOK INLET REGION BETWEEN JULY 1ST AND OCTOBER 31ST, 2017

39. Fishing trips often include time for fishing, travel, and non-fishing activities. How long was this last fishing trip including fishing days, travel days, and non-fishing days? *Note that single-day trips do not need to take a whole day. For example, if the last time you went fishing **JULY** through **OCTOBER** you only fished for a few hours after work, this would be counted as ‘1’ day.*

Total days on your last fishing trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days

40. How many days did you actually fish during your fishing trip in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1st and October 31st**? (Count partial days of fishing as ‘1’ day)

Fishing days on your last trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days

41. Would you still have taken this trip even if you were not able to go fishing?

Definitely “No” Maybe “No” Not sure Maybe “Yes” Definitely “Yes”
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

42. Was this trip primarily.....? (check one)

- ☐ rod & reel sportfishing
- ☐ dip netting (personal use)
- ☐ shellfish fishing

43. Was this trip primarily in.....? (check one)

- ☐ freshwater
- ☐ saltwater

44. Did you pay for a guide or a charter boat on this trip?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



In this next section, we ask about your spending on your last fishing trip to the Cook Inlet Region that occurred between **July 1 through October 31, 2017** (the trip described in Question 16 through 22).

45. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following TRIP-RELATED items ON THE TRIP DESCRIBED ABOVE. Please only include amounts **you** spent in the **COOK INLET REGION**. Include money that you spent for other people on your trip; do **not** include money that other people spent on your behalf. We will ask about your equipment purchases in later questions.

Items purchased on <u>last trip to Cook Inlet region</u> (between <u>July 1 and October 31, 2017</u>)	Amount Spent in <u>Cook Inlet</u> <u>region</u>
Fuel and oil for your car, truck, boat, airplane, ATV, and/or other transportation	\$
Guide and charter fees	\$
Airline tickets	\$
Transportation services (air taxis, boat ferries, shuttle vans, taxis, etc.)	\$
Boat launch and dockage fees	\$
Ice	\$
Bait (natural bait only, do not include lures)	\$
Groceries, food, liquor bought in stores (not in restaurants or bars)	\$
Restaurants, bars, and take-out food purchases	\$
Heating and cooking fuels	\$
Fish processing and shipping	\$
Rentals (boats, equipment, autos, etc.)	\$
Overnight accommodations (hotels/motels, B&B's, campgrounds, cabin rentals, etc.)	\$
Derby tickets	\$
Souvenirs and gifts	\$
Other entertainment expenses during fishing trip (movies, etc.)	\$
Other (please specify): _____	\$

**Section D-FISHING EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES:**

NOTE: In this section, we want to know about sportfishing and related equipment you purchased in the Cook Inlet Region during the last 12 months, including equipment purchased for personal use (e.g., dipnet) and/or shellfish fishing.

46. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following fishing equipment in the last 12 months. **Only report purchases made within the Cook Inlet Region** – excluding purchases from catalogs and online web sites. Include purchases you made for yourself and for others. Please write in the amount spent and the percent of time that item was used for sportfishing in the Cook Inlet Region.

Fishing equipment purchased WITHIN COOK INLET REGION DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS	Total Amount Spent in the Cook Inlet region	% Used for sportfishing
Licenses and stamps	\$	100%
Rods, reels, & components	\$	100%
Fishing tackle (lines, leaders, lures, creels, stringers, etc.)	\$	100%
Tackle boxes, cases to protect fishing equipment	\$	100%
Depth finders, fish finder, other electronics	\$	100%
Landing nets, dipnets & gillnets	\$	100%
Miscellaneous fishing equipment (knives, scales, etc.)	\$	100%
Shellfish fishing equipment (shovels, pots, buckets, etc.)	\$	100%
Fishing mounting (taxidermy)	\$	100%
Books and magazines devoted to fishing	\$	100%
Items to store/preserve fish (smoker, vacuum sealer, etc.)	\$	%
Coolers, fish boxes	\$	%
Clothing (fishing vest, raingear, head net, etc.)	\$	%
Boots, shoes, waders, and other footwear	\$	%
Life jackets	\$	%
Boats, canoes, rafts, kayaks, and other watercraft	\$	%
Boat motors	\$	%
Trailers, hitches, and accessories	\$	%
Bear spray, bug spray, sun screen	\$	%
Firearms for personal protection	\$	%
Cameras, binoculars, sun glasses	\$	%
Tents, screen rooms, tarps, backpacks, sleeping bags	\$	%
Camping trailer (pop-ups, self-contained, 5th wheel)	\$	%
Other camping equipment (stoves, grills, lanterns, etc.)	\$	%
Vehicles (trucks, SUVs, motorhomes, etc.)	\$	%
Airplanes and related equipment	\$	%
ATVs, snow machines	\$	%
Boat/camper registrations and excise taxes	\$	%
Vehicle, boat, or airplane repair/maintenance	\$	%
Other (please specify):	\$	%



47. Please report how much you spent in 2017 on any real estate located in the **Cook Inlet region** that was purchased or used primarily for sportfishing purposes. (If you spent nothing, enter '0')

Real estate spending in the last 12 months for fishing in the <u>Cook Inlet region</u>	Total Amount Spent
Purchases of lots, existing houses and cabins, and/or land	\$
Leases of land, cabins, boat slips, and storage (do not include any short-term rentals that were already reported as a trip-related expense)	\$
Construction of houses and cabins, and repair or maintenance expenses (not including boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings)	\$
Purchase or construction of boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings	\$

Section E-BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

To help us learn more about who fishes in the **Cook Inlet region**, please answer these final questions. All answers you provide will be kept fully confidential. Your answers will help us evaluate the survey to best represent ALL **Cook Inlet region** anglers, even those not surveyed.

-
48. Is your primary residence within the Cook Inlet region?

☐ Yes ☐ No

49. What is your gender?

☐ Male ☐ Female

50. In what year were you born? _____

51. Which category best describes the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ Did not graduate from high school ☐ High school graduate or GED
☐ 1-3 years college (some college) ☐ College graduate (bachelor's degree or equivalent)
☐ Postgraduate, master's degree, doctorate, law degree, other professional degree

52. Which best describes your household's annual, before-tax income? (check one)

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$40,000 - \$49,999 ☐ \$100,000 - \$149,999
☐ \$10,000 - \$19,999 ☐ \$50,000 - \$74,999 ☐ \$150,000 - \$199,999
☐ \$20,000 - \$29,999 ☐ \$75,000 - \$99,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more
☐ \$30,000 - \$39,999

Thank you for taking our survey!

If you have any additional comments you wish to share about this study, please provide them here:



SURVEY WAVE II: NON-RESIDENT SURVEY

Cook Inlet Sportfishing Economic Survey



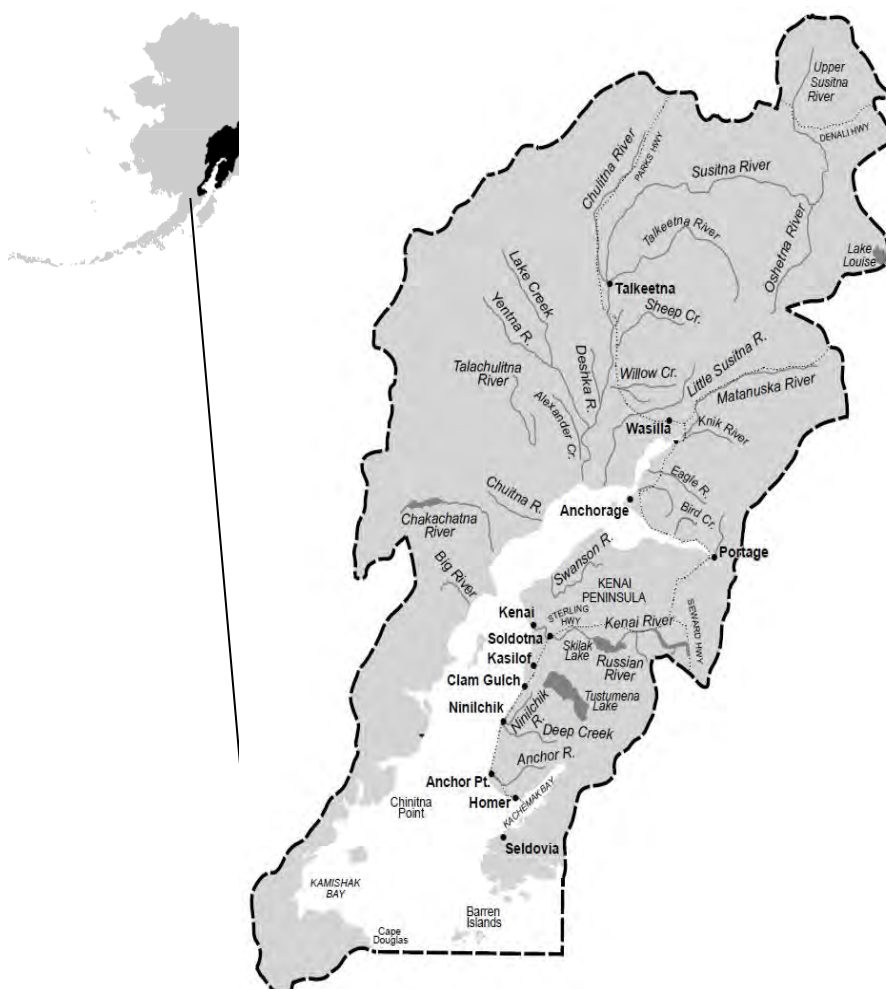
This survey asks about your fishing activity and spending in the Cook Inlet region during May to October 2017.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct this study in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game.



<<merge ID>>

Please note that the Cook Inlet region includes both the saltwater inlet portion above Kodiak Island as well as the freshwater rivers that drain into the Cook Inlet.



on





Please note that “sportfishing” is defined as the taking of fish and shellfish (clams, crabs, shrimp, etc.) under Alaska sportfishing license regulations, including personal use fishing (e.g. dip netting). Please do not report activities and expenditures associated with subsistence



Section A – GENERAL:

In this section, we are interested in learning some general information about your sportfishing activities in the **Cook Inlet region**. Please refer to the detailed map at the front of this survey.

53. Did you go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** of Alaska between **May 1st through October 31st, 2017**? (see map)

- ☐ Yes  Please skip to Question 3 below.
- ☐ No 

54. Did you purchase any fishing equipment, fishing-related gear, or real estate that you acquired primarily for fishing purposes in the **Cook Inlet region** of Alaska in the **last twelve months**? (see map)

- ☐ Yes  Please skip to **Question 25 on page 8**.
- ☐ No  Please skip to **Question 27 on page 9**.

55. As best as possible, please report the number of days you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region for each of the two time periods listed below**. (Please enter “0” if you did not fish in this period.)

	Number of saltwater fishing days	Number of freshwater fishing days
November through December, 2016	_____	_____
January through April, 2017	_____	_____

Section B – SPORTFISHING ACTIVITY:

In this section, we want to know how often you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1st and June 30th, 2017** and between **July 1st and October 31st, 2017**.

56. **May through June:** How many days did you go freshwater and saltwater fishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1, 2017 and June 30, 2017**? (mark ‘0’ if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region in May through June)

Freshwater: _____ days in May through June

Saltwater: _____ days in May through June

57. **July through October:** How many days did you go freshwater and saltwater fishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1, 2017 and October 31, 2017**? (mark ‘0’ if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region in July through October)

Freshwater: _____ days in July through October

Saltwater: _____ days in July through October

58. For the entire period between **May 1 and October 31, 2017**, please tell us how many **days** you fished for these species. If you fished for more than one species on the same



day mark each species as one day. *Please note the species you targeted might not necessarily have been the fish actually caught on the trip. (Report days for all that apply)*

Species Targeted	Total days May 1 through Oct 31, 2017
King Salmon (<i>Chinook</i>)	_____ days
Silver Salmon (<i>Coho</i>)	_____ days
Red Salmon (<i>Sockeye</i>)	_____ days
Other Salmon (<i>Pink, Chum</i>)	_____ days
Steelhead	_____ days
Trout (<i>rainbow, cutthroat, lake trout, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Halibut	_____ days
Other saltwater (<i>Lingcod, Rockfish, Shark, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Other freshwater (<i>Dolly Varden, Arctic Grayling, Northern Pike, Burbot, etc.</i>)	_____ days
Shellfish (<i>clams, crab, shrimp, etc.</i>)	_____ days

Section C1 – LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING IN MAY OR JUNE 2017:

Now we would like to know about the last time you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1st** and **June 30th, 2017**. Please remember, “sportfishing” includes personal use (e.g., dip netting) and shellfish fishing, but does ***not*** include subsistence fishing.

59. In what month did you last go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1** and **June 30, 2017**?

- ☐ May
- ☐ June
- ☐ I did not fish between May 1st and June 30th (skip to Q16 in section C2)

THESE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO THE **LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING IN THE COOK INLET REGION BETWEEN MAY 1ST AND JUNE 30TH, 2017**

60. Fishing trips often include time for fishing, travel, and non-fishing activities. How long was this **last fishing trip** including fishing days, travel days, and non-fishing days? *Note that single-day trips do not need to take a whole day. For example, if the last time you went fishing **MAY** through **JUNE** you only fished for a few hours after work, this would be counted as ‘1’ day.*

Total days on your last fishing trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days



61. How many days did you actually fish during your fishing trip in **Cook Inlet region** between **May 1st** and **June 30th**? (Count partial days of fishing as '1' day)

Fishing days on your last trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days

62. Would you still have taken this trip even if you were not able to go fishing?

Definitely "No" Maybe "No" Not sure Maybe "Yes" Definitely "Yes"

☐☐☐☐☐

63. Was this trip primarily.....? (check one)

- ☐ rod & reel sportfishing
- ☐ shellfish fishing

64. Was this trip primarily in.....? (check one)

- ☐ freshwater
- ☐ saltwater

65. Did you pay for a guide or a charter boat on this trip?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

In this next section, we ask about your spending on your **last fishing trip** to the Cook Inlet region that occurred between **May 1 through June 30, 2017** (the trip described in Question 8 through 13).

66. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent PRIOR TO DEPARTING ON YOUR TRIP for any pre-purchased travel packages such as cruises, travel tours, guided trips, etc.

Travel package purchased for <u>last trip to Cook Inlet region</u> (between <u>May 1 and June 30, 2017</u>)	Amount spent on trip to <u>Cook Inlet region</u>	
Pre-arranged cruise, package tour or chartered trip (including fishing excursions purchased through a cruise line)	\$	
Which of the following were included in the pre-arranged package?		
Transportation to or from Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Transportation once you arrived in Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Fishing guides and/or charter boats	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lodging	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Meals	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Fishing license	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No



67. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following TRIP-RELATED items ON THE TRIP DESCRIBED ABOVE. Do **not** include any package spending already reported in Question 14. Please only include amounts you spent in the **COOK INLET REGION**. Include money that **you** spent for other people on your trip; do **not** include money that other people spent on your behalf. We will ask about your equipment purchases in later questions.

Items purchased on <u>last trip to Cook Inlet region</u> (between <u>May 1 and June 30, 2017</u>)	Amount Spent in <u>Cook Inlet region</u>
Fuel and oil for your car, truck, boat, airplane, ATV, and/or other transportation	\$
Guide and charter fees	\$
Airline tickets	\$
Transportation services (air taxis, boat ferries, shuttle vans, taxis, etc.)	\$
Boat launch and dockage fees	\$
Ice	\$
Bait (natural bait only, do not include lures)	\$
Groceries, food, liquor bought in stores (not in restaurants or bars)	\$
Restaurants, bars, and take-out food purchases	\$
Heating and cooking fuels	\$
Fish processing and shipping	\$
Rentals (boats, equipment, autos, etc.)	\$
Overnight accommodations (hotels/motels, B&B's, campgrounds, cabin rentals, etc.)	\$
Derby tickets	\$
Souvenirs and gifts	\$
Other entertainment expenses during fishing trip (movies, etc.)	\$
Other (please specify):	\$

Section C2 – LAST TIME YOU SPORTFISHED DURING JULY THROUGH OCTOBER 2017:

Now we would like to know about the **last time** you went sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1st and October 31st, 2017**. Please remember, “sportfishing” includes personal use (e.g., dip netting) and shellfish fishing, but does **not** include subsistence fishing.

-
68. In what month did you last go sportfishing in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1** and **October 31st of 2017**?

- ☐ July ☐ August
☐ September ☐ October
☐ I did not fish between July 1st and October 31st (skip to section D)



THESE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO THE **LAST TIME YOU WENT SPORTFISHING IN THE COOK INLET REGION BETWEEN JULY 1ST AND OCTOBER 31ST, 2017**

69. Fishing trips often include time for fishing, travel, and non-fishing activities. How long was this last fishing trip including fishing days, travel days, and non-fishing days? *Note that single-day trips do not need to take a whole day. For example, if the last time you went fishing **JULY** through **OCTOBER** you only fished for a few hours after work, this would be counted as '1' day.*

Total days on your last fishing trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days

70. How many days did you actually fish during your fishing trip in the **Cook Inlet region** between **July 1st and October 31st**? (Count partial days of fishing as '1' day)

Fishing days on your last trip in **Cook Inlet region**: _____ days

71. Would you still have taken this trip even if you were not able to go fishing?

Definitely "No" Maybe "No" Not sure Maybe "Yes" Definitely "Yes"

☐☐☐☐☐

72. Was this trip primarily.....? (check one)

- ☐ rod & reel sportfishing
☐ shellfish fishing

73. Was this trip primarily in.....? (check one)

- ☐ freshwater
☐ saltwater

74. Did you pay for a guide or a charter boat on this trip?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No



In this next section, we ask about your spending on your last fishing trip to the Cook Inlet region that occurred between **July 1 through October 31, 2017** (the trip described in Question 17 through 23).

75. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent PRIOR TO DEPARTING ON YOUR TRIP for any pre-purchased travel packages such as cruises, travel tours, guided trips, etc.

Travel package purchased for <u>last trip to Cook Inlet region</u> (between <u>July 1 and October 31, 2017</u>)	Amount spent on trip to <u>Cook Inlet region</u>
Pre-arranged cruise, package tour or chartered trip (including fishing excursions purchased through a cruise line)	\$
Which of the following were included in the pre-arranged package?	
Transportation to or from Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Transportation once you arrived in Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Fishing guides and/or charter boats	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lodging	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Meals	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Fishing license	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

76. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following TRIP-RELATED items ON THE TRIP DESCRIBED ABOVE. Do **not** include any package spending already reported in Question 23. Please only include amounts **you** spent in the **COOK INLET REGION**. Include money that you spent for other people on your trip; do **not** include money that other people spent on your behalf. We will ask about your equipment purchases in later questions.

Items purchased on <u>last trip to Cook Inlet region</u> (between <u>July 1 and October 31, 2017</u>)	Amount Spent in <u>Cook Inlet region</u>
Fuel and oil for your car, truck, boat, airplane, ATV, and/or other transportation	\$
Guide and charter fees	\$
Airline tickets	\$
Transportation services (air taxis, boat ferries, shuttle vans, taxis, etc.)	\$
Boat launch and dockage fees	\$
Ice	\$
Bait (natural bait only, do not include lures)	\$
Groceries, food, liquor bought in stores (not in restaurants or bars)	\$
Restaurants, bars, and take-out food purchases	\$
Heating and cooking fuels	\$
Fish processing and shipping	\$
Rentals (boats, equipment, autos, etc.)	\$
Overnight accommodations (hotels/motels, B&B's, campgrounds, cabin rentals, etc.)	\$
Derby tickets	\$
Souvenirs and gifts	\$
Other entertainment expenses during fishing trip (movies, etc.)	\$
Other (please specify):	\$

**Section D-FISHING EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES:**

NOTE: In this section, we want to know about sportfishing and related equipment you purchased in the Cook Inlet region during the last 12 months, including equipment purchased for personal use (e.g., dipnet) and/or shellfish fishing.

77. As best as possible, please tell us how much you spent on the following fishing equipment in the last 12 months. **Only report purchases made within the Cook Inlet region** – excluding purchases from catalogs and online web sites. Include purchases you made for yourself and for others. Please write in the amount spent and the percent of time that item was used for sportfishing in the Cook Inlet Region.

Fishing equipment purchased WITHIN COOK INLET REGION DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS	Total Amount Spent in the Cook Inlet region	% Used for sportfishing
Licenses and stamps	\$	100%
Rods, reels, & components	\$	100%
Fishing tackle (lines, leaders, lures, creels, stringers, etc.)	\$	100%
Tackle boxes, cases to protect fishing equipment	\$	100%
Depth finders, fish finder, other electronics	\$	100%
Landing nets, dipnets & gillnets	\$	100%
Miscellaneous fishing equipment (knives, scales, etc.)	\$	100%
Shellfish fishing equipment (shovels, pots, buckets, etc.)	\$	100%
Fishing mounting (taxidermy)	\$	100%
Books and magazines devoted to fishing	\$	100%
Items to store/preserve fish (smoker, vacuum sealer, etc.)	\$	%
Coolers, fish boxes	\$	%
Clothing (fishing vest, raingear, head net, etc.)	\$	%
Boots, shoes, waders, and other footwear	\$	%
Life jackets	\$	%
Boats, canoes, rafts, kayaks, and another watercraft	\$	%
Boat motors	\$	%
Trailers, hitches, and accessories	\$	%
Bear spray, bug spray, sun screen	\$	%
Firearms for personal protection	\$	%
Cameras, binoculars, sun glasses	\$	%
Tents, screen rooms, tarps, backpacks, sleeping bags	\$	%
Camping trailer (pop-ups, self-contained, 5th wheel)	\$	%
Other camping equipment (stoves, grills, lanterns, etc.)	\$	%
Vehicles (trucks, SUVs, motorhomes, etc.)	\$	%
Airplanes and related equipment	\$	%
ATVs, snow machines	\$	%
Boat/camper registrations and excise taxes	\$	%
Vehicle, boat, or airplane repair/maintenance	\$	%
Other (please specify):	\$	%



78. Please report how much you spent in 2017 on any real estate located in the **Cook Inlet region** that was purchased or used primarily for sportfishing purposes. (If you spent nothing, enter '0')

Real estate spending in the last 12 months for fishing in the <u>Cook Inlet region</u>	Total Amount Spent
Purchases of lots, existing houses and cabins, and/or land	\$
Leases of land, cabins, boat slips, and storage (do not include any short-term rentals that were already reported as a trip-related expense)	\$
Construction of houses and cabins, and repair or maintenance expenses (not including boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings)	\$
Purchase or construction of boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings	\$

Section E-BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

To help us learn more about who fishes in the **Cook Inlet region**, please answer these final questions. All answers you provide will be kept fully confidential. Your answers will help us evaluate the survey to best represent ALL **Cook Inlet region** anglers, even those not surveyed.

79. What is your gender?

☐ Male ☐ Female

80. In what year were you born? _____

81. Which category best describes the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ Did not graduate from high school ☐ High school graduate or GED
☐ 1-3 years college (some college) ☐ College graduate (bachelor's degree or equivalent)
☐ Postgraduate, master's degree, doctorate, law degree, other professional degree

82. Which best describes your household's annual, before-tax income? (check one)

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$40,000 - \$49,999 ☐ \$100,000 - \$149,999
☐ \$10,000 - \$19,999 ☐ \$50,000 - \$74,999 ☐ \$150,000 - \$199,999
☐ \$20,000 - \$29,999 ☐ \$75,000 - \$99,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more
☐ \$30,000 - \$39,999

Thank you for taking our survey!

If you have any additional comments you wish to share about this study, please provide them here:



SURVEY WAVE II: REMINDER POSTCARD

Thank you/Reminder-post card (FRONT)



COOK INLET SPORTFISHING ECONOMIC STUDY

c/o Southwick Associates
PO Box 6435
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32035

Angler name and address

Postcard (BACK)

Dear Angler,

Recently, you received a survey from Southwick Associates asking about your sportfishing activities in the Cook Inlet region of Alaska. If you have already completed and returned your survey, **thank you!** If you have not yet completed the survey, we ask you to take a few minutes to do so and return your completed survey in the postage paid envelope included in the package. It is very important that we hear from you, even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region last year.

Southwick Associates was contracted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to conduct this study. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support from the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

Thank You!



**Matanuska-Susitna
Borough**

**Alaska Department
of Fish & Game**





SURVEY WAVE II: SECOND LETTER



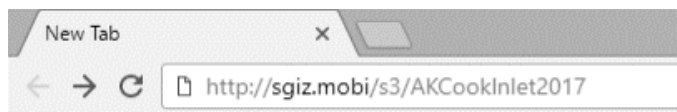
{Date}

Dear Alaska angler:

We recently sent a survey to you asking about your sportfishing activities in the Cook Inlet region during May through October of 2017. Many of the other anglers who received the survey have already responded, but we have not yet received your completed questionnaire.

We are conducting the survey to provide a better understanding of the importance of sportfishing to the Cook Inlet region's economy. Information about your experience is very valuable to this study because you have been chosen to represent many other sport anglers who fish in Alaska. Therefore, it is very important that we hear from you.

Enclosed is a replacement questionnaire. Your responses to the survey questions will be kept strictly confidential. Please take a few minutes to respond to the survey and return it in the postage-paid envelope. If you prefer, you can take the survey online by typing this web address



(<http://sgiz.mobi/s3/AKCookInlet2017>) directly into the address bar of your browser. Your Access Code for the online survey is XXX.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough contracted Southwick Associates to conduct this study. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support is provided by the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

All completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. I would like to thank you in advance for agreeing to participate in this important study.

Sincerely,

**Rob Southwick / President
Southwick Associates**



Project sponsored by:



*With assistance from: Alaska
Department of Fish and Game*

PO Box 6435 ■ Fernandina Beach, FL 32035 ■ Office (904) 277-9765



SURVEY WAVE II: INITIAL EMAIL INVITATION

Dear Alaska angler:

The **Matanuska-Susitna Borough** has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the **Alaska Department of Fish & Game**.

Please take a few minutes to complete our survey. The information that you provide will be kept confidential. The entire survey should only take you about 10 minutes to complete. Even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region, we would still like to hear from you.

[Click Here to Start the Survey](#)

To show our appreciation for your participation, all completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. Thank you for participating in this important study.

Sincerely,
Rob Southwick/President



A cooperative project with:





SURVEY WAVE II: SECOND REMINDER EMAIL

Dear Alaska angler:

We want to ensure that your voice is heard in the Cook Inlet region. The **Matanuska-Susitna Borough** has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the **Alaska Department of Fish & Game**.

Please take a few minutes to complete our survey. The information that you provide will be kept confidential. The entire survey should only take you about 10 minutes to complete. Even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region, we would still like to hear from you.

[Click Here to Start the Survey](#)

To show our appreciation for your participation, all completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. Thank you for participating in this important study.

Sincerely,
Rob Southwick/*President*
Southwick Associates

A cooperative project with Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.



SURVEY WAVE II: THIRD AND FINAL REMINDER EMAIL

Dear Alaska angler:

Recently you were asked to participate in a survey about sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. Even if you did not fish in the Cook Inlet region, we would still like to hear from you. We have contracted Southwick Associates to conduct the study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game.

Please take a few minutes to complete our survey. The information that you provide will be kept confidential. The entire survey should only take about 10 minutes to complete.

[Click Here to Start the Survey](#)

To show our appreciation for your participation, all completed surveys will be entered into a drawing to be held at the end of the study for a **gift certificate worth \$500** at the sporting goods retailer of your choice.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. Thank you for participating in this important study.

Sincerely,
Brienne Blackburn, *Environmental Planner*
Matanuska-Susitna Borough



Sportfishing Guide Business Operation Survey



{Date}

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has contracted Southwick Associates to conduct a study of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region. The project is being conducted with cooperation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and funding support from the Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

You have been selected at random to be a part of this study from a sample of businesses that held an Alaska Sportfishing Guide Business license in 2017. Even if you did not operate guide services in the Cook Inlet Region, we would still like to hear from you. You are one of a small group of businesses that have been selected to represent the Alaska sportfishing guide and outfitter industry, so it is very important that we hear from you. The entire survey should take only about 10 minutes to complete.

The information that you provide will be kept confidential and will only be used by the project contractor, **Southwick Associates**, Inc. (www.SouthwickAssociates.com) to produce summary estimates of the economic importance of sportfishing in the Cook Inlet region of Alaska.

To access the survey, please click the link below:
<<link>>

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the study, you may contact Lisa Bragg at LBragg@SouthwickAssociates.com or 904-277-9765. I would like to thank you in advance for agreeing to participate in this important study.

Sincerely,

**Rob Southwick / President
Southwick Associates**



*Project sponsored by:
Matanuska-Susitna Borough*

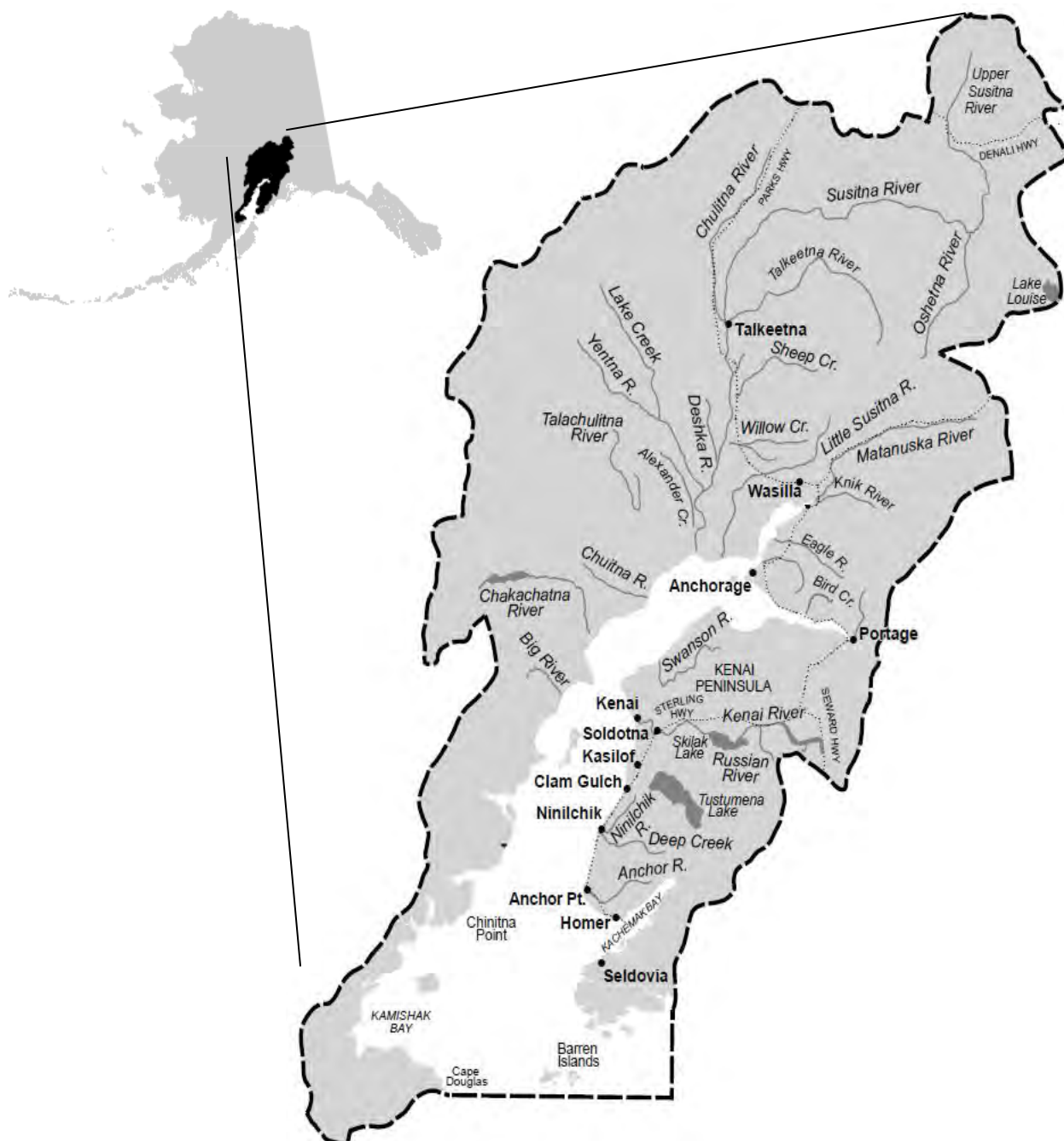


*With assistance from: Alaska
Department of Fish and Game*



Sportfishing Guide Business Survey Cook Inlet region

Please note that the Cook Inlet region includes both the saltwater inlet portion above Kodiak Island as well as the freshwater rivers that drain into the Cook Inlet.





1. Approximately how many years has your company been providing sportfishing guide services for hire in Alaska? _____ years

2. Did you offer sportfishing guide services for hire in the Cook Inlet region in 2017?

☐ Yes

~~Skip to Question 4~~

☐ No



3. Did you make business expense purchases for your sportfishing guide service for hire in the Cook Inlet region in 2017?

☐ Yes

~~Skip to Question 5~~

☐ No



If you selected “No”, you have reached the end of the survey. Thank you for your time!

4. What types of services do you provide for your clients on a typical guided sportfishing trip? “Provide” means your business arranged and paid for the service on behalf of your client.

(Check all that apply)

	Freshwater Trips	Saltwater Trips
Fishing licenses		
Lodging		
Meals		
Fish Processing (your business cleans and packages fish for the client, <u>not</u> subcontracted to another)		
Transportation to and from the Cook Inlet region		
Transportation within the Cook Inlet region		
Other (please specify) __ (guiding/safety equipment) ____		

5. In order to determine the contribution of sportfishing guide business activities to the Cook Inlet regional economy, we need to know general information about how your business expenses were distributed in 2017 and where those expenses occurred.

We do not need to know your actual business expenses.

In the first column of the table below, write in the percent that each category contributes to your total business expenses in 2017. Include expenses you incur for the business and on behalf of your clients (e.g., licenses, lodging, meals, etc.) The total for the first column should add to 100%.

In the second column, report the approximate percentage of each business expense that you purchase from sources within the Cook Inlet region. These are business expenses incurred by you as the owner, not expenses incurred by your clients.



BUSINESS EXPENSES in 2017	Percent of Total	Percentage purchased in the Cook Inlet region
EXAMPLE: Business services	%	%
Business and guide licenses & permits		
Licenses purchased for your paying anglers		
Fuel and oil (boat, plane, car/truck, etc.)		
Restaurants and prepared meals		
Wages, salaries and payments to owners (hired labor and your own pay)		
Equipment purchases (boats, motors, vehicles, trailers, gear, etc.)		
Equipment rental		
Equipment maintenance and repair		
Bait		
Groceries		
Lodging (for you, employees and provided to clients)		
Airline tickets		
Other public transportation		
Business services (accounting, advertising, legal, etc.)		
Real estate located in the Cook Inlet region		
Utilities		
Taxes		
Insurance		
Other (please specify) _____ IE: boat launch fees_ ...		
TOTAL		

If you have any additional comments about the survey or the information you provided, please provide them here.

Submitted By

Bert

Submitted On

1/23/2020 2:21:32 PM

Affiliation

Phone

417-229-4694

Email

Mrbrew2u@gmail.com

Address

1003 farm road 1195

Aurora , Missouri 65605

I support proposal 169!!

Submitted By
Billie & Joe Hardy
Submitted On
1/22/2020 1:40:40 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9073989224
Email
billie.hardy7@gmail.com
Address
PO Box 3391
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

To Alaskans, sport and personal use fishing are important to our way of life. It's how we recreate and how we feed our families. Sportfishermen also have an economic impact nearly 3 times that of the commercial sector in Cook Inlet, with only 28% of the salmon harvested.

The Board of Fisheries should make regulations and allocations that increase the sport and commercial use fisheries, including reasonable, shared conservation measures. We ask for balanced fishery management and sustainable fish policies, which should include a stronger conservation corridor in Cook Inlet.

I support Kenai River Sportfishing Association's proposals designed to put more fish in Alaska's rivers. Thank you for your service to the people of Alaska and our wonderful fish.

Submitted By
Billy Chisum
Submitted On
1/20/2020 12:25:23 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9078547563
Email
billy.j.chisum@gmail.com
Address
8201 DeBarr Rd
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

I oppose Proposal 163. If Proposal 163 is approved it essentially shuts down the option by the general public to choose a Charter or Guide service to access the Personal Use Fishery on both the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

This proposal will make it far more difficult if not completely unobtainable for most Alaskan residents, like myself , to access this fishery.

As a disabled veteran I depend on services of this nature. So I can provide subsistence salmon to my family.

Please do not stop these limited amount of guides from giving these great veterans a opportunity to be active and provide for their families.

Sincerely

Bill Chisum

Disabled veteran

Submitted By
Bobby May
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:29:24 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9073508647
Email
bob@gallerylodge.com

Address
P.O. Box 898
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

I support Proposal 169, Restricting Motorboats on the Kasilof River.

Brent Lannen

11/17/2019 11:14 AM AKST



RE: PROPOSAL 239 Establish a personal use gillnet pike fishery in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley

I would like to also propose a dip net fishery for pike for total eradication of pike from south central.

Brent Lannen

11/17/2019 11:17 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 240 Create a personal use northern pike gillnet fishery in the Susitna River drainage

Perfect proposal for pike elimination!

Brent Lannen

11/17/2019 11:30 AM AKST

RE: Comment on other issues

Stock local lakes with cutthroat trout and start new king salmon fisheries in other streams/rivers with the king salmon that are used to stock local area lakes in south central Alaska. Continue rainbow trout stocking.



Submitted By
Brent Ramsay
Submitted On
1/23/2020 10:42:01 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9074060236
Email
brent.ramsay@gmail.com
Address
1912 Kuskokwim St
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

I am writing in support of Proposal 170 to move the dipnet regulatory marker on the north shore of the Kasilof River a modest 650 feet. Currently, the best access to salmon for users fishing from the north shore is restricted to approximately 750 feet between a point on the bank where the river wraps around the beach and continues down to the existing regulatory marker. Dipnetting success from shore is very limited upstream of this "point" due to the current and topography of the river extending the main channel to great of a distance for dipnetting gear to be successful from shore. As a result, very few users attempt to fish upstream of this location and are alternatively pushed into a very small portion of beach below the point. This area is about half the length of what is the typically successful shoreline that users on the south shore access. This proposal would extend the north shore fishing area to alleviate the crowding that users experience. As this simply allows people to spread out and does not affect the number of people using the fishery, it will not affect the harvest. As such, it will not affect any other user group of the fishery. The only cost will be moving the physical regulatory marker on the beach and updating the map and regulations to reflect the changes. Thank you for your time and consideration.

RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1— September 15

I oppose proposal 169. There are several people who have property on the Kasilof that is only accessible by boat. Limiting motorized boats would almost make it impossible to utilize the property on the river without road access. I do not believe limiting motorized boats is the answer to a smart Fish and Game Management plan, this will only limit personal choice or ability. If Fish management is the real concern with this proposal then it can be done in several other ways that does not infringe upon others ability to exist on the river. Alaska already has several drift boats only rivers and river sections, the Kasilof does not need to be added to the list. Thank You

Submitted By
Bryon Jaymes
Submitted On
1/16/2020 6:25:28 PM
Affiliation

Please restrict motorized boats on the Kasilof. No motors Jan 1 - Sept 15



Submitted By
Carter Garrett
Submitted On
1/15/2020 4:09:15 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-740-0200
Email
carterlgarrett@hotmail.com

Address
911 Joham Circle
28755 Kowakan Street, Soldotna, Ak, 99669
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Jan 15th 2020

Alaska Department of fish and Game

Boards Support Section

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, Alaska, 99811-5526

Reff: Proposal 169 5 ACC 56.122 Special provisions for seasons, etc.

Dear Honorable Board Member,

I am **AGAINST** and With **disapproval** of the referred proposal 169 to add or change 5 ACC 56.122 to "Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1 – September 15th follows: Proposed is "from Jan 1 to Sep 15 Motors being prohibited from the ADFG marker located 3 miles upstream of Silver Salmon Rapids and Non- motorized boats being allowed" for the following reasons:

I have a cabin and river property at mile 12.5 just up stream of Moose Head Rapids and Downstream of Silver Salmon rapids. My property falls with in the proposed area. I only have access to my property (as do the 10 property's above mine) by river. We do not use our property for commercial use as the proposal implies. The only access is by motor boat (impeller not a propeller motor) as I am unable to access and use my property by drifting by in a drift boat. This proposal looks as if it will limit access to public use of the Kasilof River resources, but only to the commercial operators and few people that have the time and resources to drift the river.

The proposal has been addressed in the past and has created restriction regarding fishing from a motorized boat and now the only fishing is done by the drift boat operators or occasional individual. So now laws to limit my access to Alaska's right to its natural resources as per the fishing from my boat, now a proposal to restrict me from getting to my property.

Since the limited use of motorized boat, it has brought more commercial drift boats to the Kasilof. I feel the excessive fishing by the commercial operators and commercial drift boats that is the root to limited fish stocks and not the motorized boats as there are few. With my time on the river I have seen the number of commercial operators on the river increase substantially. Some days 5-6 pass my cabin per hour.

My Suggestion to Solve the low fish stocks on the Kasilof are:

- Do not allow any fishing at all by any boat, motorized or non-motorized.
- Stop and disallow any commercial drift fishing anywhere on the river.
- Stop Commercial fishing in the Cook Inlet near Kasilof river mouth of 10 miles south of the river mouth.
- A complete moratorium of fishing on the Kasilof River.

I enjoy and love the ~20 years accessing my cabin. I have paid my taxes and made all necessary changes required to my property required. I am an innholder property and I will do what is necessary to secure my right to access and get to and from my property. it is not right for a select elite few to mandate the rights of the many; that understand or are not aware of the issues on how it will affect the lives of all Alaskans.

Thank you for addressing this issue and its overall effect on Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Carter Garrett

Kasilof River Property (~1/4 Miles of River Front)

Parcel ID: 13703103 and 13703104

In Anchorage:

911 Joham Circle, Anchorage, Ak, 99515

In North Kasilof

28755 Kowakan Street, Soldotna, Ak, 99669

Tel: Cell 907-740-0200



Submitted By
Catherine Felt
Submitted On
1/23/2020 12:27:02 PM
Affiliation

I am the author of proposal #163. I wish the Board was meeting in the Kenai/Soldotna area so i could attend.

Currently, the Dipnet Fishery in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers is immensely popular with enforcement lacking, unable to keep up with the sheer volume of users. A full service dipnet guiding industry is emerging completely unregulated, adds to the pressure on the Rivers and the demand for the fish. It wont be long before this new industry demands their fair share for the salmon, adding to the immense pressure to the resource and the Rivers. Currently there are guides coming in from all over to make a dollar in the personal use fishery. Lodges in Soldotna offer full service, taking customers who bed there miles downstream via boat- adding to the bank erosion- guide them to the pockets of fish. they provide coolers, gear, loading unloading, cleaning and packing fish. A full service dipnet guide industry is emerging completely unregulated. With no regulations, this industry can't be held accountable, theres nothing for wildlife troopers to enforce. Theres no standards, required certifications, ehtical guideline, rules in place. It just leads to more of a 'free for all' here on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

Therefore, I support proposal 163 to prohibit unregulated guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers Personal Use Dip Net Fisheries

Catherine Felt

Submitted By
chad
Submitted On
1/21/2020 8:33:50 AM
Affiliation

Phone
9073947854
Email
chad.waggoner@gmail.com
Address
po box 2445
kenai, Alaska 99611

We oppose proposal 88 and 104. The in-river goal is so far beyond healthy for the river already.

The paired restrictions is something that hasn't even been put to use long enough to see if it works and they aren't even following the rules on it for testing. That is just bad science. You would be opening your self up for libel.

Submitted By
chad waggoner
Submitted On
1/21/2020 8:30:02 AM
Affiliation

Phone
9073948547
Email
chad.waggoner@gmail.com
Address
po box 2445
kenai, Alaska 99611

We OPPOSE proposal 78. I am a 3rd generation setnetter and i oppose this because it takes away freedom to make changes as the board sees fit as the fish come in.



RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1— September 15

A hundred years ago, Andrew Berg was motoring his wooden boat up the Kasilof with his trusty 15 horsepower Evinrude. He certainly had a God-given right to do so. A hundred years ago, salmon in the Kasilof were being harvested with fish traps at the river mouth. My friends, the times have changed... Thousands of residents and tourists now come to the Kasilof to pursue our valuable salmon. As the King Salmon fishery on the Kenai continues to implode, the pressure on our river has increased dramatically. I have been anchored at the top of Cohoe Cove as a series of power boats blast by, creating large wakes and completely ruining the peaceful atmosphere. They are launching at the bridge, and powering downstream to dip net at the river mouth. On the upper river, boats are motoring both upstream and downstream, in the same narrow deeper channels that the second run King Salmon are swimming in to return to their spawning grounds. Many of the boats going downstream are guides attempting to rush through in order to do two Sockeye charters in the same day. With all of the other challenges that our King Salmon are facing, it is our responsibility to maximize their ability to reproduce once they have reached the river. Eliminating the power boats would be a good start. Please support this proposal. Thank you for your time!

Submitted By
Charles McCrone
Submitted On
1/16/2020 9:49:30 AM
Affiliation

Phone
907 2997454
Email
datileguys@hawaiiantel.net
Address
PO Box 629
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

I strongly support Proposal 169 to restrict power boats on the Kasilof River. We lived in Hawaii for 37 years before moving to a beautiful place on a high bluff with a view from our living room of a half mile of the Upper Kasilof River. While we lived in Hawaii, I saw the demise of the 'Ahi tuna fishery from over exploitation by long liners fishing twenty miles of baited hooks. The near shore reef fishing was nearly completely destroyed by personal use gill nets. Paradise Lost.

A hundred years ago, Andrew Berg was motoring his wooden boat up the Kasilof with his trusty 15 horsepower Evinrude. He certainly had a God-given right to do so. A hundred years ago, salmon in the Kasilof were being harvested with fish traps at the river mouth. My friends, the times have changed...

Thousands of residents and tourists now come to the Kasilof to pursue our valuable salmon. As the King Salmon fishery on the Kenai continues to implode, the pressure on our river has increased dramatically. I have been anchored at the top of Cohoe Cove as a series of power boats blast by, creating large wakes and completely ruining the peaceful atmosphere. They are launching at the bridge, and powering downstream to dip net at the river mouth. On the upper river, boats are motoring both upstream and downstream, in the same narrow deeper channels that the second run King Salmon are swimming in to return to their spawning grounds. Many of the boats going downstream are guides attempting to rush through in order to do two Sockeye charters in the same day. With all of the other challenges that our King Salmon and Red Salmon are facing, it is our responsibility to maximize their ability to reproduce once they have reached the river. Eliminating the power boats would be a good start. Please support this proposal.

Thank you for your time!

RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1— September 15

I own two houses on the Kasilof river off Webb Ramsell drive. I purchased the properties in 1994. One of the main things that drew me to the property was that there were no motors allowed during King season. Now guides and pleasure boats with jet power have blasted the quiet that once existed, If i wanted all that noise i would live on the Kenai. I have found i can dip plenty of fish right from the bank. Please stop the power boats.

RE: PROPOSAL 78 Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources

There is allocation criteria that is working quite well. This was addressed last year at the state wide finfish meeting. There was tremendous state wide consensus against this proposal, the board voted 5 to 2 against this. This comment in this proposal is very misleading; The State of Alaska through the Alaska Board of Fisheries is not fulfilling its Constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of the fisheries resource to the people of the State by continuing to restrict sport, guided sport and personal use salmon fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet in favor of the commercial salmon fisheries. If you were to look at the sports, guided sport, personal use (dip net), subsistence and commercial fisheries. The number of fish caught has increased for each of the user groups except commercial fisheries. We seem to have forgotten that the sockeye Salmon according to policy are supposed to be managed for the commercial fisheries. While the Chinook and Coho are to be managed primarily for the sports industry. Look at: The expansion of the dip net fishery and how popular it has become. The ever-growing in river shorebase sockeye fishery in the Kenai River. The very popular sport fishery. I do not believe these fisheries have grown to favor the commercial industry. Please vote against this proposal!

Chris Every

01/11/2020 10:50 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 222 Allow fishing for resident species on days closed to king salmon fishing in Unit 2

I have always advocated for closing the entire stream or river if you are truly concerned about the low escapement of a fish. This is true conservation, This regulation should stay as is.

Chris Every

01/11/2020 10:08 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 80 Prohibit retention of king salmon greater than 36" in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial gillnet fisheries

Support , with one change, in parentheses, All gill net caught (_live_) king salmon 36 inches or greater in length would be required to be released.

Chris every

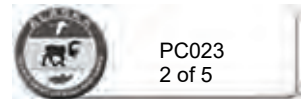
01/11/2020 11:47 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 99 Establish mandatory closed inriver fishing windows for sockeye salmon

This is a great new idea

Chris Every

01/11/2020 10:11 AM AKST



RE: PROPOSAL 81 Manage fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet by designating types of salmon habitat

This proposal needs to be taken very seriously, the author of this proposal brings things up that I believe are not being considered for the longevity of our fishery.

Chris Every

01/11/2020 11:59 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 103 Make numerous amendments to the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan

This proposal has a lot of value, it should be discussed.

Chris Every

01/11/2020 10:40 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 82 Allow two regular 12-hour commercial fishing periods per week

The board needs to truly allocate a number of fish to the In River users and make them responsible for catching and counting their allocated number. Fish the commercial fleet two days a week, (Mondays and Thursdays) During times of low chinook abundance a true sure based fishery needs to be established(600' to 1200' setnet fishery)

Chris Every

01/11/2020 10:42 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 83 Close all commercial fishing in Upper Cook Inlet

The proposal is very one sided

Chris Every

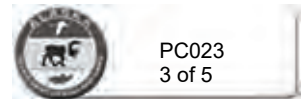
01/11/2020 10:49 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 86 Establish resident and non-resident annual limits for sockeye salmon in the Cook Inlet Area

We can't let the overharvesting of our salmon resourced to continue let's put checks on our process before we lose the industry.

Chris Every

01/11/2020 10:52 AM AKST



RE: PROPOSAL 87 Eliminate the personal use salmon dip net fishery and prohibit catch and release fishing for salmon in the Kenai Peninsula area

Another good concern

Chris Every

01/11/2020 11:10 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 90 Amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan to manage primarily for sport, personal use and guided sport anglers; increase the sustainable escapement goal; and limit commercial fishing periods

They want to commercial industry to give up more and more and more

Chris Every

01/11/2020 11:15 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 91 Lower the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goal

This is a very logical approach to setting escape goals without the political and allocative issues being involved.

Chris Every

01/11/2020 11:33 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 93 Manage the personal use dip net fishery on the lower Kenai River subject to achieving the inriver goal

Well written and consideration needs to be taken

Chris Every

01/11/2020 01:42 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 117 Increase open waters from within 600 feet of mean high tide to within 1,200 feet of mean high tide as a restrictive option in the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery after July 8

600' to 1200'--Yes in all stat areas

Submitted By
Chris Every
Submitted On
1/22/2020 6:13:56 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-394-0720
Email
cpevery58@hotmail.com
Address
37033 Minke Drive
Kenai, Alaska 99611

PROPOSAL 88

5 AAC 21.360. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan.

Please vote this Proposal 88 down,

Please, Do not place an in river goal or OEG on the new numbers that the ADF&G escapement goal review committee has worked long and hard to establish.

Submitted By
Chris Every
Submitted On
1/22/2020 6:34:04 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-394-0720
Email
cpevery58@hotmail.com
Address
37033 Minke Drive
Kenai, Alaska 99611

I, OPPOSE proposal 104: Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan*.

- We oppose this arbitrary and premature change to the scientifically established SEG. The big king goal was an attempt to revive the struggling king runs, and setnet fishermen have shouldered the majority of the conservation burden since it was established. ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature. The result will be further unnecessary restrictions to the commercial setnet fishery.



Submitted By
Chris Every
Submitted On
1/22/2020 6:26:39 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-394-0720
Email
cpevery58@hotmail.com
Address
37033 Minke Drive
Kenai, Alaska 99611

I, OPPOSE proposal **78: Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources.**

This issue was addressed at the last state wide finfish meeting and voted down 5-2.

- The proposal takes away the Board of Fish members' discretion and independence. Current regulation recognizes a list of factors that a board member "may" take into consideration. This phrasing allows latitude for board members to consider which elements are appropriate to which circumstances. Proposal 78 seeks to take that latitude away and to dictate the factors that the board member "shall" use to decide while mandating the weight that each element must be given, instead of considering each proposal based upon all evidence and circumstance. If the board passes this proposal, it will be abdicating its authority now, and for all future BOF members, to ethically conduct the responsibilities of the board of fish.
- We support the board's current allocation criteria and the board's ability to equally balance all of these criteria when making an allocative decision. When the Alaska Board of Fisheries was established at statehood by the legislature, the founding language gave the board the flexibility to consider the most appropriate criteria for each proposal under consideration. The intent of KRSA's arbitrary ranking of the allocation criteria, which favor personal use, and sportfishing groups, is to regulate our setnet community out of business.
- Vote NO on Proposal 78-Thank You

Name	Proposal	Position
Chris Every	79	oppose
Chris Every	9	support
Chris Every	89	oppose
Chris Every	92	support
Chris Every	94	oppose
Chris Every	95	oppose
Chris Every	96	oppose
Chris Every	100	oppose
Chris Every	101	support
Chris Every	102	support
Chris Every	105	oppose
Chris Every	107	oppose
Chris Every	110	support
Chris Every	111	support
Chris Every	121	oppose
Chris Every	122	oppose
Chris Every	123	oppose
Chris Every	124	oppose
Chris Every	126	oppose
Chris Every	127	oppose
Chris Every	128	support
Chris Every	137	support
Chris Every	145	oppose

Chris Every	149	support
Chris Every	150	support
Chris Every	151	oppose
Chris Every	153	oppose
Chris Every	157	support
Chris Every	158	support
Chris Every	162	oppose
Chris Every	161	oppose
Chris Every	160	oppose
Chris Every	159	oppose
Chris Every	158	oppose
Chris Every	164	support
Chris Every	168	support
Chris Every	169	support
Chris Every	172	support
Chris Every	175	support
Chris Every	176	support
Chris Every	178	support
Chris Every	179	support
Chris Every	186	support
Chris Every	195	oppose
Chris Every	194	oppose
Chris Every	192	oppose
Chris Every	226	support



Submitted By
Chris little
Submitted On
1/20/2020 11:36:29 AM
Affiliation

Phone
9077768560
Email
Clittleak@gmail.com

Address
Box 8133
Nikiski, Alaska 99635

I have fished commercially east forelands in Cook Inlet for 34 years,this is my first comment to BOF,June fishery was taken away years ago due to lack of kings never to return to date,now July fishing is following suit,I have only caught a couple kings during this 34 years,I know Fish and gave staff likes to be neutral but they have data to support this,You will hear many ponzi schemes why users cant bear the burden,Mainly the highest harvesters of king salmon!Just a thought ,maybe we could use the highest level of restriction until firm numbers of kings are in spawning grounds and safe,then allow step up fishing among user groups,instead of step down with restrictions after its too late, Thanks Chris Little



Submitted By
Cindy Rombach
Submitted On
1/23/2020 7:47:33 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9073981850
Email
cghkenai@hotmail.com
Address
38539 High Point Ave
Sterling, Alaska 99672

I oppose Proposal 78, which seeks to include weighted criteria when allocating fishery resources in Cook Inlet. The Board of Fisheries already has full authority to emphasize which criteria they deem important when making decisions on allocative issues. This proposal would limit the Board's authority by requiring them to make decisions based on weighted criteria. This proposal has implications for all of Alaska's fisheries, as it sets a dangerous precedent. There is no sound reason to misalign the allocation criteria between different regions of Alaska.



Submitted By
Colleen K Darrell
Submitted On
1/20/2020 11:56:01 AM
Affiliation

Phone
907-715-0390
Email
colleen.darrell@yahoo.com
Address
1230 N Golden Hills Drive
Palmer, Alaska 99645

I oppose Proposal 163. If Proposal 163 is approved it will severely impact my ability and that of the hundreds of disabled military veterans to obtain a chartered or guided service for the purpose of accessing the Personal Use Fishery on both the Kasilof and Kenai Rivers. As a disabled veteran myself, this action will **shut down my ability and likely my only opportunity to subsistence fish**, as well as safe access for thousands of others to access the fisheries. I personally rely on this means of subsistence fishing to feed my family. **Simply put, there are no other compatible means for Personal Use fishing due to my disability outside of accessing these fisheries.**

Last year, I participated in the Alaska's Healing Hearts (AHH) event which was offered to me free of charge as a disabled Navy veteran. I had the time of my life and being out on the water in a safe and compatible vessel gave me the opportunity to Personal Use fish, even though my disability has discouraged this for years. I fished from the DipShip accommodated vessel which created a safe environment resulting being a wonderful experience for me. It also gave me the freedom to forget about my PTSD for awhile and feel safe and calm. I am a 60 year old veteran with PTSD and mobility and balance limitations. The opportunity for me to get out in an open space on the water gave me the confidence to have fun and forget a bit about my limitations and condition, which have severely escalated in most crowded and noisy environments.

Being able to access a safe fishing opportunity has given me the freedom to be like "normal" Alaska residents, which is an opportunity I cherish and promote to other disabled veterans. My limitations seemed to almost disappear when I fished on the DipShip, as opposed to the state of panic I have experienced in the past on crowded beaches.

The DipShip is the **only vessel which I can safety access for Personal Use fishing the Kenai river**. I truly believe that **Proposal 163 will severely impact the military veterans in Alaska and is a high demand service for the thousands of disabled and non-disabled veterans who have made Alaska their home**. Speaking on behalf of the disabled veteran community, we would greatly appreciate that **Proposal 163 be taken off the table**. It will do a great disservice to Alaska disabled veterans and will place an unfair burden on our ability to feed out families and improve our disabilities.

Respectfully submitted,

Colleen KC Darrell

Retired US Navy disabled veteran

Submitted By
Colleen Sinnott
Submitted On
1/16/2020 4:04:51 PM
Affiliation

Re: Proposal 169

Yes, please keep engine powered boats off of the Kasilof. In the last few years it has turned into another Kenai River circus. Put the health of the fish above the wealth of the guides. Thank you.



PROPOSAL 37: Create a king salmon plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial Fisheries

Name Cook Inlet Seiners Association

P.O. Box 130

Homer, Ak 99603

Organization - Cook Inlet Seiners Association

Email Address - cookinletseiners@gmail.com

Position- Oppose

CISA is opposed to this proposal. Seine harvest of king salmon in the LCI is extremely limited, and LCI has no directed king fishery. Our catch numbers are typically low in an area that has many charter and sport fishermen targeting the species. there is currently a retention sport harvest and charter fishery targeting these kings. A genetic study of sport caught kings in LCI have shown that the kings in the area are largely non-local stock with a majority component being out-of-state hatchery kings.

This proposal is not specific to the mechanism to regulate king harvest. If time or area closures were implemented there would likely be foregone harvest of our targeted red salmon fisheries. This is an area that is already managed to be a non-intercept area, often restricted to the inner bays for 48 hours a week. If retention would be regulated, it would be problematic to sort as the areas of highest king harvest are also the districts with our largest hatchery. As seiners it is extremely difficult to identify species of salmon as they are loaded on the vessel as we are often loading fish directly into our fishholds to reduce the weight on deck. If a king salmon is rolled into the fish hold we may become in violation of law without our knowledge.

Districts in LCI with no local hatchery king salmon release often have no king salmon harvest for several years.

Sincerely

Cook Inlet Seiners Association



I2: PROPOSAL 38 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Upper and Lower Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Name Cook Inlet Seiners Association

P.O. Box 130

Homer, Ak 99603

Organization - Cook Inlet Seiners Association

Email Address - cookinletseiners@gmail.com

Position- Oppose

CISA is opposed to this proposal. This proposal does not specify gear type and would seem to make retention of king salmon illegal. Seine harvest of king salmon in the LCI is extremely low, and there is currently a retention sport harvest and charter fishery targeting these kings.

As seiners it is extremely difficult to identify species of salmon as they are loaded on the vessel as we are often loading fish directly into our fishholds to reduce the weight on deck. If a king salmon is rolled into the fish hold we may become in violation of law without our knowledge.

Due to the nature of Seine fishing, where we are setting sequentially one after another at a given point, a king salmon released from a seine is likely to be caught in multiple seines in one day. We have a serious concern that this could insalmoncrease mortality.

LCI has no directed king fishery. Our catch numbers are typically low in an area that has many charter and sport fishermen targeting the species.

Sincerely

Cook Inlet Seiners Association



Submitted By
Craig Baker
Submitted On
1/17/2020 10:14:42 AM
Affiliation

Phone
8086316013
Email
islandangler@ak.net
Address
1010 alaska ave
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Sirs, please consider the new proposal (169) during discussion and debate. I am a property owner why support the proposal . I have seen a significant uptick in motorized vessels motoring in the river. The Kasilof is a unique river , undeveloped, unmotorized (limited) and quiet. Please stop any motors on the river with the exception of the lower 3 miles as is currently enforced for guides. I would like to add that there are also no horsepower limits on vessels traveling upstream.. allowing for very fast vessels on a relatively small system. Please protect the unique drift only river. Thank you



Submitted By
Craig Rose
Submitted On
1/20/2020 12:19:05 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9076914610
Email
Jennycraigrose@gmail.com
Address
24206 alpenglow dr
Eagle river , Alaska 99577

Hello,

I am writing to voice my opposition to proposal 163 that would eliminate guides from providing dipnet charters in the Kenai River and other personal use fisheries. I believe the guides provide a good service to the public and help protect the fishery from abuses. Getting participants off of the banks and in boats is necessary for many older, younger and handicapped individuals who have the same rights to this resource that more capable and apparently "entitled" resource users that oppose everything that isn't a direct and maybe even exclusive benefit to themselves. It would be a grave disservice to many Alaskan residents that count on this resource and deserve the same ability to access the fishery in the same manner as others do.

Sincerely,

Craig Rose
Life long Alaskan and avid fisherman



Submitted By
Dan Norman
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:01:12 PM
Affiliation
Small Business Owner

Phone
907-350-0885
Email
akdanimal79@gmail.com
Address
35045 Reef Dr
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Members of the Board of Fisheries,

I am unable to attend the meeting as I am Active duty Army Officer deployed to Afghanistan. I wanted to write and bring up a few points for you to consider during your deliberation.

The first thing I want to bring up is the potential impacts of Senate Bill 90. This Bill has broad support from all user groups and has the very real potential to alter the current fisheries in UCI. There are no stocks of concern of which the ESSN fishery has any impact; therefore there is no need for drastic knee jerk reactions in the current allocation or management of the fishery.

The second thing I want to bring up is that the so called fish wars are a huge money maker for the sport fishing industry and their hired lobbyists. They are essentially paid to shut down small family businesses. Most of which are state residents. The Governor has said that Alaska is open for business so I hope you are able to see that economic benefit the commercial fleet brings to our coastal communities. This economic benefit is not measured with a simple ex-vessel value. That is a simplistic view and one that likes to get used to diminish our contributions to the state and local economies. Each business hires a crew, pays for groceries, fuel, building materials. We hires welders, buy skiffs and outboards. We buy nets, buoys, and expensive lines. All of these dollars are not captured in the ex-vessel numbers, but are the engine of our local economies. Each permit holder represents a small business and in many times it is a family business. I am raising my son and two daughters on the beaches and waters of UCI as 4th generation commercial fishermen and women. There, they are developing skills not found in many places. They learn the value of hard work, the ability to work as a team, and a strong economic foundation. It pains me to see a few well financed and state backed lobbyists working so diligently to put my family out of business.

Another issue I want to bring up is that the abuses of the personal use fishery. I have been stationed all over the United States during my 19 year Army career. I see the same thing in every state. Boxes and boxes and boxes of fish being flown out of Alaska to the 4 corners of the US. The people often have the same story. They are non-residents, but have a friend who gives them 30 or more reds every year. I have been to farmers markets and seen sockeye from people selling the personal use fish. This fishery needs more enforcement on limits, more enforcement to ensure it is for residents only and a better reporting system. People can simply go online and print a new permit and never truly report their catch. The bottom line is that these fish are a precious resource. That is something we can all agree on. So why are we treating this wasteful and greed stricken fishery as sacred? This fishery has only been around for a relatively short time and people act as if they would starve if "they can't fill their freezer." Filling the freezer is a goal, not a right. I am a resident and a commercial fisherman. I own a permit and that gives me the opportunity to harvest fish. There is no guarantee that I will make a dime, but I am optimistic for an opportunity to do so. The same goes for a sport and/or personal use permit. These permits allow for opportunity to harvest fish. No more, no less. So while the commercial fleet is shut down, the sport and personal use fisheries have seen no reduction in fishing time. This is not a shared burden of conservation. The burden has continually fallen on the shoulders of me, my family and my neighbors.

Salmon are a precious and finite resource. We must ensure they are harvested in a responsible and sustainable way. Why is it that not every Alaskan can go to Delta and kill a moose? Because the resource is precious and finite. Some people just can't hunt in that area in order to preserve the resource for future years. The same should be considered when allocating fish. The Kenai river cannot support an unlimited sport and personal use fishery. The commercial fishery is limited and with some more hard work, we are willing to impose further reduction in the number of permits through Senate Bill 90.

I see several proposals about escapement goals brought forward by various user groups. The common trend is that sport backed agencies want higher goals and the commercial fleet wants either status quo or a return to historical goals. The Kenai and kasilof river have been mismanaged for years. For starters, the early kenai kings are 100% allocated to the sport industry. This run continues to struggle by missing escapement goals. The sport lobbyists continue to threaten the future of this run through regulations that allow for harvest and killing of fish despite the mandate to manage for future sustained yield. When the late run kenai king escapement goals changed from DIDSON to ARIS, there was a conversion factor. Then there was a buffer of 2000 fish placed on the lower end of the goal. The chart clearly shows that 11,500 fish predicts the same return and the 27,000, but this buffer moved the minimum goal to 13500 fish. This is a purely political move. Now we see several proposals to raise the goals yet again. These goals are not scientifically based and have no merit to be considered.

The proposals to raise the kenai sockeye goal are also not based in science. The largest sockeye returns to the kenai river came from very small escapements. We have seen a continued trend to raise escapement goals and decreased returns because of it. The evidence of this mismanagement can be seen in the overall spawner to return ratio. We are now below 1:4 ratio. This is one of the lowest ratios in

the state. This is not be accident. This is a continual effort to raise goals and reduce yields in order to limit commercial fishing. A ratio would be ideal for the sport industry as this effectively shuts down the commercial harvest. Again, this is their goal and has been clearly demonstrated over the years.



The last issue I want to bring up is the Kenai river coho. There are proposals that go to limit commercial harvest of coho, but at the same time the sport industry has derby fisheries. So is there an issue of poor returns or is there enough abundance to support sport fishing derbies? Seward hosts a silver salmon derby, but there is also a strong effort to enhance the fishery with hatcheries. I would strongly support hatcheries for both coho and chinook salmon in the Kenai river. Instead of fighting for scraps of a smaller and smaller pie, let's all build a bigger pie!

Lately I want to show my strong opposition to all proposals that raise the escapements goals. I adamantly oppose proposals 78, 88 and 104.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Dan Norman



Submitted By
Dave Blossom
Submitted On
1/23/2020 3:38:12 PM
Affiliation
Land Owner

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907-398-7073
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cisprifv@acsalaska.net
Address
P.O. Box 313
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

I Dave Blossom am commenting on Proposal 169 prohibiting motorized vessels from opperating on the Kasilof River section from the Sterling Highway Bridge upstream to the Silver Salmon Rapids from Jan 1-Sept 15 (would prefer all year) I am a life long Alaskan-58 years -and have been using and living on the Kasilof River for 50 years. The bank erosion and spawning bed degradation caused by the increased use of outboards by the guides on the Kasilof have been devastating to salmon habitat. The Kasilof River is very shallow, even during the summer and the increased use of outboard turbulance is digging out the spawning beds and harrasing spawning salmon. Hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars have been spent on riverbank restoration only to see the use of outboards wash it all down the river. The guides got along great for years not using outboards and it is time for them to go back to drift only in this section as well as the entire lower river. It is not a danger to get back to their haulouts using only oars. They did it for years without any incidences. Please for the sake of the salmon and habitat, close the Kasilof River to use of outboard below Silver Salmon Rapids. Thank you. Dave Blossom.

Submitted By
David Moynihan
Submitted On
1/16/2020 6:36:17 AM
Affiliation
KASILOF RIVER PROPERTY OWNER

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907 262-4791

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Moynihan@alaska.net

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physical address 21629 Tustumena Lake road
mailing address PO BOX 375
KASILOF , Alaska 99610

I "OPPOSE" proposal 169. 5 AAC 56.122. Kasilof River by Charley McCrone prohibiting motorized boats.

I am a property owner on the upper Kasilof River. The property is remote and my access to the property in the summer is by a motorized boat. I have been doing this for 20 years now.

My only means to access my property on the upper Kasilof River is by motorized boat. Rowing a drift boat is not an option for me.

These properties on the upper Kasilof River are remote. I know of at least of 5 property owners who use motorized boats to access their remote properties. If this proposal were to go through it would deny us access to our property.

David Moynihan

Submitted By

Deb

Submitted On

1/23/2020 9:38:23 AM

Affiliation

I support bill 169 restrictions for power boats on the kasilof River.



Submitted By
Debra Blossom
Submitted On
1/18/2020 6:57:13 PM
Affiliation

Please adopt proposal 169 prohibiting motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River from Jan 1- Sept 15 (or all year) from the Sterling highway bridge to the Silver Salmon rapids. This section of river is critical King habitat. Guides and other fishermen are increasingly using motors on this section of the river. I have seen first hand the devastation the wake of their motors causes when motoring down stream, particularly when the river is high. Guides are quick to blame commercial fisherman for the decline of king salmon, but motors being used in spawning habitat could be the greatest cause of decline of this species. Let's be proactive in saving habitat and keep the Kasilof peaceful.



Submitted By
Debra Isel
Submitted On
1/17/2020 5:15:26 PM
Affiliation
Recreational and personal fisher

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debiisel@hotmail.com
Address
3041 Brookridge Cir
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

The idea to ban guides from dipnetting the Kenai would put us old and less than physically robust residents out of the opportunity to dipnet safely. The guides that dipnet are the more skilled boat handlers in what can, at times be a scrum. We customers of those guides do not leave an environmental nightmare on the riverbank nor do the professional guides let us act like drunken yahoos. Please reconsider this prohibition which would deprive me and many other old geezers from getting to dipnet unless we all go out in our own boats which would create another mess entirely.

Submitted By
Delbert M Lahti Jr
Submitted On
1/20/2020 9:30:14 AM
Affiliation

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907-982-6970
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Address
P.O. Box 2146
Palmer, Alaska 99645

I oppose Proposal 163. If Proposal 163 is approved it essentially shuts down the option by the general public to choose a Charter or Guide service to access the Personal Use Fishery on both the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

This proposal will make it far more difficult if not completely unobtainable for most Alaskan residents, like myself , to access this fishery.

As a disabled veteran I depend on services of this nature. So I can provide subsistence salmon to my family.

As the Director of operations for Alaska's Healing Hearts I get to see the good this service provides. Each year the Dipship donates six opportunities to our organization. We fill those positions with our veterans with disabilities that would preclude them from participating in the personal use subsistence fisheries. These men and women range in age up-to 83 and types of disabilities from blindness, wheel chair bound, and other physical limitations. Outside of physical limitations, some of our veterans that have mental health conditions have additionally been able to benefit for example our veterans with PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) that can make it hard on a crowded fishing area.

These members are empowered by the opportunity to have access to feed their families. Their injuries preclude them from walking the shoreline and operating their own watercraft.

Please do not stop these limited amount of guides from giving these great veterans a opportunity to be active and provide for their families.

Sincerely
Delbert M Lahti Jr
Retired MSgt USAF disabled
Director of operations Alaska's Healing Hearts



Submitted By
Don Nelson
Submitted On
1/16/2020 5:04:07 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9097949691
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22516 Kasilver Ln.
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Regarding Proposal 169, I am concerned regarding the damage and dangers of power boats on the Kasilof River. As a property owner on the river, I have a front-row seat to observe the dangerous and chaotic interactions between drift boats and power boats, the interactions between private and professional fisherman. The power boats racing down river from the Swift Water launch ramp pushing the people in drift boats and canoes dangerously aside. The power boats motoring up river, interacting with all the downstream traffic, causing props of boats to ground out on the riverbed. The yelling and screaming of the sometimes violent human interactions by non-skilled power boat operators in the whitewater currents. This is just the potentially deadly human events. Now I am not a biologist, but the river bank erosion and traumatic conditions caused by power boats is enormous. I watch the waves caused by the power boats wash the river banks down stream, and the meat grinder props, I can only imagine the harm done to the fish population. Please take it from a front-row seat observer, who witnesses the carnage every day, the power boats need to be band from the prestine Kasilof River.

Submitted By
Donald Dolifka
Submitted On
1/23/2020 11:35:07 AM
Affiliation
Kasilof Preservation, LLC

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don@longviewmail.net
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23566 Reindeer Lane
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

I support proposal 169 to restrict motorized vessels on the Kasilof, from Jan 1 - Sept 15, from the bridge to the head of Silver Salmon Rapids. Let's be proactive in protecting this wonderful river and not repeat the previous mistakes made on the Kenai River.

Submitted By

Donald Dolifka

Submitted On

1/23/2020 11:25:37 AM

Affiliation

Kasilof Preservation, LLC

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3037757588

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don@longviewmail.net

Address

23566 Reindeer Lane

Kasilof, Alaska 99610

I strongly support the proposal to limit

**RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1—
September 15**

I agree with this proposal. Like it has been said, "It is a matter of being responsible stewards of a precious resource and passing it on intact to the next generation"...

Submitted By
Drew von Lindern
Submitted On
1/19/2020 3:17:50 PM
Affiliation

I just wanted to voice my support for Proposal 170. I've dipnetted at the Kasilof River for years, and it can definitely get out of hand when everyone is crowded together. The moderate expansion of the regulatory markers would alleviate the problem and allow families to fish together without having to battle the crowd. I don't believe the proposal would adversely affect escapement goals and it would allow more Alaskans to access our natural resources.



Submitted By
Dwight Kramer
Submitted On
1/18/2020 9:21:49 AM
Affiliation
self

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1650 Pebble Beach Ct.
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Hello, my name is Dwight Kramer, and I reside in Kenai. I have over 40 years experience fishing the Kenai and Kasilof rivers, and over 20 years experience of involvement with the BOF process. Please accept my comments from the viewpoint of a private angler concerned for long-term sustainability of our fishery resources and for private angler rights. Also, please understand that myself and other members of the private angler user group will not be in attendance at the UCI meeting. Although we are probably the largest user group from the area, we simply cannot afford to attend because of the personal financial burden required for travel, lodging food, etc.. Individuals from the guide industry or commercial fishermen can write off their expenditures because they have a financial interest in the out comes of the process. In the days after the public testimony portion, I challenge you to view those in attendance. About 90% of those in attendance will be from the Kenai Peninsula but they will all be from the commercial sector. There won't be any individual private anglers because of cost issues. Please keep this in mind when you consider where to hold the 2023 UCI meeting as we would like very much to participate fully. Thank you. Proposal 104, 114: SUPPORT – These proposals are designed to add a necessary conservation measure to the current LR Kenai River Chinook SEG escapement goal range by establishing a higher OEG range to raise the bar some and put us in a better position of obtaining higher escapements to help rebuild this run. Since 2008 our escapements have averaged in the lower quartile of the SEG range and have failed to produce many escapements in the mid to upper bounds of the range. Some of this is due to management practices that tend to treat the lower bound of the SEG 13,500, more as a threshold, as they feel an obligation to provide harvest opportunity whenever they perceive that they will make the lower end of the goals. This is one of the paramount reasons why we continue to fail to achieve higher escapement levels throughout the range. A case in point was the management of the 2019 LR season. From the beginning of the season managers felt they were going to achieve the lower end of the SEG so they allowed a full harvest of all sized fish without bait. As the season progressed and they knew it was going to be close for making the bottom of the SEG but instead of erring on the side of conservation, with some restrictions, they allowed the full harvest opportunities to continue throughout the season. In the end they fell short of making the lower end of the goals and put future returns in jeopardy because of their mandate to prioritize “Harvest Opportunity” over the well-being of the resource. By incorporating this higher OEG range and offering a 36in. rule, as a harvest alternative, I feel these changes can provide us a better opportunity of reaching higher escapement levels, help rebuild this run and bring back more robust and sustainable future returns. I realize that all of us may have to make some short-term sacrifices regarding additional restrictions related higher goals but more sustainable future returns will benefit everyone over time. Especially the fish and they should always come first. Proposals 155, 156: OPPOSE – I am against these proposals to allow a guide to fish from the banks of the Kasilof river while clients are present. In the process of fishing or landing his own fish a guide could be easily distracted from his duties to his clients and other nearby fishermen in some areas of an already crowded fishery. Proposals 158, 159, 160, 161, 162: OPPOSE - These proposals are designed to increase Kenai river guiding opportunity by fishing with clients present, allowing more clients in their boats or fishing from boats on days that are currently set aside for private anglers to enjoy without having to compete with guides for places to fish or better opportunities to catch fish. Guides can already guide 24/7 for Sockeye from the banks on days when they are restricted from fishing from a boats so they still have financial opportunity afforded to them. Private anglers enjoy the slower pace of the fishery on days when guides are not present.

Submitted By
Ed Fogels
Submitted On
1/18/2020 12:28:42 PM
Affiliation
Kenai River Sportfishing Association

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6930 Serenity Circle
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear Board Members,

I would like to submit my comments for your consideration at your upcoming Upper Cook Inlet Finfish meeting. I am an avid sportfisherman, and a current board member of the Kenai River Sportfishing Association. I am also a past board member of the Alaska Flyfishers, and have over 33 years of professional experience in natural resource management in our state.

In summary, we need to ensure more fish returning to our rivers and streams, to provide food and an economy for our residents. We need to provide more personal use opportunities, especially in the Mat-Su Valley.

I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support proposals 121, 104 and 88 to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon are met

I support proposals 127 and 234 to ensure adequate personal use opportunities in the Mat Su valley.

I support all the proposals that will ensure all Alaskans have access to the fish they need for their needs, and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Respectfully,

Ed Fogels



Submitted By
Francis Estalilla
Submitted On
1/23/2020 7:45:13 PM
Affiliation

I would like to voice my support for Proposal 104. The Kenai River late run chinook have seen a steady decline in abundance and a very worrisome shift in age class composition. The downsloping trend line cannot be ignored. The late run chinook stock is in dire need of similar forward-thinking conservation and re-building reforms as those passed by the Board in 2017 for early run chinook. The commendable conservation-based rationale the Board supported for the early stock is just as badly needed for the late run if these fish are to ever thrive in historic numbers. I support raising the OEG because for far too long, the late run has been managed on the razor's edge of goals that many feel are FAR too small to test the true productivity potential of this stock. After all, how could the fish possibly be harmed by being more conservative and shooting higher? Current management leaves the stock wide open to errors of over-exploitation as we saw in 2019. With the current low numbers returning to the river, the risk of going OVER staff's top end SEG is exceedingly small, even if ADFG manages for the increased OEG that's asked in Prop 104. Ask yourselves honestly when was the last time you saw a salmon run intentionally HARVESTED back to recovery? The problem with current late run management is that wide open harvest is permitted right out of the gate... until staff figures out they're in a conservation shortfall. More often than not, the necessary restrictions are insufficient in scope and/or implemented far too late in the season to make a meaningful difference. That's if the necessary restrictions are even invoked in the first place (harken back to 2019, please) when all sizes of chinook were wide-open for harvest for the entire season under staff's "watchful" eye. Bottom line is you can't UN-KILL the fish already exploited to make up the conservation shortfall. In that vein, I am particularly supportive of the 36" provision to limit any potential harvest to the fish that will have the least impact on female spawners, and ultimately the collective aggregate fecundity of the escapement as a whole. Until we actually see escapements routinely testing the upper limits of the SEG, allowing the lion's share of fecund females to escape the fishery is paramount to rebuilding the Kenai chinook population. You'd have to be a damned fool to believe otherwise! Please vote YES on 104!

Submitted By
Frede Stier
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:56:43 PM
Affiliation
None

Alaska Board of Fisheries Members,

I am a sport and personal use fisher living in the Mat-Su Valley north of Anchorage who uses these two methods to harvest my yearly supply of salmon. I have participated in both the Kenai River and Copper River dip net fisheries, but must say they require an extremely long drive when abundant salmon stocks are available much closer to home. It is my belief that regular Alaskan should have a reasonable and efficient opportunity to harvest abundant salmon stocks near where they live. That is why I submitted and support Proposal 236 and appreciate your careful consideration of providing a personal user fishery on the lower Sustina River drainage.

Thank You,

Frede L. Stier



Submitted By
Gabrielle Brown
Submitted On
1/23/2020 7:16:00 PM
Affiliation

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Cordova, Alaska 99574

I am a lifelong Alaskan and a commercial fisherman. I appose Proposition 78. This proposition allows unfair treatment towards the allocation of resources towards commercial and sports fishing. It undermines the Board's ability to equally allocate resources to all user groups. If this proposition passes, it could allow this attack on commercial fisherman to spreads to my fishing areas, including Prince William Sound and the Copper River. Please help protect the huge economic driver that is commercial fishing.

Submitted By
Gail Knobf
Submitted On
1/22/2020 2:41:52 PM
Affiliation

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I have lived on the Kasilof River for 30 years and love it here. When we first moved here there was almost no motors on the river. Fishermen were happy to drift leisurely down the river. We have noticed that in the last few years the number of motors has increased dramatically which really diminishes the beauty and serenity that has awed the tourists and locals alike.

We do not want the Kasilof River to become another Kenai. Motors are not friendly to fish, fauna, water, and residents. I support Proposal 169. 5 AAC 56.122 Prohibiting motorized vessels on the Kasilof River January 1-September 15. However, since we live downstream from the bridge, I would like the prohibition to be extended to cover my neck of the woods.

Sincerely,

Gail Knobf



1/4/2020

Chairman Morisky and Members of the Alaska BOF,

I authored proposal 175, which seeks to open Set netting on North Kalifonsky Beach (NKB-statistical area 244-32) on or after July 1, with set nets within 600 feet of MHT and with 29 mesh deep nets, with mesh size not more that 4 ¾ in. This limited fishery would have no more than 29 beach nets that could participate.

Although proposal175, is fairly self exclamatory, here is some background on the issue.

Historically, since before Statehood, 244-32 has harvested Kasilof stocks on NKB. At the 1999 BOF meeting, this statistical area lost time to harvest Kasilof stocks that are the dominant stock on NKB, at this time frame.

At the 2017 BOF, they passed regulatory language that this area (NKB) could be opened, independent of the Kenai Section, to harvest abundant Kasilof stocks, on or after July 8. Proposal 136 passed the BOF unanimously.

At the Statewide meeting in March of 2018, the BOF, on a 6-1 vote, passed regulations that made any hours fished in this area to be exempt from the Late Run Sockeye & King Salmon Plans for the Kenai River.

In this PC I am resubmitting, information that I presented to the 2017 BOF on proposal136, that has not changed. The data is all relevant to the current proposal 175 that the BOF will consider.

Since the passing of proposal 136 in 2017, new information to this BOF, is that in the past three years (2017, 2018, 2019) the Kasilof River has exceeded its BEG two times and the OEG once. To me this is compelling information, for the BOF to pass proposal 175.

Thank you,

Gary L. Hollier

Gary L. Hollier
Kenai, Ak. 99611

Chairman Jenson and Members of the Alaska Board of Fish,

I authored proposal 136, asking to open North Kalifonsky Beach (NKB) statistical area 244-32.

136 is asking for ADF&G to may open NKB after July 8, with limited area (only out to 600 ft from MHT) and restricted gear (29 mesh deep gear with a mesh size 4 ¾ in or smaller), whenever the Kasilof section is open for Emergency Opener's to harvest Kasliof stocks.

I have enclosed a map of the Set Net Sections with 244-32 and South Kalifonsky Beach (SKB) statistical area's highlighted. Kalifonsky Beach is approximately 8 miles in length. The beach is split about in half with these two sections.

I have enclosed ADF&G documents that show the genetic harvests in the ESSN fishery. One chart shows in 2006 and 2008 over 50% of the harvest on NKB was Kasilof stocks. The other graph illustrates that in 2009 close to 50% of the harvest on NKB was of Kasilof origin.

I have enclosed harvests on Kalifonsky Beach from 1999-2016, from each section.

King salmon harvest on all K Beach was 51,403. NKB harvest of kings was 18,030 (35%). SKB harvest of kings was 33,373 (65%).

Red salmon harvest on all K Beach was 5,876,196. NKB harvest of reds was 2,127,955 (34%). SKB harvest of reds was 3,748,235 (64%).

Additionally enclosed is escapement data for sockeye into the Kasilof River. From 1999-2016 the two ocean and younger component (small fish under 500 mm) made up 61% of the escapement.

In the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area the harvest of the younger age classes and therefore smaller fish was 69% of the harvest.

From 2008-2015 in the Kasilof section (set net) the harvest of these smaller fish comprised 33% of the harvest. I believe that the harvest on SKB is of similar proportion.

SKB fishes on average twice as many days per year as NKB. SKB harvest is almost twice that of kings and reds as NKB. All this on a run's to the Kasilof River that are at best 30-35% of what the Kenai River red run is.

For many years SKB fished 50% of the Wednesday's in July before the regular schedule period on Thursday. Occasionally these EO's were extended thru the night right up to NKB opening up on Thursday. This management philosophy was and continues to be brutal on NKB fishermen.

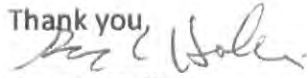
There are between 60 and 70 permits that register on NKB. On NKB there are 29 beach nets that fish from shore out to 1200 ft depending on the tides. These 29 beach nets are fished by 9 family operations. These 9 family operations hold 45 permits that fish NKB. 10 permits are fished on the beach and the remaining permits are fished off shore. If this proposal was to pass it would benefit 66% of ALL the fishing nets that are on NKB (244-32).

NKB was always a harvester of Kasilof stocks. These Kasilof reds are predominately beach orientated and when the prevailing winds blows from the SW are all over the beach.

Due to our proximity to the Kenai River and very vocal opposition from a few setnetters on SKB we have been limited on our ability to harvest these sometime very abundant Kasilof reds.

The Kasilof River has exceeded its BEG 88% of the time since 1999. From 1999-2016 the Kasilof escapement was comprised of 61% of two ocean and younger age class reds.

Proposal 136, fishing 29 mesh deep gear and 4 ¾ in mesh would have limited impact on King Salmon. NKB would be targeting smaller Kasilof fish, and could have a substantial positive economic impact for NKB fishers that have been shut out from this traditional fishery.

Thank you,

Gary L. Hollier

Kenai, Ak.

2/3/2017

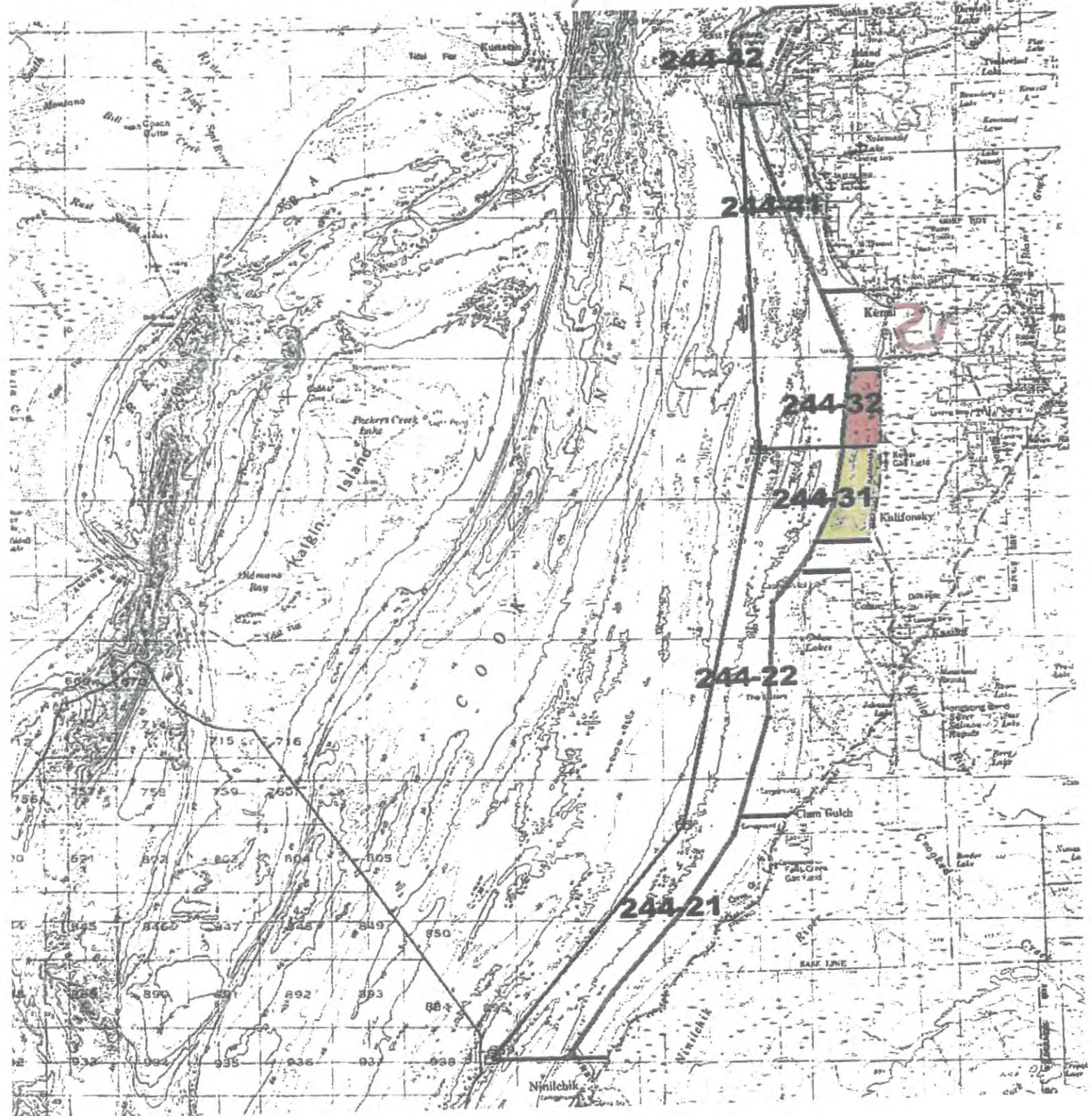
Proposal 136 Beach Sections and Expanded Corridor

GARY HOLL



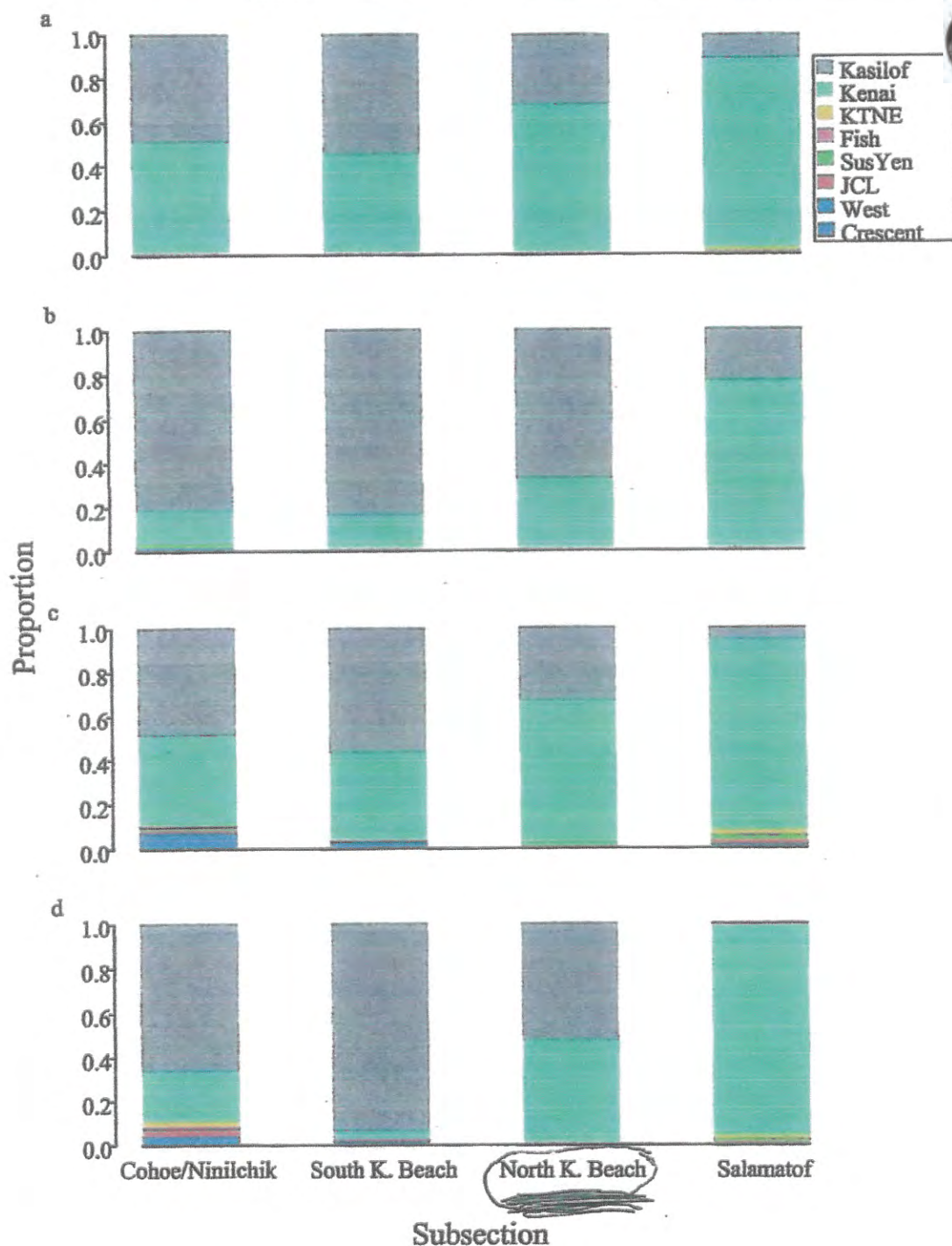
PC20
5 of 17

PC049
4 of 33



Upper Cook Inlet
Break down of statistical Areas for
Set-nets and The Expanded Corridor

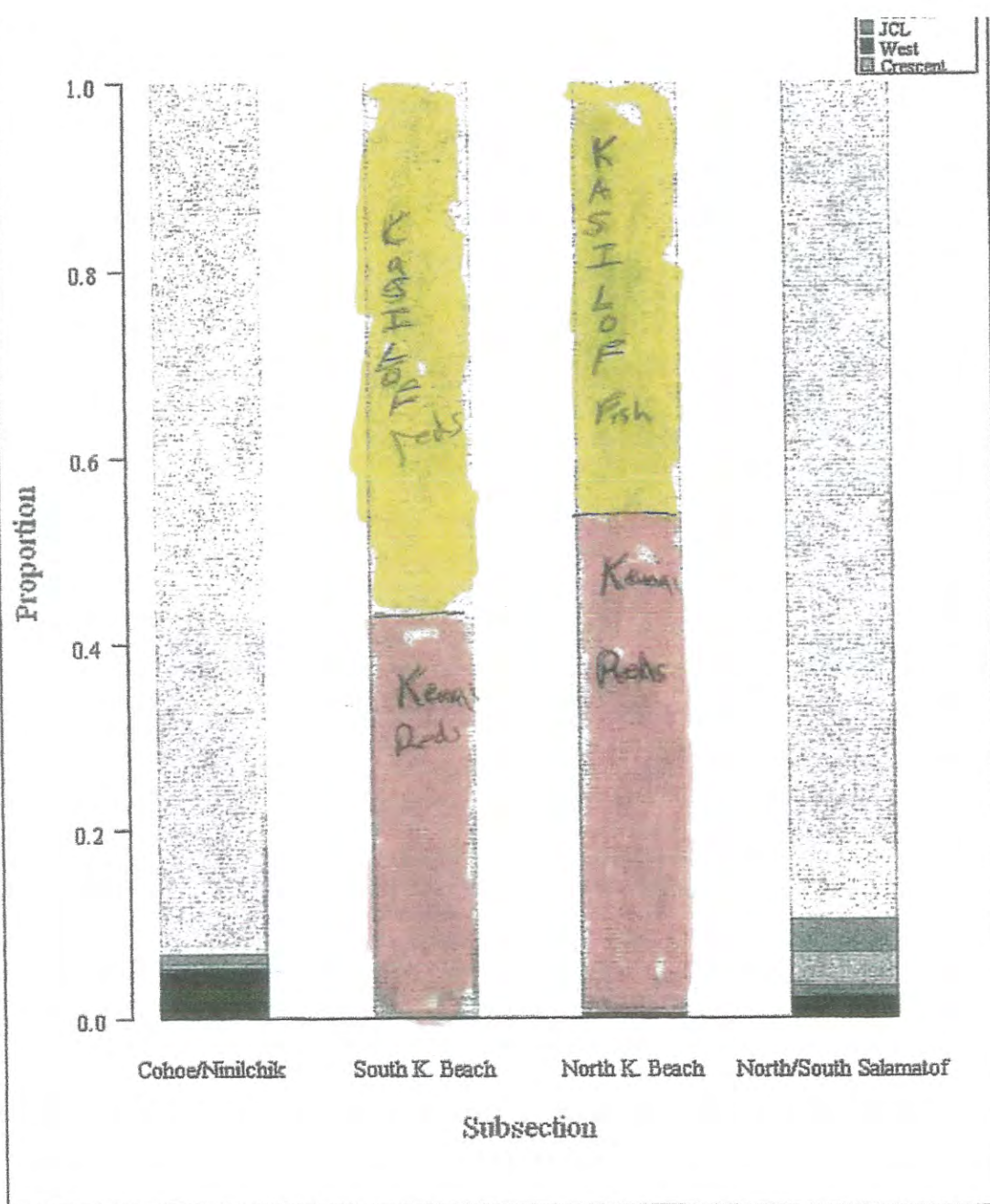
How to Reach 244-31



Note: There are 2 subdistricts for each section and they are displayed from south to north.

Figure 10.—Stock composition estimates for the Kasilof and Kenai Section set gillnet fisheries (Central District, East Side Subdistrict) divided into subsection from a) 2005, b) 2006, c) 2007, and d) 2008.

In 2006 and 2008,¹⁰⁹ 50% or higher
of Kasilof sockeye, were harvested in
the North K-Beach sections
Gary Hallier Proposal 136



PC049
6 of 33

Note: There are 2 subdistricts for each section and they are displayed from south to north.

Figure 6.—Stock composition estimates for the Kasilof and Kenai/EF sections set gillnet fisheries (Central District, Upper Subdistrict) divided into subsections from 2009.

In 2009 close to 50% of the North-K-Beach harvest⁵² was comprised of Kasilof Sockeye.

<http://www.bing.com/search?q=dancing+with+the+stars&form=MSNH14&q=AS&sk=&...> 2/28/2011

Gail Hollier
Proposa 1136

136

	410	2.3%	88.0%
12	378	2.1%	90.0%
	385	2.1%	92.2%
24	275	1.5%	93.7%
	293	1.6%	95.3%
15	361	2.0%	97.3%
	173	1.0%	98.3%
5	231	1.3%	99.6%
	55	0.3%	99.9%
	19	0.1%	100.0%
	2	0.0%	100.0%

18030 King salmon

1999-2016
North Kalitonsky
244-32

18,030 Kings harvested

2016	Total	Percent	Cum Percent
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0.0%	0.0%
	13604	0.6%	0.6%
	18078	0.8%	1.5%
	18582	0.9%	2.4%
15,058	52229	2.5%	4.8%
	37973	1.8%	6.6%
6,020	109673	5.2%	11.8%
6,148	107212	5.0%	16.8%
	165131	7.8%	24.6%
5,558	173360	8.1%	32.7%
4,172	104763	4.9%	37.6%
8,016	155120	7.3%	44.9%
2,878	70857	3.3%	48.2%

All of Kalitonsky
Beach harvested
51,403 King Salmon
18,030 - NKB 35%
51,403 - All KB each 100%

NKB harvested
35% of all

King salmon
harvest on all of
Kalitonsky Beach
from 1999-2016

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Proposal 136

1999-2016

PC20
9 of 17PC049
8 of 33

	80324	3.8%	52.0%
6,632	121430	5.7%	57.7%
	56127	2.6%	60.4%
2,749	99020	4.7%	65.0%
6,889	67765	3.2%	68.2%
4,644	66675	3.1%	71.3%
	81473	3.8%	75.2%
	56706	2.7%	77.8%
3,431	54181	2.5%	80.4%
	34330	1.6%	82.0%
	35530	1.7%	83.7%
	48296	2.3%	85.9%
3,785	51097	2.4%	88.3%
	36876	1.7%	90.1%
3,774	25829	1.2%	91.3%
	40602	1.9%	93.2%
2,719	31294	1.5%	94.7%
	29488	1.4%	96.0%
2,439	26418	1.2%	97.3%
	21128	1.0%	98.3%
813	19989	0.9%	99.2%
	11750	0.6%	99.8%
	4935	0.2%	100.0%
	110	0.0%	100.0%
	2127955	red salmon	

North Kalitonsky Beach

244-32

2,127,955 reds harvest

The total harvest on all
Kalitonsky Beach was 5,876,196

2,127,955 - NKB - 36%
5,876,196 All K Beach - 100%

NKB harvested 36% of all
red salmon harvested on all
of Kalitonsky Beach 1999-2016

Gary L. Haller

Original 12/1

1,061	296822	7.9%	53.7%
2,489	197540	5.3%	59.0%
4,554	226423	6.0%	65.1%
2,351	90230	2.4%	67.5%
	129592	3.5%	70.9%
3,384	128583	3.4%	74.3%
	109669	2.9%	77.3%
1,925	98078	2.6%	79.9%
3,004	81300	2.2%	82.1%
1,772	98060	2.6%	84.7%
	78478	2.1%	86.8%
	67757	1.8%	88.6%
1,863	58276	1.6%	90.1%
	27095	0.7%	90.9%
	37321	1.0%	91.9%
	54437	1.5%	93.3%
2,033	45005	1.2%	94.5%
	30336	0.8%	95.3%
1,644	33026	0.9%	96.2%
	35577	0.9%	97.1%
1,905	21824	0.6%	97.7%
	25874	0.7%	98.4%
1,265	19700	0.5%	98.9%
	12158	0.3%	99.3%
375	15478	0.4%	99.7%
	10523	0.3%	100.0%
	1168	0.0%	100.0%
	292	0.0%	100.0%
	3748235		red salmon

1799-201

There was a
total harvest on
all Kalifornsky
Beach of
5,876,196 reds
from 1999-2016

3,748,235-SKB 64%
5,876,196-AllKBeach 100%

South Kalifornsky Beach - 244-31

3,748,235 reds harvested 1999-2016

SKB harvested 64% of
all red salmon harvested
on All of Kalifornsky Beach

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Proposed 136

	121	2.2%	83.4%
	1042	3.1%	86.5%
31	798	2.4%	88.9%
	545	1.6%	90.5%
9	445	1.3%	91.9%
	671	2.0%	93.9%
6	295	0.9%	94.8%
	472	1.4%	96.2%
12	547	1.6%	97.8%
	166	0.5%	98.3%
5	376	1.1%	99.4%
	140	0.4%	99.9%
	41	0.1%	100.0%
	3	0.0%	100.0%

33373 Kingsdon

1999-2016

South Kalitonsky Beach
244-31 SKB

33,373 ~~244-31~~ Kings Harvested

2016	Total	Percent	Cum Percent
	14037	0.4%	0.4%
	7477	0.2%	0.6%
	22386	0.6%	1.2%
5,381	18289	0.5%	1.7%
	4227	0.1%	1.8%
3,338	72947	1.9%	3.7%
	63604	1.7%	5.4%
3,100	58293	1.6%	7.0%
	71726	1.9%	8.9%
3,180	69028	1.8%	10.7%
3,263	92224	2.5%	13.2%
	61039	1.6%	14.8%
3,699	57373	1.5%	16.3%
	69224	1.8%	18.2%
6,380	88026	2.3%	20.5%
	44396	1.2%	21.7%
3,017	64850	1.7%	23.5%
2,548	52169	1.4%	24.8%
	53092	1.4%	26.3%
5,177	54575	1.5%	27.7%
	43250	1.2%	28.9%
7,845	49322	1.3%	30.2%
	92012	2.5%	32.6%
3,808	90278	2.4%	35.1%
3,718	150150	4.0%	39.1%
	253619	6.8%	45.8%

From 1999-2016

there were 51,403
King Salmon harvested
on all Kalitonsky Beach

33,373 - SKB 65%
51,403 - All KB 100%

SKB Harvested
65% of all

King Salmon
on Kalitonsky Beach

1999-2016

Gail L. Hallier
Proposal 136



2016	Kalifornsky	173880	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.14	
1972	Kasilof Escapement	115486	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.4260	0.0010
1973	Kasilof Escapement	40880	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2050	0.0050
1974	Kasilof Escapement	71540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3600	0.0040
1975	Kasilof Escapement	48884	0.0010	0.0090	0.0000	0.2830	0.0050
1976	Kasilof Escapement	142058	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.3590	0.0000
1977	Kasilof Escapement	158410	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.2940	0.0080
1978	Kasilof Escapement	119165	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4130	0.0000
1979	Kasilof Escapement	155527	0.0010	0.0070	0.0000	0.5890	0.0000
1980	Kasilof Escapement	188314	0.0000	0.0210	0.0000	0.6700	0.0000
1981	Kasilof Escapement	262271	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2890	0.0000
1982	Kasilof Escapement	184204	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000	0.3060	0.0020
1983	Kasilof Escapement	215730	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4951	0.0000
1984	Kasilof Escapement	238413	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5050	0.0020
1985	Kasilof Escapement	512827	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.5740	0.0010
1986	Kasilof Escapement	283054	0.0012	0.0000	0.0000	0.4087	0.0008
1987	Kasilof Escapement	256707	0.0000	0.0024	0.0000	0.4335	0.0008
1988	Kasilof Escapement	204336	0.0000	0.0006	0.0000	0.3369	0.0011
1989	Kasilof Escapement	164952	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1493	0.0007
1990	Kasilof Escapement	147663	0.0000	0.0040	0.0006	0.3290	0.0000
1991	Kasilof Escapement	233646	0.0004	0.0000	0.0013	0.3154	0.0006
1992	Kasilof Escapement	188819	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2109	0.0019
1993	Kasilof Escapement	151801	0.0000	0.0035	0.0000	0.1629	0.0035
1994	Kasilof Escapement	218826	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2642	0.0000
1995	Kasilof Escapement	202428	0.0000	0.0017	0.0000	0.4395	0.0000
1996	Kasilof Escapement	264511	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2483	0.0000
1997	Kasilof Escapement	263780	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2111	0.0000
1998	Kasilof Escapement	259045	0.0012	0.0012	0.0000	0.3967	0.0058
1999	Kasilof Escapement <i>196,333</i>	<i>312481</i>	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	<i>0.2967</i>	<i>0.0010</i>
2000	Kasilof Escapement <i>148,543</i>	<i>263631</i>	0.0000	0.0013	0.0000	<i>0.4192</i>	<i>0.0039</i>
2001	Kasilof Escapement <i>146,385</i>	<i>318735</i>	0.0000	0.0035	0.0000	<i>0.2926</i>	<i>0.0018</i>
2002	Kasilof Escapement <i>128,698</i>	<i>235732</i>	0.0000	0.0027	0.0000	<i>0.3391</i>	<i>0.0147</i>
2003	Kasilof Escapement <i>236,084</i>	<i>353526</i>	0.0000	0.0065	0.0000	<i>0.3731</i>	<i>0.0022</i>
2004	Kasilof Escapement <i>425,887</i>	<i>523653</i>	0.0007	0.0019	0.0000	<i>0.4503</i>	<i>0.0019</i>
2005	Kasilof Escapement <i>207,901</i>	<i>360065</i>	0.0000	0.0066	0.0000	<i>0.3876</i>	<i>0.0029</i>
2006	Kasilof Escapement <i>245,866</i>	<i>389645</i>	0.0000	0.0054	0.0000	<i>0.3528</i>	<i>0.0041</i>
2007	Kasilof Escapement <i>237,375</i>	<i>365184</i>	0.0000	0.0064	0.0000	<i>0.4475</i>	<i>0.0016</i>
2008	Kasilof Escapement <i>188,395</i>	<i>327018</i>	0.0000	0.0036	0.0000	<i>0.3951</i>	<i>0.0018</i>
2009	Kasilof Escapement <i>133,187</i>	<i>326283</i>	0.0000	0.0073	0.0000	<i>0.1161</i>	<i>0.0218</i>
2010	Kasilof Escapement <i>177,777</i>	<i>295265</i>	0.0021	0.0103	0.0000	<i>0.2784</i>	<i>0.0144</i>
2011	Kasilof Escapement <i>103,105</i>	<i>245721</i>	0.0000	0.0145	0.0000	<i>0.1364</i>	<i>0.0269</i>
2012	Kasilof Escapement <i>265,049</i>	<i>374523</i>	0.0000	0.0677	0.0000	<i>0.3404</i>	<i>0.0444</i>
2013	Kasilof Escapement <i>300,223</i>	<i>489654</i>	0.0019	0.0194	0.0000	<i>0.3450</i>	<i>0.0116</i>
2014	Kasilof Escapement <i>288,986</i>	<i>440192</i>	0.0038	0.0172	0.0000	<i>0.4237</i>	<i>0.0267</i>
2015	Kasilof Escapement <i>264,780</i>	<i>470677</i>	0.0019	0.0047	0.0000	<i>0.2099</i>	<i>0.0104</i>



	0.0000	0.4841	0.1455	0.0000	0.0041	0.2132	0.0005	0.0000	
	0.0000	0.3570	0.0310	0.0000	0.0060	0.1740	0.0000	0.0000	
	0.0000	0.5620	0.1840	0.0000	0.0000	0.0440	0.0000	0.0000	
	0.0000	0.5760	0.0440	0.0000	0.0000	0.0160	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.0690	0.5900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0430	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2410	0.2820	0.0000	0.0000	0.1140	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000
	0.0000	0.3000	0.2780	0.0000	0.0000	0.1170	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.4010	0.1040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0820	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2820	0.1050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0160	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2310	0.0500	0.0000	0.0010	0.0270	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.6360	0.0590	0.0000	0.0000	0.0160	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.5440	0.0930	0.0000	0.0000	0.0470	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.3314	0.1286	0.0000	0.0000	0.0449	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2480	0.1790	0.0000	0.0000	0.0660	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2180	0.1780	0.0000	0.0010	0.0260	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.4201	0.1191	0.0000	0.0032	0.0458	0.0000	0.0011	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2744	0.2239	0.0000	0.0000	0.0642	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.3643	0.1751	0.0000	0.0016	0.1199	0.0000	0.0005	0.0000
	0.0000	0.3530	0.3662	0.0000	0.0006	0.1302	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2065	0.3317	0.0000	0.0026	0.1236	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.3340	0.2895	0.0000	0.0009	0.0579	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2745	0.3531	0.0000	0.0000	0.1596	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2977	0.2802	0.0000	0.0000	0.2522	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2835	0.2822	0.0000	0.0000	0.1701	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.1550	0.2505	0.0000	0.0000	0.1533	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.4827	0.2136	0.0000	0.0000	0.0554	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.5474	0.1346	0.0000	0.0000	0.1069	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.2812	0.2217	0.0000	0.0035	0.0887	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1999	0.0000	0.3382	0.2666	0.0000	0.0021	0.0944	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000 5643
00	0.0000	0.3389	0.1138	0.0000	0.0000	0.1229	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 5369
01	0.0000	0.4857	0.1649	0.0000	0.0018	0.0479	0.0018	0.0000	0.0000 4523
02	0.0000	0.3808	0.1930	0.0000	0.0027	0.0657	0.0000	0.0013	0.0000 5468
03	0.0000	0.2607	0.2925	0.0000	0.0000	0.0650	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 6678
04	0.0000	0.1425	0.3611	0.0000	0.0006	0.0410	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 8133
05	0.0000	0.3275	0.1869	0.0000	0.0000	0.0877	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000 5774
06	0.0000	0.3053	0.2741	0.0000	0.0000	0.0583	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 631
07	0.0000	0.2531	0.1927	0.0000	0.0000	0.0987	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 6918
08	0.0000	0.3832	0.1792	0.0000	0.0000	0.0371	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 5261
09	0.0000	0.4538	0.2703	0.0000	0.0018	0.1289	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 4882
10	0.0000	0.3175	0.3093	0.0000	0.0000	0.0680	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 6021
11	0.0000	0.3076	0.2563	0.0000	0.0000	0.2583	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 4196
12	0.0000	0.1057	0.3763	0.0000	0.0000	0.0655	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 7611
13	0.0000	0.2674	0.3178	0.0000	0.0000	0.0369	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 6744
14	0.0000	0.2939	0.2061	0.0000	0.0000	0.0286	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 6565
15	0.0000	0.3485	0.3533	0.0000	0.0000	0.0712	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 5736

✓	11.5	20.2	31.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.4	PC20 14 of 17
0.0000	0.2032	0.3924	0.0000	0.0015	0.0676	0.0013	0.0000	PC049 13 of 33
0.0000	0.1425	0.3611	0.0000	0.0006	0.0410	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 .5111
0.0000	0.3275	0.1869	0.0000	0.0000	0.0877	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000 .7098
0.0000	0.2222	0.2185	0.0000	0.0022	0.0679	0.0007	0.0007	0.0000 .6418
0.0000	0.2531	0.1927	0.0000	0.0000	0.0987	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 .7297
0.0000	0.2100	0.2092	0.0004	0.0012	0.0567	0.0000	0.0004	

123368

Terminal - 69.5%

2010	Kasilof Escapement	17,407	241083	0.0000	0.0159	0.0000	0.298	PC20 15 of 17
2004	Kasilof Terminal	4,465	5476	0.0007	0.0019	0.0000	0.45	PC049 14 of 33
2005	Kasilof Terminal	56,122	97199	0.0000	0.0066	0.0000	0.38	
2006	Kasilof Terminal	68,550	687543	0.0006	0.0009	0.0000	0.4865	
2007	Kasilof Terminal	13,022	20290	0.0000	0.0064	0.0000	0.4475	0.0016
2008	Kasilof Terminal	56,837	77869	0.0014	0.0000	0.0000	0.5185	0.0022

All ADFEG Data

$$\begin{array}{r} 22902 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ \hline 145804 \end{array} \quad .00172$$

Kasilof River - Escapement

6,333,068 - Total Escapement Kasilof River 1999-2016

3,891,277 - Age 2 ocean Fish & younger - 61.44%

Terminal - Age Comps - 2004-2008

615,026 - Age 2 ocean & younger - 69.23%

888,377 - Total Harvest - Terminal

Kasilof River Escapement - 1999-2016

3,891,277 - Age 2 ocean Fish & younger

6,333,068 - total Escapement in Kasilof River } 61.44%

Kasilof Terminal Fishery Age Comps 2004-2008

615,026 - Age 2 ocean younger in harvest

888,377 - Total Harvest

} 69.23%



GA 14
H01125



1/4/2020

Chairman Morisky and Members of the Alaska Board of Fish

I am opposed to any proposals that would raise the Late Run Sockeye Salmon Goals to the Kenai River.

Specifically I am opposed to 88, 89, 90.

In looking at the sport fish harvest above the Kenai River Sonar Counter the most sockeye harvested was in 2013, with a harvest of 379,685. That was with an in-river sonar count of 1,359,893.

In 2015 with an in-river sonar count of 1,709,051, the sport harvest above the counter was 309,004.

Large in-river sonar counts do not equate to larger sport harvest above the counter.

Most importantly in 5AAC 21.360 (3) distribute the escapement of sockeye salmon evenly within the (SEG) range, in proportion to the size of the run.

With sockeye escapements being raised in the upper end of the three tiers by 300,000 fish, distributing escapements evenly with the SEG, is virtually impossible. Thus ADF&G cannot meet the mandate set by regulation in 5 AAC21.360 (3).

Most importantly to me is the return per spawner is reduced and then in most years yield will decrease also.

Please leave Kenai River in-river goals at status quo.

Gary L. Hollier

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gary L. Hollier'.

Kenai, Ak.

Table 1. Late-run Kenai sockeye salmon spawners, return, return per spawner. Note: Hidden enhance

Brood Year	Spawners	Return	Return per Spawner	Run	Total Harvest	Harvest Rate
1968	115,545	960,169	8.3			
1969	72,901	430,947	5.9			
1970	101,794	550,923	5.4			
1971	406,714	986,397	2.4			
1972	431,058	2,547,851	5.9			
1973	507,072	2,125,986	4.2			
1974	209,836	788,067	3.8			
1975	184,262	1,055,373	5.7	485,350	301,088	0.6
1976	507,440	1,506,012	3.0	1,374,607	867,167	0.6
1977	951,038	3,112,620	3.3	2,268,567	1,317,529	0.6
1978	511,781	3,785,040	7.4	2,096,342	1,584,561	0.8
1979	373,810	1,321,039	3.5	797,838	424,028	0.5
1980	615,382	2,673,295	4.3	1,481,394	866,012	0.6
1981	535,524	2,464,323	4.6	1,176,410	640,886	0.5
1982	755,672	9,587,700	12.7	2,766,442	2,010,770	0.7
1983	792,765	9,486,794	12.0	3,981,411	3,188,646	0.8
1984	446,297	3,859,109	8.6	1,286,678	840,381	0.7
1985	573,761	2,587,921	4.5	2,496,016	1,922,255	0.8
1986	555,207	2,165,138	3.9	2,945,961	2,390,754	0.8
1987	2,011,657	#####	5.1	9,391,896	7,380,239	0.8
1988	1,212,865	2,546,639	2.1	6,054,519	4,841,654	0.8
1989	2,026,619	4,458,679	2.2	6,656,274	4,629,655	0.7
1990	794,616	1,507,693	1.9	3,224,183	2,429,567	0.8
1991	727,146	4,436,074	6.1	2,182,082	1,454,936	0.7
1992	1,207,382	4,271,576	3.5	8,235,298	7,027,916	0.9
1993	997,693	1,689,779	1.7	4,446,195	3,448,502	0.8
1994	1,309,669	3,052,634	2.3	3,886,918	2,577,249	0.7
1995	776,847	1,899,870	2.4	2,628,555	1,851,708	0.7
1996	963,108	2,261,757	2.3	3,696,067	2,732,959	0.7
1997	1,365,676	3,626,402	2.7	4,610,042	3,244,366	0.7
1998	929,090	4,465,328	4.8	1,902,219	973,129	0.5
1999	949,276	5,755,063	6.1	2,984,568	2,035,292	0.7
2000	696,899	7,058,333	10.1	1,814,779	1,117,880	0.6
2001	738,229	1,697,957	2.3	2,189,670	1,451,441	0.7
2002	1,126,616	3,628,712	3.2	3,466,762	2,340,146	0.7
2003	1,402,292	1,919,813	1.4	4,439,571	3,037,279	0.7
2004	1,690,547	3,236,600	1.9	5,705,141	4,014,594	0.7
2005	1,654,003	4,804,018	2.9	6,109,173	4,455,170	0.7
2006	1,892,090	5,006,280	2.6	2,848,597	956,507	0.3
2007	964,243	4,378,678	4.5	3,601,777	2,637,535	0.7
2008	708,805	3,380,397	4.8	2,082,431	1,373,626	0.7
2009	848,117	3,809,455	4.5	2,430,414	1,582,297	0.7
2010	1,038,302	3,625,388	3.5	3,596,458	2,558,156	0.7
2011	1,280,733	4,512,033	3.5	6,263,091	4,982,359	0.8



2012	1,212,921	1,468,110	1.2	4,769,681	3,556,760	0.7
2013	980,208	1,102,967	1.1	3,628,121	2,647,914	0.7
2014	1,218,342			3,404,034	2,185,693	0.6
2015	1,400,047			3,819,016	2,418,969	0.6
2016	1,120,711			3,711,842	2,591,131	0.7
2017	1,073,290			2,595,720	1,522,430	0.6
2018	888,268			1,566,210	677,942	0.4
2019	1,499,054			3,632,385		

Mean (197	982,271	3,681,057	4.2	3,370,572	2,402,941	0.7
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The Average return per spawner
to the Kenai River
is 4.2

Since 2012 - 1.2
2013 - 1.1

I hear 2014 - 1.6

Continued large escapements
do not have average spawner
return ratios.

As a result yield drops

GARY HOLLER
Kenai, AK

Proposed 98

Personal Use
Dip Net, and
Educational

Year	Harvest ^a	Sport Harvest Below Sonar ^b	Kenai River Sonar Count ^c	Sport Harvest Above Sonar	Spawning Escapement	Inriver Goal	BEG/SEG	OEG	Preseason Forecast	Actual Run Size
1987	24,090	50,274	1,596,871	233,958	1,362,913	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	3.5	8.6
1988	16,880	29,345	1,021,469	144,093	877,376	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	5.0	5.8
1989	51,192	66,162	1,599,959	268,958	1,331,001	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000		5.9
1990	3,477	19,640	659,520	155,742	503,778	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	4.7	2.7
1991	13,433	31,536	647,597	227,697	419,900	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000		1.7
1992	30,454	47,622	994,798	222,482	772,316	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	4.2	7.7
1993	35,592	27,717	813,617	137,229	676,388	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	1.9	3.9
1994	15,804	17,954	1,003,446	102,378	901,068	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	1.5	3.4
1995	15,720	29,451	630,447	108,076	522,371	450,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	2.3	2.3
1996	104,110	39,810	797,847	166,166	631,681	550,000-800,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	2.5	3.2
1997	116,107	43,642	1,064,818	147,057	917,761	550,000-825,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	4.0	3.9
1998	105,497	33,980	767,558	155,905	611,653	550,000-850,000	330,000-600,000	330,000-600,000	1.7	1.5
1999	150,993	46,043	803,379	187,725	615,654	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	1.6	2.5
2000	99,571	57,978	624,578	203,801	420,777	600,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	2.5	1.4
2001	152,580	51,374	650,036	168,104	481,932	600,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	2.4	1.8
2002	182,229	46,693	957,924	213,066	744,858	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	1.7	3.0
2003	227,207	60,722	1,181,309	253,734	927,575	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	2.0	3.8
2004	266,937	62,397	1,385,981	254,836	1,131,145	850,000-1,100,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	3.2	5.0
2005	300,105	58,017	1,376,452	254,818	1,121,634	850,000-1,100,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	3.3	5.6
2006	130,486	30,964	1,499,692	172,638	1,327,054	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	1.8	2.5
2007	293,941	60,623	867,572	265,702	601,870	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	2.4	3.4
2008	236,355	46,053	614,946	208,334	406,612	650,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	3.1	2.3
2009	343,302	45,868	745,170	241,938	503,232	650,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	2.4	2.4
2010	393,317	59,651	970,662	256,582	714,080	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	500,000-1,000,000	1.7	3.3
2011	543,043	92,225	1,599,217	318,484	1,280,733	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,400,000	3.9	6.2
2012	530,128	102,376	1,581,555	368,720	1,212,835	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,400,000	4.0	4.7
2013	350,302	78,837	1,359,893	379,685	980,208	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,400,000	4.4	3.5
2014	384,018	78,057	1,520,340	301,998	1,218,341	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,400,000	3.8	3.3
2015	384,095	83,112	1,709,051	309,004	1,400,047	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,400,000	3.6	3.9
2016	266,506	79,465	1,383,692	262,981	1,120,711	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,400,000	4.7	3.5
2017	308,017	67,233	1,308,498	235,208	1,073,290	1,000,000-1,300,000	700,000-1,200,000	na	4.0	4.6
2018	173,609	41,122	1,035,761	147,493	888,268	900,000-1,100,000	700,000-1,200,000	na	2.5	1.6
2019			1,849,054			1,000,000-1,300,000	700,000-1,200,000	na	3.8	

Source: State-Wide Harvest Surveys from Mills 1982-1994; Howe et al. 1995, 1996, 2001a-d; Walker et al. 2003; Jennings et al. 2004, 2006a-b, 2007, 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011a-b, 2015; Romberg et al., *In Prep* a-d; Brannan and Fox 1996; Reimer and Sigurdsson 2004; Dunker and Lafferty 2007; Dunker 2010, 2013. K. J. Dunker, Sport Fish biologist, Anchorage, personal communication; King 1995, 1996; Pappas and Marsh 2004; Shields and Dupuis 2016; Educational harvest data, Kenaitze Indian Tribe; 2007-2015 Subsistence data, USFWS.

Note: ND = no data available

^a Personal use (1987-1995), Subsistence dip net harvest (1991-1995), and Kenaitze educational harvest (1989-1995) from Brannan and Fox, 1996. From 1994 to present, the educational harvest is the total late-run harvest.

^b In 1994 and 1995 a creel survey was conducted to estimate harvest below the sonar. In 1994, 49.7% of the below Soldotna Bridge harvest was taken below the sonar. In 1995, 68.6% was taken below the sonar. The average of these two percentages is applied to all other year's below-bridge harvest to estimate the harvest below the sonar.

^c Bendix sonar counts for 1987-2010; DIDSON counts beginning in 2011.



Gary Holman
Kenai, AK



COOK INLET AREA

this section as provided in 5 AAC 21.363(e).

5 AAC 21.360. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan. (a) The department shall manage the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon stocks primarily for commercial uses based on abundance. The department shall also manage the commercial fisheries to minimize the harvest of Northern District coho, late-run Kenai River king, and Kenai River coho salmon stocks in order to provide personal use, sport, and guided sport fishermen with a reasonable opportunity to harvest salmon resources.

(b) The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries shall be managed to

(1) meet the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) range of 700,000 – 1,200,000 late-run sockeye salmon;

(2) achieve inriver goals as established by the board and measured at the Kenai River sonar counter located at river mile 19; and

(3) distribute the escapement of sockeye salmon evenly within the (SEG) range, in proportion to the size of the run.

(c) Based on preseason forecasts and inseason evaluations of the total Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon return during the fishing season, the run will be managed as follows:

(1) at run strengths of less than 2,300,000 sockeye salmon,

(A) the department shall manage for an inriver goal range of 900,000 – 1,100,000 sockeye salmon past the sonar counter at river mile 19; and

(B) subject to the provisions of other management plans, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will fish regular weekly fishing periods, as specified in 5 AAC 21.320, through July 20, unless the department determines that the minimum inriver goal will not be met, at which time the fishery shall be closed or restricted as necessary; the commissioner may, by emergency order, allow extra fishing periods of no more than 24 hours per week, except as provided in 5 AAC 21.365;

(2) at run strengths of 2,300,000 – 4,600,000 sockeye salmon,

(A) the department shall manage for an inriver goal range of 1,000,000 – 1,300,000 sockeye salmon past the sonar counter at river mile 19;

(B) subject to the provisions of other management plans, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will fish regular weekly fishing periods, as specified in 5 AAC 21.320, through July 20, or until the department makes a determination of run strength, whichever occurs first; if the department determines that the minimum inriver goal will not be met, the fishery shall be closed or restricted as necessary; the commissioner may, by emergency order, allow extra fishing periods of no more than 51 hours per week, except as provided in 5 AAC 21.365; and

(C) the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will be closed for one continuous 24-hour period per week beginning between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday and for one continuous 24-hour period per week beginning between 7:00 p.m. Monday and 7:00 a.m. Wednesday;

(3) at run strengths greater than 4,600,000 sockeye salmon,

(A) the department shall manage for an inriver goal range of 1,100,000 – 1,500,000 sockeye salmon past the sonar counter at river mile 19;

GARY HOLLER Kenai, AK



Table 88-1.— History of Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon tiers, windows, EO hour limitations, and escapement goals.

Year	Tier	Window	EO Limitation	Inriver Goal (1,000s)	BEG/SEG (1,000s)	OEG (1,000s)
1999	< 2 million 2 to 4 million > 4 million	None > July 20, 24 hour window start 12 noon Fri in Kenai/E.F. Sections None; extra time for Kenai sockeye only in Kenai/E.F. Sections	none none none	600 - 850 750 - 950 850 - 1,100	500 - 800	500 - 1,000
2002	< 2 million 2 to 4 million > 4 million	None 48 hours floating 36 hours floating	24 hour 36 hour 60 hour	600 - 850 750 - 950 850 - 1,100	500 - 800	500 - 1,000
2005	< 2 million 2 to 4 million > 4 million	None 36 hour "Friday window" & 24 hour floating 36 hour "Friday window"	24 hour 51 hour 84 hour	650 - 850 750 - 950 850 - 1,100	500 - 800	500 - 1,000
2008	< 2 million 2 to 4 million > 4 million	None 36 hour "Friday window" & 24 hour floating 36 hour "Friday window"	24 hour 51 hour 84 hour	650 - 850 750 - 950 850 - 1,100	500 - 800	500 - 1,000
2011 ^a	< 2.3 million 2.3 to 4.6 million > 4.6 million	None 36 hour "Friday window & 24 hour fixed "Tuesday Window" 36 hour "Friday window"	24 hour 51 hour 84 hour	900 - 1,100 1,000 - 1,200 1,100 - 1,350	700 - 1,200	700 - 1,400
2014	< 2.3 million 2.3 to 4.6 million > 4.6 million	None 36 hour "Friday window" & 24 hour floating "Tue or Wed Window" 36 hour "Friday window"	24 hour 51 hour 84 hour	900 - 1,100 1,000 - 1,200 1,100 - 1,350	700 - 1,200	700 - 1,400
2017	< 2.3 million 2.3 to 4.6 million > 4.6 million	None 36 hour "Friday window" & 24 hour floating "Tue or Wed Window" 36 hour "Friday window"	24 hour 51 hour 84 hour	900 - 1,100 1,000 - 1,300 1,100 - 1,500	700 - 1,200	eliminated

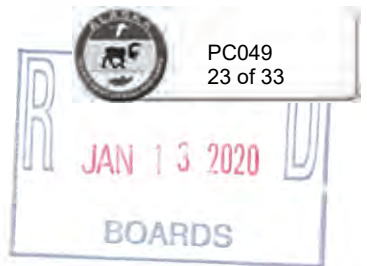
^aTiers and goals adjusted from Bendix sonar to DIDSON units beginning in 2011.



Table 88-2.-History of Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon BEG/SEGs, inriver goals, and OEGs.

Year	Kenai River sockeye salmon goal changes		
	BEG/SEG	Inriver	OEG
1969		150,000	
1972		150,000-250,000	
1978	350,000-500,000	350,000-500,000	
1987	330,000-600,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000
1995		450,000-700,000	
1996	330,000-600,000	550,000-800,000	330,000-600,000
1997	330,000-600,000	550,000-825,000	330,000-600,000
1998	330,000-600,000	550,000-850,000	330,000-600,000
1999	500,000-800,000	600,000 - 1,100,000 ^a	500,000 - 1,000,000
2005	500,000-800,000	650,000 - 1,100,000 ^a	500,000 - 1,000,000
2011	700,000-1,200,000	900,000 - 1,350,000 ^a	700,000 - 1,400,000
2014	700,000-1,200,000	900,000 - 1,350,000 ^a	700,000 - 1,400,000
2017	700,000-1,200,000	900,000 - 1,500,000 ^a	eliminated

^a Inriver goal is set at one of three tiers depending upon total run size



1/4/2020

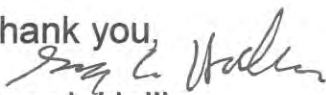
Chairman Morisky and Members of the Alaska Board of Fish.

I am opposed to any change to the 1% rule in the ESSN fishery. The rule at best should stay at 1% and not start to be triggered until August 7.

In looking at genetics data from 2013, 2014, and 2015 the coho salmon harvest is minimal in the ESSN fishery. Please look at attached charts of coho's on harvest in the ESSN fishery.

I am against proposals 192, 193, 194, 195.

I support 191. With such a small harvest of coho's there is no reason for a 1% rule on the ESSN fishery.

Thank you,

Gary I. Hollier

Kenai, Ak.

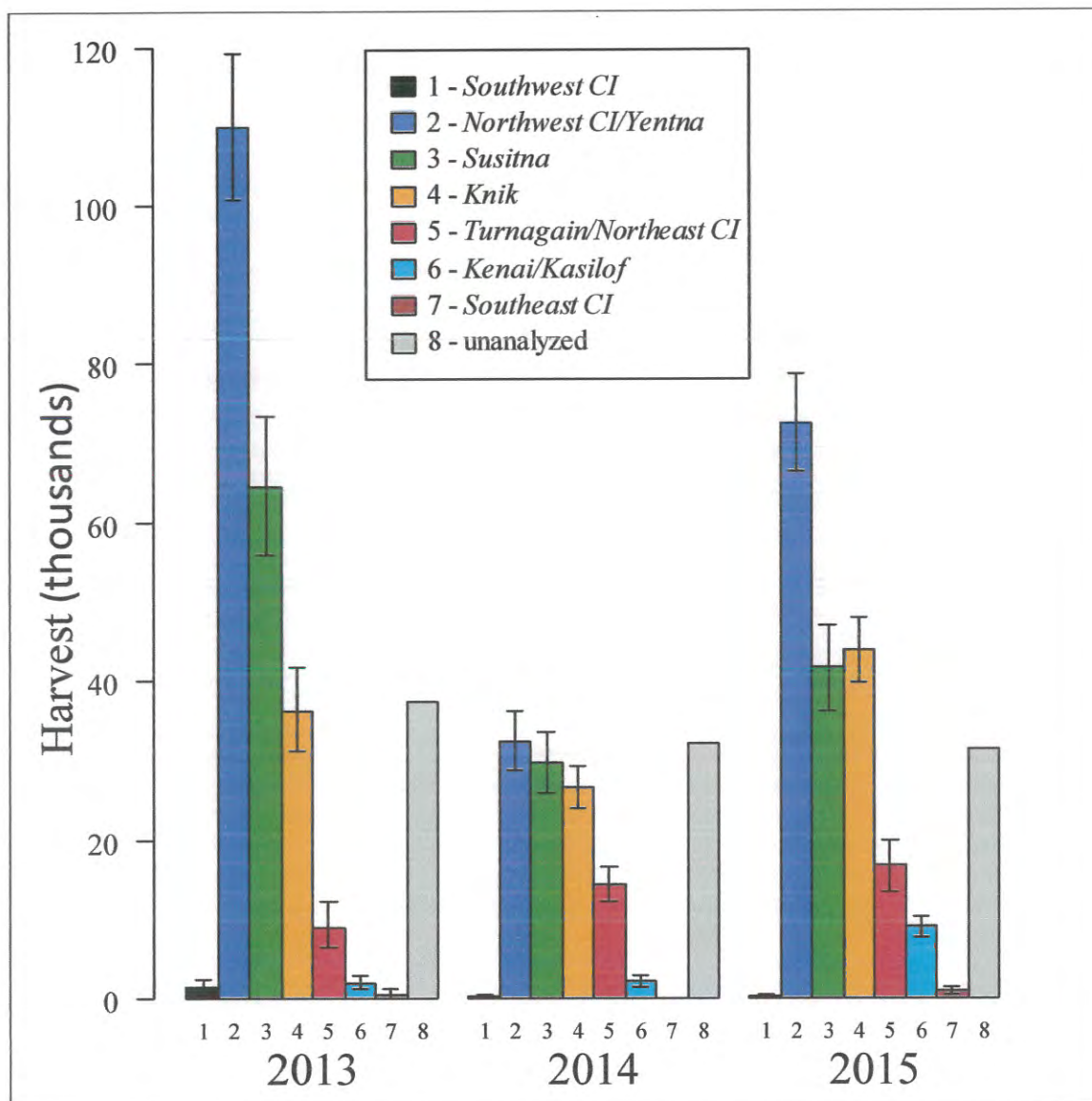


Figure 26.—Overall Cook Inlet commercial fishery stratified harvest estimates and credibility intervals for coho salmon by stock for 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Doug L. Walker
Kenai, AK

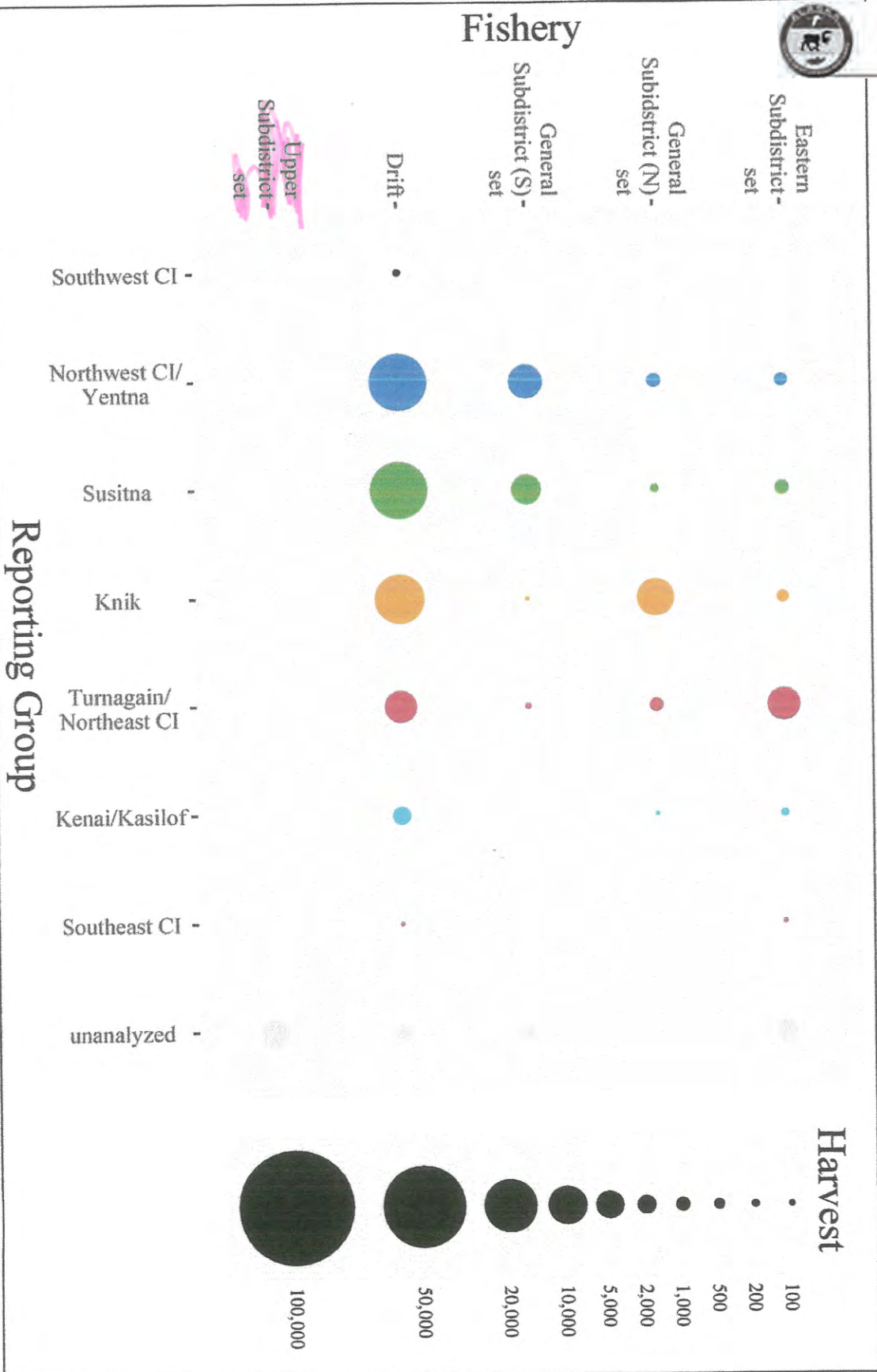


Figure 22.-Coho salmon harvest estimates by stock (reporting group) and Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery in 2014. Gray circles indicate the portion of the total harvest from each fishery not included in the analysis (unanalyzed).

Dr L. Hollin
Kenai, AK

Appendix C2.—Commercial coho salmon harvest by area and date in Upper Cook Inlet, 2014



PC049
26 of 33

Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet

Date	Statistical Area						
	244-21	244-22	244-25	244-31	244-32	244-41	244-42
06/23		1					
06/26		1					
06/28	1						
06/30				1			
07/03	3	2		1			
07/05	1						
07/07	9	6		2			
07/09	4	5		1	3	10	28
07/12	18	6		5			
07/15	9	35		3			
07/16			2				
07/17	9	10	8	8	22	141	106
07/18			3				
07/19			42				
07/20			11				
07/21			17				
07/22			16				
07/23	50	69	3	7	20	74	91
07/24			6				
07/25			34				
07/26			26				
07/27			16				
07/28			36				
07/29			31				
07/30			41				
08/01			43				
08/02	135	54	10	41	78	343	197
08/04	316	96		115	95	503	315
08/06					406	1,362	745

-continued-

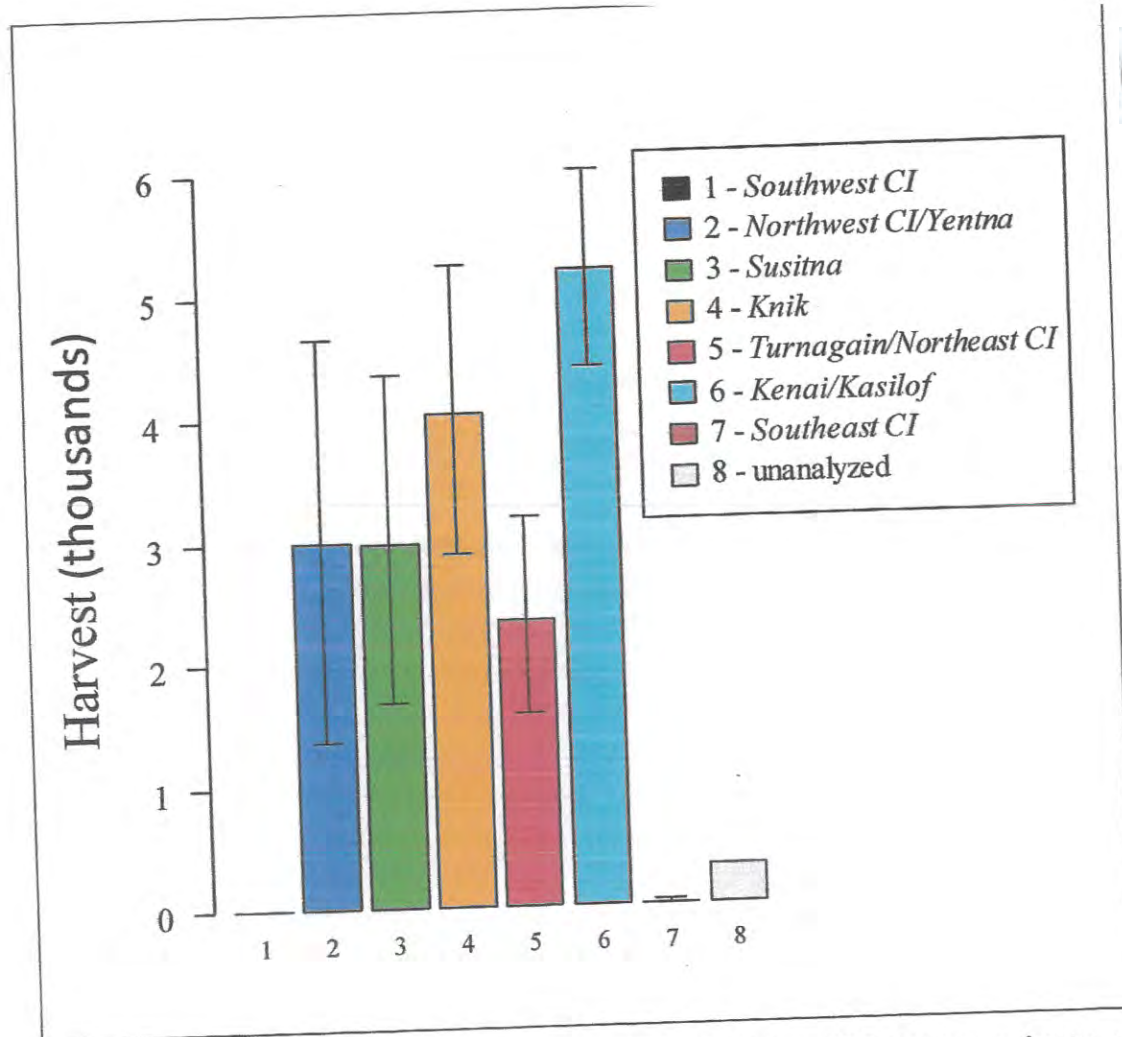


Figure 20.—Upper Subdistrict (Central District) set gillnet fishery 2015; harvest estimates and 90% credibility intervals for coho salmon by stock.

Approximately 18,000 coho salmon harvested in entire ESSN Fishery in 2015. Of which 5000+ was going to the Kenai River.

In 2013 and 2014 the coho harvest was considerably less. There is no reason for a ⁷³ 2% percent rule!!

GARY HOLLIE



1/15/2020

Chairman Morisky and Members of the Alaska Board of Fish,

I am totally opposed to Proposal 78, which would amend the Upper Cook Inlet Management Plan (UCIMP).

This proposal would totally rewrite and change to UCIMP that went into effect in 1978. That is not to say that the current plan has not had many changes to it since inception.

The proposer states that ... the BOFcontinuing to restrict sport, guided sport and personal use salmon fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet in favor of the commercial fisheries.

The underlying premise of the UCIMP, adopted in 1978, gave a priority for sockeye, pink, and chum salmon to commercial fishermen. It gave a coho and King salmon priority to sport fisheries.

It also set time and area regulations on the commercial fishery.

For the ESSN fishery under the UCIMP, the season was June 25 to August 15. The Kenai section now starts on or after July 8, so some years our opening date isn't till July 10. With the changes to the UCIMP that have occurred in the past 40 years, it is a remarkable event to actually set net till August 15.

The Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement in 1978, had an in-river goal of 350,000 – 500,000. For the 2019 season, depending on the tier the in-river goal was 900-1,500,000 sockeye.

The in-river guided sport fishery has grown exponentially. Some years the in-river sports harvest above the sonar counter has been in excess of 350,000 sockeye. This guided fishery benefits Alaska residents and the rest of the nation and world.

There is a personal dip net fishery, for Alaska residents, that is continually growing in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, along with a set net personal use fishery in the mouth of the Kasilof River. These fisheries harvest hundreds of thousands of sockeye salmon.



The sport daily harvest of Kenai/Russian River sockeye has been as high as 9 a day and 18 in possession. There has been no shortage or opportunity for Alaskan Residents to harvest sockeye.

There is now a Late Run Kenai River King Salmon Management Plan, which insures opportunity for Alaskan residents.

There is now a "1 %" rule which shuts down set netting in the Upper Sub District to ensure an "orderly transition" to coho salmon in rivers. The set nets by regulation fish from August 11-15, only regular periods with no Emergency Order opportunity. This was supposed to be the transition to coho. This 1% rule gives more opportunity to coho sport fishermen.

Pink salmon use to be a big component in fishing time and revenue to the ESSN fishery. We now have a Pink Salmon Plan, which lets the ESSN fishery target pinks for two days a season only on even years. Since the inception of the Pink Plan, I believe it has only been implemented once or twice, due to the 1% rule or restrictions due to other plans. Hence millions of Pink salmon make it into the Kenai and Kasilof rivers for Alaska Residents, people of the nation, and the World to harvest.

These are a few examples of fishing opportunities for Alaskan Residents, most of much have evolved since 1978. Every one of these regulations has increased benefits to the "sports" fishery to Alaskan Residents. While with their gain it came at the expense of commercial fishermen in Cook Inlet.

At the March 2018 Statewide BOF meeting this similar proposal was soundly rejected by the BOF.

I urge not passing proposal 78.

Thank you,

Gary I. Hollier

Kenai, Ak.



1/15/2020

Chairman Morisky and Members of the Alaska Board of Fish,

I am writing this RC in opposition to proposal 104, which would add an OEG to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan (KRLRKSMF).

Additionally this proposal would drastically reduce hours that could be fished in the East Side Set Net Fishery.

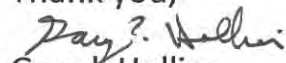
At the 2017 BOF the Board approved the current KRLRKSMF, the plan originally asked by the Department would need a lower goal of 11,731, which would be the lower end of MSY. Please see attached email to me from ADF&G. The BOF raised the lower goal to 13,500 for allocative concerns.

The proposer states an issue in the current plan is that " ... the current regulations do not provide adequate protection of escapement or equitably share the King conservation burden – the commercial set net fishery continues to catch a large percentage of the combined sport and commercial harvest share.....".

Please look at the data concerning harvest of LLRKRS, even during low King Salmon runs the in-river Sport harvest is more than 50%.

The KRLRKSMF has only been in regulation for three years, please leave this plan status-quo, for a minimum of three more years.

Thank you,


Gary I. Hollier

Kenai, Ak.

From: Shields, Patrick A (DFG) [pat.shields@alaska.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 03, 2020 4:23 PM
To: Gary Hollier
Cc: Marston, Brian H (DFG); Frothingham, Alyssa (DFG)
Subject: RE: In river harvest



PC049
31 of 33

Gary: here is a table that we have inserted into Proposal 108. It is an estimate of large kings harvested in the inriver fishery versus the ESSN fishery. I'm not sure of the methods used to estimate large fish but it likely had to do with the estimate of the various age classes in each year's return. Basically the table says what we all know. When there are lots of kings in the run, the inriver fishery takes the largest share of the harvest. However, when the run get small, then the harvest breakdown between the two fisheries becomes much closer, averaging 46% ESSN to 54% sport in the last six years. In the years prior to 2014, the harvest breakdown between the two fisheries was 26% ESSN and 74% sport.

Table 108-4.- Estimated harvest of Kenai River late-run large (> 75 cm) king salmon in the ESSN and Kenai River sport fisheries, 1998-2019.

Year	Total Run	Total Inriver sport harvest	ESSN	% of harvest by inriver sport	% of harvest by ESSN	Escapement
1998	43,130	6,435	2,165	75%	25%	33,385
1999	45,657	11,336	4,402	72%	28%	29,100
2000	41,719	13,709	1,795	88%	12%	25,502
2001	45,754	13,873	1,905	88%	12%	29,531
2002	55,910	11,122	3,483	76%	24%	40,514
2003	67,984	13,353	4,375	75%	25%	48,461
2004	91,312	14,507	9,990	59%	41%	65,112
2005	84,189	17,011	9,501	64%	36%	55,688
2006	57,122	13,407	3,074	81%	19%	39,305
2007	44,421	9,262	4,055	70%	30%	29,664
2008	42,680	10,303	3,425	75%	25%	28,094
2009	28,044	7,503	1,410	84%	16%	18,251
2010	22,180	5,633	2,384	70%	30%	13,037
2011	26,381	5,921	2,499	70%	30%	15,731
2012 ^a	23,206					22,453
2013	14,382	978	679	59%	41%	12,305
2014	13,403	293	706	29%	71%	11,980
2015	22,796	2,755	2,808	50%	50%	16,825
2016	25,629	6,710	2,906	70%	30%	14,676
2017	30,408	6,225	2,998	67%	33%	20,634
2018	17,798	427	555	43%	57%	17,285
2019 ^b	12,780	1,160	613	65%	35%	11,548
Average 1998-2013	47,391	10,290	3,676	74%	26%	32,245
Average 2014-2019	20,469	2,928	1,764	54%	46%	15,491

^a 2012 not included in averages due to significant restrictions in the fishery

^b 2019 data is preliminary



From: Shields, Patrick A (DFG) [pat.shields@alaska.gov]
Sent: Monday, December 30, 2019 4:11 PM
To: Gary Hollier
Subject: RE: King goal
Attachments: FMS17-02-Kenai River king salmon esc goal.pdf

Gary: the attached file is the Kenai River king salmon escapement goal report provided to the board at the 2017 meeting, which is where the large fish goal was first set. If you look at page 28 (copied in below), that is where the 11,700-32,000 goal around MSY could have been set. This report is heavy on statistical jargon, but maybe you can come to your own conclusion as to why the goal was shifted to the right, but it was. The department used OYPs (optimum yield profiles) and shifted this puppy to the right, setting the bottom end at 13,500. I am probably not the best person to get into the weeds and attempt to explain this, but if it is a desire by you to try and understand this, Adam Reimer in our local office is the person to talk to.

Escapement leading to maximum sustained yield SMSY was estimated to be between 11,731 and 31,832 (posterior median 18,477, CV 0.31; Table 6). Late-run SMSY was estimated with somewhat less certainty than early-run SMSY (CV = 0.24; Table 3). The optimal yield profiles (Figure 14 top panel) are slightly less steep and reach lower maxima than the early run, indicating less certainty about yield dynamics.

-----Original Message-----

From: Gary Hollier <glh@alaska.net>
Sent: Monday, December 30, 2019 1:53 PM
To: Shields, Patrick A (DFG) <pat.shields@alaska.gov>
Subject: King goal

Hey Pat when the Department came out with the large king goal in 2014?, didn't they recommend 11,500 and the BOF put an additional 2000 on the low end for 13,500?

Thanks
Gary

Sent from my iPhone

10/23/19

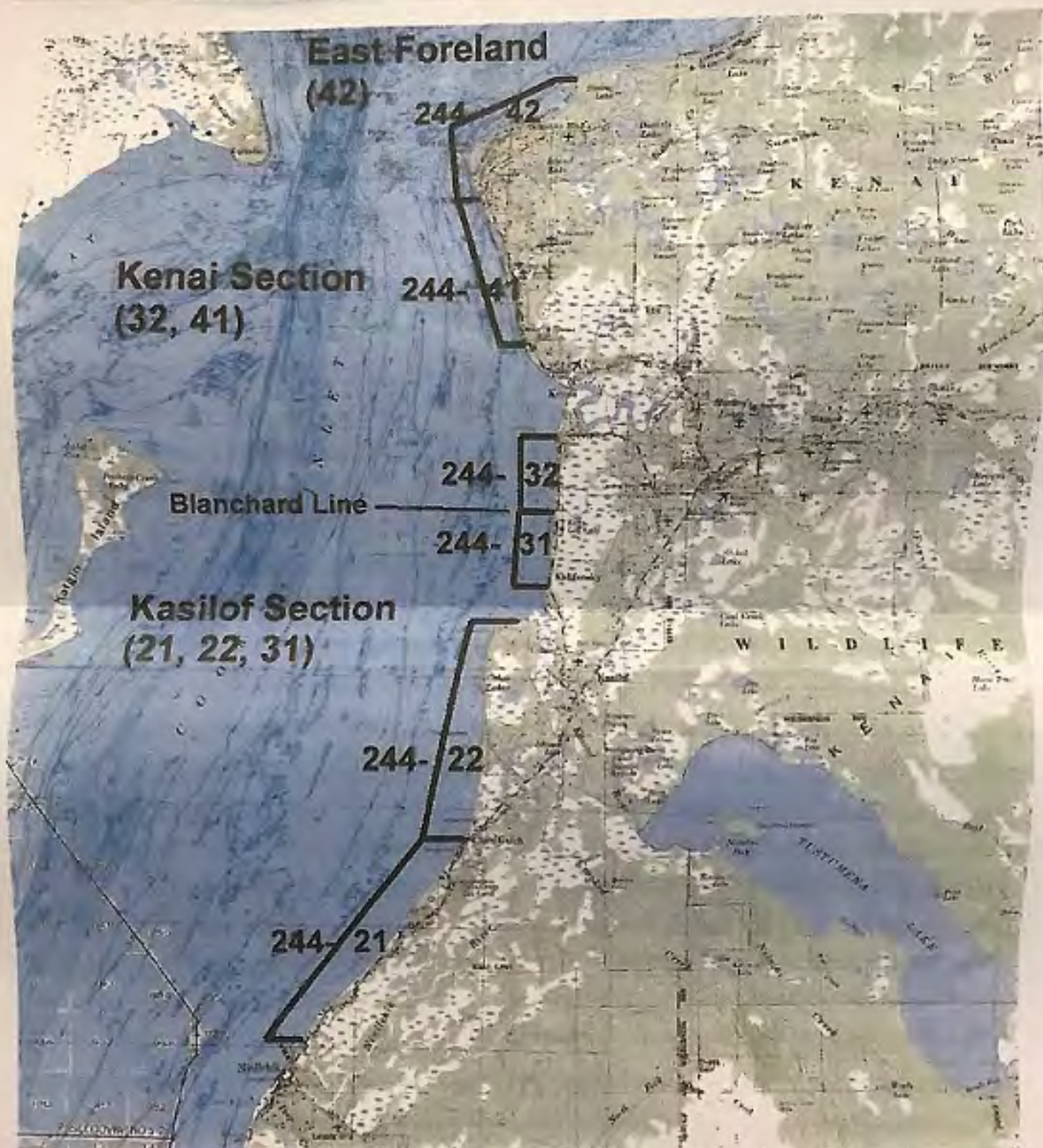


PC049
33 of 33

Statistical Areas for East Side Set-Net Survey Cook Inlet

907-252-5890

Gary L. Honer 36055 Re-Air, Kenai AK
gln@alaska.net



Submitted By
Georgie Heaverley
Submitted On
1/23/2020 11:23:49 PM
Affiliation

Phone
(907) 398-1849
Email
glheaverley@gmail.com
Address
4020 Crosson Dr.
Anchorage, Alaska 99517

Proposal 78 – OPPOSE

- Current regulations give the Board of Fisheries full authority to emphasize listed criteria as they see fit when making allocative decisions. This criteria is not set in any order of importance, meaning the Board has complete decision making authority on allocative issues. This proposal would limit the Board's authority by requiring them to make decisions based on weighted criteria.
- This proposal would place priority on the fishery with the highest number of participants. The personal use and sport fisheries of Cook Inlet continue to grow in number, whereas the commercial drift and setnet fishery participation has been limited by law since 1974, when limited entry was enacted.
- This proposal has far reaching implications beyond Cook Inlet. It is not necessary to misalign the allocation criteria between different regions of the state. If the Cook Inlet fisheries are re-allocated in such a manner it will set a dangerous precedent for all fisheries in Alaska.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

See comments for Proposal 78.

Proposal 119 – SUPPORT

I support the Department's use of biological escapement goals to assist in making science-based management decisions for the Cook Inlet fisheries.

Proposal 129 – OPPOSE

This would place financial burden upon commercial fishermen, as they would need to purchase new gear in order to meet the proposed mesh depth requirement.

Proposal 138 – SUPPORT

I support the implementation of weekly fishing periods in the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict as this would provide stability for fishery participants and area management. Chinitna Bay is the most remote commercial fishing area in Upper Cook Inlet, and therefore it takes more time and financial resources to participate in than other areas. Allowing regular openers would provide ample time for both fishermen and processors to prepare for the Chinitna Bay salmon runs.

Proposal 139 – OPPOSE

A complete closure of the commercial drift fishery in Chinitna Bay would have negative economic impacts for Cook Inlet drifters and processors who rely on these fishing openers. The focus should be on ensuring that adequate resources are provided to properly manage the Chinitna Bay fishery.

Proposal 186 – SUPPORT

I support the elimination of the one percent rule in both the drift and setnet fisheries of Cook Inlet, as it restricts the Department's ability to make effective science-based management decisions when determining the commercial fishing season end.

Proposals 192-195 – OPPOSE

See comments for Proposal 186.

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

This proposal is highly discriminatory towards many, if not most Alaska residents for several reasons. It is in my honest opinion, that guides provide more than just an opportunity to harvest fish. Guide services on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers are simply an organized avenue of access on a very congested waterway. To eliminate the option of having a professional, licensed and qualified charter operator on either of these two rivers, regardless of it being a Personal Use or Subsistence type fishery, would pull away from the GOOD things that they currently uphold, such as: - Providing safe access for special needs Alaskans, that both physically and or mentally would not be able to participate otherwise. - Reducing vessel congestion on the river. - Actively enforcing legal and ethical practices while engaging in the fishery. - Promoting boater safety and assuring that the rules and regulations for operating a vessel on these HIGH RISK waterways on navigable waters are adhered too. - Maintaining a higher level of ecological awareness by self imposing limited daily use of the fishery IE: 6 & 8 hour charter lengths. - Due to the nature of this fishery, upholding the ADFG Rules and Regulations of the Personal Use Fishery in general, and doing so with greater respect, on account of the liability of involving a commercial operation.

Name	Proposal	Position
Glen Trombley	122	oppose

Submitted By
Grant Fritz
Submitted On
1/20/2020 7:49:51 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907 2624361
Email
Grantfritz1@gmail.com
Address
P.O. Box 34
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

This letter is in reference to proposal 169 to prohibit motorized vessels on the section of the Kasilof River.

I Grant Fritz, have lived on the Kasilof River for 64 years. The outboard use on the river has increased drastically in the last 5 years. The river guides who once floated the river, are now using outboards to get down river quickly, so they can get two trips of clients in one day.

These drift boats with 4-5 people in them, are not designed to be pushed by 25-30 horse outboards. The result is that they throw about 2ft wake. This alone has been the biggest factor in damaging the river bank. We have lost an estimated 3ft or more in the past few years. I have at great cost, restored 250 ft of river bank to enhance salmon habitat. We partnered with Alaska Fish and game as well as Kenai Soil and Water to accomplish the project. The down river wakes from these outboards has already begun to erode the newly built river bank. They will not hold up to this kind of activity.

Please take careful consideration of this proposal to protect the King Salmon run on the Kasilof River. Do not let special interest groups such as the sports fishing guides association influence common sense stewardship of this valuable resource. The eventual loss of habitat is not worth a handful of guides having the opportunity to make an extra buck.

Sincerely,
Grant Fritz



Submitted By

Guy tri

Submitted On

1/23/2020 1:16:09 PM

Affiliation

Phone

907 398 5137

Email

Guytriak@gmail.com

Address

51040 passage dr

Kenai, Alaska 99611

Been here 67 yrs no ,no close the hold thing now .no I'm not a commercial fisherman and I Dnt fish on the kenai period, it been over 30 yrs sense I've fish the Kasilof . If I need fish I'll go down to some fish set and buy some. This has been a big mistake , I live 1/4 mile from cannery road , it just crazy down there . Had to run off people on my land looking for wood, 5 year ago someone dump a ice box full bad fish here a the grave pit mile 12 1/2 , nice right. Call fish and game they didn't do anything but take picture ☐ Went down there pick them up about 100 fish took back to the inlet. There no control there. (one day I hope a high tide take them out to sea) now want to see if guides would work hell no. There too many boat on the river then , guytri

Submitted By
Hampton Joye
Submitted On
1/21/2020 1:55:50 PM
Affiliation
Azarel Setnet Fisheries - shareholder

As a lifelong East Side Setnetter I strongly oppose **KRSA proposals** 78, 88 and 104.

Under KSRA 104 I agree with the below point already laid out ..

- We oppose this arbitrary and premature change to the scientifically established SEG. The big king goal was an attempt to revive the struggling king runs, and setnet fishermen have shouldered the majority of the conservation burden since it was established. ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature. The result will be further unnecessary restrictions to the commercial setnet fishery.
-

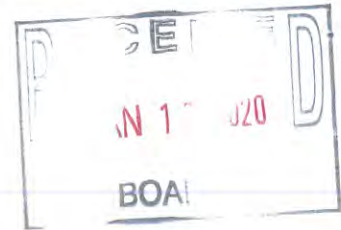
We simply cannot continue making decisions that continue to restrict the setnet fisheries.
Please consider the equality and fairness of all fisheries in the Rivers And Cook Inlet.

Thank you for your time! I look forward to hearing the news of these propositions not passing.



January 15, 2020

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526A



RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River
January 1—September 15

I am writing this letter to oppose Proposal 169. The Kasilof River is already closed to fishing above the Sterling Highway Bridge for king salmon and existing regulations have closed the river below the bridge to fishing from power boats (other than 10 hp motors used to navigate in the tidal areas).

The closure of the Kasilof River above the Sterling Highway Bridge will take a large portion of the river away from the power boating public for no real reason. The problems in the Kenai River and the Lower Kasilof river don't exist above the Sterling Highway Bridge. The State and Federal government are both land holders along both sides of the Kasilof River above the Sterling Highway Bridge. My family's ability to access these lands will be extremely limited if I can no longer use my power boat to get there.

I also object to this proposal as a resident of Kasilof because it will take away yet another opportunity for me (an older Alaskan) to operate my power boat to access sport fishing in the river both above and below Silver Salmon Rapids.

Thank you for your consideration and taking comments from the public regarding these proposals.

Sincerely,

Jack G. Fidler
JACK G Fidler



Submitted By
James Trombley
Submitted On
1/14/2020 12:05:48 PM
Affiliation

I **OPPOSE** Proposal 163 for the following reasons:

The personal use fishery is open to ALL residents of Alaska, not just those who are physically capable or can afford their own boat or have the desire to stand chest deep in the water to try and catch fish. If a resident should choose to hire a boat to take them dip netting then that is their right to do so just as they are allowed to hire a boat to take them salmon or halibut fishing or a plane to fly them out somewhere to fish or hunt.

According to recent studies, approximately 11.6% of the population of Alaska suffers from some type of disability. That equals almost 9000 residents statewide. The service that is provided by guided dip netting helps many of those disabled residents (many of them Veterans) participate in this Resident fishery. Passage of this proposal could be seen as a discriminatory action against that group. Passage would mean that not ALL resident could participate.

Some would say that those in that group should just use the Proxy method that is allowed, however many disabled Alaskans want to continue to try and provide for themselves in any manner possible and if that means hiring a guide to help them access that fishery then by all means that should be allowed. I have spoken with disabled passengers who have used a guide to participate and many have said that if it wasn't for this option being available to them that they would be unable to participate. Are you willing to take that ability away from them?

I have seen several people on social media complaining about this subject, griping about the few guides that are actually providing this service. I've found that many of those voicing anger about this are those on the other side of the fence.... Commercial fishermen. The Commercial fishing vs Personal Use Fishing issue has been going on for years and this is just the newest topic..... the flavor of the month. Interesting that the ones on social media bragging that they filed this proposal is not the one whose name appeared on the original posting as having filed it. Perhaps the connection to commercial fishing would be to apparent if the truth be known?

Banning a handful of participants from this fishery is not going to solve the problems that exist within the fishing industry in Alaska. Remember, this fishery is for ALL Alaskans. Able bodied, disabled, poor or wealthy. Do not discriminate against a few because they elect to participate in this fishery by having a guide take them out to exercise their rights.

Submitted By
Jan Kornstad
Submitted On
1/21/2020 12:05:51 PM
Affiliation

I strongly oppose Proposal 78. To change the wording from "may" to "shall" is an insult to any BOF member and an attempt to restrict their ability to think for themselves and make informed decisions based on scientific information. Another thinly veiled effort by KRSA to eliminate the setnet fishery in Cook Inlet.

Submitted By
Jan Kornstad
Submitted On
1/21/2020 12:12:11 PM
Affiliation

I strongly oppose Proposal 88. Current goals are more than adequate to accomplish numbers thoughtfully and purposefully set by those whose job it is to know these numbers. Stop trying to replace science with allocations for Sport Fish gain. The effect will be the destruction of the Kenai River Sockeye runs.

Submitted By
Jan Kornstad
Submitted On
1/21/2020 12:17:45 PM
Affiliation

I strongly oppose Proposal 104. An OEG was set a few years ago and has not even completed one 5 year cycle yet. Again, wait for science to reach a conclusion. Just another attempt to restrict the setnet fishery with incomplete scientific evidence.

Submitted By
Jayden Hollier
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:06:18 PM
Affiliation
set netter

My name is Jayden Hollier and I like to go commercial fishing with my dad. I'm a 4th generation fishergirl. I love to spend my summers on the beaches. I'm only 10, but in a few years I want to be able to drive my dad's boat. Please don't put us out of business. I oppose #78, 88, and 104

Submitted By
Jayne Fortson
Submitted On
1/19/2020 7:51:00 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907 351-4434
Email
j_fortson@hotmail.com
Address
10101 Middlerock Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

I oppose proposition 163 for the following reason:

I have lived in Alaska for 29 years and I have raised my 3 children here. We love Alaska and the opportunities it provides. I have always wanted to go dipnetting and for years have listened to others talk about their experiences. I was unable to go dipnetting because I am a paraplegic and use a wheelchair. Fishing from the beach is impossible in a wheelchair and no one I know has a boat that can accommodate a wheelchair. Two years ago I was finally able to dipnet because I learned of a charter called the Dip Ship that had a boat built specially for wheelchair use. It has a flat deck and it can pull up alongside the dock and with a ramp. I can get on the boat and move around the deck a bit. It even has a makeshift place to use as a bathroom on the back. I was able to go dipnetting with my daughter and it was the first time for both of us. It was a magical day that we will always remember. The following year I went with two friends. There are so many people that are disabled but are unable to dipnet because of the logistics. It is very challenging for those with disabilities to get out and enjoy the Alaska that everyone else takes for granted. The Dip Ship makes it possible for me to partake of the dipnet fishery which is the right of all Alaskans.

If you close the fishery to charters, disabled people who do not own a custom made boat will no longer be able to partake in this wonderful Alaska experience. This should be the right of all Alaskans.

Jayne Fortson MD

Submitted By
Jeff Dick
Submitted On
1/22/2020 4:39:15 PM
Affiliation
citizen

Phone
(907) 440-2078
Email
prickly.goat@gmail.com
Address
4111 E. 20th Ave. #7
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Hello. I oppose proposition 163 on the grounds that it will significantly exclude a significant portion of Alaskans from access to the personal use fishery on both the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers. If passed, proposition 163 will impact Alaskans with disabilities, making areas that are currently accessible to dipnet through the use of a charter or guide service inaccessible without significant hardship and financial burden. According to DisabilityStatistics.org, 12.6% of Alaskans have a disability. This means that 90,705 Alaskans have a disability of some type. More specifically, 5.8% of Alaskans have a mobility impairment, which means that 42,771 Alaskans (and specifically 26,204 Alaskans in the South-Central Region) are unable to dipnet in the traditional manner. In having access to charters and guiding services, people with disabilities (and especially mobility impairments) are able to get onto the river and and enjoy one of the many benefits of being an Alaska resident - dipnetting and providing food for their families as countless others have done year in and year out. Denying this to a segment of the population based on ability is going backwards and not consistent with who we are as a State.

If passed, proposition 167 will directly affect many many people, including a number of my friends and even my wife. They will be excluded from participating in this uniquely Alaskan experience. and from helping provide food for their families - a "right" most of us take for granted. I strongly urge you to keep all of these residents in mind when considering all of the factors and provide a voice for them by voting no to 167. Thank you for your time and service on this Board and to our State.

Submitted By

Jennifer Jaymes

Submitted On

1/16/2020 6:39:34 PM

Affiliation

Please restrict motorized boats on the Kasilof. No motors Jan 1 - Sept 15



Joe and Diane Owens
P.O. Box 1085
Seward, Alaska 99664
January 16, 2020

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Board of Fisheries Members,

It is our understanding that you may soon address our concern for salmon runs on the Kasilof River. **We are writing in support of PROPOSAL 169**, a special provision that proposes to restrict power boats on the Kasilof River.

As riverfront property owners, we are concerned that the salmon runs be managed in order that all those fishing here may enjoy continued healthy returns. We feel PROPOSAL 169 can help sustain our Kings and Sockeyes.

Yours truly,

Joe & Diane Owens
(907) 224-4768



Submitted By
Joe McElroy
Submitted On
1/23/2020 5:31:02 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9073120224
Email
jwm.ggmfa@gmail.com
Address
P.O. Box 182
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

Proposal 196 - In favor.

To whom it may concern:

As a property owner on the Kasilof River directly effected by this proposal, I strongly support the restrictions on motors in the river. My wife and I have watched as river bank erosion has been extremenely exacerbated by the combination of motorized boats creating wakes and high water levels in the river. This has not only caused significant loss of land (and associated land value), but does significant damage to salmon habitat.

Ironically, we initially noticed the significance of the eroision problem when Fish and Game conducted king salmon tagging and netting around our house using motors to get up and down the river and catch/release tagged salmon. Since then, a new phenomenon of river guides using motos has taken over. We used to only see motor use on the river in late fall when levels were high and typically hunters used the river for access. Guiding was never motorized - always by drift boat. Now the guides have started using motors to get down river faster for what I can only assume is to get more trips in one day and increase profits. What they don't understand is in their haste to make more money now, they are killing there resource in years to come. A very short sighted view.

I ask the board to consider this proposal as a mandatory need to maintain healthy salmon runs and protect environmental damage from erosion. It is critical that this action be taken now before the river banks and spawning grounds are beyond repair. Thank you for your consideration, and diligence in this critical matter. - Joe and Julie McElroy

Submitted By
Joe Owens
Submitted On
1/15/2020 12:04:19 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-422-7668

Email
jdowens@gci.net

Address
PO Box 1085
Seward, Alaska 99664

I understand that you may soon address our concern for salmon runs on the Kasilof River. I am writing **in support of PROPOSAL 169**, a special provision that proposes to restrict power boats on the Kasilof River.

As a Kasiloff riverfront property owner, I am concerned that the salmon runs be managed in order that all those fishing here may enjoy continued healthy returns. I feel PROPOSAL 169 can help sustain our Kings and Sockeyes. Please be pro-active and address this issue before power boats ruin the runs.

Submitted By
JON M LEVAN
Submitted On
1/23/2020 8:01:23 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9075392253

Email
JLEVANKODIAK@GMAIL.COM

Address
PO BOX 8676
KODIAK, Alaska 99615

I am opposed to Proposal 78 which seeks to include weighted criteria when allocating fishery resources in cook inlet. For one the board of fisheries already has full authority to allocate the resources. The precedent it can set for all of Alaska fisheries concerns me and other fisherman in Kodiak. This proposal if passed would negatively affect friends of mine in cook inlet and have the potential to negatively affect me directly in the future if it sets a precedent.



To Whom It May Concern:

Below are my comments to the proposal

Proposal 148

I, Jordan A. Perrego support as amended.

The two, unbaited, single hooks should only be allowed during the winter and early spring months. Because as mentioned in Mr. Brna and Mr. Brown's proposal that is the only time of the year the anglers are supposedly using the technique. If this proposal is allowed through the entire year, anglers will have the need to fish two hooks during salmon spawning season and immediately after that which last several months. Which is when the majority of Rainbow Trout/Steelhead and Arctic Char/Dolly Varden are most vulnerable to being caught. Therefore, this would have an exponential increase on pressure to the Rainbow Trout/Steelhead and Arctic Char/Dolly Varden species. Due to the poor unhooking and releasing techniques by majority of anglers this is highly increase post-release mortality and truly hurt a non-renewable resource. Because as history has shown, true "Kenai Kings" are rare to come by nowadays, therefore I fear there will be no more trophy trout for the next generations to come. To reiterate, I highly advise there to be a winter and spring only regulation for the 2 hooks no bigger than a size 10.

Thank you for the time to read my comment.

Very Respectfully,

Jordan A. Perrego
Jpreggo@gmail.com
(540) 312-3174

RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1— September 15

I have owned property on the upper Kasilof River that is accessible only by boat in the summer for over 20 years. I have a drift boat that I have rowed on the Kasilof for many years but due to my physical limitations (I am currently 65), it is difficult for me to now do. I have purchased a jet boat to be able to access my property as the other land owners that purchased property in my area have done. By not allowing motorized boats on the upper Kasilof, you would be greatly limiting my access to my recreational property. I have recently built a cabin on my property and am set to retire this year. I look forward to finally being able to fully enjoy the many years of hard work that I have put into my property. I fully oppose this proposal and hope that you do the same. Thank you for your time.



Submitted By
Karen McGahan
Submitted On
1/21/2020 9:12:58 AM
Affiliation

I oppose Proposal #78, which takes away the ability of the board member to be flexible in that member's considerations.

Submitted By
Karen McGahan
Submitted On
1/21/2020 9:24:33 AM
Affiliation

I oppose Proposal #88.

The in-river goals are so high now that they cannot be harvested.

Submitted By
Karen McGahan
Submitted On
1/21/2020 9:38:39 AM
Affiliation

I oppose Proposal #104.

First of all, "paired restrictions" are not based on science or on the biologists recommendations.

ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature.

Submitted By
Katie Blossom
Submitted On
1/22/2020 11:43:55 AM
Affiliation

Phone
9073982713
Email
kaysblossom@gmail.com
Address
PO box 313
Kasilof , Alaska 99610

This comment is in regards to proposal 169 5 AAC 56.122

I Katie Blossom was born and raised here in Kasilof on the River. My dad homesteaded 60 years ago. This river has been a quiet, peaceful sanctuary with year round beauty. We love to watch ducks, moose, swans, bears, and abundant salmon. Recently, I was part of a massive river bank restoration project my family was working on to keep the bank from washing away and destroying fish and wildlife habitat. It is difficult to watch motorized boats come way too fast along the river and see the wake slosh on the bank over and over again. Where this wake occurs is right where we watch king salmon roll spawn and lay their eggs and we see the baby king salmon. I plan to be here years to come and want to see this beautiful river protected. I support this proposal. Thank You



Submitted By
Katie Tongue
Submitted On
1/15/2020 8:30:02 AM
Affiliation
none

Phone
907-398-8398
Email
jbandkt@gmail.com
Address
pobox 17
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

I dont have much time to write this but I would like to express my wholehearted support for PROPOSAL 169.

I have lived in Kasilof (near, but not on the river) since 1996 and I have watched the volume of boats on the river increase to a level unimaginable 20 years ago. The drift boats are one thing, but when I started hearing the buzz of motors on the river, the future became obvious. First off I was surprised that motors could navigate the river as it is smaller and had previously been considered too shallow and too rocky to use motors on. But not surprisingly with the restrictions on the declining Kenai, the guide industry has gotten innovative and less risk averse.

The Kasilof is smaller and more vulnerable than the Kenai. I am not a biologist but I suspect the same adverse effects of motors on banks of the kenai will be magnified on the smaller Kasilof.

I am hoping you can see the right thing to do here is to allow the Kasilof to remain the driftbaot fishery it has historically been and hope that the pressure of drift boats alone does not exceed what the fishery can bear.

Please prevent motor boats from damaging our small and serene river.

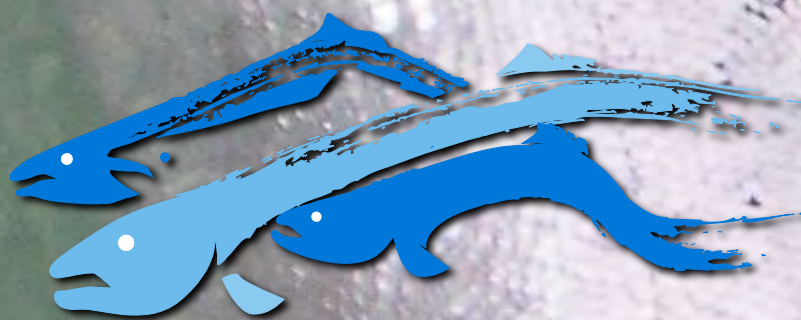
Submitted By
Kellie Kvasnikoff
Submitted On
1/15/2020 2:44:23 PM
Affiliation

Dipnetting was a created user group given an unsustainable resource. Cook Inlet commercial drift fishery, as well as the setnet fishery where designated to manage the fish in Cook Inlet. The number of fishing guides in Cook Inlet, and the Kenai River, and Kasilof river is a larger number than the commercial fishing fleet. However the commercial fishing fleet has been excused from the management of The fishery, and the experience substantially more days off the water then the guides, or the dipnetters. Dipnetting needs to be erased, guides need to be managed, and the commercial fishery needs to resume the management a fish in Cook Inlet. Also the over escapement every year needs to cease, it's a matter of record that the highest return rates where those with escapement values of around 600,000 fish. The Alaska department of fish and game has failed miserably in the management of Cook Inlet fish. we need to return back to the practices that were successful in the 70s, and 80s.



2020 UPPER COOK INLET FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS & RECOMMENDATIONS

REPORT TO THE
ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES



KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
— ASSOCIATION —



Kenai River Sportfishing Association

The Kenai River Sportfishing Association (KRSA) is a professional 501(c)3 charitable nonprofit organization. KRSA is dedicated to ensuring the sustainability of the world's premier sportfishing river – the Kenai.

We are a nonpartisan fishery-conservation organization that works to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of fish resources in the Kenai River and elsewhere in Alaska, through advocacy of sport and personal-use fisheries and the promotion of science-based fish management.

Headquartered in Soldotna, KRSA's original focus was on the Kenai River. We have recently begun expanding our efforts to protect fish and fishing throughout the state.

We fund or create programs to protect and/or rehabilitate fish habitat; we fund research on the health of Alaska rivers and other fresh waters and fish populations; we fund or staff programs to educate children, the general public and our government/business leaders on fish and water conservation; and we advocate at the government level for sustainable and equitable fisheries management.

Since 1984, KRSA has been a leading advocate for fisheries conservation in Alaska, working diligently to ensure Alaskans' recreational fishing rights are protected and the fisheries are healthy for generations to come.



Contents

I.	A Framework for Change in UCI Salmon Fisheries	4
II.	Kenai Late-Run Sockeye Plan [5 AAC 21.360]	6
	<i>Proposal #88 – Realign In-river Goals with the New SEG.....</i>	6
III.	Drift Gillnet Fishery [5 AAC 21.353]	11
	<i>Proposal #133 – Conservation Corridor</i>	11
	<i>Proposal #129 - Drift Gillnet Length & Depth Regulatory Authority</i>	14
IV.	Set Gillnet Fishing Seasons [5 AAC 21.310]	16
	<i>Proposal #195 - Set Gillnet Fishery 2% Rule</i>	16
V.	Sport Fishery Management [5 AAC 57.170]	17
	<i>Proposal #154 - Increase Kenai Coho Bag Limit from Two to Three</i>	17
VI.	UCI “Umbrella” Management Plan [5 AAC 21.363]	19
	<i>Proposal #78 – Identify Allocation Criteria Priorities.....</i>	19
VII.	Kenai Late-Run King Plan [5 AAC 21.359]	21
	<i>Proposal #104 – OEG & Paired Restrictions</i>	21
VIII.	Kasilof River Salmon Plan [5 AAC 21.365]	26
	<i>Proposal #121 - Kasilof Goal Priorities.....</i>	26
IX.	KRSA Positions on All Proposals	27
X.	References	35



I. A FRAMEWORK FOR CHANGE IN UCI SALMON FISHERIES

What is the current state of salmon management in UCI?

PROBLEM STATEMENTS that describe the faults and shortcomings in Upper Cook Inlet salmon fisheries

1. The people of Alaska and the State of Alaska are suffering because the Alaska Board of Fisheries has not been fulfilling its Constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of the fisheries resource to the people of the State by continuing to restrict personal use, sport, and guided sport salmon fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet in favor of the commercial salmon fisheries.
2. Personal Use, Sport, and guided sport fishermen lack sufficient opportunity to successfully harvest sockeye, chum and coho salmon in the Upper Cook Inlet during July and August because the existing management regime prioritizes commercial fisheries.
3. All user groups face the distinct possibility each year of closure of opportunity due to low abundance of both early and late-run king salmon. Aggressive assessment and conservation strategies featuring effective and fair paired restrictions are essential.

How would implementation of this framework change salmon management in Upper Cook Inlet?

DESIRED OUTCOMES necessary to fulfill constitutional directives, provide for sustained yield, maximize benefit, and protect state interests:

1. Substantially improve opportunity for sport, guided sport and personal use fishermen to successfully harvest sockeye, late-run kings and coho salmon in the rivers, streams and marine waters of Upper Cook Inlet.
2. Increase management precision in Chinook fisheries throughout Cook Inlet; reduce the frequency of emergency closures to all users, over time, by increasing the abundance of Chinook in the rivers, streams and marine waters of Upper Cook Inlet.
3. Increase personal use opportunity in Northern Cook Inlet and maintain current levels of opportunity in personal use fisheries on the Kenai Peninsula.
4. A commercial fishery that is sustainable, shares the conservation burden, and is based on reasonable expectations that are likely to be met.



How do we get there?

Change the primary TARGETS for fisheries management.

The primary target for salmon management is assuring that established escapement goals for all salmon are achieved.

Achieving in-river goals (measured by sonar on the Kenai) for sockeye salmon is the other significant target. In river goals include fish for both escapement and the allocation to fisheries upstream of the counting site. Raising the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon will result in more predictable opportunity for non-commercial fishermen throughout Upper Cook Inlet to harvest salmon. Establishing an optimum escapement goal for Kenai River late run sockeye salmon will enhance the probability of sustaining larger returns in the future.

Fine tune management with using the traditional TOOLS for management.

Examples of those commonly used tools include: preamble language, time and area, gear, bag and possession limits, seasonal limits, allocation plan harvest proportions, “windows”, the “conservation corridor”, commercial net depth, and the “one percent” rule.

- A. Allow the movement of more salmon through the Central District Drift Gill Net Fishery by strengthening the Conservation Corridor in both July and early August.***
- B. Strengthen the “paired restrictions” currently found in the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan to support the conservation of this important species during times of low abundance.***
- C. Establish regulatory strategies for Early Run King Salmon in Northern Cook Inlet that address management of these important fisheries during current levels of low abundance.***
- D. Increase personal use opportunity in Northern Cook Inlet and maintain current levels of opportunity in personal use fisheries on the Kenai Peninsula.***
- E. Support changes to the Allocation Criteria specific to the Upper Cook Inlet and amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include the revised priorities.***



II. KENAI LATE-RUN SOCKEYE PLAN [5 AAC 21.360]

Proposal #88 – Realign In-river Goals with the New SEG

Problem *In-river goals are not consistent with the new Sustainable Escapement Goal and current harvest levels above the sonar.*

Solutions *A. Realign in-river goals.*

Run strength	Old	New
< 2.3 mil	900,000 – 1,100,000	1,000,000 – 1,400,000
2.3-4.6 mil	1,000,000 – 1,300,000	1,200,000 – 1,600,000
> 4.6 mil	1,100,000 – 1,500,000	1,400,000 – 1,800,000

B. Establish an OEG at large Kenai sockeye run sizes:

Run Strength	SEG (new)	Proposed OEG
> 5.0 mil	750,000 – 1,300,000	1,400,000 – 2,000,000*

**Proposed OEG in years of run sizes greater than 5 million.*

Explanation

- ADF&G has recently increased the SEG from 700,000 – 1,200,000 to 750,000 – 1,300,000.
- The SEG change was based on recent data from large escapements which shows that maximum sustained yield occurs at higher escapements than previously thought.
- In-river goal ranges are based on the SEG and need to be revised accordingly.
- In-river goal ranges are designed to distribute escapement throughout the SEG according to run size with allowances for sport harvest upstream from the sonar.
- Proposed revisions align in-river goals with the reality of growth in the sockeye sport fishery upstream from the sonar.
- Sport harvest above the sonar currently ranges from about 200,000 to 400,000 per year depending on number of sockeye available in-river. Upstream harvests of 250,000 to 500,000 are expected at large run sizes.
- Success in fisheries throughout the river including the personal use fishery and sport fisheries above and below the sonar is highly dependent on the number and pattern of sockeye delivered to the river as directed by these in-river goals. Benefits include higher catches and more predictable fishing opportunities.



Basis of Proposed Goals

- Low end is based on SEG (750,000) plus 250,000 sport catch at low run size.
- High end is based on SEG (1,300,000) plus 500,000 sport catch at high run size.
- Tier widths are 400,000. Narrower goal ranges are not practical to achieve given variable and uncertain run assessments.
- The higher goal range at runs over 5 million recognizes new information on high yields from large escapements and is designed to avoid overharvest of other Chinook and coho stocks in mixed stock commercial fisheries during years of high sockeye abundance.

How often are Kenai sockeye goals met?

- It has always been difficult to meet in-river and escapement goal ranges due to the inherent uncertainty in run forecasts and management complexities.
- Escapement goal ranges have been met just 40% of the time over the last 30 years. The best average was seen in the last 10 years.
- In-river goals have been similarly difficult to achieve with any consistency. In-river goals have been exceeded more than half the time over the last 30 years with the last 10 years the worst.
- Escapement goals are often met even in years when in-river goals are exceeded. This highlights the need to better align in-river and escapement goals consistent with current harvest levels upstream from the sonar.

Table 1. Historical frequency with which Kenai late-run Sockeye goal ranges are met.

	In-river Goals ^a					
		In	Over	Under	In	Over
1990-1999	0	6	4	0	4	6
2000-2009	1	4	5	3	3	4
2010-2019	0	1	9	0	5	5

^a Measured at the sonar.

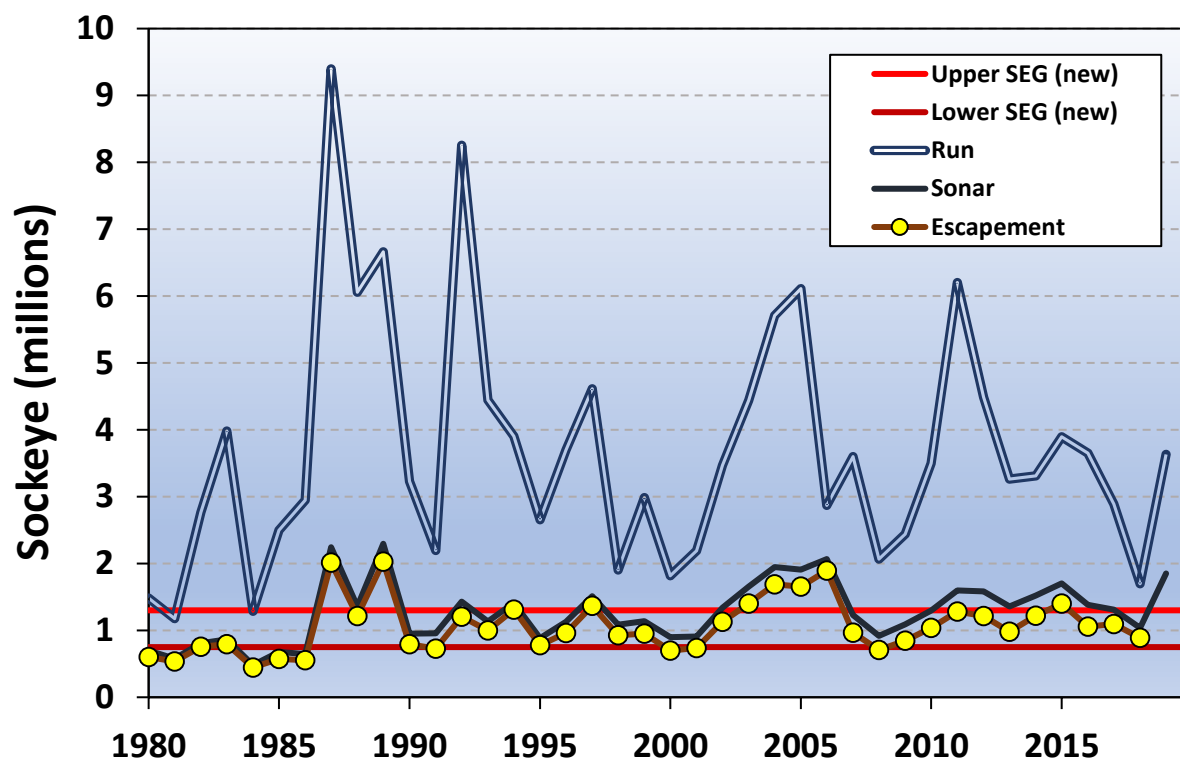


Figure 1. Historical run size, sonar count and escapement of Kenai late-run sockeye relative to new SEG identified by ADF&G.

Myth: Current management plans produce disastrous sockeye “overescapements.”

Fact: “Overescapement” arguments are largely an effort to establish a biological rationale for allocative strategies favoring the commercial fisheries.

“Overescapement” of Kenai sockeye is a theoretical problem which has proven to be practically insignificant.

Since 2000, in-river goals have been exceeded by a little or a lot in 14 of 20 years. Escapement goals have been exceeded in 9 of the 20 years. (Kenai sockeye escapements have often fallen within the SEG even when in-river goal ranges are exceeded because of harvest upstream from the sonar.)

Successive large escapements from 2004-2006 had some people predicting an imminent disaster. But that did not happen. Instead, these brood years produced some of the largest runs in the over 20 years.

Subsequent analysis of the new data showed that previous escapement goals were too low and that maximum yield is produced by escapements around 1.2 million. It is clear that Kenai sockeye continue to produce large returns even when previous escapement goals were exceeded.

No Kenai sockeye escapement has ever failed to replace itself. Brood-year interaction models used by ADF&G to predict a severe decrease in recruitment have failed.

Kenai and Kasilof sockeye already sustain some of the highest exploitation rates (70%+) of any wild stock of sockeye in Alaska (Clark et al. 2007). That is not even considering significant harvest recently documented at Kodiak (Shedd et al. 2016). Managing with even higher exploitation rates to contain escapement is simply not a prudent practice for sustainability.



Where are Upper Cook Inlet sockeye harvested?

- Total annual harvest has averaged 3.5 million over the last ten years. Of this, the commercial fisheries account for 74% on average (Figure 2).
- Combined harvest of late-run sockeye in the Kenai river by personal use and sport fisheries has averaged 720,000 and ranged from 350,000 to 1 million in 2009-2018.

UCI Sockeye Harvest (2009-2018 avg.)

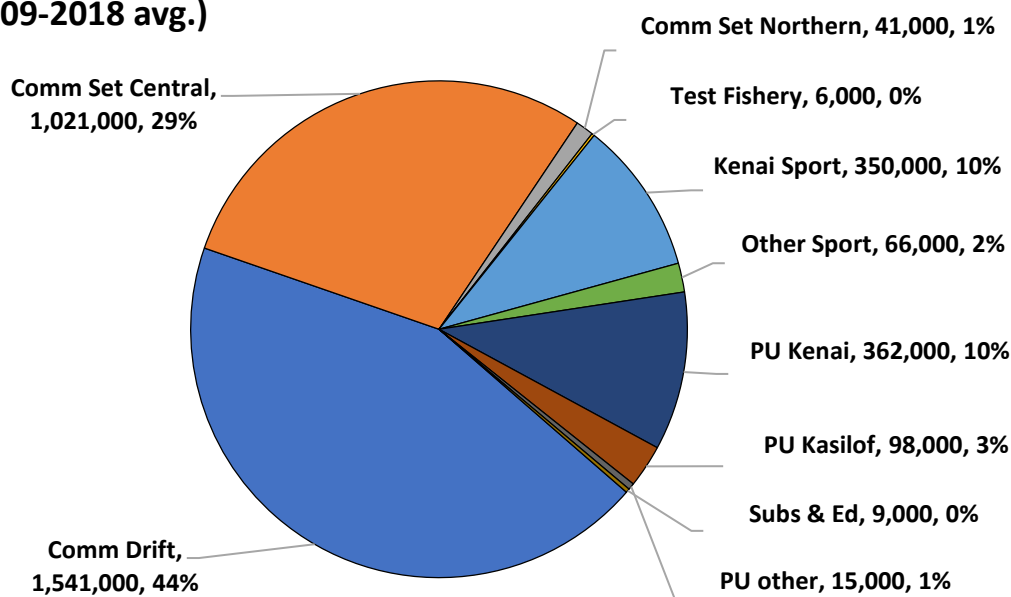


Figure 2. Recent average annual harvest distribution of sockeye in Upper Cook Inlet fisheries.

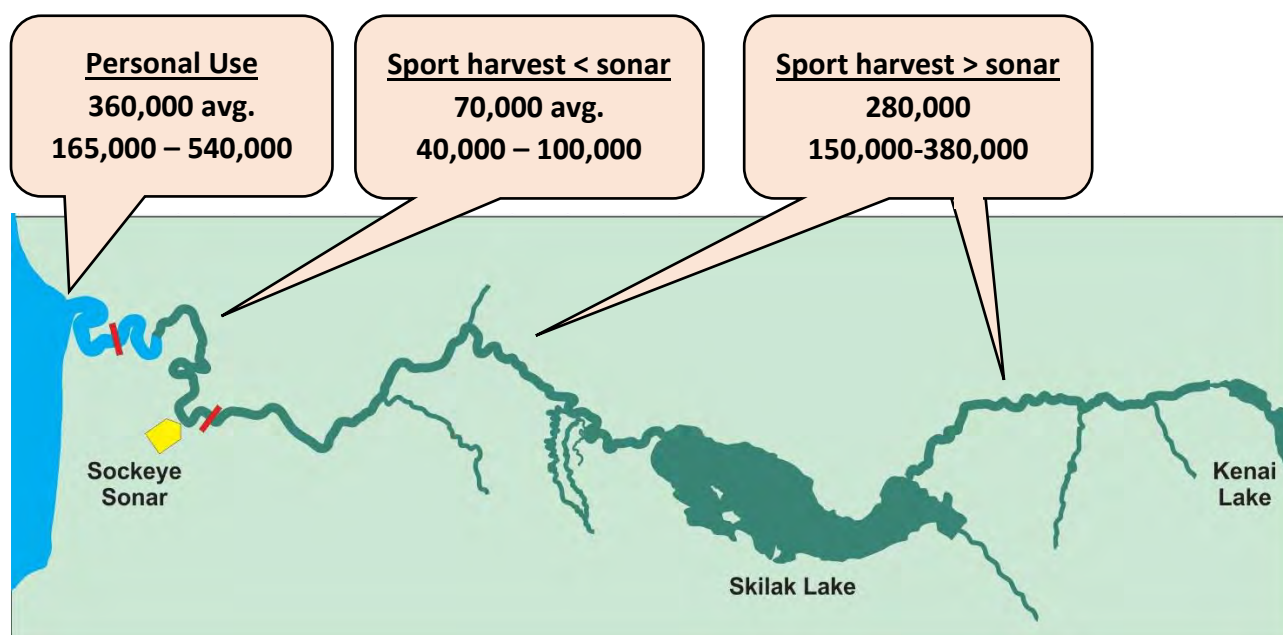


Figure 3. Recent (2009-2018) average and ranges in harvest of late-run sockeye in Kenai River personal use and sport fisheries.



What is the harvest above the Kenai sonar?

- Sport harvest accounts for the difference between in-river and escapement goals.
- When the in-river goals were first adopted in 1999, upriver sport harvest of sockeye typically averaged about 150,000 per year (Figure 4).
- The upriver sport fishery has subsequently demonstrated the capability of harvesting many more sockeye in recent years.
- Harvest above the sonar increases with abundance (Figure 5). Increasing sport fishery effort is expected to produce even higher catches in the future.

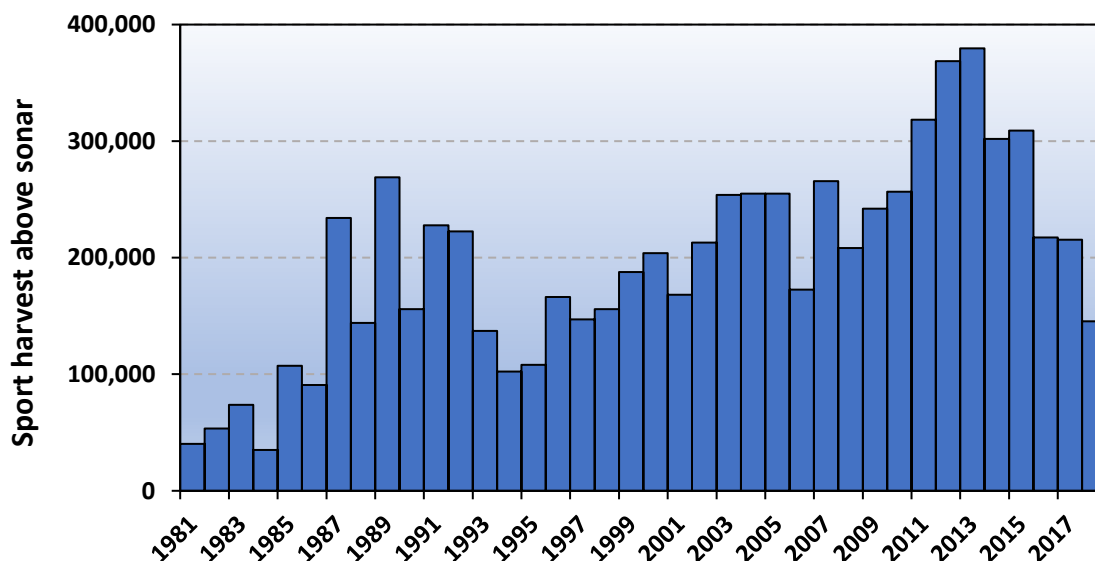


Figure 4. Sport harvest of Kenai late-run sockeye upstream from the sonar assessment site.

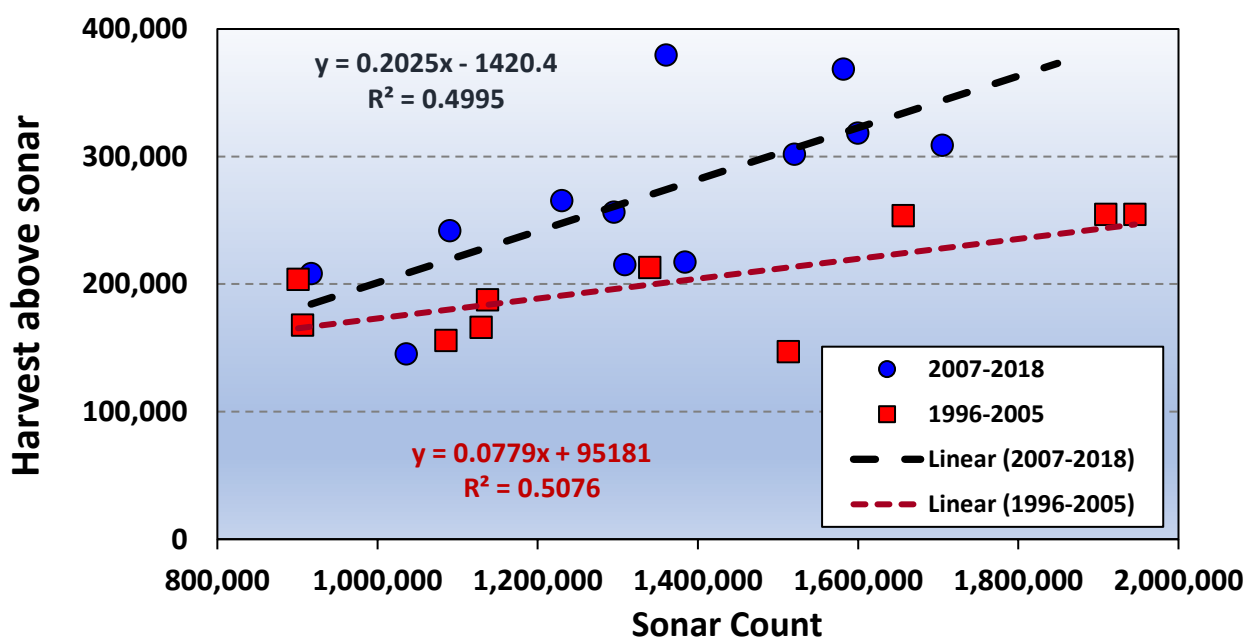


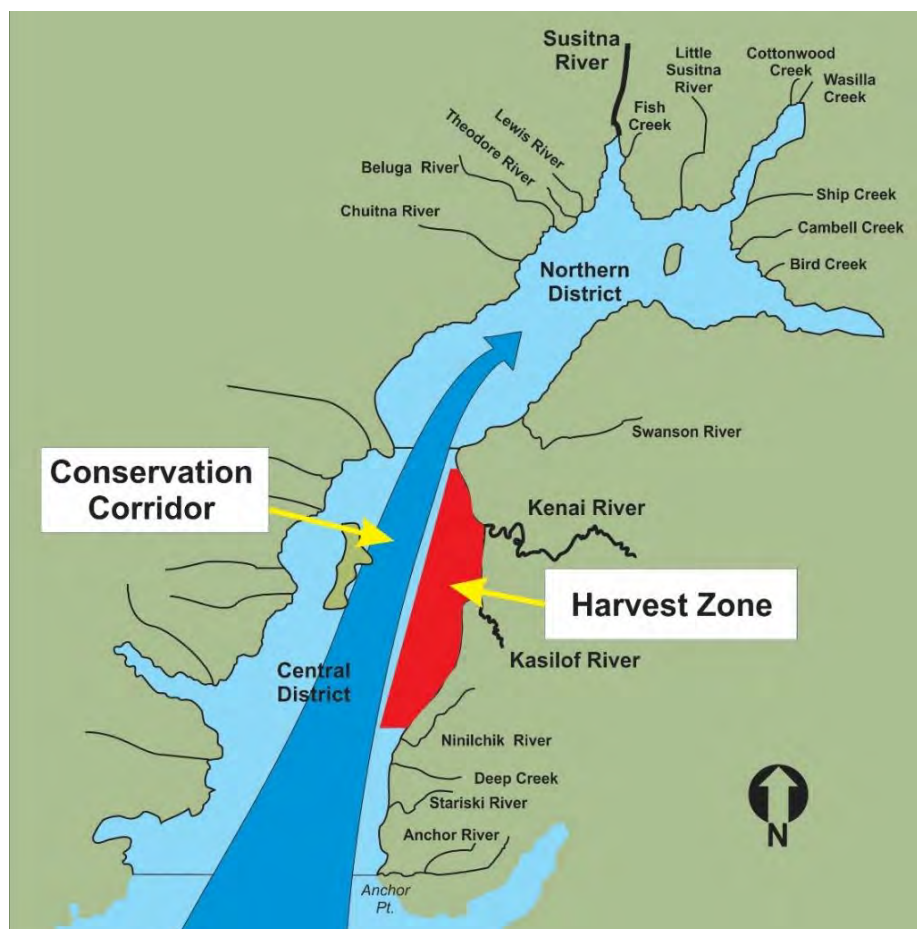
Figure 5. Current and historical relationships between sockeye sonar counts and upstream sport harvest. (2006 is omitted as an outlier due to record 11 days late sockeye run timing.)

III. DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY [5 AAC 21.353]

Proposal #133 – Conservation Corridor¹

Problem *Current time and area restrictions of the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery do not adequately protect delivery of sockeye and coho to the northern district.*

Solution *Amend the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan with additional mandatory area restrictions to regular fishing periods.*



Explanation

- The “conservation corridor” regulation provides strategic time and area closures in the center of Cook Inlet and expands use of terminal fishing areas based on abundance of Kenai and Kasilof sockeye.
- These regulations are designed to pass additional sockeye and coho through marine waters of the Central District, into northern rivers and streams to provide adequate escapements and produce a successful sport fishery for coho in most years.

¹ Proposal submitted by the Matanuska Susitna Fish and Wildlife Commission.



- This proposal would eliminate the option for a District wide opening during the July 16 through July 31 period and would further replace District wide openings from August 1 through August 15 with more restricted fishing opportunities.

5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan (Proposal)

(A)(iv) Drift Gillnet Area 1; [NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (d)(2)(A) OF THIS SECTION, ONE REGULAR 12-HOUR FISHING PERIOD FROM JULY 16 THROUGH JULY 31 MAY OCCUR IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT INSTEAD OF IN DRIFT GILLNET AREA 1;]

(e) From August 1 through August 15, [THERE ARE NO MANDATORY AREA RESTRICTIONS TO REGULAR FISHING PERIODS]

(1) fishing during both regular 12 hour fishing periods per week will be restricted to one or more of the following sections and areas: (A) Expanded Kenai Section: (B) Expanded Kasilof Section (C) Anchor Point Section (D) Drift Gillnet Area 1, except that if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is closed under 5 AAC 21.310(b)(2)(C)9iii), or the department determines that less than one percent of the seasons total drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest has been taken per fishing period for two consecutive fishing periods in the drift gillnet fishery, regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Area 3 and 4. [IN THIS SUBSECTION "FISHING PERIOD" MEANS A TIME PERIOD OPEN TO COMMERCIAL FISHING AS MEASURED BY A 24-HOUR CALENDAR DAY FROM 12:01 AM UNTIL 11:59 P.M.]

(2) additional fishing time under this subsection is allowed only in one or more of the following sections: (A) Expanded Kenai Section: (B) Expanded Kasilof Section: (C) Anchor Point Section.

(f) From August 16 until closed by emergency order, Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4 are open for fishing during regular fishing periods.

Background

- The Central District drift gillnet fishery is the most powerful and mobile of all commercial fisheries in UCI and the primary harvester of north-bound salmon.
- Commercial interception of northern inlet sockeye and coho dwarfs harvest of these stocks in upstream sport fisheries. Susitna sockeye salmon are currently designated as a stock of yield concern. Commercial fisheries continue to harvest the majority of UCI harvest of coho in spite of a 35-year-old regulatory directive to minimize the harvest of coho for benefit of the sport fishery.
- Expanded "terminal" harvest areas off of the Kenai and Kasilof rivers are designed to focus the drift net fishery on local sockeye stocks and to reduce interception of northern-bound sockeye and coho.
- This regulation was adopted by the 2011 Board and revised in 2014 by unanimous 7-0 vote. Nine years of data are now available on corridor effectiveness.
- Expanded harvest areas have subsequently proven effective at harvesting significant numbers of Kenai and Kasilof sockeye while reducing associated catches of coho.

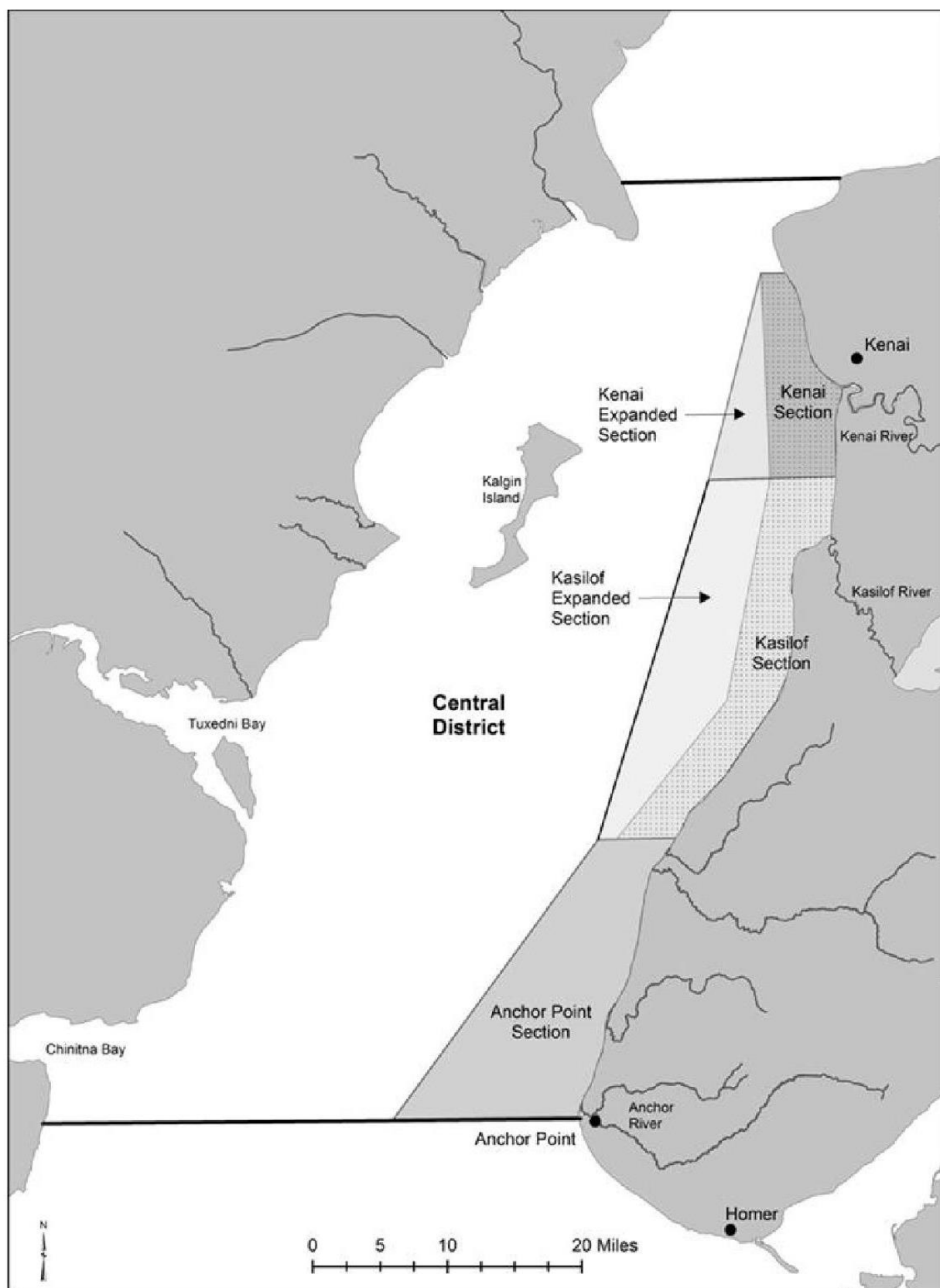


Figure 6. Map of the regular and expanded Kenai sections, regular and expanded Kasilof sections and Anchor Point section (source: ADFG).



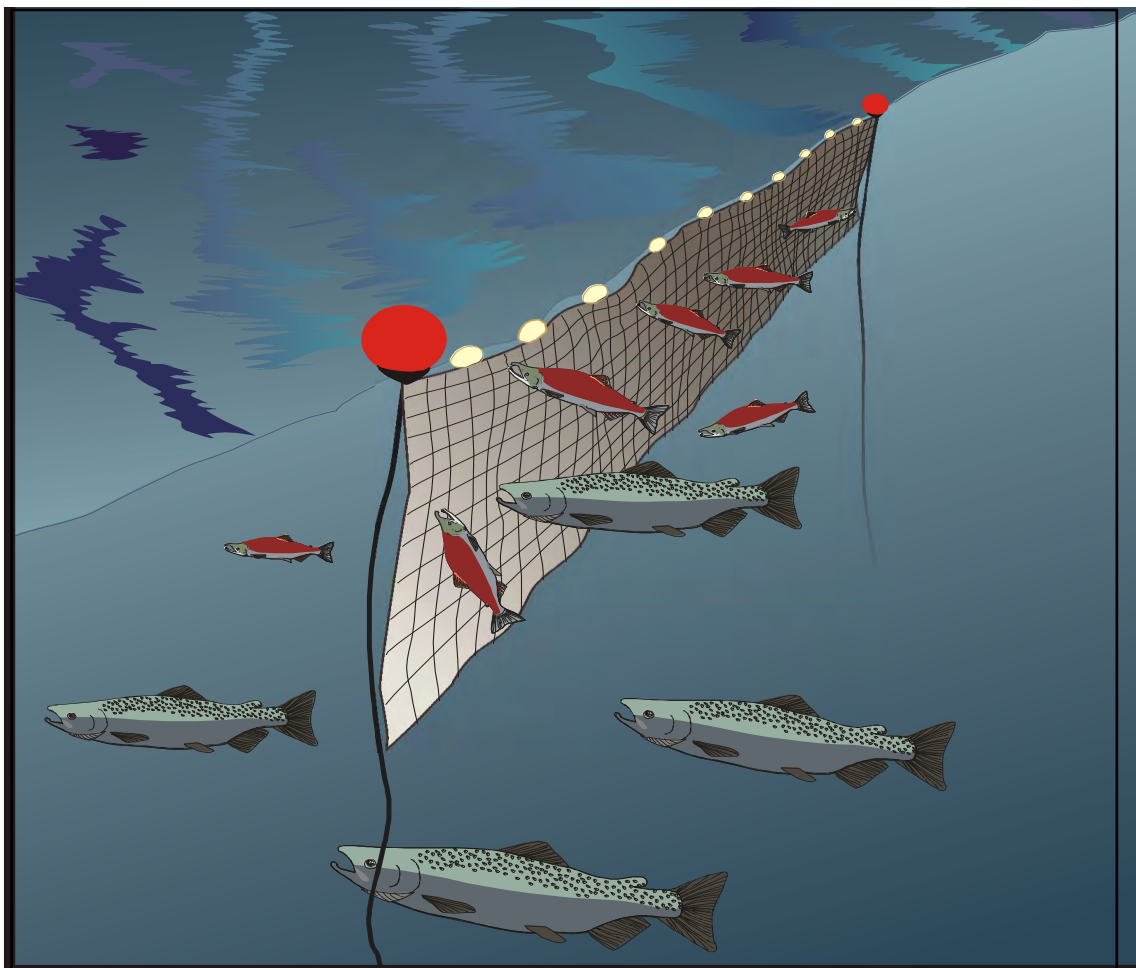
Proposal #129 - Drift Gillnet Length & Depth Regulatory Authority

Problem *Current regulations do not allow for ADF&G to limit drift gillnets to shorter lengths or depths. This limits the management flexibility to provide for additional fishing opportunities under conditions when a full drift net fishery risks overharvest of specific salmon stocks, particularly during periods of low abundance.*

Solution *Amend the regulation to provide management authority to ADF&G to limit net length to less than 150 and 200 fathoms and net depth to 29 rather than 45 meshes.*

Explanation

- By regulation, a commercial drift gillnet in the Central District commercial fishery may not be more than 150 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth.
- The sole exception as specified in 5 AAC 21.333 which allows two Cook Inlet drift gillnet CFEC permit holders to fish concurrently from the same vessel and jointly operated 200 fathoms of drift gillnet gear, and a person holding two permits may operate 200 fathoms of gear.



SOCKE

Chine



5 AAC 21.331 Gillnet Specifications and Operations

(a) No person may operate a set gillnet that has not been intentionally set, staked, anchored or otherwise fixed, and no person may operate a drift gillnet that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

(b) The maximum mesh size for gillnets is six inches.

(c) Except as allowed under 5 AAC 21.333, a drift gillnet may not be more than 150 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth. No person may operate more than one drift gillnet.

(d) A set gillnet may not be more than 35 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth. South of the latitude of Anchor Point, 30 fathoms of seine webbing may be used on the shore between high and low water levels. A person may not operate more than four set gillnets with more than 105 fathoms of set gillnet in the aggregate, except that

(1) on Fire Island a person may operate more than four set gillnets, but the aggregate length of the nets may not exceed 105 fathoms;

(2) repealed 6/11/2005.

(e) Set gillnets shall be operated in substantially a straight line. No more than 20 yards of each set gillnet may be used as a single hook.

(f) Repealed 3/8/74.

(g) Repealed 4/2/88.

(h) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.250(c), in the Cook Inlet Area, a person may use single filament mesh web in a drift gillnet or in a set gillnet.

(i) A CFEC permit holder who holds two Cook Inlet set gillnet CFEC permits may operate an aggregate length of set gillnets not to exceed 210 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth, except that in the Upper Subdistrict no more than 105 fathoms in length may be more than 29 meshes in depth. A single set gillnet may not exceed 35 fathoms in length. Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.280, in order to identify the gillnet as a dual permit set gillnet, the permit holder shall mark the buoys as specified in 5 AAC 21.334 with both of the permit holder's five-digit CFEC permit serial numbers followed by the letter "D" on the identification buoy. In addition, each set gillnet operated under this subsection that is not more than 29 meshes in depth must be identified at one end of the gillnet with an attached blue buoy that is not less than nine and one-half inches in diameter. All identifiers must be displayed in a manner that is plainly visible, unobscured, and in a color that contrasts with the background.

(j) drift gillnets may be restricted to less than 150 fathoms in length, less than 200 fathoms in length, and/or 29 meshes in depth.



IV. SET GILLNET FISHING SEASONS [5 AAC 21.310]

Proposal #195 - Set Gillnet Fishery 2% Rule

Problem *Current regulations do not clearly define the closure of the sockeye salmon fishery when harvest of sockeye shows a trend of sharp decline and incidental catches of coho are increasing.*

Solution *Increase trigger for fishery closure from 1% to 2%.*

Explanation

- Without clear definition, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the department to manage the upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon fisheries to minimize the incidental take of Kenai River Coho salmon stocks.
- Current dates identified in the management plan do not adequately address the period prior to August 7. Returning the trigger date for this regulation to August 1 (as it was before 2017) is essential.
- The current one percent standard does not effectively anticipate the demise of the sockeye run. A higher standard is more appropriate.

5 AAC 21.310 Fishing seasons

(2) Central District, for set gillnet:

(C) Upper Subdistrict:

(iii) Kenai, Kasilof, and East Forelands Sections: in the combined Kenai and East Forelands Sections, and separately in the Kasilof Section, the season will close August 15, unless closed earlier by emergency order after July 31 [AUGUST 7], if the department determines that less than two [ONE] percent of the season's total sockeye harvest has been taken per fishing period for two consecutive fishing periods in the combined Kenai and East Forelands Sections, or separately in the Kasilof Section; from August 11 through August 15, the fishery is open for regular fishing periods only; for purposes of this sub-subparagraph, "fishing period" means a time period open to commercial fishing as measured by a 24-hour calendar day from 12:01 a.m. until 11:59 p.m.;

Background

- The existing 1% rule was intended to define a clear ending of the set net fishery as the sockeye run has passed and catches of the sport-priority coho begin to build during early August. It is similar in concept to the trigger ADF&G uses to end weir or sonar counting used for stock assessment.
- The 1% rule originally applied to the combined Kenai and Kasilof sections.
- The 2017 Board amended the rule to apply separately to the Kenai and Kasilof sections.

V. SPORT FISHERY MANAGEMENT [5 AAC 57.170]

Proposal #154 - Increase Kenai Coho Bag Limit from Two to Three

Problem *Commercial fisheries are no longer restricted specifically to conserve Kenai River coho salmon, yet the sport fishery still operates under the lowered bag and possession limit for the first part of the run in August.*

Solution *Increase coho daily bag and possession limit in the Kenai River from two fish to three fish beginning on the day after the closure of the set net fishery in the Upper Subdistrict.*



Explanation

- If there are enough coho salmon to support significant commercial harvest during August, then there are enough to restore the sport bag limit to three coho.
- For nearly forty years, the daily bag and possession limit for coho salmon in the Kenai River was 3 fish, 16 inches or greater in length.
- In response to low coho abundance during the late 1990's, bag and possession limits were reduced to 2 fish as part of a comprehensive plan that included restrictions on commercial fisheries.
- Since that time, abundance has improved and commercial restrictions have been relaxed.
- Increasing the bag and possession limit from 2 to 3 fish in August would not jeopardize the sustained yield for the resource, would provide increased opportunity for harvest and would produce additional economic value for the fishery.
- During the recent period of low king salmon abundance, coho have also become much more important to the recreational fishery during August than in the past.



Corresponding regulatory changes in 5 AAC 57.170 (b)(3) are:

(C) from July 1 through **the day upon which the set net fishery in the Upper Subdistrict is closed for the season** [AUGUST 31], the daily bag and possession limit for coho salmon 16 inches or greater in length is two fish;

(D) from **the day after the set net fishery in the Upper Subdistrict is closed for the season** [SEPTEMBER 1] through November 30, the daily bag and possession limit for coho salmon 16 inches or greater in length is three fish;

Who is catching Coho in Upper Cook Inlet?

- Coho harvest in combined UCI fisheries has been variable but with no increasing or decreasing trend since about 2000.
- Commercial fisheries continue to harvest the majority of UCI harvest of coho in spite of a 35-year-old regulatory directive to minimize the harvest of coho for benefit of the sport fishery.

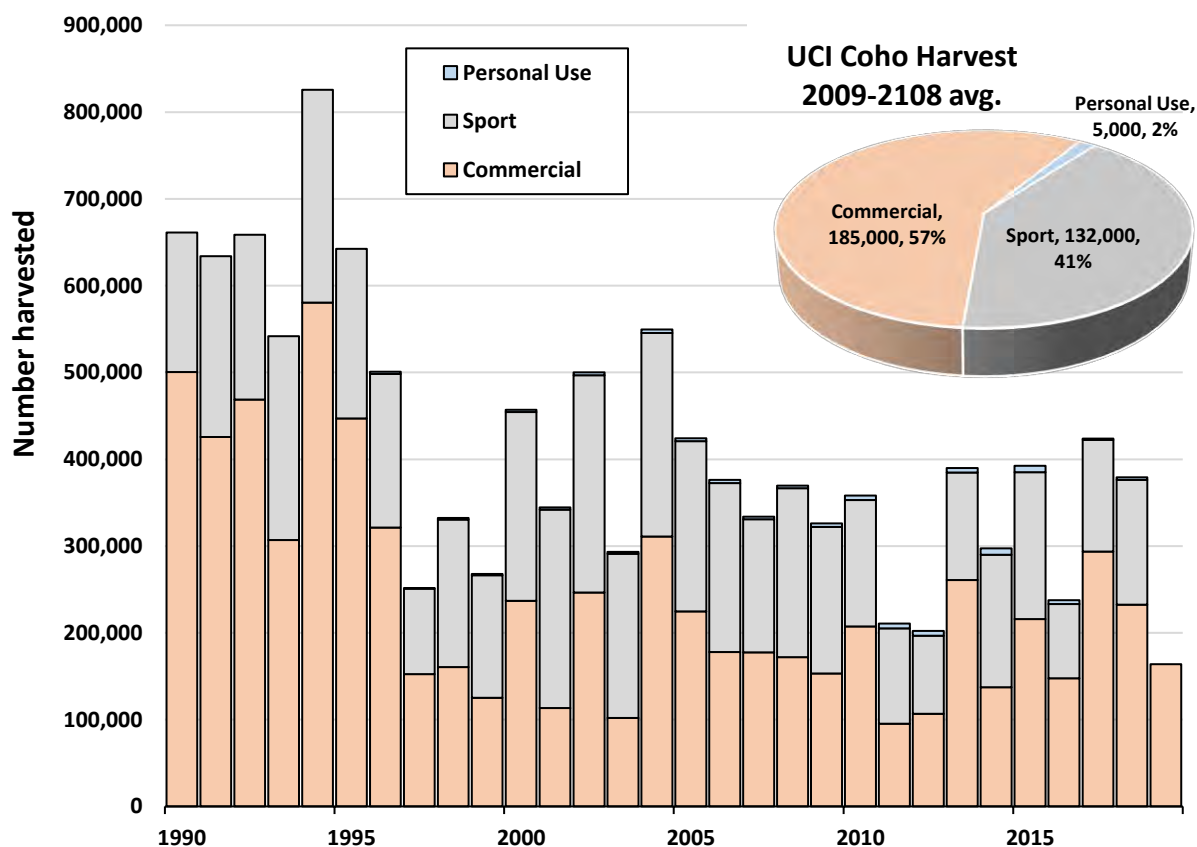


Figure 7. Annual harvests and recent harvest shares of Upper Cook Inlet coho salmon.



VI. UCI “UMBRELLA” MANAGEMENT PLAN [5 AAC 21.363]

Proposal #78 – Identify Allocation Criteria Priorities

Problem *The State of Alaska, through the Board of Fisheries, is not fulfilling its Constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of the fisheries resource to the people of the State by continuing to restrict sport, guided sport and personal use salmon fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet in favor of the commercial salmon fisheries.*

Solution *Recognize the need and priority of harvest by residents for personal and family consumption and weight the importance of the fishery relative to the economy of the state.*

Explanation

- AS 16.05.251(e) Regulations of the Board of Fisheries provide direction for allocation of fisheries resources in the form of a list of factors to be considered. This statute was adopted in 1989.
- The Board subsequently complied with the statute by adopting it in regulation, essentially by reference, in 1991. No action has been taken to amend or improve the regulation since that time.
- The broad guidance identified in this list of factors is not adequate to address fishery allocation conflicts in the contentious Upper Cook Inlet, sport, commercial, personal use, and subsistence fisheries. Not all factors in the list should be weighted equally.
- The highest priority should be afforded to the opportunity to harvest fish for personal and family consumption.

Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 21.363)

Amend with the following guidance for allocation:

When allocating fishery resources within the Upper Cook Inlet Region the Board shall consider the following factors giving appropriate weight to each in the order provided herein,

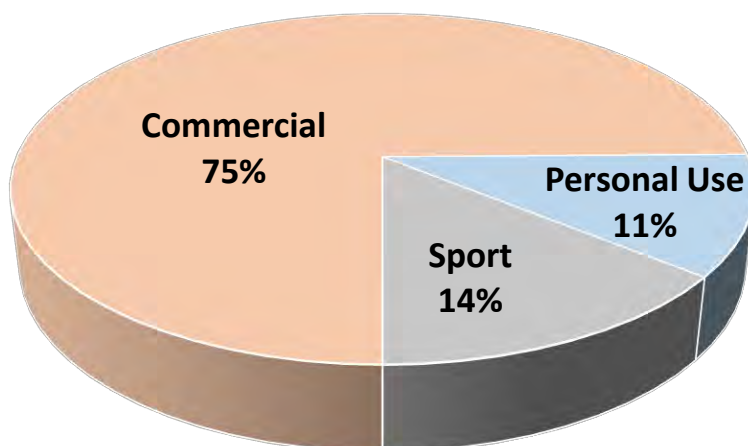
- (1) The importance of each fishery for providing residents the opportunity to harvest fish for personal and family consumption;**
- (2) The importance of each fishery to the economy of the state;**
- (3) The importance of each fishery to the economy of the region and local area in which the fishery is located;**
- (4) The number of residents and nonresidents who have participated in each fishery in the past and the number of residents and nonresidents who can reasonably be expected to participate in the future;**
- (5) The history of each personal use, sport, guided sport, and commercial fishery;**
- (6) The importance of each fishery in providing recreational opportunities for residents and nonresidents.**
- (7) The availability of alternative fisheries resources of similar characteristics.**



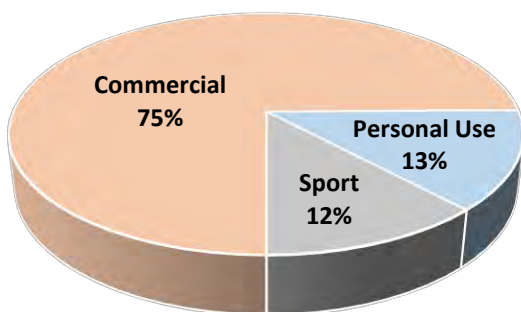
Background

- 4.3 million salmon are harvested annually from combined UCI fisheries (2009-2018).
- 80% of all salmon harvested in combined UCI fisheries are sockeye.
- 75% of all UCI salmon harvest occurs in the commercial fisheries.
- The commercial fisheries take the majority of sockeye, pink, chum and coho salmon harvest in UCI. The sport fishery takes the majority of the Chinook harvest.

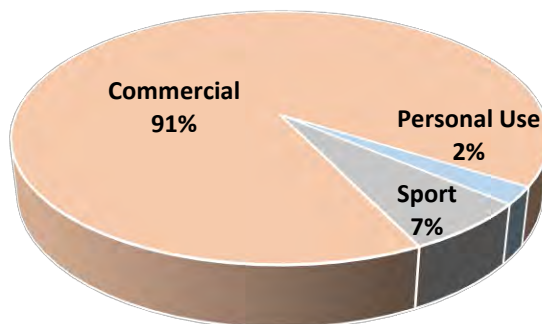
All Upper Cook Inlet Salmon



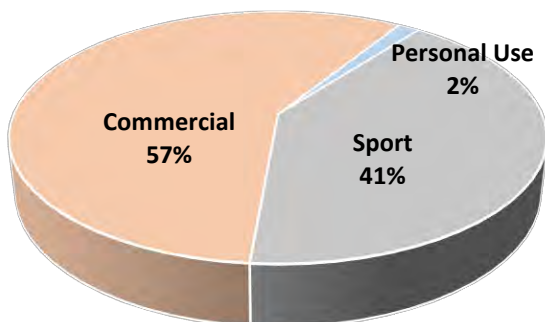
Sockeye 3.5 million / yr



Pink & Chum 450,000 / yr



Coho 320,000 / yr



Chinook 37,000 / yr

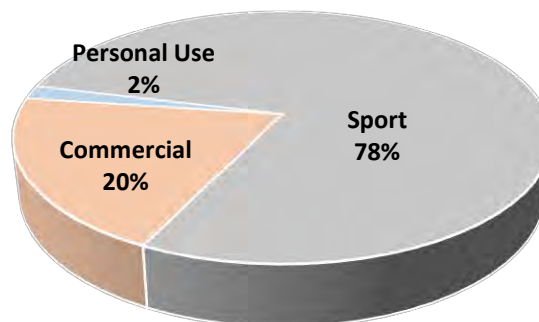


Figure 8. Harvest shares of salmon fishery harvest in Upper Cook Inlet (2009-2018).



VII. KENAI LATE-RUN KING PLAN [5 AAC 21.359]

Proposal #104 – OEG & Paired Restrictions

Problem *Current regulations do not adequately protect escapement or equitably share the king conservation burden during periods of low abundance*

- Historically low king runs have introduced tremendous uncertainty in the ability to deliver kings to the river and sockeye to the commercial fleet.
- Paired restrictions were previously adopted in the Kenai River sport fishery and East Side set net commercial fishery to share the conservation burden in times like these.
- Current early season fisheries risk in-season closures which are disastrous to both the sport and commercial fishery.
- The current plan does not adequately protect late run kings during late June while they are moving and staging outside of river mouths or in August when a significant proportion of the large females are returning.
- The current SEG allows for perilously low escapements which are likely to impair future returns during an extended period of low production we are currently in.
- The commercial set net fishery continues to catch a large percentage of the combined sport and commercial harvest share as king runs continue to languish at low levels.

Solution

- Revise goals and paired restrictions consistent with a slow start, step up strategy.
- This strategy will maximize the opportunities for a full month of sport fishing and commercial fishing on peak of the sockeye abundance.
- This proposal includes four elements: 1) a precautionary OEG; 2) extension of paired restrictions through August; 3) an option for a 36" maximum sport size limit; and 4) refinements in paired restrictions.

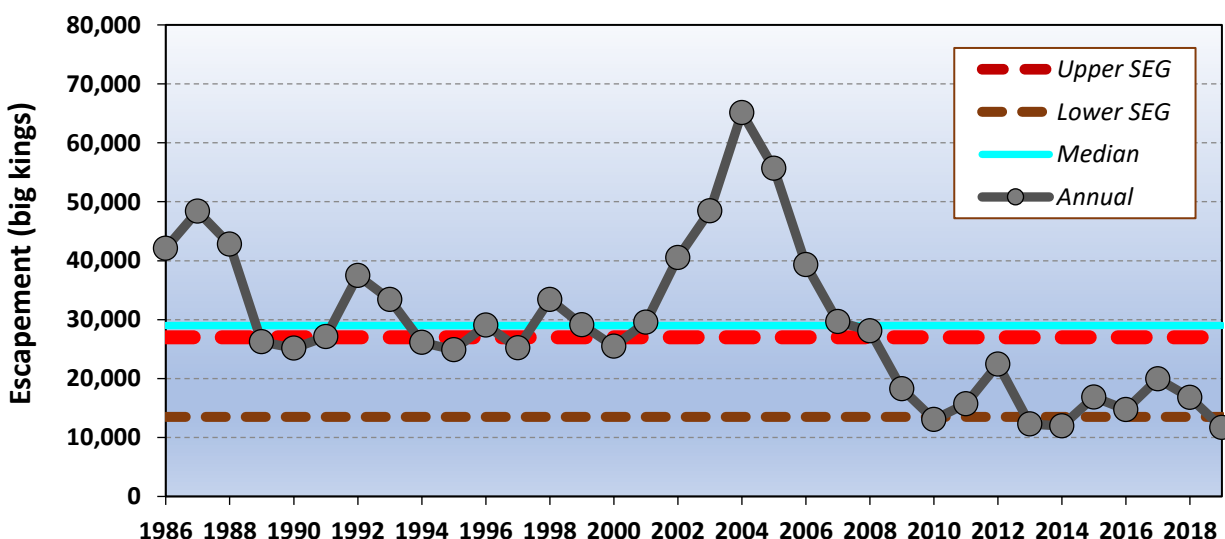


Figure 9. Escapements of large (≥ 75 cm MEF) late-run Kenai king salmon relative to the current SEG.



1. Adopt a precautionary OEG.

The proposed OEG is based on maximum sustained recruitment which reduces the likelihood of critically low escapements and is also a more appropriate standard for the sport priority king run than maximum sustained yield.

Sustainable Escapement Goal	Current	13,500 – 27,000 big fish
Optimum Escapement Goal	Proposed	16,500 – 30,000 big fish

Optimum Sustained Yield & Maximum Sustained Recruitment

The Sustainable Salmon Fishery Policy defines three types of escapement goals:

Biological Escapement Goals (BEGs) identify escapements that provide the greatest potential for *Maximum Sustained Yield* (MSY). MSY is the greatest average annual yield (i.e., harvest) from a stock.

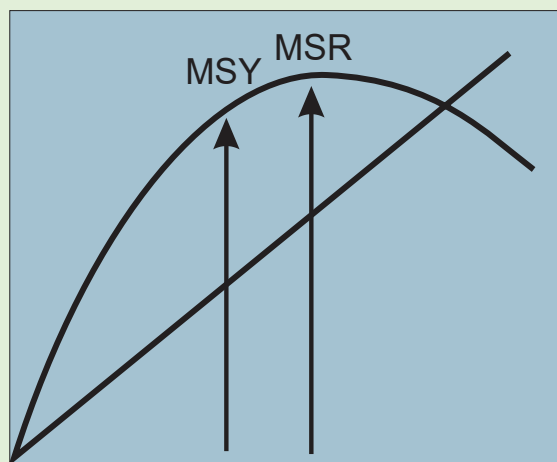
Sustainable Escapement Goals (SEGs) identify escapements that are known to provide for sustained yield in situations where BEGs cannot be estimated or managed for.

Optimum Escapement Goals (OEGs) identify a specific management objective for escapement that considers biological and allocative factors and may differ from a BEG or SEG. Corresponding management objectives are often defined as *Optimum Sustained Yield* (OSY). For instance, OSY objectives can include enhancement of catch per unit effort in a sport fishery.

BEGs based on MSY are appropriate goals for a commercial fishery because they generally provide for the greatest catches where the fishing power is high and the fishery can catch a high proportion of the run even at low run sizes.

OEGs based on *Maximum Sustained Recruitment* (MSR) are appropriate goals for a sport or personal use fishery where the greatest catch and value occurs at the greatest average annual salmon abundance. MSY is not an ideal goal for a sport fishery where fishing power is considerably less than in a commercial fishery and fishing effort typically varies with abundance.

Recruits



Spawners

MSR is produced by escapements greater than those which produce MSY. MSR is not specifically defined in the SSFP but falls in the category of optimum sustained yield.

The choice of MSY or MSP as the basis for a goal is a policy decision based on the objectives and features of the associated fishery.

ADFG is responsible for identifying biological reference points consistent with sustainability, MSY and MSP. However, only the Board of Fisheries can identify an OEG. There is precedent for ADFG defining goals based on MSR. The Kenai early run king SEG was based on the maximum recruitment/production profile because this stock is primarily harvested by the recreational fishery.

**2. Extend Paired Restrictions through August**

Sport fishery closes after July 31. Continue to operate East Side Set Net Fishery under paired restrictions in place when the sport fishery ends with a bait restriction. Under existing SEG, continue to operate under paired restrictions unless escapement is projected to exceed 20,000 big Kenai kings (approximate midpoint of SEG range).

3. Adopt a 36-inch sport fishery maximum size limit under certain circumstances.

A 36-inch maximum size limit, coupled with no bait, can provide for a limited harvest opportunity in between options of full retention and no retention.

4. Application of Paired Restrictions as follows:

Paired restrictions as initially adopted in this plan were substantially weakened at the 2017 Board meeting and need to be revised.

Preseason Assessment

The Department shall, using all available information, provide the public with a projection of total run of Kenai River king salmon at the earliest possible time. Prior to June 20 make a determination of whether projected run of Late-Run Kenai River King Salmon is large enough to support the full amount of fishing mortality provided for in the Combined Kasilof Salmon Management Plan, the Late-Run Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Management Plan and a full season of fishing with bait and retention of Kenai River king salmon of all sizes in the Kenai River sport fishery.

Early Season Conservation Regime

- A. If the projected run is large enough to support full fisheries while also meeting the King OEG, then the Department may implement normal fisheries by existing regulation:

Run Size Forecast	Kenai River King Sport Fishery	Set Net Commercial Fishery
Escapement within or above OEG range (with normal fishing)	Bait allowed / Retention of all sizes allowed	In-river goals, EO limits & windows as per Kenai late Run Sockeye Management Plan based on sockeye run size tiers

- B. If the projected run is not large enough to support full fisheries, then the Department shall implement a front-end Conservation Period management strategy:

Run Size Forecast	Kenai River King Sport Fishery ¹	Set Net Commercial Fishery ²
Within OEG range:	Bait prohibited, no size restriction; or	No more than 24 hours per week
	Bait prohibited, size restriction (36" TL); or	No more than 18 hours per week, restrictions on number and depth of nets 600 ft fishery
	No retention, no bait.	No more than 12 hours per week, one deep or two shallow nets, 600 ft fishery exempt but limited to one net per permit
Between lower bound of SEG range & lower bound of OEG range:	No retention, no bait; or	Closed
	Closed	
Below SEG range	Closed	Closed



¹ Kasilof regulations identical to those implemented for the Kenai River.

² The prohibition of bait or retention are the triggers for paired restrictions in the Kenai and Kasilof area set net fishery effective June 25. Paired restrictions are applied to the entire Upper Subdistrict set gillnet commercial fishery (including the East Foreland Section).

Personal use fishery regulations pair as per the existing plan at any point in the fishing season:
No bait in the sport fishery triggers no retention of kings in the PU fishery.

In Season Regime

In-season assessments of Kenai king run strength are made in July by ADF&G based on a combination of sonar count, harvest and other fishery data. Confidence in estimates increases as the run progresses from the 25% point (July 17 on average) through the 50% point (July 26 on average). Based on in-season assessment of run strength using all available data, the following management actions may be taken:

- A. If the projected run is large enough to support full fisheries, then the Department may implement normal fisheries according to existing regulation:

Run Size Forecast	Kenai River King Sport Fishery	Set Net Commercial Fishery
Within or above OEG range	Bait allowed / Retention of all sizes allowed	In-river goals, EO limits & windows as per Kenai late Run Sockeye Management Plan based on sockeye run size tiers

- B. If the projected run is not large enough to support full fisheries, then the Department shall implement an in-season conservation management strategy:

Run Size Forecast	Kenai River King Sport Fishery*	Set Net Commercial Fishery
Within OEG range:	No size restriction, bait prohibited or;	No more than 24 hours plus net restrictions on number and depth of nets. 600 ft. exempt but only one net per permit.
	Size restriction, bait prohibited or;	No more than 18 hours plus net restrictions on number and depth of nets. 600 ft. exempt but only one net per permit.
	No retention, bait prohibited.	No more than 12 hours plus net restrictions on number and depth of nets. 600 ft. exempt but only one net per permit.
Below OEG range	Closed	Closed

* Kasilof regulations identical to those implemented for the Kenai River.



Who is catching Kenai late-run kings?

- The east side set gillnet (ESSN) fishery consistently harvests more Kenai late-run kings than the sport fisheries in spite of the UCI sport fish priority for king salmon.
- Kings are particularly vulnerable to the set net fishery because they often mill in the fishery area for days before entering freshwater (versus sockeye which generally move onshore and into the rivers with little delay).

Myth: Windows don't work because of unpredictable sockeye movement patterns.

Fact: Windows deliver significant numbers of sockeye and kings to rivers during periods when salmon are moving through the inlet.

Windows are working exactly as intended in UCI. They interrupt sustained periods of set net fishing along the east-side beaches to reduce unpredictable boom or bust patterns in in-river returns which severely impact personal use and sport fisheries.

While windows cannot guarantee delivery of fish to the rivers when fish aren't moving, this in no way counters their value. Conversely, the lack of fishery windows can practically eliminate pulses of salmon into the rivers as the historical management practice typically involved extended periods of intensive commercial fisheries across the peak of the sockeye run. Intensive commercial fisheries have the effect of keeping the in-river fisheries off balance and severely limiting opportunities to access a reasonable share of the common property sockeye resource.

Windows also provide significant biological benefits by protecting escapement of stocks that are not monitored in-season (i.e. Kasilof late-run kings) and protecting the inherent genetic and life history diversity of stocks across the duration of the run.

Initial concern that windows would either unnecessarily constrain management flexibility to attain escapement goals or increase the chances of missing unpredictable large pulses of fish onto the beach, into the river, and over the escapement goal, have not been realized.



VIII. KASILOF RIVER SALMON PLAN [5 AAC 21.365]

Proposal #121 - Kasilof Goal Priorities

Problem *Current plans do not provide adequate protection for Kenai or Kasilof late-run kings particularly during years of moderate to large Kasilof and/or Kenai sockeye returns.*

Solution *Clarify that meeting the lower end of the Kenai late-run king salmon goal takes priority over not exceeding the upper end of the Kasilof sockeye goal.
KRSA recommends no change in the Kasilof River optimum escapement goal.*

Explanation

- The current Kasilof salmon management plan provides clear guidance for prioritizing the minimum escapement goal of Kenai sockeye over the high end of the Kasilof sockeye escapement goal during periods of low Kenai sockeye abundance. The plan does not provide similar guidance with respect to the low end of the Kenai late-run king escapement goals.
- Meeting the low ends of escapement goals should always take precedence over not exceeding the high ends of other escapement goals due to the large impact on low escapements on future returns, particularly during extended periods of reduced ocean survival like we are currently seeing for kings throughout Cook Inlet.
- The current Kasilof sockeye OEG continues to be appropriate for management of mixed stock commercial salmon fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet and recent escapement goal analyses have demonstrated that corresponding escapements within the OEG will continue to provide high levels of production and yield of Kasilof River sockeye.

Kasilof River Salmon Plan (5 AAC 21.365)

(b) Achieving the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal **and the lower end of the Kenai River late-run king salmon goal** shall take priority over not exceeding the upper end of the Kasilof River optimal escapement goal range of 160,000 - 390,000 sockeye salmon.

Background

- In the absence of stock assessment or escapement goals, Kenai late-run King management also protects the Kasilof king run.
- Genetics data shows that the Kasilof supports a substantial run of late-run kings and a significant portion of the set net harvest.
- Kenai kings are also subject to substantial harvest in the Kasilof section set gillnet fishery.



IX. KRSA POSITIONS ON ALL PROPOSALS

KRSA has reviewed each proposal before the Board, and respectfully offers the following position statements. Support, Oppose, and Neutral are all self-explanatory. "In-Concept" refers to KRSA support of a proposal in concept only; the proposal may go too far, may not go far enough, may not be implementable, may be outside the authority of the Board, may be better addressed in another proposal, or for other reasons.

#	Description	Position
9	Establish a seasonal limit of five king salmon in Cook Inlet from October 1—April 30.	Oppose
14	Modify the definition of bag limit to include fish landed but not originally hooked by an angler.	Oppose
15	Prohibit reselling of guide services by anyone other than licensed guides.	Oppose
37	Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries.	In Concept
38	Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Upper and Lower Cook Inlet commercial fisheries.	In Concept
78	Amend the <i>Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan</i> to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources.	Support
79	Establish a personal use priority for Cook Inlet salmon fisheries.	In Concept
80	Prohibit retention of king salmon greater than 36" in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial gillnet fisheries.	Oppose
81	Manage fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet by designating types of salmon habitat.	Oppose
82	Allow two regular 12-hour commercial fishing periods per week.	Oppose
83	Close all commercial fishing in Upper Cook Inlet.	Oppose
84	Clarify the requirement of immediately releasing king salmon over 20 inches.	Neutral
85	Limit the prosecution of fishing derbies.	Oppose
86	Establish resident and non-resident annual limits for sockeye salmon in the Cook Inlet Area.	Oppose
87	Eliminate the personal use salmon dip net fishery and prohibit catch and release fishing for salmon in the Kenai Peninsula area.	Oppose
88	Amend the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> to increase inriver goal ranges.	Support
89	Amend the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> to manage primarily for sport, personal use and guided sport anglers and increase the sustainable escapement goal range to 1,300,000-1,750,000 salmon.	In Concept
90	Amend the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> to manage primarily for sport, personal use and guided sport anglers;	In Concept



	increase the sustainable escapement goal; and limit commercial fishing periods.	
91	Lower the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon sustainable escapement goal.	Oppose
92	Reduce the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goal range to 450,000–750,000 salmon.	Oppose
93	Manage the personal use dip net fishery on the lower Kenai River subject to achieving the inriver goal.	Oppose
94	Implement an additional 24-hour closure in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery at run strengths greater than 4,600,000 Kenai River sockeye salmon.	In Concept
95	Amend the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> to remove and replace the provision to manage for commercial uses with a provision to manage for commercial, sport, and personal use groups.	In Concept
96	Increase the Kenai River sockeye salmon sustainable escapement and inriver goals, increase sockeye salmon bag and possession limits, and pair closures.	Oppose
97	Create sport and personal use allocations of sockeye on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.	Oppose
98	Establish an annual limit for the Kenai River sockeye salmon sport fishery.	Oppose
99	Establish mandatory closed inriver fishing windows for sockeye salmon.	Oppose
100	Amend the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> to open commercial fishing periods to stay within ten percent of daily inseason run projections.	In Concept
101	Amend the preamble to the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> by removing minimize language and adding a provision for common property fishery harvest.	Oppose
102	Amend the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> to manage for the lower bound of the sustainable escapement goal and replace inriver goals with allocation ranges.	Oppose
103	Make numerous amendments to the <i>Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan</i> .	Oppose
104	Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the <i>Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan</i> .	Support
105	Increase the Kenai River late-run king salmon sustainable escapement goal range to 15,000-35,000 salmon.	In Concept
106	Increase the Kenai River late-run king salmon sustainable escapement goal range to 15,000–35,000 salmon.	In Concept
107	Allow the use of bait and modify maximum size above Slikok Creek when the escapement goal range is projected to be exceeded.	Oppose
108	Reduce the number of hours the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet commercial fishery may be fished in the <i>Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan</i> paired restrictions.	In Concept



109	Allow set gillnet fishing periods in the Kenai and Kasilof sections to be managed independently when under “paired” restrictions.	Oppose
110	Modify “paired” restrictions to limit gear in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery only when retention of king salmon is prohibited in the Kenai River sport fishery.	Oppose
111	Remove “paired” restrictions in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery.	Oppose
112	Remove gear restrictions in the Upper Subdistrict commercial set gillnet fishery when the use of bait is prohibited in the sport fishery.	Oppose
113	Establish paired restrictions to close personal use fisheries when commercial fisheries are closed.	Oppose
114	Modify the <i>Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan</i> .	In Concept
115	Allow the use of bait in the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery when the fishery is restricted to catch and release.	Oppose
116	Limit sport fisheries for king salmon on the Kenai River based on inseason abundance.	Oppose
117	Increase open waters from within 600 feet of mean high tide to within 1,200 feet of mean high tide as a restrictive option in the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery after July 8.	Oppose
118	Amend the <i>Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan</i> to include the Kasilof River biological escapement goal.	In Concept
119	Eliminate the Kasilof River sockeye salmon optimal escapement goal.	Oppose
120	Remove the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area from (c)(4) of the <i>Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan</i> .	Oppose
121	Amend the <i>Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan</i> to prioritize achieving the lower end of the Kenai River late-run king salmon escapement goal.	Support
122	Create a commercial dip net fishery in the Kasilof River.	Oppose
123	Rename Drift Gillnet Area 2 to the “Conservation and Northern District Allocation Sanctuary Area”.	In Concept
124	Amend the purpose of the <i>Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan</i> to include inriver users.	In Concept
125	Amend the <i>Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan</i> and include inseason assessments.	Oppose
126	Close the Central District drift gillnet fishery corridor.	In Concept
127	Amend the <i>Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan</i> to allocate 60-80% of northern-bound sockeye and coho salmon harvests to Northern Cook Inlet fisheries.	Oppose
128	Amend the <i>Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan</i> to remove the provision to minimize the harvest of Northern District and Kenai River coho salmon and add a provision for reasonable opportunity for common property fishery harvest.	Oppose
129	Allow the commissioner to limit Central District drift gillnets to less than 150 and 200 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in depth.	Support



130	Allow commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Chinitna Bay subdistrict starting August 15.	Oppose
131	Remove restrictions to the drift gillnet fishery so that the fishery would occur during two inlet-wide fishing periods per week.	Oppose
132	Remove restrictions to the drift gillnet fishery so that the fishery would occur during two inlet-wide fishing periods per week.	Oppose
133	Amend the <i>Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan</i> with additional mandatory area restrictions to regular fishing periods.	Support
134	Add Drift Gillnet Area 1 to the list of sections that are allowed to be fished during additional fishing time July 16–31 in the <i>Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan</i> .	Oppose
135	Allow one additional regular fishing period in the Central District drift gillnet fishery July 24– 31.	Oppose
136	Open two additional inlet-wide fishing periods per week between July 24 and August 15 in even-numbered years.	Oppose
137	Repeal and readopt the <i>Cook Inlet Pink Salmon Management Plan</i> to manage for commercial priority and 40–70% exploitation rate.	Oppose
138	Establish drift gillnet weekly fishing periods in the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict.	Oppose
139	Close the drift gillnet salmon fishery in Chinitna Bay.	Oppose
140	Allow a dual-permit vessel to have 200 fathoms of gear on board while in Chinitna Bay subdistrict, but fish with no more than 150 fathoms of gear in the subdistrict at any time.	Oppose
141	Allow a vessel to carry more than a legal complement of gillnet gear in the Cook Inlet Area.	Oppose
142	Create a commercial set gillnet fishery for coho salmon in the Upper Subdistrict.	Oppose
143	Clarify the fishing season for king salmon less than 20 inches in length on the Kasilof River.	Support
144	Align spring sport fishing dates for Bishop and Bench creeks.	Support
145	Allow sport, personal use, and subsistence fishing for sockeye salmon on the Kenai River until August 15.	Oppose
146	Increase the sockeye salmon limit to six fish per day in the Kenai River when the commercial fishery is open.	In Concept
147	Prohibit fishing for salmon on the upper Kenai River after taking the bag limit for that day.	Oppose
148	Allow two unbaited, single-hook artificial flies and limit hook size throughout the Kenai River drainage.	Neutral
149	Prohibit catch and release fishing for king salmon on the Kenai River.	Oppose
150	Require retention of sockeye salmon caught in the Kenai River.	Oppose
151	Allow retention of sockeye salmon snagged on the Kenai River.	Oppose
152	Prohibit barbed hooks when fishing in the Kenai River drainage.	Oppose



153	Increase the bag limit for the Kenai River coho salmon sport fishery to three fish July 1 – August 31.	In Concept
154	Increase limits for Kenai River coho salmon from two to three fish.	Support
155	Allow sport fishing guides to sport fish while a client is present from the banks of the Kasilof River.	Neutral
156	Allow sport fish guides to sport fish on the Kasilof River from shore while a client is present.	Oppose
157	Limit the number of client groups per guide or guide vessel on the Kasilof River in July.	Oppose
158	Prohibit sport fishing guides from sport fishing from shore while a client is present.	In Concept
159	Allow five anglers per vessel used for guided sport fishing on the Kenai River in July.	Neutral
160	Allow transport of more than five persons per vessel used for guided sport fishing on the Kenai River in July.	Neutral
161	Allow sport fishing from a guide vessel on the Kenai River on Mondays in August.	Neutral
162	Remove restrictions to guided sport vessels on the Kenai River when the King salmon sport fishery is closed.	In Concept
163	Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery.	Oppose
164	Prohibit motorized vessels on the Kenai River from Skilak Lake to the Soldotna Bridge May 1– August 31.	Oppose
165	Prohibit sport fishing from a motorized vessel on the lower Kenai River on Thursdays in July.	Oppose
166	Prohibit sport fishing from a motorized vessel on the lower Kenai River on Thursdays in July.	Oppose
167	Allow sport fishing from a vessel with a motor on board but not in use on the Kenai River on Mondays in July.	Oppose
168	Prohibit motorized vessels on the Kenai River.	Oppose
169	Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1– September 15.	Oppose
170	Move the ADF&G regulatory marker for personal use dipnetting on the Kasilof River north shore beach.	In Concept
171	Reduce the Kenai River personal use bag limit for king salmon to one salmon less than 36" in length.	Oppose
172	Limit personal use dipnetting on the Kenai River by day of the week.	Oppose
173	Reduce the annual limit for the Kenai River dip net fishery and create tiered harvest quotas.	Oppose
174	Prohibit set gillnets in the personal use salmon fishery if the king salmon sport fishery in the Kenai or Kasilof Rivers is restricted.	Oppose
175	Allow commercial fishing with set gillnets in the North Kalifornsky Beach area starting July 1.	Oppose



176	Allow commercial fishing with set gillnets in the North Kalifornsky Beach area starting July 8.	Oppose
177	Open the North Kalifornsky Beach set gillnet fishery with the Kasilof section and limit the fishery to within 600 feet of the mean high tide.	Oppose
178	Permanently close drift gillnetting in the Upper Subdistrict within one mile of mean high tide north of the Kenai River and within one and one-half miles of mean high tide south of the Kenai River.	Support
179	Extend the commercial salmon fishery season closing date in the Kenai and East Forelands Sections August 15 – September 15.	Oppose
180	Allow regular weekly fishing periods after August 15 in the Upper Subdistrict sockeye salmon set gillnet fishery based on abundance.	Oppose
181	Delay all Upper Cook Inlet set and Central District drift gillnet commercial fishing opening dates.	Oppose
182	Open the Kasilof Section commercial set gillnet fishery June 20 instead of June 25.	Oppose
183	Extend the Upper Subdistrict commercial set gillnet season to August 20.	Oppose
184	Open extra commercial fishing periods at a set time of 7 a.m. in the Upper Subdistrict set net fishery.	Oppose
185	Open the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery June 20 instead of June 25 provided an estimated 20,000 sockeye salmon are in the Kasilof River.	Oppose
186	Eliminate the one percent rule in both Upper Subdistrict set and Central District drift gillnet fisheries.	Oppose
187	Eliminate the one percent rule in the Central District drift gillnet fishery and create mandatory area restrictions based on escapement goals.	Oppose
188	Eliminate the drift gillnet one-percent rule.	Oppose
189	Eliminate the one percent rule in the Central District drift gillnet fishery.	Oppose
190	Eliminate the one percent rule in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery.	Oppose
191	Eliminate the one percent rule in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery.	Oppose
192	Amend the one percent rule in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery to apply starting July 31 instead of August 7.	In Concept
193	Amend the one percent rule to a three percent rule beginning August 1 in Cook Inlet Area subdistricts.	In Concept
194	Amend the one percent rule to a three percent rule for both Upper Subdistrict set and Central District drift gillnet fisheries.	In Concept
195	Amend the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet one percent rule to a two percent rule beginning July 31 instead of August 7.	Support
196	Remove mandatory closed fishing periods or "windows" in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fisheries.	Oppose
197	Provide waypoint locations for landmark names and modify waypoint locations in Chinitna Bay.	Support
198	Amend waypoint descriptions and provide coordinates for landmark names.	Support
199	Amend the <i>Northern District King Salmon Management Plan</i> .	Support



200	Close the Northern District commercial king salmon fishery when the sport fishery in the Susitna or Knik Arm drainages are restricted.	In Concept
201	Amend paired restrictions in the Deshka River king salmon sport and commercial fisheries.	Oppose
202	Amend the <i>Northern District King Salmon Management Plan</i> to allow operation of one set gillnet per permit.	Oppose
203	Provide additional fishing periods in the Northern District king salmon commercial fishery when the Deshka River king salmon sport fishery is liberalized.	Oppose
204	Amend the <i>Northern District Salmon Management Plan</i> to specify management priority of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon includes inriver users.	In Concept
205	Clarify the definition of “minimize” in the <i>Northern District Salmon Management Plan</i> .	In Concept
206	Amend the <i>Northern District Salmon Management Plan</i> to allow for regular amounts of set gillnet gear in the Northern District commercial sockeye salmon fishery during times of reduced effort in the Central District.	Oppose
207	Remove the Eastern Subdistrict gear restrictions in the <i>Northern District Salmon Management Plan</i> .	Oppose
208	Modify description of waters open to fishing.	Oppose
209	Amend the waypoint location for Light Point on Kalgin Island.	Support
210	Close waters to drift gillnetting on the west side of Cook Inlet within one mile of shore from the West Forelands to Sea Otter Point.	Oppose
211	Eliminate the four set gillnet per person limit.	Oppose
212	Eliminate the requirement to obtain a commissioner's permit for the Cook Inlet Smelt fishery.	Neutral
213	Allow anglers to use 5 lines while fishing for northern pike through the ice.	Support
214	Prohibit live release of northern pike in the Anchorage Bowl and Knik River drainages.	Support
215	Create a Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Fishery Management Plan.	Support
216	Create a Deshka River large king salmon optimum escapement goal.	Support
217	Create a Deshka River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan.	Support
218	Create an optimal escapement goal for McRoberts Creek coho salmon of 450-1,400 fish.	In Concept
219	Create a Little Susitna River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan.	Support
220	Prohibit retention of rainbow trout and the use of bait in the Lake Creek drainage.	Oppose
221	Extend the use of bait to September 11 in Unit 2 of the Susitna River Drainage Area sport fishery.	Support
222	Allow fishing for resident species on days closed to king salmon fishing in Unit 2.	Support



223	Allow more than one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure in the Susitna River.	neutral
224	Allow more than one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure in the rainbow trout fishery throughout the Susitna River Drainage.	neutral
225	Limit retention of king salmon in the Eklutna Tailrace to hatchery fish.	Support
226	Require retention of coho salmon caught in the Little Susitna River sport fishery.	Oppose
227	Open additional days in the sport fishery in the Fish Creek drainage.	In Concept
228	Prohibit fishing while wading in Fish Creek.	neutral
229	Extend the hours of the Ship Creek youth fishery.	Support
230	Allow retention of snagged sockeye salmon in the Big River Lakes and Wolverine Creek.	Oppose
231	Establish limits in the Big River Drainage of two salmon 16" or greater in length.	Oppose
232	Close a section of the south fork of Big River to sport fishing.	Oppose
233	Allow fishing for fish, other than salmon, in upper Threemile Creek and the Threemile Lake outlet.	Support
234	Create a personal use salmon dipnet fishery on the Susitna River.	Support
235	Create a lower Susitna River personal use dip net fishery.	In Concept
236	Create a Susitna River personal use dip net fishery.	In Concept
237	Create a Susitna River personal use dip net fishery.	In Concept
238	Create a personal use dip net fishery in Unit 1 of the Susitna River Drainage.	In Concept
239	Establish a personal use northern pike gillnet fishery in the Mat-Su valley.	Oppose
240	Create a personal use northern pike gillnet fishery in the Susitna River drainage.	Support
241	Establish provisions for the personal use of aquatic plants in the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area.	Neutral
242	Allow two additional fishing days per week in the Upper Yentna River subsistence salmon fishery.	Neutral
243	Allow the harvest of other salmon in place of king salmon in the Tyonek Subdistrict subsistence fishery.	Neutral



X. REFERENCES

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RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

Dip netting from shore is way too crowded. For those of us who don't have a boat or can't afford a boat, hiring a guide is the only way to have a decent dip netting experience. Please don't do this.

RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

There is too much interception of Cook Inlet bound King Salmon stock in the Kodiak Commercial fishery. With low returning numbers at play there should be paired restrictions.

Kenny Bingaman
Self
01/04/2020 12:30 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 79 Establish a personal use priority for Cook Inlet salmon fisheries

The residents of Alaska should be the priority at all times with regards to our fisheries. Personal Use fisheries helps Alaska residents get food to feed their families. There is no greater interest in my opinion.

Kenny Bingaman
Self
01/04/2020 12:39 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 86 Establish resident and non-resident annual limits for sockeye salmon in the Cook Inlet Area

I do not support this proposal for Alaskan residents.

Kenny Bingaman
Self
01/04/2020 12:40 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 87 Eliminate the personal use salmon dip net fishery and prohibit catch and release fishing for salmon in the Kenai Peninsula area

Personal use Fisheries is for Alaskan residents only. It should not be eliminated.

RE: PROPOSAL 93 Manage the personal use dip net fishery on the lower Kenai River subject to achieving the inriver goal

Personal Use is for all the residents of Alaska. It should be the priority over all other Fisheries.

Kenny Bingaman
Self
01/04/2020 12:43 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 95 Amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan to remove and replace the provision to manage for commercial uses with a provision to manage for commercial, sport, and personal use groups

This is probably the single most important proposal for this cycle. All user groups should have equal access, opportunity and importance. Please support this proposal. It is important for the future residents of Alaska. Our Fisheries should be managed for the majority of the people, not the minority.

Kenny Bingaman
Self
01/04/2020 12:51 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 98 Establish an annual limit for the Kenai River sockeye salmon sport fishery

There is no need for this proposal.

Kenny Bingaman
Self
01/04/2020 12:52 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 99 Establish mandatory closed inriver fishing windows for sockeye salmon

No support of this proposal

Name	Proposal	Position
Kenny Bingaman	85	oppose
Kenny Bingaman	91	oppose
Kenny Bingaman	92	oppose
Kenny Bingaman	101	oppose
Kenny Bingaman	102	oppose
Kenny Bingaman	103	oppose

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

I do not believe this proposition supports the needs of Alaskans as pertains to subsistence fishery access and accessibility. it is my opinion that guiding services of the Kenai and Kasilof rivers provides a valuable service to Alaskans who do not have access to personal vessels nor the physical ability or stamina to participate in the "from shore" fishery. furthermore, licensed guides on the river system are highly qualified and experienced safety-oriented vessel operators who contribute to the overall safety and responsiveness of a fishery that resides entirely inside an area designated by the US Coast Guard as "High Risk" requiring considerable the highest level of licensure to operate commercially.

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

These types of companies are how so many Alaskans can get out and get their fish following ethical standards, laws, rules, and learn the best way to help manage the Kenai for future generations. Having the charters guide allows for less people on the river, experienced guides who know the river, the sand bars, and the flow of tides to help with better traffic control. I personally have taken advantage of the guiding services and was very glad to be able to feel safe with so many boats and personally in our boat we had five different families making it one boat, instead 5 more if we had all come with personal craft that day. Please oppose this rule and keep guided charters for dip netting legal to help support the industry as there are so many more positives then negatives with guided dip net companies.

Submitted By

Kristin Webber

Submitted On

1/23/2020 8:47:07 AM

Affiliation

I support Proposal 169 restricting power boats on the Kasilof River.



Proposal 78 requests that Kenai sport fisheries/PU are to be exempt from “restrictions”. What natural resource in Alaska much less the nation is available to the public “without restriction”? Everything that could be classified as a natural resource (water use, timber, mining, oil, fish and game, land, etc) are managed to both ensure that the resource is not depleted and to regulate the access and use of the resource.

Commercial fishing is probably the most heavily “restricted” use of a natural resource. In 2012, Kenai district set netters only fished 2 days due to low king salmon numbers while the sport fishery fished kings up to July 19th. While the king fishery was then shut down for both the “in river king fishing” and set netters, the personal use fishery and Kenai sport fishery (other than kings) continued to fish the remainder of their seasons. In 2018, the Kenai set netters fished 3-5 days (depending on sub district) while sport/Pu was shut down ONE day early. These examples show that the BOF has NOT shown favoritism to commercial salmon fisheries but rather the opposite. Proposal 78 is NOT in the best interest of the resource.

Proposal 104 addresses the paired restriction for Kenai king salmon. Footnote 2 under the Early Season Conservation Regime part B, notes that the East Forelands sub section would no longer be exempt from the paired restrictions. This East Forelands exemption was created due to the fact that the East Forelands sub section catches very few king salmon compared to other East Side sections and its exemption allows management to allow the harvest of sockeye salmon while doing little to no damage to the king population. The East Forelands section does NOT contribute to what this proposal calls a “large percentage” of the combined sport and commercial harvest share. IF the board however chooses to support Proposal 104, Footnote 2 should be removed to allow the East Forelands to harvest sockeye in years of sockeye abundance and low kings per the original plan for the Forelands section.

Proposal 195 requests that two drastic changes be made to the commercial fishery that will take what could currently be a maximum of a 5 week fishery (Kenai section used as an example here, roughly July 8th through Aug 15) and turn it into a 3 week fishery (roughly July 8th through July 31st). It also asks for a doubling of the number of fish caught by comm fish (2% rather than 1%) or the season would be shut down Aug 1st. If last year’s August escapement is looked at, around 500,000 sockeye went up the river un harvested at a loss of millions of dollars to the Peninsula economy.

Proposal 79 tries to tie two completely different harvest methods together and make them equal. Fishing with rod/reel/dip net vs commercial gear is like comparing someone seeking gold with a pan vs a dredge. Commercial fishing is going to catch more fish by nature of the gear used and should not be penalized due to this. Sport fish and dip netting have very few restrictions compared to commercial fishing (compare fishing hours/days per season for example) and, typically see between 1.0 and 2.0 million fish swim in a concentrated area up river past their lures/bait/dip nets. The “in river” fishery is essentially unrestricted for sports fisherman/PU use and the experience of trying to get fish is called fishing and not guaranteed catching. The catch totals can never be equal when you are comparing different types of gear fished in different areas (in river vs salt), different fishing dates/times etc.

Lance Alldrin, Nikiski Set Netter



Submitted By
Lisa Gabriel
Submitted On
1/23/2020 10:37:52 PM
Affiliation
Self

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2305 Watergate Way
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I Oppose Proposal 78: Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources.

- The proposal takes away the Board of Fish members' discretion and independence. Current regulation recognizes a list of factors that a board member "may" take into consideration. This phrasing allows latitude for board members to consider which elements are appropriate to which circumstances. Proposal 78 seeks to take that latitude away and to dictate the factors that the board member "shall" use to decide while mandating the weight that each element must be given, instead of considering each proposal based upon all evidence and circumstance. If the board passes this proposal, it will be abdicating its authority now, and for all future BOF members, to ethically conduct the responsibilities of the board of fish.
- I support the board's current allocation criteria and the board's ability to equally balance all of these criteria when making an allocative decision. When the Alaska Board of Fisheries was established at statehood by the legislature, the founding language gave the board the flexibility to consider the most appropriate criteria for each proposal under consideration. The intent of KRSA's arbitrary ranking of the allocation criteria, which favor personal use, and sportfishing groups, is to regulate our setnet community out of business.

I Oppose Proposal 88: Amend the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* to increase in-river goal ranges.

- The current in-river goal ranges already allow for expansion and increased harvest for the in-river sockeye sport fishery above the counter.
- The current in-river goals provide more fish to the in-river sport fishery above the sonar than can currently be harvested. The in-river sport fishery, even when liberalized, does not exploit the fish they are already allocated. This results in exceeding in-river goals, exceeding escapement goals, and foregone harvest.

I Oppose Proposal 104: Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan*.

- I oppose this arbitrary and premature change to the scientifically established SEG. The big king goal was an attempt to revive the struggling king runs, and setnet fishermen have shouldered the majority of the conservation burden since it was established. ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature. The result will be further unnecessary restrictions to the commercial setnet fishery.

Submitted By
Lynn
Submitted On
1/22/2020 9:06:00 AM
Affiliation

I am writing in opposition to proposals 78,88 and 104 recently presented to the Upper Cook Inlet Board of Fish meeting consideration. Because of our family has operated a fishery business registered in the State of Alaska for over 50 years. Throughout this long history of setnet fishing on Salamatof Beach (East Side setnetting), we are very familiar with the MANY times the fishery has adjusted seasonal regulations based on data and in-river conditions. We support the board's current allocation criteria and the board's ability to equally balance all of the relevant criteria when making an allocative decision. We support the board having flexibility to consider the most appropriate criteria for each proposal under consideration while seeking to preserve the health of the fish runs. We recognize it is a complex river system. A seasonal plan should never rank one resource group over the other, but consider the health of the run because that is an advantage for ALL user groups. We believe that propositions 78, 88, and 104 are offered to take away the livelihood and businesses of setnet fisherman in particular and ultimately will be harmful to the Kenai River sockeye fishing run. Please call for defeat of propositions 78,88 and 104



Submitted By
Marina Boaick
Submitted On
1/23/2020 11:22:47 AM
Affiliation

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I am writing these comments to address proposal 169 prohibiting motorized vessels on a portion of the Kasilof River. I have lived on the Kasilof River for nearly 60 years. During this time I have seen it go from a pristine river teeming with life, to a river more and more heavily trafficked by boats with motors every year. I did not object to the drift boats with clients getting the opportunity to enjoy this river and catching the amazing salmon who run in it. I do however, object to the guides and private operators who are increasingly using motors to go up and down the river. The objective of these guides using their motors is purely because of greed. They use motors to go down river to be able to have time to take a second or third load of customers in a day. The other part of the problem is their lack of discernment in using these motors. They motor to the outside of the bends which causes more wake damage to the fragile outside shoreline. These guides yell and scream about the impact that commercial fisheries have on the resource, and particularly the kings, but they fail to see their own involvement in the demise of the resource. How can using a motor in critical king salmon spawning habitat be good for this species?

As land owners on the river we have tried to mitigate the erosion these motors, coupled with high water levels have caused.. We have partnered with the Alaska Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Kenai River Center, and Soil and Water Conservation to create fish habitat and restoration of the banks of our property 500 feet along the river. We obtained three different permits and followed a very specific protocol for our bank restoration involving excavation, root wads, biodegradable coconut wrap, gravel and replanting of grasses and willows on top of it all. The cost of the project was approximately \$200,000. After finishing the project I have had the satisfaction of seeing baby salmon taking refuge among the root wads..I have also been horrified to witness these baby salmon being washed out of their happy hiding place by an unsuspecting guide's wake as he motored down river. The damage being caused by the wakes of motors is already apparent in this recent restoration project. What is the purpose of spending all of these dollars to restore banks to not have them serve their habitat purpose, and to only have them washed out again?

I am not sure why this proposal only limits motor use through September 15th, as the fall is when water levels are highest and wakes from motors cause the greatest damage to the banks. Outboard motors should never be allowed on this river.

Please take careful consideration of this proposal. I ask that you take these necessary steps to protect the Kasilof River and the salmon that run in it above a user group that uses the river for personal financial gain. Salmon can still be successfully caught from a drift boat, but if habitat is not preserved, salmon will not be successfully caught at all by anyone.

Thank you,

Marina Bosick



Submitted By
Mark Wackler
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:00:59 PM
Affiliation

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Soldotna, Alaska 99669

My name is Mark Wackler and I became a fishing guide on the Kenai Peninsula in 1996 after growing up in Soldotna, Alaska. I currently own and operate a guide service and fishing lodge on the banks of the Kenai River. I have a bachelor's degree in Fisheries sciences, and a master's degree in Science Education. I feel as if I have a good understanding of the complicated dynamics involved in the management of Cook Inlet fisheries, especially the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

Speaking in general, I support management strategies that are conservation minded with the long-term health of our fisheries in mind. I believe that when the Alaska Constitution says to manage fisheries for the maximum benefit of its people, our children & the future should be considered, perhaps above all else. I ask you to see through the personal interests of groups that always selfishly ask for more, and fail to put the fish as the top priority.

My interests are rooted in conservation. I support those proposals that are aimed at increasing goals and protect species of low abundance, most especially genetically unique Kenai and Kasilof River King Salmon. Below are some specific proposals I'd like to comment on:

Proposal 104- An increase in the escapement goal is long overdue for these region-defining fish, and moving from the MSY to the more sustainable OEG would do just that. A plan that aims for MSY doesn't work well with complex stocks that overlap, and "yield" should not be the focus. After a decade of low abundance and a massive decrease in the large king salmon that make the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers so special, it's time to take BIG steps to protect what's left. Adding the 36" rule will also serve as a valuable tool in the toolbox of fisheries managers, and I believe it's imperative that tool be included in the new management plan.

Proposal 84- I was told not to take this proposal seriously, but I feel compelled to comment on it because it really worries me. The goal of this proposal is supposedly to protect king salmon, but I can say with utmost confidence that it DOES NOT do that in any way. Simply unhooking and dumping a tired king salmon back into the heavy current is anything but beneficial, not to mention that there's absolutely no science to support it. Common sense says that taking time to revive your fish using the current to provide oxygenated water is best practice for catch & release on big king salmon. Mandating that a fish must be released immediately from a boat that's floating with the current doesn't allow the angler to take advantage of the current in order to revive their fish properly. It also creates safety issues in which the boat operator must turn their back in order to deal with the fish while their boat floats aimlessly down a swift, busy, obstacle filled, glacial river... It's a recipe for disaster! Please deny this proposal or any version of it immediately.

Proposal 121- To say managing mixed stock fisheries using harvest methods that are non-discriminatory is difficult would be a massive understatement, but it's the job ADF&G has been cursed with. There's no choice but to make the impossible decision of which species is more important. But given the circumstances and the choice you are forced to make, it's sensible to say that Kenai River king salmon escapements should be prioritized over Kasilof River sockeye salmon escapements. This proposal should be passed without a doubt.

Proposal 129- Adding more tools to the toolbox is exactly what ADF&G fisheries managers need. This proposal provides one more tool that can be utilized under certain circumstances to save a few king salmon. I don't see any reason to oppose this proposal.

Proposal 195- This proposal is conservation-minded in nature and will allow more silver salmon and king salmon into the Kenai River. Both are desperately needed from a sustainability perspective. I fully support this proposal.

In summary, as you go through this rigorous and often-ugly process, I ask you to do your very best to not allow the special interest of a small & vocal minority to sway your decision making. Despite what some organizations & individuals that blatantly misrepresent their user groups might say, it's abundantly clear that right now Alaskans are asking to give rather than take. Alaskans are asking for a conservation-minded approach that keeps our children and grandchildren in the forefront of our minds. Alaskans are asking to put the fish first.

Thank you for your dedication to our resource.

Mark Wackler



MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH



PC083
1 of 62

Fish & Wildlife Commission **Planning and Land Use Department** **Planning Division**

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To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

From: Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission

Date: January 23, 2020

Re: Comments on 2020 Upper Cook Inlet Finfish Proposals

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's Fish and Wildlife Commission. Proposals were evaluated in committee and comments generated based on goals the Commission has established for the upcoming Board of Fisheries UCI meeting:

- Enhance the Conservation Corridor
- Continue protections for Stocks of Concern
- Increase in-river returns of coho salmon to Mat-Su systems
- Amend and adopt Chinook salmon management plan for Northern Cook Inlet
- Maintain or extend Personal Use fishing opportunities

These goals are detailed in a publication you received entitled "It Takes Fish to Make Fish 2020 *The Corridor is working- Enhance it*".

Summary of FWC Positions:

Proposal-Position	Proposal-Position	Proposal-Position
78 – Support	218 – Support	104 – Oppose
88 – Support	219 – Support	145 – Oppose
124 – Support	221 – Support	200 – Oppose
127 – Support	222 – Support	201 – Oppose
129 – Support	225 – Support	202 – Oppose
133 – Support	227 – Support	203 – Oppose
199 – Support	232 – Support	239 – Oppose
205 – Support	234-238 - Support	243 – Oppose
214 – Support	240 – Support	
215 – Support	242 – Support	
217 – Support		

Following are our comments on each proposal we took a position on.

Thank you for considering these comments, and we look forward to fully participating in the Board process in February.

Providing Outstanding Borough Services to the Matanuska-Susitna Community

Ted Fischeid, Planner II

Supporting [Environmental Planning](#) and the MSB [Fish & Wildlife Commission](#).

Ted.Fischeid@matsugov.us Ph. 907.861-8606, MSB Cell 795-6281



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission Proposal Positions

Process: BOF proposals of interest were evaluated in a FWC committee, and the vote of this committee (indicated below for each proposal) was forwarded to the full FWC. In all cases the FWC concurred with the committee majority's choice to support or oppose.

SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS:

Proposal 133. **5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan.** Amend the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan with additional mandatory area restrictions to regular fishing periods.

This proposal amends the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan in order to increase passage of salmon into the Northern District. This proposal would eliminate the option for a District-wide opening during the July 16 through July 31 period and would further replace District-wide openings from August 1 through August 15 with more restricted fishing opportunities. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 133.***

Proposal 127. **5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan.**

Amend the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan to allocate 60-80% of northern-bound sockeye and coho salmon harvests to Northern Cook Inlet fisheries.

This proposal addresses the provided inadequate passage of Northern sockeye and coho salmon to provide reasonable harvest opportunity for Northern Cook Inlet User Groups by establishing a harvest allocation target within the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan. Northern sport, commercial, and personal use fisheries have been restricted and/or closed and subsistence fisheries have experienced low harvests when the largest share of northern-bound sockeye and coho salmon has been harvested by the Central District drift gill net fishery. We respectfully requests a harvest allocation of northern-bound sockeye and coho salmon to provide shared reasonable harvest opportunity for Northern Cook Inlet user groups. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 127.***

PROPOSAL 124. **5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan.** Amend the purpose of the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan to include in-river users.


This proposal addresses inadequate allocation of harvestable salmon for sport, personal use, and guided sport in the Susitna River drainage. The population of in-river anglers in the Mat-Su Borough has grown along with the census figure of over 100,000 residents. The increased demand for harvestable salmon is not currently being met. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 124.***

Proposal 204. 5 AAC 21/358. Northern District Salmon Management Plan.

Proposal 205. **5 AAC 21.358. Northern District Salmon Management Plan.** Clarify the definition of “minimize” in the Northern District Salmon Management Plan.

The term "minimize" has never been defined in regulation, however one of the stated purposes of the management plan is to minimize the harvest of Coho salmon bound for the Northern District of Upper Cook Inlet and to provide the department direction for management of salmon stocks.

To effectively implement this directive we believe the terms must be clearly defined in the form of a specified percentage of the harvestable surplus, or it could be a specific cap number based on the five-year average of sport harvested silvers in the Northern District, or more specific restrictions on time and area for the commercial fishery than currently exist. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 205.***



Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Southcentral Alaska Region

Region: Southcentral Alaska

Select the desired regional estimates summary or choose a survey area in Southcentral Alaska to obtain detailed estimates data.

Regional Effort Summary


2006-2017
Number of days fished
Get Data >

Regional Species Summary

2008-2017
Salmon, Silver
☒ All Waternypes ☐ Saltwater Only ☐ Freshwater Only
☒ Harvest ☐ Catch
Get Data >

Area: (M) Susitna River drainage
Continue >

Southcentral Alaska



Alaska

[back to home](#)



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Alaska Sport Fishing Survey harvest data for all water types for Southcentral Region, survey areas K, L, M, and N for Coho salmon for the years 2008 to 2017.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
K	35996	37380	26369	8484	5014	12335	16180	17800	7962	6232
L	17996	10805	4466	7405	4187	6190	9430	15099	5069	13049
M	41708	31193	30327	21806	17063	25594	25654	29234	9921	23597
N	14673	9801	9030	6292	7813	7698	7320	12849	6015	4828
	110373	89179	70192	43987	34077	51817	58584	74982	28967	47706

K: Knik survey area

L: Anchorage survey area

M: Susitna River Drainage survey area

N: West Cook Inlet Drainage survey area

Data from: Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996-- . Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited April 7, 2019).

Fishery Management Report No. 18-10

Upper Cook Inlet Commercial Fisheries Annual Management Report, 2017

by
Pat Shields
and
Alyssa Frothingham

May 2018
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries





Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Appendix B3.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial coho salmon harvest by gear type and area, 1966–2017.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift Gillnet		Upper Subdistrict Set		Kalgin/West Side Set		Set Gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1966	80,901	27.9	68,877	23.8	59,509	20.5	80,550	27.8	289,837
1967	53,071	29.9	40,738	22.9	40,066	22.5	43,854	24.7	177,729
1968	167,383	35.8	80,828	17.3	63,301	13.5	156,648	33.5	468,160
1969	33,053	32.8	18,988	18.9	28,231	28.0	20,412	20.3	100,684
1970	110,070	40.0	30,114	10.9	52,299	19.0	82,722	30.1	275,205
1971	35,491	35.4	16,589	16.5	26,188	26.1	22,094	22.0	100,362
1972	21,577	26.7	24,673	30.5	15,300	18.9	19,346	23.9	80,896
1973	31,784	30.4	23,901	22.9	24,784	23.7	23,951	22.9	104,420
1974	75,640	37.8	36,837	18.4	40,610	20.3	47,038	23.5	200,125
1975	88,579	39.0	46,209	20.3	59,537	26.2	33,051	14.5	227,376
1976	80,712	38.7	47,873	22.9	42,243	20.2	37,835	18.1	208,663
1977	110,184	57.2	23,693	12.3	38,093	19.8	20,623	10.7	192,593
1978	76,259	34.8	34,134	15.6	61,711	28.2	47,089	21.5	219,193
1979	114,496	43.2	29,284	11.0	68,306	25.8	53,078	20.0	265,164
1980	89,510	33.0	40,281	14.8	51,527	19.0	90,098	33.2	271,416
1981	226,366	46.7	36,024	7.4	88,390	18.2	133,625	27.6	484,405
1982	416,274	52.5	108,393	13.7	182,205	23.0	85,352	10.8	792,224
1983	326,965	63.3	37,694	7.3	97,796	18.9	53,867	10.4	516,322
1984	213,423	47.4	37,166	8.3	84,618	18.8	114,786	25.5	449,993
1985	357,388	53.6	70,657	10.6	147,331	22.1	91,837	13.8	667,213
1986	506,818	66.9	76,495	10.1	85,932	11.4	88,108	11.6	757,353
1987	202,506	44.8	74,981	16.6	75,201	16.6	97,062	21.9	449,750
1988	278,828	49.6	54,975	9.9	77,503	13.8	149,742	26.7	561,048
1989	856	0.2	82,333	24.1	81,004	23.9	175,738	51.8	339,931
1990	247,453	49.3	40,351	8.0	73,429	14.6	140,506	28.0	501,739
1991	176,245	41.2	30,436	7.1	87,515	20.6	132,302	31.0	426,498
1992	267,300	57.0	57,078	12.2	53,419	11.4	91,133	19.4	468,930

-continued-

Appendix B3.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift Gillnet		Upper Subdistrict Set		Kalgin/West Side Set		Set Gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1993	121,829	39.7	43,098	14.0	35,661	11.6	106,294	34.6	306,882
1994	310,114	52.7	68,449	11.9	61,166	10.5	144,064	24.8	583,793
1995	241,473	54.0	44,751	10.0	71,606	16.0	89,300	20.0	447,130
1996	171,434	53.3	40,724	12.6	31,405	9.8	78,105	24.3	321,668
1997	78,666	51.6	19,668	12.9	16,705	11.0	37,369	24.5	152,408
1998	83,338	51.9	18,677	11.6	24,286	15.1	34,387	21.4	160,688
1999	64,814	51.5	11,923	9.3	17,725	14.1	31,643	25.1	126,105
2000	131,478	55.5	11,078	4.7	22,840	9.6	71,475	30.2	236,871
2001	39,418	34.8	4,246	3.7	23,719	20.9	45,928	40.5	113,311
2002	125,831	51.1	35,153	14.3	35,005	14.2	50,292	20.4	246,281
2003	52,432	51.5	10,171	10.0	15,138	14.9	24,015	23.6	101,756
2004	199,587	64.2	30,154	9.7	36,498	11.7	44,819	14.4	311,058
2005	144,753	64.4	19,543	8.7	29,502	13.1	30,859	13.7	224,657
2006	98,473	55.4	22,167	12.5	36,845	20.7	20,368	11.5	177,853
2007	108,703	61.3	23,610	13.3	23,495	13.2	21,531	12.1	177,339
2008	89,428	52.0	21,823	12.7	18,441	10.7	42,177	24.5	171,869
2009	82,096	53.6	11,435	7.5	22,050	14.4	37,629	24.6	153,210
2010	110,275	53.2	32,683	15.8	26,281	12.7	38,111	18.4	207,350
2011	40,858	42.9	15,560	16.3	16,760	17.6	22,113	23.2	95,291
2012	74,678	69.9	6,537	6.1	12,354	11.6	13,206	12.4	106,775
2013	184,771	70.8	2,266	0.9	31,513	12.1	42,413	16.3	260,963
2014	76,932	56.0	5,908	4.3	19,379	14.1	35,200	25.6	137,419
2015	130,720	60.5	17,948	8.3	20,748	9.6	46,616	21.6	216,032
2016	90,242	61.2	11,606	7.9	15,171	10.3	30,476	20.7	147,495
2017	191,490	63.1	29,916	9.9	29,535	9.7	52,701	17.4	303,642
1966-16 Avg *	144,812	48.6	34,329	12.6	47,787	16.8	61,902	22.0	288,830
2007-16 Avg	98,870	58.1	14,938	9.3	20,619	12.6	32,947	19.9	167,374

Note: Harvest data prior to 2017 reflect minor adjustments to historical catch database.

* 1989 not used in average because the drift fleet did not fish due to the Exxon Valdez oil spill; this had an effect on all other fisheries.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Proposals 234, 235, 236, 237, 238. **Salmon Fishery Management Plan.**

5 AAC 77.540. Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use

These proposals seek to provide an opportunity for a personal user salmon dip net fishery on the Susitna River. The importance of providing Alaska residents an opportunity to harvest salmon for personal consumption cannot be overstated. We support the development of Personal Use fisheries regulation that affords for sustainable opportunity, conservation and the prosecution of an orderly fishery. We believe concepts from each of these proposals may be used in developing a reasonable personal use fishery.

Residents of the Mat-Su Valley would like the option of a PU fishery on the Susitna River, and not having to travel hundreds of miles away to the Kenai or Copper Rivers. The most recent ADFG abundance estimates indicate there are in-river fish to harvest. Recent abundance and harvest of these stocks indicate to us there is a harvestable surplus of salmon in-river and a limited PU fishery is warranted. If there is not a harvestable surplus of salmon in river then the BOF needs to shift the allocations slightly and direct the commercial fishery to share in the harvest (or lack of harvest) with other users and uses. Committee vote: 2 for, 1 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposals 234 - 238.***

PROPOSAL 199. **5 AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.

Proposed amendments to the Northern District King Salmon Management Plan strengthen paired restrictions between the sport fishery and set net fishery to more equitably spread the burden of conservation among users. This proposal corrects past practice that has resulted in unequal sharing of conservation burdens that has generated emergency petitions submitted to the Board of Fisheries. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 199.***

PROPOSAL 215. **5 AAC XX.XXX. New section. Create a Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Fishery Management Plan**

We are proposing that the Board adopt a Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Fishery Management Plan. Following the downturn in Susitna/Yentna River king salmon production, from 2013-2018 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has increasingly been managing this sport king salmon fishery by preseason and in-season emergency orders. In 2019, for the first time in over 40 years, the Susitna and Yentna River drainage king salmon fishery was entirely closed by preseason emergency order.

This plan incorporates management actions currently used in management by the Department, prescribes when specific actions may occur, and provides for the use of size restrictions in the sport fishery as an additional tool.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Adoption of this plan will provide a more predictable framework for management and a basis on which to refine and improve future management. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. **FWC SUPPORTS proposal 215.**

PROPOSAL 217. 5 AAC XX.XXX. New section. Create a Deshka River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan

Adoption of a Deshka River King Salmon Management plan is necessary to guidance to the Department and predictability to the affected users in how the fishery will be managed. In 2018 the fishery was restricted to catch-and-release only fishing for the entire season before a season ending closure. In 2019 the fishery was closed entirely by preseason emergency order.

This plan incorporates management actions currently used in management by the Department, prescribes when specific actions may occur, and provides for the use of size restrictions in the sport fishery as an additional tool.

Adoption of this plan will provide a more predictable framework for management and a basis on which to refine and improve future management. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. **FWC SUPPORTS proposal 217.**

PROPOSAL 219. 5 AAC XX.XXX. New section. Create a Little Susitna River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan

With the downturn in Little Susitna River king salmon production, from 2013 - 2018 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has increasingly been managing the Little Susitna River sport king salmon fishery by preseason and inseason emergency orders. In 2019 for the first time in over 40 years the Little Susitna River king salmon fishery was entirely closed by preseason emergency order. This management plan proposal is an attempt to document actions currently used in management by the Department, showing when specific actions may occur, and also an attempt to provide an additional tool (the use of a size restriction in the management of the sport fishery). With such a plan sport users will have the opportunity to examine specific management actions the Department has taken or may likely take in the future when managing this resource. In addition, with a plan in regulation, fishermen and other users will have the opportunity to propose changes or tools to use in future Little Susitna River king salmon management. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. **FWC SUPPORTS proposal 219.**

PROPOSAL 78. 5 AAC 21.363. Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources.

The State of Alaska, through the Alaska Board of Fisheries, is not fulfilling its Constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of the fisheries resource to the people of the State by continuing to restrict sport, guided sport and personal use salmon fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

in favor of the commercial salmon fisheries. Allocation criteria were adopted in 1991 and have not been addressed since to accommodate changing demands and fishery values. Particularly in the area of priority for providing residents the opportunity to harvest fish for personal and family consumption and weighting the importance of the fishery to the economy of the state. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 78.***

PROPOSAL 88. 5 AAC 21.360. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan. Amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan.

Recent data on production from large escapements of Kenai River late run sockeye indicates that maximum sustained yield is produced at levels greater than previously thought. Accordingly, ADF&G has recently increased the SEG from 700,000 – 1,200,000 to 750,000 – 1,300,000. The ADF&G analysis actually indicated that maximum yield is produced by escapements around 1.2 million.

Increasing escapement goals as proposed will enhance future Kenai River sockeye returns and yields and will also likely help pass additional Northern Cook Inlet salmon stocks through the Central District. This would help to better achieve appropriate northern spawning escapement levels, while also providing for reasonable harvests by Northern Cook Inlet commercial, subsistence, sport, and personal use user groups. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 88.***

PROPOSAL 242. 5 AAC 01.593. Upper Yentna River subsistence salmon fishery. Allow two additional fishing days per week in the Upper Yentna River subsistence salmon fishery.

This proposal calls for two more days of fishing time per week, a 60% increase for Upper Yentna Subsistence fishery. Subsistence use has a priority and while there are conservation concerns with king salmon during the June 1 - 30 fishery we believe the additional time is sustainable. We have no such reservations concerning the additional time during the July 15 - August 7 portion of the season. We believe that additional requested subsistence fishing time for the July 15 – August 7 period would provide for more reasonable harvest levels for subsistence users and is sustainable. We support providing additional subsistence fishing time from July 15 – August 7. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 242.***

PROPOSAL 129. 5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan. Allow the commissioner to limit Central District drift gillnets to less than 150 and 200 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in depth.

We support the added authority for ADF&G to limit drift net length and depth. This added flexibility will allow for continued drift fishing during times of lower abundance while “rightsizing” fishing power to run strength. Northern set netters and Eastside central district set netter already have these type restrictions. Another option would be to allow shorter commercial



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

periods by emergency order — something that currently is used in the Northern District set net fishery. Shorter periods could be less of a burden to the commercial fishery compared to an entirely different set of gear. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 129.***

PROPOSAL 218. 5 AAC XX.XXX. New section.

Create an optimal escapement goal for McRoberts Creek coho salmon of 450-1,400 fish.

We support the creation of an OEG of 450-1,400 coho salmon for McRoberts Creek. This is in line with the current goal and could be replaced when ADF&G comes up with a weir goal for entire Jim Creek system.

We recognize that the McRoberts Creek goal is a post-season target, not available for in-season management, but important nonetheless, in monitoring Jim Creek coho salmon sustainability. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 218.***

PROPOSAL 214. 5 AAC 59.120. General provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the Anchorage Bowl Drainages Area; and 5 AAC 60.120. General provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the Knik Arm Drainage Area.

Prohibit live release of northern pike in the Anchorage Bowl and Knik River drainages.

Northern pike are a predatory and invasive species that pose a significant threat to salmon and other resident native species. Expanding mandatory retention throughout the southcentral Alaska promotes consistency in regulation between adjacent management areas and reduces predation through pike suppression.

Better wording would be in the Northern Cook Inlet Management Area and Anchorage Management Area. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 214.***

PROPOSAL 232. 5 AAC 62.122. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the West Cook Inlet Area.

Close a section of the south fork of Big River to sport fishing.

This proposal provides protection to spawning beds that are vulnerable to fishing exploitation on the South Fork of the Big River upstream from the island approximately 3/4 mile from the confluence with Otter Lake.

Would allow fishing in 3-mile Creek and 3-mile Lake for other species than salmon (pike). We support a similar regulation be developed for Susitna River Drainage. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 232.***

PROPOSAL 240. 5 AAC 77.5xx. New section.

Create a personal use northern pike gillnet fishery in the Susitna River drainage.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Northern pike are a predatory and invasive species that pose a significant threat to salmon and other resident native species. Providing for a personal use gillnet fishery in the Susitna drainage will afford an opportunity to harvest and will help in reducing pike numbers. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game currently conducts pike control netting in the Susitna River drainage. Because of concerns for impacts on other native fish species, we prefer any personal use pike netting be permitted with locations and conditions set by the department before adoption by the Board of Fisheries. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 240***

PROPOSAL 222. 5 AAC 61.114. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 2 of the Susitna River Drainage Area.

Allow fishing for resident species on days closed to king salmon fishing in Unit 2.

This proposal provides for fishing for resident species during times when king salmon fishing is closed. Other salmon species (all fish species) should be allowed to fish for and harvest — wording need to be changed. Dates need to be changed to acknowledge fishery is open through 3rd Monday in June as well. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 222.***

PROPOSAL 221. 5 AAC 61.114. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 2 of the Susitna River Drainage Area.

Extend the use of bait to September 11 in Unit 2 of the Susitna River Drainage Area sport fishery.

This proposal extends the use of bait while fishing through September 10 in Susitna River drainage Unit 2. When restricted to single-hook artificial lures after August 31, sportfishing effort and harvests plummet, even though harvestable coho salmon remain available. Susitna River drainage sport anglers should be allowed to fish with bait for coho through September 10 in order to more fully utilize this fishery resource. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 221.***

PROPOSAL 225. 5 AAC 60.122. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the Knik Arm Drainages Area.

Open more area in the Eklutna Tailrace/Knik River sport king salmon fishery, with harvestable king salmon (in the additional area) limited to only hatchery fin-clipped king salmon.

If adopted this proposal would allow very limited harvest beyond the present area for the first few years, as few of the hatchery king salmon released in previous years, at this location, were fin clipped. It would also remain to be seen how successful anglers could be at catching king salmon in the deeper and more glacially turbid mainstream Knik River. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. ***FWC SUPPORTS proposal 225.***

PROPOSAL 227. 5 AAC 60.122. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the Knik Arm Drainages Area.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Open additional days in the sport fishery in the Fish Creek drainage.

A harvestable surplus occurs within the Fish Creek drainage, even though escapement numbers remain lower in nearby streams. Additional fishing days could be added to better utilize harvestable surplus coho and sockeye salmon. Fish Creek has been making good on a regular basis with emergency orders at times expanding the fishery. This proposal will afford additional and sustainable opportunity for people to fish. Committee vote: 3 for, 0 against. **FWC SUPPORTS proposal 227.**



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

OPPOSED TO THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS:

PROPOSAL 145. 5 AAC 57.120. General provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the Kenai River Drainage Area; and 77.540. Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use Salmon Fishery Management Plan.

Allow sport, personal use, and subsistence fishing for sockeye salmon on the Kenai River until August 15.

Kenai sockeye are fully utilized and the extension of the personal use dip net fishery to August 15th is unnecessary. A delicate balance between user groups exists and this extension could upset that. Personal use, commercial, and sport user groups would all like to see their opportunity to harvest Kenai River sockeye salmon, a fully utilized resource, maintained or expanded. With differing viewpoints on allocation of Kenai River sockeye salmon between user groups, we oppose this proposal. Committee vote: 1 for this proposal, 2 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 145.***

PROPOSAL 104. 5 AAC 21.359. Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan.

Increasing Kenai River goals would cause more fishing restrictions and closures to Kenai River sport users, Kenai River dip netters, and Eastside set netters —especially during times of low king salmon production. Harvesting surplus Kenai sockeyes without set netters increase interception of Northern bound salmon stocks. Committee vote: 0 for this proposal, 3 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 104.***

PROPOSAL 243. 5 AAC 01.595. Subsistence bag, possession, and size limits.

Allow the harvest of other salmon in place of king salmon in the Tyonek Subdistrict subsistence fishery.

This proposal requests an increase in other salmon limit as a replacement for king salmon — but the wording removes the king salmon cap of 4,200 fish. This could have the effect of increasing the king salmon harvest rather than lowering it. If participation is primarily in early May and June most of the harvest will be king salmon. Committee vote: 1 for this proposal, 2 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 243.***

PROPOSAL 200. 5 AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.

Close the Northern District commercial king salmon fishery when the sport fishery in the Susitna or Knik Arm drainages are restricted.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission BOF Proposal Support/Opposition

Would close the Northern District king salmon fishery when sport fishery in Susitna drainage or Knik Arm was restricted. More restrictive than Commission has supported this year. Committee vote: 1 for this proposal, 2 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 200.***

PROPOSAL 201. **5 AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.**
Amend paired restrictions in the Deshka River king salmon sport and commercial fisheries.

Would expand the Northern District king salmon fishery during times of king salmon shortages. In the case where the sport fishery is closed and then reopened to catch and release the subsequent catch and release mortality is considered in the decision. That level of mortality is sustainable while the fishing power of the commercial fishery is not. Committee vote: 1 for this proposal, 2 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 201.***

PROPOSAL 202. **5 AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.**
Amend the Northern District King Salmon Management Plan to allow operation of one set gillnet per permit.

If adopted this proposal would expand commercial king salmon harvest opportunity by 100% for those who owned 2 permits. Regulations are inconsistent throughout Upper Cook Inlet. Some regulations allow the use of some additional net — but not the full amount for double permit holders. King salmon are in low abundance. Sport licensees are not allowed to catch more king salmon by purchasing and additional king salmon stamp. Committee vote: 1 for this proposal, 2 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 202.***

PROPOSAL 203. **5 AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan.**
Provide additional fishing periods in the Northern District king salmon commercial fishery when the Deshka River king salmon sport fishery is liberalized.

This proposal would allow expansion of Northern District king salmon openers by one per week and expand hours by up to 50% if the sport bag limit on Deshka River was increased to 2 king salmon per day. Will result in a higher allocation for the set netters of a limited resource. King salmon escapement goals are currently being missed in lots of rivers. Committee vote: 1 for this proposal, 2 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 203.***

PROPOSAL 239. **5 AAC 77.540. Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use Salmon Fishery Management Plan.**

Establish a personal use gillnet pike fishery in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley.

Pike are an invasive and predatory species. They persist in waters where desired native species exist. As written this proposal is too liberal and will result in indiscriminate killing of desirable species. Committee vote: 0 for this proposal, 3 against. ***FWC OPPOSES proposal 239.***



July 2019

Contribution of recreational fishing in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to the local economy



SOUTHWICK
ASSOCIATES



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Methodology	1
<i>Quantifying days of fishing specific to the Mat-Su Borough</i>	1
<i>Angler spending profile development</i>	2
Economic Modeling	3
Results	6
<i>Angler Days</i>	6
<i>Angler Spending</i>	6
<i>Economic Contributions</i>	10
Summary and Discussion	13
Appendix	14

List of Tables

Table 1. Angler days by residency in the Mat-Su Borough (2017)	6
Table 2. Average sportfishing expenditures in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and category	6
Table 3. Total trip-related spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and detailed categories (thousands)	7
Table 4. Total equipment spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and detailed categories (thousands)	8
Table 5. Total real estate spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and detailed categories (millions)	9
Table 6. Total spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and expenditure type (millions)	10
Table 7. Economic contributions of all sportfishing spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency	11
Table 8. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency	11
Table 9. Economic contributions of sportfishing equipment and real estate spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency	12
Table 10. Tax revenues generated from the economic contributions of sportfishing in the Mat-Su Borough (millions)	12
Table 11. Summary results: Current study and previous ISER study	13
Table A 1. ADF&G Statewide Harvest survey fishing sites included within the area of focus	15
Table A 2: Treatment of trip-related spending to capture economic activity within the Mat-Su Borough	17



Introduction

A study of the economic contributions that accrue to the Cook Inlet region from sportfishing activity was conducted in 2017.¹ The project was conducted in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game with funding provided by the Matanuska-Susitna (Mat-Su) Borough and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission now has interest in understanding the economic contributions of spending by anglers who fish within the Mat-Su Borough.

Methodology

The 2017 study surveyed Alaska's licensed anglers to learn where they fished and determine how much money was spent anywhere in the Cook Inlet region for fishing trip-related and equipment purchases. The study did not ask anglers to identify the specific boroughs where the money was spent. Moreover, the economic contributions were estimated across the broader geographical region of the Cook Inlet. Because of this, a specialized approach to allocate the region-wide spending estimates to the Mat-Su Borough is needed and described below.

Quantifying days of fishing specific to the Mat-Su Borough

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) conducts an annual statewide harvest survey (SWHS) that includes estimated numbers of anglers and days of fishing effort for many small sub-state regions. We obtained from ADF&G the estimated numbers for the fishing sub-areas within the Mat-Su Borough for 2017. Every effort was taken to define the Mat-Su Borough in the same way that it was defined in the 2009 report by ISER, including the programming code that was used to retrieve the data from the SWHS.² A full list of sites is included in Table A1 of the Appendix.

The fishing day data for the Mat-Su Borough from the SWHS do not provide detail regarding the proportion of days which are resident versus nonresident. As a proxy, we apply the proportion of resident to nonresident fishing days available

¹ Southwick Associates. 2019. Economic Contributions of Sportfishing in the Cook Inlet Region. Prepared for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission. The Cook Inlet is defined to include the Anchorage, Kenai, and Mat-Su Boroughs.

² Colt, S. and T. Schwoerer. 2009. Economic Importance of Sportfishing in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Prepared for Matanuska-Susitna Borough Economic Development Department.



from the broader geographical region of the Cook Inlet to the total days fished within the Mat-Su Borough.

Angler spending profile development

From the raw data in our 2017 study, we estimated average spending during a day spent fishing in the Mat-Su Borough which contributes to the local economy. To do this, we initially converted both annual trip-related and annual equipment & real estate spending to an average spending per fishing day using the estimate of total fishing days from the SWHS.

Separate expenditure profiles were constructed for resident and nonresident sportsmen. It is important to note that not all spending occurs where the fishing activity takes place. As a result, we allocate the trip-related and equipment spending differently to estimate the spending that takes place within the Mat-Su borough by anglers who fished in the region. **Equipment** spending was allocated to the Mat-Su borough proportional to retail sales of sporting goods across the entire Cook Inlet that occurs in Mat-Su.³ This assumes that fishing equipment purchases are made in essentially the same places that most retail sporting goods are sold. Most **trip-related** spending takes place close to where the fishing occurs. We allocated the destination spending (e.g., lodging, guide fees) to the Mat-Su borough on the basis of days of fishing taking place in the region. However, a portion of some **trip-related** spending also takes place closer to home (e.g., groceries, gasoline). That spending was split between the sportsmen's place of residence and where the activity occurred.⁴ For this spending, one-half of the expenditure was allocated using the destination spending methodology and one-half was allocated using the residential spending methodology. More detail is provided in Table A2 in the Appendix.

With regards to total estimated fishing days in the Mat-Su Borough, we define two groups, local and nonlocal, for both Alaska residents and nonresidents. Among Alaska residents, 'local' fishing days are those associated with anglers who reside in the Mat-Su Borough and 'nonlocal' fishing days are those associated with anglers who reside outside of the Borough. It is not possible to determine the local to nonlocal proportion from the SWHS data specific to the Mat-Su Borough. Instead, we apply the proportion of local to nonlocal fishing days available from the broader geographical region of the Cook Inlet to the total days fished within the Borough.

Among nonresidents of Alaska, 'local' fishing days are associated with anglers who stayed in Mat-Su during the course of their visit and 'nonlocal' fishing days are those associated with anglers who stayed outside of Mat-Su during their visit

³ Retail sales data for Alaska was estimated using the regional purchase coefficient from IMPLAN®.

⁴ The allocation procedure varied somewhat for Alaska residents and nonresidents to account for the different places where nonresidents stay when visiting Alaska. See Appendix Table A2 for a detailed explanation.



but fished somewhere in the Mat-Su Borough. These allocations are done using data from Alaska's Visitor Statistics Program (AVSP).⁵ The AVSP provides information about visitor destinations, including overnight stays for boroughs within the Cook Inlet. From that, the proportion of nonresidents who likely stayed in Mat-Su Borough ('local') can be estimated and used to apportion fishing days to define local and nonlocal groups among nonresidents.

Economic Modeling

Background and Metrics

The economic contributions of fishing-related spending on the Mat-Su Borough are estimated with an input-output model of the regional economy and IMPLAN Pro© impact analysis software.

Input-output models are driven by some change in economic activity, usually spending (also known as the direct effect). The **direct effect** refers to the initial stimulus to the economy. In this study, it refers specifically to the dollars spent by anglers for trip-related purchases, fishing equipment, and other spending that is immediately attributable to their fishing activity. In the strictest sense, the direct effect does not always equate with angler spending due to economic leakages. For example, some of the equipment purchased by anglers is manufactured outside of the region and those dollars (except for associated retail/wholesale/transportation activity) leak immediately beyond the region's borders and do not have a direct effect on the regional economy. In that case, angler spending may not equal direct effect in the language of input-output models. In other cases, the amount of angler spending is the direct effect. For example, spending for lodging and restaurant meals represents purchases of goods and services that are produced entirely where they are bought, and the entire purchase is captured in the direct effect on the regional economy.

The total economic contributions of sportfishing on the Mat-Su Borough are based on the spending described above plus the multiplier effect of that spending. The input-output model produces estimates of the total multiplier effects (indirect and induced) that arise from the spending by anglers (the direct effect).

Indirect effect refers to the economic activity (e.g., output, employment, income) in the businesses that supply the industries stimulated by the direct effect. Those indirectly affected industries, in turn, stimulate additional activity among their

⁵ McDowell Group. 2016. AVSP 7-Section 5: Visitor Profile-Destinations and Activities. Available: <https://www.alaskatdia.org/marketing/AVSP%20VII/5.%20AVSP%207%20Vis%20Profile%20Destinations%20Activities.pdf>



local suppliers, and so on. For example, if an angler spent \$100 to purchase the services of a guide, the guide uses a portion of the \$100 paid by the angler to purchase boat fuel, equipment, bait, utilities, etc. from local sources. In addition, a portion of the \$100 pays for goods and services from out-of-state providers. In the next round, the in-state business that supplies bait to the guide (as well as all of the other in-state businesses that supply goods and services to the guide), in turn, must use part of the money that it receives from the guide to pay its own business expenses (e.g., fuel, gear, utilities). Their suppliers, in turn, also pay in-state and out-of-state suppliers to support their increased business activity. This indirect activity continues in this way until the effect becomes negligible as a portion of each round of payments for goods and services eventually leaks out of the local economy.

The **induced effect** measures the economic activity that results from the household spending of salaries and wages that were generated from the business activity associated with the direct and indirect effects.

The interpretation of the results of the economic models depends on the changes that drive the model. The term “economic impact” is normally reserved to describe some level of economic activity that would not occur except for the initial economic activity. In the case of recreational activities like sportfishing, it is generally agreed that economic impact comes from spending by visitors to the region. If not for their presence, their spending would not occur. If quality sportfishing was no longer available in the Mat-Su Borough, for example, nonresident anglers may choose to fish (and spend) elsewhere, and thus not generate economic contributions to the regional economy. Most resident anglers, on the other hand, choose fishing as an activity on which to spend their recreational dollars, locally. If quality sportfishing was no longer available, some residents would likely choose some other local recreational activity on which to spend their money in place of fishing and their spending would remain in the regional economy.

It is generally acknowledged that retained economic activity can also represent a real economic impact. For example, the quality of fishing opportunities in the Mat-Su Borough is such that some anglers choose to fish in Alaska rather than go elsewhere. If the quality of fishing were to decline, then some dedicated resident anglers may choose to travel outside of the region for sportfishing and their dollars would be lost to the region’s economy. It is unclear what portion of resident anglers would fall into that category. It was beyond the scope of this study to investigate retention scenarios.

The focus of this study was on the total economic activity associated with sportfishing as a measure of its overall contribution to the Mat-Su Borough economy. In that case, it was appropriate to include all spending for sportfishing, including both resident and nonresident anglers. That measure is alternately called “economic contribution” or “economic significance”, among others. This



study was concerned with measuring the economic significance of sportfishing and therefore includes resident spending as part of the direct effect. To help understand the relative contributions that residents and nonresidents make to the economy, results in this report were broken out separately by residency.

Separate models based on residency were created to estimate the associated contributions of sportfishing. IMPLAN economic data are available for each of the boroughs in Alaska, including the Mat-Su Borough, and are based on 2016 economic model data. Deflators included within the modeling software were employed to account for inflation effects between the model year data (2016) and the year of reported angler expenditures (2017).

Economic activity can be measured in several different ways. The most common way to portray how expenditures on sportfishing affect the economy include the following metrics. **These descriptions explicitly include the multiplier effects of angler spending.**

Retail Sales – These include expenditures made by anglers for equipment, travel expenses and services related to their sportfishing activities over the course of the year. These combined initial retail sales are the stimulus that trigger the multiplier effects in the regional economy.

Output – This measure reports the volume of economic activity within the local economy that is related to sportfishing. Because it does not discount the value of raw materials as they move through the production of goods or services, this measure double-counts a portion of the output of the industries in the value chain.

Labor Income – This figure reports the total salaries and wages paid in all sectors of the regional economy as a result of sportfishing activities. These are not just the paychecks of those employees directly serving anglers or manufacturing their goods, it also includes portions of the paychecks of all employees affected by the direct, indirect and induced effects. For example, it would include a portion of the dollars earned by the truck driver who delivers food to the restaurants serving anglers and the accountants who manage the books for companies down the supply chain, etc.

Employment – Much like Labor Income, this figure reports the total jobs in all sectors of the economy as a result of the sportfishing activity and includes both full-time and part-time jobs. These are not just the employees directly serving anglers or manufacturing their goods but can also include employees of industries impacted by the direct, indirect and induced effects.

Federal, State, and Local Tax Revenues – Including all forms of personal, business and excise taxes, the IMPLAN model estimates the tax revenues collected by the local, state and federal governments as a result of the initial expenditures by anglers.



Results

Angler Days

Anglers spent 155,000 days sportfishing in the Mat-Su Borough in 2017 (Table 1). Alaska residents accounted for the majority of days fished (57% or 88,100) while nonresidents fished 67,300 days (43%). Local residents contributed the overwhelming majority (94%) of the resident angler days. The minority of days were contributed by Alaskan residents who live outside of the Mat-Su Borough. Conversely, the majority (81%) of nonresident days were contributed by visitors to the state who fished in the Mat-Su Borough but stayed in locations outside of the area. Less than 20% of nonresident days were contributed by visitors who both fish and stay in the region.

Table 1. Angler days by residency in the Mat-Su Borough (2017)

	Residents		Nonresidents		All Anglers
	Angler-Days (thous.)	%	Angler-Days (thous.)	%	Angler-Days (thous.)
Local	83.0	94%	12.7	19%	95.7
Nonlocal	5.1	6%	54.6	81%	59.6
Total	88.1	100%	67.3	100%	155.4

Angler Spending

Average spending per fishing day within each of the major expense categories is shown in Table 2. On the whole, anglers spent between \$67 and \$343 in the Mat-Su Borough on trip-related purchases in 2017. Estimated equipment-related spending per day was \$241 and \$170, for residents and nonresidents, respectively.

Table 2. Average sportfishing expenditures in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and category

	Resident Anglers		Nonresident Anglers	
	Local	Nonlocal	Local	Nonlocal
Trip Expenditures	\$89.78	\$67.25	\$272.30	\$181.10
Package Expenditures	\$ -	\$-	\$70.20	\$49.73
Total trip spending	\$89.78	\$67.25	\$342.50	\$230.84
Equipment Expenditures	\$136.13	\$136.13	\$31.75	\$31.75
Real Estate Expenditures	\$104.85	\$104.85	\$138.38	\$138.38
Total equipment & real estate spending	\$240.98	\$240.98	\$170.12	\$170.12



Sportfishing trip and package spending encompasses a wide variety of items from fuel and oil to support the trip; from groceries to restaurants to sustain the angler; and from derby tickets to rentals to support the day on the water. The common theme is that trip-related items are services or items considered non-durable and purchased specifically for the trip. The full list of items and the amount spent in the region by resident and nonresident anglers are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Total trip-related spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and detailed categories (thousands)

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Trip Expenditures			
Fuel and oil for transportation	\$2,271.6	\$797.0	\$3,068.6
Guide and charter fees	\$1,042.3	\$6,474.1	\$7,516.4
Air travel	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Transportation services	\$103.3	\$311.0	\$414.3
Boat launch & dockage fees	\$497.2	\$132.2	\$629.3
Ice	\$139.2	\$77.9	\$217.2
Bait	\$219.5	\$146.2	\$365.7
Groceries	\$1,340.0	\$786.4	\$2,126.3
Restaurants	\$884.8	\$768.6	\$1,653.4
Heating & cooking fuel	\$69.1	\$32.8	\$101.9
Fish processing	\$261.5	\$1,124.1	\$1,385.5
Rentals	\$123.7	\$1,340.9	\$1,464.6
Overnight accommodations	\$652.7	\$558.1	\$1,210.8
Derby	\$21.5	\$28.5	\$50.0
Souvenirs & gifts	\$48.8	\$577.9	\$626.7
Other entertainment expenses	\$37.8	\$110.0	\$147.8
Other	\$12.7	\$83.8	\$96.5
Sub-Total	\$7,725.8	\$13,349.4	\$21,075.2
Package Expenditures	na	\$3,607.6	\$3,607.6
Total Trip & Package	\$7,725.8	\$16,957.0	\$24,682.8

Sportfishing equipment spending encompasses a diverse list of items from rods and tackle (specific to sportfishing) to boats and apparel (which can be used for multiple purposes). In contrast to trip or package related items, equipment items are durable in nature and typically used for more than one trip. Table 4 presents the full list of items and the total spending in the region by Alaska resident and nonresident anglers that is attributable to fishing in the Mat-Su Borough.

**Table 4. Total equipment spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and detailed categories (thousands)**

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Equipment expenditures			
Rods, reels, and components	\$767.4	\$346.5	\$1,113.9
Fishing tackle	\$444.4	\$229.8	\$674.2
Tackle boxes or cases	\$75.4	\$29.7	\$105.1
Electronics	\$261.2	\$56.7	\$317.9
Nets	\$155.1	\$30.7	\$185.8
Miscellaneous fishing equipment	\$174.5	\$81.5	\$256.0
Shellfish equipment	\$28.8	\$3.3	\$32.1
Taxidermy	\$102.5	\$49.8	\$152.3
Books and magazines	\$25.0	\$16.5	\$41.5
Items to store/preserve fish	\$266.4	\$103.2	\$369.5
Coolers, fish boxes	\$129.9	\$117.3	\$247.2
Clothing	\$70.3	\$52.2	\$122.5
Boots, shoes, waders	\$322.9	\$136.6	\$459.5
Life jackets	\$67.6	\$6.6	\$74.2
Boats, canoes, rafts, etc.	\$1,426.0	\$43.9	\$1,469.9
Boat motors	\$898.4	\$7.1	\$905.5
Trailers, hitches	\$147.2	\$7.2	\$154.4
Bear spray, bug spray, sun screen	\$47.0	\$37.8	\$84.8
Firearms	\$309.7	\$65.3	\$375.0
Cameras, binoculars, sunglasses	\$148.9	\$52.7	\$201.6
Tents, screen rooms, tarps, backpacks, sleeping bags	\$136.2	\$25.5	\$161.7
Camping trailer	\$558.6	\$54.5	\$613.1
Other camping equipment	\$140.4	\$14.4	\$154.7
Vehicles	\$3,818.0	\$239.2	\$4,057.3
Airplanes and related equipment	\$23.6	\$55.3	\$79.0
ATVs, snow machines	\$766.7	\$53.9	\$820.6
Boat/camper registrations and excise taxes	\$63.8	\$7.4	\$71.2
Vehicle, boat, or airplane repair/maintenance	\$588.6	\$161.4	\$749.9
Other	\$26.6	\$50.7	\$77.3
Total	\$11,991.0	\$2,136.6	\$14,127.6



The reported dollar figures in Table 4 reflect total spending on fishing equipment and only that portion of multi-use equipment items anglers report was used specifically for the purpose of sportfishing in the Mat-Su Borough. Resident purchases amount to \$12.0 million and nonresident purchases amount to \$2.1 million.

Annual real estate spending estimates are presented in Table 5. The real estate category captures spending on the purchase or lease of existing structures, on-site construction or maintenance of structures, and purchases of structures constructed off-site. Spending by both residents and nonresidents sums to \$18.5 million. Almost the entirety is associated with purchases or leases of land and existing houses. Despite the sizable amount of spending, only a small portion generates economic activity and primarily in the real estate and finance sectors.

Table 5. Total real estate spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and detailed categories (millions)

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Real Estate Expenditures (millions)			
Purchases of lots, existing houses and cabins, and/or land	\$2.8	\$8.2	\$11.1
Leases of land, cabins, boat slips, and storage	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$1.0
Construction of houses and cabins, and repair or maintenance expenses	\$5.8	\$0.2	\$6.0
Purchase or construction of boat docks, sheds, or outbuildings	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.5
Total	\$9.2	\$9.3	\$18.5

Collectively, an estimated \$57.4 million was associated with sportfishing activity in the Mat-Su Borough (Table 6). Total spending was estimated to be relatively balanced between Alaska residents and nonresidents (\$29.0 million and \$28.4 million). Thirty seven percent (\$21.1 million) of total spending was trip-related spending.

A portion of nonresident anglers, traveling to the region to fish, pre-purchase a package experience from one of the many outfitters or guides operating in the Mat-Su Borough, securing a range of services for the one fixed price. Overall, 6% (\$3.6 million) of total spending was package-related spending.

One quarter (\$14.1 million) of all sportfishing related spending that occurs in Mat-Su was associated with equipment. Finally, another third (\$18.5 million) was associated with sportfishing-related real estate spending.

**Table 6. Total spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency and expenditure type (millions)**

Expenditures	Resident		Nonresident		All	
	Angler Spending	%	Angler Spending	%	Angler Spending	%
Trip	\$7.7	26.7%	\$13.3	47.0%	\$21.1	36.7%
Package	\$0.0	0.0%	\$3.6	12.7%	\$3.6	6.3%
Equipment	\$12.0	41.4%	\$2.1	7.5%	\$14.1	24.6%
Real Estate	\$9.2	31.9%	\$9.3	32.8%	\$18.5	32.3%
Total	\$29.0	100%	\$28.4	100%	\$57.4	100%

Distribution across the four spending category types is quite different between the two groups. Among resident anglers, spending on sportfishing-related equipment and real estate accounted for 73% (\$21.2 million) of total spending. Equipment and real estate spending accounted for less than half of spending (40% or \$11.4 million) among nonresident anglers. The proportion associated with trip and package spending among nonresidents was twice as large as residents (27% or \$7.7 million relative to 60% or \$16.9 million).

Economic Contributions

The angler spending discussed in the previous section, known as the direct effects, cycles through the regional economy generating additional rounds of economic activity. These extra rounds include indirect effects driven by businesses who provide supporting services and goods to anglers as well as induced effects resulting from household spending by employees of these businesses, known together as the multiplier effects. The three effects as a collective comprise the total economic contribution effects. The IMPLAN model is used to track the flow of these multiple rounds of spending.

Anglers spent an estimated \$57.4 million in Mat-Su across all expenditure categories (Table 6). After adjustments to isolate the portion of spending that actually generated economic activity within the borough, the direct contribution to the region's economic output was \$33.7 million (Table 7). That activity supported more than 378 full and part-time jobs and \$10.9 million in household income.

Spurred by the initial spending of anglers, the economic output attributable to the supporting industries, or multiplier effect, was \$10.9 million. The indirect and induced activity supported 96 jobs and \$3.3 million in household income. Together, the total effects of the spending activity generated \$44.6 million in economic output and supported more than 474 jobs that provided \$14.3 in household income.

**Table 7. Economic contributions of all sportfishing spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency**

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Direct effect			
Output (millions)	\$18.6	\$15.0	\$33.7
Labor Income (millions)	\$6.2	\$4.8	\$10.9
Employment	177	201	378
Multiplier effects			
Output (millions)	\$5.3	\$5.6	\$10.9
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$3.3
Employment	47	49	96
Total effect			
Output (millions)	\$23.9	\$20.7	\$44.6
Labor Income (millions)	\$7.8	\$6.4	\$14.3
Employment	224	250	474

Table 8 presents the economic contributions from trip and package related spending by residency. The total effects of trip and package spending activity generated \$25.8 million in output, more than 307 jobs, and \$7.8 million in household income. The majority of these effects came from nonresident spending.

Table 8. Economic contributions of sportfishing trip and package spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Direct effects			
Output (millions)	\$6.6	\$12.6	\$19.2
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.7	\$4.1	\$5.8
Employment	74	175	249
Multiplier effects			
Output (millions)	\$1.8	\$4.9	\$6.7
Labor Income (millions)	\$0.5	\$1.5	\$2.0
Employment	15	43	58
Total effects			
Output (millions)	\$8.3	\$17.5	\$25.8
Labor Income (millions)	\$2.2	\$5.6	\$7.8
Employment	89	218	307

Table 9 presents the economic contributions from equipment and real estate related spending by residency. The total effects of equipment and real estate spending activity generated \$18.8 million in output, more than 167 jobs, and \$6.5



million in household income. In this case, the majority of these effects came from resident spending.

Table 9. Economic contributions of sportfishing equipment and real estate spending in the Mat-Su Borough, by residency

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Direct effects			
Output (millions)	\$12.1	\$2.4	\$14.5
Labor Income (millions)	\$4.5	\$0.7	\$5.1
Employment	103	26	129
Multiplier effects			
Output (millions)	\$3.6	\$0.7	\$4.3
Labor Income (millions)	\$1.1	\$0.2	\$1.3
Employment	32	6	38
Total effects			
Output (millions)	\$15.6	\$3.2	\$18.8
Labor Income (millions)	\$5.6	\$0.9	\$6.5
Employment	135	32	167

The economic activity generated in the region also produced tax revenues at the local, state, and federal level. The IMPLAN modeling produced generalized region-specific estimates of tax revenues based on existing ratios of output, income, and employment to tax revenues. It was estimated that angler spending in the region in 2017 generated \$2.9 million and \$3.1 million in state/local and federal tax revenue, respectively (Table 10).

Table 10. Tax revenues generated from the economic contributions of sportfishing in the Mat-Su Borough (millions)

	State and Local Tax	Federal Tax	Total Tax
Resident anglers			
Trip & Package Expenditures	\$0.9	\$0.5	\$1.5
Equipment & Real Estate Expenditures	\$0.6	\$1.1	\$1.7
Subtotal	\$1.5	\$1.7	\$3.2
Nonresident anglers			
Trip & Package Expenditures	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$2.4
Equipment & Real Estate Expenditures	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.4
Subtotal	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$2.8
All anglers			
Trip & Package Expenditures	\$2.1	\$1.7	\$3.8
Equipment & Real Estate Expenditures	\$0.8	\$1.3	\$2.1
Total	\$2.9	\$3.1	\$5.9



Summary and Discussion

This study was conducted in order to provide current estimates of the economic contributions made by sportfishing activity on the Mat-Su Borough. We find that more than 155,000 days were spent fishing in the region. Anglers who fished in the region and anglers who traveled to the region to purchase items used for sportfishing spent a total of \$57.4 million. The majority of those retail dollars were retained in the local economy supporting more than 370 jobs and providing \$10.9 million in labor income. A regional level input-output model was used to track the collective economic contributions of the direct spending and the multiplier effects created as the angler dollars moved from business to business in the Mat-Su economy. The total contributions generated by angler spending was estimated to be \$44.6 million in economic output, which supported more than 470 jobs and \$14.3 million in labor income.

Another objective of this study was to provide estimates for comparison to the 2009 report by ISER. The methodological approach of this study captured spending that remains within the Mat-Su economy based on secondary data available from IMPLAN® and the AVSP. In that regard, it differs somewhat from the approach utilized for the 2009 ISER report. Additionally, we remind readers who wish to make comparisons that adjustments should be made to the 2009 spending estimates to account for inflation over the ten-year period. We also encourage readers making comparisons between the two studies to explore the changes in fishing conditions and the regional economy between the two periods, as it may provide context for differences in participation, spending, and economic contributions.

Table 11. Summary results: Current study and previous ISER study

	Results from current study	ISER study scenarios		
		Low	Medium	High
Mat-Su angler days (thousands)	155.4	296.0	296.0	296.0
Direct spending (millions)	\$57.4	\$74.7	\$140.6	\$193.6
Average spending				
\$ per angler day	\$369	\$252	\$474	\$654
Total economic contributions				
Employment	474	904	1,180	1,900
Income (million)	\$14.3	\$37.3	\$47.7	\$75.8
Local & state taxes (millions)	\$5.9	\$7.3	\$9.2	\$17.8

Note: Comparison of the results from the two studies need to account for the methodologies utilized in each study and how they differ. All monetary values reported in the table reflect 2017 dollars. Total economic contributions include direct and multiplier effects.



Appendix

**Table A 1. ADF&G Statewide Harvest survey fishing sites included within the area of focus**

Site Names		
Alexander Creek	Goose Creek	Mud Lake (Mirror Lake-between Big Lake and Flat Lake)
Alexander Lake	Hayes River	Nancy Lake
Amber Lake	Hewitt Creek	Nancy Lake State Recreation Area
Anderson Lake	Hewitt Lake	No Name Lake (Arrowhead Lake)
Answer Creek	Hidden Lake	North Friend Lake (Montana Lake, Little Bill Lake)
Barley Lake	Honeybee Lake	North Rolly Lake (Nancy Lake State Rec Area)
Bear Creek (into Alexander Lake)	Honolulu Creek	Oshetna River
Beaver Lake (U)	Horseshoe Creek	Other lakes (within area)
Beluga River	Horseshoe Lake (north of Big Lake)	Other streams
Bench Lake (Glenn Highway, fly-in)	Hourglass Lake	Otter Lake
Bench Lake (N. of Little Su)	Ida Lake (Thirtymile Lake)	Peters Creek (near Willow)
Benka Lake	Indian River (into Susitna)	Peters Creek (Petersville Road)
Beverly Lake (by Kalmbach Lake)	Irene Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Peters Creek (U)
Big Lake	Jim Creek (into Knik River)	Pierce Creek
Birch Creek	Jim Lake	Rabideux Creek
Blodgett Lake	Johnson Creek	Rainbow Lake (Nancy Lake State Rec Area)
Bonnie Lake (30 miles NE Palmer) (Lower Bonnie)	Judd Lake	Rainbow Lake (Talkeetna Mountains)
Bonnie Lake, Upper	Kalmbach Lake (Baptist Lake)	Ravine Lake
Bradley Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Kashwitna River	Red Shirt Lake (Nancy Lake State Rec Area)
Butte Creek	Kepler Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Reed Lake
Butte Lake	Kepler Lake Complex	Reflections Lake (Palmer Hay Flats)
Butterfly Lake (U)	Kichatna River	Rhein Lake (Nancy Lake State Rec Area)
Byers Creek	Kings Lake	Scotty Lake
Byers Lake	Knik Arm (Shore)	Sevenmile Lake
Camp Creek	Knik Lake	Seventeenmile Lake
Canoe Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Knik River	Seymour Lake (Herning Lake)
Canyon Creek	Knik River and tributaries inc. Jim Creek	Sheep Creek
Canyon Lake	Knob Lake (Glenn Highway mile 119)	Sheep Creek Slough
Caribou Creek (into Matanuska River)	Kroto Slough	Shell Lake
Carpenter Lake	Ladyslipper Lake	Shirley Lake
Caswell Creek	Lake Creek	Skwentna River
Caswell Lake	Lake Louise (off Glenn Highway)	South Friend Lake (Montana Lake)
Chelatna Lake	Lane Creek	South Rolly Lake (Nancy Lake State Rec Area)
Cheri Lake	Larson Creek	Stephan Lake
Christiansen Lake	Larson Lake	Sucker Lake
Chulitna River	Little Clearwater Creek (Denali Highway)	Sunbeam Lake
Chulitna River East Fork	Little Lake Louise	Sunshine Creek
Clarence Lake	Little Susitna River (reach unspecified)	Susitna Lake
Clear Creek (Chunilna Creek)	Little Susitna River above weir	Susitna River
Clearwater Creek (Denali Highway)	Little Susitna River below weir	Swan Lake



TABLE A1 (cont)		
Coal Creek (into Beluga Lake)	Little Willow Creek	Talachulitna Creek
Coffee Creek (into Chelatna Lake)	Loberg Lake (Junction)	Talachulitna River
Cornelius Lake	Lockwood Lake	Talkeetna Lakes
Cottonwood Creek	Long Lake (9 miles SE Talkeetna)	Talkeetna River
Cottonwood Lake	Long Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Tigger Lake (Talkeetna Lakes)
Crooked Lake	Long Lake (Mile 86 Glenn Highway)	Trapper Lake
Crystal Creek	Long Lake (near Big Lake)	Troublesome Creek
Deception Creek	Long Lake (near Willow, Nancy Lake State Rec Area)	Tsisi Creek
Denali Highway streams and lakes	Long Lake (U)	Twin Island Lake
Deshka River (Kroto Creek)	Lorraine Lake	Tyone Creek
Deshka River (Kroto Creek) above weir	Lost Lake	Tyone Lake
Deshka River (Kroto Creek) below weir	Lucille Lake	Visnaw Lake
Diamond Lake	Lucy Lake	Walby Lake
East Butterfly Lake (Nancy Lake State Rec Area)	Maclaren River	Wasilla Creek (Rabbit Slough)
Echo Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Matanuska Lake (Kepler Lake Complex)	Wasilla Lake
Eightmile Creek	Matanuska River	Weiner Lake
Eklutna Power Plant Raceway	Meadow Lakes	West Beaver Lake
Eska Lake (Slipper Lake)	Meirs Lake (McLeod Lake)	West Lake (West Horseshoe Lake, Barbara Lake)
Figure Eight Lake	Memory Lake	Willow Creek
Finger Lake	Mile 180 Lake	Willow Lake
Fish Creek (Big Lake drainage)	Monsoon Lake	Windy Creek
Fish Creek (into Kroto Slough)	Montana Creek	Wishbone Lake
Fish Creek (U)	Moose Creek (Deshka-Oilwell Rd)	Wolf Lake
Fish Lake (Glenn Highway)	Moose Creek (into Yentna)	X and Y Lakes (Talkeetna Lakes)
Fish Lake Creek and Fish Lakes (Yentna drainage)	Moose Creek (near Palmer)	Yentna River
Flat Horn Lake	Moose Creek (U)	
Florence Lake	Morvro Lake	



Spending profile development detail

Angler trip-related spending profiles were developed to reflect only those expenditures which contribute to the Mat-Su Borough's economy and vary based upon the 'local' versus 'nonlocal' distinction. For the 'local' group, whether resident or nonresident, 100% of the respective average angler spending per fishing day is included within the profile. Table A2 provides added detail about spending category treatments for the 'nonlocal' groups, again whether resident or nonresident.

Table A 2: Treatment of trip-related spending to capture economic activity within the Mat-Su Borough

	Resident		Nonresident	
	Local	Nonlocal	Local	Nonlocal
Fuel and oil for your transportation	100%	50%	100%	50%
Guide and charter fees	100%	100%	100%	100%
Air travel	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation services	100%	50%	100%	50%
Boat launch & dockage fees	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ice	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bait	100%	100%	100%	100%
Groceries	100%	50%	100%	50%
Restaurants	100%	100%	100%	50%
Heating & cooking fuel	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fish processing	100%	100%	100%	50%
Rentals	100%	100%	100%	100%
Overnight accommodations	100%	100%	100%	0%
Derby	100%	100%	100%	100%
Souvenirs & gifts	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other entertainment expenses	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other	100%	100%	100%	100%



From: [Theodore Eischeid](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: [Karol Riese](#)
Subject: BOF Booklet Comment for UCI Finfish Meeting covering proposals 133, 199, 215, 217, 219.
Date: Thursday, January 23, 2020 3:35:45 PM
Attachments: [It Takes Fish to Make Fish 2020.pdf](#)

I am attaching a booklet for the Board of Fisheries Upper Cook Inlet Finfish meeting as a public comment on behalf of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's Fish and Wildlife Commission. We would like to have this booklet made available to each BOF member, and in that regard we mailed seven copies that should have arrived at the BOF office today.

The following information should accompany the attachment comment:

Proposals covered by the comment: 133, 199, 215, 217, 219.

Board Meeting: Board of Fisheries – Upper Cook Inlet Finfish

Name: Ted Eischeid for the MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Affiliation: Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Phone: 907.861-8606

Email: ted.eischeid@matsugov.us

Address:

Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Dorothy Swanda Jones Building
350 E. Dahlia Ave
Palmer AK 99645

We consent to this contact information being included on printed copies of the attachment.

Thank you.

Ted

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Ted Eischeid

Planner II

Providing Environmental Planning and Mat-Su Fish & Wildlife Commission services

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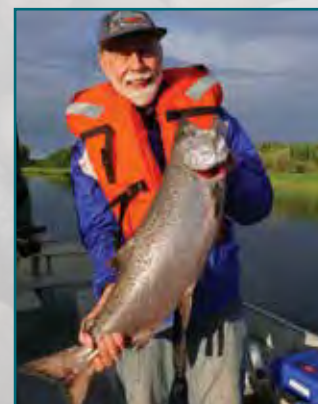
Matanuska-Susitna Borough



It Takes Fish To Make Fish

2020

The Corridor is W





Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish & Wildlife Commission: Left to right: Howard Delo, Larry Engel, Amber Allen, Assemblymember Tamara Boeve, Assemblymember Dan Mayfield, Chair Mike Wood, Andy Couch
Commissioners not pictured: Bob Chlupach and T. Bruce Knowles

Our Experience

- 8-member volunteer board, appointed by the Mayor, including two Borough Assembly Members
- 12 years of combined experience on the Alaska Board of Fisheries with three years as Chair, 70+ years of combined expertise as State biologists, 35+ years combined experience as fishing guides and nine years as a commercial setnetter
- Directed \$9.5 million in Borough, State, and Federal appropriations toward science, genetic research, and fish passage improvements

Our Goals

- Enhance the Conservation Corridor in the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan in July and early August (Proposals 129, 133) with mandatory area restrictions to regular fishing periods.
- Continue protection for identified Stocks of Concern – particularly Susitna Sockeye.
- Increase inriver returns of coho salmon to Northern Cook Inlet river systems by establishing an orderly transition from sockeye management to coho management.
- Adopt Chinook (King Salmon) management plans and strategies that address early run King salmon in the Northern Cook Inlet (Proposals 199, 215, 217, 219)
- Personal Use Fishery: Maintain or extend personal use fishing opportunity for Alaskan residents of the Northern Cook Inlet who choose to harvest salmon with net gear. (Proposal 234-238)
- Establish inriver or OEG (Optimal Escapement Goals) for salmon escapement in the Northern Cook Inlet



Table of Contents

	<u>MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission.....</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>The Corridor is Beginning to Work.....</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>Maintaining the Corridor.....</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>Successful Test Fishery Suspended.....</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>Mixed Stock of Fishery Complexity.....</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>Stocks of Concern.....</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>Kenai Drives Management.....</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>Kenai has Inseason Management Tools.....</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>NCI has only Post-Season Management Tools.....</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>Non-Traditional Environment.....</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>A Naturally Less Productive Stock.....</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>Northern District Set Gillnet Fishery.....</u>	<u>16</u>
	<u>Unprecedented Fish Habitat Improvements.....</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>Fish Economics.....</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u>The Proposals.....</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>Recommendations.....</u>	<u>27</u>

The Corridor is Beginning to Work

Let's Refine It



PC083
37 of 62

It Takes Fish to Make Fish — Keep the Corridor Open

For decades commercial fisheries management of Kenai River sockeye has driven Upper Cook Inlet with little regard to appropriate harvest levels of Northern Cook Inlet stocks. As a result, salmon stocks in the Northern Cook Inlet suffered drastic declines, local fishing opportunities were restricted or eliminated, and residents of the Mat-Su Borough watched helplessly as their commercial, personal use, and sport fishing needs took a back seat to Central District commercial interests.

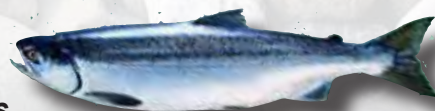
Building off the highly successful terminal stock fisheries management program in Bristol Bay, the concept of a conservation corridor is designed to enable the commercial fisherman to target Kenai sockeye closer to shore while allowing northern bound coho and sockeye to pass through the corridor to reach Upper Cook Inlet. When the Conservation Corridor was established in 2011, the Northern Cook Inlet streams were almost universally in decline. Since the Corridor began, however, upticks in coho escapement in 2014 and 2015, and sockeye escapement in 2015 on some of the key rivers and creeks has shown promise. In the report,

"Temporal and Spatial Distributions of Kenai River and Susitna River Sockeye Salmon and Coho Salmon in Upper Cook Inlet: Implications for Management" - ADF&G

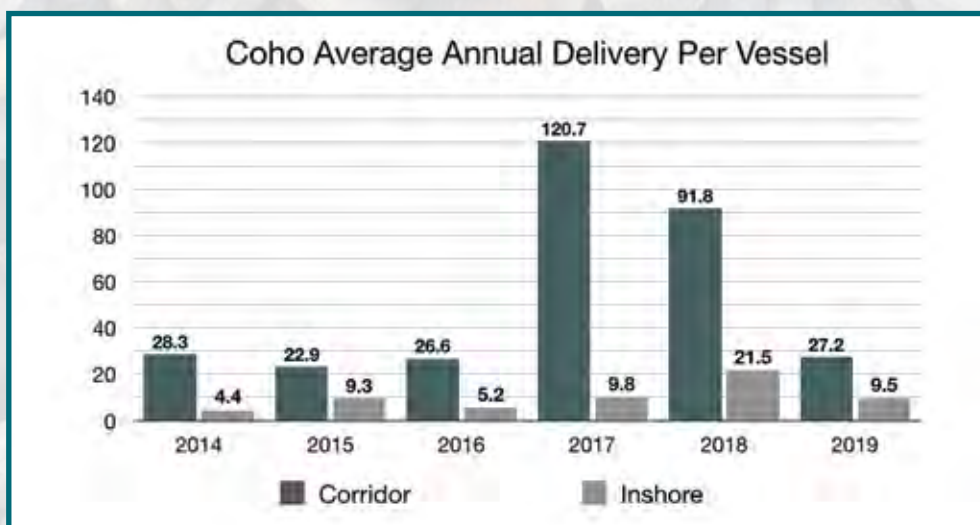
confirms the need for the Conservation Corridor. Fishing for Kenai sockeye in the terminal harvest zones, closer to shore, will harvest fewer Susitna sockeye and coho because these northern salmon are mostly running up the middle of the Central District.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough supports fisheries management using the best available science. Harvesting Northern Cook Inlet salmon stocks primarily within the district where directed harvests can best match individual stock production and abundance level will minimize inseason restrictions and closures. This management approach will maximize the benefit for the state, the fishing economy, and the health of the fishery.

BEFORE THE CORRIDOR



- **Angler days for sportsfishing sank to the lowest level in 34 years**
- **Escapement goals—the bedrock of fisheries management—had met chronic failure in Northern Cook Inlet sockeye and coho streams, while in the south the sockeye commercial harvest often had successive emergency openings to catch more fish**
- **Coho returns in Northern Cook Inlet streams reached record lows in 2011-2012**
- **8 of the State's 16 Stocks of Concern are right here for sockeye and kings**



Annual Average Drift Fleet Per Vessel Coho Delivery, July 16-31

Maintaining the Corridor



PC083
38 of 62

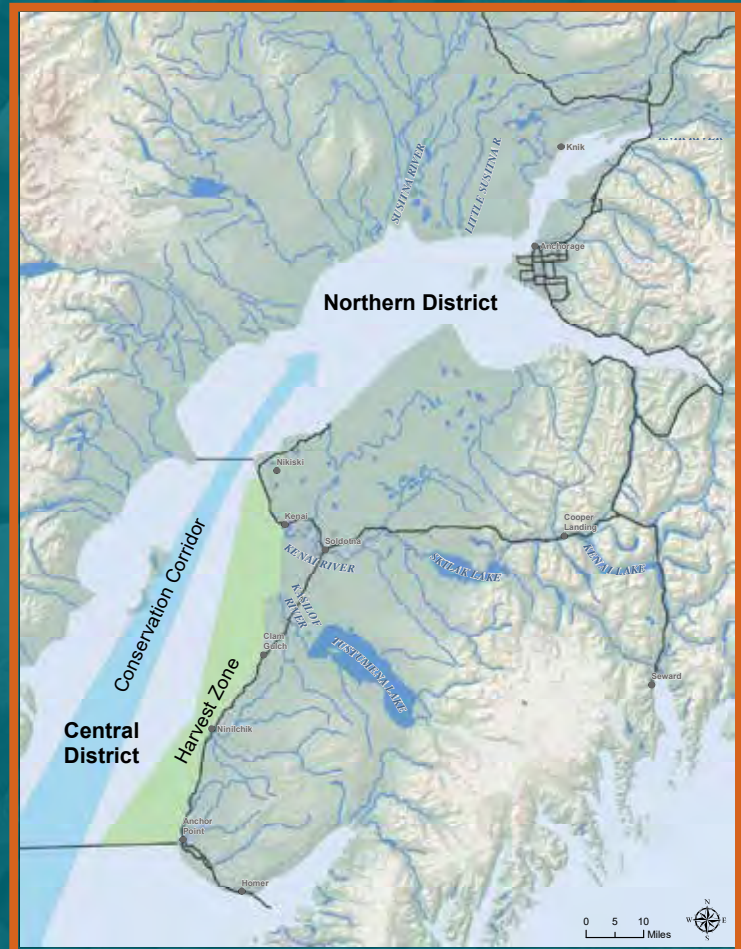
A Reasonable Opportunity

In 2014, because of a 7 to 0 vote by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, a sea change occurred. A second iteration of a Conservation Corridor enforced a clear directive that had been side-stepped for more than 35 years. The Central District Drift Gillnet Management Plan ensures “adequate escapement of salmon into the Northern District drainages” and the drift gillnet fishery is managed “to minimize the harvest of Northern District and Kenai River coho salmon in order to provide sport and guided sport fishermen a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon stocks over the entire run...”

However, from 2000-2016, the drift harvest had averaged more than 100,000 coho per year, while the Mat-Su sport fishery had harvested 65,000 per year until 2015. With the Corridor, during much of July the drift fleet is restricted to fish inshore near rivers where Kenai and Kaslof sockeye originate, allowing northern bound coho to pass north. This practice is proven. The most successful fishery in the world, Bristol Bay sockeye, is regulated this way with terminal fishing districts.

Hold Tight to Escapement Goals

Kenai sockeye returns often drive the sockeye escapement goals and outcomes for Northern Cook Inlet. There has been a history of the commercial drift fishery driving the Northern Cook Inlet fisheries. In 2005, for example, on the Yentna River, the optimum escapement goal (OEG) for a depressed sockeye fishery was set by the Board of Fisheries lower than what is normally considered scientifically sustainable. It was done in order to maximize the harvest of a large Kenai sockeye run. The result: in 2005—the Yentna escapement was, by far, the lowest ever while the Cook Inlet sockeye harvest exceeded 5.3 million. This escapement goal reduction is still going on today and needs to be addressed. By reducing the escapement goals on a struggling stock, the returns appear healthy but are simply meeting a lower goal.



Kenai Sockeye Are More Productive

Kenai sockeye are highly productive (4.5 fish returned per spawner) and can be harvested heavily but Susitna sockeye are less productive (less than 1.5 fish per spawner*) and cannot withstand the appropriate harvest rate of Kenai sockeye, yet this is what occurs. The Central District commercial fishery is overfishing Susitna sockeye and has historically overexploited Susitna coho beyond a fair share in the sport fishery directive. The differential between the sustainable exploitation rates clearly contributes to the complex fishery management challenges in Upper Cook Inlet. The solution is a logical and time-tested focus on terminal stock fisheries management strategy, for enhancing the protections afforded by a Conservation Corridor.

Source: ADF&G*

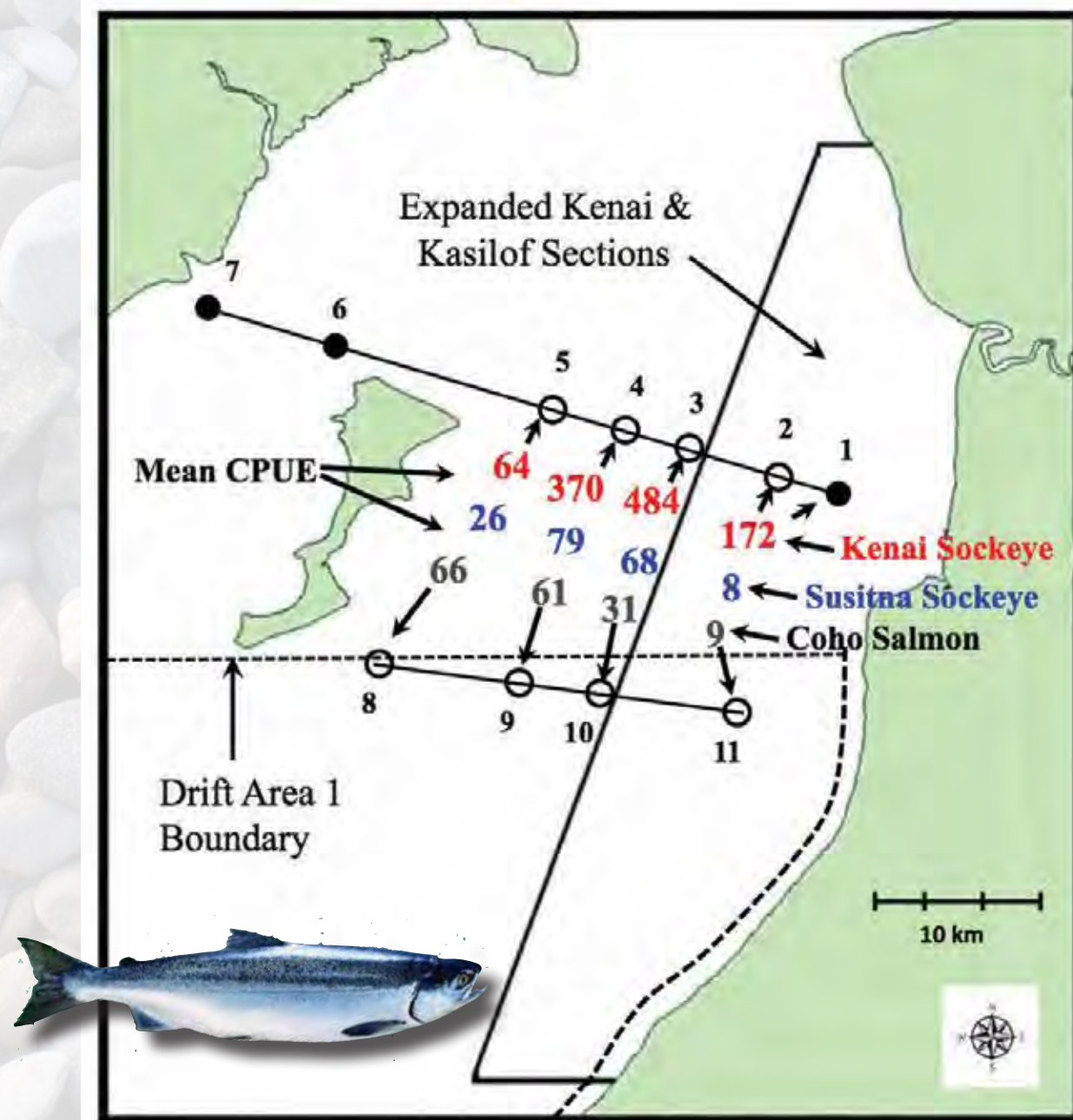




Successful Test Fishery Suspended

North Offshore Test Fishery Falls to State Budget Ax

Results of the recent ADF&G study on distributions of Kenai River and Susitna River sockeye and coho in Upper Cook Inlet prove the concept of the Conservation Corridor. More data is desirable from the offshore test fishery in the Central District, but the program is suspended due to a State budget shortfall.



Data collected 2012-2014 proved conservation corridor is working

Mixed Stock Fishery Complexity



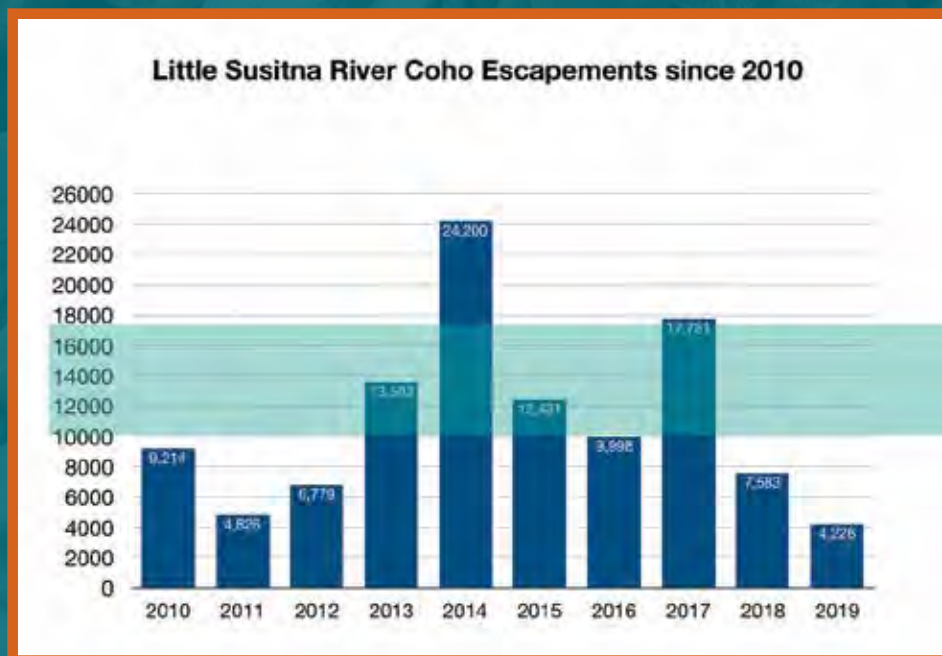
PC083
40 of 62

Every July, five different species of salmon and numerous different stocks of salmon come through about the same time in Upper Cook Inlet. Among the salmon, are the Kenai sockeye, the Kenai kings, the Northern cohos, and the Northern sockeye all swimming in the same saltwater with commercial boats after them. This is a mixed stock commercial fishery. Farther up stream are the northern set gillnets. Still farther north are subsistence users, and finally the sport fishery in the Mat-Su Basin.



This overlapping run timing makes the commercial fishery difficult and complex to manage. How does a drift gillnet boat target Kenai sockeye, and let the northern-bound cohos pass? Adding to it is the hardiness of the fish. Kenai sockeye produce more returning offspring than Northern sockeye: 4.5 fish per spawner to Susitna's less than 1.5 fish per spawner. This means that only one Susitna sockeye offspring can be harvested if the stock will sustain itself versus the seven eligible Kenai offspring. The less productive stocks cannot sustain the same high harvest rates as the strong Kenai stock.

Management of the Inlet's weak- and strong-stock "mix" and for the different species, often results in substantial conflict among user groups. When commercial fishermen have a banner year for sockeye, sportfishermen often face closures because of few returning cohos. By studying when and where specific stocks and species are located, hotly contested harvest practices may be fine-tuned to benefit all users of this common property resource. The MSB Fish & Wildlife Commission has a genetic study for coho to improve this management.



17,700

S.E.G. Current

10,100



Stocks of Concern

8 of the State's 16 Are Here in the Northern Cook Inlet

Stocks of Concern are fish that are struggling to maintain their harvest, their population stability, and in some cases their survival. Stock of Concern designations are assigned by the Alaska Board of Fisheries based on recommendations from the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game.

Some Northern Cook Inlet sockeye and king salmon stocks have plummeted to such low levels that their reproduction is at risk. Issues on the high seas are likely major factors affecting king salmon not the interception in the Conservation Corridor. Factors affecting sockeye occur both in fresh water with habitat and in Cook Inlet marine waters from interception by fishing.

*Issues on the high seas are likely major factors affecting king salmon,
not the interception in the Conservation Corridor*



The Stocks of Concern are

- ***Sockeye across the Susitna River drainage***
- ***Kings in Alexander Creek***
- ***Kings in Chuitna River***
- ***Kings in Goose Creek***
- ***Kings in Lewis River***
- ***Kings in Sheep Creek***
- ***Kings in Theodore River***
- ***Kings in Willow Creek***



Fishing for kings on the Deshka River in 2016, a year that saw an uptick in escapement.



Stock of Concern designations assigned by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Key rivers and lakes in the Susitna Drainage identified by ADF&G and Mat-Su Fish & Wildlife Commission Biologists.

Kenai Drives Management

(Bigger Projections = Smaller Protections)



PC083
43 of 62

When ADF&G forecasts a big Kenai sockeye run, less northern fish make it to spawn

Historically, under State regulations called the Central District Drift Gillnet Management Plan, the bigger the projection of Kenai sockeye made by ADF&G, the fewer the Susitna coho and sockeye went north. Big runs brought a more aggressive fishing rate. The drift fleet has the capability of harvesting more than half a million salmon in a single day during the peak of a strong run.

Over the last six years, however, major regulation changes have been introduced with the concept of the Conservation Corridor, the terminal Harvest Zones, and actual restrictions on where and when to commercial fish in July when Northern coho and sockeye are running north, and the Kenai sockeye are returning home.

Prior to the development of the Conservation Corridor, during a large run, drift fisherman could fish often in an area of their choice. Today during a strong sockeye run with a projected escapement of 4.6 million fish, drifters are permitted only one 12-hour period per week in the mixed stock waters of the corridor from July 16-31. In 2017, the BOF added one additional district wide fishing period in late July.

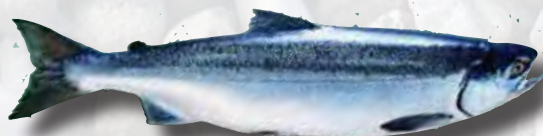
It's understandable that drift fishermen are upset. Just like Bristol Bay Drifters, they have to fish twice as hard, pay twice as much for the same number of fish. It's no longer their favorite fishing hole they work in and they're jockeying for position with other boats. These are important considerations. However, the Drift Plan is a compromise. It recognizes the importance of catching Kenai sockeye and also of passing fish to the north, which historically hadn't been done satisfactorily until 2011. Moving the drifters out of the Corridor during late July allows the Northern coho and sockeye to pass. It gets the Drifters' targeted sockeye away from the mixed stock fishery that is swimming in the middle of the Central District.

— Larry Engel, Mat-Su Borough Fish & Wildlife Commissioner

Although it takes more effort, large numbers of fish are still harvested in the commercial fishery. Since the corridor was established, the drift net fishery has harvested some of its most successful seasons of the last two decades. The 2014 harvest is the 9th highest value in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery since 1960.

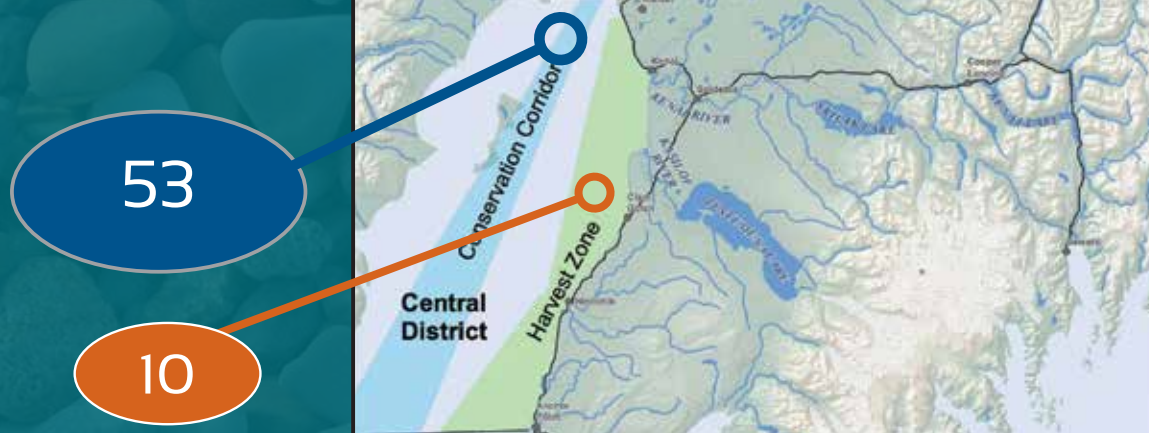
An important change suggested for the 2020 Board cycle is applying the vast knowledge on stock productivity for Kenai sockeye and the clear knowledge that concerns for “over escapement” have been drastically overstated. Proposals before the Board will significantly change management targets for Kenai sockeye and will provide managers additional flexibility as they apply management prescriptions.

This compromise is a work in progress and still needs fine-tuning. A bias in methodology still exists toward maximizing the very productive Kenai commercial harvest at the expense of the ailing Susitna coho and sockeye escapements.



From 2014-2019, drifters harvested an average annual delivery per vessel of 53 coho in the corridor versus 10 coho in the harvest zone from July 16-31

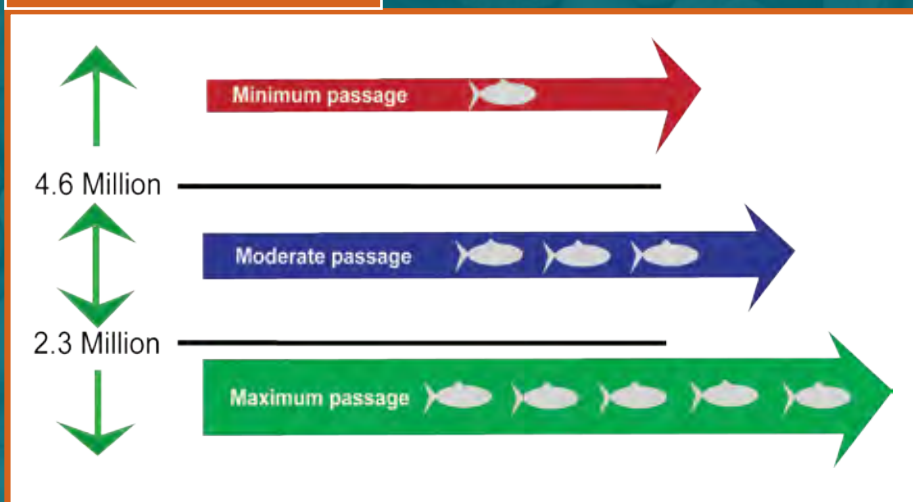
Source: Larry Engel



The projections trigger the amount of fishing

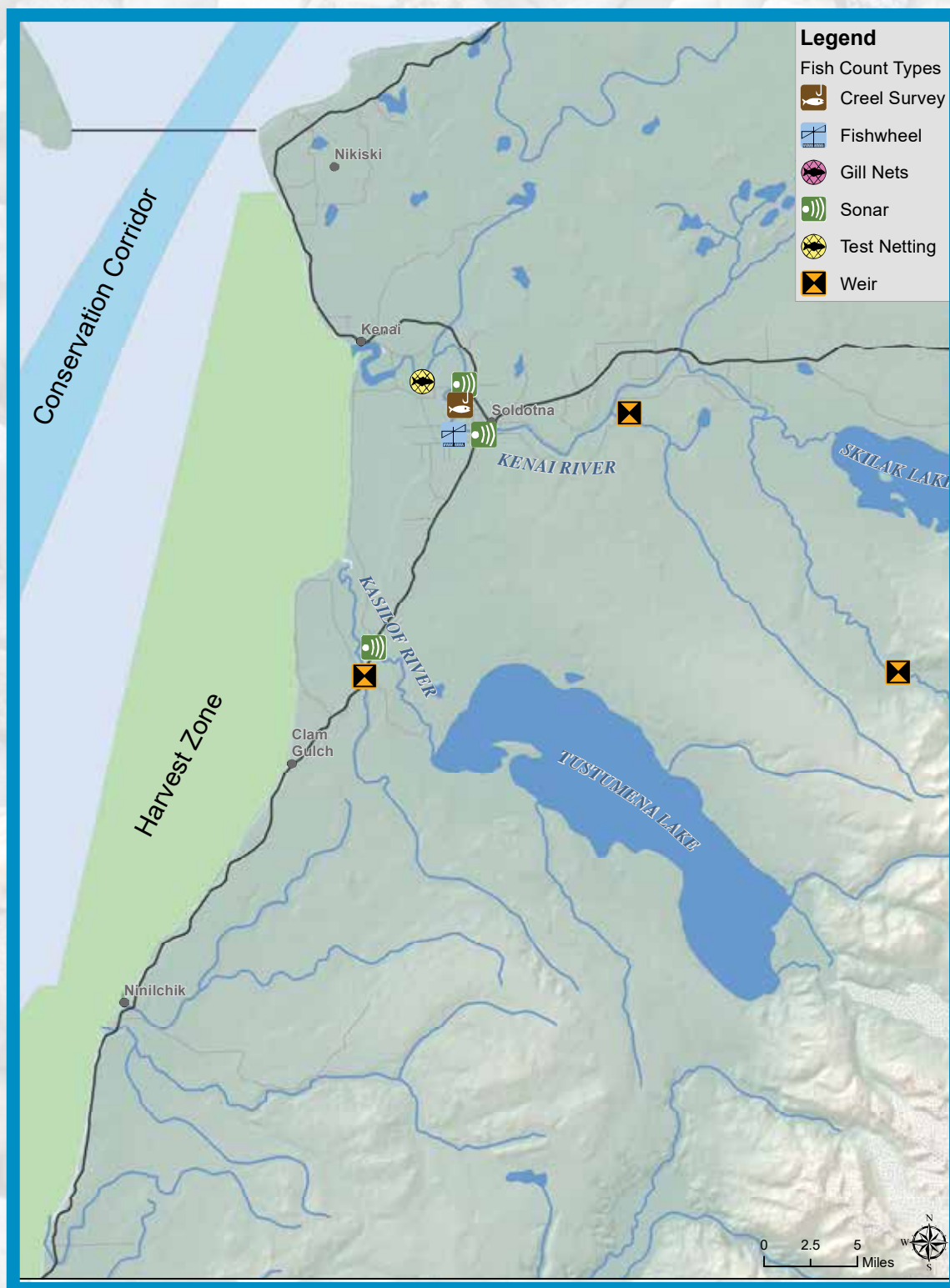
- At a projection over 4.6 million Kenai sockeye, the drift fleet may fish a single day a week district wide during July 16-31. The rest of the week, they fish in the harvest zone.
- In 2017, the BOF added one additional district wide fishing period in late July.
- At a projection below 2.3 million Kenai sockeye, the drift fleet only drops nets inside the harvest zone. No fishing allowed in the corridor during the early coho run, July 16-31.

Northern Bound Salmon





Kenai has Inseason Management Tools

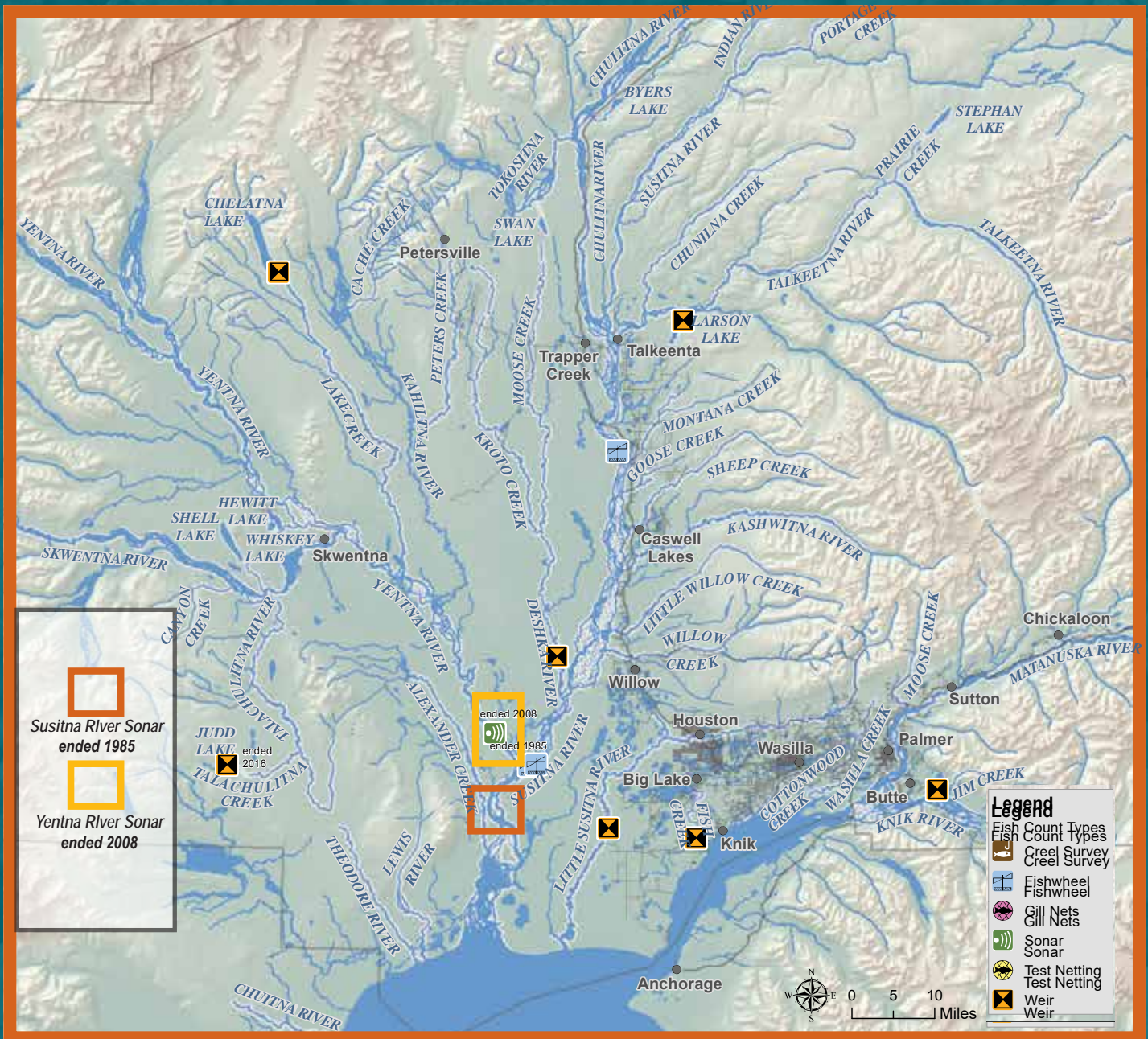


Kenai weirs and sonar are close to the fishery and provide real time feedback. When a weir on the lucrative Kenai sockeye fishery was malfunctioning, it was repaired.

NCI has only Post-Season Management Tools



PC083
Page 62



The Susitna counters are far up the Inlet and farther still up Mat-Su rivers and streams, and don't provide real time data that can be used for management in season. The data mostly helps with post season management. Beginning in 1985, ADF&G ended a few programs for fish counting in the Mat-Su Basin. In 1985, sonar ended on the Susitna River. In 2008, a malfunctioning sonar on the Yentna River was removed. This shows we do not have inseason management; other than the use of commercial harvest rates. So, we need to use the precautionary principle management strategy; which is provided for in the Conservation Corridor.

A less productive stock exposed to the same high harvest rate

Mat-Su Basin

A baby salmon in the 2,739-acre Chelatna Lake would have to travel more than 100 miles to reach the ocean. The Chelatna is the largest lake in the Mat-Su region but much smaller than Kenai Lake. Half of the sockeye fry in the Mat-Su Basin don't rear in lakes at all like most sockeye salmon; but in sloughs and volatile braided river channels that are shallow and susceptible to flooding and freezing to the bottom. These scrappy salmon have adapted to marginal conditions.



Kenai

A baby salmon safely at the bottom of the 24,512-acre Skilak Lake may have no idea if a deep freeze hits. The lake is 15 miles long and up to 4 miles wide. Skilak Lake is part of the Kenai River system. The fry has access to food readily and lives in a very stable environment. Getting to the ocean is a 36-mile swim.



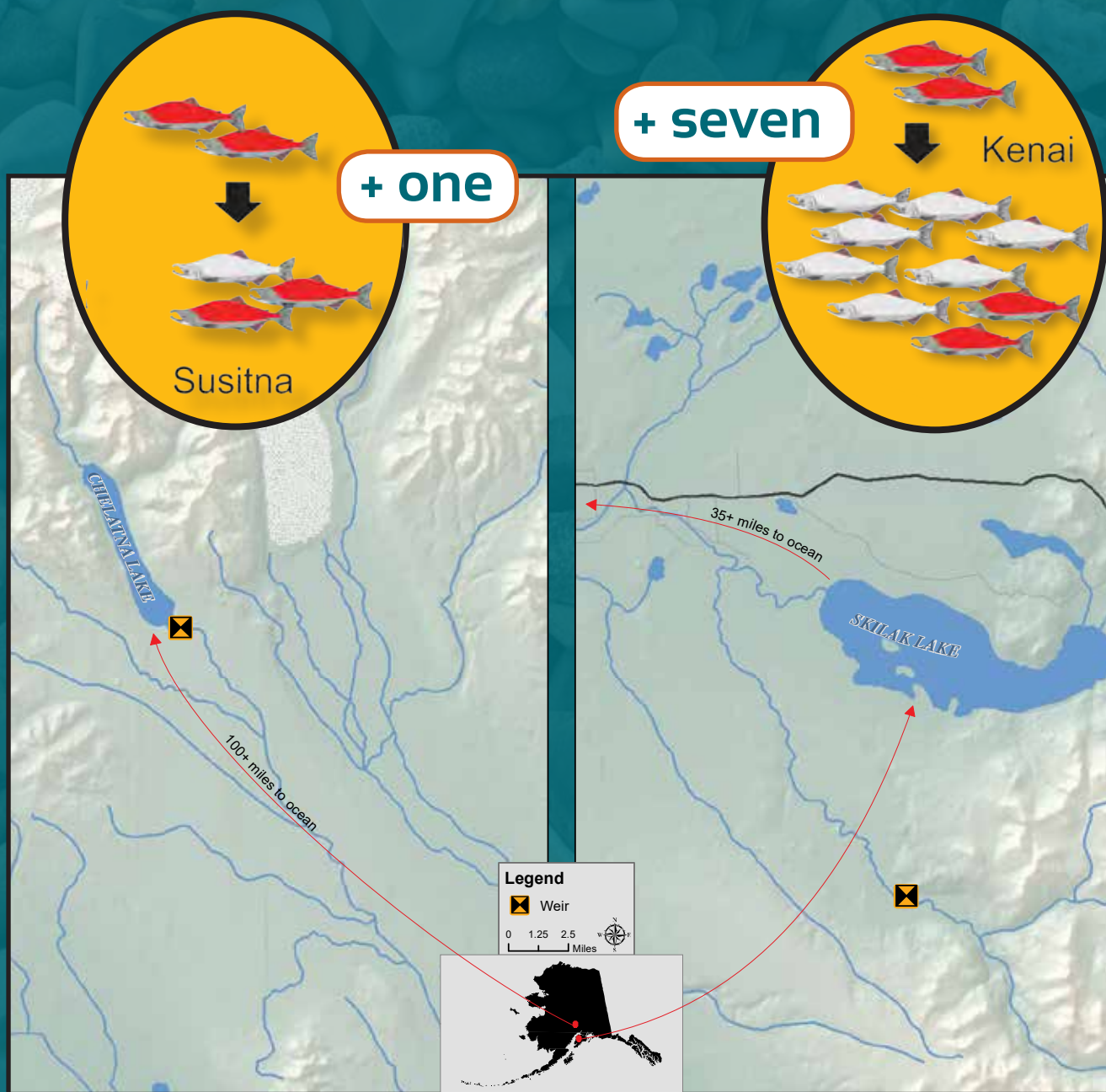
A Naturally Less Productive Stock



PC083
48 of 62

Kenai sockeye produce more returning offspring than Northern sockeye, **4.5 fish per spawner to Susitna's less than 1.5 fish* per spawner. This means that only one Susitna sockeye offspring can be harvested if the stock will sustain itself versus the seven eligible Kenai offspring.** The less productive stocks cannot sustain the same high harvest rates as can the strong Kenai stock.

*Source: ADF&G



Northern District Set Gillnet Fishery



PC083
49 of 62



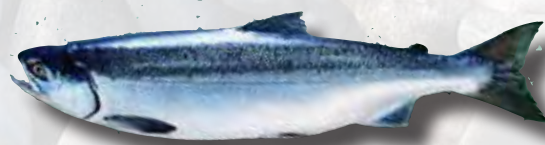
Setnetters picking the net at the mouth of the Ivan River, two miles west of the Susitna River toward the Lewis River.

Photo Joshua Foreman

The Conservation Corridor benefits northern commercial users. The Northern Cook Inlet begins at the narrowest part of Cook Inlet and extends to the Susitna River, Knik, and Turnagain Arm. This is a setnet fishery, a small-scale family run fishery with many difficulties including the long transport of catch to a processor in the Kenai or Anchorage. Many fishermen have adapted by direct marketing to residents.

About 90 Northern District set gillnet permits are registered on average and 80 are fished.

Sockeye harvests have been in steady decline for the Northern District setnetter. However, there has been a slight upward trend in harvest numbers since the implementation of the Conservation Corridor in 2014.





Unprecedented Fish Habitat Improvements

From 2001 through 2019, the number of culverts replaced for salmon passage reached 111 within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough on state, local government, Alaska Railroad, and private land; the work continues with additional culverts being replaced in 2020. No other local government in Alaska has such an aggressive replacement program. The Mat-Su is lauded in Washington, D.C. by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for doing it right. Three national awards have been credited to the Mat-Su and its partners. This local priority on fish passage has reopened well over 100 miles of riverine habitat and acres of lake habitat for salmon spawning. Millions of dollars have been spent on this effort, shared by the Mat-Su Borough and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These serious efforts to open up and improve Mat-Su Basin salmon habitat need one final component - returning fish to their natal streams to spawn.

Likewise, other partners have invested in projects that improve and enhance salmon habitat within the Mat-Su Borough. For example, Great Land Trust since the year 2000 has completed 19 projects that have conserved nearly 9,000 acres of fish habitat, and 40 anadromous stream miles.

“The scale of the fish passage program in the Mat-Su is pretty unprecedented in the commitment to really seeing through and improving fish passage boroughwide.”

—Alaska Dept. Fish & Game, summer 2016



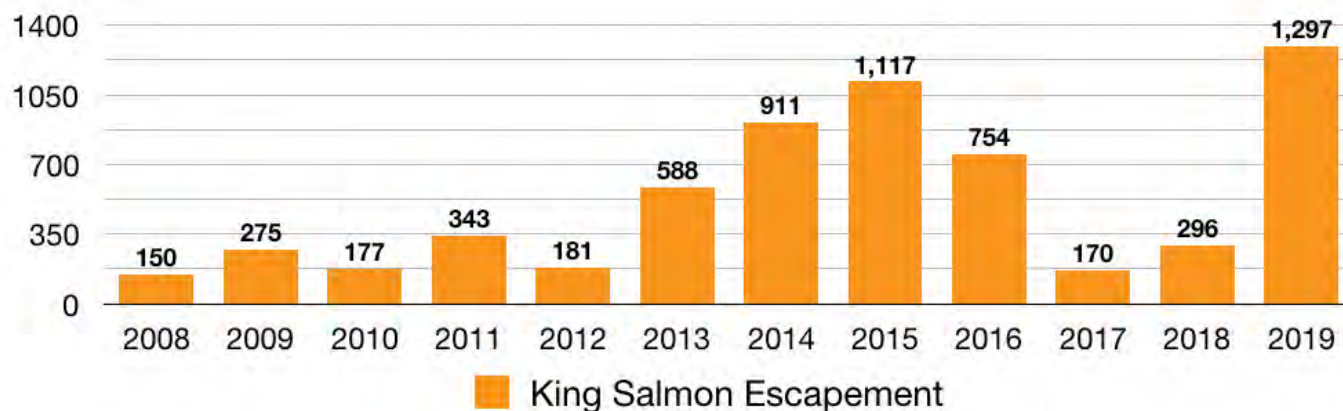
\$2.5 M to Salmon Research

The MSB Fish & Wildlife Commission directed \$2.5 million in State appropriations toward science, genetic research, and fish passage. In 2015, the Commission led a stakeholder effort to prioritize research needs for Upper Cook Inlet. It's the first time a research plan has been completed for the Inlet despite decades of fishing.

One of the research projects was genetic identification of coho in Upper Cook Inlet. Data has been collected on Kenai sockeye

for more than ten years. With enough comparative data base compiled on coho, scientists have a better understanding of where coho travel and when through the Conservation Corridor. The genetic data on coho and sockeye shows a need to adjust fishing time in the Conservation Corridor.

King Salmon Improving at Alexander Creek



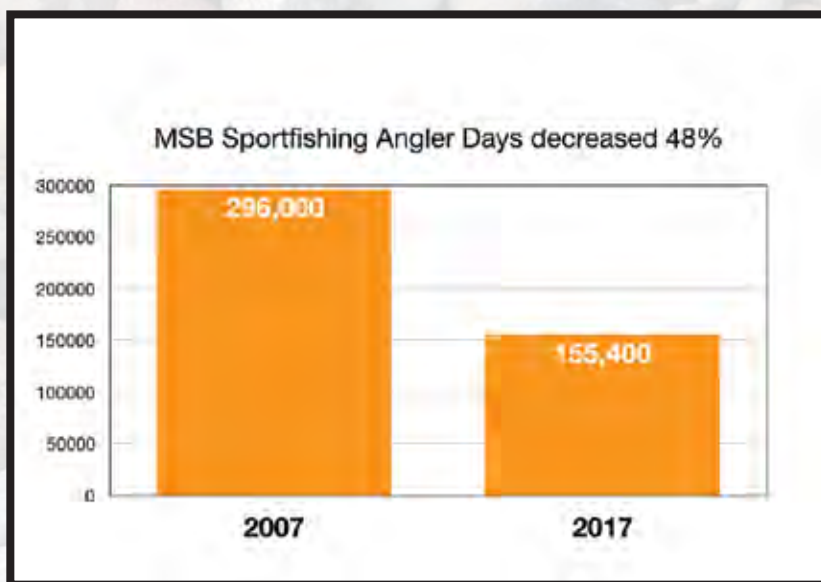
Bad Habitat Happens

Problems with habitat exist here as they do in all parts of Alaska. Beaver dams, invasive weeds, and of course pike, a salmon predator. All-out warfare has occurred at Alexander Creek, one of the most troublesome pike areas. King Salmon returns from Alexander Creek have shown some improvement but escapements are still well below goals.

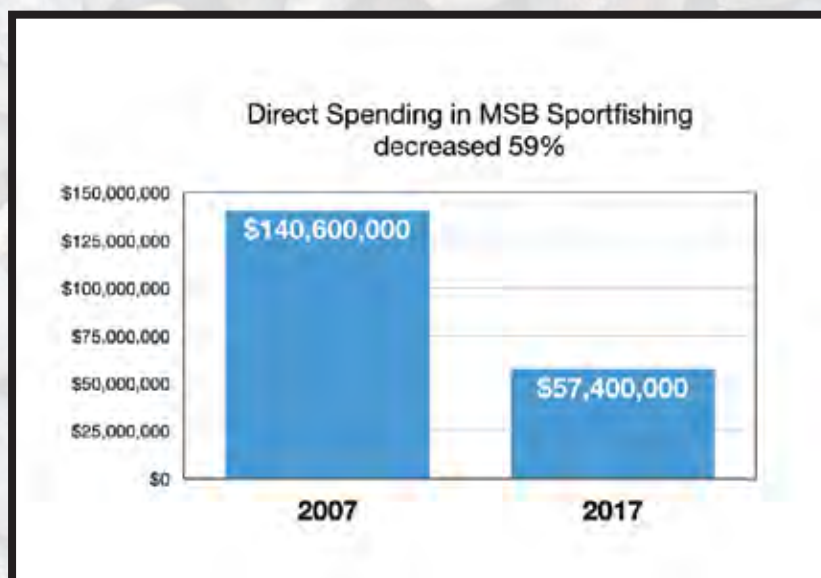


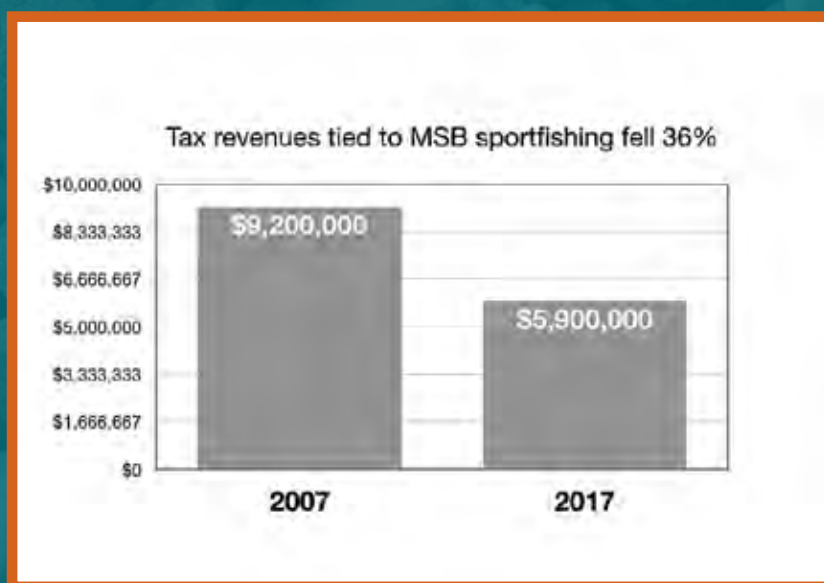
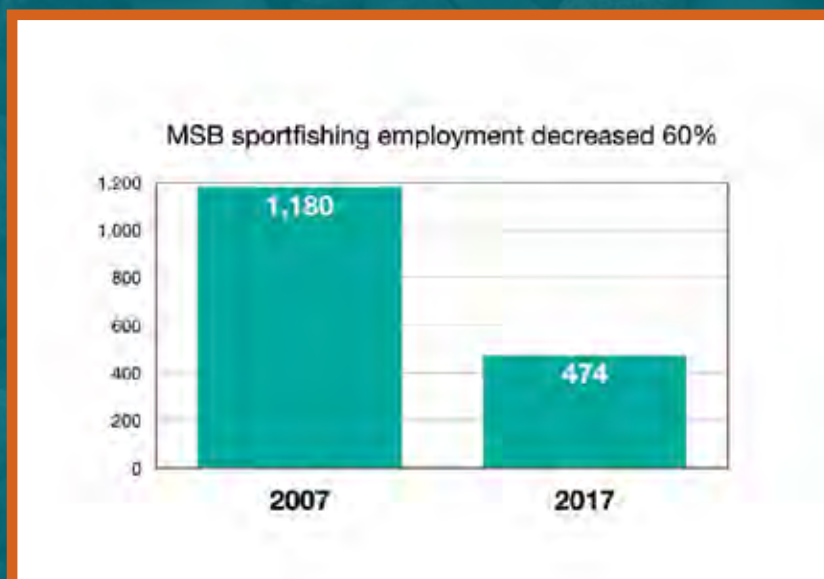
Fish Economics

Two economic studies on sportfishing in Cook Inlet show the significant impact of and the recent decline in sportfishing in the Mat-Su Borough. This correlates with shrinking salmon returns to their natal streams in the area. In 2007 and 2017, these economic studies looked at sportfishing in the Mat-Su in terms of angler days, direct spending, employment, and tax revenue generated. In all cases, there were significant declines as follows:



Sport fisheries are disproportionately shouldering the conservation burden of Northern Cook Inlet salmon declines





Take Aways:

1. The economic impact of sportfishing in the MSB is significant in terms of direct economic impact, jobs, and tax revenues.
2. As salmon returns to the MSB have fallen from 2007 to 2017, so has angling effort in the Mat-Su Borough and the consequent lack of economic infusion of money to the local economy.
3. The solution: Have the State Board of Fisheries adopt salmon management plans that return more fish to Northern Cook Inlet streams so the full historic economic impacts of sportfishing can be realized again, here in the Mat-Su as well as other Northern Cook Inlet locations like Turnagain Arm and Anchorage Management Area.
4. It takes fish to make fish, and it takes fish returning to natal streams in Northern Cook Inlet to support sportfishing economies.

The Proposals



PC083
53 of 62

Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish & Wildlife Commission

PROPOSAL 133 – Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management (5 AAC 21.353)

Amend the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan with additional mandatory area restrictions to regular fishing periods, as follows:

The Changes to the existing plan are as follows:

(A)(iv) Drift Gillnet Area 1; [NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (d)(2)(A) OF THIS SECTION, ONE REGULAR 12-HOUR FISHING PERIOD FROM JULY 16 THROUGH JULY 31 MAY OCCUR IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT INSTEAD OF IN DRIFT GILLNET AREA 1;]

(e) From August 1 through August 15, [THERE ARE NO MANDATORY AREA RESTRICTIONS TO REGULAR FISHING PERIODS]

(1) fishing during both regular 12 hour fishing periods per week will be restricted to one or more of the following sections and areas: (A) Expanded Kenai Section: (B) Expanded Kasilof Section (C) Anchor Point Section (D) Drift Gillnet Area 1, except that if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is closed under 5 AAC 21.310(b)(2)(C)9iii), or the department determines that less than one percent of the seasons total drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest has been taken per fishing period for two consecutive fishing periods in the drift gillnet fishery, regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Area 3 and 4. [IN THIS SUBSECTION “FISHING PERIOD” MEANS A TIME PERIOD OPEN TO COMMERCIAL FISHING AS MEASURED BY A 24-HOUR CALENDAR DAY FROM 12:01 AM UNTIL 11:59 P.M.]

(2) additional fishing time under this subsection is allowed only in one or more of the following sections: (A) Expanded Kenai Section: (B) Expanded Kasilof Section: (C) Anchor Point Section.

(f) From August 16 until closed by emergency order, Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4 are open for fishing during regular fishing periods.



PROPOSAL 199 – Northern District King Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 21.366) Amend the Northern District King Salmon Management Plan, as follows:

(a) The purpose of this management plan is to ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the Northern District drainages and to provide management guidelines to the department. The department shall manage the Northern District king salmon stocks primarily for sport and guided sport uses in order to provide sport and guided sport fishermen with a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon over the entire run as measured by the frequency of inriver restrictions. The department shall manage the Northern District for the commercial harvest of king salmon as follows:

[(10) IF THE DESHKA RIVER IS CLOSED TO SPORT FISHING, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL CLOSE, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, THE COMMERCIAL KING SALMON FISHERY THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN DISTRICT FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE FISHING PERIODS PROVIDED FOR UNDER THIS SECTION;]

(10) If the sport fishery on the Deshka River

(A) is closed or if retention of king salmon is prohibited, the commissioner shall, by emergency order, close the commercial king salmon fishery throughout the Northern District for the remainder of the fishing periods provided for under this section; or

(B) is restricted to retention of king salmon under 28 inches or less in length as measured from the tip of snout to tip of tail, the commissioner shall, by emergency order, reduce the time allowed per fishing period provided for in this section to no more than six hours in duration.

(12) If the sport fishery on the Little Susitna River

(A) is closed or if retention of king salmon is prohibited, the commissioner shall, by emergency order, close the commercial king salmon fishery in the General Sub-district of the Northern District including areas 247-41, 247-42, and 247-43, for the remainder of the fishing periods provided for under this section; or

(B) is restricted to retention of king salmon under 28 inches or less in length as measured from the tip of snout to tip of tail, the commissioner shall, by emergency order, reduce the time allowed per fishing period provided for in this section to no more than six hour provision in the General Sub-district of the Northern District including areas 247-41, 247-42, and 247-43.

(13) If the inseason Deshka River run projection is below the sustainable escapement goal; the commissioner may, by emergency order, close the commercial king salmon fishery throughout the Northern District for the remainder of the fishing periods provided for under this section.

(14) If the inseason Little Susitna River run projection is below the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order, reduce the time allowed per fishing period provided for in this section to no more than six hours in duration throughout the Northern District.



PROPOSAL 215

5 AAC XX.XXX. New section.

Create a Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Fishery Management Plan, as follows:

5 AAC 61.XXX Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Management Plan.

(a) The purpose of this management plan is to ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the rivers and streams of the Susitna and Yentna river drainages, to provide management guidelines and tools to the department and to provide predictability in management. The intent of the board is that the department will consider the management Upper Cook Inlet Finfish Proposals 121 Northern Cook Inlet Sport, Personal Use and Subsistence (31 proposals) Back to Top options listed in this plan prior to considering any other available options for managing the fishery.

(b) The department shall initiate management of the sport fisheries for king salmon in the Eastside Susitna management area (Unit 2 of the Susitna River) based on the preseason forecast for the Deshka River and other available abundance indices.

(1) If the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River projects the run to be below the sustainable escapement goal or if other available abundance indices indicate a high probability of runs below the escapement goal for other systems within the Eastside Susitna management area, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Close the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon; or

(B) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(2) If the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River projects the run to be within the sustainable escapement goal or if other available abundance indices indicate a high probability of inriver runs within established escapement goal for other systems within the East side Susitna management area, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(B) Establish a maximum size limit of 28 inches as measured from tip of snout to tip of tail;

(C) Reduce the annual limit;

(D) Close one or more weekends of fishing;

(E) Start the fishery as described in 5 AAC 61.110 - 5 AAC 61.123;

(3) If, based on assessment based on available abundance indices, the inseason projection of escapement at any location within the Eastside Susitna management area is below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon; forecast for the Deshka River and other available abundance indices.

(4) If the inseason escapement projection based on available abundance indices at any location within the Eastside Susitna management area is assessed to be within the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Conduct the season as described in 5 AAC 61.110 - 5 AAC 61.123;

(B) Modify the maximum size limit allowed for retention.



PROPOSAL 215 Continued

(5) If the inseason escapement projection based on available abundance indices at any location within the Eastside Susitna management area is accessed to be greater than the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Increase hours to 24 hours per day;

(B) Add a 3-day weekend of fishing;

(c) The department shall initiate management of the sport fisheries for king salmon in the Talkeetna River management area (Unit S of the Susitna River) based on the preseason forecast for the Deshka River and other available abundance indices.

(6) If the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River projects the run to be below the sustainable escapement goal or if other available abundance indices indicate a high probability of runs below the escapement goal ranges for other systems within the Talkeetna River management area, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Close the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon; or

(B) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(7) If the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River projects the run to be within or above the sustainable escapement goal, or if other available abundance indices indicate a high probability of inriver runs within established escapement goal ranges for other systems within the Talkeetna River management area, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(B) Establish a maximum size limit of 28 inches as measured from tip of snout to tip of tail;

(C) Reduce the annual limit;

(D) Restrict fishing to Saturdays - Mondays;

(E) Start the fishery as described in 5 AAC 61.110 - 5 AAC 61.123;

(8) If, based on assessment of available abundance indices, the inseason projection of escapement at any location within the Talkeetna River management area is below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon;

(9) If the in-season escapement projection based on available abundance indices at any location within the Talkeetna River management area is accessed to be within the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Conduct the season as described in 5 AAC 61.110 - 5 AAC 61.123;

(B) Modify the maximum size limit allowed for retention.

(C) Increase hours to 24 hours per day;

(D) Allow use of bait;

(10) If the inseason escapement projection based on available abundance indices at any location within the Talkeetna River management area is accessed to be greater than the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Increase hours to 24 hours per day;

(B) Allow use of bait;



PROPOSAL 215 Continued

(d) The department shall initiate management of the sport fisheries for king salmon in the Yentna River management area (unit 4 of the Susitna River) based on the preseason forecast for the Deshka River and other available abundance indices.

(11) If the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River projects the run to be below the sustainable escapement goal or if other available abundance indices indicate a high probability of runs below the escapement goal ranges for other systems within the Yentna River management area, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Close the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon; or

(B) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(12) If the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River projects the run to be within or above the sustainable escapement goal or if other available abundance indices indicate a high probability of inriver runs within or above established escapement goal ranges for systems within the Yentna River management area, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(B) Establish a maximum size limit of 28 inches as measured from tip of snout to tip of tail;

(C) Reduce the annual limit;

(D) Restrict days harvest is allowed to Fridays - Mondays;

(E) Start the fishery as described in 5 AAC 61.110 - 5 AAC 61.123;

(13) If, based on assessment of available abundance indices, the inseason projection of escapement at any location within the Yentna River management area is below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the sportfishery to the taking of king salmon;

(14) If the inseason escapement projection based on available abundance indices at any location within the Yentna River management area is accessed to be within the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Conduct the season as described in 5 AAC 61.110 - 5 AAC 61.123;

(B) Modify the maximum size limit allowed for retention.

(15) If the inseason escapement projection based on available abundance indices at any location within the Yentna River management area is accessed to be greater than the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Increase hours to 24 hours per day;

(B) Allow use of bait;

(e) At any such time that the retention of king salmon is prohibited or a maximum size limit is established the use of multiple-hooks is prohibited.

(a) Nothing in this management plan is to be construed as diminishing or affecting the commissioner's authority to modify bag, possession, and annual limits and methods and means by emergency order under 5 AAC 75.003.



PROPOSAL 217

5 AAC XX.XXX. New section.

Create a Deshka River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan, as follows:

5 AAC 61.XXX. Deshka River King Salmon Management Plan.

(a) The purpose of this management plan is to ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the Deshka River, to provide management guidelines and tools to the department, and to provide predictability in management. The intent of the board is that the department will consider the management options listed in this plan prior to considering any other available options for managing the fishery.

(b) The Department shall manage the Deshka River king salmon sport and guided sport fisheries to achieve the sustainable escapement goal and to provide reasonable harvest opportunities over the entire run.

(c) In the Deshka River,

(1) The seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and other special provisions for king salmon are set out in 5 AAC 61.110 -5 AAC 61.112;

(2) From January 1-July 13, from its mouth upstream to ADF&G regulatory markers near Chijuk Creek (river mile 17), and in all waters within a one-half mile radius of its confluence with the Susitna River,

(A) If the pre-season forecast projects the run to be below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(i) Close the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon; or

(ii) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(B) If the pre-season forecast projects the run to be within the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(i) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(ii) Establish a maximum size limit of 28 inches as measured from tip of snout to tip of tail;

(iii) prohibit the use of bait;

(iv) Reduce the annual limit;

(v) Start the fishery as described in 5 AAC 61.112;

(C) If the pre-season forecast projects the run to be above the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(i) Start the fishery as described in 5 AAC 61.112;

(ii) allow the use of bait prior to June 1;

(iii) Increase hours to 24 hours per day.

(3) If the inseason escapement projection is below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon;

(4) If the inseason escapement projection is within the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Increase hours to 24 hours per day;

(B) Increase bag and possession limits;

(d) When retention of king salmon is prohibited or a maximum size limit is in effect the use of bait and multiple hooks are prohibited.

(e) Nothing in this management plan is to be construed as diminishing or affecting the commissioner's authority to modify bag, possession, and annual limits and methods and means by emergency order under 5 AAC 75.003.



PROPOSAL 219

5 AAC XX.XXX. New section.

Create a Little Susitna River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan, as follows:

5 AAC 60.XXX. Little Susitna River King Salmon Management Plan.

(a) The purpose of this management plan is to ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the Little Susitna River to provide management guidelines and tools to the department Upper Cook Inlet Finfish Proposals 127 Northern Cook Inlet Sport, Personal Use and Subsistence (31 proposals) Back to Top and to provide predictability in management. The intent of the board is that the department will consider the management options listed in this plan prior to considering any other available options for managing the fishery.

(b) The Department shall manage the Little Susitna River king salmon sport and guided sport fisheries to achieve the sustainable escapement goal and to provide reasonable harvest opportunities over the entire run. The department shall initiate management of the sport fishery for king salmon in the Little Susitna River based on run sizes of immediate past years and other available abundance indices while minimizing the effects of conservation actions for the Susitna River on the Little Susitna River.

(c) In the Little Susitna River.

(1) The seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and other special provisions for king salmon are set out in 5 AAC 60.120 -5 AAC 60.122;

(2) From January 1 - July 13, from its mouth upstream to the Parks Highway.

(A) If pre-season, the run is anticipated to be below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(i) Close the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon; or

(ii) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(B) If the pre-season, the run is anticipated to be within or above the sustainable escapement goal the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(i) Prohibit the retention of king salmon;

(ii) Establish a maximum size limit of 28 inches as measured from tip of snout to tip of tail;

(iii) Reduce the annual limit;

(iv) restrict days harvest is allowed;

(v) Start the fishery as described in 5 AAC 61.112;

(3) If the inseason escapement projection is below the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the sport fishery to the taking of king salmon;

(4) If the inseason escapement projection is within the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may, by emergency order,

(A) Conduct the season as described in 5 AAC 61.112;

(B) Modify the maximum size limit allowed for retention;

(5) If the inseason escapement projection is greater than the sustainable escapement goal, the commissioner may, by emergency order, allow use of bait;

(d) When retention of king salmon is prohibited or a maximum size limit is in effect the use of multiple-hooks is prohibited.

(e) Nothing in this management plan is to be construed as diminishing or affecting the commissioner's authority to modify bag, possession, and annual limits and methods and means by emergency order under 5 AAC 75.003.

The Commission recommendations to the 2020 Board of Fisheries

1. Enhance the Conservation Corridor in the Central District drift gillnet fishery—it is working as designed

The Conservation Corridor provides strategic time and area closures in the center of Cook Inlet and expands use of terminal fishing areas based on abundance of the Kenai and Kasilof sockeye. Following corridor adoption, significant increases were observed in sockeye and coho salmon runs to the Mat-Su, local sport fisheries and escapements. The uptick in salmon numbers is part of what we, the Commission, were asking for when the 2014 Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted the current drift gillnet fishery management plan.

2. Continue to protect Stocks of Concern—particularly Susitna sockeye

Susitna sockeye are currently a Stock of Yield Concern. Continuing declines and chronic escapement failures also qualify this stock for listing as a stock of management and conservation concern. Susitna sockeye are tremendously diverse but inherently less productive than Kenai and Kasilof populations which drive Upper Cook Inlet commercial fisheries. Freshwater productivity of Susitna sockeye also appears to be declining. The combination of declined productivity and continuing high harvest rates are a recipe for extinction. Freshwater production problems are imperative for limiting exploitation, not an excuse for continued over fishing in the mixed stock commercial fishery.

3. Limit commercial drift gillnet fishing in August to avoid excessive coho harvest

Most of the commercial drift gillnet fishery is closed by regulation in August when less than 1% of the season's total sockeye harvest is caught on two consecutive fishery openers. This rule provides flexibility to extend the commercial fishing season when the sockeye run is late and significant numbers continue to be available for harvest. The rule also ensures that commercial harvest of sport-priority coho and Kenai kings is limited after the sockeye run winds down. This closure rule, as adopted, was meant to be absolute except as otherwise provided under the commissioner's authority to manage to meet escapement goals as a first priority.

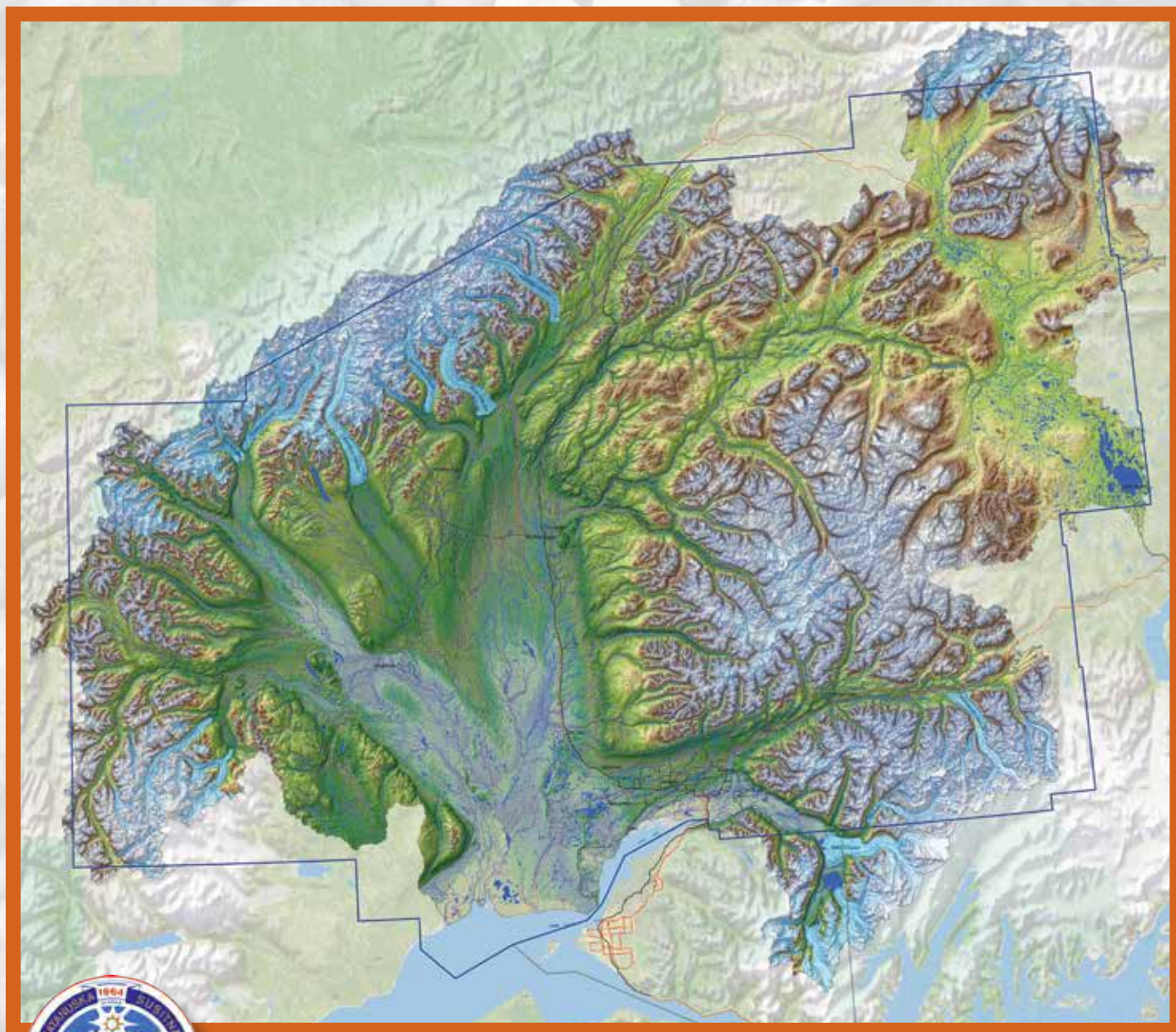
4. Continue to provide robust personal use opportunities where stocks permit

Over 25,000 to 30,000 households now participate in the UCI personal use fishery, harvesting approximately 325,000 or more sockeye salmon for the period 2013 to 2018, primarily from Kenai or Kasilof rivers. The majority of participation comes from residents of areas outside the Kenai Peninsula including the Mat-Su as other regional personal use opportunities are quite limited. The Commission supports maintaining and enhancing personal use fishery opportunities wherever possible. Commercial fishery limitations including closure "windows" are essential for delivering fish to the rivers when sockeye are running. The Commission also supports proposals to increase inriver goals for Kenai late-run sockeye for consistency with current inriver harvest levels.

The Matanuska-Susitna Basin



PC083
61 of 62



The Nature Conservancy

**Designed by Mat-Su Borough Public Affairs
Stefan Hinman
with the MSB Fish & Wildlife Commission, Ted Eischeid & Karol Riese
Maps by Heather Kelley & Carla Goers, GIS**

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Palmer, Alaska 99645

Submitted By
Ted Eischeid for MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:47:43 PM
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The following web links contain information in support of the MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission's proposals before the BOF UCI meeting, #133, 199, 215, 217, and 219:

FWC's Board of Fisheries Proposals: <https://www.matsugov.us/projects/board-of-fisheries>

Mat-Su Borough's Fish Hub: <https://www.matsugov.us/fishhub>

MSB FWC: <https://www.matsugov.us/boards/fishcommission>

Economics of Sportfishing in Cook Inlet: <https://www.matsugov.us/projects/economic-contributions-of-sportfishing-in-cook-inlet>

Mat-Su Borough Fish Projects: https://www.matsugov.us/projects?project_type=Salmon+Research&search=projects&task=search

Submitted By
Matt Haakenson
Submitted On
1/23/2020 11:22:33 AM
Affiliation
Alaska Salmon Alliance

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board,

I respectfully submit this comment in opposition to Proposal 79, which would make Personal Use fishing a priority above Subsistence, Commercial, or Sport harvests in our state. The state holds subsistence as the highest priority. I believe this is appropriate. The people who harvest fish as a means to survive, without other good options, need the fish more than the rest of us. Giving the highest priority to the user group with the least regulation, least management, least accountability, and the highest number of people involved, the Personal Use segment, may be popular, but it is a recipe for disaster. Aside from the small portion of those who subsist on fish, there are those whose livelihood depends on fishing. Commercial fishing has been a way of life for many Alaskans since before statehood. The vast majority of Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishermen are local residents. The industry creates tens of thousands of jobs, worth many of millions of dollars, and produces significant revenue for the state. I am attaching a link to a study, released January, 2020, by the McDowell Group, ***The Economic Value of Alaska's Seafood Industry***.

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□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ https://uploads.alaskaseafood.org/2020/01/McDowell-Group_ASMI-Economic-Impacts-Report-JAN-2020.pdf

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

If not for the guided services offered to provide access to the Kenai personal use dip net fishery, my wife would not have been able to participate in this fishery due to physical limitations. The guide service that we utilize also provides the following benefits: They reduce vessel congestion on the river. They enforce legal and ethical practices while engaging in the fishery. They promote boater safety and assure that the Rules and Regulations for operating a vessel on navigable waters are adhered too. They maintain a higher level of ecological awareness on the environment by self regulating the amount of time they are on the water, daily. Due to the nature of this fishery, they uphold the Rules and Regulations of the Personal Use Fishery in general, and do so with greater respect, on account of the liability of involving a commercial operation. They serve as a "Kid's Don't Float" companion to provide PFDs to children who are not wearing them while in a boat on the Kenai River.



Submitted By
Max Durtschi
Submitted On
1/23/2020 8:02:26 PM
Affiliation

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I would like to voice my opposition to proposal 78 which seeks to include weighted criteria when allocating fishery resources in the Cook Inlet. I believe the board already has the powers necessary to make decisions on allocative issue based on which criteria they think to be most important. This proposal will limit the board's authority and sets a dangerous precedent for all of Alaska's fisheries. This proposal unfairly favors the personal use and sport fishing user groups. As a small Alaskan business owner the proposal could have a significant negative effect on my livelihood.



Submitted By
Mel Erickson
Submitted On 1/22/2020 8:35:33 PM
Affiliation Mr.
Phone 9073981744
Email gamefish@alaska.net
Address Po Box 1127
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
From : Mel Erickson
Proposal 14.

I am the Author of proposal 14, and i support this proposal., adopting this proposal would just make legal what every body is already doing. It is common practice worldwide in several fisheries for one person to hook a fish and hand the rod off to another person to reel in. small children, many times have their parents or sibling help them in hooking a fish, and then pass the rod off to the child, same thing with older anglers, disabled anglers, or just plain inexperienced anglers. Guides, & deckhands not only in Alaska but world wide also many times hook or assist in hooking fish and handing the rod off for an angler to reel in and land the fish.

Proposal 15

I am the author of this proposal, & i support this proposal. This proposal is long overdue. I have been a fishing guide for 32 years, & over all these years it is very common for anybody & everybody that can create a website, & market, to sell guided fishing trips, without actually being a licensed, permitted fishing guide. These fake fishing guide businesses with websites portray themselves to the consumer as a real fishing guide when they are not. They sell the trip then unbeknownst to the client they resell, & sub-contract the trip out without a contract to a licensed guide that they may or may not know. many times the consumer is overpaying for the trip and many times the terms and conditions of fishing trip such as deposits, payments, cancellation policies, length of trip, and other aspects of the trip are very contradicting between the seller, the buyer, and the actual guide performing the trip. also many times the licensed guide doing the trip doesn't even get paid. It is also very unfair competition for a licensed guide to compete on the open market for clients against unlicensed guides advertising themselves as fishing guides when they are not.

Proposal 115

I am the author of proposal 115, & i support this proposal, mortality rates are very low in a catch and release king fishery, and allowing bait will increase opportunity for anglers to at least catch fish when they have to release them. The department needs more options with EO's when harvest needs to be reduced.

Proposal 139, I am the author of proposal 139, and i support this proposal, I travel to Chinitna bay several days every year doing bear viewing tours, 4-5 years ago there were lots of salmon in Chinitna bay in August, the last few years there have been very few salmon in the bay from what i have witnessed. The bears in the bay depend heavily on these fish to fatten up for the winter, each year there are less and less bears in the bay due to the lack of fish, also Clear creek in the back of the bay is closed to sportfishing due to lack of fish. The commercial drifters in the bay put their nets right on the beach and in shallow water and the fish don't have a chance at all to get to the streams.



Proposal 158, I oppose this proposal, as a guide for 32 years, it is an important aspect of our trips to interact with our clients and fishing along side them is very beneficial to our clients, many dont know how to flip for reds, and it takes soem time for them to get the hang of it, the guide being allowed to fish helps the client learn how to do it, if this proposal is adopted it is going to extend the time onshore for a guided group and the bank spacve wont open up as quickly for another group to fish that space.

Proposal 159

i am the author of this proposal and i support this proposal, It was ridiculous that this rule was implemented back at the 1999 BOF meeting, there was no good reason for it and it has accomplished nothing, It does not increase effort, because a group of 5 will all go fishing anyway its just that they get split up into 2 boats. the rule allowing oinly 4 anglers just splits up groups of 5 many times families, 3 in one boat and 2 in another, and now instead of all families fishing together in one boat they end up fishing with strangers when seperated in 2 boats. I have had parents and grandparents miss out on their family members miss out on their childeren or grandchilderen catching a fish of a life time because of this ridiculou rule of only 4 anglers per boat.

Submitted By

Mel Erickson

Submitted On 1/23/2020 3:00:17 PM

Affiliation Mr.

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Address Po Box 1127

Soldotna, Alaska 99669

from Mel Erickson

Proposal 104

I oppose this proposal as written, having 32 years of guiding on the Kenai River under my belt, I have learned salmon runs have up and down cycles. The sport fish division of ADFG has done a excellent job of managing the king salmon fishery in years of abundance with their EO's Kenai river sportfishing wants to start the late run with no bait and catch and release, I strongly oppose this. the 50% point of the run isnt even until about July 25th, and the season closes July 31. The Kenai is already heavily restricted by regulation and needs no more regulation, continue with start the season with bait and full harvest, and if the department feels it needs to reduce harvest then let them to continue to manage the fishery in season by EO.



Submitted By

Mel Erickson

Submitted On 1/22/2020 8:37:32 PM

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Soldotna, Alaska 99669

From Mel Erickson

Proposal 160,

i am the author of proposal 160 and i support this proposal, for the same reason as proposal 159, however this is a little different than 159 in case proposal 159 fails, the original restriction on only allowing 4 anglers per guide vessel was intended for king fishing from a boat, but it has an unintended outcome of also preventing a guide to transport a group of 5 anglers to the shore for sockeye fishing.

Proposal 161

I am the author of this proposal and i support this proposal, the monday closure for guided anglers on mondays in august was implemented way back years ago in a conservation concern for kenai river silvers, when the conservation concern ended and the stocks recovered, the guided angler never got this day of fishing back, there is no longer a conservation concern on kenai silvers and monday fishing for silvers for guided anglers should be allowed, if there is another conservation issue with kenai silvers in the future the department has several tools to issue EO's to reduce harvest.

proposal 162

I am the author of 162 and i support this proposal, in years past when the late run of kenai kings have been closed due to low returns, regulations intended for the king fishery have remained in effect, regulations such as the 6am to 6pm closure for guided anglers, the sunday and monday closure, and the prohibition of a 5th angler, all these regulations should be lifted if the late run king salmon fishery is closed. the closure usually hits guides and their anglers hard, but at least we can try to save as many trips as possible fishing for trout, pinks or silvers.

Proposal 230

i support this proposal, the fly in sockeye fishery at wolverine creek at big river lakes is a snag fishery plain and simple, & currently all anglers and guides fishing there are illegally fishing as 99% of all salmon caught in this fishery are hooked elsewhere than the mouth. keep the gear restrictions the same but allow fish that not hooked in the mouth to be legally retained. this is a clam water lake with no current and it is impossible to hook the fish in the mouth. in my opinion the BOF only has 2 choices, allow



retention of sockeyes not hooked in the mouth, or close the fishery since the fishery cannot be conducted legally with current rules.

Thank you for your consideration of all these proposals, and im sorry i cannot personally be at the meeting to explain in person, But i need to work in the winter also.

Mel Erickson

Submitted By

Mel Erickson

Submitted On 1/22/2020 8:29:34 PM

Affiliation

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Soldotna , Alaska 99669

From Mel Erickson

Proposal 210

I am the author of this proposal and i support this proposal.

There has been a huge problem at the mouth of silver salmon creek , with drift gillnetters, fishing right on shore, the brown bears have learned to catch fish from there nets at low tide, this is dasngerous for the bears, and it also ahs caused problems with the gillnetters shooting at the bears towards shore when there are people and bear viewing guides and national park service rangers on shore in the line of fire, also the bears get scared and then run straight at the people on shore that are bear viewing, silver salmon creek is a very popular location for guided bear viewing tours. I have pictures of bears stealing fish out of the gillnets. this issue can be solved buy moving the gillnetters 1 mile offshore, besides the bear problems the other problem is the nets are choking off the stream mouths and blocking the passage of salmon into the streams.

Submitted By
Michael Crookston
Submitted On
1/21/2020 6:25:24 PM
Affiliation

Dear representatives,

Thank you for your service and for taking time to hear comments on these issues that are immensely important to many families. Please **oppose KRSA proposals 78, 88 and 104**, the primary goal of these proposals is to cripple Cook Inlet commercial fisheries which has been a goal of the IN RIVER commercial fishermen for years now. My family has been fishing for four generations in Cook Inlet- a place I hold dear to my heart and hoped that my children might also learn to love through working alongside their family. Your educated vote being made in our confidence is the hope of many you don't see or hear from often. We look to you and thank you for your work.



Submitted By
Michael Hanson
Submitted On
1/23/2020 8:02:35 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9073010938

Email
Michael.e.hanson@live.com

Address
5211 Mockingbird Dr
Unit 12
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

I oppose Proposition 163. As a disabled sportsman, access to the dipnet fishery is difficult at best, the services provided by guides allow me equal access to the river. Similarly, many Alaskans are afforded the opportunity to engage with the personal use fishery without the burden of procuring and maintaining expensive equipment. There is also the economic concern of eliminating the guiding industry that supports these activities. At a time when Alaska needs all the economic growth it can sustain. For these reasons, I wholeheartedly oppose proposition 163

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

I oppose this proposal because: Guided dipnetting, like non-guided dipnetting, is limited to residents of Alaska. So it does not expand the beneficiaries of dipnetting. The proposal states "the intent of these fisheries which are implemented to allow Alaskan residents the opportunity to harvest larger quantities fish that are in surplus of escapement needs". Guided dipnetting does not infringe upon this intent. Rather, guided dipnetting enables more Alaskan residents to harvest salmon, and/or allows those Alaskan residents an alternate means of dipnetting. Thank you, -Mike Hondel

Submitted By
Michael Schechter
Submitted On
1/17/2020 8:29:45 PM
Affiliation

I OPPOSE Proposal 163. Professional guides in the Kenai and Kasilof personal use fisheries allow access to citizens who may not otherwise have the opportunity to participate. Motorized access to these fisheries should not be restricted to only those with the means to purchase boats. The option for guided access to the motorized areas enhances access, which should be a key goal for these particular fisheries.

Submitted By
Nathan widmann
Submitted On
1/23/2020 5:03:44 PM
Affiliation
Fisherman/Alaskan

I oppose proposal 78 which seeks to reallocate the Cook Inlet fisheries. This proposal has implications beyond Cook Inlet and would lead to a dangerous precedence for other fisheries around the state of Alaska.

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
1255 West 8th St.
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery
Oppose Proposals: 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 &66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

I am the President of the Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council and I represent Native Village of Port Lions (Tribe) in the community of Port Lions. Our community's economy is entirely based on fishing and on Kodiak's salmon fishery in particular. Loss of salmon fishing opportunities will have a direct impact on Port Lions.

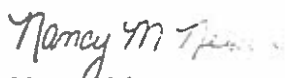
We wonder what Kodiak fishermen have done that would justify changing our management plans. Our salmon fishery has not expanded, in fact there are fewer permits fishing now than were fishing five and ten years ago. We don't see any "new" fisheries for Kodiak salmon developing. Kodiak's management plans cover the entire Island and the Mainland and they only allow fishing openings based on the presence of local stocks. These plans have been in place for more than 25 years and have precluded expansion of salmon fishing that is not based on the presence of local stocks.

The 2014-1016 genetic study authored by Kyle Shedd in not "new" information in the sense that the conclusions were not previously known. The genetic study provides additional snapshots of detail illustrating the information and conclusions reached by the Department during the 1990-1995 time-frame. Namely, **"The incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years."** Moreover, the percentage of the Cook Inlet run incidentally captured in the Kodiak fishery during the 2014-16 time period is well with the ranges suggested by these earlier studies.

The Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place for 40 years. The reason for the plan was conservation --- to protect Chignik's late run. Prior to the plan, Kodiak fished at Cape Igvak "day for day" when the Chignik fishery was open. While Chignik was fishing on the "early run", it was thought that Kodiak could be impacting the "late run". Consequently, the Cape Igvak management plan insured both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting Kodiak. Kodiak's catch percentage of the Chignik run prior to the Cape Igvak Management Plan was about 15%. Under the plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12%. (During years when fishing has occurred.) Finally, the conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management plan were highlighted with Chignik's recent run failures. There was no fishing at Cape Igvak! Why change a balanced plan that is accomplishing its intended purposes?

In summary, the Native Village of Port Lions request that the Board of Fisheries take no action on Proposals 58, 59,60,61,62,63,64, 65, 37 & 66!

Respectfully,


Nancy Nelson
President

RE: PROPOSAL 145 Allow sport, personal use, and subsistence fishing for sockeye salmon on the Kenai River until August 15

If the BOF adopts this proposal dip netters and personal use fishermen can continue to fish after the July 31 closer. If either of these user groups start to catch Coho silvers we can release them unharmed immediately and at that time ADF&G can E.O.close to these user groups. We always hear from the commercial fleet were over escaping the Kenai River and this way other user groups can help and there wont be any heart ache. It's a win win situation for all. ADF&G's numbers show over escapement so I dont see why you'd be against this idea. Personal use and Sport will know that the fish if any that come in are theirs and there helping to sustain the fishery. Commercial fleet can still fish with NO closers to them. Other in river groups will get the scrapes so to speak.

Submitted By
Paul Crookston
Submitted On
1/21/2020 5:55:43 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-283-6480
Email
pjcrookston@mac.com
Address
53509 Veco Ave
Kenai, Alaska 99611

OPPOSE proposal 78: Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources.

- The proposal takes away the Board of Fish members' discretion and independence. Current regulation recognizes a list of factors that a board member "may" take into consideration. This phrasing allows latitude for board members to consider which elements are appropriate to which circumstances. Proposal 78 seeks to take that latitude away and to dictate the factors that the board member "shall" use to decide while mandating the weight that each element must be given, instead of considering each proposal based upon all evidence and circumstance. If the board passes this proposal, it will be abdicating its authority now, and for all future BOF members, to ethically conduct the responsibilities of the board of fish.
- We support the board's current allocation criteria and the board's ability to equally balance all of these criteria when making an allocative decision. When the Alaska Board of Fisheries was established at statehood by the legislature, the founding language gave the board the flexibility to consider the most appropriate criteria for each proposal under consideration. The intent of KRSA's arbitrary ranking of the allocation criteria, which favor personal use, and sportfishing groups, is to regulate our setnet community out of business.

OPPOSE proposal 88: Amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan to increase in-river goal ranges.

- The current in-river goal ranges already allow for expansion and increased harvest for the in-river sockeye sport fishery above the counter.
- The current in-river goals provide more fish to the in-river sport fishery above the sonar than can currently be harvested. The in-river sport fishery, even when liberalized, does not exploit the fish they are already allocated. This results in exceeding in-river goals, exceeding escapement goals, and foregone harvest.

OPPOSE proposal 104: Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan.

- We oppose this arbitrary and premature change to the scientifically established SEG. The big king goal was an attempt to revive the struggling king runs, and setnet fishermen have shouldered the majority of the conservation burden since it was established. ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature. The result will be further unnecessary restrictions to the commercial setnet fishery.

RE: PROPOSAL 169 Prohibit motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River January 1— September 15

As a landowner on the Kasilof River, I support this proposal to limit the use of motorized boats on the Kasilof River. If the proposal is not adopted in full, then I believe there should be at a minimum, certain days when motorized boats are not allowed. The river is too small to allow un-limited motorized boat activity during the salmon runs.

Submitted By
Ray and Gertrude Leonard
Submitted On
1/17/2020 6:06:22 PM
Affiliation

Thank you for contacting us on this problem. We are on the bank of the Kasilof River, We have lived in Alaska since 1941, We have watched the bank washed away 21 feet in front of our place for years Even more so for the last two years with the motors. Contact us if you want mote information.

RE: PROPOSAL 80 Prohibit retention of king salmon greater than 36" in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial gillnet fisheries

I support this proposal because science has shown that larger fish reproduce more effectively. Also large salmon are more valuable to the sports fishing industry than to the commercial fishing industry. as to the statement that 'large salmon may be easier to remove from gill nets', I hope that is true and would like regulations to encourage nets to selectively target only smaller fish.

Reed Lane
NA
11/10/2019 07:11 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 87 Eliminate the personal use salmon dip net fishery and prohibit catch and release fishing for salmon in the Kenai Peninsula area

I do not believe there is any scientific merit to the claim that catching too many sockeye salmon causes ocean acidification. So I do not believe that closing the dip net fishery will have any impact on ocean acidification. Ocean acidification is mainly due to CO2 levels in the atmosphere. The CO2 dilutes in the ocean as carbonic acid. This may impair the growth of plankton. I think that actually, people eating locally harvested foods decrease greenhouse effects compared to other less sustainable foods. So I support Dipnetting for salmon by residents. I do think catch and release fishing is hard on fish and should be considered carefully.

Submitted By
Richard McGahan
Submitted On
1/21/2020 8:30:34 AM
Affiliation

I oppose Proposal #78. It changes the word "may" to "shall" and takes away the Board Members ability to be flexible and think on their own.

Submitted By
Richard McGahan
Submitted On
1/21/2020 9:22:51 AM
Affiliation

I oppose Proposal #88.

The in-river goals are so high now that they cannot be harvested.

Submitted By
Richard McGahan
Submitted On
1/21/2020 9:37:30 AM
Affiliation

I oppose Proposal #104.

First of all, "paired restrictions" are not based on science or on the biologists recommendations.

ADF&G set the goal just three years ago at the 2017 meeting, so recently that not even one king salmon lifecycle has been completed. The efficacy of the new goal has yet to be established, and changing it now is premature.





Submitted By
RICHARD PERSON
Submitted On
1/23/2020 2:49:45 PM
Affiliation

Phone
907-240-3678
Email
rpc@gci.net
Address
24120 Rambler Rd
Chugiak, Alaska 99567

PROPOSAL 78 - OPPOSE: Current allocation criteria are much more inclusive of all users and should not be slanted to benefit in-river users.

PROPOSAL 88 - OPPOSE: Current management allows for more than adequate escapement and in-river use. Escapement numbers are already exceeding needs and uses in many years.

PROPOSAL 104 - OPPOSE: Setnet families already shoulder most of the burden of conservation while harvesting a minimal amount of kings, let the current regulations remain at least through one king salmon life cycle in order to assess their effectiveness.

PROPOSAL 183 - SUPPORT: In the current regulatory environment, i.e. Chinook Plan, the heart of the setnet season (July) is already tending to fall under extreme restrictions. Sockeye run timing has also tended to show later returns. By extending the season five (5) days to August 20th, it would give those setnetters who are able to fish that late a chance to harvest excess sockeye. Effort would be a fraction of the mid-season participation and the affects on coho returns should be minimal.

PROPOSAL 185 & PROPOSAL 182 - SUPPORT: The Kasilof River has over escaped nearly every year for the last 25 years. ADF&G is proposing to lower the escapement goals in this system which could exacerbate the situation. An earlier opening in the Kasilof section would provide a tool to harvest these fish and since ESSN has endured consistent restrictions during the month of July for Chinook conservation, this would be an appreciated concession for the ESSN fleet. Staff comments indicate 18-85 King Salmon from all origins could be caught during this early opening. These numbers are insignificant compared to the increased harvest of sockeyes which could result from this regulatory change. If the board chooses to be conservative in this decision, Proposal 185 still requires a 20,000 red salmon trigger in the Kasilof River.

Thank you for your consideration of these proposal comments.

Submitted By
Rita Spann
Submitted On
1/23/2020 6:56:45 PM
Affiliation
Cordova District Fisherman's Union Member

Phone
9078889228
Email
rita.spann@outlook.com
Address
P.O. Box 374
Ester, Alaska 99725

I am a Prince William Sound commercial fisherman. I am writing to oppose Proposal 78. It seeks to prioritize the goals of sports fisherman over those who subsistence and commercial fish. It would set a negative precedent for all state fisheries.

Submitted By
Robert
Submitted On
1/16/2020 9:01:29 AM
Affiliation
Resident Kasilof/Home Owner

Phone
9072296814
Email
rs01berube@gmail.com
Address
1325 O Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Pertaining to Proposal 169

Dear Board of Fisheries:

I am in agreement with Proposal 169. Since the Kasilof River water heights have been higher than normal this last year it has allowed numerous high powered motorized boats to travel up and down the river. It is only a matter of time before one of the boats motors hits a rock and causes harm to them and others. The Kasilof River is not built by nature to support this activity as it surely also causes harm to the spawning salmon species in the boats path. I am in support of Proposal 169.

Submitted By
Robert Achin
Submitted On
1/23/2020 2:05:22 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9073943171
Email
Rachinsnap@aol.com

Address
Power box 796
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

The safety of all the other fisherman in drifts should be an important part of this decision too. I have watch powerboat race down the river almost swamping and running into other drift boats some personal and some guide boats.

Submitted By
Robert Dragnich
Submitted On
1/22/2020 9:44:49 AM
Affiliation

I support Proposal 104 for the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* submitted by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association and urge the Board of Fisheries to adopt this proposal.

Submitted By
Robert Knobf
Submitted On
1/22/2020 12:30:15 PM
Affiliation

Phone
9072626635

Email
robert.knobf@acsalaska.net

Address
23300 Kasilof River rd
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

In the last few years motorboat activity on the Kasilof River has become intolerable. Not only endangering a valuable fishery, the noise and speed of these boats is far too much for the waterway.

RE: PROPOSAL 15 Prohibit reselling of guide services by anyone other than licensed guides

Glen Haight comment on re selling guide services. Guide don't buy a license. they have nothing's to sell. Guide ,are registered, they fish for free. Bof should not ,let Commerical guides fish in Alaska. The guide fee ,is waived. The fee is 1760 dollars, they've had the privilege of a wavier for 20 years now. Guides must buy a license.

Ron carmon
None
12/11/2019 07:21 AM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 92 Reduce the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon escapement goal range to 450,000-750,000 salmon

Guides don't have a license to fish salmon on the Kenai peninsula. They had there licenses waived for over 20 years. Guides fish for free, the state receives nothing for the fish. Remember guides need to have a license. 1760 dollars is the wavered fee . All this fish , dieing to Commerical guides. And the state receives nothing in return.

Roni carmon
None
01/08/2020 05:20 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

Proposal 163, Should eliminate guides fishing , on the Kenai Penninsula and any state waters . Till guide pay for a guide license. They fish ,and take this resource from Alaskan waters. For free without a license or permit. Often the guides are from out of state. They fish as registered guide, They have a wavier from the state of Alaska. They fish for free. Not only ,do they need a license, They should not be able to participate in any allocation till they are licensed. Currently they owe Alaska ,44billion dollars . Please license guides before doing any future , negotiation for fish or fishing time in Alaskan waters. This need to happen today.

RE: PROPOSAL 78 Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources

The 65 years older, receive proxy cards for king salmon, they fish their five king, Salmon. Starting April, Some go to the neighbors, they receive the neighbor proxy cards, and continue fishing kings. After that proxy card full they go to another neighbor, and fish some more. So, Commercial, fishery can't fish till their enough kings. To fish sockeye. We will never have enough king, unless, We protect kings. Baisily the kings are being over fish by proxy. I submit the use of proxy, is away to cheat, and destroy the kings salmon. And it keeps the Commercial fishery closed to sockeye fishing. The use of proxy cards, should not be used, if your not going to enforce the intent. Please remember this wasn't voted on, 65 year old proxy was written in as a idea. And submit Ed. Without though.

Roni carmon
None
12/27/2019 07:47 PM AKST

RE: PROPOSAL 78 Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources

The sport guides fishery, on the Kenai peninsula, and the state. They fish with wavier, no licenses, They are registered. They pay nothing, toward a license. They take the resource from Alaska waters. I believe, the guides needs to get licensed, before fishing our oceans lakes and stream s be fore next year. The license, publish is 1760 dollars. Please license guides be fore ruling on any proposal before the 2020 year begins.

Submitted By
Roni Carmon
Submitted On
10/23/2019 9:23:25 PM
Affiliation

Phone
19079530238
Email
Dallasak789@hotmail.com
Address
51995arness rd Kenai alaska
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Personal use, for senior, fishing king salmon, must be stopped. Commercial fishermen can't fish sockeye salmon, if king numbers are low. The seniors take kings before the season for reds start, and if not enough kings get into the rivers we can't fish sockeye salmon. Guides with a boat load of seniors, that often carry proxy cards. If they take what's left of the kings, and over fish them. The Commercial fisherman can't fish reds. Is it a conservation threat yes. Is it a allocation problem yes.

Is it a legal, regulation problem yes. Is it a abuse of a threatens spices yes. And it need to be stopped.

What's



From: [Roni Carmon](#)
To:
Subject: Fwd: Land-based Salmon Farms Set to be a Game Changer in Alaska Source: Fish Radio with Laine Welch By Laine Welch October 22, 2019 This is Alaska Fish Radio. I'm Laine Welch – Land-based salmon farms will be a game changer. More after this -- IMS ...
Date: Tuesday, October 22, 2019 12:40:35 PM

Tap on the blue.
Is this the goal , gmo ,farmed fish?
Is this the real reason.

To destroy the sockeye salmon?

Begin forwarded message:

From: Roni Carmon <dallasak789@hotmail.com>
Date: Oct 22, 2019 at 11:53 AM
To: Roni Carmon <dallasak789@hotmail.com>
Subject: Land-based Salmon Farms Set to be a Game Changer in Alaska Source: Fish Radio with Laine Welch By Laine Welch October 22, 2019 This is Alaska Fish Radio. I'm Laine Welch – Land-based salmon farms will be a game changer. More after this -- IMS is offe...

Farmed fish

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2904810859543485&id=220520644639200&ref=m_notif-if_t=photo_reply

Submitted By
Roni Carmon
Submitted On
10/23/2019 9:41:48 PM
Affiliation

Phone
19079530238
Email
Dallasak789@hotmail.com
Address
51995 Amess rd
Kenai, Alaska 99611

The dipnet fisherman, when caught over fishing, or not clipping tails. Or fishing without a license. When sited , adfg, Will site then for the violation, they won't take their fish, the dipnet, their car. they give them a citation, for either a 100 dollars, or 200 dollars. The taking of a natural resource, illegal, the penalty needs to be a forfeiture of the fish, the taking of the dipnet pole and vehicle. Every 100 fish is 10250 dollars, at 20 dollars a pound. And that grand theft, anywhere but in Alaska. Our fishery worth more than that. Is it a conservation problem yes. Is it's a regulation problem ? yes is it a board of fish problem ? yes is it a legal problem ? Yes This has been going on now ,30 years. Dipnet fishery is not a personal use fishery ,it is not legal, sponsored by adfg. For lobbyist money.

KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

PC106
4 of 27

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Letter to
REPRESENTING: the senate and House
BILL # or SUBJECT: Why not stop the Guiding
COMMITTEE: of Fish DATE: 9/23/2019

NOTE: This testimony is considered part of the official record and will be posted online with the hearing documents

While the Guide fishing, sport fishing, personal
use. goes unregulated

The Commercial fishery, Gives a income to the state
146 million last year.

And if the Cook inlet fisherman could fish, another
70 million to the General Fund or 210 million.

The Senate + the house now knows this
You all should be ashamed of your selves.
To do this to our fish, our people, our schools.
We are broke, as a state,
only 770,000 people in Alaska and broke.

I'm hoping you Senators, and the house of Rep.
Stop the Guiding and personal use
this year.

Till you Got a Guiding License in place
And till you all, Recover some ~~tax~~ taxes for
the resource. I recommend about 44 billion dollars
for the last 30 years.

KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

PC106
5 of 27

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: _____

REPRESENTING: _____

BILL # or SUBJECT: _____

COMMITTEE: _____

DATE: _____

NOTE: This testimony is considered part of the official record and will be posted online with the hearing documents

The Guide hit all waters in Alaska 300 days a year if not more

The Guide hit the Kenai peninsula and other areas 175 days, for Salmon.

never ever would you do that in a Commercial fishing environment.

Board of Fish, didn't hear my plea.

The Governor didn't hear my plea.

They dance to a different kind of music

Their ears are tuned to sport fishing, Guide fishing, Substance's fishery.

Commercial fishery a dirty word.

But the Commercial fishery managed correctly, is balanced, fair, Good for the fishes future

KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

PC106
6 of 27

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

Chair Sen. Burch
Committee Sen. Kawasaki

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

Sen. Scott Kawasaki

NAME:

Ron Lee Cacmon

@AKleg.Sa.

REPRESENTING:

Self

BILL # or SUBJECT:

SB 90

COMMITTEE:

DATE: 4/2/2019

NOTE: This testimony is considered part of the official record and will be posted online with the hearing documents

So as you can see today:
In the paper Governor Dunbar appointed new
board of fish members. Some done with their 3
years, so maybe not.

But I urge you to look at what's happening.
Board of fish has their own set of rules,
fish and game has their own set of rules.

Senate Law makers have a set of rules.

But the board of fish, and the Governor ~~has~~ rules
as commercial fisherman.

And fish and game takes their rules and
the board of fish rules, and they control us
fisherman.

But over the last 30 years, the fish stocks
seem to be going down.

The sockeye salmon are the targeted fish now
that the king stocks have been depleted.

KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

PC106
7 of 27

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: _____

REPRESENTING: _____

BILL # or SUBJECT: _____

COMMITTEE: _____

DATE: _____

NOTE: This testimony is considered part of the official record and will be posted online with the hearing documents

I'm saying it again, as I just left testimony last week.

But the Governor, appointed a new board of fish. A new set of rules will be coming, and it's going to be against the commercial fisherman.

I believe if you stop the 300 days of fishing around the clock on slaughter of fishing stocks will rebound.

The rivers, the come a womb for spawning fish not the blood sport of catch and release.

at the same time you can receive money to the General Fund. By letting the commercial fleet fish. None of this, is in the mind's of the Governor or the board of fish, or fish & game.

But you legislators, got to stop this raping of Alaska ~~land~~ and the raping of the fish stocks and zero income to the state.

KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

PC106
8 of 27

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: _____

REPRESENTING: _____

BILL # or SUBJECT: _____

COMMITTEE: _____

DATE: _____

NOTE: This testimony is considered part of the official record and will be posted online with the hearing documents

Please remember; Fish and Game, never collected
a license fee from Guides. And sunset sales are in place
1760 Dollars for the full license, with requirements
for 6.4 million Guides possible.

on the Kenai river alone 870 Guides
on the peninsula a total of 1082 Guides
in Alaska unknown But all hit the water 300 days a year

But 13 million fish on the Kenai peninsula, has
transferred from the Commercial Fishery
to Guides, sport, and dipnet fishermen.

You stop the Guide, + Dipnet fishery till you figure
away to so coup the lost income.

Let Give the Fish a rest.

If you get back the 22 billion you Coastal have
earn from the sport fishery (Guides) and the
dipnet fishery, Things could change a lot. for
the state. nobody that deals with revenue, would give
away 50 many dollars. Just plan dumb

KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

PC106
9 of 27

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: _____

REPRESENTING: _____

BILL # or SUBJECT: _____

COMMITTEE: _____

DATE: _____

NOTE: This testimony is considered part of the official record and will be posted online with the hearing documents

The board of fish.

The Governor, has no intention of regulating any one but the people that are doing the fishery correctly, and by law.

and every fair trade agreement, if there is such a thing for a commercial fisherman

there's no intention of changing a thing.

Task the senate and the house.

To stop Guides till they get a License's.

①

Task the senate and the house, to recover the resources income, never collected.

Task you take that money the resource earned and pay off all the bond debt and balance the budget

Ron Carmon

October 23

PC106
10 of 27

Ron Carmon *ATT.*
51995 Arness Rd.
Kenai, AK 99611
(907)953-0238
Dallasak789@hotmail.com

Board of Fisheries

I have previously written the Board of Fisheries regarding the Kenai Peninsula Borough's fish resources and some of my concerns. On the last day of your three-day meeting, I would like to summarize the environmental, economic, legal, and moral impact of your decision and offer a solution that would make the Kenai Peninsula and the State of Alaska proper caretakers of our precious resource.

First, I'd like to discuss the environment of the ocean in relationship to acidity and the importance of plankton eaters, such as sockeye salmon, to the spawning grounds in the rivers and the impact of the ecosystem in the ocean. Secondly, I'd like to discuss is the economic impact of the fishing regulations on the Kenai Peninsula borough. Over the last 30 years, the dipnet fishery on the peninsula has taken \$542 million each year in fish from just the two rivers, Kenai and Kasilof. They also fish other rivers on the peninsula. Thirdly, I would like to explore the moral responsibility of the State of Alaska to manage our fishery. Finally, I would like to present a solution that would ensure the viability of all parties in the industry and a sustained fishery.

The Sport Fishing Association and Coastal Conservation take \$300 million retail value off these two rivers. Almost zero dollars of income goes to the Kenai Borough, the State of Alaska, or its citizens. The amount of the Alaska general fund in the last 30 years has been down by \$70 million each year. This is a result of the fish going to the dip net fishery and sport guide fishery and not the commercial fishery- who pays into the general fund.

This has been done now for 30 years. Kenai Borough's revenue could be drastically improved. I believe the Sport Fishing Association has removed a total of \$44 billion of fish off the Kenai Peninsula alone over the past 30 years. We can do better than that. Selling the fish saves the Kenai Peninsula and the State of Alaska thus providing an improved income source.

For a long time, ADF&G has managed our fishery- our commercial fishery, our sport fishery, subsistence fishery, and personal use fishery. In 1984, Tony Knowles came up with the idea to start the Board of Fisheries to efficiently manage the types of fishing statewide.

The people who live on the Kenai Peninsula want the practice of catch and release stopped. It's killing the prime targeted fish. The people on the Kenai Peninsula want the dipnet fishery discontinued. If the practice of dip netting fish cannot be ceased, the people of the Kenai Peninsula would like the number of allowed fish to be decreased.

The Sports Fishermen Guide Association is allowed over 300 days of sport fishing on the ocean around the Kenai Peninsula. They are allowed 150-170 days on the Kenai and Kasilof rivers alone. The Sport Fishing Guide Association can have 6.4 million guides in the United States, and they frequent the Kenai Peninsula. They fish all species of fish on the peninsula. In 2018, sports fishermen took 179,000 halibut, 229,000 sockeye salmon, 31,400 king salmon, 60,000 silver, 40,000 non-pelagic cod, and 40,000 pelagic

Ron Carmon

October 23

PC106
11 of 27

cod. According to the logs noted from the Department of Fish and Game, in 1984, 85 and 86, the guides took 3 to 4 million sockeye salmon, plankton eaters, just off the Kenai River alone. In 1984, they took 110,000 king salmon. There is a moral obligation that the state must take to save our fishery and they are not doing it.

There's a legal obligation to the other fisheries also. The Sport Fishing Guide Association is fighting for the personal use fishery. Why would the Sport Fishing Guide Association want personal use? I believe that's a personal attack against the commercial fishery. The more fish they get up the river the better for the sports fishermen. Over the years 110,000 people come down from Anchorage and other parts of Alaska to harvest 7 million fish a year by dip netting on the Kasilof and Kenai Rivers. There is also a legal battle that has been won by the commercial fishermen. Federal laws state you cannot ruin a fishery to support another fishery. This has been going on for 30 years now. There are many reasons change these practices from the last 30 years.

The ocean's acidity level is up. The taking of sockeye salmon, crab, and pollock has taken a toll. These fish and crab are critical in balancing the acidity level in the ocean. Killing sockeye salmon in the river has a criminal effect on the ecosystem. Overpopulation of the river with too many sockeye salmon will also kill the river salmon run. It's important to ensure the ecosystem of the rivers is maintained for the salmon fry to leave the river. The Kenai River sonar is the only sonar system that's proven not to work. Sonar systems worldwide have been proven better than the sonar system used in the Kenai River. There are better ways to count fish and monitor what's going up and down the river. But most importantly, we need sockeye salmon to have a safe space safe place to stay- not a playground for the practice of the blood sport of catch and release.

The practice of catch and release was put in so the guides could work their boats 18 hours each day, every day of the week. This must stop. The commercial fisherman fishery in Cook Inlet is allowed anywhere from one to 15 days to fish. Our canneries and processing plants can't get enough fish to economically stay running. The costs to clean up these sites, after the canneries are no longer viable, will be in the billions of dollars due to environmental clean-up. They are falling apart every day. The canneries are right on the edge of the water and they are a mess- an ecological nightmare waiting to happen. ADF&G and the Board of Fisheries will be to blame.

This was a vibrant fishery. In fact, it was the second biggest fishery in the world. It generated over 100 million dollars of income in the 1980s and it will all be wiped out. The \$68 billion that the state has in its Permanent Fund account will go to clean up these dilapidated canneries on the river.

Remember, a lawsuit has already been won and the people of the Kenai Peninsula are asking the Board of Fisheries to step up and stop this practice. There are better ways to run this fishery. It's not about who gets the fish, or who the fish belong to, but who has killed the Alaskan salmon industry. Over the last 30 years, we had the freshest market salmon sold in the United States. It was proudly on display and sold daily. We've lost that part of the market because the politicians and the State of Alaska have taken our marketing away along with the industry. Again, I say there's a better way to manage our fishing industry

My solution is to ask the Coastal Conservation Association, Bass Pro Shop and the 20,000 other box store vendors who supply the commercial guide-sport industry to pay back the money owed to the other fishermen in the Cook Inlet fishery. The price would be \$44 billion.

Ron Carmon

October 23

PC106
12 of 27

I believe each fisherman, set netter, and drift fisherman needs 3 million dollars tax-free money (just to catch up what has been lost over the last 30 years for these approx. 2000 fishermen. By doing this, the state of Alaska could take away commercial fishing permits. Some people paid up to \$260,000 for these permits years ago. I personally paid \$83,120 in permits and licenses in the past 6 years. The practice of purchasing permits would no longer be necessary. Commercial fishermen could fish without purchasing a costly permit. I think the retailers would be willing to pay the \$44 billion because they need to sell their fishing supplies, boats, and equipment to the local sport commercial fishermen who would now have more liquid funds.

These vendors have already collected 30 years of income from expert guides who have not paid any funds for the Alaskan fish. They fish for free, reap the bounty of the Alaskan waters. They have not been required to obtain a license for the last 30 years. With my plan, the Sports Guide Association must purchase a license. Not one single user group would be impacted as the cost would be spread throughout the industry. The only significant impact would be if the fishery dies off completely due to poor management.

I believe it will get better, though. The Sport Guide Association will have to buy a license and sport guides will have to catch their fish in oceans rather than the river, just like commercial fishermen do. But as the river becomes healthy, so will the fishery. The environmental damage from the canneries will be fixed by their own dollars. Commercial fishing will improve, and the cannery industry will survive. Using personal fishing as a way of subsistence is a lie. This must stop. Subsistence fishing can be regulated. Only set-net and drift-net fishermen who want to fish can fish, but I believe most of them will quit. The market will determine this outcome.

The sockeye salmon, plankton eaters, must have a safe place in the river to spawn. It must be protected like a sanctuary. I believe you can sport fish the river, but I don't believe it should be open for commercial fishing. The industry of commercial sport guides is a commercial business. They take a lot of our fish. The rest of the money, the \$40 billion the state gets from Bass Pro Shops, the box stores, and Coastal Conservation, which was taken off of the ocean floor, belongs to the state of Alaska.

Thank you for your time to read this letter. I appreciate your consideration and look forward to a sustained, healthy fishery for generations to come.

Sincerely, is it a conservation allocation yes
 is it a regulation problem yes
 is it a legal problem yes
 is it an environmental problem yes
 Ron Carmon is it a barrel of fish problem yes

Kenai, Alaska



From: [Roni Carmon](#)
To: Maybe it's time.
Subject: Saturday, October 19, 2019 9:53:04 AM
Date:

You've had been running the bof ,
In the upper cookinlet fishery , like the democratic,been running the government.

Trump (the president) draining the swamp daily.
He's watching ,Alaska adfg, the bof, he's seen the un fair assault on the Commerical fisherman.

I've been telling ,everyone I know about the un fair practices ,him included.

About how 542 million dollars of fish ,go to the Alaskan welfare program ,(dipnet) fishery.

About the un fair practice of ,coastal conservation and the bof,working together,to destroy one fishery for another.

About the way,you count fish going up a river, how different it is done ,than any other river system in America .

He watching you folks.
Are you going to be dumb enough to do the same old scams you been doing, year after year.
Mostly for lobbyist money.

44billion ,the pay back he sees. Needs to go back to the Commerical fisherman.
And he seen the 300 days of sport fishing ,verse the 12 day ,or even one day ,the Commerical fisherman get.

Think about it .
The cookinlet inlet restriction
Has never saved a fish .

Or changed a run to any other river system.

It been fake ,for 30 years now. Trump loves fake news. He knows what's been happening!
Will you continue ?
And the bof ,needs to go away.
Ron carmon



From: [Roni Carmon](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Last comment of the Jan 23period.
Date: Thursday, January 23, 2020 9:52:35 AM

Proposal,87
Stop catch and release on the Kenai Penninsula.
Stop the dipnet fishery on the Kenai Penninsula.

Reason red salmon are plankton eaters.
And plankton eaters are being killed in river.
By Commerical guide fisherman.
And the dipnet fishery.

I've forward a letter to the ombudsman's court system.

Hopefully to rule ,
These fish ,are not common use fish.
These fish are being illegally divided.
The guide don't have a license to fish these fish!

The dip net fishery ,is unregulated,and un enforced.
By adfg.

So the sockeye salmon,plankton eaters.
That are needed to support our ocean ph levels.
Are being wiped out ,in river.

By illegally fishing them ,and killing the spawn of eggs.

These sockeye salmon need to be given a safe place to spawn.

This is happening way to much.
As population ,and guide activity in crease.
The fish ,spawn will deplete.
Over crowding the river with extra sockeye ,and pinks .
Deplete the egg quality.

The ombudsman letter ,if they rule it not fair.
Will be a plus for our salmon ,on the Kenai Peninsula.

So please ,stop the blood sport of catch and release.
Stop the unregulated slaughter of personal use fishing on the Kenai Peninsula.

Please license guides ,before you make any rulings on sport fishing ,in Alaska waters.

They are taking fish from Alaskan waters, they fish this fish for free.
They owed the state and the Commerical fishery ,44 billion
Dollars ,this next year it will be 70 million. More
Roni Carmon



From: [Dallasak789](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Pacific Salmon Commission Completes Negotiations on New Coast Wide Conservation and Harvest Sharing Agreement: Press Release, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 4:00:58 PM

Tap on the blue ,to read the story!
Not a good story,
Government ,just tries to give fish away.
25 dollars a lb retail,
All Alaska fish 25 to 30 dollars a lb.
And you want to open up more substance,More personal use.

We need jobs, not welfare.
We need to sell these fish.

The time is right!
Oil not going to pay the way.
Fish is going to have too!

So quit , personal use,
License guides, stop catch and release.

I told you ,George soaros,paying adfg , to break ,mining ,timber, and commercial fishing.

And with the help of bass pro ,
You guys are ruining our state of Alaska ,and the Pacific Ocean.

Is this letter a threat to Alaska yes.
Is this letter a threat to Alaska future yes.
Is this letter, a practice of pure stupidity. Yes
Will it hurt all of Alaska yes.

If you don't change your way of thinking, it will destroy our economy,yes

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dallasak789 <dallasak789@hotmail.com>
Date: Dec 18, 2019 at 10:44 PM
To: Bbird <bbird@radiokenai.com>
Subject: Pacific Salmon Commission Completes Negotiations on New Coast Wide Conservation and Harvest Sharing Agreement: Press Release, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Can you believe this :
What stupidity,two whole countries,doing substance,personal use, sporting,and commercial fishing.

And the dumb ass regret,he has to regulate the taking of fish.



Did the bears get any?
Did the other predators get any?
Did they ever think ,regulating
Wasn't going to happen.

Time to put jobs ,and future
Back into the equation,rather than using our fish to buy political votes.

Adfg needs to go away.

http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=pressreleases.pr&release=2018_09_17

From: [Dallasak789](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Re: Upper cookinlet.
Date: Thursday, January 2, 2020 12:21:41 PM

Re write amend the old request,add this one

On Jan 2, 2020 at 12:23 PM, <[Dallasak789](#)> wrote:

Looks like we are now into ,a 5year window,
Pushing it now into April.

It a play with words, feb 7 to the 14,
Meeting ,about Commerical fishing.
And then you will decide,about sport fishing.
Sport fishing guides fish with out a license.
I hope nothing gets decided till guide get a license to fish.

1760 dollars a guide license should cost ,or no fishing.
Substance , none till they buy a license.
Personal use , we need to make every fish count,
Doing away with personal use /won't hurt anyone .
We need to save the fish.



From: [Dallasak789](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Is there hope for the future of Alaska's fisheries? - Anchorage Daily News
Date: Wednesday, January 1, 2020 7:41:30 PM

Tap the blue to read please!
This story the same!
As the cookinlet story I 'm telling you.

The times are changing, and trump draining all the swamps.
We have a big swamp,

Our fish ,will be our live ring.
Alaska economy , free ride with oil is over.

George soaros, agenda , to break mining, timber, and the Commerical fishery , through bass
pro ,coastal conservation,
Might of worked, for awhile .

But it will change now,
Adfg : got to get on board,
And start to run this fishery ,correctly, and the board of fish ,you have to do it.

It's no secret,
Personal use,substance, guides ass.
Through conservation,and feeding people free food ,to break the economy of Alaska.
Been the normal for 30 years.

But now , the triple A bond rating gone now, Alaska can't bourgh money any more.

The selling of ,oil company assest, broke Alaska ,wanting to use our pfd to pay state
employees.

It a no brainer ,we got to treat our fish better.
It will be ,the only income soon.

<https://www.adn.com/opinions/2019/12/31/is-there-hope-for-the-future-of-alaskas-fisheries/>
https://www.adn.com/opinions/2019/12/31/is-there-hope-for-the-future-of-alaskas-fisheries/?utm_medium=email&email=146503319&utm_source=second-street&utm_campaign=Newsletter%3a+Opinions



From: [Dallasak789](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: I think your missing a few things
Date: Friday, January 3, 2020 3:14:08 PM
Attachments: [Letter to Board of Fisheries.docx](#)

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dallasak789 <dallasak789@hotmail.com>
Date: Nov 4, 2019 at 9:37 PM
To: Forrest Bowers <forrest.bowers@alaska.gov>
Subject: Fwd: I think your missing a few things

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dallasak789 <dallasak789@hotmail.com>
Date: Nov 4, 2019 at 8:42 PM
To: Forest Bowers <forest.bowers@alaska.gov>
Subject: I think your missing a few things

Forrest,we give away 543 millions dollars to the dipnet fishery.
These aren't figured in sockeye.
We give the guides, 300 million dollars of sockeye salmon,
Kings,even more,silvers, and these are un accounted for fish.
The total last year was
Chinooks 31400 to guides
Sockeye was 222 000 to guides
Silvers60 thousand, to guides
179000 halibut to guides
40000 black cod to guides
40 000 to non plageic to guides.

1 million 400 thousand allocated to Commerical fishermen.

Telling half truths ,
Report the guide catches, they don't even pay for the resource.
They take.
You think your doing a good job .
In reality your killing the ocean



Ron Carmon
51995 Arness Rd.
Kenai, AK 99611
(907)953-0238
Dallasak789@hotmail.com

Attn: Board of Fisheries

I have previously written the Board of Fisheries regarding the Kenai Peninsula Borough's fish resources and some of my concerns. On the last day of your three-day meeting, I would like to summarize the environmental, economic, legal, and moral impact of your decision and offer a solution that would make the Kenai Peninsula and the State of Alaska proper caretakers of our precious resource.

First, I'd like to discuss the environment of the ocean in relationship to acidity and the importance of plankton eaters, such as sockeye salmon, to the spawning grounds in the rivers and the impact of the ecosystem in the ocean. Secondly, I'd like to discuss is the economic impact of the fishing regulations on the Kenai Peninsula borough. Over the last 30 years, the dipnet fishery on the peninsula has taken \$542 million each year in fish from just the two rivers, Kenai and Kasilof. They also fish other rivers on the peninsula. Thirdly, I would like to explore the moral responsibility of the State of Alaska to manage our fishery. Finally, I would like to present a solution that would ensure the viability of all parties in the industry and a sustained fishery.

The Sport Fishing Association and Coastal Conservation take \$300 million retail value off these two rivers. Almost zero dollars of income goes to the Kenai Borough, the State of Alaska, or its citizens. The amount of the Alaska general fund in the last 30 years has been down by \$70 million each year. This is a result of the fish going to the dip net fishery and sport guide fishery and not the commercial fishery- who pays into the general fund.

This has been done now for 30 years. Kenai Borough's revenue could be drastically improved. I believe the Sport Fishing Association has removed a total of \$44 billion of fish off the Kenai Peninsula alone over the past 30 years. We can do better than that. Selling the fish saves the Kenai Peninsula and the State of Alaska thus providing an improved income source.

For a long time, ADF&G has managed our fishery- our commercial fishery, our sport fishery, subsistence fishery, and personal use fishery. In 1984, Tony Knowles came up with the idea to start the Board of Fisheries to efficiently manage the types of fishing statewide.

The people who live on the Kenai Peninsula want the practice of catch and release stopped. It's killing the prime targeted fish. The people on the Kenai Peninsula want the dipnet fishery discontinued. If the practice of dip netting fish cannot be ceased, the people of the Kenai Peninsula would like the number of allowed fish to be decreased.

The Sports Fishermen Guide Association is allowed over 300 days of sport fishing on the ocean around the Kenai Peninsula. They are allowed 150-170 days on the Kenai and Kasilof rivers alone. The Sport Fishing Guide Association can have 6.4 million guides in the United States, and they frequent the Kenai Peninsula. They fish all species of fish on the peninsula. In 2018, sports fishermen took 179,000 halibut, 229,000 sockeye salmon, 31,400 king salmon, 60,000 silver, 40,000 non-pelagic cod, and 40,000 pelagic



cod. According to the logs noted from the Department of Fish and Game, in 1984, 85 and 86, the guides took 3 to 4 million sockeye salmon, plankton eaters, just off the Kenai River alone. In 1984, they took 110,000 king salmon. There is a moral obligation that the state must take to save our fishery and they are not doing it.

There's a legal obligation to the other fisheries also. The Sport Fishing Guide Association is fighting for the personal use fishery. Why would the Sport Fishing Guide Association want personal use? I believe that's a personal attack against the commercial fishery. The more fish they get up the river the better for the sports fishermen. Over the years 110,000 people come down from Anchorage and other parts of Alaska to harvest 7 million fish a year by dip netting on the Kasilof and Kenai Rivers. There is also a legal battle that has been won by the commercial fishermen. Federal laws state you cannot ruin a fishery to support another fishery. This has been going on for 30 years now. There are many reasons change these practices from the last 30 years.

The ocean's acidity level is up. The taking of sockeye salmon, crab, and pollock has taken a toll. These fish and crab are critical in balancing the acidity level in the ocean. Killing sockeye salmon in the river has a criminal effect on the ecosystem. Overpopulation of the river with too many sockeye salmon will also kill the river salmon run. It's important to ensure the ecosystem of the rivers is maintained for the salmon fry to leave the river. The Kenai River sonar is the only sonar system that's proven not to work. Sonar systems worldwide have been proven better than the sonar system used in the Kenai River. There are better ways to count fish and monitor what's going up and down the river. But most importantly, we need sockeye salmon to have a safe space safe place to stay- not a playground for the practice of the blood sport of catch and release.

The practice of catch and release was put in so the guides could work their boats 18 hours each day, every day of the week. This must stop. The commercial fisherman fishery in Cook Inlet is allowed anywhere from one to 15 days to fish. Our canneries and processing plants can't get enough fish to economically stay running. The costs to clean up these sites, after the canneries are no longer viable, will be in the billions of dollars due to environmental clean-up. They are falling apart every day. The canneries are right on the edge of the water and they are a mess- an ecological nightmare waiting to happen. ADF&G and the Board of Fisheries will be to blame.

This was a vibrant fishery. In fact, it was the second biggest fishery in the world. It generated over 100 million dollars of income in the 1980s and it will all be wiped out. The \$68 billion that the state has in its Permanent Fund account will go to clean up these dilapidated canneries on the river.

Remember, a lawsuit has already been won and the people of the Kenai Peninsula are asking the Board of Fisheries to step up and stop this practice. There are better ways to run this fishery. It's not about who gets the fish, or who the fish belong to, but who has killed the Alaskan salmon industry. Over the last 30 years, we had the freshest market salmon sold in the United States. It was proudly on display and sold daily. We've lost that part of the market because the politicians and the State of Alaska have taken our marketing away along with the industry. Again, I say there's a better way to manage our fishing industry

My solution is to ask the Coastal Conservation Association, Bass Pro Shop and the 20,000 other box store vendors who supply the commercial guide-sport industry to pay back the money owed to the other fishermen in the Cook Inlet fishery. The price would be \$44 billion.



I believe each fisherman, set netter, and drift fisherman needs 3 million dollars tax-free money (permits will go away) just to catch up what has been lost over the last 30 years for these approx. 2000 fishermen. By doing this, the state of Alaska could take away commercial fishing permits. Some people paid up to \$260,000 for these permits years ago. I personally paid \$83,120 in permits and licenses in the past 6 years. The practice of purchasing permits would no longer be necessary. Commercial fishermen could fish without purchasing a costly permit. I think the retailers would be willing to pay the \$44 billion because they need to sell their fishing supplies, boats, and equipment to the local sport commercial fishermen who would now have more liquid funds.

The annual income collected from permits whose funds go toward Coastal Conservation can be passed onto Bass Pro Shops and the local vendors. These vendors have already collected 30 years of income from expert guides who have not paid any funds for the Alaskan fish. They fish for free, reap the bounty of the Alaskan waters. They have not been required to obtain a license for the last 30 years. With my plan, the Sports Guide Association must purchase a license. Not one single user group would be impacted as the cost would be spread throughout the industry. The only significant impact would be if the fishery dies off completely due to poor management.

I believe it will get better, though. The Sport Guide Association will have to buy a license and sport guides will have to catch their fish in oceans rather than the river, just like commercial fishermen do. But as the river becomes healthy, so will the fishery. The environmental damage from the canneries will be fixed by their own dollars. Commercial fishing will improve, and the cannery industry will survive. Using personal fishing as a way of subsistence is a lie. This must stop. Subsistence fishing can be regulated. Only set-net and drift-net fishermen who want to fish can fish, but I believe most of them will quit. The market will determine this outcome.

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Thank you for your time to read this letter. I appreciate your consideration and look forward to a sustained, healthy fishery for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Ron Carmon

Kenai, Alaska



From: [Dallasak789](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Alaska Board of Fisheries Call for Proposals 2020-2021
Date: Wednesday, January 8, 2020 5:27:54 PM

Proposal 15
Sport guide license.

Sport guides have no license.
The state ,issues 20 years now or more.
Sport guides need to be licensed.
Charter boats needs a license.
All waviered.
Please require guide to purchase a license, the advertised price is 1760 a year.
No more guide fishing till they get licensed.

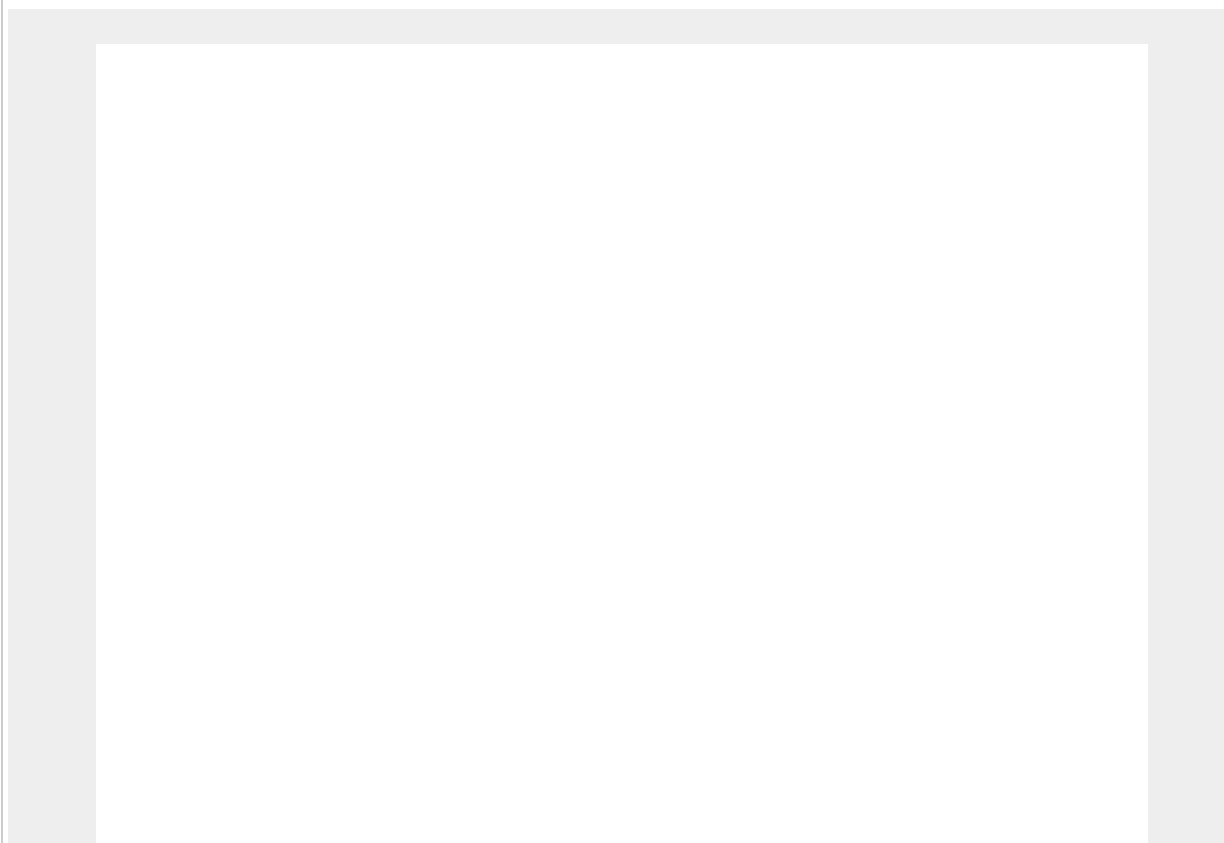
Please no board of fish negotiations till guide get licensed.

They taken over 44billion out of Alaska , they need to pay that back to Alaska ,before they can fish again.

Guides need to be licensed.
Ron carmon

Begin forwarded message:

From: Alaska Department of Fish and Game <adfg@public.govdelivery.com>
Date: Dec 27, 2019 at 5:15 PM
To: Dallasak789 <dallasak789@hotmail.com>
Subject: Alaska Board of Fisheries Call for Proposals 2020-2021



Ron Carmon
51995 Arness Rd.
Kenai, AK 99611
(907)953-0238
Dallasak789@hotmail.com

Attn: State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game Ombudsman

It is time to look at the impact of personal use fisheries and the impact it has on our local waters, state economy, and the worlds waters.

First, I'd like to discuss the environment of the ocean in relationship to acidity and the importance of plankton eaters, such as sockeye salmon, to the spawning grounds in the rivers and the impact of the ecosystem in the ocean. Secondly, I'd like to discuss is the economic impact of the fishing regulations on the Kenai Peninsula borough. Over the last 30 years, the dipnet fishery on the peninsula has taken \$542 million each year in fish from just the two rivers, Kenai and Kasilof. They also fish other rivers on the peninsula. Thirdly, I would like to explore the moral responsibility of the State of Alaska to manage our fishery. Finally, I would like to present a solution that would ensure the viability of all parties in the industry and a sustained fishery.

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110,000 king salmon. There is a moral obligation that the state must take to save our fishery and they are not doing it.

There's a legal obligation to the other fisheries also. The Sport Fishing Guide Association is fighting for the personal use fishery. Why would the Sport Fishing Guide Association want personal use? I believe that's a personal attack against the commercial fishery. The more fish they get up the river the better for the sports fishermen. Over the years 110,000 people come down from Anchorage and other parts of Alaska to harvest 7 million fish a year by dip netting on the Kasilof and Kenai Rivers. There is also a legal battle that has been won by the commercial fishermen. Federal laws state you cannot ruin a fishery to support another fishery. This has been going on for 30 years now. There are many reasons change these practices from the last 30 years.

The ocean's acidity level is up. The taking of sockeye salmon, crab, and pollock has taken a toll. These fish and crab are critical in balancing the acidity level in the ocean. Killing sockeye salmon in the river has a criminal effect on the ecosystem. Overpopulation of the river with too many sockeye salmon will also kill the river salmon run. It's important to ensure the ecosystem of the rivers is maintained for the salmon fry to leave the river. The Kenai River sonar is the only sonar system that's proven not to work. Sonar systems worldwide have been proven better than the sonar system used in the Kenai River. There are better ways to count fish and monitor what's going up and down the river. But most importantly, we need sockeye salmon to have a safe space safe place to stay- not a playground for the practice of the blood sport of catch and release.

The practice of catch and release was put in so the guides could work their boats 18 hours each day, every day of the week. This must stop. The commercial fisherman fishery in Cook Inlet is allowed anywhere from one to 15 days to fish. Our canneries and processing plants can't get enough fish to economically stay running. The costs to clean up these sites, after the canneries are no longer viable, will be in the billions of dollars due to environmental clean-up. They are falling apart every day. The canneries are right on the edge of the water and they are a mess- an ecological nightmare waiting to happen. ADF&G and the Board of Fisheries will be to blame.

This was a vibrant fishery. In fact, it was the second biggest fishery in the world. It generated over 100 million dollars of income in the 1980s and it will all be wiped out. The \$68 billion that the state has in its Permanent Fund account will go to clean up these dilapidated canneries on the river.

Remember, a lawsuit has already been won and the people of the Kenai Peninsula are asking the Board of Fisheries to step up and stop this practice. There are better ways to run this fishery. It's not about who gets the fish, or who the fish belong to, but who has killed the Alaskan salmon industry. Over the last 30 years, we had the freshest market salmon sold in the United States. It was proudly on display and sold daily. We've lost that part of the market because the politicians and the State of Alaska have taken our marketing away along with the industry. Again, I say there's a better way to manage our fishing industry

My solution is to ask the Coastal Conservation Association, Bass Pro Shop and the 20,000 other box store vendors who supply the commercial guide-sport industry to pay back the money owed to the other fishermen in the Cook Inlet fishery. The price would be \$44 billion.

I believe each fisherman, set netter, and drift fisherman needs 3 million dollars tax-free money (permits will go away) just to catch up what has been lost over the last 30 years for these approx. 2000 fishermen.



By doing this, the state of Alaska could take away commercial fishing permits. Some people paid up to \$260,000 for these permits years ago. I personally paid \$83,120 in permits and licenses in the past 6 years. The practice of purchasing permits would no longer be necessary. Commercial fishermen could fish without purchasing a costly permit. I think the retailers would be willing to pay the \$44 billion because they need to sell their fishing supplies, boats, and equipment to the local sport commercial fishermen who would now have more liquid funds.

The annual income collected from permits whose funds go toward Coastal Conservation can be passed onto Bass Pro Shops and the local vendors. These vendors have already collected 30 years of income from expert guides who have not paid any funds for the Alaskan fish. They fish for free, reap the bounty of the Alaskan waters. They have not been required to obtain a license for the last 30 years. With my plan, the Sports Guide Association must purchase a license. Not one single user group would be impacted as the cost would be spread throughout the industry. The only significant impact would be if the fishery dies off completely due to poor management.

I believe it will get better, though. The Sport Guide Association will have to buy a license and sport guides will have to catch their fish in oceans rather than the river, just like commercial fishermen do. But as the river becomes healthy, so will the fishery. The environmental damage from the canneries will be fixed by their own dollars. Commercial fishing will improve, and the cannery industry will survive. Using personal fishing as a way of subsistence is a lie. This must stop. Subsistence fishing can be regulated. Only set-net and drift-net fishermen who want to fish can fish, but I believe most of them will quit. The market will determine this outcome.

The sockeye salmon, plankton eaters, must have a safe place in the river to spawn. It must be protected like a sanctuary. I believe you can sport fish the river, but I don't believe it should be open for commercial fishing. The industry of commercial sport guides is a commercial business. They take a lot of our fish. The rest of the money, the \$40 billion the state gets from Bass Pro Shops, the box stores, and Coastal Conservation, which was taken off of the ocean floor, belongs to the state of Alaska.

When considering how to manage these fish, who are a lifeline in our oceans, we must ask ourselves these questions:

Is personal use fishing,

A threat to our immediate environment and our planet? Yes.

A threat to our economy? Yes.

Unregulated? Yes.

Unenforced? Yes.

Overall, detrimental not to have? No.

Commercial fishing for sockeye salmon has been the primary source of income for much of the Kenai Peninsula and other areas in Alaska. Politicians are raiding the Permanent Fund because our state is in an economic crisis. Changing policies towards protecting these sanctuaries and regulating the harvesting of the fish will certainly create a revenue source that is untapped at this time.



I urge you to let these fish come back to the rivers, spawn, and grow the population allowing for an improved balance in the oceans. Allow fishing to only be in the oceans, prevent the blood sport of catch and release to occur. There is a grander picture and the opportunity is now to change the world's waters for the better.

Ombudsman, I would like you to rule this personal use fishery as illegal. The federal courts have already ruled that guide fishing is illegal and took away profits from the commercial fishery. A striving, premiere commercial fishery has now been degraded into common use and guide industry.

Sincerely,

Ron Carmon

Kenai, Alaska

Submitted By
Roni Carmon
Submitted On
1/16/2020 5:50:38 PM
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proposal 15 Most guides ,don't have a license. They are registered ,but not licensed . They fish for free, They been fishing wavier for 30 years now. Please ,no license, no fishing . Adfg ,not good Stuart's of our fishery. Giving a sport organization all out fish ,for free. Please they do not have a say in our upper cookinlet fishery . Till they buy a 1760 dollar license.

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1/16/2020 6:09:25 PM
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when proxy cards ,are used by 65 year old senior in the spring. They take king salmon, and after they get there limit. They get somebody else's proxy, and they get another limit. What the issue? We can't catch Commerical sockeye. If the king runs low. So proxy for kings must stop. I know guys , that fish April and may , and take 20 kings. To many kings , stop the proxy fishing.



Southeast Alaska Fishermen's



PC107
1 of 2

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January 23, 2020

Boards Support Section

PO Box 115526

Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Submitted via Comment Website Portal/email

RE: Opposition Proposals 78, & 79

Dear Chairman Morisky, and Board of Fisheries Members,

Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance (SEAFa) is a non-profit membership-based organization representing our 330+ members involved in the Salmon, crab, shrimp and longline fisheries of Southeast Alaska.

PROPOSAL #78: OPPOSE

SEAFa opposes weighting the allocation criteria for Cook Inlet. If this proposal was to pass for Cook Inlet every region of the state would then fight to weight allocation for their region causing mass confusion about the allocation policy. **The current allocation criteria allows for each board member to emphasize the criteria that they deem important and weight them as appropriate for the proposal and area.** This proposal is a back-door grab of the resource by eliminating the commercial fishery.

The commercial fishery provides fresh Alaska seafood to Alaskan residents and non-resident who don't wish to or are unable to fish for themselves, restaurants, grocery stores as well as to markets across the globe. The 2020 update of the "Economic Value of Alaska's Seafood Industry" reports, "The state's seafood industry employs nearly 60,000 workers annually in Alaska, and contributes \$2.1 billion of labor income, second only to the oil and gas among



private sector industries. Seafood is the state's largest international export by volume and value and is the largest manufacturing sector in Alaska.¹

We oppose this proposal and ultimately find it redundant to develop allocation criteria different from the rest of the State for Cook Inlet. The current policy is guided by Statute developed by the Legislature.

PROPOSAL #79 – OPPOSE

SEAFA opposes this proposal to establish a personal use priority for Cook Inlet salmon fisheries. The Alaska State Legislature determined that subsistence fisheries are the only fishery that has a priority over other uses. State law (AS 16.05.258(c)) requires the Joint Board of Fisheries and Game to identify “nonsubsistence areas” where subsistence is not “a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life.”² Anchorage does not meet the criteria to be a subsistence area, this has been challenged in the past and failed to qualify as a subsistence area. Allocation between personal use, sport and commercial fisheries is to be determined according to Alaska Statute and Board of Fish allocation policy. This proposal as written has a statewide effect and therefore should be considered at a statewide meeting where all affected parties would be aware of the proposal. For these reasons, SEAFA opposes designating personal use fisheries in the five non-subsistence urban areas.

For both of the above proposals SEAFA feels that significantly changing the policies and designation of subsistence areas has significantly statewide impacts that reach far beyond a Cook Inlet regional board meeting.

Sincerely,

Kathy Hansen
Executive Director

¹ <https://www.undercurrentnews.com/2020/01/17/new-alaskan-study-shows-importance-of-seafood-to-economy/?fbclid=IwAR3RxbyCQ9-wDCVFxuRjITdgLbEIEHD0eVgQu2iorqNKhB4uYUWIJOFEJY>

² https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/subsistence/pdfs/subsistence_update_2017.pdf

RE: PROPOSAL 163 Prohibit guiding in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers personal use dip net fishery

My experience with dip netting guiding services on the Kenai have been most enjoyable. Without those services, I would not have the opportunity to dip net in a manner I find productive and enjoyable. Outlawing such services would be a mistake. It would be better to encourage such services so that fewer people overcrowd the Kenai River and dock facilities with their own watercraft, vehicle and trailer. The current overcrowding and low level of competence of non-professional "skippers" leads to hazardous conditions for all dip netters. More people using professionals will help to reduce the mayhem so prevalent on the Kenai River during dip netting season. Reduction in beach erosion is another likely benefit.



Submitted By
Shawna Arend
Submitted On
1/17/2020 8:51:15 PM
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I oppose proposal 163. As a single woman, who counts on dipnetting to feed myself through out the year, taking away my ability to use a charter source to help me do it, would be literally be taking food from me. There should be multiple ways people can harvest good, sustainable Alaskan salmon, and using a charter service is one of them.



Southeast Alaska Guides Organization

January 23, 2020

Alaska Board of Fisheries
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Proposal 9, Resurrection Bay winter king limits.

Chair Morisky and members of the board,

Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (SEAGO) is a non-profit group advocating for the interests of Southeast, Alaska's recreational fishing industry. We promote sustainable management and fair allocation of fisheries as the foundation of a healthy Alaskan sport fleet.

Between 70% and 99% of chinook harvest in Lower Cook Inlet (LCI), Upper Cook Inlet (UCI), and North Gulf Coast (NGC) marine fisheries are of outside origin. Primarily from Southeast Alaska, British Columbia, and West Coast U.S. This is regardless of summer or winter harvest.

Sport regulations in Southeast Alaska, which also depend on these same stocks, are increasingly stringent, regulated to less than 26,000 fish for the Southeast management area annually for the past several years. During these low abundance regimes, residents are regulated to a one fish daily bag limit, and non-residents are regulated to one fish a day with a 3, 2, 1, or 0 fish annual limit depending on time of year. Residents and non-residents have suffered full non-retention periods through mid-June or mid-July to protect primary Southeast systems that are below escapement.

Though LCI, UCI, and NGC (also the Kodiak management areas) have right to harvest from these transient stocks, there should be sensitivity to overall abundance and some parity between regulations when setting sport limits across management areas.

We encourage the public, and the board to consider the origin and health of the stocks that are contributing to the bulk of this harvest as you address this proposal.

Respectfully,



Forrest Braden
Executive Director, SEAGO
forrest@seagoalaska.org



From: [sue](#)
To: [DFG, BDS Webmaster \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Rainbow Trout Catch and Release proposal for Lake CK
Date: Thursday, March 7, 2019 8:44:42 AM

RE: Log RF-F19-003 I heartily support the proposed designation of Lake Creek to a catch and release trophy trout fishery and the suggested changes to bait restrictions. Thank you. Susan Kruse

DETAILS:

Management Unit or Area (if applicable):
Topic (if applicable): Sport
Additional Topics (if applicable):
Meeting Name: Upper Cook Inlet Finfish

AAC: 5 ACC ? Yentna unit 4 lake creek drainage or

Issue:

To make Lake Creek a designated trophy fishery for Rainbow trout similar to what's been done on the Talachulitna river. I've been a property owner on Bulchitna Lake since 1987, and the last several years have noticed a severe decline in the number and size of Rainbow trout. Although the waters 1/4 mile above bulchitna lake are designated catch and release for rainbow trout, the lower Two miles of the river below bulchitna lake allow for retention of trout. This area receives a lot of pressure due to ease of access, and with the restrictions imposed on the King Salmon fishery, and inconsistent runs of Sockeye and Silver salmon, there is more of a tendency to retain rainbow trout. With the expense involved of getting there via air, or hiring a guide, people want to take something home to justify the expense. During the period July 13 thru August 15 bait is allowed and this contributes to high mortality rates for Rainbow trout even when released, as trout have a tendency to swallow the bait.

Solution:

c

Designate the entire Lake Creek drainage as catch and release for Rainbow trout, no retention allowed.

Restrict the use of bait to 1/2 mile above the confluence of Lake Creek and the Yentna River . All areas above the marker 1/2 mile above the confluence would incorporate the same regulations for trout that currently exist 1/4 mile above the outlet of Bulchitna Lake. Allowing the use of bait to the area below the marker during the time frame allowed for the use of bait, would minimize any negative impacts to the commercial lodges and guide services which rely heavily on the use of bait to catch Silver salmon.

On the other hand the chance to land a trophy Rainbow Trout would be an incentive for many sport anglers. With most Taxidermists utilizing molds and photographs and measurements of trophy fish to reproduce an exact replica of the fish without having to kill the fish to do so. I believe instituting these changes would enhance the number and size of Rainbow trout and



protect the resource for future generations. It would also be a positive step for the commercial lodges and guide services, and air taxi operators, if trophy trout were readily available, without incurring the huge expense of a trip to Bristol Bay or western Alaska.

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Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Submitted By
Taylor Evenson
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1/23/2020 10:56:59 PM
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Proposal 78, Oppose

I oppose proposal 78, which reallocates fisher resources in upper cook inlet, because this will limit the board of fishes ability to weigh criteria as they see fit. Why would the board of fish want to take away their own power, to give a wide sweeping priority to certain user groups?

The goal of this proposal is to set priority to personal use and sport fishing and limit access to commercial fisheries; as the historic position of the fishery will be given less weight then the population mass of a given fishery.

This is another attempt by KRSA to make allocation the focal point of board of fish conversations, continuing a divisive dialogue that does not benefit Alaskans or the salmon resource. The board of fish should send a clear message that science will dictate policy, and that inclusive, ethical, and holistic voices will carry the most weight as we try to create a future for salmon that is as bountiful as the past.

I have positions on other submitted proposals, but this proposition is so heinous and has such a broad state-wide effect that I will not be commenting in hopes of making my opposition incredible clear to this proposal 78.



Submitted By
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Submitted On
1/23/2020 1:37:39 PM
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I have several proposals to the BOF for the Upper Cook Inlet and would like to make some comments for your consideration.

As always, the issue of appropriate escapement levels is a big topic. I would like the BOF and ADF+G staff to really take an honest look at what the huge increase to the escapement into the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers over the years has done to the harvest levels of sockeye in Cook Inlet. My proposal 91 addresses this problem. Escapement goals should be set based on the past long-term average escapement levels which produced the best long-term average harvests. By increasing escapement levels and restricting the fishing fleet so that even these high escapement goals are regularly exceeded, the BOF has had a ruinous effect on our fishery and caused greatly depressed harvests. It's time for you to manage the fisheries with the goal of high production and harvest levels instead of high escapement levels and return to being the BOF with the goal of providing for increased harvest levels, not reducing them!

I have also submitted Proposal 188, to remove the 1% rule. My only income is from commercial fishing, and I try to "stick it out" for the latter part of the salmon season. A few others do the same, but the fleet is greatly reduced from what goes on in the middle of the season. It's very unreasonable to expect a reduced fleet to catch an arbitrary minimum amount of fish, yet the harvest is still very important to those of us still doing the harvesting. The 1% rule is like saying all sport fishing should be closed when the tourists go home in the fall because there isn't as much effort or as many fish being caught- that would be insane! Change back to again be the BOF which promotes high production in our fisheries and remove the ruinous 1% rule.

The area restrictions that have been imposed on the drift fleet over the years by the BOF have truly been ruinous. The restrictions in the middle of the Inlet during the month of July were installed to protect northern district stocks, but those stocks are healthy and many are grossly underutilized. The restrictions have actually curtailed the harvest of many healthy stocks and led to over-escapement and underutilization of salmon in Cook Inlet. My Proposal 131 asks you to again be the BOF which strives to provide for healthy harvests not just inflated escapement goals. Please remove these ruinous restrictions on the drift fleet.

Finally, please consider and pass my Proposal 130, which would have a set date of Aug. 15 to begin the fishery in Chinitna Bay. The way it has worked recently is that we've been at the whims of the weather and ADF+G's funding to get plane surveys of Chinitna Bay streams. We've had start dates so late that nearly the entire run was over simply because the survey doesn't get done or it is done when the creeks have flooded and fish can't be seen from the air. A start date of Aug. 15 allows for the majority of the chums, which seem to be ADF+G's main concern, to have already passed, yet the bulk of the silver run would be available for harvest.

Submitted By
Theresa Josephson
Submitted On
1/16/2020 6:31:51 PM
Affiliation

I do not support no motor boats on the Kadilof River.

Submitted By
Thomas Knowles
Submitted On
1/22/2020 12:12:30 AM
Affiliation
Self

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Bruce Knowles's Comments to 2020 Board of Fisheries hearings on Cook Inlet Issues.

This is one of the few times in over 20 years, that I've been working with the Board of Fisheries. That I'm as optimistic that something positive will be accomplished that will benefit, salmon resources in all of Upper Cook Inlet. There are numerous items that should be considered during this board cycle that if acted upon can resolve many problems.

- A. Define Over Escapement and other nebular terms that have been used for decades to control noncommercial access.
 - B. Need for definitions used routinely in writing and management of Salmon harvest.
 - C. Establish personal user salmon dip net fishery on the Susitna River
 - D. Increase Kenai sockeye escapement goal and maintaining the Susitna River sockeye salmon stock of concern status.
 - E. Establish an Optimal Escapement Goals for Northern District Sockeye and Coho salmon. To assist in rebuilding stock and allowing for additional consumptive users harvest.
 - F. Establish a working group to update Policy 5 AAC 39.222 Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries policies. This regulation has not been updated since its completion over 20 years ago.
 - G. Expand time for the Fish Creek salmon sport fishery.
 - H. Decouple multilabel limited permit fisheries.
 - I. There are untold number of discrete salmon stocks in and around Upper Cook Inlet that have disappeared in the last 30 years. There doesn't seem to be an up to date inventory of these losses.
 - J. Degraded salmon spawning, incubating, rearing, and migratory habitats should be restored to natural levels of productivity where known and desirable. 5 AAC 39.222
1. At statehood Federal Authorities were concerned about a fair allocation of fish and game between user groups. The Federal managers required that the State establish a committee to equally manage Alaska's wildlife and fish resources among the various user groups and share equally in the management. This mandate isn't very well-known by today's Alaskans. This mandate caused mayhem in an infant state government and would eventually delay statehood. When the members of the first board were appointed by the infant state government, it was disapproved by the Federal Government due to the board being made up of commercial fishermen. There had been no subsistence users, sport fishers or hunters assigned to the Board. Statehood was held up for a year. Before a Board of Fish and Game were finally approved and seated, all new members had Sport Fishing and Hunting licenses. The new members had a strong background in commercial fishing.
2. I've watched in dismay at the actions of the Board of Fisheries since I first became involved with the salmon management process. The Board of Fisheries members were made up primarily of commercial operators, processors and the commercial fishing division, were advising the entire process. They were dedicated to providing the most salmon possible with little to no regards to the streams of origin.
3. Another unbelievable action was taken by the Chief science officer of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. He published an ill-advised letter stating that all goals for Northern District salmon should be removed and the Northern District stocks fished to a point where no management actions would be needed in the Central District to protect northern bound stocks. Since Alaska Department of Fish and

Game is mandate to provide for sustainability of all Alaskan resources. This type of actions was and still is unconstitutional. There are more stocks of concerns in Cook Inlet than any other region of Alaska!



4. One night while I was chairing a meeting of Valley residents concerning low king salmon returns the group consisted of Alaska State legislators, sporting fishing guides and local citizens concerned with low king return in the Northern District. A commercial fisheries biologist had been sent to explain the king salmon shortages, told the room full Valley residence. ***That it was his job to see that his commercial fishing clients got the most salmon possible and he didn't care where the salmon came from! This is harvest attitude is still problem with management of the various salmon species in intercept fisheries.***

5. At one Cook Inlet Board of Fisheries hearings, an Unconstitutional Sockeye Salmon management plan was developed for the for managing Central District Sockeye Salmon. This plan had a trigger point included that directed when the Commercial Fishing Division forecast a sockeye returns in excess 4,000,000 sockeyes. To prevent over escapement sockeye salmon to the Kenai River. Northern District sockeye escapement goals would be reduce allowing, nearly unrestricted commercial fishing Central District. As a direct result Northern District sockeye experienced historically low returns! As a direct result of this type of actions and other, ill advised actions led directly to the longest lasting sockeye salmon Stock of Concern lasting more than seven years. Northern District sockeye are probably at the lowest point in state history. The department has not published a status report on the number of streams, creeks and river, that has lost their sockeye salmon returns in Upper Cook Inlet!

6. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough requested and received a \$2,500,000 grant from the state legislature. This money was to be provided to the Sport Fish Division to conduct much need studies on Northern District salmon stocks. Most of the money achieved the intended goals such as culvert replacement, base line data for genetic identification, salmon return data. One major exception to this corporation has been assisting the depart with a mandated state wide economic survey that is required every five years the most recent survey had been conducted was in 2007 and it was the first survey on record. The departed hasn't been able a get or maintain the funds to conduct a state wide surveys. Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission offered to fund a survey of Upper Cook Inlet, using the department standards with the ***Southland Associates*** had conducted the 2007 survey. After negations between the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Sport Fish Division agreed to conduct the survey, and publish the results jointly as an official state document. The survey was conducted and paid for by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission. At the fall how goes it report presented to legislators, Borough official's and the public. The depart failed to live up to their agreement support the economic survey. Even thou their standards and personal coordinated in the survey process. The information, on the spending of sport fishers can't be used by the state to determine the economic valve of sportfish and related expenses to Alaska.

7. In the ***2014*** Board of Fisheries hearings a long anticipated goal was achieved, the board approved a Conservation Corridor in the Central District management plan. This planned required that no commercial fishing would be allowed in this new corridor. Allowing Northern District stocks to migrate through Central District with little commercial fishing pressure. During the first year of the new Corridor Plan the department, was convinced to delay the new conservation corridor protection by issuing an emergency order allowing commercial fishing in the Conservation Corridor. The following year the commercial fishermen, petition the court was approved to stop the use of the new Conservation Corridor Plan established by the Board of Fisheries. The conservation plan was modified at a subsequence Board of Fisheries meeting. Opening up the central district to drifters harvesting primarily northern bound stocks! The reestablishment of this conservation corridor, and eliminating any commercial fishing in the conservation corridor is a ***Primary Goal this year!***

Thank you

Bruce Knowles 907-357-4965 907-232-5873

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1/22/2020 1:13:56 PM
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I am in opposition of proposal 104. We need at least one cycle to occur in order to deem the science correct. Changing regs so early only leaves management to guessing, not biology.

Submitted By
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I oppose prop 78. Allocation should most definitely NOT favor sport fishing or personal use.

Submitted By
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I oppose prop 88. The inriver goal should not be amended or increased, it is already far too high to be effective and leaves many fish unharvested.

Submitted By
Travis Every
Submitted On
1/23/2020 2:19:22 PM
Affiliation

Members of the Alaska Board of Fisheries thank you for the opportunity to comment on the following proposals.

PROPOSAL 79- Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources, as follows: **OPPOSE** We oppose proposal 78. This proposal takes away the BOF members discretion and judgment replacing the "may", with a "shall" when it comes to the criteria for the allocation of this fishery resource. When the Alaska Board of Fisheries was established at Statehood by the legislature, the language gave the board the flexibility to consider the most appropriate criteria for the proposal under consideration. The intent of the arbitrary ranking of the allocation criteria, which favor personal use, and sport fishing groups, is to regulate the commercial fishery out of business.

PROPOSAL 88- Amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan to increase in-river goal ranges, as follows: **OPPOSE** We oppose proposal 88. The current in-river goals, even in the lowest tier, provide more sockeye to the in-river sport fishery above the sonar than can currently be harvested. The in-river sport fishery, even when liberalized, does not exploit the fish they are already allocated. This results in the continued exceeding of in-river goals, exceeding escapement goals, and economic loss due to forgone harvest. This proposals sole intent is to allocate fish processors and the commercial fishery out of business.

PROPOSAL 104- Adopt an optimal escapement goal and amend the paired restrictions in the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management plan, as follows: **OPPOSE** We oppose proposal 104. This proposal makes arbitrary and premature changes to the KRLRK plan. A plan that was totally changed at the 2017 UCI BOF meeting where the SEG was transitioned from an all king goal into a large king goal. The large king goal was established by the department, using the best science and studies available to revive struggling king runs. Making changes to these goals before we have any returns off of the large king escapements is premature and purely allocative.

PROPOSAL 110- Modify "paired" restrictions to limit gear in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery only when retention of king salmon is prohibited in the Kenai River Sport Fishery, as follows: **SUPPORT** We support proposal 110. At the 2014 UCI BOF "paired" restrictions were established based on an SEG for ALL sizes of Chinook Salmon. At the 2017 UCI BOF ADFG changed the SEG for Late-Run King Salmon to only include chinook 75cm and longer. From 2005 to 2018 the in-river sport fishery has been the primary harvester of 75cm and longer chinook salmon taking 71% of the harvest of large kings during that time period. According to the sustainable salmon fisheries policy the burden of conservation shall be shared among all fisheries in close proportion to each fisheries' respective use. There should be no restrictive action within the set gill net fishery until the In-River sport fishery is restricted to no retention.

PROPOSAL 180- Allow regular weekly fishing periods after August 15 in the Upper Subdistrict sockeye salmon set gillnet fishery based on abundance, as follows: **SUPPORT** We support proposal 180. In 8 out of the last 10 years both the in-river goal in the Kenai River and the BEG in the Kasilof River were exceeded. Allowing for extra harvest flexibility once all management objectives have been met, and or, exceeded, would provide area managers with more tools to meet escapement goal objectives.

Thank you for your time and service,

Travis & Amber Every

Kenai, AK

Submitted By
Troy Hollier
Submitted On
1/23/2020 4:09:23 PM
Affiliation
set netter

I'm Troy Hollier. I am 8 years old and am looking forward to commercial fishing this summer with my family. Its fun to go down the beach on the tractor and pull nets in out of the water and pick the salmon out. We work hard and make money selling fish that I will use for college one day. I oppose # 78, 88, and 104.



Proposals 88, 89 and 90

UCIDA opposes these proposals.

Increasing the in-river goals in the Kenai River will waste surplus salmon, exacerbate the ongoing excessive escapements of salmon into the Kenai (reducing future runs) and place the entire Cook Inlet commercial fishing industry at grave risk.

Table 1 compares the in-river sport harvest numbers with the upper limit of the in-river goals for the Kenai River from 1987 through 2018. The difference between the actual sport harvest and the upper limit of the in-river goal represents an empirical surplus in-river allocation. The annual surplus in-river allocation over those years has a range of 101,042 to 387,019 and an average of 230,982 sockeye salmon. These fish comprise a number in excess of escapement needs and in excess of the actual sport harvest.

What possible justification could there be for raising the in-river escapement goals when the in-river harvest has always been over 100,000 fish less than the surplus? The highest sport catch reported by ADF&G is 379,685.

Proposals 89 and 90 claim that:

- “The current late run sockeye salmon management plan is failing to provide adequate opportunity for inriver users.” Not True. ADF&G’s generous in-river goals have provided far more opportunity than anglers have utilized. In 2019 ADF&G issued EO 2-RS-1-42-19 and EO 2-RS-1-41-19 to increase the sockeye salmon bag and possession limits to 6 per day and 12 in possession, and open the personal use dipnet fishery at the mouth 24 hours per a day, effective July 24 downstream of Skilak Lake.
- “The Kenai River is the primary source for salmon for southcentral Alaska, the states most populated area by far.” Southcentral Alaskans are reporting annual dipnet harvests of around a quarter-million sockeye salmon. Kenai River anglers are reporting annual harvests averaging a quarter-million sockeye.
- “Inriver salmon contribute vastly more revenue to the state than commercially caught fish and the Kenai River can no longer support the demands of so many user groups.” This is debatable, and just how much more opportunity for sport and personal use are you willing to trade for the entire value of the Cook Inlet commercial fishing industry?
- Proposal 88 claims that “Recent data on production from large escapements of Kenai River late run sockeye indicates that maximum sustained yield is produced at levels greater than previously thought.” We absolutely disagree with this statement. It is based on theoretical computations and is contradicted by empirical, historical data.



The annual surplus in-river allocation of hundreds of thousands of sockeye salmon is of critical importance to maintaining a Cook Inlet commercial fishing industry. The CFEC report to the Board (CFEC Permit Holdings and Estimates of Gross Earnings in the Cook Inlet Commercial Salmon Fisheries, 1975-2018: CFEC Report Number 19-7N, November 2019), Tables 2-15 and 3-12 show the dire decline of gross income for commercial fishers. Seafood processing companies here are very close to the point of abandoning business in Cook Inlet. Is the loss of this entire industry worth increasing the already excessive in-river goals? At this point, an extra allocation of in-river salmon (that won't be harvested by anglers) may well be the tipping point.

Moving Forward

We would recommend taking the current in-river goal allocations and reducing the upper and lower boundary by 200,000 at all tier levels.

The new in-river goal allocations would be:

5AAC 21.360(c)(1)	Less than 2.3 mil	700,000 – 900,000
5AAC 21.360(c)(2)	2.3 – 4.6 mil	800,000 – 1,100,000
5AAC 21.360(c)(3)	Greater than 4.6 mil	900,000 – 1,300,000

The above in-river allocations address the 1987-2018 surplus.

**Table 1. Surplus In-River Allocation**

Data courtesy of ADF&G published reports

Year	Actual Run Size ⁵	Inriver Goal	BEG/SEG	In-River Goal Allocation ^{1, 2}	Sport Harvest Above Sonar	Surplus In-River Allocation ³	Surplus Allocation % of Actual Run ⁴
1987	8,600,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	233,958	136,042	1.58%
1988	5,800,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	144,093	225,907	3.89%
1989	5,900,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	268,958	101,042	1.71%
1990	2,700,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	155,742	214,258	7.94%
1991	1,700,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	227,697	142,303	8.37%
1992	7,700,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	222,482	147,518	1.92%
1993	3,900,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	137,229	232,771	5.97%
1994	3,400,000	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	70,000-370,000	102,378	267,622	7.87%
1995	2,300,000	450,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	120,000-370,000	108,076	261,924	11.39%
1996	3,200,000	550,000-800,000	330,000-600,000	220,000-470,000	166,166	303,834	9.49%
1997	3,900,000	550,000-825,000	330,000-600,000	220,000-495,000	147,057	347,943	8.92%
1998	1,500,000	550,000-850,000	330,000-600,000	220,000-520,000	155,905	364,095	24.27%
1999	2,500,000	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	250,000-450,000	187,725	262,275	10.49%
2000	1,400,000	600,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	100,000-350,000	203,801	146,199	10.44%
2001	1,800,000	600,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	100,000-350,000	168,104	181,896	10.11%
2002	3,000,000	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	250,000-450,000	213,066	218,934	7.30%
2003	3,800,000	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	250,000-450,000	253,734	196,266	5.16%
2004	5,000,000	850,000-1,100,000	500,000-800,000	350,000-600,000	254,836	345,164	6.90%
2005	5,600,000	850,000-1,100,000	500,000-800,000	350,000-600,000	254,818	345,182	6.16%
2006	2,500,000	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	250,000-450,000	172,638	277,362	11.09%
2007	3,400,000	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	250,000-450,000	265,702	184,298	5.42%
2008	2,300,000	650,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	150,000-350,000	208,334	141,666	6.16%
2009	2,400,000	650,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	150,000-350,000	241,938	108,062	4.50%
2010	3,300,000	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	250,000-450,000	256,582	193,418	5.86%
2011	6,200,000	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	400,000-650,000	318,484	331,516	5.35%
2012	4,700,000	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	400,000-650,000	368,720	281,280	5.98%
2013	3,500,000	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	300,000-500,000	379,685	120,315	3.44%
2014	3,300,000	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	300,000-500,000	301,998	198,002	6.00%
2015	3,900,000	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	300,000-500,000	309,004	109,996	2.82%
2016	3,500,000	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	400,000-650,000	262,981	387,019	11.06%
2017	2,900,000	1,000,000-1,300,000	700,000-1,200,000	300,000-600,000	235,208	364,792	12.58%
2018	1,600,000	900,000-1,100,000	700,000-1,200,000	200,000-400,000	147,493	252,507	15.78%
2019	3,500,000	1,000,000-1,300,000	700,000-1,200,000	400,000-600,000			
				1987-2018 Total	7,074,594	7,391,408	
				1987-2018 Average	221,081	230,982	

1. Lower boundary in-river allocation is derived from deducting the lower bound of the BEG/SEG from the lower boundary of the in-river allocation (Ex. 1987: 400,000 - 330,000 = 70,000)

2. Upper boundary in-river allocation is derived from deducting the lower bound of the BEG/SEG from the upper boundary of the in-river allocation (Ex. 1987: 700,000 - 330,000 = 370,000)

3. Surplus in-river allocation is derived from deducting the sport harvest above River Mile 19.5 from the Upper boundary of in-river goal allocation (Ex. 1987: 370,000 - sport harvest = surplus in-river allocation)

4. UCIDA calculations

5. 1987-2010 are Bendix Sonar numbers, 2011-2019 are DIDSON Sonar numbers



Proposals 88, 89 and 90 all suggest the Board of Fish (BOF) **increase** the in-river goals in the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye (KRLRS) salmon management plan. If the BOF were to adopt proposals 88, 89 or 90 in any fashion, the commercial fishing industry in Cook Inlet will be put at serious financial risk.

We can predict the consequences using recent data. Since 1987, there have been 5 times that the KRLRS total return been less than 2.0 or 2.3 million.

Table 1 lists and describes these 5 events.

Table 1. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Returns less than 2.0 or 2.3 Million					
Year	Enumeration Type	Comfish Harvest	% of Total Return	In-River Goals	Total Return
1991	Bendix	1,007,434	59.3%	400,000-700,000	1,700,000
1998	Bendix	592,965	39.5%	500,000-850,000	1,500,000
2000	Bendix	617,873	44.1%	750,000-950,000	1,600,000
2001	Bendix	946,010	52.6%	600,000-850,000	1,800,000
2018	DIDSON	353,564	22.1%	900,000-1,000,000	1,600,000
Average	Bendix	703,569	43.5%		1,640,000

You can see the relationship between the harvests and the increases in the in-river goals. Please note that in the first 4 events of less than 2,000,000 KRLRS Returns (Bendix counts), the average commercial harvests were 791,071, 48.8% of the total return. In the 2018 KRLRS, the commercial harvest was 353,564, or 22.1 % of the total return. The commercial harvest is less than half of the prior 1991, 1998, 2000 and 2001 KRLRS Returns.

Proposal 88 asks the BOF to increase the in-river goal as follows:

<u>Run strength</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Increased Allocation</u>
< 2.3 mil	900,000 – 1,100,000	1,000,000 – 1,400,000	100,000 – 300,000
2.3-4.6 mil	1,000,000 – 1,300,000	1,200,000 – 1,600,000	200,000 – 300,000
> 4.6 mil	1,100,000 – 1,500,000	1,400,000 – 1,800,000	300,000 – 300,000
		1,400,000 – 2,000,000*	

* *Proposed OEG in years of KRLRS run sizes greater than 5 million.*

If Proposal 88, the new in-river goals, are applied to the 2018 KRLRS Return, the following would have occurred:

1. Lower bound of in-river goal would be increased from 900,000 to 1,000,000 – an increased in-river allocation of 100,000 sockeye.
2. This increase of 100,000 in-river sockeye would most likely come from the commercial sector. In 2020, the increased allocation of 100,000 sockeye to the in-river users would result in immediate, and possibly irretrievable, economic harm to the commercial sector.



3. The upper bound of the in-river goal would be increased from 1,100,000 to 1,400,000 – an increased in-river allocation of 300,000 sockeye.
4. This increase of 300,000 sockeye will most likely come from the commercial sector. The loss of 300,000 sockeye to the commercial industry in 2020 would cause its economic collapse.

To adopt the new proposed in-river goals as presented in proposals 88, 89 and 90, would destroy the commercial fishing industry.

The Solution

It's quite simple: adopting proposals 88, 89 and 90 will result in less commercial harvest and the commercial industry essentially collapses. In the alternative, adopt the proposed in-river goals that **partially** restore the historic harvest. In-river goals are economically devastating to the commercial fishing industry. Status-quo in the existing in-river goals is not an option for the commercial industry.

Existing In-River Allocations

<u>Run strength</u>	<u>BEG/SEG</u>	<u>In-River Goal¹</u>	<u>In-River Allocation²</u>
< 2.3 mil	700,000 – 1,200,000	900,000 – 1,100,000	200,000 – 400,000
2.3-4.6 mil	700,000 – 1,200,000	1,000,000 – 1,300,000	300,000 – 600,000
> 4.6 mil	700,000 – 1,200,000	1,100,000 – 1,500,000	400,000 – 800,000

¹ In-river goals are the escapements set by the BOF, measured at River Mile (RM) 19.5. These numbers do not include personal use or sport fish harvests that occur below the sonar site at RM 19.5.

² Calculated by subtracting the BEG/SEG from the in-river goals. Lower boundary of in-river goal of 900,000 less 700,000 BEG/SEG equals a minimum of 200,000 in-river allocation. Upper boundary of 1,100,000 less 700,000 BEG/SEG equals 400,000 maximum in-river allocation. The 2.3-4.6 and > 4.6 million were also calculated in a similar fashion.

Proposed In-River Goals – Above River Mile 19.5

In order for the commercial industry to survive, **the following in-river goals are proposed:**

<u>Run strength</u>	<u>BEG/SEG</u>	<u>Proposed Goals¹</u>	<u>In-River Allocation²</u>
< 2.3 mil	700,000 – 1,200,000	750,000 – 900,000	50,000 – 200,000
2.3-4.6 mil	700,000 – 1,200,000	800,000 – 1,000,000	100,000 – 300,000
> 4.6 mil	700,000 – 1,200,000	900,000 – 1,100,000	200,000 – 400,000

These revised in-river goals, along with pro-active adaptive management, may allow for sufficient commercial harvest to sustain the industry in Cook Inlet.



History of Kenai River sockeye salmon personal use/subsistence, educational, and sport harvest and escapement goals, 1987-2019											
• Data courtesy of ADF&G published reports • Modified by UCIDA as noted											
Year	Personal Use Dip Net, and Educational Harvest ^a	Sport Harvest Below Sonar ^b	Kenai River Sonar Count ^c	Sport Harvest Above Sonar	ComFish Harvest ¹	% of Total Run ¹	Spawning Escapement	Inriver Goal	BEG/SEG	Preseason Forecast	Actual Run Size
1987	24,090	50,274	1,596,871	233,958	6,928,765	80.6%	1,362,913	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	3,500,000	8,600,000
1988	16,880	29,345	1,021,469	144,093	4,732,306	81.6%	877,376	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	5,000,000	5,800,000
1989	51,192	66,162	1,599,959	268,958	4,182,687	70.9%	1,331,001	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000		5,900,000
1990	3,477	19,640	659,520	155,742	2,017,363	74.7%	503,778	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	4,700,000	2,700,000
1991	13,433	31,536	647,597	227,697	1,007,434	59.3%	419,900	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000		1,700,000
1992	30,454	47,622	994,798	222,482	6,627,126	86.1%	772,316	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	4,200,000	7,700,000
1993	35,592	27,717	813,617	137,229	3,023,074	77.5%	676,388	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	1,900,000	3,900,000
1994	15,804	17,954	1,003,446	102,378	2,362,796	69.5%	901,068	400,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	1,500,000	3,400,000
1995	15,720	29,451	630,447	108,076	1,624,382	70.6%	522,371	450,000-700,000	330,000-600,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
1996	104,110	39,810	797,847	166,166	2,258,233	70.6%	631,681	550,000-800,000	330,000-600,000	2,500,000	3,200,000
1997	116,107	43,642	1,064,818	147,057	2,675,433	68.6%	917,761	550,000-825,000	330,000-600,000	4,000,000	3,900,000
1998	105,497	33,980	767,558	155,905	592,965	39.5%	611,653	550,000-850,000	330,000-600,000	1,700,000	1,500,000
1999	150,993	46,043	803,379	187,725	1,499,585	60.0%	615,654	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	1,600,000	2,500,000
2000	99,571	57,978	624,578	203,801	617,873	44.1%	420,777	600,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	2,500,000	1,400,000
2001	152,580	51,374	650,036	168,104	946,010	52.6%	481,932	600,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	2,400,000	1,800,000
2002	182,229	46,693	957,924	213,066	1,813,154	60.4%	744,858	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	1,700,000	3,000,000
2003	227,207	60,722	1,181,309	253,734	2,330,762	61.3%	927,575	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	2,000,000	3,800,000
2004	266,937	62,397	1,385,981	254,836	3,284,685	65.7%	1,131,145	850,000-1,100,000	500,000-800,000	3,200,000	5,000,000
2005	300,105	58,017	1,376,452	254,818	3,865,426	69.0%	1,121,634	850,000-1,100,000	500,000-800,000	3,300,000	5,600,000
2006	130,486	30,964	1,499,692	172,638	838,858	33.6%	1,327,054	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	1,800,000	2,500,000
2007	293,941	60,623	867,572	265,702	2,177,864	64.1%	601,870	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	2,400,000	3,400,000
2008	236,355	46,053	614,946	208,334	1,402,646	61.0%	406,612	650,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	3,100,000	2,300,000
2009	343,302	45,868	745,170	241,938	1,265,660	52.7%	503,232	650,000-850,000	500,000-800,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
2010	393,317	59,651	970,662	256,582	1,876,370	56.9%	714,080	750,000-950,000	500,000-800,000	1,700,000	3,300,000
2011	543,043	92,225	1,599,217	318,484	3,965,515	64.0%	1,280,733	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	3,900,000	6,200,000
2012	530,128	102,376	1,581,555	368,720	2,485,941	52.9%	1,212,835	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	4,000,000	4,700,000
2013	350,302	78,837	1,359,893	379,685	1,710,968	48.9%	980,208	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	4,400,000	3,500,000
2014	384,018	78,057	1,520,340	301,998	1,317,586	39.9%	1,218,341	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	3,800,000	3,300,000
2015	384,095	83,112	1,709,051	309,004	1,723,742	44.2%	1,400,047	1,000,000-1,200,000	700,000-1,200,000	3,600,000	3,900,000
2016	264,900	79,465	1,383,692	262,981	1,771,943	50.6%	1,120,711	1,100,000-1,350,000	700,000-1,200,000	4,700,000	3,500,000
2017	304,632	67,233	1,308,498	235,208	1,219,637	42.1%	1,073,290	1,000,000-1,300,000	700,000-1,200,000	2,200,000	2,900,000
2018	169,553	41,122	1,035,761	147,493	353,564	22.1%	888,268	900,000-1,100,000	700,000-1,200,000	2,500,000	1,600,000
2019			1,849,054		1,650,946	47.2%		1,000,000-1,300,000	700,000-1,200,000	3,800,000	3,500,000

1996; Reimer and Sigurdsson 2004, Dunker and Lafferty 2007, Dunker 2010, 2013, K. J. Dunker, Sport Fish biologist, Anchorage, personal communication; King 1995, 1996; Pappas and Marsh 2004; Shields and Dupuis 2016;

Note: ND = no data available

^a Personal use (1987-1995), Subsistence dip net harvest (1991-1995), and Kenaitze educational harvest (1989-1995) from Brannian and Fox 1996. From 1994 to present, the educational harvest is the total late-run harvest.

^b In 1994 and 1995 a creel survey was conducted to estimate harvest below the sonar. In 1994, 49.7% of the below Soldotna Bridge harvest was taken below the sonar. In 1995, 68.6% was taken below the sonar. The average of

^c Bendix sonar counts for 1987-2010; DIDSON counts beginning in 2011.

¹ Calculations added by UCIDA



§ 600.345 National Standard 8—Communities.

(a) *Standard 8.* Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to:

(1) Provide for the sustained participation of such communities; and

(2) To the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

(b) *General.* (1) This standard requires that an FMP take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities. This consideration, however, is within the context of the conservation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Deliberations regarding the importance of fishery resources to affected fishing communities, therefore, must not compromise the achievement of conservation requirements and goals of the FMP. Where the preferred alternative negatively affects the sustained participation of fishing communities, the FMP should discuss the rationale for selecting this alternative over another with a lesser impact on fishing communities. All other things being equal, where two alternatives achieve similar conservation goals, the alternative that provides the greater potential for sustained participation of such communities and minimizes the adverse economic impacts on such communities would be the preferred alternative.

(2) This standard does not constitute a basis for allocating resources to a specific fishing community nor for providing preferential treatment based on residence in a fishing community.

(3) The term “fishing community” means a community that is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew, and fish processors that are based in such communities. A fishing community is a social or economic group whose members reside in a specific location and share a common dependency on commercial, recreational, or subsistence fishing or on directly related fisheries-dependent services and industries (for example, boatyards, ice suppliers, tackle shops).

(4) The term “sustained participation” means continued access to the fishery within the constraints of the condition of the resource.

(c) *Analysis.* (1) FMPs must examine the social and economic importance of fisheries to communities potentially affected by management measures. For example, severe reductions of harvests for conservation purposes may decrease employment opportunities for fishermen and processing plant workers, thereby adversely affecting their families and communities. Similarly, a management measure that results in the allocation of fishery resources among competing sectors of a fishery may benefit some communities at the expense of others.

(2) An appropriate vehicle for the analyses under this standard is the fishery impact statement required by section 303(a)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Qualitative and quantitative data may be used, including information provided by fishermen, dealers, processors, and fisheries organizations and associations. In cases where data are severely limited, effort should be directed to identifying and gathering needed data.



(3) To address the sustained participation of fishing communities that will be affected by management measures, the analysis should first identify affected fishing communities and then assess their differing levels of dependence on and engagement in the fishery being regulated. The analysis should also specify how that assessment was made. The best available data on the history, extent, and type of participation of these fishing communities in the fishery should be incorporated into the social and economic information presented in the FMP. The analysis does not have to contain an exhaustive listing of all communities that might fit the definition; a judgment can be made as to which are primarily affected. The analysis should discuss each alternative's likely effect on the sustained participation of these fishing communities in the fishery.

(4) The analysis should assess the likely positive and negative social and economic impacts of the alternative management measures, over both the short and the long term, on fishing communities. Any particular management measure may economically benefit some communities while adversely affecting others. Economic impacts should be considered both for individual communities and for the group of all affected communities identified in the FMP. Impacts of both consumptive and non-consumptive uses of fishery resources should be considered.

(5) A discussion of social and economic impacts should identify those alternatives that would minimize adverse impacts on these fishing communities within the constraints of conservation and management goals of the FMP, other national standards, and other applicable law.

[63 FR 24234, May 1, 1998]

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Issues Concerning Salmon Yields in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska



United Cook Inlet Drift Association

September 2019





Abstract

This report presents new biological and economic information and analysis concerning sockeye salmon stocks of Upper Cook Inlet. Other Upper Cook Inlet salmon populations are also referenced. In the last decade, the commercial drift fleet has seen a drastic reduction in both the annual and daily catch per unit of effort. The Kenai River sockeyes now have a pronounced August entry timing pattern. The mid-eye to mid-fork tail length, as measured by the offshore test fishery, drift fleet and the Kenai River Mile 19.5 counter all demonstrate a 5cm (2 inch) shorter sockeye at age 1.3 and 2.3. The corresponding weights are .5k (1 lb) less at the same ages. Excess spawning escapements and changing environmental conditions are discussed as forcing, perturbing and stochastic drivers of these smaller and later entry patterns. The economics associated with these decade-long trends are identified and discussed. Recommendations are put forward concerning revised escapement goals involved incorporating ecosystem approaches, multi-empirical and modeling-based approaches.



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Errata

The majority of the data for this paper comes from ADFG. A portion is the annual management reports. In some selected figures, this will be an original presentation.

In the figures and tables, the 2019 data has been included. However, much of the 2019 data was unavailable at the time of this printing as the Cook Inlet commercial salmon season was still open. The sport fish harvests will not be available until the fall of 2020. Some of the 2018 sport fish harvest data is included, but only as estimates.



Glossary of Acronyms

ADFG – Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Area H – Federally designated fishing area encompassing Cook Inlet
BEG – Biological Escapement Goal
BOF – Board of Fisheries
CIAA – Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
CPUE – Catch Per Unit of Effort
DIDSON – Dual-frequency IDentification SONar
EGC – Escapement Goal Committee
EZD – Euphotic Zone Depth in meters
FMP – Fishery Management Plan
GHL – Guideline Harvest Level
KasR – Kasilof River
KR – Kenai River
KRLRS – Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye (July & August)
lbs – Imperial Pounds, 16oz = 1 pound
m – meters
MEFL – Mid-Eye to Mid-Fork Tail Length in millimeters
mg - milligrams
mm – millimeters
MSA – Magnuson Stevens Act
MSY – Maximum Sustained Yield
NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Association
OTF – Offshore Test Fishery
OY – Optimum Yield
RM – River Mile
R/S – Return per Spawner
SAC – Salmon Advisory Committee
UCI – Upper Cook Inlet
Zoop Biomass – Zooplankton Population Biomass in mg/m^3



Table of Contents

Abstract	ii
Acknowledgements & Errata.....	iii
Glossary of Terms	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
I. Introduction.....	1
II. History of Area H: Cook Inlet.....	2
Figure 1. Area H: Cook Inlet	3
Figure 2. Central District Statistical Areas.....	4
Figure 3. Drift Gillnet Area Waypoints.....	5
Figure 4. Central District Drift Gillnet Sections.....	6
III. KRLRS and KasR Sockeye Salmon Brood Tables 1968-2019.....	7
Table 1A. Late-run Kenai sockeye salmon brood table.....	11
Table 1B. Late-run Kenai sockeye salmon brood table.....	12
Table 1C. Kasilof sockeye salmon brood table.....	13
Figure 5A. KRLRS Smolting in May, June and July 2020.....	14
IV. UCI Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Annual CPUE 1999-2019.....	15
Figure 6. Annual Sockeye CPUE, UCI Drift Gillnet, 1999-2019.....	16
V. Highest Daily CPUE, UCI Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon District Wide and Area 1, 2020-2019.....	17
Figure 7. Drift Gillnet District Wide/Area 1 Peak Sockeye CPUE, 2010-2019.....	18
VI. Sockeye Salmon Run Timing to the KR Mouth, 2010-2018.....	19
Figure 8A. Sockeye Salmon Run Timing to the Kenai River Mouth, 2010-2013.....	20
Figure 8B. Sockeye Salmon Run Timing to the Kenai River Mouth, 2014-2019.....	21
Figure 8C. Sockeye Salmon Run Timing to the Kenai River Mouth, 2010-2019.....	22
Figure 8D. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon August Sonar Passage Data, 1979-2019 Percentages.....	23
Figure 8E. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon August Sonar Passage Data, 1979-2019 Numbers.....	24
VII. Anchor Point OTF Average Sockeye Salmon MEFL.....	25
Figure 9. Anchor Point OTF Average Sockeye Salmon MEFL, 1992-2019.....	26
Figure 10. Location of Upper Cook Inlet Offshore Test Fishery Fishing Stations.....	27
VIII. Sockeye Salmon MEFL, Drift Gillnet Fishery, 1992-2018.....	28



Figure 11A. UCI Sockeye Salmon, Age 1.3, MEFL in Drift Gillnet Harvest, 1992-2018.....	29
Figure 11B. UCI Sockeye Salmon, Age 2.3, MEFL in Drift Gillnet Harvest, 1992-2018.....	30
Figure 11C. UCI Sockeye Salmon, Age 1.3 & Age 2.3, MEFL in Drift Gillnet Harvest, 1992-2018.....	31
IX. MEFL, KR and KasR Sockeye Salmon, RM 19.5 Sonar.....	32
Figure 12A. MEFL Kenai River Sockeye Salmon, All Ages, 1980-2018.....	33
Figure 12B. MEFL Kenai River Age 1.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1980-2018.....	34
Figure 12C. MEFL Kenai River Age 2.3 Sockeye Salmon 1980-2018.....	35
Figure 12D. MEFL Kasilof River Sockeye Salmon, All Ages, 1979-2019.....	36
Figure 12E. MEFL, Kasilof River Age 1.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1979-2019.....	37
Figure 12F. MEFL, Kasilof River Age 2.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1979-2019.....	38
X. UCI Gillnet Harvest Average Sockeye Salmon Weight in lbs. 1999-2018.....	39
Figure 13. UCI Drift Gillnet Average Sockeye Salmon Weight (lbs), 1999-2018.....	40
XI. Markov Table, KRLRS.....	41
Table 14A. Kenai late-run sockeye salmon brood table, brood years 1969-2019.....	42
Table 14B. Markov Table years 1969-2019.....	43
Figure 14B. KRLRS Markov Table	44
Table 14B. Brood Interaction Simulation Model.....	45
Figure 14C. KRLRS Brood Interaction Simulation Model	46
XII. KRLRS Salmon: Mortality – Eggs to Age 0 Fry and Adults.....	47
XIII. In-River Goals, KRLRS, 2000-2019.....	48
Table 15. Kenai River Sockeye Salmon – Past 20 Years.....	51
XIV. Yields from the KRLRS Brood Table for 2012 and 2013.....	52
XV. Bendix to DIDSON/ARIES Hydroacoustic Counters.....	53
XVI. General Discussion.....	56
Table 16A. Approximate exvessel value of UCI commercial salmon harvest 1960-2018.....	64
Table 16B. Economic Performance of the UCI Salmon Fishery.....	65
XVII. Spawning Goals.....	67
Table 17. Fishing Sector Priorities, Spawners, ACLs, GHs and Allocations.....	68
Bibliography.....	69



I. Introduction

This paper presents historical, biological, yield and harvest data concerning the 23 major sockeye salmon populations that are natal to UCI, Alaska. Currently, there are federal, state, municipal and legally recognized subsistence stakeholders that are involved in salmon management, research and allocation discussions and decisions.

In addition, there are numerous NGOs and several user groups in the fishery that have historic and legal rights to harvest these salmon stocks of UCI. Indeed, the legal harvesting of these salmon stocks are complex due to the myriad of overlapping contradictory regulatory environments created by the various levels of government, including respective agencies. These governments and respective agencies often compete and push back on each other. In this myriad of competing, often contradictory legal and regulatory environment, there are two victims: the fish and the commercial fishing industry. Without exception, every level of government, elected and appointed agency officials, proffer a preferred action to salmon management issues in UCI.

The fishing industry is seeking to bring science, clarity and hopefully meaningful solutions so that these salmon, a national treasure of UCI, can, once again, achieve MSY/OY outcomes. This will fulfill the national mandate of MSY, incorporating OY as Congress has mandated in the MSA. It is difficult for the fishing industry to achieve the MSY/OY mandate of Congress when those involved have unique or conflicting personal or agency opinions.

This paper will deal with harvesting (food production) and biological (MSY/OY) issues.

There are a number of assumptions that are often made when managing salmon populations, not exhaustive, but rather obvious include:

1. Independent spawning events, year-to-year. Spawning events and subsequent progeny do interact with each other and prior years' fry.
2. Mathematical relationship between spawners, eggs, fry, smolt and returning adults.
3. Food – quantity, quality, temporal and spacial distribution and size is understandable and somewhat constant.
4. Parasites, disease, virus and bacterial effects are known and constant (no thresholds).
5. Predator-Prey complexes are understood and or constant.
6. Forcings and Perturbations: ecosystem stability has had no forcing functions or random perturbation
7. Stochastic: ecosystem stability may have stochastic changes that have no, or a minor, effect.



II. History of Area H: Cook Inlet

To get an appreciation of the overlapping, regulatory mechanisms, reference is made to Figures 1 – 4.

Area H is the original Federal Commercial Fisheries Bureau map from the late 1940s. Area H designation precedes Alaska Statehood in 1959. Shortly after 1959, alpha designations were incorporated statewide. The Central Region was designated as Area H – Cook Inlet, Area E – Prince William Sound and Area K – Kodiak.

In Area H, there were federally designated districts, Northern and Central, see Figures 1 & 2. The State also adopted these federal districts. Additionally, each district has sub-districts and individual fishing areas. Some of the sub-districts were created by the Federal Government and some new fishing areas were added by the State of Alaska.

The State, to further complicate these area designations, created management plans that have new/revised/combined fishing areas, see Figure 3. Then, if the foregoing isn't enough, the State has created new fishing areas called "Corridors" and Sections, see Figure 4.

One of the points to be made is that over the last 140 years, area designations, revisions and new fishing areas have made it impossible to separate harvest, economic and biological data relative to the EEZ boundary. Since the 1880s, this EEZ boundary has been non-existent in the management of this fishery. However, the Set Net fishery has been relatively stable during this same 140 year history.



Figure 1. Area H: Cook Inlet

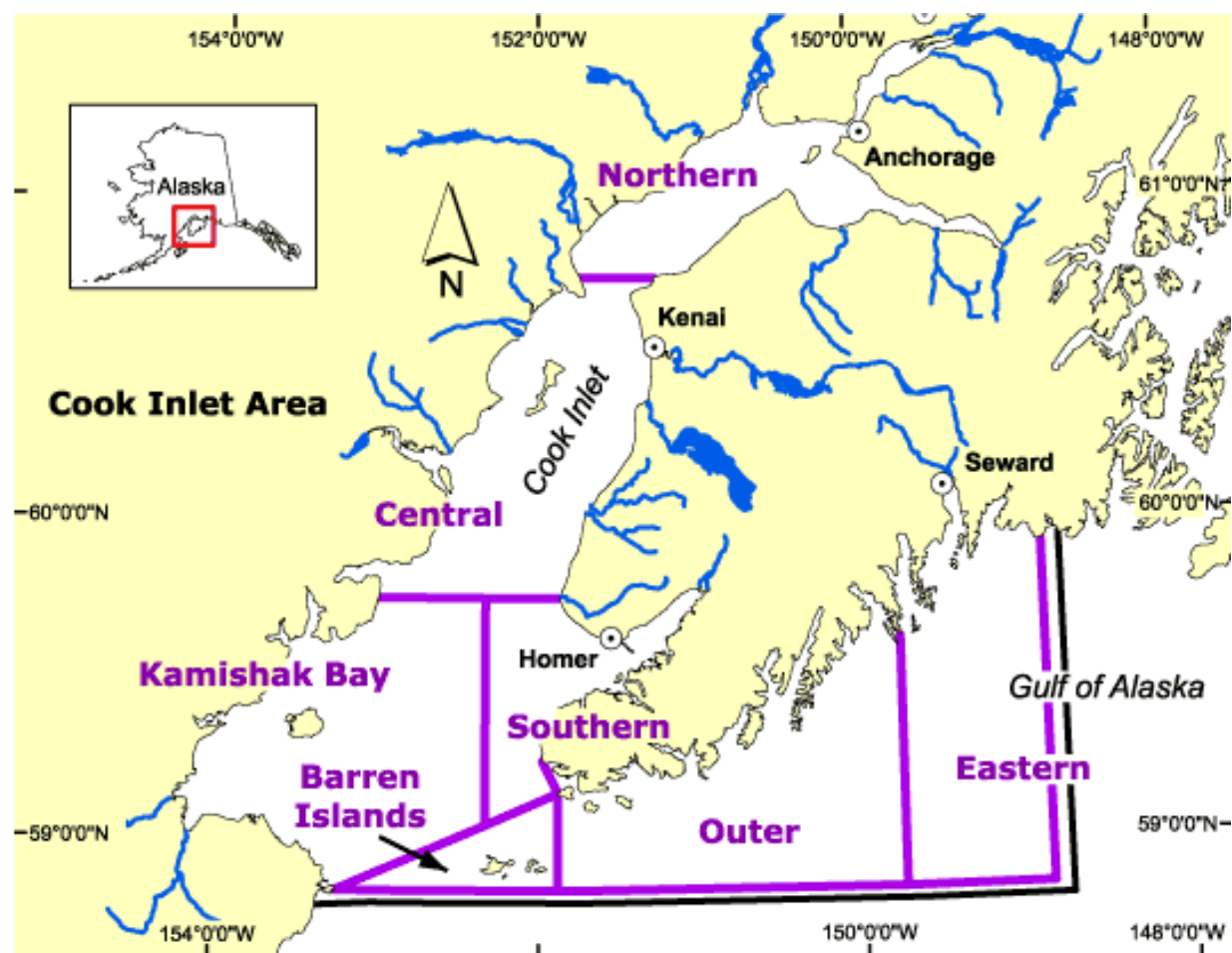




Figure 2. Central District Statistical Areas

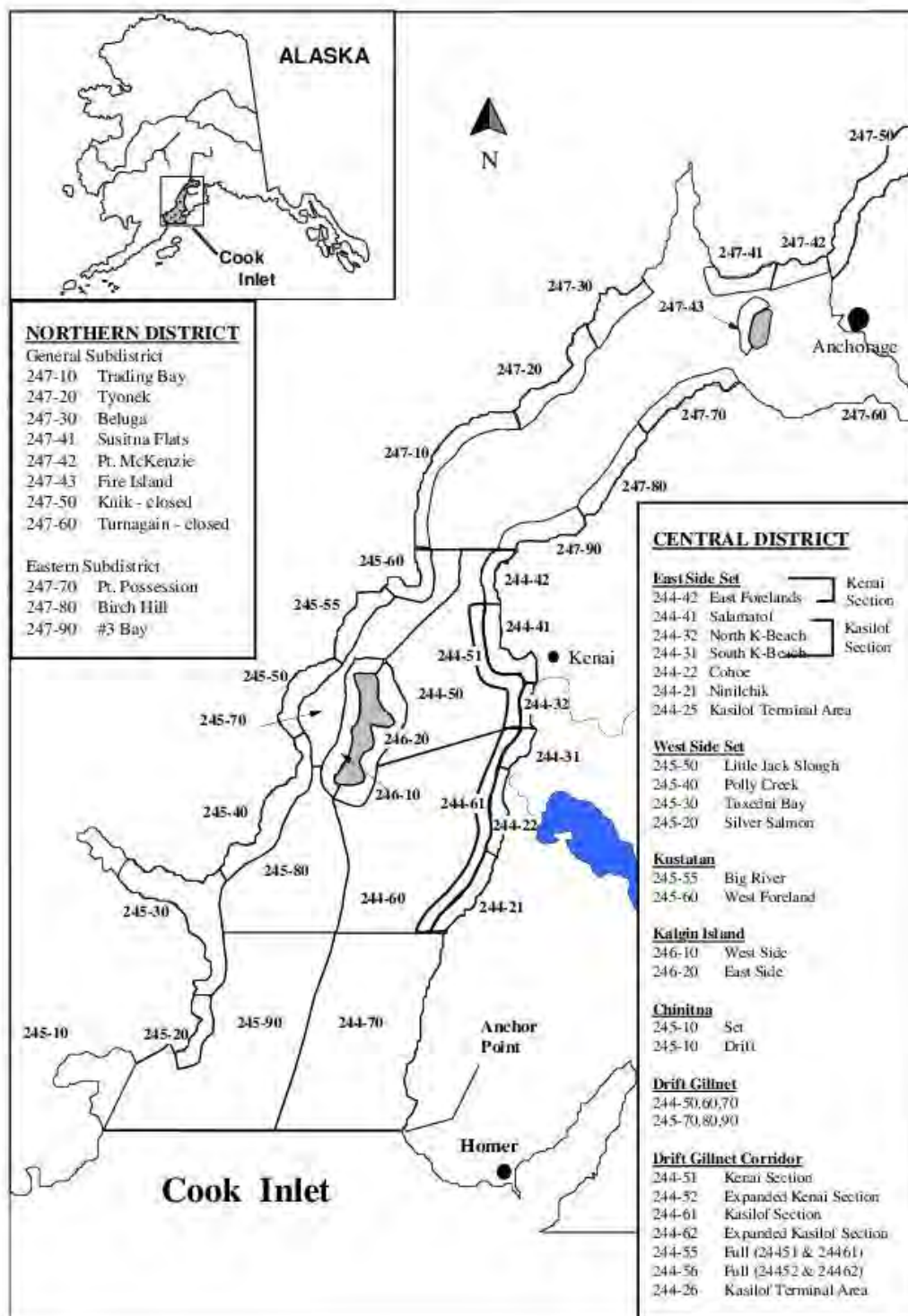




Figure 3. Drift Gillnet Area Waypoints

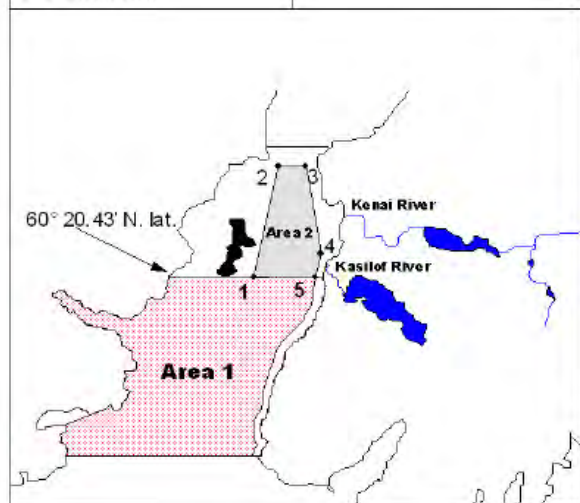
	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
N Boundary – Boulder Pt	60°46.39'	
NW Kenai Section	60°40.35'	151°26.33'
SW Reg Kenai Section	60°27.10'	151°25.70'
SW Exp Kenai Section	60°27.10'	151°33.76'
Midpoint Reg Kasilof Section	60°12.75'	151°32.05'
SW Kasilof Section	60°04.02'	151°46.60'
Shell C Platform (approx.)	60°45.60'	151°30.40'
West Foreland (approx.)	60°42.75'	151°43.00'
East Foreland	60°43.20'	151°24.30'
Drift River Terminal	60°33.25'	152°08.00'
Harriet Point	60°23.70'	152°14.40'
Kalgin Buoy	60°04.70'	152°09.90'
NW AP/SW Exp Kasilof Section	60°04.02'	151°49.00'
SW Anchor Point Section	59°46.15'	152°15.80'
S Boundary – Anchor Pt Light	59°46.15'	151°52.06'

UCIDA presents the accompanying graphics as a convenience to drift fishermen. UCIDA accepts no liability for any actions where an individual makes a judgment based upon information provided by these graphics and coordinates.



Cook Inlet, Alaska ~ 2019

Drift Gillnet Area 1 & Area 2 Descriptions	
AREA2 DESCRIPTION	COORDINATES
1. Southwest Corner	60° 20.43' N. lat., 151° 54.83' W. long.
2. Northwest Corner	60° 41.08' N. lat., 151° 39.00' W. long.
3. Northeast Corner	60° 41.08' N. lat., 151° 24.00' W. long.
4. Blanchard Line Corridor Boundary	60° 27.10' N. lat., 151° 25.70' W. long.
5. Southeast Corner	60° 20.43' N. lat., 151° 28.55' W. long.



Drift Gillnet Areas 3 & Area 4	
AREA 4 LOCATION	COORDINATES
A. SW Corner	A. 59° 46.15' N 153° 00.20' W
B. NW Corner	B. 60° 04.70' N 152° 34.74' W
C. NE Corner (Kalgin Buoy)	C. 60° 04.70' N 152° 09.90' W
D. SE Corner	D. 59° 46.15' N 152° 18.62' W

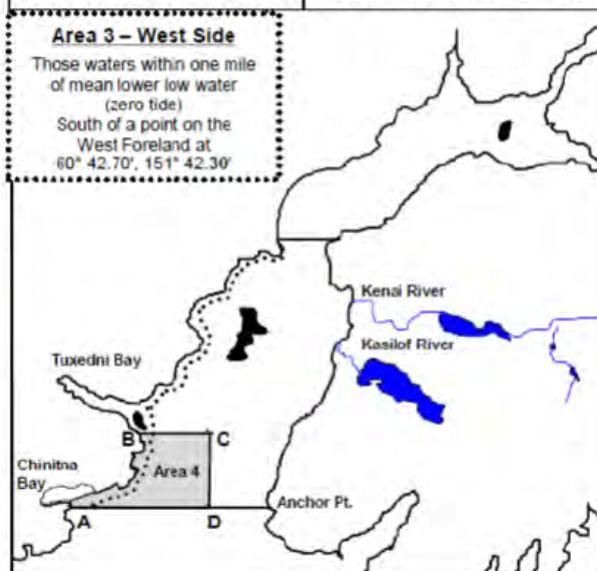
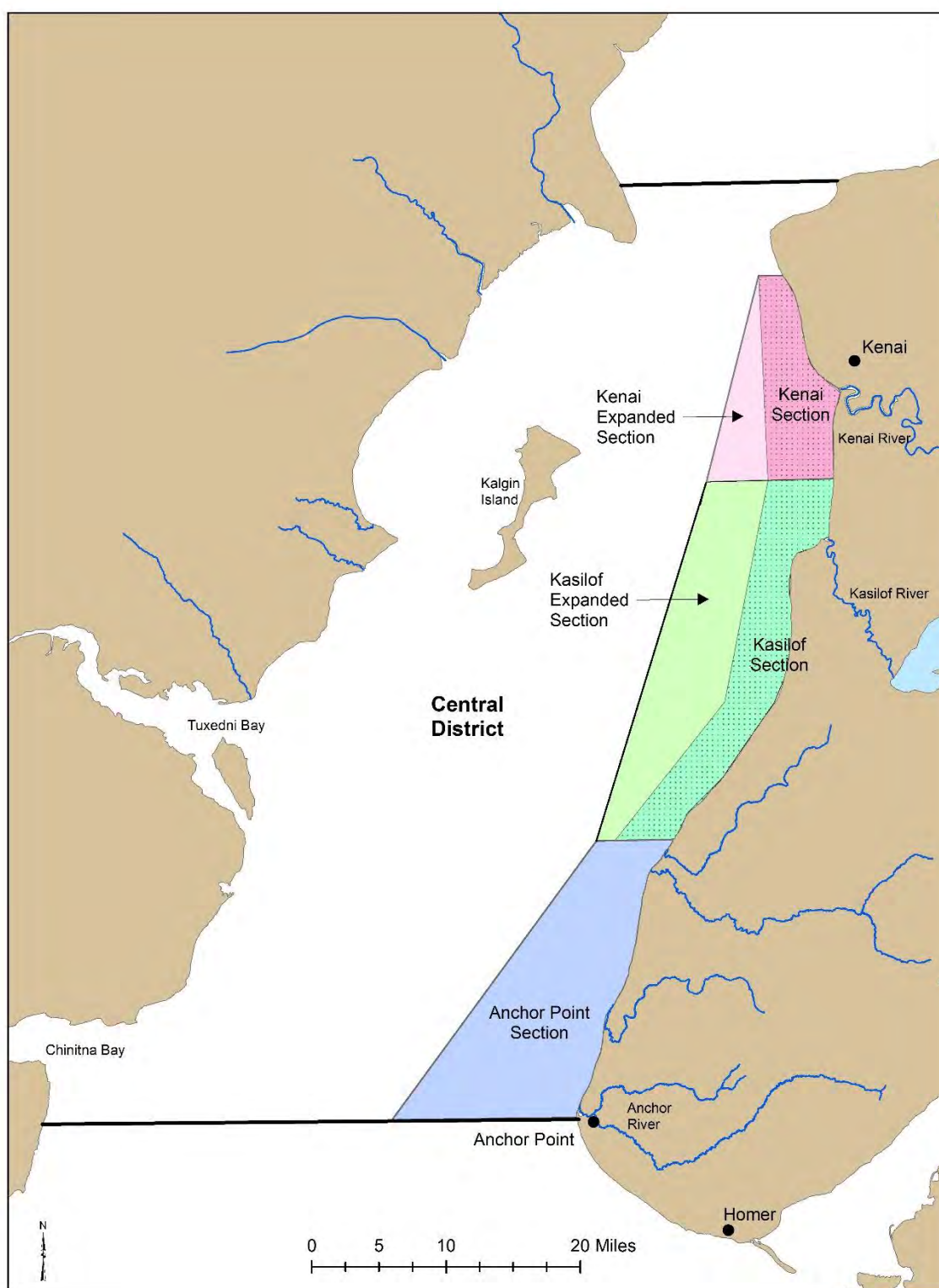




Figure 4. Central District Drift Gillnet Sections



III. KRLRS and KasR Sockeye Salmon Brood Tables, 1968 – 2019

Table 1A-1C, Figure 1A-1B

1. Brood Tables

Table 1A is one of many brood tables reported by ADFG. This particular brood table omits the fry abundance, weights, EZD, and Zoop Biomass. Table 1A does not subtract Hidden Lake enhanced spawners.

Table 1A: Explanation of Column Data, left to right:

A. YEAR OF THE SPAWNING EVENT, 1968-2019

B. SPAWNER ESTIMATES, not an actual fish count, only an index

C. AGE of returning adults 0.2 – 3.3, fourteen possible age combinations

The first number indicates the number of years in fresh water, the second indicates the number of years in saltwater. Lastly, there needs to be one (1) year added to arrive at the total age of the fish since being spawned and fertilized.

- EXAMPLE: An adult returning salmon designated as a 0.2 would be 0 years in freshwater and 2 years in saltwater, then add the year it was spawned and fertilized. The life sequence would be: spawned & fertilized in August 2016, emerge from gravel in May 2017 and immediately go to the ocean (smolt). Spend 2 years in the ocean, from May 2017 until July 2019, return as an adult to its natal stream and spawn in August 2019. Total age 3 years from spawned egg to spawning eggs. The 3 year life cycle is designated, for the purposes of this brood table, as a 0.2 adult return. To get the time, number of years from spawned to spawning, add one year to all the adult return age class designations.
- EXAMPLE: 1.2 is one year spawn, plus one year freshwater, plus two years in the ocean for a 4 year old sockeye.
- EXAMPLE: 2.2 is one year spawn, plus two years in freshwater, plus two years in the ocean for a 5 year old sockeye.
- EXAMPLE: 2.3 is one year spawn, plus two years in freshwater, plus three years in the ocean for a 6 year old sockeye.

D. RETURN is the additive sum of all the age classes that came back as adult sockeyes from that spawn or brood year.

E. THE RETURN PER SPAWNER is the number of adults returning from a particular spawning year. Expressed as a positive value, see 1968 – 8.3 returning adults per spawning adult. See Table 1A, year 1968.

- EXAMPLE: 1968: 115,545 spawners produced 960,169 returning adults. Divide 960,169 by 115,545 for a total of 8.3 returning sockeye adults per spawning adult.



- F. RUN is the total number of sockeye that returned in a calendar year. The run has multiple age classes from different brood, or spawn years.
- G. TOTAL HARVEST is the number of sockeye harvested in that calendar year, by all user groups.
- H. HARVEST RATE is the exploitation rates of the run for that year.
 - EXAMPLE: In 1975, the harvest rate was .62, or 62% of the run. The remaining .38, or 38% went on to spawn. Mean, 1975-2011, provides the reader and average number for the columns.
- I. MEAN 1975-2011 is the adult return by age class. Located at bottom of page
 - EXAMPLE: The 1.2 age class has contributed 10.6% of the annual returns.
 - EXAMPLE: The 1.3 age class has contributed 60.5% of the annual returns.

2. Observations from the KR Brood Table 1975-2018

- A. From 2010 thru 2019, the number of spawners has exceeded or been near one million.
See Table 16

3. Table 1B. KRLRS Salmon Brood Table

Table 1B included the fall fry abundances, fall fry weight, EZD and Zoop Biomass.

Explanation of column data:

- A. FALL FRY ABUNDANCE – age 0. These values are the fall fry estimates arrived at thru conducting hydro-acoustic surveys and net sampling techniques. These age 0 fry are from the prior years' spawning event.
- B. FALL FRY ABUNDANCE – age 1. The numeric values are the fall fry estimates.
- C. FALL FRY WEIGHTS – units are expressed in grams of body weight. Age 0 has the same age meaning as above. Table 1B.
- D. EZD in the euphotic zone depth recorded in meters using a 30cm black & white quadrant secchi disk.
- E. ZOOPLANKTON BIOMASS is the milligrams per cubic meter of water volume, expressed in mg/m³. This value is an average of numerous samples taken throughout Skilak Lake.
- F. ADULT RETURN – Return per spawner, run, total harvest and harvest rate. (0.2 thru 3.3 age classes have the same meaning as described in Table 1A descriptions.)

Discussion/Observation: In 1989, the largest number of spawners, 2,026,637 produced 24,601,413 age 0 and 387,673 age 1 fall fry. In 2011, 1,280,733 spawners produced 23,560,643 age 0 and 2,857,684 age 1 fall fry. There were 745,000 fewer spawners in 2011 as compared to 1989, yet the fry numbers are nearly the same. There were 745,000 sockeye lost to yield/harvest.



Brood year interactions. During the months of April, May and June, there are four brood years of fry competing for the same resources, food, space and escape cover in Skilak Lake.

Three different spawn years are in Skilak Lake during this April, May and June period. These fry are competing for every necessary resource. Both depredation and predation are occurring.

**** Nearly all of the models currently being used do not include a variable or mix of variables identified for this brood year interaction. Skilak and Kenai Lakes as well as the KR are both unique in the brood year interactions.**

4. In Table 1A, the 35-year (1975-2010) yearly average return for the 1.3 age class is 2,292,896 sockeye (highlighted in yellow for the reader's reference). That is to say, over the last 35 years of various escapement/spawner counts, this sockeye population has, on average, returned 2,292,896 age 1.3 (5 year old) sockeyes.
5. In 2018, the age 1.3 sockeye return was 699,561. (Highlighted in yellow for reader's reference). This is to say, that in 2018, 699,561 age 1.3 sockeyes returned in comparison to 35-year average return of 2,292,896. The age 1.3 return of 699,561 is 30.5 % of the 35-year average of 2,292,896. In a less positive light, 1,593,355, or 70%, of the 1.3 age class were simply missing in 2018.
6. In 2018, the 2.3 age class, or 6 year old sockeye return was 69,055. The 35-year average return is 766,088 (highlighted in yellow for reader's ease). In 2018, 766,088 sockeyes were expected, however, 69,055 were determined to be in the return. There were 697,073, or 91%, of the 2.3 age class of sockeyes missing in the 2018 return.
7. In 2018, there were two significant age class failures: 1.3 and 2.3. Together, these two age class failures represent 2,300,000 sockeye salmon that failed to return, when compared to the 35-year historic averages.
8. In further examination of Table 1A, note the erratic age classes: 0.2, 0.2, 0.4, 3.1, 3.2, 2.4 and 3.3. These age classes potentially provide ecological plasticity and ecological diversity. In recent years of over one million spawners, these age classes have nearly disappeared in the KRLRS runs.
9. It is unknown how the above diminished age classes are distributed in the KR Watershed. It needs to be noted that some tributary waterways have had no, or very little, spawning activity for over a decade. The ecological roles, spacial or temporal distributions of these diminished age classes are not known. The point being, some discrete stocks may have already been extirpated from UCI.

10. Table 1C. Kasilof sockeye salmon brood table.

It is interesting to note that in this brood table, there are two age classes that are 34% and 32% of the runs, ages 1.4 and 1.3 respectively, while age 2.2 contributes 23% of the annual run. Collectively, these three age classes contribute 89% of the annual run. There are no missing sockeye age classes in the Kasilof River as is seen in the Kenai River.

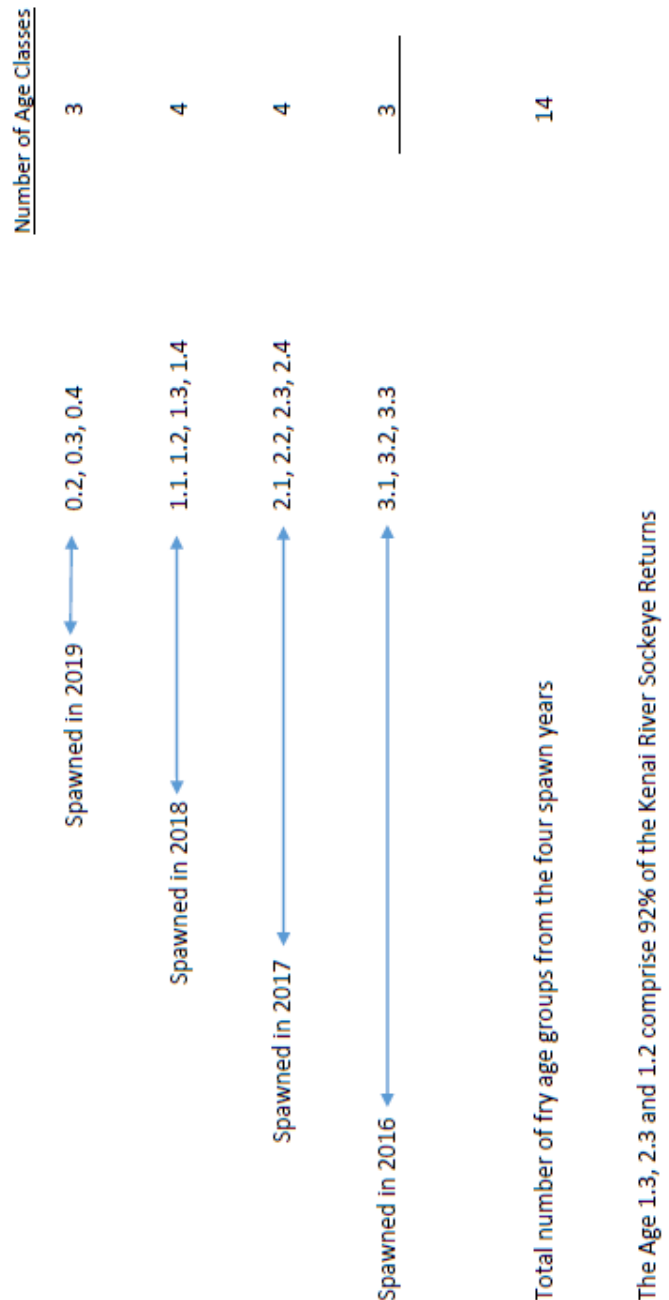


Table 1A. Late-run Kenai sockeye salmon brood table. Note: Hidden enhanced was not subtracted to estimate spawners.

Brood Year		Late-run Kenai sockeye salmon brood table. Note: Hidden enhanced was not subtracted to estimate spawners.														
		Adult Return										Return per Spawner		Run	Total Harvest	Harvest Rate
Spawners	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.4	2.2	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.4	3.3			
1968	115,545		0 169,641	894	0 657,176	77,265	0 1,456	53,737	0 0	0 960,169	8.3					
1969	72,901	0 894	0 37,929	7,740	0 209,347	94,190	0 10,719	66,771	3,356	0 0	430,947	5.9				
1970	101,794	0 1,548	0 65,999	6,143	0 195,322	136,422	0 0	136,620	8,869	0 0	550,923	5.4				
1971	406,714	0 4,472	0 57,003	10,019	0 338,382	299,954	0 10,340	266,227	0 0	0 986,397	2.4					
1972	431,058	0 5,738	0 564,078	17,738	0 1,656,310	182,117	0 1,140	120,729	0 0	0 2,547,851	5.9					
1973	507,072	0 8,966	0 153,573	0	0 1,825,724	87,313	0 0	50,410	0 0	0 2,125,986	4.2					
1974	209,836	0 0	0 59,726	1,710	0 488,947	94,517	0 0	143,167	0 0	0 788,067	3.8					
1975	184,262	0 0	0 162,573	0	0 623,465	209,203	0 0	60,132	0 0	0 1,055,373	5.7					
1976	507,440	0 1,391	0 457,669	6,092	0 804,033	95,053	1,142 2,930	136,815	0 888	0 1,506,012	3.0					
1977	951,038	0 41,798	0 212,799	3,251	0 2,421,274	67,308	0 18,530	347,053	0 0	607 3,112,620	3.3					
1978	511,781	0 0	0 136,820	0	0 3,250,866	67,217	0 38,048	285,747	6,343	0 3,785,040	7.4					
1979	373,810	0 1,295	29,452 259,051	4,699	0 565,799	149,644	0 11,216	292,947	4,810 2,125	0 1,321,039	3.5					
1980	615,382	0 3,655	18,199 218,853	2,613	690 1,597,876	271,442	0 14,942	545,024	0 0	0 2,673,295	4.3					
1981	535,524	825 0	7,818 301,195	2,217	0 1,244,961	295,294	0 6,783	605,230	0 0	0 2,464,323	4.6					
1982	755,672	4,413 1,392	36,636 803,813	1,950	2,978 7,661,502	297,352	0 23,314	744,869	0 9,482	0 9,587,700	12.7					
1983	792,765	1,216 0	22,901 795,150	0	0 4,465,204	262,695	0 49,747	387,896	0 10,975	0 9,486,794	12.0					
1984	446,297	0 0	2,383 547,407	4,517	0 1,662,723	701,759	7,674 19,946	905,800	6,291 609	0 3,859,109	8.6					
1985	573,761	0 4,130	4,862 314,370	20,065	0 1,568,911	297,302	0 4,858	372,746	678 0	0 2,587,921	4.5					
1986	555,207	1,727 4,959	15,702 390,370	3,222	2,037 834,890	140,049	0 11,395	752,587	0 8,200	0 2,165,138	3.9					
1987	2,011,657	0 5,664	48,620 771,535	4,509	0 7,009,121	300,271	0 105,416	2,096,054	1,114 14,322	0 10,356,627	5.1					
1988	1,212,865	405 1,146	0 150,926	7,079	0 1,491,076	292,223	596 21,861	573,931	2,853 4,544	0 2,546,639	2.1					
1989	2,026,619	3,919 0	16,807 352,278	77,839	0 2,469,188	555,383	1,407 17,207	948,211	0 16,440	0 4,458,679	2.2					
1990	794,616	1,133 3,459	5,931 222,285	13,834	0 771,248	189,043	0 10,973	283,961	2,423 3,405	0 1,507,693	1.9					
1991	727,146	1,592 4,331	10,275 662,798	22,619	0 2,764,304	251,886	1,839 17,583	689,932	2,928 2,958	3,030 4,436,074	6.1					
1992	1,207,382	0 2,610	8,468 345,350	10,423	0 3,442,905	140,639	0 19,992	293,917	2,775 4,497	0 4,271,576	3.5					
1993	997,693	0 0	14,950 288,883	7,055	0 816,311	196,799	1,642 12,461	330,508	14,864 6,306	0 1,689,779	1.7					
1994	1,309,669	0 1,762	0 484,075	77,318	0 1,727,282	439,229	1,822 17,644	291,648	9,532 0	2,322 3,052,634	2.3					
1995	776,847	0 3,402	8,637 429,006	16,262	0 1,039,246	154,484	0 15,060	230,897	0 2,266	610 1,899,870	2.4					
1996	963,108	0 0	13,177 254,663	26,314	0 1,532,580	157,933	0 25,384	246,751	2,554 2,402	0 2,261,757	2.3					
1997	1,365,676	0 1,765	0 230,281	16,857	0 2,141,616	327,086	1,220 16,829	873,668	0 10,985	6,095 3,626,402	2.7					
1998	929,090	0 3,740	3,017 701,989	12,436	0 2,710,969	314,136	1,356 30,290	677,566	6,351 3,477	0 4,465,328	4.8					
1999	949,276	1,833 0	11,713 499,236	4,232	0 3,957,730	426,477	0 18,160	807,582	14,996 10,825	2,279 5,755,063	6.1					
2000	696,899	4,396 634	19,641 562,552	7,454	0 4,988,074	123,670	0 67,227	1,253,952	2,279 23,772	4,682 7,058,333	10.1					
2001	738,229	0 0	12,693 133,740	4,837	0 1,102,407	103,974	0 52,226	279,858	4,682 3,540	0 1,697,957	2.3					
2002	1,126,616	1,906 38	13,104 281,726	10,825	0 2,837,840	156,677	0 95,584	227,610	0 3,403	0 3,628,712	3.2					
2003	1,402,292	0 0	4,682 213,585	23,772	0 1,267,159	150,560	0 20,902	235,750	3,403 0	0 1,919,813	1.4					
2004	1,690,547	0 0	7,289 315,905	14,785	0 1,764,966	239,153	0 8,272	858,115	4,316 0	8,142 15,658	1.9					
2005	1,654,003	0 0	3,403 148,984	3,403	0 1,598,266	168,314	0 23,800	2,857,849	0 0	0 4,804,018	2.9					
2006	1,892,090	0 7,048	4,316 841,212	101,060	0 2,438,848	340,712	0 79,654	1,172,388	0 21,043	0 5,006,280	2.6					
2007	964,243	4,316 8,272	0 498,542	71,399	0 2,151,603	739,778	0 21,043	876,917	0 0	6,808 4,378,678	4.5					
2008	708,805	0 8,142	0 591,917	11,447	0 1,987,848	261,588	0 0	519,456	0 0	0 3,380,397	4.8					
2009	848,117	0 22,894	0 438,640	14,150	0 2,160,200	246,112	0 14,894	903,197	0 9,368	0 3,809,455	4.5					
2010	1,038,302	0 6,893	13,616 416,994	27,232	0 1,671,965	314,687	0 21,515	1,121,581	0 28,965	1,939 3,625,388	3.5					
2011	1,280,733	0 13,616	0 895,559	18,713	0 2,119,496	185,225	0 45,340	1,221,727	3,113 9,777	1,248 4,513,815	3.5					
2012	1,212,921	0 0	2,230 240,206	10,283	0 1,057,626	75,078	0 29,565	69,055	0 0	1,484,043	3.5					
2013	980,208	0 1,938	992 147,848	8,094	0 699,561	220,225	0 0	0	0	1,078,658	3.5					
2014	1,218,342	1,530 3,468	0 790,594	44,325	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2015	1,400,047	1,050 2,598	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2016	1,118,155	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2017	1,056,773	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2018	831,096	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mean (1975-2010)	967,631	769 3,901	9,953 401,033	17,660	158 2,292,896	262,365	519 25,991	766,088	2,589 5,915	1,223 3,791,059	4.4					
Percentage of Return				11%		61%	7%		20%							
Values less than 1% not shown																
3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 less than 1%																

Data Source: ADF&G

Figure 5A. KRLRS Smolting in May, June and July 2020



IV. UCI Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Annual CPUE, 1999-2019

Figure 6

Figure 6 displays the annual CPUE for the entire UCI Drift Fleet by year from 1999-2019. This CPUE includes all districts, all sub-districts, all areas and all sections. One drift gillnet vessel is one 'Unit of Effort'. The mean of the annual average CPUE figure is 3,239 sockeye salmon. This does not include any kings, chums, cohos or pinks harvested in any single year.

It is readily observable that since the 6,944 CPUE in 2011, there has been a steady decline to where in 2018, the UCI Drift Fleet's CPUE was **900 sockeye per vessel for the entire salmon season**. The UCI drift gillnet season starts the third Monday in June or June 19th, whichever is later. The vast majority of the drift area closes August 15th. A small portion of the drift area, basically confined to within 1 mile of the west shoreline, closes by emergency order, usually in October.

In 2019, the annual CPUE for the UCI drift fleet was 1,710 sockeye salmon, all 23 major stocks included.

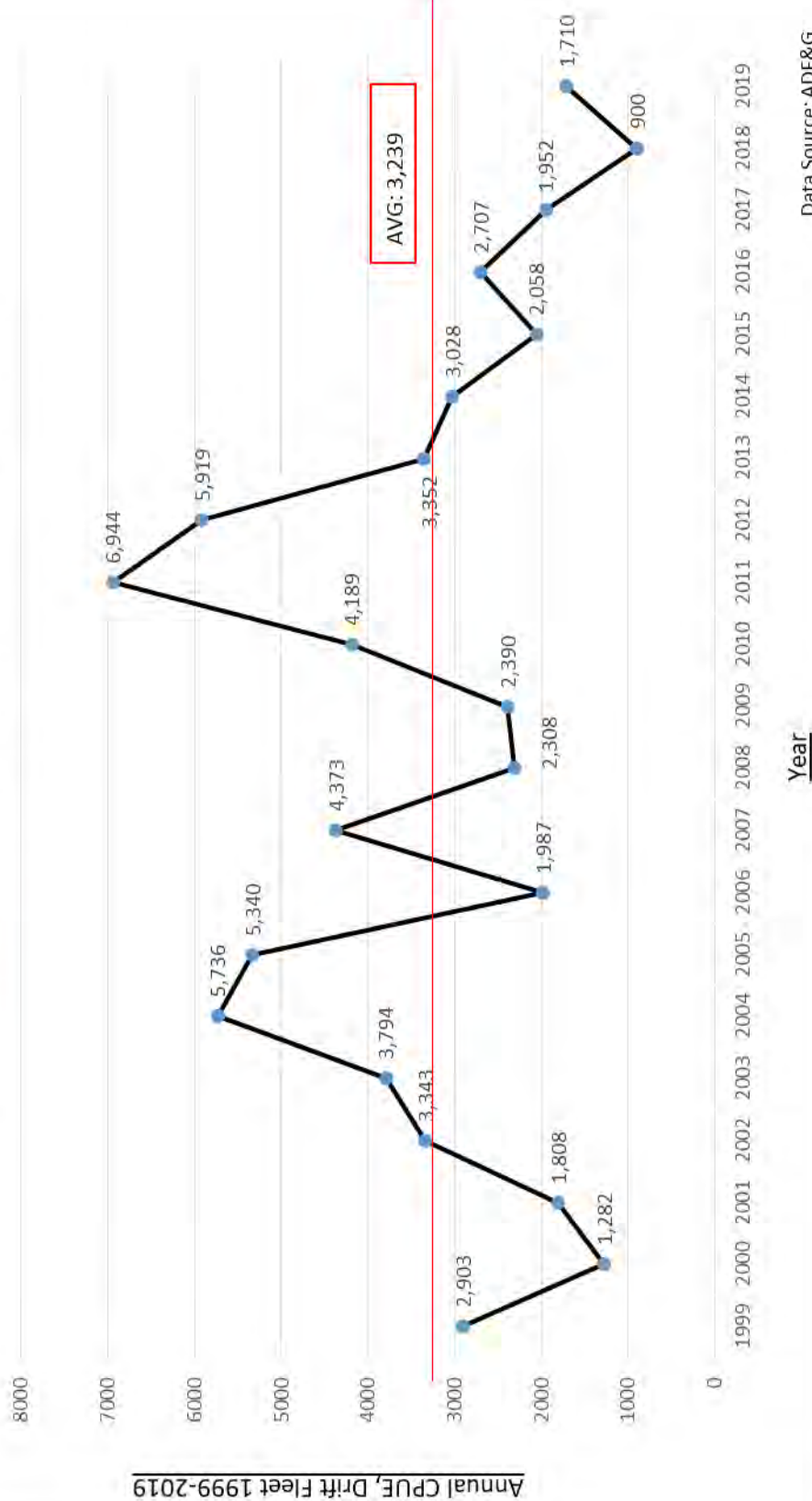
The UCI Drift Fleet harvest CPUE of 1,710 in 2019 was below the average CPUE of 3,239, which is economically unstable.

With an annual sockeye CPUE of less than 3,239, the drift fleet is below marginal costs of operation. The costs of securing a vessel, maintenance, insurance, fuel, oil, nets, deckhands and permit purchase or lease, are about equal to the revenue generated by the harvest and sale of approximately 3,000 sockeye salmon.

For the major processors, hiring staff, trucks, forklifts, scale systems, totes, ice machines and permits, \$1.5 to \$2.5 million is a marginal start-up cost for the season.



Figure 6. Annual Sockeye CPUE, UCI Drift Gillnet, 1999-2019



V. Highest Daily CPUE, UCI Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon District Wide and Area 1, 2010-2019

Figure 7 provides the highest daily, regular, 12-hour fishing period CPUE catches by the UCI Drift Fleet, District Wide or Area 1.

Beginning in 2010, the highest, single day, 12-hour fishing period CPUE were as follows:

- 1,328 on July 12, 2010;
- 1,687 on July 14, 2011;
- 1,399 on July 19, 2012; and
- 929 on July 15, 2013.

In 2012, the UCI Set Net fishery was restricted or closed due to the low return of Chinook salmon to the KR.

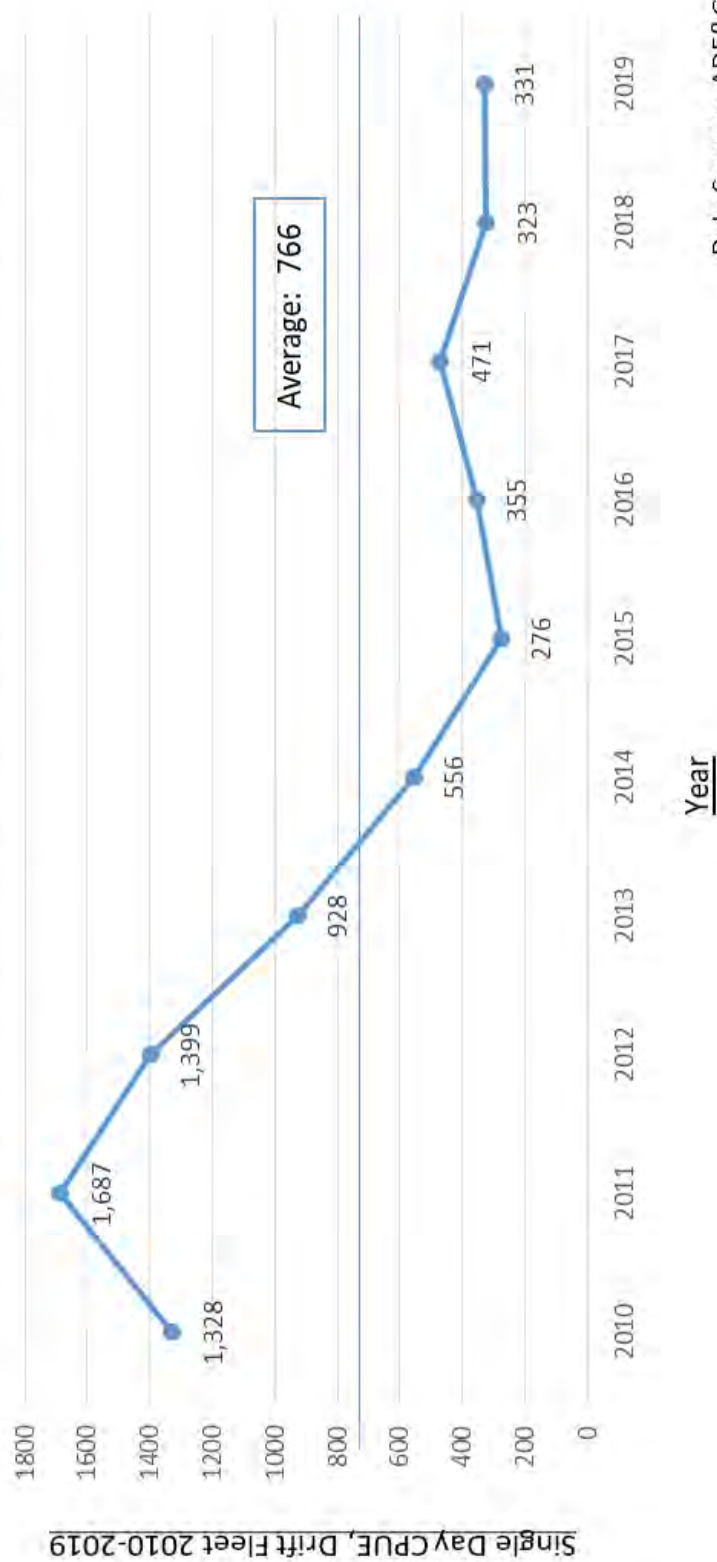
Beginning in 2014, the highest, single day, 12-hour CPUE were as follows:

- 556 on July 17, 2014;
- 276 on July 20, 2015;
- 355 on July 18, 2016;
- 471 on July 13, 2017;
- 323 on July 12, 2018 and
- 331 on July 18, 2019.

One drift gillnet vessel is equal to one unit of effort. It should be noted that the highest, single 12-hour CPUE was 1,687 in 2011, while a CPUE of just 323 occurred in 2018. That is a reduction of 1,364 sockeyes harvested per drift vessel in a 12-hour fishing period. Economically, this reduced CPUE represents over \$15,000 per vessel in just this single best day CPUE comparison.



Figure 7. Drift Gillnet District Wide/Area 1 **Peak** Sockeye CPUE, 2010-2019



VI. Sockeye Salmon Run Timing to the KR Mouth, 2010 – 2018

Figures 8A – 8E

There are three figures, 8A, 8B and 8C, which display the late-run sockeye salmon entry patterns, sonar counts and sockeye movements into the KR. Information in each figure is the result of applying appropriate shifts to sonar counts and sockeye movements in the KR.

Figure 8A displays the run timing for the years 2010-2013 into the KR. It is readily apparent that in the 2010-2013 timeframe, there were large, daily entry patterns of 250,000-300,000 between July 14 and July 18.

Figure 8B displays the run timing for the years 2014-2019 into the KR. It is readily apparent that there are no single-day, large sockeye salmon entry patterns into the KR. There is only one 90,000-plus day entry into the KR.

Figure 8C displays the daily entry patterns into the KR for the entire 2010-2019 time frame. Even the casual observer can see that the daily sockeye entry patterns have changed. Also note the later entry patterns into the end of August in the later years, 2014-2019.

Figures 8D & 8E display the total seasonal KR sonar passage percentages and numbers for sockeye salmon. Figures 8D & 8E also display the August component in percentages and numbers, as well as the last day the counter was operating. It is rather obvious that there is a trend toward increasing percentages and numbers of sockeye are entering the KR in August.

In the 1980s, an average of 7% of the KRLRS entered the river in August. In the last five years, 2014-2019, 46% of the sockeye entered the KR in August. While not a direct year by year analysis, the 2014-2019 time period represents over a six-fold, or 600%, increase in the August entry pattern when compared to the early 1980s. The reasons and consequences of this 46% August component are real and have socio-economic-biological consequences for the entire Kenai, Alaska and national economies.

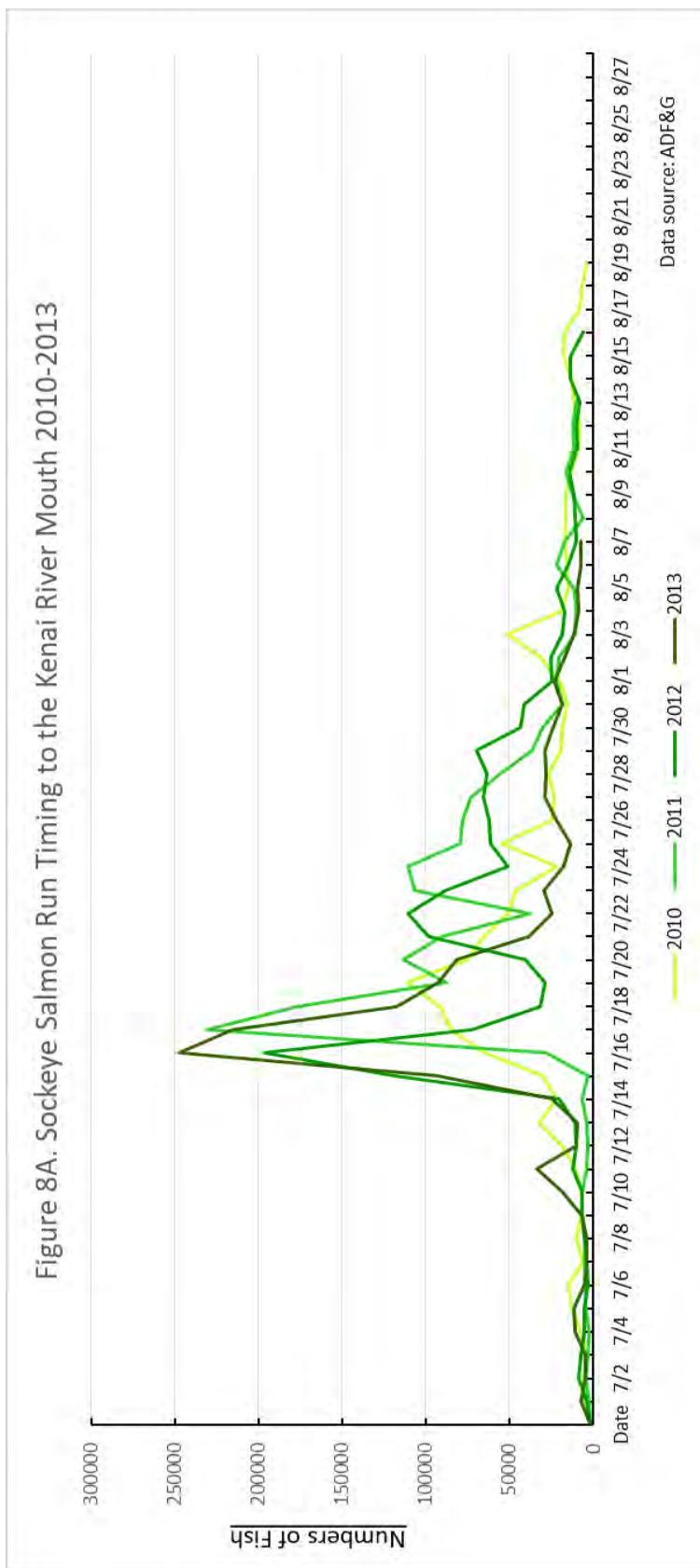
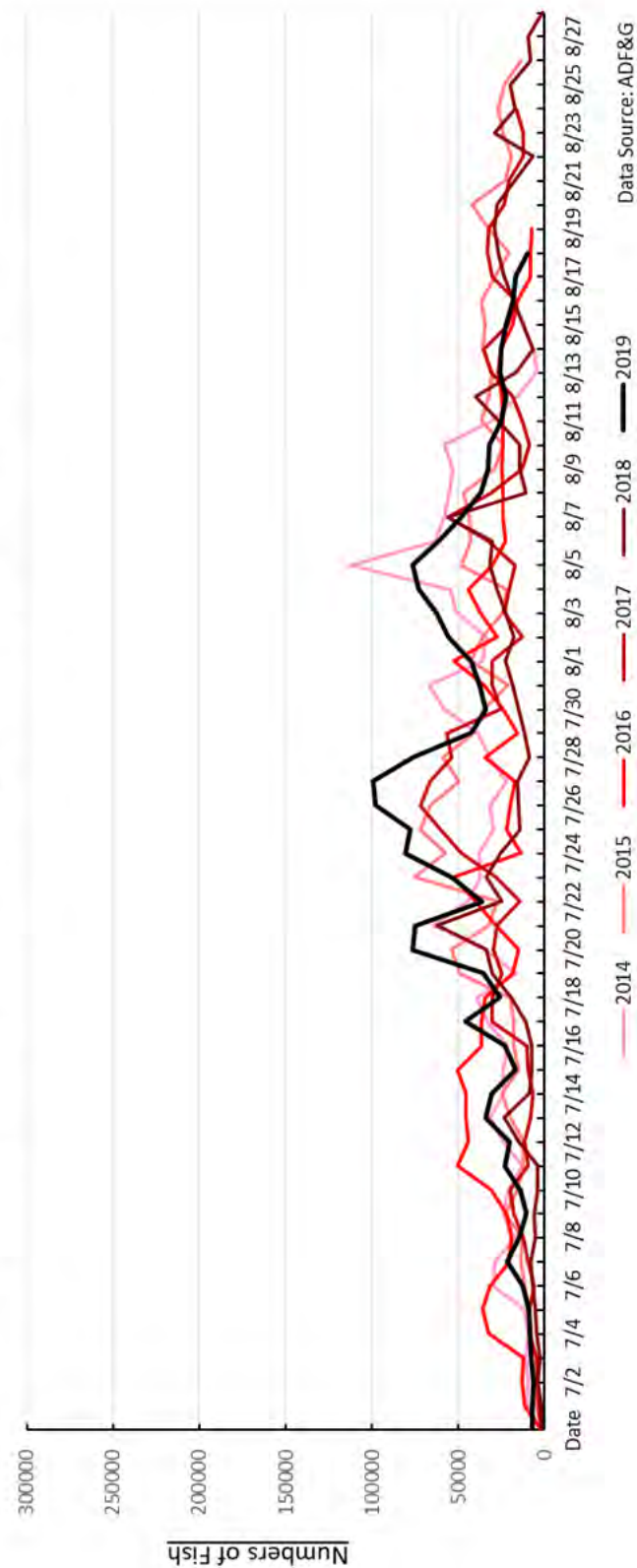




Figure 8B. Sockeye Salmon Run Timing to the Kenai River Mouth 2014-2019



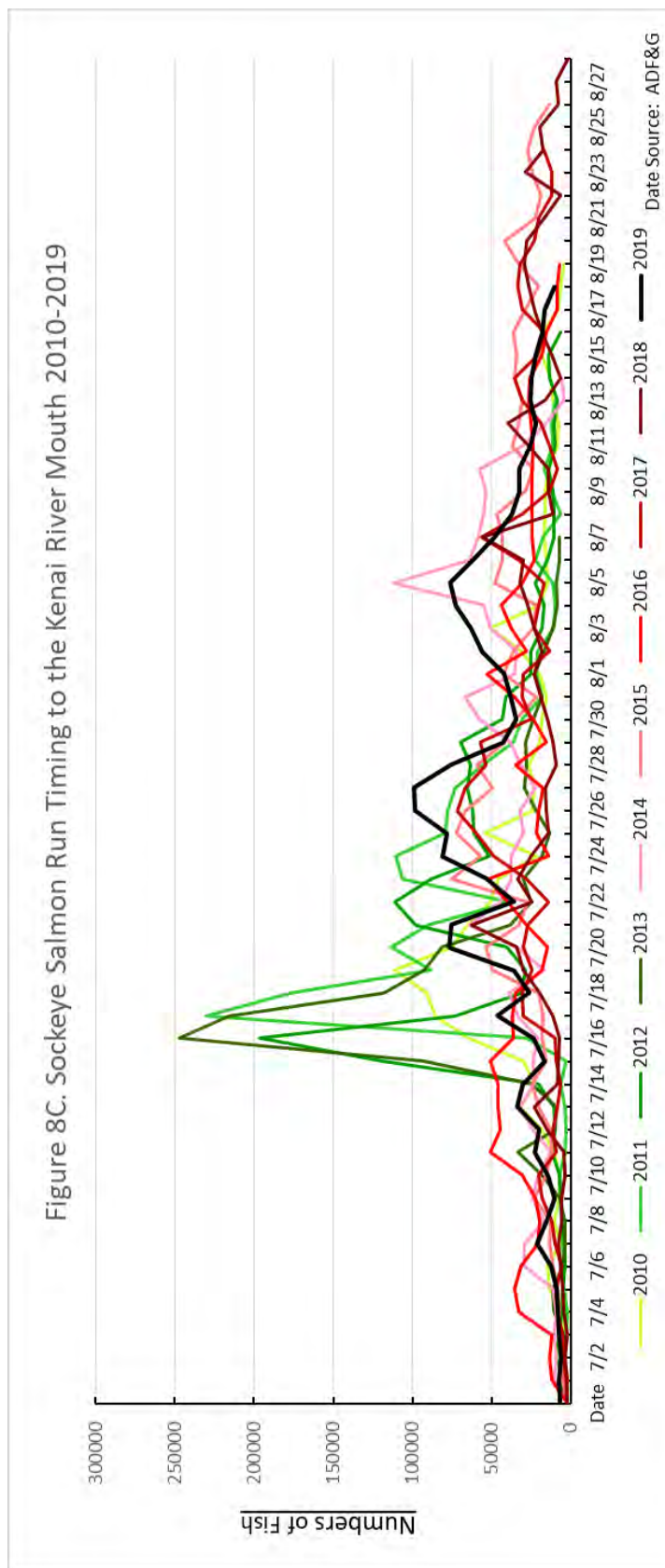




Figure 8D. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon August Sonar Passage Data,
1979-2019 Percentages

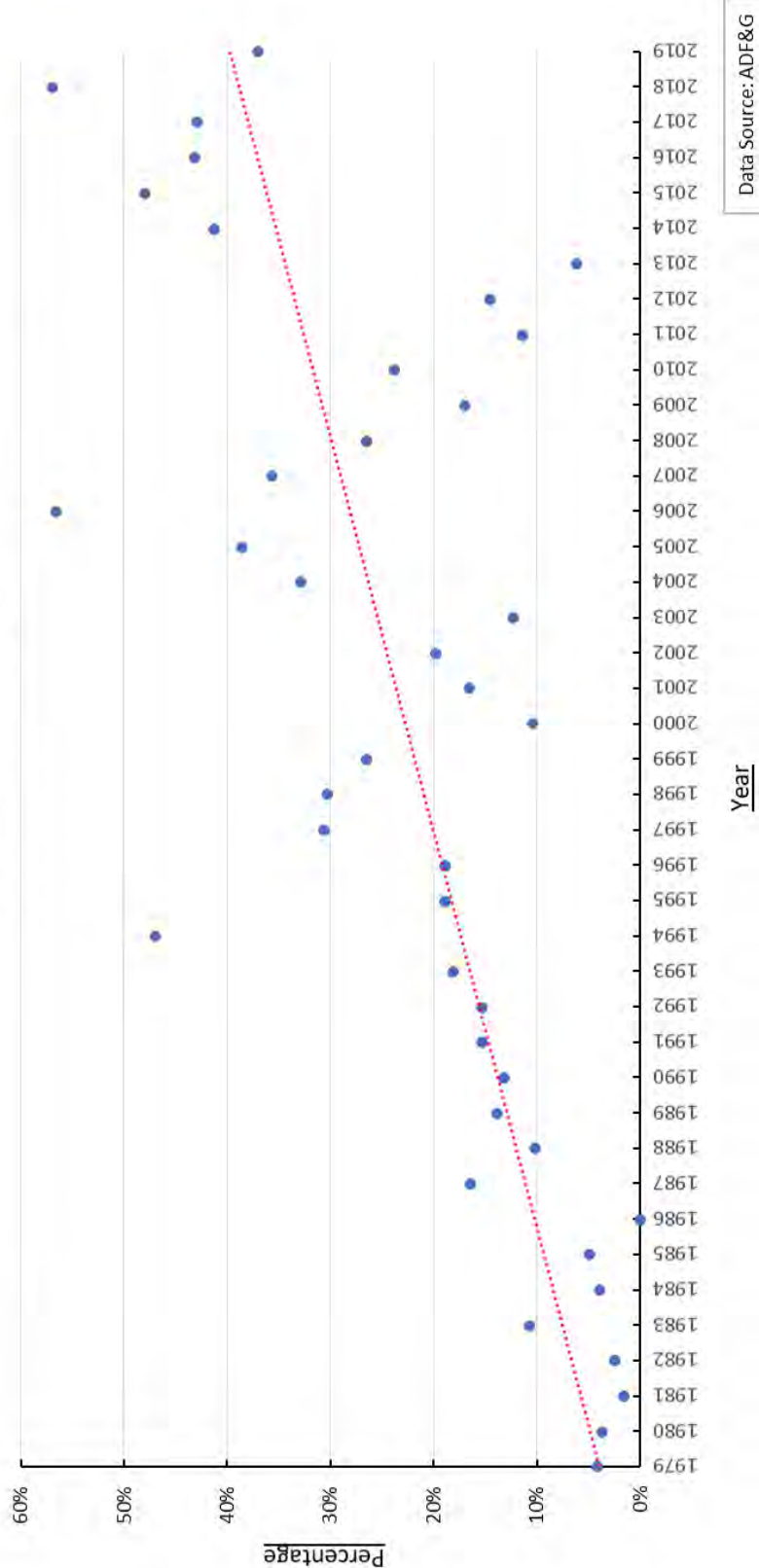
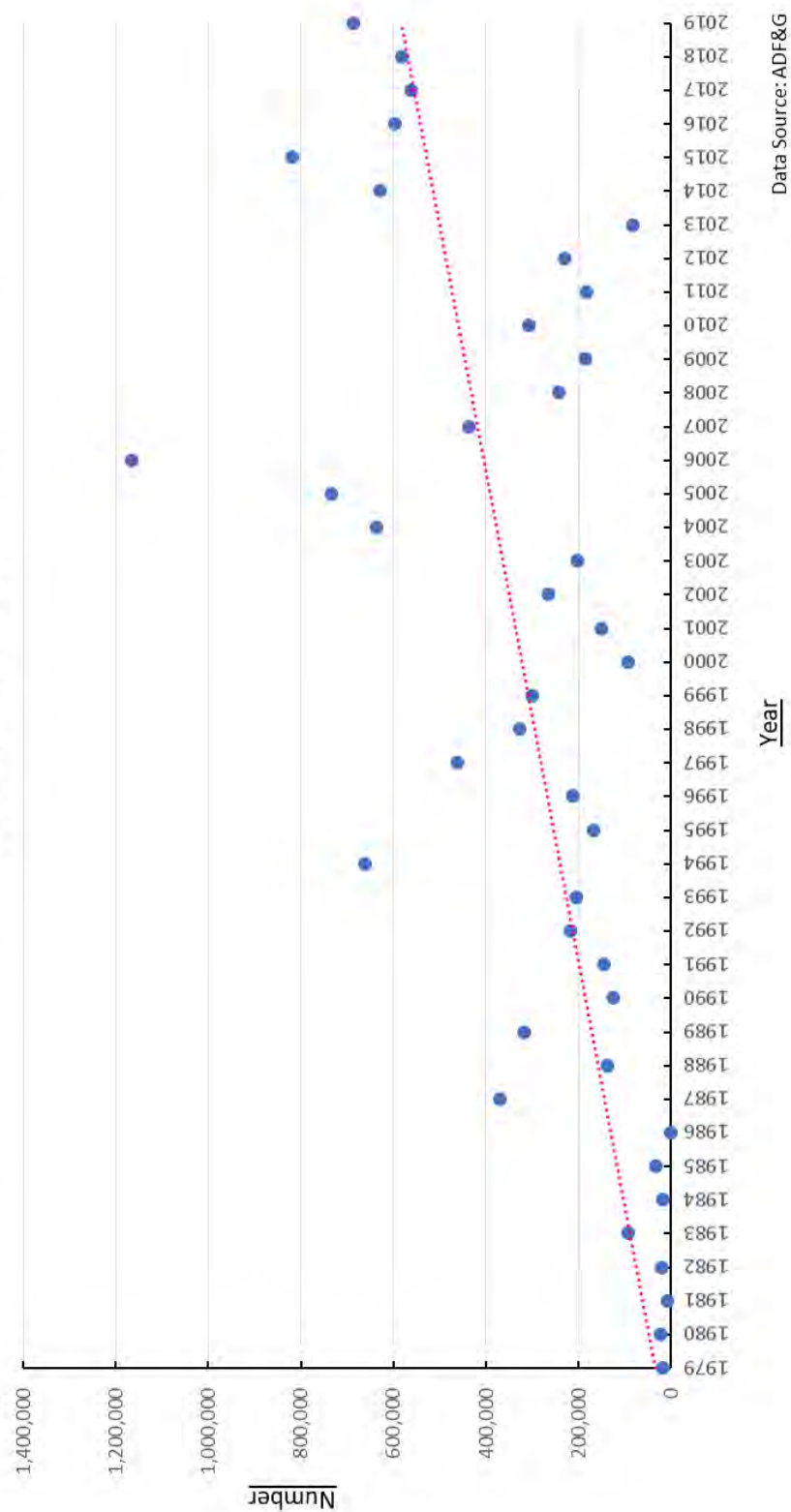




Figure 8E. Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon August Sonar Passage Data,
1979-2019 Numbers



VII. Anchor Point OTF Average Sockeye Salmon MEFL

Figures 9 & 10

Figure 9 displays the MEFL data that comes from the OTF that operates during the month of July. The MEFLs represent data from all the 23 major sockeye stocks occurring in UCI. The OTF vessel has been operating since the early 1980s. Currently, there are six prescribed locations where a 200 fathom, 45 mesh deep, 5 1/8" drift gillnet is set for 30 minutes and retrieved back on the vessel. At each of these six locations, salmon may be caught, see Figure 10. These salmon, all species, are assessed and sampled with various biological data recorded. Figure 9 is the historic data for the MEFL by year. Each year in July, a daily MEFL is calculated for a monthly average.

As you can observe, there may be some length variability from year to year. For instance, in 1992, the July average was 570 mm MEFL. In 1994, the July average was 538 mm MEFL.

* Note: 570 mm MEFL = 22.4 inches

538 mm MEFL = 21.2 inches

Please note, the OTF reported MEFL in 2012, 581 mm (22.87 inches), decreasing in 2019 to 532 mm (20.94 inches). Also note the returning sockeye MEFLs have steadily declined over the most recent eight year period. The OTF MEFLs declining since 2012 most likely occurred prior to 2012, as these sockeye salmon are the returning adults.



Figure 9. Anchor Point OTF Average Sockeye Salmon MEFL, 1992-2019

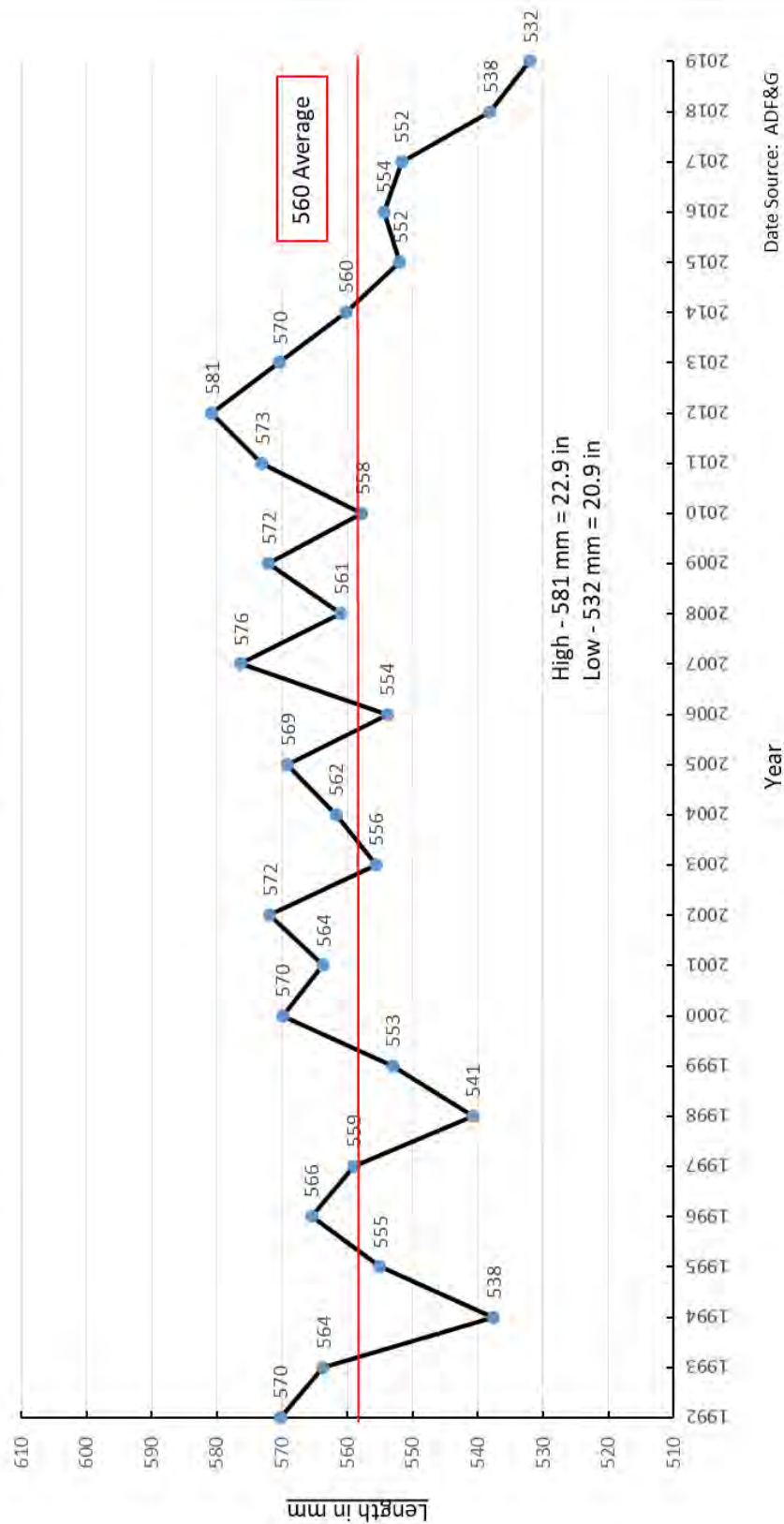
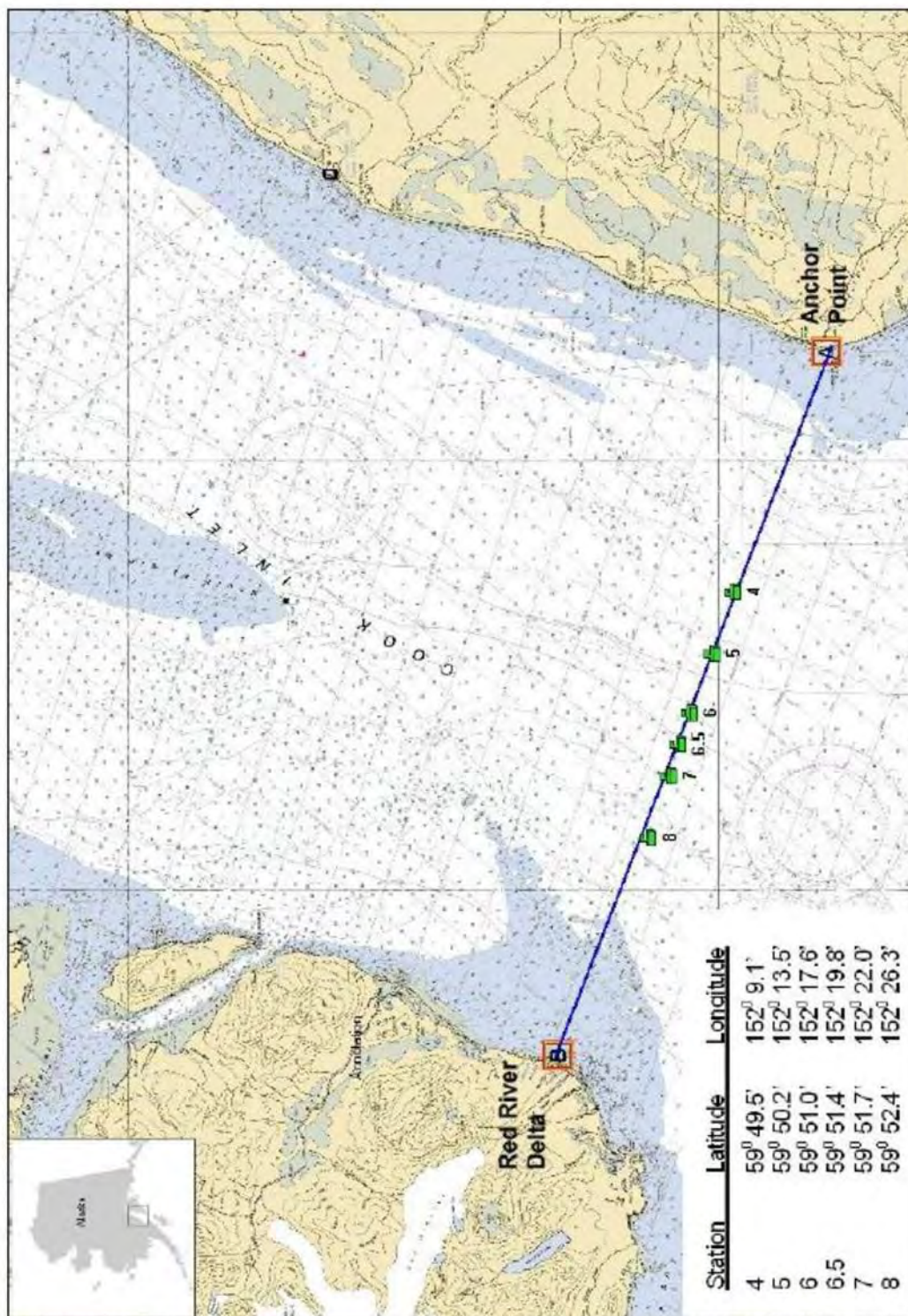




Figure 10. Location of the Upper Cook Inlet offshore Test Fishing Stations



Data Source: ADFG

VIII. Sockeye Salmon MEFL, Drift Gillnet Fishery, 1992-2018

Figures 11A – 11C

Figure 11A is the MEFL for the 1.3 (5 year) age class. Figure 11A displays 5-year old sockeyes taken from the drift fleet harvests that include all 23 UCI stocks. The 1.3 age class that returned in 2006 were from the 2001 brood year.

Figure 11B is the MEFL for the 2.3 (6 year) age class. Figure 11B displays 6 year-old sockeyes taken from drift fleet harvests and includes all 23 UCI sockeye stocks. The 2.3 age class in 2006 show some minor changes in MEFL. However, in the 2006 run, these reduced lengths of 564 mm in the 2.3 age class is not as pronounced when compared to the length of 549 mm in the 1.3 age class. The 1.3 and 2.3 age classes are from different brood years. However, both of these brood years smolted and reared in ocean environments at the same time.

Figure 11C displays the MEFL taken from the drift gillnet harvest for the age class 1.3 and the 2.3 sockeye salmon 1992 – 2018. This 1.3 age class of sockeye salmon averaged 571 MEFL during this time period. All 23 major sockeye salmon stocks natal to UCI are included. The average MEFL of 571 applies to both age classes. Even though there is some yearly variations between the two age classes, the average MEFL is nearly identical.

These two age classes smolted with different weights and lengths only to return as adults with virtually identical MEFL of 571.

The 2006 and 2015 through 2019 runs all had large August sonar passage patterns. Since 2012, there has been a significant decline in the MEFLs.

It has been reported by many fishermen and processors that the 2019 sockeye salmon had numerous (10-200) red-colored, maybe infected, spotted areas randomly occurring on the sides of these fish. Additionally, less than 10% of these spotted sockeyes had gray-colored, mushy flesh. These spotted sockeye appeared to show up in the August 2019 catches.



Figure 11A. UCI Sockeye Salmon, Age 1.3, MEFL in Drift Gillnet Harvest, 1992-2018

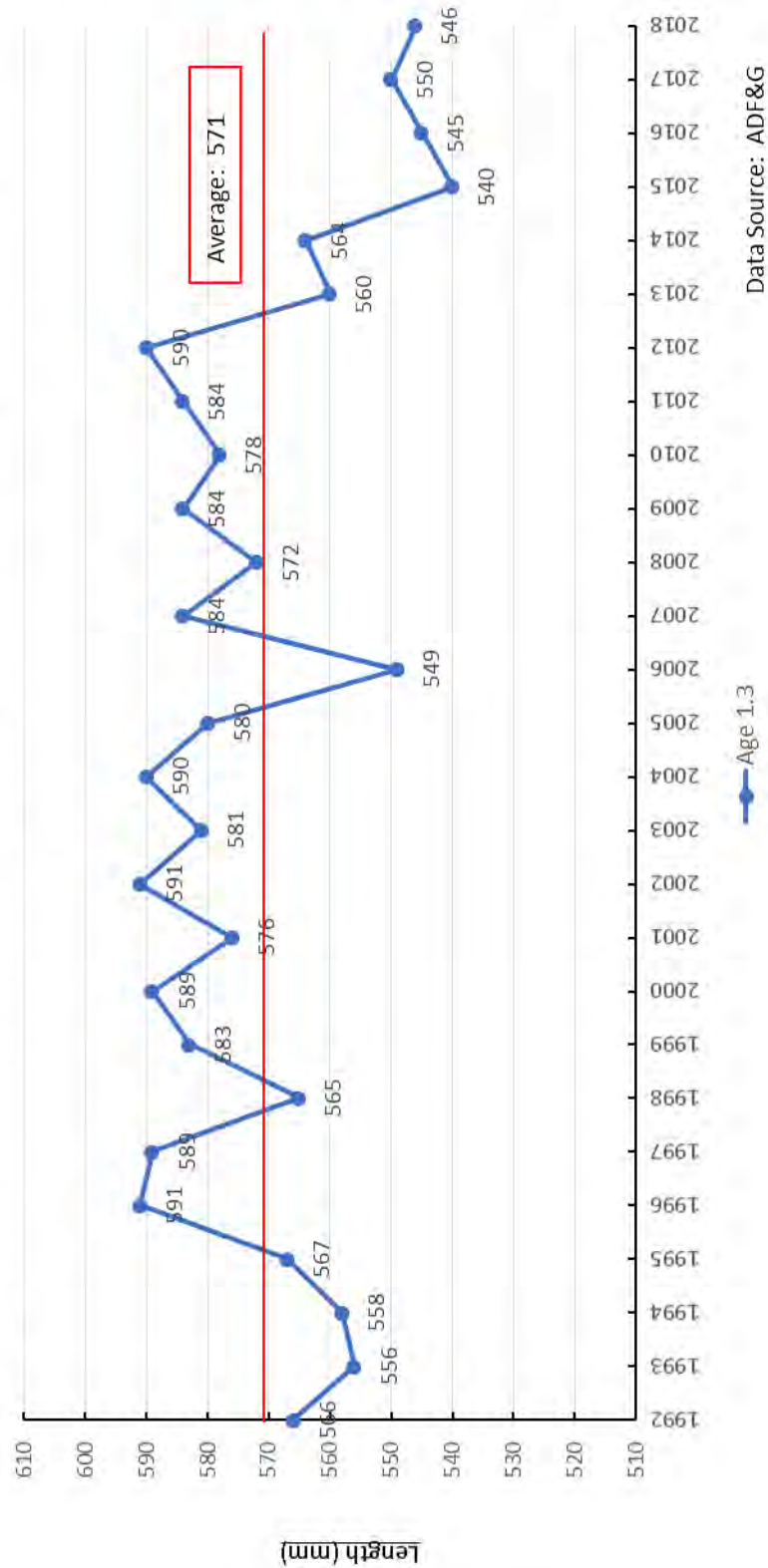




Figure 11B. UCI Sockeye Salmon, Age 2.3, MEFL in Drift Gillnet Harvest, 1992-2018

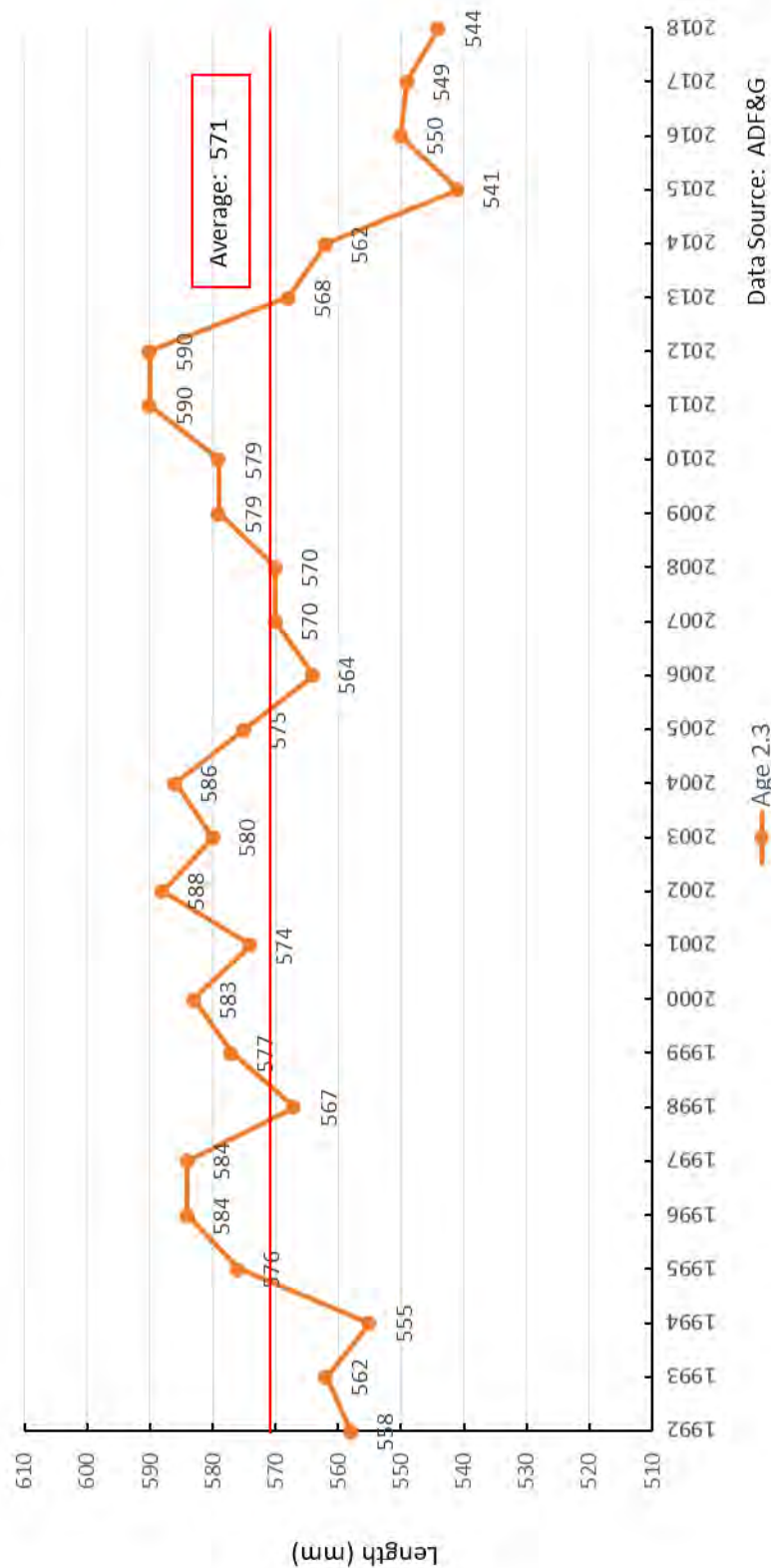
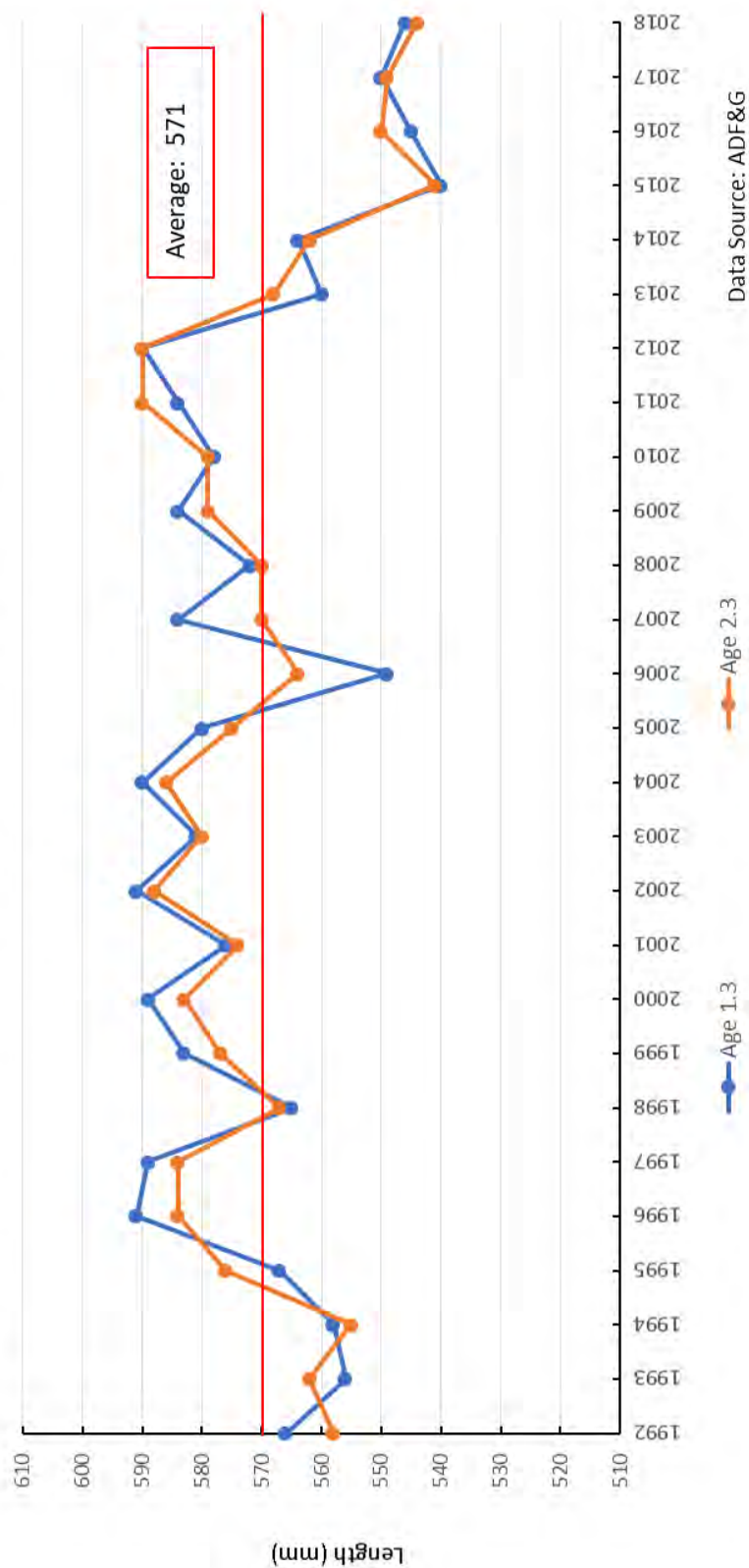




Figure 11C. UCI Sockeye Salmon, Age 1.3 & 2.3, MEFLin Drift Gillnet Harvest, 1992-2018



IX. MEFL, KR and KasR Sockeye Salmon, RM 19.5 Sonar

Figures 12A – 12F

It is noted that the MEFLs at RM 19.5 are a reflection of the sockeye after the commercial, personal use and recreational harvest below the RM 19.5 sonar site.

Figure 12A displays the weighted average MEFL of all sockeyes migrating past the KR sonar site at RM 19.5. As one can see, there can be large MEFL variations from year to year between 1980 and 2018. The weighted mean length is 556 mm. Since 2009/2010, all salmon MEFLs have decreased, on average, by 15%. That is to say that during the past 9 years, all sockeye salmon going past the sonar counter at RM 19.5 have decreased by 15% in MEFL.

Figure 12B displays the KR age 1.3 sockeye salmon MEFL is displayed over the same 1980-2018 timeframe.

Figure 12C displays the Kenai River age 2.3 sockeye salmon lengths at RM 19.5. Both the 1.3 and 2.3 age classes reveal a decrease in length of 15% over the last 9 years.

These age classes are one year apart in brood years and did smolt and presumably rear together in the ocean environments.

Figure 12D displays the KasR sockeye, all ages, passage MEFL. These lengths are for all sockeye stocks and all age classes. Again, there are annual variations of up to 20-30 mm. Please note that there has been an approximate 20% decline in the MEFL during the past 8 years. This 20% decline in the KasR sockeye stocks is larger than the 15% decline in the KR sockeye stocks. The rate of MEFL decline in these KasR stocks is economically problematic.

Figure 12E displays the KasR, age 1.3 sockeye salmon average MEFL, no weights are displayed.

Figure 12F displays the lengths of the age 2.3 sockeye salmon in the KasR, 1979-2018. The average, non-weighted length is 534 mm. These age 2.3 sockeyes are, on average, 6 mm less in length than the age 1.3. These two age classes came from different brood years, however, the age 1.3 and 2.3 smolted together and have reared together for 3 years in the ocean environments.



Figure 12A. MEFL Kenai River Sockeye Salmon, All Ages, 1980-2018

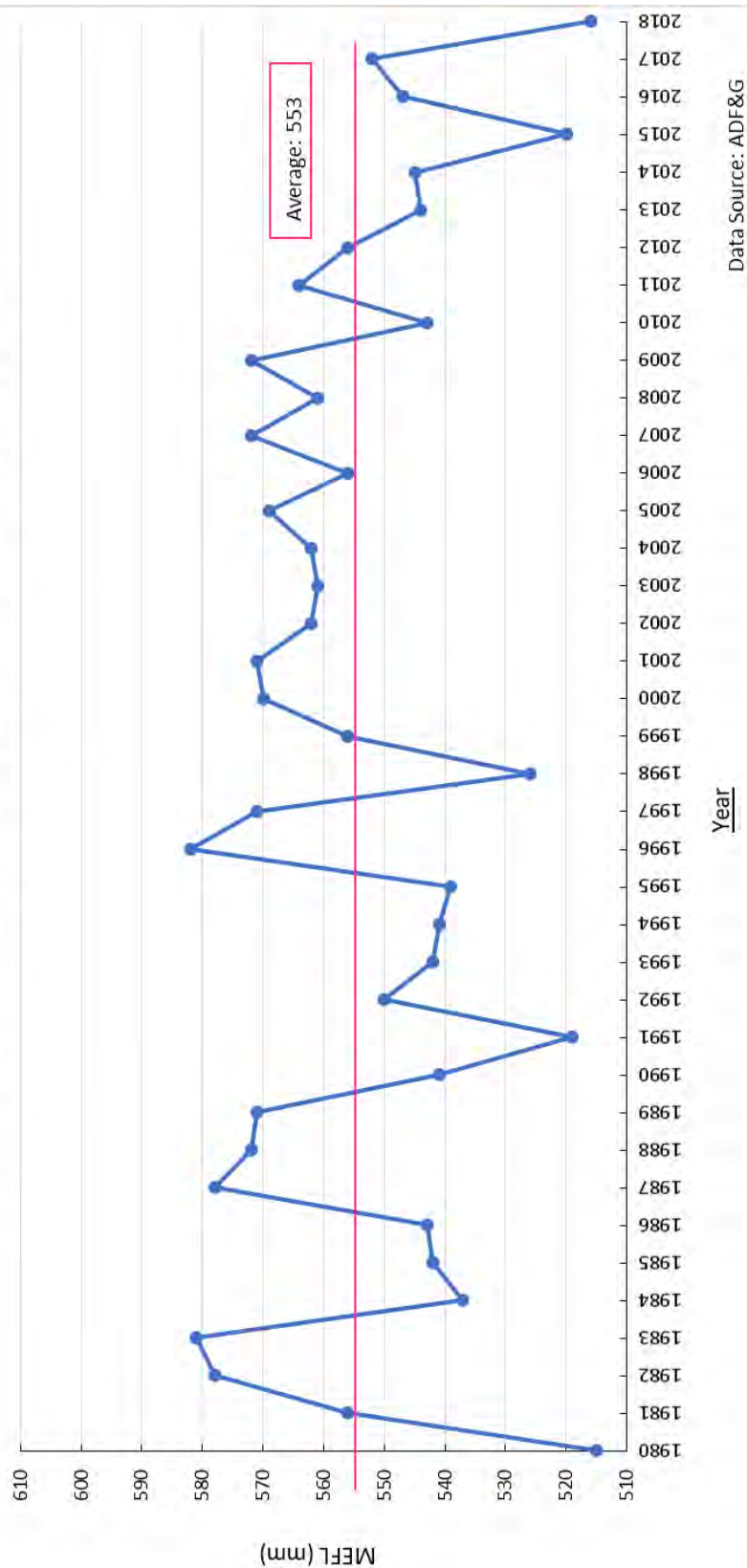




Figure 12B. MEFL Kenai River Age 1.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1980-2018

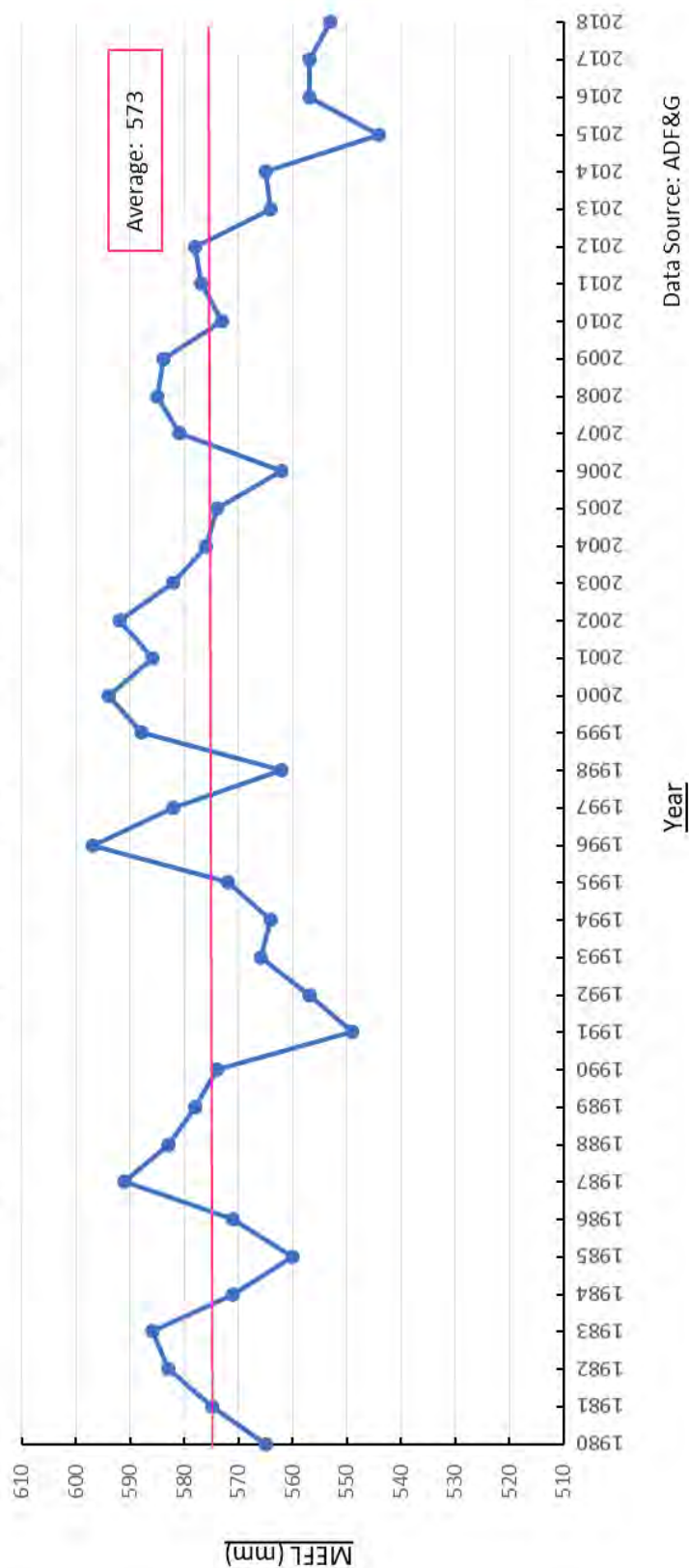




Figure 12C. MEFL Kenai River Age 2.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1980-2018

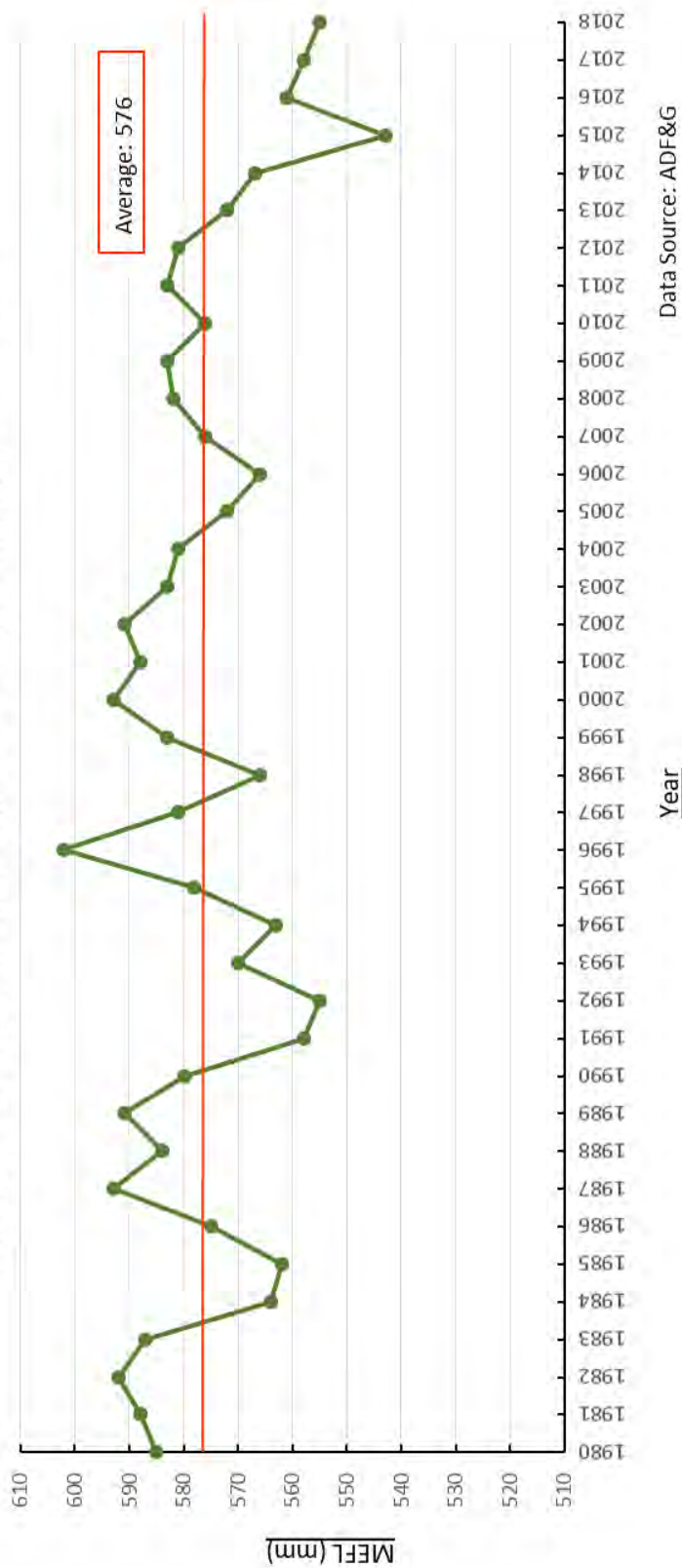




Figure 12D. MEFL Kasilof River Sockeye Salmon, All Ages, 1979-2018

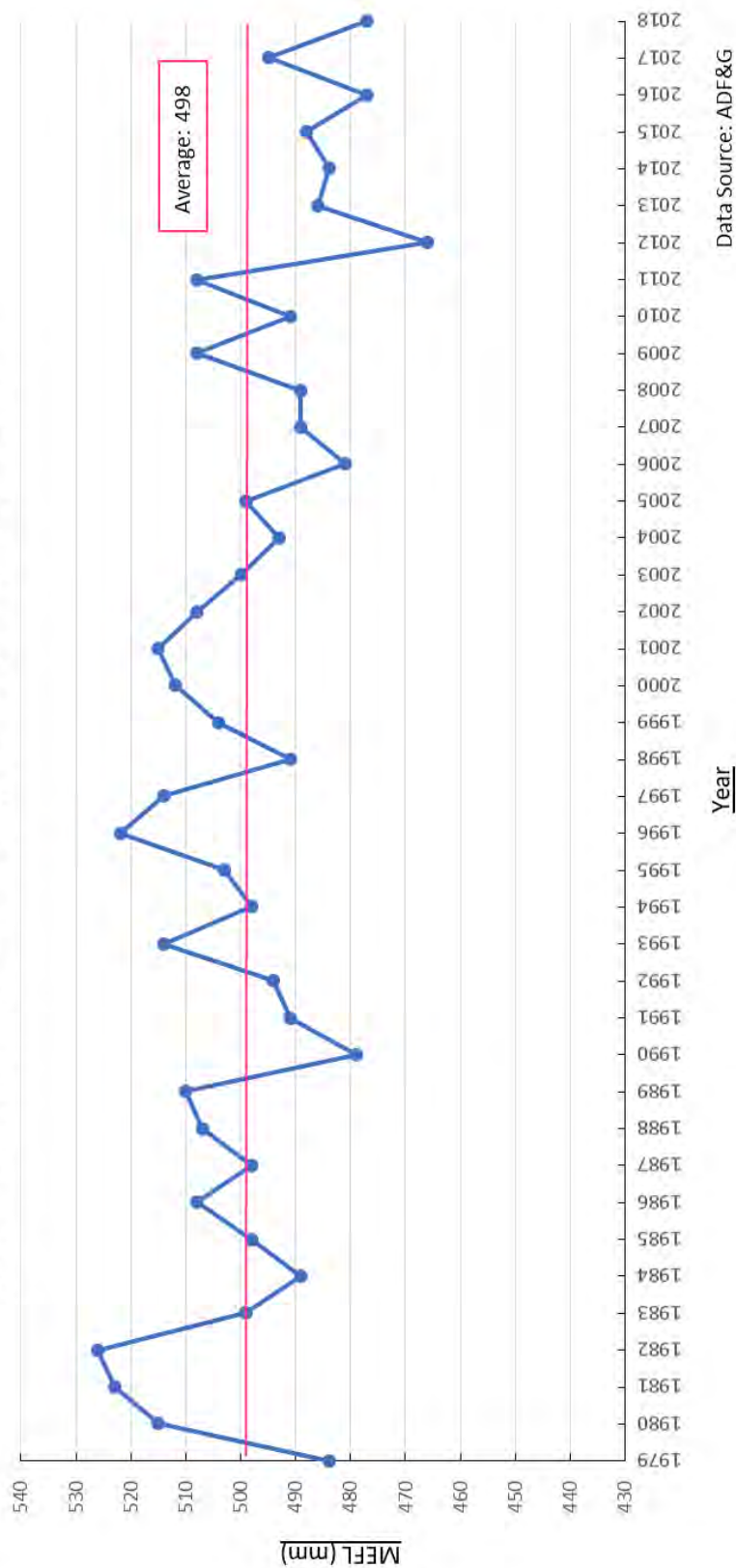




Figure 12E. MEFL Kasilof River Age 1.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1979-2018

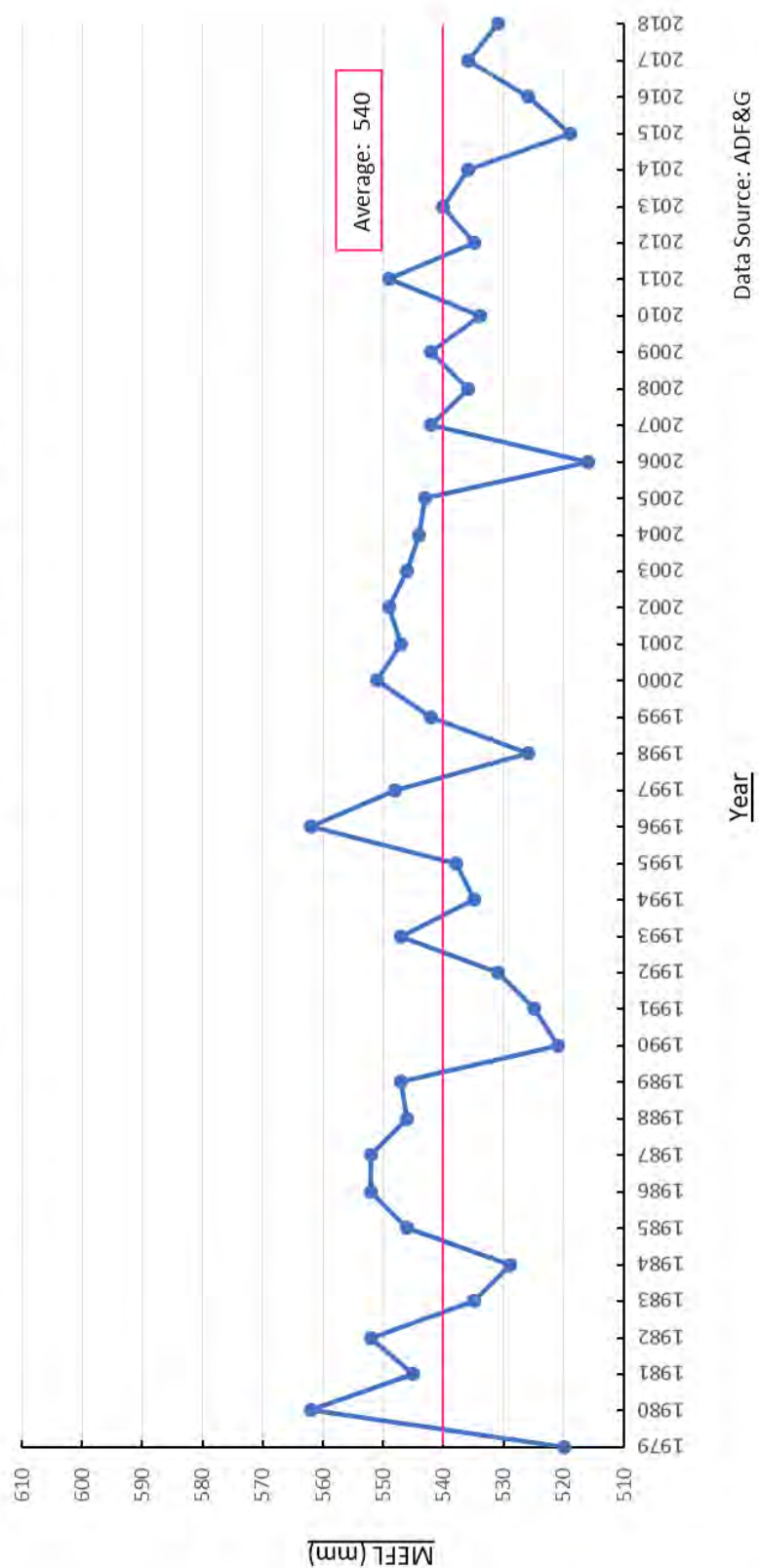
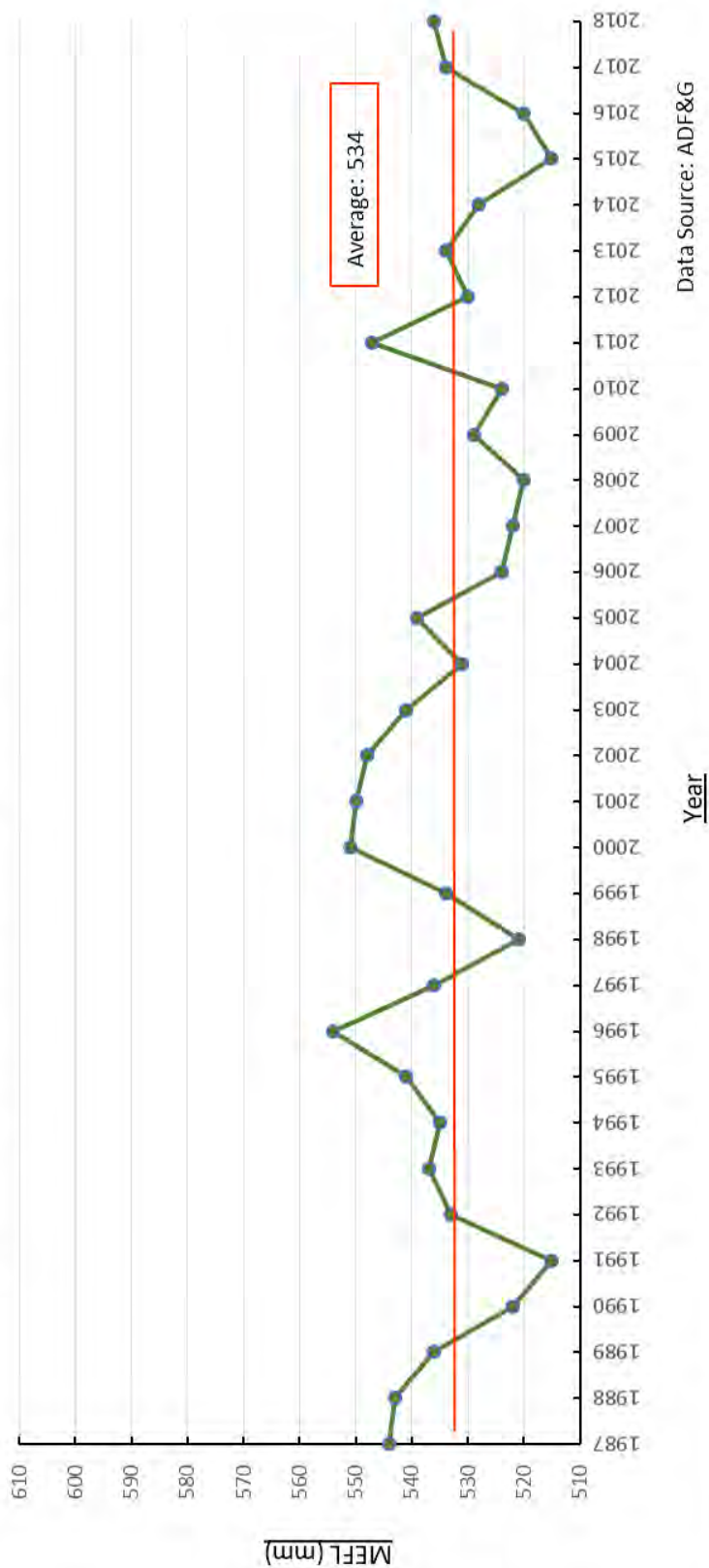




Figure 12F. MEFL Kasilof River Age 2.3 Sockeye Salmon, 1987-2018



X. UCI Gillnet Harvest Average Sockeye Salmon Weight in lbs. 1999-2018

Figure 13

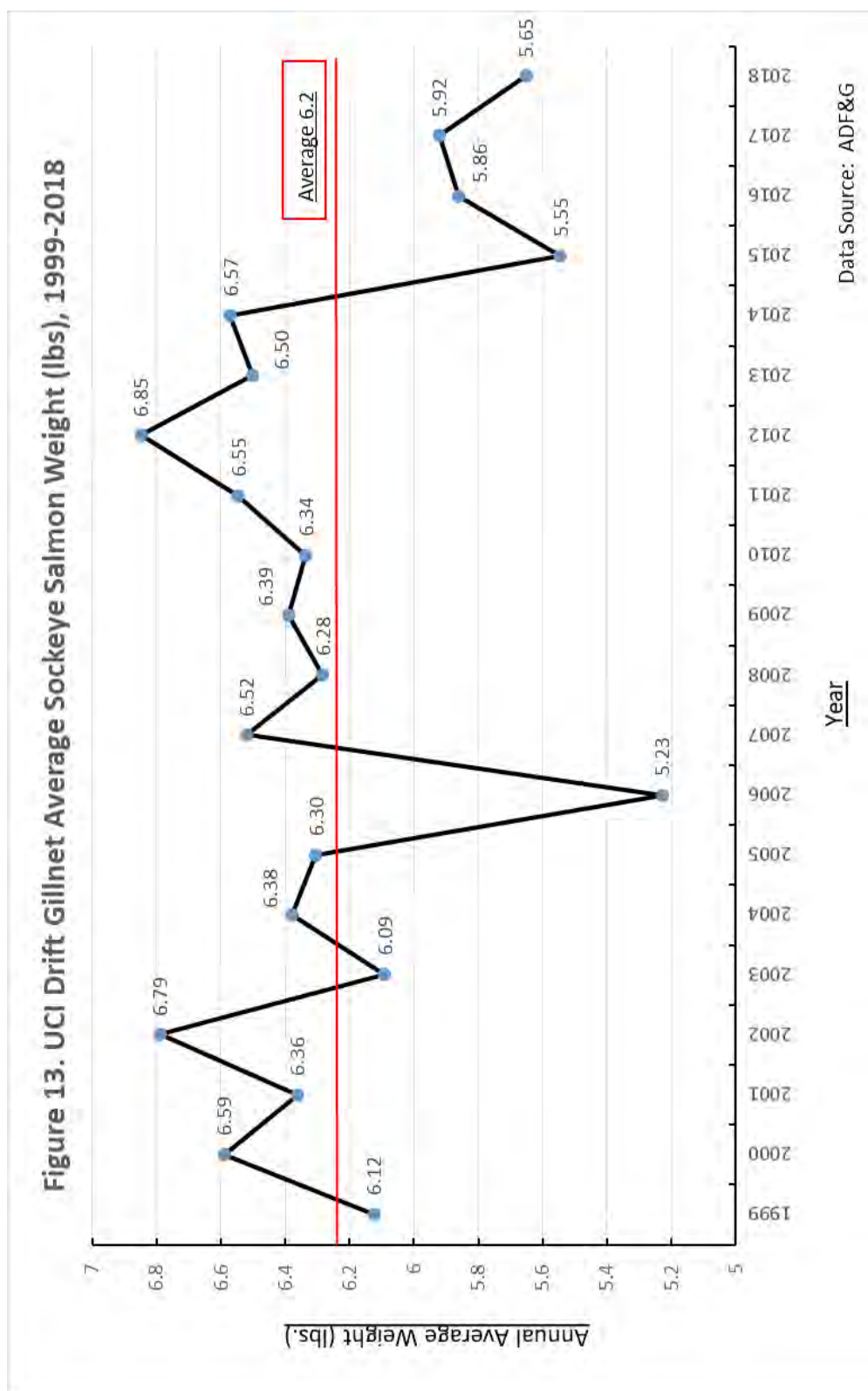
Figure 13 provides the historical weights in lbs. of all age classes in the sockeye harvest by the UCI Drift Gillnet Fleet from 1999-2018. The average harvested weight for this time period was 6.2 lbs., including the 2006 and 2015-2018 harvests. In 2006, the average weight was 5.2 lbs.; the lowest in 40 years.

Note: In 2015-2018, all averages are below the 20 year average weight of 6.2 lbs. Also, it is anticipated that the 2019 harvest average weights will be in the 5.4 lb range.

In a September, 2019 Bristol Bay salmon season summary, an average weight of 5.2 lbs is reported for the 56.5 million harvest.

When examining the average sockeye harvested in UCI, not only are the salmon getting shorter in length, but they also weigh less. It is a straight forward loss of one lb per salmon, which equates to a loss of 2 million pounds on a 2 million harvest.

Two million lbs @ \$2 per lb equals a 4 million ex-vessel value, with 4 million dollars less at the first wholesale value. These 2 and 4 million dollar ex-vessel value reductions directly relate to permits, fees and local taxes. Additionally, the ad valorem taxes are reduced.



XI. Markov Table, KRLRS

Tables 14A & Figures 14B – 14C

Table 14A is a condensed KRLRS brood table for years 1969-2019. It is noted that it takes 6 to 7 years from a particular brood spawning event for all the adults to return. For this reason, many of the brood table values remain open.

Table 14B is a Markov Table for years 1969-2019. This Markov Table uses data from Table 14A with 200,000 increments, with 100,000 overlaps. As readily apparent, the 600-800,000 spawning interval had the highest mean return. At an average, an escapement of 734,000 spawners brought back a 4,636,000 return and a 3,902,000 mean yield. This is highlighted in yellow for the reader's reference. In the 500-700,000 spawning interval, mean yields drop to 2,483,000. In the 700-900,000 spawning interval, mean yields are 3,729,000, a decrease of about 200,000. In the 800-1,000,000 spawning interval, mean yields are 1,200,000 less than the 600-800,000 spawning interval.

The Markov Table 14B indicates the MSY spawner range should be 600-900,000.



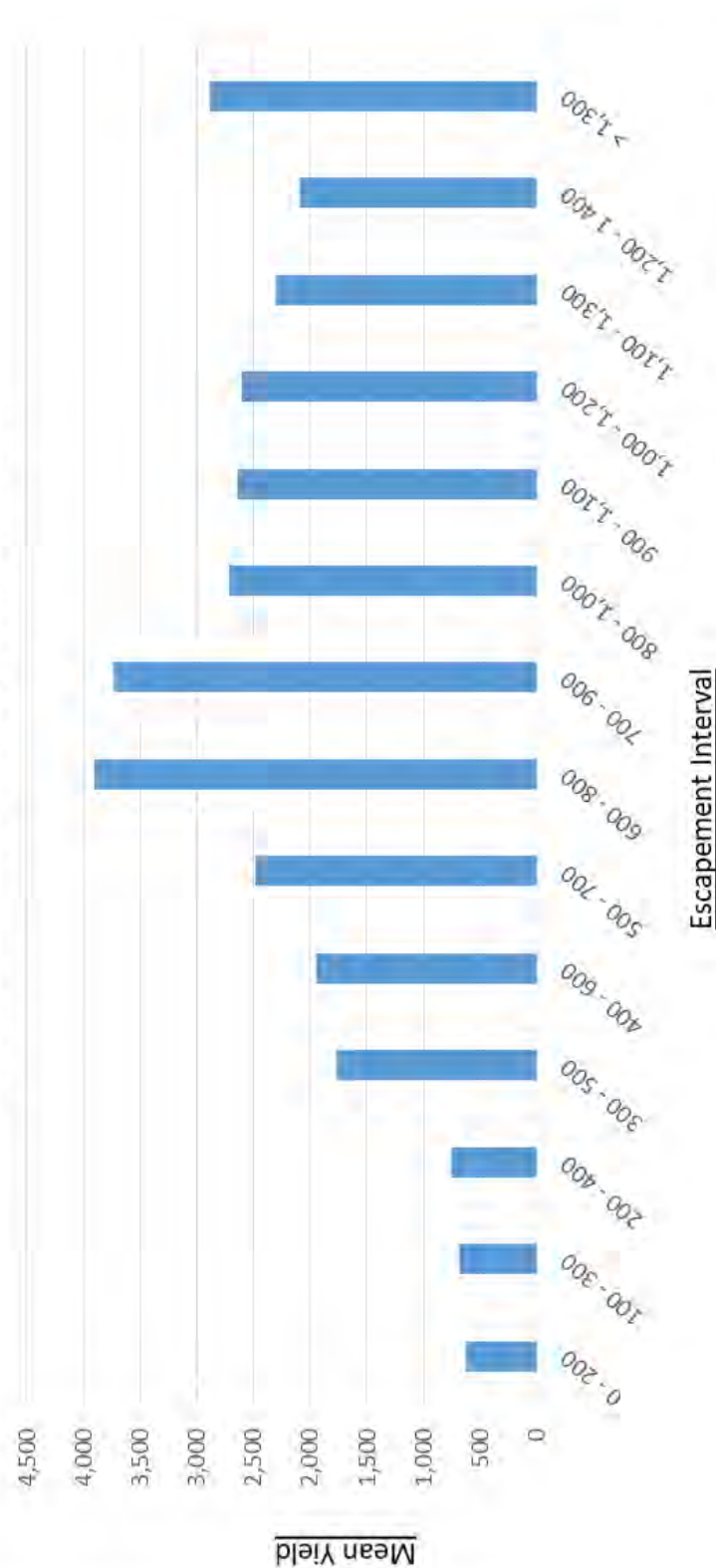
Table 14B. Markov yield table for Kenai late-run sockeye salmon constructed using data from brood years 1969-2009

Escapement Interval	Number of Years	Mean Spawners	Mean Returns	Return per Spawner	Mean	Yield Range
0 - 200	4	119	749	6.3	631	358 - 871
100 - 300	4	153	839	5.8	686	449 - 871
200 - 400	2	292	1,055	4.4	763	478 - 947
300 - 500	4	414	2,179	5.1	1,764	580 - 3,413
400 - 600	9	497	2,448	4.9	1,950	580 - 3,413
500 - 700	8	563	3,046	5.3	2,483	999 - 6,361
600 - 800	9	734	4,636	6.3	3,902	713 - 8,694
700 - 900	8	768	4,497	5.9	3,729	713 - 8,694
800 - 1,000	7	943	3,664	3.9	2,720	692 - 4,806
900 - 1,100	6	959	3,610	3.8	2,641	692 - 4,806
1,000 - 1,200	1	1,127	3,631	3.2	2,604	2,504 - 2,504
1,100 - 1,300	3	1,182	3,483	3.0	2,301	1,334 - 3,064
1,200 - 1 400	4	1,274	3,374	2.7	2,100	1,334 - 3,064
> 1,300	8	1,669	4,558	2.6	2,889	520 - 8,345

Note: Numbers in thousands of fish.*Data Source:* Erickson, Willette and McKinley, 2016 Review of Salmon Escapement Goals in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska



Figure 14B. KRLRS Markov Table, 1969-2009



Data Source: Erickson, Willette and McKinley, 2016 Review of Salmon Escapement Goals in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska

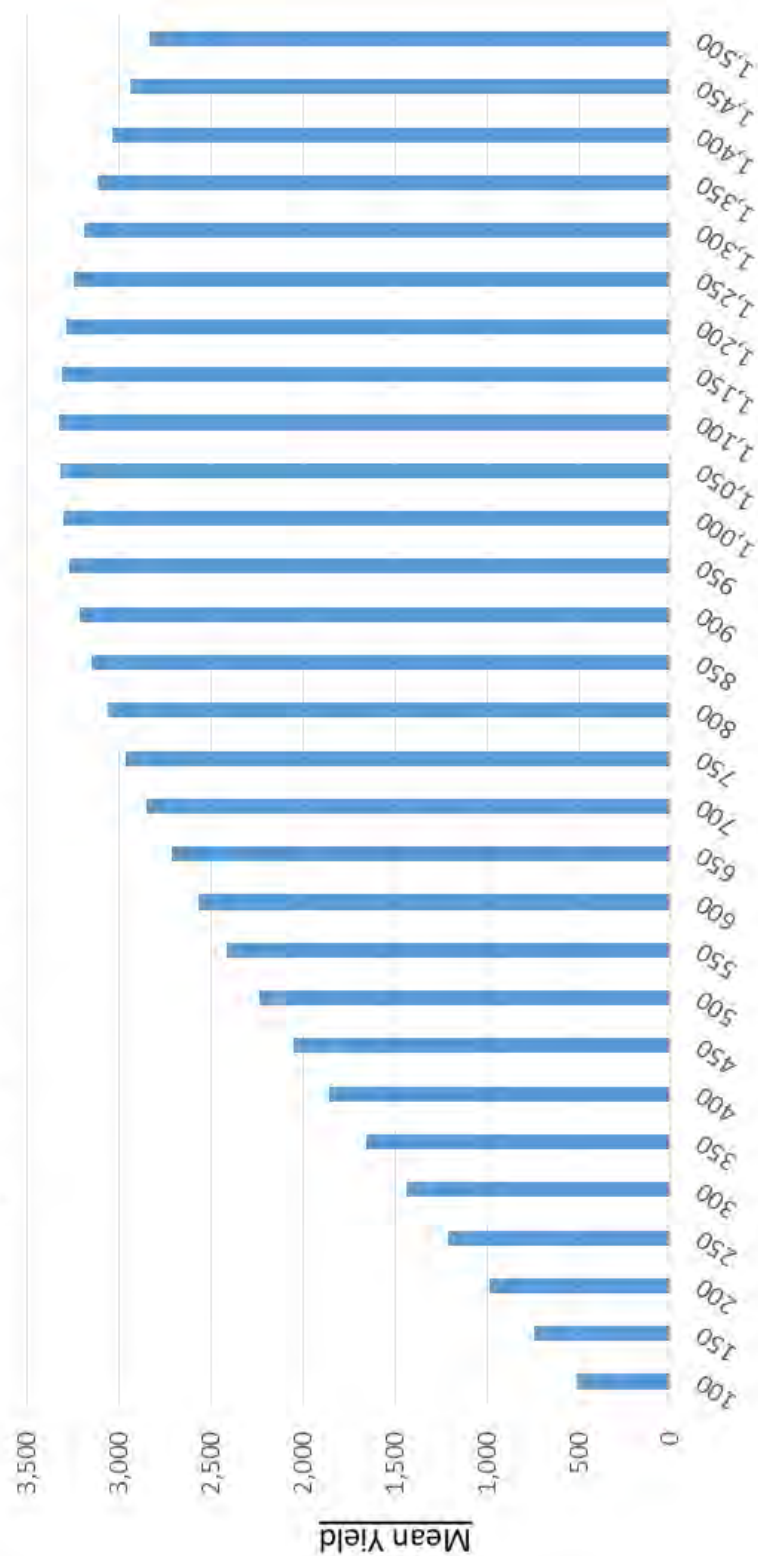


Table 14C results from the Kenai River Brood Interaction Simulation Model. Bold cells indicate a spawner range with less than a 6% probability of a commercial harvest of less than 1,000,000. Shaded cells indicate a spawner range of capable of producing a harvest that is 90% of MSY. The brood interaction model indicates a spawner escapement range of 700,000-1,100,000 (DIDSON counts). Data Source: Erickson, Willette and McKinley, 2016 Review of Salmon Escapement Goals in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska.

Table 14C. - Simulation results from a brood-interaction model for Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon.				
	Brood Years 1969-2009			
Number	Mean	Mean	Yield	
Spawners	Run	Yield	CV	$P < 1,000$
100	606	506	0.65	0.953
150	896	746	0.56	0.820
200	1,182	982	0.53	0.596
250	1,463	1,213	0.52	0.431
300	1,736	1,436	0.51	0.304
350	2,002	1,652	0.51	0.219
400	2,258	1,858	0.51	0.157
450	2,504	2,054	0.51	0.121
500	2,739	2,239	0.51	0.086
550	2,961	2,411	0.51	0.070
600	3,171	2,571	0.52	0.065
650	3,366	2,716	0.52	0.057
700	3,547	2,847	0.52	0.052
750	3,712	2,962	0.52	0.051
800	3,862	3,062	0.53	0.048
850	3,996	3,146	0.53	0.046
900	4,114	3,214	0.54	0.043
950	4,216	3,266	0.54	0.044
1,000	4,302	3,302	0.55	0.047
1,050	4,371	3,321	0.55	0.050
1,100	4,425	3,325	0.56	0.052
1,150	4,463	3,313	0.56	0.052
1,200	4,485	3,285	0.57	0.057
1,250	4,493	3,243	0.58	0.062
1,300	4,487	3,187	0.59	0.067
1,350	4,467	3,118	0.60	0.071
1,400	4,434	3,035	0.61	0.081
1,450	4,390	2,941	0.62	0.099
1,500	4,334	2,836	0.64	0.118
<i>Note:</i> Numbers are in thousands of fish. Model parameters were obtained from regression analyses conducted using brood year 1669-2009. Tanges corresponding to the original criteria (6% risk of a yield, 1 million salmon; Carlson et.al 1999) used to establish the sustainable escapement goal range are indicated in bold. Ranges corresponding to escapement needed to produce 90-100% of maximum yield (asuming a constant escapement goal policy) are shaded.				



Figure 14C. KRLRS Bood Interaction Simulation Model



Spawners

Data Source: Erickson, Willette and McKinley, 2016 Review
of Salmon Escapement Goals in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska



XII. KRLRS Salmon: Mortality – Eggs to Age 0 Fry and Adults

1. Assumptions:

- A. 50:50 male to female ratio
- B. Each female fecundity is 3,500 eggs, on average
- C. Ocean Survival is 20%

The mortality from adult, eggs, fry, smolt to returning adult ranges from 99.77% (4 million return, 20 million fry) up to 99.83% (3 million return, 20 million fry). The ability to accurately model and predict the adult to adult cycle over a 4, 5 or 6 year life cycle is mathematically very difficult. The probability of accurately forecasting or predicting a future event of adult spawners forces one into a negative probability art form. This is especially true due to not knowing the mortality, variables and or their effects.

The difference between a 4 million and a 3 million adult return is a 99.77% and a 99.83% mortality (See Scenario A and Scenario B, 20 million age 0 fall fry is 00.06%, or six one-hundredths of one percent).

2. Scenarios

Scenario A:

100% spawn – 1.0 million spawners, 500,000 females, 4.0 million return
 $500,000 \times 3,500 = 1.75$ Billion eggs spawned

<u>Eggs</u>		<u>Age 0 Fall Fry</u>		<u>Egg to Fry Mortality</u>		<u>4 Million Return</u>
1.75B	=	20 million	=	98.86%	=	99.77% mortality
1.75B	=	15 million	=	99.14%	=	99.77% mortality

Scenario B:

100% spawn – 1.0 million spawners, 500,000 females, 3.0 million return
 $500,000 \times 3,500 = 1.75$ billion eggs spawned

<u>Eggs</u>		<u>Age 0 Fall Fry</u>		<u>Egg to Fry Mortality</u>		<u>3 Million Return</u>
1.75B	=	20 million	=	98.86% mortality	=	99.83% mortality
1.75B	=	15 million	=	98.93% mortality	=	99.83% mortality



XIII. In-River Goals, KRLRS, 2000-2019

The State of Alaska BOF and regulatorily adopted management plans for the KRLRS and included in-river passage goals. A passage goal is the desired number of KRLRS that are to pass upriver of the Bendix, or now DIDSON sonar site at RM 19.5 of the Kenai River. The BOF has, in regulation, established three goals depending on the number of KRLRS. The three tiers are as follows:

- (1) at run strengths of less than 2,300,000 sockeye salmon,*
 - (A) the department shall manage for an inriver goal range of 900,000 – 1,100,000 sockeye salmon past the sonar counter at river mile 19; and*
 - (B) subject to the provisions of other management plans, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will fish regular weekly fishing periods, as specified in 5 AAC 21.320, through July 20, unless the department determines that the minimum inriver goal will not be met, at which time the fishery shall be closed or restricted as necessary; the commissioner may, by emergency order, allow extra fishing periods of no more than 24 hours per week, except as provided in 5 AAC 21.365;*
- (2) at run strengths of 2,300,000 – 4,600,000 sockeye salmon,*
 - (A) the department shall manage for an inriver goal range of 1,000,000 – 1,300,000 sockeye salmon past the sonar counter at river mile 19;*
 - (B) subject to the provisions of other management plans, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will fish regular weekly fishing periods, as specified in 5 AAC 21.320, through July 20, or until the department makes a determination of run strength, whichever occurs first; if the department determines that the minimum inriver goal will not be met, the fishery shall be closed or restricted as necessary; the commissioner may, by emergency order, allow extra fishing periods of no more than 51 hours per week, except as provided in 5 AAC 21.365; and*
 - (C) the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will be closed for one continuous 36-hour period per week beginning between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday and for one continuous 24-hour period per week beginning between 7:00 p.m. Monday and 7:00 a.m. Wednesday;*
- (3) at run strengths greater than 4,600,000 sockeye salmon,*
 - (A) the department shall manage for an inriver goal range of 1,100,000 – 1,500,000 sockeye salmon past the sonar counter at river mile 19;*
 - (B) subject to the provisions of other management plans, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will fish regular weekly fishing periods, as specified in 5 AAC 21.320, through July 20, or until the department makes a determination of run strength, whichever occurs first; if the department determines that the minimum inriver goal will not be met, the fishery shall be closed or restricted as necessary; the commissioner may, by emergency*



order, allow extra fishing periods of no more than 84 hours per week, except as provided in 5 AAC 21.365; and

(C) the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will be closed for one continuous 36-hour period per week, beginning between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday.

Each year ADFG begin the UCI fishery using the preseason forecast and outlook public notices. If the forecast papers indicate the KRLRS to be in Tier 2, as described above, all fishing harvests are as directed above by the BOF regulations. If, however, the in-river harvests and the OTF program indicate either a smaller or larger run, than forecasted, then an in-season run adjustment will be made. These in-season run-adjustments are often made in late July. If the in-season run is smaller than forecasted, then there is very little opportunity to reduce harvest. This results in overharvest occurring up to that assessment date and underharvest on the remaining portion of the run. Conversely, if the run is above forecast, this results in underharvest occurring up to that assessment date and overharvest on the remaining portion of the run.

Table 15 reflects how in-river goals change by year depending on the use of the Bendix or the DIDSON sonar counter. The Bendix was used from 2000 to 2010. The DIDSON has been used from 2011 to present. The 'Made' or 'Exceeded' result is the comparison of the passage estimates to the in-river goal. In 9 of the last 10 years, 90%, and 14 of the last 20 years, 70%, of these times the in-river goals were exceeded.

If more/larger escapements were considered to be a solution to decreasing MEFL, weight at age and optimum yields, then the events described earlier in this paper would not have happened. Exceeding the in-river goals are most of the problem, not the solution.

It is not understood how an in-river goal complies with a BEG, GHL or ACL and MSY or OY management.

**Table 15. Kenai River Sockeye Salmon - Past 20 Years**

Year	Inriver Goal	Passage Estimate	Result
2000	600,000-850,000	624,578	Made
2001	600,000-850,000	650,036	Made
2002	750,000-950,000	957,924	Exceeded
2003	750,000-950,000	1,181,309	Exceeded
2004	850,000-1,100,000	1,385,981	Exceeded
2005	850,000-1,100,000	1,376,452	Exceeded
2006	750,000-950,000	1,499,692	Exceeded
2007	750,000-950,000	867,572	Made
2008	650,000-850,000	614,946	Made
2009	650,000-850,000	745,170	Made
2010	750,000-950,000	970,662	Exceeded
2011	1,100,000-1,350,000	1,599,217	Exceeded
2012	1,100,000-1,350,000	1,581,555	Exceeded
2013	1,000,000-1,200,000	1,359,893	Exceeded
2014	1,000,000-1,200,000	1,520,340	Exceeded
2015	1,000,000-1,200,000	1,709,051	Exceeded
2016	1,100,000-1,350,000	1,383,692	Exceeded
2017	1,000,000-1,300,000	1,308,498	Exceeded
2018	900,000-1,100,000	1,035,761	Made
2019	1,000,000-1,300,000	1,848,157	Exceeded
		Made 6	30%
		Exceeded 14	70%
Note: prior to 2011, goals were Bendix based and assessed; in 2011 goals are DIDSON-based and assessed			
Note: spawning escapement for 2018 is an estimate; 2019 spawning esc unknown, but will exceed SEG			
Data Source: ADF&G (Unpublished)			

XIV. Yields from the KRLRS Brood Table for 2012 and 2013

For the 2012 brood year, the following is noted:

<u>Spawners</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>R/S</u>
1,212,921	1,484,043	1.22 : 1

The R/S of 1.22 : 1 is the lowest since 1968, 45 years. In this 2012 brood year, there was a yield of 136,000 KRLRS. This is pathetic in that these 136,000 KRLRS are to support a commercial, sport and subsistence fisheries through all of UCI.

Again, if larger escapements are to produce larger harvests, then larger escapements are the problem, not the solution.

For the 2013 brood year Return to Date, the following is noted:

<u>Spawners</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>R/S</u>
980,208	1,078,658	1.10 : 1

The R/S of 1.10 : 1, again, is the lowest now in 46 years. Even lower than the 2012 brood year. The yield to date for the 2013 brood is 98,450 KRLRS. This is pathetic in that this yield of 98,450 supported the commercial, sport and subsistence through all of UCI. A portion of this brood year returned in 2019. However, ADFG does not have that data at this time.

Again, if larger escapements are to produce larger harvests, then larger escapements are the problem, not the solution.

The 2012 and 2013 brood years also demonstrate the negative interaction between brood years. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, in-river goals were exceeded. The effect on yields from back-to-back exceeding of the in-river goals has potentially devastated the 2012 and 2013 yields.

In 2019, the KRLRS sonar passage was nearly 1.9 million sockeyes. This is equal to the entire UCI harvest of 1.95 million sockeyes, all 23 major stocks. This year, as many KRLRS passed the RM 19.5 sonar counter as the entire commercial fishery harvests in UCI.



XV. BENDIX to DIDSON/ARIES Hydroacoustics Counters

In the Kenai, Kasilof and Yentna Rivers there have been a few different echo-location or sonar systems used to enumerate adult salmon runs. The Bendix system relied on echo-location, electronic signal processing to record the presence of objects passing through a transducer produced electronic beam. The state of propagation, echo reception and processing of these electrical signals were reflections of the electrical engineering sophistication of 1960's and early 1970's. These Bendix units were often made of military-grade components. These Bendix units, early on, relied on oscilloscopes, audible alarms and hand-held counters (finger-clickers). These units were required constant calibration, sometimes several times per hour. This historical description is not intended to be derogatory, rather a depiction of the state of echo-location systems in the 1960-1970's. In the late 1980's, other echo-location developments occurred both in the research and commercial markets. The commercial and recreational sectors saw numerous manufacturers and markets develop. Gone were the old flashers – paper-carbon recorders were replaced with new higher power, multi-frequency video display units.

Research markets also had new technologies in echo-location developments. One of these was the DIDSON. The DIDSON systems were selected by the ADF&G for testing and possible replacement for the Bendix systems. In the early 2000's, units were tested and deployed. A full-scale side-by-side comparative field test was undertaken by ADF&G from 2004-2008. Abstract of this side-by-side study is provided below:

“Fishery managers have long relied on the use of active hydroacoustic systems to assess salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) populations. Long-term datasets extending more than 20 years obtained from Bendix echo-counting sonars have provided the primary data used to assess migrating adult salmon escapement in several Alaska rivers. When it became necessary to replace the echo counters with a newer technology, a DIDSON was selected as the replacement. Changing and using data from the new system required an understanding of the relationship between salmon escapement estimates obtained from the 2 sonars. Although salmon estimates from the 2 sonars were shown to be equivalent in a clear river ground-truth study, in the larger, more turbid rivers where the echo counters were used, the relationship between estimates from the 2 sonar systems was site-specific. At most sites, DIDSON estimates were either higher than the echo counter or very similar. Because of the DIDSON's larger beam, better target resolution, and ability to subtract bottom echoes, salmon estimates from this system should be closer to the true migrating salmon populations. **Environmental differences between sites helped explain the variation and bias observed between the 2 technologies and show why the groundtruth study was not transferrable to the new sites.**”



Results of this side-by-side study in the Kenai River were:

“Ratios of DIDSON and echo-counter estimates were not similar to a ratio of 1.0, nor were they the same between the north and south banks, with overall ratios of 1.59 from north bank and 1.25 from south bank and annual ratios varying from 1.41–1.78 for north bank and 1.20–1.30 for south bank (Table 3). More fish were estimated by the DIDSON than the echo counter during each year along both sides of the river. The north-bank echo counter estimated a total of 1,632,227 fish during the comparison study, the DIDSON 2,600,687 fish for an overall difference of 968,460 fish; with a south-bank estimate of 2,562,056 fish (echo counter) and 3,209,661 fish (DIDSON) for an overall difference of 647,605 fish.”

Discussion includes:

“The 1:1 ratio between echo-counter and DIDSON counts of migrating salmon observed at the Wood River (Maxwell and Gove 2007) was not observed at the Kenai River, nor was the relationship between the 2 sonars the same for both banks. The divergence between counts was greater along the north bank. Because of the advantages of the DIDSON over the echo counter, our conclusion is that the echo counter has been underestimating salmon on both sides of the Kenai River, but the relative consistency between regression slopes (Figures 35 and 37) and annual ratios (Table 3) suggests that the echo counter provided a reasonable index of abundance at this site.

We observed more variation in the north-bank estimates. Confidence intervals for the slope and intercept were wider (Table 5), regression lines were more variable between years (Figures 35 and 37), as were the annual ratios (Table 3).

There are many environmental differences between the north and south banks of the Kenai River including river bottom topography, current speed, and water depth. The assumptions used when designing the echo counter have been addressed by other studies.

The 2 sonar systems differ markedly in their design and capabilities. There are several differences between the 2 systems that could account for the variation between salmon estimates. The most plausible explanation for the variation in the south-bank estimates is the larger water column, with fish swimming over the beam. Knowing the vertical distribution at this site would confirm whether or not this is true. The most plausible explanation for the differences in the north-bank estimates is the image resolution of the 2 sonars, which is compromised for the echocounter because of the longer range ensonified. The longer range coupled with high density schools passing at close range add to the complexity of assessing fish at this site. The higher bias at this site is likely due to the difficulty operators have in distinguishing and counting



voltage spikes during the calibrations, and higher variation may in part be due to differences between operators.

The historical echo-counter estimates were converted to DIDSON equivalents using the regression coefficients (Table 5) applied to the square root of the historical data, and then squaring the predicted estimates. The predicted estimates were then apportioned using the fish wheel data (Westerman and Willette (2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2010a), and error bounds were determined for the estimates. Over the 28 years of annual estimates, the 2 estimates differed by an overall average of 347,534 fish per year, an average ratio of 1.42, with DIDSON estimates higher than echo-counter estimates (Table 10). The largest deviation between the 2 estimates occurred in 1989 when predicted DIDSON estimates were 695,573 fish higher than echo-counter estimates; the smallest deviation was in 1979 with a difference of 129,122 fish (Table 10). The average CV across all historical years was 0.016. The annual historical estimates were substantially smaller than the predicted DIDSON estimates, and the error bounds were barely visible on the scale of the data (Figure 40). During the historical years, the bank preference of migrating salmon shifted between banks, but the average favored the north bank (north/south ratio of 1.24)." (Maxwell, Faulkner, Fair and Zhang, 2011).

There are eight issues that need pointing out:

- (1) The historical Bendix counts had up to a $\pm 20\%$ error estimate. This error estimate was determined by internal calibration comparisons and independent control studies above RM 19.5. The Bendix-derived fish counts were always considered an index of salmon passage. The $\pm 20\%$ Bendix error estimate, in part, explains the wide range in the escapement goals. The $\pm 20\%$ error was acceptable for management purposes.
- (2) Lack of calibration of Bendix systems across the historic Bendix derived salmon enumerations. The calibration accuracy and frequencies during the side-by-side comparisons was not the same as during the prior 30 years.
- (3) In the Kvichak, Kasilof and Copper Rivers, the Bendix-DIDSON comparisons were close to 1:1. Why in the Kenai River is the side-by-side comparison so different?
- (4) During the side-by-side comparative experiment, there was NO independent assessments made as to the real-actual numbers of fish. It was **assumed** that the DIDSON equipment was 100% accurate at counting targets, or fish.



- (5) The historic Bendix counts were published, right down to the individual spawner. These historic Bendix-derived spawner counts were meant to be an index, not the actual count of fish.
- (6) The Bendix to DIDSON correction factors were applied to the daily passage rates for the prior 30 years. Based on a three-year bendix-DIDSON comparison, brood tables were retrospectively adjusted for the prior 30 years. These retrospective adjustments amount to hundreds of thousands of salmon. The biological-economic-social aspects of this retrospective adjustment is a big deal. Hundreds of thousands of salmon were added into the management scenarios.
- (7) The x1.4 retrospective expansion factor was directly applied to the escapement goals.
- (8) In the last decade, there have been NO follow-up studies done to assess the accuracy or consistency of the DIDSON-derived enumerations.

XVI. General Discussion

UCIDA chooses to combine several topics into one presentaion. These discussion topics are organized around the issues presented earlier.

1. Review of Assumptions

The Introduction on page one lists 7 assumptions:

- A. Independent spawning events, year-to-year. Spawning events and subsequent progeny do interact with each other and prior years' fry. In the KR and the KAsR, clearly the annual spawning events are not independent. Both prior and successive progenies are interacting. The exact energetics, biological, predatory or competitive nature of these interacting broods are evident but remain largely unknown. The mechanisms for these brood interactions have been examined by some ADFG staff, past and present. There remains much to be done in order to have a better understanding of these issues for all salmon stocks natal to UCI. In the present Alaskan budgetary environment, future research is unlikely.

All the spawning and predictive models that fail to incorporate brood interactions are doomed to providing misleading estimates. Both spawning and return estimates will have unreliable and high return predictions.

- B. Mathematical relationship between spawners, eggs, fry, smolt and returning adults. There is a huge mortality of 98.77% up to 99.83%, from eggs to either 4 million or 3 million returning adults. The mortalities across the KR and KasR salmon life-cycle are poorly understood.
- C. Food – quantity, quality, temporal and spacial distribution and size is understandable and somewhat constant.
There are no life-cycle longitudinal food studies for any of these salmon stocks that occur in UCI. There are some isolated, unconnected salmon dietary studies for salmon natal to UCI.
- D. Parasites, disease, virus and bacterial effects are known and constant (no thresholds).
The mortality, growth limiting vectors, are poorly understood in the salmon stocks natal to UCI. By in large because these vectors have had little assessments and monitoring. This is especially true of the wild, natal stocks. A substantial portion of the research, assessments and monitoring is conducted by CIAA.



- E. Thresholds – In the last decade, CIAA has discovered and verified new diseases never before identified in UCI stocks. Additionally, there are significant elodea and northern pike population expansions in UCI. Many of these newly discovered plants and diseases are now occurring and expanding distributions with the fore mentioned forcing, perturbation and stochastic events.
- F. Predator-Prey complexes are understood and or constant.
There are at least 5 historical salmon producing lakes that have no salmon populations. Salmon populations occur in over a thousand lakes, rivers and aquatic areas in UCI. The state has expended limited management response and limited resources to address this issue in Northern UCI water bodies. The State of Alaska has severe budgetary restrictions. These budgetary issues will continue for an unspecified number of years.
- G. Forcing Functions and Perturbations: ecosystem stability has had no forcing functions or random perturbations.

UCIDA is of the opinion that global warming is a forcing function on such a grand scale that the human experience is powerless to change them, even if we wished.

UCIDA is of the opinion that perturbation events such as the 'Blob' and now the 'Blob 2' are a part of our human and environmental conditions. We might, in the short term, define management responses. This does not include human management of avoidances, but how to accommodate this perturbation. As resource managers, how do we move into the future? It is an open question as to whether the Blobs will be the new normal and change into a forcing function.

- H. Stochastic: ecosystem stability may have stochastic changes that have no, or a minor, effect.
The UCI watershed has had hundreds of square miles experiencing spruce bark beetle infestation and forest fires. This is especially true in the last 2 decades. Entire watersheds have been changed from climatic to an earlier ecological state. The changes to earlier ecological serial stages have and will change aquatic populations, production, food chains and food webs. The stochastic events have and will affect UCI salmon productions. How do we move forward? What are the correct management responses?

2. Escapement Goals and Data

In this paper, UCIDA put into the public record the following:

- A. The Bendix derived enumeration numbers have a $\pm 20\%$ error estimates.



- B. There is no reliable mathematical or statistical transformation to correct this \pm variance in the Bendix estimates or 'fish counts'.
- C. The Bendix derived fish counts are reported to the single fish, giving a representation of accuracy that simply does not exist.
- D. There is no reliable understanding of the distribution of the \pm 20% variance across hours, days, years or passage rates.
- E. The DIDSON derived passage estimates have not had an independent assessment as to the accuracy of passage over time or accuracy of passage density.
- F. The DIDSON produced hourly estimates of fish passage rates, however, the hourly rates were combined to arrive at the daily passage rate. No internal verification occurred concerning these hourly to daily passage rates.
- G. The Markov Table, by using 100,000 fish increments, does provide up to a 100,000 fish variance estimate.
- H. None of the escapement goal methodologies consider the actual imperical date:
 - Declining sockeye MEFL of 15-20%
 - Declining sockeye weight of 15-20%
 - August entry pattern of 60% for KRLRS
 - Degraded fish quality, including the presence of surface infected areas associated with scale loss and mushy, gray colored flesh.

3. Biological Issues

Some of these issues are directly linked to anthropogenic management decisions, practices and policies. The specific issues put forward included:

- A. Over the past decade, the sockeye in UCI are shorter in length by 15-20%.
- B. UCI sockeye salmon weights have decreased by 1 lb per sockeye. See economic discussion for significance.
- C. An August portion of the KRLRS have gray-colored, mushy flesh. The eggs in these fish remain undeveloped and are noticeably smaller than usual. See economic discussion for significance.



- D. The UCI sockeye runs start in late June and continue through late August, 60 days, which reduces the overall densities of fish which has caused the annual and daily CPUE to be reduced to a marginal economic performance.
- E. In 9 of the last 10 years, escapement goals were grossly exceeded. This has caused marginally fit and marginally developed smolt. They, in turn, cause marginally fit adults, both in quality and quantity. There are 3 effects of exceeding escapement goals:
- Reduced harvestable and saleable biomass
 - Some age classes are retuning in very low numbers, such as the 2012-2013 brood years
 - Spawner recruit ratios of 1.1-1.2 returning adults per spawner
- F. Mortality rate of 99% in 'Adult to Fry to Smolt to Adult'
- G. The following models may be utilized:
- Ricker-spawner recruit analysis – This model was first introduced in Ricker (1954) where it was used to model stock dynamics and recruitment in fisheries. The model is similar to (in terms of formulization and dynamical behavior) and inspired by the logistic growth equation. Consequently, it is somewhat more realistic and “safer” to use.
 - Markov table(s)
 - Beverton-Holt model – The Beverton-Holt model is a classic discrete-time population model which gives the expected number or density of individuals in a generation as a function of the number of individuals in the previous generation.
 - KRLRS Brood interaction models developed by the Soldotna ADFG Office
 - Percentile techniques and analysis developed by ADFG
 - In order to use the Percentile Technique, a fishery or stock complex must have a minimum of a 40% exploitation rate.
 - A fishery stock or complex must have the following minimum of spawning salmon:
 - Chinook: 1,000
 - Sockeye: 20,000
 - Coho: 10,000
 - Chum: 20,000
 - Pink: 50,000

4. Optimum Yield (OY)

- A. Optimum Yield – NOAA Fisheries Glossary, page 34. The harvest level for a species that achieves the greatest overall benefits, including economic, social, and biological considerations. Optimum yield is different from MSY in that MSY considers primarily the



biology of the species. The term includes both commercial and sport yields; 2. The amount of fish that will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities and taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems. MSY constitutes a “ceiling” for OY. OY may be lower than MSY, depending on relevant economic, social, or ecological factors. In the case of an overfished fishery, OY should provide for the rebuilding of the stock to B_{MSY} ;

- B. Optimum Yield. Magnuson-Stevens Act section (3)(33) defines “optimum,” with respect to the yield from a fishery, as the amount of fish that will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities and taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems; that is prescribed on the basis of the MSY from the fishery, as reduced by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factor; and, in the case of an overfished fishery, that provides for rebuilding to a level consistent with producing the MSY in such fishery.
- C. The number of spawning salmon that will result, on average, the maximum returns in a fishery or stock complex;
- D. spawning ranges will be at 85% to 100% of MSY spawning goal (UCIDA Proposal);
- E. spawning goals will be assessed in season on a weekly, monthly and seasonal basis (UCIDA Proposal);
- F. spawning goals will be utilized when there are competing MSY spawning goals;
- G. spawning goals may be developed when the quantity or quality of the data in a fishery or stock complex is based on the recommendation of the EGC or SAC;
- H. spawning goals, when recommended, may be utilized for a period of time not to exceed 5 years (UCIDA Proposal);
- I. spawning goals will be developed using as guides:
 - Applying Eco-Based Fishery Management Policy 0-120
 - Incorporate Advisory Committee and Escapement Goal Committee local knowledge
 - Ricker-spawner recruit analysis
 - Markov table(s)
 - Beverton-Holt model
 - KRLRS Brood interaction models
- J. Percentile techniques and analysis
 - In order to use the Percentile Technique, a fishery or stock complex must have a minimum of a 40% exploitation rate.



- A fishery stock or complex must have the following minimum of spawning salmon:
 - Chinook: 2,000
 - Sockeye: 20,000
 - Coho: 20,000
 - Chum: 20,000
 - Pink: 50,000

5. Annual Catch Limit (ACL)

A. Definitions - The following definitions were taken from the NOAA Fisheries Glossary, 2006 Revised Edition

- Catch- page 5
To undertake any activity that results in taking fish out of its environment dead or alive. To bring fish on board a vessel [or on shore] dead or alive; 2. The total number (or weight) of fish caught by fishing operations. Catch should include all fish killed by the act of fishing, not just those landed; 3. The component of fish encountering fishing gear, which is retained by the gear [drop-outs, break-offs].
- Acceptable Biological Catch – page 1
A scientific calculation of the sustainable harvest level for a species or species group, and is used to set the upper limit on the range of potential annual total allowable catch (TAC).
- Annual Total Mortality (Rate) – page 2
The rate of death, usually in terms of a percentage of fish dying from a population in one year, due to both fishing and natural causes; 2. The ratio of the number of fish which die during a year divided by the number alive at the beginning of that year.
- Carrying Capacity – page 5
The maximum population of a species that an area or specific ecosystem can support indefinitely without deterioration of the character and quality of the resource; 2. The level of use, at a given level of management, at which a natural or man-made resource can sustain itself over a long period of time. For example, the maximum level of recreational use, in terms of numbers of people and types of activity that can be accommodated before the ecological value of the area declines.
- Limit Reference Points – page 25
Benchmarks used to indicate when harvests should be constrained substantially so that the stock remains within safe biological limits. The probability of exceeding limits should be low. In the National Standard Guidelines, limits are referred to as thresholds. In much of the international literature (e.g. United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, FAO) thresholds are used as buffer points that signal when a limit is being approached. (See National Standard Guidelines)
- Spawning numbers needed to maintain and not negatively affect the carrying capacity of a particular fishery or stock complex;
- spawning goals will may be utilized when there are competing MSY spawning goals;



- yields (harvests) will be in the 50% to 70% range of estimated MSY/OY;
- yields will occur so that underutilization or overfishing do not occur;
- the necessary scientific data need to establish MSY or OY spawning goals is weak, sporadic non-existent;
- may utilize catch per unit effort(s) or proxy modeling between fisheries, stock complex(es) or species.

6. Guideline Harvest Level (GHL)

A. Definitions taken from NOAA Fisheries Glossary

- Harvest Guideline – page 21
A numerical harvest level that is a general objective, but not a quota. Attainment of a harvest guideline does not require a management response, but does prompt review of a fishery.
- Quota – page 39
A specified numerical harvest objective, the attainment (or expected attainment) of which causes closure of the fishery for that species or species group.
- Catch Per Unit (of) Effort (CPUE) – page 6
The quantity of fish caught (in number or in weight) with one standard unit of fishing effort; e.g. [number or salmon caught per 12 hour fishing period per one standard length of gillnet,] number of fish taken per 1,000 hooks per day or weight of fish, in tons, taken per hour of trawling. CPUE is often considered an index of fish biomass (or abundance). Sometimes referred to as catch rate. CPUE may be used as a measure of economic efficiency of fishing as well as an index of fish abundance. Also called: catch per effort, fishing success, availability.
- Results in the number of spawning salmon that will result in yields and protect against underutilization and over fishing in a fishery or stock complex.
- Are developed due to lack of enumeration(s), data on run timing, run strength, spatial or temporal information.
- Spawning numbers and yields will be achieved through the use of CPUE's [and indexes].
- Spawning numbers and yields will be achieved by maintaining a 30% to 70% exploitation rate(s).

7. Economic and Social Consideration

- ### A.
- The economic impact of salmon that have a smaller MEFL and less weight at age is, in our opinion, economically devastating. Three million sockeye averaging 1 lb less per fish equates to a loss of \$12,000,000 annually for the commercial fishing industry. The



absence of the sockeye salmon over 6 lbs has taken Cook Inlet out of the premium market. Now, UCI sockeye are competing with the marketplace where 3-5 and 4-6 lb sockeye are plentiful. Cook Inlet has lost the premium market position.

- B. The August component of the sockeye harvest no longer are graded #1; now it's mostly #2 and dog food grades. Annually, the August sockeye component costs the industry in excess of \$2 million.
- C. The smaller sockeye and lower grade sockeye cost the industry \$14 million annually. Historically, UCI salmon were of premium size and quality worth 50-75¢ more per pound than Bristol Bay. This diminished sockeye size and quality has had negative effects on Chinook, Chums, Pinks, and Silvers, even though the size and quality issue was less pronounced. This \$14 million in diminished economic activity spill over into the retail, transportation, local, state and national taxes paid. Crew members, process workers and labor markets become less attractive making the hiring of entry-level labor much more difficult. Capital investments are restructured and redirected. These costs are real and difficult to quantify.
- D. Tables 16A and 16B provide the total ex-vessel value, adjusted for inflation value and the first wholesale value of all salmon harvested by the UCI commercial salmon industry, 1960-2018. The ex-vessel total values were normalized by using the US Inflation Calculator found at www.usinflationcalculator.com, published by the US Dept. of Commerce. The ex-vessel total values are the result of lbs of salmon sold at a given price per pound. In the 2000-2009 decade, salmon prices were severely depressed.

**Table 16A. Approximate exvessel value of UCI commercial salmon harvest, 1960-2018**

58 Years - Totals & Averages - Exvessel Values 1960-2017 - Drift & Set				
Year	Total	2018 Value	First Wholesale	Historic Events
1960	2,787,000	23,727,727	47,455,454	ADFG Management Begins
1961	2,125,000	17,910,125	35,820,250	
1962	3,981,000	32,219,731	64,439,462	
1963	1,919,000	15,803,906	31,607,812	
1964	3,678,000	29,899,293	59,798,586	
1965	2,558,000	20,464,489	40,928,978	
1966	4,233,000	32,924,117	65,848,234	
1967	2,586,000	19,511,602	39,023,204	
1968	4,355,000	31,536,958	63,073,916	
1969	1,755,394	12,053,674	24,107,348	
1970	2,984,840	19,386,536	38,773,072	MSA Passed & Implemented
1971	2,050,974	12,761,920	25,523,840	
1972	3,543,192	21,361,379	42,722,758	
1973	6,163,635	34,983,636	69,967,272	
1974	6,562,535	33,545,602	67,091,204	
1975	6,702,612	31,395,881	62,791,762	
1976	13,677,413	60,576,413	121,152,826	
1977	21,537,920	89,565,760	179,131,520	
1978	32,581,114	125,930,003	251,860,006	
1979	14,632,021	50,790,042	101,580,084	
1980	12,871,810	39,366,181	78,732,362	Initial Alaska State FMP
1981	18,448,596	51,145,840	102,291,680	
1982	31,437,716	82,098,374	164,196,748	
1983	29,360,152	74,286,490	148,572,980	
1984	17,335,160	42,045,855	84,091,710	
1985	34,359,478	177,260,685	354,521,370	
1986	46,430,522	106,758,851	213,517,702	
1987	101,099,156	224,274,594	448,549,188	
1988	122,177,017	260,264,931	520,529,862	
1989	59,174,188	120,260,084	240,520,168	
1990	40,671,938	78,420,600	156,841,200	West Area FMP
1991	15,242,649	28,202,929	56,405,858	
1992	100,068,258	179,741,991	359,483,982	
1993	30,026,815	52,366,349	104,732,698	
1994	34,453,264	58,585,892	117,171,784	
1995	22,014,944	36,403,530	72,807,060	
1996	29,712,117	47,722,318	95,444,636	
1997	32,394,427	50,863,448	101,726,896	
1998	8,685,145	13,427,660	26,855,320	
1999	20,975,713	31,728,724	63,457,448	
2000	8,147,307	11,932,172	23,864,344	Lowest value since 1960 (59 yrs)
2001	7,732,881	11,009,787	22,019,574	
2002	11,643,925	16,635,071	33,270,142	
2003	12,875,310	17,633,996	35,267,992	
2004	20,701,093	27,616,726	55,233,452	
2005	31,677,341	40,874,961	81,749,922	
2006	13,904,377	17,380,855	34,761,710	
2007	23,423,367	28,423,064	56,846,128	
2008	16,696,717	19,543,029	39,086,058	
2009	14,573,854	17,119,185	34,238,370	
2010	33,168,113	38,332,188	76,664,376	Lowest value since 1960 (59 yrs)
2011	53,121,708	59,513,864	119,027,728	
2012	34,955,955	38,368,208	76,736,416	
2013	40,241,970	43,532,574	87,065,148	
2014	35,079,504	37,342,210	74,684,420	
2015	24,164,211	25,692,360	51,384,720	
2016	22,384,437	23,503,437	47,006,874	
2017	23,838,446	24,508,124	49,016,248	
2018	9,124,911	9,124,911	18,249,822	
Total \$\$	1,384,808,142	2,979,660,842	5,959,321,684	
Average \$\$	23,471,324	50,502,726	101,005,452	

Data Source: ADF&G Annual Management Reports



Table 16B. Economic Performance of UCI Salmon Fishery

10-year Averages			
Years	Ex-Vessel	2018 Value	2018 First Wholesale
1960-1969	2,997,739	23,605,162	47,210,324
1970-1979	11,043,626	48,029,717	96,059,434
1980-1989	47,269,379	117,776,189	235,552,377
1990-1999	33,424,527	57,746,344	115,492,688
2000-2009	16,137,617	20,816,885	41,633,769
2010-2018	29,065,311	33,324,208	66,648,417
			Source: ADFG

8. Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)

A. Definitions - The following definitions were taken from the NOAA Fisheries Glossary, 2006 Revised Edition, NFMS's Guidelines and National Standards Guidelines 50 CFR 600.305 et. seq.

- **Maximum Sustained Yield (MSY) – page 28**
The largest average catch or yield that can continuously be taken from a stock under existing environmental conditions. For species with fluctuating recruitment, the maximum might be obtained by taking fewer fish in some years than in others. Also called: maximum equilibrium catch; maximum sustained yield; sustainable catch.
- **Sustainability – page 52**
Ability to persist in the long-term. Often used as “short hand” for sustainable development; 2. Characteristic of resources that are managed so that the natural capital stock is non-declining through time, while production opportunities are maintained for the future.
- **Sustainable Catch (Yield) – page 52**
The number (weight) of fish in a stock that can be taken by fishing without reducing the stock biomass from year to year, assuming that environmental conditions remain the same.
- **Sustainable Fishing – page 52**
Fishing activities that do not cause or lead to undesirable changes in the biological and economic productivity, biological diversity, or ecosystem structure and functioning from one human generation to the next.
- **Sustainable Yield – page 53**
Equilibrium yield; 2. The amount of biomass or the number of units that can be harvested currently in a fishery without compromising the ability of the population/ecosystem to regenerate itself.

XVII. Spawning Goals

1. UCIDA Recommendations

- A. The number of spawning salmon that will result in the maximum yield, catch or harvest in a salmon fishery or stock complex.
- B. Spawning goal(s) ranges will be 90% to 100% of the MSY number of spawners needed, unless otherwise justified.
- C. Spawning goal ranges may be developed for index stock(s) or stock complex(es).
- D. Spawning goals will be assessed in season on a daily, weekly or seasonal schedule?
- E. Spawning goals may be developed by utilizing one or more of the following:
 - Applying Eco-Based Fishery Management Policy 0-120
 - Incorporate Advisory Committee and Escapement Goal Committee local knowledge
 - Ricker-spawner recruit analysis
 - Markov table(s)
 - Beverton-Holt model
 - KRLRS Brood interaction models
- F. Apply the Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management Policy, 0-120, to the Salmon FMP.
- G. Strongly consider applying the Precautionary Principal to the setting of UCI Escapement Goals.
- H. Develop accountability and security measures in the event the managers violate or ignore the Salmon Fishery Management Plan instructions or provisions. Example: If the State is the on-site manager, posting of a \$100 million performance bond.
- I. Strongly encourage the creation of a standing salmon advisory committee to include multi-federal and state agencies, federal subsistence groups, commercial, recreational and local government officials.
- J. Strongly encourage an escapement goal committee including Federal and State agencies and UCI stakeholders. Preferable an 8 person committee.
- K. Establish interim escapement goals for UCI.



L. Adopt fishing sector ACL, GHL and Allocations. See Table 17.

M. Adopt fishing sector priorities, ACLs, GHs and Allocations.

Table 17. Fishing Sector Priorities, Spawners, ACL's and GHL's						
Stock Complex	Commercial %		Recreational %		Subsistence %	ABC, ACL Yield %*
Stock Complex #1 May 1 thru June 20	Chinook	50	Chinook	48	Chinook 2	Chinook 100
	Sockeye	50	Sockeye	48	Sockeye 2	Sockeye 100
	Coho	0	Coho	0	Coho 0	Coho 0
	Pink	0	Pink	0	Pink 0	Pink 0
	Chum	0	Chum	0	Chum 0	Chum 0
Stock Complex #2 June 20 thru 15-Aug	Chinook	48	Chinook	48	Chinook 4	Chinook 100
	Sockeye	85	Sockeye	14	Sockeye 1	Sockeye 100
	Coho	50	Coho	48	Coho 2	Coho 100
	Pink	95	Pink	3	Pink 2	Pink 100
	Chum	80	Chum	18	Chum 2	Chum 100
Stock Complex #3 August 16 thru October 30	Chinook	0	Chinook	0	Chinook 0	Chinook 0
	Sockeye	95	Sockeye	3	Sockeye 2	Sockeye 100
	Coho	50	Coho	49	Coho 1	Coho 100
	Pink	95	Pink	3	Pink 2	Pink 100
	Chum	95	Chum	5	Chum 0	Chum 100
ABC - Annual Biological Catch ACL - Annual Catch Limit GHs - Guideline Harvest Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary objective is to achieve MSY/OY spawning goals where established. • All percentages determined at Anchor Point line. • All percentages to be applied as Spawning Goals, ACL's or GHs are met. • All percentages unique to inriver situations. • No intra-river transfers for recreational sector * After MSY/OY spawning goals, ACL and GHs achieves spawning needs.						

Bibliography

1. ADFG Data, Commercial Fisheries Office, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Soldotna, AK, 2018-2019. Unpublished data sources.
2. Erickson, et al, Review of Salmon Escapement Goals in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska 2006, Fishery Manuscript Series No. 17-03.
3. Maxwell, et al, A Comparison of Estimates from 2 Hydroacoustic Systems Used to Assess Sockeye Salmon Escapement in 5 Alaska Rivers, 2011, Fishery Manuscript Series No. 11-02.
4. Shields & Dupuis, Upper Cook Inlet Commercial Fisheries Annual Management Report, 2017. Fishery Manuscript Series 17-05.
Special Note: The Annual Management Reports from the last 20 years were also reviewed.



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January 23, 2020

Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Submitted VIA: Alaska Board of Fisheries e-mail (dfg.bof.comments@alaska.gov)

RE: Opposition Proposals 78, 79, and 95

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members,

United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA) is the statewide commercial fishing trade association, representing 34 commercial fishing organizations participating in fisheries throughout the state, and the federal fisheries off Alaska's coast.

Proposal 78

We oppose Proposal 78 which seeks to amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan by changing the order of allocation criteria, and seems to inherently favor specific user groups.

Adoption of this proposal would be either redundant to what the board already does for every allocative proposal because the board already considers all criteria in relation to all proposals, or it will give more weight to criteria at the top of the list and constrain the board decision-making process.

Proposal 79

We oppose Proposal 79 which seeks to establish a personal use priority for Cook Inlet salmon fisheries and the four other nonsubsistence areas found in regulation [5 AAC 99.015]. Commercial, Sport and Personal Use are all given equal weight under current regulations. Subsistence Use has a priority over every other use to recognize the traditional and vital importance of Customary and Traditional (C&T) uses of fish and wildlife resources in predominately rural subsistence use areas. It is clear this proposal seeks to do an end-run around the subsistence priority. Multiple Boards of Fisheries have reviewed Cook Inlet over the years and none reached a positive C&T finding for the area.

We also note that the 2018 season was very unusual in this region. The Kenai late-run sockeye were weak and they were also very late. Changing longstanding regulations so dramatically based on results from one season does not seem prudent.

The author of this proposal states that the commercial fishery was allowed to fish through August, which is an inaccurate statement. The drift and ESSN fisheries were closed entirely during the week of July 29-August 4 to protect Kenai late-run sockeye. The regular fishing



periods for ESSN and drift fisheries were also closed on August 6. Drift and ESSN fisheries after this time were opened in limited area to target very abundant Kasilof sockeye salmon.

Lastly, as this proposal seeks to establish personal use priority in all five nonsubsistence areas, this proposal should not be deliberated on at the Upper Cook Inlet meeting and instead be noticed and deliberated on at a Statewide BOF meeting so that all regions have the opportunity to weigh in.

Proposal 95

We oppose Proposal 95 which seeks to amend the Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan to remove and replace the provision to manage this stock primarily for commercial uses with a provision to acknowledge the value of the stock to three user groups, commercial, sport, and personal use. Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon are an important, if not the most important, stock of salmon for ESSN and drift gillnet fisheries. Viable sport and personal use fisheries are already provided for under current regulations.

In closing, in current regulation there is an expectation that the board will hear the public and current science to make informed decisions that will be guided by statute. We kindly request that this be the guiding principle when making decisions.

Thank you,

Matt Alward
President

Frances H. Leach
Executive Director

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Scallop Association
Alaska Trollers Association • Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association • At-sea Processors Association • Bristol Bay Fishermen's Association
Bristol Bay Reserve • Cape Barnabas, Inc. • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen • Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association • Cordova District Fishermen United
Douglas Island Pink and Chum • Fishing Vessel Owners Association • Freezer Longline Coalition • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association •
Kodiak Crab Alliance Cooperative • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association • Kodiak Seiners Association • North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern
Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Purse Seine Vessel Owner
Association • Seafood Producers Cooperative • Southeast Alaska Herring Conservation Alliance
Southeast Alaska Fisherman's Alliance • Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association • Southeast Alaska Seiners
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • United Cook Inlet Drift Association • United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters
Valdez Fisheries Development Association

RE: PROPOSAL 78 Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan to include weighted criteria for the allocation of fishery resources

I oppose this proposal. I am 71 years old and have participated in the personal use fishery for over 20 years. However, i had to give up dip-netting from the shore when I turned 63 due to severe spinal stenosis and arthritis. I found a guide service in 2018 that provided handicap accessible dip-netting from a boat. For the past 2 years, I have been able to dip-net with their able assistance again. Being able to fish for my own annual food harvest again has provided me with pride in my accomplishment, dignity, food, and a sense of enjoyment that I have not had in several years. Please do not prevent ADA accessibility by disallowing guided dip-net charters.

Submitted By
Wade Beard
Submitted On
1/15/2020 7:48:21 AM
Affiliation

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Comments on Proposal 169.

Proposal 169 intends to close the Kasilof River to motorized boats bellow the Silver Salmon Rapids.

I have a home on the Kasilof River just below the Silver Salmon Rapids and Propasal 169 would stop my "reasonable right of access" to my home on the navigatable Kasilof River . My home on the Kasilof is only accessable in the summer by Motor Boat. There are no roads to my home.

In the well known Supreme court case between John Sturgeon and the National Park Service. The Supreme court sided with Sturgeon because they said Alaska is different, the navigatable rivers in alaska are like highways to the rest of America. The Navigatable rivers are, in most cases, the only mode of reasonable transpertation. In my case the ONLY mode of reasonble transprotation is by motorized boat.

The Kasilof River guides are fishing for profit and finacial gain. This is not sport fishing. Fishing for money is not a sport it is for business and should be classified as commercial fishing and regulated as such. The guides are destroying the fishery on the Kasilof for finacial gain.

The commercial guided fishing on the Kasilof needs to be regulated more tightly and seperately from normal Sport fisherman. A blanket shutdown of motorized boats does not solve the problem and only blocks my reasonable right to access my home.

If propasal 169 passes then I will see the State in Supreme court.

Wade Beard



Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020

Comment due date: January 23, 2020

Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)

Proposal Comments and Feedback, Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides: Proposal text in black, general comments from us in red

Proposal 215 – Creation of Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Management Plan

We support the creation of such a plan, but have varying ideas of how that should be established. Please see our separate document outlining our ideas and comments.

Proposed by Mat-Su Borough Fish & Wildlife Commission

- (a) Stated purpose of creating this proposed plan: “To ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the rivers and streams of the Susitna and Yentna river drainages, to provide management guidelines and tools to the department and to provide predictability in management...” **We ultimately agree that there should be a simple plan that clearly outlines the goals and guidelines for managing a health king salmon fishery for both the Susitna and Yentna drainages.**
 - (b) The department shall initiate management of the sport fisheries for king salmon in the Eastside Susitna management area (Unit 2 of the Susitna River) based on the pre-season forecast for the Deshka River and other available abundance indices. **Clearly define “other available abundance indices.” Also, clearly define how the current “sustainable escapement goal” for the Deshka is established. We would then propose a next step establishing an “optimal escapement range” and manage for optimal numbers exclusively. I.e. the current posted “sustainable escapement goal” for chinook salmon on the Deshka River is 13,000 – 28,000 fish. Hypothetically, the “optimal escapement goal” for management purposes may be 16,000 – 20,000 fish. (See our King salmon management plan document attached; our ideas on how the plan can be simplified and organized)**
- (2) – (15): Within Proposal 215 Outline #s (2) through (15) regarding how to regulate king salmon fishing based on (b) above for the Susitna and Yentna Rivers, please see our king salmon management plan. The existing text in this proposal is wordy and complicated. We have simplified a plan to manage king salmon with clear guidance for all and optimal benefit to the fishery. It is attached as an exhibit to our commentary.**

Other General Comments to this proposal: In general, we do not support 24 hour sport fishing for kings, even in years of king abundance. This makes it difficult for Conservation Officers to enforce regulations and law and also inevitably results in some users to abuse them. Also, we do not support fishing with bait for King salmon on any river system other than the Deshka and Little Susitna under any conditions.

Proposal 216 – Creation of Susitna and Yentna Rivers King Salmon Management Plan

Proposed by Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee

“Please adopt a large fish Deshka River king salmon spawning escapement goal” -- **Clearly define “large fish” Perhaps 5 year age class fish? Or 4 and 5 year?** -- Since 2013 Deshka River, Susitna River drainage, and Northern District king salmon fisheries have been managed based partially on the preseason Deshka River king salmon return estimate. The Department's most accurate portion of this estimate is for older age-class fish (large fish). In addition, the female component of a king salmon run consists almost entirely of older age-class “large” fish. Since it is important for quality king salmon spawning escapements to have adequate numbers of female fish, rather than only high numbers of younger male fish, since the Deshka River return is used for management purposes throughout the entire Susitna River drainage



Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020

Comment due date: January 23, 2020

Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)

Proposal Comments and Feedback, Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides: Proposal text in black, general comments from us in red

and for management of the Northern District commercial set net fishery, and since Deshka River has the best king salmon data set in Northern Cook Inlet, it therefore makes sense, consistent to large fish king salmon goals used elsewhere in Alaska, that a large fish king salmon goal be developed and adopted for Deshka River. Such a goal would increase projection accuracy and allow for more precise fishery management coinciding with the goal. The Committee knows the Department develops a BEG or SEG, but the Board may adopt an OEG. The Board previously designated several Northern Cook Inlet king salmon stocks as Stocks of Concern. We respectfully request the most recent and best available science be used to manage Northern Cook Inlet king salmon stocks. NOTE: With ADF&G suggesting a reduced Deshka River goal of 9,000 - 18,000 (kings of any size) **We disagree with lowering the existing SEG. It makes no sense. This is not the best interest when managing an already volatile population-** a better precautionary measure would be to ensure an escapement target containing adequate numbers of large king salmon. The department's ability to gauge king salmon size in-season should be considered.

We agree that one of the most obvious observation during the king salmon downturn in the Susitna Drainage has been the low abundance of large fish, primarily 5 year fish. We agree that when early indices, ADF&G fish wheel samples and commercial fish harvest observations indicate a low abundance of 4 and/or 5 year king salmon that that age group can be protected from over-harvest and/or harvest in general by emergency order. ADF&G: Please clearly define the length of these fish for each age group so that they can be clearly identified by sport, personal use and subsistence fishermen throughout the Susitna drainage. We support the decision making process of our regional fisheries biologists to determined when and if each age group is in low abundance. A slot limit (if regulations are allowing retention) below a certain length of fish may be established to protect a specific age demographic. Any fish under that length would be required to be released and not retained. This can be used as a 'fine-tune' management tool to allow for optimal escapement numbers of chinook and also assuring a healthy, age-diversified spawning population in each tributary. Establishing and managing for an "Optimal Escapement Goal" for in-river total king numbers and for age demographics within that population would be our vote.

Proposal 217 – Creation of a Deshka River King Salmon Management Plan

Proposed by Mat-Su Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission

Our comments to this are in line with our comments to Proposal 215. Our guidelines for establishing what we feel to be the best king salmon management plan we have proposed in a second attached document.

Proposal 220 – Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession and size limit

We support this proposal, commentary below

Proposed by Jim Wagner

5 AAC 61.118. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 4 of the Susitna River Drainage Area.

Prohibit retention of rainbow trout and the use of bait in the Lake Creek drainage, as follows: Yentna unit 4 lake creek drainage Designate the entire Lake Creek drainage as catch and release for Rainbow trout, no retention allowed. Restrict



Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020

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Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)

Proposal Comments and Feedback, Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides: Proposal text in black, general comments from us in red

the use of bait to 1/2 mile above the confluence of Lake Creek and the Yentna River. All areas above the marker 1/2 mile above the confluence would incorporate the same regulations for trout that currently exist 1/4 mile above the outlet of Bulchitna Lake. Allowing the use of bait to the area below the marker during the time frame allowed for the use of bait, would minimize any negative impacts to the commercial lodges and guide services which rely heavily on the use of bait to catch Silver salmon. On the other hand, the chance to land a trophy Rainbow Trout would be an incentive for many sport anglers. With most Taxidermists utilizing molds and photographs and measurements of trophy fish to reproduce an exact replica of the fish without having to kill the fish to do so. I believe instituting these changes would enhance the number and size of Rainbow trout and protect the resource for future generations. It would also be a positive step for the commercial lodges and guide services, and air taxi operators, if trophy trout were readily available, without incurring the huge expense of a trip to Bristol Bay or western Alaska. **We support this proposal.**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? To make Lake Creek a designated trophy fishery for Rainbow trout similar to what's been done on the Taluchitna river. I've been a property owner on Bulchitna Lake since 1987, and the last several years have noticed a severe decline in the number and size of Rainbow trout. Although the waters 1/4 mile above Bulchitna lake are designated catch and release for rainbow trout, the lower Two miles of the river below Bulchitna lake allow for retention of trout. This area receives a lot of pressure due to ease of access, and with the restrictions imposed on the King Salmon fishery, and inconsistent runs of Sockeye and Silver salmon, there is more of a tendency to retain rainbow trout. With the expense involved of getting there via air, or hiring a guide, people want to take something home to justify the expense. During the period July 13 thru August 15 bait is allowed and this contributes to high mortality rates for Rainbow trout even when released, as trout have a tendency to swallow the bait.

We agree with this proposal completely. We as a lodge do not fish with bait on Lake Creek, and exclusively fish single hook, artificial barbless hooks for trout. We have a lodge policy of catch and release only for rainbow trout and feel there is no reason to retain trout on lake creek. We agree that bait fishing in general results in significant mortality in the native rainbow trout population. Also, fishing with bait from July 13 – August 15 also results in unintended hook-ups with king salmon, which can result in disturbing spawning kings on their redds and inevitably leading to mortality in some. Bait fishing for other species in rivers where king salmon populations are of concern should be taken into account.

Proposal 223 – Allowing more than one unbaited hook on artificial lures for rainbow trout

Proposed by Gene Sandone

We do not support this proposal

5 AAC 61.114. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 2 of the Susitna River Drainage Area; 61.116. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 3 of the Susitna River Drainage Area; 61.118. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 4 of the Susitna River Drainage Area; 61.120. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 5 of the Susitna River Drainage Area; 61.122. Special provisions for the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for Unit 6 of the Susitna River Drainage Area; and 61.185. Special management areas for rainbow trout in the Susitna River Drainage Area.



Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020

Comment due date: January 23, 2020

Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)

Proposal Comments and Feedback, Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides: Proposal text in black, general comments from us in red

Allow more than one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure in the Susitna River, as follows: There are several locations in regulations where terminal tackle is restricted to one unbaited, single-hook artificial lure. Because there are no negative biological impacts to the rainbow trout populations, I believe that the restriction to terminal tackle, in the regulations cited below should be changed to allow unbaited single-hook, artificial lures instead of limiting it to only one unbaited artificial lure. These regulations are listed below along with substitute language. However, this may not be an exhaustive list of regulations that I recommend to be changed. There may be other regulations that pertain to the Susitna River Drainage areas that should be changed from one unbaited single-hook artificial lure to unbaited, single-hook artificial lures. I suggest changing these regulations also.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently, terminal tackle when sport fishing in various areas during certain times and within the rainbow trout catch-and-release special management areas in the Susitna River Drainage Area is limited to only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure. Accordingly, the use of a dropper fly is prohibited in these select areas. However, there is no biological reason to prohibit dropper flies in these waters. I would like the Board to address the issue of allowing dropper flies or allowing more than 1 unbaited single hook lure as terminal tackle when fishing in these Susitna Areas and the special management areas in the Susitna River Drainage. This change in regulation would allow a sport fisherman to use two different flies when fishing for rainbow trout in these waters. I believe that there are no negative biological implications to the rainbow trout population or the individual rainbow trout, except that it might provide more hookups for the fisherman. Allowing the use of an additional dropper fly when sport fishing in these waters would benefit the fisherman who would like to use a dropper fly and have no impacts to fishermen who prefer to use only one fly or lure. The current regulations are overbearing and confusing. For example, from currently, from June 1 through July 13, above the Parks Highway in Willow Creek, terminal tackle is restricted to unbaited, single hook lures, while below the Parks Highway, during the same time period, only one, unbaited single-hook lure can be used. The change in this regulation would provide the same regulation for Willow Creek above and below the Parks Highway. Additionally, the proposed changes in regulations would simplify and coordinate regulations for other streams and lakes within the Susitna River drainage during the period September 1 through July 13, as specified in 5 AAC 61.112; 5 AAC 61.120; and 5 AAC 61.122.

We do not support this proposal. We do not have issues with successful catch of rainbow trout with the current regulations limiting us to single hook, artificial. Any double-hook rig can lead to potential gilling and or double hook penetration of rainbows that might impact their survival. We see some people abusing a double-hook rig to use for snagging salmon. Also, when using double hook rigs for trout, the inadvertent snagging of salmon may occur, which is undesirable and impactful, especially if those salmon are spawning on their redds.



Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020

Comment due date: January 23, 2020

Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)

Proposed “Susitna, Yentna King Salmon Management Plan) Proposals 215, 216, 217, 219

Comments and Management Considerations

Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides

Our Input below on the proposed Susitna and Yentna Drainage King Salmon Management Plan if adopted.

Proposals 215, 216, 217 and 219 encourage the implementation of a king salmon management plan for the drainages and inlying tributaries of the Susitna and Yentna River Drainages. The proposals are broadly written, we feel in order to be open to comments and input on how this management plan may function best to support the re-establishment and health of this king fishery while also considering consistent opportunity for all user groups from year to year into the future. Our thoughts are outlined below. Thank you for your considerations of our ideas. Our ideas are solely to open new thoughts and discussions to aid in helping all groups decide upon the most beneficial management plan.

In an effort to promote the long term use of salmon by the people who are identified as fisherman who are part of the commercial, personal, subsistence and sport fish uses, we are supportive of a proactive management plan that focuses on the health of the Susitna drainage king salmon first and foremost. Secondly, a plan that manages to provide equal and optimal opportunities for all fishing user groups. All fishing user groups will be allowed harvest opportunities in line with management for optimal sustained king salmon returns.

We would like to site the principles and policy rational of work done nearly 20-years ago by Charlie Swanton, ADF&G Deputy Commissioner to address Western Salmon Stocks of concern. This framework still has the same fundamental merit and provides an analytical structure for BOF to utilize. We support Mr. Swanton’s prior framework, and have suggested the following process that could be utilized for the Yentna and Susitna drainages to have a permanent management plan in place where the BOF establishes and maintains an optimal escapement goal of king salmon.

This approach should follow these guiding principles:

- *Protect wild salmon and habitat to ensure balanced, optimal yields.*
- *Manage for ideal escapement ranges that sustain maximum healthful population numbers and ecosystem function.*
- *Apply effective management systems which regulate human activities.*
- *Encourage public support and involvement.*
- *Manage conservatively commensurate with uncertainty*

Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy (SSFP) should:

- *Provide an analytical structure for the BOF process*
- *Articulate ADF&G and BOF approach to salmon management*
- *Encompass a large geographic, multi-stock, multi-species scope*
- *Is implemented in a public forum - the Board of Fisheries process*

Reasons to support:

- *Alaska Constitution mandates fish resources be developed and maintained for sustained yields.*
- *SSFP built on a harvest strategy based on fixed escapements.*
- *Fixed escapements offer the opportunity for greater yields than with other harvest strategies*
- *Regular evaluations of goals and management strategies under the SSFP ALMOST assure sustainability.*



Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020

Comment due date: January 23, 2020

Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)

Proposed “Susitna, Yentna King Salmon Management Plan) Proposals 215, 216, 217, 219

Comments and Management Considerations

Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides

Italicized text: source: Charlie Swanton

ADF&G: http://archive.ecotrust.org/copperriver/workshop/pdf/Alaska_Salmon_Mgmt_Policies-Swanton.pdf We have attached this document for BOF review.

Key Points to consider:

1. The king salmon management plan should focus on optimizing king salmon populations with the Susitna and Yentna drainages. This should be the first priority before consideration of the priorities of the in-river fishery’s user groups. Both prior year escapements and projected estimates of kings for each river system will be taken into account when planning future regulatory guidelines. Goals for planning as follows:
 - a. Permanently establish the ideal **Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG)** for king salmon on the Deshka River and/or keep the SEG range at the existing 13,000min – 28,000max
 - b. Establish, agree upon and implement an **Optimal Escapement Goal (OEG)** for Deshka River King Salmon. ie: here a *completely hypothetical* OEG of say 16,000 – 20,000 kings, which may also though be close to a credible range. OEG will be determined by historical numbers within the fishery that provided the best opportunity for user groups, but also the best reproductivity for the salmon. This assures that any unexpected deviation from projected numbers does not result in king numbers following below the existing minimum SEG of 13,000 fish for the Deshka. In prior seasons, when kings were managed with hopes to achieve a minimum of 13,000 fish, the SEG goal fell short of its low-end goal. This has resulted in a long hard road for the population to recover to healthy, optimal numbers. OEG guarantees the best chance of consistent and positive experiences for all fishery user-groups year to year with minimal impact of overharvest or un-planned environmental events such as floods, drought, etc. OEG considers any standard error or deviation from pre-season population estimates.
 - c. Consider Sonar Counter Project at a river within the Yentna Drainage to establish concrete database and management metric similar to how the Deshka count is currently implemented. This would serve as an objective measurement to serve as a check of the sum total against the sum of the parts. It would help to ensure the management plan is calibrated right in the early years of a newly established OEG.
 - d. Agree upon what primary indices will be used to proactively manage the Susitna Drainage king fishery for OEG:
 - i. Use Deshka River pre-season population estimates and prior season(s) escapement numbers
 - ii. Use Little Susitna pre-season population estimates and prior season(s) escapement numbers. Establish an easy scale for all fishermen to determine age class. (ie. “4+ year age class 37” and above”)
 - iii. Use projected age class demographics of pre-season king population estimates.
 - iv. Consider fishing/harvest pressure for each river as a metric.
 1. Establish fisher survey for each individual purchasing a king salmon stamp to include questionnaire including what body of water did you fish? Amount of days fished? # king salmon landed? # king salmon released?
 2. Establish ADF&G and DNR relations to require, track and enforce Commercial Recreation Permits for sport fishing guides and business on each inland waterway. This is currently



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Comments and Management Considerations

Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides

law, but not currently enforced. Commercial Recreation permits are the metric that show business-related pressure on each individual river and hence a good indicator of fishing pressure.

- e. Agree upon what primary indices will be used to proactively manage the Yentna Drainage king fishery for OEG:
 - i. Establish, agree upon and implement an Optimal Escapement Goal for the Yentna River Drainage. Validate where this data is derived from.
 - ii. Use relative Deshka River pre-season population estimates and prior season(s) escapement numbers
 - iii. Use Lake Creek and Talachulitna prior season(s) relative escapement numbers from aerial counts
 - iv. Use projected age class demographics of pre-season king population estimates
 - v. Consider fishing/harvest pressure for each river as a metric.
 - f. Create a decision-making chart to establish regulations based on pre-season population projections (see our proposed example in #6 below)
2. Establish an annual calendar for when king salmon management data reports and regulatory decisions will be available to the public.
 - a. IE. October 1 or sooner: Release escapement numbers for each river in the drainage that were observed by sonar counter or aerial observation.
 - b. IE. January 1 or sooner: ADF&G to release pre-season king salmon estimates for the following spring/summer. King salmon regulations for each user group will be established at this time. ADF&G is encouraged to publish conservative regulations based on the lower-end of their projected escapement range.
 - c. IE. June 20 or later: ADF&G can restrict or liberalize by “Management Order” in-river fishing regulations for king salmon based on existing escapement numbers and fish age demographics.
 3. Change the term “Emergency Order” to “Management Order” and only implement these orders in-season .
 4. The plan should consider balanced and equitable opportunities for all fisheries user-groups.
 - a. On any give year, based on run forecasts, allocate harvest privileges with priority to subsistence first, personal use second and sport fish 3rd.
 - b. Consider catch & release as a regular option for sport fishing if escapement numbers are not forecasted to be within the Optimal Escapement goal. Harvest for sport fish will be implemented when OEG is projected to be attained.
 - c. Liberalize or restrict existing regulations for one or more user-groups by in-season “Management Orders” enacted by ADF&G regional fisheries biologists when escapement numbers fall short of or exceed projected number.
 5. General Thoughts and Comments:
 - a. Never implement 24-hour sport fishing for kings. This is impossible for enforcement to monitor and can result in some users breaking laws and regulations with respect to harvest.

**Upper Cook Inlet Finfish: February 7-19, 2020**

Comment due date: January 23, 2020

Location: Anchorage – [Egan Center](#)**Proposed “Susitna, Yentna King Salmon Management Plan) Proposals 215, 216, 217, 219**

Comments and Management Considerations

Wilderness Place Lodge, Lake Creek River Guides

- b. Bait should only be implemented for kings on the Deshka or Little Susitna Rivers to the discretion of Regional ADF&G Fisheries Biologists.
- 6. Decision-Making Chart: Establishing Regulations based on Metrics outlined in #1 above using Optimal Escapement (OEG) of king salmon as the ideal goal.
 - a. Opportunity for subsistence and personal use king fisheries will be managed by regional fish and game biologists as per their expertise and discretion. Any projected king estimate below 13,000 fish should result in the closure of these fisheries unless special permits are issued.
 - b. Sport fishing regulations should be based on a simple chart and be approached conservatively or liberally based upon pre-season estimates. See the Planning Chart below
 - c. Considerations: Pre-season king population projection estimates should be trimmed conservatively to consider:
 - i. Standard error or deviation if actual numbers deviate from projected numbers
 - ii. Environmental strain including drought or flood
 - iii. Potential user pressure for each river system
 - iv. Potential impact of Cook Inlet Commercial fisheries

HYPOTHETICAL Susitna/Yentna King Salmon Sport-Fishery
Regulatory Planning Guideline

Currently based upon Pre-season population estimates for the Deshka River

Current Sustainable Escapement Goal for the Deshka: 13,000 - 28,000 Kings

Hypothetical Optimal Escapement Goal for the Deshka: 16,000 - 20,000 Kings

<i>Deshka River</i>		
Pre-Season Projected Population	Potential Regulatory Decision for Sport-Fishing, Release: Jan. 1	Management Order Implement, ~ June 20
<13,000 Kings (below SEG objectives)	King Salmon Closed in-river fishing	TBD based on in-season escapement #s
13,000 - 16,000 Kings (low end of SEG)	King Salmon Opens to retention for personal and subsistence, C&R only for sport fishing	TBD based on in-season escapement #s
16,000 - 20,000 Kings (Optimal) - OEG	King Salmon Opens to Retention of 1-3 kings, TBD by ADF&G	TBD based on in-season escapement #s
20,000+ Kings (Surplus)	King Salmon Opens to Retention of 3+ kings, TBD by ADF&G	TBD based on in-season escapement #s

Similar Tables may be constructed for the Yentna River Drainage king escapement goals, whereas the Yentna may be managed as a separate ecosystem.



Policies Governing Alaska's Salmon Management



Charles O. Swanton

Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game,

Division of Sport Fish



Presentation Overview

ESCAPEMENT GOAL POLICY

- Development
- Terms and Examples
- Elements and principles
- Goal Development

SUSTAINABLE SALMON FISHERIES POLICY

- Policy Development
- Inputs, Terms and Definitions
- Initial implementation
- SUMMARY



Policy for Statewide Salmon Escapement Goals

- Policy development Initiated in 1989-memo
- Central theme-"to achieve a constant level of escapement regardless of run strength".
- As information improves escapement goals will be improved and developed for increasing sustained harvest level.
- A professional and scientific approach is required for establishing and changing goals.

The 1992 working draft included:

Data quality, scientific methods, informing the public and users, allocation implications directed to BOF.



Codified Escapement Goal Policy: Key Elements

- 1) Establish BEGs and SEGs for stocks that are actively managed for.
- 2) Document all analyses used to establish goals.
- 3) Establish SETs if needed.
- 4) Review goals within a region every BOF cycle.



BEG: Biological Escapement Goal

- A goal that provides the greatest potential for MSY;
- Primary management Objective;
- Based on best available biological information;
- Expressed as a range;
- Seek to maintain escapements evenly within the range.





Building a Brood Table

- Escapement Estimates
- Harvest Estimates
- Age Composition of Escapement and Harvest
- Stock Identification and Run Reconstruction
- 20-30 years of DATA



Spawner-Recruit Data (Anvik River chum salmon)



Year	Escapement	Return
1972	457,800	362,587
1973	249,015	856,936
1974	411,133	1,338,657
1975	900,967	843,132
1976	511,475	2,926,444
1977	358,771	1,321,297
1978	307,270	1,187,305
1979	280,537	979,514
1980	492,676	1,744,558
1981	1,486,182	2,779,191
1982	444,581	988,061
1983	362,912	1,220,480
1984	891,028	2,928,193
1985	1,080,243	1,141,620
1986	1,189,602	1,203,367
1987	455,876	1,480,599
1988	1,125,449	628,815
1989	636,906	1,318,363
1990	403,627	1,300,412
1991	847,772	1,588,212
1992	775,626	1,233,719
1993	517,409	467,159



SEG: Sustainable Escapement Goal

- Level of escapement indicated by an index or escapement estimate that is known to provide for sustained yields over a 5-10 year period
- Used when stock-specific catch data is lacking.
- Stated as a range taking into account data uncertainty



OEG: Optimal Escapement Goal

- A specific management objective for salmon escapement that considers biological and allocative factors.
- Expressed as a range with lower bound above that of an SET
- Set by the Board of Fish (not ADFG)
- Example: lower a goal to allow for subsistence harvest; or raise a goal because of data uncertainty.



- **Counting Towers**





Mark-Recapture





Picket Weir





Floating Weir (Takotna R.)



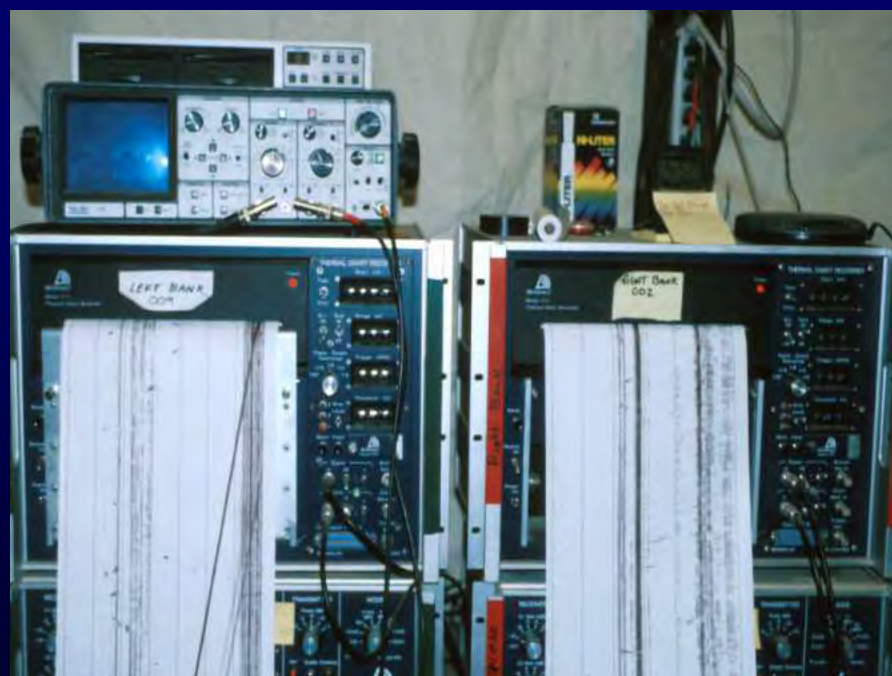


Floating Weir (SF Koyokuk)





- Sonar





- Aerial Counts





Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy Development: 1997-1999

- ADF&G/BOF Sustainable Fisheries Committee
- Synthesis of published scientific information
- Department panel for technical review
- Public advisory panel
- Over 30 public meetings
- External scientific peer review conducted



PARTS OF THE POLICY

- I. Principles and criteria for sustainable salmon fisheries management
- II. Implementation Steps
- III. Definitions of terms
- IV. Courtship & subsequent marriage to BEG policy (Feb 2001)



Principles

- Protect wild salmon and habitat to ensure sustained yields.
- Manage for escapement ranges that sustain production & maintain normal ecosystem functioning.
- Apply effective management systems which regulate human activities.
- Encourage public support and involvement.
- Manage conservatively commensurate with uncertainty.



General policy Implementation

- At BOF meetings/work sessions (normal cycle) ADF&G provides stock by stock review for consistency with principles and criteria.
- Each stock status report will discuss escapement goals, habitat issues, and Identify concerns.
- If concern is identified, ADF&G/BOF crafts an action plan.



Terms and Definitions

44 terms are defined

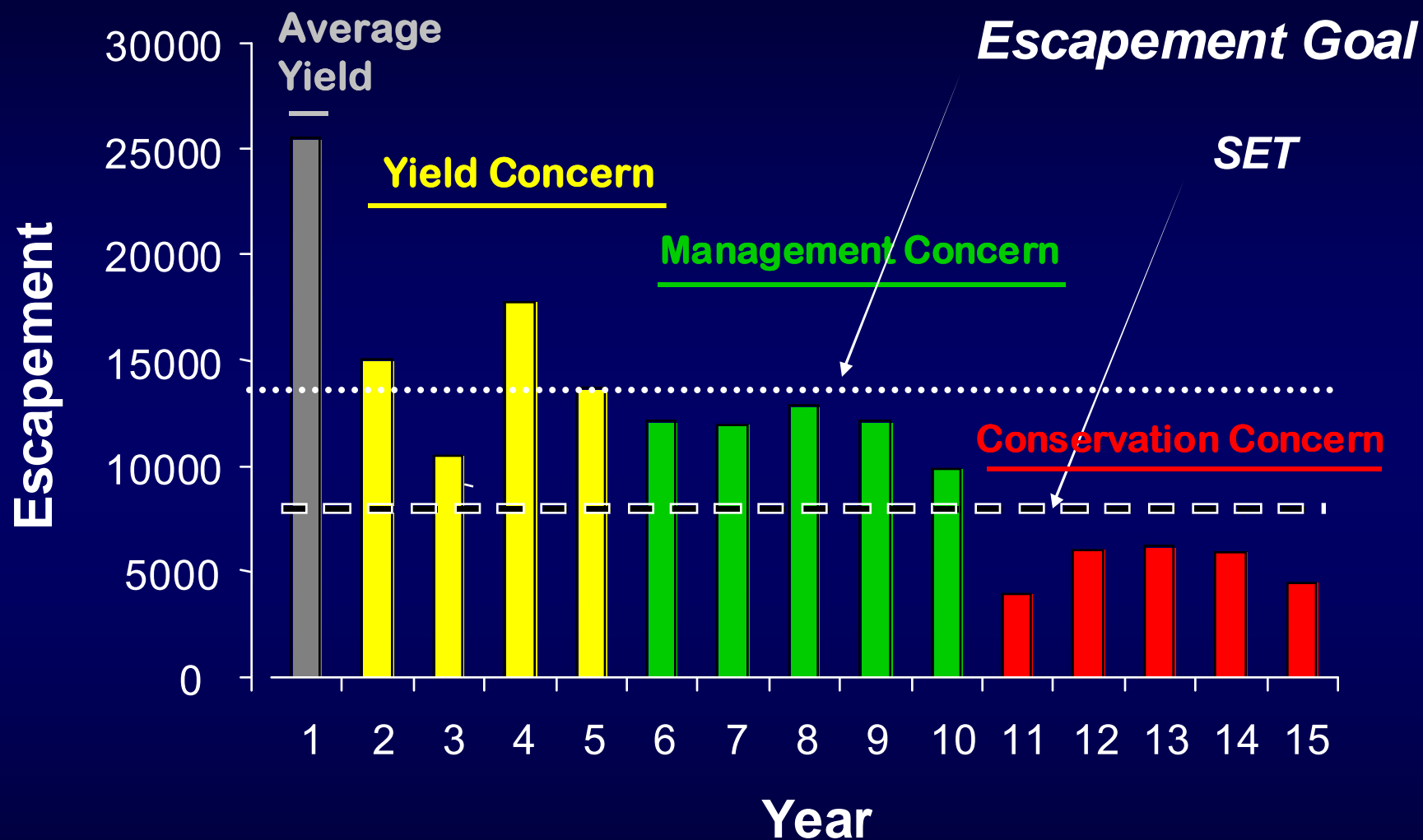
- MSY
- Burden of conservation
- Stock
- Yield
- 3 types of Escapement goals (BEG, SEG, OEG)
- 3 levels concern (yield, management, conservation)



Levels of Concern

- **Yield Concern:** results from a chronic inability to maintain yields or harvestable surplus above escapement needs
- **Management Concern:** results from a chronic inability to maintain escapements within the bounds of a BEG, SEG, or OEG.
- **Conservation Concern:** results from a chronic inability to maintain escapements above a sustainable escapement threshold (SET).

Chronic inability - continuing or anticipated inability to meet escapement threshold (goals) over 4-5 year period (generation time of most spp.) despite use of specific management measures.





Action Plan Elements

- **Habitat restoration, protection measures**
- **Stock rebuilding goals, objectives**
- **Management actions**
- **Performance measures**
- **Research plan**
- **Communication with other agencies**



First time Implementation: Western Alaska Fisheries 2000-2001

- The Board requested specific focus on Western AK stocks after the 2000 season.
- The Department provided stock-status reports (Sept. 2000 meeting);
- The Board defined levels of concern (Sept 2000);
- The Board and Department developed action plan options (November 2000)
- Board held a special BEG meeting(Dec. 2000)



Western Alaska Salmon Stocks of Concern:

- **Yield Concern**
 1. Kuskokwim chinook salmon
 2. Kuskokwim chum salmon
 3. Yukon fall chum salmon
(except Toklat and Fishing Branch stocks)
 4. Yukon chinook salmon
 5. Golovin Bay & Moses Pt. chum salmon
 6. Kvichak sockeye salmon



Kuskokwim Chinook Yield Concern Designation (Escapement)

- 1996-1997 escapement goals achieved; parent year escapements judged good-fair
- 1998-2000 escapement goals not achieved; parent year escapements judged good
- 2001 outlook is for a poor chinook run



Kuskokwim Chinook Yield Concern Designation (Harvest)

- Non-directed commercial chinook catch 1988-92 Avg=47,000, whereas 93-00 Avg=12,000.
- 1996-97 Subsistence Harvest Avg=79,500; Commercial Avg=8,900
- 1998-99 Subsistence Harvest Avg=77,000; Commercial Avg=11,000
- 2000 Subsistence Harvest ~70,000?; Commercial Harvest=444
- 2001 Outlook is for a poor run.



Kuskokwim Chinook (Salmon Rebuilding Plan)

- Intent and Objectives articulated-stocks managed during June and July to meet escapement goals and subsistence needs
 - Subsistence fishery open 4 consecutive days/week applied temporally within drainage; adjustments via E.O.
 - Commercial fishery (chum Salmon), when indicators suggest subsistence needs met, in co-op with Working Group, and after notifying BOF, may open chum salmon fishing-GHR for chinook 0-50,000
 - Sport fishery restrictions made commensurate with abundance; Aniak R. reduction of bag limit and establishment of annual limit.
 - Gear and gear specifications-ADF&G given E.O. authority.



Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy

- Provides an analytical structure for the BOF process
- Articulates ADF&G and BOF approach to salmon management
- Encompasses a large geographic, multi-stock, multi-species scope
- Is implemented in a public forum - the Board of Fisheries process



Summary

- Constitution mandates fish resources be developed and maintained for sustained yields.
- SSF and EG Policies built on a harvest strategy based on fixed escapements.
- Fixed escapements offer the opportunity for greater yields than with other harvest strategies
- Regular evaluations of goals and management strategies under the SSFP ALMOST assure sustainability.

RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

to say it bluntly this is garbage.

December 24, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Opposition to Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am William Roth Skipper of F/V Sea Chantey and Kodiak seine permit holder.

I oppose proposal 37 because it works from an assumption that Kodiak does not have its own Chinook stocks and existing Chinook restrictions. It also ignores Cook Inlet and Kodiak sportfish harvests of Chinook salmon. This proposal asks to shut down a significant portion of Kodiak's historical commercial salmon fishery that has a successful and complex biology-based management plan in order to possibly save 250-270 fish versus the tens of thousands of fish from local sockeye, pink, coho and chum stocks. This proposal could have devastating impact on the sustainability of Kodiak stocks, statewide fishing businesses and the Kodiak communities in which the majority of these fish are landed and processed. I would also like to *remind the Board and the author of this proposal that Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery already has a non-retention policy for Chinooks 28 inches or greater in length.*

I see no reason that could justify the Board making any changes to Kodiak's salmon management plans and ask that you reject proposal 37.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this matter,
William and Kaytlen Roth
F/V Sea Chantey
PO BOX 1230
Homer AK
99603

January 23, 2020



PC125
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska since 1992 grew up here, attended school here, and currently work here. My family and I go down and Sport-Fish and Dip Net every year on the Kenai River. This has become a tradition for us as it provides fish that we enjoy eating all year round until the next season and the time we spend with friends and loved one is priceless. I want our traditions and opportunities to be able to be passed along for future generations to come.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

99515

Adam Christophersen
10610 Constitution Street
ANCHORAGE

Email address: aesbishop@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9076323806

December 31, 2019



PC126
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

We have been coming to Alaska for the last 6 years and love Alaska, but we very concerned about the King Salmon.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Adelbert Dewees
403 e Halifax ave
Oak Hill
32759

Email address: soladad1@cfl.rr.com
Phone number: 3212134973

December 31, 2019



PC126
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

We have been coming to Alaska for the last 6 years and love Alaska, but we very concerned about the King Salmon.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Adelbert Dewees
403 e Halifax ave
Oak Hill
32759

Email address: soladad1@cfl.rr.com
Phone number: 3212134973

January 15, 2020



PC127
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I set foot in the last frontier the Fall of 1992 and became full time resident later on .
I work and also resid in Anchorage and subsiste like many Alaskans mostly in the summer seasons and by the same token appreciate every thing that God put on this land and respect the law of nature as well.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ahmed Preure
99510

Email address: ahmedbpreure@hotmail.com

January 20, 2020



PC128
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Amanda Smith
1638 Woodcutter ct
Anchorage
99507

Email address: amandaslou@yahoo.com
Phone number: 951-217-1115

January 06, 2020



PC129
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I've been here since the 70s and utilized fish and game to supply me and my family's food source via the fish's and game in the state. Since the 70s this state has grown in number and more and more people want to do the same thing and put good food on their tables so the need to allow this for Alaska families is increasing so we need to allow this to happen by allowing fish escapement into our rivers first so our resource to live on is continued for generations to come in healthy number in stead of skimping along. The people's of the state per our constitution is who the resources belong to and not a few select people or entities who have permits. Thank you for helping the people of the state of Alaska have their constitutional rights.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Andy Cizek

Email address: and.czk@gmail.com

January 20, 2020



PC130
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 50 yro Alaskan Native who has personally seen in my life the reduction of Salmon in all our rivers especially in the Kenai River. I remember when I was 17 yro Bob Penney said to me if we don't do something now (1987) to conserve the salmon habitat along the river banks and stop the overfishing there will be no salmon for our children and grandchildren. Well, he was right, I have seen a drastic difference and there is no salmon for our grandchildren today or for anyone.

It's sad to see how we've overfished our resources and brings tears to my eyes that there's no fish due to our inability to manage this valuable resource. Salmon is a precious resource that my ancestors and my family have had for years but my freezer is empty today and even more concerning, is the freezer going to be empty for future Alaskans? Please do something now to protect this valuable and precious resource!

Stop over fishing and protect the banks of the rivers for salmon to lay their eggs. These are two simple things that the Board of Fish can do to protect the salmon. Salmon do not care about politics and I don't care about the politics or the politics between sports fishing and commercial fishing. I just want us all to be able to enjoy salmon and for the salmon to be plentiful in our State for future generations.

You can make a difference and save our Salmon! Thank you for your time & service to Alaska & our resources!

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each



of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Sincerely,

Anita M. Johnson

-Athabaskan Indian, Alaska Native

-Shareholder of CIRI, Sealaska and Doyon Native Corporations

-CIRI shareholder participation committee member

-Southcentral Foundation Employee

Anita Johnson

961 W Gail Dr

Wasilla

99654

Email address: anitamariejohnson@hotmail.com

Phone number: 9079039327

January 23, 2020



PC131
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Hi - I have fished on the Kenai River twice and have strong ties to the river as both my sons and daughter-in-law have worked as guides on the Kenai. Please consider my opinions below.
Thank you.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ann McCartney
1 Alegre Court
LOS LUNAS
87031

Email address: asims98891@aol.com
Phone number: 5055503045

January 19, 2020



PC132
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Anrae Morales
1601 Medfra Ave.
SR417
Anchorage
99501

Email address: AnraeBM@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9073018964

January 11, 2020



PC133
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dear Board,

We are in a climate catastrophe because of greed, fake news and government institutional breakdown (deregulation). Science needs to be at the center of all decisions made. Each board member needs to ask themselves, what kind of environment and thus, their legacy, will be past on to the seventh generation?

Thank you for your time.
Bernie Hoffman

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

B Hoffman

Email address: jazz@mosquitonet.com

January 23, 2020



PC134
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a thirteen year resident of the Mat-Su Valley and a small business owner operating in sportfishing industry.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposal 78.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ben Rowell
3265 S Heritage Farm Road
Wasilla
99654

Email address: rowell.benjamin@gmail.com

January 14, 2020



PC135
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

The constitution says the most Alaska citizens benefited by the salmon. Outside commercial fishermen aren't Alaskans. Most processors are not Alaskans. But every dipnetter is Alaskan! Protect our share!

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Betty James
9871 S Laurie Lane
Wasilla
99623

Email address: thunder@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 9072327145

January 10, 2020



PC136
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have had a cabin at mile 41 Kenia River for 47 years and watched the King run go away with increasing erratic red runs and degrading habitat from boat wakes. Suggest Board have a 7 year moratorium on all King salmon to see if the runs can come back. Have a provision that the commercial fisherman surrender incidental catch. Any offenders lose everything.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Bill Schreck
16120 Terracewood Lane
Anchorage
99516

Email address: schreck@alaska.net
Phone number: 907 360-5561

January 22, 2020



PC137
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Billie & Joe Hardy
PO Box 3391
Soldotna
99669

Email address: billie.hardy7@gmail.com
Phone number: 9073989224

January 17, 2020



PC138
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

65 year resident-have learned that the public does not get its fair share of the harvest of salmon resources in the urban area of Cook Inlet.

This B of F is in perfect position to correct that. That correctness is way over due. Those salmon belong to all of us including our grandchildren.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

bob penney
913 Keystone drive
Soldotna
99669

Email address: rcpenney@aol.com
Phone number: 9079475949bp

January 20, 2020



PC139
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Bobby Alexander
P.O. Box 140409
Anchorage
99514-0409

Email address: bwayne@gci.net
Phone number: 9074412955

January 16, 2020



PC140
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Brady Siegel
Anchorage
99501

Email address: brady@msialaska.com

January 23, 2020



PC141
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I had the great luck and privilege to call Alaska my home for the first ten years of my life and since have come back almost annually for the last 22 years. Fishing in Alaska has been a cherished part of my life ever since I can remember. That experience has been a priceless gift that I will never take for granted and hope to be able to continue to share with my children and grandchildren just as my grandfather has shared with me. The love for Alaska fishing is a legacy that we have to protect.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Breanna Escochea
606 cactus flower dr.
Cedar park
78613

Email address: brescochea@gmail.com
Phone number: 3256653430

January 09, 2020



PC142
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska for 28 years and am an avid fisherman. I spend most of my summers fishing the Kenai River and other streams on the Peninsula and in the Mat-Su area. Fishing has been on the decline for many years and we need to work to build the fisheries back to sustainable levels to benefit all users.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The salmon fishery in Cook Inlet has been grossly mismanaged for many years and all fishermen are being effected. Sport fishing is recreation, subsistence and a driver for tourism and businesses in south central Alaska .

In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. Effective conservation and management means better fishing the Mat- Su area streams as well.

We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for work in creating effective solutions and policy.

Bruce Bustamante

Bruce Bustamante

Email address: brucebustamante8345@yahoo.com



Dear Board of Fish,

Bruce Knowles's Comments to 2020 Board of Fisheries hearings on Cook Inlet Issues.

This is one of the few times in over 20 years, that I've been working with the Board of Fisheries. That I'm as optimistic that something positive will be accomplished that will benefit, salmon resources in all of Upper Cook Inlet. There are numerous items that should be considered during this board cycle that if acted upon can resolve many problems.

- A. Define Over Escapement and other nebular terms that have been used for decades to control noncommercial access.
- B. Need for definitions used routinely writing and management of Salmon harvest.
- C. Establish personal user salmon dip net fishery on the Susitna River
- D. Increase Kenai sockeye escapement goal and maintaining the Susitna River sockeye salmon stock of concurred status.
- E. Establish an Optimal Escapement Goals for Northern District Sockeye and Coho salmon. To assist in rebuilding stock and allowing for additional consumptive users harvest.
- F. Establish a working group to update Policy 5 AAC 39.222 Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries policies. This regulation has not been updated since its completion over 20 years ago.
- G. Expand time for the Fish Creek salmon sport fishery.
- H. Decouple multilabel limited permit fisheries.
- I. There are untold number of discrete salmon stocks in and around Upper Cook Inlet that have disappeared in the last 30 years. There doesn't seem to be a up to date inventory of these losses.
- J. Degraded salmon spawning, incubating, rearing, and migratory habitats should be restored to natural levels of productivity where known and desirable. 5 AAC 39.222
1. At statehood Federal Authorities were concerned about a fair allocation of fish and game between user groups. The Federal managers required that the State established a committee to equally manage Alaska's wildlife and fish resources among the various user groups and share equally in the management. This mandate isn't very well-known by today's Alaskans. This mandate caused mayhem at an infant state government and would eventually delay statehood. When the members of the first board were appointed by the infant state government, it was disapproved by the Federal Government due to the board being made up of commercial fishermen. There had been no subsistence users, sport fishers or hunters assigned to the Board. Statehood was held up for a year. Before a Board of Fish and Game were finally approved and seated, all new members had Sport Fishing and Hunting licenses. The new members had a strong background in commercial fishing.
2. I've watched in dismay at the actions of the Board of Fisheries since I first became involved with the salmon management process. The Board of Fisheries members were made up primarily of commercial operators, processors and the commercial fishing division, were advising the entire process. They were dedicated to providing the most salmon possible with little to no regards to the streams of origin.
3. Another unbelievable action was taken by the Chief science officer of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. He published an ill-advised letter stating that all goals for Northern District salmon should be removed and the Northern District stocks fished to a point where no management actions would be needed in the Central District to protect northern bound stocks. Since Alaska Department of Fish and Game is mandated to provide for sustainability of all Alaskan resources. This type of action was and still is unconstitutional. There are more stocks of concerns in Cook Inlet than any



4. One night while I was chairing a meeting of Valley residents concerning low king salmon returns the group consisted of Alaska State legislators, sporting fishing guides and local citizens concerned with low king return in the Northern District. A commercial fisheries biologist had been sent to explain the king salmon shortages, told the room full Valley residence. That it was his job to see that his commercial fishing clients got the most salmon possible and he didn't care where the salmon came from! This is harvest attitude is still problem with management of the various salmon species in intercept fisheries.

5. At one Cook Inlet Board of Fisheries hearings, an Unconstitutional Sockeye Salmon management plan was developed for the for managing Central District Sockeye Salmon. This plan had a trigger point included that directed when the Commercial Fishing Division forecast a sockeye returns in excess 4,000,000 sockeyes. To prevent over escapement sockeye salmon to the Kenai River. Northern District sockeye escapement goals would be reduce allowing, nearly unrestricted commercial fishing Central District. As a direct result Northern District sockeye experienced historically low returns! As a direct result of this type of actions and other, ill advised actions led directly to the longest lasting sockeye salmon Stock of Concern lasting more than seven years. Northern District sockeye are probably at the lowest point in state history. The department has not published a status report on the number of streams, creeks and river, that has lost their sockeye salmon returns in Upper Cook Inlet!

6. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough requested and received a \$2,500,000 grant from the state legislature. This money was to be provided to the Sport Fish Division to conduct much need studies on Northern District salmon stocks. Most of the money achieved the intended goals such as culvert replacement, base line data for genetic identification, salmon return data. One major exception to this corporation has been assisting the depart with a mandated state wide economic survey that is required every five years the most recent survey had been conducted was in 2007 and it was the first survey on record. The departed hasn't been able a get or maintain the funds to conduct a state wide surveys. Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission offered to fund a survey of Upper Cook Inlet, using the department standards with the Southland Associates had conducted the 2007 survey. After negotiations between the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Sport Fish Division agreed to conduct the survey, and publish the results jointly as an official state document. The survey was conducted and paid for by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission. At the fall how goes it report presented to legislators, Borough official's and the public. The depart failed to live up to their agreement support the economic survey. Even thou their standards and personal coordinated in the survey process. The information, on the spending of sport fishers can't be used by the state to determine the economic valve of sportfish and related expenses to Alaska.

7. In the 2014 Board of Fisheries hearings a long anticipated goal was achieved, the board approved a Conservation Corridor in the Central District management plan. This planned required that no commercial fishing would be allowed in this new corridor. Allowing Northern District stocks to migrate through Central District with little commercial fishing pressure. During the first year of the new Corridor Plan the department, was convinced to delay the new conservation corridor protection by issuing an emergency order allowing commercial fishing in the Conservation Corridor. The following year the commercial fishermen, petition the court was approved to stop the use of the new Conservation Corridor Plan established by the Board of Fisheries. The conservation plan was modified at a subsequence Board of Fisheries meeting. Opening up the central district to drifters harvesting primarily northern bound stocks! The reestablishment of this conservation corridor, and eliminating any commercial fishing in the conservation corridor is a Primary Goal this year!



Thank you
Bruce Knowles 907-357-4965 907-232-5873
5400 W Keri Cir
Wasilla, Alaska 99623

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska

Bruce knowles
5400 W Keri Cir
Wasilla
99623

Email address: bigfish@mtaonline.net
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January 24, 2020



PC144
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

CAMERON HESS
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99623

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January 07, 2020



PC145
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Carl Seutter
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99654-2721

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January 23, 2020



PC146
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

To BOF,

I am a lifetime Alaskan trying to raise my family on the Peninsula.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Chad Schaefer
33363 Keystone drive
Soldotna
99669

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Phone number: 9079825130

December 31, 2019



PC147
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Born raised, Inupiat native, fisher, hunter.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Charisse Millett
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Anchorage
99507

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Phone number: 907-6022549

January 21, 2020



PC148
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Charles Bingham
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Anchorage
99517

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Phone number: 9079472679

January 20, 2020



PC149
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a Third generation Alaskan and the third generation in Palmer. Fishing has and still is apart of my families life. As Alaskans we appreciate what land land provides for our families, making families first is a number one priority with me as it should be with the board.

Thank you for this opportunity, The Fox Family

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Charles Fox
12326 E Scott Rd
Palmer
99645
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January 13, 2020



PC150
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a born and raised Alaskan who strongly believes that fish should be available to individual Alaskans before they go to those involved with commercial harvests.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Chris Acher
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99501

Email address: chris@msialaska.com
Phone number: 907.569.7070

January 21, 2020



PC151
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I moved up to Alaska in 98. I found fishing here to be different than in the lower 48. Catching fish that don't want to bite your hook was a new one for me. I had a family of three children back then and we found dipnetting to be a wonderful adventure and great way to obtain food for my family. We also fish from a friends boat now and we have tried our hand at ice fishing. I am currently attempting to learn the art of fly fishing. Fishing has been a great way to have family and friend time, or even alone time. I feel that dipnetting in Kenai has greatly changed over the years. I also feel that sport fishing gives back to the community. I have to travel to Kenai or around Alaska using gas stations, hotels, laundry, food establishments, ect.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Palmer
99645

Chris Burt-Burger
619 N Gulkana St

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Phone number: 9072507655

December 31, 2019



PC152
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Chris Hashiguchi
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99835

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Phone number: 9077476544

January 23, 2020



PC153
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

3rd generation Alaskan, avid sports fisherman & dipnetter. Spend money every summer in the Kenai peninsula during fishing season. I would drive to the valley, spend money & fish the area if any fish would get by the commercial fleet...

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Christoff Jefferis
825 Hoyt St
Anchorage
99508

Email address: vonmongo@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9079522417

January 21, 2020



PC154
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Retired military with limited mobility. My family loves fishing. We can't always make it to the Kenai. I've been here long enough to see the numbers of fish go down when the fleet goes out. We need to cut back and closely monitor their catch.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Christopher Nugent
4051 S Eagle Bay Dr
Wasilla
99623-9428

Email address: cnugentak@gmail.com
Phone number: 9079826431

January 06, 2020



PC155
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 30 year resident and 65yrs old. I have been an avid sports fisherman these years and specifically targeted salmon for many of those years. We sport fishermen want to protect the salmon run, so that all Alaskans can enjoy not only the fishing aspect, but also the benefit of consuming these fish. This privilege should be available for all Alaskans; not destroyed by a few hundred commercial fishermen that seriously depletes and eventually will destroy the salmon populations. The commercial fishing needs to be drastically reduced!! If you would like to prove my point, please go dip netting the day before the commercial openings, and then the day that commercial fishing is taking place. It is not fair that all sports fishermen should have to suffer poor to no salmon fishing; while a handful of people are allowed to get rich because they have wined and dined our politicians and swayed them in to voting for their cause. The sportsman is not blind!!! Close the commercial fishing until the desired escapement reaches its goal. Every year !!!

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Clem Nighswonger
150 west Kristy drive
Wasiay
99654

Email address: gnfishin@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 9073760975

January 18, 2020



PC156
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a current Indiana resident, I would come up to Alaska over the summers to do an internship in anchorage. Once in anchorage I soon found myself into fishing, and then over the summers I'd find myself caring for the rivers and what was taken vs released. I had an understanding, even in those short months that we can't be over fishing and taking what's we don't have. One day it will not be there. Within the next few months I will be making the move to Alaska and I would like the opportunities that I have with the fishing, to be there for my kids. Everyone's kids. There needs to be more structure.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Cole Case
600 E Campus Dr.
Apt 13D

Carbondale
62901

Email address: colecasa@siu.edu
Phone number: 3174474906

January 04, 2020



PC157
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Craig Ashley
36640 Chinulna Dr
Kenai
99611

Email address: cashley@cpgh.org
Phone number: 9077144760

January 13, 2020



PC158
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been fishing the Kenai since 1990, and have caught some fabulous fish. I have also released many, especially during low runs. I urge the Board to take action in the name of the once great King salmon fishery and let your decisions affecting the kings be in their best interest to promote a strategy towards a rebuilding process. The continued gill net harvest needs to be limited and bold action limiting their take will be needed to achieve that. Thank you

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dale Ballard
2244 SW McGinnis Avenue
Troutdale
97060

Email address: idale052@gmail.com
Phone number: (503) 551-9772

January 19, 2020



PC159
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Due to the massive AK fish and games corruption with commercial fishing and cannery lobbyist closing off sports fishing my life as a fishing guide has been torn apart, I once owned a home in Palmer, had money to do anything I wanted and lived a normal life.

When the state of Alaska wants to crush the fishing tourism for more fish given to out of state commercial fishermen by closing off sports fishing in destroyed my fishing business I have operated in Alaska since 1989 and I had to leave the state.

I now living in a converted tool shed and live by handouts living very close to being homeless !!

I'm 60 years old and all my working life I have been a fishing guide, I was born with a handicap so I am unable to get a job, fishing as a guide was my life and my way to earn a living which was take away from my by corrupted AK fish and game affecials who care more for their corruption money and free gifits given to them by commercial fishing lobbyist .

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.
Dale Benson

Email address: Bensonenterprisesltdllc@gmail.com

January 17, 2020



PC160
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

50 yr resident of outdoors

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dan Splain
HC62 Box 5740
Delta jct
99737

Email address: dansplain@gmail.com

January 12, 2020



PC161
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm writing the Board today to express my views from a sportsfishing perspective. As a long-time resident of Anchorage I encourage the Board to consider the importance of sustainable and healthy spawning beds to ensure individual fishermen and fisherwomen have access to salmon. The Board's decision will impact my children's ability to fish for salmon in the future.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Daniel McCue
6530 Shale Circle
Anchorage
99507

Email address: dmccue@cuinalaska.com
Phone number: 907-770-0641

January 21, 2020



PC162
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am an avid fisherman who loves to hit the waters in the Cook Inlet area. I am also concerned in conservation and fairness.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Daniel Yeckley
Po Box 39716
Ninilchik
99639

Email address: dyeckley@gmail.com
Phone number: 8087544268

January 07, 2020



PC163
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Although I am working presently in Japan, Alaska's unique fishing culture is one of the things I miss most about the state is the way life on the shores and boats are.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Darby Glenn
306 Kimoto Mansion
13-28 Keirinmachi
Noshiro
016-0892

Email address: darbyglenn28@yahoo.com
Phone number: 08090774714

January 06, 2020



PC164
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived here since 1984; I enjoy the outdoors.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

david biegerski
10211 EVERGREEN TREE STREET
ANCHORAGE
99507

Email address: biegersk@alaska.net
Phone number: (907) 346-1354



From: [David Duke](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: davduke@yahoo.com
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Proposals
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 2:49:18 PM

December 30, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a resident of Alaska who fishes for salmon in the Kenai River every year.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Duke
166 West Bunnell Avenue
Apt. 9
Homer
99603

Email address: davduke@yahoo.com

Phone number: 9072351017

January 09, 2020



PC166
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been a commercial fisherman doing both drift gillnetting and as a setnetter. I know this isn't an easy problem to fix. I am now currently a guide on the Kenai River and have been for the last twenty years. I have been the KRPGA President and totally involved in the Board Of Fish process. I realize we have an up hill battle due mainly to the amount of money the commercial industry has to influence policy makers. I am not talking about anything illegal. We have in river restriction in place to offset sport fishing efforts. The Kings are being stopped in the salt water. By catch is a major concern in the pollock fishery. Close to home are the beach nets! When a beach net is allowed to hang from the surface to the bottom and in most cases causing a bag effect the kings can NOT pass by. Kings swim near the bottom and close to the shore line. If we are to save our kings, we need to move the beach nets off shore more, so the king can swim under the set nets. The drift fleet don't catch many king at all as long as they are kept off the beach as well. I am 65 years young, so I have a life time of experience (wisdom) on both side of this issue. PLEASE SAVE OUR KINGS! More kings would move North to our northern valley rivers by moving the beach nets out.

Thank you for your service!

Dave Goggia

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Goggia
2915 CLIPPER CIRCLE
KENAI
99611

Email address: dave@hookycharters.com
Phone number: 9072523503

January 18, 2020



PC167
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I love sportfishing, and it is the main way that I get my fish. I have tried my hand at dipnetting before but an old injury to my left shoulder makes it something I cannot do, so sportfishing is the way I get my fish to smoke, to jar up and to vacuum pack it up to cook it at a later date.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Johnson
8901 Peck Ave, apt 322 S
same
Anchorage
99504

Email address: the_urban_native@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9074065318

December 31, 2019



PC168
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Hi, I am an avid Fly Fisherman. I have traveled to Alaska 14 times to fish. I have spent tens of thousands of \$\$\$\$ making these trips. Please preserve the Fishing so that I and many others can justify the fishing trips to Alaska. Sincerely, Dave Pipkin Cedaredge, Colorado

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Pipkin
310 NE 4th st
310 NE 4th St
Cedaredge
81413

Email address: dmpipkin@tds.net
Phone number: 9708568741

January 01, 2020



PC169
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a retired USAF CMSgt and have lived in Eagle River since 2009. My family has a cabin in Soldotna and we fish the Kenai River all summer.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Thiede
21200 RIVER PARK DR
EAGLE RIVER
99577

Email address: thieded@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9073065302

January 20, 2020



PC170
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Avid sport fisherman on the Kenai Peninsula

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Zaboroskie
45580 Spruce Ave
Soldotna
99669

Email address: zaboroskied@gci.net
Phone number: 9072290957

January 20, 2020



PC170
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Sportfishing Alaska

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

David Zaboroskie
45580 Spruce Avenue
Soldotna
99669
Email address: zaboroskied@gci.net
Phone number: 9072290957

January 20, 2020



PC171
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Born and raised in Southcentral Alaska, grew up always having salmon that was caught by family for subsistence.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dawn Jones
1981 Fyfe Cir
Anchorage
99507

Email address: pocadawnas@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9073103367

January 16, 2020



PC172
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Debbie Eckhardt
PO Box 249
Sterling
99672

Email address: debbie@eckhardt.com
Phone number: 9074407927

January 23, 2020



PC172
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Retired, need fish to eat, but most importantly, need husband out of the house!

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Debbie Eckhardt
PO Box 249
Sterling
99672

Email address: debbie@eckhardt.com
Phone number: 9074407927

January 23, 2020



PC173
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska for 20 years and I believe that the people of this state should not be limited in where they can and can not fish.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dennis Cruce
5450 N Tazlina Dr
Palmer
99645

Email address: alancruce@eagleoneak.net
Phone number: 9072321959

December 31, 2019



PC174
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been fishing the Kenai for over 30 years, during this time I have seen a steady decline in Kings returning to the river. Maybe it's time to shut it down to all fishing, (commercial & sport) for the next several years to give our fishery a chance to recover.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dennis Mellinger
821 River Estates Dr
Soldotna
99669

Email address: mellingerdl@aol.com
Phone number: 907 317-3468

From: Dennis Wood <via@krsa.com>
Sent: Monday, December 30, 2019 3:59 PM
To: DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)
Cc: denny@akhomes.com
Subject: Board of Fish - UCI comments



PC175
1 of 1

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska for over 40 years and regularly fish the Kenai River and Mat Su rivers and streams. I am primarily a fly fisherman and take enough fish to feed my family, although I fish and release more fish. I believe that personal use fishing should top the balance of fishery use because the value of one sport caught fish is way more than the value of one commercially caught fish. I have seen the fishing rules skewed way toward commercial fisheries. I would appreciate a better balance. Sport fishers take a very small percentage of the total fish but get the brunt of the fishing rules. Cook Inlet commercial fishing should be limited in and around the areas that may be reached easily by sport fishers.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Denny Wood

Dennis Wood
11200 Polar Dr
Anchorage
99516 Email address:
denny@akhomes.com Phone
number: 9073379663



From: Derek Leichliter <via@krsa.com>
Sent: Monday, December 30, 2019 4:48 PM
To: DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)
Cc: legacyelectricak@gmail.com
Subject: Board of Fish - Cook Inlet comments

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a life long Alaskan that loves to fish and want to see a fare balance in our fisheries.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Derek Leichliter
46113 Sather Ct.
Soldotna
99669

Email address: legacyelectricak@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072524391

January 09, 2020



PC177
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

For the benefit of the board's information, I am writing to add to the importance of sport fishing and the need to subsist for persons such as myself and others that may need the bounty of our state for living and health. As a 48 year resident of the State of Alaska, I have had the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of individual fishing and personal use many times through those years of my residence. I believe that the activity of fishing for personal use contributes to physical and mental health for a person and family when undertaken as a recreation and subsistence endeavor. I am asking that you consider and contribute to this fundamental task of responsibility in regulations to account for many persons and families such as mine for sport fishing in these areas to allow this wonderful resource (fish) harvest to continue without the restrictions proposed by commercial fishing in the inlet and beyond of the Knik confluence of river systems.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.



Diana Kuest
PO Box 110956
Anchorage
99511

Email address: campbell4gen@gmail.com
Phone number: 907-302-9359

January 17, 2020



PC178
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Lodge Owner on Kenai River

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dick Erkeneff
Soldotna
99669

Email address: richarderkeneff@aol.com
Phone number: 9072526462

January 23, 2020



PC179
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I think things need to go back when the true biology ruled the river and not how much money you gave to a elected person.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Dillon Pogue
P.o. box 2352
Kenai
99611

Email address: dillonpogue@gmail.com
Phone number: 9073945553

January 11, 2020



PC180
1 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 40 year Alaska resident and I want the board to stop allowing commercial fisheries to waste our fisheries resources. Commercial fisheries in general are able to capture about 10% of the true value of our fisheries resources. Personal use and recreational fisheries are able to multiply a fisheries true value to 20-30 times more than commercial fisheries. This is done with value added services and products. Alaska needs more revenue but you are allocating resources for wholesale when retail sport fish sales will give Alaska billions of dollars in additional retail sales. You are wasting Alaska's fisheries resources by dumping them onto a meat market when visitors are willing to spend billions of dollars just for a chance to catch a single fish. This is a monstrous waste of Alaska resources. Allocate more fisheries to the public and help Alaska pay its bills. Allocating fisheries to commercial fisheries is the same as wasteful state spending when the state is out of revenue. Stop selling our fish on the wasteful commercial fisheries meat market. Start getting the full value of fish now by allocating fish to the public, not out of state meat markets!

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.



Don Johnson
36160 Schultz Street
Soldotna
99669

Email address: ccpwow@gci.net
Phone number: 9079539500

January 20, 2020



PC180
3 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

Dipnetting is how I am able to catch 25 sockeye salmon so I have some meat during the winter. If I had to catch them 3 per day with a rod and reel I would not have any salmon during the winter because I cannot afford to take a week off work to catch 25 salmon. I also cannot afford to pay hundreds of dollars for these salmon. Dipnetting is the only way I can catch these fish and if you try to make harder or more costly you have disconnected me from this public natural resource that the public supposedly owns. Why would anyone want to take this public resource and hand it over to greedy commercial fishermen so they can sell on foreign markets to a bunch of people who hate America? Alaskans own these fish it is not in the public's best interest to give them to foreigners. Please stop allocating our salmon to foreign fish markets.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Donald Johnson
36160 schultz street
Soldotna
99669

Email address: donaldjohnson@alaska.net
Phone number: 9072627893

December 31, 2019



PC181
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Donna Kessler
12840 Atherton road
Anchorage
99516

Email address: seacoast@ak.net
Phone number: 9073455219

January 23, 2020



PC182
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am an Alaskan resident who routinely sport fishes and uses the personal use fisheries in Alaska.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Doug Kelsch
2480 N Hope Circle
Palmer
99645

Email address: dougkelsch@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9077502259

January 10, 2020



PC183
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

40-year Alaskan who lives on and has raised his children on wild meats. Science dictates we stop all king salmon fishing both commercial and sport until our traditional numbers return. This will take 5-7 years. We'll all suffer equally but that will allow the species to reboot and it will be well worth it as long as we protect this species in the future. Simultaneously we need to phase out all commercial fishing in Cook Inlet. Those fish are worth ten times as much to sport fishers. Research backs this up as well. Shut down the pink salmon aquaculture nightmare coming out of PWS. There are a handful of fishermen and women and i happen to know 25% of them who catch these fish that would be worthless except for their unnaturally inflated numbers. We need to reset the salmon growth in our oceans to a more natural level. We can fix this problem if people would choose to make the fishes' health a higher priority than making quick money.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ed Tompkins
11051 N Wolverine Rd
Palmer
99645

Email address: ak.angler@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9077457494

December 31, 2019



PC184
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a retired dentist, licensed in AK. I have a cabin on the Kenai River where I spend the summer months. I have been fishing the Kenai River for 35 years, some good years and some bad. Lately, except for 2019, the fishing was poor. I believe this was due to better management in 2019, and poorer management in previous years.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ed Tripp
11855 S. El Camino del Diablo
Yuma
85367

Email address: ellobo227@aol.com



From: [Edward Rabinowe](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: ERabinowe@gmail.com
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Board of Fish
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 2:54:00 PM

December 30, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I am an avid fisherman mindful of conservation efforts. I have traveled to Alaska to enjoy your beautiful state to fish for the last 30 years.

It's time to do something positive for the fish before they are gone. Don't end up like Oregon!

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Edward Rabinowe
34201 Big Meadow Lane

Deer Island
97054

Email address: ERabinowe@gmail.com
Phone number: 5038600970

January 23, 2020



PC186
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dear Board of Fish members;

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding the upcoming BOF Cook Inlet meeting. Our family participates in both sportfishing and dipnetting.

I firmly believe salmon is a common property resource that belongs to all Alaskans, not just those who have historically harvested them. And as such, the Board needs to be sensitive to the changing demands on that resource. Increasingly Alaskans from throughout the State depend on the fish in Cook Inlet to put high quality protein on their tables through personal use dipnetting. I hope the Board increases the number of fish returning to the Kenai to keep up with the growing demand.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADF&G has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Eldon Mulder
125 Idaho Street
Anchorage
99504

Email address: emulder@gci.net
Phone number: 907-223-3262

January 10, 2020



PC187
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm an Alaskan born and raised. I grew up fishing all over the upper Cook Inlet and would love to be more involved in preserving this great area.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Eliot Heffern
2100 belmont dr.
Anchorage
99517

Email address: eliotheffern25@gmail.com
Phone number: 9077485486

December 31, 2019



PC188
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I moved to Alaska in 1975 and have lived in Kenai since 1982. Personal use fishing is very important to me and enjoying my time in a boat on the Kenai River. Maintaining the Kings and Reds returning to the river is very important to me. If the Kings and Reds are not allowed to return to enter the river in the numbers needed to maintain their return it will be a horrible outcome for us and future generations.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ellen Rainey
POBox 2004
Kenai
99611

Email address: elainerainey@alaska.net
Phone number: 9072521355

January 12, 2020



PC189
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Erica McDaniel

Email address: elmcdaniel01@gmail.com

January 14, 2020



PC190
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ernie Viens
22646 Eagle Glacier loop
Eagle River
99577

Email address: akpa12@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9072239772

January 07, 2020



PC190
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ernie Viens
22723 Eagle Glacier loop
Eagle River
99577

Email address: akpa12@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9072239772

January 17, 2020



PC191
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

My family depends on dipnetting to feed ourselves all year. Not only should it be a priority, but limits should be raised as well.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Eva Wilson
10400 Hampton Drive
Anchorage
99507

Email address: 907evangeline@gmail.com
Phone number: 9074404373

January 17, 2020



PC192
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am an avid fisher/woman. We take our boat out of Whittier AK harbor to fish 4 salmon since 2005. We have watched the decline of our catch as the commercial boats increased. Their nets are everywhere, with that rise in even more commercial boats nothing gets through. Their boats/nets when dropped will stop a run and the fishing stops. We are limited to how far we can go out so we just stopped going. This was hard to give up but with no fish to put in the freezer on our return, why go.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Evie Egger
99654

Email address: evieegger@gci.net

January 12, 2020



PC193
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

My name is Francis Furrow. I live in Fairbanks and have since 2006. I am 75 years old. I retired in 2008. I came up from Oregon in 1987 to work and enjoy "Wild Alaska". I first came to the pulp mill in Sitka. Sitka had some good fishing, great deer hunting and I was able to get a goat. As the years went by the sports King Salmon fishing was limited by Emergency Orders from time to time. I looked into the harvest records and found that the harvest was 83% by commercial and 17% by all others. When there was a problem with an escapement shortage, the sportfishing was where they attempted to correct it. However, there are not enough fish there to correct the problem. I had experienced this in Oregon. The sports harvest was not, and is not, big enough to fix the problem. I can tell you it did not work in Oregon. King Salmon in the Columbia was declared an endangered species by then-President Clinton. For several years after I came to Alaska all King fishing was stopped in the Columbia. I feel that Alaska is now doing the same thing. We have had several years in the Gulkana River recently where Sports fishermen were not allowed to keep any Kings. Last year Cook Inlet was closed to sport fishermen harvesting Kings. I went to the Kenai to catch some Reds in late July and did not catch a fish. I attempted to do some Silver Salmon fishing in September and was unable to find any in Montana Creek, Willow Creek, or the Little Sue. There needs to be a change in the way we manage these fisheries.

I suggest that we establish a quota for each of the commercial fishery licenses for each species. We establish a "Fund", collected with the sports fishing license purchases of maybe \$2 to \$5. When a commercial fisherman wants to sell his license, that "Fund" must be given the first option to buy that license at whatever the price is. The quota is permanently removed from the commercial side of the harvest and permanently added to the sports harvest. There would need to be a group of Sports fishermen formed to make the decisions of what to buy. Meaning which river, what species, etc. Over time this would place the harvest where it belongs, with all the people. In the short-term, it would be prudent for the Game Commission to cut the commercial take, otherwise what happened in Oregon will happen here. If the salmon species are endangered we all lose, especially the State of Alaska.

My brother and his buddies lived in California and would come up here every summer for 2 weeks or more to fish on the Togiak or Goodnews River. He did this from the 1970s through 2000. Early on he said they would catch and release up to 50 fish per day during the trip. They would go home with lots of great stories and pictures, a sore arm, and a one day limit. They spent hundreds of dollars per pound for what they took. By 2000 they remark that the fishing was not as good and that they heard they were going to put in a new fish processing facility on the Goodnews.

I wonder how many people, like him, have decided that it was no longer worth it to come up and fish. The loss to Alaska... hundreds of dollars per pound, many times more than commercial fish sales. I have trouble convincing myself that it is worth it to drive down to the Copper or down to Anchorage or Kenai and catch nothing.

You all must do something or like Oregon, there will be no fish for anyone. My suggestion would let everyone get what they want. The commercial fishermen would get their investment back. The sports fishermen would get their smiles and sore arm back. The instate sports and subsistence fishermen would get some fish to eat and their way of life back. Alaska would get back its reputation as the "Greatest world fishing spot". You all would get great praise from all of us for saving the greatness of Alaska and the environment we love. I have confidence you will do the right thing. Thank you for listening.

Francis (Frank) Furrow

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the



responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Francis Furrow
1617 Mary Ann St..
Apt #1
Fairbanks
99701

Email address: furrow1945@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9079783916

January 20, 2020



PC194
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a fitness therapist in Indian Wells ca
46 years old, married with 3 kids

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Frank Canonico
Palm desert
92211

Email address: canonico55@yahoo.com
Phone number: 760-668-7438

January 17, 2020



PC195
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Pillar of this community. Charge nurse in central peninsula hospital. Avid outdoorsman.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Gary Canterbury
51545 Georgine Lake Rd
Kenai
99611

Email address: garycanterbury1@hotmail.com
Phone number: 7403957878

January 24, 2020



PC196
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Hello Honorable Board Members-

I am a MT native who has visited AK 1-3 times annually for more than 20 years. I am a property owner on the Kenai Peninsula. I spend thousands of dollars in AK annually. I am increasingly concerned about the mismanagement of the Kenai peninsula fisheries and have personally observed the declining sport fishing opportunities for king and sockeye salmon. I understand the complexity of the king salmon issue and appreciate what the board is doing to conserve and preserve this incredible strain of fish. I am disappointed however in how the late run sockeye fishery has been managed. Please manage for more escapement and sport fishing. opportunity.

Thank you,

Gary Ingman
Helena, MT

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.



Gary Ingman
1110 8th Avenue
Helena
59601

Email address: kpitwld@bresnan.net
Phone number: 406-439-0508

January 13, 2020



PC197
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 73 year old retired science teacher for the Mat Valley. Spent half my life in Oregon and half in Alaska. I have watched the steady decline of the resource in the valley to where this year there was not, what I consider, a reasonable run in streams such as Jim Creek on the Knik. This is alarming and shouting the alarm for other streams. Something has to change if it means me and others giving up the right to fish to save the resource! Both commercial, subsistence and sport have to endure meaningful cuts!!! If the resource sustains a hit like a flood or such that destroys the cycle, then we have to adapt our privileges in order to allow that years return (3 years from then) to escape to replenish the run. We have to wake up and not bend to those interests with money that drive the rules and ignore the sustainability of the resource. If in doubt.... shut it down!

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Gary Moore
2050 E Fairview Loop
Wasilla
99654

Email address: gkmoore@gci.net
Phone number: 907-376-9756

January 15, 2020



PC198
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Long time Alaskan Dipnet Kenia fish Russian we need fish in our freezer on SSI Disability

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Gary Music
2460 Fatemah
Anchorage
99507

Email address: arlenegary1@aol.com
Phone number: 907 201-1352

January 06, 2020



PC199
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a life long Alaskan who enjoys recreational and sport fishing on the Kenai.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Geoff Lundfelt
9851 McCready Cir
Anchorage
99507

Email address: g.lundfelt@gmail.com
Phone number: 9073608912

January 17, 2020



PC200
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I've been sport fishing here for the last 47 years and I see the priority always going to the commercial fishery. This is so stupid and has resulted in The Kenai and Yukon fisheries constantly returning fewer and smaller fish. Additionally, The law that allows Kings to be caught at sea by the thousands and thrown out back into the ocean as bycatch has a tremendous effect and yet is forever allowed. DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

George Lukens
758 Oceanview Drive
Anchorage
99515

Email address: glukens@alaskan.com
Phone number: 907-345-2749

January 20, 2020



PC201
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Gerard Scott
3540 dunkirk drive
anchorage
99502

Email address: gerarrdfscott55@gmail.com
Phone number: 902978174

January 23, 2020



PC202
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

No jet skis in Katchemak Bay!!

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

glenn olson
6771 Lauden Cir
Anchorage
99502

Email address: golson47@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9073515074

January 20, 2020



PC203
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

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Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Gordon Carlin
942 starling ct
Fairbanks
99712

Email address: gmancarlin@yahoo.com

January 21, 2020



PC204
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a semi-frequent visitor to the Kenai River and Soldotna. For years, I have used this grand area for fishing trips with my now grown up girls. They treasure their trips to fish on the Kenai and to enjoy the splendors of the area and the "world's best" sports fishing. These memories are forever cemented in our brains; so positive and so rewarding, for me as a Dad.

I fully support any measure or action that preserves this opportunity for those to come and for me with my grandkids. As "city" kids in the Seattle area, these trips took my kids out of their comfort zone to places they only thought existed on TV. Treat the Kenai River, and surrounding areas, as the treasures they have been for us and as they deserve to be treated. Thank you

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Greg Beckel

Email address: Gbeckel@horizonra.com

January 20, 2020



PC205
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Long time politically active Kenai River guide (*31 yrs.) that strives to put the resource first. Im not worried about me or my small business; rather, I'm concerned about conservation, sustainability, and fish for the future, so that our grandkids can enjoy what we have. We can disagree on much, but one thing is for sure: our Kenai kings are smaller and less. Lets fix that!

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Dear Board of Fish,

My name is Greg Brush and I am a Kenai River guide. But above and beyond that, first and foremost, I am a conservationist. This is because myself, my peers, my community and even my own small business have nothing if we don't have fish on the spawning beds.

Over the past three decades of guiding, sitting on dozens of boards and committees, working with ADF&G, State Parks, the Kenai River Guide Academy and even the Board of Fish, I've learned one thing about the never-ending tug of war called Alaska fish politics: if we don't put the fish first, it's a dead end.

All I'm respectfully asking of this Board is to see through the self-serving positions of certain organizations like the Kenai River Professional Guide Association who rarely, if ever, cite sustainability or conservation as their primary reason to support or oppose changes at the Board of Fish. To me- this is very telling.

The Board, and the general public for that matter, should be aware that not all sport fishermen or guides are like this. KRPGA only represents a fraction of Kenai River guides; certainly not the guide body as a whole who largely just want more fish on the spawning beds.

With that said, please pass Proposal 104, establishing a much needed OEG for late run Kenai kings and adding an under 36 inch "step down" tool that mirrors the early run Kenai King plan passed at the last board cycle. Repeatedly aiming for the low end of the escapement range "goal posts" and either missing it completely or barely hitting the minimum is a dead end, as is harvesting the biggest of the big during periods of low abundance.

As for Proposal 84, which seeks to make it illegal to bring a king to shore to revive it prior to release... I'm strongly opposed to another unnecessary and unenforceable regulation that has no science to back it up. Education and peer pressure is the answer, as programs are already in place to encourage ethical and effective catch and release practices.

In sum, keep science at the fore-front, give the Department the necessary tools to manage our fish sustainably and most of all, be conservative with our precious Kenai kings.

Please- put the fish first, because big fish matter!

Sincere thanks for your time and service, Greg Brush

Greg Brush
PO Box 4278
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99669

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January 21, 2020



PC206
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Was born in Alaska during territorial days and raised in Anchorage. We visited the Kenai River and other waterways and lakes through out the years. My request is that the board preserve escapement as the first and not negotiable goal. Personal use dip netting along with commercial netting at the mouth of any river stand in the way of insuring escapement. Sustainability requires a viable seed grows to maturity. Please place preservation of the native species above those that see these species as a way to enrich their personal bank accounts or fill there freezers today at the cost of future generations of Alaskans. Thank you for taking the time to oversee this vitally important task!

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Greg Groeneweg
7461 Beacon Hill Drive
Anchorage
99507

Email address: akglg@me.com
Phone number: 907-242-5038

January 07, 2020



PC206
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

My wife and I were born and raised here in Alaska and appreciate the unique nature of our state and wish so much that future generations can see the beautiful Kenai salmon runs in the river. We hope that salmon will be protected to see spawning grounds. The first step in this endeavor is to get them into the river. We volunteer to keep the river clean and inform visitors about river health but if the salmon are harvested before sufficient numbers return all efforts are lost. Your Board is our only hope, please restrict harvests until escapement is reached, please. Greg and Teresa

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fisheries has the only keys to the future. Please stop us from over harvesting the salmon fishery like was done to every salmon stream in the lower 48. Natural fisheries do not rebound and it is well documented that hatchery fish do not retain the survival skills of the natural run. Please make the fish the number one priority or all the personal interests out there will not have a harvest to fight over...

Greg Groeneweg
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99507

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Phone number: (907) 242-5038

January 15, 2020



PC207
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

72 years old born in Anchorage. Retired teacher builder, developer now landlord. Pilot been hunting and fish since I was 10. The main problem here is you manage all of Cook Inlet for the month of July for the Kenai River Sockeye run. This may have worked in the 70's and 80's but now half of the state population is living in SouthCentral. When a sport caught fish is worth 10X more to the economy than a comm. caught fish why is there any question where the emphasis should be. This is not a rocket science. The fish belong to everyone and should be allocated accordingly with the highest user group getting the most benefit not the opposite. You allow the comm boys to fish clear into Aug. and they get many of early run Kenai Silvers, as well as, the late Kenai Kings and the Silvers and Reds going to the northern district. This not fair or equitable with them getting over 85% of the fish and sport the rest. Think of all the psychology benefits to people and society when they can spend their time subsistence feeding themselves and enjoying the outdoors. Thank you.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Greg Svendsen
3590 E. Klatt Rd.
Anchorage
99516

Email address: gsvendsen@gci.net
Phone number: 9073451461

January 06, 2020



PC207
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I was born and raised in Anchorage and am 72 years. Taught school and built and developed property in Anchorage. Now play landlord of residential property.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Greg Svendsen
3590 E. Klatt Rd.
Anchorage
99516

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January 15, 2020



PC208
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Dear Sir or Madame;

I am a Alaska sport fisherman and hunter. I came to Alaska in May of 2001 and never left. I came on the recommendation of two of my brothers who said, "Alaska is a unique and special place, you'll either love it and stay or hate it and leave." Well, I stayed and don't plan to leave.

I was introduced to the Kenai that first summer. A friend, Ron Deis, had a place at River Quest and we rented a motorhome for a 5 day adventure. Ron took my brothers and I to the fast water below Falling In Hole for a few hours of flipping for reds that first evening. Well I should say for a few minutes, I flipped 10 times hooked up 8 fish, netting my 3 fish in less than 15 minutes. My two brothers had similar experiences though I think one was a king that took him out into the middle of the river and spooled him before breaking off.

Since then I've had amazing times with my extended family and friends. Initially learning how to back troll for kings, flipping and dipping for reds, floating the upper river. and fishing for trout and silvers on the middle river. So much so that when lots at River Quest went up for sale I purchased one.

However, I have yet to build. There have been a few reasons but behind it all is the specter of decreasing fish. Fish and game says that the return is steady but in the past even a amateur such as myself had hopes of a 60, 70, 80 pounder or more. now if you get close to 50 its a great fish (well they are all great fish, aren't they?). The builder that I have actually says not to build, "Without the kings, "you'll never get your money out of it". Many guides have said the same thing. Now I'm trying to decide whether to sell and take a minimal hit on the property though I still enjoy just being on the Kenai.

I know it will be a challenge but I hope you can navigate all the problems and bring us out on the other side. I do believe that the rivers close to Anchorage (drivable places such as the Kenai, Seward, Homer, and Palmer/Wasilla areas) will be given a Sportfisherman priority or at least equality, It is the only place 80-90% of Alaskans can fish at a minimum of expense. It also provides a lot of revenue to the respective communities.. With the falling influence of oil, that is going to be a growing necessity for many of the areas.

One thing I noticed this year is the dipnetting from boat problem developing at the lower Kenai. Because of the competition for the reds people are going fish crazy. Boats of all different power are running up at different speeds. There were 4, 5, and 6 foot waves. I thought the old super Tuesday mornings were bad; nothing like that accident waiting to happen. At least the guides tend to follow some code. After 3 passes I just left the area; fish aren't worth dying for. You might want to limit personal dip netting from boats to 50 horse engines like regular fishing on the middle and lower river. This may be unjust for a few but it may save some lives.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. I don't envy you your task. We are all counting on you to do whatever is necessary to protect our fish resources for us all.

Sincerely yours,

Greg Kisling



Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Gregory Kisling
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99502

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Phone number: 907-242-2544

January 04, 2020



PC209
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been a professional fishing guide on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers since 1978. I have watched the destruction of our once great salmon runs. I have served as President of the Kenai River Professional Guide Association in past years. I have testified before the Alaska Board of Fisheries many times. I have written many articles in local newspapers advocating the preservation of the Kenai & Kasilof River salmon runs.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Greetings:

It is way past time to stop the mismanagement of Alaska Fisheries. We have allowed the commercial fisheries to over harvest various species of fish in Alaska's waters.

The pollock trawlers have greatly reduced our king salmon and and halibut stocks with their by catch over the decades.

The excessive EO's allowed to the East-side Central District commercial fisheries has resulted in poor returns to the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

ADF&G believes in planting millions of pink salmon into Alaska's waters. These huge salmon plants result in lack of food for other species; they create artificial "pink runs" into non native pink salmon streams.

The commercial fisheries have too much power over management decisions. The Alaska Board of Fisheries must have members that don't have conflict of interests!

ADF&G is basically good for telling Alaskans that they have many restrictions upon their fisheries.

ADF&G is either corrupt or incompetent or both with their fisheries management!

Alaska fisheries management needs to be turned over to private fisheries management companies



in fisheries that are not healthy fisheries.

Take a hard look at the Katama Study done by David Welch on the East-side of Cook Inlet. A great example how ADF&G 'tied his hands' on recording king salmon interception by the East-side set nets (with a cost of over \$600,000 dollars)!

You and President Trump have no shortage of problems to fix. You must demand solutions, and not just business as usual.

Hopefully, you have taken the time to read this email, and are determined to fix Alaska's fisheries.

Wishing you and Alaska's Fisheries God's best,
J.K. Johnson

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

J.K. Johnson
33820 Polar St.
Ste. 2
Soldotna
99669

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Phone number: 907-262-1324

January 09, 2020



PC210
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in AK for the last 20 years and seen the decline in fish on the Kenai River. Even though some of it could be cyclical I also believe some of it is abuse; by tourist and Alaskans who want to catch the trophy King Salmon or just getting more than their quota. I am a strong believer the King Salmon harvesting should be banned for 10 years or until we can sufficiently say we have a healthy production of Kings swimming up our river. Should the set netters and commercial fishermen be monitored? ABSOLUTELY. Should the fishing guides be monitored? ABSOLUTELY. Should the residents and tourists be monitored? ABSOLUTELY.

I also question your tracking system of Reds and Kings going up the river. I think it is as Bogus or Fake as listening to Sanders state everyone is going to receive free college education. So fix your fish counters and train your fish counter person.

I remember when we used to have ample Razor Clams in Clam Gulch. Now it is more like Dead Clam Gulch. I see this with clamming, I see many [REDACTED] take way too much clams. Even that needs to be controlled. As much as I would like to complain about control and strict regulations; I believe the people today do not have respect limit themselves and save for the future. If you are SOA and you are ADF&G and you are responsible for all these actions. Then DO YOUR DAMN JOB. AND QUIT ACQUIESCING OR SUCCUMBING TO POLITICAL PRESSURE OR BIG MONEY.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.



Jackie Garcia
2386 Brookshire Loop
Anchorage
99504

Email address: garciajl88@hotmail.com
Phone number: 619-980-1151

January 21, 2020



PC211
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a 25 year resident and I love to fish and hunt , I work for the school district in the matsu valley.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

James Fowner
Po bx 298992
Wasilla
99629

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Phone number: 997-529-4310

January 21, 2020



PC212
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been an Alaska Resident for 30 years. I buy a fishing license every year. Why is it that the Commercial fishermen always get preferential treatment. Most of them take the money they make off alaska fishing and go back to the lower 48 where they live. How does alaska benefit from this exchange??

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

James Singleton
22423 Columbia Glacier Loop
Eagle River
99577

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January 14, 2020



PC213
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a sport fisherman, and have fish various rivers in Alaska. When I speak to others about fishing Alaska, it is positive base on my experiences. Now, I feel one of the prime attractions in Alaska is fishing, actually catching, and the top priority should be maintaining this image of Alaska.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

James Watt
13702 TOSCA LANE
Houston
77079

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Phone number: 7137229405

January 13, 2020



PC214
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been in Alaska since 1980, have seen the ups and downs of the fishing industry in Cook Inlet area. Healthy runs for all Alaskans should be the number one priority of the Board of Fisheries.

I'm also a lodge owner in the Bulchitna Lake/Lake Creek Area.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

As a lodge owner in the Susitna Drainage area, I strongly support healthy runs for everyone.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jeanine St. John
4100 Furrow Creek Road
Anchorage
99516

Email address: jeaninestjohn@outlook.com
Phone number: 907-250-4038

January 18, 2020



PC215
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm presently relocating and building a home near Homer. We fell in love with Alaska because of the self reliant spirit which is in part due to the amazing fishing and hunting opportunities. We plan to invest significantly in local business. We've spent weeks on guided fishing trips on the Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet. We've seen the King Salmon fishing drop dramatically over the last 3 years and it seems logical the other salmon fisheries will follow. What baffles me is the logic. Allowing any commercial harvest in the Cook Inlet when the rivers attached are suffering low returns is short sighted and clearly pandering to a minority interest. Who benefits? A few hundred commercial fisherman and processing plants? Vs. the millions of people/dollars in personal use, recreational and tourism potential? The commercial opportunity is like a pimple on a moose's ass to the opportunity created by an abundant personal, sport and tourism. I'm not opposed to commercial fishing, but there are ample other locations within reasonable distances for fisherman to make a living while you bring back all the Cook Inlet fisheries. Please make the hard decisions to restore this resource for the majority of Alaskans.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.



Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jeff Hodges
50155 East End Rd
P.O. Box
Fritz Creek
15068

Email address: jeff@anythingwild.com
Phone number: 4073401271

January 16, 2020



PC216
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Twenty eight year Alaska resident.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jeffry Jenkins
PO Box 879584
wasilla
99687

Email address: akproenergy@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 9073733740

January 21, 2020



PC217
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a born and raised Alaskan fisherman. I have fished out the subsistence fisheries most of my life and depended on the fish I've caught for one of my sources for food. This Kenai fisheries for subsistence is about a joke as it's not even subsistence ... it's way too expensive to even camp there and the organization of it is out of control as a monopoly. We need to open more waters to this not just in Kenai... but the Mat-Su. I, as have many others, have opted out of purchasing a fishing license due to this out of my budget costs. Which by the way is NOT what subsistence fishing is. And now, besides the cost of license gone up, parking and camping in the state has gone up. Making this accessible to only people who have extra money. I work hard and have a good job for 20 years. All they do is cut our hours and not pay is what we are worth. We are the people this fishing should be there for. It's definitely not like what it used to be and for what it was set up to be. I also see all kinds of people fishing without a license or not even a resident. They brag about it. No one wants to say anything cuz they are afraid of what will happen by those people if they do. Alaska has catered to our politicians and paying them toooooo much money, making this state a rich man's place. That's too bad.

Also, do not run jet skis on the Kenai, that's a no brainer for many reasons any person with common sense would know.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas



where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jellene Polis
P.O. Box 976313
Wasilla
99697

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Phone number: 9078411799

January 01, 2020



PC218
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska resident since 1985
Retired Army
Kenai River home owner
LOVE the Kenai River

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jenny Davis

Email address: davand@gci.net

January 23, 2020



PC219
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Should be managed for the residents of Alaska

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jesse James
31420 muleshoe street
Soldotna
99669

Email address: jdjalaska@gmail.com
Phone number: 9075294822

January 23, 2020



PC220
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dear BOF,

I am a wife, mother of two and a small business owner.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jill Schaefer
33363 Keystone drive
Soldotna
99669

Email address: jilly_schaefer@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9078418185

January 05, 2020



PC221
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Private property and business owner in Sterling Alaska on the Kenai River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Sincerely,

Jim Brady

Jim Brady
12410 Caragana cir
12410 Caragana cir
Anchorage
99515

Email address: jimbradykenai@outlook.com
Phone number: 9072290773

January 19, 2020



PC222
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jim Fitzgerald
Eagle River
995777

Email address: jdfitz05@gmail.com

January 21, 2020



PC223
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Greetings and thank you, for taking time from your and your family to serve on the board. I sincerely believe the fishing proposals, with conservation in our minds first, should be granted to we Alaskans. Thank you again.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jim Hunt
P. O. Box 3094
Seward
99664

Email address: jimshunt@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072022442



Dear Board of Fish,

I am an owner / operator of lodges in the Kenai Peninsula area. I have grow the business from one guide boat to now support two lodges and 15 boats on the Kenai Peninsula. I understand the economic benefit of one salmon. This is a huge benefit to the community as my guests pay sales tax, and the money from my guests trickles down and multiplied into the community. I am also now able to provide many jobs for those in the community. I would hope the board of fish will look at the maximum economic yield of a salmon to a sportfisherman. All I try and do is get one salmon in a photo with a guest and I have created the memory that they look for! These guests pay thousands of dollars for one person to sportfish the Kenai Peninsula. As I talk to my current guests and even potential guests at a sportshows or on the phone, I have many that are just waiting in the wings until the Kenai River king salmon can be caught in more abundance. Alaska tourism and sportfishing can bring a lot more economic value to Alaska if we have thriving salmon runs in all the streams in the Matsu and the Kenai Peninsula!

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.



Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jimmie Jack Drath
PO Box 4326
Soldotna
99669

Email address: jimmiejack@jimmiejackfishing.com
Phone number: 907-262-5561

January 17, 2020



PC225
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 40 yr resident of Alaska. I owned a fishing guide service that operated in the rivers systems north of Anchorage for 5 years. I specialized in King Salmon. I ended my business in 2008 secondary to tighter restrictions for the dwindling Kings in the rivers. I think from that perspective I believe it is past time for the board to invest significant resource to unravel the mystery of our king downturn all across Alaska. A lot of business have been wrecked and ended because of this sad state of events. All forms of fishing, are critical to Alaska's economy and future and the board must act like it. Showing no preference to one group or the other. If we need to build hatcheries in Upper Cook Inlet then build them. If the Kenai and Kasilof areas need hatcheries, Build them. Lastly our State govt. needs to be on fire for protection of high seas fishing violations under international law and devote more resource to aid, abet and enforce ending the encroachment issues. Strong proactive action is the only way to perpetuate the resource. Demand for the resource has never been higher. Restricting access is 1 approach but without targeted development of the fisheries that are in trouble, it is a moot point and a waste of time and money to do less. Protect, Enhance, and enforce high seas foreign thievery. Elsewise sit and watch it die and the wealth of Alaska plundered by the wrong actions of so many well meaning people!

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88,



104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

My personal introduction above mirrors many of these above points and wont be reiterated here!

Joe carpenter
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18601 old Glenn Highway
chugiak
99567

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Phone number: 9072296511

January 18, 2020



PC226
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

How is sport fishing about jobs and money? Get rid of boats with dip nets. Limited days for shore. If you need to close drifters close the so called (sport) fishing.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Joe Carr
10241 Stroganof dr
Anchorage's
99507

Email address: carr.joe5@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072307829

January 13, 2020

Dear Board of Fish,

If we need to close commercial fish for the sake of saving the fish we should close the sport also. Until it is supportable for both

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Joe Carr
Anc

Email address: carr.joe5@gmail.com

January 23, 2020



PC227
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

We spend 5 months every summer at our cabin on the Kenai with my two sons one is a retired Colonel who resides in Anchorage and has a cabin on our Kenai property the other also a retired Colonel living in LA who visits in the summer and a daughter who resides in Denver also visits in summer. We have four grandchildren who love to fish with us. We have been on the Kenai for 20 years.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

January 03, 2020

Dear Board of Fish,

My summer cabin in AK is located next to Jim and Lyndel Brady. We have been at this location for twenty years . We spend May thru Sept each summer with our family enjoying the fishing as well of the beauty of the Kenai River. I am a retired AF Colonel who enjoyed being stationed at Elmendorf AFB during the mid eighties.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Joe Coniglio
10405 Stonewillow Dr
Parker
80134

Email address: jbconiglio@msn.com
Phone number: 3038417349

January 17, 2020



PC228
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a forty-eight year resident of Sterling, Alaska living on the Kenai River. My wife and I, our kids, and our grandkids have all grown up enjoying sportfishing on the Kenai River.

The state of Alaska is not fulfilling its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of the fisheries resources to the Alaskans.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

THE SOLUTIONS:

- 1) Substantially increase the number of fish allowed back into the Kenai River
- 2) Strengthen the conservation corridor for Cook Inlet
- 3) GREATLY Strengthen paired restrictions between sport and commercial fishing efforts; including not allowing commercial fishing to harvest last when sportfishing has been closed and the final numbers of King Salmon are trying to enter the Kenai River.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Joe Connors

Joe Connors

Email address: krg12@gci.net

January 05, 2020



PC229
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

We have a home on the Yentna River. The River has provided our fish for several generations. The commercial intercept of the People's Fish has diminished the fish returns for years. Please consider a more equal allocation to the Upper Cook Inlet. More importantly we have not fished King Salmon for 3 years, due to the Great flood of 2012. The Upper Cook Inlet Fishery Users excepted the Resource First Priority. I asked the Board where is the same consideration coming from the Commercial Groups. When will a Reduction of Commercial Fish and Commercial Sport Guides be reduced in Cook Inlet? Way to many not enough Fish.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.



Joe Hartley
17453 Alice Loop Eagle River
Mile 8 Yentna River
Eagle River
99577

Email address: Yentnajoe@gmailcom
Phone number: 9076946735

January 09, 2020



PC230
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

My name is Joe Ray Skrha, I am a trial attorney and I also fish the Kenai River 50-60 days a year. I strongly encourage you to pull out all stops to protect our Kenai River King Salmon; both first and second runs. The minimum escapement was not met for Kings last year. The zooplankton are insufficient to feed our kings in the ocean due to fossil fuels being burned and CO₂ and methane deposited in the ocean which causes the zooplankton to be destroyed. It is my understanding that over 80% of zooplankton since 1980 have died. Stop harvesting Kings directly by sport fishermen and incidentally by commercial fishermen. Please shut down all sport fishing for kings and stop set netters from being able to harvest Kings incidentally when fishing for reds. You are destroying any hope of saving our Kings.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Joe Ray Skrha
2455 Watergate Way
Kenai
99611

Email address: skrhalawoffice@alaska.net
Phone number: 907-398-1800

January 14, 2020



PC230
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Joe Ray Skrha
2455 Watergate Way
Kenai
99611

Email address: joeray@alaska.net
Phone number: 907-398-1800

January 13, 2020



PC231
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Lifelong Alaska

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Joe Riggs
Anchorage
99501

Email address: joeriggs@gmail.com

January 17, 2020



PC232
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in AK since 1966. My family and I have enjoyed recreational sport fishing for salmon as a fun family activity and also as a means to stock our freezer with high quality meat for winter. We rely on that resource to increase our larder.

John Abrams

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

John Abrams
13710 Savage Drive
Anchorage
99577

Email address: smarbj@gmail.com
Phone number: 9078621102

January 07, 2020



PC233
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Retired Air Force Veteran who chose to stay in Alaska as i enjoy fishing and the outdoors.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

JOHN HOGUE
ANCHORAGE
99507

Email address: ANA-JOHN@GCI.NET

January 23, 2020



PC234
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been an Alaskan resident since 1972. I enjoy the outdoors and the opportunity to fish.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

John Marchetti
5649 Sapphire Loop
Anchorage
99504
Email address: akginocycles@gmail.com
Phone number: 9074417985

January 09, 2020



PC235
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a retired Alaskan who has lived here more than 40 years, sometimes in rural Alaska sometimes on the road system I've participated in personal use fisheries and sport fishing almost all those years. I'm concerned that many of our fish runs are no where near as productive as they were in the 70s. I'm referring to quantity of fish, but also size of fish. This also applies to shell fish. Many years fish and game were our major source of protein and we would not have been able to procure the equivalent amount let alone quality through a store.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

John Nielsen

john nielsen
3572 n mars ave
palmer

99645

Email address: jsniel@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 9079829907

January 07, 2020



PC236
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

John Stauffacher
38964 Moose River Dr
Sterling
99672

Email address: JJS@aol.com
Phone number: 8323265572

January 07, 2020

Dear Board of Fish,

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

January 23, 2020



PC237
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

As an Alaskan resident and fisherman since 1976 I believe that sport fishing is an extremely valuable part of our Alaskan lifestyle and economy. Because of bias toward commercial fishing, sport fishing in the Upper Cook Inlet, especially into the Mat-Su Borough streams of origin, has seen a decline in the quality and quantity of fish. I believe this needs to be corrected immediately.

The Board of Fisheries has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, especially the Matanuska-Susitna watersheds. we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing. I instruct the Board of Fisheries to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 127, 129, 154 195, and 234.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Sincerely, John Thomas

John Thomas
920 N Colonial Dr
Wasilla
99654

Email address: jathomas@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 9073571234

January 19, 2020



PC238
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Love fishing and nature

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

January 19, 2020

Dear Board of Fish,

Love fishing and nature

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Jon Antonsson
8060 Ivanhoe
Palmer
99645

Email address: swedster1@gmail.com

January 18, 2020



PC239
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I've been an Alaska resident for ten years. Stop the commercial abuse of our fishery. Please. Reduce bet size for drift fleet and reduce permits available for the commies.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Josh Travis
Anchorage
99515

Email address: josh@rabbitcreekchurch.org

January 10, 2020



PC240
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long Alaskan. Sport fisher. Lifetime member of KRSA. Shareholder and Corporate Executive with Chugach Alaska Corporation (ANC).

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Josie Hickel
12621 Von Scheben Dr.
Anchorage
99516

Email address: hickel.josie@gmail.com
Phone number: 907-258-0638

January 20, 2020



PC241
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I grew up with my family fishing on the Kenai every summer as I know several families and individuals have over the years. As our family matured, the Kenai River has continued to be an epicenter for family gatherings. In the expanse of time, I have personally seen and experienced how fishing has changed in the Kenai as we continue to gather as family - not in a positive way. I am hoping to see positive changes in helping improve the state of the Kenai and restore the treasure the Kenai is to everyone.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kaitlyn Wilkins

Email address: kdw08a@acu.edu

January 10, 2020



PC242
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a commercial fisherman, born and raised. Also been sportfishing since I could walk around the fishing hole. I'm finally able to travel fish, I'm hoping management of the upper Kenai and Anchor River can allow me to fish for years to come. Hey, I am honestly really worried about the Anchor, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik. We had a serious rain fall this last fall, (November 2019), highest likely hood that the fertilized eggs were completely destroyed on the Anchor for certain. The runs maybe dead soon, we need some extra management in my area

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kalen Molodih
P.O. box 1185
Anchor point
99556

Email address: ak4russian@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072994277

January 09, 2020



PC243
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Anchorage, AK resident. Can't fish for myself anymore, but support those who can especially subsistence fishers and young people.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridor.

I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kathleen Dunning
3705 Arctic Blvd. #2687
Anchorage
99503

Email address: dkathryn@hotmail.com

January 05, 2020



PC244
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Wife, mom and grandma, raising a family and making memories fishing on the banks of the Kenai River.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kelly Hanke
P.O. Box 624
Kenai
99611

Email address: kkhanke63@gmail.com
Phone number: 9073945097



Dear Board of Fish,

We Live in the Mat Su and own property on the Kenai River. It's getting tougher to fill our freezer with enough fish for the first time since the 80's. The last 3 years have been a struggle to get enough and I do not believe some of the numbers that get posted as to escapement. We have a long history of fishing these waters and if the numbers were coming in as reported you will catch fish. You can even smell them when they come in large enough numbers. We are not catching them like we could before. Obviously not enough fish are coming in and reaching their destination to spawn for many reasons. Lack of water in the streams is one reason due to less snow runoff and lower levels. Then add to that higher water temps last summer with the heat.

Over fishing in the commercial realm is also a factor. They make the commercial fisheries pull their nets, We head down to Kenai to try to get enough fish for the winter, on a Friday, and they reopen to commercial nets before we even get a hook or net in the water. . We get down there and the commercial nets are all across the inlet and there is no longer a window of opportunity for us to get our fish. The fish we do catch are small and have massive net injuries on them.

Don't mess this up. We are not getting our fish for years now and the balance is off and we need to allow more fish to escape to their spawning grounds since less are reaching them for multiple reasons.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share



in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kelly Sidebottom
PO Box 2962
Palmer
99645

Email address: kelly.sidebottom@yahoo.com



From: [Kelsey Cronick](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: ben@rockacresalaska.com
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Proposals
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 1:30:56 PM

December 30, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

My family and I love to fish here in Alaska. Between dipnetting, bank fishing, and the occasional charter boat, we feed our family from Alaska's bounty.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kelsey Cronick

Email address: ben@rockacresalaska.com

January 23, 2020



PC247
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I got involved with the fisheries when Commercial fishermen tried to cut back dipnetting from 25 fish per head of household, down to 3 back in 2006. I got so involved I formed the south Central Alaska dipnetters association. For a number of years our organization grew until I had health issues and others grew weary of always fighting to keep Average Alaskans having their freezers full of self caught Salmon.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

ken FEDERICO
P.O Box 873641
WASILLA
99687

Email address: Kenfederico@mtaonline.net
Phone number: +19077158363

December 31, 2019



PC248
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in the State for 40+ years and have seen the Fish populations crash, I worry what will be here for my Grandchildren.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ken Hills
PO Box 873034
Wasilla
99687

Email address: kenhills@hotmail.com
Phone number: 907-244-9041

January 23, 2020



PC249
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived and fished in Alaska for over 36 years and just recently retired.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kent Smith
41780 derks lake rd
Soldotna
99669

Email address: gofloatwood@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072328619

January 16, 2020



PC250
1 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

Dear Board of Fish members,

I have raised my family here in Alaska and we spend a lot of time Sportfishing on the Kenai River. Salmon is a healthy part of our diet. My grandkids love spending time on the Kenai too. It like a way of life for us.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for being on the Board of Fish and for your Service to our State! Kevin Branson

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kevin Branson
3313 Cottonwood St
Anchorage
99058

Email address: kevinb@thgcpa.com
Phone number: 907-272-1571

January 04, 2020



PC250
2 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

I have a home on the Kenai River and love to share the experience of fishing on the river with my kids and grandkids. We believe in fisheries conservation and the fish come first.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

I appreciate the difficult job you have to balance our resources and I appreciate your time and hard work you provide to our fisheries. thanks Kevin
thanks Kevin

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kevin Branson
3313 Cottonwood St
Anchorage
99508

Email address: kevinb@thgcpa.com
Phone number: 907-274-2571



PC250
3 of 3

January 19, 2020



PC251
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been fishing the Kenai since 1983. I moved to the Peninsula from Anchorage in 2017. It is long past time the Board realize not only the economic value of the Kenai as a sport fishery, but the social value as well. Sport fishing is a no brainer priority.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kevin Kerr

Email address: kkerr2941@gmail.com

January 23, 2020



PC252
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a long time Alaskan i own a fishing guide business in Sterling. Over the last decade or so the fish returning to the river has decreased in numbers it is impacting are businesses we need to all come to a solution the Kenai river is vital to us thank you for taking time to read my thoughts.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kevin Thurman
pobox 390
Sterling
99672

Email address: alaskasalmon49@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072308832

January 20, 2020



PC253
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Born and raised Alaskan, husband and father of 2 boys, small business owner employing over 50 Alaskans, Service Disabled Veteran, avid hunter, fisherman, and provider of food for my family through those activities

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kirk Zerkel

Email address: kirk.zerkel@ak-gravel.com

December 31, 2019



PC254
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet. We must have more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We need healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

kristin mellinger
821 river estates dr
soldotna
99669

Email address: alaskaav8trix@aol.com

January 19, 2020



PC255
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have watched the decline on the parks hwy. streams since the early 90's, sadly it's looking like Silvers should be shutdown along with the kings do the low numbers returning. I spend a lot of time on those creeks and I'm starting to consider giving it up, the low returning numbers of fish need a break.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kurt Lehman
5395 E Rutan Ave
Wasilla
99654

Email address: kurtlehman@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9073730953

January 16, 2020



PC256
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska for twenty years and always treasured sport fishing. It is a love and a passion that consumes every fiber of my being.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Kyle Mirka
4000 Winchester Loop
Anchorage
99507

Email address: kylem@aphome.com
Phone number: 907-230-7432

January 21, 2020



PC257
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a long life Alaskan (family as 4) and go down to the Kenai every year for my fish. It costs me alot of money and time to do this. If there was an option closer to Anchorage I would. It would also cut down on the number of families traveling those highways in the summer. It will also help out the local business in the area. Instead of the money going out of the Mat-Su valley it would stay in the valley.

Thanks for taking the time to read this.
Laef Eggan

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Laef Eggan
6720 Crooked Tree Dr
Anchorage
99507

Email address: laefers@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9073013455

January 01, 2020



PC258
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

By Catch must be a top priority- It is my firm belief that all sport fishers understand that enough is enough when it comes to how much fish one needs, I deal with the Fish Hogs all the time and it makes me sad to hear about, all the fish taken and how many pounds is involved, both from the Non- Resident and the residents- Then in the spring will we do not want old fish in the freezer so it starts all over again-

There are 2 in this family and if we take 2-- 36 inch Halibut and 3 King salmon-- about 60 pounds believe me we will not eat it all-

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Stites
83552

Larry Jarrett
Box 8

Email address: lazyj@larryjarrett.com
Phone number: 2085070405



From: [laurie Fagnani](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: laurie@msialaska.com
Subject: Board of Fish - UCI comments
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 2:59:21 PM

December 30, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 50-year resident of Alaska. I grew up in Anchorage but spent every summer weekend as a child fishing and playing on the Kenai River. Today, my husband and I own property at Kenai Keys on the Kenai River. As you can imagine, I've seen a lot of changes throughout the years. I'm writing today because I'm concerned that our current management plans do not ensure there will be healthy fish returns for years to come.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

laurie Fagnani
2559 Loussac Drive
Anchorage
99510

Email address: laurie@msialaska.com
Phone number: 9073374700



From: [Laurie Olson](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: lolson_ak@aol.com
Subject: Board of Fish - Cook Inlet comments
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 3:21:36 PM

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a retired woman living in Kasilof. Fishing is important to me not only as a active hobby, but to provide food because of my limited senior income.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Laurie Olson	99610
PO Box 278	
Kasilof	Email address: lolson_ak@aol.com
	Phone number: 9079533575

January 23, 2020



PC261
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I go to Alaska 2 weeks every year to dish for King salmon and Sockeye.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Lisa Leight
1722 Larkmoor Blvd
Berkley
48072

Email address: lleighton22@gmail.com
Phone number: 248-821-1190

January 10, 2020



PC262
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Born and raised in Anchorage and have lived here for over 5 decades. Some of my earliest memories with my Grandfather are fishing for Silvers on the Kenai from a small "john" boat.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Lon Wilson
11553 Discovery Heights Cir
Anchorage
99515

Email address: lonw@wilsonalbers.com
Phone number: 907-277-1616

January 07, 2020



PC263
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Not enough King and Silver Salmon are being allowed to reach upper Cook Inlet (Susitn River Drainages) where we have sport fished for many years. This is very upsetting and disappointing to us.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Lucy Teitzel
6400 Peppertree Circle
Anchorage
99504

Email address: teitzel@gci.net
Phone number: 9073337423

January 17, 2020



PC264
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Home owner on the Kenai River

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Lyndel Brady
12410 Caragana Cir
Anchorage
99515

Email address: Lyndel.Brady@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072277600

January 18, 2020



PC265
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I believe in fair and balanced for all. Commercial fisheries should NOT have priority over sportfishing.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Marissa Klein
1111 C Street
Anchorage
99523

Email address: mklein1989@gmail.com
Phone number: 9078580383

January 23, 2020



PC266
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 29 year Kenai River lodge owner and fishing guide.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Glassmaker
33361 keystone drive
Soldotna
99669

Email address: mgfish@gci.net
Phone number: 9972620892

December 31, 2019



PC267
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Hamilton
10630 Cutter circle
Anchorage
99515

Email address: mhamilton@gci.net
Phone number: 9073220829

January 09, 2020



PC268
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 33 year resident of Anchorage. I moved to Alaska to fish the bountiful salmon and other fish. I was not disappointed in the late 80s and early 90s. My preferred streams were the Susitna River tributaries and the Kenai. My family subsisted on Salmon each year and salmon are an important part of my families life in Alaska. I am sickened by the lack of salmon going in River in the Kenai and Susitna rivers. My family misses the days fishing on the rivers and the few Salmon in the freezer and on the table. We need a new approach and recognition of the thousands of local Cook Inlet families who depend on having salmon in the rivers.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Huber
8241 Berry Patch
Anchorage
99502

Email address: mhuber@gci.net
Phone number: 907-244-2779



January 12, 2020



PC269
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a professional hunting and dipnet charter guide.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Spencer
9440 Arlene Dr
Anchorage
99502

Email address: maspencer73@mac.com
Phone number: 2489106103

January 07, 2020



PC270
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

We used to enjoy sport fishing but with King Salmon fishing closed in the Susitna River drainages, meager silver salmon runs, razor clam digging closed, Dungeness crabs closed in Kachemak Bay, we believe that there has been gross mismanagement that needs to be corrected.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Teitzel
6400 Peppertree Circle
Anchorage
99504

Email address: teitzel@gci.net
Phone number: 9073337413

January 23, 2020



PC271
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a long time fisherman with over 50 years experience fishing lakes, rivers, small anadromous streams and offshore areas. I have been a resident of Alaska since 1990 and I have become very concerned about our fisheries and resources in Alaska.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Tornai
33642 Keystone Drive
Soldotna
99669

Email address: mdtornai@gmail.com
Phone number: 907-748-3299

January 08, 2020



PC272
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I enjoy fishing.... [REDACTED] & government kill off the fish... No respect..... American land terrorists.. Get em out. NEWS CUM DONT CARE. .BOOT DEMS FROM CA

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mark Zielesch
3399i state hwy 16
Woodland
95695

Email address: zielesch95695@gmail.com

January 06, 2020



PC273
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have fished and hunted in Alaska for 20 years! Just turned 60 and obtained my permanent fishing and hunting license from the SOA. I am grateful to live in a state where we have the opportunity to fill our freezer with fish and game.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Martin Schwan
PO Box 670442
Chugiak
99567

Email address: mschwan@ehs-alaska.com
Phone number: 9078841628

December 31, 2019



PC274
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Sport fishing attracted me to Alaska 40 years ago. I have seen a lot of changes over the years and lately the changes have affected my ability productively put fish in my freezer. Commercial interests should not be the priority, the resources belong to all Alaskans equally. Setnet Commercial fishers are non discriminant, they catch too many king salmon. Other Fish caught in their nets are discarded, flounder by the hundreds and sand shark. Sportsman are required to account for fish they kill while Comm fishers are not. Please continue to fight for equal shares of a common resource.

Thank you,

Martin Thurber

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Martin Thurber
Kenai
99611

Email address: mtalaska@comcast.net

January 16, 2020



PC275
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mary Ann Newby
800 E Dimond Blvd
Ste 193-893
Anchorage
99515

Email address: Akaz907@gmail.com
Phone number: 6024022787

January 22, 2020



PC276
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I was born in Alaska and lived on the Kenai Peninsula since 1980. I raised 5 children here and I work at Kenai Peninsula College in the winter and landscape in the summer.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mary Bell
33175 Colsen St
PO box 3863
Soldotna
99669

Email address: mbell574@yahoo.com
Phone number: 907-262-7874

December 31, 2019



PC277
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mary Hall
48350 New Orleans ave
Kenai
99611

Email address: maerance@icloud.com
Phone number: 9076906204

January 20, 2020



PC278
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

We are a resident and owner of Kenai Riverfront property and 40 year resident of Alaska.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

MARY NEWBY
800 E DIMOND BLVD
SUITE 193-893
ANCHORAGE
99515

Email address: AKAZ907@GMAIL.COM
Phone number: 9072021544

January 21, 2020



PC279
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I was lucky enough to come up and see my friend and spend time fishing on the Kenai River. First time in upper Alaska and it was everything advertised! The fishing on the Kenai was as good as trout fishing at Lee's Ferry in Arizona. Fishing Management helps preserve the sport for generations to come.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Matt Turney
6638 N. Chatelaine Pl
Phoenix
85014

Email address: mturney@cpiaz.com
Phone number: 6027699757

January 15, 2020



PC280
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I quit buying a fishing license for now ; The Laws cater to the Commercial Fisherman ! Commercial Fishing should be closed on weekend's permanently ! This would guarantee escapement , and allow other residents to catch their fair share !

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Michael Garhart
3800 s Katmai ct
Wasilla
99654

Email address: mgarhart20@gmail.com
Phone number: 9073733790



From: [Michael Leary](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: mjleary.ak@gmail.com
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Proposals
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 3:08:54 PM

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a born and raised, concerned Alaska sport fisherman. Looking for ways to protect long term stability of returns in Cook Inlet. The Upper Cook Inlet has not received a fair conservative and protective approach where sustainable returns are considered first and foremost.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.
M Leary

Michael Leary
11719 Birch Hills Dr
Eagle River
99577

Email address: mjleary.ak@gmail.com

Phone number: 9078542284

January 23, 2020



PC282
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

44 year resident

1990's Fish & Game Advisory Board

Fished the Anchor River every year. The next time you want to limit the fish harvest, simply close the river. PERIOD. The single hook idea is a colossal waste of time. Just close the river altogether.

13 hits, 7 on, the longest hookup.....3 seconds.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Michael McGough

300 Hiland

300 Hiland

Eagle River

99577

Email address: hiland@gci.net

Phone number: 907-694-2141

January 24, 2020



PC283
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mike Griffin

Email address: mikeg@towerrocklodge.com

January 10, 2020



PC284
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

life long Alaskan born and raised. i fish and hunt as often as possible and spend a lot of time out in the woods

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

mike huston
12202 sweetwater circle
eagle river
99577

Email address: mikeh@toteminc.com
Phone number: 9075290335

January 17, 2020



PC285
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I lived in Anchorage from 1997 until 2004. I have returned every summer with the exception of 2010 and 2011. Primarily fishing for Reds on the Kenai as well as Halibut in the Inlet as well. The sport fishing I would no longer describe as world class. People ask me down here about it and I still tell them it's a great place to visit however I have to temper their expectations about the fishing. To be Blount the fishing in the valley streams has been descimated in the last couple yrs. I would never recommend anyone spend the money to fish for Kings on the Kenai. I don't bother fishing for Kings and I have a river boat that I keep there. The last time I kept a Kenai King was maybe 2007 and that was a small one. Under 30". It's sad to see happen. I think back to early 2000s and remember not being able to get a parking space at the boat launches. Very busy towns from Cooper Landing to Homer during July. Not so much anymore. We did have very good red fishing last summer. However the correlation ties to the limited days of set net fishing. I don't have an easy answer for a solution but if enough fish don't spawn it will only get worse.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mike Kasecky
13023 Parkbrook Way Ln
Sugar Land
77498

Email address: kasecky1@mail.com
Phone number: 7138598861

January 10, 2020



PC286
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Email address: mkeiffer@gci.net
Phone number: 9073017731

Mike Keiffer
10037 Lee st
Eagle River
99577

From: Mike Kinney <via@krsa.com>
Sent: Monday, December 30, 2019 4:55 PM
To: DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)
Cc: mtxsakinney@aol.com
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Board of Fish



PC287
1 of 1

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mike Kinney
35860 Luau St
Soldotna
99669

Email address: mtxsakinney@aol.com
Phone number: 9073547396

January 08, 2020



PC288
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have fished for Rainbow Trout in the Kenai for the last 30 years.
The fishery seems to be holding its own even though the spotlight is always on Salmon.
I think there should be more focus on barbless hooks throughout the river for Trout

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mike Kitzan
1494 Oscar Anderson
Big Lake
99652

Email address: mikekitzan@yahoo.com
Phone number: 907-414-0449

January 14, 2020



PC289
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Mike Kneale
P.O. Box 873664
Wasilla
99687

Email address: mlkneale@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072979073

January 22, 2020



PC290
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

My name is Nate Sims and I am a fishing guide on the Kenai River. I have been guiding on the Kenai river for 16 years and I have a good understanding of the complicated politics involved with appropriately managing this amazing fishery. I would like to advocate for all proposals that will help to conserve and protect king salmon in these years of low abundance. I believe that catch and release is a critical component in helping to restore healthy numbers of large Kenai Kings to the river. I practice catch and release of all kings over 36 inches on my boat even when harvest of any size is allowed. I believe that Joe Haines proposal 84 is not going to benefit the survival rate of King salmon and will instead damage the slowly developing culture of catch and release on the Kenai River. I have released 100s of kings in my career as a guide and I am 100 percent certain that fish revived in the current from the shore have an equal or greater survival rate than kings released from the bank. There are many circumstances in which attempting to photograph or measure fish from the boat can be both dangerous for clients and potentially more damaging to the fish. A boat floating down the river taking pictures is a much higher safety risk than a boat that is beached for fish release. Pictures taken in the shallows with the fish in the water and reviving creates a situation for much better and safer photographs. If people are able to take good pictures with the fish that they catch then they are much more likely to want to practice catch and release. The more people participating in catch and release the better. If we regulate people so that they can no longer take good photos with the Kings that they catch then they are more likely to want to kill the fish so they can get a good pictures with it. A fish that is in the net in a boat floating with the current has less ability to get oxygen compared with a fish revived on the shore with its head in the current. I believe this proposal if passed would be extremely damaging to the future of catch and release fishing on the Kenai river. Ultimately this regulation would contribute to further decline in King salmon release participation as well as the number of returning Kenai River kings.. Please do not create a regulation that further harms our precious resource. The science shows that released kings have a very high survival rate. Joe Haines and other supporters of this regulation are not looking at this from a long term scientific standpoint. The culture of catch and kill on the Kenai river is what needs to change not the method of release. We need to push for education rather than regulation when we see someone handling or releasing a king inappropriately. Please do not support an unfounded regulation that would harm the future of catch and release on the Kenai River.

I also want to support proposal 104 establishing a much needed OEG for late run Kenai kings and adding an under 36 inch "step down" tool that mirrors the early run Kenai King plan passed at the last board cycle. It is foolish to continue to aim for the low end of the escapement range. Barely meeting escapement is ultimately going to be a dead end for the Kenai River King fishery. These big fish need our protection so that our childrens children may know what its like to someday catch a big Kenai King.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely, Nate Sims

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.



The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Nate Sims
39030 Dori Lynn St
Kenai
99611

Email address: natesims@hotmail.com
Phone number: 208-596-0723

January 20, 2020



PC291
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska for 46 years. I am retired now. I appreciate the opportunity to dipnet for salmon. I would welcome more personal use fisheries in the Mat-Su.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

patrick stowell
3010 kerry circle
Anchorage
99504

Email address: pstowell@gci.net
Phone number: 9072311689

January 13, 2020



PC292
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a private sport fisherman. struggling to provide fish to feed my family. I also would like to see you manage this fishery for the future, rather than commercial fishermen. I have sons that I hope to see the Kenai kings and a fair return of sockeyes.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Paul Carlson
1600 Backwood Ave
Kenai
99611

Email address: pauljcarlson2@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9072277022

January 23, 2020



PC293
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long Alaskan that enjoys fishing and supports sport fishing 100 percent, there isn't a fishery in south central Alaska that I have not participated in, including owning a cabin on the Kenai, we have been fighting for fish on the Kenai since I was a baby, I'm 57 now and here we are fighting for the fish. Very sad. Thanks for reading. Ps I got miles and miles of sport fishing history so please fire away at me.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Pete Imhof
P.O. Box 671993
Chugiak
99567

Email address: pete_00_2001@yahoo.com
Phone number: 1-907-715-7626

January 23, 2020



PC293
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Sorry this is round 2 for me. I didn't realize I could add comment. Thanks

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Proposal 84, which seeks to make it illegal to bring a king to shore to revive it prior to release... I'm strongly opposed to another unnecessary and unenforceable regulation that has no science to back it up. Education and peer pressure is the answer, as programs are already in place to encourage ethical and effective catch and release practices.

In sum, keep science at the fore-front, give the Department the necessary tools to manage our fish sustainably and most of all, be conservative with our precious Kenai kings. The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Pete Imhof
P.O. Box 671993
Chugiak
99567

Email address: pete_00_2001@yahoo.com
Phone number: 1-907-715-7626

January 17, 2020



PC294
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Born and raised in Alaska. Would like my son to have the same opportunity's that I did growing up.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Peter Green
19151 dogwood rd
Chugiak
99567

Email address: waconorth@gmail.com
Phone number: 9077482113

January 23, 2020



PC295
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Moved to Juneau from Wyoming in April of 1975 then to Anchorage in 1976 or 77 and on the Kenai Peninsula in 78. Many years of fishing but always a little hesitant that I might be doing something wrong because of inconsistencies. One type of fly is okay in one water body but not correct in another.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

My comments are simple. Is it not possible to write the sport fishing regulations so that the average fisher person can read and understand them without having to bother a Brown Shirt with stupid questions to ensure that we are legal?

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Phil Nash
110 S. Willow St.
104
Kenai
99611

Email address: nashlaw@acsalaska.net
Phone number: 9072837514



From: [Randy Milner](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: angler@gci.net
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Proposals
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 3:13:44 PM

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm 57 years old and a lifelong sport fisherman. I've lived in Alaska for 19 years and fish an average of 98 days per year, primarily with a fly rod.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

During my 19 years fishing in Alaska, I've seen a disturbing degradation in our sport fisheries, most notably for king and silver salmon. This leads to a corresponding negative impact on the quality of our trout and Dolly Varden fishing. I stopped fishing for king salmon about four years ago since I don't want to put any more strain on an already suffering return, and have severely scaled back my silver fishing. A prime frustration has been the ridiculous and often-touted "over-escapement" and "lost fish" phrases used by the commercial salmon and so-called "scientific" industry. The idea that too many salmon can reach the spawning grounds begs credulity, while the "lost fish" argument makes the claim that all salmon belong first and foremost to the commercial salmon industry. We read historical accounts of waterways teeming with salmon long before federal and state management practices were put into effect, and there were many more salmon reaching the spawning grounds then than now. This is nothing more than a transparent attempt by one user group to obtain more than their share of the harvest that constitutionally belongs to all of us...and it is even more disturbing that many of these commercial users are from out of state.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly



available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Randy Milner
3759 S Trellis Ave
Palmer
99645

Email address: angler@gci.net
Phone number: 907-841-7815

January 17, 2020



PC297
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm disabled veteran, and I depend on the salmon I catch to help fill my freezer to get thru winter.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Raymond Nations
2320 E Village Loop
Wasilla
99654

Email address: rnations1@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9070610563

January 09, 2020



PC298
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I enjoy the outdoors in Alaska during all season long. I'm you average Alaskan except I believe that legacy comes through conservation. This is our teaching to our children and grandchildren. Please advocate for us instead of turning a blind eye.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Rebecca Branson
3313 Cottonwood street
Anchorage
99508

Email address: branson6@gci.net
Phone number: 9072606571

January 23, 2020



PC299
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaskan & avid outdoorsman.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Regg Simon
1940 Driftwood Circle
Palmer
99645

Email address: reggsimon@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9079822844

January 23, 2020



PC299
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Avid Alaskan & outdoorsman.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Regg Simon
1940 Driftwood Circle
Palmer
99645

Email address: reggsimon@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9079822844

December 31, 2019



PC300
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

My wife and I have owned and operated a sport fishing business on the banks of the Kenai for over 30 years. With declining King Salmon abundance, we need to protect Kenai Kings as much as possible to insure their overall sustainability. Proposal 104 will make a major change in the way we manage the late run of Kenai Kings and start to provide the protection needed to ensure sustainability.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Reuben Hanke
PO Box 624
Kenai
99611

Email address: reuben@harrygaines.com
Phone number: 907-398-5097

January 19, 2020



PC301
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

You are a bunch of arrogant, self centered sociopaths. You'll sit on salmon spawning grounds and drag a king out of the river 40 times to make a 100\$ on a guided trip. 90% of the guides on the Kenai aren't even Alaskans. Move the meeting to KENAI where the river is actually located.

One more reminder, you are a bunch of self serving sleezeballs.

Richard Derkevorkian
1306 Barbara dr
Kenai
99611

Email address: Rich_d999@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9073986256

December 31, 2019



PC302
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Please protect the resources. Commercial interests should not control all. We, in Florida, completely closed snook from harvest for years to increase the stock. The same was done for redfish (Red Drum).. The results were undeniable. A huge success.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195. Please do the right thing.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Richard Mohaupt
Punta Gorda
33950

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Phone number: 9416284553

January 24, 2020



PC303
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm an avid fisherman and a dipnetter. This year marks my 33rd year as an Alaskan citizen and resident. I fully support KRSA's proposals and will be following the decisions of the board carefully. I firmly believe that Alaskan fish resources, particularly "personal use," must be allotted to Alaskans FIRST.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Richard Nenahlo
20222 New England Dr
Eagle River
99577

Email address: nenahlo@gci.net
Phone number: 907-696-2375

January 21, 2020



PC304
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I lived in Eagle River for 20 years before moving to Ninilchik. I wish there were more personal use fisheries closer to home than Chitina or the Kenai. These proposed changes can make that happen. Traffic and safety issues are also addressed by fisheries closer to home.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Richard Thayer
15784 Steelhead Ridge Road
Ninilchik
99639

Email address: rwthayer@gci.net
Phone number: 9073016856

January 21, 2020



PC305
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

We have a home in Anchorage and a place we love on the Kenai River. We entertain friends and clients all year long. We enjoy the beauty and peace of this beautiful river. We love the fishing and our guests marvel at the experience. Every year is a surprise.

Currently the harbor seals are severely damaging the Coho migration and depressing the fishing.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Please do something about the seals before the Silver Run is permanently damaged.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Rick and Cyndie Fox
9420 Spring Hill Drive
Anchorage
99507

Email address: rick.fox11@me.com
Phone number: 9073604816

January 22, 2020



PC306
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long Alaskan. Purchased sport fishing license for over 50 years. Six grand children, 5 love to fish. Boat owner. Last year fished Kenai River, Deshka River. Alarmed at the condition of Chinook runs statewide.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Rick Nerland
1530 W. 11th ave
Apt #1
Anchorage
99501

Email address: ricknerland@gmail.com
Phone number: 9075291933

January 01, 2020



PC307
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

As a born and raised Alaskan, it's sad to see the continued decimation of our salmon runs in Southcentral Alaska. Gone are the days of the giant Kings of the Kenai, and the prolific salmon runs of the Mat-Su Valley. It's a true shame to what encompasses the Alaskan way of life. Things change in nature but we are doing a poor job of controlling the controllable like the commercial groups taking an excess of the resource.

I'm sure there are many factors at play with the lack of returning salmon and no one truly knows all the causes. What I do know is that commercial fisherman are not bearing their weight of the conservation burden. The population / user group of Southcentral Alaska has exploded in recent years, yet the commercial user groups are still given a preference and first pecking order.

We have commercial nets fishing while Kenai King escapement hasn't even yet been met at the lowest threshold. These same commercial nets supposedly fishing for Kenai reds in mid August are wiping out salmon headed for the Mat-Su, and still killing Kenai kings and silvers while the Kenai red run is already over.

The sports fisherman / personal use user groups compromise a much larger percentage of the Alaskan population compared to a few hundred commercial fishermen. In addition, sport and personal use user groups bring much more revenue to the overall economy. Commercial fishing has its place especially in more remote areas away from the larger population centers of Southcentral Alaska.

Commercial fishermen can't practice conservation. If the nets are out, the majority of the fish are caught and killed. And ADF&G targets the biggest schools of fish in the Inlet and unleashes the fleet. The in river fisheries literally die once the nets go out.

At the least, sports fisherman can practice responsible catch and release on Kenai Kings and reds with a low mortality rate. Commercial nets can not practice conservation with Kenai Kings while targeting reds because everything in the net is already dead.

As always, I'm sure the commercial group will outnumber the sport and personal user groups in person at the BOF meetings. Most sport and personal users have jobs that don't allow them to attend the meetings. Just as most sport and personal users are having a harder and harder time finding the few isolated days of a salmon run that the fish can actually get past the wall of nets. Please do not mistake that in person absence at the meetings for a lack of voice and passion.

Please do the right thing for the majority of Alaskans and provide the resource to the people first.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129

and 195.



Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Rob Boyer

Email address: robboyerjr@yahoo.com

January 24, 2020



PC308
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I fish via airplane in the Susitna and Beluga drainage. Have done so for nearly 40 years.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

I have a big concern over what was observed in 2019 in Drill Creek (Beluga Lake). I have fished there many years and there has always been an outstanding silver salmon run there. there were no fish there in 2019. there also use to be great King salmon run there . there have been very few to no kings there in recent years..

robert bloomfield
7761 Canal St.
Anchorage
99502

Email address: robertcbloomfield@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072681868

January 23, 2020



PC309
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived in Alaska for most of my adult life and have dedicated my work to this state. The problem is not the people that sport fish, it is the commercial fisheries.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The issue is not sport fishers, The issue are the commercial fisherman that has been known to decimate the salmon population. As the climate is changing and our oceans are changing, the same and population needs a better chance to populate more and as such, commercial fisheries are the issue in this regard. If one looks at how Many fish in Alaskan Fisher accumulates in one year compared to the commercial fisheries the numbers are astounding.

Robert Campione

Email address: robcampione@yahoo.com

January 07, 2020



PC310
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I sat on the Anchorage AC for quite a few years, when a majority of the board of fish were there to feather their own beads or their friends, and did not look out for Alaskans or Alaska as a matter of fact. Most of the AC quite because it was like beating your head against the wall. Our fish numbers have dropped so low I can't even take the kids out to catch a king and good luck if you can catch a silver. I pray this board is here to look out for Alaskans and Alaska.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Robert Caywood
P.O. Box 670972
Chugiak
99567

Email address: cmmgen@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 9078628758

January 20, 2020



PC311
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been an avid transplant to Alaska since 1990. There is no other place like it on earth. The biggest reason I fell in love was the wilderness; you can hunt, fish, hike, photograph, or do whatever you want to and be away from cities and people. We have sorely neglected our duties to protect our state and our children's heritage.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Robert Kim
1255 e old squaw ct
Wasilla
99654

Email address: kimrob@rocketmail.com
Phone number: 9074140402

January 21, 2020



PC312
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

All the statutes, intent and wording in Article 8 of our Alaska State Constitution state that the resources of the state to include personal use fisheries shall be maximized for the benefit of the resident and that the resident shall be treated with priority. The resource shall also be increased and maximized. This is for two reasons: to decrease the pressure on few drainages as well as for the convenience of the resident. It is time to live up to and respect the intent of our state constitution. Dipnetting in the MatSu would be a great start in this direction. It is long past due. Please make it happen. Today!

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Robert Timmins
20329 New England Dr
Eagle Diver
99577
Email address: highflytimm@yahoo.com
Phone number: 907 727-3236

January 10, 2020



PC313
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a 35 year resident of Alaska who remembers what fishing in Alaska should be.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Robert Wallick
17546 Rachel cir
Eagle River
99577

Email address: wallickinak@gmail.co
Phone number: 907-301-8235

January 23, 2020



PC314
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Hello! I own property and a cabin near Anchor Point and have spent the past thirty-plus years fishing for Halibut and Salmon in Cook Inlet. We host scores of people during the year, mostly families that cannot get out on their own to fish for their families, and who cannot afford a charter. In other words, I have skin in the game.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 121, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Rod Koop
Anchorage and Anchor Point

Rod Koop
221 East Cook Ave E
Anchorage
99501

Email address: northofhopealaska@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072310010

January 02, 2020



PC315
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am truly a sport fisherman. Catch and release is my preference. I have enjoyed fishing the Kenai River numerous times in my 30 years in Alaska.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Roger Penros
10287 Halfhitch Circle
Anchorage
99515

Email address: pharmboy@gci.net
Phone number: 9073060546

January 18, 2020



PC316
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am the general manager of a family owned business at the "Y" in Sunshine(Talkeetna spur turn off). As a resident I have distinct concerns about rejuvenating a strong salmon return to the mat-su valley. We need to lessen the impact of commercial fishing in the upper Cook Inlet to allow spawning fish into the river systems.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ron Harren
P.O. Box 81
47244 s Anne dr
Willow
99688

Email address: rharren61@gmail.com
Phone number: 907-354-4174

January 10, 2020



PC317
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long Alaskan, love fishing, hunting and enjoying the great outdoors. concerned that we need to be proactive in protecting our resources for future generations.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

ron perry
4301 Leyden Rd
Anchorage
99516

Email address: rperry@gci.net
Phone number: 9072304696

January 23, 2020



PC317
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long Alaskan, we need to protect this resource and manage it for generations to come.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

ron perry
4301 Leyden Rd
Anchorage
99516

Email address: rperry@gci.net
Phone number: 9072304696

January 20, 2020



PC318
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I have been a citizen of Alaska for 46 years. I lived in Fairbanks since 1973 and moved to Anchorage in 1981. I now live in Sterling half of my time and still have my home base in Anchorage. I have fished since the first year I was here in Alaska. I've also dipped fish from the very beginning of the fishery on the Copper and the Kenai and the Kasilof Rivers. Every year it would be one or the other as to fill the freezer for one of our food sources.

I loved it as I love our Alaskan Constitution. The resources go to the Alaskan Citizens FIRST! That's the way our forefathers designed our life style Constitution as they knew we needed it to survive the Alaskan way.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ronald Kruckenberg
P0 Box 220591
Anchorage
99522

Email address: namu@alaska.net
Phone number: 907-244-4200



December 31, 2019



PC319
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I and my family are avid sports fishermen that have enjoyed the Kenai River for decades. The ongoing decline of the King fishery in the Cook Inlet is of particular concern.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ronald Lee
3229 Tayshee Circle
Anchorage
99504

Email address: relee@gci.net
Phone number: 907-351-6968

January 13, 2020



PC320
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a local Realtor who cares about our community and rivers having enough fish to maintain the fishery and keep our economy growing.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ross Baxter
34870 Schwalm Rd
Soldotna
99669

Email address: ross@rossbaxtergroup.com
Phone number: 907-398-7264

January 20, 2020



PC321
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Resident and fisherman of Alaska waters for over 40 years. Property owner on the Kenai River and Tyone Lake.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

sam NEWBY
800 E DIMOND BLVD
SUITE 193-893
ANCHORAGE
99515

Email address: AKAZ907@GMAIL.COM
Phone number: 9072021544

January 10, 2020



PC322
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Scott Daletas
7800 Spruce St
Anchorage
99516

Email address: scott@kenaidrift.com
Phone number: 5419681067

January 01, 2020



PC323
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

My wife and I live and fish in the MatSu valley. We look forward every year to fishing the Little Su, Deshka and the Kashwitna. However the returns in the last few years have been very disappointing/dismal. We sincerely hope the conservation corridor to the Upper Inlet will be strengthened and honored this and future years.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Scott Glover
PO Box 871571
Wasilla
99687

Email address: petecrk@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9077152303

December 31, 2019



PC324
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I live in the Kenai/Soldotna area so I use the River a lot, it is my belief that the commercial fishing industry is driving the King Salmon population into extinction, we have seen how commercial fishing has driven other fisheries around the world into extinction. I believe there has to be severe limits put into place so the King Salmon can rebuild and those limits should apply to sport and commercial fisheries so we can all do our part to sustain this industry.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Scott Mullen
35603 fern forest st
soldotna
99669

Email address: brchamps84m@aol.com

January 24, 2020



PC325
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a life long Alaskan. I am a fishing guide on the Kenai and Kasilof River. I'm an avid fisherman and rely on salmon and trout to sustain myself monetarily thought each year.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Sean Smart
112 vail circle
Girdwood
99587

Email address: krr907@gmail.com
Phone number: 9074408919

January 23, 2020



PC326
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Yearly sportfisherman from Idaho

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Shane Moser
2898 south 2400 east
Preston
83263

Email address: shane.moser@usu.edu
Phone number: 2082517017

January 20, 2020



PC327
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a life long Alaskan, born on the Kenai Peninsula and grew up in Anchorage. My husband and our three children moved to Soldotna five years ago to be closer to the Kenai River and other outdoor rec opportunities. I want my children to grow up sportfishing as I did. We catch our limits through dipping and rod and reel. Kenai River salmon feeds my family. Our days spent sportfishing create memories and life lessons that are invaluable to my children growing up Alaskan.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska. Think about your own experiences fishing on rod and reel and when considering these proposals please remember to MAXIMIZE the benefit for ALL ALASKANS

Sincerely,
Shannon Martin
Born & Raised Alaskan and avid sportfisherwoman

Shannon Martin
PO Box 2734
Soldotna
99669

Email address: shannonmartin907@gmail.com
Phone number: 9072506600





From: [SHAUN CHURILLA](#)
To: [DFG_BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Cc: Schur95@gci.net
Subject: Board of Fish - UCI comments
Date: Monday, December 30, 2019 3:12:59 PM

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

Dear Board,

I've been an Alaskan Resident since 1999. I average, roughly, 100 days a year fishing in this beautiful State. I have NOT fished for King Salmon since 2006; due to the low returns. It is time for all parties involved to give a little to ensure these resources are around for the future.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. I have exhaustively studied the so called "over escapement" fallacy. And that is exactly what it is....a flawed theory. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As a 21 year Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Sincerely,
Shaun Churilla



SHAUN CHURILLA
13126 Rosser Dr.
Eagle River
99577

Email address: Schuri95@gci.net
Phone number: 9077260308

January 20, 2020



PC329
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long Alaskan, have a cabin on the Kenai, enjoy every weekend on the river. Have noticed over the past few years the decline in the amount of fish allowed by the sports fisherman and the by catches of the commercial fisherman. The commercial fishermen do not own the fish.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Stephen Helms
PO BOX 190384
ANCHORAGE
99519-0384

Email address: stephen@greertank.com
Phone number: 9072401244

December 31, 2019



PC329
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a life long Alaskan, enjoy the hunting and fishing we have up here, but have noticed over the years that the fishing rules have changed and are favoring commercial entities versus the sportsman.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Stephen Helms
PO Box 190708
Anchorage
99519

Email address: stephen@greertank.com
Phone number: 907-243-2455

January 09, 2020



PC330
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

avid hunter, fisher, pilot, ATVer, riverboater

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

STEPHEN SATTERLEE
4973 E 6TH AVE
ANCHORAGE
99508

Email address: SATTERLEE@GCI.NET
Phone number: 9077446997

January 23, 2020



PC331
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Hello, I am a boat owner and high use Kenai River fisherman. I have lived in Alaska for 25 years. I have bringing my daughter to fish for over 12 years and want to make sure this fantastic lifestyle is there for her as she gets older. It is incredibly important to me personally and professionally that we manage this correctly.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Steve Heinle
3622 Carleton Ave
Anchorage
99517-1539

Email address: steve.heinle@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072309393

January 18, 2020



PC332
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Life long fisherman providing food for my family.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Steve Miller
Po box 1761
Girdwood
99587

Email address: manicforager@hotmail.com
Phone number: (907) 891-0232

January 18, 2020



PC333
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a sport fisherman.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Steve O'Hara
2400 Nancy Circle
Anchorage
99516

Email address: steve@oharatax.lawyer
Phone number: 907-345-5543

January 23, 2020



PC334
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Aloha,

I was fortunate to have discovered Alaska in my youth. I spent 22 years living in Anchorage raising a family. I will always cherish the time I spent fishing on the Kenai with family and friends.

This is a world class river fishing experience that should be valued and protected for generations. to come. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

steve shropshire
po box 1146
Hilo
96721

Email address: steve@alohagreen.com
Phone number: 8088950372



January 23, 2020



PC335
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Let's manage the upper Cook Inlet fishing resource appropriately so all users have an equal opportunity to catch fish please! It's been too long since recreational fishers have been able to utilize to any extent, the great resource we have here!

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

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Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Steven Jeff Sandys
99516

Email address: rbplayer49@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9078306888

January 20, 2020



PC336
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Disabled Veteran

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Steven Steenhout
5440 East Rutan Ave
Wasilla
99654

Email address: sasalaska@yahoo.com
Phone number: 19077150980

January 10, 2020



PC337
1 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Thomas Green
9101 N. Sun Valley Dr.
PALMER
99645

Email address: dbcooper_is@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072426982

January 10, 2020



PC337
2 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Thomas Green
9101 N. Sun Valley Dr.
PALMER
99645

Email address: dbcooper_is@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072426982

January 10, 2020



PC337
3 of 3

Dear Board of Fish,

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Thomas Green
9101 N. Sun Valley Dr.
PALMER
99645

Email address: dbcooper_is@yahoo.com
Phone number: 9072426982



From: Thomas Yukman <via@krsa.com>
Sent: Monday, December 30, 2019 4:34 PM
To: DFG, BOF Comments (DFG sponsored)
Cc: pikespeaktom@gmail.com
Subject: Upper Cook Inlet Proposals

December 31, 2019

Dear Board of Fish,

I'm a relatively new resident of Alaska, but believe the fisheries need to truly be managed for the long run. Without adequate salmon in the rivers, our Alaskan economy will truly shrivel up and die.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Thomas Yukman
PO Box 1917
Soldotna
99669

Email address: pikespeaktom@gmail.com
Phone number: 7193389319

January 24, 2020



PC339
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Hello board members,

My name is Tim Hiner, I came to Alaska 45 years ago, I live along the Kenai river and work in the Soldotna area. First off, I appreciate your participation in our board of fisheries process, I know it's not easy and I know it is a sacrifice of time for each one of you, so thank you for caring and desiring enough to do something for our fisheries. My hat is off to you !!!

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Board members,

As an ardent fishermen since I was (4) years old, I have never known a more valuable fish than our amazing Alaska King Salmon. They are fiercely strong, incredibly good eating and sought after by sportsmen and women from all over the world for their hard fighting abilities and unmatched flavor and delicacy. Board, our king salmon are in trouble, I know it and you know it. So I encourage each one of you to take a stand now for our dangerously low king numbers and do whatever you can to protect and enhance our Cook Inlet rivers and streams for more returning King salmon stocks for all of us. So that, you, I, our kids and our grand kids will have this beautiful and amazing fish in the future to fish for and enjoy on our tables. Please, do everything you can now to protect and enhance our dangerously low king numbers. Thank you so much and kind regards,

Tim Hiner

Tim Hiner
PO Box 2122
Soldotna
99669

Email address: timhiner@alaska.net
Phone number: 907-262-9729

January 03, 2020



PC340
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a lifelong Alaskan and have actively fished the Kenai River since 1975. I have lived on the River since 2012 and have witnessed the severe decline of the king fishery due to overfishing. When you very few kings rolling on the spawning beds, you are in deep trouble, and believe me, we have been there for several seasons now. Changes need to be made including the shutdown of the king sports fishery for at least four years to let it rebuild.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to sports fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

To, Wellman
34598 Cranberry Cir C-5
Sterling
99672

Email address: tomwellman10@hotmail.com
Phone number: 9079471114

January 16, 2020



PC341
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

It's short and eady what I'm suggesting back the Nets away from the mouths of our rivers. While 104 and 121 sound good but the sportsman will still lose.

If the Escapement isn't met this year close all Commercial and Sports fishing until varifiable escapements are reached.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Tom Oels
Po Box 873562
Wasilla
99687

Email address: blake@mtaonline.net
Phone number: 1-907-332-6782

January 09, 2020



PC342
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a sports fisherman in South Central Alaska.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Troy Weiss
6064 KALMIA DR
ANCHORAGE
99507

Email address: troydweiss@gmail.com
Phone number: 9077707997



Regarding Proposal 169 limiting motorized vessels on a section of the Kasilof River from Jan. 1-Sept. 15 (or all year) from the Sterling Highway bridge to the Silver Salmon rapids. This section of the river is critical for King habitat. Guides are increasingly using motors on this section of the river because motoring down the river allows them to be able to take more loads of clients in one day as opposed to just one load if they drift down. Living and being present on the river since my family homesteaded in the 1950 has allowed me to see firsthand BANK EROSION and devastation especially when the river is high. This is equally affected going up and down stream. I personally have witnessed 3 bank restoration projects. Guides are quick to blame the commercial fisherman for the decline of King Salmon but it is a universal problem on both the Kenai and the Kasilof so small steps of control could help save personal property and fish habitat. My Mom and Dad in the last 16 years have lost feet off of their home site.

Also to address are the bathroom habits as they get out on the banks.

The link for responding to this proposal did not work and I cannot get a letter to Juneau by January 23rd.

Please give serious concern to the already existing problem.

Trudy Davis
Warren Davis
Ray Leonard
Trudy Leonard
907-283-0217
gimmie@gci.net

January 23, 2020



PC344
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I love fishing. I enjoy the fisheries in this great State and especially upper Cook Inlet.

I support Proposal #104 which adds many important provisions to the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan. The proposal seeks to make certain that the protective features of the Plan are implemented over the entire time period of the run, adds a size limit to the list of tools the ADFG has to manage the fishery, and strengthens the paired restrictions that get put in place between the commercial set net fishery and the sport fishery during times of low abundance. I support all of these proposed actions.

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I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

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Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Ubon Boutsomsi
2821 Seafarer loop
Anchorage
99516

Email address: uboutsomsi@yahoo.com

January 14, 2020



PC345
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

As an owner of a residence on the Kenai River for the last 11 years, I have observed the declining stocks of Salmon on the Kenai river. It's my hope that we reverse this trend so the younger generation of sportsmen can enjoy Alaska's world class salmon runs

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

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Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Walter Bentley
339 Porcupine Ct
Soldotna
99669

Email address: wfbland@gmail.com

January 10, 2020



PC345
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

As for someone who decided to buy a fishing lodge on the Kenai River 11 years ago. I have 1st hand knowledge of the declining fish runs on the Kenai. I would hope the young fishermen and women would be so blessed as I was to enjoy a truly world class experience.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Walter Bentley
339 Porcupine Ct
Soldotna
99669

Email address: wfbland@gmail.com
Phone number: 702-768-1450

January 12, 2020



PC346
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

68 year Ak resident who feels fish management

Should favor the sport and subsistence residents of Alaska before the commercial interests.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Wayne Wilken
PO Box 1170
Sterling
99672

Email address: huskyfoods@gmail.com

January 20, 2020



PC347
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I live on the Kenai River and have been an Alaska resident Since 1970.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

Thank you for efforts!

Will Madison
34435 Keystone Drive
Soldotna
99669

Email address: willmadison@alaska.net
Phone number: 9072609212

January 23, 2020



PC348
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a second generation Kenai River fishing guide and avid proponent of protecting the multitude of Sportfishing opportunities that the Kenai Peninsula offers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

Will Stolski
14466 Cottage Grove Dr
Baxter
56425

Email address: wstolski@gmail.com

January 23, 2020



PC349
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

Resident of MATSU Valley since 2005 and would like more fishing opportunities for me and my family. Need to look at way to manage salmon stocks with emphasis on MATSU valley since a large portion of Alaska residents live near by.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Burke
PO Box 355
Palmer
99645
Email address: lazymou10man@gmail.com

January 21, 2020



PC350
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I was born in Alaska and retired to live on the Kenai River.

Sport-fishing for salmon serves many purposes for me. It is a great recreational opportunity, but fishing also enables me to provide my family with very high-quality food and lets me pass traditions on to my children. I support increasing the in-river goals for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Allowing more late-run sockeye to reach the middle and upper reaches of the Kenai would increase the probability of success for those who fish these waters. I support proposal 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Cohen
35540 Slack Water Dr
Soldotna
99669

Email address: billcohen907@gmail.com

January 07, 2020



PC350
2 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

I was born in Alaska, have lived here my whole life and currently live on the Kenai River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Cohen
35540 Slack Water Dr
Soldotna
99669

Email address: billcohen907@gmail.com

January 01, 2020



PC351
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I have lived and own a fishing base business in Alaska for 37 years. I have been a guide for 30 years and now own a business supplying egg cure and cured eggs for fisherman.

I believe everyone should have equal access to our fish but our ocean at this time can not feed the smelt that it is getting. The ocean is like a dinner table set for 20 and 100 show up. We are sending to many hatchery pink salmon to the ocean to profit a few.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William DeAvilla
36105 Poachers Cove Street
Soldotna
99669

Email address: alaskanitro@yahoo.com
Phone number: 907-252-6072

January 10, 2020



PC352
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a lifelong resident of Alaska and have been fishing the waters of south central Alaska for 62 years. Over those years, it has been increasingly difficult for anglers to catch fish due to the priority that has been given to commercial fishing. I am sending this letter as it is time for the Board of Fisheries to recognize and respond to the rights of anglers to access the fish resources.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Eckhardt
PO Box 249
Strling
99672

Email address: bill@eckhardt.com

January 08, 2020



PC353
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I live on the Kenai River at river mile 18.5, just down river from Sunken Island and have witnessed the decline of Kings first hand over the last 15 Years. I believe that the minimum escapement should be doubled and Met Prior to opening any type of harvest. If I had the power to do so I would close the King fishery for Seven Consecutive years (One Full Cycle) before opening it to limited harvest.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Keller
35510 BRIANS STREET
SOLDOTNA
99669

Email address: keller@1791.com
Phone number: 907-394-1072

January 17, 2020



PC354
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a lifelong sport angler and supporter of the personal use fishery.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

The economics of fishing in Southcentral Alaska are clear – the sport, guided sport, and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet generate huge economic impacts. When Alaskans are denied opportunities to access and harvest salmon in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to maximize the benefits of the fishery to all Alaskans. Increased access to personal use fisheries helps to solve this problem. That's why I support proposals 127 and 234.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William MacKay
11441 Discovery Park Dr.
Anchorage
99515

Email address: bmacanc@gmail.com
Phone number: 206-399-3211

January 24, 2020



PC355
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I came to Alaska in 75 I have seen many changes in all the regs but it seems the sport fishing has given the most.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Dipnetting is important to me, and to many Alaskans. This is one of the most direct ways for me, as an individual Alaskan who doesn't commercial fish, to access a resource that we all have a right to. Expanding personal use to the Mat-Su, like proposals 127 and 234 are asking for, could relieve pressure on the Kenai Peninsula (and occasional Fish Creek) dipnet fisheries by making access to the resource a little easier for many, many Alaskan families. I support proposals 127 and 234, and hope you will too.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Stagelman
10480 Birch Rd
Anchorage
99507

Email address: billstag@yahoo.com
Phone number: 907-830-3056

January 17, 2020



PC356
1 of 2

Dear Board of Fish,

Resident since 1968. Bartlett High grad; Anch Community College grad. Fished Kenai peninsula and Susitna drainage rivers since 1968. Fond memories of 90lb kings, 20lb cohos, and throngs of large sockeye, which are no longer abundant in the Kenai drainage. Have also spent time in the upper Yetna, Hewitt creek/ lake area, little Susutna river, and have noted significant decline in salmon fisheries. Retired Anchorage Police Sergeant. Avid fisherman and hunter.

We all care about Alaska's fish, and it falls to all of us to work to protect the fisheries. We need to share the burden of conservation across all users, and that's why I support proposals 104, 121, 129 and 195.

Alaska's fish belong to all of us, and making sure we have fish in the future means sharing the responsibility of conservation today. Strong paired restrictions across all user groups throughout Upper Cook Inlet will help make sure everyone, sport and commercial alike, share the work of conservation. That's one of the reasons I support proposals 104 and 121 – proposals which recognize how interconnected Upper Cook Inlet fisheries are, and which provide ADF&G with the tools to manage with greater precision.

Truly recognizing Alaska's fish as a common property resource means making the resource available to individual Alaskans before allowing commercial harvests. This is especially true in areas where personal use fisheries can meet the biological needs for harvest – like in Cook Inlet. I urge the Board to pass Propositions 234 and 127 in support of personal use fisheries, and to pass Proposition 78, which recognizes the priority of the individual in Cook Inlet fisheries.

I believe the Commissioner should have reasonable tools to manage the fisheries in Alaska. In Cook Inlet, the Commissioner has multiple ways to manage both sport and commercial fisheries. However, he does not presently have the ability to shorten the nets of the drift gillnet fleet. I support Proposal 129 as a method of ensuring that the Commissioner has as many tools as necessary to support a strong Conservation Corridor.

I have read your proposals and propositions. I have fished the Kenai, Russian, Kasilof, Yetna, Willow, Kashwitna, and other rivers and streams in south central Alaska for 51 of my 61 years of life. I am a witness to a dramatic decline in the size and quantity of King, Coho, Sockeye, and Pink salmon returning to those rivers (Chum salmon to a lesser degree) and I could tell you many personal stories of the size and quantity of salmon I have personally seen during my many fishing experiences while growing up in Alaska.

I have read many Cook Inlet management plans and edits in the last 25 or so years. I am appalled at the obvious lack of scientific management in any management plan I have read. My personal observations of the fisheries mentioned while fishing each season are conclusive evidence the Alaska Board of Fisheries needs dramatic change--

I advocate the retirement of the Alaska Fish Board and propose all fisheries be managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game-- by scientific principles. Alaska is privileged to have men-- such as ADF&G Bill Templin, who has studied salmon practically all his life (and he is about my age). There is no need to have politicians, commercial fishermen, guides, and other profiteers making decisions about Alaska's (precious) salmon resources, when profit is a primary consideration. The woeful, irresponsible destruction of the King and Coho fishery in the Kenai is more than justification to dismantle the Fish Board (and I am fully capable of giving you a list of reasons why that happened).



I'm glad you have proposals and propositions. They will not result in a substantive or positive change to the Cook Inlet Fishery. Only men such as Bill Templin will. Turn it over to him (et al) or you are wasting your time (and ours). Alaska's salmon resources are not replaceable. -Bill W.

William Webster
19347 Monastery Drive
Eagle River
99577

Email address: wfotn15@gmail.com
Phone number: 907 696-1934

January 20, 2020



PC357
1 of 1

Dear Board of Fish,

I am a former resident of Alaska, living there from 1988 to 1998. It's where I started my family and where I developed my love of the Alaskan experience. I return with my family at least once a year, now with my grandkids to take in the beauty and majesty of this amazing creation. I have fished when stocks are plentiful as well as when the runs seemed to have vanished. Please do what you can to increase the available stocks in the rivers. My grandkids and their kids deserve to know what an amazing place the Alaskan waters are. There are so many memories of the first fish, the biggest fish, the one that got away, and the hope of catching the next one. To lose that hope would be a shame, especially when it's within your power to take steps needed to help insure long term viability.

Regardless of where you live in Cook Inlet, we all enjoy an equal constitutional right to Alaska's fish. In order for all users, including commercial fisheries inside and outside Cook Inlet, to enjoy healthy salmon fisheries, we need to allow more fish into the spawning beds. We should maximize the productivity of the fishery. I support proposals 104 and 129 which, along with proposals 127, 133 and 199, will strengthen the Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet and put more fish in Cook Inlet streams and rivers.

I understand how salmon are managed in Upper Cook Inlet and the importance of the proposals that will come before you. I support Proposal #88 which would increase the in-river goal for late-run sockeye salmon in the Kenai River and I support Proposal #133, submitted by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, which seeks to put additional restrictions on the commercial drift gill net fishery in an effort to pass more salmon to the Susitna River.

If we want to continue to have some of the best fisheries in the world then we need to make sure we're allowing more fish in the rivers. Fisheries should be managed to ensure that minimum escapement goals for all salmon runs are met – even if it means large runs of other species are allowed up the river. Accordingly, I ask for your support of proposals 121, 104 and 88.

I support a strong Conservation Corridor in Upper Cook Inlet. The Conservation Corridor allows fish to pass to Mat-Su valley rivers and streams, and encourages the rebuilding of those stocks. I support KRSA's proposal 104, which encourages more fish in the river, and 129, which gives the Commissioner the ability to shorten nets on the commercial drift fleet. I also support proposals 127, 133 and 199 by the Mat-Su AC and the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The Board of Fish has a constitutional obligation to maximize the benefit of fisheries for all Alaskans. In Upper Cook Inlet, that benefit is maximized when the resource is made directly available to each of us - that means we need more fish in the rivers and greater access to personal-use fishing throughout Cook Inlet. We want healthy, sustainable fisheries, and that means we all need to share in the work of conservation and strengthen Conservation Corridors. As an Alaskan angler, I support the proposals that work towards those goals and I encourage the Board to support proposals 78, 88, 104, 121, 129, 154 and 195.

Thank you for your time, and your service to Alaska.

William Wilkins
P.O. Box 130

Clyde
79510

Email address: bill@kbwilkins.com
Phone number: 3256652037

Hello,



PC358
1 of 3

Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss.

Thank you,

Christopher Jimenez
Operations Manager, CIRI Energy
Fire Island Wind, LLC (FIW)
CIRI Wind, LLC
Cook Inlet Region Inc. (CIRI)
W (907) 263-5566
C (907) 980-6025



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The information contained in this CIRI email message may be privileged, confidential and protected from disclosure. If you are not an intended recipient, please notify the sender by reply email and delete the message and any attachments immediately. The use, disclosure, dissemination, distribution or reproduction of this CIRI message or the information in it or attached to it by any unintended recipient is unauthorized, strictly prohibited by the sender, and may be unlawful. Thank you.

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Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526



RE: Request to Modify Proposal 198

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board Members:

My name is Christopher Jimenez and I am the Operations Manager for Fire Island Wind, LLC. (FIW). FIW is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cook Inlet Region Inc. (CIRI) an Alaska Native-owned Corporation. The FIW Project is located on Fire Island, Alaska, and occupies approximately 6.5 square miles with elevations ranging generally from 75 to 260 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL). Fire Island is located approximately three miles west of Point Campbell, near Anchorage, Alaska and is in the northern Cook Inlet at the confluence of the Knik and Turnagain Arms. We currently maintain 11 wind turbines that are interconnected by a 34.5/kV overhead/underground/subsea transmission line that delivers electricity to Chugach Electric Association. The island is separated from the mainland by a shallow tidal mudflat that is subject to tidal differences of up to 35 feet (ft). We support our operations with an existing gravel landing strip for small frame aircraft and access to barge landing site at the northern tip of the island.

CIRI appreciates the opportunity to comment and request modifications to waypoints submitted on Proposal 198 under 5 AAC 21.350. Closed waters. Specifically addressing: *"Third, "North Point" on Fire Island is referenced in both 5 AAC 21.330 and 5 AAC 21.350 regulations, but no coordinates are provided in either. It is recommended that all references to "North Point" on Fire Island in 5 AAC 21 be updated to include 61° 10.33' N. lat., 150° 09.58' W. long. as the location of "North Point" on Fire Island."*

We are requesting that the proposed waypoint of 61° 10.33' N. lat., 150° 09.58' W be changed to 61° 10.44' N. lat., 150° 09.79' W (fig 1). This new location will allow us to continue operations without interruption to shore fishery lease set gillnets.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

Christopher Jimenez
Operations Manager, CIRI Energy
Fire Island Wind, LLC (FIW)
Cook Inlet Region Inc. (CIRI)
W (907) 263-5566
C (907) 980-6025



Figure 1



RE: PROPOSAL 9 Establish a seasonal limit of five king salmon in Cook Inlet from October 1 —April 30

The Kenai River Professional Guide Association has reviewed the following proposals that are before the Board of Fish. We are a 501 c (6) organization located in Soldotna and are devoted to protecting and preserving our national treasure: the Kenai River. Our primary goal is to foster responsible and sustainable Alaska sport fishing opportunities while promoting habitat protection and pro-active management of Kenai Peninsula sport fisheries. Our professional membership is comprised of registered Kenai River sportfishing guides. We actively participate in the fisheries throughout the Kenai Peninsula and the Upper and Lower Cook Inlet. Through discussion and a vote at our Annual Meeting on November 12, 2019, the official position of KRPGA membership is to support Proposal 9 contingent upon the adoption of a friendly amendment that includes, "Seasonal summer limit of 5 kings and a seasonal winter limit of 10 kings."



RE: PROPOSAL 9 Establish a seasonal limit of five king salmon in Cook Inlet from October 1 —April 30

The winter king salmon fishery in the Cook Inlet has been thoroughly evaluated and scientific studies performed by the ADF&G confirmed, a sustainable fishery with no impact on Cook Inlet stocks. ADF&G recently completed an extensive 3 year genetic study, over 12,000 fish were collected. Here are the results by the numbers. 99.8% of the winter kings caught south of Bluff Point were non-Cook Inlet origin. Winter king recreational trollers have no impact on Inlet stocks. So where do Inlet fish go? Cook Inlet kings migrate as far north as Kotzebue and as far south as British Columbia. This information is available on the ADF&G website and based on over 500 coded wire tag recoveries collected over the past 30 years. Inlet fish are intercepted throughout the North Pacific. Migrating salmon do not recognize international borders. The only reason feeder king salmon stocks are present in Cook Inlet is due to the abundance of bait fish. Simply put, without our food source, there would be no feeder kings in the Inlet. Fisheries managers in British Columbia (B.C), Washington & Oregon are well aware of this fact and have no problem with Cook Inlet providing food for their fish. Nor do they have a problem with Cook Inlet trollers catching their hatchery & wild stocks. The numbers are insignificant. The Alaska average annual saltwater king salmon catch, commercial and sport, between 2009-2018 was 456,000/year. If we add in the freshwater catch the number increases to 486,000/year. Over the past 3 years the Cook Inlet winter king harvests averaged 5,600 fish, .011percent of the total average Alaska catch. It is important to note that Inlet guideline harvest level numbers were originally established by the Board over concerns for Inlet stocks. Since then genetic studies were completed and scientifically prove Inlet king stocks are not effected by winter king recreational trollers. 99.8% of the winter kings caught south of Bluff Point are non-Cook Inlet origin. Our winter fishery is composed not only of Alaskan stocks but stocks throughout the Western Pacific. The annual saltwater catch for kings throughout Alaska, B.C, Washington and Oregon numbers in the millions. The combined annual release of hatchery raised king salmon state, federal and private for Alaska, B.C, Washington, Oregon and California is in excess of 220,000,000 kings. This does not include the hundreds of millions of wild kings which inhabit the Western Pacific. The impact our winter king recreational fishery has on the abundance of Western Pacific king salmon is insignificant. Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishermen have the most restrictive summer king salmon bag limit in the state. Five kings for the entire summer. Our only opportunity to put any fish in our freezers and share fish with the community is during the winter months. Between Sept.1--March 30. Winter fishing is not always productive and the weather is generally uncooperative, cold and rough with very few fishable days. There is no scientific basis to restrict Inlet recreational trollers to 5 fish for the entire winter. Note: 2009'-2018' Average annual Alaska commercial catch: 370,000 Average annual recreational saltwater catch: 86,000 Average annual recreational freshwater catch: 30,000 Total 486,000



RE: PROPOSAL 9 Establish a seasonal limit of five king salmon in Cook Inlet from October 1 —April 30

I would like to speak to proposal 9. I oppose this proposal. I participate in the winter king fishery as much as I can using my Tolman skiff and occasionally a trip with friends. I believe there is no scientific reason to change the season limit for the winter fishery. (Proposal 9). The data shows these are non Cook Inlet fish so there is no harm to our stock. 2nd. There is no scientific evidence that the amount of fish we catch is the reason for any decline in fishery numbers along the west coast. These are largely hatchery fish and there could be any number of reasons for poor return, the least of which is taking 5000 fish in the lower cook inlet winter fishery. I do not think this fishery is going to get much larger. Our change in winter weather with more wind and high seas just limits the number of days we can fish. There are certainly lots of participants in the two winter tournaments but from Nov to early March there are now just many many days no one can get out to fish. Add the fact most charters are on weekends and the combination of weekend and good weather are few. So to reiterate, I do not think this fishery is going to grow a lot more and I see no reason to change the season limit for the winter fishery. Thank you for your service on the board and thank you for your consideration of my input..

RE: PROPOSAL 14 Modify the definition of bag limit to include fish landed but not originally hooked by an angler

The Kenai River Professional Guide Association has reviewed the following proposals that are before the Board of Fish. We are a 501 c (6) organization located in Soldotna and are devoted to protecting and preserving our national treasure: the Kenai River. Our primary goal is to foster responsible and sustainable Alaska sport fishing opportunities while promoting habitat protection and pro-active management of Kenai Peninsula sport fisheries. Our professional membership is comprised of registered Kenai River sportfishing guides. We actively participate in the fisheries throughout the Kenai Peninsula and the Upper and Lower Cook Inlet. Through discussion and a vote at our Annual Meeting on November 12, 2019, the official position of the KRPGA membership on proposal 14 is to take no action.

RE: PROPOSAL 15 Prohibit reselling of guide services by anyone other than licensed guides

The Kenai River Professional Guide Association has reviewed the following proposals that are before the Board of Fish. We are a 501 c (6) organization located in Soldotna and are devoted to protecting and preserving our national treasure: the Kenai River. Our primary goal is to foster responsible and sustainable Alaska sport fishing opportunities while promoting habitat protection and pro-active management of Kenai Peninsula sport fisheries. Our professional membership is comprised of registered Kenai River sportfishing guides. We actively participate in the fisheries throughout the Kenai Peninsula and the Upper and Lower Cook Inlet. Through discussion and a vote at our Annual Meeting on November 12, 2019, KRPGA voted to take no action on Proposal 15.



RE: PROPOSAL 38 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Upper and Lower Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

The Kenai River Professional Guide Association has reviewed the following proposals that are before the Board of Fish. We are a 501 c (6) organization located in Soldotna and are devoted to protecting and preserving our national treasure: the Kenai River. Our primary goal is to foster responsible and sustainable Alaska sport fishing opportunities while promoting habitat protection and pro-active management of Kenai Peninsula sport fisheries. Our professional membership is comprised of registered Kenai River sportfishing guides. We actively participate in the fisheries throughout the Kenai Peninsula and the Upper and Lower Cook Inlet. Through discussion and a vote at our Annual Meeting on November 12, 2019, KRPGA unanimously voted to take no action on Proposal 38.



I2: PROPOSAL 38 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Upper and Lower Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Name Cook Inlet Seiners Association

P.O. Box 130

Homer, Ak 99603

Organization - Cook Inlet Seiners Association

Email Address - cookinletseiners@gmail.com

Position- Oppose

Comment

CISA is opposed to this proposal. This proposal does not specify gear type and would seem to make retention of king salmon illegal. Seine harvest of king salmon in the LCI is extremely low, and there is currently a retention sport harvest and charter fishery targeting these kings.

As seiners it is extremely difficult to identify species of salmon as they are loaded on the vessel as we are often loading fish directly into our fishholds to reduce the weight on deck. If a king salmon is rolled into the fish hold we may become in violation of law without our knowledge.

Due to the nature of Seine fishing, where we are setting sequentially one after another at a given point, a king salmon released from a seine is likely to be caught in multiple seines in one day. We have a serious concern that this could increase mortality.

LCI has no directed king salmon fishery. Our catch numbers are typically low in an area that has many charter and sport fishermen targeting the species.

Sincerely

Cook Inlet Seiners Association



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

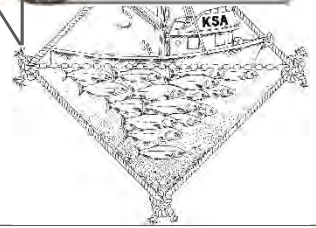
Please oppose this proposal. There are very few king salmon harvested in any purse seine fishery in LCI. There are sometimes substantial harvests of King salmon in the setnet fisheries in the southern district of CI and shouldn't be confused with the seine harvest. If they need to increase escapement levels to UCI streams there should be more regulation on the sport fisheries in lower and upper CI and not the small harvest in Kodiak and LCI.



KODIAK SEINERS ASSOCIATION

PO Box 8835, Kodiak, AK 99615

kodiakseiners@gmail.com



November 25, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Board Support Section

Re: Opposition to proposal 37

DEAR CHAIRMAN REED MORISKY AND THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Proposal 37 in advance of the Board meeting for Lower Cook Inlet. The Kodiak Seiners Association (KSA) respectfully requests you oppose this proposal as it poses a hindrance to the effective management and prosecution of the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) salmon fishery.

Kodiak Seiners Association is comprised of 107 active SO1K seine permit holders, local Kodiak and Homer businesses, and individual crewmembers. Our focus is advocacy for our membership through positive interactions with ADFG, the Board of Fisheries and our state legislature.

Proposal 37 which claims Kodiak salmon fisherman are slaughtering Cook Inlet origin king salmon is neither based in scientific fact, nor understanding of the current Kodiak Management plans currently in existence. Pairing restrictions between Cook Inlet and Kodiak during weak king salmon abundance would not result in any measurable success of getting more king salmon into the systems of cook inlet, however it would cripple the historic KMA salmon fishery and lead to potential over escapement issues in a significant number of salmon systems, predominantly in the Westside management area of Kodiak.

KSA would also like to point out that recent genetic studies do not validate the proposer's thesis that Kodiak fisherman are slaughtering Cook Inlet king Salmon. According to Fishery Manuscript Series No. 16-11, titled "Genetic Stock Composition of



the Commercial and Sport Harvest of Chinook Salmon in Westward Region, 2014–2016” tables 41, 42, 43 a yearly average of 3.6% of the kings harvested were of Cook Inlet origin which extrapolates to roughly 260 Cook Inlet origin king Salmon. The effect of this proposal would be a crippling blow to the Kodiak salmon fleet and the communities that depend on salmon production for an unguaranteeable goal of passing 260 additional kings through the KMA with a slight chance they still make it to Cook Inlet. The assumption that restricting Kodiak fisherman with the same restrictions as Cook Inlet fisherman would solve the problem of low king salmon abundance is absurd and factually flawed.

It is our hope the board recognizes the magnitude of the current conservation burden that our fleet has willingly adopted and that any further discussion of king salmon conservation be rooted in science instead of the public misperceptions that have led to undue notoriety for the Kodiak commercial salmon fleet. We encourage a rigorous examination of issues concerning the current scarcity of king salmon in Cook Inlet and the Western Gulf, and hope that the ongoing discussion dispels any prevalent bias against our commercial fishing fleet. This proposal is reflective of the pervasive misconception of the commercial fishing industry in general and the Kodiak area specifically and unveils the difficulties faced by the board in responsibly managing our state’s fisheries against a headwind of misguided public perception.

KSA respectfully requests the Board to reject this proposal and oppose proposal 37. We thank you for the opportunity to comment on behalf of the membership of KSA. We appreciate the scientific and factual creation of regulations regarding our fisheries and trust that the Board continue to apply consistency in designing regulation changes while applying the guiding BOF policies such as the Management for Mixed Stock Salmon Fisheries.

Sincerely,

Nate Rose

President-Kodiak Seiners Association



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

The Kenai River Professional Guide Association has reviewed the following proposals that are before the Board of Fish. We are a 501 c (6) organization located in Soldotna and are devoted to protecting and preserving our national treasure: the Kenai River. Our primary goal is to foster responsible and sustainable Alaska sport fishing opportunities while promoting habitat protection and pro-active management of Kenai Peninsula sport fisheries. Our professional membership is comprised of registered Kenai River sportfishing guides. We actively participate in the fisheries throughout the Kenai Peninsula and the Upper and Lower Cook Inlet. Through discussion and a vote at our Annual Meeting on November 12, 2019, KRPGA voted unanimously to support this proposal.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Dear Board of Fish members, I am a second-generation Kodiak fisherman. My father started salmon fishing here in 1967, and I have setnetted since I was a toddler with my family, for my whole life. I took over the permit from my dad several years ago, and in 2016 finally bought the setnet operation from my parents outright. I am opposed to this proposal because, the way it is written, it seems like it would harm all users. Before creating a comprehensive Gulf chinook management plan, I think we need much more study on genetics, where the chinook actually are, and where they are bound. This is because assessments from trawl bycatch show that up to 90% or more of the chinook are originating from the west coast and other areas. If we curtail ourselves, it would be to the detriment of all fishers without necessarily actually helping local stocks. I am in favor of conservation and managing the fishery for sustainability in perpetuity, but it should be based on hard science, not speculation. We need more information to make these kinds of decisions. Thank you for your consideration, Adelia Myrick



December 24, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Opposition to Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am Alex Roth, Kodiak salmon purse seine and Lower Cook Inlet salmon purse seine permit holder and thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposals for the Kodiak finfish meeting. My wife and I reside in Homer, but fish in Kodiak mainly. I own and operate the F/V Wandering Star. We rely solely on salmon seining for our livelihood and annual income to support our business, our family and contribute to our Alaskan economy through business and personal expenditures.

I oppose proposal 37 because it works from an assumption that Kodiak does not have its own Chinook stocks and existing Chinook restrictions. It also ignores Cook Inlet and Kodiak sportfish harvests of Chinook salmon. This proposal asks to shut down a significant portion of Kodiak's historical commercial salmon fishery that has a successful and complex biology-based management plan in order to possibly save 250-270 fish versus the tens of thousands of fish from local sockeye, pink, coho and chum stocks. This proposal could have devastating impact on the sustainability of Kodiak stocks, statewide fishing businesses and the Kodiak communities in which the majority of these fish are landed and processed. I would also like to *remind the Board and the author of this proposal that Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery already has a non-retention policy for Chinooks 28 inches or greater in length.*

I see no reason that could justify the Board making any changes to Kodiak's salmon management plans and ask that you reject proposal 37.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this matter,

Alex and Jaime Roth
Homer, AK



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Bo Calhoun 57177 Zulu Ct. Homer, AK 99603 12/26/19 RE: Opposition to Proposal #37 Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fish members: I'm a third generation Kodiak salmon seiner. I was born in Homer, raised in Port Lions and Homer, and continue to live in Homer. My wife and I hope to raise our two sons on our family seine boat in a healthy Kodiak salmon fishery. I respectfully request the Board reject Proposal #37. The very few Cook Inlet chinook that would be protected by this proposal does not justify the harm it would do the Kodiak salmon fishery. Please reject proposal #37. Thank you for taking the time to read public comments. Sincerely, Bo Calhoun



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

My name is Brian Mcwethy. I was born and raised in kodiak. I live in kodiak with my family and we all depend on my income. I fished with my father on his seiner growing up and now I own and operate a seiner. Salmon seining and tanner crab fishing in kodiak are currently our only sources of income. I plan to try and continue to fish the kodiak waters and possible my children will have the opportunity to. I hope the current and historical areas we fish aren't taken from us and the future generations of kodiak. That is why I oppose this amendment.



December 22, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Opposition to Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members,

My name is Chris Johnson and I am a second-generation fisherman in Kodiak, Alaska. I grew up fishing on my dad's boat and got my first crew job working for someone else two weeks after I graduated high school. I haven't missed a salmon season since. I bought into the fishing industry in 2011 with the purchase of a 25-foot jig boat that I worked for two years in the winter and spring months while I still crewed for salmon in the summer. Access to the jig fisheries focusing on cod and rockfish was the only way that I could afford to move into the salmon fleet with a 38-footer in 2013. After the recent cod collapse I now primarily rely on salmon seining and live here year-round with my wife.

I oppose proposal 37 because it 1) is extremely vague and provides no regulatory language to comment on; 2) ignores Cook Inlet and Kodiak sportfish harvests of Chinook salmon; 4) presumes there are no Kodiak Chinook stocks; 5) asks to shut down without justification a significant portion of Kodiak's long-standing historical fishery that has a concrete and highly complex management plan and; 6) lastly the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery already has a non-retention policy in place for Chinooks 28 inches or greater in length.

Chinook stocks are depressed across the Gulf of Alaska. Reducing Kodiak's salmon fishery because of Chinook concerns is unlikely to impact southcentral Alaska Chinook resources as suggested by the author of this proposal and would instead cause devastating economic impacts in the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery due to lost opportunity to harvest sockeye, pink, silver, and chum salmon. Furthermore, I feel that Kodiak as a regional community stands to lose the most from anything resulting from this proposal and it does not seem like the best public process to hold the final deliberation at the UCI meeting where it will be very difficult for Kodiak community members to attend and participate.

Taking away any fishing opportunity from Kodiak fishermen, particularly from the small boat fleet, would have a direct negative impact on new entrants trying to gain a foothold in this industry, fishing families trying to get by, and fishing support businesses in our region. I'm proud to call Kodiak home and am working to protect our fishing way of life.

Sincerely,
Chris Johnson
F/V North Star



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Pairing Kodiaks management plan with Cook Inlet would shut down Kodiak at times when our management plan needs pinks and sockeye caught so that our systems are not over escaped. Furthermore the best way to encourage fishermen to save the king salmon would be to incentivise them instead of restricting them.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I oppose PROPOSAL 37 5 AAC 18.XXX. To create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries for the following reasons: Managing Kodiak for non-local salmon stocks creates the following: 1) It increases gear conflict and creates reallocation scenarios. 2) It reduces the quality and viability of more than a dozen Kodiak sockeye systems. 3) It reduces harvest opportunities of local stocks creating economic hardships for Kodiak fishers. 4) It may create biological concerns threatening the Kodiak sockeye systems.



December 22, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Opposition to Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members,

My name is Danielle Ringer and I appreciate the opportunity to comment on proposals before the Board in writing and in person for the Kodiak finfish meeting. I live in Kodiak with my husband and we own and operate the 38-foot F/V North Star. We chiefly rely on salmon seining and cod and rockfish jigging to maintain our fishing way of life and ability to live on Kodiak Island. I grew up in Homer learning to harvest and process fish from my parents in Kachemak Bay and dipnetting on the Kenai River. I hold a Master's degree from the University of Alaska Fairbanks in Political Ecology of Fisheries and was one of the researchers on the *Graying of the Fleet in Alaska's Fisheries: Defining the Problem and Assessing Alternatives* study in the Kodiak region.

I oppose proposal 37 because it 1) is extremely vague and provides absolutely no regulatory language to comment on; 2) ignores Cook Inlet and Kodiak sportfish harvests of Chinook salmon; 4) presumes incorrectly that there are no Kodiak Chinook stocks; 5) asks to shut down without justification a significant portion of Kodiak's long-standing commercial historical fishery that has a concrete and highly complex management plan and; 6) lastly the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery already has a non-retention policy in place for Chinooks 28 inches or greater in length.

Chinook stocks are depressed across the Gulf of Alaska. Reducing Kodiak's salmon fishery because of Chinook concerns is unlikely to impact southcentral Alaska Chinook resources as suggested by the author of this proposal and would instead cause devastating economic impacts in the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery due to lost opportunity to harvest sockeye, pink, coho, and chum salmon. Furthermore, I feel that Kodiak as a regional community stands to lose the most from anything resulting from this proposal and it does not seem like the best public process to hold the final deliberation at the UCI meeting where it will be very difficult for Kodiak community members to attend and participate.

I see no biological, scientific, historical, economic, nor sociocultural reasons that could justify the Board making any changes to Kodiak's salmon management plans. Thank you for your consideration of my comments and I look forward Board of Fisheries members spending time in our fishing community during the Kodiak meeting.

I humbly request the Board to reject this proposal.

Respectfully,
Danielle Ringer, M.A.
F/V North Star



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

This proposal would shut down a significant portion of our salmon fishery during June and July. This interferes with our well established and well crafted salmon management plan.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Creating new mangement plans for chinook salmon would further burden the ADFG with shrinking budgets.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I am opposed to PROPOSAL 37 5 AAC 18.XXX. New section. Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries, for the following reasons: 1) It increases gear conflict and creates reallocation scenarios. 2) It reduces the quality and viability of more than a dozen Kodiak sockeye systems. 3) It reduces harvest opportunities of local stocks creating economic hardships for Kodiak fishers. 4) It may create biological concerns threatening the Kodiak sockeye systems.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fish members: I am 31 years old and a life long resident of Kodiak. I grew up set netting in Uganik on the west side of the island with my mother until i was 14. I then started seining with my father until I was able to buy my own Kodiak seine operational the age of 27. Please oppose proposal 37. thank you for your time sincerely
Iver Holm



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

My name is Jamin Hall, my wife and I have a set net site in Uganik Bay. I am writing in opposition to proposal 37. It seems to be an outlandish proposal with no basis in fact. The only information I know of is from gulf trawl fisheries bycatch studies which indicate over 90% of the kings in the gulf are from British Columbia and the US west coast. If this is correct, then fisheries in both Kodiak and Cook Inlet would suffer and the local kings would not be helped more than fractionally.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I oppose PROPOSAL 37 5 AAC 18. To create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries for the following reasons: Managing Kodiak for non-local salmon stocks creates the following: 1) It increases gear conflict and creates reallocation scenarios. 2) It reduces the quality and viability of more than a dozen Kodiak sockeye systems. 3) It reduces harvest opportunities of local stocks creating economic hardships for Kodiak fishers. 4) It may create biological concerns threatening the Kodiak sockeye systems.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I am a gill netter on the Westside of Kodiak Island. While it is a well established fact of the travel patterns and incidental catch of Cook Inlet bound sockeye in the KMA, there is no data I know of supporting pairing King restrictions of the Cook Inlet commercial fisheries. The King catch data of the KMA is there, but it is pretty much meaningless in this situation. This data includes Kings originating from Kodiak, as well as the rest of Alaska and Canada and the US west coast. On top of that, travel patterns of the King salmon do not mimic the Cook Inlet bound sockeye. Where are the Cook Inlet kings coming from? West, east, or south. Where's the data on this. This proposal is backed up by nothing. I can testify to one thing on this issue. i catch very few kings through out my salmon season. They are scattered out pretty evenly through my salmon season. I have never witnessed anything resembling a King run, and I have been doing this for 40 years.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I am opposed to PROPOSAL 37: 5 AAC 18.XXX. New section. Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries, for the following reasons: 1) It increases gear conflict and creates reallocation scenarios. 2) It reduces the quality and viability of more than a dozen Kodiak sockeye systems. 3) It reduces harvest opportunities of local stocks creating economic hardships for Kodiak fishers. 4) It may create biological concerns threatening the Kodiak sockeye systems.



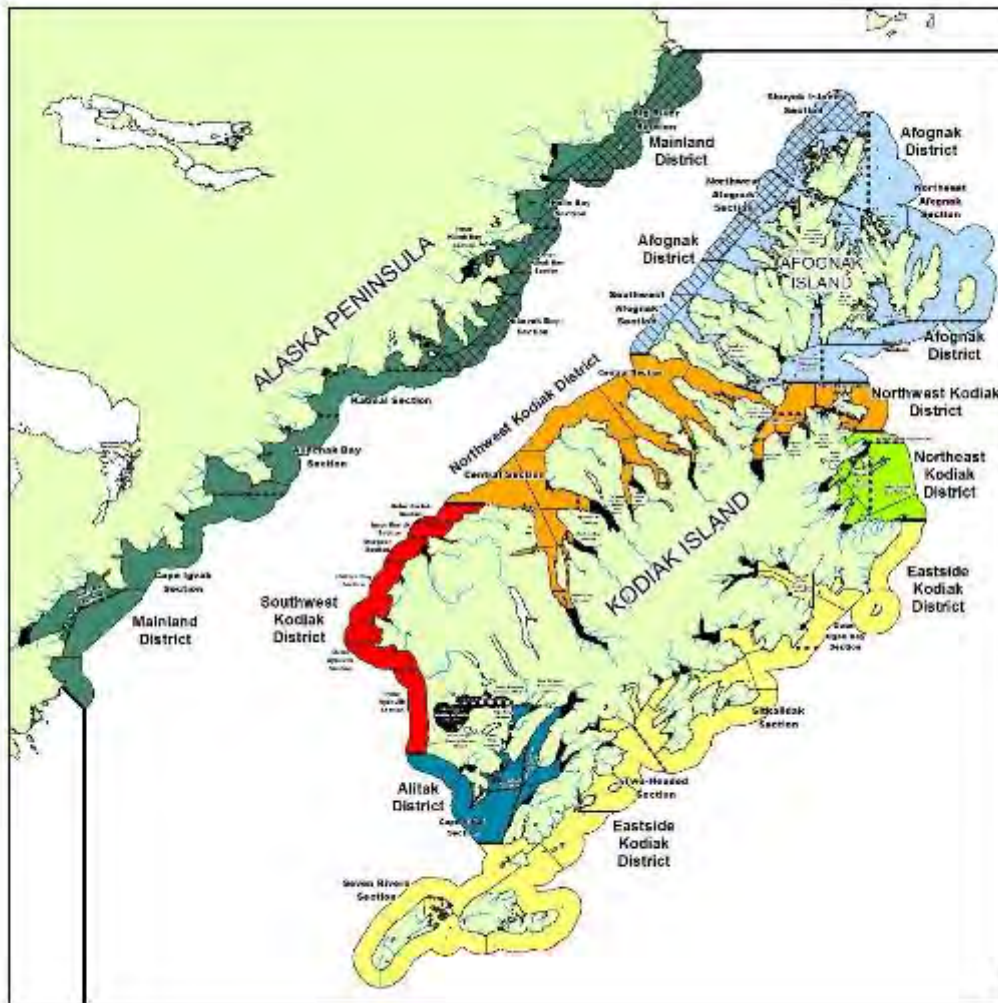
RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

The relatively few Kings that might be saved (250-270) do not justify closing down Kodiak's long standing historical fishery with a concrete and complex management plan. why would we close down the entire fishery for a couple of Kings, that makes no sense to me, very counter productive.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I can't see how this proposal solves or serves any conservation issues. It is simply trying to limit one fishery for the benefit of another. Further more the proposal suggests a problem where none exists.



Comments on Proposal 37 and RC 09, an Amendment to Proposal 37

by the Kodiak Salmon Work Group
December 2019



Comment:

We have only recently become aware that a potentially sweeping and devastating proposal to overhaul salmon fishery management plans in the Kodiak management area (KMA) has been put out for public comment. This is what is called RC 09, which was submitted by the public at the end of the Board of Fisheries meeting earlier this month for Lower Cook Inlet. It apparently is to be considered an amendment to Proposal 37, which had been submitted by a different member of the public prior to the proposal deadline for this 2019-2020 board cycle last April.

Our initial focus is on the extremely poor public process used in putting RC 09 out for public comment. At the recent meeting of the board, in Lower Cook Inlet, RC 09 was submitted as an amendment to Proposal 37, by someone other than the original proposer. With great hubris, the United Cook Inlet Drift Association stated that, "If proposal 37 is revised as indicated below, UCIDA may support such a plan..." and then UCIDA completely overwrote Proposal 37 to include even more management areas, more species, and more fisheries with an apparent presumption that if UCIDA, a single stakeholder group, were to "support" the plan then it would have credibility and merit the Board's submission as substitute language. At the behest of a single board member, RC 09 was then put out for public comment.

The request and opportunity for the public to comment on RC 09 was posted on the board's public comment page on December 14, a mere 13 days before the public comment deadline for the Kodiak board meeting. Worse still, the invitation to comment is listed solely on a portion of the board's website that is accessible only if a person knows already that they wish to make a public comment; RC 09 is not acknowledged or listed as a proposal or a report on the webpage that applies to the Kodiak meeting, so most members of the public would not even become aware of its existence.

Proposal 37

Regarding the substance, Proposal 37 itself is of dubious merit and because of its vagueness lacks any utility. It is meant to apply to two separate management areas (Cook Inlet and Kodiak) yet it provides no proposed regulatory language nor any specific guidance on how each or both management areas should be regulated. Rather, it provides a single, general sentence that both areas should "be managed under a single comprehensive king salmon conservation plan which functions to conserve kings in both locations." This isn't a meaningful



proposal for regulatory change; rather it is goal statement with no set of objectives nor any thoughtful mechanism for how to attain the stated goal. Proposal 37 shows a minimum of effort on the part of the proposer, but would require huge amounts of effort on the part of the board and regulators to craft possible language, and then even larger amounts of effort on the part of affected fishermen to debate, support, or oppose any such comprehensive management plan.

Adding to the difficulty of considering the original Proposal 37 is that it was scheduled to be heard at three different board meetings (LCI, Kodiak, and UCI), but any real deliberation or action would occur at the Upper Cook Inlet meeting even though any such action would affect Kodiak area fisheries more so than any of the others. Under previous board process, any proposal that was so sweeping and encompassed more than one management area would be fleshed out in much more detail and would have been available for much more substantial opportunities for public comment and debate. Because proposal 37 is without substance, would require great effort on the part of the department and the board to develop and does not provide enough detail for stakeholders to adequately comment, Proposal 37 does not deserve serious consideration by the board.

RC 09

But, adding considerable insult to injury, the board itself has now embarked upon a path far beyond Proposal 37 which only amplified Proposal 37's lack of substance and inadequate public notice. Even if members of the public become aware of RC 09, it is not clear what we should make of it. Why is it needed? What problem did the board have in mind? Who will develop the detail for a new "multi-area" management plan? By including sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon does the proposal envision that salmon species will be managed independently or inter-dependently. If the plan is intended to be comprehensive, why is all the regulatory language that follows focused only on the Kodiak area? With these immediate questions and a host of related issues, the public is left with no position but opposition.

The language in RC 09 is overly-broad, and unnecessarily repeats directives embedded in other regulations such as the Mixed Stock Salmon Fisheries Policy, the Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy, various subsistence requirements and as well as emergency order authorizations. It also purports to alter KMA management plans in order to support and protect "salmon stocks and species" in Area L-Chignik, Area H-Cook Inlet, and Area K-Kodiak but



provides no proposed mechanism to do so. In essence, RC 09 appears to be a proposed mini-Mixed Stock policy that would apply to one management area with criteria derived from stock status, habitat quality, and assorted fisheries in other management areas.

Summary

RC 09 proposes a substantial departure from current or established practice in Alaska salmon management without providing any indication on how it would achieve its poorly stated objectives.

For the board to put forward for public comment such an awkward, sweeping, and poorly developed amendment submitted by one segment of the public to someone else's proposal, on the basis of the desire of a single board member, less than two weeks before the close of public comments for a board meeting on the affected fisheries, and posted solely in a section of the board's webpage that many constituents will not know to access ... is irresponsible.

RC 09, and Proposal 37, should be rejected. And, the Board of Fisheries should make a substantial public commitment to the effect that only thoroughly thought-out, well-articulated proposals will be considered in the future, especially if the intent is to substantially effect change in longstanding fisheries; all such proposals need to be made readily available, and for significant amounts of time, for public comment and board deliberation.



December 24, 2019

Matthew Alward

60082 Clarice Way

Homer, AK 99603

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Opposition to proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and board of fisheries members,

I live in Homer, AK and run my own boat in the Kodiak salmon seine fishery and I oppose proposal 37 that would create a new Kodiak management plan with paired restrictions tied with Upper Cook Inlet king salmon abundance. I raised our kids on the back deck of our family seiner and support the family in this fishery and if enacted this proposal would create very negative consequences for the Kodiak salmon fishery.

The proposer claims that Kodiak salmon fishermen are “slaughtering Cook Inlet origin king salmon”. According to Fishery Manuscript Series No. 16-11 titled “Genetic Stock Composition of the Commercial and Sport Harvest of Chinook Salmon in Westward Region, 2014-2016” tables 41, 42, and 43, of the total Kodiak king salmon harvest only 3.6% annually are from Cook Inlet origin stocks which works out to an average of 260 Cook Inlet origin king salmon per year. I light of the fact that only 260 Cook Inlet king salmon a year are harvested in Kodiak I would say that the accusation that we are “slaughtering Cook Inlet origin salmon” is quite false.

To throw away the almost 50 year old Kodiak management plans in order to try to pass 260 kings a year towards Cook Inlet I believe would be irresponsible salmon management. Kodiak has numerous sockeye, chum, pink, and coho salmon systems with quite variable run timings that the management plans account for in order to harvest local Kodiak stocks. These plans are very complex and proposal 37 asks to replace them to protect 260 king salmon but gives no suggested language to accomplish this goal. If the board chose to adopt this proposal there would be substantial work for department staff to create a new management plan.

In closing I ask that you do not upend decades old management plans that are working well for the management objectives that they are designed for and do not adopt proposal 37.

Sincerely,

Matthew Alward



Nicholas Hoffman
PO Box 1212
Kodiak, AK 99615

12/24/19

Chairman Reed Moriskey
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Oppose Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Moriskey and Board of Fish members:

I'm a young Kodiak salmon fisherman. I have been running a seine boat since 2011 as well as participating in Kodiak halibut, sea cucumber, cod jig, and Tanner crab fisheries. I respectfully request the Board reject Proposal 37.

I oppose this proposal because it would shut down a significant portion of our fishery during June and July. Kodiak already has non-retention of kings which has significantly reduced the king catch in the Kodiak area. The few hundred kings that could possibly be saved by this proposal aren't worth risking over-escapement streams in the rest of the Kodiak area.

I see no reason for the Board to make any changes to the Kodiak Salmon Management plan. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposals and the chance for my voice to be heard. I look forward to the Board of Fish members getting to spend time in Kodiak and learn more about our town and fishing community.

I humbly request the Board reject Proposal 37.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Hoffman
F/V Relentless



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

There is no equivalence between the Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery chinook catches and the chinook caught in the Kodiak commercial harvest. The chinook caught in Upper Cook Inlet are predominately adults returning to spawn in Inlet drainages. The chinook incidentally caught in the Kodiak commercial fisheries are primarily feeders many of which are of hatchery origin from Canada, Washington and Oregon. Very few originate from Cook Inlet rivers. This is known because of coded wire recoveries and genetic sampling. The Kodiak area salt water sport fish catches are also of this same composition.



December 24, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Opposition to Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members,

I am Richard Roth, Kodiak salmon purse seine permit holder. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposals for the Kodiak finfish meeting. My wife three children and I reside in Homer, but fish in Kodiak. I owned and operated the F/V Kelly Girl which I sold this winter and Purchased the F/V Sea Tzar which i will be fishing in Kodiak for the foreseeable future. We rely solely on salmon seining for our livelihood and annual income to support our business, our family and contribute to our Alaskan economy through business and personal expenditures.

I oppose proposal 37 because it works from an assumption that Kodiak does not have its own Chinook stocks and existing Chinook restrictions. It also ignores Cook Inlet and Kodiak sportfish harvests of Chinook salmon. This proposal asks to shut down a significant portion of Kodiak's historical commercial salmon fishery that has a successful and complex biology-based management plan in order to possibly save 250-270 fish versus the tens of thousands of fish from local sockeye, pink, coho and chum stocks. This proposal could have devastating impact on the sustainability of Kodiak stocks, statewide fishing businesses and the Kodiak communities in which the majority of these fish are landed and processed. I would also like to *remind the Board and the author of this proposal that Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery already has a non-retention policy for Chinooks 28 inches or greater in length.*

I see no reason that could justify the Board making any changes to Kodiak's salmon management plans and ask that you reject proposal 37.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this matter,

Richard, Amanda, Stephanie, Noah and Ranger Roth
F/V Sea Tzar
Homer, AK



December 19, 2019

Robert Fellows

266 E Bayview Ave.

Homer, AK. 99603

Alaska Board of Fisheries

Board Support Section

PO Box 115526

Juneau, Ak. 99811-5526

RE: Opposition to proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries members,

I am a commercial fisherman who resides in Homer and depends on the Kodiak area commercial salmon fishery to support my family. I have commercially fished salmon in the Kodiak area for 29 years and hope to continue to do so. My crewmembers also reside in Homer and depend on this fishery for their income. This proposal would drastically affect my ability to continue to make a living commercial fishing. I respectfully request the Board reject proposal #37

This proposal, if passed, would drastically restrict fishing time in the Kodiak management area in June and July. This would prohibit the ability of the Kodiak Fish and Game staff to properly manage local stocks. Kodiak commercial salmon fishermen are already required to release king salmon over 28 inches. Kodiak has a long standing, comprehensive, well-functioning management plan for salmon. I am a commercial fisherman who resides in Homer and depends on the Kodiak area commercial salmon fishery to support my family. My crewmembers also reside in Homer and depend on this fishery for their income. This proposal would drastically affect my ability to continue to make a living commercial fishing.

Sincerely,

Robert Fellows



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

These two management plans have nothing in common. Pairing them would have unknown unintended consequences that could impair management for local stocks.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

I oppose this proposal. It is very vague and leaves a wide margin for interpretation that does not necessarily benefit the chinook run. This is a traveling fish and to expect all fish swimming in one area to be solely from that area is not the way salmon work. Kodiak is so far from Cook Inlet that it does not seem right to try to regulate one third of the Kodiak season around the possibility that some chinooks are traveling that way.



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

December 24, 2019 Alaska Board of Fisheries Board Support Section P.O. Box 115526 Juneau, AK 99811-5526 Re: Opposition to Proposal 37 Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members, I am Steve Roth, Kodiak salmon purse seine and Lower Cook Inlet salmon purse seine permit holder and thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposals for the Kodiak finfish meeting. My wife and I reside in Homer, but fish in Kodiak mainly. I own and operate the F/V Sea Grace. We rely solely on salmon seining for our livelihood and annual income to support our business, our family and contribute to our Alaskan economy through business and personal expenditures. I oppose proposal 37 because it works from an assumption that Kodiak does not have its own Chinook stocks and existing Chinook restrictions. It also ignores Cook Inlet and Kodiak sportfish harvests of Chinook salmon. This proposal asks to shut down a significant portion of Kodiak's historical commercial salmon fishery that has a successful and complex biology-based management plan in order to possibly save 250-270 fish versus the tens of thousands of fish from local sockeye, pink, coho and chum stocks. This proposal could have devastating impact on the sustainability of Kodiak stocks, statewide fishing businesses and the Kodiak communities in which the majority of these fish are landed and processed. I would also like to remind the Board and the author of this proposal that Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery already has a non-retention policy for Chinooks 28 inches or greater in length. I see no reason that could justify the Board making any changes to Kodiak's salmon management plans and ask that you reject proposal 37. Thank you for your careful consideration of this matter, Steven & Jenny Roth F/V Sea Grace Homer, AK



RE: PROPOSAL 37 Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries

The KMA is the most complex area to manage and this proposal if allowed would greatly hamper ADFG's ability to manage and conserve our own systems. Kodiak is an island and tradition is what Alaska is built upon. if this were to be enacted then we would lose access to our own fish and many fisherman who are barely viable would not get the days we need to make a living. I am particularly vulnerable to given that I am a bush Alaska, one of those traditional types who choose to live year round off the grid and relying only on a blue water economy. I don't own a big boat or other permits to fish nor have another full time job in town or else where. Summer Kodiak salmon is what my bones are built on. Please don't spoil the carefully crafted ADFG management plan and the culture of traditional living in remote Alaska that is going extinct. Thank you



Tyler-Rose Hoffman
PO Box 1212
Kodiak, AK 99615

12/24/19

Chairman Reed Moriskey
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Oppose Proposal 37

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fish members:

I live in Kodiak and my husband and I operate a commercial fishing business. We rely on salmon for the bulk of our income, though we also participate in halibut, sea cucumber, and cod fisheries. Our ability to stay in Kodiak depends on the health of the Kodiak salmon fishery. I respectfully request the Board reject Proposal 37.

I oppose this proposal because it would shut down a significant portion of Kodiak's fishery to protect a specific salmon species. Kodiak already has a management plan in place to protect king salmon. The few king salmon saved would have no measurable conservation affect, but a huge impact on our livelihood. The few additional kings that might be saved aren't worth endangering the rest of the salmon fishery.

The Kodiak Salmon Management plan is good as it is and I see no need for any changes to it. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposals before the meeting. As always, I look forward to visitors getting to enjoy our great town and vibrant fishing community.

I humbly request the Board reject Proposal 37.

Sincerely,

Tyler-Rose Hoffman
F/V Relentless



RE: Proposed amended language for proposal 37 (submitted at the Lower Cook Inlet meeting as RC9 by request of Board Member Wood)

Creating a new management plan will further burden the ADFG. The budget cuts have made it difficult to manage the plans we have now.



RE: Proposed amended language for proposal 37 (submitted at the Lower Cook Inlet meeting as RC9 by request of Board Member Wood)

My name is Jamin Hall, my wife and I have a set net site in Uganik Bay. I am writing in opposition to proposal 37, including with the amended language. It seems to be an outlandish proposal with no basis in fact. The only information I know of is from gulf trawl fisheries bycatch studies which indicate over 90% of the kings in the gulf are from British Columbia and the US west coast. If this is correct, then fisheries in both Kodiak and Cook Inlet would suffer and the local kings would not be helped more than fractionally



RE: Proposed amended language for proposal 37 (submitted at the Lower Cook Inlet meeting as RC9 by request of Board Member Wood)

My name is Mariel Ellingson, I'm 30 years old and I grew up set netting In kodiak. I live in kodiak and was fortunate to participate in this years salmon seine season. These are not conservation proposal.



Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

**Re: Opposition to RC 09 as substitute language for
Proposal 37**

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries members,

I Live in Homer, AK and support our family by operating our own boat in the Kodiak salmon seine fishery. I oppose both the board recommended alternate language to proposal 37 (RC9 from the LCI board meeting) and the very poor public process that enabled this late proposal to be accepted.



At the Lower Cook Inlet (LCI) meeting in Seward, testifying in opposition to proposal 37 (a chinook salmon “paired restrictions” proposal affecting Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Upper Cook Inlet), United Cook Inlet Drifters Association (UCIDA) attacked Kodiak again by submitting a proposed amendment (RC 09) that highjacked proposal 37 entirely so that only Kodiak fisheries would be adversely affected, and broadening chinook salmon to all salmon. If I was not in attendance at the LCI board meeting I would not of even know that the board accepted the RC 09 language to be included with proposal 37. RC 09 has not been added to the list of proposals seeking public comment on the Kodiak board meeting page and is only found on the “submit comment” page making it very difficult for the general public to even know that RC 09 is open for public comment.

Since the original proposal 37 would not be taken up until the Upper Cook Inlet meeting in February, the board did not deliberate proposal 37. Nor did they take up UCIDA’s “amendment” in RC 09 that makes proposal 37 an odious Kodiak salmon management plan that bears



no relationship to and shares no language with proposal 37. RC 09 is a new proposal circumventing the regular process.

Then in the last hour of the Lower Cook Inlet meeting, a board member asked the Executive Director to put UCIDA's proposed amendment (RC 09) out for public comment, despite knowing it was less than 30 days before the Kodiak meeting, and many months past the proposal deadline for the Kodiak meeting.

This irregular action raises some serious questions:

- 1 Did the action to seek public comment on a public comment make the suggested amendment a board generated proposal?
- 2 The language bears no resemblance with original proposal 37. If RC 09 is intended to be a real amendment to proposal 37, what happens to the original proposal 37?
- 3 Since it only affects Kodiak, will the amendment still be deliberated in Upper Cook Inlet rather than in Kodiak? If so, why?
- 4 Why were no other RC's put out for public comment, only one highly allocative comment



involving Kodiak? Has this ever been done in the past? Will the board now start allowing late proposals into the process if they are identified as “amendments”?

- 5 Why is a board member pushing a highly allocative proposal that is identified as an amendment to a proposal that it commandeers?
- 6 Why wasn't the proposed amendment submitted as a regular proposal months ago?
- 7 How will the public and staff have sufficient time to learn about and absorb the objectionable impacts of the proposed plan on Kodiak's fishery?
- 8 Why isn't there a justification with the proposed action as is required on all other proposals that are timely submitted?
- 9 The suggested management plan in RC 09 never states a problem that needs addressing. Why would a board member think considering this matter is good public policy?
- 10 If it is good public policy, why the last-minute subterfuge in putting the amendment into the record out of area on a proposal that would be deliberated out of area?



The board now owns the irregular amendment. The board's best option is to not give RC 09 the light of day. It is a huge divergence from the normal public process. It doesn't state a problem, contains no justification, is several months late, and makes the board look biased before a meeting. Any action to move RC 09 taints the process, taints the board, and sets a dangerous precedent.

I respectfully ask that the board does not support poor public process by creating a board generated proposal and rejects adopting RC 09 as amended language for proposal 37.

Sincerely,

Matthew Alward



RE: Proposed amended language for proposal 37 (submitted at the Lower Cook Inlet meeting as RC9 by request of Board Member Wood)

The commercialized sport fishery has been allowed to expand to unsustainable levels. Millions of hatchery kings are released to the Gulf of Alaska to compete directly with wild kings and now we see a proposal to interfere with the Kodiak food fishery which produces millions of pounds of food. It is known that only a very small proportion of kings caught around Kodiak are of Cook Inlet origin. While this proposal could create many problems for Kodiak's fishery it would have very little positive impact on kings returning to Cook Inlet.



RE: PROPOSAL 58 Close the Cape Igvak commercial salmon fishery prior to July 8

RE: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery & Oppose Proposals: 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 37 and 66. Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Fisheries: Afognak Native Corporation represents Shareholders living in Port Lions village and the City of Kodiak, both small, coastal communities within the Kodiak Archipelago, among nearly 1,200 Shareholders. Afognak has been able to provide strong economic and advocacy support to our Shareholder communities as the 7th largest revenue producing private corporation in the State of Alaska. However, in the face of proposed proposals scheduled to come before the Board regarding Kodiak's Salmon Fishery, we fear that our coastal communities stand to be severely impacted. Specifically, Afognak opposes Proposals 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 37 and 66. The Board of Fisheries and its decisions on fisheries management and allocation can have and has had tremendous impact on our communities. It is critical for the sustainability and viability of our Kodiak Island's village communities that Board of Fisheries members recognize and understand the impact that decisions have on these small, coastal, fishery-dependent communities. We are concerned about the motivation to change management plans when Kodiak fishermen have not done anything that would justify these changes. Our salmon fishery has not expanded; in fact, there are fewer permits fishing now than were fishing five and ten years ago. We don't see any "new" fisheries for Kodiak salmon developing. Kodiak's management plans cover the entire Island and the Mainland and they only allow fishery openings based on the presence of local stocks. These plans have been in place for more than 25 years and have precluded expansion of salmon fishing that is not based on the presence of local stocks. Further, the 2014-2016 genetic study authored by Kyle Shedd is not "new" information in the sense that the conclusions were not previously known. The genetic study only explores information and conclusions reached by the Department during the 1990-1995 timeframe. Namely, "The incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years." Moreover, the percentage of the Cook Inlet runs incidentally captured in the Kodiak fishery during 2014-16 are well within the ranges suggested by these earlier studies. The Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place for 40 years. The reason for the plan was conservation—to protect Chignik's late run. Prior to the plan, Kodiak fished at Cape Igvak "day for day" when the Chignik fishery was open. While Chignik was fishing on the "early run", it was thought that Kodiak could be impacting the "late run". Consequently, the Cape Igvak management plan ensured both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting 300 Alimaq Drive Kodiak, Alaska 99615 Office: (907) 486-6014 Fax: (907) 486-2514 Kodiak. Kodiak's catch percentage of the Chignik run prior to the Cape Igvak Management Plan was about 15%. Under the plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12% (during years when fishing has occurred). Finally, the conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management plan were highlighted with Chignik's recent run failures. Yet, there was no fishing at Cape Igvak. Why change a balanced plan that is accomplishing its intended purposes? In summary, we request the Board of Fish support the survival of our small coastal communities such as Port Lions and Kodiak by taking no action on Proposals 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 37 and 66. Sincerely, Alisha Drabek, PhD Executive Vice President



Alec Inga, Sr.
P.O. 83
Old Harbor, AK 99615

December 19, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Vote NO: Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66

To whom it may concern:

I'm an Old Harbor fisherman and have been for most of my life. Fishing is very important for me and my community. Without fishing, I don't know how anyone could afford to live in Old Harbor. I want to see Old Harbor continue to have a fishing fleet. Right now, it's tough. Salmon is all we have. There is no money for herring these days and the cod are gone. It's sad to see all the boats in the harbor with nothing to do.

I oppose taking away the Cape Igvak fishery. Cape Igvak benefits Old Harbor in two ways. First, for the boats that go fish there it can be a good opportunity if the fish are running. Second, for the local boats that stay around Old Harbor when Igvak is open, there are far fewer boats competing for hauling spots. That's why Cape Igvak is a win-win for Old Harbor fishermen.

Regarding the Cook Inlet proposals to limit Kodiak's catch of Cook Inlet bound sockeye. You are not going to be able to control nature. Those Cook Inlet fish come by Kodiak some years and some years they don't. It's not just about sockeye here in Kodiak. Pink salmon and chum salmon are very important to our fishery, especially in the July period targeted by the Cook Inlet proposals. If the board were to close the mainland districts and then move west side fishing inside the capes, we'd have more than twice the boats currently fishing around Old Harbor trying to get a piece of the pie. So, I think closures for Cook Inlet bound fish would hurt Old Harbor and the other rural communities more than any gain by Inlet fishermen.

Most of my friends and family that fish in Old Harbor are just barely making a living. We have some very good fishermen here in Old Harbor and they are wondering if they can continue if the Board were to adopt one or more extreme proposals. I hear their worry and I'm concerned about my crew job. I'm asking you not to adopt proposals 58,59, 60, 61,62,63,64,65,66.

Thank you for reading what I had to say.

Sincerely yours,
Alec Inga, Sr.



PC363
48 of 201

ALUTIIQ TRIBE OF OLD HARBOR

PO Box 62, Old Harbor AK 99643
Phone: (907)286-2215 fax (907)286-2350

December 27, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
1255 West 8th St.
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery
Oppose Proposals: 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 &66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

I am Conrad Peterson President of the Alutiiq Tribe of Old Harbor and I represent the community of Old Harbor. Our community's economy is entirely based on fishing and on Kodiak's salmon fishery in particular. Loss of salmon fishing opportunities will have a direct impact on Old Harbor.

We wonder what Kodiak fishermen have done that would justify changing our management plans. Our salmon fishery has not expanded, in fact there are fewer permits fishing now than were fishing five and ten years ago. We don't see any "new" fisheries for Kodiak salmon developing. Kodiak's management plans cover the entire Island and the Mainland and they only allow fishing openings based on the presence of local stocks. These plans have been in place for more than 25 years and have precluded expansion of salmon fishing that is not based on the presence of local stocks.

Regarding the proposals from Cook Inlet, the 2014-2016 genetic study authored by Kyle Shedd in not "new" information in the sense that the conclusions were not previously known. The genetic study provides additional snapshots of detail illustrating the information and conclusions reached by the Department during the 1990-1995 time-frame. Namely, **"The incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years."** Moreover, the percentage of the Cook Inlet run incidentally captured in the Kodiak fishery during the 2014-16 time period is well with the ranges suggested by these earlier studies.

The Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place for 40 years. The reason for the plan was conservation --- to protect Chignik's late run. Prior to the plan, Kodiak fished at Cape Igvak "day for day" when the Chignik fishery was open. While Chignik was fishing on the "early run", it was thought that Kodiak could be impacting the "late run". Consequently, the Cape Igvak management plan insured both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting Kodiak. Kodiak's catch percentage of the Chignik run prior to the Cape Igvak Management Plan was about 15%. Under the plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12%. (During years when fishing has occurred.) Finally, the conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management plan were highlighted with Chignik's recent run failures. There was no fishing at Cape Igvak! Why change a balanced plan that is accomplishing its intended purposes?

In summary, the Alutiiq Tribe of Old Harbor requests that the Board of Fisheries take no action on Proposals 58, 59,60,61,62,63,64, 65, 37 & 66!

Sincerely,

Conrad Peterson, President



From: [ann kendall](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: comments Kodiak finfish
Date: Friday, December 27, 2019 3:02:54 PM

Dear Board Members,

I am a west side setnetter; my family has gill-netted on the Viekada Bay side of Kupreonof Peninsula since 1979. We are in the unique position to have observed the fishery for over forty years. Although there are patterns and recurring time-tables relating to salmon species in our waters, the most salient fact is that each year brings its own season and rewards.

I support the work of the Kodiak Area Salmon Work Group and urge the Board of Fisheries to read their positions and rationales carefully regarding the proposals coming up in 2020. Their information is reliable, well-researched, and reflects what we fishermen see on the grounds. As you consider these proposals, please be mindful that Alaska's fish, whatever their origin, are "common property" and cannot be managed as if they are "owned" by their river-of-origin fisherman.

[NO on Proposals: 37 and 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66](#)

I am especially concerned about proposed month-long closures during the supposed time-frame Cook Inlet bound sock-eye may travel Kodiak waters. The mixed stock nature of KMA salmon fisheries, including the incidental harvest of non-local, Cook Inlet sockeye stocks, has been known to biologists and fishermen alike for many years. The very transient and changing nature of this incidental harvest does not warrant large swaths of closure during Kodiak's prime fishing; BOF would be cutting our harvest days down by one third to possibly bring a theoretical number of fish to Cook Inlet, maybe. Commercial Cook Inlet fishermen would be well advised to look to curtailing the sports dip net fishery that often benefits Outside tourists. There are no conservation emergencies for salmon and salmon fisheries within the KMA, including non-local sockeye stocks bound for Cook Inlet.

Our own forty years of fish records show occasional and sporadic catches of Cook Inlet sockeye. Since it is impossible to pinpoint when and where and how the weather may affect these fish, is it any wonder the suggestion by the well-funded Cook Inlet sports fishing industry is to close Kodiak area to all salmon fishing for over a month? That is ridiculous. The supposed "data" and studies used to justify this proposal are spotty and incomplete, as the studies themselves state. Please vote NO on these proposals for fair fishery management.

[Proposal # 67 5AAC 18:331 Gillnet Specifications and Operations Allow use of single filament mesh web in a set gillnet](#)

Because of recent slime events, the use of single filament mesh web in a set gillnet will make keeping our nets clean and fishing more efficient. This type of gear is allowed in other



management areas, such Cook Inlet. Please support this proposal.

Proposal #70 5AAC 18:362 Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan Karluk Pink Proposal

Because of the large number of pink salmon that often traverse our waters, we need to be able to harvest some of them before there is over escapement in the rivers when the number of fish is high. Support for this proposal will enable fishery biologists to react appropriately.

Proposal #71 5AAC 18:362 Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan Inner Bay Proposal

It has been very uncomfortable to watch a closure designed to build up the numbers of fish in inner bays, only to see that build-up immediately caught by seiners allowed deep inside those bays and passes before the salmon have an opportunity to get up their home streams. Suddenly, the fishery is closed again for everyone. Please support this better management plan for the inner bays that will benefit both seiners and setnetters.

Thank you.

Ann Kendall
outletcape@gmail.com
907-398-7060

--

Annie Kendall
Outlet Cape, Viekoda Bay



Brian Koozaata
P.O. 126
Old Harbor, AK 99615

December 18, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Opposition to Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66

Dear Board:

I am a Kodiak salmon fishery crew member and I live in Old Harbor. I was 16 when I started fishing and I have fished each season since. Last year I fished with Travis Berns on a local Old Harbor vessel. Fishing is my primary income. I've been hearing that you may be changing some of the rules for the Kodiak salmon fishery. It's hard enough to live in Old Harbor on my fishing earnings, please don't make changes that will reduce what I can earn from fishing salmon.

There seems to be big concerns about catching Cook Inlet fish in the Kodiak area. I don't see that this is really an issue. From what I see, Cook Inlet sockeye are here some years and not here in other years. It's a hit a miss type of deal. Why would you close an area every year when Cook Inlet fish are only in that area occasionally?

My skipper will go fish at Cape Igvak sometimes when it is open. Recently, we haven't been over there because the Chignik run hasn't been so good. I think that's how it's suppose to work, when the Chignik run is weak we don't get to fish. So what's broken with the Igvak management plan that would make the Board change a plan that has been in place for 40 years?

I'm not the guy that understands all the technical stuff the Board goes through. I just know that the things the people say in the proposals from Chignik and Cook Inlet are not true. It's clear that they don't understand the Kodiak fishery or they are just saying things to justify a bad proposal.

Thank You,

Brian Koozaata



NW setnetter
From: [BRIANA SPRINGER](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject:
Date: Thursday, December 26, 2019 5:08:44 PM

Dear Chairman and BOF members,

As a 25+ year setnetter fisherman in the Central area of Kodiak I am worried and reject proposals 37, 58-66

I truly hope you look at the facts and concerns of my fellow NW setnetters and reject the proposals as well

I am very concerned with the Cook Inlet proposals 37, 58-66.

The umbrella concept and or 4 week blanket closures [from June 25-July 28](#) where 65-69% of our total income is caught would be devastating to our family! Not only personally, but our community would be facing catastrophic economic disaster! From processors to cannery workers, and all Kodiak businesses would be severely negatively impacted by proposals that have such [limited substance](#) to a historical fishery other than "I want more"!

Closures will force the seine fleet into already congested areas, and with NO regulations for the co-existence of seine/setnet, we as setnetters will lose even more than we do now. Already at various times due to other area closures we are "shut down" by seiners setting on both sides of our gear and at times double setting! That is almost 2/3 of a mile blocking off all fish to our 150 fathom net. The result of a forced increase in the seine fleet to our area due to the proposed Cook Inlet closures will be the END of our livelihood.

Forced closures will devastate our local runs from overescapement and the quality will plummet. As seiners are the only one allowed into the inner bays, all Westside setnetters will lose.

This is a terrible precedent to set. Salmon are considered "common property" and do not "belong to" the management area where they were born.

By disrupting one areas fishery to give the advantage to another area will have statewide repercussions as other areas jump on the "THEY'RE MINE" bandwagon!

Kodiak fisheries is a historical fishery. We are not fishing in any new areas. The same species come and go year after year. But every year is different! The Westside sees very few Cook Inlet fish when the wind blows easterly. There is no way to determine what the weather and run will be year after year.

Thank you for your considerations.

Briana Springer

NW setnetter

Sent from Briana's iPad



Charles P. Fogle
5722 Campbell Lake Road
Anacortes WA. 98221

12/26/2019

RE: Proposals 37, and 58-66

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fish Members,

My name is Charles Fogle and I have been running a salmon boat in Kodiak 35 years. In that time I have upgraded my boat and gear several different times and now have several million dollars invested in my fishing operation. I have invested in the Kodiak area because it is a sustainable fishery with its current management tools in place. We have our good years and bad years like every other area throughout the state. The difference is that we don't blame other people when our local river systems fluxuate and sometimes even fail. The following proposals have zero historical, biological, scientifically and economical, factors that would justify the Board making changes to Kodiak's management plans.

I respectfully request the Board reject proposal #63, 64, and 65. These proposals are targeted at the Cape Igvak Fishery in Kodiak. These areas do not open if Chignik doesn't have minimum escapement and this plan has proved to be successful. When Chignik's run is low Kodiak doesn't get to fish in Igvak. This was evident this year as we did not fish at Igvak during June, and July. Recent run failures in Chignik have nothing to do with Kodiak Fishery. They have spawning problems in there lakes. This is a known fact that there lakes are getting silted in and other factors from Mother Nature are affecting their returns just like some of our systems in Kodiak have had complete run failures as well.

I urge you to decline proposals #58, 59, and 61 as well. No research or stock assessment justifies the reduction of Kodiak's Cape Igvak fishery to 5%. This is a fictitious number with no scientific justification. Kodiak's 15% allocation was an approximation of Kodiak's historical harvest in the years before the Cape Igvak fishery plan in 1978. Long time average is below the 15% allocation at only 1205% during the years we even get to fish cape igvak. Likewise, proposals for change to the start date and guarantee minimum catch for Chignik are arbitrary benchmarks seeking reallocation without any justification.

Please decline proposal #37 as well. Chinook stocks are depressed across the Gulf of Alaska. Kodiak is already returning most of the Chinook salmon alive. Moreover, the very small % of Chinook caught in Kodiak are in fact from our own local systems Karluk and Ayakulik. Reducing Kodiaks salmon



fishery is not going to benefit other areas Chinook resource. Our Chinook systems have declined on a parallel curve that is similar to the decline in other system throughout the state.

In closing, when looking at the Boards allocation criteria, there is simply isn't anything historically, or scientifically that would justify the Board making changes to Kodiak's management plan.

Thank you for your time

A handwritten signature in red ink that reads "Charles P. Fogle".

Charles P. Fogle

907-230-7977



5642 40th Ave. W.
Seattle, WA 98199

Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK
99811-5526

Dear A.D.F.&G. Board Members:

I've been a setnetter in Uyak Bay, the Northwest Section of the Central Kodiak District, since 1971. My experience and observation during this time have given me confidence that the management decisions of the A.D.F.&G. have protected and sustained this amazing resource. Of course, when these decisions have a negative impact on my local area, I will always speak up in unity with my fellow fishermen. I rely on the judgement, hard work and research of the Kodiak Salmon Work Group and the Northwest Setnetters Association to guide me in advocating for their support for the following proposals at the upcoming Board meetings in Kodiak:

Proposal # 67 5AAC 18:331
Proposal # 70 5 AAC 18:362
Proposal # 71 5 AAC 18:362

I urge you to oppose the following proposals:

#37
#58
#59
#60
#61
#62
#63
#64
#65
#66

Sincerely,

Daniel Earle



Danny Campbell
Box 22
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Oppose Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37.65.66

Board Members:

I'm a salmon fisherman living in Ouzinkie. Salmon fishing is my primary income. I depend on having an opportunity to fish all over the island and on the mainland. During a long Kodiak salmon season, it's important for me and my skipper to have lots of options. If you would close down Cape Igvak or the mainland or some of the capes on Kodiak, that would directly impact me and my fishing earnings. As more boats stack up in smaller spaces, it doesn't make it worthwhile for anyone. Kodiak is more of a grinding fishery, not just a big hit or a big day here or there. That's why the types of closures recommended in proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66 and 37 would be so bad for me and the fishermen from Ouzinkie.

For thousands of years nonlocal sockeye salmon have been passing through what is today the Kodiak management area. And Kodiak bound salmon are undoubtedly harvested within other management areas and always have been. Kodiak salmon fisheries are well-known to be mixed stock fisheries, with an unpredictable component of nonlocal salmon.

There is no indication that 135 years of commercial salmon fishing around Ouzinkie and in Kodiak's waters ever posed any threat to Cook Inlet stocks. Under conditions when conservation of Cook Inlet's sockeye returns would be a concern, it is not likely that much bycatch. You can't catch what isn't there. I understand that the Department looked at this for several years in the 1990's and concluded that the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak area is directly related to the strength of the Cook Inlet run.

If the Yentna River in upper Cook Inlet has a stock of yield concern that requires regulatory action, you can't start by imposing restrictions 400 miles away in Kodiak. You have to start management restrictions in the nearest and biggest intercept fisheries, not the furthest and smallest. Kodiak salmon fisheries are already managed according to a well-documented series of successful management plans, none of which need to be amended now to account for harvests that fluctuate on the basis of natural abundance and pose no threat to conservation.

Thank you for your time and your service.



Thank You

Danny Campbell

Danny Campbell

Danny Clarion
Box P.O. Box 71
Ouzinkie, AK 99644



PC363
58 of 201

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Reject Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66 and 37

Board Members:

I've been a fishermen and resident of Ouzinkie for most of my life. Salmon fishing is very important to Ouzinkie. We've worked hard to have a good boat harbor and city dock to support our salmon fleet. Everyone in Ouzinkie knows that Cook Inlet fish sometimes pass through our area. On the back of Spruce Island, they occasionally just show up and then they are gone. No one knows when they will appear and most years, we don't see any of the bigger fish. That's why I don't think the Board should make any changes to salmon fishing in Kodiak because of Cook Inlet fish. They're not here every year and they are not in the same spot when they do hit. More closures just hurt Kodiak without any known benefit to Cook Inlet.

When I look at the make-up of this current Board of Fisheries, I feel a little uneasy. I see three members with very little commercial fishing experience with four members who live in upper Cook Inlet, plus one in Fairbanks. I only see one member with Kodiak area knowledge and another with some blue water commercial fishing experience. I think it may take some experience on the water to understand the Kodiak fishery. It's a long fishery with a number of variables happening all at once. Several salmon species from hundreds of systems return over about four months. Fishermen are moving constantly. That's why the Cape Igvak fishery is so important. There is occasionally a "big hit" but more often our season is a day to day grind. We don't fish like Cook Inlet or Chignik close to a primary terminal area. I hope you will listen to your fellow board members that have commercial fishing experience to Understand Kodiak's "mixed stocks" fishery. As you travel around the state you will find that mixed stock fisheries are the rule rather than the exception.

I strongly urge you to look at the long-term stability of the Kodiak fishery, and to rely on the Board's statutory allocation criteria when making allocative decisions, especially involving salmon. Dozens and dozens of past board members have done just that, and what exists in regulation now is an evolved balance that recognizes the history and economic importance of both Kodiak and Cook Inlet. Since 1989, all salmon management decisions in the Kodiak area have been based on local Kodiak stocks. Targeted interceptions that occurred before 1989 have long ago been stopped. Local pink and chum salmon are harvested all around the Kodiak and Afognak Island complex. Whatever interception of Cook Inlet salmon that still occurs is minimal, sporadic, and generally not measurable in-season.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "D. Clarion", written over a horizontal line.

Danny Clarion



Devin Koozaata
P.O. 83
Old Harbor, AK 99615

December 18, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Opposition to Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66

Dear Board and Chairman:

I live in Old Harbor and I'm a fisherman. Fishing is really all I've ever done. I work on a local salmon vessel, the F/V Rolling Bay. Our whole crew was from Old Harbor. Fishing is about the only type of job available in Old Harbor. I don't want to see you take away the only way I can make a living. My skipper tells me that you might pass proposals that could take away 1/3 of my crew share. I just can't afford that. Why would you try to kill Old Harbor's fisheries?

I've heard about some sort of genetic study that showed we catch some Cook Inlet sockeye in Kodiak. You didn't need a study to show that. We know that some years the Cook Inlet fish hit here or there and some years they don't. It's no big deal or new information. I was told that in the early 1990's Fish and Game already estimated that there were Cook Inlet fish in the Kodiak area --- especially when they had a big run. I don't think that the fish we catch in Kodiak belong to the fishermen in Cook Inlet. I've always heard that these wild salmon were "common property". Why would you give Cook Inlet an ownership in fish?

The best thing for me about the Cape Igvak fishery is that a bunch of boats go over there and we have more room to fish and we don't have to wait so long in a line to make a set. That's why Cape Igvak is important to most of the boats in the Old Harbor fleet. I know it's tough to live in Chignik but it's tough to live in Old Harbor too. We're both village people. Why would they try to take our livelihood away? That's not right.

I've heard the older skippers talk about having to fight with Chignik and Cook Inlet for years on the very same issues. I appreciate that the Board in the past has kept the Kodiak fishery the same and rejected the Cook Inlet and Chignik proposals. I'm asking you to do that again. Just vote NO on proposals 58,59,60,61,61,63,64,37, 65&66.

Sincerely yours,

Devin Koozaata

Devin H Koozaata



Emil Christiansen Sr.

8211 DeBarr Rd.

Anchorage, AK 99615

Alaska Board of Fisheries

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, AK

Re Opposition: to Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

I'm a life-long Kodiak salmon fisherman from Old Harbor. I've fished crab, herring, cod, halibut but now all I have left is salmon.

Here we are again, fighting for our right to exist as a fishing community. This time it is both Chignik and Cook Inlet coming after us,

Why do Kodiak commercial fishing regulations have to change every three years? What is it that prompts board members to think we need to change yet again? I come to your meetings every three years and have to fight to keep my fishery. We don't go trying to take away some else's fishery. Yet, every three years we're back here having to persuade you to just leave us alone. The fish we catch are a common property resource and have been allocated to our area by the board repeatedly over the past several decades. Let's leave things alone for once and we can go home and be happy with what we have – the opportunity to fish another season.

It is clearly impossible to forego more incidental harvest of Cook Inlet bound salmon in Kodiak without dramatically restricting Kodiak's fishery. Kodiak and Cook Inlet salmon fisheries have fundamentally different properties. Cook Inlet catches approximately 3 million salmon a year, most of which are sockeye. Kodiak catches approximately 15 million salmon, most of which are pinks.

Does it make sense to you that Kodiak should forego millions of bright pinks in order to add a few thousand more sockeye in Cook Inlet? If you take the Kodiak fleet off the capes and push the fleet up into the bays to harvest black pinks, what is the considerable cost in lost quality? Do you believe the losses in Kodiak from a wholesale destruction of its seven local stock management plans would be balanced by much smaller, likely undetectable gains in Cook Inlet?

If the UCIDA proposal, # 66, were adopted, the various sockeye caps would be achieved in just a day or two of fishing. Without fishing opportunity many vessels, set net sites, tenders, and



processors would find it unmanageable to operate at all. Permit prices would plummet, more permits would go unfished, businesses would close, and Kodiak Island communities would suffer. The small gains realized by Cook Inlet fishermen could not offset the economic gutting of Kodiak's salmon fishery.

Under the standards of the Board's Mixed Stock Policy and the allocation criteria, balancing of gains and impacts must occur. Otherwise the policy and the criteria would long ago not have survived judicial review. Economic harm in Kodiak under proposal 66 and others is not balanced by economic gain in Cook Inlet.

The seven local stock management plans adopted by the Board many years ago insure that the Kodiak fishery remains stable, and that the passage of sockeye to Cook Inlet is optimized to the maximum extent consistent with the Mixed Stock Policy and the allocation criteria.

As fishermen we need to get along and work together. We shouldn't be fighting each other every three years. If you change Kodiak's management this year, then we'll have to fight to change Chignik's management in a couple of years and Cook Inlet's management three years from now. Why start that kind of conflict over and over? I ask you to let the Cape Igvak Management plan stay the same and to retain the current North Shelikof Management Plan. Please vote NO on proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66, and 37!

Thank you.

Emil Christiansen. Sr.



Ernest Torsen

P.O. Box 63

Ouzinkie Alaska 99644

Alaska Board of Fisheries

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, AK 99811

Vote NO on proposals 37,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66.

Dear Board Members:

I am a lifelong fisherman and resident of Ouzinkie and Kodiak's salmon fishery is important to me. It makes me mad that every few years someone is trying to take away from Ouzinkie's fishermen. Who owns the salmon that travel through the Kodiak area? Cook Inlet fishermen say they do. Chignik fishermen say some of those fish are theirs. But Kodiak fishermen have been fishing the same way for over a hundred years. These issues were decided 30 or 40 years ago!

The Alaska Constitution settled this question. That document provides that fish are reserved to the people for common use. It's called the "common property" clause. Also, the Constitution provides for no exclusive right of fishery. So, the fish everywhere belong to everyone, not to one particular group who may reside close to where salmon spawn.

The Alaska Legislature has directed that you, the Board of Fisheries, decide who gets to catch the fish based on the statutory allocation criteria. First among these is history. In the case of Kodiak and Cook Inlet, both areas have a long history of taking sockeye salmon, over 125 years. Cook Inlet does not deserve a preference based on this criterion.

Other important criteria include state and local economies. It would be difficult to justify a new preference for Cook Inlet over Kodiak based on economics and the economy of a village like Ouzinkie. Commercial sockeye fishing in both areas is important to local and state economies, but the Kodiak salmon fishery, which harvests primarily pinks and which would be greatly disrupted by attempts to limit bycatch of sockeye, is much larger than the Cook Inlet fishery.

Other allocation criteria relate to taking fish for food or recreation. Again, both areas have robust food and recreational fisheries, and finding that one area deserves a new preference would be destructive to the balance that has evolved over decades. I do want to thank the board for the exclusive subsistence area you created in the Ouzinkie harbor. This is a fishery I participate in every year to help feed the community.

No drastic changes are warranted in the Kodiak fishery at this time based on the board's allocation criteria, and based on the constitutional principle of common property. I urge the Board to retain the status quo. Vote NO on proposals 37,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65 & 66.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Torsen

Garman Squartsoff
Box 112
Ouzinkie, AK 99644



PC363
63 of 201

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Vote NO Proposals 37,63,64,65,66

Dear Board of Fisheries Members:

I'm a crewman and I live in Ouzinkie. My family for several generations is from Ouzinkie. I've both gillnetted and seined salmon with Ouzinkie permit holders. Fishing is my primary income. I'm learning about the fisheries but I can already see that it doesn't make sense to close down Kodiak's July fishery because of a guess that Cook Inlet sockeye may be passing through our area. We setnet in inside waters and sometimes catch what appear to be Cook Inlet bound sockeye. Closing more of the Shelikof or moving boats to the capes won't stop our catch of Cook Inlet fish when they are here. To me it's like closing the gate after the cows are gone. You'll always be trying to regulate last years salmon run. I say stay with the way things are and reject proposals 63,64,65 and 66.

Proposal 66 is the same thing as the Board saw in September 2017 and similar to what UCIDA proposed years ago. I can read any real justification in the proposal's language except an allusion to a "genetic study" The Shedd genetic study from 2014-16 does not lend itself to be used for allocation purposes. Consequently, proposal 66 has no real justification, no foundation, solves no problems in Cook Inlet, and, from what I understand, it would be impossible to measure the effects of the proposal in Cook Inlet.

It is possible, however, to measure the impact to the Kodiak seine fleet of implementing proposal 66. The 6-year average annual foregone loss to Kodiak fishermen if you adopt Proposal 66 would be 3.5 million dollars. In 2019 alone, 4.5 million dollars would have been lost. Fish bound to Cook Inlet through Kodiak seine fisheries are an unknown but tiny fraction of that 4.5 million dollars. For the seine fishery the average annual loss per permit holder over the past six years would be \$42,800. That's each year for each permit. How many of you can give up \$43,000 per year and survive? The effect on Ouzinkie as well as Kodiak would be devastating. The annual benefit to Cook Inlet commercial fishermen, if noticeable, would be far, far less than 4.5 million dollars

Why would you consider taking such a drastic action that has never before been imposed on any commercial fishery in Alaska? No board has ever intentionally ripped the heart out of a long-standing stable salmon fishery for purely allocative reasons without a shred of conservation concern being present. Vote No on 63,64,65,66 & 37.

Sincerely yours,

Garman Squartsoff

Gary Boskofsky



PC363
64 of 201

P.O. Box

Ouzinkie Alaska 99644

Alaska Board of Fisheries

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, AK 99811

Vote NO on proposals 37,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66.

Dear Board Members:

I am a life long resident of Ouzinkie and Kodiak's salmon fishery is important to me. It makes me mad that every few years someone is trying to take away from Ouzinkie's fishermen. Who owns the salmon that travel through the Kodiak area? Cook Inlet fishermen say they do. Chignik fishermen say some of those fish are theirs. But Kodiak fishermen have been fishing the same way for over a hundred years. These issues were decided 30 or 40 years ago!

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Other important criteria include state and local economies. It would be difficult to justify a new preference for Cook Inlet over Kodiak based on economics and the economy of a village like Ouzinkie. Commercial sockeye fishing in both areas is important to local and state economies, but the Kodiak salmon fishery, which harvests primarily pinks and which would be greatly disrupted by attempts to limit bycatch of sockeye, is much larger than the Cook Inlet fishery.

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No drastic changes are warranted in the Kodiak fishery at this time based on the board's allocation criteria, and based on the constitutional principle of common property. I urge the Board to retain the status quo. Vote NO on proposals 37,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65 & 66.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Boskofsky



Gene Anderson
Box 47
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Oppose Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37.65.66

Board Members:

I'm a retired salmon fisherman from Ouzinkie. I've lived and fished my whole life in Ouzinkie. Salmon fishing is what Ouzinkie was built on. We all grew up fishing and working to get our own boat. That's why I get angry when I see these proposals from Cook Inlet and Chignik. I fought over the Cape Igvak plan and the North Shelikof plan all those years ago. We reached a compromise both sides could live with. Now, even though I'm retired, they are still coming back to take away the Kodiak salmon fishery from Ouzinkie fishermen. It's not right that they can just keep coming back and asking for more, more more!

Look at proposal 66. If the Board wanted, for whatever reason, to move several thousand sockeye salmon out of the Kodiak salmon fishery and into the Cook Inlet fishery, where would you start? Proposal 66 just start blindly guts the Kodiak local stocks oriented. There are no "hot spots" where Cook Inlet fish tend to concentrate year after year in the Kodiak area. What little directed effort did occur at Cook Inlet stocks in Kodiak ended 30 years ago, but UCIDA still uses one incident from 1988 to try to persuade you that there is a problem that needs fixing.

How will you be assured that sockeye saved from one part of Kodiak won't be caught further north or west or east or south but still in the Kodiak area? How will you ever measure the success of such blind stabs in the dark? You would need to close all fishing in Kodiak to be sure of a savings! How will you know the fish you allegedly saved will show up in Cook Inlet? The predators still need to be fed, and many salmon won't survive the gauntlet of sea lions, orcas and legions of seals.

I just don't see why the Board would create havoc in the Kodiak local stocks fishery in order to provide more escapement or more catch in Cook Inlet? Will you even be able to measure the difference? What are the economic tradeoffs? You would be taking several million dollars out of the Kodiak fishery to boost UCIDA's catch by a few thousand sockeye? What does your allocation criteria say about that? The gains realized by Cook Inlet fishermen could not possibly offset the economic devastation in Kodiak. The balance weighs heavily in favor of continuing Kodiak's current management plans.

Thank you for your time.

Gene Anderson



RE: Comment on multiple proposals

Salutations Chairman Morisky and Board of Fisheries Members, My name is Henry Orth V, and I was born in Port Lions, a small village situated by the sea, on Kodiak Island. The son, grandson, and nephew of Kodiak and Afognak commercial fishers it's safe to say that salmon and the sea are deeply engrained in my DNA. A life of commercial fishing has instilled in me a sense of adventure, hard work, persistence, and respect for the sea. The aforementioned being values I hope to pass on to my young son. However, the proposed amendments to the Kodiak Commercial Salmon season (# 37 and 58-65) threaten the historical, economic, and cultural significance of Kodiak's storied salmon fishery. This being said I urge you to vote NO on proposals (#37, and 58-65) Much like the salmon that provide us our livelihood, the bounty of the bays, capes, and rivers of the Kodiak Statistical salmon area is one of cycles. No two seasons are the same, nor are two statistical salmon areas the same. Two lackluster seasons in Chignik, are from reason enough to limit and/or restrict openings in the Cape Igvak area. Fishing openers in the Cape Igvak section of the Mainland District are already dictated by Chignik catch/escapment, and to employ any further restrictions to Kodiak fisherman in June is highly detrimental to the economic prosperity of our Kodiak Fisherman. The vocal minority will always rise above the silent majority. With that said, too long have Kodiak Fisherman suffered at the expense of keeping Chignik fishers appeased and amiable. Additionally, restricting Westside Kodiak/Afognak openers to "protect" Cook Inlet sockeye returns is an incredibly asinine and erroneous proposal. Salmon by nature travel thousands of miles to return to spawn, however they don't always travel the same SEA-nic highway each year, nor do they follow a strict schedule. Cook Inlet reds have been caught as far south as Sitkinak as well as along the entire Western Shore of Kodiak, and Afognak anytime from late June - late July. Yet, they still seem to return to the Kenai in record numbers. Kodiak Fisherman intercepting these Cook Inlet bound fish is always a shot in the dark, and restricting Westside fishing time as the Pink Management plan starts (July 6th) would be deeply detrimental to Kodiak seiners and Gillnetters. Thank you for your time, and I implore you to vote NO on proposals (37, and 58-65) in order to protect the future of Kodiak's salmon fishery.

Henry Orth V Kodiak Salmon Seine Permit Holder



Herman Andrewvitch
P.O. 83
Old Harbor, AK 99615

December 18, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Vote NO: Proposals 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 37, 65, 66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

I started fishing on Old Harbor salmon vessels back in 1994. I've done salmon fishing on one or more local vessels every summer since then. Fishing is about the only job in Old Harbor. Old Harbor has a good size local fleet but there use to be lots more fishing opportunities - herring, tanner crab, cod,. Now it's just salmon. I hope you will keep Kodiak's salmon fishery the way it has been over the past 25 years --- it's all we have left! These proposals from Chignik and Cook Inlet will directly reduce my crew share allot. I ask you to vote NO on these proposals.

When you live in the village, it's hard to understand how people outside of the village can take away something like fishing. One of the Cook Inlet proposals looks to me like it would just shut down the seine fishery with the cape to cape closures. One of the main reasons to fish on the capes is to catch bright fish before they spawn. If you eliminate cape fishing for most of July, I think it's likely we'll be harvesting lots of black humpies.

My skipper has been fishing on Kodiak Island for more than 50 years. He has seen lots of things come and go. Over that entire time fishing in Kodiak, he has tried to find Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak area. He tells me that sometimes Cook Inlet fish are here but most years they don't really show up in big numbers. From what he says, I don't think Kodiak is having that big of an impact on Cook Inlet. Normally, when we catch a few fish here, they are having a big run in the Inlet.

We fish at Cape Igvak if it is open. It sure seems like we're restricted allot over there. I don't understand why Chignik wants even more regulations. Many times, when we go over to Cape Igvak, the fish are already passed. Cape Igvak, just like the presence of Cook Inlet fish is a hit and miss fishery. Making closures creates the same restrictions every year but we know fish don't run the same way. That's why you need to oppose proposals 58, 59, 60, 61, 61, 63, 64, 37, 65&66.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Andrewvitch



RE: PROPOSALS 58, 59, 61-66, 37

Over the last 40 years the Kodiak area has been the most flexible place in the state with helping to protect other areas fishing. From the original Igvak compromise to the seaward zone closures on the northwest side we have given up fishing space and time. We have reached a point where others have put forward proposals such as this one that will irreparably harm Kodiaks ability to harvest salmon in our district! The board needs to step froward and reject these self interested proposals aimed at further choking Kodiak salmon fishermen from making a living.



James Skonberg
Box
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 26, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Vote NO Proposals 37,58,59,60,61,62, 63,64,65,66

Dear Board of Fisheries Members:

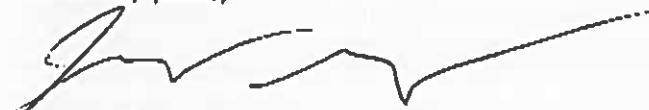
I am a long time Kodiak area salmon fisherman and I live in Ouzinkie. I grew up in Chignik and fished there before I moved to Ouzinkie in the 60's. My fishing career has spanned the history of the Cape Igvak fishery. I remember when we were allowed to fish at Cape Igvak whenever Chignik was open. I also remember when the Department of Fish and Game came up with the Cape Igvak management plan. Kodiak fishermen, like me, felt we had lost something when the original Cape Igvak plan was put in place. We would rather have fishing time than a percentage.

Now I see the Cape Igvak management plan differently. I see that my nephews and other relatives in Chignik are able to catch enough fish to pay most of their expenses before Kodiak can fish at Cape Igvak. In a season like last year or the disaster in 2018, Kodiak didn't fish at Cape Igvak because of the poor early Chignik run. I see this as the Cape Igvak management plan working --- saving the resource and helping out Chignik fishermen with an economic guarantee. That's why I think you should vote NO on proposals 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62. The plan is balanced and Chignik and Kodiak fishermen need to work together rather than fighting about Cape Igvak every three years.

I've also fished through the whole controversy regarding Cook Inlet origin sockeye in the Kodiak Area. Ouzinkie fishermen have known about the occasional presence of Cook Inlet fish since I started fishing. The trouble is that they don't show up every year and don't seem to hit in the same spot. Creating the North Shelikof Management Plan hurt my fishing. I had fished up around North Afognak for many years. Fortunately, Ouzinkie fishermen were able to have the Board modify the S.W. section of the North Shelikof management plan to allow us to fish "one set out" in that area which really helped the Ouzinkie fleet. All this is to say that I don't know how you regulate Kodiak more for when Cook Inlet fish may or may not appear. It just doesn't make sense. The harm to Kodiak and Ouzinkie would hurt far more than the benefit to Cook Inlet. I say vote NO on proposals 63,64,65 & 66.

I just want to say one thing regarding proposal 37. It looks like the tail wagging the dog. Yes we have concerns about Chinook salmon. But the solution is not some universal scheme that creates lots of hardship without a known benefit. Vote NO on proposal 37 (and RC 9)!

Sincerely yours,



James Skonberg



DATE: December 27, 2019

RE: Opposition to proposals 58-66 and 37

Chairman Morisky and members of the Board of Fisheries,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proposals in advance of the Board meeting for Kodiak. I respectfully requests you oppose proposals 63, 64, 65, 37 and 66 as they present unjustified changes to a successful conservation tool and a very complex management plan for the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) salmon fishery.

I have participated in the set net fishery on the west side of Kodiak Island since 1979. Over the years as my family grew, my children and I built up our family operation. Today all three of my children and their families –including 3 grandchildren participate in the fishery. Set netting on Kodiak’s west side is a family based and historic fishery. We have had our good and bad seasons over the past 40 years. We have heard about the phenomenal catches of the Chignik and Cook Inlet fishermen as we plodded along with our mediocre catches in comparison we never blamed our low catches on others management areas.

Kodiak’s salmon fishery has not changed since management plans were adopted starting with the Cape Igvak management Plan in 1978 and continuing through the early 1990’s. Forty years ago and one year before I first entered the fishery. There is no ‘new and expanding’ fishery in Kodiak.

Yet here we are once again at a regular 3-year cycle of the Alaska Board of Fisheries in a defensive position regarding incidental catch of salmon bound for Cook Inlet and Chignik. These proposals have been brought forth by the same Cook Inlet fishing groups of years past. The results of this repetitive attack on the KMA harvest strategy are many. Firstly, it effectively deprives Kodiak fishermen from addressing their own issues, as we are put in the position once again of defending the KMA in regards to incidental catch of Cook Inlet salmon. As long as salmon have been harvested in Kodiak, Cook Inlet bound salmon have been harvested incidentally. This incidental harvest will continue as long as there is a commercial salmon fishery in Kodiak. The much referenced 2014-16 Kodiak sockeye genetic stock identification study does not provide any new information but simply provides more data to previous stock assessments developed in the 1990’.



My family fish exclusively in the Central Section of the Kodiak Management Area. We fish alongside Kodiak seiners in the Central Section, a combined gear group area. The Central Section of the Northwest District is the only area of Kodiak Island that combines both gear groups. All other Kodiak areas are seine only. Set netters in the Central Section work in a highly competitive and crowded area. Every one of the proposals put forth by Cook Inlet groups or individuals, if adopted, will severely increase the seine effort in an already congested mixed gear group area. The set netters in the Central Section will be the greatest losers if any of these misguided restrictions are mistakenly adopted.

My family is busy harvesting local Kodiak stocks of pink, chum and local sockeye salmon during the time periods that Cook Inlet groups and individuals are proposing restricting our fishing times and historical fishing locations. Any change or reduction in our set net opportunity, along with increased seine pressure in our only area, during these significant time periods, will result in our fishery being compromised.

Our fishery and gear group of set netting has not changed since its inception. Every BOF cycle we look at Cook Inlet groups proposing extreme restrictions to our fishing time and opportunities which are already limited by our very congested and competitive area.

Remember the KMA is a very complex area and is tightly managed for Kodiak's own local stocks. There are hundreds of salmon streams on the Island of Kodiak as well as roughly a dozen sockeye systems that have run timings that span over 4 months during the summer. Trying to manage our own local stocks and at the same time trying to manage for non-local stock incidental harvest would create many problems. Kodiak fishermen are already sharing the conservation burden with the North Shelikof Management Plan that was agreed upon and adopted years ago.

When looking at the Board's allocation criteria, there is not anything historically, biologically, scientifically, environmentally or sociologically that would justify the Board making changes to Kodiak's management Plan. I ask you to follow your mandate and reject proposals 58-66 and 37 and protect Kodiak's Management Plan and my grandchildren's future in the Kodiak salmon fishery.

Sincerely,

Jane Petrich, Kodiak



December 27, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Reed Morisky, Chair
Attn: Glen Haight, Executive Director
1255 W 8th Street
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Opposition to proposals 63, 64, 65, 37, and 66

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written comment on these proposals. My family and I are setnetters in Uyak Bay which is in the Central Section of the Northwest Kodiak District. We live in a cabin near our fishing locations during the summer months. The setnet fleet in this area make up a large part of the local community. As a group, northwest setnetters are restricted to fishing only in the Central Section of the Northwest Kodiak District and may not move to other fishing areas on the island if we are experiencing unfavorable water conditions, closures or poor fishing.

The Central Section is a combined gear group area. All of these proposals would increase the seine effort in the Central Section, in turn, creating even more competition for fish in an already crowded area. The setnet fleet will endure heavy sacrifices if any of these proposals are approved.

In addition, approval of these proposals will increase the complexity of an already complicated management plan; putting our local stocks in jeopardy of over-escapement.

I respectfully ask that the board reject proposals 63, 64, 65, 37, and 66.

Respectfully,

Jeff Bassett
Northwest Setnetter



December 27, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Reed Morisky, Chair
Attn: Glen Haight, Executive Director
1255 W 8th Street
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Approval of Proposal 67, 70 and 71

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written comment on these proposals. My family and I are setnetters in Uyak Bay which is in the Central Section of the Northwest Kodiak District. We live in a cabin near our fishing locations during the summer months. The setnet fleet in this area make up a large part of the local community. As a group, northwest setnetters are restricted to fishing only in the Central Section of the Northwest Kodiak District and may not move to other fishing areas on the island if we are experiencing unfavorable water conditions, closures or poor fishing.

Approval of proposal 67

The rate of slime events has increased over the last several years. These events at times create such poor conditions that we simply do not catch fish because our nets are covered in slime. Clean nets are very important in a gillnet fishery as the fish must penetrate our web to be caught. If fish see the net they simply turn the other way. Our only defense is to spray our nets with a pressure washer, which is only a temporary solution. In an ever-increasingly competitive fishery, proposal 67 has the potential to provide some relief for the Kodiak setnet fishery.

Approval of proposal 70

Proposal 70 is a sustainable addition to the Karluk River Management Plan, in that it will provide a mechanism for limiting over-escapement of pink salmon into the Karluk system. It will also provide all salmon fishermen, on the west side, an opportunity to harvest pink salmon bound for the Karluk while traveling through the Central section.

Approval of proposal 71

Approval of proposal 71 helps to insure a long-term viable fishery for fishermen of both gear groups. It is to the benefit of all fishermen to allow for interim pink salmon escapement goals to be achieved before opening the inner bays. It makes sense to secure early run escapement to provide for a well-balanced return.

The setnet fleet is restricted from these inner bay areas. As a result, the outcome of inner bay openings is generally detrimental to the setnet fishery.

Thank you for your consideration on the above proposals.

Respectfully,

Jeff Bassett
Northwest Setnetter



Joe Delgado
Box 1225 Selief Lane
Kodiak, AK 99615

December 26, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Vote NO Proposals 37,63,64,65,66

Dear Chairman and Board of Fisheries Members:

I have lived in Ouzinkie most of my life and I'm currently a board member of the Ouzinkie Native Corporation. I fished for salmon out of Ouzinkie and I've worked hard to better the community. Salmon fishing is very important for the survival of Ouzinkie. Incremental regulation changes that reduce the fishing opportunities for residents of Ouzinkie will have a negative impact. We're already struggling to keep enough families in Ouzinkie to keep the school open. Changes in salmon fishing income could be the nudge that forces just one or two families to leave – that would force a school closure. It's easy to get caught up in the "big picture" and think in terms of "policy" but the reality is that changes you may initiate could create unintended consequences for Ouzinkie and Kodiak's other rural communities.

I've followed some these fishing issues for several years. One of the things that makes no sense is talking about protecting Susitna sockeye stocks here in Kodiak. Anyone that lives in the area knows the primary problem is Norther Pike. If you want more sockeye in the Susitna drainage, get rid of the pike. Some of my friends from the Knik tribe have said that some of the rivers up there are completely without sockeye due to the Norther Pike. I think most of the problems with salmon in Cook Inlet can and should be solved in the Cook Inlet management areas.

I've seen the sockeye genetic study done in Kodiak from 2014-16. I don't know what people were surprised about. The Department has said for a long time that Cook Inlet fish could make up as much as 15% of Kodiak's total sockeye run. I know from experience that it's hard to find Cook Inlet fish in the Kodiak area during many seasons. I see the results from 2014 in the genetic study as showing what happens here in Kodiak most years. The 2015 and 2016 information is more about what happens when Cook Inlet has larger than average runs and when the ocean temperatures are higher. I don't see that there is any "new" information in this study that should concern the Board. Vote NO on proposals 65 and 66.

Proposal 63 is another Cook Inlet sponsored proposal to restrict a Kodiak fishery. The proposal would reduce time and area in the Kodiak purse seine fishery, particularly in the Mainland District in order to catch fewer chinook. The proposer's justification is that current Kodiak salmon management plans do not give enough protection to Cook Inlet chinook stocks. Ouzinkie Native Corporation has worked a long time to reduce Chinook salmon bycatch in the Kodiak trawl fisheries. We've found out that less than 5% of the chinook taken by all gear types in the Gulf of Alaska are likely local stocks. In other words, large closures in time and area are not likely to have much impact on Cook Inlet Chinook stocks. Vote NO on 63 and 37.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Delgado



100 E. Marine Way STE 300 Kodiak, Alaska 99615 • (907) 486-5557 • Fax: (907) 486-7605

26 December 2019

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board members,

Kodiak's Chamber of Commerce is the voice for the business community in Kodiak. We have approximately 260 members which include fishermen, processors, support services and fishery supply vendors. Fisheries are the economic driver for Kodiak, as it's third in the nation for volume of commercial landings in 2017; it must be preserved. Right now the Kodiak economy is under threat: In 2020 the Federal Pacific cod fisheries will not open; pollock quotas are down 20%; halibut harvests are also down and projections indicate continued decline; the herring fishery is severely depleted; and tanner crab has an extremely low guideline harvest level. Now, Board of Fisheries proposals from Cook Inlet and Chignik regions are attempting to reduce the economic returns from Kodiak's salmon fishery. We need to protect our economy and request that you vote NO on proposals which could severely impact Kodiak's salmon fisheries (proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65 and 66).

The Kodiak Island Borough (KIB) and the City of Kodiak commissioned a study looking at the Economic Impact of the Seafood Industry on the KIB¹. Although the study is a bit dated, it does demonstrate the economic engine that drives Kodiak and the importance of the salmon industry. The study is considered by the Kodiak Chamber Board to still be extremely relevant. This study used the 2014 fishing year as a "snap-shot". Several important points can be drawn from this study about Kodiak's seafood industry in general and the importance of the salmon fishery in particular:

- The commercial salmon fishery is caught by seine and set gillnets and provides harvest opportunity for hundreds of small businesses throughout the Kodiak Archipelago.
- The salmon fishery contributed the highest value paid to harvesters of any fishery in 2014.
- For every million pounds of salmon landed and processed in the KIB, \$900,000 in total labor income is created in the KIB economy, including all direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- For every million dollars paid to fishermen for salmon landed in the KIB, a total of \$1.22 million in labor income is created in the KIB, including all harvest and processing related multiplier effects.
- 28% of the total dollars paid to fishermen were paid to KIB resident salmon permit holders.
- Seafood industry related jobs in the KIB indicates that the industry accounted for 38 percent of all Kodiak area employment.
- Employment in the processing plants is dominated by salmon deliveries from June until September.
- Kodiak's seafood processors employ the highest percentage of local residents of any major production region in Alaska due to the year-round nature of our fisheries.
- The community of Kodiak has made substantial investment in seafood industry-related infrastructure – public utilities, transportation connections, and maritime infrastructure. A healthy seafood industry is critical to the community's ability to pay for these investments.

Adopting proposals 65 or 66 is expected to have an adverse impact on Kodiak's economy. Based on internal research, the Kodiak Salmon Workgroup suggests that if proposals 65 and 66 were adopted, loss salmon revenue paid to Kodiak fishermen could exceed, on average, \$5,000,000 annually. When the economic multiplier of dollars that circulate within the community is applied, that loss is compounded.

¹ Economic Impact of the Seafood Industry on the Kodiak Island Borough, prepared for the Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak, prepared by McDowell Group, May 2016.



PC363
76 of 201

100 E. Marine Way STE 300 Kodiak, Alaska 99615 • (907) 486-5557 • Fax: (907) 486-7605

Regarding the Cape Igvak Management Plan, the Chamber does not perceive a need for a change. The plan provides a biological and economic safety net for the Chignik fishery through restrictive harvest opportunities for Kodiak permit holders based on Chignik escapements. During 3 of the past 5 years, when Chignik runs were limited, Kodiak fishermen did not fish at Cape Igvak. Kodiak fishermen have participated in this fishery for as long as the State of Alaska has managed the fisheries. The compromise reached by the Board 40 years ago is fair and working so should not be changed.

The history of the fishery, the fishery's economic importance to the region, and alternative fishery resources are all part of the Board's allocation criteria when considering salmon management changes. The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce believes that when the Board applies each of these standards as well as the remaining allocation criteria, your decision tips in Kodiak's favor. We believe the board should vote no on proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65 & 66.

Yours in economic prosperity,

Sarah Phillips
Executive Director
ChamberDirector@Kodiak.org
(907) 486-5557



Kodiak Island Borough

Office of the Borough Mayor

710 Mill Bay Road

Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Phone (907) 486-9310 Fax (907) 486-9391

December 19, 2019

Chairman Reed Morisky
Alaska Board of Fisheries Members
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Submitted via Online Comments

Re: **Opposition to Proposals 58-66 and 37**

Dear Chairman Morisky:

The Kodiak Island Borough (Borough) opposes Proposals 58-66 and 37, which will be considered at the upcoming January, 2020 Alaska Board of Fisheries (Board) meeting in Kodiak. The Borough encompasses the Kodiak Management Area as defined by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and includes the Kodiak Archipelago and the Alaska Peninsula from Cape Douglas west to Cape Igvak. Commercial fishing in State and Federal waters around Kodiak is a major economic driver for the Borough, and fisheries tax revenues comprise a significant portion of the Borough's revenues on an annual basis.

Proposals 58-66 and 37 would have substantial negative effects on Kodiak's economy and salmon fisheries, and this set of proposals simply reiterates the same arguments the Board has already addressed during each board cycle for the past 30 years. Namely, Chignik wants to change history and take away the Cape Igvak fishery and Cook Inlet wants to exert control over common property fish hundreds of miles away from Cook Inlet. Kodiak Island Borough strongly recommends that the Board maintain status quo in regard to both the Cape Igvak and Cook Inlet issues.

Cape Igvak Fishery. It is critical for the Board to consider the long history and context of Kodiak salmon fishing in the Cape Igvak area, and to maintain consistency with past management decisions and strategies. The Alaska Board of Fisheries recognizes this importance of historical use by listing "the history of each personal use, sport and commercial fishery" as the first of its Allocation Criteria.



Kodiak fishermen have been fishing throughout the Alaska Peninsula, including Chignik and area M, since even before the Limited Entry management system was implemented in the early 1970s. After limited entry Kodiak fishermen continued to fish on the Alaska Peninsula from Cape Douglas to Cape Igvak.



When Chignik fishermen became concerned that Kodiak's continued activity at Cape Igvak was impacting their fishery Kodiak and Chignik stakeholders met in Juneau at the 1977 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting and hammered out the current Cape Igvak Management Plan. The plan balanced Kodiak's historical Cape Igvak fishery with Chignik's need to have economic and conservation protections. Consequently, the plan prohibits fishing at Cape Igvak until the Chignik fleet catches a minimum of 300,000 sockeye – about \$2.5 million dollars in value. After the Cape Igvak fishery is opened to Kodiak fishermen, Kodiak is limited to 15% of the total Chignik run, which approximates prior catch percentages.

The Cape Igvak plan is balanced and fair and has endured with only one minor adjustment for 42 years because it balances protections for Chignik's fishery on one side with recognition of Kodiak's historical participation on the other. The Kodiak Island Borough does not see any "new information," new "best available science," any new and expanding fishery or any new conservation concerns that would justify changing the Cape Igvak fishery. The six Cape Igvak proposals (58-62 and 65) represent an attempted "fish grab" without justification, and seem to evidence a misplaced hope that the Board will ignore the history of the Cape Igvak fishery and the balance of the equities established by the Cape Igvak management plan in 1977.

Cook Inlet. Kodiak salmon fishermen have recognized the presence of what appear to be "non local" stocks in the Kodiak area for over 100 years, although it has always been impossible to predict when, where or if non-local fish will show up in any given season. In 1989, during an unusually calm summer Kodiak salmon fishermen found Cook Inlet bound sockeye out in the middle of the northern Shelikof Straits and concentrated fishing effort in that area.

In 1990 Alaska Board of Fisheries clarified that (1) the Kodiak fleet, unlike the Cook Inlet drift fishery, was limited to fishing inside the 3 nautical miles "state waters" line, and (2) that the activity in the North Shelikof constituted a "new and expanding" fishery. The Board then crafted the North Shelikof Management Plan which balanced continuation of the historical Kodiak fishery of local Kodiak stocks with a conservation zone to protect Cook Inlet bound sockeye that might be in the area. The North Shelikof Management Plan has endured for the past 29 years, with a single minor adjustment for expanded local stocks opportunities in the S.W. Afognak section.

The Borough is aware of the genetic sockeye identification study undertaken in the Kodiak Management Area from 2014-16. The study merely confirmed what was already known about the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak area, and demonstrated amounts vary greatly from



year to year. In 2014 only a few fish are available; in 2015 larger concentrations appear in some areas but not in others and in 2016 there are "lighting strikes" at some places but not in the same places that fish appeared in 2015. Finally, across all three years the amount of Cook Inlet Sockeye captured in the Kodiak Management Area was within the amounts suggested by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game during the early 1990s. The 2014-16 genetic study is a new study but it does not provide new information relative to the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak Management area. In short, there is no basis for additional restrictions on Kodiak's salmon management for local stocks because the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak Management Area has already been accounted for in current management.

Allocation decisions are understandably difficult for the Alaska Board of Fisheries. However, in this case the Cape Igvak and Cook Inlet fisheries each have a long standing allocation plan that was reviewed by multiple Alaska Boards of Fisheries and there is no indication of new fishing patterns or significant new information. There is no need or imperative to change Kodiak's salmon management plans and the Board should maintain the current plans already in place.

Kodiak Island Borough encourages the Board to reject proposals 58-66 and 37.

Very truly yours,

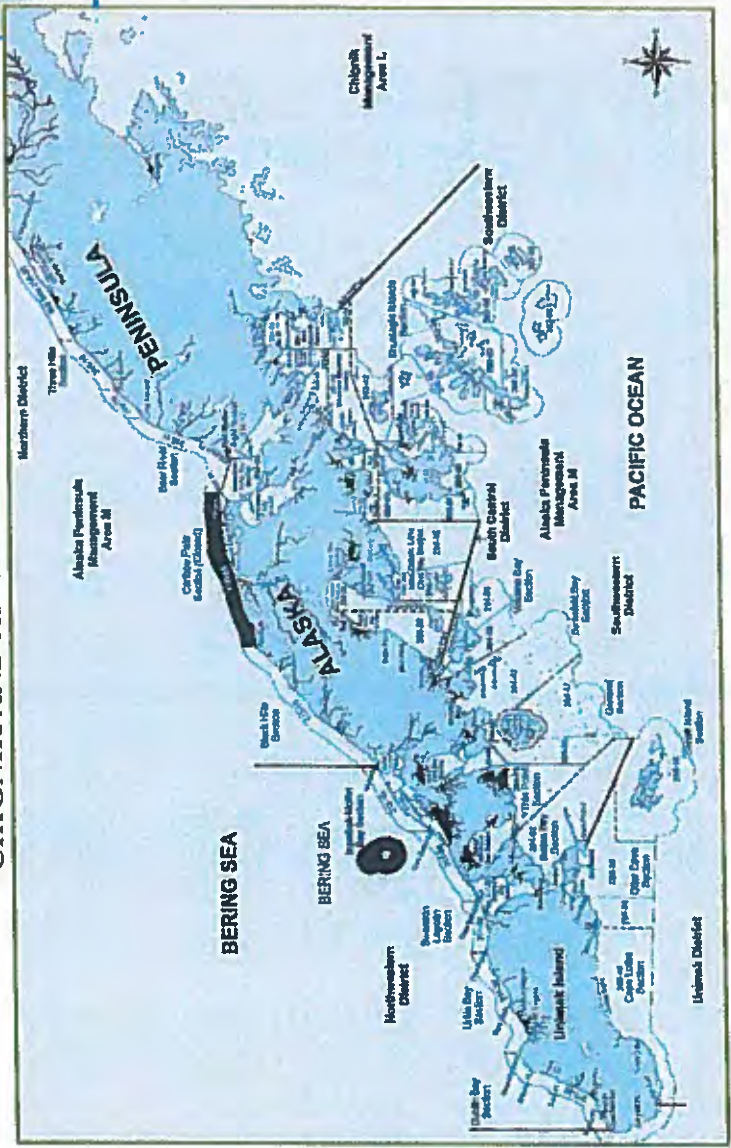
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bill Roberts". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Bill Roberts, Borough Mayor

● - Cap Igvak marked with red dot on Kodiak Management Area Map



CHIGNIK AND AREA M



ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Salmon Management Activities

A listing of the major Alaska salmon fisheries

NORTON & KOTZEBUE SOUNDS

CHUM SALMON

Principal River Systems:
Kobuk, Nontak, Kwiniuk,
and Unalakleet Rivers

YUKON & KUSKOKWIM RIVERS

CHUM & CHINOOK SALMON
Gear: Gillnet

BRISTOL BAY

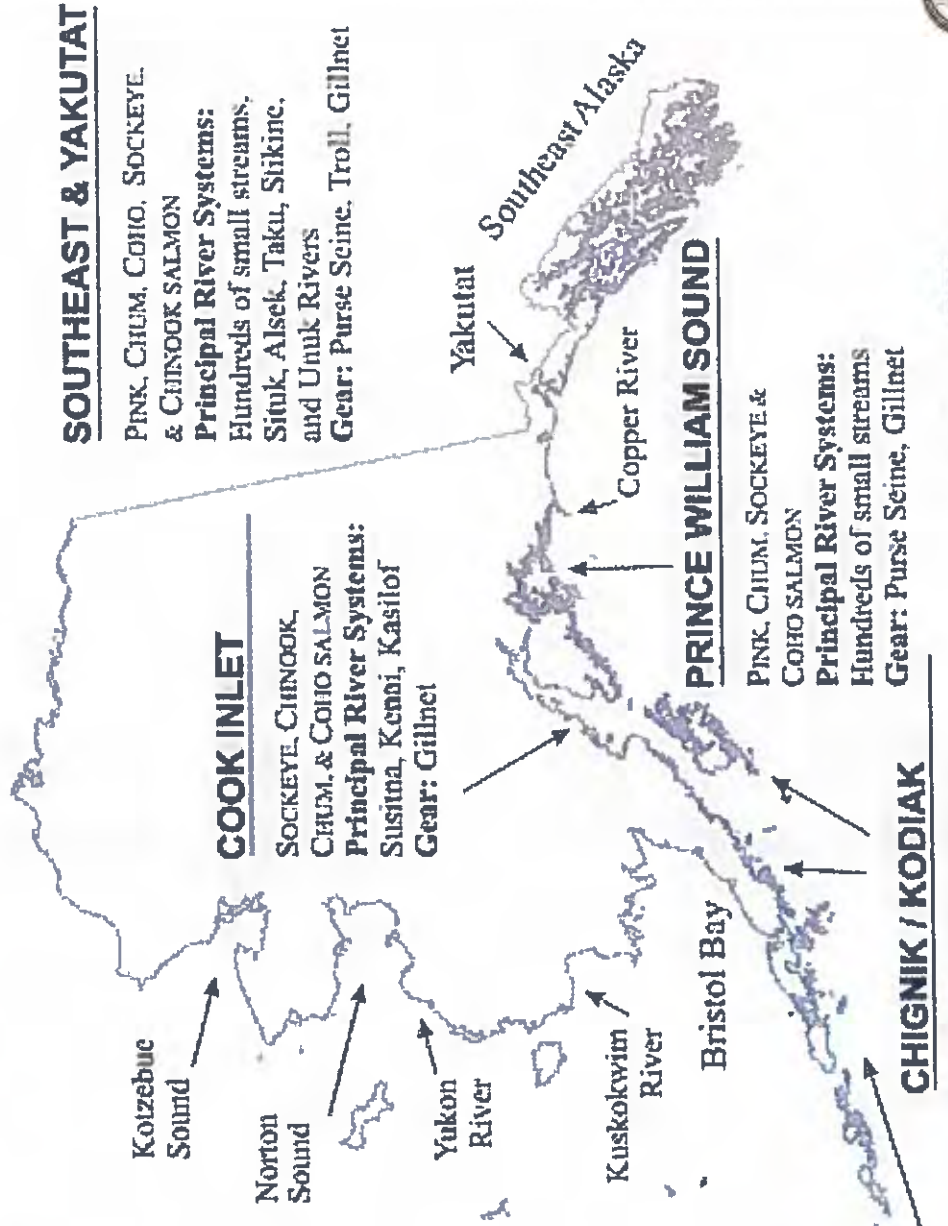
SOCKEYE, COHO, CHUM,
CHINOOK SALMON

Principal River Systems:
Kvichak, Alagank, Naknek, Eggig,
Ugashik, Wood, Igushik, Nushagak,
Mulchatna, and Togiak Rivers
Gear: Gillnet

ALASKA PENINSULA

SOCKEYE & PINK SALMON

Principal River Systems:
Mestik, Inik, Sandy, Bear, Nelson
Gear: Purse Seine, Gillnet



COOK INLET

SOCKEYE, CHINOOK,
CHUM, & COHO SALMON
Principal River Systems:
Susitna, Kenai, Kaslof
Gear: Gillnet

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

PINK, CHUM, SOCKEYE &
COHO SALMON
Principal River Systems:
Hundreds of small streams
Gear: Purse Seine, Gillnet

CHIGNIK / KODIAK

SOCKEYE & PINK SALMON
Principal River Systems:
Chignik, Buskin, Pasagshak, Karluk,
and Ayakulik Rivers
Gear: Purse Seine, Gillnet

COPPER RIVER

SOCKEYE & CHINOOK SALMON
Gear: Gillnet

SOUTHEAST & YAKUTAT

PINK, CHUM, COHO, SOCKEYE,
& CHINOOK SALMON
Principal River Systems:
Hundreds of small streams,
Situk, Alsek, Taku, Slikine,
and Unuk Rivers
Gear: Purse Seine, Troll, Gillnet





Kodiak Salmon Work Group
c/o Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
104 Center Ave., Suite 205
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

December 27, 2019

Chairman Morisky
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: UCIDA Proposals 65 & 66 (inclusive of proposal 64)
Proposals 37, 63 and RC-09.

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board Members:

The Kodiak Salmon Work Group (KSWG) is an ad hoc committee created to address the issues of Cook Inlet bound sockeye captured in the Kodiak Management Area and the continuation of the Cape Igvak Management Plan. Membership is open and encompasses seiners from both Kodiak seine organizations, setnetters from both Kodiak setnet organizations, beach seine permit holders and processors. In other words, all of Kodiak's salmon fishing community. The group is supported by voluntary stakeholder contributions including those from the City of Kodiak and the Kodiak Island Borough.

KSWG is herewith submitting several documents for the Board's review: 1. Structure and Function of the Kodiak Management Area Salmon Fisheries; 2. Review of Genetic Studies of Sockeye Salmon Harvests in the Kodiak Management Area; 3. Review of Shedd et al. (2016) by Geiger & Quinn; 4. Gulf of Alaska Climate Conditions and Sockeye Salmon Run Timing During 2014-16; 5. Overview and Contrast of Management Plans and Harvests of Sockeye Salmon Destined for Upper Cook Inlet, 2014-16; 6. Synthesis of Chinook Salmon Stock Contribution Estimates within the Kodiak Management Area Commercial Fisheries (Proposals 63 & 37); 7. Economic Analysis of Proposals 65 & 66; and 8. Comments on RC 09, an amendment to proposal 37. Informational maps are attached as well.



Presence of Cook Inlet Sockeye Stocks in Kodiak Area

Proposal 66:

Proposal 66 closely tracks former Agenda Change Request 11 which was submitted to the Board in April 2017 and rejected by the Board in October 2017. Several assertions by the proposers are incorrect. First, the proposer claims that proposal 66 is needed to “prevent a repetition of the nontraditional harvest pattern which occurred during 1988 and many years since. Next, the proposer states that “only recently, as the result of genetic testing and analysis, that the real magnitude of the harvest of Cook Inlet and other non-local salmon stocks in the Kodiak Management Area became known.” Then the proposer concludes that “this proposal (proposal 66) is a “first opportunity to look at the harvest of Cook Inlet stocks in the Kodiak Management Area”.

The “non-traditional” harvest pattern that occurred in 1988 and years prior was, in large part, an error regarding fishing in federal waters in Shelikof Strait. In addition, the Board concluded that there had been targeting of Cook Inlet bound sockeye in the North Shelikof Strait. The North Shelikof management plan clarified that all federal waters in the Shelikof Strait are closed to salmon fishing and further limited Kodiak’s seine fleet to cape to cape fishing throughout North Shelikof after small “trigger” amounts of sockeye are captured. Consequently, for the past 30 years it has been regulatorily impossible to repeat “the nontraditional harvest pattern which occurred during 1988”. The idea that the Kodiak fleet is new or expanding or harvesting in “non-traditional” patterns is a myth. See further, Structure and Function of the Kodiak Management Area Salmon Fisheries.

“Genetic Stock Composition of the Commercial Harvest of Sockeye Salmon in Kodiak Management Area, 2014-2016” (Genetic Study by ADF&G) provided additional detail to information that was already generally known by the Department. However, the “study was not designed to understand migratory patterns of sockeye salmon through KMA, nor to address finer temporal patterns of non-local stock distribution.” See further, Review of Genetic Studies of Sockeye Salmon Harvests in the Kodiak Management Area, and Geiger and Quinn 2017.



The Genetic Study's authors (Shedd et al. 2016) state **“caution must be exercised when extrapolating the results to years, areas, and temporal periods not analyzed because changes in... migratory behavior due to ocean conditions very likely affect distribution of stock specific harvests among fisheries.”** Ocean conditions and climate variability add another reason for caution. “The rate of physical and biological change currently occurring in the Gulf of Alaska is unprecedented, and suggest the need for caution when re-evaluating long-standing management practices based on a few years of data” See further, Gulf of Alaska Climate Conditions and Sockeye Salmon Run Timing during 2014-16.

History is violated by claiming the proposal 66 is the “first opportunity to look at the harvest of Cook Inlet Stocks in the Kodiak Management Area”. The Board's records will show that the Board addressed the presence of Cook Inlet stocks in the Kodiak area from the early 1990s through at least 2006. Reports by Barrett and Swanton in 1991 and 1992, Vining and Barrett in 1994 and Vining in 1996 all calculated the amount of Cook Inlet sockeye captured in Kodiak. In addition to these stock assessments, task forces were formed and management plans were developed and several dozen proposals on the issue were reviewed by the Board. Throughout all these years, each Board concluded that the Board's Allocation Criteria did not justify additional regulations focused upon Cook Inlet sockeye harvests in Kodiak. One of the important aspects of the allocation criteria is the assessment of ‘cost’ or harm that would occur from regulatory change. If proposal 66 were adopted by the Board, Kodiak would lose over \$4.5 million dollars annually (See further, Economic Analysis of Proposals 58, 60, 61, 65 & 66.) with little measurable benefit to Cook Inlet. See further, Contrast of Management Plans and Harvest of Sockeye Salmon Destined for Upper Cook Inlet, 2014-16.

Economic losses in Kodiak greatly exceed potential economic gains in Cook Inlet. As one major processor has stated, “I cannot keep my plant open if the fishery is closed for several days during each of 5 weeks in late June or July. My fixed costs are too high and my processing workers can't afford to stay here.” Kodiak is a volume fishery that relies on ample fishing time. In contrast, Cook Inlet is a high value fishery that relies on spatial opportunity. Regulations that may work in Cook Inlet would have devastating impacts in Kodiak.



Proposal 65:

Cook Inlet fishermen seek absolute closure of salmon fishing in Kodiak's mainland districts west of Dakavak (outside of the N. Shelikof management plan) from June 28 to July 25th. Interestingly, this excludes about 75% of the historical Cape Igvak catch and keys in on a single year, 2016, when Cook Inlet fish "hit" at Cape Igvak. Nothing is known from the 2014-16 Genetic Study regarding the Katmai and Alinchak sections but the proposer must have determined that proximity to Cape Igvak equaled a justification for closure.

The author of proposal 65 did not mention that Kodiak's existing management plans restrict fishing in the Katmai and Alinchak districts during July to weekly openings of 57 hours. Clearly, fishing opportunity in these districts are focused on local stocks. The Genetic Study doesn't establish anything other than a single event at Cape Igvak. When the lack of information from the Genetic Study is paired with local stock catches of pinks, chums and coho, it becomes apparent that the area should be removed from further regulatory consideration.

The cost to Kodiak fishermen from a proposal 65 closure would average about \$1.09 million dollars annually. See further: Economic Analysis of Proposals 58, 60, 61, 65 & 66.

Chinook Concerns

These two proposals use concern for Gulf of Alaska Chinook salmon as a basis for seeking additional management restrictions in the Kodiak Management Area. Salmon fishermen throughout the Gulf of Alaska have been concerned about Chinook productivity for at least 15 years. Kodiak fishermen successfully lead the initiative to reduce Chinook bycatch in the GOA trawl fisheries. One of the first Chinook systems to show declines was Karluk. Initially sport fishing was restricted and then eliminated. Eventually, commercial salmon fishermen working with the Department volunteered to accept a regulation to return alive Chinook larger than 28 inches. Karluk has stabilized but Ayakulik's Chinook returns continue to be of concern. The focus of regulatory restrictions, however, should be rely upon a nexus between the restriction and the probability of



having an impact on the stock of concern. Neither Proposal 63 or 37 come close to establishing such a connection.

Proposals 63:

Much of rhetoric in proposal 63 is incorrect. For example, the presumption that Chinook catches would remain static in the KMA from 2011-13 to the 2014-16 time period ignores the proposers underlying thesis that Chinook salmon runs are diminishing. The author touches lightly on known Chinook genetic assessments (2014-2016) which correlate with several earlier studies and confirm that the proportion of Cook Inlet Chinook captured in the Kodiak area is very small. Smaller still is the “wild” component of Cook Inlet Chinook stocks, as Cook Inlet has a number of Chinook hatcheries.

Proposal 63 is asking that the Board impose a fishing restriction on the Kodiak salmon fleet that would cost in excess of \$1.0 million dollars annually in an attempt to save an unmeasurable portion of less than 1% of Cook Inlet bound wild Chinook. The solution for saving Cook Inlet Chinook should start closer to home just like the efforts to sustain the Karluk and Ayakulik fisheries are focused in Kodiak. A definitive assessment of the known proportionality of Gulf of Alaska Chinook populations in the KMA is found in Synthesis of Chinook Salmon Stock Contribution Estimates within the Kodiak Management Area Commercial Salmon Fisheries (Proposals 63 & 37)

Proposal 37 (RC-09)

The proposer asserts that Kodiak is “slaughtering” Chinook salmon that would otherwise be preserved in Cook Inlet. Apparently this proposer, like the author of proposal 63, was not aware of the very low number of wild Cook Inlet Chinook captured in the Kodiak area. He further makes an assumption that the open water gillnet fisheries in Kodiak are parallel to Cook Inlet gillnet fisheries located in proximity to Cook Inlet Chinook spawning streams. Apart from the fact that salmon are caught in both Cook Inlet and Kodiak, there is very little similarity between the two fisheries --- the fishing gear is different, the size of the area and the special geography is different, the weather in Kodiak, on the open ocean, is different, seasonality in Kodiak with of hundreds of spawning streams over 5 months is different, the abundance of non-sockeye species is different, numbers of



participants is far different as is comparative management success in terms of meeting escapement goals. Consequently, the idea of “paired management” seems misplaced.

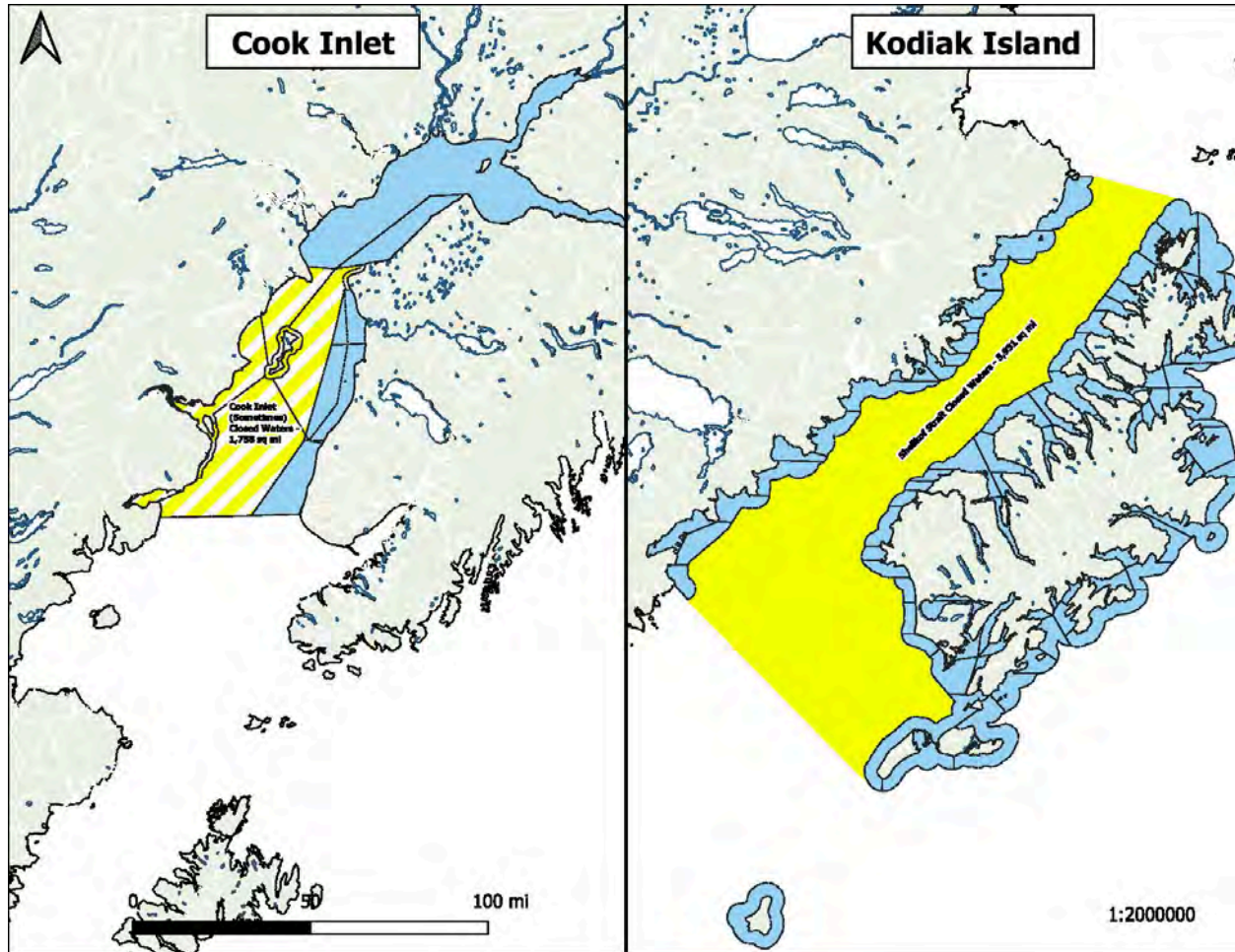
RC-09 created an opportunity for a single user group to insert a proposal in the Board’s process after the proposal deadline. The “new” proposal 37 absorbed an initial idea of joint management and expanded it both by species and geography with the specific application of fishery limitations to the Kodiak fishery. It appears that RC 09 is one user group’s solution in search of a regulatory vehicle. Starting with a problem statement, like “it doesn’t include Area L, Prince William Sound, or Southeast Alaska, recreational fisheries for Chinook, sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon” would lead the reader to think that a suggested solution would include what the problem indicated was needed. However, the proposed solution is to modify management plans in Kodiak and Lower Cook Inlet ONLY – in other words, talk about something that is comprehensive but just regulate “those guys”, not us! The Board should see through the subterfuge. Also, the tables submitted with RC-09 are invalid. See further, Comments on RC 09, an Amendment to Proposal 37.

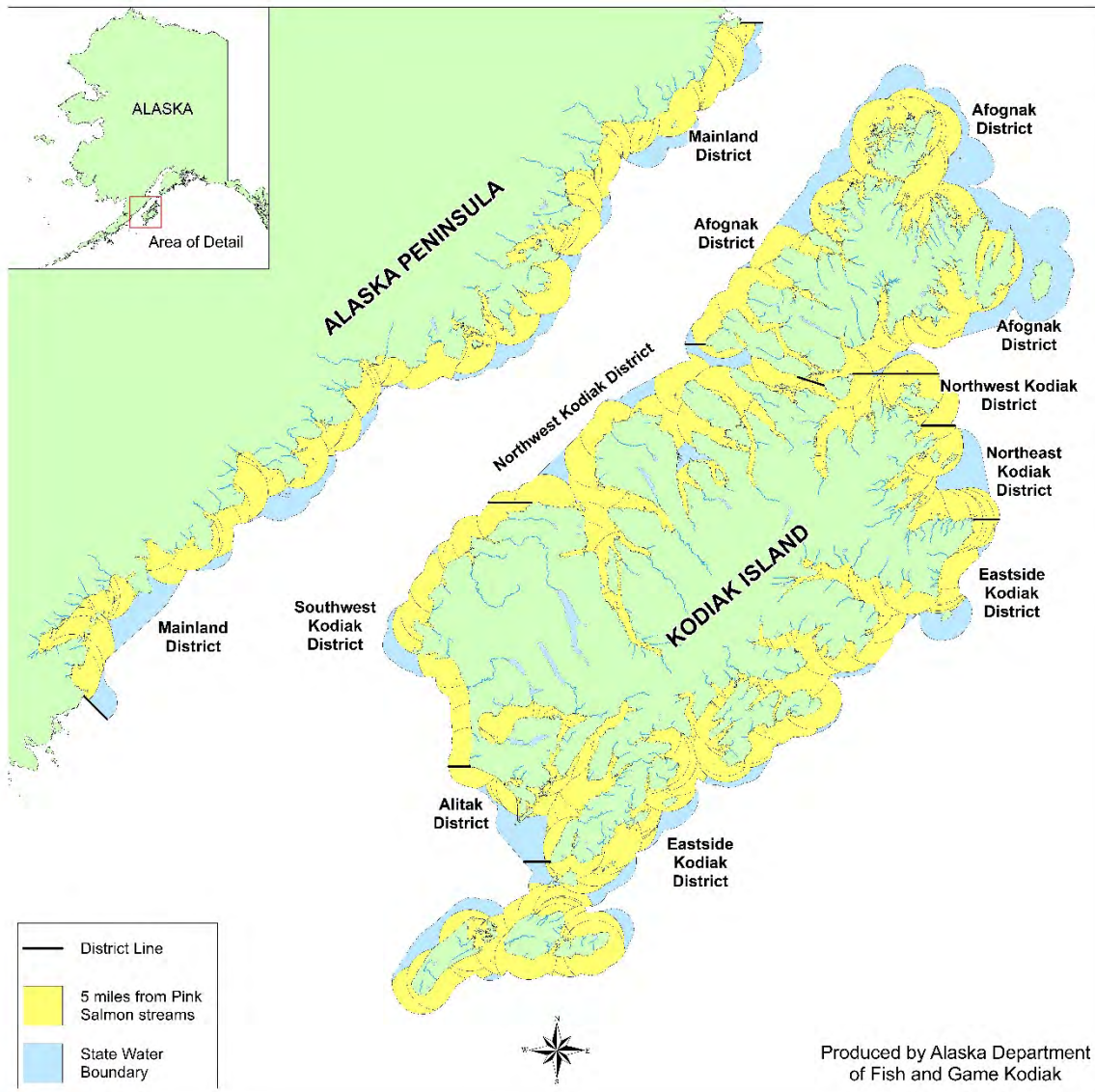
Conclusion

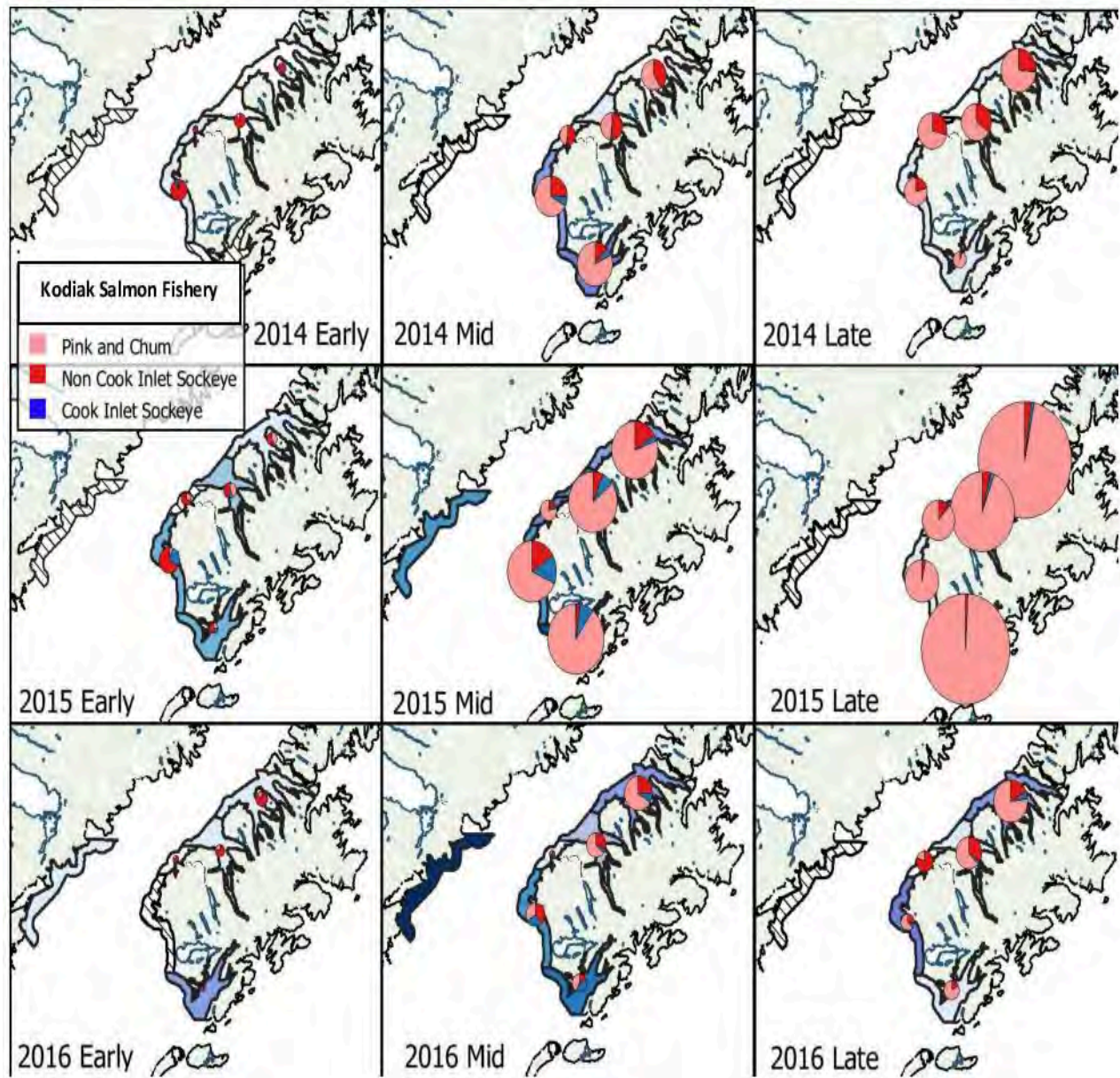
In summary, it is the position of the Kodiak Salmon Work Group that proposals to further limit Kodiak’s commercial salmon fishery based on the possible presence of Cook Inlet sockeye or Chinook salmon stocks in the Kodiak area should be rejected. We request that you vote NO on proposals 63, 64, 65, 66, 37 and RC-09. Kodiak salmon fishermen remain committed to work with the Board to solve real conservation issues with workable solutions. The five Cook Inlet proposals do not have a reasonable nexus between actual conservation and meaningful regulation.

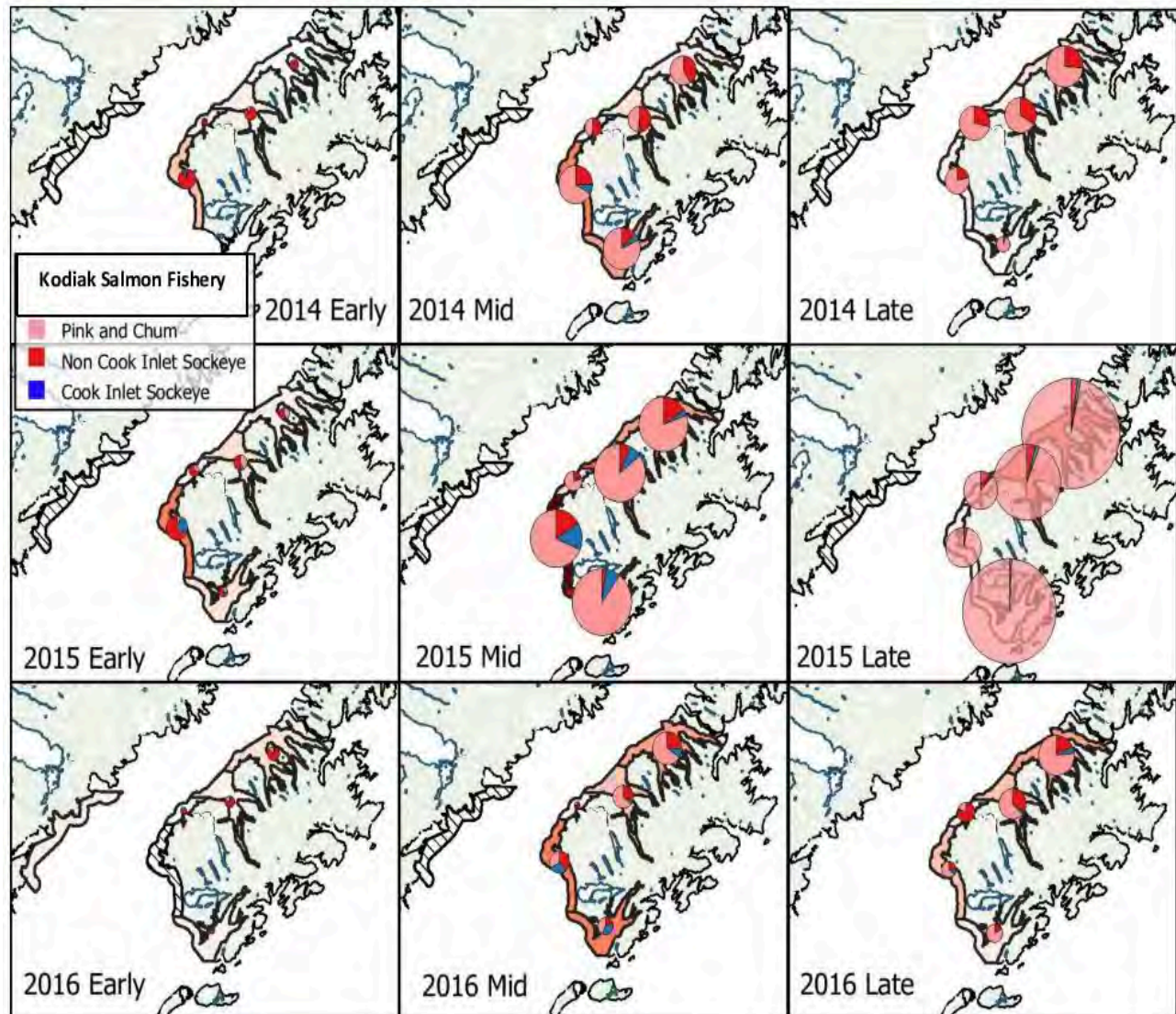
Very Truly yours,

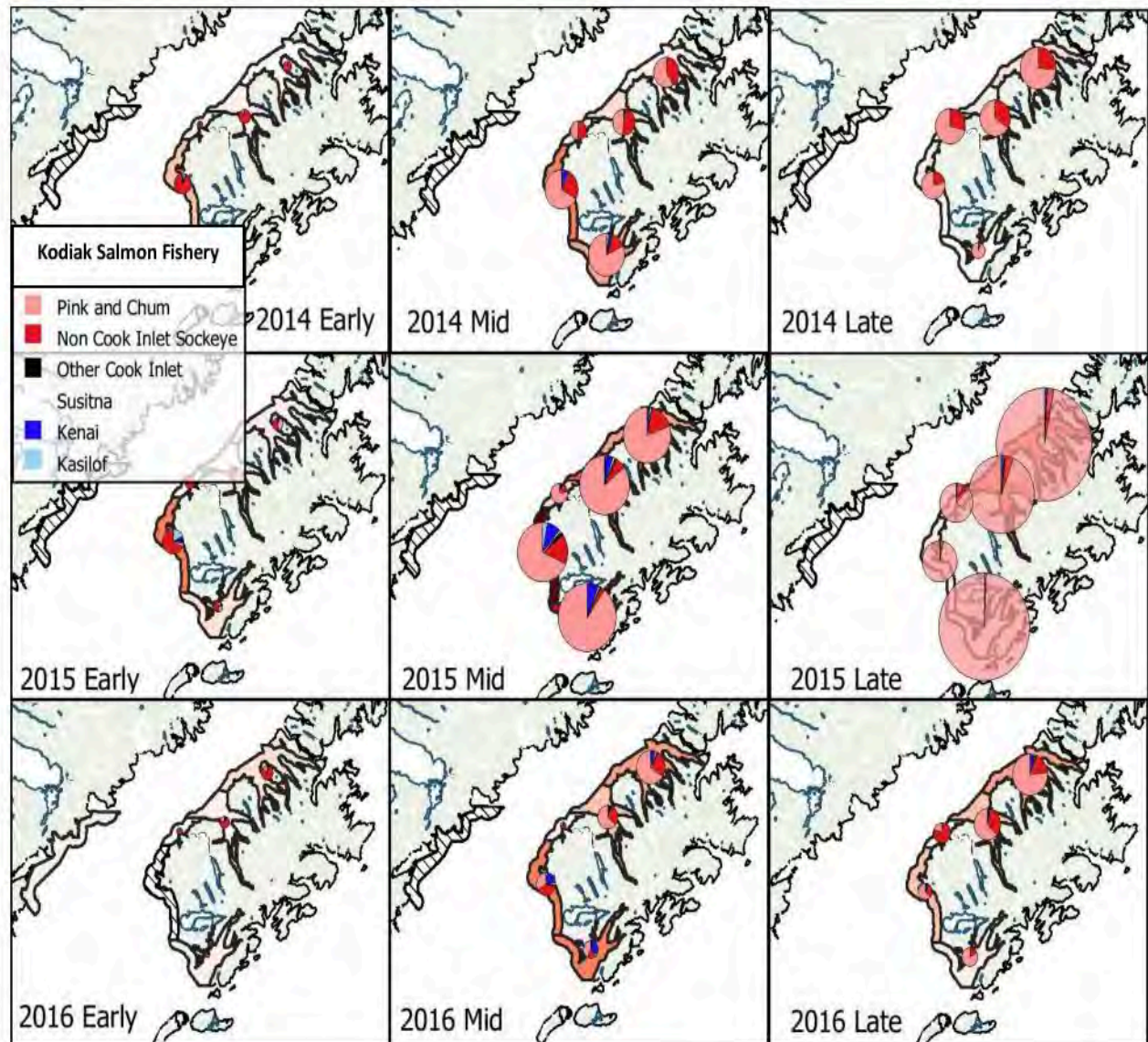
Duncan Fields, Chairman

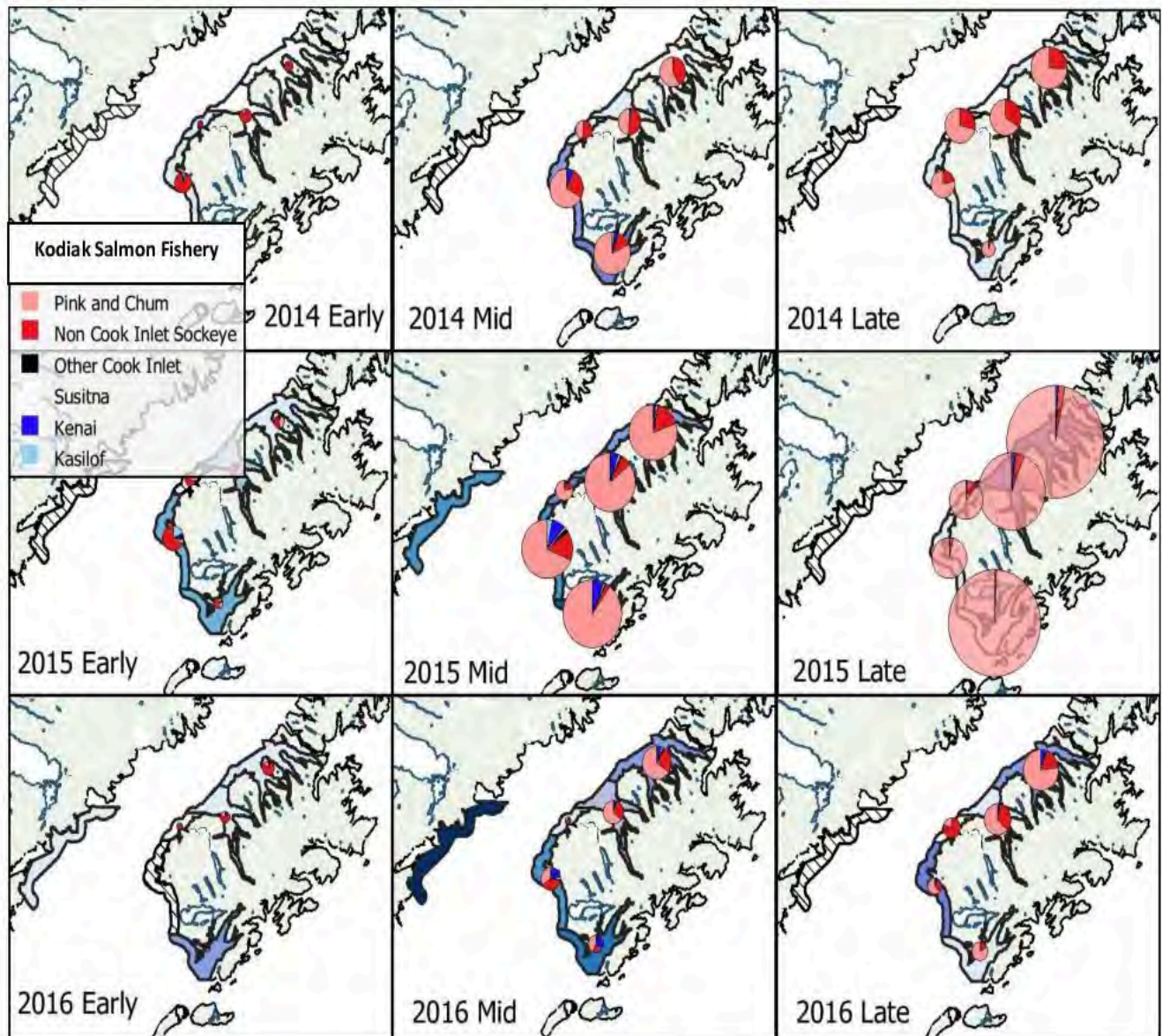












December 19, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
1255 West 8th St.
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery Oppose Proposals: 37,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65, &66

Cama'i (hello) Alaska Board of Fisheries,

Koniag is a regional Alaska Native Corporation formed under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Koniag has approximately 4,100 Alutiiq Shareholders. Our region encompasses the Kodiak Island and a portion of the Alaska Peninsula. The communities in our region have traditionally been dependent on fisheries resources for subsistence and commercial purposes for centuries. Koniag has been working on issues affecting viability and sustainability of the village communities of the Kodiak Archipelago and access to fisheries is a critical component of this effort. As such, Koniag opposes Proposals 37, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66.

Kodiak's management plans cover the entire Island and the portion of the Alaska Peninsula that is in the Kodiak management area and they only allow fishing openings based on the presence of local stocks. These plans have been in place for more than 25 years and have precluded expansion of salmon fishing that is not based on the presence of local stocks. Kodiak's salmon fishery has not expanded, in fact there are fewer permits fishing now than ten years ago.

Koniag is concerned that issues with returns in other areas and/or user conflicts in fisheries in other management areas have led to these proposals. Koniag does not believe that enactment of any of these proposals will address the concerns with returns and/or user conflicts in other management areas and enactment of these proposals will only have the effect of harming Kodiak's salmon fishermen while not helping the other management areas.

The 2014-1016 genetic study authored by Kyle Shedd is not "new" information in the sense that the conclusions were not previously known. The genetic study provides additional snapshots of detail illustrating the information and conclusions reached by the Department during the 1990-1995 time-frame. Namely, "The incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years." Moreover, the percentage of the Cook Inlet run incidentally captured in the Kodiak fishery during the 2014-16 time period is well with the ranges suggested by these earlier studies.

koniag.com

P (907) 561-2668

F (907) 562-5258



The Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place for 40 years. The reason for the plan was conservation - to protect Chignik's late run. Prior to the plan, Kodiak fished at Cape Igvak "day for day" when the Chignik fishery was open. While Chignik was fishing on the "early run", it was thought that Kodiak could be impacting the "late run." Consequently, the Cape Igvak management plan insured both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting Kodiak. Kodiak's catch percentage of the Chignik run prior to the Cape Igvak Management Plan was about 15%. Under the plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12% (during years when fishing has occurred). Finally, the conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management plan were manifested by no Kodiak fishing at Cape Igvak during Chignik's recent run failures. The fact is, the Cape Igvak Management Plan works for both Chignik and Kodiak and should not be changed.

For these reasons, Koniag requests that the Board of Fisheries take no action on Proposals 37, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66.

Quyanaa (thank you),

Shauna Z. Hegna
President



LARSEN BAY TRIBAL COUNCIL



PC363
96 of 201

PHONE (907) 847-2207
FAX (907) 847-2307

PO Box 50
LARSEN BAY
ALASKA 99624

December 19, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
1255 West 8th St.
Juneau, Ak 99811

Re: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery
Oppose Proposals: 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 and 66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

I am Richard Henson and I represent The Native Village of Larsen Bay in the community of Larsen Bay. Our community's economy is entirely based on fishing and on Kodiak's salmon fishery is particular. Loss of salmon fishing opportunities will have a direct impact on Larsen Bay.

We wonder what Kodiak fishermen have done that would justify changing our management plans. Our salmon fishery has not expanded, in fact there are fewer permits fishing now than were fishing five and ten years ago. We don't see any "new" fisheries for Kodiak salmon developing. Kodiak's management plans cover the entire Island and the Mainland and they only allow fishing openings based on the presence of local stocks. These plans have been in place for more than 25 years and have precluded expansion of salmon fishing that is not based on the presence of local stocks.

The 2014-16 genetic study authored by Kyle Shedd is not "new" information in the sense that the conclusions were not previously known. The genetic study provides additional snapshots of detail illustrating the information and conclusions reached by the Department during the 1990-1995 time frame. Namely, **The incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years.** Moreover, the percentage of the Cook Inlet run incidentally captured in the Kodiak fishery during the 2014-16 time period is well with the ranges suggested by these earlier studies.

The Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place for 40 years. The reason for the plan was conservation to protect Chignik's late run. Prior to the plan, Kodiak fished at Cape Igvak "day for day" when the Chignik fishery was open. While Chignik was fishing on the "early run", it was thought that Kodiak could be impacting the "late run". Consequently, the Cape Igvak management plan insured both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting Kodiak. Kodiak's catch percentage of the Chignik run prior to the Cape Igvak Management Plan was about 15%. Under the plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12%. (During years when fishing has occurred). Finally, the conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management Plan were highlighted with Chignik's recent run failures. There was no fishing at Cape Igvak! Why change a balanced plan that is accomplishing its intended purposes?

In summary, The Native Village of Larsen Bay request that the Board of Fisheries take no action on Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 and 66!

Sincerely,

Richard Henson
President



LARSEN BAY TRIBAL COUNCIL



PC363
97 of 201

PHONE (907) 847-2207
FAX (907) 847-2307

PO Box 50
LARSEN BAY
ALASKA 99624

RESOLUTION 2019- 11

A RESOLUTION OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY IN SUPPORT OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME'S TRADIITIONAL AND HISTORIC MANAGEMENT OF THE KODIAK SALMON FISHERY, AND IN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSALS 58, 59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 AND 66.

- WHEREAS:** the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery was one of the first salmon fisheries developed in the State of Alaska and has continuously operated on the Alaska Mainland and the West Side of Kodiak Island since before 1980; and
- WHEREAS:** Kodiak's commercial salmon fishermen and virtually all residents of Larsen Bay are economically and culturally dependent on the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery; and
- WHEREAS:** Kodiak's six Alutiiq rural communities, including the community of Larsen Bay are economically struggling due, in part, to dramatically reduced codfish quotas and substantially lower ex-vessel prices as well as impacts from the State of Alaska's budget crisis; and
- WHEREAS:** the Cape Igvak Management Plan was implemented to protect Chignik's "second run" and maintain the historical catch of Chignik bound fish by the Kodiak fleet; and
- WHEREAS:** for the last 40 years the Cape Igvak Management Plan has effectively balanced Chignik's conservation and economic needs with Kodiak's historical participation in the Cape Igvak fishery; and
- WHEREAS:** the Cape Igvak Management Plan does not impact the current biological concerns for Chignik's early run sockeye in that the Cape Igvak fishery is closed until an adequate escapement and catch is assured for the Chignik fishery; and
- WHEREAS:** in addition to the Cape Igvak fishery, all the remainder of Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery has remained essentially the same fishery since the implementation of North Shelikof Management Plan in 1989; and
- WHEREAS:** Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery has shared the burden of conservation for Cook Inlet salmon stocks since 1989; and
- WHEREAS:** recent sockeye genetic information confirms what was already known about the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak Management Area, namely "the incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years"; and
- WHEREAS:** further restrictions on Kodiak's salmon fishery to limit the catch of Cook Inlet sockeye would substantially impact Kodiak's fishing for local sockeye as well as for pinks, chums, and coho, costing Kodiak fishermen millions of dollars while such restrictions may or may not result in any protection for Cook Inlet sockeye depending on the year, place and time that Cook Inlet stocks may be in the Kodiak area; and



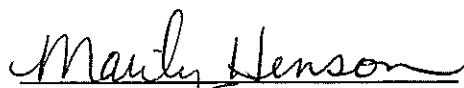
WHEREAS: neither the Alaska Board of Fisheries Mixed Stock Fisheries policy or the Board's Allocation Criteria justify making changes to salmon management in the Kodiak Area.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY THAT:

Section 1: Larsen Bay hereby requests the Alaska Board of Fisheries maintain the balance between the commercial salmon fisheries in Kodiak, Chignik and Cook Inlet by taking no action on proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 and 66.

ADOPTED BY THE LARSEN BAY TRIBAL COUNCIL THIS 18th **DAY OF** December, 2019


Richard Henson, President


Marilyn Henson, Secretary/Treasurer



Loyd Ashouwak
PO Box 106
Old Harbor
99643

12/18/19

Chairman Reed Moriskey
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Proposal 37,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66

Dear Chairman Moriskey and Board of Fish members:

My name is Loyd Ashouwak and I am a lifelong resident of Old Harbor, Alaska located on the eastside of Kodiak Island. I am 57 years old and have been involved in the salmon fishery in Kodiak since I was 10 years old. The salmon fishery in Kodiak is my primary source of income to support myself and my family through the winters in Old Harbor.

The proposals to change the Kodiak fishery from the Chignik and Cook Inlet fisherman threaten the only fishery I have left to depend on. I've watched the different fisheries around the island go away, as cod are gone, crab stocks are low, halibut numbers are decreasing, and the herring fishery isn't worth the effort anymore. Salmon is the only fishery that seems to have any life left in it, and these proposals threaten that dependability and consistency.

I have tossed around the idea of investing in the salmon fishery, as it has been proven to be reliable year after year based on the quality of the management plan. This management plan allows the boats I have fished on to fish in multiple areas on multiple species of fish throughout the entire summer. I would respectfully ask the Board to **reject all these proposals**, as they threaten the quality of that management plan and my ability to rely on it should I decide to invest in the industry.

Sincerely,

Loyd Ashouwak

**RE: PROPOSAL 71, 62, 63, 64, 37, 58**

My name is marko Patitucci, I'm 29 years old and second generation fisherman from kodiak ak. I have spent every summer of my life seining in kodiak since I was 4 years old. I was fortunate enough to buy into the industry in 2010. I understand that in every fishery there are natural changes that effect the industry, and that is a risk we know that is there. Now with these new proposal our kodiak fishery is at risk, kodiak salmon fisheries have never been a easy way to make a living. The weather is bad and the fishing is rarely great. All I am asking is that we are able to have the same opportunity that we have always had. The opportunity to work hard long hours and days with our crews. Which time and time again has proven the only way to have a successful kodiak salmon career. With that said, I do not support any changes to our management plan. It would significantly hurt and change thousands of life's for the worst. Please do not let these proposals go through. I do not support any of these proposals. Proposal 37, proposal 58, proposal 70, proposal 71, proposal 62, proposal 63, proposal 64. Thank you for your consideration.

Melodi Anderson
Box 112
Ouzinkie, AK 99644



PC363
101 of 201

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Vote NO Proposals 37, 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66

Board Chairman Morisky and Board Members:

It has come to my attention that you will be reviewing the above proposals at your January Board meeting in Kodiak. I live in Ouzinkie and have been active on the City Council and Tribe to help our community. Any of these proposals that takes away salmon fishing opportunities is a direct hit to Ouzinkie's economy. Many of our residents either fish for salmon or crew on salmon fishing vessels.

I am aware that the incidental, non-targeted bycatch is a part of a number of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Cook Inlet fishermen complain that Kodiak catches fish bound for Cook Inlet. But Cook Inlet driftnets when fishing for Kenai River reds indiscriminately catch reds and cohos bound for the Matanuska and Susitna river systems. The Mat-Su interceptions are incidental and regulations seek to reduce the catch, but it couldn't be stopped altogether.

In Bristol Bay, sockeye and chums bound for the Kuskokwim are caught in the Nushagak and Togiak districts. No effort is made to stop that. The Egegik fishery takes some sockeye headed for Ugashik. The Kvichak fishery has a bycatch of sockeye headed for the Naknek and other systems. In the absence of a severe conservation problem, no adjustments are made for bycatch in these fisheries because it is a common attribute of the fishery. The bycatch fish belong to the fishermen who catch them.

Southeast Alaska is a giant mixed stock fishery. The troll fishery, consisting of 2000 boats, catches king salmon bound for the west coast of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. The Southeast Alaska troll chinook catch, even though non-local in summer, is protected by the US-Canada treaty. It is the official position of the State of Alaska that salmon use multiple marine habitats for feeding and rearing, and that simple proximity to salmon spawning streams should not confer harvest priority or preference.

Cook Inlet and Chignik fishermen want to take an axe to Kodiak fisheries in an effort to boost their own fortunes. Kodiak bycatch of Chignik and Cook Inlet salmon has already been minimized to the extent practical. The remaining bycatch is part of the long-standing allocation to Kodiak salmon fishermen focused on local stocks. Vote No on 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66 & 37.

Sincerely yours,

Melodi Anderson



RE: Comment on multiple proposals

RE: Proposals #37, 58-66, 70-77 Dear Chairman Reed Morisky and Board of Fish Members: I am 32 years old and was born and raised in Kodiak. I have been an active participant in nearly all of the commercial fisheries here for 23 years. Six years ago, I purchased my own vessel and Kodiak seine permit with hopes to continue my passion and livelihood for a fishery that has been a part of my family's lives for three generations. My decision to invest as heavily as I did in Kodiak's fisheries were centered around the fact that Kodiak's management plan is complex and well-constructed, considerate not only to the locals who fish in Kodiak, but also to other fishing groups, such as Chignik and Cook Inlet, whose salmon pass through our waters. There are a large number of proposals we are currently looking at that could cause significant harm to our livelihoods here in Kodiak, and that is why I am respectfully asking the Board to please oppose Proposals #37, 58-66, 70-77. I grew up on the west side of this island in the off-grid location of Uganik Bay. Many of these proposals, should they pass, would greatly reduce my ability to fish the area I am most familiar with on this island. My vessel and gear limit me in terms of where I can fish. I spend considerable time fishing inner bays, but also capes on the west side when conditions allow. Considering that there are a large number of variables--weather, breakdowns, low salmon returns--that can interfere with making the most of my fishing season, it is concerning to now be faced with further unnecessary obstacles that could shut down a significant portion of the salmon season. I am not wealthy and I have boat payments to make. Other fisheries that used to supplement my income, such as halibut and Pacific gray cod, are in decline, thus making me even more dependent on the salmon fishery as I have always known it. These proposals have the potential to not just cripple my own ability to make a living, but a great many of my commercial fishing friends and family who are also heavily reliant on Kodiak's salmon fishery. Kodiak's current management plan has nothing to do with the poor salmon returns to the Cook Inlet and Chignik areas. It was constructed with not just the Kodiak fishermen in mind, but in consideration of other areas as well. May it be reminded that salmon runs are cyclical in nature, experiencing highs and lows. Kodiak has had its own fair share of low returns. Trying to change Kodiak's system of management is by no means going to fix what can't be controlled in nature. It is concerning to imagine how these proposals could affect the salmon fishermen here, especially those of us like myself, who have large boat payments to make and are dependent on keeping the fishery the way we grew up knowing it. I don't want to lose everything I have worked so hard for. Commercial fishing is not just my livelihood, it is my passion, and I would like to continue doing it for many years to come. Again, with utmost respect, I ask that the Board please oppose Proposals #37, 58-66, 70-77. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment, and for your time. I hope the Board continues to apply consistency in its application of the guiding policies such as the Mixed Stock Fisheries Policy and the Sustainable Fisheries Policy. Most sincerely, Michelle Rittenhouse



RE: Comment on multiple proposals

i oppose proposals (37,58-66) none of these proposal seem to be supported numerically or biologically .and appear to be politically motivated resource reallocations . with the future of GOA codfish fisheries questionable kodiak seining will not only play a more important role in the community of kodiaks taxbase but will become one of the few remaining entry level or open access fisheries available to young and future fisherman.



Native Village of Akhiok
P.O. Box 5030
Akhiok, Alaska 99615
December 13, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
1255 West 8th St.
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery
Oppose Proposals: 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 &66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

I am Speridon Simeonoff Sr. and I represent the Native Village of Akhiok in the community of Akhiok. Our community's economy is entirely based on fishing and on Kodiak's salmon fishery in particular. Loss of salmon fishing opportunities will have a direct impact on Akhiok.

We wonder what Kodiak fishermen have done that would justify changing our management plans. Our salmon fishery has not expanded, in fact there are fewer permits fishing now than were fishing five and ten years ago. We don't see any "new" fisheries for Kodiak salmon developing. Kodiak's management plans cover the entire Island and the Mainland and they only allow fishing openings based on the presence of local stock. These plans have been in place for more than 25 years and have precluded expansion of salmon fishing that not based on the presence of local stocks.

Regarding the proposals from Cook Inlet, the 2014-2016 genetic study authored by Kyle Shedd is not "new" information in the sense that the conclusions were not previously known. The genetic study provides additional snapshots of detail illustrating the information and conclusions reached by the Department during the 1990-1995 time-frame. Namely, **"The incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in KMA fisheries varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years."** Moreover, the percentage of the Cook Inlet run incidentally captured in the Kodiak fishery during the 2014-16 time period is well with the ranges suggested in these earlier studies.

The Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place for 40 years. The reason for the plan was conservation - to protect Chignik's late run. Prior to the plan, Kodiak fished at Cape Igvak "day for day" when the Chignik fishery was open. While Chignik was fishing on the "early run", it was thought that Kodiak could be impacting the "late run". Consequently, the Cape Igvak management plan insured both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting Kodiak. Kodiak's catch percentage of the Chignik run prior to the Cape Igvak Management Plan was about 15%. Under the plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12%. (During years when fishing has occurred.) Finally, the conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management plan were highlighted with Chignik's recent run failures. There was no fishing at Cape Igvak! Why change a balanced plan that is accomplishing its intended purposes?

In summary, Native Village of Akhiok request that the Board of Fisheries take no action on Proposals 58, 59,60,61,62,63,64, 65, 37 & 66!

Very truly yours,

Speridon M. Simeonoff Sr.



NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK
RESOLUTION NO. 19-14

A RESOLUTION OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK IN SUPPORT OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT FISH AND GAME'S TRADITIONAL AND HISTORIC MANAGEMENT OF THE KODIAK SALMON FISHERY AND IN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSALS 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 AND 66.

WHEREAS, the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery was one of the first salmon fisheries developed in the State of Alaska and has continuously operated on the Alaska Mainland and the West Side of Kodiak Island since before 1980; and,

WHEREAS, Kodiak's commercial salmon fishermen and virtually all residents of Akhiok are economically culturally dependent on the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery; and,

WHEREAS, Kodiak's six Alutiiq rural communities, including the community of Akhiok are economically struggling due, in part, to dramatically reduced codfish quotas and substantially lower exvessel prices as well as impacts from the State of Alaska's budget crisis; and,

WHEREAS, the Cape Igvak Management Plan was implemented to protect Chignik's "second run" and maintain the historical catch of Chignik bound fish by the Kodiak fleet, and

WHEREAS, for the last 40 years the Cape Igvak Management Plan has effectively balanced Chignik conservation and economic needs with Kodiak's historical participation in the Cape Igvak fishery, and

WHEREAS, the Cape Igvak Management Plan does not impact the current biological concerns for Chignik's second run sockeye in that the Cape Igvak fishery is closed until an adequate escapement and catch is assured for Chignik fishery, and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Cape Igvak fishery, all the remainder of Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery remained essentially the same fishery since the implementation of North Shelikof Management plan in 1989; and

WHEREAS, Kodiak's commercial salmon fishery has shared the burden of conservation for Cook Inlet salmon stocks since 1989; and

WHEREAS, recent sockeye genetic information confirms what was already known about the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak Management Area, namely "the incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the KMA fishery varies widely. It is inconsistent as to area, annual timing, and between years", and

WHEREAS, further restrictions on Kodiak's salmon fishery to limit the catch of Cook Inlet sockeye would substantially impact Kodiak's fishing for local sockeye as well as for pinks, chums and coho, costing Kodiak fishermen millions of dollars while such restrictions may or may not result in any protection for Cook Inlet sockeye – depending on the year, place and time that Cook Inlet stocks may be in the Kodiak area, and

WHEREAS, neither the Alaska Board of Fisheries Mixed Stock Fisheries policy or the Board's Allocation Criteria justify making changes to salmon management in the Kodiak area.

NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY NVDA THAT:

Section 1: NVOA hereby requests the Alaska Board of Fisheries maintain the balance between commercial salmon fisheries in Kodiak, Chignik and Cook Inlet by taking no action on proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,37 and 66.

ADOPTED BY THE NVDA
THIS 18 DAY OF December, 2019.

Spertson M. Simeonoff Sr.

Spertson M. Simeonoff Dec-12-18-19

PRINT
g'd

TITLE

SIGNATURE

DATE



Native Village of Ouzinkie
Address
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Oppose Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66

To Whom it May Concern:

The Native Village of Ouzinkie represents tribal members that live in Ouzinkie. Many of our members are commercial salmon fishermen. Ouzinkie has been a commercial salmon fishing community for over 100 years. At one time we had two salmon processing plants operating in Ouzinkie. Since salmon fishing is so important to Ouzinkie, the Ouzinkie Tribe opposes attempts by Cook Inlet and Chignik fishermen to take fishing opportunities away from our fishermen. That's why we oppose proposals 58-66 and proposal 37 (along with RC 9).

Every time a new Board of Fisheries gathers to consider Kodiak salmon fishing regulations, the new Board members seem to have preconceived notions that something needs to change. This is because of the constant attacks and arguments pushed on the Board from adjacent areas that the common property nature of Alaska's salmon fisheries seemingly does not apply to the Kodiak area. Migrating fish caught in the Kodiak area, they say, belong to Chignik, or to Cook Inlet. This is a false argument of ownership these fish are common property – belonging as much to Ouzinkie tribal members as anyone from outside of Kodiak.

Nothing in Area K needs to change. So many boards at uncounted meetings have reviewed Cook Inlet and Chignik proposals and not made changes. Every salmon fishery in Kodiak has a management plan, and every management decision is based on local stocks. Major allocation battles have long ago been settled. Please allow the department to manage our fisheries, in season, based on local conditions, not the whims of fishermen in adjacent areas.

The Native Village of Ouzinkie views these proposals from Cook Inlet and Chignik as the same proposals the Board has reviewed again and again. There is no reason for the Board to accept any of these proposals. Vote NO on proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66.

Sincerely yours

Dan Clarion, Tribal Administrator.



Nick Katelnikoff
Box P.O. Box 29
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Reject Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66 and 37

Board Members:

I have been a salmon fisherman in Ouzinkie all of my life. My crew is always from Ouzinkie. I support several families that live in Ouzinkie. My boat, the "Lady J" is competitive all over the island and I frequently fish at Cape Igvak when it is open. I strongly believe that the Cape Igvak management plan created an imbalance between Chignik and Kodiak. Before we use to fish day for day with Chignik. If we were doing that now, we would be catching allot more fish. The Cape Igvak management plan gives Chignik 300,000 fish before we can fish on the early run and 600,000 fish before we can fish on the late run. Three of the past five years we didn't fish at all. Seems to me that Kodiak got the short end of the Cape Igvak plan. It doesn't make sense that Chignik is still asking for more.

In 2018 Chignik had a bad year. Chignik's problems that year could not have been fixed by doing anything more at Cape Igvak. The Cape Igvak fishery was completely closed. If there are no surplus fish returning to Chignik, there is no Cape Igvak fishery. Chignik should not be using the 2018 hardship to justify changes at Cape Igvak. That's not honest. We hope the Chignik system will go another 37 consecutive years of meeting escapement goals. Please leave the Cape Igvak fishery the way it is and manage under current management plans.

I also don't see why the Board would want to make any regulation changes because of Cook Inlet fish. Migrating Cook Inlet sockeye haven't been fenced into the Kodiak area. And Kodiak fishermen are not "rustlers" crossing into Cook Inlet to steal fish. Nature, from time to time, allocates an unknown portion of Cook Inlet stocks to mix with Kodiak's local stocks. The GSI study cannot answer the crucial question of when, where and why Cook Inlet salmon appear in Kodiak waters. Every few years we have to face this whole issue again. When will it stop? I'm getting old and I want you to keep the Kodiak salmon fishery so my kids can use my boat and continue to make their living fishing.

Thank You for Considering My comments,

Nick Katelnikoff

December 19, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Opposition to Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37,65,66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

Ouzinkie Native Corporation (ONC) represents shareholders that originated in the fishing community of Ouzinkie. Ouzinkie's salmon fleet developed during the earliest days of Kodiak's salmon fishery. In fact, before the 1964 earthquake, there were two salmon processing plants operating in Ouzinkie. Although our salmon fleet has diminished over the years, salmon fishing is still the primary source of income for several local vessels and their crews. ONC has worked hard to energize Ouzinkie's fisheries economy. We advocated for reductions of salmon and halibut bycatch, limited bottom trawling in Marmot Bay and helped purchase community owned halibut quotas. Because of our long-term involvement supporting and encouraging Ouzinkie fisheries, it's particularly aggravating to see proposals from Chignik and Cook Inlet trying to take fishing opportunities away from Ouzinkie's salmon fishermen. Ouzinkie Native Corporation urges you not to let this happen!

Regarding the Cape Igvak issues, Ouzinkie understands how many folks living in Chignik are feeling. Several families in our two communities are related. We are all hurting trying to earn a living from fishing and live in isolated communities. But us residents of rural communities need to be working together rather than fighting each other. If the Cape Igvak management plan was contributing to under-escapement in Chignik or taking fish away from Chignik fishermen before they had a chance to fish, Ouzinkie would agree that it needed changing. But the Cape Igvak management plan does NOT impact escapement and it economically protects Chignik fishermen, so they earn in excess of \$2,500,000 before any fishing takes place at Cape Igvak. Consequently, despite Ouzinkie's understanding of Chignik's economic woes, Ouzinkie Native Corporation strongly suggests that the Cape Igvak management plan did not contribute to Chignik's salmon run problems and eliminating or altering the plan will not help solve these problems.

Commercial fishing at Karluk predates the Bristol Bay, Chignik and Cook Inlet salmon fisheries. Many Ouzinkie residents would travel to Karluk in the early days to work the beach seines and process salmon. Ouzinkie fishermen had often been told that, in some years, there a "middle run" to Karluk. We now know that the middle run is now local stocks enhances with the presence of Cook Inlet sockeye in the Kodiak area. Ouzinkie fishermen have also experienced another constant during the past 150 years. We have not been able to accurately predict when Cook Inlet sockeye may be present in the Kodiak area and where those fish may appear --- and we've tried hard to do so.

The unpredictability of Cook Inlet stocks in the Kodiak area is clearly illustrated in the recent Kodiak sockeye genetic stock ID study from 2014-16. (Shedd) The genetic study showed wide variation in the amount of Cook Inlet bound sockeye captured in the Kodiak area and substantial differences between years regarding when and where Cook Inlet sockeye were caught. In each year, in almost all areas and

time frames, local sockeye with local pinks, chum and Coho far exceeded catches of non-local stocks. Moreover, even for a high catch year like 2015, the study showed Cook Inlet catches in the Kodiak area to be within ranges predicted in the 1990s. In summary, ONC does not see that additional regulation in the Kodiak Management Area for Cook Inlet is practical or needed.

Changing the Cape Igvak management plan or imposing more Kodiak area closures because of Cook Inlet's concerns directly impacts Ouzinkie fishermen. Our fleet mostly fishes in proximity to the village and Ouzinkie fishermen only occasionally travel to Cape Igvak. However, when Cape Igvak is open 30-40 Kodiak boats fish over there and Ouzinkie fishermen have much more opportunity to catch fish in our traditional areas. Additional closures along the Shelikof because of possible Cook Inlet sockeye will also result in more boats competing with the Ouzinkie fleet and further eroding fishing opportunity. You'll just cram the same number of vessels into a smaller area!

Be aware of unintended consequences. When the North Shelikof management plan was adopted in 1989 the Southwest Afognak section reverted to cape to cape closures if the sockeye cap was hit. The cape to cape closures really hit the Ouzinkie fleet because of our extensive fishing, "homesteading", in the Southwest Afognak area. Subsequently, the Board recognized the hardship imposed on Ouzinkie fishermen and provided a ½ mile corridor (one set out) for fishing in the S.W. Afognak section.

In contrast to the proposals at hand, the Ouzinkie Native Corporation asks the Board to partner with us to expand and enhance salmon fishing opportunities for Ouzinkie residents. Our limited entry system inhibits village kids from entering our salmon fisheries and our regulatory structures require immediate competitiveness to survive in the fishery. ONC would like to initiate discussions with the Board to consider some Local Area Management Plans, LAMPS, that would provide limited salmon fishing opportunities to a defined set of Ouzinkie and Port Lions (Afognak) residents. Eliminating the Cape Igvak fishery or imposing more Cook Inlet related closures will only accelerate Ouzinkie's sense of urgency to have the Board address community specific fisheries.

Ouzinkie Native Corporation remembers the Board's attentiveness and responsiveness to our requests during the last Board cycle. We had asked the Board to create a subsistence harvest zone in the harbor area next to Ouzinkie. Although the strength of the local sockeye run has gone up and down, the subsistence zone has been a big success. Thank You!

We trust the Alaska Board of Fisheries is clear regarding Ouzinkie Native Corporation's strong opposition to making changes to the Cape Igvak Management Plan and to changing any Kodiak management plans because of the possible presence of Cook Inlet stocks. Vote NO on these proposals and partner with Ouzinkie Native Corporation to envision and build a stronger fisheries-based economy for Ouzinkie.

Very truly yours,



Darren Muller, Sr.
Board Chair



Robbie Boskofsky
Box 1
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Vote NO Proposals 37, 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66

Board Chairman Morisky and Board Members:

I am the president of the Native Village of Ouzinkie. My family and I choose to live in Ouzinkie. I have commercial fished with a number of Ouzinkie fishermen. Fishing is the economic base of Ouzinkie. I'm concerned that these proposals from Chignik and Cook Inlet will hurt our fishermen and our community. I'm just worried about keeping Ouzinkie together. We're down to 16 kids in the school this year. It will only take a couple more families leaving and we'll be Larsen Bay and Karluk with their schools closed. I know it may seem to you that one little regulation change here or there won't make that much difference. However, these things have a domino effect. You close Cape Igvak and then those boats, every year, are competing with our local guys in Marmot Bay.

One of the things I don't understand is why the Alaska Board of Fisheries is looking to solve Cook Inlet problems here in Kodiak. Cook Inlet doesn't have escapement problems. As I understand it, the Kenai River often hits the upper end of their escapement goal and beyond. Then I hear the problem is in the Susitna drainage. But this also doesn't make any sense either. Why would the Board look to Kodiak to solve issues in the Susitna when the problem is right there with the drift fleet in the middle of Cook Inlet? Upper Cook Inlet management problems have to start with regulating the largest and closest interceptor, not the smallest and furthest away.

From what I can see I don't see how the Board could favor Cook Inlet with an additional salmon allocation from the Kodiak area. Where is the new and expanding fishery? I read in the Cook Inlet proposals the assertion that the Kodiak seine fleet, sometime (the proposer is vague) has changed its fishing patterns. The skippers I talk to in Ouzinkie would dispute this. They have fished the capes along the Shelikof strait, on both sides, as far back as the 1950s. In fact, they believe the North Shelikof plan was a big take away from where they use to fish. It was the Ouzinkie fishermen that came back to the Board with historical evidence regarding the S.W. Afognak section of the N. Shelikof plan and persuaded the Board to modify the plan and give



them a ½ mile out to fish. So, when you look at it, there is no new or expanding fishery here on Kodiak that would justify making the changes Cook Inlet is proposing. Again, I'm asking you to just vote NO on proposals 37, 58, 59,60, 61,62, 63,64,65 and 66.

Very Truly yours,

Robbie Boskofsky



Robert W. Katelnikoff
Box 56
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Oppose Proposals 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,37.65.66

Board Members:

I'm a salmon fisherman living in Ouzinkie. I'm been involved with the Tribal Village of Ouzinkie and worked hard over the years to keep our community alive. Salmon fishing is very important to Ouzinkie. I'm currently skipper on a salmon vessel. I travel all around the island to fish. It concerns me that the Board would consider eliminating the Cape Igvak fishery or further limiting Kodiak because of Cook Inlet Concerns. Both of these proposals will hurt me, my crew and the community of Ouzinkie.

The Cook Inlet sponsored proposals for Kodiak are a sham – especially proposal #66 from UCIDA. It is a fish grab, pure and simple. Why does UCIDA need to resurrect something that happened more than 30 years ago by a few Kodiak boats to justify its proposal? Kodiak has been managed on Kodiak stocks since 1989, thirty seasons ago. There are no new interceptions, only the memory of an old one. Catches of Cook Inlet fish in Kodiak today are incidental and happen because it is unavoidable in Kodiak's focus on quality pink salmon fisheries. The incidental take of Cook Inlet bound fish is historical, more than a hundred years duration, and is a natural part of the Kodiak's mixed stock fishery. The trade off to further allocate to Cook Inlet is just not worth it.

I see there are also a couple of Chinook proposals in the packet. I know that we are required to discard the larger Chinook we catch. I'm concerned about proposal 37 and some sort of universal Chinook management plan. I don't think this will work. Ouzinkie had worked hard to limit the trawl bycatch of Chinook. There are too many variables regarding Chinook to put together a comprehensive management plan --- unless it takes in both State and Federal waters.

Again, please help us keep a salmon fishing fleet in Ouzinkie and vote NO on proposals 37, 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65 and 66.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Katelnikoff



From: [Ross Kendall](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Kendall. comments
Date: Friday, December 27, 2019 9:41:42 AM

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

> Dear. Board Member

>

> As a setnetter on the west side of Kodiak Island since 1979 I would like to address a few of the proposals before you.

>

> Proposal # 67. Allow the use of single filament web.

>

> The slime we are getting on our nets is getting worse by the year. Using single filament web will allow us to fish a little longer into a slime event. Already we are using 4500 psi pressure washers and 2" volume pumps trying to keep the nets clean. Please note that this change will not affect any other fishery or area. The use of monofilament web will allow our nets to stay clean a little longer.

>

> Proposal #70. Karluk Pink Proposal. Like the Karluk Reds, the Karluk Pinks come by our nets on their way to the Karluk. They should definitely be part of the management plan after the 6th of July. When they build up in the Karluk lagoon the west side should remain open and not close because Bowman Creek or some small west side pink run looks like it might be short a few pinks.

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> Proposal # 71. Westside Inner Bay Proposal. We should definitely keep Seiners out of the inner bays until interim escapement has occurred.

> I believe that over the years there is a problem with the management plan that has contributed to the falling early pink returns on the west side. When the projection is for fewer pinks F&G managers limit the early July openings to 3 days a week or even two days. The problem comes when they re-open after the fish have gone into the inner bays for 4 days. The seiners, because they are allowed to, head into the inner bays and spend a day or two cleaning out whatever build up has taken place. Two years from now a 3.5 day opening has become a 2.5 day opening followed by 4.5 day closing. If we would keep seiners out of the inner bays on the West side until late in July I believe the early July pinks would return and we could all fish on them. In 1979 and the eighties the first 1000 pink day for a setnetter on the West side of Kodiak came in the first or second week of July and the openings starting on July 6th were 4 or 5 days long. That situation should be the goal going forward.

>

>

> Finally Cook Inlet Proposals 37, 52 to 56. If the Northeast wind is blowing the Cook Inlet reds don't show up on the west side of Shelikof Straits. The west side seiners have had restrictions on their fishery for years. Every four or five years with the right westerly some one near the capes gets a few. So we are going to restrict fishers along the westside of Kodiak Island every year on the off chance the wind is blowing westerly at the wrong time. Perhaps Cook Inlet Commercial fishers should restrict dip netters in the Kenai river and restrict tourists in campers who pay for their drive to Alaska by canning their catch and selling it back home in Nebraska. With the resulting additional escapement they could increase their run. Or they can pray for east winds on Shelikof Straits in early July.

>

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>

> Virginia: Above is my comment Ross



Sally Rittenhouse
PO Box KWP
Kodiak, AK 99615

December 26, 2019

Chairman Reed Morisky
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Proposals 37, 58-66, and 70-77

Dear Chairman Morisky and Board of Fish members:

My name is Sally Rittenhouse. I am a third generation fisherman and I have spent my entire life dedicating myself to the fishing industry in Kodiak from gillnetting, longlining, pot fishing, jigging, and, most importantly for me, seining. Very recently, I purchased my own boat so I could participate in the seining fishery. It is difficult for young people like myself to enter into this industry with a workable boat, permit, and adequate gear. When we do manage, we are at odds with environmental factors that have made our Kodiak salmon runs unpredictable; in addition to this, outside influences threaten to negatively impact the foundation of Kodiak's management plan and create yet one more lofty barrier to surmount. I became heavily invested in the salmon fishery in Kodiak--following family tradition--because of this solid Kodiak management plan that has existed my entire life. With the growing bombardment from different areas attempting to change the longstanding Kodiak management that has proven itself many times over to be reliable and accountable, young fishermen like myself could eventually find ourselves invested in a fishery that no longer produces a reliable livelihood. It is for these reasons that I respectfully request the Board to reject Proposals 37, 58-66, and 70-77.

The Kodiak salmon management plan is designed to account for nonlocal salmon traveling through Kodiak waters. It is a tried and true system with a longstanding history that has proven to work. Our management plan already contains adequate and solid safeguards against targeted interception of sockeye salmon traveling to origins outside of Kodiak. Placing further restrictions and limits on Kodiak fishermen is unfair and unnecessary. My family lives in a small community off-grid where we rely heavily on our salmon fishery not only for subsistence but also as our livelihood. Our reliance on our salmon industry has made it possible for us to maintain our lifestyle. To have restrictions and limits placed on the salmon fishery would impact us in more ways than just financially. It could cause us to lose what we have worked our entire lives for. These proposals, should they pass, would greatly reduce our productivity and our ability to continue living as we have lived for three generations.

Many of these proposals are just an attempt of other fishing groups to blame Kodiak fishermen for their



failing salmon returns. May it be reminded that salmon runs are cyclical, experiencing highs and lows. Kodiak has experienced low returns much the same as Chignik and Cook Inlet have. Changing the construction of our complex management plan is not going to fix environmental factors outside of our control. Again, I respectfully urge you to reject proposals 37, 58-66, and 70-77. I appreciate the opportunity to comment.

I hope the Board continues to apply consistency in its application of the guiding policies such as the Mixed Stock Fisheries Policy, and the Sustainable Fisheries Policy.

Sincerely,

Sally Rittenhouse



RE: Comment on multiple proposals

RE: Proposals #37, 58-66, 70-77 Dear Chairman Reed Morisky and Board of Fish Members: I am a 55 year old second generation commercial fishermen who has fished Kodiak for 40 years. I've been running my own fishing vessel for the past 30 years, participating in multiple fisheries but namely, salmon seining. My husband and two daughters are deeply invested in the salmon fishery here, as well as many of our friends and relatives. The changes to Kodiak's management plan that many of these proposals ask for are unnecessary, as many of them are false accusations lacking in evidence. Kodiak's salmon fishery has always been well-managed and has been considerate of not just the locals who fish here, but also towards other areas such as Chignik and Cook Inlet. It is not Kodiak's fault that these areas are experiencing low salmon returns. Kodiak has had more than its fair share of low returns that we all have managed to suffer through. Trying to change our management plan is not going to fix what is just a known fact: That salmon returns are cyclical in nature. I have seen a lot of highs and lows in all fisheries during my career, yet managed to survive without trying to cause irreversible harm to or blame some other fishing group. We all want to make it and continue doing what defines us. I would like to see the Kodiak salmon fishery remain accessible not only to folks like myself, but to our future generations, like my daughters. These proposals would cause great harm to the current and future livelihoods of countless Kodiak fishermen dependent on the salmon industry. I respectfully ask that the Board please oppose Proposals #37, 58-66, and 70-77. Thank you for allowing me to comment. I hope the Board continues to apply consistency in its application of the guiding policies such as the Mixed Stock Fisheries Policy and the Sustainable Fisheries Policy. Sincerely, Shawna Rittenhouse



RE: Comment on multiple proposals

RE: Proposals #37, 58-66, 70-77 Dear Chairman Reed Morisky and Board of Fish Members: I am a 62 year old second generation commercial fishermen who has fished Kodiak for 40 years. I own a setnet site on the west side of the island in Uganik Bay, which is where my family's home is also located. My wife Shawna has been running a salmon seiner for nearly 30 years. My two daughters, Sally and Michelle, have each been fishing for about 20 years, and are trying to follow in their mother's footsteps by recently buying into their own seine operations. I would especially like to see my daughters succeed in their business ventures, but I am concerned that, should these proposals pass, it is going to greatly harm their ability to do so. Not to mention threaten mine, my wife's, and many other fishing friends and relatives who are dependent on the salmon season as their primary source of income. Considering that fishing is unstable enough due to environmental factors and the usual highs and lows of salmon runs, the last thing we need are unnecessary obstacles adding to the mix. The changes to Kodiak's management plan that many of these proposals ask for are unnecessary, as many of them are false accusations lacking in evidence. Kodiak's salmon fishery has always been well-managed and has been considerate of not just the locals who fish here, but also towards other areas such as Chignik and Cook Inlet. It is not the Kodiak fishermen's fault that these areas are experiencing low salmon returns. Kodiak has had more than its fair share of low returns that we all have managed to suffer through. Trying to change our management plan is not going to fix what is just a known fact: That salmon returns are cyclical in nature. I have seen a lot of highs and lows in all fisheries during my career, yet managed to survive without trying to cause irreversible harm to or blame some other fishing group. We all want to make it and continue doing what defines us. I would like to see the Kodiak salmon fishery remain accessible not only to folks like myself, but to our future generations, like my daughters. These proposals would cause great harm to the current and future livelihoods of countless Kodiak fishermen dependent on the salmon industry. I respectfully ask that the Board please oppose Proposals #37, 58-66, and 70-77. Thank you for allowing me to comment. I hope the Board continues to apply consistency in its application of the guiding policies such as the Mixed Stock Fisheries Policy and the Sustainable Fisheries Policy. Sincerely, Steve Rittenhouse

Steven Horn
1210 Mission Road
Kodiak, AK 99615



12/26/2019

Chairman Reed Moriskey
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Proposals 37, 58-66, 70-76

My name is Steven Horn. I have been an owner/operator in the Kodiak seine fishery for the past 47 years and a crew member for 7 years prior to that. You might say I have some history in the fishery. I've been to more Board of Fishery meetings than I care to count and it is always to defend the Kodiak fishery.

I respectfully request you reject proposals 37, 58-66, and 70-76. They are all merely rewritten and reworded proposals that have been before us in some form or another using the strategy of death by a thousand cuts. We have the Igvak Management Plan, North Shelikof Management Plan as well as ones for all other Kodiak areas, which over time have been critiqued and tweaked to become solid utilized management tools. Yet every 3 years when Kodiak area comes up in the board cycle there are a bunch of proposals to further restrict our fishing time and area. The only thing that's different from previous Board meetings is new board members hearing the same old tune. What a huge waste of time and resources. At best we keep the status quo or we lose a little bit more. In my 50+ years of fishing Kodiak I've lost a lot.

I ask this board to take a hard look at where these proposals come from. Has Chignik ever addressed their intercept fishery of Kodiak bound fish or Area M bound fish, or how about Cook Inlet or Bristol Bay bound fish or are we to naively assume that the only fish entering the Chignik management area are Chignik fish. Where's their management plan? Where's their accountability? If you have any doubts, check out the geography.

How about Cook Inlet, let's talk about the ever increasing population of South Central Alaska with ever increasing sport fishing, dip netting, catch and release of King salmon ad nauseam.(What's the survival rate there?) Is every tourist owed a shot at our resources? I guess the answer is shut down all fisheries outside of Cook Inlet. What about trawler bycatch of Kings in the gulf. I could go on and on. I just don't fathom how the Kodiak fishery is always the bullseye.

Again I urge you to reject proposals 37, 58-66, and 70-76.

I know this letter will probably not even get read to the end if at all but to those of you who do I appreciate you taking the time and thank you.

Respectfully

Steven E. Horn



December 20, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Maintain Kodiak's Salmon Fishery, Oppose Proposals: 37, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, & 66

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

Tangirnaq Native Village (aka Woody Island) is a federally-recognized Tribe whose Tribal lands are located within the Kodiak archipelago. Many of our Tribal members participate in Kodiak's salmon fishery, which is vital to the economy of the Kodiak area and the livelihood of many of its residents. Loss of salmon fishing opportunities will have a direct impact on Tangirnaq Native Village and its members.

The Kodiak salmon fishery has not expanded in a way which justifies any change to the Cape Igvak Management Plan, with fewer permits being fished now than a decade ago. Kodiak's management plans cover the entire archipelago and the mainland, and only allow fishing openings based on the presence of local stocks. Time, experience, and scientific studies have all shown that the incidence of Cook Inlet sockeye in Kodiak management area fisheries varies widely, and is inconsistent as to area and timing.

In the time that the Cape Igvak Management Plan has been in place, it has effectively managed this fishery. The Plan ensures both escapement into the Chignik system and an economic safety net for Chignik fishermen by limiting Kodiak. Under the Plan, Kodiak has averaged about 12% of the catch during years when fishing has occurred. The conservation aspects of the Cape Igvak Management Plan were highlighted with Chignik's recent run failures, as there was no fishing at Cape Igvak.

In summary, on behalf of Tangirnaq Native Village and the Woody Island Tribal Council, I request that the Board of Fisheries take no action on Proposals 37, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, & 66.

Sincerely,

Gwen Sargent, President
Tangirnaq Native Village



From: [Terri Springer](#)
To: [DFG, BOF Comments \(DFG sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Vote NO Cook Inlet proposals 37,, 58-66
Date: Thursday, December 26, 2019 4:44:50 PM

Dear Chairman and BOF members,

My 1st year setnet fishing on the Westside of Kodiak was 1968. As you can imagine there have been many changes in our fishing industry since then, both in management and regulations. But none that have been of greater concern than the Cook Inlet proposals 37, 58-66.

The umbrella concept and or 4 week blanket closures from June 25-July 28 where 65-69% of our total income is caught would be devastating to our family! Not only personally, but our community would be facing catastrophic economic disaster! From processors to cannery workers, and all Kodiak businesses would be severely negatively impacted by proposals that have such limited substance to a historical fishery other than "I want more"!

Closures will force the seine fleet into already congested areas, and with NO regulations for the co-existence of seine/setnet, we as setnetters will lose even more than we do now. Already at various times due to other area closures we are "shut down" by seiners setting on both sides of our gear and at times double setting! That is almost 2/3 of a mile blocking off all fish to our 150 fathom net. The result of a forced increase in the seine fleet to our area due to the proposed Cook Inlet closures will be the END of our livelihood.

Forced closures will devastate our local runs from overescapement and the quality will plummet. As seiners are the only one allowed into the inner bays, all Westside setnetters will lose.

This is a terrible precedent to set. Salmon are considered "common property" and do not "belong to" the management area where they were born.

By disrupting one areas fishery to give the advantage to another area will have statewide repercussions as other areas jump on the "THEY'RE MINE" bandwagon!

Kodiak fisheries is a historical fishery. We are not fishing in any new areas. The same species come and go year after year. But every year is different! The Westside sees very few Cook Inlet fish when the wind blows easterly. There is no way to determine what the weather and run will be year after year.

Thank you for your considerations.

SO4K setnetters

Tom & Terri Springer

Sent from my iPad



Vickie Novak
Box 61
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

December 23, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Ak 99811

RE: Vote NO Proposals 37, 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66

Board Chairman Morisky and Board Members:

I live in the community of Ouzinkie and I've served on the Ouzinkie Native Corporation Board of Directors in the past. I've was married to Ouzinkie commercial salmon fishermen and now work for the Corporation as the Shareholder Development Manager. I interface with Ouzinkie residents to assess needs for the Corporation. For a long time, we've identified the need to strengthen the Ouzinkie fisheries economy as an overarching Ouzinkie need. These proposals from Chignik and Cook Inlet just go in the other direction. Rather than strengthening our rural fisheries-based economy they only take more away. Here in Ouzinkie we've lost our crab fishery, our herring fishery, our halibut fishery, most of our limited entry permits and now we keep having to defend the only fishery we have left – our salmon fishery.

The Board's mixed stock salmon fisheries policy provides that the Board's preference in assigning conservation burdens in mixed stock fisheries is through management plans set out in area regulations. Long-standing management plans are presumed to incorporate conservation burden and harvest allocation. It follows, then, that Kodiak's multiple management plans indicate that allocation and conservation apportionments are long-accomplished, with several prior boards affirming their equity.

If changes are considered for these long-standing stable fisheries, significant new information must be provided to justify upsetting the stability, or the changes will appear arbitrary which would compromise the Board's reputation as a fair and impartial regulator. Kodiak's stable and durable salmon fishery management plans have withstood an onslaught of proposed changes from both Cook Inlet and Chignik over the past 30 to 40 years. All of Kodiak's commercial salmon fisheries are covered by management plans focused on local stocks and have been for several years. There are no areas not covered by a plan.

Extensive proposed changes to Kodiak salmon management, therefore, must be well justified to overcome the current allocative stability cemented over a long time by past boards. To change



these plans just for the sake of change would invite twisting, perverting, or ignoring the allocation criteria in order for this board, in contrast to all prior Boards, to get a different allocative result.

More specifically, the Cape Igvak proposals, # 58-62, are all 100% allocative in nature. The proposers do not even attempt to provide credible new information to justify dramatically changing the long-standing Cape Igvak management plan. The Cook Inlet proposals, especially proposal 66, suffer similar deficiencies. There is no new information regarding the magnitude of Cook Inlet stocks in the Kodiak Management area and no harvest rates set forth that would warrant upending the stability of Kodiak Island's seven management plans.


Speculation, scattergun cuts, and blind stabs are not credible reasons to upset a management plan, and are not hallmarks of the Board's fair and impartial process. In summary, the proposers have not met their burden of providing measurable evidence of new fishing patterns or new stocks of concern.

This all leads me back to the impacts of regulation changes on Ouzinkie. When Cape Igvak is closed, more vessels compete with our local vessels for limited hook hauling spots. This reduces local catches. If more area were to be closed to "protect" Cook Inlet stocks, then more vessels will crowd into the inside areas around Ouzinkie and where Ouzinkie vessels fish. Again, this will reduce local catches of salmon. Said differently, if you grant any one of the 10 proposals listed above (with the exception of the Igvak registration proposal #62) there will be a direct economic impact on Ouzinkie.

Finally, in closing, I want to Thank the Board for your creation of the Ouzinkie subsistence fishing area at your last meeting. This, as you will remember, is a fishery supported by the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association by imprinting sockeye salmon on the Ouzinkie harbor. You created an exclusive subsistence zone for when these fish return. In each of the last three seasons Ouzinkie residents and others have taken advantage of this fishery and enjoyed the benefits of the exclusive zone. We now have fish for the elders and smoked and jarred fish in abundance. As a community, we are appreciative of what you created last Board cycle.

Thank you for considering my concerns about proposals 37, 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65, &66. Please help Ouzinkie and Kodiak's salmon fishermen buy voting NO on these proposals.

Sincerely yours,


Vickie Novak



Wallace Fields
P.O. Box 8370
Kodiak, AK 99615

December 27, 2019

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Board Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Regarding Proposals 66,65, 64, 63 and 37.

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries:

My family has commercially fished salmon in the Kodiak Area for the past 66 years. This past summer was my 58th season at our set gillnet site in Uyak Bay, on the West side of Kodiak Island. Our nets are in open water on the Shelikof Strait. Some of our sites have been fished continuously since 1929 and many since before Statehood.

Over the last 50 plus years I've observed lots of changes in our salmon fishery. However, some things haven't changed. First, set gillnetting for salmon is still hard physical work without much help in technology or hydraulics. Second, since 1975 the same amount of setnet permits, with the same amount of gear for each permit, has been allowed. And third, Cook Inlet origin sockeye in the Kodiak area are unpredictable. I've seen years when we caught a fair amount of Cook Inlet fish for a day or two and other fishermen, just across the bay, didn't catch any. In other years, no one in our area saw a noticeable increase in larger sockeye during July and then, in some years, other people in Uyak Bay seem to catch Cook Inlet bound fish and we don't. That's why I get frustrated when I read proposals like 65 and 66 that claim there is "new information" about Cook Inlet fish in the Kodiak area and more regulations are needed. UCIDA knows better!

Every three years when the Kodiak salmon fisheries are up for consideration by the board, a new round of accusatory proposals are hurled at Kodiak about catching sockeye salmon bound for Cook Inlet. Sometimes the firing squad consists of new participants unfamiliar with the histories of Kodiak and Cook Inlet fisheries. Sometimes it's old hands at the game who try again to convince a new board that Kodiak is now expanding the Kodiak fishery to intercept Cook Inlet fish.

This round, the advocates are pointing to the Shedd genetic sockeye ID study and claiming that the report is "new information". Actually, the report adds additional detail to what managers already know. Let's have a quick review: The Kodiak incidental harvest of Cook Inlet sockeye has been going on for more than a hundred years. The earliest tagging report is from 1928 (duplicated in 1929) by Rich and Morton. That was 92 years ago. Rich tagged 700 sockeye in



August from a trap in Uganik Bay. Most of the recoveries came from Kodiak fisheries, but two tags were recovered in Cook Inlet, despite no real recovery effort there.

In 1948 and 1949, Don Bevan tagged about 11,000 sockeye from traps in northwest Kodiak. Small numbers (28 and 13, respectively) were recovered in Cook Inlet, again without a targeted recovery effort.

Forty one separate sockeye salmon tagging efforts around Kodiak Island took place in the 1960's and 1970's by ADF&G. The recoveries, often small in number, showed a highly mixed composition of stocks from all parts of Kodiak Island, Cook Inlet and Chignik. Several stock composition findings by Barrett and Swanton for the years 1988-1992 in the North Shelikof district showed a large mixture of stocks with Cook Inlet stocks dominant some years.

More recently Shedd's genetic sockeye stocks ID study for 2014-16 showed with more precision which stocks are present in Kodiak. Nevertheless, when you add the numerous mixed stock analyses with the recent genetic stock identification studies, they all show that Cook Inlet origin stocks are present in the Kodiak seasonally at a wide range of magnitude. Think of it, the conclusions of the Shedd study with modern technology is essentially the same as all the tagging studies over the last 90 years: Kodiak's local stock fisheries has a component of Cook Inlet origin fish.

If there were something "new" in Kodiak that justified regulation change based, perhaps, on the Board's mixed stock policy Cook Inlet advocates would need to show increased "targeting" efforts in specific areas, changes in Kodiak's salmon management plans that are not based on local stocks or some new fishing pattern that hadn't previously occurred. The "hard facts" support for their proposals are missing from the Cook Inlet advocates proposal narratives. Active Kodiak seine permits are much reduced from 20 years ago During July, the Kodiak seine fleet is widely dispersed and catches far more local pinks and chums than Sockeye. And finally, new or expanding fisheries in the Kodiak Management Area are not identified because they do not exist. Consequently, Cook Inlet advocates have not met their burden to prove a basis for changing Kodiak's existing management plans. Vote NO on proposals 66, 65, 64, 63 and 37.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Fields

2019 Alaska Commercial Salmon Harvests — Ex-vessel Values

Source: ADF&G

PRELIMINARY DATA: 2019 Salmon Season

Updated 10/16/2019. Subject to change

Preliminary figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

Estimates based on fish tickets and reports from Area Managers.

DATA NOT FOR LEGAL INTERPRETATIONS.



PC363
125 of 201

Area	Species	Average Weight (in pounds)	Average Price per Pound	Number of Fish	Pounds of Fish	Estimated Exvessel Value
SOUTHEAST (including Yakutat)	CHINOOK	11.88	\$5.07	177,246	2,106,034	\$10,687,304
Updated 10/11/2019	SOCKEYE	5.67	\$2.13	878,252	4,980,383	\$10,623,867
	COHO	6.80	\$1.71	1,652,014	11,232,259	\$19,257,575
	PINK	3.68	\$0.30	21,106,149	77,769,262	\$23,694,520
	CHUM	7.99	\$0.56	8,416,594	67,261,401	\$37,582,818
	totals			32,230,255	163,349,339	\$101,846,084
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (including hatchery fish)	CHINOOK	18.42	\$8.59	18,399	338,836	\$2,911,944
Updated 10/3/2019	SOCKEYE	5.35	\$2.49	2,553,041	13,656,160	\$33,989,146
	COHO	8.01	\$1.19	504,159	4,038,880	\$4,807,891
	PINK	3.40	\$0.34	49,340,614	167,752,712	\$57,746,792
	CHUM	6.04	\$0.48	5,334,239	32,230,460	\$15,449,375
	totals			57,750,452	218,017,048	\$114,905,148
COOK INLET	CHINOOK	14.95	\$3.54	3,393	50,736	\$179,712
Updated 10/8/2019	SOCKEYE	5.34	\$1.85	1,975,333	10,556,250	\$19,556,087
	COHO	5.75	\$0.76	158,584	911,207	\$693,427
	PINK	3.11	\$0.31	2,048,406	6,375,091	\$1,953,714
	CHUM	6.91	\$0.41	178,621	1,234,641	\$506,282
*see supplemental tables	totals			4,364,337	19,127,925	\$22,889,222
BRISTOL BAY	CHINOOK	11.40	\$0.50	30,579	347,449	\$173,725
Updated 9/24/2019	SOCKEYE	5.20	\$1.35	42,967,737	225,108,917	\$303,897,039
	COHO	6.00	\$0.55	75,517	455,885	\$250,737
	PINK	3.80	\$0.05	5,680	21,588	\$1,079
	CHUM	6.50	\$0.25	1,379,169	9,002,884	\$2,250,721
	totals			44,458,682	234,936,723	\$306,573,301
KODIAK	CHINOOK	8.92	\$0.60	7,723	68,889	\$41,333
Updated 10/2/2019	SOCKEYE	4.96	\$1.50	2,179,133	10,806,398	\$16,209,597
	COHO	7.17	\$0.52	396,326	2,842,352	\$1,478,023
	PINK	3.17	\$0.28	33,119,381	104,896,254	\$29,370,951
	CHUM	7.04	\$0.26	548,943	3,865,278	\$1,004,972
	totals			35,702,563	118,613,893	\$47,099,905
CHIGNIK	CHINOOK	9.13	\$0.80	4,286	39,024	\$31,219
Updated 10/3/2019	SOCKEYE	5.66	\$1.40	638,772	3,614,393	\$5,060,150
	COHO	6.37	\$0.32	248,281	1,581,396	\$506,047
	PINK	3.09	\$0.27	2,452,838	7,583,891	\$2,047,651
	CHUM	6.58	\$0.35	157,517	1,037,197	\$363,019
	totals			3,501,694	13,855,901	\$8,008,086
ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	CHINOOK	8.44	\$0.58	26,006	219,493	\$126,655
Updated 10/16/2019	SOCKEYE	5.17	\$1.53	4,002,326	20,709,338	\$31,751,763
	COHO	6.00	\$0.25	560,495	3,362,106	\$848,143
	PINK	2.77	\$0.24	20,903,380	57,977,153	\$13,777,438
	CHUM	5.89	\$0.32	1,386,998	8,168,441	\$2,630,082
*see supplemental tables	totals			26,879,205	90,436,531	\$49,134,081
KUSKOKWIM	CHINOOK					
Updated 10/2/2019	SOCKEYE					
	COHO					
	PINK					
	CHUM					
	totals					

No Buyer in the Kuskokwim Area



YUKON	CHINOOK	12.17	\$6.65	3,105	37,784	
Updated 10/1/2019	SOCKEYE					
	COHO	5.96	\$1.00	57,389	342,297	\$342,249
	PINK	3.09	\$0.10	10,962	33,835	\$3,384
	CHUM	6.56	\$0.60	490,188	3,215,358	\$1,923,447
*see supplemental tables	totals			561,644	3,629,274	\$2,520,374
NORTON SOUND	CHINOOK	10.50	\$3.00	1,371	14,792	\$44,376
Updated 10/4/2019	SOCKEYE	6.0	\$1.39	6,969	41,859	\$58,299
	COHO	6.4	\$1.57	139,820	899,549	\$1,409,520
	PINK	3.4	\$0.13	75,929	261,240	\$33,125
	CHUM	6.7	\$0.50	157,035	1,057,675	\$528,266
	totals			381,124	2,275,115	\$2,073,586
KOTZEBUE	CHINOOK	12.30	\$0.80	16	197	\$158
Updated 10/4/2019	SOCKEYE	4.90	\$1.50	29	143	\$215
	COHO					
	PINK					
	CHUM	8.1	\$0.38	493,295	4,004,727	\$1,538,603
	totals			493,340	4,005,067	\$1,538,975
ALASKA TOTALS	CHINOOK	11.84	\$4.48	272,124	3,223,234	\$14,447,722
Updated 10/16/2019	SOCKEYE	5.24	\$1.45	55,201,592	289,473,840	\$421,146,163
	COHO	6.77	\$1.15	3,792,585	25,665,932	\$29,593,611
	PINK	3.27	\$0.30	129,063,339	422,671,026	\$128,628,652
	CHUM	7.07	\$0.49	18,542,599	131,078,062	\$63,777,586
	totals			206,872,239	872,112,094	\$657,593,734



***Supplemental Tables: 2019 Salmon Season**

		Average Weight (in pounds)	Average Price per Pound	Number of Fish	Pounds of Fish	Estimated Exvessel Value
LOWER COOK INLET	CHINOOK	12.86	\$4.07	736	8,854	\$36,057
updated 10/8/2019	SOCKEYE	4.47	\$2.20	311,696	1,394,639	\$3,065,187
	COHO	7.40	\$0.95	12,712	93,086	\$88,017
	PINK	3.11	\$0.31	1,980,124	6,165,154	\$1,909,627
	CHUM	7.25	\$0.49	55,508	402,516	\$198,396
	totals			2,360,776	8,064,249	\$5,297,284
UPPER COOK INLET	CHINOOK	15.76	\$3.43	2,657	41,882	\$143,655
updated 10/4/2019	SOCKEYE	5.51	\$1.80	1,663,637	9,161,611	\$16,490,900
	COHO	5.61	\$0.74	145,872	818,121	\$605,410
	PINK	3.07	\$0.21	68,282	209,937	\$44,087
	CHUM	6.76	\$0.37	123,113	832,125	\$307,886
	totals			2,003,561	11,063,676	\$17,591,938
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALASKA PENINSULA	CHINOOK	14.83	\$1.29	3,566	52,879	\$67,965
Updated 10/13/2019	SOCKEYE	5.27	\$1.56	2,371,500	12,504,661	\$19,444,748
	COHO	6.33	\$0.32	37,583	238,084	\$76,901
	PINK	3.25	\$0.26	113,278	368,576	\$96,604
	CHUM	5.94	\$0.41	49,246	292,491	\$119,336
	totals			2,575,173	13,456,691	\$19,805,554
SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA, NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT, & ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	CHINOOK	7.42	\$0.35	22,440	166,614	\$58,690
Updated 10/15/2019	SOCKEYE	5.03	\$1.50	1,630,826	8,204,677	\$12,307,015
	COHO	5.97	\$0.25	522,912	3,124,022	\$771,242
	PINK	2.77	\$0.24	20,790,102	57,608,577	\$13,680,834
	CHUM	5.89	\$0.32	1,337,752	7,875,950	\$2,510,746
	totals			24,304,032	76,979,840	\$29,328,526
YUKON SUMMER SEASON	CHINOOK	12.35	\$6.59	2,582	31,896	\$210,079
Updated 10/1/2019	SOCKEYE					
	COHO					
	PINK	3.09	\$0.10	10,962	33,835	\$3,384
	CHUM	6.07	\$0.60	227,089	1,377,335	\$823,473
	totals			240,633	1,443,066	\$1,036,936
YUKON FALL SEASON	CHINOOK	11.26	\$7.00	523	5,888	\$41,216
Updated 10/1/2019	SOCKEYE					
	COHO	5.96	\$1.00	57,389	342,297	\$342,249
	PINK					
	CHUM	6.99	\$0.60	263,099	1,838,023	\$1,099,974
	totals			321,011	2,186,208	\$1,483,438

Kodiak Management Area - 24 Hour Commercial Fishing Days **2017, 2018 and 2019**

A. Kodiak Management Area

Date	Total Days	Days Fished
June 2017	30	30
July 2017	31	31
August 2017	31	31
September 2017	30	20
Total 2017	122	112
June 2018	30	25
July 2018	31	26
August 2018	31	28
September 2018	30	22
Total 2018	122	101
June 2019	30	13
July 2019	31	25
August 2019	31	29
September 2019	30	16
Total 2019	122	83

B. Karluk, NW Kodiak, SW Afognak, Ayakulik, Halibut and Sturgeon Bay

Date	Total Days	Days Fished
June 2017	30	30
July 2017	31	31
August 2017	31	31
September 2017	30	20
Total 2017	122	112
June 2018	30	25
July 2018	31	26
August 2018	31	28
September 2018	30	22
Total 2018	122	101
June 2019	30	13
July 2019	31	25
August 2019	31	29
September 2019	30	16
Total 2019	122	83

C. Central District Upper Cook Inlet Drift and Setnet *

Date	Total Days	Days Fished
June 2017	30	2
July 2017	31	6.5
August 2017	31	5
September 2017	30	1
Total 2017	122	14.5
June 2018	30	2
July 2018	31	4
August 2018	31	2
September 2018	30	0
Total 2018	122	8
June 2019	30	2
July 2019	31	5
August 2019	31	4
September 2019	30	1
Total 2019	122	12

* Central District regular openings are prescribed 12 hour periods



2017 Kodiak Chinook Harvest

Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Total Chinook Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy- Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Chinook Harvest	
1-Jun	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		28	
2-Jun	164	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		192	
3-Jun	144	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		336	
4-Jun	57	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		393	
5-Jun	26	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		417	
6-Jun	2	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		419	
7-Jun	2	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		421	
8-Jun	11	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		432	
9-Jun	14	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		446	
10-Jun	8	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		454	
11-Jun	21	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		475	
12-Jun	39	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		514	
13-Jun	22	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		536	
14-Jun	46	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		582	
15-Jun	90	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0		672	
16-Jun	14	623	0	0	0	0	22	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0		720	
17-Jun	104	727	0	0	0	0	22	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0		824	
18-Jun	196	801	84	0	38	0	22	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,020	
19-Jun	101	875	85	0	59	0	22	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,121	
20-Jun	82	955	87	0	59	0	22	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,205	
21-Jun	27	982	87	0	59	0	22	0	75	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,234	
22-Jun	35	1,004	87	0	59	11	22	0	75	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,267	
23-Jun	114	1,038	87	0	59	11	22	0	155	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,381	
24-Jun	384	1,097	87	0	59	11	22	0	473	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,765	
25-Jun	8	1,104	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,784	
26-Jun	19	1,123	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,803	
27-Jun	26	1,169	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,852	
28-Jun	27	1,196	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,879	
29-Jun	3	1,199	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,882	
30-Jun	28	1,227	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,910	
1-Jul	26	1,253	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,936	
2-Jul	41	1,294	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		1,977	
3-Jul	66	1,360	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		2,043	
4-Jul	26	1,386	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		2,069	
5-Jul	22	1,415	87	0	59	11	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		2,098	
6-Jul	38	1,451	87	0	59	13	22	0	484	2	0	0	0	0	0		2,136	
7-Jul	225	1,591	87	0	59	51	22	0	484	49	0	0	0	0	0		2,361	
8-Jul	152	1,648	87	0	59	60	22	0	484	135	0	0	0	0	0		2,513	
9-Jul	58	1,675	87	0	59	101	22	0	484	155	0	0	0	0	0		2,601	
10-Jul	113	1,718	87	0	59	171	22	0	484	155	0	0	0	0	0		2,714	
11-Jul	10	1,718	87	0	59	171	22	0	484	155	0	0	0	0	0		2,724	
12-Jul	29	1,718	87	0	59	171	22	0	484	155	0	0	0	0	0		2,753	
13-Jul	36	1,722	87	0	59	172	22	0	484	186	0	0	0	0	0		2,789	
14-Jul	236	1,755	131	0	67	176	22	0	484	322	0	0	0	0	0		3,025	
15-Jul	78	1,792	131	0	81	183	22	0	484	342	0	0	0	0	0		3,103	



16-Jul	126	1,883	131	0	93	205	68	33	0	484	342	0	0	0	0	
17-Jul	228	1,995	131	0	83	319	70	33	0	484	342	0	0	0	0	
18-Jul	9	1,999	131	0	83	319	79	33	0	484	342	0	0	0	0	3,470
19-Jul	15	1,999	131	0	83	319	94	33	0	484	342	0	0	0	0	3,485
20-Jul	8	2,001	131	1	83	319	94	33	0	484	347	0	0	0	0	3,493
21-Jul	253	2,020	131	1	101	424	94	33	0	484	458	0	0	0	0	3,746
22-Jul	128	2,136	131	1	102	428	94	33	0	484	465	0	0	0	0	3,874
23-Jul	265	2,389	131	1	103	439	96	36	0	484	540	0	0	0	0	4,219
24-Jul	161	2,536	131	1	103	447	97	37	0	484	540	0	0	0	0	4,376
25-Jul	0	2,608	131	1	104	459	97	53	0	484	540	0	0	0	0	4,477
27-Jul	28	2,621	131	1	113	459	97	53	0	484	546	0	0	0	0	4,505
28-Jul	60	2,653	131	1	133	459	97	53	0	484	554	0	0	0	0	4,565
29-Jul	86	2,680	131	1	160	459	97	53	0	485	585	0	0	0	0	4,651
30-Jul	203	2,691	131	1	189	468	103	53	0	604	614	0	0	0	0	4,854
31-Jul	24	2,715	131	1	189	468	103	53	0	612	624	0	0	0	0	4,896
1-Aug	53	2,764	131	1	189	468	107	53	0	612	624	0	0	0	0	4,949
2-Aug	70	2,828	134	1	189	468	110	53	0	612	624	0	0	0	0	5,019
3-Aug	98	2,916	138	1	190	468	114	53	0	612	625	0	0	0	0	5,117
4-Aug	135	2,968	138	1	197	524	114	53	0	612	645	0	0	0	0	5,252
5-Aug	95	3,036	138	1	214	524	114	53	0	612	655	0	0	0	0	5,347
6-Aug	62	3,060	138	1	215	534	114	53	0	612	682	0	0	0	0	5,409
7-Aug	51	3,111	138	1	217	534	114	53	0	612	685	0	0	0	0	5,465
8-Aug	70	3,181	138	1	217	534	114	53	0	612	685	0	0	0	0	5,535
9-Aug	20	3,201	138	1	217	534	114	53	0	612	685	0	0	0	0	5,555
10-Aug	63	3,264	138	1	217	534	114	53	0	612	685	0	0	0	0	5,618
11-Aug	103	3,333	138	1	217	554	114	54	0	613	697	0	0	0	0	5,721
12-Aug	72	3,397	138	1	217	561	114	54	0	614	701	0	0	0	0	5,797
13-Aug	122	3,512	145	1	217	573	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	5,938
14-Aug	11	3,522	146	1	217	573	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	5,949
15-Aug	66	3,588	146	1	217	573	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,015
16-Aug	35	3,633	146	1	217	573	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,060
17-Aug	28	3,658	149	1	217	573	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,088
18-Aug	35	3,672	168	1	217	575	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,123
19-Aug	31	3,699	172	1	217	575	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,154
20-Aug	6	3,705	172	1	217	575	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,160
21-Aug	20	3,716	181	1	217	575	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,180
22-Aug	28	3,744	181	1	217	575	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,208
23-Aug	12	3,751	185	1	217	576	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,220
24-Aug	40	3,786	188	1	217	578	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,260
25-Aug	9	3,789	194	1	217	578	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,269
26-Aug	10	3,794	194	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,279
27-Aug	27	3,821	194	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,306
28-Aug	6	3,827	194	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,312
29-Aug	3	3,830	194	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,315
30-Aug	4	3,834	194	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,319
31-Aug	6	3,837	197	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,325
1-Sep	6	3,843	197	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,331
2-Sep	14	3,857	197	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,345
3-Sep	5	3,866	197	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,354
4-Sep	2	3,868	197	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,356
5-Sep	16	3,884	197	1	217	583	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	6,372



6-Sep	15	3,888	197	1	217	594	114	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,420
7-Sep	209	3,914	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,416
8-Sep	4	3,918	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,420
9-Sep	34	3,952	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,454
10-Sep	2	3,954	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,456
11-Sep	2	3,967	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,469
12-Sep	2	3,969	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,471
13-Sep	1	3,970	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,472
14-Sep	0	3,970	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,472
15-Sep	1	3,971	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,473
16-Sep	4	3,975	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,477
17-Sep	Confidential																
18-Sep																	
19-Sep																	
20-Sep	0	3,975	197	1	217	594	117	54	0	620	702	0	0	0	0	0	6,477

2017 Kodiak Sockeye Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Sockeye Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy- Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Sockeye Harvest
1-Jun	6,085	6,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	6,085
2-Jun	35,254	33,631	0	0	0	0	0	8,807	0	0	0	8,807	0	0	0	0	0.0%	42,438
3-Jun	18,669	48,002	0	0	0	0	0	12,093	0	0	0	12,093	0	0	0	0	0.0%	60,095
4-Jun	23,792	70,755	0	0	0	0	0	13,132	0	0	0	13,132	0	0	0	0	0.0%	83,887
5-Jun	12,296	83,258	0	0	0	0	0	13,132	0	0	0	13,132	0	0	0	0	0.0%	96,390
6-Jun	16,997	98,880	0	0	0	0	0	14,507	0	0	0	14,507	0	0	0	0	0.0%	113,387
7-Jun	8,304	107,184	0	0	0	0	0	14,507	0	0	0	14,507	0	0	0	0	0.0%	121,691
8-Jun	20,023	127,049	0	0	0	0	0	14,665	0	0	0	14,665	0	0	0	0	0.0%	141,714
9-Jun	19,104	143,476	0	2,677	0	0	0	1,465	0	0	0	14,665	0	0	0	0	0.0%	160,818
10-Jun	29,512	167,014	0	5,934	1,757	0	0	15,625	0	0	0	15,625	0	0	0	0	0.0%	190,330
11-Jun	7,911	174,246	0	5,934	1,912	0	524	15,625	0	0	0	15,625	0	0	0	0	0.0%	198,241
12-Jun	27,936	200,639	0	5,934	2,044	0	668	16,892	0	0	0	16,892	0	0	0	0	0.0%	226,177
13-Jun	11,189	211,828	0	5,934	2,044	0	668	16,892	0	0	0	16,892	0	0	0	0	0.0%	237,366
14-Jun	28,951	225,690	0	5,934	2,044	0	730	18,925	0	12,994	0	18,579	0	0	0	0	0.0%	266,317
15-Jun	67,735	235,871	0	5,934	2,044	121	788	19,638	0	69,656	0	18,579	0	0	0	0	0.0%	334,052
16-Jun	9,394	245,260	0	5,934	2,044	1,455	793	20,095	0	80,614	0	18,579	0	0	0	0	0.0%	356,195
17-Jun	21,018	262,091	726	9,395	2,044	1,455	793	20,095	0	80,614	0	18,579	0	0	0	0	0.0%	377,213
18-Jun	31,098	271,999	14,841	13,855	3,656	1,455	796	21,095	0	80,614	0	19,579	0	0	0	0	0.0%	408,311
19-Jun	21,667	280,670	22,772	16,116	6,402	1,455	854	21,095	0	80,614	0	19,579	0	0	0	0	19.5%	429,978
20-Jun	5,465	285,337	23,339	16,116	6,402	1,455	873	21,874	0	80,614	0	20,358	0	0	0	0	16.6%	436,010
21-Jun	16,777	301,059	23,339	16,116	6,402	3,043	873	21,874	0	80,614	472	20,358	0	0	0	0	15.2%	453,792
22-Jun	11,462	305,665	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,259	1,055	25,127	0	80,614	672	21,032	0	0	0	0	14.3%	464,249
23-Jun	15,671	309,478	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,259	1,068	25,396	0	92,190	672	21,301	0	0	0	0	16.0%	479,920
24-Jun	39,673	314,118	23,339	16,166	6,402	5,331	1,390	25,396	0	126,829	672	21,301	0	0	0	0	20.6%	519,593
25-Jun	6,654	320,734	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	1,428	25,396	0	130,776	672	21,301	0	0	0	0	21.1%	530,194
26-Jun	11,389	332,123	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	1,428	25,396	0	130,854	672	21,301	0	0	0	0	21.1%	541,661
27-Jun	15,726	353,704	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	1,765	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	0	0	0	21.1%	563,583
28-Jun	18,339	372,043	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	1,765	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	0	0	0	21.3%	581,922
29-Jun	5,911	377,954	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	1,947	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	704	0	0	21.3%	588,015
30-Jun	13,823	391,777	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	2,144	0	0	21.3%	602,076
1-Jul	7,401	399,178	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	2,144	0	0	19.9%	609,477
2-Jul	11,394	410,572	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	4,186	0	0	19.9%	620,871
3-Jul	11,456	419,884	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	2,042	0	0	19.0%	630,183
4-Jul	11,172	431,056	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	2,042	0	0	18.0%	641,355
5-Jul	15,640	450,304	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	2,042	0	0	17.5%	660,603
6-Jul	14,316	463,295	23,339	16,116	6,402	5,331	2,185	25,396	4	130,854	672	21,301	0	2,042	0	0	17.1%	674,919
7-Jul	38,825	481,527	23,339	16,116	6,402	25,034	2,185	26,546	4	130,854	1,737	21,301	0	2,042	0	0	17.1%	713,744
8-Jul	19,862	494,735	23,339	16,116	6,402	28,995	2,185	26,546	4	130,854	4,430	21,301	0	3,223	0	0	16.4%	733,606
9-Jul	37,059	519,892	23,339	16,116	6,402	47,939	2,185	27,130	4	130,854	5,486	21,301	0	13,251	0	0	16.3%	779,347
10-Jul	34,918	539,911	23,339	16,116	6,402	62,054	2,228	27,510	4	130,854	5,486	21,301	0	12,449	0	0	16.3%	813,904
11-Jul	838	539,911	23,339	16,116	6,402	62,054	3,066	27,510	4	130,854	5,486	21,301	0	12,449	0	0	16.3%	814,742
12-Jul	8,835	548,168	23,339	16,116	6,402	62,054	3,655	27,510	4	130,854	5,486	21,301	0	20,706	0	0	16.3%	823,577
13-Jul	27,133	565,144	23,409	19,249	6,435	64,418	4,119	27,510	4	130,854	9,568	21,301	0	25,098	0	0	16.3%	850,710
14-Jul	59,189	593,188	29,893	21,758	10,096	71,594	5,580	27,730	4	130,854	19,202	21,301	0	25,098	0	0	16.3%	909,899
15-Jul	30,771	612,408	29,893	23,361	13,678	74,732	5,655	27,730	4	130,854	22,355	21,301	0	31,981	0	0	16.3%	940,670



16-Jul	33,405	637,473	29,893	23,361	16,227	79,176	6,493	28,239	4	130,854	22,780	21,301	0	35,526	0			
17-Jul	31,660	659,987	29,893	23,361	18,551	86,549	7,007	28,607	4	130,854	22,780	21,301	0	36,584	0			
18-Jul	492	660,318	29,893	18,551	18,551	87,475	7,499	28,607	4	130,854	22,780	21,301	0	36,854	0	0	15.0%	1,009,342
19-Jul	1,484	660,318	29,893	23,361	18,551	87,475	8,983	28,607	4	130,854	22,780	21,301	0	36,581	0	0	15.0%	1,010,826
20-Jul	23,833	674,932	29,893	28,199	20,763	88,288	8,983	28,607	4	130,854	24,136	21,301	0	44,801	0	0	14.3%	1,034,659
21-Jul	92,403	702,156	29,963	35,485	26,846	94,549	9,018	28,607	4	130,854	69,580	21,301	0	48,219	0	0	14.3%	1,127,062
22-Jul	23,825	718,311	29,963	39,126	28,428	95,321	9,018	28,607	4	130,854	71,255	21,301	0	48,318	0	0	14.2%	1,150,887
23-Jul	32,389	747,619	30,262	39,126	29,992	96,501	9,268	28,820	4	130,854	73,605	21,301	0	49,989	0	0	14.3%	1,186,051
24-Jul	29,283	772,726	30,772	39,126	31,316	97,732	9,360	29,411	4	130,854	73,605	21,301	0	49,989	0	0	14.3%	1,214,906
25-Jul	878	782,013	30,772	39,126	31,970	98,097	10,238	32,022	4	130,854	73,605	21,301	0	49,989	0	0	14.2%	1,228,701
27-Jul	25,175	796,874	30,772	43,688	33,730	98,313	10,238	32,022	4	132,043	76,192	21,301	0	53,633	0	0	14.2%	1,253,876
28-Jul	51,769	825,013	35,685	48,730	36,987	98,657	10,238	32,022	4	134,092	84,217	21,301	0	54,733	0	0	14.2%	1,305,645
29-Jul	41,683	844,839	35,685	51,989	40,297	98,657	10,374	32,022	4	137,573	96,874	21,301	0	54,733	0	0	14.2%	1,348,314
30-Jul	50,169	861,512	45,228	55,354	42,691	99,184	10,548	32,022	4	141,360	110,669	21,301	0	54,802	0	0	14.2%	1,398,552
31-Jul	17,744	876,620	47,864	55,354	43,437	99,184	10,548	32,022	4	142,057	117,271	21,301	0	54,802	0	0	14.2%	1,424,361
1-Aug	28,565	902,527	49,994	55,354	43,437	99,184	11,076	32,022	4	142,057	117,271	21,301	0	58,980	54,802	0	14.2%	1,452,926
2-Aug	24,822	920,865	56,025	55,354	43,437	99,184	11,529	32,022	4	142,057	117,271	21,301	0	58,980	54,802	0	14.2%	1,477,748
3-Aug	44,722	952,865	64,257	58,034	45,100	99,857	11,839	32,022	4	145,429	117,560	21,301	0	60,890	54,802	0	14.2%	1,526,967
4-Aug	42,927	980,228	65,165	59,397	49,278	101,860	11,839	32,022	4	147,423	123,586	21,301	0	64,086	54,802	0	14.2%	1,570,801
5-Aug	48,008	1,008,454	67,287	62,783	57,787	102,923	11,839	32,022	4	150,242	125,468	21,301	0	63,439	19,750	0	14.2%	1,618,809
6-Aug	31,143	1,026,393	67,287	65,726	60,013	105,742	11,839	32,022	4	152,870	128,056	21,301	0	65,389	54,802	0	14.2%	1,649,952
7-Aug	19,513	1,045,746	67,447	65,726	61,145	105,742	11,839	32,022	4	153,046	128,408	21,301	0	66,227	54,802	0	14.2%	1,671,125
8-Aug	16,488	1,062,084	67,447	65,726	61,145	105,742	11,989	32,022	4	153,046	128,408	21,301	0	66,623	54,802	150	14.2%	1,687,613
9-Aug	12,215	1,074,298	67,447	65,726	61,145	105,742	11,990	32,022	4	153,046	128,408	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	151	14.2%	1,699,828
10-Aug	10,707	1,083,517	68,143	65,726	61,268	105,874	12,524	32,022	4	153,046	128,411	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	685	14.2%	1,710,535
11-Aug	17,305	1,095,990	68,626	65,726	61,798	106,542	12,524	32,064	4	153,863	130,703	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	685	14.2%	1,727,840
12-Aug	17,825	1,113,920	68,626	65,726	62,119	107,199	12,524	32,064	14	153,983	132,329	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	685	14.2%	1,748,504
13-Aug	30,360	1,145,905	71,887	65,726	63,295	107,924	12,524	33,169	174	154,483	133,028	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	685	14.2%	1,788,115
14-Aug	34,728	1,176,445	76,075	65,726	63,295	107,924	12,524	33,169	174	154,483	133,028	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	685	14.2%	1,822,843
15-Aug	30,028	1,201,023	81,525	65,726	63,295	107,924	12,524	33,169	174	154,483	133,028	21,301	0	67,402	54,802	685	14.2%	1,852,871
16-Aug	29,276	1,224,765	87,450	66,571	63,545	108,125	12,524	33,169	174	154,483	133,028	21,301	0	69,490	54,802	685	14.0%	1,883,834
17-Aug	30,733	1,250,257	90,847	67,492	63,801	108,739	12,524	33,219	174	154,483	133,031	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	1,914,567
18-Aug	27,949	1,271,022	96,357	67,492	64,068	109,715	12,524	33,219	174	154,812	133,133	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	1,942,516
19-Aug	26,438	1,288,864	104,046	67,492	64,364	110,305	12,524	33,219	174	154,812	133,154	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	1,968,954
20-Aug	38,442	1,313,398	114,263	67,492	65,366	111,397	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,174	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,007,396
21-Aug	18,187	1,329,447	115,618	67,492	65,795	111,807	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,025,646
22-Aug	24,049	1,348,508	116,662	71,207	66,364	112,263	12,524	33,129	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,050,491
23-Aug	28,014	1,370,551	118,509	74,602	66,659	112,697	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,078,505
24-Aug	28,703	1,390,446	120,928	78,862	68,409	113,076	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,107,208
25-Aug	25,428	1,412,000	123,421	78,862	69,305	113,615	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,132,690
26-Aug	22,034	1,430,167	125,192	78,862	70,930	114,086	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,154,724
27-Aug	17,096	1,442,656	128,405	78,862	71,844	114,566	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,171,820
28-Aug	8,331	1,448,355	128,781	80,645	72,168	114,715	12,524	33,219	174	155,389	134,181	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	685	14.0%	2,180,151
29-Aug	14,107	1,450,673	129,322	83,728	76,313	115,108	15,824	33,219	174	155,389	134,508	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	3,985	14.0%	2,194,258
30-Aug	8,252	1,453,977	130,913	86,058	76,969	115,439	12,526	33,219	174	155,389	134,548	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,199,212
31-Aug	15,025	1,465,354	131,724	88,149	77,547	115,682	12,526	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,214,382
1-Sep	8,521	1,471,575	131,724	89,576	78,165	115,937	12,526	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,222,903
2-Sep	10,374	1,480,008	131,724	91,189	78,319	116,111	15,526	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,233,277
3-Sep	8,402	1,483,772	131,724	93,346	81,129	116,195	12,526	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,242,092
4-Sep	12,373	1,487,431	131,724	97,144	86,007	116,232	12,527	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,254,465
5-Sep	29,260	1,509,461	131,724	99,159	91,199	116,252	12,530	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,283,725



PC363

134 of 201

6-Sep	43,511	1,549,046	131,724	101,466	92,728	116,325	12,547	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,327,236
7-Sep	27,010	1,571,621	131,724	103,689	94,875	116,325	12,612	33,129	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,354,246
8-Sep	19,413	1,586,453	134,653	104,674	95,533	116,325	12,612	33,219	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,373,659
9-Sep	7,565	1,592,006	134,653	106,085	96,125	116,328	12,623	33,223	174	155,389	134,618	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,381,224
10-Sep	9,899	1,600,321	134,951	107,308	96,125	116,335	12,654	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,391,123
11-Sep	5,371	1,607,981	135,238	108,501	96,125	116,336	12,656	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,400,266
12-Sep	14,894	1,616,342	135,238	114,294	96,864	116,336	12,657	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,415,160
13-Sep	3,426	1,619,523	135,238	109,886	96,864	116,336	12,659	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,413,935
14-Sep	11,369	1,629,812	135,238	110,659	97,171	116,336	12,659	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,425,304
15-Sep	4,884	1,632,909	135,238	110,776	98,841	116,336	12,659	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,430,188
16-Sep	6,005	1,637,811	135,238	111,879	98,841	116,336	12,659	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,436,193
17-Sep	Confidential																	
18-Sep																		
19-Sep																		
20-Sep	3,801	1,647,779	135,238	113,852	98,841	116,336	12,659	33,223	174	155,389	134,643	21,301	0	69,995	54,802	687	14.0%	2,448,134



2017 Kodiak Coho Harvest

Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Total Coho Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosia	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Coho Harvest
1-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
4-Jun	862	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		862
5-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
6-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
7-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
8-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
9-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
10-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
11-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
12-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
13-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
14-Jun	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		9
15-Jun	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		10
16-Jun	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		10
17-Jun	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
18-Jun	1	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
19-Jun	1	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		14
20-Jun	1	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		15
21-Jun	3	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		18
22-Jun	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		18
23-Jun	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		18
24-Jun	115	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		133
25-Jun	1	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		134
26-Jun	1	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		135
27-Jun	2	20	0	2	0	0	1	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		137
28-Jun	3	23	0	2	0	0	1	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		140
29-Jun	6	29	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		147
30-Jun	8	37	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		155
1-Jul	12	49	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		167
2-Jul	19	68	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		186
3-Jul	53	121	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		239
4-Jul	23	106	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		224
5-Jul	13	122	0	2	0	0	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		240
6-Jul	200	158	0	2	0	164	2	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		440
7-Jul	2,754	257	0	2	0	2,814	2	5	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,194
8-Jul	2,684	638	0	2	0	5,113	2	5	114	4	0	0	0	0	0		5,878
9-Jul	4,180	1,091	0	2	0	9,322	2	9	114	4	0	0	0	0	0		10,544
10-Jul	4,494	1,567	0	2	0	13,453	2	12	114	4	0	0	0	0	0		15,154
11-Jul	157	1,567	0	2	0	13,453	159	12	114	4	0	0	0	0	0		15,311
12-Jul	125	1,567	0	2	0	13,453	284	12	114	4	0	0	0	0	0		15,436
13-Jul	1,027	1,596	0	5	2	14,266	466	12	114	4	0	0	0	0	0		16,463
14-Jul	2,138	1,890	0	43	75	15,684	751	19	114	25	0	0	0	0	0		18,601
15-Jul	459	2,056	0	48	157	15,888	753	19	114	25	0	0	0	0	0		19,060



16-Jul	1,818	2,433	0	48	173	17,047	995	43	0	114	33	0	0	0	0	
17-Jul	2,518	2,964	0	48	186	19,022	1,252	49	0	114	33	0	0	0	0	
18-Jul	81	2,972	0	48	186	19,566	1,333	49	0	114	33	0	0	0	0	24,301
19-Jul	401	2,972	0	48	186	19,566	1,734	49	0	114	33	0	0	0	0	24,702
20-Jul	701	3,407	0	52	187	19,824	1,734	49	0	114	36	0	0	0	0	25,403
21-Jul	4,558	5,197	4	60	283	21,325	1,734	49	0	114	1,195	0	0	0	0	29,961
22-Jul	1,609	6,508	4	73	297	21,361	1,734	49	0	114	1,430	0	0	0	0	31,570
23-Jul	2,539	8,618	8	73	373	21,550	1,915	70	0	114	1,509	0	0	0	0	34,230
24-Jul	1,591	9,838	158	73	394	21,608	1,956	161	0	114	1,509	0	0	0	0	35,811
25-Jul	39	10,471	158	73	395	21,608	1,995	686	0	114	1,509	0	0	0	0	37,009
27-Jul	1,729	10,600	158	81	404	21,618	1,995	686	0	1,058	2,138	0	0	0	0	38,738
28-Jul	3,483	11,247	213	99	441	21,634	1,995	686	0	2,247	3,659	0	0	0	0	42,221
29-Jul	5,984	12,261	213	106	458	21,634	2,070	686	0	4,939	5,838	0	0	0	0	48,205
30-Jul	8,407	13,393	448	117	470	21,642	2,177	686	0	8,055	9,624	0	0	0	0	56,612
31-Jul	1,575	14,875	541	117	503	21,642	2,177	686	0	9,284	12,123	0	0	0	0	61,948
1-Aug	3,755	18,089	688	117	503	21,642	2,571	686	0	9,284	12,123	0	0	0	0	65,703
2-Aug	3,371	20,538	1,359	117	503	21,642	2,822	686	0	9,284	12,123	0	0	0	0	69,074
3-Aug	4,333	24,007	1,434	121	516	21,668	3,040	686	0	10,020	12,237	0	0	0	0	73,729
4-Aug	5,071	26,088	1,434	131	699	21,739	3,040	686	0	10,449	14,534	0	0	0	0	78,800
5-Aug	3,486	28,577	1,460	151	732	21,756	3,040	686	0	11,202	14,682	0	0	0	0	82,286
6-Aug	3,309	30,638	1,460	190	759	22,157	3,040	686	0	11,775	14,890	0	0	0	0	85,595
7-Aug	2,859	33,496	1,461	190	767	22,157	3,040	686	0	11,842	15,024	0	0	0	0	88,663
8-Aug	1,840	35,336	1,461	190	767	22,157	3,040	686	0	11,842	15,024	0	0	0	0	90,503
9-Aug	2,096	37,432	1,461	190	767	22,157	3,040	686	0	11,842	15,024	0	0	0	0	92,599
10-Aug	2,200	39,361	1,522	190	771	22,159	3,244	686	0	11,842	15,024	0	0	0	204	94,799
11-Aug	10,989	47,808	1,561	190	800	22,266	3,244	803	0	12,052	17,064	0	0	0	204	105,788
12-Aug	4,944	54,503	1,561	190	802	22,285	3,244	803	7	12,076	17,175	0	0	0	204	112,646
13-Aug	4,935	60,114	1,685	190	808	22,316	3,244	1,035	53	12,270	17,199	0	0	0	204	118,914
14-Aug	3,565	63,401	1,963	190	808	22,316	3,244	1,035	53	12,270	17,199	0	0	0	204	122,479
15-Aug	4,165	66,693	2,836	190	808	22,316	3,244	1,035	53	12,270	17,199	0	0	0	204	126,644
16-Aug	2,603	68,552	3,854	232	829	22,324	3,244	1,035	53	12,270	17,204	0	0	0	204	129,597
17-Aug	4,287	71,585	4,389	322	842	22,397	3,244	1,485	53	12,270	17,297	0	0	0	204	133,884
18-Aug	4,195	73,654	5,521	322	855	22,590	3,244	1,485	53	12,997	17,358	0	0	0	204	138,079
19-Aug	3,011	75,744	6,225	322	862	22,757	3,244	1,485	53	12,997	17,401	0	0	0	204	141,090
20-Aug	6,829	78,332	6,760	322	906	23,425	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	0	204	147,919
21-Aug	3,911	81,785	6,920	322	931	23,717	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	0	204	151,849
22-Aug	4,771	85,791	7,151	436	945	24,186	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	0	204	156,683
23-Aug	6,503	90,875	7,485	573	992	25,087	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	2	204	163,186
24-Aug	9,144	97,980	7,935	729	1,400	26,112	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	2	204	172,330
25-Aug	9,391	104,787	8,579	729	1,635	27,911	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	2	204	181,815
26-Aug	7,883	110,370	9,201	729	1,928	29,296	3,244	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	2	204	189,698
27-Aug	11,451	117,441	10,007	729	2,400	31,445	4,197	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	2	1,157	201,149
28-Aug	3,874	120,106	10,203	924	2,544	32,119	4,197	1,485	53	15,535	17,857	0	0	2	1,157	205,023
29-Aug	9,538	122,281	10,398	1,342	3,064	34,876	4,987	1,485	53	15,535	20,540	0	0	2	1,947	214,561
30-Aug	9,345	127,124	10,967	1,716	3,376	36,947	5,768	1,485	53	15,535	20,573	0	0	2	3,871	223,544
31-Aug	11,356	133,200	12,490	2,233	3,907	38,796	7,300	1,485	53	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	3,871	235,634
1-Sep	15,524	140,562	12,490	2,411	4,674	40,532	12,780	1,485	53	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	9,351	251,158
2-Sep	13,668	148,536	12,490	2,656	4,891	41,634	16,911	1,485	53	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	12,672	264,826
3-Sep	3,849	152,033	12,490	2,814	5,964	41,954	16,101	1,485	53	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	12,672	269,064
4-Sep	8,390	156,688	12,490	3,359	7,192	43,007	16,949	1,485	114	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	12,859	277,454
5-Sep	11,591	162,886	12,490	3,609	8,211	43,867	20,213	1,485	114	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	13,513	289,045



6-Sep	11,449	169,175	12,490	3,853	9,142	45,198	22,867	1,485	114	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	0	15,132	309,494
7-Sep	4,356	172,483	12,490	4,050	9,487	45,198	23,382	1,485	114	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	0	15,132	304,850
8-Sep	5,851	176,072	13,117	4,240	9,613	45,198	24,692	1,485	114	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	0	15,132	310,701
9-Sep	2,602	177,749	13,117	4,525	9,969	45,218	24,865	1,576	114	15,535	20,635	0	0	2	0	15,132	313,303
10-Sep	7,464	181,509	13,306	4,686	9,969	47,025	26,230	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	320,767
11-Sep	4,485	186,681	14,250	4,866	9,969	47,054	27,698	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	328,560
12-Sep	10,310	194,980	14,250	5,554	10,339	47,305	28,400	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	338,870
13-Sep	2,925	197,550	14,250	5,010	10,339	47,305	28,722	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	341,218
14-Sep	7,642	204,495	14,250	5,227	10,819	47,305	28,722	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	348,860
15-Sep	2,024	205,847	14,250	5,238	11,480	47,305	28,772	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	350,884
16-Sep	2,163	207,903	14,250	5,345	11,480	47,305	28,722	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	353,047
17-Sep	Confidential																
18-Sep																	
19-Sep																	
20-Sep	647	210,556	14,250	5,497	11,480	47,305	28,966	1,576	114	15,535	20,817	0	0	2	0	15,132	356,096



2017 Kodiak Pink Harvest

Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Total Pink Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Pink Harvest
1-Jun	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
2-Jun	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
3-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
4-Jun	15	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		28
5-Jun	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		37
6-Jun	31	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		68
7-Jun	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		68
8-Jun	59	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		127
9-Jun	35	161	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		162
10-Jun	27	186	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		189
11-Jun	34	192	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		223
12-Jun	64	249	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		287
13-Jun	18	267	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		305
14-Jun	765	314	0	1	2	0	0	0	718	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,070
15-Jun	3,390	358	0	1	2	13	0	0	4,049	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,460
16-Jun	24	377	0	1	2	867	0	0	4,563	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,852
17-Jun	122	496	2	2	2	867	0	0	4,563	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,974
18-Jun	116	563	44	5	6	867	0	0	4,563	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,090
19-Jun	285	737	61	5	21	867	0	0	4,563	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,375
20-Jun	110	830	70	5	21	867	0	0	4,563	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,494
21-Jun	1,601	1,421	70	5	21	1,905	0	0	4,563	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,123
22-Jun	2,068	1,641	70	5	21	3,488	1	0	4,563	35	0	0	0	0	0		10,163
23-Jun	7,697	1,771	70	5	21	3,488	1	0	12,127	35	0	0	0	0	0		17,860
24-Jun	18,877	2,207	70	5	21	3,489	1	0	30,355	35	0	0	0	0	0		36,737
25-Jun	326	2,500	70	5	21	3,489	1	0	32,090	35	0	0	0	0	0		38,798
26-Jun	957	3,457	70	5	21	3,489	1	0	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		39,787
27-Jun	3,171	5,421	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		43,155
28-Jun	2,772	8,193	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		45,927
29-Jun	1,428	9,621	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		48,424
30-Jun	5,261	14,882	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		54,081
1-Jul	3,109	17,991	70	5	21	3,489	1	2	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		57,190
2-Jul	4,614	22,605	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		61,804
3-Jul	6,506	29,111	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	0	0	0		68,310
4-Jul	6,766	35,789	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	35	35	0		74,988
5-Jul	7,375	44,041	70	5	21	3,489	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	35	35	0		83,240
6-Jul	14,049	53,060	70	5	21	8,519	1	1	32,122	35	0	0	35	35	0		97,289
7-Jul	57,953	68,781	70	5	21	48,873	1,301	1	32,122	613	0	0	35	35	0		155,242
8-Jul	45,071	86,390	70	5	21	75,259	1,301	1	32,122	4,419	0	0	90	90	0		200,313
9-Jul	80,518	105,352	70	5	21	138,585	2,142	1	32,122	5,234	0	0	375	375	0		286,987
10-Jul	133,861	146,903	70	5	21	232,861	2,942	1	32,122	5,234	0	0	166	166	0		423,827
11-Jul	999	146,903	70	5	21	232,861	2,942	1	32,122	5,234	0	0	166	166	0		424,826
12-Jul	1,655	148,229	70	5	21	232,861	2,942	1	32,122	5,234	0	0	1,492	1,492	0		426,481
13-Jul	40,565	171,492	209	3,068	276	245,631	2,942	1	32,122	6,014	0	0	1,860	1,860	0		467,046
14-Jul	149,956	266,664	684	6,909	12,330	277,398	5,272	1	32,122	8,289	0	0	860	860	0		618,267
15-Jul	69,992	312,986	684	8,569	23,689	287,134	5,272	1	32,122	9,180	0	0	1,914	1,914	0		688,259



16-Jul	226,173	502,083	684	8,569	31,653	304,953	11,396	13,791	1	32,122	12,189	0	0	2,486	2,486		
17-Jul	225,795	686,838	684	8,569	40,876	334,710	13,636	18,579	1	32,122	12,189	0	0	2,632	2,632		
18-Jul	2,570	690,268	684	8,569	40,876	342,940	16,206	18,579	1	32,122	12,189	0	0	2,632	2,632	0	1,162,434
19-Jul	7,830	690,268	684	8,569	40,876	342,940	24,036	18,579	1	32,122	12,189	0	0	2,632	2,632	0	1,170,264
20-Jul	91,808	753,958	684	15,631	55,491	347,499	24,036	18,579	1	32,122	14,071	0	0	6,254	6,254	0	1,262,072
21-Jul	364,805	1,037,313	1,234	26,198	77,863	373,335	24,145	18,579	1	32,122	36,087	0	0	6,940	6,940	0	1,626,877
22-Jul	262,412	1,256,651	1,234	34,110	101,175	379,531	24,145	21,464	1	32,122	38,856	0	0	13,275	13,275	0	1,889,289
23-Jul	418,161	1,644,002	1,361	34,110	117,016	391,870	25,805	20,622	1	32,122	47,411	0	0	14,503	14,503	0	2,314,320
24-Jul	311,151	1,900,255	13,044	34,110	141,495	405,681	26,139	22,808	1	32,122	47,411	0	0	14,503	14,503	0	2,623,066
25-Jul	4,460	2,047,859	13,044	34,110	149,576	408,356	30,599	40,145	1	32,122	47,411	0	0	14,503	14,503	0	2,803,223
27-Jul	305,542	2,248,910	13,044	45,079	175,650	415,707	30,599	40,145	1	76,274	63,356	0	0	18,378	18,378	0	3,108,765
28-Jul	579,405	2,633,583	31,477	58,776	212,965	426,871	30,599	40,145	1	148,934	104,819	0	0	19,478	19,478	0	3,688,170
29-Jul	543,664	2,991,236	31,477	70,604	262,892	426,871	33,677	40,145	1	252,494	150,310	0	0	19,478	19,478	0	4,259,707
30-Jul	599,658	3,375,009	64,374	81,140	286,395	449,893	38,161	40,145	1	334,273	190,246	0	0	19,750	19,750	0	4,859,637
31-Jul	401,305	3,765,653	75,035	81,140	290,347	449,893	38,161	40,145	1	350,360	209,735	0	0	19,750	19,750	0	5,300,470
1-Aug	425,902	4,165,835	84,264	81,140	290,347	449,893	54,652	40,145	1	350,360	209,735	0	0	29,205	19,750	0	5,726,372
2-Aug	294,204	4,419,335	104,845	81,140	290,347	449,893	74,775	40,145	1	350,360	209,735	0	0	29,205	19,750	0	6,020,576
3-Aug	547,313	4,852,133	138,518	91,361	310,426	484,368	89,345	40,145	1	459,444	214,175	0	0	34,500	19,750	0	6,679,916
4-Aug	454,543	5,089,075	143,935	97,170	357,835	543,711	89,345	40,145	1	512,660	265,999	0	0	34,590	19,750	0	7,139,876
5-Aug	563,427	5,400,650	144,882	107,603	434,030	583,995	89,345	40,145	1	625,990	276,662	0	0	43,642	19,750	0	7,703,303
6-Aug	561,910	5,710,935	144,882	120,014	468,994	673,693	89,345	40,145	1	703,527	313,677	0	0	50,770	19,750	0	8,265,213
7-Aug	364,642	6,074,697	145,762	120,014	478,003	673,693	89,345	40,145	1	707,527	321,677	0	0	62,322	19,750	0	8,650,864
8-Aug	384,944	6,416,071	145,762	120,014	478,003	673,693	132,915	40,145	1	707,527	321,677	0	0	62,774	19,750	43,570	9,035,808
9-Aug	333,265	6,690,652	145,762	120,014	478,003	673,693	192,799	40,145	1	707,527	321,677	0	0	63,395	19,750	103,454	9,370,273
10-Aug	451,682	6,939,288	149,461	120,014	518,179	738,073	255,378	40,145	241	725,084	336,092	0	0	63,395	19,750	166,033	9,821,955
11-Aug	494,879	7,211,224	156,877	120,014	590,806	793,586	255,378	42,905	241	766,113	379,690	0	0	63,395	19,750	166,033	10,316,834
12-Aug	399,952	7,451,232	156,877	120,014	678,365	894,981	255,378	42,905	626	784,439	380,136	0	0	63,395	19,750	166,033	10,764,953
13-Aug	687,232	7,980,255	203,133	120,014	754,850	999,818	255,378	65,656	2,261	818,695	432,669	0	0	63,395	19,750	166,033	11,632,729
14-Aug	584,936	8,487,661	280,663	120,014	754,850	999,818	255,378	65,656	2,261	818,695	432,669	0	0	63,395	19,750	166,033	12,217,665
15-Aug	600,952	9,002,471	366,805	120,014	754,850	999,818	255,378	65,656	2,261	818,695	432,669	0	0	63,395	19,750	166,033	12,818,617
16-Aug	639,308	9,417,173	447,459	128,875	850,475	1,052,815	255,378	65,656	2,261	837,098	435,453	0	0	64,740	19,750	166,033	13,492,643
17-Aug	790,802	9,845,154	495,410	134,787	965,474	1,205,137	255,378	66,606	2,261	873,012	440,226	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	14,283,445
18-Aug	756,677	10,216,533	571,057	134,787	1,067,416	1,342,382	255,378	66,606	2,261	908,785	474,907	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	15,040,112
19-Aug	656,059	10,502,494	674,406	134,787	1,190,679	1,469,801	255,378	66,606	2,261	908,785	490,974	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	15,696,171
20-Aug	702,909	10,779,339	753,204	134,787	1,312,558	1,652,433	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	515,571	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	16,399,080
21-Aug	666,766	11,168,431	769,992	134,787	1,434,572	1,810,798	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	17,096,073
22-Aug	744,933	11,543,566	779,688	142,913	1,575,542	2,024,645	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	17,843,847
23-Aug	867,045	12,039,386	813,568	153,083	1,707,324	2,220,038	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	18,710,892
24-Aug	716,279	12,447,999	851,259	165,365	1,847,527	2,337,528	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	19,427,171
25-Aug	774,332	12,891,491	885,926	165,365	1,957,702	2,545,605	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	20,223,582
26-Aug	763,653	13,304,324	920,805	165,365	2,111,952	2,707,296	255,378	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	166,033	20,987,235
27-Aug	700,022	13,596,412	984,997	165,365	2,244,745	2,833,255	340,368	66,606	2,261	926,943	526,305	0	0	66,699	19,750	251,023	21,687,257
28-Aug	252,156	13,704,228	999,159	170,958	2,283,217	2,886,102	340,368	66,606	2,261	926,943	559,571	0	0	66,699	19,750	251,023	21,939,413
29-Aug	479,402	13,784,104	1,012,912	179,595	2,377,351	3,022,332	483,925	66,606	2,261	926,943	562,786	0	0	66,699	19,750	394,580	22,418,815
30-Aug	730,478	13,992,500	1,036,421	190,587	2,507,213	3,155,129	723,346	66,606	2,261	926,943	568,478	0	0	66,699	19,750	853,231	23,169,484
31-Aug	598,860	14,118,217	1,042,254	200,753	2,596,298	3,284,087	980,562	66,606	2,261	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	853,231	23,791,285
1-Sep	650,212	14,270,419	1,042,254	207,156	2,680,609	3,401,960	1,269,963	66,606	2,261	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,142,634	24,441,497
2-Sep	541,511	14,383,531	1,042,254	212,534	2,721,912	3,452,264	1,601,399	66,606	2,261	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,388,720	24,983,008
3-Sep	84,238	14,421,111	1,042,254	216,648	2,804,512	3,481,105	1,516,051	66,606	2,261	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,388,720	25,050,795
4-Sep	428,407	14,618,167	1,042,254	222,858	2,881,505	3,524,910	1,620,324	66,606	2,331	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,488,348	25,479,202
5-Sep	443,037	14,715,560	1,042,254	228,514	2,990,580	3,560,648	1,815,499	66,606	2,331	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,665,866	25,922,239



PC363
140 of 201

6-Sep	328,478	14,862,324	1,042,254	234,100	3,043,398	3,606,292	1,893,165	66,606	2,331	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,250,717
7-Sep	154,700	14,962,303	1,042,254	238,638	3,076,892	3,606,292	1,909,854	66,606	2,331	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,405,417
8-Sep	110,245	15,011,261	1,052,786	241,453	3,090,390	3,606,292	1,944,296	66,606	2,331	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,515,662
9-Sep	42,620	15,032,791	1,052,786	244,880	3,098,710	3,608,465	1,950,749	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,304	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,558,282
10-Sep	81,740	15,060,695	1,058,736	248,092	3,098,710	3,630,829	1,972,878	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,640,022
11-Sep	33,908	15,087,249	1,060,707	250,571	3,098,710	3,630,877	1,985,761	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,683,957
12-Sep	48,459	15,107,496	1,060,707	256,573	3,109,763	3,633,355	1,994,440	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,732,416
13-Sep	11,267	15,115,366	1,060,707	252,709	3,109,763	3,633,355	1,997,421	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,739,403
14-Sep	18,671	15,126,535	1,060,707	255,327	3,114,647	3,633,355	1,997,421	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,758,074
15-Sep	18,574	15,128,380	1,060,707	255,868	3,130,835	3,633,355	1,997,421	67,323	2,331	926,943	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,776,648
16-Sep	4,968	15,131,804	1,060,707	257,412	3,130,835	3,633,355	1,997,421	67,323	2,331	926,973	573,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	26,781,616
17-Sep																	
18-Sep																	
19-Sep																	
20-Sep	971	15,134,321	1,060,707	258,160	3,130,835	3,633,355	1,997,421	67,323	2,331	926,973	537,485	0	0	66,699	19,750	1,736,632	



2017 Kodiak Chum Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Chum Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Chum Harvest
1-Jun	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
2-Jun	203	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		210
3-Jun	168	329	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		340
4-Jun	342	671	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		682
5-Jun	138	798	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		809
6-Jun	758	1,556	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		1,567
7-Jun	120	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		1,687
8-Jun	1,609	3,285	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		3,296
9-Jun	885	4,169	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		4,181
10-Jun	1,694	5,626	0	7	231	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		5,875
11-Jun	1,194	6,131	0	7	245	0	675	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		7,069
12-Jun	2,900	8,848	0	7	246	0	857	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		9,969
13-Jun	362	9,210	0	7	246	0	857	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0		10,331
14-Jun	2,109	10,021	0	7	246	0	1,129	11	0	936	0	11	0	0	0	0		12,350
15-Jun	8,086	10,770	0	7	246	68	1,211	56	0	8,078	0	11	0	0	0	0		20,436
16-Jun	861	11,327	0	7	246	1,621	1,515	61	0	9,515	0	11	0	0	0	0		24,292
17-Jun	3,220	14,490	51	13	246	1,621	1,515	61	0	9,515	0	11	0	0	0	0		27,512
18-Jun	6,817	15,802	1,076	56	337	1,621	5,861	61	0	9,515	0	11	0	0	0	0		34,329
19-Jun	4,677	17,588	1,602	82	630	1,621	7,907	61	0	9,515	0	11	0	0	0	0		39,006
20-Jun	2,540	18,292	1,694	82	630	1,621	9,742	62	0	9,515	0	12	0	0	0	0		41,638
21-Jun	6,409	21,485	1,694	82	630	4,883	9,742	62	0	9,515	51	12	0	0	0	0		48,144
22-Jun	4,520	22,473	1,694	82	630	7,226	10,796	97	0	9,515	54	12	0	0	0	0		52,567
23-Jun	3,083	23,333	1,694	82	630	7,226	10,801	97	0	11,733	54	12	0	0	0	0		55,650
24-Jun	14,547	24,017	1,694	82	630	7,238	19,494	97	0	16,891	54	12	0	0	0	0		70,197
25-Jun	4,044	24,829	1,694	82	630	7,238	22,726	97	0	17,540	54	12	0	0	0	0		74,890
26-Jun	2,165	26,994	1,694	82	630	7,238	22,726	97	0	17,586	54	12	0	0	0	0		77,101
27-Jun	7,534	33,516	1,694	82	630	7,238	24,488	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	0	0	0		85,388
28-Jun	5,392	18,908	1,694	82	630	7,238	24,488	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	0	0	0		90,780
29-Jun	3,375	42,283	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,074	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	0	0	0		95,741
30-Jun	9,431	51,714	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	0	0	0		105,336
1-Jul	3,878	55,592	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	0	0	0		109,213
2-Jul	7,707	63,299	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	6	6	0		116,920
3-Jul	12,162	75,461	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	6	6	0		129,082
4-Jul	6,274	81,861	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	6	6	0		135,482
5-Jul	9,963	92,869	1,694	82	630	7,238	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	6	6	0		146,490
6-Jul	21,151	99,504	1,694	82	630	21,754	26,237	97	3	17,586	54	12	0	6	6	0		167,641
7-Jul	138,111	111,394	1,694	82	630	146,225	26,237	347	3	17,586	1,554	12	0	6	6	0		305,752
8-Jul	69,549	122,151	1,694	82	630	202,357	26,237	347	3	17,586	4,214	12	0	31	31	0		375,301
9-Jul	99,973	136,108	1,694	82	630	302,569	26,237	741	3	17,586	4,674	12	0	67	67	0		490,324
10-Jul	135,530	158,651	1,694	82	630	417,504	26,467	1,312	3	17,586	4,676	12	0	28	28	0		628,603
11-Jul	5,390	158,651	1,694	82	630	417,504	31,857	1,312	3	17,586	4,676	12	0	28	28	0		633,993
12-Jul	3,947	158,723	1,694	82	630	417,504	35,732	1,312	3	17,586	4,674	12	0	100	100	0		637,940
13-Jul	27,546	164,533	1,785	528	560	418,885	39,357	1,312	3	17,586	5,896	12	0	123	123	0		665,486
14-Jul	92,827	189,347	2,013	1,122	12,675	446,121	78,481	1,442	3	17,586	9,523	12	0	123	123	0		758,313
15-Jul	45,231	201,131	2,013	1,404	16,988	451,656	99,976	1,442	3	17,586	11,345	12	0	321	321	0		803,544
16-Jul	56,563	220,705	2,013	1,404	18,469	458,497	128,005	2,080	3	17,586	12,130	12	0	354	354	0		860,892



17-Jul	44,657	239,637	2,013	1,404	20,166	472,889	138,436	2,326	3	17,586	12,130	12	0	366	366	0	
18-Jul	1,835	240,509	2,013	1,404	20,166	477,922	140,271	2,326	3	17,586	12,130	12	0	366	366	0	
19-Jul	3,466	240,509	2,013	1,404	20,166	477,922	143,737	2,326	3	17,586	12,130	12	0	366	366	0	917,796
20-Jul	22,850	248,007	2,013	1,689	28,277	480,981	143,737	2,326	3	17,586	16,027	12	0	772	772	0	940,646
21-Jul	82,773	274,760	2,022	2,056	37,467	492,326	144,002	2,326	3	17,586	50,871	12	0	831	831	0	1,023,419
22-Jul	35,803	287,834	2,022	2,352	40,964	493,152	144,002	2,326	3	17,586	68,981	12	0	2,059	2,059	0	1,059,222
23-Jul	23,934	306,339	2,025	2,352	41,848	497,668	144,274	2,572	3	17,586	70,148	12	0	2,207	2,207	0	1,084,815
24-Jul	17,479	319,816	2,711	2,352	43,579	498,920	144,411	2,665	3	17,586	70,148	12	0	2,207	2,207	0	1,102,191
25-Jul	1,442	325,647	2,711	2,352	46,043	499,832	145,853	3,326	3	17,586	70,148	12	0	2,207	2,207	0	1,113,501
27-Jul	54,567	334,719	2,711	2,781	57,551	500,164	145,853	3,326	3	29,149	91,811	12	0	2,270	2,270	0	1,168,068
28-Jul	51,749	348,402	3,027	3,417	59,462	501,084	145,853	3,326	3	42,274	112,969	12	0	2,270	2,270	0	1,219,817
29-Jul	58,906	358,508	3,027	3,803	60,607	501,804	145,970	3,326	3	61,157	141,908	12	0	2,270	2,270	0	1,479,393
30-Jul	40,391	366,785	3,506	4,094	62,100	505,012	146,066	3,326	3	70,650	158,260	12	0	2,288	2,288	0	1,319,802
31-Jul	10,467	376,713	4,045	4,094	63,331	505,012	146,066	3,326	3	74,596	167,431	12	0	2,288	2,288	0	1,344,617
1-Aug	10,975	387,072	4,180	4,094	63,331	505,012	146,547	3,326	3	74,596	167,431	12	0	2,379	2,288	0	1,355,592
2-Aug	7,890	394,120	4,607	4,094	63,331	505,012	146,962	3,326	3	74,596	167,431	12	0	2,379	2,288	0	1,363,482
3-Aug	19,848	404,438	4,798	4,283	63,707	507,002	147,187	3,326	3	77,585	172,258	12	0	2,445	2,288	0	1,384,587
4-Aug	40,869	412,272	4,834	4,624	65,353	511,268	147,187	3,326	3	80,730	195,895	12	0	2,445	2,288	0	1,425,492
5-Aug	18,997	420,054	4,852	5,320	66,505	513,359	147,187	3,326	3	83,933	199,950	12	0	2,489	2,288	0	1,444,489
6-Aug	22,086	426,134	4,852	6,012	67,528	522,385	147,187	3,326	3	86,206	202,944	12	0	2,520	2,288	0	1,466,575
7-Aug	6,694	432,808	4,872	6,012	67,674	522,385	147,187	3,326	3	86,714	203,964	12	0	2,589	2,288	0	1,474,945
8-Aug	9,163	438,999	4,872	6,012	67,674	522,385	150,159	3,326	3	86,714	203,964	12	0	2,589	2,288	2,972	1,484,108
9-Aug	9,079	447,632	4,872	6,012	67,674	522,385	150,615	3,326	3	86,714	203,964	12	0	2,589	2,288	3,428	1,493,197
10-Aug	17,938	453,289	4,908	6,012	68,171	525,208	151,747	3,326	3	87,032	211,439	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,511,135
11-Aug	27,423	457,882	4,925	6,012	71,159	532,408	151,747	3,510	3	88,186	222,726	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,538,558
12-Aug	24,415	464,856	4,925	6,012	75,354	542,912	151,747	3,510	9	88,801	231,730	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,569,856
13-Aug	42,635	472,679	5,097	6,012	79,636	557,360	151,747	4,065	70	89,544	248,121	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,614,331
14-Aug	4,182	476,589	5,369	65,012	79,636	557,360	151,747	4,065	70	89,544	248,121	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,618,513
15-Aug	5,377	481,221	6,114	6,012	79,636	557,360	151,747	4,065	70	89,544	248,121	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,623,890
16-Aug	18,145	484,422	6,521	6,468	81,320	565,048	151,747	4,065	70	92,717	250,056	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,642,434
17-Aug	32,700	488,490	6,870	6,943	83,140	576,008	151,747	4,074	70	94,877	262,915	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,675,134
18-Aug	28,584	493,204	7,261	6,943	84,486	583,909	151,747	4,074	70	95,141	276,883	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,703,718
19-Aug	15,840	494,845	7,607	6,943	85,367	590,319	151,747	4,074	70	95,141	238,445	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,719,558
20-Aug	17,022	496,960	7,947	6,943	86,123	598,523	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	288,201	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,736,580
21-Aug	11,399	499,665	8,007	6,943	86,446	604,720	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,748,793
22-Aug	34,081	503,669	8,088	7,227	87,624	633,317	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,782,937
23-Aug	19,830	504,983	8,142	7,624	89,116	649,890	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,802,767
24-Aug	11,917	506,678	8,207	8,156	91,865	656,766	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,814,684
25-Aug	10,373	509,111	8,272	8,156	93,551	663,628	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,825,730
26-Aug	11,885	510,380	8,380	8,056	95,177	672,510	15,177	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,837,615
27-Aug	5,783	511,651	8,460	8,156	96,485	675,634	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,129	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,843,398
28-Aug	2,438	512,052	8,475	8,413	96,829	676,980	151,747	4,074	70	95,992	291,204	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,560	1,845,836
29-Aug	11,069	512,287	8,484	8,744	97,645	683,111	153,667	4,074	70	95,992	292,831	12	0	2,589	2,288	6,480	1,856,905
30-Aug	11,106	512,713	8,568	9,041	97,987	691,677	151,748	4,074	70	95,992	294,222	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,866,092
31-Aug	10,616	513,405	8,601	9,397	99,095	701,219	151,749	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,877,838
1-Sep	20,937	514,080	8,601	9,726	100,411	719,836	151,749	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,898,775
2-Sep	3,745	514,718	8,601	9,969	100,820	722,291	151,749	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,902,520
3-Sep	1,039	514,945	8,601	10,110	101,785	725,879	151,749	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,907,441
4-Sep	3,286	515,086	8,601	10,602	102,432	727,882	151,752	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,910,727
5-Sep	6,181	515,493	8,601	10,843	103,676	732,162	151,761	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,916,908
6-Sep	11,152	515,803	8,601	11,230	104,171	742,120	151,763	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,928,060



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7-Sep	1,028	515,997	8,601	11,568	104,509	742,120	151,921	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,929,088
8-Sep	417	516,106	8,649	11,689	104,644	742,120	151,925	4,074	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,929,505
9-Sep	2,039	516,191	8,649	12,091	104,797	743,208	151,925	4,385	70	95,992	294,236	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,931,544
10-Sep	11,027	516,305	8,690	12,240	104,797	751,224	151,929	4,385	70	95,992	296,939	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,942,571
11-Sep	2,224	516,430	8,690	12,339	104,797	752,674	151,935	4,385	70	95,992	297,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,944,856
12-Sep	5,139	516,563	8,690	13,624	104,993	756,199	151,935	4,385	70	95,992	297,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,949,995
13-Sep	486	516,991	8,690	12,550	104,993	756,199	151,940	4,385	70	95,992	297,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,949,354
14-Sep	500	517,123	8,690	12,757	105,154	756,199	151,940	4,385	70	95,992	279,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,949,854
15-Sep	389	517,149	8,690	12,858	105,416	756,199	151,940	4,385	70	95,992	297,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,950,243
16-Sep	188	517,186	8,690	13,009	105,416	756,199	151,940	4,385	70	95,992	297,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,950,431

17-Sep
18-Sep
19-Sep

Confidential

20-Sep	277	517,251	8,690	13,279	105,416	756,199	151,940	4,385	70	95,992	297,544	12	0	2,589	2,288	4,561	1,950,766
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2018 Kodiak Chinook Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Chinook Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy- Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosia	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Chinook Harvest
10-Jun	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		23
11-Jun	22	43	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		45
12-Jun	5	43	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		50
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	2	45	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		52
15-Jun	47	58	0	0	0	33	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		99
16-Jun	0	58	0	0	0	33	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		99
17-Jun	15	73	0	0	0	33	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		114
18-Jun	3	75	0	0	0	33	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		117
19-Jun	48	111	0	0	0	33	19	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		165
20-Jun	2	116	0	0	0	33	21	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		172
21-Jun	2	116	0	0	0	33	23	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		174
22-Jun	76	116	0	0	0	107	25	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		250
23-Jun	8	116	0	0	0	108	33	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		259
24-Jun	0	116	0	0	0	108	33	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		259
25-Jun	24	121	0	0	0	108	52	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		283
26-Jun	47	135	28	0	4	108	53	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		330
27-Jun	14	146	28	1	4	108	55	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		344
28-Jun	27	151	43	1	10	108	56	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		371
29-Jun	1	151	43	1	12	108	57	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		374
30-Jun	0	151	43	1	12	108	57	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		374
1-Jul	6	151	43	1	12	108	63	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		380
2-Jul																		
3-Jul	106	258	43	1	12	108	63	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		487
4-Jul	32	290	43	1	12	108	63	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		519
5-Jul	73	303	86	1	29	108	63	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		592
6-Jul	30	331	86	1	29	110	63	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		622
7-Jul	385	349	129	1	30	348	79	2	0	0	69	1	0	0	0	0		1,007
8-Jul	295	442	141	1	31	378	79	3	0	0	228	1	0	0	0	0		1,303
9-Jul																		
10-Jul																		
11-Jul																		
12-Jul	0	442	152	1	31	382	84	3	0	0	228	1	0	0	0	0		1,323
13-Jul	2	444	152	1	31	382	84	3	0	0	228	1	0	0	0	0		1,235
14-Jul	202	494	178	1	31	479	85	3	0	0	256	1	0	0	0	0		1,527
15-Jul	300	575	213	1	41	590	99	43	0	0	265	1	0	0	0	0		1,827
16-Jul																		
17-Jul																		
18-Jul	2	575	221	1	63	702	101	43	0	0	265	1	0	0	0	0		1,974
19-Jul	0	575	221	1	63	705	101	43	0	0	265	1	0	0	0	0		1,974
20-Jul	14	575	221	1	76	705	102	43	0	0	265	1	0	0	0	0		1,988
21-Jul	8	575	221	1	96	705	104	43	0	0	265	1	0	0	0	0		2,010
22-Jul	12	575	221	1	106	705	106	43	0	0	265	1	0	0	0	0		2,022
23-Jul	22	578	221	1	114	705	106	47	0	0	272	1	0	0	0	0		2,044
24-Jul	144	603	221	1	114	792	114	51	2	0	290	1	0	0	0	0		2,188
25-Jul	116	619	221	1	114	871	116	52	0	0	312	1	0	0	0	0		2,306



26-Jul	12	621	221	1	114	876	129	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	
27-Jul	1	621	221	1	114	876	131	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	
28-Jul	1	621	221	1	114	876	132	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,387
29-Jul	0	621	221	1	114	876	132	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,387
30-Jul	0	621	221	1	114	876	132	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,387
31-Jul	5	621	221	1	114	876	137	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,392
1-Aug	17	621	221	1	114	876	154	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,409
2-Aug	1	621	221	1	114	876	155	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,410
3-Aug	0	621	221	1	114	876	155	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,410
4-Aug	46	667	221	1	114	876	155	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,456
5-Aug	231	865	221	1	129	876	173	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,687
6-Aug	147	935	221	1	199	876	180	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,834
7-Aug	14	948	221	1	200	876	180	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,848
8-Aug	55	1,012	221	1	200	876	180	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,912
9-Aug	46	1,040	221	1	200	876	198	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	2,958
10-Aug	57	1,087	222	1	209	876	198	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,015
11-Aug																
12-Aug																
13-Aug	1	1,087	222	1	210	876	198	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,016
14-Aug	1	1,087	222	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,017
15-Aug	0	1,087	222	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,017
16-Aug	2	1,089	222	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,019
17-Aug	40	1,110	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,059
18-Aug	3	1,113	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,062
19-Aug	0	1,113	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,062
20-Aug	13	1,126	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,075
21-Aug	21	1,147	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,096
22-Aug	19	1,166	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,115
23-Aug	15	1,181	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,130
24-Aug	5	1,186	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,135
25-Aug	11	1,206	241	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,155
26-Aug	2	1,209	242	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,159
27-Aug	14	1,230	242	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,180
28-Aug	25	1,255	242	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,205
29-Aug	10	1,265	242	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,215
30-Aug	6	1,271	242	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,221
31-Aug	3	1,284	242	1	210	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,234
1-Sep	25	1,292	257	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,259
2-Sep	2	1,297	257	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,261
3-Sep	11	1,313	257	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,280
4-Sep	8	1,321	257	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,288
5-Sep	4	1,324	258	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,292
6-Sep	2	1,326	258	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,294
7-Sep	42	1,340	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,336
8-Sep	6	1,346	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,342
9-Sep	3	1,349	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,345
10-Sep	0	1,349	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,345
11-Sep	0	1,349	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,345
12-Sep	0	1,349	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,345
13-Sep	0	1,349	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,345
14-Sep	0	1,349	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,345
15-Sep	0	1,350	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	3,346

16-Sep	1	1,350	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,346
17-Sep	0	1,350	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,346
18-Sep																	
19-Sep	0	1,350	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,346
20-Sep	0	1,350	286	1	212	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,346
21-Sep	8	1,350	286	1	220	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,354
22-Sep	0	1,350	286	1	220	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,354
23-Sep	15	1,350	301	1	220	876	199	52	0	0	370	1	0	0	0	0	3,369



**2018 Kodiak Sockeye Harvest**

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Sockeye Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy- Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Sockeye Harvest
10-Jun	11,908	9,806	0	0	0	0	13	3,545	0	0	0	3,253	292	0	0	0	0.0%	13,364
11-Jun	7,831	17,594	0	0	0	0	56	3,545	0	0	0	3,253	292	0	0	0	0.0%	21,195
12-Jun	589	17,724	0	0	0	0	59	4,131	0	0	0	3,759	372	0	0	0	0.0%	21,914
13-Jun	CONFIDENTIAL																	
14-Jun	821	18,745	0	0	0	0	120	4,618	0	0	0	4,258	338	0	0	0	0.0%	23,483
15-Jun	6,954	23,145	0	0	0	1,550	318	5,424	0	0	0	4,258	338	0	0	0	0.0%	30,437
16-Jun	1,902	24,828	0	0	0	1,550	345	5,616	0	0	0	4,280	338	0	0	0	0.0%	32,339
17-Jun	8,896	30,663	0	0	0	1,550	3,406	5,616	0	0	0	4,280	338	0	0	0	0.0%	41,235
18-Jun	3,707	32,821	0	0	0	1,550	3,918	6,653	0	0	0	5,161	338	0	0	0	0.0%	44,942
19-Jun	8,953	39,755	0	0	0	1,550	5,937	6,653	0	0	0	5,161	338	0	0	0	0.0%	53,895
20-Jun	718	40,243	0	0	0	1,550	6,655	6,653	0	0	0	5,161	338	0	0	0	0.0%	55,101
21-Jun	518	40,243	0	0	0	1,550	7,173	6,653	0	0	0	5,161	338	0	0	0	0.0%	55,619
22-Jun	3,029	40,243	0	0	0	4,576	7,176	6,653	0	0	0	5,161	338	0	0	0	0.0%	58,648
23-Jun	493	40,243	0	0	0	5,666	7,241	7,346	0	0	0	5,589	338	0	0	0	0.0%	60,496
24-Jun	8	40,243	0	0	0	5,666	7,249	7,346	0	0	0	5,589	338	0	0	0	0.0%	60,504
25-Jun	6,016	42,286	0	3,960	0	5,666	7,262	7,346	0	0	0	5,589	338	0	0	0	0.0%	66,520
26-Jun	25,384	46,226	9,818	9,221	6,346	5,666	7,281	7,346	0	0	0	5,589	338	0	0	0	0.0%	91,904
27-Jun	10,047	47,776	12,774	12,289	8,749	5,666	7,351	7,346	0	0	0	5,589	338	0	0	0	0.0%	101,951
28-Jun	36,442	57,248	27,742	16,352	17,895	5,666	7,419	7,710	0	0	0	5,953	338	0	0	0	0.0%	140,032
29-Jun	251	57,416	32,354	16,352	18,663	5,666	7,429	7,951	0	0	0	6,194	338	0	0	0	0.0%	145,831
30-Jun	134	57,416	32,354	16,352	18,663	5,666	7,563	7,951	0	0	0	6,194	338	0	0	0	0.0%	145,965
1-Jul	32	57,416	32,354	16,352	18,663	5,666	7,595	7,951	0	0	0	5,194	338	0	0	0	0.0%	145,997
2-Jul	CONFIDENTIAL																	
3-Jul	19,478	79,671	32,354	16,352	18,663	5,666	7,595	8,052	0	0	0	6,295	338	0	0	0	0.0%	168,353
4-Jul	9,912	87,293	32,354	18,642	18,663	5,666	7,595	8,052	0	0	0	6,295	338	0	0	0	0.0%	178,265
5-Jul	34,150	107,389	40,008	21,906	21,799	5,666	7,595	8,052	0	0	0	6,295	338	12,507	12,507	0	0.0%	212,415
6-Jul	10,095	113,870	40,008	24,522	22,769	5,694	7,595	8,052	0	0	0	6,295	338	12,507	12,507	0	0.0%	222,510
7-Jul	20,054	122,842	43,157	26,139	25,381	9,185	7,815	9,177	0	0	2,119	6,295	338	12,507	12,507	0	0.0%	245,815
8-Jul	28,039	133,451	52,404	27,519	28,171	11,866	8,059	9,459	0	0	4,584	6,295	338	12,507	12,507	0	0.0%	275,513
9-Jul	KMA CLOSED																	
10-Jul																		
11-Jul																		
12-Jul	8,707	142,158	54,051	27,519	29,071	12,258	8,107	9,459	0	0	4,584	6,295	338	21,214	21,214	0	0.0%	287,207
13-Jul	8,982	147,101	54,051	30,090	30,539	12,258	8,107	9,459	0	0	4,584	6,295	338	21,214	21,214	0	0.0%	296,189
14-Jul	62,998	174,204	80,223	32,338	31,998	15,135	8,749	9,570	0	0	6,970	6,295	338	21,214	21,214	0	0.0%	359,187
15-Jul	43,922	195,209	92,089	34,743	36,239	17,568	9,972	9,785	0	0	7,504	6,295	338	21,216	21,214	0	0.0%	403,109
16-Jul	KMA CLOSED																	
17-Jul																		
18-Jul	7,964	203,803	94,958	34,743	45,939	17,847	10,296	10,160	0	0	7,524	6,295	338	28,862	28,862	0	0.0%	425,270
19-Jul	2,204	203,803	94,958	36,835	46,035	17,847	10,312	10,160	0	0	7,524	6,295	338	28,862	28,862	0	0.0%	427,474
20-Jul	6,609	203,803	94,958	39,231	49,685	17,847	10,875	10,160	0	0	7,524	6,295	338	28,862	28,862	0	0.0%	434,083
21-Jul	5,309	203,803	94,958	40,845	54,299	17,847	11,032	10,160	0	0	7,524	6,295	338	28,862	28,862	0	0.0%	440,468
22-Jul	6,425	210,997	94,958	42,530	58,135	17,847	11,936	10,160	0	0	7,524	6,295	338	36,056	36,056	0	0.0%	454,087
23-Jul	7,872	213,593	94,958	44,354	61,271	17,847	11,936	10,191	0	0	7,809	6,295	338	36,056	36,056	0	0.0%	461,959
24-Jul	18,278	225,827	94,958	44,354	61,478	20,420	12,620	10,222	286	0	10,072	6,295	338	36,056	36,056	0	0.0%	480,237
25-Jul	38,582	256,220	94,958	44,354	61,604	22,508	13,047	10,343	0	0	16,076	6,295	338	58,608	47,332	0	0.0%	519,110
26-Jul	1,099	245,328	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	14,343	10,343	0	0	17,582	6,295	338	47,332	47,332	0	0.0%	512,344



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27-Jul	92	245,328	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	14,632	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	47,332	47,332	0	0.0%	515,630
28-Jul	302	247,946	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	14,934	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	49,950	49,950	0	0.0%	515,553
29-Jul	57	247,946	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	14,991	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	49,950	49,950	0	0.0%	515,610
30-Jul	226	247,946	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	15,217	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	49,950	49,950	0	0.0%	515,836
31-Jul	310	247,946	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	15,527	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	49,950	49,950	0	0.0%	516,146
1-Aug	3,207	250,874	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	15,806	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,285	338	52,878	49,950	0	0.0%	519,353
2-Aug	3,880	254,600	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	15,960	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	56,604	51,790	0	14.2%	523,233
3-Aug	2,115	256,607	94,958	44,354	61,817	23,673	16,068	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	58,611	51,790	0		525,348
4-Aug	30,482	281,423	94,958	49,355	61,978	23,673	16,572	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	58,611	51,790	0		555,830
5-Aug	59,364	331,723	94,958	56,324	62,552	23,673	18,093	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	60,455	51,790	0		615,194
6-Aug	30,450	355,760	94,958	59,509	65,224	23,673	18,649	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	60,590	51,790	0		645,644
7-Aug	24,555	371,947	97,556	59,509	70,570	23,673	19,073	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	60,590	51,790	0		670,199
8-Aug	26,729	402,992	97,556	64,504	71,057	23,673	19,454	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	61,650	51,790	0		707,107
9-Aug	60,531	455,459	98,638	69,137	71,283	23,673	21,577	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	62,133	51,790	0		767,638
10-Aug	36,380	478,145	105,844	73,891	72,113	23,673	22,441	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	62,770	51,790	0		804,018
11-Aug	KMA CLOSED																	
12-Aug																		
13-Aug	6,885	484,707	113,202	80,341	72,642	23,673	23,861	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	62,770	51,790	0		826,297
14-Aug	8,040	484,707	113,202	87,163	73,510	23,673	24,211	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	62,770	51,790	0		834,337
15-Aug	4,902	484,707	113,202	90,773	74,467	23,673	24,546	10,343	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	62,770	51,790	0		839,239
16-Aug	19,479	493,647	115,697	96,175	76,273	23,673	25,377	10,348	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	62,770	51,790	0		858,718
17-Aug	69,260	532,491	138,690	99,667	79,076	23,673	26,208	10,375	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		927,978
18-Aug	14,379	540,427	140,177	104,663	79,083	23,673	26,431	10,375	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		942,357
19-Aug	17,661	546,237	148,825	111,229	81,559	23,673	26,521	10,375	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		960,947
20-Aug	37,244	583,269	150,107	111,233	81,559	23,673	26,726	10,378	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,004,473
21-Aug	37,035	619,878	150,107	111,284	81,559	23,673	27,101	10,378	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,041,508
22-Aug	48,440	662,680	151,267	114,610	82,621	23,673	27,191	10,378	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,089,948
23-Aug	85,835	719,556	174,092	118,200	85,108	23,673	27,248	10,378	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,175,783
24-Aug	20,135	737,654	174,867	118,200	86,370	23,673	27,248	10,378	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,195,918
25-Aug	49,485	807,873	179,210	125,780	87,713	23,673	27,252	10,378	0	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,279,407
26-Aug	15,993	826,250	179,975	129,282	90,182	23,673	27,302	10,504	8	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,304,704
27-Aug	44,243	865,386	179,975	134,968	91,068	23,673	27,335	10,509	8	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,350,450
28-Aug	30,186	889,981	179,975	139,383	92,204	23,673	27,375	10,509	8	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,380,636
29-Aug	25,575	915,014	179,975	139,383	92,699	23,673	27,422	10,509	8	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,406,211
30-Aug	5,428	920,298	179,975	139,383	92,699	23,673	27,566	10,509	8	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,411,639
31-Aug	19,637	939,635	181,096	144,610	92,699	23,673	27,583	10,509	8	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,437,341
1-Sep	37,347	960,327	187,858	150,713	96,341	23,673	27,607	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,474,688
2-Sep	9,973	965,455	189,290	154,059	96,381	23,673	27,634	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,484,661
3-Sep	35,641	995,439	195,166	156,130	96,381	23,673	27,642	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,522,600
4-Sep	10,528	1,006,456	196,860	157,025	96,381	23,673	27,675	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,536,239
5-Sep	33,839	1,032,160	204,421	157,025	96,942	23,673	27,688	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,570,078
6-Sep	17,292	1,045,272	207,291	158,304	96,942	23,673	27,719	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,587,370
7-Sep	27,314	1,065,447	213,382	159,352	96,942	23,673	27,719	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,614,684
8-Sep	6,656	1,070,382	214,322	160,121	96,949	23,678	27,719	10,631	10	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,621,340
9-Sep	26,288	1,094,762	215,203	161,140	96,949	23,678	27,719	10,632	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,647,628
10-Sep	6,266	1,097,360	218,111	161,900	96,949	23,678	27,719	10,632	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,653,894
11-Sep	23,721	1,118,799	220,393	161,900	96,949	23,678	27,719	10,632	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,677,615
12-Sep	5,158	1,122,526	221,823	163,151	96,949	23,678	27,720	10,632	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,684,024
13-Sep	19,320	1,141,261	222,408	163,151	96,949	23,678	27,720	10,632	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,703,344
14-Sep	1,936	1,142,486	223,122	163,151	96,949	23,678	27,720	10,632	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,705,280
15-Sep	27,468	1,167,109	223,878	163,151	98,844	23,678	27,720	10,823	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,732,748
16-Sep	568	1,167,677	223,878	161,151	98,844	23,678	27,720	10,823	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,733,316
17-Sep	18,845	1,186,522	223,878	163,151	98,844	23,678	27,720	10,826	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0		1,752,164

18-Sep																
19-Sep	20,631	1,207,613	223,878	163,151	101,219	23,678	27,720	10,826	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0
20-Sep	1,204	1,208,490	223,878	163,151	101,219	23,678	28,047	10,826	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0
21-Sep	13,169	1,220,634	223,878	163,151	102,244	23,678	28,047	10,826	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0
22-Sep	2,016	1,222,648	223,878	163,151	102,244	23,680	28,047	10,826	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0
23-Sep	10,893	1,232,924	224,486	163,151	102,244	23,689	28,047	10,826	17	0	17,528	6,295	338	63,326	51,790	0



2018 Kodiak Coho Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Coho Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Coho Harvest
10-Jun	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
11-Jun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
12-Jun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
15-Jun	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
16-Jun	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
17-Jun	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3
18-Jun	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5
19-Jun	31	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		36
20-Jun	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5
21-Jun	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6
22-Jun	2	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
23-Jun	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
24-Jun	40	5	0	0	0	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		48
25-Jun	5	7	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
26-Jun	4	10	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		17
27-Jun	0	10	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		17
28-Jun	18	0	4	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		35
29-Jun	1	23	4	4	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		42
30-Jun	5	23	4	4	5	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		47
1-Jul	7	23	4	4	5	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		54
2-Jul																		
3-Jul	88	122	4	4	5	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		153
4-Jul	83	205	4	4	5	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		236
5-Jul	197	387	12	5	11	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		433
6-Jul	138	477	12	5	14	47	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		571
7-Jul	2,801	744	56	8	21	2,030	318	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0		3,372
8-Jul	1,354	1,114	101	18	114	2,802	510	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0		4,854
9-Jul																		
10-Jul																		
11-Jul																		
12-Jul	0	11,174	131	18	116	2,959	586	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0		5,119
13-Jul	121	1,213	131	36	120	2,959	586	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0		5,240
14-Jul	6,789	3,865	271	42	122	5,609	1,000	852	0	0	268	0	0	0	0	0		12,029
15-Jul	7,791	6,197	333	44	265	9,613	1,653	1,412	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0		19,820
16-Jul																		
17-Jul																		
18-Jul	247	6,543	374	44	304	11,365	1,908	1,488	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0		22,333
19-Jul	10	6,543	374	54	304	11,365	1,908	1,488	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0		22,343
20-Jul	367	6,543	374	82	106	11,365	2,145	1,488	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0		22,710
21-Jul	358	6,543	374	124	434	11,365	2,437	1,488	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0		23,072
22-Jul	1,173	6,543	374	197	458	11,365	3,513	1,488	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0		24,245
23-Jul	1,427	6,647	374	242	494	11,365	3,513	2,708	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0		25,672
24-Jul	9,880	9,211	374	242	516	15,700	4,638	3,928	320	0	623	0	0	0	0	0		35,552



25-Jul	10,471	11,102	374	242	565	21,660	5,205	5,646	0	0	1,292	0	0	0	0	
26-Jul	1,300	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	6,716	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	
27-Jul	320	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	7,247	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	52,413
28-Jul	829	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	8,076	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	53,242
29-Jul	91	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	8,167	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	53,333
30-Jul	553	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	8,720	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	53,886
31-Jul	1,658	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	10,378	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	55,544
1-Aug	2,823	11,226	374	242	598	25,514	13,201	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	0	0	58,367
2-Aug	2,232	11,230	374	242	598	25,514	15,429	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	4	0	60,599
3-Aug	1,650	11,232	374	242	598	25,514	17,077	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	6	0	62,249
4-Aug	7,178	14,074	374	298	605	25,514	21,350	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	6	0	69,427
5-Aug	16,123	23,174	374	427	675	25,514	28,174	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	6	0	85,550
6-Aug	9,754	26,241	374	536	1,145	25,514	34,282	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	95,304
7-Aug	8,890	29,658	488	536	2,046	25,514	38,740	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	104,194
8-Aug	5,409	33,102	488	713	2,081	25,514	41,183	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	110,293
9-Aug	6,929	36,527	499	877	2,132	25,514	44,461	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	117,222
10-Aug	6,720	41,782	1,040	1,106	2,512	25,514	44,776	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	123,942
11-Aug																
12-Aug																
13-Aug	1,761	44,433	1,435	1,520	2,649	25,514	47,191	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	129,954
14-Aug	7,568	44,433	1,435	2,078	2,751	25,514	54,099	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	137,522
15-Aug	10,253	44,433	1,435	2,243	3,297	25,514	63,641	5,646	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	147,775
16-Aug	16,215	45,542	1,805	2,527	4,080	25,514	74,532	8,424	1	0	1,565	0	0	7	0	163,990
17-Aug	29,214	57,224	6,074	2,735	4,774	25,514	80,476	14,841	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	193,204
18-Aug	5,570	58,743	6,506	3,176	4,793	25,514	83,635	14,841	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	198,774
19-Aug	10,117	62,258	7,509	3,597	5,267	25,514	84,915	18,987	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	209,613
20-Aug	17,408	66,016	7,788	3,607	5,267	25,514	97,833	19,709	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	227,300
21-Aug	13,503	74,540	7,788	3,640	5,267	25,514	102,779	19,709	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	240,803
22-Aug	11,744	79,198	8,029	3,910	5,472	25,514	109,149	19,709	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	252,547
23-Aug	13,716	84,624	14,591	4,155	6,117	25,514	109,987	19,709	1	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	266,263
24-Aug	5,973	88,673	15,150	4,155	6,750	25,514	110,478	19,709	242	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	272,236
25-Aug	11,992	99,178	16,070	4,838	7,454	25,514	112,101	19,709	1,137	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	287,566
26-Aug	6,296	103,333	16,180	5,147	10,847	25,514	112,455	19,946	3,926	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	298,913
27-Aug	6,357	108,276	16,180	5,673	11,119	25,514	112,795	20,996	3,926	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	306,044
28-Aug	8,582	113,977	16,180	6,128	11,308	25,514	115,032	20,996	3,926	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	314,626
29-Aug	10,283	119,901	16,180	6,128	11,601	25,514	119,098	20,996	3,926	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	324,909
30-Aug	3,998	120,994	16,180	6,128	11,601	25,514	122,003	20,996	3,926	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	328,907
31-Aug	6,236	124,697	16,448	6,473	11,601	25,514	125,061	20,996	3,926	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	336,281
1-Sep	10,357	128,598	17,465	6,947	13,139	25,514	127,473	21,733	4,204	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	346,638
2-Sep	4,808	129,978	17,752	7,274	13,161	25,514	130,265	21,733	4,204	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	351,446
3-Sep	9,928	136,258	19,010	7,559	13,161	25,514	131,925	22,403	4,204	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	361,599
4-Sep	5,203	140,291	19,483	7,709	13,161	25,514	133,177	22,403	4,204	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	367,507
5-Sep	7,877	145,685	21,016	7,709	13,588	25,514	133,700	22,403	4,204	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	375,384
6-Sep	3,285	148,329	21,461	7,811	13,588	25,514	133,794	22,403	4,204	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	378,669
7-Sep	4,489	151,526	22,442	7,923	13,588	25,514	133,794	22,403	4,403	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	383,158
8-Sep	6,655	152,738	22,607	7,987	13,588	28,131	133,794	25,000	4,403	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	389,813
9-Sep	8,367	155,781	22,722	8,061	13,588	29,590	133,794	26,210	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	398,180
10-Sep	705	156,069	23,098	8,102	13,588	29,590	133,794	26,210	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	398,885
11-Sep	5,233	160,805	23,595	8,102	13,588	29,590	133,794	26,210	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	404,118
12-Sep	874	161,218	24,024	8,152	13,588	29,590	133,945	26,210	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	405,042
13-Sep	2,957	163,837	24,024	8,152	13,588	29,590	134,164	26,210	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	407,999
14-Sep	163	163,895	24,129	8,152	13,588	29,590	134,164	26,210	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	408,162

15-Sep	5,609	165,782	24,231	8,152	13,918	32,677	134,164	26,413	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	412,771
16-Sep	9,142	165,822	24,231	8,152	13,918	41,127	134,499	26,730	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	422,913
17-Sep	1,210	167,032	24,231	8,152	13,918	41,127	134,499	28,340	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	425,733
18-Sep																	
19-Sep	785	167,881	24,231	8,152	14,262	41,127	134,521	28,340	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	426,948
20-Sep	502	168,374	24,231	8,152	14,262	41,127	134,530	28,340	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	427,450
21-Sep	552	168,736	24,131	8,152	14,452	41,127	134,530	28,340	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	428,002
22-Sep	6,975	168,820	24,231	8,152	14,452	48,018	134,530	28,340	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	434,977
23-Sep	4,111	169,427	24,323	8,152	14,452	51,430	134,530	28,340	6,869	0	1,565	0	0	9	0	0	439,088



PC363
152 of 201

2018 Kodiak Pink Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Pink Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Pink Harvest
10-Jun	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
11-Jun	26	36	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		42
12-Jun	17	36	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0		59
13-Jun	CONFIDENTIAL																	
14-Jun	13	36	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		72
15-Jun	587	183	0	0	0	437	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		659
16-Jun	358	541	0	0	0	437	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,017
17-Jun	597	791	0	0	0	437	385	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,614
18-Jun	390	909	0	0	0	437	649	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,004
19-Jun	405	1,024	0	0	0	437	939	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,409
20-Jun	108	1,027	0	0	0	437	1,047	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,520
21-Jun	197	1,027	0	0	0	437	1,244	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,717
22-Jun	1,182	1,027	0	0	0	1,611	1,252	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,899
23-Jun	21	1,027	0	0	0	2,079	1,273	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,391
24-Jun	7	1,027	0	0	0	2,079	1,280	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,398
25-Jun	42	1,048	0	40	0	2,079	1,297	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,440
26-Jun	355	1,156	146	16	80	2,079	1,306	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,795
27-Jun	267	1,246	202	36	110	2,079	1,377	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,062
28-Jun	1,123	1,737	683	40	248	2,079	1,418	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,217
29-Jun	13	1,758	815	40	287	2,079	1,431	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,422
30-Jun	15	1,758	815	40	287	2,079	1,446	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,437
1-Jul	7	1,758	815	40	287	2,079	1,453	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,444
2-Jul	CONFIDENTIAL																	
3-Jul	2,029	3,843	815	40	287	2,079	1,453	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,529
4-Jul	1,966	5,790	815	59	287	2,079	1,453	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10,495
5-Jul	1,984	7,088	1,327	104	416	2,079	1,453	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0		12,479
6-Jul	2,723	9,718	1,327	130	467	2,095	1,453	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0		15,202
7-Jul	6,888	12,433	2,923	217	629	3,920	1,904	45	0	0	543	0	0	6	6	0		22,614
8-Jul	7,631	15,625	5,214	317	934	5,489	2,095	61	0	0	884	0	0	6	6	0		30,619
9-Jul	KMA CLOSED																	
10-Jul																		
11-Jul																		
12-Jul	44	15,669	6,049	317	1,029	5,959	2,142	61	0	0	884	0	0	50	50	0		32,110
13-Jul	2,637	17,762	6,049	521	1,369	5,959	2,142	61	0	0	884	0	0	50	50	0		34,747
14-Jul	40,872	42,254	14,924	751	2,964	8,109	3,501	479	0	0	2,637	0	0	50	50	0		75,619
15-Jul	50,879	73,373	24,237	1,015	5,235	11,741	6,587	1,027	0	0	3,283	0	0	50	50	0		126,498
16-Jul	KMA CLOSED																	
17-Jul																		
18-Jul	1,194	76,981	28,174	1,015	8,074	12,807	7,642	1,439	0	0	3,305	0	0	217	217	0		139,437
19-Jul	749	76,981	28,174	1,477	8,343	12,807	7,660	1,439	0	0	3,305	0	0	217	217	0		140,186
20-Jul	10,570	76,981	28,174	2,599	14,438	12,807	11,013	1,439	0	0	3,305	0	0	217	217	0		150,756
21-Jul	6,612	76,981	28,174	3,746	18,936	12,807	12,587	1,439	0	0	3,305	0	0	217	217	0		157,975
22-Jul	17,322	78,131	28,174	5,416	25,233	12,807	21,942	1,439	0	0	3,305	0	0	1,367	1,367	0		176,447
23-Jul	27,964	85,426	28,174	7,028	41,991	12,807	21,942	2,606	0	0	4,437	0	0	1,367	1,367	0		204,411
24-Jul	97,532	125,573	28,174	7,028	52,530	32,232	36,974	3,773	4,108	0	11,551	0	0	1,367	1,367	0		301,943



PC363
154 384841

25-Jul	80,422	157,475	28,174	7,028	69,124	49,219	43,329	6,307	0	0	24,185	0	0	3,227	2,297	0	384,841
26-Jul	14,291	159,679	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	61,295	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,297	2,297	0	430,563
27-Jul	8,691	159,679	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	73,661	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,297	2,297	0	442,929
28-Jul	37,023	159,778	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	110,684	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,396	2,396	0	480,051
29-Jul	19,031	159,778	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	129,715	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,396	2,396	0	499,082
30-Jul	55,395	159,778	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	185,110	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,396	2,396	0	554,477
31-Jul	64,214	159,778	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	249,324	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,396	2,396	0	618,691
1-Aug	213,110	160,187	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	462,025	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	2,805	2,396	0	831,801
2-Aug	148,532	160,897	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	609,847	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	3,515	2,652	0	980,333
3-Aug	149,823	161,380	28,174	7,028	79,214	61,121	759,187	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	3,998	2,652	0	1,130,156
4-Aug	415,017	295,066	28,174	15,361	117,302	61,121	994,097	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	3,998	2,652	0	1,545,173
5-Aug	675,609	616,924	28,174	29,255	186,358	61,121	1,264,898	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,422	2,652	0	2,220,782
6-Aug	509,199	797,185	28,174	39,431	232,878	61,121	1,537,140	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,530	2,652	0	2,729,981
7-Aug	406,649	980,190	33,714	39,431	293,228	61,121	1,694,894	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,530	2,652	0	3,136,630
8-Aug	310,998	1,159,035	33,714	47,560	294,905	61,121	1,878,878	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,710	2,652	0	3,509,265
9-Aug	730,928	1,336,624	37,219	54,338	299,657	61,121	2,417,182	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,802	2,652	0	4,240,193
10-Aug	183,523	1,436,213	88,208	62,244	305,509	61,121	2,436,369	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,944	2,652	0	4,423,716
11-Aug	KMA CLOSED																
12-Aug																	
13-Aug	37,719	1,458,073	123,524	68,303	311,794	61,121	2,476,916	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,944	2,652	0	4,533,783
14-Aug	134,204	1,458,073	123,524	74,272	327,838	61,121	2,589,107	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,944	2,652	0	4,667,987
15-Aug	182,355	1,458,073	123,524	77,190	336,118	61,121	2,760,264	6,307	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,944	2,652	0	4,850,342
16-Aug	435,026	1,469,130	127,956	79,980	629,030	61,121	2,883,772	6,634	420	0	27,325	0	0	4,944	2,652	0	5,285,368
17-Aug	181,909	1,531,717	162,434	82,295	644,756	61,121	2,943,664	13,545	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,467,277
18-Aug	59,578	1,541,539	165,661	84,726	650,017	61,121	2,982,501	13,545	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,526,855
19-Aug	45,859	1,556,280	168,143	92,170	659,843	61,121	2,996,623	14,257	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,576,182
20-Aug	107,013	1,583,531	171,764	92,240	359,843	61,121	3,075,997	14,575	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,686,816
21-Aug	61,318	1,616,175	171,764	92,422	659,843	61,121	3,104,489	14,575	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,748,134
22-Aug	54,398	1,642,154	172,763	93,456	660,764	61,121	3,129,954	14,575	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,802,532
23-Aug	43,708	1,663,162	187,142	94,317	663,518	61,121	3,134,660	14,575	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,846,240
24-Aug	24,749	1,681,118	187,700	94,317	667,267	61,121	3,137,146	14,575	420	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,870,989
25-Aug	29,385	1,704,989	189,273	96,646	669,570	61,121	3,145,794	14,575	471	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,909,764
26-Aug	6,610	1,711,312	189,425	97,169	671,034	61,121	3,147,900	14,636	735	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,920,657
27-Aug	10,727	1,717,904	189,425	98,111	671,590	61,121	3,150,803	14,661	735	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,931,675
28-Aug	14,923	1,724,317	189,425	98,722	671,882	61,121	3,158,410	14,661	735	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,946,598
29-Aug	18,010	1,728,645	189,425	98,722	671,969	61,121	3,172,005	14,661	735	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,964,608
30-Aug	7,222	1,729,388	189,425	98,722	671,969	61,121	3,178,484	14,661	735	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,971,830
31-Aug	10,242	1,732,579	189,549	98,989	671,969	61,121	3,185,727	14,661	735	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,982,655
1-Sep	8,757	1,734,377	190,087	99,401	672,454	61,121	3,191,029	14,700	918	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,991,412
2-Sep	6,884	1,735,076	190,260	99,759	672,454	61,121	3,196,683	14,700	918	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	5,998,296
3-Sep	4,656	1,736,612	190,615	99,923	672,454	61,121	3,199,359	14,700	918	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,003,027
4-Sep	2,462	1,737,253	190,670	99,960	672,454	61,121	3,201,301	14,700	918	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,005,702
5-Sep	1,893	1,737,808	190,919	99,960	672,504	61,121	3,202,340	14,700	918	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,007,595
6-Sep	502	1,738,085	191,016	99,993	672,504	61,121	3,202,435	14,700	918	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,008,097
7-Sep	448	1,738,367	191,141	100,014	672,504	61,121	3,202,435	14,700	938	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,008,545
8-Sep	99	1,738,422	191,155	100,038	672,504	61,127	3,202,435	14,700	938	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,008,644
9-Sep	332	1,738,716	191,168	100,043	672,504	61,130	3,202,435	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,008,976
10-Sep	86	1,738,759	191,208	100,046	672,504	61,130	3,202,435	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,062
11-Sep	126	1,738,861	191,232	100,046	672,504	61,130	3,202,435	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,188
12-Sep	143	1,738,881	191,242	100,051	672,504	61,130	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,336
13-Sep	54	1,738,927	191,250	100,051	672,504	61,130	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,390
14-Sep	6	1,738,929	191,254	100,051	672,504	61,130	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	3,009,396

15-Sep	68	1,738,980	191,254	100,051	672,521	61,130	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,464
16-Sep	1	1,738,980	191,254	100,051	672,521	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,465
17-Sep	17	1,738,997	191,254	100,051	682,521	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,482
18-Sep																	
19-Sep	9	1,739,006	191,254	100,051	672,529	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,499
20-Sep	0	1,739,006	191,254	100,051	672,529	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,499
21-Sep	2	1,739,006	191,254	100,051	672,531	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,501
22-Sep	0	1,739,006	191,254	100,051	672,531	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,501
23-Sep	0	1,739,006	191,254	100,051	672,531	61,131	3,202,548	14,700	955	0	27,325	0	0	5,064	2,652	0	6,009,501

2018 Kodiak Chum Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Chum Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosia	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Chum Harvest
10-Jun	1,776	1,203	0	0	0	0	0	633	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		1,840
11-Jun	822	1,721	0	0	0	0	937	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		2,662
12-Jun	450	1,721	0	0	0	0	1,087	304	0	0	0	4	300	0	0	0		3,112
13-Jun	CONFIDENTIAL																	
14-Jun	1,604	1,800	0	0	0	0	2,923	18	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		4,741
15-Jun	9,189	2,996	0	0	0	6,532	4,349	53	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		13,930
16-Jun	1,629	4,510	0	0	0	6,532	4,457	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		15,559
17-Jun	4,788	6,668	0	0	0	6,532	7,087	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		20,347
18-Jun	10,732	7,428	0	0	0	6,532	17,059	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		31,079
19-Jun	6,328	8,675	0	0	0	6,532	22,140	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		37,407
20-Jun	6,857	8,732	0	0	0	6,532	28,997	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		44,321
21-Jun	7,293	8,732	0	0	0	6,532	36,290	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		51,614
22-Jun	23,533	8,732	0	0	0	27,594	38,761	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		75,147
23-Jun	7,801	8,732	0	0	0	24,887	46,562	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		80,247
24-Jun	5,160	8,732	0	0	0	24,887	51,722	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		85,407
25-Jun	10,652	9,152	0	38	0	24,887	61,956	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		96,099
26-Jun	6,542	10,696	943	170	359	24,887	65,520	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		102,641
27-Jun	12,386	12,064	1,363	249	553	24,887	75,845	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		115,027
28-Jun	15,425	16,181	4,421	332	1,152	24,887	83,711	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		130,750
29-Jun	2,240	16,453	5,321	332	1,215	24,887	85,951	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		134,225
30-Jun	8,971	16,453	5,321	332	1,215	24,887	94,922	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		143,196
1-Jul	9,963	16,453	5,321	332	1,215	24,887	104,885	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		153,159
2-Jul	CONFIDENTIAL																	
3-Jul	12,972	29,885	5,321	332	1,215	24,887	105,788	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		167,494
4-Jul	4,035	33,840	5,321	412	1,215	24,887	105,788	66	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		171,529
5-Jul	4,797	37,014	5,889	585	2,097	24,887	105,788	66	0	0	0	4	0	3	3	0		176,326
6-Jul	4,479	41,215	5,889	651	2,267	24,929	105,788	66	0	0	0	4	0	3	3	0		180,805
7-Jul	19,917	45,179	6,732	739	2,609	32,828	112,126	98	0	0	1,188	4	0	3	3	0		201,499
8-Jul	18,167	51,198	7,522	858	4,137	38,707	119,115	130	0	0	2,071	4	0	3	3	0		223,738
9-Jul	KMA CLOSED																	
10-Jul																		
11-Jul																		
12-Jul	58	51,256	7,677	858	4,213	39,800	120,251	130	0	0	2,071	4	0	61	61	0		226,256
13-Jul	2,426	53,524	7,677	941	4,288	39,800	120,251	130	0	0	2,071	4	0	61	61	0		228,682
14-Jul	27,172	67,248	9,053	1,085	4,936	46,219	124,123	336	0	0	2,854	4	0	61	61	0		255,854
15-Jul	34,402	88,547	10,149	1,228	5,707	51,672	128,843	628	0	0	3,482	4	0	61	61	0		290,256
16-Jul	KMA CLOSED																	
17-Jul																		
18-Jul	2,987	89,743	10,424	1,228	6,236	52,342	131,896	827	0	0	3,492	4	0	101	101	0		296,188
19-Jul	5,436	89,743	10,424	1,333	11,269	52,342	132,194	827	0	0	3,492	4	0	101	101	0		301,624
20-Jul	7,210	89,743	10,424	1,444	13,164	52,342	137,398	827	0	0	3,492	4	0	101	101	0		308,834
21-Jul	3,425	89,743	10,424	1,530	13,512	52,342	140,488	827	0	0	3,492	4	0	101	101	0		312,358
22-Jul	6,419	89,830	10,424	1,644	13,828	52,342	146,477	827	0	0	3,492	4	0	188	188	0		318,864
23-Jul	19,573	104,839	10,424	1,765	14,341	52,342	146,477	911	0	0	7,338	4	0	188	188	0		338,437
24-Jul	33,886	124,146	10,424	1,765	16,488	55,427	151,223	995	210	0	11,645	4	0	188	188	0		372,323
25-Jul	22,449	135,444	10,424	1,765	18,022	59,603	151,973	1,496	0	0	17,019	4	0	268	228	0		395,746

26-Jul	2,912	136,946	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	155,190	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	228	228	0	405,539
27-Jul	537	136,946	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	156,032	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	228	228	0	405,934
28-Jul	1,461	136,962	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	157,493	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	244	244	0	406,504
29-Jul	395	136,962	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	157,888	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	244	244	0	406,905
30-Jul	570	136,962	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	158,458	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	244	244	0	407,401
31-Jul	401	139,962	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	158,859	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	244	244	0	407,643
1-Aug	496	137,025	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	159,292	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	307	244	0	407,948
2-Aug	242	137,099	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	159,460	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	381	299	0	411,291
3-Aug	305	137,244	10,424	1,765	18,237	61,126	159,620	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	526	299	0	419,325
4-Aug	3,343	139,994	10,424	1,860	18,398	61,126	159,957	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	526	299	0	423,161
5-Aug	8,035	146,815	10,424	1,981	18,707	61,126	160,740	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	576	299	0	428,761
6-Aug	3,836	149,658	10,424	2,112	18,981	61,126	161,328	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	606	299	0	432,012
7-Aug	5,600	152,597	10,510	2,112	21,420	61,126	161,464	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	606	299	0	435,360
8-Aug	2,223	155,554	10,510	2,241	21,432	61,126	161,617	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	606	299	0	437,394
9-Aug	3,348	158,106	10,511	2,325	21,500	61,126	162,260	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	606	299	0	
10-Aug	2,034	159,650	10,695	2,479	21,635	61,126	162,277	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	610	299	0	
11-Aug	KMA CLOSED																
12-Aug																	
13-Aug	285	160,122	11,268	2,686	21,699	61,126	162,553	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	610	299	0	438,986
14-Aug	973	160,122	11,268	2,888	22,358	61,126	162,665	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	610	299	0	439,959
15-Aug	406	160,122	11,268	3,011	22,568	61,126	162,738	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	610	299	0	440,365
16-Aug	778	160,461	11,273	3,100	22,819	61,126	162,832	1,496	220	0	17,816	4	0	610	299	0	441,143
17-Aug	2,659	162,647	11,417	3,176	22,917	61,126	162,979	1,504	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	443,802
18-Aug	689	163,207	11,452	3,245	22,926	61,126	162,995	1,504	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	444,491
19-Aug	1,165	164,377	11,422	3,396	23,035	61,126	163,035	1,508	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	445,935
20-Aug	854	165,153	11,441	3,396	23,035	61,126	163,112	1,509	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	446,808
21-Aug	1,131	166,214	11,441	3,415	23,035	61,126	163,163	1,509	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	447,939
22-Aug	1,138	167,175	11,465	3,517	23,069	61,126	163,180	1,509	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	449,077
23-Aug	1,457	167,980	11,936	3,579	23,179	61,126	163,189	1,509	220	0	17,806	4	0	611	299	0	450,534
24-Aug	801	168,626	11,940	3,579	23,330	61,126	163,189	1,509	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	451,335
25-Aug	1,109	169,691	11,969	3,776	23,487	61,126	163,189	1,509	220	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	452,773
26-Aug	561	170,176	11,974	3,826	23,531	61,126	163,207	1,510	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	453,479
27-Aug	582	170,639	11,974	3,959	23,554	61,126	163,209	1,510	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	454,100
28-Aug	724	171,275	11,974	4,047	23,554	61,126	163,209	1,510	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	454,824
29-Aug	306	171,522	11,974	4,047	23,566	61,126	163,226	1,510	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	455,130
30-Aug	36	171,586	11,974	4,047	23,566	61,126	163,228	1,510	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	455,166
31-Aug	1,865	171,932	11,987	4,144	23,566	61,126	164,742	1,510	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	457,136
1-Sep	461	172,149	12,013	4,243	23,678	61,126	164,747	1,512	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	457,597
2-Sep	208	172,259	12,044	4,297	23,685	61,126	164,753	1,512	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	457,805
3-Sep	250	172,471	12,053	4,348	23,685	61,126	164,756	1,512	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	458,080
4-Sep	135	172,581	12,069	4,370	23,685	61,126	164,758	1,512	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	458,230
5-Sep	752	172,674	12,168	4,370	24,242	61,126	164,761	1,512	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	458,982
6-Sep	138	172,765	12,187	4,398	24,242	61,126	164,761	1,512	313	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	459,120
7-Sep	134	172,834	12,224	4,425	24,242	61,126	164,761	1,512	314	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	459,254
8-Sep	247	172,892	12,230	4,453	24,242	61,281	164,761	1,512	314	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	459,501
9-Sep	444	172,972	12,232	4,465	24,242	61,617	164,761	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	459,945
10-Sep	51	172,991	12,248	4,481	24,242	61,617	164,761	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	459,996
11-Sep	32	173,022	12,249	4,481	24,242	61,617	164,761	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,028
12-Sep	28	173,045	12,253	4,494	24,242	61,617	164,762	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,069
13-Sep	45	173,090	12,253	4,494	24,242	61,617	164,762	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,114
14-Sep	6	173,093	12,256	4,494	24,242	61,617	164,762	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,120
15-Sep	75	173,128	12,256	4,494	24,282	61,617	164,762	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,195
16-Sep	46	173,130	12,256	4,494	24,282	61,661	164,762	1,512	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,241

17-Sep	27	173,157	12,256	4,494	24,282	61,661	164,762	1,516	328	0	17,826	4	0	611	299	0	460,372
18-Sep																	158,917
19-Sep	26	173,183	12,256	4,494	24,327	61,661	164,762	1,516	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,343
20-Sep	0	173,183	12,256	4,494	24,327	61,661	164,762	1,516	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,343
21-Sep	38	173,186	12,256	4,494	24,362	61,661	164,762	1,516	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,381
22-Sep	49	173,187	12,256	4,494	24,362	61,709	164,762	1,516	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,430
23-Sep	32	173,192	12,264	4,494	24,362	61,728	164,762	1,516	328	0	17,816	4	0	611	299	0	460,462



PC363
158 of 207

2019 Kodiak Chinook Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Chinook Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy- Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Chinook Harvest
7-Jun	444	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		444
8-Jun	213	656	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		657
9-Jun	230	886	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		887
10-Jun	7	891	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		903
11-Jun																		
12-Jun																		
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	16	907	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		919
15-Jun	212	1,047	0	0	0	71	11	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		1,131
16-Jun	115	1,158	0	0	0	71	15	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		1,246
17-Jun																		
18-Jun																		
19-Jun	14	1,161	0	0	0	71	48	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		1,282
20-Jun																		
21-Jun	0	1,161	0	0	0	71	58	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		1,292
22-Jun	375	1,161	0	0	0	430	71	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		1,667
23-Jun																		
24-Jun																		
25-Jun																		
26-Jun																		
27-Jun																		
28-Jun	10	1,170	0	1	0	499	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		1,749
29-Jun	410	1,563	0	3	15	499	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2,159
30-Jun	381	1,937	0	3	22	499	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2,540
1-Jul																		
2-Jul																		
3-Jul																		
4-Jul	22	2,085	0	3	44	499	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2,710
5-Jul	21	2,085	0	3	65	499	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2,731
6-Jul	34	2,105	0	3	79	499	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2,765
7-Jul	351	2,283	0	4	94	656	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		3,116
8-Jul	96	2,320	0	4	153	656	71	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		3,212
9-Jul	396	2,410	0	4	153	961	71	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		3,608
10-Jul	174	2,453	0	4	153	1,092	71	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		3,782
11-Jul																		
12-Jul																		
13-Jul	13	2,461	0	4	158	1,092	71	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		3,795
14-Jul	128	2,503	15	4	211	1,110	71	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		3,923
15-Jul	192	2,602	16	4	216	1,144	71	9	0	0	53	2	0	0	0	0		4,115
16-Jul	234	2,817	24	4	217	1,154	71	9	0	0	53	2	0	0	0	0		4,349
17-Jul	175	2,987	24	5	221	1,154	71	9	0	0	53	2	0	0	0	0		4,524
18-Jul	1	3,066	24	5	221	1,154	72	15	0	0	53	2	0	0	0	0		4,610
19-Jul																		
20-Jul	6	3,072	24	5	221	1,154	72	15	0	0	53	2	0	0	0	0		4,616
21-Jul	292	3,182	59	5	222	1,204	72	20	0	0	144	2	0	0	0	0		4,908



22-Jul	90	3,262	62	5	224	1,204	77	20	0	0	144	2	0	0	0	0
23-Jul	232	3,470	76	5	232	1,204	77	22	0	0	184	2	0	0	0	0
24-Jul	58	3,527	76	5	233	1,204	77	22	0	0	184	2	0	0	0	0
25-Jul	102	3,610	95	5	233	1,204	77	22	0	0	184	2	0	0	0	0
26-Jul	69	3,652	111	5	244	1,204	77	22	0	0	184	2	0	0	0	0
27-Jul	66	3,712	113	5	244	1,204	78	23	0	0	186	2	0	0	0	0
28-Jul	53	3,735	133	5	245	1,205	78	23	0	6	188	2	0	0	0	0
29-Jul	61	3,794	134	5	245	1,205	79	23	0	6	188	2	0	0	0	0
30-Jul	90	3,861	141	5	269	1,205	79	23	0	18	188	2	0	0	0	0
31-Jul	51	3,906	141	5	275	1,205	79	23	0	18	188	2	0	0	0	0
1-Aug	21	3,916	141	5	286	1,205	79	23	0	18	188	2	0	0	0	0
2-Aug	56	3,954	141	5	298	1,206	79	23	0	23	188	2	0	0	0	0
3-Aug	24	3,966	143	5	298	1,206	79	23	0	23	198	2	0	0	0	0
4-Aug	48	4,003	143	5	298	1,216	79	23	0	23	199	2	0	0	0	0
5-Aug	83	4,027	146	5	301	1,240	79	23	0	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
6-Aug	42	4,061	146	5	301	1,248	79	23	0	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
7-Aug	51	4,085	146	5	302	1,268	79	23	6	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
8-Aug	38	4,117	146	5	304	1,268	79	23	10	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
9-Aug	32	4,128	153	5	306	1,279	79	24	10	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
10-Aug	28	4,146	159	5	306	1,279	79	24	14	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
11-Aug	51	4,195	161	5	306	1,279	79	24	17	23	228	2	0	0	0	0
12-Aug	41	4,210	166	5	306	1,280	79	24	35	23	230	2	0	0	0	0
13-Aug	30	4,235	171	5	306	1,280	79	24	35	23	230	2	0	0	0	0
14-Aug	21	4,256	171	5	306	1,280	79	24	35	23	230	2	0	0	0	0
15-Aug	17	4,270	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
16-Aug	3	4,273	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
17-Aug	7	4,280	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
18-Aug	6	4,286	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
19-Aug	8	4,294	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
20-Aug	4	4,298	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
21-Aug	2	4,300	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
22-Aug	3	4,303	171	5	306	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
23-Aug	4	4,306	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	25	230	2	0	0	0	0
24-Aug	4	4,312	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	33	230	2	0	0	0	0
25-Aug	8	4,315	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	38	230	2	0	0	0	0
26-Aug	6	4,317	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	42	230	2	0	0	0	0
27-Aug	6	4,320	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
28-Aug	0	4,322	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
29-Aug																
30-Aug																
31-Aug	2	4,324	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
1-Sep	0	4,324	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
2-Sep	6	4,330	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
3-Sep	3	4,333	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
4-Sep	2	4,335	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
5-Sep	9	4,345	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
6-Sep	7	4,352	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
7-Sep	3	4,355	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
8-Sep	2	4,357	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
9-Sep	3	4,360	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0
10-Sep	1	4,361	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0

11-Sep	1	4,362	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0		
12-Sep	1	4,363	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0		
13-Sep	0	4,363	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0	6,540
14-Sep	0	4,363	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0	6,540
15-Sep	1	4,364	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0	6,541
16-Sep	0	4,364	171	5	307	1,281	79	24	35	45	230	2	0	0	0	0	6,541
17-Sep																	
18-Sep																	
19-Sep																	
20-Sep																	
21-Sep																	
22-Sep																	
23-Sep																	

**2019 Kodiak Sockeye Harvest**

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Sockeye Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy- Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosia	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Sockeye Harvest
7-Jun	1,915	1,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,915
8-Jun	6,272	7,749	0	0	0	0	185	253	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0		8,187
9-Jun	8,000	15,648	0	0	0	0	254	285	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0		16,187
10-Jun	750	15,824	0	0	0	0	1,179	695	0	0	0	685	10	0	0	0		17,698
11-Jun																		
12-Jun																		
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	660	16,271	0	0	0	213	1,179	695	0	0	0	688	10	0	0	0		18,358
15-Jun	10,512	19,086	0	0	0	5,833	1,585	2,366	0	0	0	933	10	0	0	0		28,870
16-Jun	5,889	24,827	0	0	0	6,725	1,733	2,420	0	0	0	933	10	0	0	0		35,705
17-Jun																		
18-Jun																		
19-Jun	314	25,176	0	0	0	6,725	2,596	2,420	0	0	0	933	10	0	0	0		36,917
20-Jun																		
21-Jun	4,934	25,176	0	7,186	0	6,725	2,983	2,420	0	0	0	933	10	0	0	0		44,490
22-Jun	15,018	25,176	0	16,055	0	11,534	3,334	3,409	0	0	0	933	10	0	0	0		59,508
23-Jun																		
24-Jun																		
25-Jun																		
26-Jun																		
27-Jun																		
28-Jun	11,530	28,318	0	55,669	0	12,904	3,334	3,457	0	0	166	933	10	0	0	0		103,848
29-Jun	49,523	57,854	0	60,220	18,403	12,904	3,334	3,457	0	0	166	933	10	4,848	4,848	0		156,338
30-Jun	34,546	80,243	0	65,661	25,105	12,904	3,334	3,471	0	0	166	933	10	4,848	4,848	0		190,884
1-Jul																		
2-Jul																		
3-Jul																		
4-Jul	15,290	86,172	0	72,623	35,637	12,904	3,334	3,471	0	0	166	933	10	8,990	8,990	0		214,307
5-Jul	17,583	86,172	0	75,728	50,115	12,904	3,334	3,471	0	0	166	933	10	8,990	8,990	0		231,890
6-Jul	26,076	94,137	0	79,903	62,451	14,504	3,334	3,471	0	0	166	933	10	8,990	8,990	0		257,966
7-Jul	58,798	131,116	0	83,039	71,204	21,797	3,334	4,468	0	0	1,806	933	10	8,990	8,990	0		316,764
8-Jul	43,620	152,216	0	87,155	89,343	22,062	3,334	4,468	0	0	1,806	933	10	11,379	11,379	0		360,384
9-Jul	55,763	191,826	0	87,155	89,452	34,738	3,334	7,836	0	0	1,806	933	10	11,379	11,379	0		416,147
10-Jul	51,843	230,647	0	87,155	89,452	47,168	3,334	8,415	13	0	1,806	933	10	12,900	12,900	0		467,990
11-Jul																		
12-Jul																		
13-Jul	17,432	247,497	0	91,813	90,830	49,074	3,334	8,415	13	0	1,806	933	10	18,157	15,580	0		492,782
14-Jul	110,181	279,716	52,207	97,832	102,090	56,364	3,334	8,415	13	0	2,992	933	10	18,157	15,157	0		602,963
15-Jul	42,027	296,895	67,806	99,679	105,167	58,322	3,334	8,415	13	0	5,359	933	10	20,712	20,712	0		644,990
16-Jul	60,744	331,888	82,436	102,736	111,556	59,713	3,334	8,699	13	0	5,359	933	10	20,712	20,712	0		705,734
17-Jul	45,392	365,135	82,436	105,013	118,943	59,768	3,334	10,916	222	0	5,359	933	10	20,712	20,712	0		751,126
18-Jul	9,155	376,153	82,436	107,629	120,680	59,768	3,580	11,832	222	0	5,359	933	10	26,683	26,683	0		767,659
19-Jul																		
20-Jul	13,014	385,519	83,166	113,996	121,044	59,768	4,018	11,832	222	0	5,359	933	10	29,142	29,142	0		784,924
21-Jul	61,062	413,179	97,454	117,293	122,304	60,545	4,018	15,562	222	0	15,419	933	10	29,142	29,142	0		845,986
22-Jul	24,778	428,372	102,730	118,927	122,921	60,545	4,492	15,836	222	0	16,719	933	10	29,142	29,142	0		870,764



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23-Jul	54,870	460,049	105,691	122,201	124,104	60,545	4,769	32,000	555	0	21,876	933	10	33,700	33,700	0	1,073,050
24-Jul	32,331	488,799	105,691	123,524	125,464	60,545	4,988	32,679	555	0	21,786	933	10	33,700	33,700	0	1,176,392
25-Jul	109,019	530,551	145,005	125,873	129,148	60,545	5,225	54,362	555	0	21,786	933	10	33,700	33,700	0	1,248,405
26-Jul	103,342	556,035	215,702	128,822	130,716	60,545	5,571	56,660	555	0	21,786	933	10	33,700	33,700	0	1,318,713
27-Jul	68,792	580,529	231,667	161,743	130,952	60,545	5,888	71,496	555	2,561	32,469	933	10	34,887	34,887	0	1,368,014
28-Jul	70,308	592,632	262,241	134,236	132,834	60,932	5,919	71,496	555	8,871	48,997	933	10	34,887	34,887	0	1,392,391
29-Jul	49,301	609,545	273,917	136,064	133,384	61,132	6,379	73,184	555	13,887	59,967	933	10	35,163	35,163	0	1,410,972
30-Jul	9,262	617,256	281,461	137,427	133,877	61,132	6,425	73,184	2,080	17,425	62,124	933	10	35,163	35,163	0	1,425,280
31-Jul	18,581	633,156	281,461	138,946	134,509	61,132	6,955	73,184	2,080	17,425	62,124	933	10	36,218	36,218	0	1,457,966
1-Aug	14,308	644,442	281,461	139,771	135,471	61,132	7,162	73,184	2,080	18,453	62,124	933	10	36,309	36,218	0	1,483,259
2-Aug	32,686	665,250	281,461	140,502	136,800	61,683	7,218	73,184	2,080	27,664	62,124	933	10	36,581	36,218	0	1,522,922
3-Aug	25,280	678,897	288,317	141,896	137,374	61,683	7,218	73,184	2,080	29,198	63,412	933	10	36,581	36,218	0	1,569,893
4-Aug	39,663	697,581	297,602	143,478	138,568	63,000	7,218	73,184	2,080	34,969	65,242	933	10	36,793	36,218	0	1,588,133
5-Aug	46,971	715,764	315,790	145,198	142,487	63,527	7,218	73,184	2,088	37,732	66,905	933	10	36,816	36,218	0	1,605,794
6-Aug	18,240	731,848	315,790	145,198	142,670	64,941	7,218	73,701	2,130	37,732	66,905	933	10	36,876	36,218	0	1,619,544
7-Aug	17,661	745,821	317,270	145,198	143,610	66,135	7,218	73,701	2,204	37,732	66,905	933	10	36,881	36,218	0	1,628,658
8-Aug	13,750	757,416	317,270	145,198	144,188	67,460	7,408	73,701	2,266	37,732	66,905	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,640,492
9-Aug	9,114	763,648	317,963	145,198	144,537	68,967	7,408	73,944	2,356	37,732	66,905	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,658,495
10-Aug	10,885	769,107	322,298	145,198	144,899	70,323	7,408	74,137	2,485	37,732	66,905	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,677,650
11-Aug	17,838	781,585	324,904	145,198	145,429	71,308	7,408	74,419	2,527	38,812	66,905	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,699,891
12-Aug	19,155	792,281	328,278	145,198	145,937	72,177	7,408	74,530	2,673	41,853	67,315	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,722,377
13-Aug	22,241	804,614	334,732	145,198	146,367	72,800	7,408	74,530	2,673	44,254	67,315	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,746,529
14-Aug	22,486	819,875	337,182	145,198	146,812	73,512	7,408	75,613	2,673	46,789	67,315	933	10	36,881	36,218	190	1,766,693
15-Aug	24,152	835,995	343,624	145,198	147,185	73,918	7,463	75,779	2,673	47,379	67,315	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,785,555
16-Aug	19,424	850,430	344,617	145,198	148,263	74,126	7,463	75,851	2,681	48,405	69,659	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,797,543
17-Aug	18,862	860,422	350,521	145,198	148,932	74,369	7,463	75,851	2,713	50,409	69,677	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,812,188
18-Aug	11,988	865,870	353,226	145,198	149,508	74,660	7,463	74,851	2,756	53,334	69,677	933	10	368,881	36,218	245	1,825,408
19-Aug	14,645	875,577	353,723	145,198	150,266	74,909	7,463	75,893	2,878	55,521	70,760	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,840,647
20-Aug	12,489	880,402	356,600	145,198	150,658	75,102	7,463	75,940	3,025	59,401	71,619	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,856,572
21-Aug	15,239	885,939	359,665	145,198	151,877	75,377	7,463	76,052	3,081	64,376	71,619	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,864,698
22-Aug	15,925	891,576	364,267	145,198	152,466	75,649	7,463	76,072	3,160	68,552	72,169	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,879,329
23-Aug	8,126	893,717	365,205	145,198	155,842	75,856	7,463	76,072	3,190	69,986	72,169	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,893,757
24-Aug	11,316	903,992	365,865	145,198	157,761	76,067	7,463	76,072	3,381	71,231	72,299	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,904,873
25-Aug	14,428	912,023	369,525	145,198	159,135	76,206	7,775	76,072	3,405	72,029	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,918,315
26-Aug	11,116	920,175	369,525	145,198	160,443	76,285	8,805	76,072	3,422	72,559	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,920,085
27-Aug	13,442	927,983	370,674	145,198	162,365	76,470	8,986	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	
28-Aug	327	929,054	371,046	145,198	162,365	76,470	9,313	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	
29-Aug																	
30-Aug																	
31-Aug	2,350	931,364	371,046	145,198	162,368	76,507	9,313	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,922,435
1-Sep	27,986	958,352	371,182	145,198	163,170	76,567	9,313	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,950,421
2-Sep	14,107	972,418	371,182	145,198	163,174	76,604	9,313	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,964,528
3-Sep	33,611	1,005,418	371,182	145,198	163,758	76,631	9,313	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	1,998,139
4-Sep	5,861	1,011,279	371,182	145,198	163,758	76,631	9,313	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,004,000
5-Sep	15,233	1,030,920	371,182	145,198	163,758	76,631	10,932	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,025,260
6-Sep	5,095	1,035,943	371,182	145,198	163,758	76,631	11,004	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,248	245	2,030,355
7-Sep	13,474	1,048,902	371,182	145,198	163,760	76,696	11,452	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,043,829
8-Sep	1,874	1,050,700	371,182	145,198	163,760	76,750	11,474	76,072	3,438	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,045,703
9-Sep	11,275	1,061,656	371,182	145,198	163,760	76,783	11,500	76,072	3,698	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,056,978
10-Sep	4,891	1,066,889	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,062,492
11-Sep	7,922	1,074,811	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245	2,070,414

12-Sep	2,146	1,076,957	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245
13-Sep	8,359	1,085,316	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245
14-Sep	9,055	1,094,371	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245
15-Sep	3,607	1,098,023	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245
16-Sep	3,578	1,101,601	371,371	145,198	163,760	76,859	11,514	76,072	3,700	74,740	72,389	933	10	36,881	36,218	245
17-Sep																
18-Sep																
19-Sep																
20-Sep																
21-Sep																
22-Sep																
23-Sep																



2019 Kodiak Coho Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Coho Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosia	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Coho Harvest
7-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
8-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
9-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10-Jun	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3
11-Jun																		
12-Jun																		
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
15-Jun	27	2	0	0	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		31
16-Jun	8	6	0	0	0	26	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		39
17-Jun																		
18-Jun																		
19-Jun	0	6	0	0	0	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		42
20-Jun																		
21-Jun	0	6	0	0	0	26	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		79
22-Jun	36	6	0	0	0	58	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		115
23-Jun																		
24-Jun																		
25-Jun																		
26-Jun																		
27-Jun																		
28-Jun	15	19	0	2	0	112	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		184
29-Jun	57	59	0	2	17	112	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		241
30-Jun	136	190	0	2	20	112	51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		377
1-Jul																		
2-Jul																		
3-Jul																		
4-Jul	138	202	0	7	153	112	51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		527
5-Jul	226	202	0	24	362	112	51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		753
6-Jul	657	262	0	24	486	585	51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,410
7-Jul	3,829	792	0	48	541	3,644	51	35	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0		5,239
8-Jul	571	1,084	0	73	784	3,655	51	35	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0		5,810
9-Jul	4,549	2,101	0	73	801	7,107	51	98	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0		10,372
10-Jul	4,159	3,361	0	73	801	9,970	51	134	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0		14,531
11-Jul																		
12-Jul																		
13-Jul	603	4,096	0	97	801	10,284	51	134	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0		15,604
14-Jul	2,724	6,053	102	131	820	10,794	51	134	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0		18,328
15-Jul	1,396	7,032	145	134	838	10,930	51	134	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0		19,724
16-Jul	2,445	8,808	190	140	914	11,423	51	183	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0		22,169
17-Jul	1,885	10,504	190	147	991	11,429	51	236	46	0	460	0	0	0	0	0		24,054
18-Jul	49	10,875	190	159	1,009	11,429	83	250	46	0	460	0	0	0	0	0		24,501
19-Jul																		
20-Jul	285	11,017	190	176	1,010	11,429	225	250	46	0	460	0	0	0	0	0		24,803
21-Jul	1,472	11,842	337	186	1,047	11,493	226	343	46	0	755	0	0	0	0	0		26,275
22-Jul	722	12,318	376	199	1,052	11,493	401	357	46	0	755	0	0	0	0	0		26,997

23-Jul	1,646	13,311	439	208	1,070	11,493	429	885	73	0	908	0	0	0	0	0	
24-Jul	614	13,840	439	210	1,083	11,493	470	914	73	0	908	0	0	0	0	0	
25-Jul	1,388	14,901	505	230	1,101	11,493	533	1,074	73	0	908	0	0	0	0	0	30,818
26-Jul	903	15,461	634	257	1,189	11,493	610	1,096	73	0	908	0	0	0	0	0	31,721
27-Jul	2,153	16,250	695	280	1,189	11,493	666	1,231	73	496	1,582	0	0	0	0	0	33,955
28-Jul	2,637	16,943	786	309	1,200	11,541	674	1,231	73	1,104	2,731	0	0	0	0	0	36,592
29-Jul	2,923	18,171	954	331	1,227	11,541	777	1,303	73	1,619	3,519	0	0	0	0	0	39,515
30-Jul	597	18,703	974	348	1,279	11,541	786	1,303	384	2,180	3,638	0	0	0	0	0	41,136
31-Jul	1,210	19,779	974	33	1,295	11,541	889	1,303	384	2,180	3,638	0	0	0	0	0	42,346
1-Aug	781	20,456	974	374	1,315	11,541	945	1,303	384	2,197	3,638	0	0	1	0	0	43,127
2-Aug	2,797	21,752	974	397	1,341	11,730	958	1,303	384	3,447	3,638	0	0	1	0	0	45,924
3-Aug	2,078	22,679	1,091	452	1,345	11,730	958	1,303	384	4,179	3,881	0	0	1	0	0	48,002
4-Aug	4,100	24,410	1,117	505	1,365	11,957	958	1,303	384	5,342	4,761	0	0	1	0	0	52,102
5-Aug	4,322	25,470	1,703	563	1,395	12,228	958	1,303	396	7,122	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	56,424
6-Aug	3,655	27,348	1,703	563	1,398	12,802	958	1,508	1,391	7,122	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	60,079
7-Aug	2,795	28,816	1,778	563	1,476	13,858	958	1,508	1,509	7,122	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	62,874
8-Aug	3,833	30,682	1,778	563	1,503	15,646	958	1,508	1,661	7,122	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	66,707
9-Aug	2,746	31,819	1,847	563	1,516	16,729	958	1,690	1,923	7,122	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	69,453
10-Aug	4,243	34,066	2,157	563	1,579	17,799	958	2,023	2,178	7,122	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	73,731
11-Aug	3,076	35,556	2,265	563	1,623	18,619	958	2,243	2,291	7,487	5,286	0	0	1	0	0	76,891
12-Aug	6,369	37,732	2,365	563	1,650	19,505	958	2,345	2,614	9,990	5,507	0	0	1	0	0	83,260
13-Aug	6,370	41,381	2,561	563	1,682	20,372	958	2,345	2,614	12,647	5,507	0	0	1	0	0	89,630
14-Aug	14,653	51,064	2,717	563	1,721	21,275	958	2,412	2,614	15,452	5,507	0	0	1	0	0	104,283
15-Aug	4,679	53,957	2,914	563	1,746	22,020	958	2,672	2,614	16,011	5,507	0	0	1	0	0	108,962
16-Aug	6,752	58,139	2,956	563	2,077	22,680	658	2,903	2,661	16,857	6,192	0	0	1	0	0	115,986
17-Aug	5,418	60,440	3,350	563	2,244	23,669	958	2,903	2,815	18,268	6,194	0	0	1	0	0	121,404
18-Aug	7,698	63,080	3,525	563	2,602	24,545	958	2,903	3,237	21,495	6,194	0	0	1	0	0	129,102
19-Aug	8,863	65,721	3,585	563	3,353	25,253	958	3,038	3,698	24,131	7,665	0	0	1	0	0	137,965
20-Aug	10,576	68,220	3,728	563	3,929	26,130	958	3,103	4,353	29,623	7,984	0	0	1	0	0	148,591
21-Aug	13,171	73,572	3,907	563	5,554	27,462	958	3,262	4,836	33,664	7,984	0	0	1	0	0	161,762
22-Aug	11,195	76,732	4,338	563	5,964	28,988	958	3,272	5,536	37,492	9,114	0	0	1	0	0	172,957
23-Aug	13,236	81,148	4,471	563	8,493	30,103	958	3,272	7,546	40,525	9,114	0	0	1	0	0	186,193
24-Aug	11,374	86,360	4,588	563	10,356	31,361	958	3,272	8,359	43,566	9,256	0	0	1	0	0	198,639
25-Aug	12,610	91,629	4,706	563	11,340	33,158	2,693	3,377	8,599	45,768	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	211,249
26-Aug	11,545	95,644	4,706	563	12,392	34,293	6,060	3,377	8,791	47,552	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	222,794
27-Aug	17,134	99,690	5,018	563	13,970	35,892	8,334	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	239,928
28-Aug	4,708	99,853	5,121	563	13,970	35,892	13,042	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	244,902
29-Aug																	
30-Aug																	
31-Aug	3,800	101,470	5,121	563	14,033	38,012	13,042	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	248,702
1-Sep	12,499	109,717	5,939	563	16,084	39,395	13,042	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	261,201
2-Sep	12,660	119,450	5,939	563	16,177	42,229	13,042	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	273,861
3-Sep	21,851	137,700	5,939	563	17,142	44,865	13,042	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	295,712
4-Sep	6,055	143,755	5,939	563	17,142	44,865	13,042	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	301,767
5-Sep	14,182	156,516	5,939	563	17,142	44,865	17,460	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	318,946
6-Sep	5,405	160,117	5,939	563	17,142	44,865	19,264	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	324,351
7-Sep	14,341	166,860	5,939	563	17,158	45,703	26,008	3,377	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	338,692
8-Sep	6,764	168,848	5,939	563	17,158	47,496	28,390	3,978	8,965	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	345,456
9-Sep	11,087	176,425	5,939	563	17,158	48,068	31,240	3,978	9,053	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	356,543
10-Sep	8,572	179,348	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	365,409
11-Sep	4,400	183,748	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0	369,809

12-Sep	1,531	185,279	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0
13-Sep	3,675	188,954	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0
14-Sep	2,028	190,982	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0
15-Sep	1,944	192,944	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0
16-Sep	1,595	194,529	5,971	563	17,158	49,635	34,374	5,187	9,054	54,703	9,416	0	0	1	0	0
17-Sep																
18-Sep																
19-Sep																

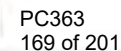


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2019 Kodiak Pink Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	
	Total Pink Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosa	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Pink Harvest
7-Jun	168	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		168
8-Jun	2,219	1,504	0	0	0	0	881	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2,387
9-Jun	1,419	2,685	0	0	0	0	1,109	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		3,806
10-Jun	1,621	2,887	0	0	0	0	3,952	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		6,851
11-Jun																		
12-Jun																		
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	4,895	3,064	0	0	0	4,718	3,952	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		11,746
15-Jun	67,458	6,243	0	0	0	69,973	4,970	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		79,198
16-Jun	6,790	12,364	0	0	0	71,669	5,639	64	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		89,736
17-Jun																		
18-Jun																		
19-Jun	541	12,455	0	0	0	71,669	8,683	64	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		92,871
20-Jun																		
21-Jun	144	12,455	0	0	0	71,669	10,010	64	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		94,198
22-Jun	40,913	12,455	0	0	0	109,992	11,787	877	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		135,111
23-Jun																		
24-Jun																		
25-Jun																		
26-Jun																		
27-Jun																		
28-Jun	5,747	18,028	0	250	0	118,696	11,787	1,156	0	0	162	12	0	0	0	0		150,079
29-Jun	137,799	151,497	0	542	4,523	118,696	11,787	1,156	0	0	162	12	0	917	917	0		288,363
30-Jun	111,878	259,309	0	1,162	7,724	118,696	11,787	1,401	0	0	162	12	0	917	917	0		400,241
1-Jul																		
2-Jul																		
3-Jul																		
4-Jul	29,725	284,278	0	2,669	34,207	118,696	11,787	1,401	0	0	162	12	0	4,071	4,071	0		453,200
5-Jul	26,422	284,278	0	4,124	59,174	118,696	11,787	1,401	0	0	162	12	0	4,071	4,071	0		479,622
6-Jul	108,527	366,155	0	5,900	79,834	122,910	11,787	1,401	0	0	162	12	0	4,071	4,071	0		588,149
7-Jul	523,760	812,943	0	7,582	99,439	160,638	11,787	14,084	0	0	5,436	12	0	4,071	4,071	0		1,111,909
8-Jul	315,735	1,065,717	0	10,486	157,896	162,238	11,787	14,084	0	0	5,436	12	0	7,884	7,884	0		1,427,644
9-Jul	522,492	1,509,812	0	10,486	159,524	208,620	11,787	44,471	0	0	6,396	12	0	7,884	7,884	0		1,951,096
10-Jul	420,673	1,877,603	0	10,486	159,524	258,136	11,787	47,837	0	0	6,396	12	0	9,224	9,224	0		2,371,769
11-Jul																		
12-Jul																		
13-Jul	72,423	1,983,999	0	15,319	161,236	266,364	11,787	47,837	0	0	6,396	12	0	12,747	10,804	0		2,492,938
14-Jul	415,688	2,329,800	21,234	22,049	183,341	284,351	11,787	47,837	0	0	8,227	12	0	12,747	12,747	0		2,908,626
15-Jul	213,306	2,492,732	28,529	26,130	190,996	305,965	11,787	47,837	0	0	17,956	12	0	13,684	13,684	0		3,121,932
16-Jul	368,362	2,806,342	45,893	30,794	212,512	311,361	11,787	53,649	0	0	17,956	12	0	13,684	13,684	0		3,490,294
17-Jul	328,208	3,111,462	45,893	35,140	227,132	311,762	11,787	55,148	2,222	0	17,956	12	0	13,684	13,684	0		3,818,502
18-Jul	15,213	3,215,144	45,893	40,646	241,300	311,762	17,190	64,233	2,222	0	17,956	12	0	15,236	15,236	0		3,956,346
19-Jul																		
20-Jul	100,809	3,296,086	47,651	50,776	250,595	311,762	22,718	64,233	2,222	0	17,956	12	0	18,480	18,480	0		4,063,999
21-Jul	615,180	3,775,610	110,304	55,307	270,873	316,333	24,306	101,532	2,222	0	22,692	12	0	18,480	18,480	0		4,679,179
22-Jul	261,381	3,973,073	140,251	57,735	385,676	316,333	31,573	106,181	2,222	0	27,516	12	0	18,480	18,480	0		4,940,560
23-Jul	511,780	4,377,536	152,964	63,424	314,077	316,333	35,438	159,595	7,214	0	38,527	12	0	19,693	19,693	0		5,465,108
24-Jul	364,072	4,707,442	152,964	67,221	338,754	316,333	39,273	161,452	7,214	0	38,527	12	0	19,693	19,693	0		5,829,180
25-Jul	569,069	5,144,513	224,845	72,066	344,260	316,333	43,852	206,639	7,214	0	38,527	12	0	19,693	19,693	0		6,398,249
26-Jul	360,400	5,399,153	302,310	78,129	355,597	316,333	51,326	210,060	7,214	0	38,527	12	0	19,693	19,693	0		6,758,649
27-Jul	352,317	5,592,993	350,308	84,805	365,825	316,333	56,127	230,107	7,214	47,989	67,897	12	0	20,340	20,340	0		7,119,598
28-Jul	431,536	5,780,651	400,604	88,475	407,301	324,187	56,847	230,107	7,214	156,178	99,570	12	0	20,340	20,340	0		7,551,134
29-Jul	568,865	6,149,189	450,997	92,580	434,214	328,039	69,562	238,033	7,214	236,724	113,447	12	0	20,487	20,487	0		8,119,999
30-Jul	201,475	6,321,160	469,007	95,581	462,472	328,039	72,262	238,033	19,747	265,260	118,163	12	0	20,487	20,487	0		8,389,724
31-Jul	403,479	6,661,487	469,007	98,865	499,309	328,039	95,293	238,033	19,747	265,260	118,163	12	0	25,388	25,388	0		8,793,203
1-Aug	315,719	6,850,644	469,007	101,426	522,694	328,039	111,584	238,033	19,747	345,892	121,856	12	0	28,963	25,388	0		9,108,922
2-Aug	557,685	7,211,538	469,007	104,002	553,344	337,342	115,715	238,033	19,747	479,697	138,182	12	0	42,540	25,388	0		9,666,607
3-Aug	305,634	7,378,037	480,916	108,385	576,597	337,342	115,715	283,033	19,747	572,797	182,972	12	0	42,540	25,388	0		10,010,541
4-Aug	505,231	7,673,544	506,756	111,361	624,892	358,846	115,715	238,033	19,747	661,080	205,798	12	0	52,935	25,388	0		10,515,772



5-Aug	528,033	7,925,702	598,692	115,688	709,984	381,868	115,715	238,033	22,313	704,305	231,505	12	0	54,272	25,388	0	11,043,805
6-Aug	429,046	8,250,859	598,692	115,688	728,921	429,044	115,715	259,918	38,204	704,305	231,505	12	0	56,704	25,388	0	11,472,851
7-Aug	521,105	8,541,387	610,395	115,688	804,943	543,536	115,705	259,918	66,164	704,305	231,505	12	0	56,850	25,388	0	11,993,956
8-Aug	586,565	8,841,753	610,395	115,688	879,729	648,715	181,628	259,918	106,885	704,305	231,505	12	0	56,850	25,388	65,913	12,580,521
9-Aug	547,066	9,088,187	618,671	115,688	911,890	833,960	181,628	288,415	153,338	704,305	231,505	12	0	56,850	25,388	65,913	13,127,587
10-Aug	622,172	9,364,387	683,557	115,688	956,202	1,105,705	181,628	311,752	193,176	704,305	231,505	12	0	56,850	25,388	65,913	13,847,905
11-Aug	631,023	9,638,182	694,843	115,688	997,926	1,297,185	181,628	341,878	218,346	766,896	231,505	12	0	56,850	25,388	65,913	14,484,077
12-Aug	751,349	9,936,476	714,788	115,688	1,029,365	1,530,331	181,628	355,667	268,268	857,877	245,338	12	0	56,850	25,388	65,913	15,235,426
13-Aug	655,307	10,253,778	760,909	115,688	1,063,584	1,697,048	181,628	355,667	268,268	948,825	245,338	12	0	56,850	25,388	65,913	15,890,733
14-Aug	880,934	10,631,522	786,867	115,688	1,104,406	1,903,691	282,529	364,002	268,268	1,069,356	245,338	12	0	56,850	25,388	166,814	16,771,667
15-Aug	805,438	11,109,555	818,670	115,688	1,142,046	2,036,155	349,834	393,998	268,268	1,097,553	245,338	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	17,577,105
16-Aug	813,347	11,660,856	823,376	115,688	1,221,232	2,135,470	349,834	423,635	286,617	1,158,959	261,719	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	18,437,386
17-Aug	818,047	12,096,216	893,978	115,688	1,285,568	2,260,379	349,834	423,635	329,268	1,237,047	263,820	12	0	56,820	25,388	234,119	19,255,433
18-Aug	844,851	12,522,250	919,553	115,688	1,343,163	2,412,568	349,834	423,635	395,589	1,323,293	294,711	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	20,100,284
19-Aug	1,032,113	13,068,316	926,802	115,688	1,413,628	2,550,239	349,834	440,971	504,732	1,394,225	367,962	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	21,132,397
20-Aug	862,320	13,354,838	956,314	115,688	1,460,310	2,729,730	349,834	448,056	615,855	1,583,447	390,706	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	22,004,751
21-Aug	776,626	13,615,643	979,672	115,688	1,522,960	2,926,970	349,834	459,745	687,821	1,717,514	405,530	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	22,781,377
22-Aug	807,441	13,829,811	1,006,612	115,688	1,562,012	3,066,866	349,834	461,053	784,771	1,973,718	438,453	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	23,588,818
23-Aug	700,140	14,099,091	1,012,734	115,688	1,657,793	3,229,281	349,834	461,053	855,457	2,069,574	438,453	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	24,288,958
24-Aug	822,623	14,455,922	1,017,432	115,688	1,734,069	3,393,561	349,834	461,053	997,427	2,189,787	453,652	12	0	56,850	25,388	234,119	25,168,428
25-Aug	1,210,607	14,794,056	1,044,242	115,688	1,778,626	3,563,352	836,977	495,345	1,034,898	2,238,829	477,022	12	0	56,850	25,388	465,986	26,379,035
26-Aug	1,314,277	15,066,737	1,044,242	115,688	1,822,486	3,679,119	1,669,321	495,345	1,059,712	2,257,900	482,762	12	0	56,850	25,388	465,986	27,693,312
27-Aug	904,095	15,261,905	1,073,596	115,688	1,887,047	3,735,446	2,160,654	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	465,986	28,597,407
28-Aug	609,095	15,267,985	1,078,341	115,688	1,887,047	3,735,446	2,767,749	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	465,986	29,217,327
30-Aug																	
31-Aug	237,600	15,296,536	1,078,341	115,688	1,889,321	3,811,117	3,231,452	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,009,074	29,785,526
1-Sep	345,406	15,497,657	1,079,172	115,688	1,937,964	3,905,928	3,231,452	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,009,074	30,130,932
2-Sep	360,546	15,594,389	1,079,172	115,688	1,939,122	3,950,010	3,450,026	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,227,648	30,491,478
3-Sep	495,656	15,812,268	1,079,172	115,688	1,960,895	3,975,562	3,680,478	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,447,623	30,987,134
4-Sep	284,598	15,916,823	1,079,172	115,688	1,960,895	3,975,562	3,860,521	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,627,666	31,271,732
5-Sep	455,028	16,055,023	1,079,172	115,688	1,960,895	3,975,562	4,188,457	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,568	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	31,737,868
6-Sep	322,827	16,088,103	1,079,172	115,688	1,960,895	3,975,562	4,478,204	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,060,695
7-Sep	375,573	16,152,111	1,079,172	115,688	1,961,465	3,983,593	4,781,168	495,345	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,346,268
8-Sep	130,907	16,205,908	1,079,172	115,688	1,961,465	4,000,287	4,841,397	495,532	1,083,597	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,567,175
9-Sep	117,682	16,269,131	1,079,172	115,688	1,961,465	4,007,747	4,886,640	495,532	1,085,353	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,684,857
10-Sep	93,065	16,292,256	1,079,805	115,688	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,789,440
11-Sep	34,147	16,326,403	1,079,805	115,388	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,823,587
12-Sep	4,631	16,331,034	1,079,805	115,388	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,828,218
13-Sep	11,205	16,342,239	1,079,805	115,388	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,839,423
14-Sep	4,419	16,346,658	1,079,805	115,388	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,843,842
15-Sep	2,543	16,349,237	1,079,805	115,388	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,846,421
16-Sep	3,497	16,352,734	1,079,805	115,388	1,961,465	4,025,438	4,913,516	521,826	1,095,317	2,279,761	504,368	12	0	56,850	25,388	1,761,139	32,849,918
17-Sep																	
18-Sep																	
19-Sep																	
20-Sep																	
21-Sep																	
22-Sep																	
23-Sep																	

2019 Kodiak Chum Harvest

	Daily	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
	Total Chum Harvest	Karluk, NW Kodiak & SW Afognak	Ayakulik, Halibut Bay & Sturgeon	Alitak Bay, Olga, Moser & Dog Salmon	Cape Alitak & Humpy-Deadman	East & Northeast Kodiak	Duck, Izhut & Kitoi Bays	NW Afognak, Shuyak & Perenosia	SE Afognak & Raspberry	Cape Igvak & Wide Bay	Mid & North Mainland	Foul Bay SHA	Waterfall SHA	Telrod Cove SHA	Telrod Cove Cost Recovery	Kitoi cost Recovery	Igvak %	Cumulative Chum Harvest
7-Jun	73	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		73
8-Jun	408	352	0	0	0	0	128	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		481
9-Jun	598	933	0	0	0	0	141	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		1,079
10-Jun	288	1,008	0	0	0	0	547	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		1,560
11-Jun																		
12-Jun																		
13-Jun																		
14-Jun	461	1,091	0	0	0	378	547	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		2,021
15-Jun	11,858	1,986	0	0	0	10,876	1,021	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		13,879
16-Jun	2,190	4,041	0	0	0	11,512	1,156	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		16,726
17-Jun																		
18-Jun																		
19-Jun	1,364	4,059	0	0	0	11,512	3,466	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		19,054
20-Jun																		
21-Jun	36	4,059	0	1	0	11,512	4,650	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		20,239
22-Jun	10,568	4,059	0	8	0	20,478	5,656	606	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		30,807
23-Jun																		
24-Jun																		
25-Jun																		
26-Jun																		
27-Jun																		
28-Jun	986	5,022	0	59	0	26,425	5,656	627	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	0		37,805
29-Jun	5,641	10,274	0	99	349	26,425	5,656	627	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	0		43,446
30-Jun	6,381	16,277	0	188	626	26,425	5,656	639	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	0		49,827
1-Jul																		
2-Jul																		
3-Jul																		
4-Jul	524	16,628	0	293	1,094	26,425	5,656	639	0	0	16	5	0	6	6	0		50,751
5-Jul	596	16,628	0	354	1,629	26,425	5,656	639	0	0	16	5	0	6	6	0		51,347
6-Jul	2,529	18,524	0	474	2,042	26,525	5,656	639	0	0	16	5	0	6	6	0		53,876
7-Jul	13,771	27,267	0	602	2,678	30,222	5,656	925	0	0	297	5	0	6	6	0		67,647
8-Jul	8,183	33,337	0	772	4,529	30,314	5,656	925	0	0	297	5	0	18	18	0		75,830
9-Jul	13,397	42,629	0	772	4,618	34,023	5,656	1,232	0	0	317	5	0	18	18	0		89,247
10-Jul	18,848	58,832	0	772	4,618	36,655	5,656	1,245	0	0	317	5	0	18	18	0		108,095
11-Jul																		
12-Jul																		
13-Jul	2,605	62,394	0	1,163	4,651	37,830	5,656	1,245	0	0	317	5	0	28	24	0		113,256
14-Jul	16,890	75,680	141	2,155	5,685	38,924	5,656	1,245	0	0	660	5	0	28	28	0		130,146
15-Jul	10,616	84,381	221	2,454	5,794	39,180	5,656	1,245	0	0	1,831	5	0	71	71	0		140,762
16-Jul	15,130	98,085	371	2,852	6,471	39,258	5,656	1,368	0	0	1,831	5	0	71	71	0		155,892
17-Jul	14,817	112,012	371	3,135	6,775	39,259	5,656	1,561	109	0	1,831	5	0	71	71	0		170,709
18-Jul	1,517	115,362	371	3,633	6,950	39,259	6,574	2,034	109	0	1,831	5	0	126	126	0		176,123
19-Jul																		
20-Jul	5,189	118,414	394	4,214	7,062	39,259	8,395	2,034	109	0	1,831	5	0	534	534	0		181,712
21-Jul	14,047	129,288	1,139	4,447	7,340	39,415	8,801	2,500	109	0	2,720	5	0	534	534	0		195,759
22-Jul	12,778	135,782	1,395	4,696	7,608	39,415	10,526	2,544	109	0	6,462	5	0	534	534	0		208,537



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23-Jul	15,020	147,489	1,808	5,135	7,968	39,415	12,029	3,271	223	0	7,169	5	0	561	561	0	234,507
24-Jul	10,879	156,793	1,808	5,415	8,290	39,415	12,990	3,283	223	0	7,169	5	0	561	561	0	235,386
25-Jul	12,137	167,596	2,071	5,692	8,368	39,415	13,424	3,563	223	0	7,169	5	0	561	561	0	247,523
26-Jul	6,588	172,757	2,303	6,191	8,643	39,415	13,826	3,584	223	0	7,169	5	0	561	561	0	254,111
27-Jul	12,450	181,558	2,449	6,632	8,736	39,415	14,156	3,868	223	2,294	8,040	5	0	567	567	0	267,371
28-Jul	15,091	189,773	2,664	7,017	9,338	39,474	14,172	3,868	223	4,977	10,956	5	0	567	567	0	282,462
29-Jul	18,344	199,243	2,968	7,347	9,648	39,524	14,577	3,956	223	11,029	12,291	5	0	569	569	0	300,806
30-Jul	5,313	204,008	3,066	7,601	9,891	39,524	14,667	3,956	1,267	13,024	12,549	5	0	569	569	0	309,553
31-Jul	8,879	211,849	3,066	7,811	10,378	39,524	15,008	3,956	1,267	13,024	12,549	5	0	771	771	0	318,432
1-Aug	8,629	218,476	3,066	7,869	10,686	39,524	15,086	3,956	1,267	14,302	12,829	5	0	892	771	0	327,061
2-Aug	19,056	225,984	3,066	7,979	11,070	39,733	15,105	3,956	1,267	20,288	17,669	5	0	1,149	771	0	346,117
3-Aug	8,990	231,170	3,375	8,358	11,294	39,733	15,105	3,956	1,267	24,847	18,335	5	0	1,149	771	0	357,440
4-Aug	20,986	241,777	3,530	8,562	11,834	40,453	15,105	3,956	1,267	29,114	22,828	5	0	1,424	771	0	378,426
5-Aug	12,269	246,497	4,498	8,915	12,573	41,151	15,105	3,956	1,270	32,969	23,761	5	0	1,432	771	0	390,695
6-Aug	5,041	250,360	4,498	8,915	12,652	42,046	15,105	4,138	1,292	32,969	23,761	5	0	1,470	771	0	395,736
7-Aug	5,937	254,475	4,595	8,915	13,072	43,328	15,105	4,138	1,315	32,969	23,761	5	0	1,471	771	0	401,693
8-Aug	4,380	257,567	4,595	8,915	13,501	44,063	15,201	4,138	1,343	32,969	23,761	5	0	1,471	771	96	406,053
9-Aug	3,358	259,207	4,684	8,915	13,839	45,254	15,201	4,202	1,379	32,969	23,761	5	0	1,471	771	96	409,411
10-Aug	3,949	261,262	5,238	8,915	14,054	45,806	15,201	4,265	1,435	32,969	23,761	5	0	1,471	771	96	412,993
11-Aug	4,886	263,543	5,499	8,915	14,346	45,778	15,201	4,326	1,458	34,166	23,761	5	0	1,471	771	96	417,993
12-Aug	6,073	266,337	5,756	8,915	14,486	47,504	15,201	4,373	1,527	35,502	24,465	5	0	1,471	771	96	424,066
13-Aug	6,687	269,572	6,317	8,915	14,773	48,419	15,201	4,373	1,527	37,191	24,465	5	0	1,471	771	96	430,753
14-Aug	5,848	272,495	6,592	8,915	14,984	49,256	15,201	4,455	1,527	38,711	24,465	5	0	1,471	771	96	436,601
15-Aug	3,639	274,656	6,913	8,915	15,133	49,817	15,201	4,580	1,527	39,033	24,465	5	0	1,471	771	96	440,240
16-Aug	5,901	278,559	6,950	8,915	15,598	50,044	15,201	4,676	1,528	39,757	25,101	5	0	1,471	771	96	446,329
17-Aug	8,021	280,586	7,426	8,915	16,109	50,563	15,201	4,676	1,549	40,608	28,717	5	0	1,471	771	96	454,350
18-Aug	5,622	282,310	7,675	8,915	16,529	51,217	15,201	4,676	1,588	41,616	30,245	5	0	1,471	771	96	459,972
19-Aug	8,365	284,217	7,739	8,915	17,248	51,842	15,201	4,732	1,632	42,316	34,495	5	0	1,471	771	96	468,337
20-Aug	4,931	286,295	7,942	8,915	17,685	52,558	15,201	4,741	1,741	43,517	34,677	5	0	1,471	771	96	473,272
21-Aug	8,522	290,434	8,010	8,915	18,692	53,793	15,201	4,791	1,795	44,586	35,577	5	0	1,471	771	96	481,794
22-Aug	4,688	292,143	8,189	8,915	18,999	54,877	15,201	4,792	1,844	45,715	35,807	5	0	1,471	771	96	486,482
23-Aug	3,593	293,442	8,204	8,915	20,093	55,609	15,201	4,792	1,875	46,137	35,807	5	0	1,471	771	96	490,075
24-Aug	3,560	295,050	8,214	8,915	20,962	56,441	15,201	4,792	1,933	46,776	35,843	5	0	1,471	771	96	494,127
25-Aug	2,753	297,374	8,301	8,915	21,941	58,046	15,776	4,792	2,068	47,207	35,876	5	0	1,471	771	96	497,543
26-Aug	2,753	297,374	8,301	8,915	21,941	58,046	15,776	4,792	2,068	47,207	35,876	5	0	1,471	771	96	500,296
27-Aug	3,423	298,413	8,361	8,915	22,636	58,489	15,952	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	503,719
28-Aug	159	298,473	8,380	8,915	22,636	58,489	16,111	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	503,957
29-Aug																	
30-Aug																	
31-Aug	618	298,666	8,380	8,915	22,640	58,910	16,111	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	504,575
1-Sep	2,283	299,724	8,380	8,915	23,236	59,539	16,111	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	506,858
2-Sep	1,008	300,420	8,380	8,915	23,245	59,842	16,111	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	507,866
3-Sep	2,555	301,550	8,380	8,915	24,318	60,194	16,111	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	510,421
4-Sep	452	302,002	8,380	8,915	24,318	60,194	16,111	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	510,873
5-Sep	1,144	303,011	8,380	8,915	24,318	60,194	16,407	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	512,178
6-Sep	527	303,517	8,380	8,915	24,318	60,194	16,428	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	512,705
7-Sep	669	303,995	8,380	8,915	24,322	60,348	16,461	4,792	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	513,374
8-Sep	837	304,111	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,057	16,468	4,797	2,112	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	514,211
9-Sep	509	304,536	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,127	16,479	4,797	2,115	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,171	771	96	514,720
10-Sep	650	304,614	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	515,371
11-Sep	267	304,881	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	515,638

12-Sep	73	304,954	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	515,931
13-Sep	165	305,119	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	515,988
14-Sep	55	305,174	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	516,042
15-Sep	48	305,231	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	
16-Sep	54	305,285	8,380	8,915	24,322	61,692	16,483	4,800	2,116	47,523	36,526	5	0	1,471	771	96	
17-Sep																	
18-Sep																	
19-Sep																	
20-Sep																	
21-Sep																	
22-Sep																	
23-Sep																	





Salmon Migration Timing Kodiak Management Area to Area H

Salmon Stock	Kodiak	Area H
Kenai Early Run Chinook	April - May	May- June
Susitna Chinook	April - May	May- June
Little Su Chinook	April - May	May- June
Westside Chinook	May	May- June
Big River Chinook	May	May- June
South Peninsula Chinook	May	May- June
Tyonek Chinook	May - June	Late May - Early June
Kenai Late Run Chinook	June - July	July - August
Kasilof Chinook	May - July	June - August
Kenai Early Run Sockeye	April - May	June
Kasilof Early Run Sockeye	April - May	May- June
Mitfik Sockeye	May - June	July
Kasilof Sockeye	June	June - July
Kenai Sockeye	June - July	July - August
Susitna Sockeye	June	July - August
Westside Sockeye	June	July - August
Packers Creek Sockeye	June	July - Early August
Crescent River Sockeye	June - July	July - August
Susitna Chum	June	July
McNeil Chum	Late June - July	July - Early August
Chinitna Bay Chum	July	August
Westside Coho	June - July	July - August
Kenai Coho	July - August	August - September
Northern Pinks	July	Mid July - Early August
Kenai Pinks	July - August	Late July - Early August
Lower Cook Inlet Pinks	July - August	Mid July - August

Discussion:

1. Mid-April thru August are the four months during which salmon natal to Area H migrate thru the Kodiak Management Area.
2. Area H includes Upper, Lower and Northern Cook Inlet, Outer Districts and Resurrection Bay.
3. Salmon passage time thru the Kodiak Management Area varies from 3 - 4 weeks, depending on species, physical vigor and water temperatures.
4. Continuous 100-plus, 24-hour a day seine fishing in the Kodiak Management Area assures maximum exploitation of non-local salmon stocks.



Proposal 37 – Comments

5AAC 18.xx – New Section – New King Salmon Management Plan

If proposal 37 is revised as indicated below, UCIDA may support such a plan; however, as written, **UCIDA IS OPPOSED TO PROPOSAL 37.**

1. Kodiak and Area H application is too limiting. Doesn't include Area L.
2. Doesn't include Prince William Sound or Southeast Alaska
3. Limits are only for commercial fisheries. Recreational fisheries for Chinook must be included
4. Should include all salmon stocks: sockeye, coho, chum and pink
5. Agree on the need for some coordinated "conservation management measures" for all salmon in Areas E, H, K and L, in all districts, for all user groups.

UCIDA suggests the BOF adopt the following language For the Kodiak and Lower Cook Inlet Management Areas:

5 AAC 18.xxx. Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan (adopted from 5 AAC 21.363. Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan).

(a) Provides the department long-term direction in the management of non-local and local salmon stocks. Divisions within the department must receive long-term direction in order to accomplish their mission and plan management, research, administrative and other programs. Kodiak, Area L and Area H stakeholders should be informed of the long-term management objectives of the Board of Fisheries (BOF) for the management, development and conservation of these salmon stocks;

(1) consistent with the statutory priority for subsistence, the harvest of Kodiak Management Area salmon for customary and traditional subsistence uses will be provided for specific species in appropriate areas, seasons, and periods to satisfy subsistence needs; other beneficial uses, to the extent they are consistent with the public interest;

(2) the purpose of this Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan is to allow harvests of Kodiak Area salmon stocks, while minimizing directed harvest of Area L, Area H and other non-local salmon stocks. The board recognized that some incidental harvest of other stocks has and will occur in this area while the seine fishery is managed for harvests of local Kodiak Area salmon stocks. The BOF intends, however, to prevent the harvest patterns which began in the late 1980s;

(3) to provide for the management and allocation of the Kodiak Management Area resources, the harvest of the Kodiak Management Area salmon will be governed by specific and



comprehensive management plans adopted by the board for salmon stocks and species, on Kodiak Management Area-wide basis, for different areas, and drainages and for different types of fisheries;

(4) in adopting the specific management plans described in (2) of this subsection the BOF will consider:

(A) the need for sustainable fisheries for all salmon stocks and salmon species throughout Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area;

(B) the protection of the fisheries habitat both in the fresh water and the marine environment throughout Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area;

(C) the various needs and demands of the user groups of the salmon resources of the Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area.

(5) In these management plans, the BOF may, as appropriate, address the following considerations:

(A) the need to allocate the harvestable surplus among Federal subsistence, commercial and recreational fisheries; and

(B) the need to allocate the harvestable surplus within user groups;

(6) in the absence of a specific management plan, it is the intent of the BOF that salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, according to the methods, means, times, locations and natal origins of those fisheries;

(7) consistent with 5 AAC 39.220(b), it is the intent of the BOF that, in the absence of a specific management plan, where there are known conservation problems, the burden of conservation shall, to the extent practicable, be shared among all user groups in close proportion to their respective harvest on the stock of concern.

(b) In this section, in the absence of a specific management plan, "Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area" means those salmon that move through these waters and spawn in waters draining into those areas.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it is the intent of the BOF that, while in most circumstances the department will adhere to the management plans in this chapter, no provision within a specific management plan is intended to limit the commissioner's use of emergency authority under AS 16.050.060 to achieve established escapement goals for the management plans as the primary management objective. For the purpose of this subsection, "escapement goals" includes inriver goal, biological escapement goal, sustainable escapement goal, and optimal escapement goal as defined in 5 AAC 39.222.

(d) This plan will be in effect for the entire year, January 1 through December 31.

Kodiak Management Area Commercial Chinook Removals 2017 - 2019

1. Cape Igvak and Mainland Districts ONLY

• June 1 thru Sept 30

Chinook	2017	2018	2019
Delivered	1,322	374	275
Discarded	1,869	538	396
Total Removals	3,191	912	671

2. Kodiak Island ONLY

• June 1 thru Sept 30

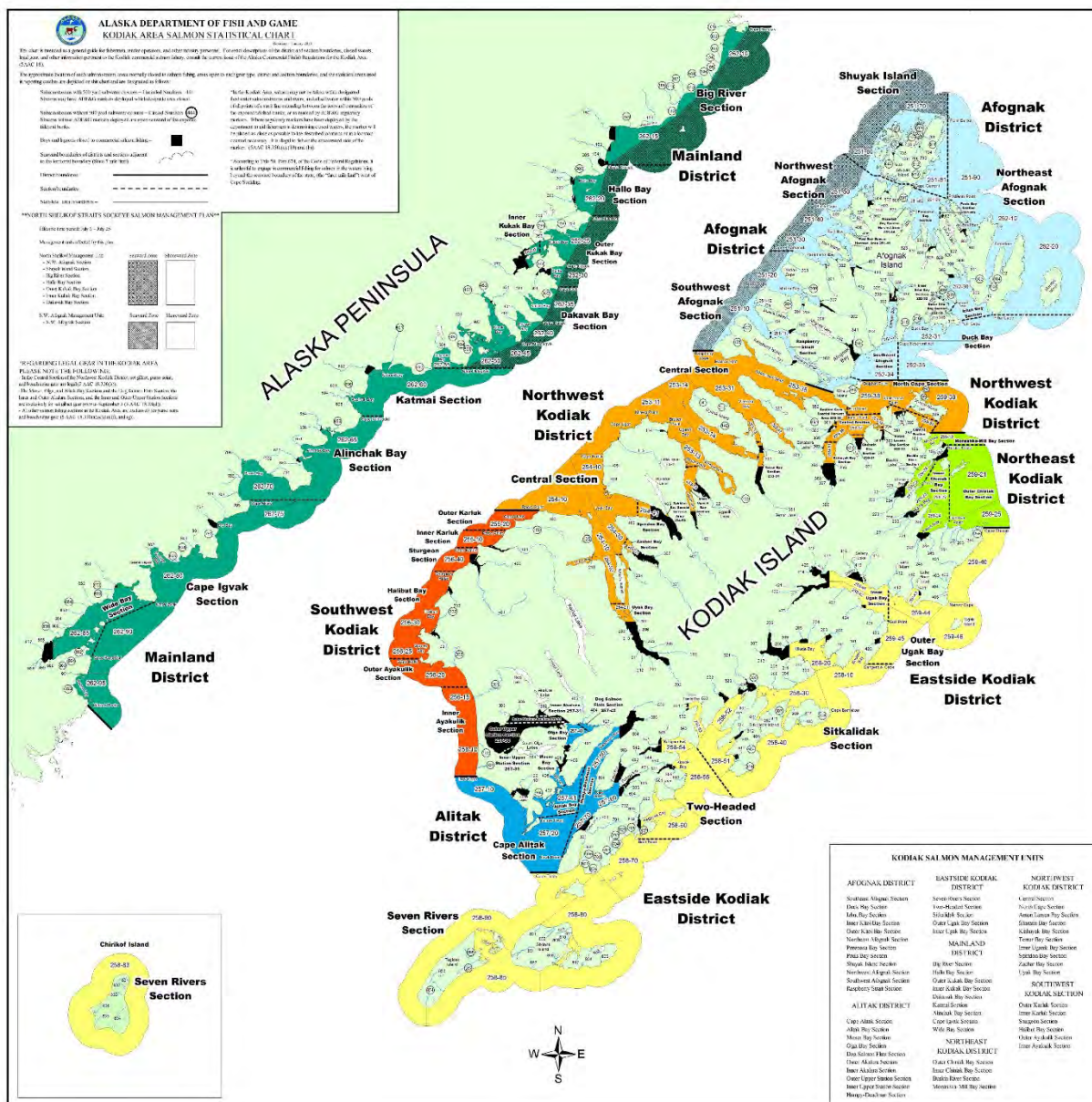
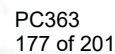
Chinook	2017	2018	2019
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Total Removals	12,578	7,317	15,289

Total Chinook Removals - Kodiak Management Area Only

• Entire Season - June 1 thru Sept 30

Chinook - commercial	2017	2018	2019	Totals
Catch	19,400	10,000	19,600	49,000
Delivered	6,477	3,373	6,541	16,391
Discards (72% Mortality)	9,326	4,857	9,420	23,603
Total	15,803	8,230	15,961	39,994
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Salt Water Catch	32,229	30,000	30,000	92,229
Salt Water Harvest	11,065	10,000	10,000	31,065
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Total	14,240	13,000	13,000	40,240
Total Removals	30,043	21,230	28,961	80,234

Note #1: Estimated Values in Italics





Fishery Manuscript Series No. 16-11

Genetic Stock Composition of the Commercial and Sport Harvest of Chinook Salmon in Westward Region, 2014–2016

by

Kyle R. Shedd

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Mark Witteveen

Michelle Stratton

Tyler H. Dann

Heather A. Hoyt

and

Christopher Habicht

December 2016

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Kodiak
classification Chinook

Local - Ayakulik
Karluk

Foster BC, SE AK

Traveling - 25+ Cook Inlet - not sampled



PC363
179 of 201

Columbia, and 10) West Coast US (Table 3; Figures 5-6). The final baseline contains 29,001 individuals from 403 collections representing 211 populations in 10 reporting groups. The Chignik group corresponds to one of CSRI's 12 indicator stocks, whereas another (Karluk River) is included within the Kodiak group.

Commercial Fisheries

The experimental design for the commercial fisheries component of this project is laid out in 2 Operational Plans (Foster and Dann 2014, 2015). The principal objective of this effort was to sample Chinook salmon commercial harvest in marine waters of the Westward Region. In 2014, the first year of this project, sampling of Chinook salmon in the commercial salmon fisheries of the Westward Region took place in the ports of Kodiak, Larsen Bay, and Alitak in KMA, Chignik in the Chignik Management Area, and Sand Point, King Cove, and Port Moller in the Alaska Peninsula Management Area. A total of 2,201 fish were sampled for age, sex, and length information and genetic tissue during the early strata and 2,908 fish were sampled during the late strata (Appendix A).

Due to reduction in the budget for CSRI, in late 2014, CSRI cut the Alaska Peninsula- and Chignik-based portions of this project (although a subsample of the original plan was ultimately analyzed; ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team 2013). As a result, the scope of this project was reduced to collect genetic tissue and age, sex, and length data from Chinook salmon harvested in the commercial salmon fisheries in the Kodiak area only during the 2015 and 2016 seasons.

Designated sampling areas in KMA encompass districts or partial districts as outlined below in Sampling Area Descriptions and are based on geographic location, harvest magnitude, and management, with consideration given to port delivery location. Overall, 2 general temporal strata were chosen (early and late). The early stratum (~June) coincides with the commercial fisheries targeting early-run sockeye salmon. The late stratum (~July) coincides with the commercial fisheries targeting early-run sockeye and/or pink and chum salmon (Table 4).

Sampling Area Descriptions

Sampling areas defined in this project were Northwest Kodiak/Afognak, Southwest Kodiak/Alitak, Eastside Kodiak/Afognak, and Mainland (Figure 7). District numbers represented within each sampling area are represented in Table 4. All were sampled during the early and late strata.

Northwest Kodiak/Afognak (251, 253, 254)

This area stratum consists of the Northwest Kodiak District and the western portions of the Afognak District (Figure 7), and includes statistical areas 251, 253, and 254. Both purse seine and set gillnet gear can be used in the majority of the Northwest Kodiak District, but Afognak District is limited to seine gear only. This area historically represents the largest Chinook salmon harvests in KMA. Samples for Northwest Kodiak/Afognak were collected at the processing plants in Larsen Bay and Kodiak.

Southwest Kodiak/Alitak (255, 256, 257)

This area stratum consists of the Southwest Kodiak and Alitak districts (Figure 7) and includes statistical areas 255, 256, and 257. Only seine gear can be used in Southwest Kodiak District and this district contains fishing areas terminal to Karluk and Ayakulik rivers. Both seine and set

- Early
- Late

Discards
28"

See - Page 40



gillnet gear can be used in Alitak district but are segregated by sections within the district. Samples for Southwest Kodiak/Alitak were collected at the processing plants in Larsen Bay, Kodiak, and Alitak.

Eastside Kodiak/Afognak (258, 259, 252)

This area stratum consists of the Eastside Kodiak District, eastern portions of the Afognak District, and western portions of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figure 7), and includes statistical areas 258, 259, and 252. A majority of this sampling area is limited to seine gear only but there is a gillnet area in statistical area 259 of the Northwest Kodiak District. Samples for Eastside Kodiak/Afognak were collected at the processing plants in Kodiak and Alitak.

Mainland (262)

This area stratum is the Mainland District (Figure 7), statistical area 262. Only seine gear can be used in this area. Samples for Mainland were collected at the processing plants in Kodiak, Larsen Bay, and Alitak.

Sport Fisheries

The experimental design for the sport fisheries component of this project is outlined in 2 Operational Plans (Tracy and Dann 2014; Tracy et al. 2015). The primary objectives were to estimate the stock composition, stock-specific harvest, and age composition of Chinook salmon harvests for the KRA marine recreational fishery. Initially in 2014, samples were to be taken at the Port of Kodiak and in the village of Larsen Bay; however, a reduction in budget and number of samplers resulted in sampling only harvests landed at the Port of Kodiak during 2015 and 2016. Due to the low availability of samples, each year had a single spatiotemporal stratum to represent the entire Kodiak Archipelago (Figure 4). Samples collected from Larsen Bay in 2014 are included in the pooled samples for the entire Kodiak Archipelago.

OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this project is to provide information on commercial and marine sport harvest of Alaska Chinook salmon stocks, specifically of indicator stocks within the Westward Region (ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team 2013). This information will be useful for reconstructing runs, building accurate brood tables to define escapement goals, and refining management by identifying spatial and temporal harvest patterns of *local* and *nonlocal* stocks. This document has 2 objectives:

1. Report estimated stock proportions and stock-specific harvests of Chinook salmon sampled from Kodiak area commercial fisheries, 2014–2016.
2. Report estimated stock proportions of Chinook salmon sampled from Kodiak area sport fisheries, 2014–2016.

In addition, we report the estimated stock proportions of Chinook salmon sampled from South Peninsula and Chignik commercial fisheries in 2014 (Appendix B).

DEFINITIONS

To reduce confusion associated with the methods, results, and interpretation of this study, basic definitions of commonly used genetic and salmon management terms are offered here.

Allele. Alternative form(s) of a given gene or DNA sequence.



laboratory analysis were selected from the available harvest samples postseason by subsampling within each stratum proportional to the daily catches. This ensures that the stock compositions estimated from the MSA analysis are representative of the catch in the stratum. Sampling proportional to catch does come with caveats since it entails not only tracking daily harvest but projecting harvest throughout the stratum and oversampling to facilitate postseason subsampling. In postseason sample selection, some samples were excluded from analysis to most closely approximate the daily catch proportions of a stratum's harvest.

Chinook salmon tissue samples (pelvic fin axillary processes from the left side of fish) were collected by individual sampling procedures. In these procedures, sampled tissues from each fish were placed in individual, ethanol-filled cryovials with a unique individual sample number to allow pairing with age, sex, and length and CWT data. Samplers obtained fish ticket information before collecting samples to determine whether the fish were exclusively harvested from the area and timeframe designated to be sampled. If fish ticket data were not available, the processing facility dock foreman or tender operator was interviewed. Once fish ticket information became available, the origin of the catch was confirmed.

Sport Fisheries

A single catch sampler collected tissue samples at 4 locations in the Port of Kodiak: a seafood processing plant, St. Paul's Harbor, St. Herman's Harbor (Dog Bay), and the U.S. Coast Guard Base recreational boating launch. During 2014, additional catch samplers were available in Larsen Bay and sport fishing harvests were collected in conjunction with sampling of the commercial catch. Due to the low number of fish available for sampling, all samples were used in the analysis and no subsampling was necessary.

The methodology for tissue collection was the same as that of the commercial sampling. When available, sport anglers were interviewed to estimate the timing of harvest and geographic distribution of effort; CWT samples were collected if the adipose fin was clipped. The majority of samples collected came from 1 seafood processor that most Kodiak-based charter boats deliver their catch to. This precluded interviewing anglers, but was a central location for sampling charter-caught Chinook salmon. Sampling was conducted throughout the sampler's shift and rotated between the 4 locations. As a further cost-saving measure, sampling on the U.S. Coast Guard Base was limited due to the time and fuel needed to access this location.

AGE, SEX, AND LENGTH SAMPLING

The most common method of age determination in Pacific salmon is the analysis of the concentric rings (circuli) on the scale. Scales, when possible, were collected from the preferred area of each fish following the methods described by International North Pacific Fish Commission (1963) and Welander (1940) for both commercial and sport fishery samples. Four scales per fish were collected and mounted on scale "gum" cards and impressions made on acetate/diacetate cards (Clutter and Whitesel 1956). Fish ages were assigned by examining scale impressions for annual growth increments using a microfiche reader fitted with a 48X lens following designation criteria established by Mosher (1968). Ages were recorded using European notation (Koo 1962), with a decimal separating the number of winters spent in fresh water (after emergence) from the number of winters spent in salt water. Sex was determined, normally by visual inspection of gonads and by examining the fish for secondary sexual characteristics. Length (mid eye to tail fork; METF) was measured to the nearest millimeter.



5% of the harvest in any strata (Figure 13). Harvest by stock during 2015 consisted of 1,462 British Columbia fish, 799 West Coast US fish, and 152 Kodiak fish (Table 21; Figure 14).

In 2016, the first and second stratum were very consistent, with both showing a higher proportion of British Columbia stock relative to West Coast US. The first stratum included 67.1% British Columbia and 24.6% West Coast US (Table 22), which was nearly identical to the second stratum with 69.2% British Columbia and 24.7% West Coast US (Table 23). No other groups represented over 5% of the harvest in any strata (Figure 13). Overall, the harvest of British Columbia stocks was 528 fish, followed by the West Coast US with 191 fish (Table 24; Figure 14).

Eastside Kodiak/Afognak (258, 259, 252)

The stock composition of commercial harvest from Eastside Kodiak/Afognak sampling area was largely consistent with other areas—it was dominated by British Columbia and West Coast US stocks; however, it appeared that there was less temporal variation within years compared to other areas in KMA (Tables 25–33; Figures 15–16). During 2014, there was almost no appreciable temporal variation between the first and second strata: the majority of the harvest was attributed to British Columbia (51.2% and 51.7%), followed by West Coast US (35.3% and 37.5%; Tables 25–26; Figure 15). While present in small numbers, no other stocks represented over 5% of the harvest in any strata (Figure 15). Stock-specific harvest in the Eastside Kodiak/Afognak area consisted of 1,514 British Columbia fish and 1,091 West Coast US fish (Table 27; Figure 16).

In 2015, the relative contribution of British Columbia and West Coast US stocks flipped for the first stratum, with the West Coast US reporting group representing 46.8% and British Columbia 36.5% of the harvest, followed by Cook Inlet with 7.8% (Table 28). In the second strata, British Columbia increased to just shy of the majority of the catch with 49.4%, followed by the West Coast US with 40.7% (Table 29). No other groups represented over 5% of the harvest in any strata (Figure 15). Overall, commercial harvest from Eastside Kodiak/Afognak consisted of 984 West Coast US fish, 910 British Columbia fish, and 120 Cook Inlet fish (Table 30; Figure 16).

In 2016, stock compositions were similar to those of 2014. In the first stratum, British Columbia consisted of 57.0% of the harvest, followed by West Coast US with 27.4% and Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska with 6.4% (Table 31). The second strata saw a relative increase of West Coast US stocks with 39.5%, followed by British Columbia with 51.5% (Table 32; Figure 15). No other stocks contributed over 5% to the harvest in any strata (Figure 15). Overall, 655 British Columbia and 431 West Coast US fish were harvested (Table 33; Figure 16).

Mainland (262)

The stock composition of the Mainland District was similar to other areas; the harvest was largely from British Columbia and West Coast US stocks, with low numbers from Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska (Tables 34–40; Figures 17–18). In 2014, fishing only occurred in the second stratum with 51.2% of the catch attributed to British Columbia and 39.5% to West Coast US (Tables 34–35). No other reporting groups represented over 5% of the harvest (Figure 17). Overall, harvest was low in 2014 and stock-specific harvest consisted of 216 British Columbia fish and 167 West Coast US fish (Table 35; Figure 18).

In 2015, similar to 2014, there was no fishing in the early stratum and overall harvest was low (Figure 18). The second stratum was dominated by British Columbia, with 64.0% of the catch,



followed by West Coast US with 19.6%, and Cook Inlet with 12.8% (Tables 36–37). No other stocks contributed over 5% to the harvest in any strata (Figure 15). Overall harvest was low in 2015, with 147 fish from British Columbia, 45 from West Coast US, and 29 from Cook Inlet (Table 37; Figure 18).

In 2016, fishing occurred in both strata and harvests were up relative to 2014 and 2015; however, stock composition was similar to other KMA areas—dominated by British Columbia and West Coast US. The first stratum harvest was evenly split between British Columbia with 46.6% and West Coast US with 44.1% (Table 38). In the late stratum, British Columbia increased to 54.1% and West Coast US decreased to 37.1%, with minor contributions from Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska with 5.1% (Table 39). No other groups contributed over 5% of the harvest in any strata (Figure 17). Overall, harvest in 2015 consisted of 1,362 British Columbia fish and 1,088 West Coast US fish (Table 40; Figure 18).

Commercial Harvest Estimates by Year

All the commercial harvest results for each year were combined to estimate total KMA stock composition and stock-specific harvest summaries for commercial harvest from June 1 through August 5, 2014–2016. Overall, the results are surprisingly consistent across years with KMA commercial harvest dominated by British Columbia and West Coast US stocks, with minor contributions from Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet, and Kodiak (Tables 41–43; Figures 19–20).

In 2014, the total KMA harvest of 6,867 Chinook salmon consisted of 55.6% British Columbia, 34.0% West Coast US, 3.4% Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska, 2.6% Cook Inlet, 1.9% Kodiak, and 1.6% Eastern Bering Sea group fish (Table 41; Figure 19). The British Columbia group harvest was 3,815 fish, West Coast US group was 2,333 fish, Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska was 233 fish, Cook Inlet group was 182 fish, Kodiak group was 134 fish, and the Eastern Bering Sea group was 113 fish (Table 41; Figure 20).

In 2015, the total KMA harvest of 7,477 Chinook salmon consisted of 51.6% British Columbia, 33.9% West Coast US, 4.9% Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska, 4.5% Cook Inlet, and 4.5% Kodiak group fish (Table 42; Figure 19). The British Columbia group harvest was 3,840 fish, West Coast US group was 2,526 fish, Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska was 368 fish, Cook Inlet group was 334 fish, and the Kodiak group was 333 fish (Table 42; Figure 20).

In 2016, the total KMA harvest of 6,791 Chinook salmon consisted of 56.6% British Columbia, 30.6% West Coast US, 6.2% Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska, 3.8% Cook Inlet, and 1.3% Kodiak group fish (Table 43; Figure 19). The British Columbia group harvest was 3,842 fish, West Coast US group was 2,075 fish, Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska was 424 fish, Cook Inlet group was 260 fish, and the Kodiak group was 91 fish (Table 43; Figure 20).

Sport Harvest Estimates by Year

The stock composition of KRA marine sport fisheries largely paralleled those of commercial fisheries; the harvest was dominated by British Columbia and West Coast US stocks, with minor contributions from Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska and Kodiak stocks (Tables 44–46; Figure 21). In 2014, when sampling occurred in both Larsen Bay and Kodiak, harvest was evenly split between British Columbia (46.1%) and West Coast US (44.1%), followed by Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska with 6.8%. The British Columbia group harvest was 3,712



Table 4.—Chinook salmon, 2014–2016, Kodiak Management Area, Westward Region: Summary of commercial and sport fishery harvests and number of fish sampled and genotyped by area and temporal strata. Sample goals for all strata in the plan were 380 fish.

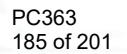
Geographic Area	District or Section(s)	Temporal Stratum	2014				2015				2016			
			Period	Harvest	Samp.	Anlyz.	Period	Harvest	Samp.	Anlyz.	Period	Harvest	Samp.	Anlyz.
NW Kodiak/Afognak	251, 253, 254	Early	6/1–7/5	975	657	379	6/1–7/5	1,526	567	380	6/1–7/5	1,004	583	379
		Late	7/6–8/5	846	406	380	7/6–8/5	932	404	380	7/6–8/5	1,094	453	379
		Post Sampling	>8/5	806	Not in Plan		>8/5	384	Not in Plan		>8/5	496	Not in Plan	
SW Kodiak/Alitak	255, 256, 257	Early	6/1–7/5	414	287	287	6/1–7/5	511	307	376 ^a	6/1–7/5	347	310	310
		Late	7/6–8/5	1,280	426	378	7/6–8/5	2,042	496	378	7/6–8/5	427	291	291
		Post Sampling	>8/5	653	Not in Plan		>8/5	98	Not in Plan		>8/5	172	Not in Plan	
Eastside Kodiak/Afognak	258, 259, 252	Early	6/1–7/5	377	294	293	6/1–7/5	1,400	434	380	6/1–7/5	446	316	316
		Late	7/6–8/5	2,553	505	379	7/6–8/5	807	285	285	7/6–8/5	779	322	322
		Post Sampling	>8/5	56	Not in Plan		>8/5	71	Not in Plan		>8/5	12	Not in Plan	
Mainland	262	Early	6/1–7/5	Closed	No Samples		6/1–7/5	Closed	No Samples		6/1–7/5	1,263	461	379
		Late	7/6–8/5	422	475	379	7/6–8/5	229	282	282	7/6–8/5	1,431	453	379
		Post Sampling	>8/5	0	Not in Plan		>8/5	87	Not in Plan		>8/5	0	Not in Plan	
Commercial Fishery Total				8,382	3,050	2,475		8,087	2,775	2,461		7,471	3,189	2,755
Sport Fishery	Kodiak Area	Annual	4/16–8/29	8,049	417	414	5/17–8/14	6,709	282	283	5/22–8/13	NA	441	441
Commercial and Sport Fishery Total				16,431	3,467	2,889		14,796	3,057	2,744		7,471	3,630	3,196

^a In 2015, 70 fish sampled on 7/6/2015 were included in the Early stratum.

Harvests not catch
catch 3 times larger than harvests

See page 4





Non-Comment Responses

Non-Comment responses are respondents who selected the "Support" or "Oppose" button but did not leave a written comment through the ADF&G comments site.

Proposal	Position	Name
37	Oppose	Ann Mcwethy
37	Oppose	Bonny Mcwethy
37	Oppose	Charlie Johnson
37	Oppose	Charlie Johnson
37	Oppose	Chuck Mcwethy
37	Oppose	David Little
37	Oppose	Dylan Kavanaugh
RC9/37 as amended	Oppose	Charlie Johnson
RC9/37 as amended	Oppose	Dylan Kavanaugh

Proposal 37 – Comments

5AAC 18.xx – New Section – New King Salmon Management Plan

If proposal 37 is revised as indicated below, UCIDA may support such a plan; however, as written, **UCIDA IS OPPOSED TO PROPOSAL 37.**

1. Kodiak and Area H application is too limiting. Doesn't include Area L.
2. Doesn't include Prince William Sound or Southeast Alaska
3. Limits are only for commercial fisheries. Recreational fisheries for Chinook must be included
4. Should include all salmon stocks: sockeye, coho, chum and pink
5. Agree on the need for some coordinated "conservation management measures" for all salmon in Areas E, H, K and L, in all districts, for all user groups.

UCIDA suggests the BOF adopt the following language For the Kodiak and Lower Cook Inlet Management Areas:

5 AAC 18.xxx. Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan (adopted from 5 AAC 21.363. Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan).

(a) Provides the department long-term direction in the management of non-local and local salmon stocks. Divisions within the department must receive long-term direction in order to accomplish their mission and plan management, research, administrative and other programs. Kodiak, Area L and Area H stakeholders should be informed of the long-term management objectives of the Board of Fisheries (BOF) for the management, development and conservation of these salmon stocks;

(1) consistent with the statutory priority for subsistence, the harvest of Kodiak Management Area salmon for customary and traditional subsistence uses will be provided for specific species in appropriate areas, seasons, and periods to satisfy subsistence needs; other beneficial uses, to the extent they are consistent with the public interest;

(2) the purpose of this Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan is to allow harvests of Kodiak Area salmon stocks, while minimizing directed harvest of Area L, Area H and other non-local salmon stocks. The board recognized that some incidental harvest of other stocks has and will occur in this area while the seine fishery is managed for harvests of local Kodiak Area salmon stocks. The BOF intends, however, to prevent the harvest patterns which began in the late 1980s;

(3) to provide for the management and allocation of the Kodiak Management Area resources, the harvest of the Kodiak Management Area salmon will be governed by specific and



comprehensive management plans adopted by the board for salmon stocks and species, on Kodiak Management Area-wide basis, for different areas, and drainages and for different types of fisheries;

(4) in adopting the specific management plans described in (2) of this subsection the BOF will consider:

(A) the need for sustainable fisheries for all salmon stocks and salmon species throughout Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area;

(B) the protection of the fisheries habitat both in the fresh water and the marine environment throughout Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area;

(C) the various needs and demands of the user groups of the salmon resources of the Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area.

(5) In these management plans, the BOF may, as appropriate, address the following considerations:

(A) the need to allocate the harvestable surplus among Federal subsistence, commercial and recreational fisheries; and

(B) the need to allocate the harvestable surplus within user groups;

(6) in the absence of a specific management plan, it is the intent of the BOF that salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, according to the methods, means, times, locations and natal origins of those fisheries;

(7) consistent with 5 AAC 39.220(b), it is the intent of the BOF that, in the absence of a specific management plan, where there are known conservation problems, the burden of conservation shall, to the extent practicable, be shared among all user groups in close proportion to their respective harvest on the stock of concern.

(b) In this section, in the absence of a specific management plan, "Area L, Area H the Kodiak Management Area" means those salmon that move through these waters and spawn in waters draining into those areas.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it is the intent of the BOF that, while in most circumstances the department will adhere to the management plans in this chapter, no provision within a specific management plan is intended to limit the commissioner's use of emergency authority under AS 16.050.060 to achieve established escapement goals for the management plans as the primary management objective. For the purpose of this subsection, "escapement goals" includes inriver goal, biological escapement goal, sustainable escapement goal, and optimal escapement goal as defined in 5 AAC 39.222.

(d) This plan will be in effect for the entire year, January 1 through December 31.



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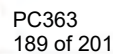
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Total	14,240	13,000	13,000	40,240
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Note #1: Estimated Values in Italics





Salmon Migration Timing Kodiak Management Area to Area H

UC 107

RC0010

Salmon Stock	Kodiak	Area H
Kenai Early Run Chinook	April - May	May- June
Susitna Chinook	April - May	May- June
Little Su Chinook	April - May	May- June
Westside Chinook	May	May- June
Big River Chinook	May	May- June
South Peninsula Chinook	May	May- June
Tyonek Chinook	May - June	Late May - Early June
Kenai Late Run Chinook	June - July	July - August
Kasilof Chinook	May - July	June - August
Kenai Early Run Sockeye	April - May	June
Kasilof Early Run Sockeye	April - May	May- June
Mitfik Sockeye	May - June	July
Kasilof Sockeye	June	June - July
Kenai Sockeye	June - July	July - August
Susitna Sockeye	June	July - August
Westside Sockeye	June	July - August
Packers Creek Sockeye	June	July - Early August
Crescent River Sockeye	June - July	July - August
Susitna Chum	June	July
McNeil Chum	Late June - July	July - Early August
Chinitna Bay Chum	July	August
Westside Coho	June - July	July - August
Kenai Coho	July - August	August - September
Northern Pinks	July	Mid July - Early August
Kenai Pinks	July - August	Late July - Early August
Lower Cook Inlet Pinks	July - August	Mid July - August

Discussion:

1. Mid-April thru August are the four months during which salmon natal to Area H migrate thru the Kodiak Management Area.
2. Area H includes Upper, Lower and Northern Cook Inlet, Outer Districts and Resurrection Bay.
3. Salmon passage time thru the Kodiak Management Area varies from 3 - 4 weeks, depending on species, physical vigor and water temperatures.
4. Continuous 100-plus, 24-hour a day seine fishing in the Kodiak Management Area assures maximum exploitation of non-local salmon stocks.



UCIDA

Kodiak Management Area - 24 Hour Commercial Fishing Days 2017, 2018 and 2019

A. Kodiak Management Area

Date	Total Days	Days Fished
June 2017	30	30
July 2017	31	31
August 2017	31	31
September 2017	30	20
Total 2017	122	112
June 2018	30	25
July 2018	31	26
August 2018	31	28
September 2018	30	22
Total 2018	122	101
June 2019	30	13
July 2019	31	25
August 2019	31	29
September 2019	30	16
Total 2019	122	83

B. Karluk, NW Kodiak, SW Afognak, Ayakulik, Halibut and Sturgeon Bay

Date	Total Days	Days Fished
June 2017	30	30
July 2017	31	31
August 2017	31	31
September 2017	30	20
Total 2017	122	112
June 2018	30	25
July 2018	31	26
August 2018	31	28
September 2018	30	22
Total 2018	122	101
June 2019	30	13
July 2019	31	25
August 2019	31	29
September 2019	30	16
Total 2019	122	83

C. Central District Upper Cook Inlet Drift and Setnet *

Date	Total Days	Days Fished
June 2017	30	2
July 2017	31	6.5
August 2017	31	5
September 2017	30	1
Total 2017	122	14.5
June 2018	30	2
July 2018	31	4
August 2018	31	2
September 2018	30	0
Total 2018	122	8
June 2019	30	2
July 2019	31	5
August 2019	31	4
September 2019	30	1
Total 2019	122	12

* Central District regular openings are prescribed 12 hour periods



RC 29



Northwest Setnetters Association
P.O. Box 870
Kodiak, AK 99615

January 11, 2020

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Reed Morisky, Chair

RE: Opposition to proposals 63, 64, 65, 37, and 66

Dear Chairman Morisky and members of the Board of Fisheries,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Proposals 63, 64, 65, 37, and 66. We would like to provide you with some figures and brief information about the Kodiak salmon fishery that you might find useful.

Figure 1. Pink salmon streams in the Kodiak Management Area

Figure 2. Kodiak salmon fishery in the geospatial strata of the genetic Mixed Stock Analysis

Figure 3. Similar to Figure 2, but highlights the role of Susitna bound sockeye in the Kodiak salmon harvest.

Figure 4. Shelikof Strait Closed Waters

Figure 5. (Sometimes) Closed Waters of Upper Cook Inlet

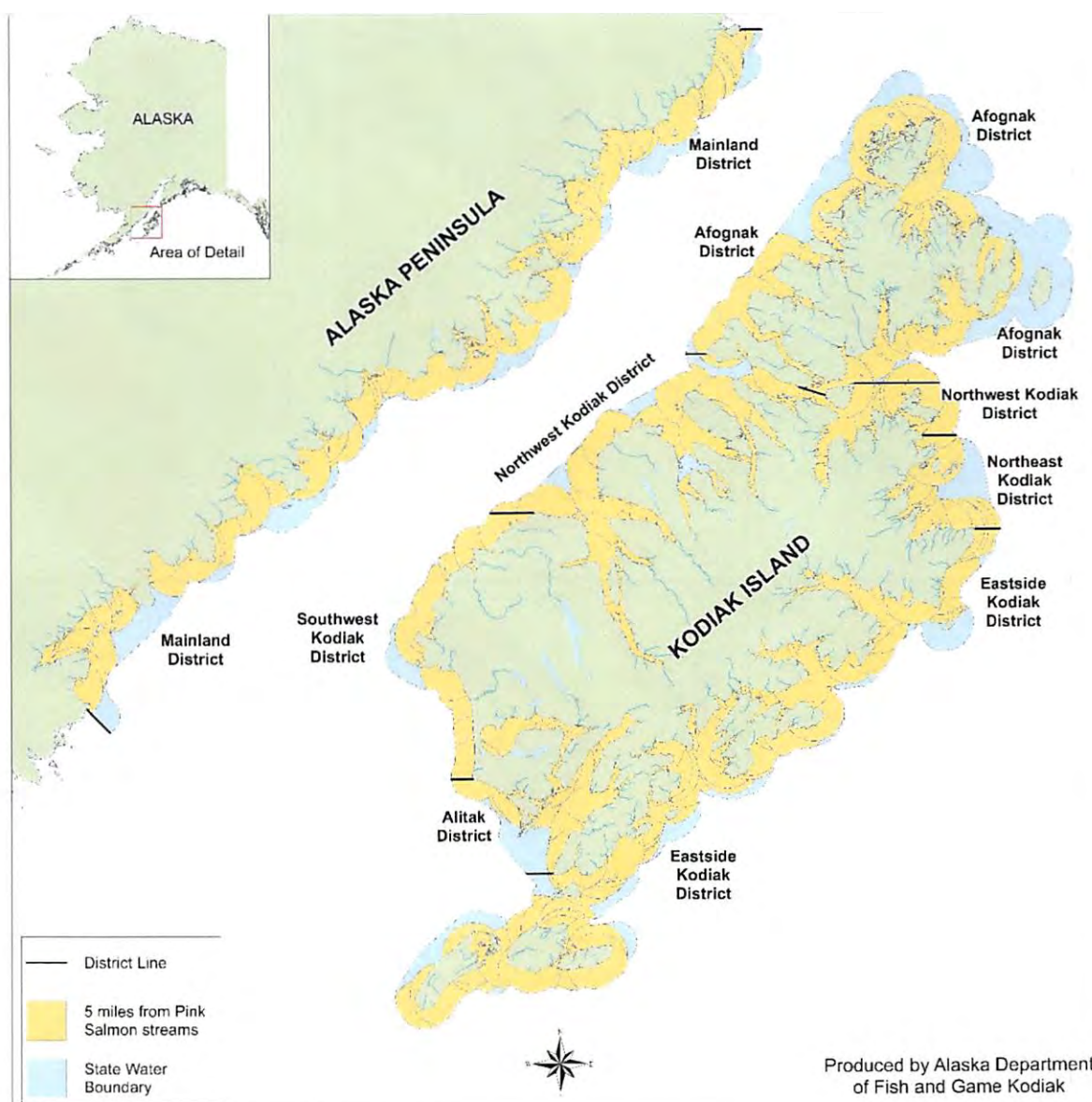


Figure 1. This is a map produced by ADF&G of the Kodiak Island Waters. The yellow circles indicate the 5 mile radii around pink salmon producing systems. Virtually all waters open to salmon fishing in the KMA (blue) are in close proximity to local pink salmon streams. Except for Igvak, the Kodiak salmon fishery is managed exclusively on the abundance of local salmon resources.

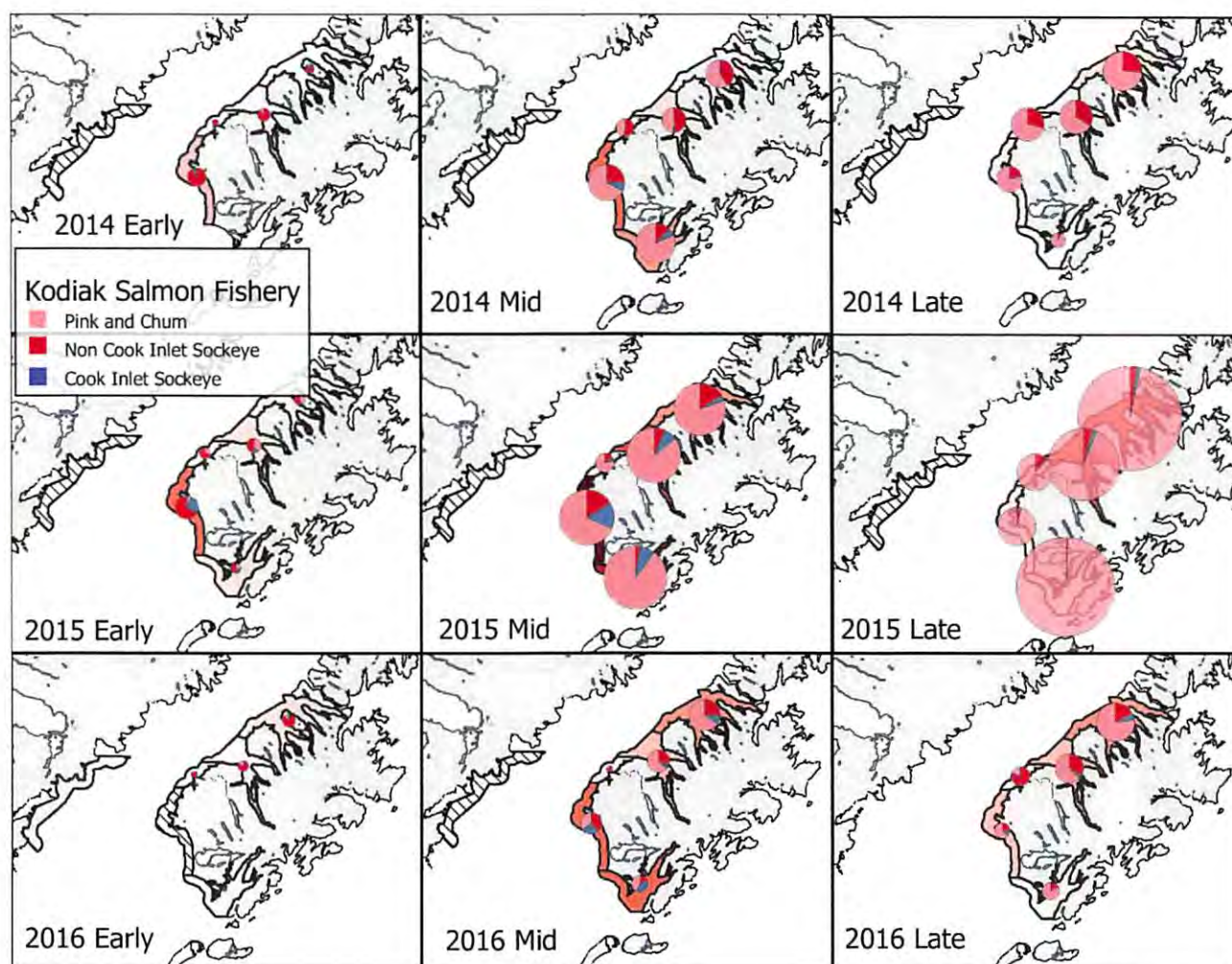


Figure 2. This is a recreation of Figure 25 from the 2016 genetic Mixed Stock Analysis. Using the same spatial and temporal strata, the makeup and magnitude of the Kodiak salmon fishery is displayed in the pie charts. The tremendous interannual variation in the magnitude, composition and timing of the Kodiak salmon fishery can clearly be seen. It is also clear that incidental harvest of Cook Inlet bound sockeye is a small fraction of the local fisheries. Significant reduction or elimination of the harvest of Cook Inlet sockeye would cause a collapse of local fisheries.

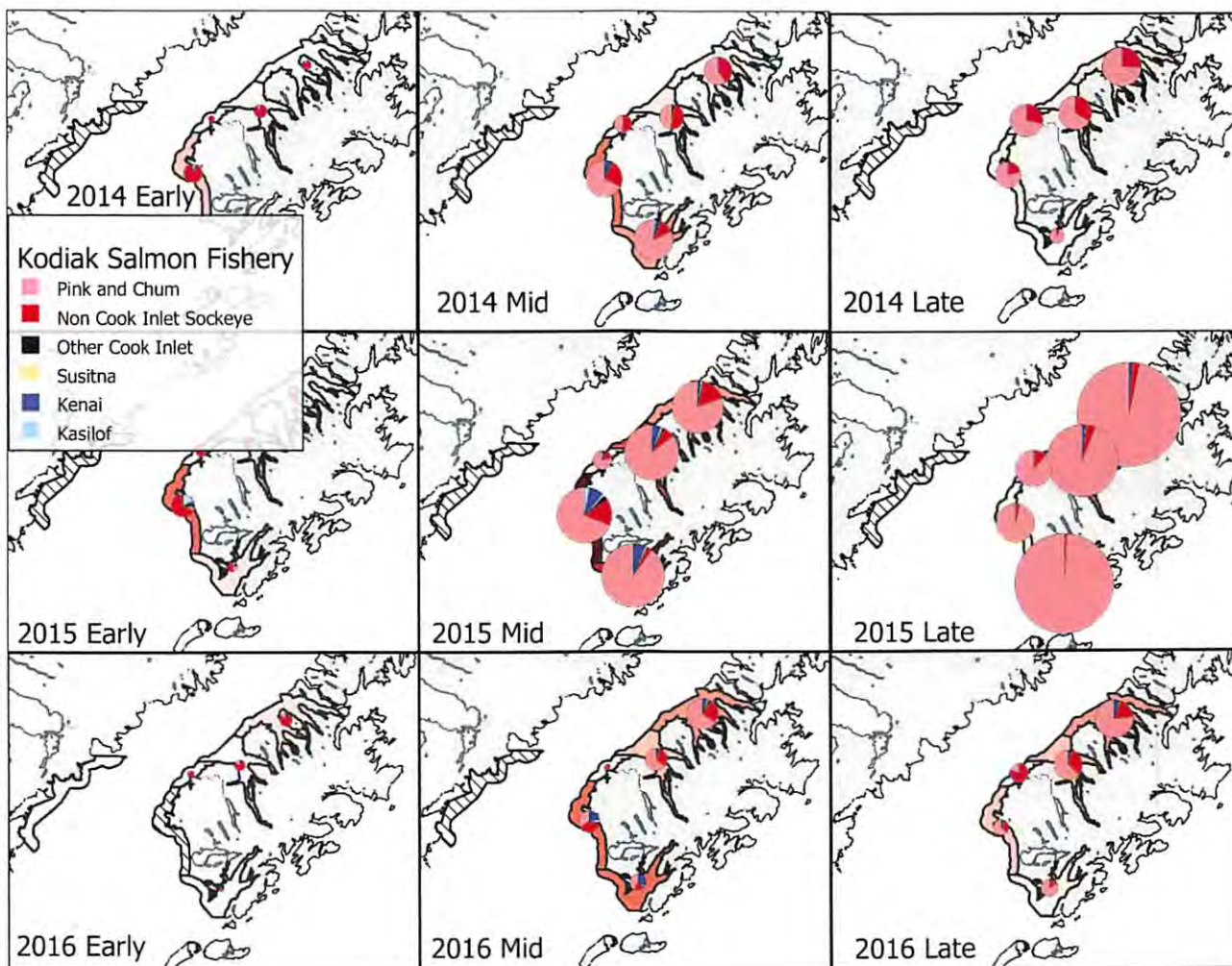


Figure 3. This image is very similar to Figure 2. In Figure 3, the breakdown of the four Cook Inlet sockeye stocks is shown. Of note is that harvest of Susitna bound sockeye are highlighted in yellow. These slivers are so insignificant they can barely be identified in the charts. Even though estimates of incidental harvest of Susitna bound sockeye may appear large and concerning, in the context of the whole Kodiak fishery, there is no realistic way to curtail harvest of only Susitna sockeye.

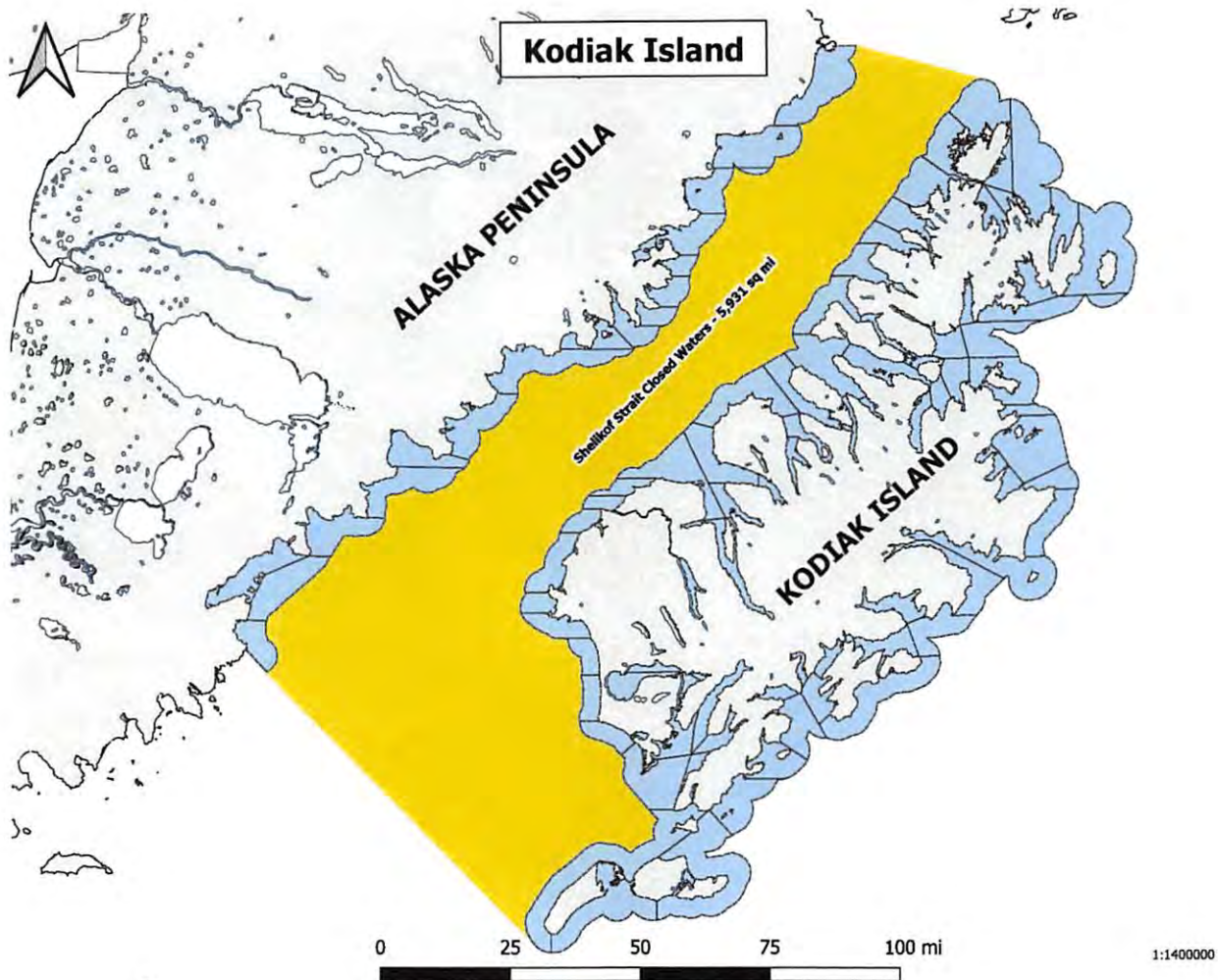


Figure 4. This map shows the Shelikof Strait Closed Waters in yellow. This area, at over 5,900 square miles, was closed to salmon fishing in 1989 at the request of UCIDA and has been permanently closed ever since.

The North Shelikof Strait Salmon Management Plan additionally restricts open waters to fishing within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of a baseline in the Mainland and Afognak Districts when certain harvest triggers are reached in July.

Both areas of closed waters are in place specifically to prevent harvest of Cook Inlet bound sockeye. Kodiak's incidental harvest of Cook Inlet bound sockeye is not new information in the 2016 genetic Mixed Stock Analysis. In fact, traditional knowledge indicates that the nature of the Kodiak salmon fishery has been known since virtually its inception over 100 years ago. And there have been 6 previous Mixed Stock Analyses done in the 1980's and 1990's which all yielded similar results to the 2016 genetic Mixed Stock Analysis. The results of the previous Mixed Stock Analyses helped to create and evolve the 10 current management plans is the Kodiak Management Area.

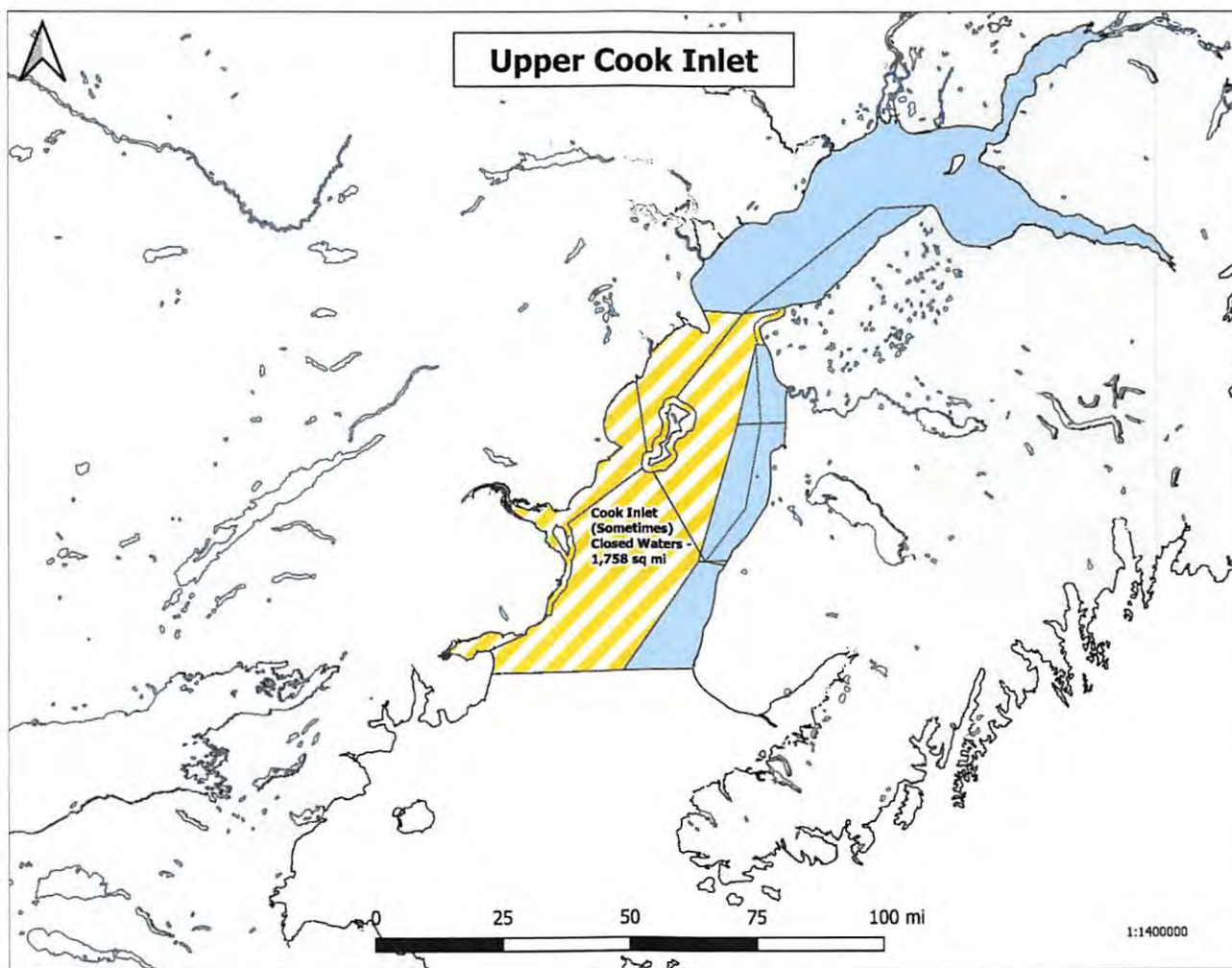


Figure 5. This map shows the (sometimes) Closed Waters of Upper Cook Inlet. This map is drawn at the same scale as the map of Kodiak in Figure 4. Cook Inlet's (sometimes) closed waters are approximately 30% of the Shelikof Strait Closed Waters (1,800 sq. mi. vs 5,900 sq. mi.) These waters are more akin to the seaward zones in the North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Salmon Management Plan in that they are often open to fishing until triggers cause them to close in order to pass more fish northward to the Northern District.

Reflecting on the magnitude of closed waters in the Kodiak and Upper Cook Inlet Management Areas, it seems clear that Kodiak is already carrying its Burden of Conservation.



Kodiak Salmon Work Group
c/o Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
104 Center Ave., Suite 205
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

RC 115

Summary Comments Proposal 37 and RC-09

Kodiak Salmon Workgroup Requests that the Alaska Board of Fisheries give notice that after taking testimony on Proposal 37 during the upper Cook Inlet meeting, the board will deliberate on the proposal and take action at the Board's "state wide" meeting in March.

At the Lower Cook Inlet meeting in Seward, UCIDA submitted a proposed amendment (RC 09) that hijacked proposal 37 entirely. Their new plan would include 4 management areas and all species. However, only Kodiak fisheries would be adversely affected. The Board's intention to allow public comment on RC-09 at the Kodiak meeting may have been well-intended but the process gives the appearance of a stakeholder group circumventing the regular process for submitting proposals.

This irregular action raises some serious questions:

- 1 Did the action to seek public comment on a public comment make the suggested amendment a board generated proposal?**
- 2 The language bears no resemblance with original proposal 37. If RC 09 is intended to be a real amendment to proposal 37, what happens to the original proposal 37?**
- 3 Why were no other RC's put out for public comment, only one highly allocative new proposal involving Kodiak? Is there precedent for this? Will the board now start allowing late proposals into the process if they are identified as "amendments"?**



- 4 Will the public and staff have sufficient time to learn about and absorb the objectionable impacts of the proposed plan on Kodiak's fishery?**
- 5 Why isn't there a justification with the proposed action as is required on all other proposals that are timely submitted?**
- 6 The suggested management plan in RC 09 never states a problem that needs addressing. Without a problem stated, how is the proposal relevant?**
- 7 Good public policy would dictate that late date submissions such as RC-09 be treated like any other RC and not elevated to a special status.**
- 8 The board now owns the irregular amendment. It doesn't state a problem, contains no justification, is several months late, and makes the board look biased before a meeting. Any action to move RC 09 taints the process, taints the board, and sets a dangerous precedent.**



Kodiak Salmon Work Group
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RC 131

Kodiak Salmon Workgroup RC regarding Proposal 37

Establishing a science-based process for estimating stock-specific harvest and harvest rates for coastal Gulf of Alaska salmon fisheries.

Without the type of baseline information envisioned by a gulf-wide, multi-species genetic study as outlined below, Kodiak Salmon Workgroup cannot support any of the regulatory aspects of Proposal 37. Likewise, while agreeing with many of the statements contained in the preamble of RC-09, Kodiak Salmon Workgroup cannot support any of the regulatory aspects of this RC.

Kodiak Salmon Workgroup Encourages the Alaska Board of Fisheries to adopt a resolution requesting that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game consider the following plan for a gulf-wide, multi-species, Genetic Stock Identification program and provide suggested revisions to scope and parameters of such a program as well as cost estimates.

Conflicts and disagreements over mixed-stock fisheries in coastal regions of the Gulf of Alaska have existed for many decades. Arguments over harvest of salmon stocks originating in other areas have been regularly aired before the Alaska Board of Fisheries. All salmon species are highly migratory and pass through multiple management areas on their way to spawning locations. It is the nature of their biology. Specific regulatory action regarding mixed salmon fisheries in various regions is well intended, but usually lacks sufficient scientific basis regarding patterns of stock-specific harvest among all fisheries harvesting salmon during their coastal migrations.

Proposal 37 seeks congruent regulatory action for king salmon across multiple management areas, in partial recognition of their complex life history and migratory routes. While the proposal only addresses king salmon, similar issues exist for all species of Pacific Salmon in coastal Gulf of Alaska fisheries. The Board is hampered by lack of contemporary information on stock-specific salmon harvest patterns for commercial and subsistence fisheries, their relationships to species and stock abundance, and the impact of those harvests with respect to total run sizes of the various stocks or stock groups.



What is needed is a comprehensive genetic stock identification study in coastal Gulf of Alaska similar to the large WASSIP study in Western Alaska. This study estimated stock-specific salmon harvests for sockeye and chum salmon in all commercial and subsistence fisheries from Norton Sound to Chignik, and also estimated harvests rates which considered those harvests in the context of total runs. This allows all stakeholders to transcend simple estimates of harvested fish to a better understanding of what that means in terms of total stock-specific abundance for harvested species.

The study should be modeled after the successful WASSIP effort and include three principle components. First, the study should include all fisheries from Unimak Island to Prince William Sound including Cook Inlet over at least a three year period. To the extent practicable, it should consider all species of Pacific salmon since most coastal Gulf fisheries are mixed stock as well as mixed species fisheries. Though different species may be the focus of management and harvest actions at different times, mixed species harvests are common. Available data to ground these studies (genetic baselines and escapement surveys for example) varies widely among species but given the nature of these fisheries, efforts should be made to include each of them. Second, all stock-specific harvests should be placed in context of their respective total runs (harvest rates) so that there is a clear understanding of impacts of these harvests. Many issues before the Board are conservation related and this is the only way to scientifically consider the actual impacts of any species or stock harvests. Finally, the study and process should include all affected stakeholders through representation on a scientific advisory panel. Alaska Department of Fish and Game scientists should lead the effort, but fishery stakeholders should be intimately involved with design and execution of the study. WASSIP demonstrated clearly that when this occurs, all affected parties can agree on methods and ultimately the data generated from the study. Parties may disagree on the regulatory decisions made, but, as shown by WASSIP, no one disputes the integrity of data generated from such a study. For the purpose of regulatory action, and for maximum scientific benefit, this approach is far superior to a targeted study in a limited area.