

SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2005

by

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ABSTRACT

SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2005

This report describes the results of the third annual study by the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to estimate the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska since the National Marine Fisheries Service adopted rules governing subsistence halibut fishing in 2003. Data were collected through a voluntary mail-out survey of all holders of subsistence halibut registration certificates. The survey response rate was 60% (8,565 returned of 14,306 mailed.). An estimated 5,621 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, compared to 5,984 subsistence fishers in 2004, and 4,942 in 2003. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 was 55,875 fish for 1,178,222 pounds (+/- 3.0%) net weight. This compares to a harvest estimate of 52,412 fish for 1,193,162 pounds (+/-1.5%) in 2004 and 43,926 halibut and 1,041,330 pounds net weight (+/- 3.9%) in 2003. Of the total subsistence halibut harvest in 2005, 70% was harvested with setline gear and 30% with hand-operated gear. As in 2003 and 2004, the largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 51%, followed by Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 36%. Subsistence harvests represent about 1.5% of the total halibut removals in Alaska in 2005. The harvest estimates based on the surveys for 2003, 2004, and 2005 serve as a start for understanding the overall harvest, annual variability in catch, and whether any increase in harvest may be associated with implementation of the new regulations. Although the 2005 harvest estimate is about the same as the 2004 estimate and somewhat higher than the 2003 estimate, there are no certain trends in the fishery. The report recommends that research be continued for 2 more years, so that 5 years of data under the current set of regulations can be evaluated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of a study designed to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2005. The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted the study through NOAA Award No. NA04NMF4370314 from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). In May 2003, NMFS published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska for qualified individuals who are residents of 117 rural communities or members of 123 Alaska Native tribes with traditional uses of halibut. 2005 was the third year in which subsistence halibut fishing took place under these regulations. Subsistence fishers are required to obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (SHARC) from NMFS before fishing. By the end of 2005, 14,306 individuals had obtained SHARCs, compared to 13,813 by the end of 2004 (an increase of 4% from 2004 to 2005) and 11,635 by the end of 2003 (a 19% increase from 2003 to 2004 and a 23% increase from 2003 to 2005).

Harvest information was collected by means of a mail-out survey. The one-page survey form was mailed to all SHARC holders in early 2006, with two follow-up mailings. Household visits supplemented the mailings in selected communities. In total, 8,565 surveys were returned, a response rate of 60%. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

According to the study findings, an estimated 5,621 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, compared to an estimated number of subsistence fishers of 5,984 in 2004, and an estimated 4,942 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 was 55,875 fish (+/- 3.0%) for 1,178,222 pounds (+/- 3.0%) net weight. ("Net weight" is 75 percent of "round" or live weight; the estimated harvest was 1,570,963 pounds round weight.) This compares to a harvest estimate of 52,412 fish (+/- 1.6%) for 1,193,162 pounds (+/- 1.5%) in 2004 and 43,926 halibut and 1,041,330 pounds net weight (+/- 3.9%) in 2003. The 2005 harvest was about 1% lower than the estimated harvest for 2004, whereas the 2004 harvest estimate was 15% higher than the 2003 harvest estimate. The 2005 estimated harvest was 13% higher than the estimate for 2003.

Of the total subsistence halibut harvest in 2005, 824,006 pounds (70%) were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (longlines or skates) and 354,216 pounds (30%) were harvested with hand-operated gear (rod and reel or handline). This was similar to the harvest by gear type in 2004 (74% setline and 26% hand operated gear) and 2003 (72% setline and 28% hand-operated gear). Of those subsistence fishers using setline gear in 2005, the most (42%) usually fished with 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation in all areas except Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E.

Subsistence fishers also harvested an estimated 12,395 rockfish *Sebastes* spp. and 2,355 lingcod *Ophiodon elongatus* in 2005 while fishing for halibut. In 2004, subsistence halibut fishers harvested 19,001 rockfish and 4,407 lingcod. In 2003, subsistence halibut fishers had an estimated incidental harvest of 14,870 rockfish and 3,298 lingcod.

The largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 51% (598,072 pounds); followed by:

- Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 36% (429,275 pounds);
- Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 5% (54,119 pounds);
- Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 4% (46,225 pounds);
- Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 3% (35,615 pounds);
- Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 1% (7,716 pounds);
- Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), less than 1% (5,848 pounds); and
- Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), less than 1% (1,351 pounds).

In 2004 and 2003 as well, Area 2C and Area 3A accounted for most of the subsistence harvest harvests. The proportion of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest occurring in Area 2C declined to 51% in 2005, compared to 57% in 2004 and 60% in 2003. Correspondingly, the portion occurring in Area 3A increased in 36% in 2005, from 34% in 2004 and 27% in 2003.

Preliminary data from the International Pacific Halibut Commission combined with the findings of this study indicate that 81.165 million pounds (net weight) of halibut were removed from Alaskan waters in 2005. Of this total, the subsistence harvest accounted for 1.5%. Commercial harvests took 72.3% percent of the halibut, followed by bycatch in other commercial fisheries (14.1%), sport harvests (9.9%), and wastage in the commercial fishery (2.2%).

This report describes the results of the third annual study to estimate the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska since NMFS adopted rules governing subsistence halibut fishing in May 2003. The harvest estimates based on the SHARC surveys for the 2003, 2004, and 2005 fishing seasons serve as a start for understanding the overall harvest, annual variability in catch, and whether any increase in harvest may be associated with implementation of the new regulations. Demonstrating changes in the magnitude of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest resulting from the new regulations using the results of the SHARC surveys for 2003 through 2005 is problematic, however, because of the limitations of earlier harvest estimates at the statewide level. The subsistence harvest estimates for 2003, 2004, and 2005 for some of the larger communities, such as Sitka, Petersburg, and Kodiak, which account for the majority of the harvest, are similar to harvest estimates based on household surveys prior to the new regulations. The higher overall harvest estimates for 2005 and 2004 compared to 2003 may due to more thorough registration of subsistence fishers, hence better harvest documentation. Additional years of harvest data will be necessary for shedding light on these and other factors that shape the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska.

The report concludes that 1.2 million net pounds is a sound estimate of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005. The estimate is based upon a scientific sampling of SHARC holders and a relatively high response rate. The total estimated harvest falls below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the subsistence harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see

www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf , page 16748). Although the 2005 harvest estimate is about the same as the 2004 estimate and somewhat higher than the 2003 estimate, there are no certain trends in the harvest. The report recommends that research be continued for 2 more years, so that 5 years of data under the current set of regulations governing gear, participation requirements, and daily harvest limits can be evaluated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Acronyms Used in the Report	vi
Acknowledgements.....	vii
Chapter 1: Background and Methods	1
Background.....	1
Project Objectives	2
Data Collection Methods	2
Public Outreach.....	2
Mailed Household Survey.....	2
Community Visits	4
Sample Achievement	6
Data Analysis	7
Data Entry	7
Analysis: Development of Harvest Estimates.....	7
Supplemental Mailing and In-Season Study.....	10
Products.....	10
Chapter 2: Findings.....	13
Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005.....	13
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers.....	13
Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005 by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area.....	14
Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005 by Harvest Location.....	15
Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence	17
Subsistence Harvests by Gear Type.....	18
Number of Hooks Fished with Setline Gear	18
Sport Harvests of Halibut by SHARC Holders.....	19
Average Net Weights of Subsistence and Sport-Caught Halibut	20
Rockfish Harvests	20
Lingcod Harvests	21
Chapter 3: Discussion	23
Comparisons with Other Harvest Estimates	23
Community Case Studies.....	24
Sitka	24
Petersburg	26
Cordova.....	27
Port Graham	28
Kodiak City and Road System.....	29
Sand Point	30
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	31
Toksook Bay	32

Tununak	33
Comparisons with Non-Subsistence Harvests in 2005	33
Chapter 4: Conclusions and Recommendations	35
Summary and Conclusions	35
Recommendations.....	37
References Cited.....	39
Report Tables	41
Report Figures.....	67
Appendix A. List of Eligible Tribes and Rural Communities.....	85
Appendix B. Letter to Tribes.....	91
Appendix C. News Release	95
Appendix D. Newspaper Notice.....	99
Appendix E. Survey Form.....	103
Appendix F. Survey Instructions	107
Appendix G. Frequently Asked Questions	111
Appendix H. Harvest Survey Appendix Tables	117
Appendix I. Findings from the Supplemental Mailing to SHARC Holders from Kodiak and Sitka, 2005	123
Appendix J. Project findings summary	139

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Population of Rural Communities Eligible to Participate in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2000 and 2005.....	43
Table 2.	Project Chronology, 2005 Study Year.....	46
Table 3.	Sample Achievement, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Survey for 2005, By Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Place of Residence of SHARC Holders.....	47
Table 4.	Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut, Sport Halibut Harvests by SHARC Holders, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area of the Tribe or Rural Community of Registration by the SHARC Holder, 2005.....	54
Table 5.	Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2005.....	55
Table 6.	Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Halibut Regulatory Area, and Subarea Fished and by Gear Type, and Estimated Sport Harvests by SHARC Holders, 2005.....	56
Table 7.	Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Geographic Area Fished.....	57
Table 8.	Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2005.....	58
Table 9.	Average Net Weight of Subsistence and Sport Harvested Halibut, 2005, by Regulatory Area Fished.....	59
Table 10.	Estimated Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Holders While Subsistence Fishing for Halibut, by Regulatory Area and Geographic Subarea Fish, 2005.....	60
Table 11.	Estimated Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Participation in Subsistence and Sport Fisheries, Selected Alaska Communities, 2003, 2004, and 2005.....	61
Table 12.	Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Sitka.....	61
Table 13.	Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Petersburg.....	62
Table 14.	Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Cordova.....	62
Table 15.	Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham.....	63
Table 16.	Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Kodiak Road System.....	63
Table 17.	Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area, 2005.....	64
Table 18.	Comparison of Selected SHARC Results, 2003, 2004, and 2005 Study Years.....	65

Appendix Tables

Table A-1	Results from Returned Surveys by Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Place of Residence, 2005.....	141
Table A-2	Reported Harvests of Halibut in Number of Fish by Return Category, Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Community of Residence, 2005.....	147
Table A-3	Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Eligible Alaska Rural Community, by Gear Type and Regulatory Area in Number of Fish and Pounds Net Weight, 2005.....	153

Table A-4	Estimated Subsistence and Sport Harvests of Halibut and Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by Place of Residence, 2005.....	158
Table A-5	Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Place of Residence, 2005	162
Table A-6	Estimated Number of SHARC Holders Who Either Subsistence or Sport Fished for Halibut by Place of Residence, 2005	166
Table A-7	Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut and Sport Harvests of Halibut, Pounds Net Weight, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Eligible Alaska Rural Community SHARC Holders, 2005	170

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Regulatory Areas for the Pacific Halibut Fishery.....	69
Figure 2.	Number of Surveys Returned and Return Rates for Subsistence Halibut Surveys by SHARC Type, 2005	70
Figure 3.	Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey Return Rates, Communities and Tribes with More than 100 SHARCs Issued, 2005.....	70
Figure 4.	Return Rate by Place of Residence, 2005	71
Figure 5.	Number of Survey Responses by Response Category, 2005	71
Figure 6.	Number of SHARCs Issued and Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers in Alaska by SHARC Type, 2003, 2004, and 2005	72
Figure 7.	Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2005	72
Figure 8.	Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers, 2003, 2004, and 2005, By Regulatory Area of Tribe or Rural Community	73
Figure 9.	Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by Place of Residence (Selected Communities), 2003, 2004, and 2005.....	73
Figure 10.	Estimated Subsistence Harvest of Halibut in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area of Tribe and Rural Community, in Pounds Net Weight.....	74
Figure 11.	Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in Pounds Net Weight by SHARC Type, 2003, 2004, and 2005	74
Figure 12.	Percentage of Tribal Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Tribe, 2005	75
Figure 13.	Percentage of Rural Community Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Community, 2005	75
Figure 14.	Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005	76
Figure 15.	Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Geographic Area, 2005	76
Figure 16.	Percentage of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Geographic Area, 2005.....	77
Figure 17.	Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005.....	77
Figure 18.	Change in Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests from 2004 to 2005 by Regulatory Area Fished	78
Figure 19.	Change in Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests from 2003 to 2005 by Regulatory Area Fished	78
Figure 20.	Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area, in Pounds Net Weight.....	79

Figure 21. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area, in Number of Fish.....	79
Figure 22. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence, 2005	80
Figure 23. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Gear Type by Regulatory Area, 2005	80
Figure 24. Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Percentage of Fishers Using Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2005.....	81
Figure 25. Estimated Incidental Harvest of Rockfish in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Regulatory Area Fished.....	81
Figure 26. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Rockfish by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005	82
Figure 27. Estimated Incidental Harvest of Lingcod in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2003, 2004, and 2005, by Regulatory Area Fished.....	82
Figure 28. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Lingcod by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005	83
Figure 29. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham	83
Figure 30. Halibut Removals, Alaska, 2005	84
Figure 31. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area and Removal Category, 2005	84

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ANHSC	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission
ANSHWG	Alaska Native Subsistence Halibut Working Group
BOF	Alaska Board of Fisheries
CDQ	Community Development Quota
CPDB	Community Profile Database (of the Division of Subsistence)
CSIS	Community Subsistence Information System (of the Division of Subsistence)
EVOS	<i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
LAMP	Local area management plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPFMC	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
RAM	Restricted Access Management Office, NMFS
PID/DAV	Permanent identification cards issued to Alaska residents over 60 years of age (PID) and sport fishing licenses issued to disabled veterans (DAV)
SHARC	Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate
STA	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
SWHS	Alaska Sport Fishing Statewide Household Survey

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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND METHODS

BACKGROUND

The primary goal of this project was to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2005 through a survey mailed to registered subsistence halibut fishers and supplemented by a limited number of face-to-face interviews in selected communities. This was the third year for which the research was conducted. (See Fall et al. [2004] for the results for 2003 and Fall et al. [2005] for the results for 2004.) The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administered the project through a grant from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (Award Number NA04NMF4370314).

In Alaska's coastal areas, subsistence halibut fisheries are local, noncommercial, customary and traditional food fisheries, as noted by Wolfe (2002) and described in *Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for a Regulatory Amendment for Defining a Halibut Subsistence Fishery Category* (an "EA/RIR/IRFA") by NPFMC, ADF&G, IPHC, and NMFS, August 11, 2000 (NMFS 2000; see also NMFS 2003). The EA/RIR/IRFA summarizes information about the subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. This background information is not repeated here but provided the basis for the NPFMC's recommendation for subsistence halibut fishing regulations in Alaska. Figure 1 illustrates halibut regulatory areas in Alaska.

In April 2003, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery for qualified individuals in the waters in and off Alaska (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003) (see www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/fr18145.pdf). In total, residents of 117 rural communities¹ and members of 123 Alaska Native tribes are eligible to participate in the fishery.² (See Appendix A for a list of eligible tribes and communities as they appear in the Federal Register.) Subsistence halibut fishers are required to obtain a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) from the Restricted Access Management Program (RAM) office of NMFS prior to fishing. These federal regulations (50 CFR Part 300.65(h)(4)) authorize periodic surveys of holders of SHARCs to estimate annual subsistence harvests and related catch and effort information. The regulation states that, "Responding to a subsistence halibut harvest survey will be voluntary."³

Table 1 provides population estimates for the eligible rural communities for 2000 based on the federal decennial census. The total population of these communities in 2000 was 82,572, of which 38,977 were Alaska Natives. In addition, the non-rural places of Juneau and Ketchikan in

¹ In December 2004, the NPFMC adopted a recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce to add Naukati Bay to the list of eligible rural communities. Regulations implementing this change had not been approved as of the preparation of this report.

² Note that the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, under which the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery regulations are authorized, provides for fair and equitable allocations of halibut among U.S. fishers, but does not establish priorities for those allocations (see www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf, page 16747).

³ The subsistence rules were amended in 2005 by regulations published in the Federal Register at 70 FR 16742, April 1, 2005. Among other things, this amendment provisions for obtaining Community Harvest Permits, Ceremonial Permits, and Educational Permits.

2000 had Alaska Native populations of 5,084 and 2,689, respectively, most of whom were eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut program through their tribal membership. Also, an unknown number of eligible tribal members lived in other nonrural places such as Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. As also shown in Table 1, estimates published by the State of Alaska for 2005 report a total population of 81,937 for eligible rural communities. Updated population estimates by ethnicity are not available.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the project was to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in the calendar year 2005. Objectives included:

1. An estimate of the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2005 by community, tribe, gear type, and IPHC regulatory area, along with an estimate of the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut in 2005.
2. An estimate of the harvest of halibut by SHARC holders while sport fishing in 2005.
3. An estimate of the number of lingcod *Ophiodon elongatus* and rockfish *Sebastes* spp. taken by subsistence fishers while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2005.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Public Outreach

In mid December 2005, the Division of Subsistence sent a letter to all eligible tribes informing them about the third year of the research. This communication also included a copy of the short summary of the findings for 2004. (Appendix B is a copy of the letter sent to all eligible tribes.) Each tribe also received a copy of the full final report for 2004. In January 2006, announcements were made through the media (local newspapers and radio stations) about the upcoming mailing of halibut survey forms to SHARC holders. Appendix C is a copy of the ADF&G news release of January 31, 2006. Appendix D is a copy of an announcement that ran in the following Alaska newspapers in late January 2006: Kodiak Daily Mirror, Bristol Bay Times (Dillingham), the Dutch Harbor Fisherman, the Tundra Drums (Bethel), the Cordova Times, the Sitka Sentinel, the Ketchikan Daily News, the Petersburg Pilot, the Wrangell Sentinel, the Chilkat Valley News (Haines), the Juneau Empire, and the Capital City Weekly. Bethel radio station KYUK played a reminder message during the Tundra Drums radio show in late February and early March. Information was also available on the NMFS web site for subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska (<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>).

Mailed Household Survey

As noted, this was the third year of a harvest assessment program for the subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. Because the subsistence halibut regulations only came into effect in May 2003, the first several years of collecting harvest data should be viewed as exploratory. It was expected that harvest estimates for some communities and tribes would be incomplete, based upon relatively low response rates or incomplete registration of halibut fishers with NMFS.

Subsequent years will build upon the lessons learned in the early years of the project and benefit from outreach efforts to improve response rates. (See recommendations in Chapter 4.)

As recommended by Wolfe (2002), the methodology was based upon the registration system for all subsistence halibut fishers, which requires fishers to obtain a SHARC before fishing. All individuals who held a valid SHARC for any portion of 2005 as of December 31, 2005 were surveyed with a mailed, retrospective recall form covering a 12-month harvest period in calendar year 2005.⁴

The survey instrument was virtually identical to the form used for the 2003 and 2004 study years. It is based on recommendations by Wolfe (2002: Appendix A), with slight modifications such as study year and return address. (See Appendix E in this report for a copy of the 2005 survey instrument.) Wolfe (2002: 15-18) provided justification for the kinds of data to be collected, which included name and address of the fisher; halibut harvests in numbers and pounds round (whole) weight by gear type in 2005; number of hooks usually set; and harvests of lingcod and rockfish taken while subsistence fishing for halibut. In 2003, a question addressing the water body fished (primary location) while subsistence fishing was added at the recommendation of NMFS staff. This question was retained for 2004 and 2005, and another was added in 2004 to record the location of sport halibut fishing by SHARC holders. The form was designed to reduce the potential double counting of halibut taken with rod and reel gear in both the subsistence survey and the Sport Angler Survey conducted by the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (Wolfe 2002: 19) by asking respondents to distinguish between their subsistence and sport harvests with this gear type.

A short explanatory letter with instructions on the back for completing the form was included in the mailings (Appendix F). The form was designed so that it could be directly mailed to the Division of Subsistence, postage paid.

Presently, under International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) regulations, Community Development Quota (CDQ) fishers may retain halibut under 32 inches (“shorts”) while commercial CDQ fishing in Areas 4D and 4E only. These regulations require the CDQ organization to report this harvest to the IPHC. To avoid double counting, subsistence fishers were instructed not to include these fish on their subsistence halibut survey forms.

During a meeting of the Alaska Native Subsistence Halibut Working Group (ANSHWG) on October 9, 2003, before the mail-out survey for the first study year, community representatives expressed concern that not all fishers would know what fish are to be included under the category “rockfish” for the incidental harvest question on the survey form. This could lead to an overestimation of this harvest if fishers reported fish such as Pacific cod or sculpins in response to this question. The instructions mailed with the survey provided guidance on this question.⁵

⁴ SHARCs issued to non-tribal residents of eligible rural communities are valid for 2 years. Therefore, SHARCs issued beginning in May 2003 began to expire starting in May 2005 and had to be renewed. Some SHARC holders did not renew and therefore were not eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut fishery for all of 2005. See also the section on data analysis, below.

⁵ The principal investigators for this study are aware that more than 30 species of rockfish inhabit Alaska waters. (See Alaska Administrative Code 5 AAC 39.975 for definitions of management assemblages of rockfishes.) The goal of this study was to keep the questions about incidental harvests simple. As discussed in the recommendations

Table 2 provides a chronology of key activities during the project. The first mailing to 14,306 SHARC holders occurred on February 2, 2006. The second mailing to 8,973 SHARC holders occurred on March 21, 2006. The third mailing to 6,739 SHARC holders took place on April 25, 2006. Table 3 provides a summary of response rates by mailing, SHARC type, and place of residence.

The Division of Subsistence set up a dedicated e-mail address that recipients of the mailed survey could use if they had questions about how to respond. Also, the RAM Program set up a toll-free number (1-800-304-4846) to provide information about the subsistence halibut program, including the harvest assessment program. Both the e-mail address and 1-800 phone number appeared on the survey form. A set of “frequently asked questions” and responses was developed by ADF&G and NMFS staff members to guide staff responses to phone calls and e-mail inquiries about how to fill out the survey form (Appendix G).

Community Visits

Because the response rate to the mailed survey varied by community and tribe in the first study year, the mailings were again supplemented in selected communities with face-to-face household surveys conducted by Division of Subsistence staff or local research assistants. The latter were hired through subcontracts with tribes or Alaska Native regional organizations or, in Ketchikan, by ADF&G as temporary Fish and Wildlife Technicians. Because of the large number of eligible communities and tribes, it was not possible to conduct face-to-face surveys in most communities. Therefore, communities and tribes were divided into four categories based upon the potential need and opportunity to conduct household surveys in order to augment the mailed survey returns.

A. Category A Communities: Coordination with Other Fieldwork

Communities in this category were already part of other Division of Subsistence harvest assessment survey projects that entailed household visits and face-to-face interviewing. Reminding interviewees about the subsistence halibut surveys became part of these interviews. As noted above, all SHARC holders were mailed survey forms, including those living in communities where household surveys were planned. In most cases, these individuals had received the mailed forms before these community visits took place.

Through a contract with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC), the Division of Subsistence and the ANHSC conduct annual household surveys in approximately 60 communities to collect harbor seal and sea lion harvest data from Alaska Native subsistence hunters. For the 2005 study year, most of these interviews took place in late January, February, and March 2006. In many of the study communities (especially in Southeast Alaska), only known marine mammal hunters were interviewed, but in others (primarily the smaller

section (see Chapter Four), if more precise harvest data for various rockfish are needed for particular areas, future research should be designed and funded to address these data needs.

communities), the goal was to interview all Alaska Native households.⁶ In most communities, local assistants hired to conduct the marine mammal interviews were asked to remind people they were interviewing to return the halibut survey form.

B. Category B Communities: Plan to Conduct Interviews

This category included selected communities with relatively high numbers of SHARC holders for which good response rates were especially important. As in the first study year, this included Toksook Bay, Sitka, and Hydaburg. As recommended in the final report for the 2003 study year, interviewing also took place in Ketchikan and Saxman for 2004 harvests. In 2006, interviews were administered in these 5 communities to record 2005 harvests. The surveys were administered face-to-face or by phone. Division of Subsistence staff member Mathew Brock traveled to Sitka, Ketchikan, and Saxman for meetings about the project.

As noted in the final report for 2003, in Toksook Bay, the number of SHARCs issued (527 were valid in 2005) approximates the community's total population. Meetings with community leaders in early 2004 determined that there are about 90 to 100 active halibut fishers in Toksook Bay, but only about a third to one-half fish in a particular year. Therefore, as for 2003 and 2004, a Division of Subsistence staff member, Christoph Bach, visited the community, in March and April 2006. He reviewed the list of SHARC holders and conducted interviews with halibut fishers who had not yet returned the mailed surveys. Most of the identified subsistence halibut fishers in Toksook Bay returned SHARC surveys through the mail or were interviewed by Bach. Bach also visited the community of Tununak in March 2006, where he also reviewed the list of SHARC holders and conducted interviews with halibut fishers who had not yet returned the mailed surveys. This was the first year that Tununak participated in the project.

C. Category C Communities: Evaluate for Possible Interviewing

Division staff assessed response rates by community and tribe after the second mailing. The plan was to travel to selected communities to administer the surveys, but it was determined that this was unnecessary in most communities because they were already covered in Categories A and B, above, or had acceptable response rates and SHARC enrollments. Chris Bach contacted and interviewed some SHARC holders in several western Alaska (Area 4E) communities by phone.

In January 2005, principal investigator James Fall met with several representatives of the St. Paul tribal government while attending the annual meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission in Victoria, British Columbia. These tribal representatives were very concerned about the very low response rate to the 2003 mail-out survey by SHARC holders from St. Paul (17 percent; see Figure 3 in Fall et al. 2004:61), and supported actions that would improve the response rate and result in a reliable estimate of the subsistence halibut harvest for 2004. Subsequently, in March 2005, Fall and division information management coordinator Bridget Easley developed an informal agreement with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA) for outreach and evaluation of the survey results. This informal agreement was renewed for the 2005 study year. In March 2006, staff at the CBSFA reviewed the list of St.

⁶ For a description of this project, including a complete list of study communities and sampling goals, see Wolfe et al. 2005.

Paul SHARC holders. They identified individuals who had left the community. They then divided the remaining names on the list into two groups: those who are active subsistence or commercial halibut fishers, and those who do not actively participate in either fishery (131 SHARC holders). This list was used during analysis of the survey results for St. Paul (see below). In addition, CBSFA staff posted flyers urging return of the mailed survey, ran an announcement about the survey on the local radio station, and were otherwise available to answer questions about the survey and the subsistence halibut program.

D. Category D Communities: Plan to rely on mail-out response only

Category D included most eligible communities. These communities were either too large to consider for face-to-face interviewing of all SHARC holders (such as Kodiak, Petersburg, and Wrangell) or were unlikely to harvest a large portion of the statewide total subsistence harvest based on the results of previous surveys or because of their relatively small population. In Chapter Four, there are recommendations regarding communities in which outreach and/or in-person interviewing should be considered for subsequent study years.

SAMPLE ACHIEVEMENT

Table 3 reports sample achievement by tribe, rural community, and community of residence. Overall, 8,565 surveys were returned by 14,306 SHARC holders, a response rate of 60% (Fig. 2). For residents of the 117 eligible rural communities who did not register as tribal members, 5,445 of 7,869 surveys were returned (69%). As shown in Figure 3, in 2005 there were 12 communities with more than 100 nontribal SHARC holders, accounting in total for 84% of all nontribal SHARCs issued in rural communities. Return rates were approximately 65% or better in all 12 of these communities, and were 70% or better in 6 of them.

Of the 6,437 individual tribal members who held SHARCs in 2005, 3,120 (48%) returned surveys. As shown in Figure 3, there were 15 tribes with more than 100 members who obtained SHARCs. Return rates for these 15 tribes varied widely, from 92% in Sitka (where a contract between the Division of Subsistence and Sitka Tribe of Alaska [the tribal governing body] facilitated survey returns) to 30% in Sand Point (where no outreach efforts took place other than the initial letter to the tribal government). In total, these 15 tribes accounted for 70% of all tribal SHARCs.

Figure 4 illustrates survey response rates by place of residence of SHARC holders for the 22 communities with 100 or more SHARC holders in 2005. These communities accounted for 81% of all SHARCs and 82% of all returned surveys.

Figure 5 shows the survey return rate by response category. After the first mailing, 5,824 surveys were returned, for a response rate of 41%. Responses to the second mailing added 1,180 surveys, a total response rate of 49% up to that point. Responses to the third and final mailing added 828 surveys, for a total response to the mail-out of 7,832 surveys, 55% of the 14,306 surveys initially mailed. In addition, surveys administered by staff, either ADF&G personnel or representatives of tribal organizations working with ADF&G, added 733 surveys. Most of these

were in Saint Paul, Hydaburg, Ketchikan, Toksook Bay, and Sitka. This brought the total response to 8,565 surveys, 60% percent of all individuals who held SHARCs in 2005.

The overall response rate for the survey for 2005 declined slightly compared to 2004, from 62% percent to 60%. The return rate for 2003, the first year of the survey, was 65%. The number of returned surveys has increased over the three years of the project, from 7,593 in 2003, to 8,524 in 2004, and 8,565 in 2005, reflecting the larger number of SHARC holders in 2004 and 2005 and the larger number of staff administered surveys in 2005. The response rate by mail declined from 62% in 2003 to 59% in 2004 and 55% in 2005. However, the number of surveys returned as “undeliverable” increased from 208 in 2003 to 617 in 2004 and 613 in 2005. Subtracting “undeliverables” from the mail-out totals gives a response rate by mail of 57% in 2005, compared to 62% in 2004 and 63% in 2003. More surveys were administered in person or through phoning in 2005 (755) compared to 2004 (355 surveys) or 2003 (392 surveys). The interviewing in Tununak and the effort to contact residents of several western Alaska communities by phone account for much of this increase.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data Entry

All returned survey forms were reviewed for completeness prior to data entry. Responses were coded following standardized codebook conventions used by Division of Subsistence. Staff within the Information Management Section of the division set up database structures within an MS SQL Server at ADF&G in Anchorage to hold the survey data. The database structures included rules, constraints, and referential integrity to insure that data were entered completely and accurately. Data entry screens were available on a secure Internet site. Daily incremental backups of the database occurred, and transaction logs were backed up hourly. Full backups of the database occurred twice weekly. This ensured that no more than one hour of data entry would be lost in the unlikely event of a catastrophic failure.

Survey responses were manually entered twice, and survey forms were electronically scanned. All data were compared programmatically for inconsistent data entry. Double data entry ensured a more accurate transfer of information from the coded survey forms into the database, and is a standard practice with data processing for the Division of Subsistence. Data did not pass to the processing phase until inconsistencies between the twice-entered data set were eliminated. The scanned survey forms also facilitated efficient data correction and editing.

Information was processed and analyzed using MS SQL programming. Initial processing included the performance of standardized logic checks of the data. Logic checks are often needed in complex data sets where rules, constraints, and referential integrity do not capture all of the possible inconsistencies that may appear.

Analysis: Development of Harvest Estimates

Analysis included review of raw data frequencies, cross tabulations, table generation, and estimates of population parameters. Missing information was dealt with situationally. The

Division of Subsistence has standard practices for dealing with missing information, such as minimal value substitution or use of an average response for similarly characterized households or communities. Typically, missing data are an uncommon, randomly occurring phenomenon in household surveys conducted by the division, as was the case in this project.

In general, estimates of harvests, levels of participation, and other findings were calculated based upon the application of weighted means (Cochran 1977). These calculations are standard methods for extrapolating sampled data. In this study, each tribe and rural community was a separate stratum for purposes of estimating total harvests. In most cases, the mean for returned SHARC surveys was applied to the total number of SHARCs issued for the tribe or community to calculate the estimated harvest. (See Appendix Table A-1 in Appendix H for the reported harvests for each tribe and community.) The formula for standard expansion of community harvests is:

$$H_t = \sum H_i$$

where $H_i = h_i W_i$

and $W_i = \frac{N_i}{n_i}$ (Harvest weight factor per strata i)

H_t = the total harvest (numbers of fish or pounds),

H_i = the total harvest for tribe or community i

W_i = the weight factor for tribe or community i,

h_i = the total harvest reported in returned surveys for tribe or community,

n_i = the number of returned surveys in each tribe or community, and

S_i = the number of SHARCs issued for tribe or community.

There were 5 exceptions. As discussed above, in 2005, 527 SHARCs were held by members of the Native Village of Toksook Bay, most of whom do not fish for halibut. Expanding the reported harvest based on in-person interviews and mailed survey returns (154 returns, or 29% of all SHARCs issued) would result in a large overestimate of the subsistence halibut harvest for the community. Therefore, the reported harvest is the estimated harvest for Toksook Bay.

Second, as discussed above, CBSFA staff in St. Paul divided the list of SHARC holders for that community into two strata: potential halibut fishers (either subsistence or commercial) (98 SHARC holders) and others (131 SHARC holders). All non-respondents to the mailed survey in the second category were classified as “staff administered surveys, did not fish.” Of the potential fisher category, 47 of 98 surveys were returned. Survey results for respondents in this stratum were used to estimate harvests for the 51 non-respondents in this strata. This represents the harvest estimate for St. Paul.

Third, 230 SHARCs were held by eligible tribal members living outside of Alaska. Only 40% of the mailed surveys were returned from this group, and none of these returned surveys indicated any subsistence fishing activity. Rather than assign the mean value for their tribe (which would

likely result in an overestimate of the harvest), all non-returned surveys for SHARC holders with out-of-state addresses were coded as “did not fish.”

Fourth, because of a very low response rate (1 of 8 SHARC holders), an expanded harvest estimate was not calculated for the Village of Kanatak. The reported harvests by the single respondent serve as the harvest estimate for this tribe.

Fifth, rural community SHARC holders were divided into 2 categories based upon the expiration date of their SHARC. SHARCs having an expiration date falling within the study period and that were not renewed were treated as separate strata from other SHARCs for the purpose of generating harvest estimates. This was done to account for potential bias and resulting overestimation of harvest for SHARCs that only fished for part of the year. During 2005, 1,854 rural community SHARCs expired; of those 795 (43%) participated in the survey.

It should also be noted that not every individual who obtained a SHARC as a tribal member resided in the community where his or her tribe’s headquarters is located. Therefore, the sum of harvest estimates for tribal SHARC holders and rural resident SHARC holders does not necessarily equal the halibut harvest for particular communities. Rather, an additional analysis was necessary to estimate harvests by community of residence that assigned tribal SHARC holders to a community based on their mailing addresses. Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6 report study results by place of residence of the SHARC holders.

The standard deviation (SD) (or Variance [V], which is the SD squared) of the harvest was calculated with the raw, unexpanded data. The Standard Error (SE), or SD of the mean, was also calculated for each community or tribe. This was used to calculate the *relative precision of the mean*, or the likelihood an unknown value falls within a certain distance from the mean. In this study, the relative precision of the mean is shown in the tables as a confidence interval (CI), expressed as a percent. Once the standard error was calculated, the CI was determined by multiplying the SE by a constant that reflected the level of significance desired, based on a normal distribution. The constant for 95 percent confidence intervals is 1.96. Though there are numerous ways to express the formula below, it contains the components of a SD, V, and SE.

Relative Precision of the Mean (CI%):

$$C.I.\%(\pm) = \frac{t_{\alpha/2} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \times \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}}{\bar{x}}$$

Where $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^t (x - \bar{x}_i)^2}{n_i - 1}}$ (Sample standard deviation)

s = sample standard deviation

n = total sample size

N = total population size

n_i = tribal or community sample size

N_i = tribal or community population size

$t_{\alpha/2}$ = Student's *t* statistic for alpha level ($\alpha=.95$) with $n-1$ degrees of freedom.

Project staff explored the possibility of non-response bias for returned mail out surveys and its effect on harvest estimates. However, it was determined that responses to the survey, including harvest levels and involvement in the fishery, were not significantly different between any of the response categories (responses to the first mail out, the second mailout, the third mailout, and staff administered surveys) (see Appendix Table A-2).

As noted above, survey respondents provided harvest estimates in pounds round (whole, live) weight. For ease of comparison with estimates of halibut removals in other fisheries, we have converted these estimates to pounds net (dressed, head off) weight, where (0.75) (round weight) = net weight.⁷

Supplemental Mailing and In-Season Study

In 2005, the grant agreement between ADF&G and NMFS was amended to add funds to support a supplemental survey mailing to 1,108 SHARC holders in Sitka and Kodiak who had responded to the mailed survey in 2005 and had reported fishing for halibut in 2004. The primary goal of the supplemental mailing was to collect additional background information about subsistence halibut fishing that was necessary to design an in-season harvest assessment program for 2006. Respondents were asked to indicate the months in which they fished for halibut in 2004 and their harvests in each month; name the locations at which they landed (brought to shore) halibut in 2004; explain how they distinguished between sport fishing and subsistence fishing for halibut; and evaluate their understanding of the subsistence halibut regulations. Survey findings are reported in Appendix I. Chapter 2 includes a short discussion of reasons provided by supplemental survey respondents for distinguishing between subsistence and sport-caught halibut.

The grant agreement between ADF&G and NMFS was also amended to fund an in-season harvest monitoring program for the subsistence halibut fisheries in Sitka and Kodiak in 2006. This study was implemented in May 2006. Findings will be reported in the final report for the 2006 study year.

Products

The public review draft of this final report was completed in November 2006 and circulated for review and comments. A presentation of the study findings and recommendations took place at the December 2006 meetings of the ANSHWG and the NPFMC in Anchorage, Alaska. The final report was revised in consideration of comments and suggestions received from reviewers

⁷ The factor of 0.75 for converting halibut round weight to net weight is the standard used by the International Pacific Halibut Commission and the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G. Division of Subsistence studies, as reported in the Technical Paper Series and the Community Profile Database (Scott et. al 2001), generally use a factor of .72 for converting halibut round weights to net weights, based on Crapo et al (1993:7), who report that on average, the weight of a dressed halibut with the head removed is 72 percent of the round weight, with a range of 68 percent to 80 percent. In Division reports, "net" weight (dressed, head off) is usually referred to as "usable weight."

of the public review draft and those received during the NPFMC and ANSHWG meetings. In addition to the final report, a short findings summary was prepared (Appendix J). The summary was sent to tribal government representatives and other interested individuals and groups. This report and the project summary were posted on the Division of Subsistence web site and the RAM website in PDF format for downloading and printing by the public.

CHAPTER 2: FINDINGS

SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVESTS IN 2005

Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers

Of the 14,306 individuals who were holders of SHARCs in 2005 (obtained in either 2003, 2004, or 2005), an estimated 5,621 (39%) subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 (Table 4, Fig. 6). Of the 6,437 individuals who had obtained SHARCs as members of an eligible tribe, an estimated 2,035 subsistence fished for halibut (32%). Of the 7,869 individuals who had obtained SHARCs as residents of qualifying rural communities, an estimated 3,349 (43%) subsistence fished for halibut in 2005. In 2004, 5,984 of 13,813 SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (43%), including 2,157 of 6,533 tribal SHARC holders (33%) and 3,827 of 7,280 non-tribal rural SHARC holders (53%). In 2003, 4,924 of 11,635 SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (42%), including 1,836 of 5,578 tribal SHARC holders (33%) and 3,106 of 6,057 non-tribal rural SHARC holders (51%) (Fig. 6).

In 2005, as in 2004 and 2003, demography may account for the difference in the rate of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery between tribal SHARC holders and rural SHARC holders. As shown in Table 5 and illustrated in Figure 7, in 2005, 17% of tribal SHARC holders were younger than 20 years of age, compared to 8% of rural SHARC holders. This may reflect a policy on the part of some eligible tribes to register all or most tribal members, including younger people who were less likely to subsistence fish than adults. For example, 527 members of the Native Village of Toksook Bay obtained SHARCs; of these, 42% were younger than 20 years of age (Table 5). Excluding Toksook Bay from the statewide tribal SHARC totals does not substantially alter the contrast in the younger age cohorts between tribal and rural resident SHARC holders (Table 5).

As illustrated in Figure 8 (see also Table 4), the largest number of Alaska subsistence halibut fishers in 2005 were from tribes and rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 3,219 (57%). There were 1,657 subsistence halibut fishers (29%) from tribes and communities in Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 305 (5%) from Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) tribes and communities, and 237 (4%) from Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula) tribes and communities. Additionally, there were 203 (4%) halibut fishers who were members of tribes and residents of communities in the four other regulatory areas. As also shown in Figure 8, the distribution of subsistence fishers by regulatory area in 2005 was similar to that of 2003 and 2004. Compared to 2004, there was decrease in the estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in Area 2C in 2005, but the level of participation in 2005 remained slightly above the estimate for 2003. The number of fishers remained about the same in Area 3A in 2005 compared to 2004, but remained higher than the 2003 estimate.

Alaska Native tribes with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2005 included the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians (173 subsistence halibut fishers), the Ketchikan Indian Corporation (167), the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (148), the Metlakatla Indian Community (102), the Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village (79), the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak (85), the Hoonah Indian Association (69), the Angoon Community Association (66), and the Hydaburg

Cooperative Association (65). Of the SHARC holders who registered as residents of eligible rural communities, the most subsistence fishers lived in Kodiak (777), followed by Sitka (654), Petersburg (399), Cordova (245), Haines (226), Wrangell (184), and Craig (165). Appendix Table A-3 provides details for each tribe and community regarding participation in the subsistence fishery and subsistence halibut harvests in 2005.

As noted above, not every tribal SHARC holder lives in his or her tribe's headquarters community. After assigning tribal members to a community based on their place of residence, an estimate of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 by community can be obtained. Appendix Table A-4 provides study findings based on place of residence. Communities with 100 or more resident SHARC holders who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 were Kodiak (871), Sitka (814), Petersburg (436), Cordova (281), Haines (247), Craig (231), Wrangell (228), Ketchikan (224), Hoonah (126), Metlakatla (120), Klawock (114), Juneau (102) and Sand Point (100). Of the 14 Alaska communities with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2005, most had about the same or fewer fishers than in 2004. Compared to 2003, estimated participation in the fishery was higher in Cordova, Kodiak, and Sand Point in 2004, but this growth moderated in 2005 in all 3 places (Fig. 9). (See Chapter Three for further discussion of Cordova, Kodiak, and Sand Point as case study communities.) No non-Alaska resident tribal SHARC holders subsistence-fished for halibut in Alaska in 2005, compared to 24 in 2004 and 5 in 2003.

Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005 by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area

Table 4 reports estimated Alaska subsistence halibut harvests for 2005 by SHARC type, regulatory area, and gear type. The total estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2005 was 55,875 fish (+/- 3%) for 1,178,222 pounds (+/- 3%) net weight.⁸ As estimated in pounds net weight, 51% of the subsistence halibut harvest (600,155 pounds [+/- 4%]) was taken by fishers registered with tribes or rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Fig. 10). (Note that because some SHARC holders may fish in a regulatory area different from the location of their tribal headquarters or rural community of registration, the area totals in Table 4 do not precisely represent harvest locations. See the section on harvests by location, below.) Fishers from Area 3A tribes and rural communities harvested 424,352 pounds (+/- 5%) (36% of the state total). Harvests totaled 50,656 pounds (+/- 19%) (4%) for communities and tribes of Regulatory Area 3B. For Regulatory Area 4E,⁹ the estimated harvest for tribal and rural SHARC holders was 50,488 pounds (+/- 9%) (4%). For tribal and rural SHARC holders in Area 4A, the estimated harvest was 35,185 pounds (+/- 21%) (3%). Tribes and communities in the remaining three regulatory areas (4B, 4C, and 4D) harvested 17,387 pounds (about 1%).

⁸ This approximates 1,590,882 pounds round (live or whole) weight. See footnote 5 for an explanation of the factor used to convert round weight to net weight (net weight = 75% of round weight).

⁹ Community Development Quota (CDQ) organizations operating exclusively in Areas 4D and 4E may retain sublegal halibut (less than 32 inches) from their commercial catches for home use. In 2005, a total of 23,221 pounds net weight of halibut was retained by 3 organizations: Coastal Villages Regional Fund (11,335 pounds), Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (8,750 pounds), and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (3,136 pounds) (Gilroy pers. comm. 11/9/06). The IPHC includes these fish within the "personal use" removal category, a category that also includes subsistence harvests (Gilroy 2005:64). See also the section in Chapter 3, "Comparisons with Non-Subsistence Harvests."

The estimated subsistence harvest of 1,178,222 pounds of halibut in 2005 represents a slight decrease of 1.3% compared the estimated harvest of 1,193,161 pounds in 2004 (Fig. 11). Harvests by tribal SHARC holders increased by 1.5%, from 489,446 pounds in 2004 to 496,792 pounds in 2005. Tribal SHARC holders harvested 42% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005, compared to 41% in 2004. Subsistence halibut harvests by non-tribal, rural resident SHARC holders decreased by 3.2%, from 703,715 pounds in 2004 to 681,430 pounds in 2005. This group accounted for 58% of the statewide subsistence halibut harvests in 2005, compared to 59% in 2004.

Members of 74 Alaska tribes harvested subsistence halibut in 2005. In 21 others, tribal members obtained SHARCs, but no one fished. No one in the remaining 25 eligible tribes held a valid SHARC in 2005. Most of these tribes (24) were in Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast). As shown in Figure 12, members of the 16 tribes with harvests of 10,000 pounds or more accounted for 67% of the total subsistence halibut harvest by tribal SHARC holders in 2005. These 16 tribes accounted for 63% of the tribal SHARCs (4,069 of 6,437). Members of the other 58 tribes with harvests accounted for about 33% of the total harvest by tribal members.

Residents of 70 eligible rural communities harvested subsistence halibut in 2005.¹⁰ In 2 others, SHARC holders fished unsuccessfully. In 19 others, individuals obtained SHARCs but no one fished. No one in the remaining 26 eligible rural communities held a valid SHARC as a non-tribal member in 2005. Most of these communities (24) were in Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast).¹¹ As shown in Figure 13, 13 rural communities with harvests of over 10,000 pounds accounted for 83% of the subsistence halibut harvest by the holders of rural (non-tribal) SHARCs in 2005. These communities accounted for 85% of the rural SHARCs. Residents of the other 57 communities with harvests accounted for 17% of the total harvest by rural SHARC holders.

As also shown in Figure 13, rural SHARC holders from 2 communities accounted for 44% percent the total harvest by this group: Kodiak (27%) and Sitka (17%). Adding Petersburg, the next highest rural community harvest at 8%, the top 3 rural communities accounted for over half (52%) of the rural community (non-tribal) subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2005.

Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005 by Harvest Location

Survey respondents were asked to report the “water body, bay, or sound [that they] usually fished” for subsistence halibut in 2005. Multiple responses were permitted. In Table 6, estimated subsistence halibut harvests are reported for the 8 Alaska halibut regulatory areas and 21 subdivisions within these areas. It should be noted that regulatory area totals in Table 6 differ slightly from those reported in Table 4 because not all SHARC holders fished within the regulatory area in which their tribal headquarters or residence is located.

Subsistence halibut harvests in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for 51% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 (598,072 pounds net weight) (Fig. 14). Also, 3 of the 4 geographic subareas with the largest subsistence halibut harvests in 2005 were in Area 2C:

¹⁰ In this tally, Chiniak, listed separately in tables in this report, is counted as part of Kodiak, as it is for eligibility.

¹¹ Note that residents of these communities may have obtained SHARCs as tribal members.

southern Southeast Alaska (328,658 pounds net weight; 28% of the state total); northern Southeast Alaska other than the Sitka Local Area Management Plan (LAMP) area (135,869 pounds; 12%); and the Sitka LAMP area (133,545 pounds; 11%), as shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16. Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) ranked second, with 36% of the state's total subsistence halibut harvest (429,275 pounds net weight). Waters bordering the Kodiak Island road system (including Chiniak Bay) ranked third among subareas, with a subsistence halibut harvest of 134,849 pounds (11% of the state total), followed by the remainder of the Kodiak Island area, which ranked fifth (110,824 pounds; 9%). Harvests within Cook Inlet waters of Area 3A accounted for 7% of the state total (79,024 pounds), those within Prince William Sound added 68,063 pounds (6% of the statewide total), and the Yakutat Area added 36,515 pounds (3%). Among regulatory areas, Area 4E (Bering Sea Coast) ranked third with 5% (54,119 pounds). Combined, Bristol Bay and the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta areas with Area 4E accounted for all of this area's harvest, with no reported harvests from Norton Sound. Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula including the Chignik Area) ranked fourth with 4% of the Alaska total (46,225 pounds). In descending order, subsistence halibut harvests in the other regulatory areas in 2005 were as follows: Area 4A (eastern Aleutian Islands), 35,615 pounds (3%); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 7,716 pounds (1%); Area 4D (St. Lawrence Island), 5,848 pounds (less than 1%); and Area 4B the western Aleutian Islands, 1,351 pounds (less than 1%).

Figure 17 reports estimated harvests in pounds net weight by location fished at the regulatory area level in 2003, 2004, and 2005. Table 7 compares estimated subsistence halibut harvests by regulatory area and geographic area in 2005 with those estimated for 2004 and 2003. As noted previously, for the state overall, the estimated harvest in pounds decreased by 1.3% in 2005 from 2004 (Fig. 18). However, the estimated harvest in 2005 was about 13% higher than the estimate for 2003 (Fig. 19).

Estimated subsistence halibut harvests increased in 5 regulatory areas in 2005 compared to 2004 (Fig. 18). The largest proportional increase was in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), where estimated harvests increased 90%, from 28,501 pounds to 54,119 pounds. However, the 2005 harvest in this area was approximately the same as the estimate for 2003 (53,775 pounds). More thorough harvest reporting in several western Alaska communities may account for the change in harvest estimates from 2004 to 2005. For Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), the 2005 harvest estimate of 1,351 pounds was 48% higher than 2004 (916 pounds) but still 48% lower than the 2,582 pounds estimated for 2003 (Fig. 19). Estimated harvests in Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands) grew by 23% in 2005 (35,615 pounds) over 2004 (28,877 pounds), and were 68% above the estimate for 2003 (21,197 pounds). There was a similar pattern for Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), where 2005 subsistence halibut harvests (46,225 pounds) were 38% higher than the estimate for 2004 (33,519 pounds) and 68% higher than 2003 (27,477 pounds).

In terms of total pounds, the largest increases in estimated harvests over the 3 years of the project have taken place in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), where the 2005 harvest of 429,275 pounds was 6% higher than the estimate for 2004 (403,610 pounds) and 50% higher than the estimate for 2003 (285,500 pounds). As a consequence, Area 3A accounted for 36% of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 compared to 34% in 2004 and 27% in 2003 (Table 7). In Area 3A, the greatest changes in subsistence halibut harvests from 2004 to 2005 took place in the Yakutat area (81% increase), Prince William Sound (17% increase), and the Kodiak Road

System (4% increase). Compared to 2003, harvests in these 3 subareas have increased 226%, 140%, and 18%, respectively. Increases in the number of SHARCs issued to Cordova residents and more participation in the fishery by Kodiak residents account for much of the increased harvest in Prince William Sound and the Kodiak area. While estimated harvests in the Cook Inlet subarea declined by 6% in 2005 compared to 2004, the 2005 harvest remained about 50% above the estimated harvest for 2003.

Estimated subsistence halibut harvests in other 3 regulatory areas were lower in 2005 compared to 2004 (Table 7, Fig. 18). Harvests dropped by 47% in Area 4D (Central Bering Sea) (from 10,923 pounds in 2004 to 5,848 pounds in 2005), but remained 34% higher than 2003 (4,380 pounds). The 2005 harvest estimate of 7,716 pounds of subsistence halibut for Area 4C (Pribilof Islands) continued a downward trend; 2005 was 21% below the 2004 estimate (9,734 pounds) and 66% below the 2003 estimate (22,881 pounds). As noted in the report for the 2004 study year (Fall et al. 2005:15), an improved response rate to the survey is likely resulting in better harvest estimates for St. Paul, the largest community in Area 4C.

As in the first two years of the project, Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for the most subsistence halibut harvests in 2005 (598,072), but this harvest represents a decrease of 12% compared to 2004 and 4% compared to 2003. The percentage of the total statewide subsistence halibut harvest that took place in Area 2C in 2005 declined to 51% compared to 57% in 2004 and 60% in 2003. Harvests decreased in all 3 subareas within Area 2C in 2005 compared to 2004, ranging from a 9% decrease in the Sitka LAMP area to a decrease of 11% in southern southeast Alaska and an 15% decrease in the portion of northern southeast outside the LAMP. The reasons for these changes in Area 2C are likely complex and beyond the scope of this report.¹²

Figure 20 illustrates the average subsistence halibut harvest in pounds net weight for those SHARC holders who subsistence fished in 2005. Figure 21 illustrates the average harvest per fisher in number of halibut. For the state overall, the average subsistence halibut fisher harvested 210 pounds net weight or about 9.9 halibut in 2005. Average harvests per fisher at the regulatory area level ranged from 170 pounds net weight in Area 4B to 359 pounds per fisher in Area 4D. In 2003, subsistence fishers on average harvested 8.9 halibut (211 pounds) (Fall et al. 2004:12-13), and in 2004 the average harvests were 8.8 halibut and 199 pounds (Fall et al. 2005:15).

Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence

As shown in Figure 22, there were 35 Alaska communities whose residents had combined estimated subsistence halibut harvests of more than 7,500 pounds net weight (over 10,000 pounds round weight) in 2005. In this figure, community totals include harvests of all SHARC holders living in the community, regardless of type of SHARC (tribal or rural) or tribal

¹² Further discussion of differences between harvest estimates for 2003, 2004, and 2005 appears in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4. However, more thorough discussion of harvest trends in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery should await availability of data for 2006, the fourth year of harvests under the new regulations.

affiliation.¹³ Residents of these communities accounted for 89% of the total Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005. Residents of Kodiak (Kodiak includes Kodiak city and other portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to it by roads) ranked first with 18% of the total Alaska harvest, and Sitka ranked second with 12%. With 12,816 and 8,947 residents, respectively, these two communities included about 27% of the population of rural communities eligible to participate in the subsistence fishery. There were 66 other Alaska communities with at least one resident who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005. The total harvest for these other communities represented 11% of the state total.

For 2005, 230 SHARC holders provided out of state addresses from 162 communities in 36 states and territories.¹⁴ Seattle was the non-Alaska community with the most SHARC holders, with 17. No non-Alaska resident SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 (see Appendix Table A-4). In 2004, 24 non-Alaska residents reported subsistence fishing for halibut in Alaska, with an estimated total harvest of 169 fish and 4,845 pounds net weight (about 0.4% of state total). In 2003, 5 non-Alaska residents participated in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery, harvesting 5 fish.

Subsistence Harvests by Gear Type

Table 6 reports the estimated subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska in 2005 by gear type and regulatory area fished. In total, 824,006 pounds (70%) of halibut (net weight) were harvested using setline (stationary) gear (longlines or skates) and 354,216 pounds (30%) were harvested using handlines or lines attached to a rod or pole (hand-operated gear). There were notable differences between regulatory areas (Table 6, Fig. 23). Harvests using setline gear predominated in Area 4D (Central Bering Sea) (99% of the total subsistence harvest), 2C (Southeast Alaska) (81%), 3A (Southcentral Alaska) (67%), 4B (Alaska Peninsula) (74%), and 4C (Pribilof Islands) (56%). In contrast, hand-operated gear accounted for most of the subsistence halibut harvests in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) (87%), 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands) (68%), and 3B (Alaska Peninsula) (52%). In 2004, 74% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest was taken with setline gear and 26% with hand operated gear (Fall et al. 2005:16). In 2003, 72% was taken with setline gear and 28% with hand operated gear (Fall et al. 2004:13).

Number of Hooks Fished with Setline Gear

Respondents who fished with setline (stationary) gear (longline or skate) were asked to report how many hooks they “usually set.” The findings by regulatory area are reported in Table 8. For the fishery overall, most setline fishers (42%) used 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation in Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B (there is no hook limit in Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E) (Fig. 23). The next most frequently reported number was 20 hooks, usually used by 20% of the fishers who used setline gear. Twenty-five hooks (8%) ranked third, followed by 10 hooks (8%) and 15 hooks (7%). This pattern is similar to that recorded for 2004, when 44% of setline fishers

¹³ Note that nonrural places, such as Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez, appear in Figure 22 and in Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6, because members of eligible Alaska Native tribes may participate in the fishery regardless of where they live.

¹⁴ Note that members of eligible tribes may obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence.

used 30 hooks and 19% percent used 20 hooks (Fall et al. 2005:16), and 2003, when 43% of setline fishers used 30 hooks and 20% used 20 hooks (Fall et al. 2004:13).

Thirty was the most frequently used number of hooks with setline gear in 6 of the 8 regulatory areas (Table 8): 2C (Southeast Alaska), 43%; 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 37%; 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 37%; 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 40%; 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 62%; and Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 72%. In Area 4B (Western Aleutians), 47% of fishers who used set hook gear used one hook and 27% used 30 hooks. In Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), 50% used 20 hooks, followed by 25 hooks (25%) and 15 hooks (25%).

Sport Harvests of Halibut by SHARC Holders

Survey respondents were asked to report the number of halibut and pounds of halibut they harvested “while sport fishing during 2005.” They were instructed not to include fish they included as part of their subsistence harvests as sport caught. The goal of this question was to avoid double-counting harvested halibut in this survey and in the statewide survey of sport fishers administered by ADF&G’s Division of Sport Fish. Answering this question required respondents to classify their hand-operated gear (hook and line, and rod and reel) harvests as either subsistence or sport; these gear types are legal gear for both sport fishing and subsistence fishing. Fish reported in the survey as “sport harvests” are not included in the estimated subsistence harvests discussed above. If SHARC holders also received the sport fish survey for 2005, they would be expected to report the same number of halibut as sport-caught as in their response in the SHARC survey and not include any halibut they reported as subsistence harvests, even if taken with rod and reel or handheld line with two or less hooks. Note that the study findings do not represent the total recreational halibut harvest by residents of eligible communities and tribes in 2005, because individuals from these tribes and communities who did not obtain SHARCs could have sport fished.

As shown in Table 4, the estimated total sport halibut harvest by holders of SHARCs in 2005 was 14,096 fish and 293,415 pounds net weight. Of the total harvest, most was taken by SHARC holders from Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (153,920 pounds; 52%) and Area 3A (southcentral Alaska) (124,608 pounds; 42%). By area fished, most of the sport halibut harvest by SHARC holders occurred in Area 2C (149,402 pounds; 51%) and Area 3A (133,276 pounds; 45%) (Table 6). In total, an estimated 3,147 SHARC holders (22%) reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2005. A very large majority of these fishers fished in either Area 2C (1,827; 58%) or Area 3A (1,236; 39%) (Table 6). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated sport halibut harvests by tribe and non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

The mail-out survey did not investigate the criteria by which survey respondents classified their rod and reel (hook and line attached to a rod or pole) halibut harvests as subsistence or sport. However, a supplemental mailing to 1,098 SHARC holders from Kodiak and Sitka who fished for halibut in 2004 (see Chapter 1) asked respondents to provide reasons for classifying their halibut harvests as sport or subsistence. The primary factor (for 69% of respondents) was the gear used to harvest the fish: respondents viewed rod and reel as “sport gear” and setline gear as “subsistence gear.” (See Table 4 and Figure C in Appendix I.) Another factor, reported by 12%, concerned the composition of the fishing group. If the SHARC holders had fished with relatives

or friends who did not possess a SHARC, they classified their fishing as recreational. Harvest amounts were also a consideration: harvests of one or two halibut with a rod and reel were considered “sport” by some respondents, but if they harvested more than 2 fish with rod and reel in one day, they classified the harvest as subsistence.

Finally, about 19% of the respondents gave reasons related to the use of the fish or cultural and lifestyle explanations. Many in this group said that because they fished for food and because halibut fishing was part of their cultural tradition, all of their fishing was subsistence fishing. Also, respondents to the mail survey for 2005 who did not have a SHARC for all of the study year may have classified prior rod and reel harvests as recreational. (See Appendix I for more findings from the supplemental mailing.) Further, most tribal SHARC holders who live in nonrural places are required by the regulations to subsistence fish for halibut only “in his or her area of tribal membership” (50 CFR 300.65(g)(4)(ii)). Tribal members who halibut fished in other locations (for example, a SHARC holder who is a member of the Sitka Tribe living in Anchorage and halibut fishing in Cook Inlet) would need to abide by sport fishing regulations and report any harvests from these locations as sport-caught on the SHARC survey.

Average Net Weights of Subsistence and Sport-Caught Halibut

Table 9 reports the average net weight of subsistence and sport-caught halibut by SHARC holders in 2005. For the state, the average net weight of subsistence caught halibut was 21.1 pounds and the average net weight of sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 20.8 pounds. For all halibut harvested by SHARC holders in 2005, the average net weight per harvested halibut was 21.0 pounds. Between regulatory areas, there was range of average weights per halibut. The halibut harvested by the communities of Area 4D (Saint Lawrence Island), averaged 54.7 pounds net weight per fish, more than double the statewide average. In Area 4E, halibut averaged 14.4 pounds net weight, about two-thirds of the statewide average. In 2004, the statewide average for subsistence-harvested halibut was estimated at 22.8 pounds, the average sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 20.0 pounds, and the average for all halibut was 22.2 pounds (Fall et al. 2005:17). In 2003, the statewide average for subsistence-harvested halibut was 23.7 pounds, the average sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 22.8 pounds, and the average for all halibut was 23.5 pounds (Fall et al. 2004:14).

ROCKFISH HARVESTS

Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of rockfish they harvested while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2005. Harvest data at the species level were not collected as part of this survey.

Note that these survey results do not represent an estimate for the total subsistence rockfish harvest by SHARC holders in 2005 because they might have harvested rockfish while fishing for species other than halibut, and other fishers in the communities who did not obtain SHARCs might have harvested rockfish. The Division of Subsistence Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS) (ADF&G 2006)¹⁵ includes estimates of rockfish harvests for communities in which comprehensive household surveys have been administered.

¹⁵ This was formerly the Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001).

It should also be noted that the label “bycatch” for these harvests is misleading.¹⁶ Rockfish are used for subsistence purposes in rural communities throughout their range in Alaska (ADF&G 2006). It is highly likely that rockfish harvested incidentally in the subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is highly unlikely that many incidentally caught rockfish are discarded in this subsistence fishery.

As shown in Table 10, the statewide estimated rockfish incidental harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 was 12,395 fish by 1,544 fishers (11% of all SHARC holders, and 27% of all SHARC holders who subsistence fished for halibut in 2005). This is an average of about 2.2 rockfish per fisher for all subsistence halibut fishers and about 8.0 rockfish per fisher for those who had a rockfish harvest. Most of the subsistence halibut fishers who caught rockfish fished in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (1,047 fishers; 68%) and Area 3A (426 fishers; 28%). In Area 2C, about 32% of subsistence halibut fishers incidentally harvested rockfish, as did 25% in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated rockfish harvests by tribe and by non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

As illustrated in Figure 25 and Figure 26, most of the incidental rockfish harvest in 2005 was harvested in Area 2C: 7,764 rockfish, 63% of the statewide total. Area 3A accounted for the second-highest total: 3,638 rockfish, 29% percent of the total. Harvests were relatively small by SHARC holders fishing in other regulatory areas, who combined harvested 993 rockfish, 8% percent of the statewide total. Compared to 2004, when 19,001 rockfish were harvested, the incidental rockfish harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 was down by 35%. The 2005 harvest was down by about 17% compared to 2003, when 14,870 rockfish were harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery.

Table 10 also reports the estimated incidental rockfish harvest in 2005 by SHARC holders by location of harvests within geographic subareas. Most of the harvest occurred in southern Southeast Alaska (4,334 fish), the Sitka LAMP area (2,422 rockfish), the Kodiak Island Road System (1,141 rockfish), northern Southeast Alaska (1,009 rockfish), and other Kodiak Island (830 rockfish). Incidental rockfish harvests totaled 792 fish in Prince William Sound and 679 rockfish in Cook Inlet. In Aleutian Islands waters, there was an incidental harvest of 431 rockfish.

LINGCOD HARVESTS

Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of lingcod they harvested while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2005. Note that these survey results do not provide an estimate

¹⁶ The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Section 3) defines “bycatch” as “fish harvested in a fishery, but which are not sold or kept for personal use, and includes economic discards and regulatory discards. Such term does not include fish released alive under a recreational catch and release fishery management program.” Federal regulations (50 CFR 679.2) define bycatch or bycatch species as fish caught and released while targeting another species or caught and released while targeting the same species; under 50 CFR 600.10 discard means to release or return fish to the sea, whether or not such fish are brought fully on board a fishing vessel. In all cases, bycatch means to discard fish and excludes retaining fish for use. The federal definition of “incidental catch” or “incidental species” is “fish caught and retained while targeting on some other species, but does not include discard of fish that were returned to the sea” (50 CFR 679.2).

of the total subsistence lingcod harvest by SHARC holders in 2005 because they might have harvested lingcod while fishing for species other than halibut. Also, other fishers in the communities who did not hold SHARCs might have fished for or harvested lingcod, so that these incidental harvests represent only a portion of the total 2005 subsistence harvest. The Division of Subsistence Community Subsistence Information System (ADF&G 2006) includes estimates of lingcod harvests for communities in which comprehensive household surveys have been administered.

It should also be noted that the label “bycatch” for these harvests might be misleading.¹⁷ Lingcod are used for subsistence purposes throughout their range in rural Alaska (ADF&G 2006). It is highly likely that lingcod harvested incidentally in the subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is very unlikely that many lingcod caught in this subsistence fishery are discarded.

The statewide estimated incidental lingcod harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 was 2,355 fish by 862 fishers (Table 10). This is an average of about 0.4 lingcod per fisher for all subsistence halibut fishers and 2.7 lingcod per fisher for those who had a lingcod harvest. Of all SHARC holders who subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, 15% harvested at least one lingcod while halibut fishing. Most of the subsistence halibut fishers who harvested lingcod fished in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (568; 66%) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) (268; 31%). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated lingcod harvests by tribe and by non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

As illustrated in Figure 27 and Figure 28, most of the incidental lingcod were harvested in Area 2C: 1,311 lingcod, 56%. Area 3A fishing locations accounted for the second-highest total: 735 lingcod, 31%. In 2004 and 2003, an estimated 4,407 and 3,298 lingcod, respectively, were harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery. The 2005 estimated harvest represents a decrease of 47% in the incidental lingcod harvest compared to 2004 and a 29% decrease compared to 2003.

Table 10 also reports the incidental harvest of lingcod in 2005 by SHARC holders while they were subsistence fishing for halibut by geographic subarea. Most of this harvest occurred in Area 2C (southeast Alaska): the Sitka LAMP area (642 lingcod), southern Southeast Alaska (545 lingcod), and the remainder of northern Southeast Alaska (123 lingcod). Incidental lingcod harvests totaled 228 fish in the lower Alaska Peninsula area (Area 3B), 200 lingcod in the Yakutat Area, and 204 lingcod in Kodiak Island waters along the road system. Harvests totaled less than 150 lingcod in each of the other geographic subareas.

¹⁷ See footnote 16 for definitions of bycatch and incidental catch.

CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSION

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER HARVEST ESTIMATES

As discussed in the report for the first year of the SHARC survey pertaining to fishing in 2003 (Fall et al. 2004:19-22), comparing the statewide harvest estimate for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery based on the SHARC survey with estimates for previous years is difficult for several reasons. As noted in Chapter One, regulations that allow subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska waters using traditional gear such as longlines with more than 2 hooks, and that removed the restrictive daily harvest limit of 2 fish, have only been in place since May 2003. Also, 2003, 2004, and 2005 were the first 3 years for which a study was implemented to develop a comprehensive estimate of subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska.

Although the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G has conducted systematic household surveys in many of the rural Alaska communities with traditional uses of halibut, these studies pertain to different harvest years. There are many communities, especially in western Alaska, where such surveys have not been conducted. Division of Subsistence studies have attempted to estimate the total halibut harvest for home use in communities, including harvests conducted under sport fishing rules and harvests removed from commercial fisheries for home use. Typically, these studies collected harvests by gear type, such as rod and reel or “other gear.” Therefore, it is not possible to separate the “sport harvest” from the “subsistence harvest” for past harvest years, especially in the larger rural communities with a diverse population.

In contrast, the statewide estimates of subsistence halibut harvests for 2003, 2004, and 2005 based on the SHARC mailout survey include only subsistence harvests by individuals who obtained SHARCs. The estimates do not include total harvests accomplished under sport fishing regulations or halibut removed by commercial fishers for their households’ use or for noncommercial sharing. Thus they are only partial estimates of the total harvest of halibut for home use by rural Alaska residents and are not directly comparable to previous estimates from Division of Subsistence studies.

The report for the first year of this study included a detailed discussion of previous efforts to develop an estimate of subsistence halibut harvests at the regional and statewide level. The report suggested that the 2003 SHARC survey estimates were not markedly different from estimates based on Division of Subsistence household survey data as reported in the Community Subsistence Information System (ADF&G 2006). We will not repeat that full discussion here.¹⁸

¹⁸ For example for 2000, the IPHC estimated 439,000 pounds net weight for Alaska “personal use” (noncommercial, non-recreational) harvests (*in* Wolfe 2001). The IPHC estimate is based upon a methodology described by Trumble (1999). The IPHC method assumed that 50% of Alaska Native rod and reel halibut harvests as reported in ADF&G household surveys are “sport” and 50% “personal use,” and that 75% of the non-native rod and reel harvests are “sport” and 25% “personal use” (Trumble 1999:62). No justification for these assumptions is provided, and changing these sport to personal use ratios can result in a very different estimate for the “personal use” halibut harvest. In a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in May 2001, using the same data source as the IPHC, Wolfe (2001) estimated that the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska “probably ranges between 400,000 and 1,000,000 pounds (round weight) annually,” based on harvest data in the Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001). This is an estimated harvest of 300,000 to 750,000 pounds net weight. See Fall et al. 2004: 19-21 for discussion of Wolfe’s methods. In the original analysis for the subsistence halibut program, the NPFMC

However the report also concluded that because of the limitations associated with the previous subsistence harvest estimates at the statewide level, until a time series is developed based upon the SHARC survey results, discussion of harvest trends in the subsistence halibut fishery will remain speculative. A brief discussion comparing the study findings for 2005 with those for 2004 and 2003 appears in Chapter Four. More detailed comparisons of the findings will appear in the report planned for the fourth year of this study.

COMMUNITY CASE STUDIES

To evaluate the subsistence halibut harvest estimate for 2005, comparisons can be made with previous harvest estimates for particular communities where Division of Subsistence household harvest surveys have been administered. These comparisons are subject to several limitations, including different sampling methods, uncertainty in the separation of subsistence and recreational harvests, and the potential effects of the subsistence regulatory changes beginning in 2003. The following communities were selected as case studies to represent communities of similar size and geographic location. In this evaluation, an emphasis is placed on larger communities, since, as discussed in Chapter 2, a small number of large communities accounted for most of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest in 2003, 2004, and 2005. The quality of the harvest estimates for these places largely determines the reliability of the statewide estimate and the performance of the harvest assessment program. Also, as noted in Chapter 1, not all tribal SHARC holders live in the community where their tribal headquarters is located. The following comparisons are based upon place of residence of the SHARC holder to be consistent with earlier division studies. Table 11 reports selected study findings for the case study communities discussed below for 2003, 2004, and 2005. Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6 report study results for 2005 for all communities based upon residence of SHARC holders.

Sitka (Regulatory Area 2C)

Sitka had a population of 8,835 people in 2000, 2,178 of whom were Alaska Native (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). In 2005, the estimated population of Sitka was 8,947 (ADLWD 2006). Sitka was the second largest rural community eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005, and had the most SHARCs issued, 1,974 (about 14% of the Alaska total). Of these, 1,578 were issued to non-tribal residents of Sitka, and 396 to tribal members. Members of the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA) obtained 436 SHARCs; some STA members live in communities other than Sitka. Members of other Alaska tribes also live in Sitka. Developing a reliable subsistence halibut harvest estimate for Sitka is essential for the success of the subsistence harvest assessment program. It is important to note that Sitka residents' response rates to the survey have been high in the 3 years of the project: 75% in 2003, 72% in 2004, and 68% in 2005.

Based on Division of Subsistence research, there are 2 estimates of halibut harvests for home use for Sitka prior to the authorization of subsistence halibut fishing by the NPFMC in May 2003 (Table 12). For 1987, the estimated total halibut harvest was 193,335 pounds (+/- 22%) (net weight); or 180,982 pounds if fish removed from commercial harvests are deleted. This noncommercial total only includes harvests reported by surveyed persons as taken with rod and

estimated the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest at 1.5 million pounds net weight (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003, EA/RIR (NMFS 2003).

reel; data on any harvests using “other methods” such as longlines (not then allowed in the subsistence fishery) were not collected. An estimated 1,252 Sitka households had at least one member who fished for halibut in 1987. For 1996, the total estimated harvest was 165,772 pounds net weight (+/- 28%), 149,244 pounds with commercial removals deleted. In 1996, an estimated 943 Sitka households had at least one member who fished for halibut.

For 2005, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut by tribal SHARC holders who live in Sitka (most, but not all, of whom are members of the STA) and other residents of Sitka (1,974 SHARC holders) was 146,319 pounds net weight (6,062 fish). This was the second highest of any community (Kodiak ranked first), and accounted for 12% of the statewide total subsistence halibut harvest. Of Sitka’s total subsistence halibut harvest, 126,426 pounds (86%) was taken with setline gear, and 19,893 pounds (14%) was taken with hand-operated gear. Adding sport harvests by Sitka SHARC holders (55,913 pounds) increases the estimate to 202,232 pounds net weight. Eight hundred fourteen SHARC holders from Sitka subsistence fished for halibut in 2005. Of these, 738 used setline gear and 172 used hand-operated gear. Also, 417 SHARC holders from Sitka sport-fished for halibut in 2005. The total number of SHARC holders living in Sitka who fished for halibut in either the subsistence or recreational fishery in 2005 was 987 (Table 11).

Estimated subsistence and sport halibut harvests by Sitka SHARC holders in 2005 were similar to estimates for 2003 and 2004 (Table 11). A total of 1,639 Sitka residents had SHARCs in 2003 and as did 1,871 in 2004. Subsistence harvests were 174,880 pounds net weight in 2003 compared to 166,474 pounds in 2004 (a decline of 5%) and 146,319 pounds in 2005 (a decline of 16%). The decline was less in terms of number of halibut harvested: 6,621 in 2003, 6,583 in 2004, and 6,062 in 2005. Adding sport harvests of halibut by SHARC holders to subsistence harvest totals results in very similar harvest estimates for Sitka for the 3 years of the study: 207,288 pounds for 2003, 192,303 pounds in 2004, and 202,232 pounds for 2005. Less Sitka residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 (814) compared to 2004 (904 SHARC holders) or 2003 (821 SHARC holders); 987 participated in either subsistence or sport fishing for halibut in 2005 compared to 956 SHARC holders in 2003 and 1,026 SHARC holders in 2004.¹⁹

In summary, this comparison of harvest estimates from face-to-face comprehensive household surveys and the SHARC survey, although it has limitations because of the different survey and sampling methods used, suggests that the 2003, 2004, and 2005 subsistence halibut harvest estimates for Sitka based on the SHARC survey returns appear reasonable. They are generally in line with the anonymous, face-to-face household surveys results from 1987 and 1996.

¹⁹ Following a recommendation from the first study year (Fall et al. 2004:31), data from the Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G, Sport Fishing Statewide Household Survey (SWHS) about sport halibut harvests by Sitka residents were analyzed for additional background on halibut fishing in the community and discussed in the report for the 2004 study year (Fall et al. 2005:23-24). An updated analysis was not prepared for this report, but will appear in the report planned for the 2006 study year.

Petersburg (Regulatory Area 2C)

In 2000, Petersburg had population of 3,224, including 388 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). In 2005, the estimated population had dropped to 3,155 (ADLWD 2006). Before the authorization of subsistence halibut fishing under federal regulations in May 2003, there were two estimates for halibut harvests by Petersburg residents based on household surveys conducted by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G, pertaining to 1987 and 2000 (Table 13). In the 1987 study, a random sample of 49 of the 1,123 households in Petersburg were interviewed (4%). In that year, Petersburg residents harvested an estimated 119,176 pounds of halibut (net weight) (+/-51%); of this, 11,723 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, giving a noncommercial harvest of 107,448 pounds. As with Sitka, the 1987 study in Petersburg only collected noncommercial harvest data for halibut taken with rod and reel. Of the 1,123 households in Petersburg, 54% had at least one member that fished for halibut noncommercially, for a minimum of 604 halibut fishers in the community in 1987 (Scott et al. 2001). In 2000, Petersburg residents harvested an estimated 55,974 pounds net weight of halibut (+/-39%). Of this, 6,951 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, for a noncommercial harvest of 49,023 pounds, all of which was taken with rod and reel. In 2000, 468 Petersburg households had at least one member who fished for halibut for home use.

For 2005, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut by Petersburg residents with SHARCs (1,197 SHARC holders) was 61,372 pounds net weight (Table 11). In 2004, 1,187 SHARC holders in Petersburg harvested 71,784 pounds of halibut in the subsistence fishery; in 2003, 1,047 Petersburg SHARC holders harvested 55,718 pounds. Of the total 2005 subsistence halibut harvest, 44,050 pounds (72%) was harvested with setline gear and 17,321 pounds (28%) with hand operated gear. In both 2003 and 2004, about 75% of Petersburg's subsistence halibut harvest was taken with setline gear and 25% with hand operated gear.

In 2005, Petersburg SHARC holders also harvested 23,289 pounds of halibut they classified as sport harvested. This gives a total halibut harvest by Petersburg SHARC holders of 84,661 pounds. In 2004, the sport harvest of halibut by Petersburg SHARC holders 26,408 pounds for a total harvest of 98,192 pounds of halibut. In 2003, the sport harvest was 19,611 pounds, giving a total halibut harvest of 75,329 pounds (Table 11).

In 2005, 436 Petersburg SHARC holders harvested halibut in the subsistence fishery (338 used setline gear and 175 used hand operated gear). This compares to 482 fishers in 2004 (322 used set line gear, 206 used hand operated gear) and 415 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003 (330 used setline gear, 138 used hand operated gear). In 2005, 312 Petersburg SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, as did 351 in 2004 and 268 in 2003. A total of 569 Petersburg SHARC holders either subsistence or sport fished for halibut in 2005; the estimated total halibut fishers among Petersburg SHARC holders in 2004 was 617 and for 2003 was 523 (Table 11).

Given that some Petersburg residents without SHARC cards likely sport fished for halibut, the 2003, 2004, and 2005 estimates of noncommercial halibut harvests in the community based on the SHARC survey appear consistent with the 1987 estimate based on household interviews, but are slightly higher than the estimate for 2000. Note that in 2000, when regulations restricted subsistence fishing to handlines or rod and reel using no more than 2 hooks, no Petersburg

households reported taking halibut for home use with any gear other than rod and reel, while 330 used setline gear in 2003, 322 did so in 2004, and 338 did so in 2005 (Table 11, Table 13).

Cordova (Regulatory Area 3A)

In 2000, Cordova had a population of 2,454 people, including 368 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). Cordova's estimated population in 2005 was 2,288 (ADLWD 2006). Before 2003, there were 6 Division of Subsistence household surveys that estimated home-use halibut harvests for previous years (Table 14). After subtracting fish removed from commercial harvests for home use, estimated noncommercial halibut harvests by Cordova residents ranged from 25,609 pounds (+/-33%) net weight in 1991 to 120,221 pounds (+/- 62%) in 1988, with an average over the 6 study years of 57,285 pounds. The estimated number of Cordova households with at least one member fishing noncommercially for halibut ranged from 228 in 1985 to 401 in 1992, with a mean of 325 households (ADF&G 2006).

Subsistence halibut harvest estimates and participation estimates for Cordova residents for 2003 were lower than might be expected from previous research (Fall et al. 2004:24-25). In 2003, 358 residents of Cordova obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Of these, 102 subsistence-fished (68 with setline gear, 40 with hand operated gear), 144 reported that they sport fished for halibut, and 194 fished for halibut either under the new subsistence provisions or in the sport fishery. The estimated subsistence harvest was 15,498 pounds net weight (7,613 pounds [49%] with setline gear, 7,885 pounds [51%] with hand operated gear), with an additional 11,534 pounds taken by SHARC holders while sport fishing. The total of 27,032 pounds was about 47% of the average for previous study years.

Based on these comparisons, the final report for 2003 suggested that the SHARC survey had underestimated the amount of halibut harvested by Cordova residents for home use, perhaps because not all subsistence fishers in Cordova obtained SHARCs in 2003. The results of the survey for 2004 supported this conclusion (Fall et al. 2005:25-26). A total of 526 Cordova residents had obtained SHARCs by the end of 2004 (an increase of 47% percent) (Table 11). An estimated 262 Cordova SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, up 157% from 2003. Of these, 174 fished with setline gear (up 156%) and 97 used hand-operated gear. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest by Cordova residents in 2004 was 40,640 pounds net weight, an increase of 163% over 2003. Sport harvests by Cordova SHARC holders (174 of whom sport fished for halibut in 2004) added 12,149 pounds to the community harvest for 2004, for a total of 52,789 pounds of halibut by 325 fishers. This total was an increase of 95% over 2003, and was about 92% of the average for the 6 survey years prior to 2003 (and exceeded the total for 3 of those 6 years). Given that some Cordova residents likely obtained halibut for home use exclusively in the sport fishery without obtaining SHARCs, the SHARC survey estimate for 2004 appeared consistent with earlier estimates of subsistence halibut harvests in Cordova.

Findings for Cordova for 2005 are much like those for 2004 and support the conclusions of the 2004 final report. As shown in Table 11, 602 Cordova residents held SHARCs in 2005, continuing the growth that had occurred in 2004, but at a slower pace. Subsistence halibut harvests totaled 47,141 pounds, up about 16% from 40,640 pounds in 2004. In 2004, 73% of the total was harvested with setline gear, as was 74% in 2005. In 2005, 281 Cordova residents

participated in the subsistence halibut fishery, compared to 262 in 2004. Cordova SHARC holders harvested 10,519 pounds of halibut while sport fishing in 2005, for a total harvest for home use of 57,660 pounds. This total is similar to the estimate for 2004 (a combined total of 52,789 pounds in the subsistence and sport fishery) and approximates the mean harvest of 57,285 pounds estimated in the 6 harvest survey study years.

Port Graham (Regulatory Area 3A)

Located in lower Cook Inlet, Port Graham had a population of 171 in 2000, including 151 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). Port Graham's population in 2005 was estimated at 134 (ADLWD 2006). It is included here as a case example to represent the small, predominantly Alaska Native communities in Regulatory Areas 3A and 3B that depend heavily on subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife resources. There are estimates of subsistence halibut harvests by Port Graham residents for 7 previous study years (Table 15). Excluding 1989, the year of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, Port Graham's halibut harvests ranged from 4,451 pounds (+/-14%) net weight in 1993 to 11,232 pounds (+/-14%) in 1992, with a 6-year average of 7,591 pounds (net weight) (Fig. 29). Again excluding 1989, an average of 38 Port Graham households had at least one member who subsistence fished for halibut in the study years in the late 1980s and 1990s.

At the close of 2005, a total of 52 Port Graham residents held a SHARC. (Recall that this total does not include Port Graham tribal members who do not live in Port Graham.) In 2005, an estimated 18 Port Graham residents subsistence fished for halibut, with 8 using setline gear and 18 using hand operated gear. Also, 9 said they sport-fished for halibut in 2005. In 2004, 42 Port Graham SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut, with 15 using setline gear and 31 using hand operated gear; 11 said they sport fished for halibut. In 2003, 35 Port Graham SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (10 used setline gear, 28 used hand operated gear), and 3 said they sport fished for halibut (Table 11). The findings for 2003 and 2004 were consistent with levels of participation in the halibut fishery that could be expected from the previous studies in Port Graham, but the estimated participation level in 2005 was lower.

The subsistence halibut harvest estimate for Port Graham in 2005 was 11,127 pounds. Of this, 7,938 pounds (71%) were harvested with setline gear and 3,190 pounds (29%) with hand-operated gear. In 2004, Port Graham's estimated subsistence halibut harvest was 9,181 pounds net weight with 4,425 pounds (48%) harvested with setline gear and 4,755 pounds (52%) with hand operated gear. In 2003, the estimated halibut harvest was 11,454 pounds net weight, with 4,398 pounds (38%) harvested with setline gear and 7,056 pounds (62%) with hand operated gear. Adding halibut taken while sport fishing gives a community total of 11,615 pounds of halibut for Port Graham for 2005, compared to 10,031 pounds for 2004, and 11,610 pounds of halibut harvested in 2003 (Table 11).

While halibut harvest estimates for Port Graham for 2003, 2004, and 2005 were similar to the previous highest estimate (11,232 pounds in 1992), they exceeded the average of previous study years of 7,591 pounds. These findings are not unexpected: Port Graham has traditionally used setlines with multiple hooks to harvest halibut as well as hand-operated gear (Stanek 1985:67-69,151). With regulations in place beginning in May 2003 consistent with traditional harvest methods, residents of Port Graham and other communities with similar traditions have fished

with setline gear and hand operated gear, and reported subsistence halibut harvests that are probably similar to historic levels.²⁰

Kodiak City and Road System (Regulatory Area 3A)

“Kodiak” in this report includes the city of Kodiak (population 6,334 in 2000, including 829 Alaska Natives) and those portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to Kodiak city by road. This area had a population of 12,973 people in 2000, including 1,697 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The estimated population in 2004 was 12,816 (ADLWD 2006). This is the largest rural community eligible to participate in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery.

Based on Division of Subsistence household surveys, estimates of halibut harvests for home use are available for the entire Kodiak road system population for 1982 and 1991 (ADF&G 2006). Estimates for Kodiak city residents alone are available for 1992 and 1993, but these can be used to develop a projected total for the entire road system population (Table 16). Excluding fish removed from commercial catches for home use, halibut harvests by Kodiak road system residents ranged from 247,283 pounds usable weight (+/-30%) in 1991 to 511,254 pounds (+/-33%) in 1993. The average for the 4 available study years was 366,682 pounds; of this, 338,476 pounds (92%) was taken with rod and reel, most likely consistent with sport fishing regulations. On average for the four study years, 1,306 Kodiak road system households had at least one member who fished for halibut for home use.

Kodiak residents had obtained 1,741 SHARCs by the close of 2005, up from 1,561 SHARCS at the end of 2004 and 1,320 SHARCs at the end of 2003 (Table 11). In 2005, 871 Kodiak SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut; most (650; 75%) used setline gear. This compares to an estimated 802 subsistence halibut fishers in Kodiak in 2004, 554 (69%) of whom used setline gear; and 646 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003, 438 of whom (68%) used setline gear. In 2005, 669 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 1,116 fished for halibut under either subsistence or sport fishing rules. This compares to 2004, when 581 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 971 fished for halibut under either subsistence or sport regulations, and 2003, when 498 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 858 either subsistence or sport fished for halibut. Given the likelihood that many Kodiak residents continued to fish for halibut under sport fishing regulations in 2003, 2004, and 2005 without obtaining SHARCs, the estimated level of participation in the subsistence fishery based on the SHARC survey appears reasonable when compared to the earlier household survey results.

The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in 2005 for Kodiak road system area residents was 210,826 pounds net weight, up from 187,214 pounds for 2004 and 153,254 pounds estimated for 2003 (Table 11). In 2005, Kodiak subsistence fishers harvested 146,781 pounds of halibut with setline gear (70%) and 64,047 pounds (30%) with hand operated gear. This compares to 131,719 pounds (70%) harvested with setline gear and 55,605 pounds (30%) with hand operated gear in 2004, and 101,575 pounds taken in 2003 with setline gear (66%) and 51,678 pounds (34%) with hand-operated gear. In addition, Kodiak road system SHARC holders harvested an estimated

²⁰ A cautionary note for Port Graham for 2005 concerns sample size. Only 16 of 52 SHARC holders responded to the 2005 survey (31%) (Table 3). Further outreach in this community will be necessary to improve the response rate and build confidence in the harvest estimates.

82,455 pounds net weight of halibut in 2005 they classified as sport-caught, up from 73,181 pounds in 2004 and 68,170 pounds in 2003. In total, Kodiak SHARC holders harvested 293,283 pounds of halibut in 2005, compared to 260,395 pounds in 2004 and 221,424 pounds net weight in 2003. Not surprisingly, the totals for all 3 years are lower than those based on household surveys for previous years (except that the 2004 and 2005 estimates are higher than that for 1991) because, as just noted, many Kodiak road system residents who fish for halibut likely have not obtained SHARCs and continue to harvest halibut under sport fishing rules. Overall, the 2003, 2004, and 2005 subsistence harvest estimates for Kodiak appear reasonable, but they should be further evaluated using angler survey data and with additional years of subsistence harvest survey data.

Sand Point (Regulatory Area 3B)

In 2000, the population of Sand Point was 952, with an Alaska Native population of 421 (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The population estimate for 2005 was 939 (ADLWD 2006). Prior to 2003, there was one estimate of halibut harvests for home use by Sand Point residents based on Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, household surveys, pertaining to 1992 (Fall et al. 1993). The estimated total harvest was 13,981 pounds net weight. Of this, 6,240 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, 6,934 pounds were taken with subsistence methods (setline or jigging with a hand-held line) and 807 pounds were harvested with rod and reel. The total harvest with noncommercial methods was 7,741 pounds. Of the 204 permanent households in the community, 122 harvested halibut for home use; 65 used “subsistence methods,” 16 fished with rod and reel, and the rest only obtained halibut for home use from their commercial harvests.

At the end of 2003, 73 residents of Sand Point had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). The estimated subsistence halibut harvest for 2003 was 4,819 pounds net weight. Of this, 3,409 pounds were harvested with setline gear and 1,410 pounds with hand operated gear. Twenty-one Sand Point residents subsistence fished for halibut in 2003. In addition, 11 Sand Point SHARC holders harvested an estimated 410 pounds of halibut while sport fishing, for a total estimated harvest of 5,229 pounds of halibut. These are lower harvests and levels of participation than might be expected based on the 1992 survey findings.

By December 31, 2004, 351 Sand Point residents had obtained SHARCs, a very substantial increase over 2003 (Table 11). The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 11,355 pounds net weight. Of this total, 4,360 pounds were harvested with setline gear (38%) and 6,996 pounds (61%) with hand operated gear. In total, an estimated 109 Sand Point SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, about 5 times the estimate for 2003. Also, 50 Sand Point SHARC holders sport-fished for halibut, with an estimated total harvest of 1,384 pounds. In total, 121 Sand Point SHARC holders fished for halibut for home use in 2004 with a total harvest of 12,739 pounds net weight. This is more than double the 2003 estimate, and similar to the total community estimate for 1992 (which included halibut removed from commercial harvests). It is likely that the higher estimate for 2004 does not indicate an increased harvest by Sand Point residents over 2003, but rather a more complete estimate due to much larger number of participants in the SHARC program.

A total of 321 Sand Point residents held SHARCs in 2005. The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut increased to 21,901 pounds, with 12,201 pounds (56%) taken with setline gear and 9,700 pounds (44%) caught with hand operated gear (Table 11). One hundred Sand Point residents subsistence fished for halibut in 2005. In addition, 23 sport-fished for halibut, adding 1,281 pounds to the total halibut harvest for home use of 23,182 pounds. The increase in the total halibut harvest and especially in the increase in setline harvests suggests that Sand Point residents are increasingly participating in the opportunities provided by the subsistence halibut fishery.

Unalaska/Dutch Harbor (Regulatory Area 4A)

The city of Unalaska (which includes Dutch Harbor) had a population of 4,283 in 2000, including 397 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The estimated population in 2005 was 4,297 (ADLWD 2006). The Division of Subsistence conducted a household harvest survey in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor for 1994. The estimated total halibut harvest was 97,601 pounds net weight (3,049 fish) (+/-34%), excluding 10,606 pounds (331 fish) removed from commercial catches for home use. Of the 700 households in the community, an estimated 391 (56%) had at least one member who fished for halibut in 1994. Most of the noncommercial harvest, 88,142 pounds (90%), was taken with rod and reel (ADF&G 2006)

By the close of 2003, only 92 residents of Unalaska and Dutch Harbor had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Notably, only 14 members of the Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska registered to subsistence fish for halibut in 2003. For the community overall and for the tribe, this was far fewer registrants than might have been predicted from the 1994 survey results. By the end of 2004, 131 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents had obtained SHARCs, as had 25 Qawalingin Tribe members. In 2005, 150 community members held SHARCs, as did 31 Qawalingin Tribe members. While a notable increase over 2003, this total continued to appear lower than expected.

In 2005, 88 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery and 28 sport-fished; 97 participated in either fishery. In comparison, in 2004, 81 community members subsistence fished for halibut and 34 sport-fished; 93 participated in either fishery. In 2003, 50 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut, 33 sport-fished, and 70 fished in either fishery (Table 11).

In 2005, the estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor was 18,108 pounds. This total was divided between harvests with setline gear (9,573 pounds; 53%) and hand operated gear (8,535; 47%) (Table 11). The estimated sport harvest of halibut by Unalaska SHARC holders in 2005 was 2,439 pounds, giving a total harvest for home use by SHARC holders of 20,547 pounds. In 2004, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut for Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents with SHARCs was 15,530 pounds net weight, with most (9,557 pounds; 62%) taken with setline gear and the balance with hand operated gear. In addition, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders harvested 2,165 pounds of halibut while sport fishing in 2004, for a total halibut harvest of 17,695 pounds. The estimated subsistence harvest for Unalaska and Dutch Harbor residents with SHARCs for 2003 was 10,860 pounds net weight, and these SHARC holders harvested an additional 5,519 pounds of halibut while sport fishing, for a total noncommercial harvest of 16,379 pounds.

The 2005 total halibut harvest by Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents represented just 21% of the harvest estimate for 1994. Similarly, the 2004 total halibut harvest was 18% of the harvest estimate for 1994 and the 2003 estimate was 17% of the 1994 estimate. There are at least 5 possible explanations for these differences. One, halibut harvests in Unalaska may have declined since 1994, although an actual level of decline of this magnitude appears unlikely. Second, the SHARC survey may have underestimated the subsistence halibut harvest if many fishers have not obtained a SHARC. A third possible explanation is that the 1994 survey might have overestimated the halibut harvest. A fourth potential explanation is that many halibut fishers in Unalaska perhaps prefer to harvest halibut under sport fishing regulations and therefore did not obtain a SHARC. A fifth possibility that may account for a decline in subsistence halibut harvests is stock abundance. The IPHC has noted a decline in abundance in Area 4A since 1994 (Gregg Williams, IPHC, personal communication, 2005). A combination of all five factors could be responsible for the unexpectedly low subsistence halibut harvest estimated for Unalaska from the SHARC surveys in all 3 study years. Further outreach in Unalaska is clearly appropriate, as well as additional research to better understand patterns of halibut fishing in the community.

Toksook Bay (Regulatory Area 4E)

As discussed in Chapter Two, 534 Toksook Bay tribal members (and 529 community residents) (population 532 in 2000 and 596 in 2005; U.S. Census Bureau 2001, ADLWD 2006) obtained SHARCs in 2003. The Division of Subsistence has not conducted a household harvest survey in this community. Wolfe (2002) estimated a subsistence halibut harvest of 12,600 pounds net weight (16,800 pounds round weight) for this community for 2000, based upon the per capita estimate for the neighboring community of Tununak from 1986. As also discussed in Chapter 1, with the assistance of the tribal government in Toksook Bay, Division of Subsistence staff evaluated the list of SHARC holders in the community, estimated the total number of subsistence halibut fishers, and conducted interviews with likely fishers. Based upon this collaboration with the tribal government, it is highly likely that most community residents who subsistence fished for halibut in 2003, 2004, and 2005 provided harvest data through the SHARC survey. Therefore, harvest estimates for Toksook Bay represent the harvests reported by respondents to the survey, and are not expanded to the total number of SHARC holders in the community.

The estimated harvest for Toksook Bay for 2003 was 24,500 pounds net weight by 54 fishers (Table 11). In the assessment by project staff, this was considered a reliable subsistence harvest estimate for the community. It should be noted that Toksook Bay is a member of the Coastal Villages Regional Fund (CVRF) CDQ organization. The majority of the 5,034 pounds of sublegal halibut retained for home use by members of this CDQ organization in 2003 was landed at Toksook Bay and Mekoryuk (Williams 2004:59-60).

For 2004, 56 Toksook Bay SHARC holders reported a harvest of 6,596 pounds of halibut, with most of this (5,737 pounds) harvested with hand operated gear (Table 11). This suggests a substantial decline in subsistence halibut harvests compared to 2003. As in 2003, a majority (69 percent of 7,120 pounds net weight) of the sublegal halibut retained for home use by the CVRF

was landed at Toksook Bay and Mekoryuk (Williams 2005), but this cannot account for the decline in subsistence harvests.

In 2005, subsistence harvests by Toksook Bay residents rebounded to 14,870 pounds; adding 98 pounds of sport-caught halibut gives a community total of 14,968 pounds (Table 11). Almost all (14,269 pounds; 96%) of the subsistence harvest was taken with hand-operated gear. Sixty-one Toksook Bay residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005.

Tununak (Regulatory Area 4E)

Tununak had a population of 325 in 2000, 315 of whom were Alaska Native (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The population for 2005 was 328 (ADLWD 2006). The Division of Subsistence conducted a comprehensive household harvest survey in Tununak in 1986, which provides the only estimate of subsistence halibut harvests for the community prior to the adoption of the new subsistence regulations. The harvest estimate was 1,532 fish and 30,643 pounds net (dressed) weight, with a 95% confidence limit of +/-26%. The harvest per capita was 93 pounds net weight (ADF&G 2006).

No residents of Tununak obtained SHARCs in 2003²¹, and the Traditional Elders' Council in Tununak did not approve Division of Subsistence plans to conduct interviews with potential subsistence halibut fishers for 2003. Therefore, there was no subsistence halibut harvest estimate for this community for 2003. By the close of 2004, however, 70 residents of Tununak had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Because only 9 SHARC holders responded to the mailout survey (12.9 percent), harvest estimates for Tununak for 2004 were based on a very low sampling fraction. The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 1,954 pounds net weight by 31 fishers, 878 pounds harvested with set line gear and 1,076 pounds with hand operated gear. No Tununak SHARC holders reported any sport fishing activity.

As noted in Chapter One, the tribal government supported Division of Subsistence interviewing of subsistence halibut fishers in Tununak for the 2005 study year. Thirty-three of 70 SHARC holders were interviewed (47%). As in Toksook Bay, reported harvests were not expanded for Tununak because most known halibut fishers were interviewed. The total subsistence harvest of halibut was 2,661 pounds by 20 fishers. Most of the harvest (88%) was taken with hand-operated gear. There were no sport harvests of halibut in Tununak in 2005.

Compared to the results of the 1986 survey, the harvest estimate for Tununak for 2005 appears low. The reasons for this difference are uncertain. Several additional years of harvest data collection plus continuing outreach and community support will be necessary to understand subsistence halibut harvest trends in this community.

COMPARISONS WITH NON-SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS IN 2005

As reported in Table 17, the preliminary estimated total halibut removal in Alaskan waters in 2005 was 81,165,442 pounds (net weight) based on data compiled the IPHC (Gilroy personal communication 2006) and this study. In this total, the removal of 23,221 pounds of sublegal

²¹ One tribal member obtained a SHARC, but this person was not a resident of Tununak.

halibut for personal use by CDQ organizations in Areas 4D and 4E has been added to the subsistence harvest category. Commercial harvests accounted for 72.3% of halibut removals in Alaska in 2005 (Fig. 30). Bycatch of halibut in various other commercial fisheries ranked second, with 14.1% of the statewide removals. Sport harvests ranked third, with 9.9%. Wastage in commercial fisheries added 2.2% to the total halibut removals. Finally, the subsistence fishery accounted for 1.5% of the total removals of halibut in Alaska waters in 2005.

Halibut harvests by fishery in 2005 at the regulatory area level did not differ substantially from the statewide pattern (Table 17, Fig. 31). In all regulatory areas, commercial harvests accounted for 55% or more of the total pounds net weight. In Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), sport fisheries took 17.7% and 15.2%, respectively, of the halibut harvest in 2005, but sport fisheries were smaller than the subsistence harvests in Area 3B and Area 4. Commercial bycatch accounted for 42.5% of halibut removals in Area 4. As a percentage of the total removal, subsistence halibut harvests were largest in Area 2C at 4.2% of the total (although they were less than a third of the sport harvest and about 5.6% of the commercial harvest) and 1.2% in Area 3A.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

New federal regulations governing subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska went into effect in May 2003. The 2005 calendar year was the third for which a program was implemented to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut under these regulations. By several measures, the program was a success. In 2005, 14,306 members of Alaska Native tribes with traditional uses of halibut and residents of eligible rural communities held subsistence halibut registration cards (SHARCs) from NMFS, an increase of 23% over the number of SHARCs that had been issued by the end of 2003. Of all SHARC holders, 8,565 (60%) voluntarily provided information about their subsistence halibut fishing activities in 2005 by responding to the survey. This compares to a response rate of 62% for the 2004 study year (8,524 respondents of 13,813 SHARC holders) and 65% percent for the 2003 study year (7,593 respondents of 11,625 SHARC holders) (Table 18).

Based on these survey returns, and estimated 5,621 individuals participated in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery in 2005. This is a decrease of 6% from the estimated 5,984 individuals who subsistence fished for halibut in Alaska in 2004, but is 14% higher than the estimated 4,942 SHARC holders who fished in 2003. The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2005 is 55,875 fish and 1,178,222 pounds (+/-3.0%) (net weight). In comparison, the 2004 estimated subsistence harvest was 52,412 halibut and 1,193,162 net pounds (+/- 1.5%), and 43,926 halibut for 1,041,330 pounds (+/- 4%) were harvested in the subsistence fishery in 2003. As measured in pounds, the 2005 subsistence halibut harvest was about 1% lower than the harvest in 2004 and 13% higher than the 2003 estimated harvest (Table 18). The total estimated harvests for 2003, 2004, and 2005 all fell below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf , page 16748; NMFS 2003). The larger estimated harvest in 2004 compared to 2003 corresponded to the greater number of individuals who held SHARCs through December 2004 and a proportional increase in the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut. The leveling off of the harvest in 2005 compared to 2004 is consistent with the small increase in individuals who held SHARCs for at least a portion of 2005. Average harvests per fisher were higher in 2005 compared to the first 2 years of the study: 9.9 halibut per fisher for 210 pounds, compared to 8.8 halibut per fisher for 199 pounds in 2004 and 8.9 halibut per fisher in for 211 pounds in 2003 (Table 18).

After the first 3 years of the harvest assessment program, it is not possible to determine if the overall increase in statewide harvest estimates in 2004 and 2005 compared to 2003 was the result of an actual increase in the subsistence halibut harvest, a reflection of normal year-to-year variations, a consequence of more complete participation of subsistence fishers in the SHARC program, the product of different sample sizes and the nature of the respondent pool, or the result of increasing trust on the part of subsistence fishers in the survey. As the community case studies demonstrate, a number of factors appear to have caused the differences in harvest estimates over the 3 study years, and these differ by community. Some are methodological (St. Paul for example), while other factors are probably linked to more thorough and accurate documentation of harvests (Cordova, Sand Point) rather than a true increase.

In 2005, most subsistence halibut were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (70%) and the rest with hand operated gear (30%). Similarly, in 2004, 74% of the subsistence halibut were harvested with setline (stationary) gear, and in 2003, setlines accounted for 72% of the harvest.

The largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 51% (598,072 pounds); followed by Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 36% (429,275 pounds); Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 5% (54,119 pounds); Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 4% (46,225 pounds); Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 3% (35,615 pounds); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 1% (7,716 pounds); Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), less than 1% (5,848 pounds); and Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), less than 1% (1,351 pounds). In 2004 and 2003 also, Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) accounted for most of the subsistence harvests. The proportion of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest occurring in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) has declined from 60% in 2003 to 57% in 2004 and 51% in 2005. Correspondingly, the portion occurring in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) has increased from 27% in 2003 to 34% in 2004 and 36% in 2005. Subsistence harvests accounted for 1.5% of the total halibut removals in Alaska waters in 2005, compared to 1.5 % in 2004 and 1.3% in 2003.

Subsistence halibut fishers had an estimated incidental harvest of 12,395 rockfish in 2005. This is a decline of 35% from the estimated harvest of 19,001 rockfish in 2004, and a decline of 17% from the 14,870 rockfish harvested in the fishery in 2003 (Table 18). There were 1,544 SHARC holders who harvested rockfish while subsistence halibut fishing in 2005, compared to 1,616 in 2004 and 1,239 in 2003. Most of the incidental rockfish harvests in 2005 occurred in Area 2C (63%), as they had in 2004 (68%) and 2003 (67%).

In 2005, subsistence halibut fishers harvested an estimated 2,355 lingcod in the subsistence halibut fishery. This is a decline of 47% from the estimate of 4,407 lingcod harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 and a decline of 29% from the 2003 estimate of 3,298 lingcod. In total, 862 SHARC holders harvested lingcod while subsistence halibut fishing in 2005. This is 10% lower than the 953 SHARC holders who had an incidental harvest of lingcod in 2004, but 23% higher than the estimate of 699 SHARC holders in 2003 (Table 18). As with rockfish, most of the incidental lingcod harvest took place in Area 2C in 2005 (56%), 2004 (56%) and 2003 (51%).

As discussed above, comparisons of the 2003, 2004, and 2005 harvest estimates with those from previous research by the Division of Subsistence are complicated by different research methods, but such comparisons are still instructive. Subsistence harvest estimates for most of the larger communities (combining tribal and rural SHARC holders) such as Sitka, Petersburg, and Kodiak for 2003, 2004, and 2005 are similar to earlier estimates based on household surveys. This is significant in that these communities account for a very large percentage of the total harvest. We conclude that the first 3 years of the survey of SHARC holders produced sound estimates of subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska based on a scientific sample and a relatively high response rate. The estimates can be further evaluated in the future as the new subsistence regulations become more completely implemented and additional years of harvest data are

collected. Continued documentation of the subsistence harvests is also necessary for any meaningful discussion of trends in the fishery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We conclude this report with the following recommendations based on experiences during the first 3 years of this project. These suggestions are similar to those that were offered at the conclusion of the first and second years' reports (Fall et al. 2004:30-31; Fall et al. 2005:34-36).

1. The harvest assessment program for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery should continue for at least one more year to document harvests occurring in 2006, using methods similar to those employed for 2003, 2004, and 2005. This 4-year effort will continue the development of a time series for assessment of harvest trends as well as for assessment of the information collected for the first years of the fishery. As discussed above, the methods used for 2003, 2004, and 2005 (a short, mailed survey with 3 mailings, supplemented by community outreach, interviewing in selected communities, and partnerships with tribal governments), were successful and should be retained to facilitate comparisons across study years. In addition, implementation of a program to collect harvest data in-season in selected communities should be considered on a trial basis to help supplement and evaluate the data collected through the mailed survey.²² Further, given that the subsistence fishery is operating under relatively new regulations, consideration should be given to continuing the present study to at least a total of 5 years to strengthen the time series data and trend analysis.
2. Outreach is needed in several communities, including Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Angoon, and perhaps Sand Point, based on relatively low response rates or unexpectedly low numbers of SHARCs issued. Contracts with tribal governments or local hiring in Sitka, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan should be renewed for the fourth year to build upon the successful work in those communities in the first 3 years of the program. Collaboration with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association should also continue in order to develop a reliable harvest estimate for St. Paul.
3. Further community outreach should continue in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast). There are many communities in this very large geographic area but relatively few SHARCs were issued. For the 2005 study year (as discussed in Chapter One), the focus of this outreach was on those communities that are known to have relatively large traditional harvests of halibut. Harvests in many other communities in this area are likely to be small. Although a major outreach effort including most of these other communities would be expensive and unnecessary, communications with tribal

²² In October 2005, when the grant award between NMFS and the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G was amended to add funds to support the third year of the mail-out survey for 2005, funds were also included to plan and implement a pilot project to collect subsistence halibut harvest data in season in Kodiak and Sitka. That in-season project was implemented in the summer of 2006. Findings will be reported in final report for the 2006 harvest year. In addition, the funding provided in 2005 supported further community outreach efforts. In June 2006, the agreement between NMFS and the Division of Subsistence was amended to add funds to support the mail survey for the 2006 study year.

governments could result in more enrollments in the SHARC program and more confidence in the survey results.

4. Regulations were adopted by NMFS in late 2004 creating a community harvester program for subsistence halibut fishing. It will be essential to integrate this program into the SHARC harvest assessment program. This will entail further cooperative work with tribal governments.

5. If rockfish or lingcod incidental harvests in the halibut subsistence fishery continue to be of interest to managers in some areas, more specific data collection tools need to be developed to collect harvest data at the species level for rockfish in particular communities. This should only be done in selected areas of concern given the additional costs to data collection and analysis that this will entail (see Wolfe 2002 for more discussion of collection of rockfish harvest data through the SHARC survey). Such research should only occur through partnerships with local communities and tribes, and should include a combination of participant observation, key respondent interviewing, and survey methods.²³

6. Further evaluation of sport fish harvest data, achieved through the mailed survey administered by the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G, should take place for the larger rural communities participating in the subsistence halibut fishery for at least several years. (Analysis of these data for Sitka was conducted as a pilot effort for 2004. See Fall et al. 2005:22-24.) As discussed in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, many SHARC holders also reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2003, 2004, and 2005. It will be important to try to determine if a shift in harvest from the “sport” category to the subsistence category is occurring, in order to evaluate trends in the subsistence fishery and the effect of the new subsistence halibut regulations on fishing patterns. Also, as also noted in Chapter 3, comparisons of community harvest estimates from previous research require consideration of sport harvests as well as harvests under the new subsistence regulations. Such comparisons are also important for evaluating the subsistence harvest assessment program and the performance of the new subsistence regulations.

7. Consideration should be given to funding and implementing ethnographic investigations in key halibut fishing communities to evaluate the effects of the new subsistence fishing regulations on fishing patterns. These studies would entail more detailed interviewing of fishers regarding any changes in gear choice, fishing effort, harvest amounts, incidental harvests of rockfish or lingcod, or other fishing activities that have resulted from the regulatory changes. These interviews could also investigate traditional knowledge about local halibut stocks (as well as local stocks of rockfish and lingcod) that might prove useful to management agencies, communities, and tribes for future management of the subsistence, sport, and commercial halibut fisheries in Alaska.

²³ In 2006, the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, received funding from the North Pacific Research Board to conduct research on subsistence rockfish fishing in Sitka (southeast Alaska), Chenega Bay (Prince William Sound), and Nanwalek and Port Graham (lower Cook Inlet). Findings of this research will be available in 2007.

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REPORT TABLES

Table 1. Population of Rural Communities Eligible to Participate in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2000 and 2005

Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2005
		Total	Alaska Native	
ANGOON	2C	572	419	497
COFFMAN COVE	2C	199	12	156
CRAIG	2C	1,397	432	1,417
EDNA BAY	2C	49	2	41
ELFIN COVE	2C	32	0	29
GUSTAVUS	2C	429	32	459
HAINES	2C	1,811	332	1,525
HOLLIS	2C	139	13	137
HOONAH	2C	860	597	861
HYDABURG	2C	382	342	369
HYDER	2C	97	4	91
KAKE	2C	710	530	598
KASAAN	2C	39	19	61
KLAWOCK	2C	854	496	780
KLUKWAN	2C	139	123	109
METLAKATLA	2C	1,375	1,125	1,343
MEYERS CHUCK	2C	21	2	15
PELICAN	2C	163	42	115
PETERSBURG	2C	3,224	388	3,155
POINT BAKER	2C	35	3	22
PORT ALEXANDER	2C	81	11	75
PORT PROTECTION	2C	63	7	54
SAXMAN	2C	431	302	405
SITKA	2C	8,835	2,178	8,947
SKAGWAY	2C	862	44	834
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2C	104	5	98
THORNE BAY	2C	552	27	486
WHALE PASS	2C	58	2	76
WRANGELL	2C	2,308	550	1,974
Regulatory Area 2C Subtotals ⁵		25,821	8,039	24,729
AKHIOK	3A	80	75	41
CHENEGA BAY	3A	86	67	82
CORDOVA	3A	2,454	368	2,288
KARLUK	3A	27	26	27
KODIAK ²	3A	12,973	1,697	12,816
LARSEN BAY	3A	115	91	97
NANWALEK	3A	177	165	222
OLD HARBOR	3A	237	203	200
OUZINKIE	3A	225	197	191
PORT GRAHAM	3A	171	151	134
PORT LIONS	3A	253	163	220
SELDOVIA	3A	286	66	391
TATITLEK	3A	107	91	102
YAKUTAT	3A	680	375	618
Regulatory Area 3A Subtotals		17,871	3,735	17,429

[continued]

Table 1. [continued]

Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2005
		Total	Alaska Native	
CHIGNIK	3B	79	48	95
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	103	85	86
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	145	127	117
COLD BAY	3B	88	15	89
FALSE PASS	3B	64	42	63
IVANOF BAY	3B	22	21	2
KING COVE	3B	792	379	723
NELSON LAGOON	3B	83	68	70
PERRYVILLE	3B	107	105	114
SAND POINT	3B	952	421	939
Regulatory Area 3B Subtotals		2,435	1,311	2,298
AKUTAN	4A	713	117	773
NIKOLSKI	4A	39	27	31
UNALASKA	4A	4,283	397	4,297
Regulatory Area 4A Subtotals		5,035	541	5,101
ADAK	4B	316	118	167
ATKA	4B	92	84	90
Regulatory Area 4B Subtotals		408	202	257
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	152	140	128
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C	532	460	488
Regulatory Area 4C Subtotals		684	600	616
GAMBELL	4D	649	622	660
SAVOONGA	4D	643	614	695
DIOMEDE	4D	146	137	132
Regulatory Area 4D Subtotals		1,438	1,373	1,487
ALAKANUK	4E	652	638	678
ALEKNAGIK	4E	221	187	241
BREVIG MISSION	4E	276	254	327
BETHEL	4E	5,471	3,719	5,960
CHEFORNAK	4E	394	386	457
CHEVAK	4E	765	734	916
CLARK'S POINT	4E	75	69	65
COUNCIL ANVSA ³	4E	0	0	0
DILLINGHAM	4E	2,466	1,503	2,370
EEK	4E	280	271	291
EGEGIK	4E	116	89	81
ELIM	4E	313	297	302
EMMONAK	4E	767	720	740
GOLOVIN	4E	144	133	150
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	230	216	238
HOOPER BAY	4E	1,014	971	1,133
KING SALMON	4E	442	133	420

[continued]

Table 1. [continued]

Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2005
		Total	Alaska Native	
KIPNUK	4E	644	631	688
KONGIGANAK	4E	359	349	427
KOTLIK	4E	591	568	609
KOYUK	4E	297	280	350
KWIGILLINGOK	4E	338	331	361
LEVELOCK	4E	122	116	54
MANOKOTAK	4E	399	378	437
MEKORYUK	4E	210	203	192
NAKNEK	4E	678	319	577
NAPAKIAK	4E	353	341	373
NAPASKIAK	4E	390	383	428
NEWTOK	4E	321	311	315
NIGHTMUTE	4E	208	197	234
NOME	4E	3,505	2,057	3,508
OSCARVILLE	4E	61	61	59
PILOT POINT	4E	100	86	73
PLATINUM	4E	41	38	38
PORT HEIDEN	4E	119	93	89
QUINHAGAK	4E	555	540	642
SCAMMON BAY	4E	465	453	509
SAINT MICHAEL	4E	368	343	509
SHAKTOOLIK	4E	230	218	224
SHELDON POINT	4E	164	154	158
SHISHMAREF	4E	562	531	581
SOLOMON ANVSA	4E	4	3	8
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	137	115	76
STEBBINS	4E	547	518	596
TELLER	4E	268	248	263
TOGIAK	4E	809	750	779
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	532	519	596
TUNTUTULIAK	4E	370	366	399
TUNUNAK	4E	325	315	328
TWIN HILLS	4E	69	65	71
UGASHIK	4E	11	9	15
UNALAKLEET	4E	747	655	710
WALES	4E	152	137	151
WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	203	175	224
Regulatory Area 4E Subtotals		28,880	23,176	30,020
Grand Total		82,572	38,977	81,937

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development population estimates for 2005 (<http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/pop/estimates> on September 18, 2006)

¹ Alaska Native Village statistical Area populations were used whenever no city or census designated place (CDP) populations were present in the census.

² Total population for Kodiak Island road system area; includes Kodiak City, Kodiak Station, Chiniak, and other areas on the road system.

³ There is no census table for a Council CDP or municipality. The Council ANVSA table indicated that all 40 housing units were vacant.

⁴ No Alaska Native Population data are available for 2005.

⁵ Non-tribal residents of Naukati Bay were not eligible for SHARCs in 2004. The NPFMC in late 2004 recommended that Naukati Bay be added to the eligible list, but regulatory action had not occurred by late 2005. Naukati Bay had a population of 135, including 13 Alaska Natives, in 2000, and a total population of 106 in 2005.

Table 2. Project Chronology, 2005 Study Year

Date	Event/Action
September 1, 2005	Amendment 1 to Award No. NA04NMF4370314 finalized between NMFS and ADF&G to support the research for study year 2005
December 20, 2005	Mailing of letter to tribes concerning mailout of surveys for the second year of the project
Mid January 2006	Running of newspaper ads
January 31, 2006	ADF&G news release regarding mailing of SHARC surveys
February 2, 2006	First mailing of survey forms
March 6, 2006	Development of informal agreement with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association to assist with outreach in St. Paul
March 21, 2006	Second mailing of survey forms
March 15 - April 7, 2006	Survey administration in Toksook Bay; phone calls to SHARC holders in selected other western Alaska communities
April through June 2006	Administration of surveys in Sitka, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan
April 25, 2006	Third mailing of survey forms
April 28, 2006	Submission of semi-annual report on project progress to NMFS
May 16 - 18, 2006	M. Brock traveled to meetings in Sitka, Ketchikan, and Saxman to discuss the project
November 1, 2006	Release of public review draft of final report
December 4, 2006	Presentation of study findings, ANSHWG, Anchorage
December 6, 2006	Presentation of study findings, NPFMC, Anchorage
December 20, 2006	Completion of revised, final report

Table 3. Sample Achievement, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Survey for 2005, by Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Place of Residence of SHARC Holder^{1,2}

Tribal Name	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response Rate	
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	39	15	0	27	4	1	21	4	0	39	23	0	23	59.0%
ANGOOK COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	129	26	0	106	11	1	90	8	0	129	45	0	45	34.9%
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2													
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	615	190	33	427	47	11	342	41	4	615	278	2	280	45.5%
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	6	0	0	6	1	0	5	0	0	6	1	4	5	83.3%
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	9	4	0	6	2	0	2	0	1	9	6	0	6	66.7%
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	38	14	1	25	7	1	16	1	0	38	22	0	22	57.9%
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	47	24	1	28	4	0	20	2	0	47	30	0	30	63.8%
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	55	26	0	31	4	0	26	2	0	55	32	0	32	58.2%
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	22	6	0	17	4	0	13	3	0	22	13	0	13	59.1%
EGEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	100.0%
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	200	53	1	152	19	2	123	15	0	200	87	0	87	43.5%
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	181	41	5	139	4	1	129	15	0	181	60	101	161	89.0%
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	7	2	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	2	0	2	28.6%
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	66	29	1	44	10	0	27	6	0	66	45	0	45	68.2%
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	770	190	47	562	56	22	458	31	2	770	277	36	313	40.6%
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	1													
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	165	44	1	128	17	1	98	22	1	165	83	0	83	50.3%
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	224	61	11	156	15	2	131	14	3	224	90	1	91	40.6%
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	1													
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	380	82	3	303	28	2	263	21	1	380	131	0	131	34.5%
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	6	2	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	6	3	0	3	50.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	24	12	1	10	4	0	6	2	0	24	18	0	18	75.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	24	2	0	22	4	0	17	3	2	24	9	0	9	37.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	44	6	0	44	2	0	36	1	0	44	9	0	9	20.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	4													
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	5													
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	1													
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	27	4	0	24	2	1	19	5	0	27	11	0	11	40.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	14	7	0	11	3	0	4	0	0	14	10	0	10	71.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	39	19	0	21	2	0	14	5	0	39	26	0	26	66.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	1													
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	23	11	0	12	5	0	8	1	0	23	17	0	17	73.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	21	5	0	16	3	0	13	0	0	21	8	3	11	52.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	3													
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	67	26	2	42	8	2	23	9	0	67	43	0	43	64.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	2	0	11	2	0	9	0	0	13	4	0	4	30.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMITRAQ)	15	8	0	8	0	0	6	1	0	15	9	0	9	60.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	89	12	0	78	12	0	61	5	0	89	29	29	58	65.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	5													
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	88	7	1	79	3	0	77	1	0	88	11	29	40	45.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	10	2	0	8	2	0	6	0	0	10	4	2	2	60.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	46	2	0	44	1	0	43	0	0	46	3	15	18	39.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	11	3	0	10	1	0	7	0	0	11	4	2	6	54.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	41	16	0	25	7	0	18	8	0	41	31	0	31	75.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	15	7	0	10	0	0	7	1	0	15	8	7	15	100.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	32	9	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	32	9	0	9	28.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	3													

[continued]

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

Tribal Name	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned through Staff	Response Rate		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	3	0	0	8	1	0	7	0	0	8	3	4		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	1	0	12	1	1		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	12	0	0	18	2	0	14	1	1	34	18	1		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	34	15	1	18	3	0	12	0	0	36	24	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	36	21	0	18	3	1	12	0	0	36	24	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	42	8	1	34	4	1	29	1	0	42	13	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	1	20	0	39	11	0	25	4	0	56	35	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	56	8	0	35	2	0	32	1	0	42	11	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	42	8	0	35	2	0	32	1	0	42	11	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	8	5	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1	15	1	19	2	0	14	1	0	32	18	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	1	33	2	495	7	0	485	12	0	527	52	102		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATTLEK	32	4	0	70	1	0	68	1	0	73	6	28		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUYAK)	527	4	0	70	1	0	68	1	0	73	6	28		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	73	4	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	8	5	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	5	4	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	8	5	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	8	4	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	8	5	0		
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	2	33	1	70	10	0	55	2	0	96	45	0		
NEWTOK VILLAGE	3	2	0	13	1	0	12	1	0	15	4	0		
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	96	15	0	80	15	0	60	9	0	113	56	0		
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	15	2	0	7	2	0	4	1	0	8	4	0		
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	113	32	6	80	15	0	60	9	0	113	56	0		
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	8	1	0	7	2	0	4	1	0	8	4	0		
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	59	13	3	43	8	0	34	2	0	59	23	10		
ORUTSARMIUT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	4	0		
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	53	11	1	44	7	0	34	0	0	53	18	0		
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	118	49	10	61	11	0	48	8	0	118	68	0		
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	1	5	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	25	5	0		
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	25	21	1	207	18	1	181	6	0	224	45	130		
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	224	55	9	205	24	1	173	11	1	264	90	0		
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	264	7	1	26	3	0	20	1	0	31	11	0		
QAWALUNGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	31	7	0	23	2	1	16	7	0	41	29	0		
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	20	0	23	2	1	16	7	0	41	29	0		
SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	65	7	97	14	3	64	16	1	155	95	0		
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	436	134	22	299	24	6	248	42	2	436	200	62		
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	1	2	0	10	1	0	8	1	0	11	4	0		
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	2	1	0	16	2	0	12	2	0	17	5	9		
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	11	1	0	16	2	0	12	2	0	17	5	9		
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4	1	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	1	0		
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	17	11	0	35	6	1	27	1	0	45	18	0		
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	3	9	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	13	10	0		
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	8	49	2	49	13	1	29	5	0	97	67	0		
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	45	11	0	37	6	0	28	1	0	58	30	0		
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	13	9	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	13	10	0		
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	97	49	2	49	13	1	29	5	0	97	67	0		
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	58	23	2	37	6	0	28	1	0	58	30	0		
Tribal Name Subtotals	6,437	1,671	181	4,822	499	64	3,995	371	20	6,437	2,541	579	3,120	48.5%

[continued]

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

Rural Community	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned Mail	Returned through Staff	Response Rate	
ADAK	13	3	0	11	0	1	9	7	0	13	10	0	10	76.9%
AKHIOK	1													
AKUTAN	4													
ALEKNAGIK	4													
ANGOON	33	14	0	22	4	2	13	3	0	33	21	0	21	63.6%
ATKA	12	2	0	12	2	0	8	0	0	12	4	0	4	33.3%
BETHEL	5													
CHEFORNAK	3													
CHENEGA BAY	12	6	0	7	0	0	6	1	0	12	7	0	7	58.3%
CHEVAK	5													
CHIGNIK	11	8	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	11	9	0	9	81.8%
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	4	0	4	40.0%
CHIGNIK LAKE	4													
CHINIAK	2													
CLARKS POINT	1													
COFFMAN COVE	45	31	2	21	5	0	7	2	0	45	38	0	38	84.4%
COLD BAY	21	8	0	14	1	2	10	1	0	21	10	0	10	47.6%
CORDOVA	542	310	14	248	49	2	159	22	6	542	381	0	381	70.3%
CRAIG	352	198	8	189	29	2	125	16	4	352	243	0	243	69.0%
DILLINGHAM	44	28	0	17	0	0	15	7	0	44	35	0	35	79.5%
EDNA BAY	52	28	0	33	7	0	17	5	0	52	40	0	40	76.9%
EELK	1													
ELFIN COVE	20	13	0	11	1	0	6	0	0	20	14	0	14	70.0%
EMMONAK	1													
FALSE PASS	5	1	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	5	3	0	3	60.0%
GAMBELL	1													
GOODNEWS BAY	2													
GUSTAVUS	76	48	1	35	6	0	24	3	0	76	57	0	57	75.0%
HAINES	477	319	11	194	48	3	97	20	0	477	387	0	387	81.1%
HOLLIS	52	32	1	29	3	0	19	2	0	52	37	0	37	71.2%
HOONAH	141	73	4	77	14	2	50	4	1	141	91	0	91	64.5%
HOOPER BAY	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	5	62.5%
HYDABURG	18	11	0	7	0	0	7	1	0	18	12	5	17	94.4%
HYDER	39	12	0	29	13	0	16	5	0	39	30	0	30	76.9%
KAKE	54	25	4	33	6	0	20	4	0	54	35	0	35	64.8%
KASAAN	20	12	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	20	12	0	12	60.0%
KETCHIKAN	2													
KING COVE	23	12	0	13	1	0	9	5	0	23	18	0	18	78.3%
KING SALMON	5													
KIPNUK	1													
KLAWOCK	127	74	4	61	10	0	44	3	2	127	87	0	87	68.5%
KLUKWAN	3													
KODIAK	1538	780	47	860	123	20	558	93	23	1538	996	0	996	64.8%
KONGIGANAK	3													
KOTLIK	1													
KOYUK	1													
LARSEN BAY	16	10	0	8	1	0	3	1	1	16	12	0	12	75.0%
MANOKOTAK	2													
MEKORYUK	2													
METLAKATLA	46	13	5	29	2	1	22	3	4	46	18	0	18	39.1%
MEYERS CHUCK	14	6	0	10	4	0	5	0	0	14	10	0	10	71.4%
NAKNEK	5													

[continued]

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

Rural Community	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate
NANWALEK	7	3	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	7	3	0	3	42.9%
NEWTOK	1	1	1	22	0	0	21	1	0	24	2	9	11	45.8%
NIGHTMUTE	24	4	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	7	5	0	5	71.4%
NIKOLSKI	7	4	0	8	0	1	6	0	0	11	4	0	4	36.4%
NOME	11	4	0	8	0	1	6	0	0	11	4	0	4	36.4%
OLD HARBOR	35	18	1	21	4	4	7	2	0	35	24	0	24	68.6%
OUZINKIE	16	7	2	7	2	0	5	1	0	16	10	0	10	62.5%
PELICAN	48	23	3	24	6	1	16	4	0	48	33	0	33	68.8%
PERRYVILLE	1	1	1	24	6	1	16	4	0	48	33	0	33	68.8%
PETERSBURG	1065	580	25	532	99	11	361	64	2	1065	743	0	743	69.8%
PLATINUM	1	1	1	17	6	0	10	0	0	26	17	0	17	65.4%
PORT ALEXANDER	26	11	1	13	3	1	8	1	0	16	7	0	7	43.8%
PORT GRAHAM	16	3	0	13	3	1	8	1	0	16	7	0	7	43.8%
PORT HEIDEN	1	1	1	22	2	0	15	3	0	32	21	0	21	65.6%
PORT LIONS	32	16	0	22	2	0	15	3	0	32	21	0	21	65.6%
PORT PROTECTION	19	12	0	9	1	0	8	0	0	19	13	0	13	68.4%
PT. BAKER	18	12	1	7	1	0	4	1	0	18	14	0	14	77.8%
QUINHAGAK	4	4	1	7	1	0	4	1	0	18	14	0	14	77.8%
SAND POINT	18	8	0	10	1	1	6	2	0	18	11	0	11	61.1%
SAVOONGA	2	2	2	19	2	0	16	1	0	36	19	3	22	61.1%
SAXMAN	36	16	2	19	2	0	16	1	0	36	19	3	22	61.1%
SCAMMON BAY	5	5	4	52	10	0	31	7	0	115	86	0	86	74.8%
SELDOVIA	115	69	4	52	10	0	31	7	0	115	86	0	86	74.8%
SHELDON POINT	1	1	1	889	117	27	626	94	11	1578	962	123	1085	68.8%
SITKA	1578	751	37	889	117	27	626	94	11	1578	962	123	1085	68.8%
SKAGWAY	58	32	0	31	8	1	17	3	1	58	43	0	43	74.1%
SOUTH NAKNEK	3	3	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	8	2	0	2	25.0%
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8	1	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	8	2	0	2	25.0%
ST PAUL ISLAND	5	5	0	5	0	0	4	2	0	12	10	0	10	83.3%
TATITILEK	12	8	0	5	0	0	4	2	0	12	10	0	10	83.3%
TELLER	2	2	2	18	4	0	11	2	0	44	37	0	37	84.1%
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	31	1	18	4	0	11	2	0	44	37	0	37	84.1%
THORNE BAY	134	93	5	54	9	2	26	8	0	134	110	0	110	82.1%
TOGIAK	3	3	3	32	2	2	27	7	0	63	41	0	41	65.1%
TOKSOOK BAY	3	3	3	32	2	2	27	7	0	63	41	0	41	65.1%
UNALASKA	116	59	2	58	11	0	43	10	0	116	80	0	80	69.0%
UNALASKA	116	59	2	58	11	0	43	10	0	116	80	0	80	69.0%
WHALE PASS	27	24	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	27	24	0	24	88.9%
WRANGELL	424	227	11	205	45	5	134	30	2	424	302	0	302	71.2%
YAKUTAT	63	32	2	32	2	2	27	7	0	63	41	0	41	65.1%
Rural Community Subtotals	7,869	4,153	200	4,151	681	91	2,744	457	57	7,869	5,291	154	5,445	69.2%
TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS	14,306	5,824	381	8,973	1,180	155	6,739	828	77	14,306	7,832	733	8,565	59.9%

[continued]

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

City of Residence	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response Rate	
ADAK	13	2	0	12	0	1	10	7	0	13	9	0	9	69.2%
AKHIOK	22	2	0	20	3	0	15	2	2	22	7	0	7	31.8%
AKUTAN	49	10	0	46	2	0	37	1	0	49	13	0	13	26.5%
ALEKNAGIK	4													
ANCHOR POINT	11	3	0	8	1	0	7	0	0	11	4	0	4	36.4%
ANCHORAGE	221	62	9	162	18	13	112	24	3	221	104	2	106	48.0%
ANGOON	172	42	0	137	17	3	109	13	0	172	72	0	72	41.9%
ATKA	12	2	0	12	2	0	8	0	0	12	4	0	4	33.3%
AUKE BAY	2													
BETHEL	8	1	0	7	4	0	4	0	0	8	5	0	5	62.5%
BIG LAKE	2													
CHEFORNAK	20	1	0	19	2	0	15	2	0	20	5	10	15	75.0%
CHENEGA BAY	18	8	0	11	1	1	8	1	0	18	10	0	10	55.6%
CHEVAK	13	1	0	12	3	0	9	2	0	13	6	4	10	76.9%
CHIGNIK	31	14	1	20	7	1	8	1	0	31	22	0	22	71.0%
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	21	0	21	1	0	16	4	0	42	26	0	26	61.9%
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	4	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	8	7	0	7	87.5%
CHINIAK	21	9	0	13	2	0	10	0	0	21	11	0	11	52.4%
CHUGIAK	7	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	7	6	0	6	85.7%
CLARKS POINT	4													
COFFMAN COVE	46	32	2	21	5	0	7	2	0	46	39	0	39	84.8%
COLD BAY	24	12	0	13	1	2	9	1	0	24	14	0	14	58.3%
COPPER CENTER	2													
CORDOVA	602	331	17	285	57	2	180	30	6	602	418	0	418	69.4%
CRAIG	499	268	10	275	37	1	202	21	4	499	326	0	326	65.3%
DELTA JUNCTION	3													
DILLINGHAM	62	38	0	25	2	0	21	8	0	62	48	0	48	77.4%
DOUGLAS	17	4	0	14	2	0	13	1	1	17	7	0	7	41.2%
DUTCH HARBOR	61	29	1	33	6	0	23	8	0	61	43	1	44	72.1%
EAGLE RIVER	12	2	0	10	0	0	8	4	0	12	6	0	6	50.0%
EDNA BAY	24	12	0	17	3	0	9	3	0	24	18	0	18	75.0%
EELK	21	4	0	17	4	0	13	0	0	21	8	3	11	52.4%
ELFIN COVE	20	13	0	11	1	0	6	0	0	20	14	0	14	70.0%
EXCURSION INLET	2													
FAIRBANKS	9	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	8	88.9%
FALSE PASS	10	2	1	8	2	0	5	0	0	10	4	0	4	40.0%
FRITZ CREEK	2													
GAMBELL	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0.0%
GLENNALLEN	4													
GOLOVIN	1													
GOODNEWS BAY	17	9	0	9	0	0	7	1	0	17	10	0	10	58.8%
GUSTAVUS	77	49	1	35	5	0	24	3	0	77	57	0	57	74.0%
HAINES	556	350	14	248	57	0	139	22	0	556	429	0	429	77.2%
HOLLIS	5													
HOMER	28	16	0	12	1	0	11	0	0	28	17	0	17	60.7%

[continued]

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

City of Residence	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned through Staff	Response Rate		
HOONAH	334	121	2	227	35	2	175	19	1	334	175	0	175	52.4%
HOOPER BAY	93	11	0	83	12	0	66	5	0	93	28	34	62	66.7%
HYDABURG	186	48	5	136	4	0	128	16	0	186	68	106	174	93.5%
HYDER	39	12	0	29	13	0	16	5	0	39	30	0	30	76.9%
JUNEAU	419	122	20	299	34	11	238	24	4	419	180	1	181	43.2%
KAKE	163	56	10	110	20	0	79	13	0	163	89	0	89	54.6%
KALSKAG	1													
KARLUK	1													
KASAAN	19	10	0	10	2	0	7	0	0	19	12	0	12	63.2%
KASILOF	7	0	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	7	1	0	1	14.3%
KENAI	57	31	1	32	7	0	18	3	0	57	41	0	41	71.9%
KETCHIKAN	882	249	50	622	63	16	504	35	2	882	347	43	390	44.2%
KING COVE	61	24	0	41	5	1	31	7	0	61	36	0	36	59.0%
KING SALMON	4													
KIPNUK	87	7	0	79	3	0	77	1	0	87	11	30	41	47.1%
KLAWOCK	320	126	9	207	28	0	156	29	2	320	183	0	183	57.2%
KODIAK	1741	861	49	999	142	22	654	107	24	1741	1110	0	1110	63.8%
KONGIGANAK	13	2	0	11	3	0	9	0	0	13	5	2	7	53.8%
KWIGILLINGOK	45	2	0	43	1	0	42	0	0	45	3	15	18	40.0%
LARSEN BAY	39	19	0	20	4	0	14	9	1	39	32	0	32	82.1%
LOWER KALSKAG	2													
MANOKOTAK	1													
MARSHALL	2													
MCGRATH	4													
MEKORYUK	15	6	0	10	0	0	8	1	0	15	7	8	15	100.0%
METLAKATLA	414	89	8	326	29	2	281	24	5	414	142	0	142	34.3%
MEYERS CHUCK	14	6	0	10	4	0	5	0	0	14	10	0	10	71.4%
NAKNEK	10	4	0	6	2	0	5	0	0	10	6	0	6	60.0%
NANWALEK	37	12	1	25	0	0	24	0	0	37	12	0	12	32.4%
NAPAKIAK	3													
NAUKATI	11	7	0	5	1	0	3	1	1	11	9	0	9	81.8%
NELSON LAGOON	1													
NEWTOK	5													
NIGHTMUTE	31	1	0	30	1	0	28	1	0	31	3	12	15	48.4%
NIKISKI	7	1	0	6	1	0	5	0	0	7	2	0	2	28.6%
NIKOLSKI	18	3	0	17	1	0	14	1	0	18	5	0	5	27.8%
NINILCHIK	62	24	1	41	7	0	33	0	0	62	31	0	31	50.0%
NOME	15	5	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	15	5	0	5	33.3%
NORTH POLE	4													
NUNAPITCHUK	1													
OLD HARBOR	74	26	1	53	12	5	30	3	0	74	41	0	41	55.4%
OUZINKIE	43	19	2	22	3	0	18	3	0	43	25	0	25	58.1%
PALMER	4													
PELICAN	57	24	4	32	10	1	19	5	0	57	39	0	39	68.4%
PERRYVILLE	38	22	2	17	3	0	12	0	0	38	25	0	25	65.8%
PETERSBURG	1197	634	35	602	109	8	422	73	2	1197	816	0	816	68.2%
PLATINUM	1													
POINT BAKER	28	17	1	14	2	0	10	1	0	28	20	0	20	71.4%
PORT ALEXANDER	25	10	0	18	7	0	10	0	0	25	17	0	17	68.0%
PORT GRAHAM	52	8	1	44	7	2	34	1	0	52	16	0	16	30.8%
PORT HEIDEN	1													
PORT LIONS	84	34	0	60	13	0	38	7	0	84	54	0	54	64.3%
PORT PROTECTION	1													

[continued]

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

City of Residence	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals			
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response Rate
PORT WILLIAM	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	16	7	3	10
QUINHAGAK	16	5	0	15	2	0	200	12	1	321	121	0	121
SAND POINT	321	76	8	247	33	2	34	1	1	44	11	0	11
SAVOONGA	44	8	0	37	2	0	10	1	0	15	6	6	12
SAXMAN	15	5	0	10	0	0	6	1	0	7	2	2	4
SCAMMON BAY	7	1	0	6	0	0	35	8	0	123	91	0	91
SELDOVIA	123	71	4	57	12	0	8	1	0	10	2	0	2
SEWARD	10	1	0	9	0	1	855	134	13	1974	1150	189	1339
SHISHMAREF	1	0	0	1157	136	23	18	4	1	62	47	0	47
SITKA	1974	880	56	32	8	1	7	1	0	18	12	0	12
SKAGWAY	62	35	0	10	2	0	26	0	0	32	6	1	7
SOLDOTNA	18	9	0	27	1	0	175	6	0	218	46	123	169
SOUTH NAKNEK	3	0	0	201	18	1	15	3	0	30	18	0	18
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	5	0	16	0	0	11	2	0	44	37	0	37
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	22	0	52	9	1	26	7	0	134	109	0	109
STERLING	4	0	0	9	2	0	5	2	0	10	6	0	6
TATTLEK	30	15	0	496	7	0	486	12	0	522	46	102	148
TELLER	2	0	0	67	0	0	66	1	0	70	5	28	33
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	31	1	18	4	0	11	2	0	44	37	0	37
THORNE BAY	134	93	6	52	9	1	26	7	0	134	109	0	109
TOGIAK	10	2	0	9	2	0	5	2	0	10	6	0	6
TOKSOOK BAY	522	27	2	496	7	0	486	12	0	522	46	102	148
TRAPPER CREEK	2	0	0	67	0	0	66	1	0	70	5	28	33
TUNUNAK	70	4	0	67	0	0	66	1	0	70	5	28	33
TWIN HILLS	1	0	0	67	0	0	66	1	0	70	5	28	33
UNALAKLEET	1	0	0	67	0	0	66	1	0	70	5	28	33
UNALASKA	89	37	2	55	8	0	44	4	0	89	49	4	53
VALDEZ	26	9	1	19	2	0	14	5	0	26	16	0	16
WARD COVE	46	13	2	33	12	0	19	4	0	46	29	0	29
WASILLA	28	12	1	17	0	1	12	2	0	28	14	0	14
WHALE PASS	6	2	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	6	2	0	2
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	2	0	2
WHITTIER	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	2	0	2
WILLOW	1	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	2	0	2
WRANGELL	530	281	15	255	57	6	165	35	2	530	373	0	373
YAKUTAT	118	56	3	67	8	2	52	10	0	118	74	0	74
Alaska Resident Subtotal	14076	5753	361	8828	1170	138	6626	817	75	14076	7740	733	8473
Non-Alaska Resident Subtotal¹	230	71	20	145	10	17	113	11	2	230	92	0	92
RESIDENCE GRAND SUBTOTALS	14,306	5,824	381	8,973	1,180	155	6,739	828	77	14,306	7,832	733	8,565
													59.9%

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate.

³ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes may obtain SHARCs regardless of place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Table 4. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut, Sport Halibut Harvests by SHARC¹ Holders, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area of the Tribe or Rural Community of Registration by the SHARC Holder, 2005

SHARC ¹ Type	Halibut Regulatory Area	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished for Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished for Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Incidental Harvest		Rockfish Incidental Harvest		
		SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number of Fishers	Percent of SHARCs Issued	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Pounds ³	Estimated Number	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Pounds ³	Estimated Number of Fishers	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Fishers	Estimated Number of Fish
Tribal ²	2C	3,436	1,690	49.2%	1,021	29.7%	9,699	246,746	500	14.6%	1,493	33,670	154	442	313	2,393
Tribal	3A	1,082	570	52.7%	453	41.9%	6,287	136,974	231	21.4%	974	20,399	78	249	118	1,251
Tribal	3B	494	212	42.9%	187	37.9%	2,112	36,949	51	10.3%	138	3,706	14	165	24	308
Tribal	4A	87	21	24.1%	73	83.8%	762	18,318	15	16.9%	5	183	6	11	25	72
Tribal	4B	5	4	80.0%	4	75.0%	24	516	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	3	15
Tribal	4C	249	180	72.3%	30	12.2%	425	9,209	1	0.5%	5	336	3	9	4	141
Tribal	4D	48	11	22.9%	15	31.8%	99	5,813	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	4	4
Tribal	4E	1,036	432	41.7%	250	24.2%	3,091	42,267	26	2.5%	202	4,136	14	43	5	21
Tribal	All	6,437	3,120	48.5%	2,035	31.6%	22,500	496,792	824	12.8%	2,817	62,430	268	920	494	4,206
Rural ²	2C	5,048	3,583	71.0%	2,197	43.5%	16,295	353,409	1,346	26.7%	5,939	120,250	413	898	729	5,469
Rural	3A	2,407	1,599	66.4%	1,204	50.0%	14,947	287,378	915	38.0%	5,019	104,210	166	434	283	2,281
Rural	3B	93	59	63.4%	50	53.6%	718	13,707	25	26.5%	181	3,059	7	71	14	101
Rural	4A	127	88	69.3%	69	54.3%	716	16,867	33	25.8%	139	3,466	6	19	14	252
Rural	4B	25	14	56.0%	6	24.0%	31	1,275	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	8	73
Rural	4C	13	5	38.5%	6	42.3%	41	574	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	4D	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	4E	153	97	63.4%	55	35.7%	627	8,221	6	3.7%	0	0	1	13	2	12
Rural	All	7,869	5,445	69.2%	3,349	42.6%	33,375	681,430	2,310	29.4%	11,279	230,985	591	1,435	1,044	8,189
All ³	2C	8,484	5,273	62.2%	3,219	37.9%	25,993	600,155	1,846	21.8%	7,432	153,920	567	1,341	1,042	7,862
All	3A	3,489	2,169	62.2%	1,657	47.5%	21,234	424,352	1,146	32.8%	5,993	124,608	244	683	401	3,532
All	3B	587	271	46.2%	237	40.4%	2,830	50,656	76	12.9%	319	6,766	21	236	38	410
All	4A	214	109	50.9%	142	66.3%	1,479	35,185	47	22.2%	144	3,649	12	30	40	325
All	4B	30	18	60.0%	10	32.5%	55	1,791	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	10	88
All	4C	262	185	70.6%	36	13.7%	466	9,783	1	0.5%	5	336	3	9	4	141
All	4D	51	11	21.6%	15	29.9%	99	5,813	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	4	4
All	4E	1,189	529	44.5%	305	25.7%	3,719	50,488	31	2.6%	202	4,136	15	56	7	33
All	All	14,306	8,565	59.9%	5,621	39.3%	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	22.0%	14,096	293,415	862	2,355	1,544	12,395

¹ SHARC = Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate

² "Tribal" = individuals who obtained SHARCs as member of an eligible tribe, sorted by location of tribal headquarters. "Rural" = individuals who obtained SHARCs as residents of an eligible rural community. "All" = sum of tribal and rural SHARC holders for a regulatory area based on location of tribal headquarters or rural community. Because some SHARC holders may fish in regulatory areas other than the location of the area of their tribal headquarters or rural residence, area totals in this table differ slightly from those in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 9.

³ Pounds net (dressed) weight, = 75 percent of round (whole) weight.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2005

Table 5. Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2005

SHARC Type	Age in Years (Number of SHARC Holders)																			Totals	
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94		95 - 99
Tribal	88	239	350	433	444	412	448	600	716	722	616	467	342	267	157	78	37	13	7	1	6,437
	1.3%	3.7%	5.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.3%	6.9%	9.2%	11.0%	11.1%	9.4%	7.1%	5.2%	4.1%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rural	41	116	171	247	308	420	593	725	894	1119	1092	875	586	338	182	100	50	9	1	2	7,869
	0.6%	1.6%	2.3%	3.4%	4.2%	5.8%	8.1%	10.0%	12.3%	15.4%	15.0%	12.0%	8.0%	4.6%	2.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Totals	129	355	521	680	752	832	1041	1325	1610	1841	1708	1342	928	605	339	178	87	22	8	3	14,306
	0.9%	2.6%	3.8%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%	7.5%	9.6%	11.7%	13.3%	12.4%	9.7%	6.7%	4.4%	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Toksook Bay	12	61	88	65	41	30	42	47	37	22	20	15	25	9	4	5	1	0	2	1	527
	2.2%	11.4%	16.5%	12.2%	7.7%	5.6%	7.9%	8.8%	6.9%	4.1%	3.7%	2.8%	4.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Tribal, w/o Toksook Bay	76	178	262	368	403	382	406	553	679	700	596	452	317	258	153	73	36	13	5	0	5,910
	1.3%	3.0%	4.4%	6.1%	6.7%	6.4%	6.8%	9.2%	11.3%	11.7%	9.9%	7.5%	5.3%	4.3%	2.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Halibut Regulatory Area and Subarea Fished and by Gear Type, and Estimated Sport Harvests by SHARC Holders, 2005.

Subarea	Halibut Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Fished ³	Estimated Subsistence Harvest by Gear Type ¹									Estimated Sport Harvest		
			Setline (fixed) Gear			Hand-Operated Gear			All Subsistence Gear			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²			
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,749	1,467	10,815	259,822	600	3,379	68,835	1,749	14,193	328,658	1,083	4,008	78,543
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	796	699	4,499	114,310	177	1,054	19,235	796	5,552	133,545	402	2,068	46,239
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	812	699	4,969	111,077	213	1,178	24,792	812	6,147	135,869	367	1,145	24,620
Subtotal	2C	3,245	2,783	20,283	485,210	980	5,610	112,862	3,245	25,893	598,072	1,827	7,222	149,402
Yakutat Area	3A	82	60	793	24,789	41	323	11,726	82	1,116	36,515	32	275	5,948
Prince William sound	3A	363	304	2,616	51,319	138	873	16,745	363	3,489	68,063	242	740	15,613
Cook Inlet	3A	210	111	2,384	46,376	152	2,262	32,648	210	4,646	79,024	185	1,007	15,238
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	656	482	4,899	93,399	294	2,345	41,450	656	7,244	134,849	527	3,039	65,627
Kodiak Island Other	3A	541	339	3,221	71,327	284	1,815	39,497	541	5,036	110,824	331	1,358	30,850
Subtotal	3A	1,714	1,222	13,913	287,210	852	7,618	142,065	1,714	21,531	429,275	1,236	6,419	133,276
Chignik Area	3B	83	42	319	7,265	62	320	7,518	83	640	14,783	21	116	2,997
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	145	57	1,053	14,975	105	925	16,467	145	1,978	31,442	34	202	3,847
Subtotal	3B	227	100	1,372	22,240	166	1,245	23,985	227	2,617	46,225	55	318	6,844
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	140	73	591	11,240	99	874	22,642	140	1,464	33,882	41	117	2,712
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	14	0	0	0	14	51	1,734	14	51	1,734	0	0	0
Subtotal	4A	153	73	591	11,240	112	925	24,376	153	1,515	35,615	41	117	2,712
Western Aleutians - East	4B	8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	41	1,351	2	0	0
Western Aleutians - Other	4B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4B	8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	41	1,351	2	0	0
St. George Island	4C	16	7	38	919	9	67	1,226	16	105	2,145	0	0	0
St. Paul Island	4C	19	11	193	3,376	12	108	2,195	19	301	5,571	0	0	0
Subtotal	4C	32	16	230	4,295	21	175	3,421	32	405	7,716	0	0	0
St. Lawrence Island	4D	16	15	99	5,813	0	8	35	16	107	5,848	0	0	0
Area 4D, Other	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4D	16	15	99	5,813	0	8	35	16	107	5,848	0	0	0
Bristol Bay	4E	23	21	73	1,899	7	11	269	23	84	2,169	4	0	0
Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta	4E	275	26	457	5,098	182	3,224	46,853	275	3,680	51,950	11	20	1,181
Norton Sound	4E	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0
Subtotal	4E	308	56	529	6,997	189	3,235	47,122	308	3,764	54,119	17	20	1,181
Grand totals ³	Alaska	5,621	4,225	37,041	824,006	2,305	18,834	354,216	5,621	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	14,096	293,415

¹ Setline = longline or skate. Hand-operated gear = rod and reel or handline.

² Pounds are net (dressed) weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

³ Because fishers might fish in more than one area, subtotals for regulatory areas and the state total might exceed the sum of the subarea values.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 7. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Geographic Area Fished

	Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Net Lbs			% Change between Years			Percentage of State Total		
	2003	2004	2005	2003 to 2004	2004 to 2005	2003 to 2005	2003	2004	2005
Southern Southeast Alaska	290,443	369,319	328,658	27.2%	-11.0%	13.2%	27.9%	31.0%	27.9%
Northern Southeast Alaska	159,772	160,453	135,869	0.4%	-15.3%	-15.0%	15.3%	13.4%	11.5%
Sitka LAMP Area	173,323	147,312	133,545	-15.0%	-9.3%	-23.0%	16.6%	12.3%	11.3%
Area 2C Subtotal	623,538	677,084	598,072	8.6%	-11.7%	-4.1%	59.9%	56.7%	50.8%
Yakutat Area	11,198	20,153	36,515	80.0%	81.2%	226.1%	1.1%	1.7%	3.1%
Prince William Sound	28,409	58,429	68,063	105.7%	16.5%	139.6%	2.7%	4.9%	5.8%
Cook Inlet	52,609	83,939	79,024	59.6%	-5.9%	50.2%	5.1%	7.0%	6.7%
Kodiak Island Road System	114,028	129,145	134,849	13.3%	4.4%	18.3%	11.0%	10.8%	11.4%
Kodiak Island Other	79,256	111,944	110,824	41.2%	-1.0%	39.8%	7.6%	9.4%	9.4%
Area 3A Subtotal	285,500	403,610	429,275	41.4%	6.4%	50.4%	27.4%	33.8%	36.4%
Chignik Area	10,500	12,053	14,783	14.8%	22.7%	40.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Lower Alaska Peninsula	16,977	21,467	31,442	26.4%	46.5%	85.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Area 3B Subtotal	27,477	33,519	46,225	22.0%	37.9%	68.2%	2.6%	2.8%	3.9%
Eastern Aleutians - East	19,345	26,715	33,882	38.1%	26.8%	75.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%
Eastern Aleutians - West	1,852	2,162	1,734	16.7%	-19.8%	-6.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Area 4A Subtotal	21,197	28,877	35,615	36.2%	23.3%	68.0%	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%
Western Aleutians - East	2,582	916	1,351	-64.5%	47.5%	-47.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Western Aleutians - Other	0	0	0				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4B Subtotal	2,582	916	1,351	-64.5%	47.5%	-47.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
St. George Island	2,042	1,823	2,145	-10.7%	17.7%	5.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
St. Paul Island	20,839	7,911	5,571	-62.0%	-29.6%	-73.3%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Area 4C Subtotal	22,881	9,734	7,716	-57.5%	-20.7%	-66.3%	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%
St. Lawrence Island	4,380	10,923	5,848	149.4%	-46.5%	33.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Area 4D, Other	0	0	0				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4D Subtotal	4,380	10,923	5,848	149.4%	-46.5%	33.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Bristol Bay	435	203	2,169	-53.3%	967.2%	398.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
YK Delta	53,284	28,298	51,950	-46.9%	83.6%	-2.5%	5.1%	2.4%	4.4%
Norton Sound	56	0	0	-100.0%		-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4E Subtotal	53,775	28,501	54,119	-47.0%	89.9%	0.6%	5.2%	2.4%	4.6%
Alaska grand totals¹	1,041,330	1,193,162	1,178,222	14.6%	-1.3%	13.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ The sum of the harvests by geographic areas for 2003 reported here differs slightly from that reported in Table 8 in Fall et al (2004:50) due to rounding.

Table 9. Average Net Weight of Subsistence and Sport Harvested Halibut, 2005, by Regulatory Area Fished

Area ²	Subsistence Methods			Sport Harvest ¹			Total Halibut		
	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish
2C	25,893	598,072	23.1	7,222	149,402	20.7	33,115	747,474	22.6
3A	21,531	429,275	19.9	6,419	133,276	20.8	27,950	562,551	20.1
3B	2,617	46,225	17.7	318	6,844	21.5	2,935	53,069	18.1
4A	1,515	35,615	23.5	117	2,712	23.2	1,632	38,327	23.5
4B	41	1,351	33.0	0	0		41	1,351	33.0
4C	405	7,716	19.1	0	0		405	7,716	19.1
4D	107	5,848	54.7	0	0		107	5,848	54.7
4E	3,764	54,119	14.4	20	1,181	59.1	3,784	55,300	14.6
Alaska	55,875	1,178,222	21.1	14,096	293,415	20.8	69,969	1,471,636	21.0

¹ Sport harvest of halibut by SHARC holders.

² Area totals are based on the location of the harvest (see also Table 6 and Table 7).

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 10. Estimated Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Holders while Subsistence Fishing for Halibut, by Regulatory Area and Geographic Subarea Fished, 2005

Subarea	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Fished	Estimated Harvest			
			Lingcod		Rockfish	
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,749	239	545	549	4,334
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	796	284	642	366	2,422
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	812	74	123	188	1,009
Area 2C Subtotal	2C	3,245	568	1,311	1,047	7,764
Yakutat Area	3A	82	44	200	31	195
Prince William Sound	3A	363	57	103	108	792
Cook Inlet	3A	210	45	129	73	679
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	656	83	204	142	1,141
Kodiak Island Other	3A	541	62	99	114	830
Area 3A Subtotal	3A	1,714	268	735	426	3,638
Chignik Area	3B	83	5	5	14	77
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	145	17	228	26	307
Area 3B Subtotal	3B	227	21	233	39	384
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	140	12	30	42	337
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	14	0	0	0	0
Area 4A Subtotal	4A	153	12	30	42	337
Western Aleutians - East	4B	8	0	0	11	94
Area 4B Subtotal	4B	8	0	0	11	94
St. George Island	4C	16	0	0	0	0
St. Paul Island	4C	19	3	9	4	141
Area 4C Subtotal	4C	32	3	9	4	141
St. Lawrence Island	4D	16	0	0	4	4
Area 4D Subtotal	4D	16	0	0	4	4
Bristol Bay	4E	23	2	1	2	3
Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta	4E	275	6	37	4	28
Norton Sound	4E	9	0	0	0	0
Area 4E Subtotal	4E	308	8	38	6	31
Alaska Grand Total ¹	Alaska	5,621	862	2,355	1,544	12,395

¹ Because fishers might fish in more than one area, subtotals for regulatory areas and the state total might exceed the sum of the subarea values.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 11. Estimated Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Participation Subsistence and Sport Fisheries, Selected Alaska Communities, 2003, 2004, and 2005¹

Community	Year	Number of SHARC Holders ²	Subsistence Harvests						Sport Harvest ⁴		All Harvests	
			Setline (fixed) Gear		Hand-Operated Gear		Total Subsistence Harvest		Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested				
Cordova	2003	358	68	7,613	40	7,885	102	15,498	144	11,534	194	27,032
	2004	526	174	29,693	97	10,946	262	40,640	174	12,149	325	52,789
	2005	602	238	34,907	104	12,234	281	47,141	179	10,519	358	57,660
Kodiak	2003	1,320	438	101,575	278	51,678	646	153,254	498	68,170	858	221,424
	2004	1,561	554	131,719	335	55,605	802	187,214	581	73,181	971	260,395
	2005	1,741	650	146,781	398	64,047	871	210,828	669	82,455	1,116	293,283
Petersburg	2003	1,047	330	41,704	138	14,013	415	55,718	268	19,611	523	75,329
	2004	1,187	322	53,885	206	17,900	482	71,784	351	26,408	617	98,192
	2005	1,197	338	44,050	175	17,321	436	61,372	312	23,289	569	84,661
Port Graham	2003	52	10	4,398	28	7,056	35	11,454	3	156	36	11,610
	2004	57	15	4,425	31	4,755	42	9,181	11	850	42	10,031
	2005	52	8	7,938	18	3,190	18	11,127	9	488	18	11,615
Sand Point	2003	73	15	3,409	11	1,410	21	4,819	11	410	21	5,229
	2004	351	25	4,360	74	6,996	109	11,355	50	1,384	121	12,739
	2005	321	35	12,201	77	9,700	100	21,901	23	1,281	105	23,182
Sitka	2003	1,639	760	155,276	160	19,604	821	174,880	401	32,408	956	207,288
	2004	1,871	714	151,660	147	14,739	904	166,474	412	25,829	1,026	192,303
	2005	1,974	738	126,426	172	19,893	814	146,319	417	55,913	987	202,232
Toksook Bay	2003	532	8	3,790	47	20,709	54	24,500	0	0	54	24,500
	2004	529	7	859	44	5,737	56	6,596	0	0	56	6,596
	2005	522	5	602	60	14,269	61	14,870	2	98	62	14,968
Tununak	2003	0										
	2004	70	16	878	23	1,076	31	1,954	0	0	31	1,954
	2005	70	3	332	18	2,329	20	2,661	0	0	20	2,661
Unalaska ³	2003	92	39	6,713	31	4,146	50	10,860	33	5,519	70	16,379
	2004	131	43	9,557	39	5,973	81	15,530	34	2,165	93	17,695
	2005	150	60	9,573	57	8,535	88	18,108	28	2,439	97	20,547

¹ For data on all communities for 2005, see Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6

² SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate; includes all SHARC holders living in the community

³ Includes Dutch Harbor

⁴ Sport harvests by SHARC holders only.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2004, 2005, & 2006

Table 12. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Sitka

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					Total w/o Commercial Removal	95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods ¹	Total			
1987	1,252	12,353	180,982			193,335	180,982	22
1996	943	16,528	135,048	14,196		165,772	149,244	28
Annual average	1,098	14,441	158,015	14,196		179,554	165,113	

¹ Harvest data not collected for "other methods" in 1987.

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 13. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Petersburg

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods ¹	Total	Total w/o Commercial Removal	
1987	604	11,728	107,448		119,176	107,448	51
2000	468	6,951	49,023	0	55,974	49,023	39
Annual average	536	9,339	78,236	0	87,575	78,236	

¹ Harvest data not collected for "other methods" in 1987.

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001; Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, Household Survey, 2001

Table 14. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Cordova

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					95% confidence range (+/-%) ¹
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods	Total	Total w/o Commercial Removal	
1985	228	3,776	31,002	1,752	36,530	32,754	29
1988	343	18,701	119,873	348	138,922	120,221	62
1991	272	25,107	25,493	116	50,716	25,609	33
1992	401	11,383	60,612	0	71,995	60,612	48
1993	382	3,762	39,556	2,056	45,374	41,612	32
1997	321	3,551	58,647	4,252	66,450	62,899	41
Annual average	325	11,047	55,864	1,421	68,331	57,285	

¹ Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 15. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					Total w/o Commercial Removal	95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods	Total			
1987	42	1,237	3,809	3,389	8,435	7,198	14	
1989	29	3,217	1,482	1,222	5,921	2,704	47	
1990	32	3,003	4,106	3,171	10,280	7,277	22	
1991	35	1,663	2,332	4,846	8,841	7,178	17	
1992	42	24	7,867	3,365	11,256	11,232	14	
1993	42	86	3,105	1,346	4,537	4,451	14	
1997	36	79	2,881	5,326	8,286	8,207	28	
Annual average ¹	38	1,015	4,017	3,574	8,606	7,591		

¹ Excludes 1989, the year of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 16. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Kodiak Road System¹

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					Total w/o Commercial Removal	95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods	Total			
1982	1,404	NA	NA	NA	451,223	360,113	45	
1991	1,178	48,245	206,692	40,591	295,528	247,283	30	
1992	1,178	89,625	329,345	18,732	437,702	348,077	33	
1993	1,336	142,108	479,391	31,863	653,362	511,254	33	
Annual average	1,306	93,326	338,476	30,395	462,197	366,682		

¹ Harvest data are available based on random samples drawn from the entire road system population for 1982 and 1991. Just Kodiak City was sampled in 1992 and 1993. Estimates for the entire road system population were developed for this table based on the known portion of the total road system harvest harvested by city residents in 1982 and 1991.

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 17. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area, 2005

Area	Pounds Net Weight					Total
	Commercial ¹	Sport ²	Subsistence ³	Wastage	Bycatch	
2C	10,625,000	2,544,000	598,072	266,000	340,000	14,373,072
3A	26,033,000	5,437,000	429,275	728,000	3,130,000	35,757,275
3B	13,171,000	6,000	46,225	576,000	1,125,000	14,924,225
4	8,860,000	37,000	127,870	239,000	6,847,000	16,110,870
Alaska	58,689,000	8,024,000	1,201,442	1,809,000	11,442,000	81,165,442

¹ Commercial catch includes IPHC research catch and in Area 2C, the Metlakatla fishery catch.

² Projected harvests

³ Includes 23,221 pounds of sublegal halibut legally retained by CDQ organizations in areas 4D and 4E for personal use. The subsistence harvest by SHARC holders was 1,178,222 pounds, including 104,649 pounds in Area 4.

Sources: Gilroy, pers. Comm., 9/18/06 & 11/9/06; Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 18. Comparison of Selected SHARC Survey Results, 2003, 2004, and 2005 Study Years

	Study Years			% Change		
	2003	2004	2005	2004 Compared to 2003	2005 Compared to 2004	2005 Compared to 2003
<u>Response to Survey</u>						
Number of SHARCs Issued	11,635	13,813	14,306	18.7%	3.6%	23.0%
Number of Surveys Returned	7,593	8,524	8,565	12.3%	0.5%	12.8%
Response Rate	65.3%	61.7%	59.9%	-5.4%	-3.0%	-8.3%
<u>Subsistence Halibut Fishing</u>						
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers	4,942	5,984	5,621	21.1%	-6.1%	13.7%
Percent of All SHARC Holders Subsistence Fishing	42.5%	43.3%	39.3%	2.0%	-9.3%	-7.5%
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut	43,926	52,412	55,875	19.3%	6.6%	27.2%
Estimated Net Pounds of Subsistence Halibut	1,041,330	1,193,162	1,178,222	14.6%	-1.3%	13.1%
Average Weight of Subsistence-Harvested Halibut	23.7	22.8	21.1	-4.0%	-7.3%	-11.0%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Fish	8.9	8.8	9.9	-1.5%	13.5%	11.8%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Net Pounds	210.7	199.4	209.6	-5.4%	5.1%	-0.5%
<u>Sport Halibut Fishing by SHARC Holders</u>						
Estimated Number of Sport Halibut Fishers	2,580	3,107	3,147	20.4%	1.3%	22.0%
Estimated Number of Sport Halibut	10,784	12,530	14,096	16.2%	12.5%	30.7%
Estimated Net Pounds of Sport Halibut	245,947	251,092	293,415	2.1%	16.9%	19.3%
Average Weight of Sport-Harvested Halibut	22.8	20.0	20.8	-12.1%	3.8%	-8.8%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Fish	4.2	4.0	4.5	-3.5%	11.1%	7.2%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Net Pounds	95.3	80.8	93.2	-15.2%	15.4%	-2.2%
<u>Total Number of Halibut Fishers</u>						
Estimated Number of Fishers, Subsistence or Sport	5,941	6,980	6,876	17.5%	-1.5%	15.7%
Percent of Total SHARC Holders who Fished	51.1%	50.5%	48.1%	-1.0%	-4.9%	-5.9%
<u>Incidental Rockfish Harvests</u>						
Number of Rockfish Harvesters	1,239	1,616	1,544	30.4%	-4.5%	24.6%
Percent of all SHARC Holders	10.6%	11.7%	10.8%	9.9%	-7.7%	1.4%
Percent of all Subsistence Halibut Fishers	25.1%	27.0%	27.5%	7.7%	1.7%	9.6%
Number of Rockfish Harvested	14,870	19,001	12,395	27.8%	-34.8%	-16.6%
Average Number of Rockfish Harvested, All Subsistence Halibut Fishers	3.0	3.2	2.2	5.5%	-30.6%	-26.7%
Average Number of Rockfish Harvested, Subsistence Halibut Fishers who Harvested Rockfish	12.0	11.8	8.0	-2.0%	-31.7%	-33.1%
<u>Incidental Lingcod Harvests</u>						
Number of Lingcod Harvesters	699	953	862	36.3%	-9.5%	23.3%
Percent of all SHARC Holders	6.0%	6.9%	6.0%	14.8%	-12.7%	0.3%
Percent of all Subsistence Halibut Fishers	14.1%	15.9%	15.3%	12.6%	-3.7%	8.4%
Number of Lingcod Harvested	3,298	4,407	2,355	33.6%	-46.6%	-28.6%
Average Number of Lingcod Harvested, All Subsistence Halibut Fishers	0.7	0.7	0.4	10.4%	-43.1%	-37.2%
Average Number of Lingcod Harvested, Subsistence Halibut Fishers who Harvested Lingcod	4.7	4.6	2.7	-2.0%	-40.9%	-42.1%

REPORT FIGURES

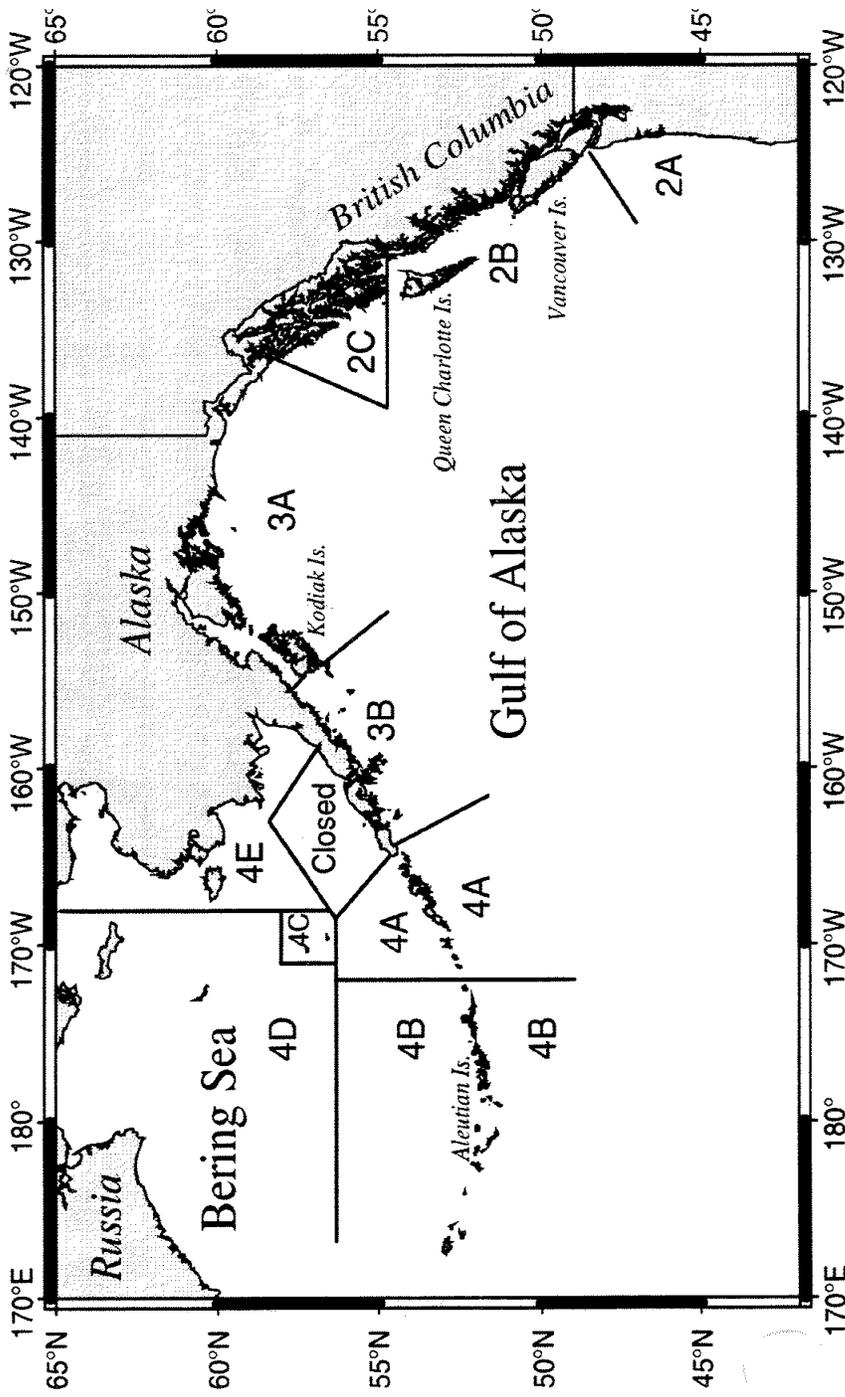


Figure 1. Regulatory areas for the Pacific halibut fishery.

Figure 2. Number of Surveys Returned and Return Rates for Subsistence Halibut Surveys by SHARC Type, 2005

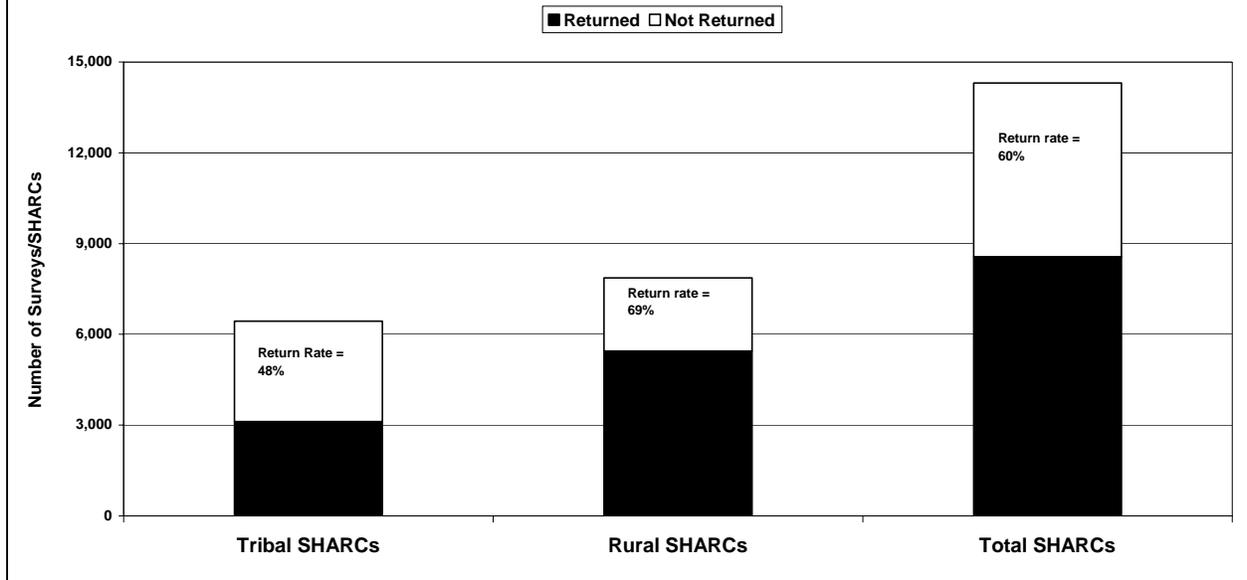


Figure 3. Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey Return Rates, Communities and Tribes with More than 100 SHARCs Issued, 2005

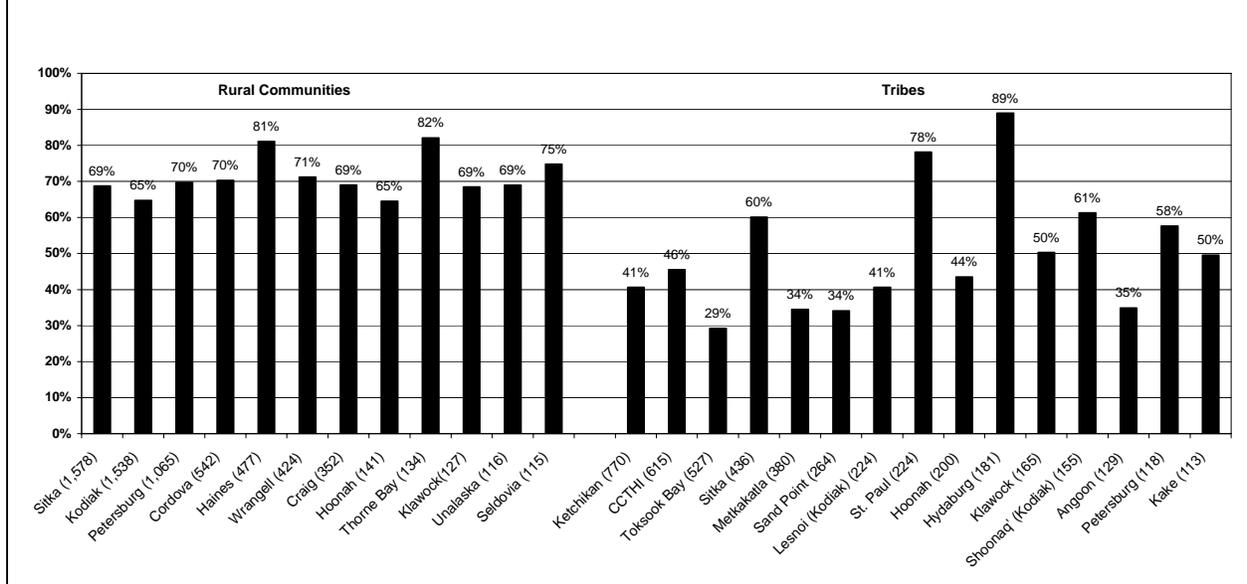


Figure 4. Return Rate by Place of Residence, 2005

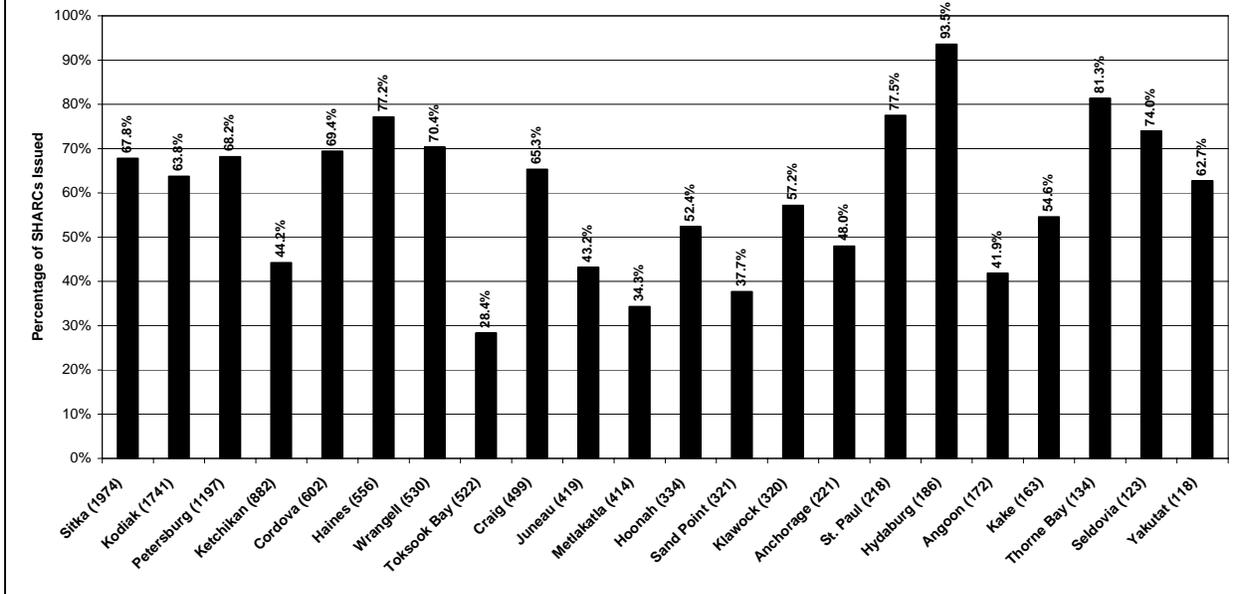


Figure 5. Number of Survey Responses by Response Category, 2005

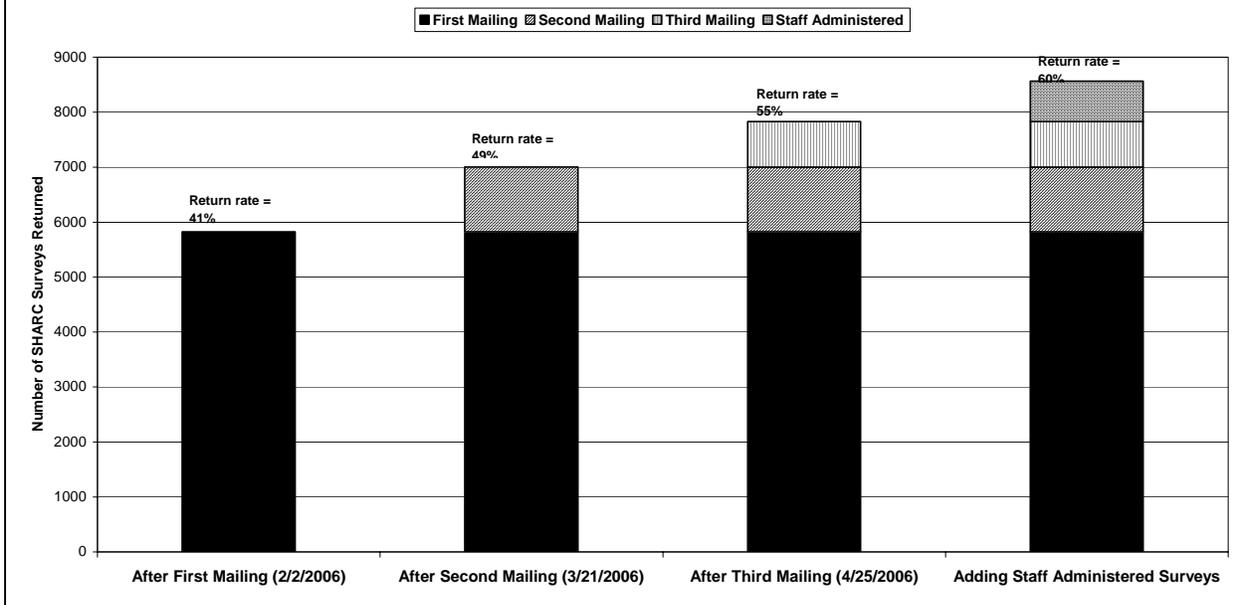


Figure 6. Number of SHARCs Issued and Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by SHARC Type, 2003, 2004, and 2005

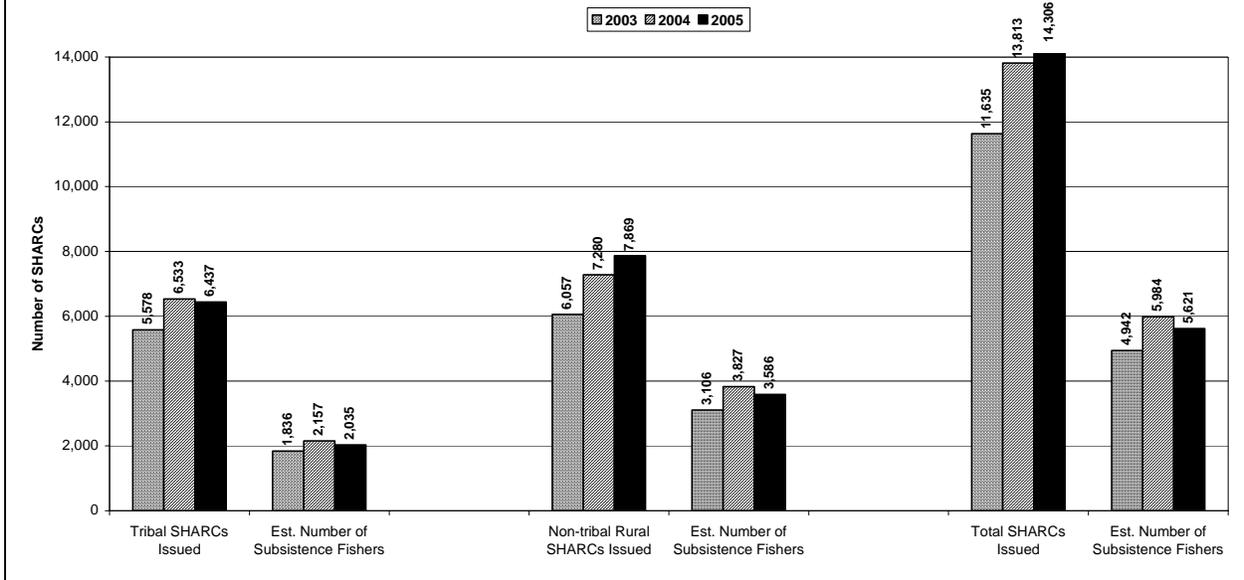


Figure 7. Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2005

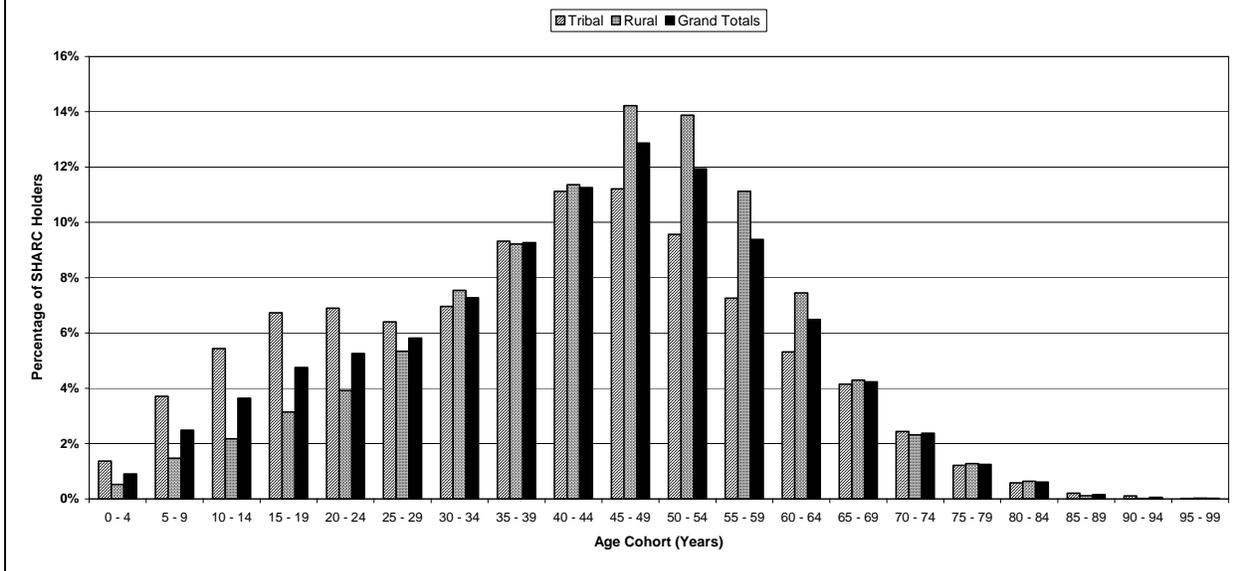


Figure 8. Estimated Number of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishers, 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Regulatory Area of Tribe or Rural Community

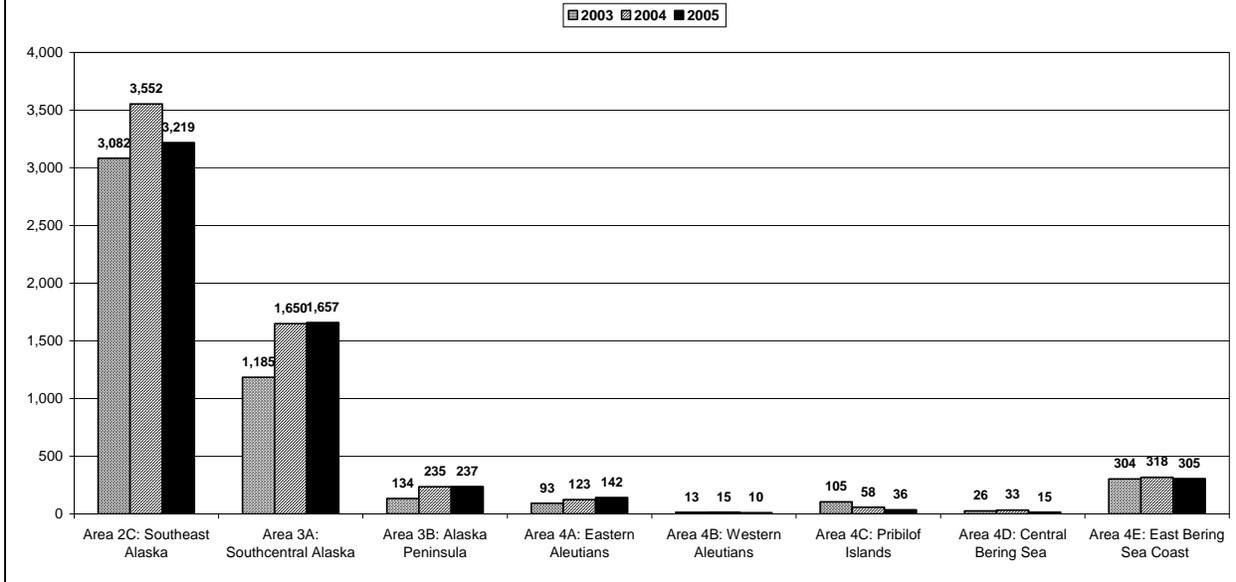


Figure 9. Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by Place of Residence (Selected Communities), 2003, 2004, and 2005

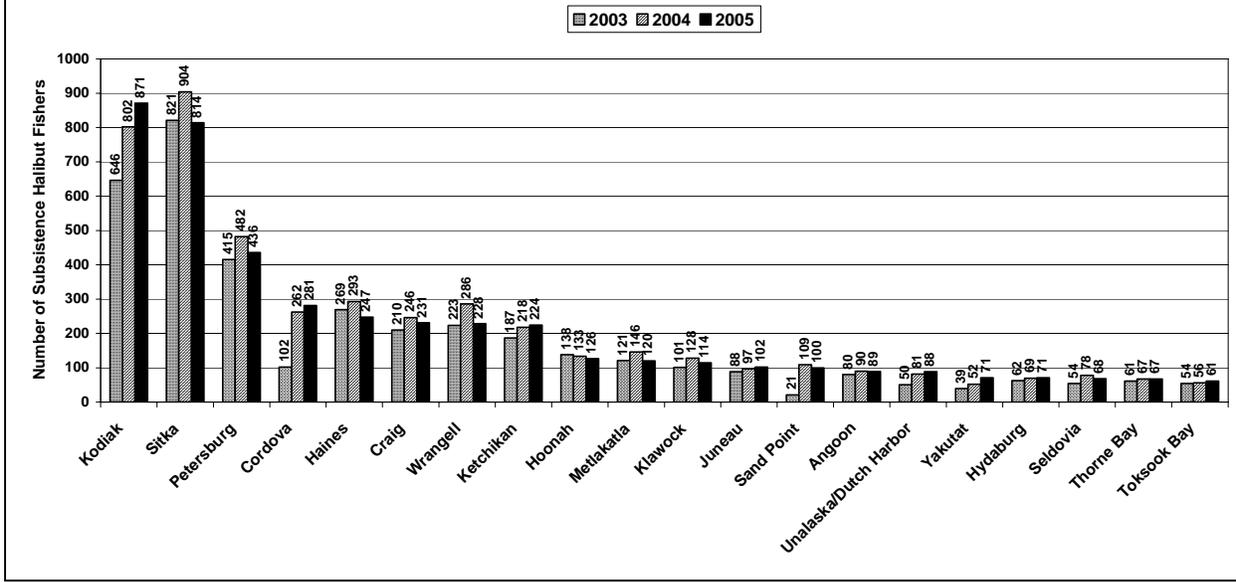


Figure 10. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area of Tribe and Rural Community, 2003, 2004, and 2005

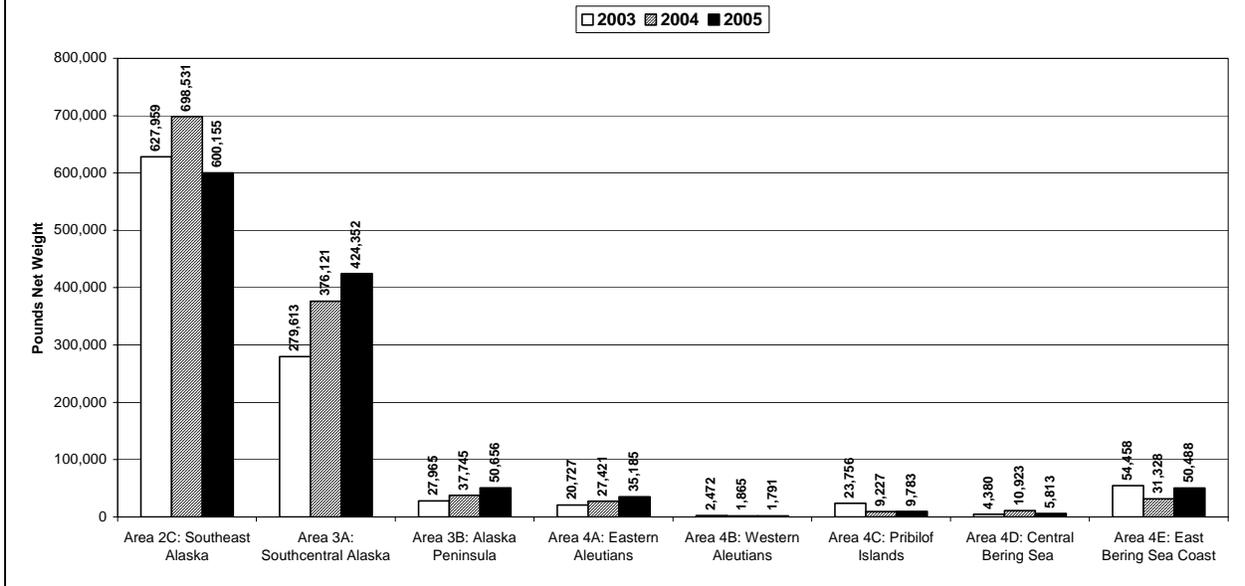


Figure 11. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in Pounds Net Weight by SHARC Type, 2003, 2004, and 2005

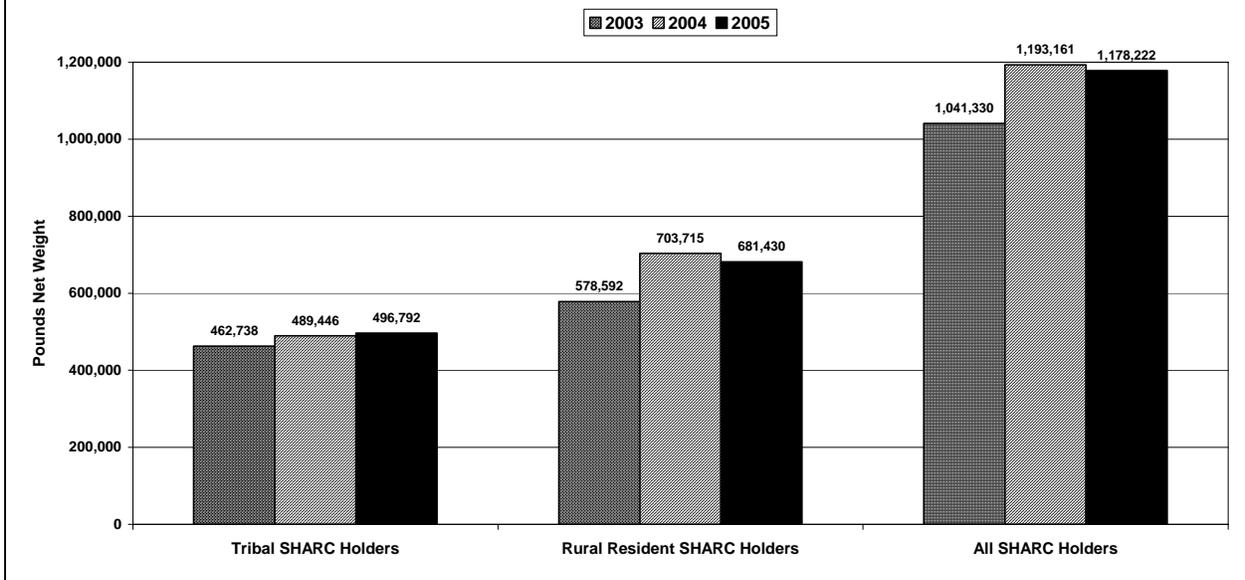


Figure 12. Percentage of Tribal Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Tribe, 2005

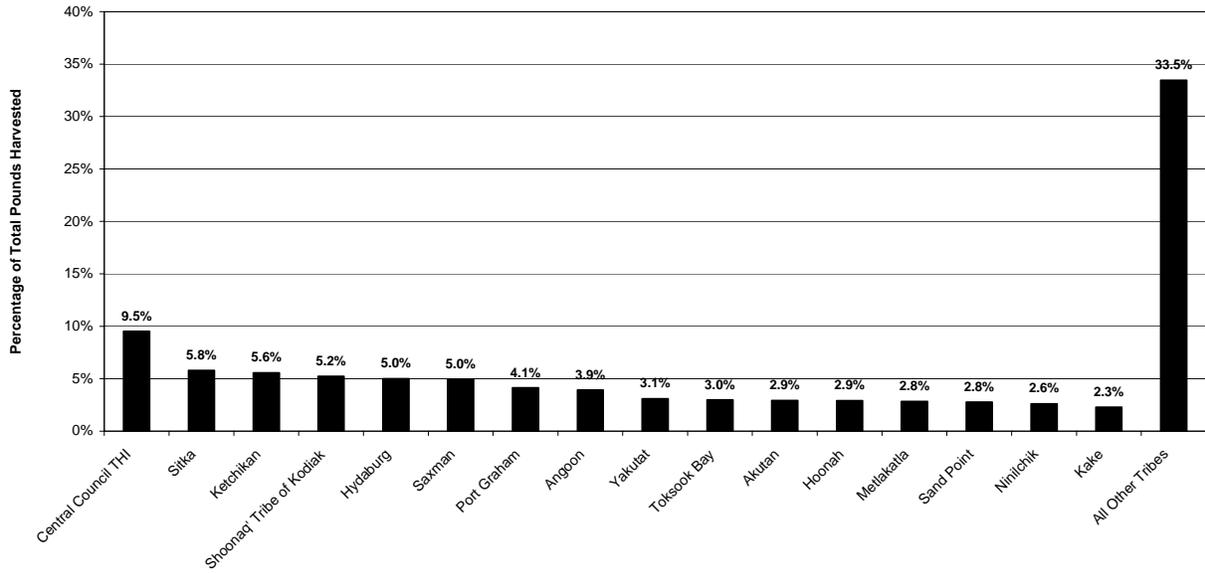


Figure 13. Percentage of Rural Community Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Community, 2005

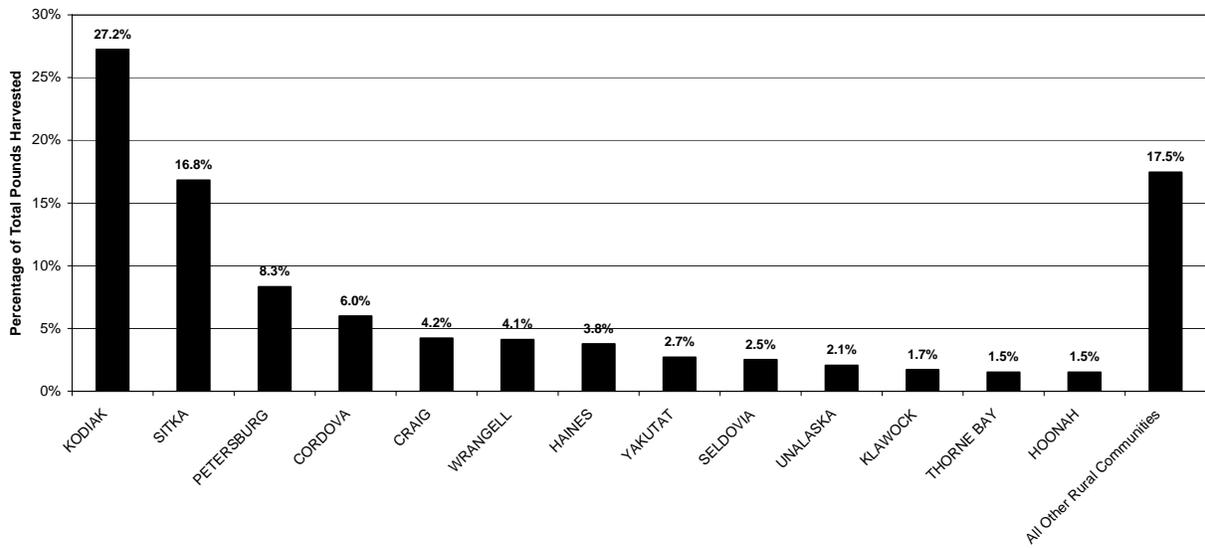


Figure 14. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005

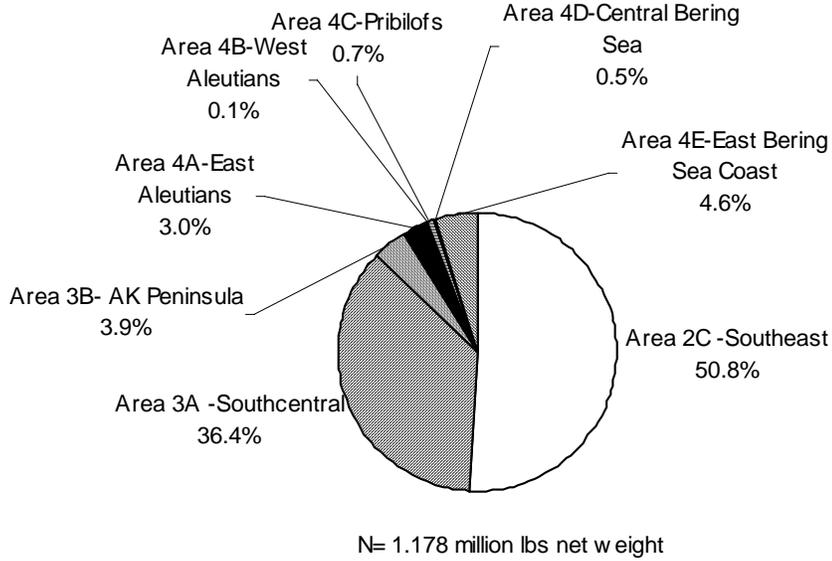


Figure 15. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Geographic Area, 2005

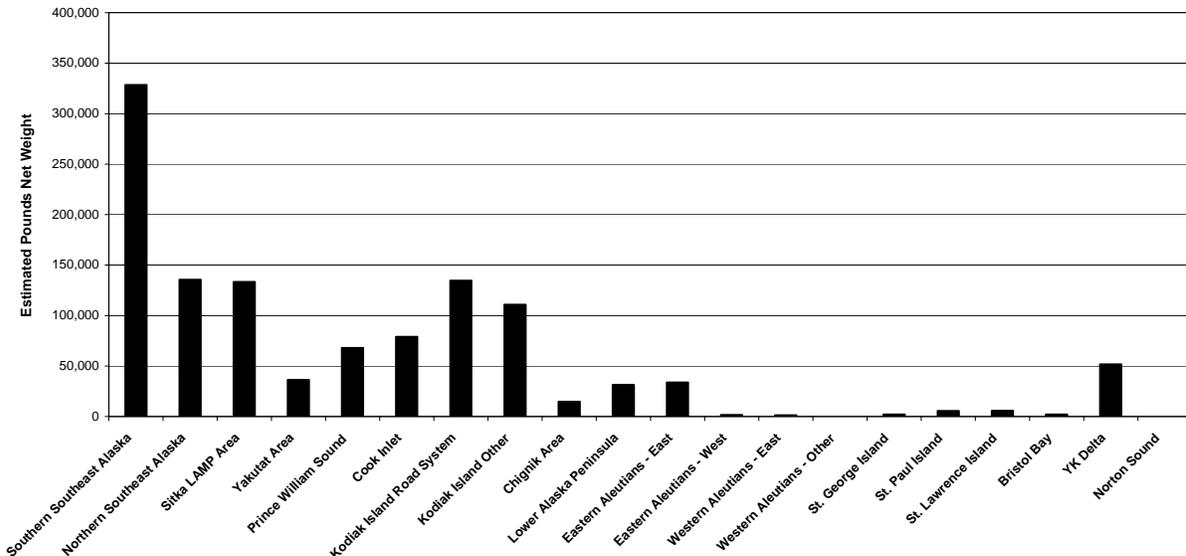


Figure 16. Percentage of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Geographic Area, 2005

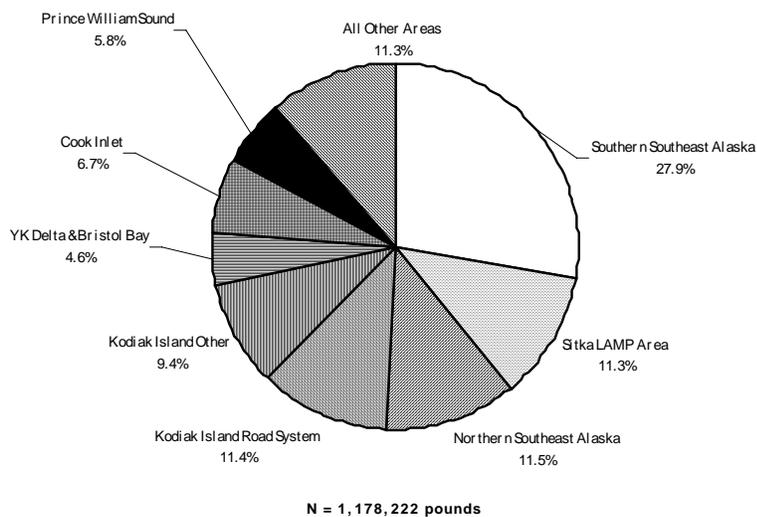


Figure 17. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005

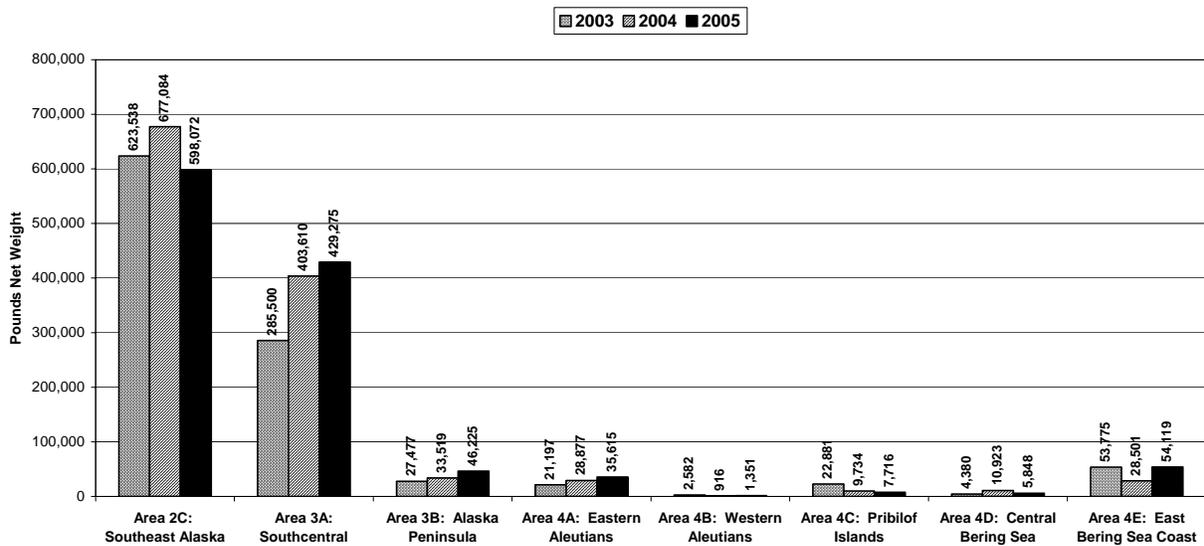


Figure 18. Change in Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests from 2004 to 2005 by Regulatory Area Fished

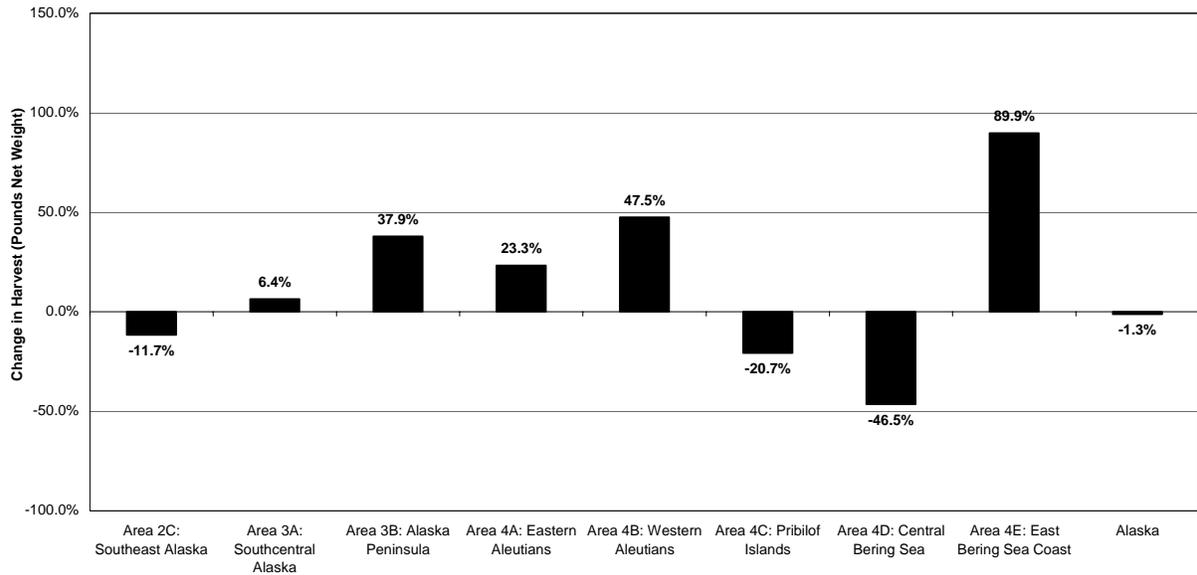


Figure 19. Change in Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests from 2003 to 2005 by Regulatory Area Fished

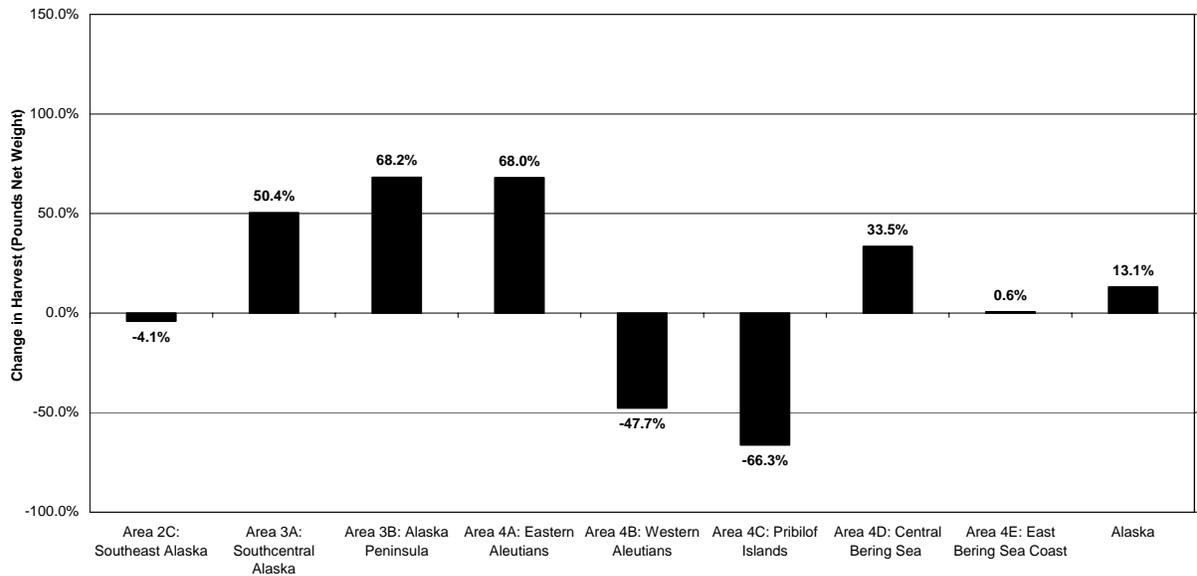


Figure 20. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area, in Pounds Net Weight

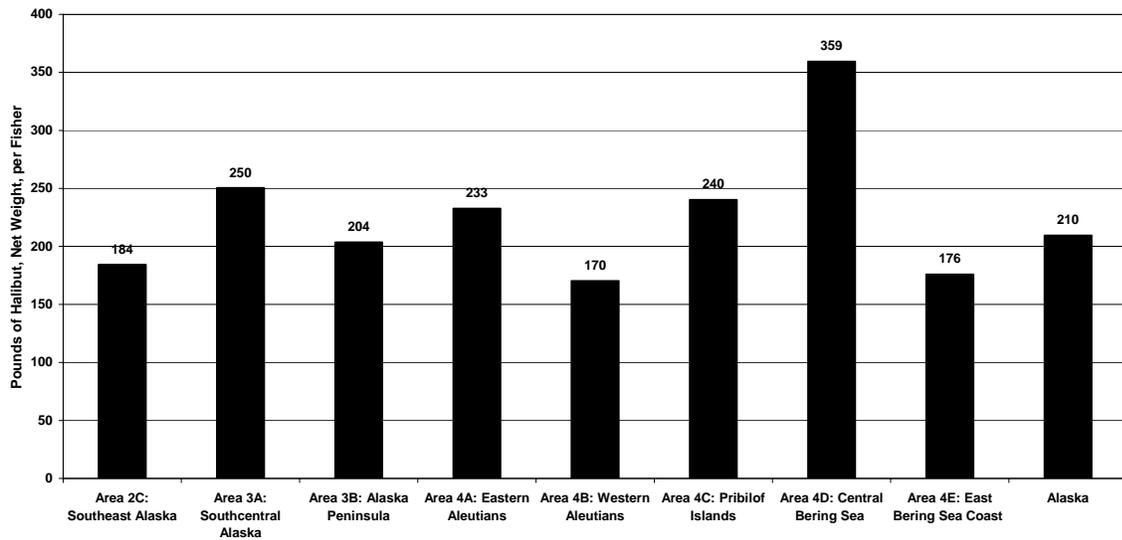


Figure 21. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area, in Number of Fish

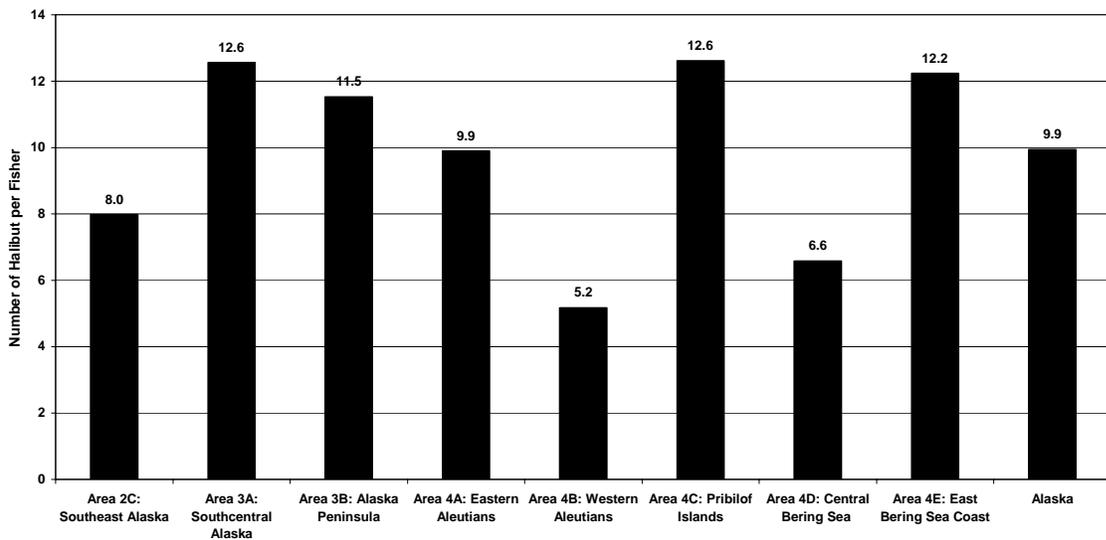


Figure 22. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence, 2005

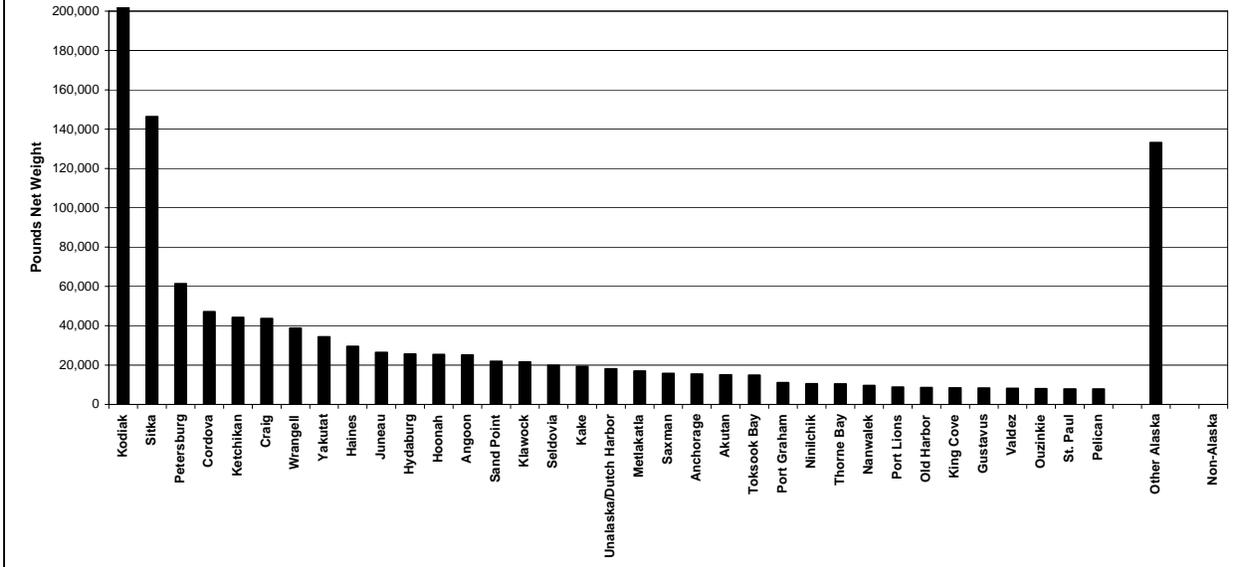


Figure 23. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Gear Type by Regulatory Area, 2005

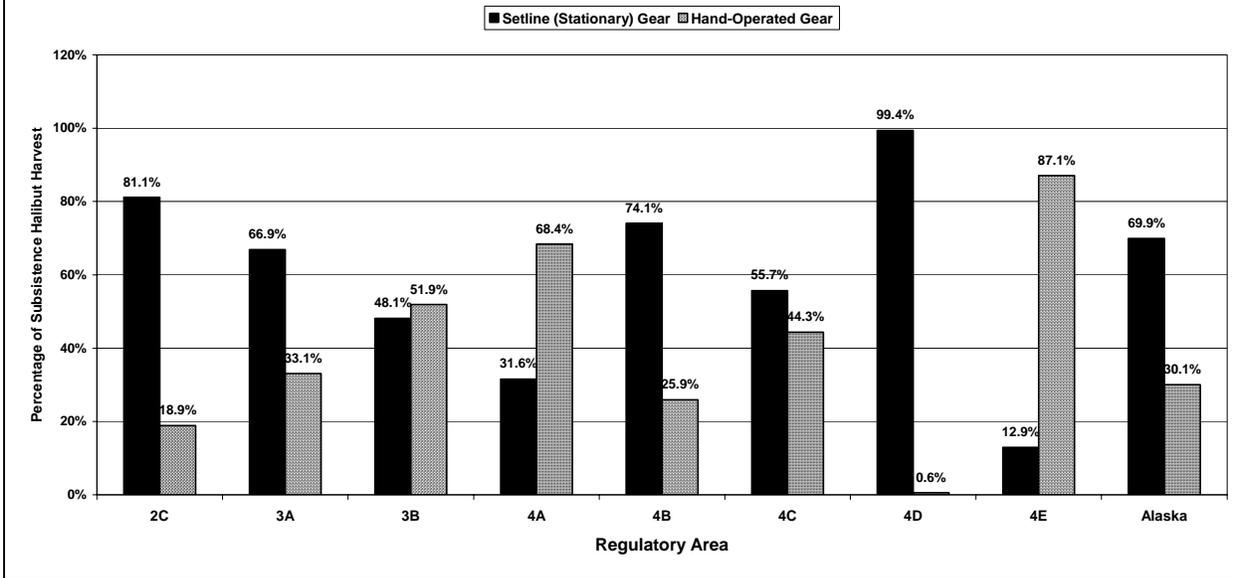


Figure 24. Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Percentage of Fishers Using Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2005

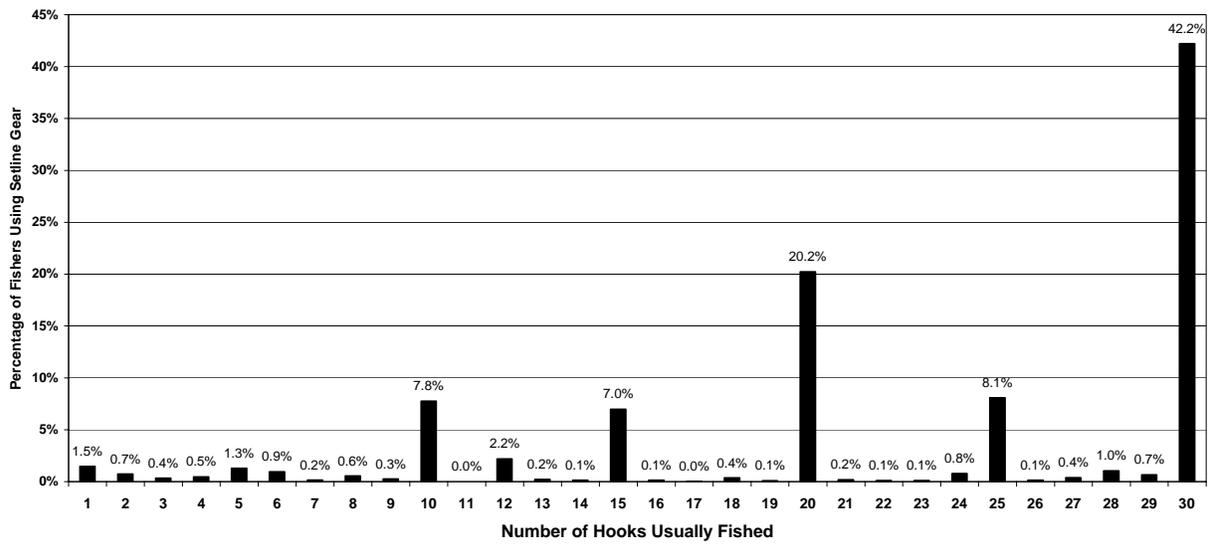


Figure 25. Estimated Incidental Harvests of Rockfish in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, Number of Fish, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005

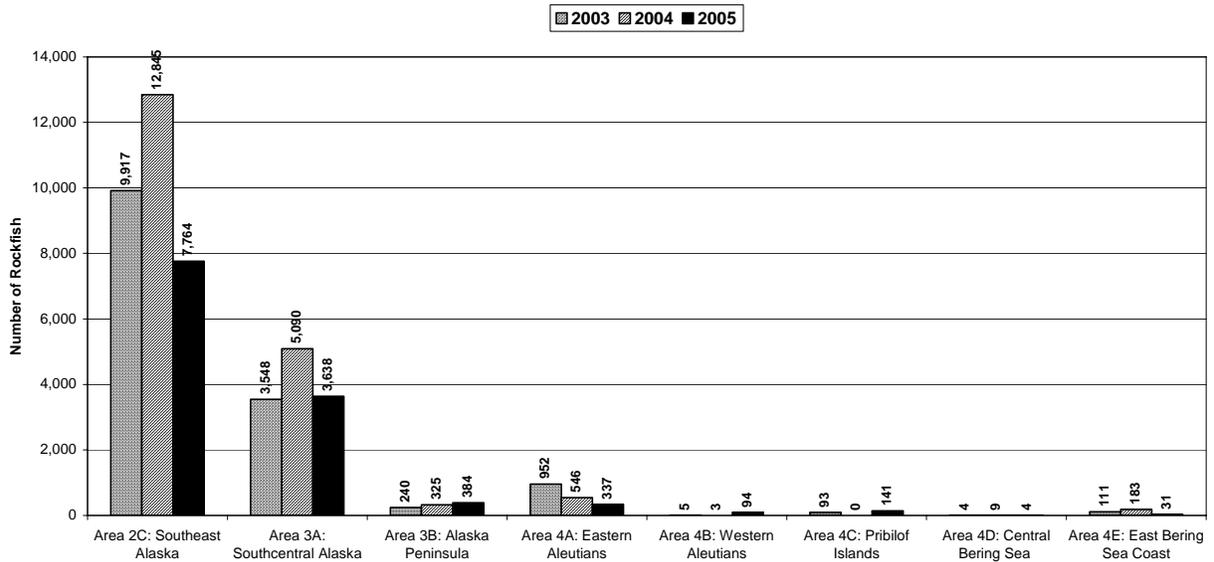


Figure 26. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Rockfish by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005

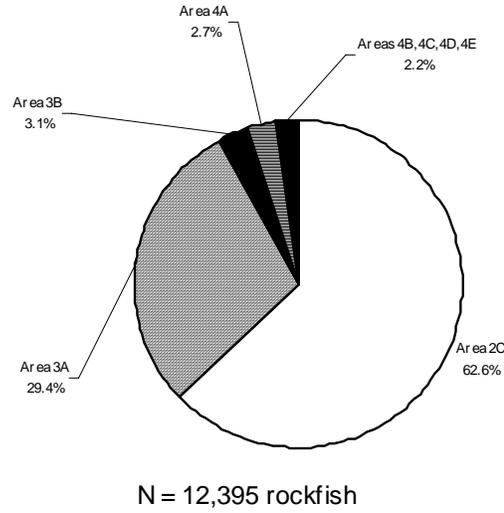


Figure 27. Estimated Incidental Harvests of Lingcod in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, Number of Fish, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005

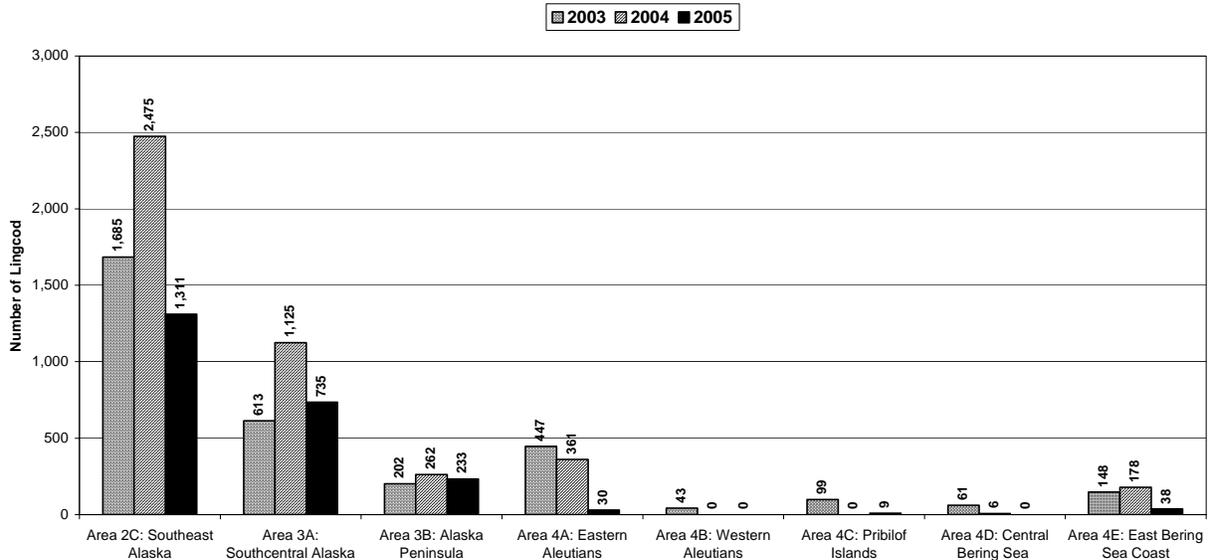


Figure 28. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Lingcod by Regulatory Area, 2005

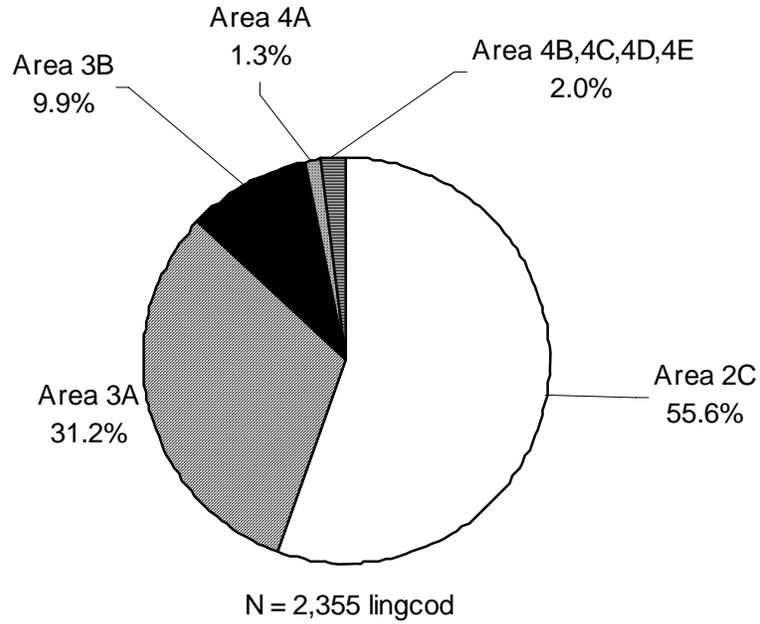


Figure 29. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham

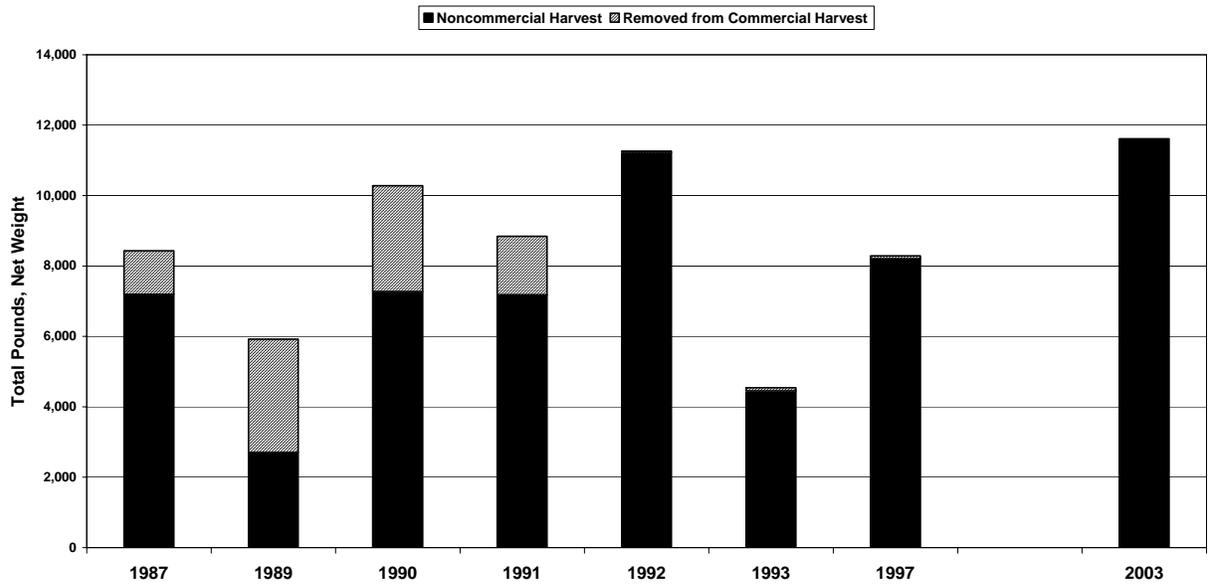
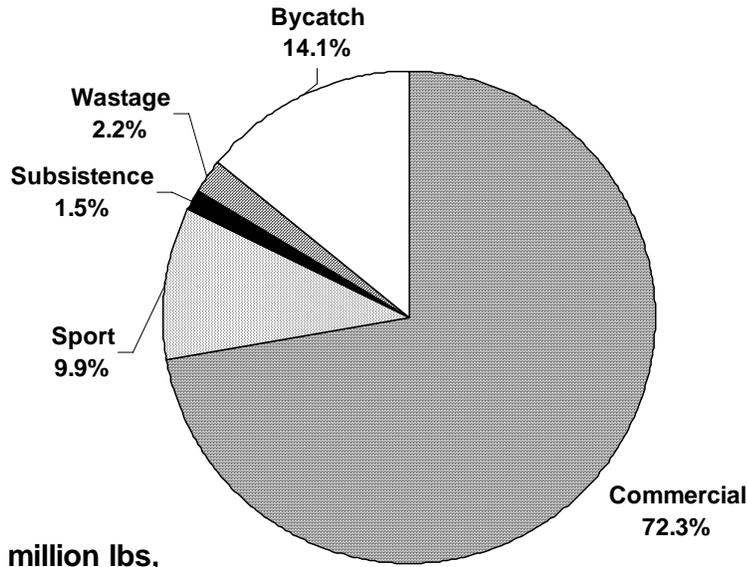
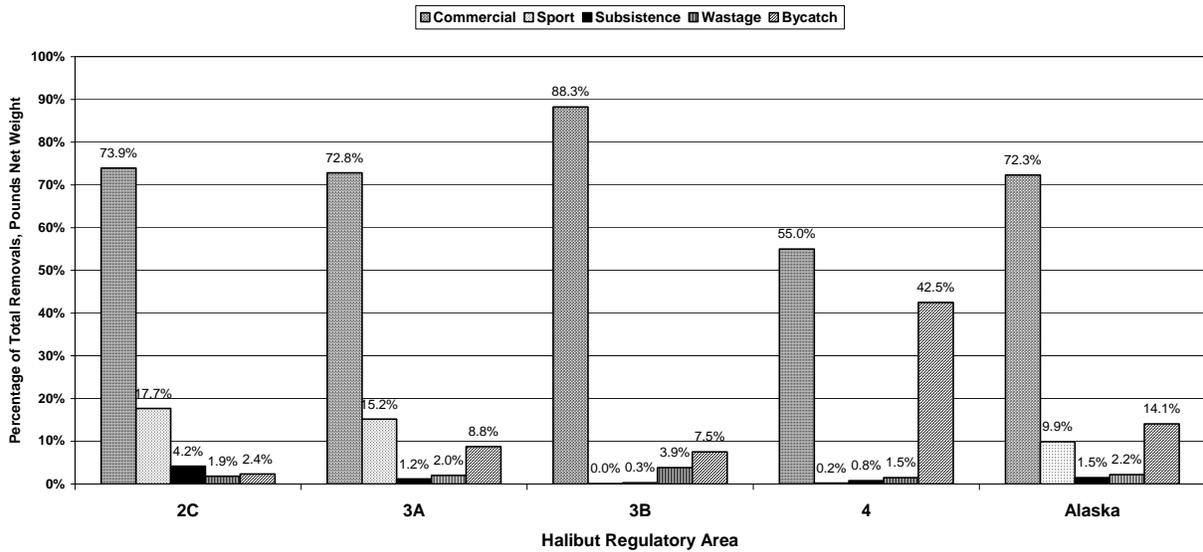


Figure 30. Halibut Removals, Alaska, 2005



**N = 81.165 million lbs,
net weight**

Figure 31. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area and Removal Category, 2005



APPENDIX A

List of Eligible Tribes and Rural Communities (from Federal Register)

Chichagof Island at 57°22'03" N. lat., 135°43'00" W. long., and
 (B) A line from Chichagof Island at 57°22'35" N. lat., 135°41'18" W. long. to Baranof Island at 57°22'17" N. lat., 135°40'57" W. lat.; and

(C) That is enclosed on the south and west by a line from Sitka Point at 56°59'23" N. lat., 135°49'34" W. long., to Hanus Point at 56°51'55" N. lat., 135°30'30" W. long.,

(D) To the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'45" W. long. to Baranof Island at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'36" W. long.

(2) A person using a vessel greater than 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, within Sitka Sound as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) A person using a vessel less than or equal to 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61:

(i) Is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31; and

(ii) Is prohibited, during the remainder of the designated IFQ season, from retaining more than 2,000 lb (0.91 mt) of IFQ halibut within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, per IFQ fishing trip, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61.

(4) No charter vessel, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, shall engage in sport fishing, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61(b), for halibut within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(i) No charter vessel shall retain halibut caught while engaged in sport fishing, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61(b), for other species, within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraphs (d)(4) and (d)(4)(i) of this section, halibut harvested outside Sitka Sound, as defined in (d)(1)(ii) of this section, may be retained onboard a charter vessel engaged in sport fishing, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61(b), for other species within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(e) Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve. (1) For purposes of this paragraph (e), the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve means an area totaling 2.5 square nm off Cape Edgcombe, defined by straight lines connecting the following points in a counterclockwise manner:

- 56°55.5'N lat., 135°54.0'W long;
- 56°57.0'N lat., 135°54.0'W long;
- 56°57.0'N lat., 135°57.0'W long;

56°55.5'N lat., 135°57.0'W long.
 (2) No person shall engage in commercial, sport or subsistence fishing, as defined at § 300.61, for halibut within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve.

(3) No person shall anchor a vessel within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve if halibut is on board.

(f) *Subsistence fishing in and off Alaska.* No person shall engage in subsistence fishing for halibut unless that person meets the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a rural resident of a community with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Angeon	Municipality
Coffman Cove	Municipality
Craig	Municipality
Edna Bay	Census Designated Place
Elfin Cove	Census Designated Place
Gustavus	Census Designated Place
Haines	Municipality
Hollis	Census Designated Place
Hoonah	Municipality
Hydaburg	Municipality
Hyder	Census Designated Place
Kake	Municipality
Kasaan	Municipality
Klawock	Municipality
Klukwan	Census Designated Place
Mellakata	Census Designated Place
Meyers Chuck	Census Designated Place
Pelican	Municipality
Petersburg	Municipality
Point Baker	Census Designated Place
Port Alexander	Municipality
Port Protection	Census Designated Place
Saxman	Municipality
Sitka	Municipality
Skagway	Municipality
Tenakee Springs	Municipality
Thorne Bay	Municipality
Whale Pass	Census Designated Place
Wrangell	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akhiok	Municipality
Chenega Bay	Census Designated Place
Cordova	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Karluk	Census Designated Place
Kodlak City	Municipality
Larsen Bay	Municipality
Nanwalek	Census Designated Place
Old Harbor	Municipality
Ouzinkie	Municipality
Port Graham	Census Designated Place
Port Lions	Municipality
Seldovia	Municipality
Tatitlek	Census Designated Place
Yakutat	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Chignik Bay	Municipality
Chignik Lagoon	Census Designated Place
Chignik Lake	Census Designated Place
Cold Bay	Municipality
Faise Pass	Municipality
Ivanof Bay	Census Designated Place
King Cove	Municipality
Nelson Lagoon	Census Designated Place
Perryville	Census Designated Place
Sand Point	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akutan	Municipality
Nikolski	Census Designated Place
Unalaska	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Adak	Census Designated Place
Atka	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4C

Rural Community	Organized Entity
St. George	Municipality
St. Paul	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Gambell	Municipality
Savoonga	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D—
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Diomede (Inalik)	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Alakanuk	Municipality
Aleknegik	Municipality
Bethel	Municipality
Brevig Mission	Municipality
Chefornak	Municipality
Chevak	Municipality
Clark's Point	Municipality
Council	Census Designated Place
Dillingham	Municipality
Eek	Municipality
Egegik	Municipality
Elim	Municipality
Emmonak	Municipality
Golovin	Municipality
Goodnews Bay	Municipality
Hooper Bay	Municipality
King Salmon	Census Designated Place
Kipruak	Census Designated Place
Kongiganak	Census Designated Place
Kotlik	Municipality
Koyuk	Municipality
Kwigillingok	Census Designated Place
Levelock	Census Designated Place
Manokotak	Municipality
Mekoryak	Municipality
Naknek	Census Designated Place
Napakiak	Municipality
Napaskiak	Municipality
Nowtok	Census Designated Place
Nightmute	Municipality
Nome	Municipality
Oscarville	Census Designated Place
Pilot Point	Municipality
Platinum	Municipality
Port Heidon	Municipality
Quinhagak	Municipality
Scammon Bay	Municipality
Shaktolik	Municipality
Sheldon Point	Municipality
(Nunam Iqua).	
Shishmaref	Municipality
Solomon	Census Designated Place
South Naknek	Census Designated Place
St. Michael	Municipality
Stebbins	Municipality
Teller	Municipality
Togiak	Municipality
Toksook Bay	Municipality
Tuntutuliak	Census Designated Place
Tununak	Census Designated Place

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E—
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Twin Hills	Census Designated Place
Ugashik	Census Designated Place
Unalakleet	Municipality
Wales	Municipality
White Mountain	Municipality

(2) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a member of an Alaska Native tribe with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Angoon	Angoon Community Association
Craig	Craig Community Association
Haines	Chilkoot Indian Association
Hoonah	Hoonah Indian Association
Hydaburg	Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Juneau	Aukquan Traditional Council
	Central Council
	Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes
	Douglas Indian Association
Kake	Organized Village of Kake
Kasaan	Organized Village of Kasaan
Ketchikan	Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Klawock	Klawock Cooperative Association
Klukwan	Chilkat Indian Village
Metlakatla	Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve
Petersburg	Petersburg Indian Association
Saxman	Organized Village of Saxman
Sitka	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skagway	Skagway Village
Wrangell	Wrangell Cooperative Association

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akhiok	Native Village of Akhiok
Chenega Bay	Native Village of Chenega

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—
Continued**

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
--------------------------------	-------------------------

Cordova	Native Village of Eyak
Karluk	Native Village of Karluk
Kenai-Soldotna	Kenaitze Indian Tribe
	Village of
	Salamatoff
Kodiak City	Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)
	Native Village of Afognak
	Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak
Larsen Bay	Native Village of Larsen Bay
Nanwalek	Native Village of Nanwalek
Ninilchik	Ninilchik Village
Old Harbor	Village of Old Harbor
Ouzinkie	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Port Graham	Native Village of Port Graham
Port Lions	Native Village of Port Lions
Seldovia	Seldovia Village
	Tribe
Tatitlek	Native Village of Tatitlek
Yakutat	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Chignik Bay	Native Village of Chignik
Chignik Lagoon	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake	Chignik Lake Village
False Pass	Native Village of False Pass
Ivanof Bay	Ivanoff Bay Village
King Cove	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove
	Native Village of Belkofski
Nelson Lagoon	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Perryville	Native Village of Perryville
Sand Point	Pauloff Harbor Village
	Native Village of Unga
	Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued	
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akutan	Native Village of Akutan	Elim	Native Village of Elim	Stebbins	Stebbins Community Association
Nikolski	Native Village of Nikolski	Emmonak	Chuloonawick Native Village	Teller	Native Village of Mary's Igloo
Unalaska	Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska	Golovin	Emmonak Village		Native Village of Teller
			Chinik Eskimo Community	Togiak	Traditional Village of Togiak
		Goodnews Bay	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Toksook Bay	Native Village of Toksook Bay
		Hooper Bay	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Tuntutuliak	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
			Native Village of Paimiut	Tununak	Native Village of Tununak
		King Salmon	King Salmon Tribal Council	Twin Hills	Twin Hills Village
		Kipnuk	Native Village of Kipnuk	Ugashik	Ugashik Village
		Kongiganak	Native Village of Kongiganak	Unalakleet	Native Village of Unalakleet
		Kotlik	Native Village of Hamilton	Wales	Native Village of Wales
			Village of Bill Moore's Slough	White Mountain	Native Village of White Mountain
			Village of Kotlik		
		Koyuk	Native Village of Koyuk		
		Kwigillingok	Native Village of Kwigillingok		
		Levelock	Levelock Village		
		Manokotak	Manokotak Village		
		Mekoryak	Native Village of Mekoryak		
		Naknek	Naknek Native Village		
		Napakiak	Native Village of Napakiak		
		Napaskiak	Native Village of Napaskiak		
		Newtok	Newtok Village		
		Nightmute	Native Village of Nightmute		
			Umkumiute Native Village		
		Nome	King Island Native Community		
			Nome Eskimo Community		
		Oscarville	Oscarville Traditional Village		
		Pilot Point	Native Village of Pilot Point		
		Platinum	Platinum Traditional Village		
		Port Heiden	Native Village of Port Heiden		
		Quinhagak	Native Village of Quinhagak		
		Scammon Bay	Native Village of Scammon Bay		
		Shaktolik	Native Village of Shaktolik		
		Sheldon Point (Nuna Iqaa)	Native Village of Sheldon's Point		
		Shishmaref	Native Village of Shishmaref		
		Solomon	Village of Solomon		
		South Naknek	South Naknek Village		
		St. Michael	Native Village of Saint Michael		

(g) *Limitations on subsistence fishing.* Subsistence fishing for halibut may be conducted only by persons who qualify for such fishing pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section and who hold a valid subsistence halibut registration certificate in that person's name issued by NMFS pursuant to paragraph (h) of this section, provided that such fishing is consistent with the following limitations.

(1) Subsistence fishing is limited to setline gear and hand-held gear, including longline, handline, rod and reel, spear, jig and hand-troll gear.

(i) Subsistence fishing gear must not have more than 30 hooks per person registered in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section and on board the vessel from which gear is being set or retrieved.

(ii) All setline gear marker buoys carried on board or used by any vessel regulated under this section shall be marked with the following: first initial, last name, and address (street, city, and state), followed by the letter "S" to indicate that it is used to harvest subsistence halibut.

(iii) Markings on setline marker buoys shall be in characters at least 4 inches (10.16 cm) in height and 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) in width in a contrasting color visible above the water line and shall be maintained so the markings are clearly visible.

(2) The daily retention of subsistence halibut in rural areas is limited to no more than 20 fish per person eligible to conduct subsistence fishing for halibut under paragraph (g) of this section.

APPENDIX B:

Letter Sent to Tribes about the Project

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE

FRANK MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

333 Raspberry Road
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518-1599
PHONE: (907) 267-2353
FAX: (907) 267-2450

December 20, 2005

TO:

SUBJECT: Subsistence Halibut Fishing and Harvest Survey

In December 2005, we informed you about the second year of the project conducted by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G to estimate the subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska. As part of a contract with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in early 2005 we mailed a short (one-page) questionnaire to every person who obtained a subsistence halibut registration certificate (called a "SHARC") from NMFS. Through the survey, we collected information about participation in the fishery and the number of halibut, rockfish, and lingcod harvested for subsistence use in 2004. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Of the 13,813 SHARC holders, 8,524 (61.7 percent) completed the survey – an excellent response.

We have completed the final report for the project as part of our Technical Paper Series (No. 304). A copy will be mailed to you shortly. Enclosed is a short overview of the study findings. You can also obtain the overview and the complete report through the Division of Subsistence website at www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us. Please contact us if you have questions.

We also wanted to let you know that we will be doing the survey again beginning in late January 2006, to collect information about subsistence halibut harvests in 2005. Again, we'll be mailing a short questionnaire to every SHARC holder, and asking them to voluntarily fill it out and send it back to us (we pay the postage). We will again compile the harvest information in a report to NMFS that will be available to tribes and to the public. In our view, collecting and reporting accurate information about subsistence halibut harvests is important in supporting this fishery.

In addition to mailing out the survey forms, Division of Subsistence staff plan to visit some communities in 2006 to provide information about the subsistence halibut fishery program, and to encourage subsistence fishers to obtain registration cards (SHARCs) and

return the surveys. We will of course coordinate these visits with tribal governments. We will also coordinate collection of subsistence halibut harvest information with other subsistence projects taking place in some communities, such as the collection of harbor seal and sea lion harvest data in communities of southeast, southcentral, and southwest Alaska.

As we noted, an important feature of the subsistence halibut regulations is that eligible people who want to subsistence fish need to obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (called a "SHARC" for short). Applications are available from NMFS at the address below. People can also submit applications on the Internet by logging on to: www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram and following the links to the subsistence halibut program. We encourage you to get the word out about this program to your tribal members who subsistence fish for halibut. More information about the subsistence halibut fishing program is available from NMFS as follows:

On the Internet: www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm
By e-mail: RAM.Alaska@noaa.gov
By phone: 800-304-4846 (option #2)
By mail: Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service
Restricted Access Management (RAM) Program
PO Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802

We will develop public notices about our subsistence halibut harvest survey within the next month or so, and will be contacting tribes in communities that we would like to visit. Again, the survey form itself will be mailed in late January. In the meantime, if you have questions about our project, please contact me (see below), or contact Jim Simon in our Fairbanks office (907-459-7317; james_simon@fishgame.state.ak.us) or Mike Turek in our Juneau office (907-465-3617; mike_turek@fishgame.state.ak.us).

Sincerely,

James Fall
Regional Program Manager
907-267-2359
jim_fall@fishgame.state.ak.us

Enclosures: "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2004"

cc: Jim Simon, Mike Turek

APPENDIX C

News Release



State of Alaska
Frank H. Murkowski, Governor



DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
McKie Campbell, Commissioner

Sarah A. Gilbertson, Communications Director
P.O. Box 115526; Juneau, Alaska 99802 • Phone: (907) 465-6137 • Fax: (907) 465-2332

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: January 31, 2006 No. 06-05
Contact: James Fall, Regional Program Manager, Division of Subsistence, (907) 267-2359; in Southeast Alaska, contact Mike Turek, Subsistence Resource Specialist, (907) 465-3617

Subsistence Division Conducts Halibut Fishery Mail Survey

(Juneau) – In early February, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence, will mail a one-page survey form to everyone who has registered and received a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Survey recipients will be asked to indicate if they subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, how many halibut they harvested, and to return the form to ADF&G.

To ensure future subsistence halibut fishery decisions are based on reliable information, everyone who receives the survey is encouraged to take a few minutes to fill it out and return it to ADF&G. Accurate harvest information is essential for effective management and for providing future subsistence fishing opportunities. The study findings will be summarized at a community level and presented in a final written report available to the public in late 2006.

This year is the third year in an ongoing project to estimate subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska. Results of the research pertaining to 2003 and 2004 subsistence halibut harvests are available at the Division of Subsistence website at www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us, under "Publications."

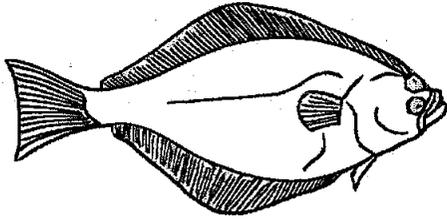
Questions about the survey should be addressed to James Fall or Brian Davis, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G; 333 Raspberry Road; Anchorage, Alaska 99518; Phone: (907) 267-2353; e-mail: jim_fall@fishgame.state.ak.us or brian_davis@fishgame.state.ak.us

In southeast Alaska, please contact Mike Turek, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, PO Box 115526, Juneau, Alaska, 99802; Phone (907-465-3617); e-mail: mike_turek@fishgame.state.ak.us

Questions about subsistence halibut fishing regulations, including how to obtain a SHARC, should be addressed to NMFS at 1-800-304-4846 (option #2).

APPENDIX D

Newspaper Notice



NOTICE TO SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT FISHERS REGARDING MAIL-OUT HARVEST SURVEY

All holders of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs) will receive a one-page harvest survey in the mail from the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in late spring 2006. For a third year, the Division of Subsistence is collecting subsistence halibut information under contract to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). If you receive a survey form, you will be asked whether you subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 and how many halibut you harvested. Even if you did not fish, it is very important that you complete the survey and return it to ADF&G.

In April 2003, NMFS issued regulations that allow the harvest of halibut for subsistence purposes. Residents of 118 rural Alaska communities and 123 Alaska Native tribes with customary and traditional uses of halibut are eligible to participate once they obtain a SHARC from NMFS.

Accurate and complete subsistence harvest information is essential for proper management of the fishery and protection of future subsistence fishing opportunities. PLEASE fill out and return your survey form as soon as it arrives in the mail. Thank you for your support of this program!

Questions?

Contact NMFS:

- by phone: 1-800-304-4846 (option #2)
- on the Internet:
www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut
- by mail:

Alaska Region, NMFS
Restricted Access Management Program
PO Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99518

Contact ADF&G, Division of Subsistence:

- by phone: 907-267-2353
- by e-mail:
subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us
- by mail:

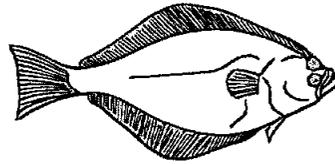
Division of Subsistence, ADF&G
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518



APPENDIX E

Survey Form

**SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT
HARVEST SURVEY 2005**
National Marine Fisheries Service &
AK Dept. Fish & Game/Division of Subsistence



2
0
0
5

(Please make address changes as needed)

Fisher's Name			Date of Birth		
First name	M.I.	Last name	Mo.	Day	Year
Mailing Address					
Number and street or PO Box		City	State	Zip code	
Community of Residence			Daytime Telephone		SHARC Number
Tribe (if you are on a tribal role)					

Please answer each question to the best of your knowledge.

1. Did you subsistence fish for halibut during 2005? (Please check one) • Yes No

2. How many halibut did you harvest with set hook gear (longline, skate) while subsistence fishing during 2005?
(*Set hook gear" is hook-and-line set with anchors and buoys. Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

2a. Number of halibut	2b. Pounds of halibut	2c. How many hooks did you usually set?	2d. Water body, bay or sound usually fished
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. How many halibut did you harvest with hook-and-rod or hand-held lines while subsistence fishing during 2005?
(Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Do not count fish reported in Question 6. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

3a. Number of halibut	3b. Pounds of halibut	3c. Water body, bay or sound usually fished
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4. How many lingcod and rockfish did you harvest while subsistence halibut fishing during 2005?
(Please write in numbers of fish only.)

4a. Number of lingcod	4b. Number of rockfish
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5. Did you sport fish for halibut during 2005? (Please check one) Yes No

6. How many halibut did you harvest while sport fishing during 2005?
(Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Do not count fish reported in Question 3. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

6a. Number of halibut	6b. Pounds of halibut	6c. Water body, bay or sound usually sport fished
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

THANK YOU!

Please mail the completed survey to:
Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey
Ak. Dept. Fish & Game/Div. of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Rd
Anchorage AK 99518-1599

QUESTIONS?

ADF&G 1-907-267-2353
NMFS at 1-800-304-4846 (option 2)
subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us

APPENDIX F

Survey Instructions

Instructions for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey, 2005

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE SURVEY EVEN IF YOUR SHARC HAS EXPIRED

Question 1.

- Mark “yes” even if you fished but were unsuccessful

Questions 2 and 3.

- Include only those fish harvested by you, the individual fisher (SHARC holder). If you fished with someone else and split the catch, count only your share of the catch. Other household members who harvested halibut should fill out their own forms.
- Include fish that you harvested and kept for your household’s use AND fish you harvested and gave away or traded. DO NOT include fish that you received from someone else.
- Identify both the number and pounds of halibut harvested; if you cannot provide both, please provide what you are able. Pounds should be **ROUND (LIVE) WEIGHT**. If you only know the dressed weight of your halibut harvest, record that number and make a note of “dressed, head on” (equals about 88% of round weight) or “dressed, head off” (equals about 75% of round weight).
- Number of hooks: write in the number that you use most often each time you set a line. That is, the number of hooks you usually have on your longline/skate.
- Water body, bay, or sound: record the general location where you did most of your subsistence halibut fishing (for example, “Chiniak Bay,” “Sitka Sound”). If you used more than one general area for a significant portion of your catch, please provide the portion of your harvest from each.

Question 4.

- DO NOT include all the lingcod and rockfish you harvested, but just those you harvested while subsistence halibut fishing.
- “Rockfish” means all fish of the genus *Sebastes*. These include fish with common English names such as red snapper, black bass, and sea bass.
- “Rockfish” DO NOT include sculpin, greenling, sablefish (black cod), tomcod, or Pacific cod. Please DO NOT include these other fish in your harvest estimates for rockfish.

Questions 5 and 6.

- Sport fishing for halibut requires an Alaska sport fishing license. Sport fishers for halibut must fish with a line attached to a rod or pole. There is a limit of two hooks. The daily bag limit is two halibut and the possession limit is four halibut.

Do you still have questions?

Call the National Marine Fisheries Service at: 1-800-304-4846 (option 2);

Or visit <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>;

Or call ADF&G Division of Subsistence at: 907-267-2353;

Or contact the Division of Subsistence via e-mail at: subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us

APPENDIX G

Responses to Frequently Asked Questions

RAM: FAQ's for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey

The following is a list of standard responses that may be given to common questions regarding the Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey. Any question that cannot be answered by the responses below or by other personnel in RAM division may be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at the phone number(s) indicated at the bottom of the page.

1. *I got my SHARC from NMFS. Why is this survey being done by ADF&G?*

- NMFS contracted with ADF&G Division of Subsistence to conduct this survey because the Division of Subsistence has a lot of experience in collecting and analyzing subsistence harvest data. They have staff who are familiar with local communities and subsistence harvest patterns.

2. *What happens to this information after I send it in?*

- The survey responses are entered into a database by ADF&G. They will use the responses to estimate and report subsistence harvests at a community level. NMFS will receive a report from ADF&G with the survey results. The report will not include individual responses.

3. *Why do you need my birth date?*

- ADF&G needs birth date only to distinguish between individuals who may have the same name. For instance, there may be many John Smith's in area 2C. Providing birth date prevents ADF&G from counting the same person more than once or even counting multiple people as the same person. However, ADF&G is required to maintain birth date confidential under the Privacy Act.

4. *I live in an isolated area near [insert]. What do I put down as my Community of Residence?*

- Your Community of Residence is defined as the geographical location of your home. If you live in a remote location, you may list the community nearest your home. "Community of residence" is not necessarily the same as where you receive your mail.

5. *The survey asks me to put down Pounds of Halibut. Does this mean I should weigh all my halibut on a scale?*

- No. While an actual weight using a scale would be helpful to ADF&G, you only need to estimate the total pounds of halibut you harvested. If you know how many halibut you harvested, but have no idea how much they weighed, leave the "pounds" area blank. If you know about how many pounds you harvested but have no idea how many fish you caught, leave the "number" area blank. We will calculate the pounds or number based on standard conversion factors. However, we prefer that you do your best to provide an estimate of both numbers and pounds, because this information is lacking for the subsistence fishery.

6. *Should I record the weight of my halibut before or after I process them?*

- The survey asks for **ROUND WEIGHT**, which is the weight of the fish **BEFORE** it is gutted and beheaded. If you only know the approximate weight of the fish after you gutted them, write "dressed, head on" next to the weight (this equals about 88% of round/live weight). If you only know the approximate weight of the fish after you gutted and beheaded them, write "dressed, head off" next to the weight (this equals about 72% of round/live weight).

7. I fish near [insert]. What is the water body, bay, or sound?

- The water body, bay, or sound is the area in which you subsistence fished for halibut. For instance, a subsistence fisher from Sitka might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Sitka *Sound* or a subsistence fisher from Kodiak might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Chiniak *Bay*. However, a subsistence fisher from Akutan might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Unimak Pass, which is neither a bay nor sound but would be classified as a *water body*. Likewise, a subsistence fisher from St. Paul might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in the Bering Sea, which is also a *water body*. However, the more specific the description, the more helpful it will be to ADF&G.

8. What is a lingcod?

- A lingcod is a relatively long fish that ranges from black, to grey, to greenish, to bluish-purple, usually with dark brown or copper blotches arranged in clusters, and has a large mouth with 18 large teeth. For a more accurate description and local or tribal names, you can refer to the sheet distributed by ADF&G in the original mailing that also contained your Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey or visit the NMFS website http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/photo_gallery/fish_by_family.htm.

9. What is a rockfish?

- These fish are characterized by having bony plates or spines on the head and body and a large mouth. Some species are brightly colored, and many are difficult to distinguish from one another. They are also known as sea bass, black bass, and red snapper. For a more accurate description and local or tribal names, you can refer to the instruction sheet distributed by ADF&G in the original mailing that also contained your Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey or visit the NMFS website http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/photo_gallery/fish_by_family.htm.

10. What is "sport fishing"?

- Sport fishing is defined as all fishing other than commercial fishing, personal use fishing, and subsistence fishing. Typically, sport fishing is conducted with a rod and reel using no more than 2 hooks under ADF&G regulations.

11. Why do I need to report my sport-caught halibut on this subsistence harvest survey form (Question 6)?

- The survey is designed to prevent double-counting of harvested halibut. If you fish for halibut with a rod and reel and have a sport fishing license, you may include your harvests in Question 2 if you consider your activity to be subsistence fishing, or under Question 6 if you consider it sport fishing. **DO NOT INCLUDE THE SAME FISH IN YOUR REPSONSES TO QUESTIONS 2 AND 6.** We will exclude responses to Question 6 from our estimate of subsistence halibut harvests. Holders of sport fishing licenses may receive a survey from ADF&G about their sport harvests. If you do, you should report the halibut you record in Question 6 in that survey too, but do not include the halibut you record in Question 2.

All other inquiries regarding the survey should be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at (907) 267-2353 (Anchorage) or 907-465-3617, or e-mail at subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us

APPENDIX H

Project Summary



SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2005

Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518
December 2006

Through a grant from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted a study to estimate the subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska in 2005. The full results of the study appear in Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 320, "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2005" (December 2006). Key points in the report include the following:

- In May 2003, the NMFS published final federal regulations for a subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. Residents of 117 rural communities and members of 123 tribes are eligible to participate. Fishers must obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (SHARC) from NMFS before fishing (www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm; 800-304-4846).
- 2005 was the third year in which subsistence halibut fishing took place under these regulations. Information about subsistence halibut harvests in 2003 and 2004 is reported in Division of Subsistence Technical Paper 288 and Technical Paper 304, respectively.
- To estimate the 2005 harvests, a one-page survey form was mailed to 14,306 SHARC holders in early 2006. After three mailings and some supplemental community visits, 8,565 surveys (60%) were returned. Participation in the survey was voluntary.
- An estimated 5,621 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 (see Figure 8, below).
- The estimated subsistence harvest was 55,875 halibut for 1,178,222 pounds net weight.
- Of this total, 70% was harvested with setline (stationary) gear (longline or skate) and 30% was harvested with hand-operated gear (handline or rod and reel).
- The largest subsistence harvests occurred in southeast Alaska (Halibut Regulatory Area 2C), at 51% of the total, followed by southcentral Alaska (Area 3A) at 36%. Table 6 and Figure 17 from the final report (below) give more details on harvests by gear type and area.
- Based on place of residence of SHARC holders, communities with the largest subsistence halibut harvests in 2005 were Kodiak and Sitka (the eligible communities with the largest populations) (see Figure 22, below).
- An estimated 12,395 rockfish were harvested by 1,544 fishers in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005. Most (63%) were harvested in southeast Alaska.
- An estimated 2,355 lingcod were harvested by 862 fishers in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005. Most (56%) were harvested in southeast Alaska.
- Based on preliminary data from the International Pacific Halibut Commission and this study, the estimated halibut removal in Alaska in 2005 was 81.165 million pounds, net weight. Subsistence harvests accounted for 1.5% of this total (see Figure 30, below).
- The report concludes that the project was, overall, a success, with good public outreach, good response rates, and a reliable estimate of subsistence halibut harvests.
- The report recommends that the subsistence harvest study continue for at least two more years (for a total of five years) in order to evaluate trends in the fishery.

For a copy of the full report, go to www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us, or call the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G at 907-267-2353 (Anchorage) or 907-465-4147 (Juneau).

Table 6. Estimated Alaska Subistence Harvests of Halibut by Halibut Regulatory Area and Subarea Fished and by Gear Type, and Estimated Sport Harvests by SHARC Holders, 2005.

Subarea	Halibut Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Fished ³	Estimated Subistence Harvest by Gear Type ¹												Estimated Sport Harvest			
			Setline (fixed) Gear			Hand-Operated Gear			All Subsistence Gear						Estimated Sport Harvest			
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,749	1,487	10,815	289,822	600	3,379	68,835	1,749	14,193	328,658	1,083	4,008	78,543				
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	796	699	4,499	114,310	177	1,054	19,235	796	5,552	133,545	402	2,068	46,239				
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	812	699	4,969	111,077	213	1,178	24,792	812	6,147	135,869	367	1,145	24,620				
Subtotal	2C	3,245	2,793	20,283	485,210	980	5,610	112,862	3,245	25,893	598,072	1,827	7,222	149,402				
Yakutat Area	3A	82	60	793	24,789	41	323	11,726	82	1,116	36,515	32	275	5,948				
Prince William sound	3A	363	304	2,616	51,319	138	873	16,745	363	3,489	68,063	242	740	15,613				
Cook Inlet	3A	210	111	2,384	46,376	152	2,262	32,648	210	4,646	79,024	185	1,007	15,238				
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	656	482	4,899	93,399	294	2,345	41,450	656	7,244	134,849	527	3,039	65,627				
Kodiak Island Other	3A	541	339	3,221	71,327	284	1,815	39,497	541	5,036	110,824	331	1,358	30,850				
Subtotal	3A	1,714	1,222	13,913	287,210	852	7,618	142,065	1,714	21,531	429,275	1,236	6,419	133,276				
Chignik Area	3B	83	42	319	7,265	62	320	7,518	83	640	14,783	21	116	2,997				
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	145	57	1,053	14,975	105	925	16,467	145	1,978	31,442	34	202	3,847				
Subtotal	3B	227	100	1,372	22,240	166	1,245	23,985	227	2,617	46,225	55	318	6,844				
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	140	73	591	11,240	99	874	22,642	140	1,464	33,882	41	117	2,712				
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	14	0	0	0	14	51	1,734	14	51	1,734	0	0	0				
Subtotal	4A	153	73	591	11,240	112	925	24,376	153	1,515	35,615	41	117	2,712				
Western Aleutians - East	4B	8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	41	1,351	2	0	0				
Western Aleutians - Other	4B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Subtotal	4B	8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	41	1,351	2	0	0				
St. George Island	4C	16	7	38	919	9	67	1,226	16	105	2,145	0	0	0				
St. Paul Island	4C	19	11	193	3,376	12	108	2,195	19	301	5,571	0	0	0				
Subtotal	4C	32	16	230	4,295	21	175	3,421	32	405	7,716	0	0	0				
St. Lawrence Island	4D	16	15	99	5,813	8	8	35	16	107	5,848	0	0	0				
Area 4D, Other	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Subtotal	4D	16	15	99	5,813	8	8	35	16	107	5,848	0	0	0				
Bristol Bay	4E	23	21	73	1,899	7	11	269	23	84	2,169	4	0	0				
Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta	4E	275	26	457	5,098	182	3,224	46,853	275	3,680	51,950	11	20	1,181				
Norton Sound	4E	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0				
Subtotal	4E	308	56	529	6,997	189	3,235	47,122	308	3,764	54,119	17	20	1,181				
Grand totals ¹	Alaska	5,621	4,225	37,041	824,006	2,305	18,834	354,216	5,621	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	14,096	293,415				

¹ Setline = longline or skate. Hand-operated gear = rod and reel or handline.

² Pounds are net (dressed) weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

³ Because fishers might fish in more than one area, subtotals for regulatory areas and the state total might exceed the sum of the subarea values.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Figure 8. Estimated Number of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishers, 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Regulatory Area of Tribe or Rural Community

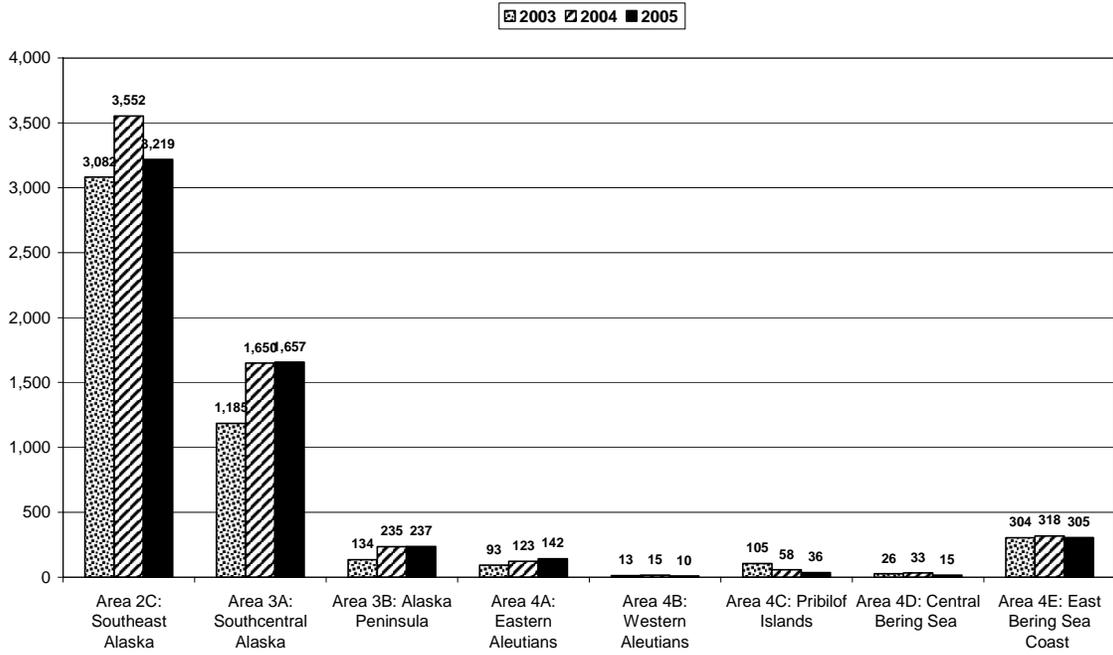


Figure 17. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005

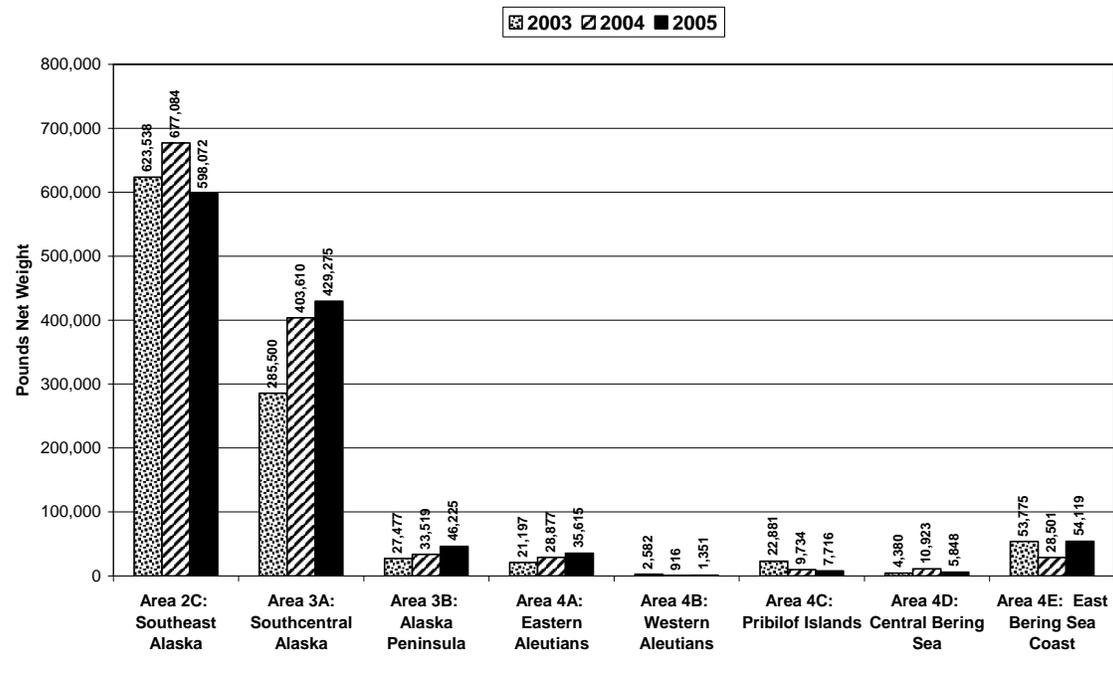


Figure 22. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence, 2005

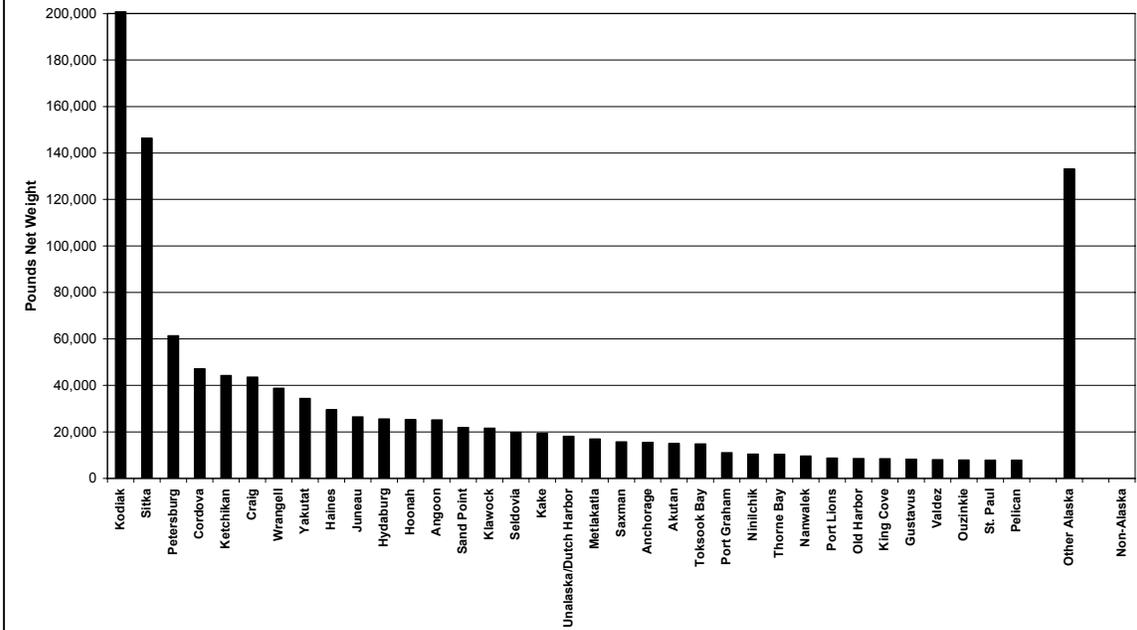
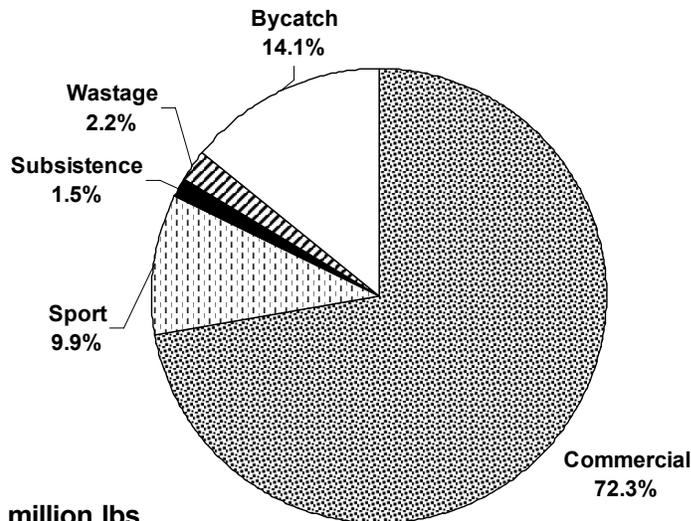


Figure 30. Halibut Removals, Alaska, 2005



**N = 81.165 million lbs,
net weight**

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APPENDIX I

Findings from the Supplemental Mailing to SHARC Holders from Kodiak and Sitka, 2005

Prepared by:

Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518
907-267-2353

Funded through a cooperative agreement between the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G,
and the National Marine Fisheries Service (Award Number NA04NMF4370314).

January 13, 2006

CONTENTS

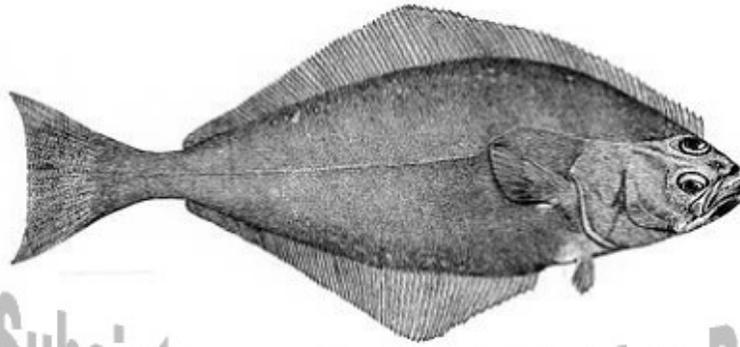
Copy of Supplemental SHARC Survey Form

List of Tables

Table 1.	Sample Achievement, Supplemental Mailing.....
Table 2.	Reported Number and Percentage of SHARC Holders Fishing in Each Month, 2004.....
Table 3.	Reported Number and Percentage of Halibut Harvested by Month, 2004
Table 4.	Reasons for Classifying Halibut Harvests as Subsistence or Sport
Table 5.	Respondents' Evaluation of How Well They Understand Subsistence Halibut Regulations: Kodiak.....
Table 6.	Respondents' Evaluation of How Well They Understand Subsistence Halibut Regulations: Sitka
Table 7.	Locations of Landing Halibut: Kodiak
Table 8.	Locations of Landing Halibut: Sitka

List of Figures

Figure A.	Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Fishers Who Fished by Month, Sitka and Kodiak, 2004.....
Figure B.	Percentage of Halibut Harvest by Subsistence Fishers by Month, Sitka and Kodiak, 2004
Figure C.	Reasons Used by Respondents to Distinguish between Sport and Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Kodiak and Sitka
Figure D.	Percentage of Respondents Who Rated Their Understanding of Subsistence Halibut fishing Regulations as "Excellent" (5) or "Very Good" (4).....



Please Respond by October 1, 2005!

Subsistence Halibut Fishing Detail

Hello SHARC- Registrant! Thank you for responding to our 2004 harvest survey, and helping with the research needed to support the subsistence harvest program. As you probably know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division has no role in regulations, only research. This follow-up survey is designed to add to some detail to our harvest estimates.

We hope you will be as generous with your time as you were in the past. Don't worry about how well you remember 2004...just answer the best that you can. We're just looking for cooperative and supportive SHARC-holders who are patient enough to give us this detail, and help us design future surveys. This is confidential, and your individual responses will be combined with all others. THANK YOU AGAIN in advance!

You can contact the Subsistence Division at 907-267-2358 if you have any questions about the research, or the National Marine Fisheries Service at 800-304-4846 about the SHARC registration or rules.

Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
«LAST_NAME» -NAME SUFFIX-	«FIRST_NAME»	«MIDDLE_INITIAL»
Street		
«MAILING_ADDRESS»		
City	State	Zip
«CITY»	«STATE»	«ZIP_CODE»

Number of Fish Harvested 2004

SHARC Number

«SHARC_ID»

Subsistence: «SUBSISTENCE_HALIBUT»

Sport: «SPORT_HALIBUT»

1 What community is nearby most or all of your landing locations?

- Sitka Kodiak
 Other _____

2 If you caught both subsistence and sport halibut, what factors did you use to decide if they were subsistence or sport fish?

3 Thinking back to the 2004 fishing season, in what location, and in which month, did you bring each subsistence fish onto shore? A reminder of the fish you reported appears on the other side of the survey form. Please list a landing site for each halibut you harvested. Please list up to 20 fish and landing locations. Be as specific as you can.

Halibut	Location Brought to Land	Month Caught	Halibut	Location Brought to Land	Month Caught	Halibut	Location Brought to Land	Month Caught
Sample for one Halibut	SHORE 1.5 MILES N. OF CITY DOCK	JUN	Halibut #7			Halibut #14		
Halibut #1			Halibut #8			Halibut #15		
Halibut #2			Halibut #9			Halibut #16		
Halibut #3			Halibut #10			Halibut #17		
Halibut #4			Halibut #11			Halibut #18		
Halibut #5			Halibut #12			Halibut #19		
Halibut #6			Halibut #13			Halibut #20		

4 How well do you think you understand the National Marine Fisheries SHARC Guidelines? Please rate the following with "5" as excellent, and "1" as poor.

	Rules				
	5	4	3	2	1
Gear Types	5	4	3	2	1
Number of Hooks	5	4	3	2	1
Daily Limits	5	4	3	2	1
Fishing Areas	5	4	3	2	1
Seasons	5	4	3	2	1
Eligibility	5	4	3	2	1
Registration Process	5	4	3	2	1

5 Is there anything else you'd like to add about subsistence halibut fishing patterns, or comments on the SHARC Program? Add another page if you'd like.

Table 1. Sample Achievement, Supplemental Mailing

	Kodiak	Sitka	Total
Number of surveys mailed*	536	572	1108
Number of Surveys Returned	256	246	502
Responses from other community**	5	5	10
Adjusted	251	241	492
Adjusted reponse rate	47.3%	42.5%	44.8%

* Surveys were mailed to all respondents to the previous mailings who fished

** Responses from SHARC holders who had moved from Kodiak or Sitka; not included in analysis

Source: Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, SHARC Survey Supplemental Mailing, August/September 2005

Table 2. Reported Number and Percentage of SHARC Holders Fishing in Each Month, 2004

Total Surveys Returned		Kodiak	Sitka	All Communities
		251.0	241.0	492.0
January	No.	1	0	1
	Pctg.	0.40%	0.00%	0.20%
February	No.	0	2	2
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.83%	0.41%
March	No.	1	2	3
	Pctg.	0.40%	0.83%	0.61%
April	No.	4	9	13
	Pctg.	1.59%	3.73%	2.64%
May	No.	19	33	52
	Pctg.	7.57%	13.69%	10.57%
June	No.	65	73	138
	Pctg.	25.90%	30.29%	28.05%
July	No.	113	108	221
	Pctg.	45.02%	44.81%	44.92%
August	No.	94	89	183
	Pctg.	37.45%	36.93%	37.20%
September	No.	46	27	73
	Pctg.	18.33%	11.20%	14.84%
October	No.	5	4	9
	Pctg.	1.99%	1.66%	1.83%
November	No.	1	5	6
	Pctg.	0.40%	2.07%	1.22%
December	No.	0	0	0
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Unknown	No.	18	18	36
	Pctg.	7.17%	7.47%	7.32%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% because SHARC holders may have fished in multiple months.

Source: Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 3. Reported Number and Percentage of Halibut Harvested by Month, 2004

		Kodiak	Sitka	All Communities
All Months	No.	1461.0	1278.0	2739.0
	Pctg.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
January	No.	7	0	7.0
	Pctg.	0.48%	0.00%	0.25%
February	No.	0	3	3.0
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.23%	0.11%
March	No.	4	2	6.0
	Pctg.	0.27%	0.16%	0.22%
April	No.	17	17	34.0
	Pctg.	1.16%	1.33%	1.22%
May	No.	62	108	170.0
	Pctg.	4.24%	8.45%	6.19%
June	No.	242	237	479.0
	Pctg.	16.56%	18.54%	17.70%
July	No.	480	379	859.0
	Pctg.	32.85%	29.66%	31.81%
August	No.	335	361	696.0
	Pctg.	22.93%	28.25%	25.04%
September	No.	185	86	271.0
	Pctg.	12.66%	6.73%	9.75%
October	No.	17	10	27.0
	Pctg.	1.16%	0.78%	0.97%
November	No.	4	8	12.0
	Pctg.	0.27%	0.63%	0.43%
December	No.	0	0	0.0
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Unknown	No.	108	67	175.0
	Pctg.	7.39%	5.24%	6.30%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 4. Reasons for Classifying Halibut Harvests as Subsistence or Sport

	Mailed Surveys	Valid Responses	Percentage of Valid Responses ¹							
			Gear	Social	Fish Use	Cultural/Lifestyle	Other			
Community										
Kodiak	531	113	59.3%	17.7%	12.4%	12.4%	7.1%	1.8%		
Sitka	567	82	81.7%	4.9%	6.1%	11.0%	7.3%	1.2%		
Overall	1098	195	68.7%	12.3%	9.7%	11.8%	7.2%	1.5%		

¹ Total exceeds 100% because respondents could give more than one reason.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/ Sep-05

Table 5. Respondents' Evaluation of How Well They Understand Subsistence Halibut Regulations: Kodiak

	Surveys Returned	Valid Responses		No Response		SHARC holders responding to how well they understand the NMFS SHARC Guidelines									
						1 (Poor)		2		3		4		5 (Excellent)	
		No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Daily Limits	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	10	4.5%	8	3.6%	29	13.0%	45	20.2%	131	58.7%
Eligibility	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	9	4.0%	7	3.1%	35	15.7%	44	19.7%	128	57.4%
Fishing Areas	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	11	4.9%	7	3.1%	44	19.7%	60	26.9%	101	45.3%
Gear Types	251	225	89.6%	26	10.4%	9	4.0%	8	3.6%	37	16.4%	49	21.8%	122	54.2%
Number of Hooks	251	227	90.4%	24	9.6%	8	3.5%	10	4.4%	26	11.5%	45	19.8%	138	60.8%
Registration	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	8	3.6%	8	3.6%	35	15.7%	52	23.3%	120	53.8%
Seasons	251	222	88.4%	29	11.6%	11	5.0%	11	5.0%	38	17.1%	49	22.1%	113	50.9%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 6. Respondents' Evaluation of How Well They Understand Subsistence Halibut Regulations: Sitka

	Surveys Returned No.	Valid Responses		No Response		SHARC holders responding to how well they understand the NMFS SHARC Guidelines									
		No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	1 (Poor)		2		3		4		5 (Excellent)	
						No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Daily Limits	241	217	90.0%	24	10.0%	14	6.5%	12	5.5%	38	17.5%	42	19.4%	111	51.2%
Eligibility	241	217	90.0%	24	10.0%	2	0.9%	16	7.4%	30	13.8%	42	19.4%	127	58.5%
Fishing Areas	241	215	89.2%	26	10.8%	11	5.1%	18	8.4%	46	21.4%	46	21.4%	94	43.7%
Gear Types	241	215	89.2%	26	10.8%	7	3.3%	8	3.7%	34	15.8%	48	22.3%	118	54.9%
Number of Hooks	241	218	90.5%	23	9.5%	10	4.6%	10	4.6%	35	16.1%	39	17.9%	124	56.9%
Registration	241	217	90.0%	24	10.0%	5	2.3%	17	7.8%	24	11.1%	42	19.4%	129	59.4%
Seasons	241	216	89.6%	25	10.4%	12	5.6%	18	8.3%	47	21.8%	39	18.1%	100	46.3%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 7. Locations of Landing Halibut, Kodiak, 2004

Location Brought to Land	Percent of Landings by SHARC	Percent of Landings by Halibut
City Dock/Kodiak Harbor/Kodiak	16.33%	16.08%
Near Island/Near Island Harbor/Near Island Boat Ramp	1.99%	3.08%
Chiniak area	15.14%	13.14%
Dog Bay/Dog Bay Marina/Dog Marina	7.57%	8.83%
Pasagshak/Pasagshack/X Miles from Pasagshak	6.37%	4.45%
Settlers Cove	0.40%	0.07%
Other Locations Reported		
Buoy 4/Buoy 3/Buoy #4	16.73%	10.47%
Long Island	7.57%	5.95%
Woody Island	0.80%	0.34%
Uyak Bay	1.99%	3.15%
Whale Pass	3.19%	2.67%
Danger Bay	2.79%	1.71%
Marmot Bay	3.98%	2.33%
Olga Bay	0.80%	0.62%
Kalsin Bay	5.18%	3.90%
Kodiak Shoreline	5.18%	6.30%
Other Waters Near Kodiak	11.55%	7.12%
Buskin River/Beach	1.99%	1.44%
x. Miles From Town	2.39%	0.89%
Anton Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie	5.58%	3.01%
Uganik Bay/Island	1.59%	1.23%
Williams Reef	0.80%	0.14%
Woody Island	1.99%	1.37%
Abercrombie	0.40%	0.07%
Popof Island	1.20%	1.37%
Middle Bay	0.40%	0.07%
Izhut Bay	0.40%	0.14%
Missing/Unknown	0.40%	0.07%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, 2005

Table 8. Locations of Landing Halibut, Sitka, 2004

Location Brought to Land	Percent of Landings by SHARC	Percent of Landings by Halibut
City Dock/Sitka/Sitka Dock	10.37%	13.93%
Sealing Cove Harbor/Sealing Cove	12.45%	16.20%
Crescent Harbor	5.81%	4.85%
Old Thompson Harbor/New Thompson Harbor	9.96%	10.02%
ANB Harbor	1.24%	1.56%
False Island Dock	0.41%	0.31%
Starigavan Boat Launch	2.07%	1.96%
Other Locations Reported		
Katlian Bay	1.66%	0.78%
Sitka Sound	7.05%	4.85%
Nakwasina	2.07%	1.02%
Fish Bay	1.66%	1.64%
Dog Bay	0.41%	0.23%
Middle Island	5.39%	3.68%
Biorka Island	6.22%	4.07%
Hoonah Sound	2.90%	1.49%
Vitskari Rock	5.39%	3.44%
Rodman Bay	0.83%	0.63%
Eastern Channel	2.90%	2.19%
Islands/Waters Near Sitka	22.82%	17.14%
Krestof Sound	1.66%	0.55%
Shores Around Sitka	8.30%	5.16%
Silver Bay	0.83%	0.39%
Hayward Strait	1.24%	0.39%
Necker Bay	1.24%	0.78%
Salisbury Sound	2.49%	0.94%
Outside of Gilmer Bay, Krousuzok Island	0.83%	0.94%
Missing/Unknown	2.49%	0.55%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, 2005

Figure A. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Fishers Who Fished by Month, Sitka and Kodiak, 2004

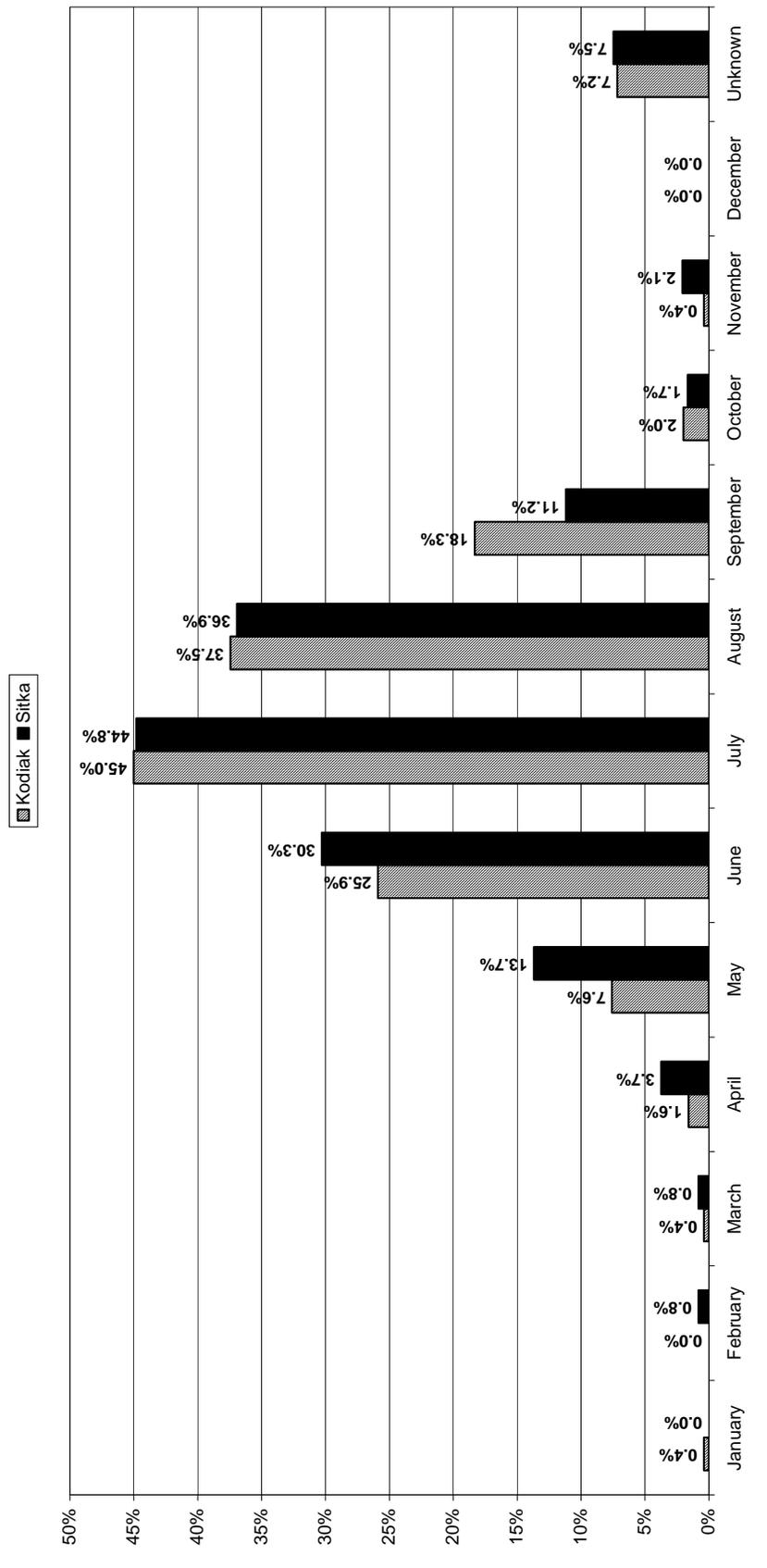


Figure B. Percentage of Halibut Harvest by Subsistence Fishers by Month, Sitka and Kodiak, 2004

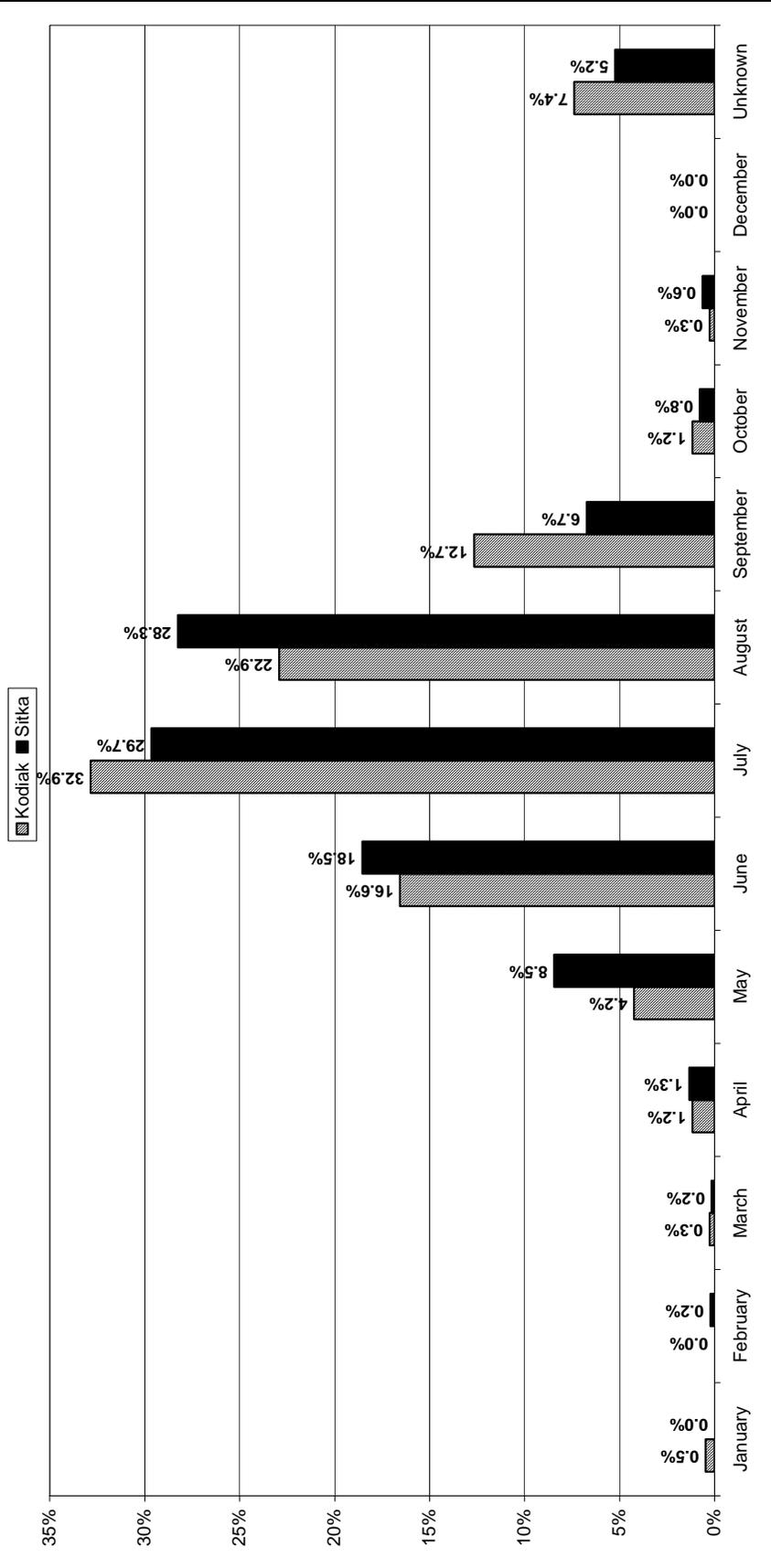


Figure C. Reasons Used by Respondents to Distinguish between Sport and Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Kodiak and Sitka

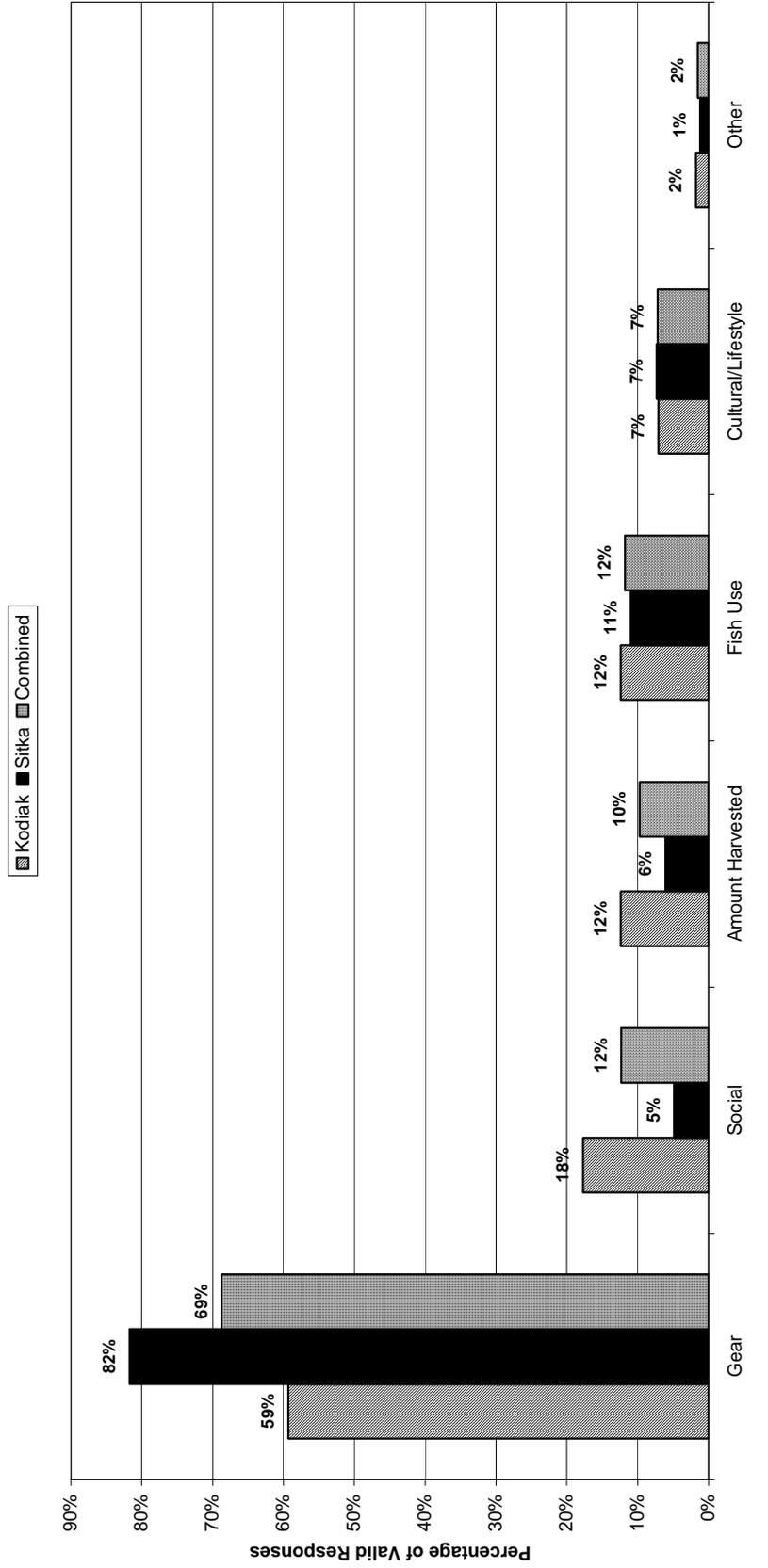
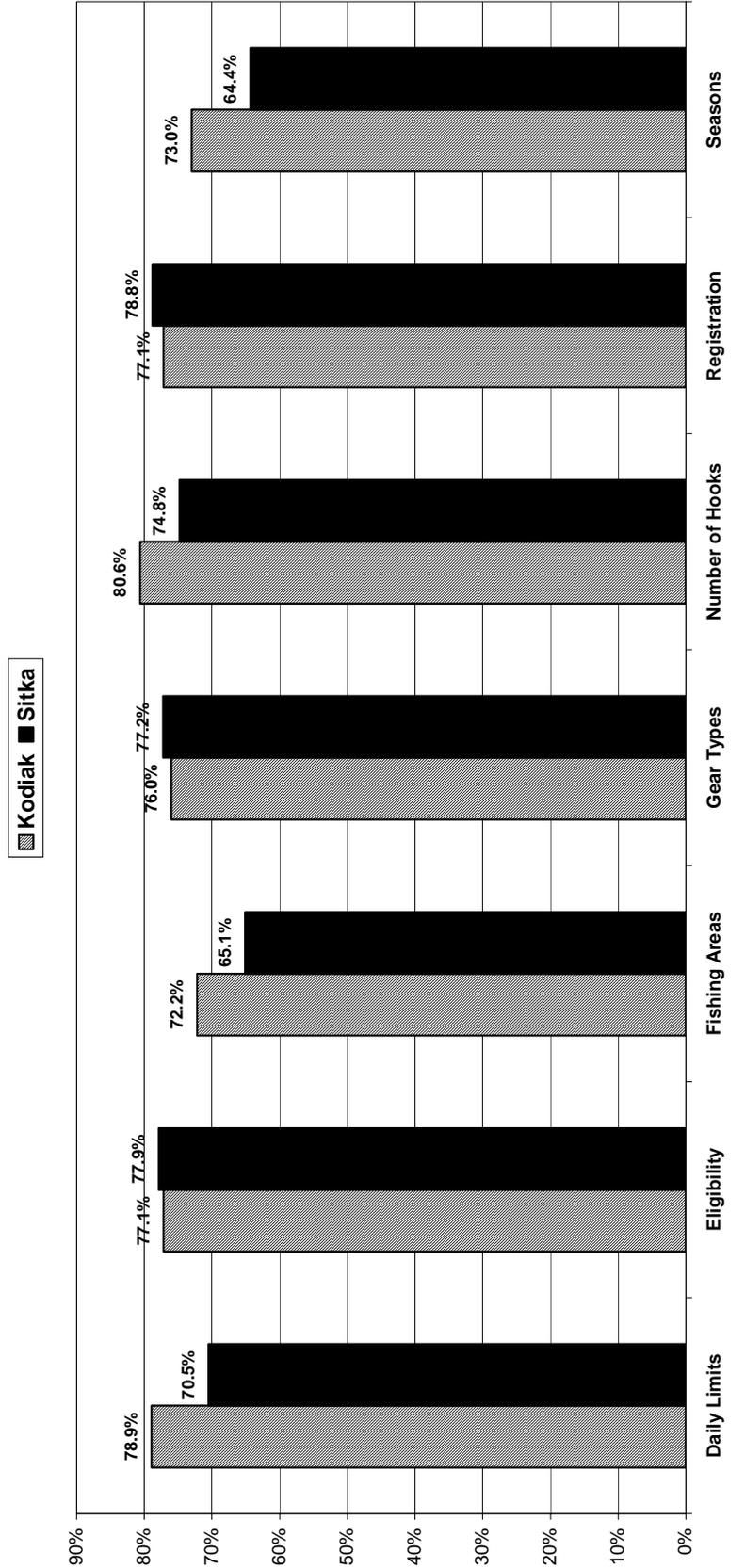


Figure D. Percentage of Respondents Who Rated Their Understanding of Subsistence Halibut Fishing Regulations as "Excellent" (5) or "Very Good" (4)



APPENDIX J

Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1. Results from Returned Surveys by Eligible Tribe, Eligible Rural Community, and Place of Residence, 2005

Tribe Name ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	39	23	59.0%	13	56.5%	96	3,225	2	8.7%	5	530	2	52	1	150
ANGOOK COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	129	45	34.9%	23	51.1%	344	9,060	6	13.3%	27	465	0	0	3	23
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	615	280	45.5%	79	28.2%	983	29,602	57	20.4%	244	7,564	14	48	26	512
CENTRAL COUNCIL TUNGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	6	5	83.3%	4	80.0%	8	215	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEYAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	9	6	66.7%	4	66.7%	24	395	3	50.0%	20	187	0	0	1	15
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	38	22	57.9%	5	22.7%	22	862	4	18.2%	5	140	0	0	5	1
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	47	30	63.8%	8	26.7%	70	1,760	2	6.7%	3	130	0	0	2	3
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	55	32	58.2%	15	46.9%	116	3,727	3	12.5%	3	85	1	5	5	41
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	22	13	59.1%	2	15.4%	64	1,640	1	7.7%	1	0	1	12	1	6
ECEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	100.0%	6	100.0%	25	445	0	0.0%	0	0	5	16	0	0
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	200	87	43.5%	30	34.5%	289	8,523	9	10.3%	14	525	3	14	6	41
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	181	161	89.0%	58	36.0%	533	28,257	13	8.1%	36	1,950	14	117	36	517
VANOFF BAY VILLAGE	7	2	28.6%	1	50.0%	80	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	66	45	68.2%	9	20.0%	183	3,975	14	31.1%	50	1,328	1	3	0	0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	770	313	40.6%	68	21.7%	515	15,523	49	15.7%	147	4,111	11	29	25	415
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	1														
KLAWOOK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	165	83	50.3%	25	30.1%	265	6,661	8	9.6%	30	940	2	15	8	114
LESNOJ VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	224	91	40.6%	9	9.9%	38	1,040	8	8.8%	17	543	0	0	1	6
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	1														
METLAKATLA INDIAN RESERVE	380	131	34.5%	35	26.7%	210	6,328	20	15.3%	23	775	9	26	11	110
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	6	3	50.0%	3	100.0%	8	478	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	24	18	75.0%	10	55.6%	142	3,100	4	22.2%	6	210	1	2	1	2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	24	9	37.5%	7	77.8%	57	1,885	2	22.2%	8	50	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	44	9	20.5%	9	100.0%	119	3,966	3	33.3%	1	50	0	0	4	48
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	4														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	27	11	40.7%	8	72.7%	98	4,510	3	27.3%	17	910	2	13	4	113
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	14	10	71.4%	3	35.0%	35	1,345	1	10.0%	2	100	0	0	1	8
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	39	26	66.7%	17	65.4%	129	3,306	6	23.1%	38	1,375	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	23	17	73.9%	3	17.6%	22	778	1	5.9%	20	500	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	21	11	52.4%	6	54.5%	53	2,210	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ERUK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	67	43	64.2%	22	51.2%	181	4,375	9	20.9%	25	532	3	6	4	16
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	4	30.8%	2	50.0%	25	500	0	0.0%	0	0	1	89	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAO)	15	9	60.0%	4	44.4%	93	1,969	1	11.1%	0	0	1	4	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	89	58	65.2%	22	37.9%	151	3,085	1	1.7%	5	50	1	9	1	10
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	88	40	45.5%	17	42.5%	158	2,641	2	5.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	10	6	60.0%	3	50.0%	23	510	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWILLINGOK	46	18	39.1%	4	22.2%	31	785	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	11	6	54.5%	4	66.7%	18	915	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	41	31	75.6%	17	54.8%	209	4,936	7	22.6%	24	865	3	8	7	115
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	15	15	100.0%	8	53.3%	210	2,509	2	13.3%	2	50	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	32	9	28.1%	8	88.9%	170	2,410	2	22.2%	45	350	3	23	6	180
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	8	4	50.0%	4	100.0%	29	269	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	12	1	8.3%	1	100.0%	4	180	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	34	18	52.9%	13	72.2%	101	4,366	5	27.8%	18	885	3	16	3	75
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	36	24	66.7%	15	62.5%	125	3,939	4	16.7%	7	600	1	1	7	16
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	42	13	31.0%	7	53.8%	296	8,062	4	30.8%	19	275	2	20	2	33
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	56	35	62.5%	11	31.4%	143	3,390	15	42.9%	57	2,287	2	6	2	14
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	42	11	26.2%	4	36.4%	26	2,030	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5														

(continued)

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Tribal Name ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	32	18	56.3%	10	55.6%	112	3,880	0	0.0%	0	0	3	4	8	88
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATTILEK	527	154	29.2%	60	39.0%	1,135	19,707	2	1.3%	5	130	2	8	1	6
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUTAK)	73	34	46.6%	21	61.8%	303	3,618	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	8	5	62.5%	2	40.0%	5	136	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	2														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	3														
NEW TOK VILLAGE	96	45	46.9%	13	28.9%	238	8,076	13	28.9%	49	1,166	2	27	3	229
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	15	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	0	0	3	75.0%	32	954	0	0	0	0
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	113	56	49.6%	15	26.8%	247	7,655	3	5.4%	23	745	1	2	3	25
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	8	4	50.0%	3	75.0%	39	1,405	2	50.0%	0	0	2	11	2	27
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	59	33	55.9%	14	42.4%	158	18,370	4	12.1%	2	120	1	2	2	11
ORUTSARARUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	50.0%	1	25.0%	5	180	0	0.0%	0	0	0	2	1	3
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	53	18	34.0%	5	27.8%	122	3,930	0	0.0%	0	0	2	6	2	13
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	118	68	57.6%	20	29.4%	126	3,084	15	22.1%	33	835	1	1	2	5
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	1														
PRILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	25	5	20.0%	2	40.0%	18	480	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	224	175	78.1%	16	9.1%	261	7,695	1	0.6%	4	350	2	9	3	134
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	264	90	34.1%	27	30.0%	371	6,320	6	6.7%	7	130	0	0	3	76
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	31	11	35.5%	6	54.5%	47	1,020	0	0.0%	0	0	2	10	2	22
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	29	70.7%	13	44.8%	205	5,270	9	31.0%	40	1,030	1	1	3	16
SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	95	61.3%	52	54.7%	688	21,480	23	24.2%	99	3,656	4	6	9	163
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	436	262	60.1%	89	34.0%	689	22,829	24	9.2%	89	2,474	17	102	29	283
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	1														
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	2														
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	11	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGASHIK VILLAGE	17	14	82.4%	11	78.6%	221	2,988	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	3														
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	8	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	1	100.0%	8	200	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	45	18	40.0%	12	66.7%	58	1,803	4	22.2%	11	370	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	13	10	76.9%	2	20.0%	16	670	2	20.0%	10	330	2	5	2	6
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	97	67	69.1%	24	35.8%	247	7,443	18	26.9%	46	1,433	2	22	3	122
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	58	30	51.7%	17	56.7%	259	10,595	3	10.0%	14	620	8	83	5	64
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE															
Tribal Name Subtotals	6,437	3,120	48.5%	1,070	34.3%	12,059	350,637	408	13.1%	1,421	43,688	140	836	251	3,884

Rural Community ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
ADAK	13	10	76.9%	2	20.0%	15	640	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1	10
AKHOK	1														
AKUTAN	4														
ALEKNAGIK	4														
ANGOON	33	21	63.6%	11	52.4%	120	3,679	3	14.3%	6	240	1	10	6	65
ATKA	12	4	33.3%	1	25.0%	4	266	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	63
BETHEL	5														
CHEFORNAK	3														
CHENEGA BAY	12	7	58.3%	4	57.1%	152	3,322	3	42.9%	17	371	2	9	3	90
CHEVAK	5														
CHIGNIK	11	9	81.8%	6	66.7%	53	1,383	2	22.2%	3	133	2	4	2	20
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	4	40.0%	4	100.0%	28	1,123	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1	6
CHIGNIK LAKE	4														
CHINIAK	2														
CLARKS POINT	1														

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Rural Community ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
COFFMAN COVE	45	38	84.4%	22	57.9%	239	5,805	14	36.8%	54	1,220	1	1	5	54
COLD BAY	21	10	47.6%	7	70.0%	127	2,055	5	50.0%	42	1,108	1	50	0	0
CORDOVA	542	381	70.3%	177	46.5%	1,634	38,328	119	31.2%	366	8,998	21	53	41	316
CRAIG	352	243	69.0%	119	49.0%	1,305	28,984	95	39.1%	563	10,540	33	83	57	736
DILLINGHAM	44	35	79.5%	5	14.3%	16	494	2	5.7%	0	0	0	0	1	2
EDNA BAY	52	40	76.9%	21	52.5%	123	4,661	12	30.0%	34	1,185	4	11	11	132
EEK	1														
ELFIN COVE	20	14	70.0%	4	28.6%	35	635	1	7.1%	2	160	0	0	1	1
EMMONAK	1														
FALSE PASS	5														
GAMBELL	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	2														
GUSTAVUS	76	57	75.0%	28	49.1%	274	7,035	22	38.6%	92	2,667	2	5	4	18
HAINES	477	387	81.1%	192	49.6%	995	29,220	80	20.7%	115	3,527	8	15	22	103
HOLLIS	52	37	71.2%	24	64.9%	145	4,411	10	27.0%	15	361	3	6	6	50
HOONAH	141	91	64.5%	37	40.7%	390	9,358	30	33.0%	182	4,245	2	4	7	104
HOOPER BAY	8	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOOPER BAY	18	17	94.4%	7	41.2%	25	1,360	4	35.3%	4	270	2	6	6	109
HYDER	39	30	76.9%	16	53.3%	68	2,452	4	13.3%	13	450	3	5	8	31
KAKE	54	35	64.8%	20	57.1%	224	7,689	10	28.6%	17	1,062	4	8	6	68
KASAAN	20	12	60.0%	7	58.3%	52	2,030	4	33.3%	6	215	0	0	2	26
KETCHIKAN	2														
KING COVE	23	18	78.3%	8	44.4%	140	5,037	5	27.8%	20	388	1	5	4	35
KING SALMON	5														
KIPNUK	1														
KLAWOCK	127	87	68.5%	44	50.6%	427	11,543	37	42.5%	211	4,468	17	49	22	298
KLUWAN	3														
KODIAK	1,538	996	64.8%	528	53.0%	6,624	171,900	429	43.1%	2,570	71,772	64	216	112	1,251
KONGIGANAK	3														
KOTLIK	1														
KOYUK	1														
LARSEN BAY	16	12	75.0%	6	50.0%	85	1,825	4	33.3%	41	1,455	2	8	3	48
MANOKTAK	2														
MEKORYUK	46	18	39.1%	10	55.6%	110	2,726	5	27.8%	12	500	2	6	3	21
METLAKATLA	14	10	71.4%	7	70.0%	36	1,680	0	0.0%	0	0	1	2	3	13
MEYERS CHUCK	5														
NAKNEK	7	3	42.9%	3	100.0%	203	3,190	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	3	50
NANWALEK	1														
NEWTOK	24	11	45.8%	7	63.6%	183	2,600	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIGHTMUTE	7	5	71.4%	2	40.0%	32	2,101	2	40.0%	25	900	0	0	0	0
NIKOLSKI	11	4	36.4%	3	75.0%	0	0	1	25.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOME	35	24	68.6%	14	58.3%	104	3,758	11	45.8%	35	1,185	0	0	0	0
OLD HARBOR	16	10	62.5%	7	70.0%	42	1,580	2	20.0%	8	380	1	2	2	30
OUZINKIE	48	33	68.8%	19	57.6%	133	5,245	14	42.4%	95	2,967	8	25	7	137
PELLICAN	1														
PERRYVILLE	1,065	743	69.8%	297	40.0%	2,311	56,836	202	27.2%	847	20,701	19	51	52	361
PETERSBURG	1														
PLATINUM	26	17	65.4%	11	64.7%	92	2,720	6	35.3%	4	105	3	5	6	49
PORT ALEXANDER	16	7	43.8%	4	57.1%	103	1,827	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1	2
PORT GRAHAM	1														
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	32	21	65.6%	13	61.9%	161	4,048	14	66.7%	99	2,475	0	0	0	0
PORT PROTECTION	19	13	68.4%	10	76.9%	44	1,552	5	38.5%	4	227	1	1	5	21
PT. BAKER	18	14	77.8%	11	78.6%	45	1,592	3	21.4%	0	0	0	0	3	26
QUINHAGAK	4														
SAND POINT	18	11	61.1%	5	45.5%	83	2,025	4	36.4%	47	915	1	5	2	28
SAVOONGA	2														
SAXMAN	36	22	61.1%	5	22.7%	68	840	2	9.1%	33	550	0	0	1	9

(Continued)

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Rural Community ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
SCAMMON BAY	5														
SELDOVIA	115	86	74.8%	48	55.8%	935	18,143	33	38.4%	276	5,890	6	15	15	89
SHELDON POINT	1														
SITKA	1,578	1,085	68.8%	484	44.6%	3,618	115,926	264	24.3%	1,647	51,080	178	490	242	1,952
SKAGWAY	58	43	74.1%	19	44.2%	76	2,501	13	30.2%	29	619	1	1	1	2
SOUTHNAKNEK	3	2	25.0%	1	50.0%	2	110	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8														
ST PAUL ISLAND	5														
TATITLEK	12	10	83.3%	7	70.0%	68	3,455	3	30.0%	9	275	3	4	5	49
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	37	84.1%	24	64.9%	119	4,500	15	40.5%	36	901	2	2	10	91
THORNE BAY	134	110	82.1%	56	50.9%	299	11,975	40	36.4%	98	2,728	8	10	23	240
TOGIAK	3														
TOKSOOK BAY	3														
UNALASKA	116	80	69.0%	45	56.3%	449	13,326	21	26.3%	79	2,382	4	6	10	174
WHALE PASS	27	24	88.9%	13	54.2%	54	1,705	13	54.2%	38	1,410	0	0	4	34
WRANGELL	424	302	71.2%	143	47.4%	963	29,428	71	23.5%	153	4,277	5	20	30	177
YAKUTAT	63	41	65.1%	24	58.5%	334	13,525	8	19.5%	39	1,555	14	84	10	86
Rural Community Subtotals	7,869	5,445	428.0%	2,620	307.8%	24,233	660,711	1,655	126.3%	7,997	217,342	432	1,300	774	7,332
TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS	14,306	8,565	59.9%	3,680	43.1%	36,292	1,011,348	2,063	24.1%	9,418	261,040	572	2,136	1,025	11,228

Place of Residence ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
ADAK	13	9	69.2%	1	11.1%	8	355	1	11.1%	0	0	0	0	1	10
AKHOK	7	31.8%	26.5%	12	92.3%	52	1,850	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKUTAN	49	13	26.5%	12	92.3%	139	4,591	5	38.5%	5	170	1	6	5	72
ALEKNAGIK	4														
ANCHOR POINT	11	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0	2	50.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	221	106	48.0%	21	19.8%	582	19,177	24	22.6%	111	3,157	7	52	8	117
ANGOOK	172	72	41.9%	37	51.4%	483	13,078	10	13.9%	47	1,145	1	10	10	96
ATKA	12	4	33.3%	1	25.0%	4	265	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	63
BAKE BAY	2														
BETHEL	8	5	62.5%	3	60.0%	21	590	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIG LAKE	2														
CHEFORNAK	20	15	75.0%	11	73.3%	221	2,988	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEWEGA BAY	18	10	55.6%	7	70.0%	216	6,547	4	40.0%	27	1,171	4	22	6	188
CHEVAK	13	10	76.9%	8	80.0%	18	495	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	31	22	71.0%	13	59.1%	127	4,796	5	22.7%	21	1,280	2	4	4	43
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	26	61.9%	19	73.1%	138	3,854	3	11.5%	34	1,100	0	0	1	6
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	7	87.5%	4	57.1%	23	475	3	42.9%	20	187	0	0	0	0
CHINIAK	21	11	52.4%	9	81.8%	178	6,072	4	36.4%	26	873	0	0	2	22
CHUGIAK	7	6	85.7%	1	16.7%	45	700	1	16.7%	4	150	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	4														
COFFMAN COVE	46	39	84.8%	22	56.4%	239	5,805	14	35.9%	54	1,220	1	1	5	54
COLD BAY	24	14	58.3%	8	57.1%	135	2,265	7	50.0%	49	1,265	1	50	1	4
COPPER CENTER	2														
CORDOVA	602	418	69.4%	199	47.6%	1,797	42,228	129	30.9%	396	9,598	23	58	44	331
CRAIG	499	326	65.3%	159	48.8%	1,683	42,212	118	36.2%	615	11,351	36	98	68	828
DELTA JUNCTION	3														
DILLINGHAM	62	48	77.4%	9	18.8%	40	1,337	2	4.2%	0	0	0	0	1	2
DOUGLAS	17	7	41.2%	1	14.3%	17	315	1	14.3%	3	50	1	4	1	2
DUTCH HARBOR	61	44	72.1%	20	45.5%	240	8,183	13	29.5%	63	1,738	2	2	8	161
EAGLE RIVER	12	6	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	3	50.0%	23	568	0	0	0	0

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
EDNA BAY	24	18	75.0%	12	66.7%	66	3,453	6	33.3%	8	323	2	8	7	80
EELK	21	11	52.4%	5	45.5%	43	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELFIN COVE	20	14	70.0%	4	28.6%	35	635	1	7.1%	2	160	0	0	1	1
EXCURSION INLET	2														
FAIRBANKS	9	8	88.9%	1	12.5%	10	400	2	25.0%	3	200	0	0	1	2
FALSE PASS	10	4	40.0%	3	75.0%	76	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0	1	89	0	0
FRITZ CREEK	2														
GAMBELL	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLENNALLEN	4														
GOLOVIN	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	17	10	58.8%	5	50.0%	108	2,319	1	10.0%	0	0	1	4	0	0
GUSTAVUS	77	57	74.0%	28	49.1%	274	7,036	22	38.6%	92	2,667	2	5	4	18
HAINES	556	429	77.2%	203	47.3%	1,042	30,857	84	19.6%	106	3,327	8	15	24	108
HOLLIS	5														
HOMER	28	17	60.7%	9	52.9%	50	850	3	17.6%	15	224	4	11	0	0
HOONAH	334	175	52.4%	68	38.9%	687	18,202	37	21.1%	193	4,665	5	18	13	145
HOOPER BAY	93	62	66.7%	22	35.5%	151	3,085	1	1.6%	5	50	1	9	1	10
HYDABURG	186	174	93.5%	63	36.2%	554	30,417	17	9.8%	40	2,220	16	123	41	617
HYDER	39	30	76.9%	16	53.3%	68	2,452	4	13.3%	13	450	3	5	8	31
JUNEAU	419	181	43.2%	48	26.5%	485	14,912	30	16.6%	154	5,380	5	18	11	200
KAKE	163	89	54.6%	35	39.3%	471	15,344	13	14.6%	40	1,827	5	10	9	93
KALSKAG	1														
KARLUK	1														
KASAAN	19	12	63.2%	8	66.7%	84	3,005	5	41.7%	6	215	2	11	4	53
KASILOF	7	1	14.3%	1	100.0%	17	315	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAI	57	41	71.9%	8	19.5%	89	2,570	16	39.0%	71	1,336	3	12	1	5
KETCHIKAN	882	390	44.2%	111	28.5%	852	24,223	78	20.0%	250	6,933	15	53	39	693
KING COVE	61	36	59.0%	20	55.6%	231	8,062	6	16.7%	25	918	3	57	5	185
KING SALMON	4														
KIPNUK	87	41	47.1%	18	43.9%	178	2,841	2	4.9%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLAWOCK	320	183	57.2%	72	39.3%	698	18,766	38	20.8%	194	4,913	20	63	33	423
KODIAK	1,741	1,110	63.8%	585	52.7%	7,366	191,473	447	40.3%	2,613	73,393	67	223	123	1,455
KONGIGANAK	13	7	53.8%	3	42.9%	23	510	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KWIGILLINGOK	45	18	40.0%	4	22.2%	31	785	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARSEN BAY	39	32	82.1%	16	50.0%	211	4,738	11	34.4%	65	2,320	4	13	8	104
LOWER KALSKAG	2														
MANOKOTAK	2														
MARSHALL	1														
MCGRATH	4														
MEKORYUK	15	15	100.0%	9	60.0%	216	2,618	1	6.7%	0	0	1	13	0	0
METLAKATLA	414	142	34.3%	42	29.6%	291	7,364	21	14.8%	23	975	10	31	13	128
MEYERS CHUCK	14	10	71.4%	7	70.0%	36	1,680	0	0.0%	0	0	1	2	3	13
NAKNEK	10	6	60.0%	4	66.7%	8	478	1	16.7%	0	0	1	1	0	0
NANWALEK	37	12	32.4%	11	91.7%	373	5,600	2	16.7%	45	350	3	23	9	230
NAPAKIAK	3														
NAUKATI	11	9	81.8%	6	66.7%	72	1,517	6	66.7%	35	820	0	0	3	91
NELSON LAGOON	1														
NEWTOK	5														
NIGHTMUTE	31	15	48.4%	11	73.3%	222	2,869	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIKISKI	7	2	28.6%	1	50.0%	4	130	1	50.0%	4	130	1	1	1	1
NIKOLSKI	18	5	27.8%	3	60.0%	36	2,281	5	20.0%	5	700	0	0	0	0
NINILCHIK	62	31	50.0%	10	32.3%	151	4,448	4	12.9%	31	820	1	10	2	208
NOME	15	5	33.3%	3	60.0%	0	0	1	20.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH POLE	4														
NUNAPITCHUK	1														
OLD HARBOR	74	41	55.4%	28	68.3%	170	5,791	17	41.5%	56	1,670	0	0	0	0
OUZINKIE	43	25	58.1%	20	80.0%	133	5,096	6	24.0%	24	1,165	4	18	5	105
PALMER	4														
PELICAN	57	39	68.4%	22	56.4%	159	6,555	13	33.3%	93	2,887	11	34	9	184

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCS Issued ²	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut ³	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut ³	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
BERRYVILLE	38	25	65.8%	16	64.0%	118	3,063	3	12.0%	2	100	1	1	3	18
PETERSBURG	1,197	816	68.2%	318	39.0%	2,430	59,670	218	26.7%	879	21,521	20	52	54	366
PLATINUM	1	20	71.4%	15	75.0%	66	2,272	4	20.0%	2	30	1	1	7	43
PORT ALEXANDER	25	17	68.0%	11	64.7%	93	2,700	4	23.5%	3	70	3	5	4	24
PORT GRAHAM	52	16	30.8%	7	43.8%	194	2,917	3	18.8%	17	205	0	0	1	2
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	84	54	64.3%	25	46.3%	310	7,506	31	57.4%	168	5,512	1	4	1	5
PORT PROTECTION	1														
PORT WILLIAM	1														
QUINHAGAK	16	10	62.5%	7	70.0%	58	3,070	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAND POINT	321	121	37.7%	38	31.4%	556	11,876	10	8.3%	54	1,045	3	11	7	117
SAVOONGA	44	11	25.0%	4	36.4%	26	2,030	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	1
SAXMAN	15	12	80.0%	7	58.3%	125	17,830	1	8.3%	1	80	0	0	1	9
SCAMMON BAY	7	4	57.1%	2	50.0%	17	215	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELDOVIA	123	91	74.0%	53	58.2%	1,045	20,753	36	39.6%	292	6,210	7	16	17	103
SEWARD	10	2	20.0%	1	50.0%	10	350	1	50.0%	5	250	0	0	0	0
SHISHMAREF	1														
SITKA	1,974	1,339	67.8%	578	43.2%	4,339	140,030	295	22.0%	1,746	54,030	195	591	274	2,270
SKAGWAY	62	47	75.8%	21	44.7%	106	3,041	14	29.8%	31	668	1	1	1	2
SOLDOTNA	18	12	66.7%	2	16.7%	4	300	7	58.3%	25	890	0	0	0	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	3														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	7	21.9%	3	42.9%	20	590	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	169	77.5%	18	10.7%	288	8,085	1	0.6%	4	350	2	9	3	134
STERLING	4														
TATITLEK	30	18	60.0%	10	55.6%	151	6,110	1	5.6%	2	90	3	3	7	95
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	37	84.1%	24	64.9%	119	4,500	15	40.5%	36	901	2	2	10	91
THORNE BAY	134	109	81.3%	56	51.4%	300	12,140	40	36.7%	98	2,729	8	10	23	240
TOGIAK	10	6	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	148	28.4%	61	41.2%	1,140	19,752	2	1.4%	5	130	2	8	1	6
TRAPPER CREEK	2														
TUNUNAK	70	33	47.1%	20	60.6%	298	3,538	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN HILLS	1														
UNALAKLEET	1														
UNALASKA	89	53	59.6%	35	66.0%	305	8,048	8	15.1%	16	644	4	14	6	47
VALDEZ	26	16	61.5%	10	62.5%	41	1,715	4	25.0%	9	255	3	5	6	42
WARD COVE	46	29	63.0%	5	17.2%	22	740	6	20.7%	8	365	3	9	2	37
WASILLA	28	14	50.0%	2	14.3%	2	100	3	21.4%	12	460	0	0	0	0
WHALE PASS	6	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1														
WHITTIER	2														
WILLOW	1														
WRANGELL	530	373	70.4%	171	45.8%	1,228	36,691	91	24.4%	196	5,473	8	30	33	211
YAKUTAT	118	74	62.7%	42	56.8%	588	24,320	11	14.9%	53	2,175	23	173	15	150
Alaska Totals	14,076	8,473	78	3,690	53	36,292	1,011,348	2,062	22	9,417	261,020	572	2,136	1,025	11,226
Non-Alaska Totals ⁴	230	92	68	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	20	0	0	0	0
PLACE OF RESIDENCE GRAND TOTALS	14,306	8,565	59.9%	3,690	43.1%	36,292	1,011,348	2,063	24.1%	9,418	261,040	572	2,136	1,025	11,226

¹To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCS issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals included all tribes and communities.

²SHARC =subsistence halibut registration certificate.

³Pounds round weight, as reported by respondents; converted to pounds net weight in other tables. Net weight=75% of round weight.

⁴Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCS regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Appendix Table 2. Reported Harvests of Halibut in Number of Fish by Return Category, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Community of Residence, 2005

Tribal Name ¹	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered							
	Number Returned	Number Subistence Fished	Number Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subistence Fished	Number Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subistence Fished	Number Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subistence Fished	Number Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
AGDAGLUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	15	8	88	5.9	11.0	4	2	3	0.8	1.5	4	3	5	1.3	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANGCON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	26	14	226	8.7	16.1	11	4	31	2.8	7.8	6	5	87	10.9	17.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	190	58	662	3.5	11.4	47	11	88	1.9	8.0	41	9	228	5.6	25.3	2	1	5	2.5	5.0
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBE	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	3	4	1.0	1.3
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	4	2	10	2.5	5.0	2	2	14	7.0	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	14	5	22	1.6	4.4	7	4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	24	6	22	0.9	3.7	4	1	24	6.0	24.0	2	1	24	12.0	24.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHUKOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	26	12	95	3.7	7.9	4	2	5	1.3	2.5	2	1	16	8.0	16.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	6	1	62	10.3	62.0	4	1	2	0.5	2.0	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	6	6	25	4.2	4.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EGEGIK VILLAGE	53	21	200	3.8	9.5	19	7	55	2.9	7.9	15	2	34	2.3	17.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	41	18	63	1.5	3.5	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	15	2	64	4.3	32.0	101	38	406	4.0	10.7
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
VANOFF BAY VILLAGE	29	5	118	4.1	23.6	10	3	35	3.5	11.7	6	1	40	6.7	40.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	190	47	399	2.1	8.5	56	13	92	1.6	7.1	31	7	20	0.6	2.3	36	1	4	0.1	4.0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	44	14	101	2.3	7.2	17	4	62	3.6	15.5	22	7	102	4.6	14.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	61	4	5	0.1	1.3	15	1	2	0.1	2.0	14	4	31	2.2	7.8	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	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
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	82	22	111	1.4	5.0	28	5	61	2.2	12.2	21	8	38	1.8	4.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	2	2	7	3.5	3.5	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	12	8	136	11.3	17.0	4	1	3	0.8	3.0	2	1	3	1.5	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	2	2	18	9.0	9.0	4	4	21	5.3	5.3	3	1	18	6.0	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	6	6	95	15.8	15.8	2	2	6	3.0	3.0	1	1	18	18.0	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	4	3	56	14.0	18.7	2	2	31	15.5	15.5	5	3	11	2.2	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	7	1	6	0.9	6.0	3	2	29	9.7	14.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	19	13	101	5.3	7.8	2	1	3	1.5	3.0	5	3	25	5.0	8.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	11	3	22	2.0	7.3	5	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	5	3	32	6.4	10.7	3	1	5	1.7	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	2	16	5.3	8.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	26	14	118	4.5	8.4	8	4	18	2.3	4.5	9	4	45	5.0	11.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	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
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	8	4	93	11.6	23.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	12	4	76	6.3	19.0	12	6	19	1.6	3.2	5	1	9	1.8	9.0	29	11	47	1.6	4.3
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	7	4	25	3.6	6.3	3	1	3	1.0	3.0	1	1	6	6.0	6.0	29	11	124	4.3	11.3
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	2	2	19	9.5	9.5	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	4	2.0	4.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	3	2	12	6.0	6.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	15	2	19	1.3	9.5
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMITRAQ)	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
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	16	14	190	11.9	13.6	7	0	0	0.0	0.0	8	3	19	2.4	6.3	2	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	7	4	131	18.7	32.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	20	20.0	20.0	7	3	59	8.4	19.7
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	9	8	170	18.9	21.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	15	15.0	15.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	2	14	4.7	7.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGLINGOK	15	10	79	5.3	7.9	2	2	17	8.5	8.5	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	21	13	85	4.0	6.5	3	2	40	13.3	20.0	0	0	5	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	8	4	207	25.9	51.8	4	2	86	21.5	43.0	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEMORYUK	20	7	35	1.8	5.0	11	4	108	9.8	27.0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	8	3	23	2.9	7.7	2	1	3	1.5	3.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPONAK	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
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	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
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	15	10	79	5.3	7.9	2	2	17	8.5	8.5	1	1	5	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	21	13	85	4.0	6.5	3	2	40	13.3	20.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	8	4	207	25.9	51.8	4	2	86	21.5	43.0	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	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
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	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
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	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

(continued)

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Tribal Name ¹	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered										
	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	15	7	90	6.0	2	2	5	2.5	1	1	17	17.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	33	9	126	3.8	7	0	0	0.0	12	2	32	2.7	102	49	9.6	19.9							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHIMAREF	4	2	24	6.0	1	1	5	5.0	1	0	0	0.0	28	18	274	15.2							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUYAK)	4	2	5	1.3	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	33	10	216	6.5	10	2	16	1.6	2	1	6	3.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	32	9	160	5.0	15	3	25	1.7	8	3	62	6.9	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	13	3	42	3.2	8	3	37	18.5	1	1	2	2.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	4	1	5	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	10	8	108	13.5							
NEWTOK VILLAGE	11	3	84	7.6	7	2	38	5.4	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	49	15	63	1.3	11	3	12	1.1	8	2	51	6.4	0	0	0.0	0.0							
NOIWE ESKIMO COMMUNITY	5	2	18	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	21	3	26	1.2	9	180	10.0	20.0	6	4	55	9.2	130	0	0.0	0.0							
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	55	21	342	6.2	24	4	19	0.8	11	2	10	0.9	0	0	0.0	0.0							
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	7	5	38	5.4	3	1	9	3.0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
ORUTSARMIUT NATIVE VILLAGE	20	12	135	6.8	2	1	70	35.0	7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	65	38	529	8.1	14	10	152	10.9	16	4	17	1.1	0	0	0.0	0.0							
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	134	50	271	2.0	24	13	133	5.5	42	12	150	3.6	62	13	115	1.9							
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	2	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
PRILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	1	1	50	50.0	2	2	35	17.5	2	2	92	46.0	9	6	44	4.9							
PRILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	11	7	28	2.5	6	4	24	4.0	1	1	6	6.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	9	1	4	0.4	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	12	12.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	49	19	177	3.6	13	4	68	5.2	5	1	2	0.4	0	0	0.0	0.0							
SHOONAO TRIBE OF KODIAK	23	13	195	8.5	6	3	58	9.7	1	1	6	6.0	0	0	0.0	0.0							
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA																							
SKAGWAY VILLAGE																							
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE																							
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK																							
UGASHIK VILLAGE																							
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK																							
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT																							
VILLAGE OF KANATAK																							
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR																							
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF																							
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION																							
YAKUTAT LINGIT TRIBE																							
Tribal Name Subtotals				1,671	622	6,626	4.0	10.7	499	164	1,800	3.6	11.0	371	111	1,402	3.8	12.8	579	171	2,231	3.9	13.0

Rural Community ¹	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered			
	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number of Subistence Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
AQAK	3	2	15	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AKHOK																
AKUTAN																
ALEKNAGIK	14	7	96	6.9	4	2	15	3.8	3	2	9	3.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANGOON	2	0	0	0.0	2	1	4	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ATKA																
BETHEL																
CHEFORNAK	6	4	152	25.3	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHEWEGA BAY																
CHEVAK	8	5	43	5.4	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	10	10.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK																

(continued)

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Rural Community'	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered							
	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
CHIGNIK LAGOON	4	4	28	7.0	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE																				
CHINIAK																				
CLARKS POINT																				
COFFMAN COVE																				
COLD BAY	31	18	181	5.8	10.1	5	4	58	11.6	14.5	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CORDOVA	8	6	125	15.6	20.8	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CRAIG	310	144	1237	4.0	8.6	49	22	329	6.7	15.0	22	11	68	3.1	6.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DILLINGHAM	198	101	1075	5.4	10.6	29	13	197	6.8	15.2	16	5	33	2.1	6.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EDNA BAY	28	4	15	0.5	3.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	1	1	0.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EEL	28	15	85	3.0	5.7	7	3	28	4.0	9.3	5	3	10	2.0	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ELFIN COVE	0																			
EMMONAK	13	3	29	2.2	9.7	1	1	6	6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
FALSE PASS																				
GAMBELL																				
GOODNEWS BAY																				
GUSTAVUS	48	22	211	4.4	9.6	6	3	54	9.0	18.0	3	3	9	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HAINES	319	158	711	2.2	4.5	48	27	256	5.3	9.5	20	7	28	1.4	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOLLIS	32	22	132	4.1	6.0	3	1	1	0.3	1.0	2	1	12	6.0	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOONAH	73	30	295	4.0	9.8	14	6	83	5.9	13.8	4	1	12	3.0	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOOPER BAY	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
HYDABURG	11	5	18	1.6	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	1	1.0	1.0	5	1	6	1.2	6.0
HYDER	12	7	36	3.0	5.1	13	6	27	2.1	4.5	5	3	5	1.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KAKE	25	15	180	7.2	12.0	6	2	25	4.2	12.5	4	3	19	4.8	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KASAAN	12	7	52	4.3	7.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KETCHIKAN																				
KING COVE	12	5	108	9.0	21.6	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	3	32	6.4	10.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING SALMON																				
KIPNUK	74	36	341	4.6	9.5	10	6	76	7.6	12.7	3	2	10	3.3	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KLUKWAN																				
KODIAK	780	426	5432	7.0	12.8	123	63	705	5.7	11.2	93	39	487	5.2	12.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KONGIGANAK																				
KOTLIK																				
KOYUK																				
LARSEN BAY	10	6	85	8.5	14.2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
MANOKOTAK																				
MEKORYUK																				
METLAKATLA	13	6	86	6.6	14.3	2	2	12	6.0	6.0	3	2	12	4.0	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
MEYERS CHUCK	6	5	22	3.7	4.4	4	2	14	3.5	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NANNEK																				
NANWALEK	3	3	203	67.7	67.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NEWTOK																				
NIGHTMUTE	1	1	60	60.0	60.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	9	6	133	14.8	22.2
NIKOLSKI	4	2	32	8.0	16.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NOME	4	3	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
OLD HARBOR	18	9	82	4.6	9.1	4	3	18	4.5	6.0	2	2	4	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
OUZINKIE	7	6	32	4.6	5.3	2	1	10	5.0	10.0	1	0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PELICAN	23	13	82	3.6	6.3	6	4	46	7.7	11.5	4	2	5	1.3	2.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PERRYVILLE																				
PETERSBURG	580	250	2028	3.5	8.1	99	34	213	2.2	6.3	64	13	70	1.1	5.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PLATINUM																				
PORT ALEXANDER	11	8	65	5.9	8.1	6	3	27	4.5	9.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT GRAHAM	3	2	33	11.0	16.5	3	2	70	23.3	35.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT HEIDEN																				
PORT LIONS	16	9	96	6.0	10.7	2	1	18	9.0	18.0	3	3	47	15.7	15.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT PROTECTION	12	9	42	3.5	4.7	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
P.T. BAKER	12	9	33	2.8	3.7	1	1	10	10.0	10.0	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

(continued)

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Rural Community ¹	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered							
	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
QUINHAGAK	8	4	33	4.1	8.3	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	50	25.0	50.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SAND POINT	16	5	68	4.3	13.6	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0	0.0
SAVOONGA	69	39	821	11.9	21.1	10	4	54	5.4	13.5	7	5	60	8.6	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SCAMMON BAY	751	361	2615	3.5	7.2	117	41	309	2.6	7.5	94	45	424	4.5	9.4	123	37	270	2.2	7.3
SELDOVIA	32	17	71	2.2	4.2	8	2	5	0.6	2.5	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SHELDON POINT	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SITKA	8	7	68	8.5	9.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SKAGWAY	31	22	97	3.1	4.4	4	1	20	5.0	20.0	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SOUTH NAKNEK	93	49	263	2.8	5.4	9	5	23	2.6	4.6	8	2	13	1.6	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ST GEORGE ISLAND	59	33	334	5.7	10.1	11	6	70	6.4	11.7	10	6	45	4.5	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ST PAUL ISLAND	24	13	54	2.3	4.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TATITLEK	227	120	773	3.4	6.4	45	13	107	2.4	7.3	30	10	73	2.4	7.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TENAKEE SPRINGS	32	18	216	6.8	12.0	2	2	26	13.0	13.0	7	4	92	13.1	23.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
THORNE BAY																				
TOGIAK																				
TOKSOOK BAY																				
UNALASKA																				
WHALE PASS																				
WRANGELL																				
YAKUTAT																				
Rural Community Subtotals	4,153	2,093	19,135	4.6	9.1	681	292	2,987	4.4	10.2	457	187	1,660	3.6	8.9	154	48	451	2.9	9.4
TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS	5,824	2,715	25,761	4.4	9.5	1,180	456	4,787	4.1	10.5	828	298	3,062	3.7	10.3	733	219	2,662	3.7	12.2

(continued)

Place of Residence ¹	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered							
	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
ADAK	2	1	8	4.0	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AKHIOK	2	2	18	9.0	9.0	3	3	16	5.3	5.3	2	1	18	9.0	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AKUTAN	10	9	115	11.5	12.8	2	2	6	3.0	3.0	1	1	18	18.0	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ALEKNAGIK	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANCHOR POINT	62	16	479	7.7	29.9	18	1	8	0.4	8.0	24	4	95	4.0	23.8	2	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANGOON	42	22	329	7.8	15.0	17	7	46	2.7	6.6	13	8	108	8.3	13.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ATKA	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	4	2.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AUKE BAY	1	1	10	10.0	10.0	4	2	11	2.8	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
BETHEL	1	1	50	50.0	50.0	2	2	35	17.5	17.5	2	2	92	46.0	46.0	10	6	44	4.4	7.3
CHEFORMAK	8	6	186	23.3	31.0	1	1	30	30.0	30.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHEWEGA BAY	14	1	0	0.0	0.0	3	2	12	4.0	6.0	2	2	2	1.0	1.0	4	3	4	1.0	1.3
CHEVAK	14	6	49	3.5	8.2	7	6	68	9.7	11.3	1	1	10	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK	21	16	115	5.5	7.2	1	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4	2	20	5.0	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAGOON	4	1	5	1.3	5.0	3	3	18	6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE	9	7	101	11.2	14.4	2	77	38.5	38.5	38.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHINIAT	4	1	45	11.3	45.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CLARKS POINT	32	18	181	5.7	10.1	5	4	58	11.6	14.5	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
COFFMAN COVE	12	7	133	11.1	19.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
COLD BAY	331	156	1335	4.0	8.6	57	27	348	6.1	12.9	30	16	114	3.8	7.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
COPPER CENTER																				
CORDOVA																				

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Place of Residence ¹	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
CRAIG	38	8	39	1.0	4.9	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	8	1	1	0.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DELTA JUNCTION	4	1	17	4.3	17.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DILLINGHAM	29	13	149	5.1	11.5	6	2	46	7.7	23.0	8	5	45	5.6	9.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
DOUGLAS	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DUTCH HARBOR	12	7	32	2.7	4.6	3	3	28	9.3	9.3	3	2	6	2.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EAGLE RIVER	4	2	22	5.5	11.0	4	1	5	1.3	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	2	16	5.3	8.0
EDNA BAY	13	3	29	2.2	9.7	1	1	6	6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ELFIN COVE	6	1	10	1.7	10.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EXCURSION INLET	2	1	5	2.5	5.0	2	2	71	35.5	35.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
FAIRBANKS	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
FALSE PASS	9	5	108	12.0	21.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
FRITZ CREEK	49	22	211	4.3	9.6	5	3	54	10.8	18.0	3	3	9	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GAMBELL	350	170	749	2.1	4.4	57	26	265	4.6	10.2	22	7	28	1.3	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GLENNALLEN	16	9	50	3.1	5.6	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GOLOVIN	121	51	495	4.1	9.7	35	14	146	4.2	10.4	19	3	46	2.4	15.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GOODNEWS BAY	11	4	76	6.9	19.0	12	0	0	1.6	3.2	5	1	9	1.8	9.0	34	11	47	4.3	4.3
GUSTAVUS	48	21	77	1.6	3.7	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	16	3	65	4.1	21.7	106	39	412	3.9	10.6
HAINES	12	7	36	3.0	5.1	13	6	27	2.1	4.5	5	3	5	1.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOLLIS	122	36	322	2.6	8.9	34	7	60	1.8	8.6	24	5	103	4.3	20.6	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOMER	56	24	340	6.1	14.2	20	5	50	2.5	10.0	13	6	81	6.2	13.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOONAH	10	6	47	4.7	7.8	2	2	37	18.5	18.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOOPER BAY	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	17	17.0	17.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HYDABURG	31	4	28	0.9	7.0	7	1	12	1.7	12.0	3	3	59	19.7	19.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HYDER	249	77	661	2.7	8.6	63	21	139	2.2	6.6	35	9	30	0.9	3.3	43	4	22	0.5	5.5
JUNEAU	24	12	191	8.0	15.9	5	2	3	0.6	1.5	7	6	37	5.3	6.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KAKE	7	4	25	3.6	6.3	3	1	3	1.0	3.0	1	1	6	6.0	6.0	30	12	144	4.8	12.0
KALSISKAG	126	53	467	3.7	8.8	28	11	121	4.3	11.0	29	8	110	3.8	13.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KARLUK	881	472	6107	7.1	12.9	142	67	733	5.2	10.9	107	46	526	4.9	11.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KASAAN	2	2	19	9.5	9.5	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	4	2.0	4.0
KASLOF	2	2	12	6.0	6.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	15	2	19	1.3	9.5
KENAI	19	13	192	10.1	14.8	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	9	3	19	2.1	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KETCHIKAN	6	5	137	22.8	27.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	20	20.0	20.0	8	3	59	7.4	19.7
KING COVE	89	26	188	2.1	7.2	29	6	53	1.8	8.8	24	10	50	2.1	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING SALMON	6	5	22	3.7	4.4	4	2	14	3.5	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KIPNUK	4	3	7	1.8	2.3	2	1	1	0.5	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KLAWOCK	12	11	373	31.1	33.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KODIAK	7	5	57	8.1	11.4	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	15	15.0	15.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KONGIGANAK	1	1	60	60.0	60.0	1	1	15	15.0	15.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	12	8	147	12.3	18.4
KWIGILINGOK	3	2	32	10.7	16.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	1	4	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LARSEN BAY	24	8	135	5.6	16.9	7	2	16	2.3	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LOWER KALSISKAG																				
MANOKOTAK																				
MARSHALL																				
MCGRATH																				
MEKORYUK																				
METLAKATLA																				
METERS CHUCK																				
NARNEK																				
NANWALEK																				
NAPAKIAK																				
NAUKATI																				
NEKUSK																				
NELSON LAGOON																				
NEW TOK																				
NIGHTMUTE																				
NIKISKI																				
NIKOLSKI																				
NINILCHIK																				

(continued)

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Place of Residence ¹	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Substantiated	Number Fished	Number of Halbut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished		
NOME	5		3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0			
NORTH POLE	4																			
NUNAPITCHUK	0																			
OLD HARBOR	26	16	110	4.2	6.9	12	9	50	4.2	5.6	3	3	10	3.3	3.3	0	0	0.0		
OUZINKIE	19	15	96	5.1	6.4	3	3	27	9.0	9.0	3	2	10	3.3	5.0	0	0	0.0		
PALMER																				
PELICAN	24	15	99	4.1	6.6	10	5	55	5.5	11.0	5	2	5	1.0	2.5	0	0	0.0		
PERRYVILLE	22	14	78	3.5	5.6	3	2	40	13.3	20.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
PETERSBURG	634	266	2084	3.3	7.8	109	37	225	2.1	6.1	73	15	121	1.7	8.1	0	0	0.0		
PLATINUM																				
POINT BAKER	17	12	52	3.1	4.3	2	2	12	6.0	6.0	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	0	0	0.0		
PORT ALEXANDER	10	7	61	6.1	8.7	7	4	32	4.6	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
PORT GRAHAM	8	3	38	4.8	12.7	7	4	156	22.3	39.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
PORT HEIDEN																				
PORT LIONS	34	16	126	3.7	7.9	13	5	126	9.7	25.2	7	4	58	8.3	14.5	0	0	0.0		
PORT PROTECTION																				
PORT WILLIAM																				
QUINHAGAK	5	5	48	9.6	9.6	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	2	10		
SAND POINT	76	29	439	5.8	15.1	33	6	57	1.7	9.5	12	3	60	5.0	20.0	0	0	0.0		
SAVOONGA	8	3	23	2.9	7.7	2	1	3	1.5	3.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
SAXMAN	5	2	35	7.0	17.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	5	90		
SCAMMON BAY	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	17	8.5		
SELDOVIA	71	43	861	12.1	20.0	12	5	124	10.3	24.8	8	5	60	7.5	12.0	0	0	0.0		
SEWARD	1	1	10	10.0	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
SHISHMAREF																				
SITKA	880	418	2949	3.4	7.1	136	52	432	3.2	8.3	134	56	568	4.2	10.1	189	51	390		
SKAGWAY	35	18	77	2.2	4.3	8	2	5	0.6	2.5	4	1	24	6.0	24.0	0	0	0.0		
SOLDOTNA	9	2	4	0.4	2.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
SOUTH NAKNEK																				
ST GEORGE ISLAND	5	3	20	4.0	6.7	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0		
ST PAUL ISLAND	22	5	53	2.4	10.6	18	9	180	10.0	20.0	6	4	55	9.2	13.8	123	0	0		
STERLING																				
TATTLER	15	9	134	8.9	14.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1	17	5.7	17.0	0	0	0.0		
TENAKEE SPRINGS	31	22	97	3.1	4.4	4	4	20	5.0	20.0	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	0	0	0.0		
THORNE BAY	93	49	264	2.8	5.4	9	5	23	2.6	4.6	7	2	13	1.9	6.5	0	0	0.0		
TOGIAK	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
TOKSOOK BAY	27	10	131	4.9	13.1	7	0	0	0.0	0.0	12	2	32	2.7	16.0	102	49	977		
TRAPPER CREEK																				
TUNJUNAK	4	2	24	6.0	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	28	18	274		
TWIN HILLS																				
JNALAKLEET	37	27	255	6.9	9.4	8	6	43	5.4	7.2	4	2	7	1.8	3.5	4	0	0.0		
JNALASKA	9	5	23	2.6	4.6	2	2	5	2.5	2.5	5	3	13	2.6	4.3	0	0	0.0		
VALDEZ	13	5	22	1.7	4.4	12	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
WARD COVE	12	2	2	0.2	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
WASILLA	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
WHALE PASS	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0		
WHITE MOUNTAIN																				
WHITTIER																				
WILLOW	281	142	952	3.4	6.7	57	17	175	3.1	10.3	35	12	101	2.9	8.4	0	0	0.0		
WRANGELL	56	31	411	7.3	13.3	8	5	84	10.5	16.8	10	6	103	10.3	17.2	0	0	0.0		
YAKUTAT																				
Alaska Subtotal	5720	2705	25711	604.5	1016.7	1165	455	4747	441.7	708.3	811	298	3062	305.1	558.5	729	218	2676		
Non-Alaska Subtotal ²	71	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PLACE OF RESIDENCE GRAND TOTALS	5,824	2,715	25,761	4.4	9.5	1,180	456	4,787	4.1	10.5	828	298	3,062	3.7	10.3	733	219	2,682		

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes or communities with five or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals and totals include all tribes and communities.
² Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Appendix Table 3. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Eligible Alaska Rural Community, by Gear Type and Regulatory Area in Number of Fish and Pounds Net Weight, 2005

Tribal Name ¹	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCS Issued ²	Set Hook Gear						Hook & Line or Handline						All Gear						
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished			Estimated Pounds Harvested ³			Estimated Number Respondents Fished			Estimated Pounds Harvested ³			Estimated Number Respondents Fished			Estimated Pounds Harvested ³			
			Number	Halibut	Harvested	Number	Halibut	Harvested	Number	Halibut	Harvested	Number	Halibut	Harvested	Number	Halibut	Harvested	Number	Halibut	Harvested	Number
ANGOOK COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	129	60	817	16845	26	169	2634	66	986	35.7%	19479	41.5%								
ALUKOIAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2C	2	142	1593	36931	64	487	10389	173	2081	24.8%	47320	26.7%								
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	2C	615	9	38	1116	0	0	0	9	38	71.0%	1116	71.9%								
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	2C	38	9	38	1116	0	0	0	9	38	59.5%	2130	46.7%								
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	47	24	157	3953	12	37	706	26	193	33.9%	4659	30.6%								
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	55	3	108	2082	0	0	0	3	108	134.7%	2082	129.6%								
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	22	48	427	9017	37	227	5449	69	654	32.4%	14466	31.0%								
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	200	62	551	22549	12	52	2260	65	603	13.5%	24809	12.6%								
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	181	130	908	21822	52	316	5857	167	1224	32.0%	27679	27.5%								
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	2C	770	130	908	21822	52	316	5857	167	1224	32.0%	27679	27.5%								
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	165	40	441	8321	16	85	1610	50	527	42.0%	9931	30.8%								
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	2C	380	84	478	11776	46	142	2260	102	620	37.9%	14037	38.6%								
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	2C	113	30	464	11040	6	26	342	30	490	60.7%	11382	54.6%								
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	2C	8	6	563	1545	2	22	563	6	78	166.0%	2108	137.2%								
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	2C	59	25	186	12953	13	97	11679	25	282	36.6%	24633	51.8%								
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	118	23	125	2598	16	94	1415	35	219	54.3%	4014	56.9%								
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	2C	436	135	970	24858	32	155	3919	148	1124	20.2%	28777	21.4%								
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2C	97	28	295	6645	16	62	1437	35	358	34.6%	8082	31.9%								
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	97	28	295	6645	16	62	1437	35	358	34.6%	8082	31.9%								
2C Totals		3,436	861	7707	195924	353	1992	50522	1021	9699	9.5%	246746	10.6%								
KENAI TZE INDIAN TRIBE	3A	66	6	32	479	9	245	3809	13	278	48.5%	4288	49.0%								
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	3A	224	12	28	511	10	25	574	22	53	50.0%	1085	40.9%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNIK	3A	24	9	144	2070	9	45	1030	13	189	40.2%	3100	37.5%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	3A	24	0	0	0	19	152	3770	19	152	63.3%	3770	60.1%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	3A	27	20	196	6195	10	44	2108	20	241	62.2%	8303	80.3%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	3A	67	33	237	4381	9	45	732	34	282	24.4%	5113	24.6%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	3A	5	12	160	2277	15	115	2503	22	275	23.0%	4780	23.9%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	3A	41	21	242	3427	25	363	3000	28	604	46.7%	6427	66.0%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	3A	32	19	132	4508	13	59	1676	25	191	27.8%	6185	35.7%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	3A	42	16	851	19121	13	148	1413	22	999	88.3%	20541	103.4%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	3A	56	14	206	3558	3	22	510	18	229	52.2%	4068	50.8%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	3A	32	18	178	4667	5	21	507	18	199	56.5%	5173	62.2%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATTLEK	3A	96	15	213	7193	17	294	5728	28	508	79.5%	12921	76.3%								
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	3A	6	18	129	1803	6	161	3785	18	290	42.1%	5588	43.8%								
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	3A	41	69	894	17982	36	233	8029	85	1127	19.5%	26011	19.8%								
SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	3A	155	5	30	767	25	115	2614	30	145	44.1%	3381	56.1%								
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	3A	45	3	21	653	0	0	0	3	21	83.0%	653	87.8%								
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	3A	13	25	420	13238	15	81	2124	33	501	40.2%	15363	55.4%								
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	3A	58	302	4113	92832	251	2174	44142	453	6287	11.9%	136974	13.1%								
3A Totals		1,082	302	4113	92832	251	2174	44142	453	6287	11.9%	136974	13.1%								
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	3B	39	7	60	1343	17	105	2817	22	165	47.0%	4160	40.2%								
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	3B	9	0	0	0	6	36	444	6	36	56.7%	444	72.8%								
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	3B	7	0	0	0	4	7	210	4	7	0.0%	210	0.0%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	3B	1	1	29	788	4	20	625	4	49	92.6%	1412	86.4%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	3B	14	14	78	1628	21	116	2094	26	194	32.1%	3719	30.2%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	39	13	65	975	3	16	244	7	81	200.5%	1219	200.5%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	3B	3	3	65	975	3	16	244	7	81	200.5%	1219	200.5%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	3B	3	3	65	975	3	16	244	7	81	200.5%	1219	200.5%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	3B	36	18	153	3734	11	35	698	23	188	34.5%	4431	35.9%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	3B	8	2	6	120	2	2	43	3	8	131.7%	163	121.8%								
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	3B	53	12	240	6161	12	68	1278	15	308	73.1%	7439	78.5%								
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	3B	264	26	661	7288	59	415	6462	79	1076	69.1%	13751	56.9%								
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	3B	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
3B Totals		494	83	1293	22035	137	819	14914	187	2112	28.4%	36949	22.6%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	4A	44	10	98	1137	39	484	13405	44	582	76.3%	14542	63.5%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	4A	12	0	0	0	12	48	1620	12	48	0.0%	1620	0.0%								
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	4A	31	11	87	1522	14	45	634	17	132	76.8%	2156	77.0%								
4A Totals		87	21	185	2658	65	577	15659	73	762	54.9%	18318	52.4%								
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	4B	5	3	9	234	3	15	281	4	24	68.5%	516	71.3%								
4B Totals		5	3	9	234	3	15	281	4	24	68.5%	516	71.3%								

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Tribal Name ¹	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Set Hook Gear				Hook & Line or Handline				All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halbut ³
PRIELOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	4C	25	5	30	863	5	60	933	10	90	1800	10	90	1800	152.3%
PRIELOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	4C	224	12	194	3906	14	141	3503	20	335	7409	20	335	7409	25.7%
	4C Totals	249	17	224	4768	19	201	4441	30	425	9209	30	425	9209	27.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	4D	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	4D	42	15	99	5813	0	0	0	15	99	5813	15	99	5813	149.5%
	4D Totals	48	15	99	5813	0	0	0	15	99	5813	15	99	5813	152.8%
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	4E	6	0	0	0	0	10	194	5	10	194	5	10	194	53.6%
EGEGIK VILLAGE	4E	6	1	6	75	5	19	259	6	25	334	6	25	334	0.0%
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	6	6	14	680	2	2	38	6	16	717	6	16	717	123.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	4E	23	4	26	676	3	4	114	4	30	789	4	30	789	80.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	4E	21	0	0	0	11	101	3164	11	101	3164	11	101	3164	55.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAO)	4E	15	2	28	446	7	127	2015	7	155	2461	7	155	2461	76.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	4E	89	5	18	58	31	213	3493	34	232	3550	34	232	3550	45.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	4E	88	0	0	0	37	348	4358	37	348	4358	37	348	4358	59.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	4E	10	0	0	0	5	38	638	5	38	638	5	38	638	80.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGLINGGOK	4E	46	0	0	0	10	79	1505	10	79	1505	10	79	1505	89.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	4E	11	0	0	0	7	33	1258	7	33	1258	7	33	1258	78.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	4E	15	4	145	1241	7	65	641	8	210	1882	8	210	1882	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAKAKAK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4E	8	2	0	0	6	58	404	8	58	404	8	58	404	104.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	4E	1	0	0	0	2	2	48	2	8	216	2	8	216	170.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUYAK)	4E	527	5	69	602	59	1070	14235	60	1139	14837	60	1139	14837	2.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNANAK	4E	73	3	44	332	20	267	2458	22	312	2790	22	312	2790	8.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NEWTOK VILLAGE	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	4E	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
ORUTSARARMIUT NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	8	2	6	168	2	2	48	2	8	216	2	8	216	170.0%
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	4E	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4E	4	1	48	659	13	223	2087	13	271	2746	13	271	2746	42.2%
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	4E	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
4E Totals		1,036	36	411	5025	234	2680	37242	250	3091	42267	250	3091	42267	9.2%

Tribal Name Subtotals	All Regulatory Areas	Number of SHARCs Issued	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halbut ³
		6,437	1336	14042	329200	1062	8458	167502	2035	22500	496792	2035	22500	496792	6.6%

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested ³	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halbut ³
ANGOON	2C	33	12	158	3551	8	27	684	17	184	4235	17	184	4235	48.7%
COFFMAN COVE	2C	45	22	189	3766	7	77	1086	25	266	4851	25	266	4851	15.2%

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear						Hook & Line or Handline						All Gear					
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished			Estimated Pounds Harvested			Estimated Number Respondents Fished			Estimated Pounds Harvested			Estimated Number Respondents Fished			Estimated Pounds Harvested		
			Number	Halibut	Halibut	Number	Halibut	Halibut	Number	Halibut	Halibut	Number	Halibut	Halibut	Number	Halibut	Halibut	Number	Halibut	Halibut
CRAIG	2C	352	136	1306	22088	52	403	6730	165	1709	14.5%	28818	11.7%	165	155	23.6%	4395	26.4%	11.7%	
EDNA BAY	2C	52	24	4107	288	8	24	288	26	155	23.6%	4395	26.4%	26	155	23.6%	4395	26.4%	11.7%	
ELFIN COVE	2C	20	4	17	330	3	29	305	5	407	68.6%	635	61.0%	5	407	68.6%	635	61.0%	11.7%	
GUSTAVUS	2C	76	30	334	6970	16	66	1311	37	400	23.7%	8281	26.5%	37	400	23.7%	8281	26.5%	11.7%	
HAINES	2C	477	221	1093	24300	24	65	1357	226	1158	11.3%	25657	11.3%	226	1158	11.3%	25657	11.3%	11.7%	
HOLLIS	2C	52	30	138	3736	6	35	304	31	173	27.5%	4040	25.9%	31	173	27.5%	4040	25.9%	11.7%	
HOONAH	2C	141	46	417	7808	18	159	2524	54	577	24.1%	10332	21.4%	54	577	24.1%	10332	21.4%	11.7%	
HYDABURG	2C	18	7	19	671	4	8	423	8	27	20.6%	1100	21.5%	8	27	20.6%	1100	21.5%	11.7%	
HYDER	2C	39	23	102	2627	6	14	351	23	116	37.3%	2978	34.0%	23	116	37.3%	2978	34.0%	11.7%	
KAKE	2C	54	26	240	6567	14	62	1370	28	302	30.2%	7936	34.7%	28	302	30.2%	7936	34.7%	11.7%	
KASAAAN	2C	20	9	69	2030	0	0	0	9	69	57.6%	2030	45.1%	9	69	57.6%	2030	45.1%	11.7%	
KETCHIKAN	2C	2																		11.7%
KLAWOCK	2C	127	43	280	8357	26	297	3327	60	576	20.1%	11684	18.6%	60	576	20.1%	11684	18.6%	11.7%	
KLUKWAN	2C	3																		11.7%
METLAKATLA	2C	46	25	172	3911	4	52	349	27	224	67.6%	4261	65.5%	27	224	67.6%	4261	65.5%	11.7%	
MEYERS CHUCK	2C	14	6	34	1254	3	6	146	8	40	42.0%	1400	50.9%	8	40	42.0%	1400	50.9%	11.7%	
PELICAN	2C	48	23	185	5746	8	34	719	28	219	33.9%	6465	44.8%	28	219	33.9%	6465	44.8%	11.7%	
PETERSBURG	2C	1,065	313	2162	40761	159	891	15907	399	3053	9.3%	56668	7.7%	399	3053	9.3%	56668	7.7%	11.7%	
PORT ALEXANDER	2C	26	16	138	2981	5	12	292	18	150	33.7%	3273	30.4%	18	150	33.7%	3273	30.4%	11.7%	
PORT PROTECTION	2C	19	10	42	1163	7	12	270	12	54	37.9%	1433	39.0%	12	54	37.9%	1433	39.0%	11.7%	
P.T. BAKER	2C	18	12	48	1288	0	0	0	12	48	23.3%	1288	26.5%	12	48	23.3%	1288	26.5%	11.7%	
SAXMAN	2C	36	8	105	945	2	5	73	8	110	52.7%	1018	61.9%	8	110	52.7%	1018	61.9%	11.7%	
SITKA	2C	1,578	591	3873	98446	142	925	16186	654	4797	6.6%	114632	6.4%	654	4797	6.6%	114632	6.4%	11.7%	
SKAGWAY	2C	58	23	94	2314	3	5	125	25	99	29.8%	2438	29.4%	25	99	29.8%	2438	29.4%	11.7%	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2C	44	23	102	3213	4	30	538	27	132	17.2%	3750	16.8%	27	132	17.2%	3750	16.8%	11.7%	
THORNE BAY	2C	134	50	258	8298	22	86	2056	67	344	13.8%	10355	14.9%	67	344	13.8%	10355	14.9%	11.7%	
WHALE PASS	2C	27	5	36	743	10	23	642	14	59	30.0%	1385	12.3%	14	59	30.0%	1385	12.3%	11.7%	
WRANGELL	2C	424	171	961	23943	58	244	4098	184	1204	11.6%	28041	12.3%	184	1204	11.6%	28041	12.3%	11.7%	
2C Totals		5,048	1911	12705	291945	618	3590	61464	2197	16295	3.7%	353409	3.4%	2197	16295	3.7%	353409	3.4%		
AKHIOK	3A	1	5	188	3088	1	8	116	5	195	95.8%	3203	86.4%	5	195	95.8%	3203	86.4%	11.7%	
CHENEGA BAY	3A	12	5	175	29361	94	656	11502	245	2361	12.3%	40863	10.6%	245	2361	12.3%	40863	10.6%	11.7%	
CHINIAK	3A	2	203	1705	29361	363	3259	57998	777	9536	7.6%	185675	6.7%	777	9536	7.6%	185675	6.7%	11.7%	
CORDOVA	3A	542	571	6277	127677	8	65	1315	8	109	39.2%	1851	36.8%	8	109	39.2%	1851	36.8%	11.7%	
KODIAK	3A	1,538	4	44	536	4	48	1040	4	271	270.0%	3190	204.7%	4	271	270.0%	3190	204.7%	11.7%	
LARSEN BAY	3A	16	4	223	2150	4	48	1040	4	271	270.0%	3190	204.7%	4	271	270.0%	3190	204.7%	11.7%	
NANIWALEK	3A	7	4	223	2150	4	48	1040	4	271	270.0%	3190	204.7%	4	271	270.0%	3190	204.7%	11.7%	
OLD HARBOR	3A	35	4	30	1304	17	120	2929	20	150	32.8%	4233	29.5%	20	150	32.8%	4233	29.5%	11.7%	
OUZINKIE	3A	16	6	47	1275	7	20	632	11	67	44.7%	1907	47.8%	11	67	44.7%	1907	47.8%	11.7%	
PORT GRAHAM	3A	16	3	38	578	5	139	1770	7	177	85.0%	2349	101.8%	7	177	85.0%	2349	101.8%	11.7%	
PORT LIONS	3A	32	17	149	2456	10	88	2139	21	237	25.4%	4595	30.0%	21	237	25.4%	4595	30.0%	11.7%	
SELDOVIA	3A	115	26	389	6281	48	791	10915	61	1179	19.9%	17196	18.8%	61	1179	19.9%	17196	18.8%	11.7%	
TATITLEK	3A	12	8	63	2619	4	12	231	8	75	39.1%	2850	41.9%	8	75	39.1%	2850	41.9%	11.7%	
YAKUTAT	3A	63	28	344	10375	18	194	8085	36	538	26.0%	18459	54.9%	36	538	26.0%	18459	54.9%	11.7%	
3A Totals		2,407	880	9537	188390	582	5409	98988	1204	14947	6.0%	287378	5.7%	1204	14947	6.0%	287378	5.7%		
CHIGNIK	3B	11	2	10	232	8	58	1140	8	68	37.5%	1372	36.3%	8	68	37.5%	1372	36.3%	11.7%	
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	10	8	46	1310	2	10	375	8	56	62.7%	1685	86.7%	8	56	62.7%	1685	86.7%	11.7%	
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	4																		11.7%
COLD BAY	3B	21	9	112	1456	10	102	1204	13	214	74.2%	2660	64.1%	13	214	74.2%	2660	64.1%	11.7%	
FALSE PASS	3B	5																		11.7%
KING COVE	3B	23	6	52	1206	8	124	3348	10	175	43.1%	4554	54.7%	10	175	43.1%	4554	54.7%	11.7%	
PERRYVILLE	3B	1																		11.7%
SAND POINT	3B	18	1	16	251	6	105	1958	7	121	83.2%	2209	84.4%	7	121	83.2%	2209	84.4%	11.7%	
3B Totals		93	28	241	4654	35	477	9053	50	718	26.9%	13707	31.1%	50	718	26.9%	13707	31.1%		
AKUTAN	4A	4	0	0	0	3	48	2364	3	48	137.1%	2364	139.7%	3	48	137.1%	2364	139.7%	11.7%	
NIKOLSKI	4A	7	44	343	7007	37	306	7073	64	649	17.6%	14079	16.9%	64	649	17.6%	14079	16.9%	11.7%	
UNALASKA	4A	116	44	343	7007	37	306	7073	64	649	17.6%	14079	16.9%	64	649	17.6%	14079	16.9%	11.7%	
4A Totals		127	45	349	7112	42	367	9755	69	716	16.8%	16867	19.1%	69	716	16.8%	16867	19.1%		

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear				Hook & Line or Handline				All Gear					
			Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested
ADAK	4B	13	2	13	364	2	2	116	2	15	72.6%	480	2	15	72.6%	480
ATKA	4B	12	4	16	795	0	0	0	0	4	16	259.8%	4	16	259.8%	795
4B Totals		25	6	29	1158.75	2	2	116.25	2	6	31	79.5%	6	31	79.5%	1275
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	8	0	0	0	4	4	7	283	4	7	0.0%	4	7	0.0%	289
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0
4C Totals		13	2	30	225	6	11	348.75	6	41	190.4%	574	6	41	190.4%	574
GAMBELL	4D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0
SAVOONGA	4D	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0
4D Totals		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0
ALEKNAGIK	4E	4	5	12	170	1	7	264	6	19	46.1%	434	6	19	46.1%	434
BETHEL	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
CHEFORNAK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
CHEVAK	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
CLARKS POINT	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
DILLINGHAM	4E	44	5	12	170	1	7	264	6	19	46.1%	434	6	19	46.1%	434
EEL	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
EMMONAK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
HOOPER BAY	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
KING SALMON	4E	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
KIPNUK	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
KONGIGANAK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
KOTLIK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
KOYUK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
MANOKOTAK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
MEKORYUK	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
NAKNEK	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
NEWTOK	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
NIGHTMUTE	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
NOME	4E	24	2	68	458	15	359	3829	15	427	55.7%	4284	15	427	55.7%	4284
PLATINUM	4E	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.0%	0	9	0.0%	0	
PORT HEIDEN	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
QUINHAGAK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
SCAMMON BAY	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
SHELDON POINT	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
TELLER	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
TOGIAK	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	
4E Totals		153	24	108	1232	36	519	6989	36	55	29.7%	8221	55	627	29.7%	8221
Rural Community Subtotals		7,869	2,897	22,999	49,471.6	1,321	10,376	18,671.4	1,321	3,586	3.3%	68,143.0	3,586	33,375	3.3%	68,143.0

Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear				Hook & Line or Handline				All Gear					
		Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested
All	6,437	1,336	14,042	32,923.0	1,062	8,458	16,750.2	1,062	2,035	6.2%	49,679.2	2,035	22,500	6.2%	49,679.2
All	7,869	2,897	22,999	49,471.6	1,321	10,376	18,671.4	1,321	3,586	3.3%	68,143.0	3,586	33,375	3.3%	68,143.0
All	14,306	4,233	37,041	82,400.6	2,383	18,834	35,421.6	2,383	5,621	3.0%	117,822.2	5,621	58,875	3.0%	117,822.2

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear				Hook & Line or Handline				All Gear				
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halbut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halbut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halbut
2C	8,454	2772	20412	487868	971	5582	112287	3219	25993	600155	3219	25993	600155	4.0%
3A	3,489	1182	13650	281222	833	7584	143130	1657	21234	424352	1657	21234	424352	5.4%
3B	587	111	1534	26688	173	1296	23967	237	2830	50656	237	2830	50656	19.4%
4A	214	66	534	9770	107	945	25414	142	1479	35185	142	1479	35185	20.6%
4B	30	9	38	1393	5	17	398	10	55	1791	10	55	1791	51.0%
4C	262	19	254	4993	25	212	4790	36	466	9783	36	466	9783	27.5%
4D	51	15	99	5813	0	0	0	15	99	5813	15	99	5813	154.2%
4E	1,189	60	520	6257	270	3199	44230	305	3719	50488	305	3719	50488	9.1%
Grand Totals	14,306	4233	37041	824006	2383	18834	354218	5621	55875	1178222	5621	55875	1178222	3.0%

¹To protect confidentiality, values for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued not reported here. Subtotals and totals included all tribes and communities.

²SHARC = Subsistence Halbut Registration Certificate

³Pounds net weight. Net weight = 75% of round (whole) weight

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Appendix Table 4. Estimated Subsistence and Sport Harvests of Halibut and Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by Place of Residence, 2005

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents
ADAK	13	1	8	240	2	4	352	0	0	0	0	1	10
AKHOK	22	16	130	3,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKUTAN	49	47	602	15,011	17	9	273	12	1	12	21	96	
ALEKNAGIK	4	0	0	0	4	16	288	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHOR POINT	11	0	0	0	4	236	5,146	46	16	46	18	202	
ANCHORAGE	221	39	666	15,474	47	97	1,532	11	2	11	20	121	
ANGOON	172	89	1,231	25,166	24	0	0	0	0	0	7	63	
ATKA	12	4	16	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUKE BAY	2	5	38	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BETHEL	8	2	271	2,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIG LAKE	2	13	302	7,107	6	36	916	7	7	23	11	197	
CHEFORNAK	20	13	20	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHENEGA BAY	18	13	199	4,958	7	25	739	3	4	4	6	47	
CHEVAK	13	9	226	4,971	5	29	773	0	0	0	2	7	
CHIGNIK	31	30	32	533	5	30	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	6	190	3,670	6	23	614	0	0	0	4	29	
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	14	41	635	1	5	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINIAK	21	1	266	4,851	16	60	1,020	1	1	1	6	64	
CHUGIAK	7	4	229	2,983	12	79	1,561	2	2	55	1	13	
CLARKS POINT	4	25	2	2,672	179	554	10,519	35	62	62	62	361	
COFFMAN COVE	46	14	2,328	43,620	176	933	14,531	47	105	105	102	933	
COLD BAY	24	2	52	1,297	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
COPPER CENTER	2	2	41	931	2	9	217	3	2	3	2	21	
CORDOVA	602	281	341	6,761	18	67	1,510	4	3	4	11	163	
CRAIG	499	231	0	0	5	36	708	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA JUNCTION	3	0	91	2,690	8	21	559	3	6	6	9	90	
DILLINGHAM	62	11	84	2,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOUGLAS	17	2	47	635	1	3	160	0	0	0	1	1	1
DUTCH HARBOR	61	29	8	223	4	19	338	0	0	0	2	2	2
EAGLE RIVER	12	0	158	2,231	0	0	0	0	0	3	96	0	0
EDNA BAY	24	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEL	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELFIN COVE	20	5	0	0	1	3	160	0	0	0	0	0	1
EXCURSION INLET	2	2	8	223	4	19	338	0	0	0	0	2	2
FAIRBANKS	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE PASS	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
FRITZ CREEK	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBELL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLENNALLEN	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents
GOLOVIN	1												
GOODNEWS BAY	17	9	185	2,986	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
GUSTAVUS	77	37	400	8,281	26	110	2,400	6	2	2	6	5	22
HAINES	556	247	1,372	29,531	103	154	3,517	17	9	9	17	29	121
HOLLIS	5												
HOMER	28	11	108	1,770	7	53	1,208		4	4	13	0	0
HOONAH	334	126	1,255	25,371	61	298	5,503		10	10	20	24	161
HOOPER BAY	93	34	232	3,550	2	8	58		2	2	10	2	11
HYDABURG	186	71	622	25,614	19	43	1,793		18	18	141	46	646
HYDER	39	23	116	2,978	5	15	396		4	4	5	9	32
JUNEAU	419	102	1,179	26,475	64	246	5,730		11	11	23	24	180
KAKE	163	58	792	19,318	21	72	2,223		7	7	12	15	101
KALSKAG	1												
KARLUK	1												
KASAAN	19	12	119	3,333	7	8	215		4	4	11	7	55
KASILOF	7	1	41	635	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
KENAI	57	13	198	3,405	31	101	1,763		4	4	9	1	3
KETCHIKAN	882	224	1,719	44,268	157	522	11,066		31	31	51	81	651
KING COVE	61	31	330	8,432	9	44	945		5	5	68	8	213
KING SALMON	4												
KIPNUK	87	38	368	4,508	4	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
KLAWOCK	320	114	1,096	21,591	58	293	5,179		29	29	71	50	495
KODIAK	1,741	871	10,694	210,828	669	3,862	82,455		98	98	253	183	1,642
KONGIGANAK	13	5	38	638	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
KWIGILLINGOK	45	10	79	1,505	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
LARSEN BAY	39	21	262	4,303	14	80	2,291		6	6	14	11	146
LOWER KALSKAG	2												
MANOKOTAK	2												
MARSHALL	1												
MCGRATH	4												
MEKORYUK	15	9	216	1,964	1	1	20		1	1	13	0	0
METLAKATLA	414	120	786	16,938	64	88	2,382		27	27	31	35	126
MEYERS CHUCK	14	8	40	1,400	0	0	0		1	1	3	3	13
NAKNEK	10	8	16	717	2	0	0		2	2	1	0	0
NANWALEK	37	32	875	9,617	7	160	933		11	11	25	25	230
NAPAKIAK	3												
NAUKATI	11	7	45	1,071	7	25	559		0	0	0	4	40
NELSON LAGOON	1												

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents
NEWTOK	5												
NIGHTMUTE	31	23	485	4,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIKISKI	7	1	10	327	1	5	102	3	1	1	3	1	3
NIKOLSKI	18	15	96	3,984	2	8	788	0	0	0	0	0	0
NINILCHIK	62	21	404	10,462	9	32	576	14	2	2	14	4	163
NOME	15	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH POLE	4												
NUNAPITCHUK	1												
OLD HARBOR	74	55	327	8,517	30	102	2,365	0	0	0	0	0	0
OZINKIE	43	35	263	7,984	11	40	1,444	23	8	8	23	9	136
PALMER	4												
PELICAN	57	34	276	7,816	19	113	2,661	46	21	21	46	15	193
PERRYVILLE	38	26	184	4,345	5	8	506	1	2	2	1	5	17
PETERSBURG	1,197	436	3,305	61,372	312	1,246	23,289	56	28	28	56	72	410
PLATINUM	1												
POINT BAKER	28	17	70	1,857	7	1	45	1	1	1	1	8	65
PORT ALEXANDER	25	18	152	3,448	5	3	67	6	5	5	6	7	36
PORT GRAHAM	52	18	646	11,127	9	45	488	0	0	0	0	2	2
PORT HEIDEN	1												
PORT LIONS	84	41	467	8,765	50	258	6,126	3	2	2	3	2	8
PORT PROTECTION	1												
PORT WILLIAM	1												
QUINHAGAK	16	10	73	2,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAND POINT	321	100	1,356	21,901	23	89	1,281	11	7	7	11	18	125
SAVOONGA	44	15	99	5,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
SAXMAN	15	12	183	15,751	2	1	40	6	0	0	0	2	6
SCAMMON BAY	7	3	28	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELDOVIA	123	68	1,311	19,874	48	373	6,058	18	9	9	18	22	111
SEWARD	10	1	15	344	1	6	121	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHISHMAREF	1												
SITKA	1,974	814	6,062	146,319	417	2,450	55,913	639	269	269	639	376	2,514
SKAGWAY	62	28	137	3,160	20	49	858	1	1	1	1	1	2
SOLDOTNA	18	3	21	355	12	44	987	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	3												
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	14	97	2,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	24	377	7,835	1	5	336	9	3	3	9	4	141
STERLING	4												
TATTILEK	30	14	167	4,942	1	3	76	4	5	5	4	10	78

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents
TELLER	2												
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	27	132	3,750	20	52	946	2	2	11	93	11	93
THORNE BAY	134	67	346	10,387	49	118	2,500	10	11	28	273	28	273
TOGIAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	61	1,144	14,870	2	5	98	2	8	1	6	1	6
TRAPPER CREEK	2												
TUNUNAK	70	20	297	2,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN HILLS	1												
UNALAKLEET	1												
UNALASKA	89	59	562	11,348	11	41	929	8	15	11	80	11	80
VALDEZ	26	20	314	8,090	8	25	385	4	4	9	67	9	67
WARD COVE	46	12	86	2,059	11	27	645	7	9	5	38	5	38
WASILLA	28	3	25	646	11	25	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHALE PASS	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1												
WHITTIER	2												
WILLOW	1												
WRANGELL	530	228	1,692	38,805	129	288	6,192	11	44	41	310	41	310
YAKUTAT	118	71	1,063	34,394	19	94	3,024	39	186	26	168	26	168
Alaska Subtotals	14,076	5,621	55,875	1,178,222	3,145	14,086	293,198	862	2,355	1,544	12,395	1,544	12,395
Non-Alaska Subtotals⁴	230	0	0	0	2	9	217	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTALS	14,306	5,621	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	14,096	293,415	862	2,355	1,544	12,395	1,544	12,395

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

³ Pounds net weight; converted from reported pounds round weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

⁴ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2006

Appendix Table 5. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Place of Residence, 2005

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCS Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type														
		Set Hook Gear					Hook and Line or Handline					All Gear				
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³			
ADAK	13	1	7	182	1	1	58	1	8	240	1	16	3,231			
AKHIOK	22	0	0	0	16	130	3,231	42	498	13,769	16	130	3,231			
AKUTAN	49	11	104	1,242	42	498	13,769	47	602	15,011	47	602	15,011			
ALEKNAGIK	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ANCHOR POINT	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ANCHORAGE	221	25	485	11,505	20	181	3,969	39	666	15,474	39	666	15,474			
ANGOON	172	79	1,035	21,848	34	196	3,317	89	1,231	25,166	89	1,231	25,166			
ATKA	12	4	16	795	0	0	0	4	16	795	4	16	795			
AUKE BAY	2	0	0	0	5	38	752	5	38	752	5	38	752			
BETHEL	8	0	0	0	5	38	752	5	38	752	5	38	752			
BIG LAKE	2	0	0	0	5	38	752	5	38	752	5	38	752			
CHEFORNAK	20	1	48	659	13	223	2,087	13	271	2,746	13	271	2,746			
CHENEGA BAY	18	13	261	5,411	9	41	1,697	13	302	7,107	13	302	7,107			
CHEVAK	13	2	0	0	7	20	404	9	20	404	9	20	404			
CHIGNIK	31	6	77	1,760	19	121	3,198	19	199	4,958	19	199	4,958			
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	19	107	2,574	21	119	2,397	30	226	4,971	30	226	4,971			
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	1	5	200	5	27	333	6	32	533	6	32	533			
CHINIAK	21	11	132	2,511	7	58	1,159	14	190	3,670	14	190	3,670			
CHUGIAK	7	0	0	0	1	41	635	1	41	635	1	41	635			
CLARKS POINT	4	0	0	0	1	41	635	1	41	635	1	41	635			
COFFMAN COVE	46	22	189	3,766	7	77	1,086	25	266	4,851	25	266	4,851			
COLD BAY	24	11	127	1,778	10	102	1,204	14	229	2,983	14	229	2,983			
COPPER CENTER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CORDOVA	602	238	1,970	34,907	104	701	12,234	281	2,672	47,141	281	2,672	47,141			
CRAIG	499	201	1,788	34,440	79	539	9,180	231	2,328	43,620	231	2,328	43,620			
DELTA JUNCTION	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
DILLINGHAM	62	9	37	846	5	14	450	11	52	1,297	11	52	1,297			
DOUGLAS	17	2	24	572	2	17	358	2	41	931	2	41	931			
DUTCH HARBOR	61	19	195	3,523	18	146	3,237	29	341	6,761	29	341	6,761			
EAGLE RIVER	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
EDNA BAY	24	15	83	2,594	3	8	96	15	91	2,690	15	91	2,690			
EELK	21	0	0	0	10	84	2,637	10	84	2,637	10	84	2,637			
ELFIN COVE	20	4	17	330	3	29	305	5	47	635	5	47	635			
EXCURSION INLET	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
FAIRBANKS	9	2	8	223	0	0	0	2	8	223	2	8	223			
FALSE PASS	10	3	65	975	5	93	1,256	8	158	2,231	8	158	2,231			
FRITZ CREEK	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GAMBELL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GLENNALLEN	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GOLOVIN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

[continued]

Appendix Table 5. Continued

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type											
		Set Hook Gear				Hook and Line or Handline				All Gear			
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
GOODNEWS BAY	17	2	28	446	9	157	2,540	9	185	2,986			
GUSTAVUS	77	30	334	6,970	16	66	1,311	37	400	8,281			
HAINES	556	239	1,280	27,686	28	92	1,845	247	1,372	29,531			
HOLLIS	5												
HOMER	28	3	53	879	8	55	891	11	108	1,770			
HOONAH	334	97	869	17,398	55	386	7,973	126	1,255	25,371			
HOOPER BAY	93	5	18	58	31	213	3,493	34	232	3,550			
HYDABURG	186	67	567	23,130	16	55	2,483	71	622	25,614			
HYDER	39	23	102	2,627	6	14	351	23	116	2,978			
JUNEAU	419	78	833	19,111	49	345	7,364	102	1,179	26,475			
KAKE	163	57	704	17,606	20	87	1,712	58	792	19,318			
KALSKAG	1												
KARLUK	1												
KASAAN	19	12	97	2,770	2	22	563	12	119	3,333			
KASILOF	7	0	0	0	1	41	635	1	41	635			
KENAI	57	5	33	641	9	166	2,764	13	198	3,405			
KETCHIKAN	882	176	1,311	35,097	77	408	9,172	224	1,719	44,268			
KING COVE	61	13	112	2,549	23	218	5,883	31	330	8,432			
KING SALMON	4												
KIPNUK	87	0	0	0	38	368	4,508	38	368	4,508			
KLAWOCK	320	87	727	16,644	40	369	4,947	114	1,096	21,591			
KODIAK	1,741	650	7,257	146,781	398	3,436	64,047	871	10,694	210,828			
KONGIGANAK	13	0	0	0	5	38	638	5	38	638			
KWIGILLINGOK	45	0	0	0	10	79	1,505	10	79	1,505			
LARSEN BAY	39	10	136	1,667	17	126	2,636	21	262	4,303			
LOWER KALSKAG	2												
MANOKOTAK	2												
MARSHALL	1												
MCGRATH	4												
MEKORYUK	15	5	149	1,283	8	67	680	9	216	1,964			
METLAKATLA	414	100	600	14,469	47	185	2,469	120	786	16,938			
MEYERS CHUCK	14	6	34	1,254	3	6	146	8	40	1,400			
NAKNEK	10	8	14	680	2	2	38	8	16	717			
NANWALEK	37	25	464	5,577	29	411	4,040	32	875	9,617			
NAPAKIAK	3												
NAUKATI	11	6	41	1,023	1	4	48	7	45	1,071			
NELSON LAGOON	1												
NEWTOK	5												
NIGHTMUTE	31	4	68	456	21	417	4,232	23	485	4,688			
NIKISKI	7	1	10	327	0	0	0	1	10	327			

[continued]

Appendix Table 5. Continued

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type											
		Set Hook Gear				Hook and Line or Handline				All Gear			
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
NIKOLSKI	18	0	0	0	15	96	3,984	15	96	3,984	15	96	3,984
NINILCHIK	62	13	183	6,166	13	221	4,296	13	221	4,296	21	404	10,462
NOME	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
NORTH POLE	4												
NUNAPIITCHUK	1												
OLD HARBOR	74	9	60	2,071	47	268	6,446	47	268	6,446	55	327	8,517
OZUZINKIE	43	23	174	5,311	22	89	2,673	22	89	2,673	35	263	7,984
PALMER	4												
PELICAN	57	27	234	6,891	9	42	926	9	42	926	34	276	7,816
PERRYVILLE	38	17	140	3,423	15	44	923	15	44	923	26	184	4,345
PETERSBURG	1,197	338	2,321	44,050	175	984	17,321	175	984	17,321	436	3,305	61,372
PLATINUM	1												
POINT BAKER	28	16	64	1,722	4	6	135	4	6	135	17	70	1,857
PORT ALEXANDER	25	16	140	3,156	5	12	292	5	12	292	18	152	3,448
PORT GRAHAM	52	8	359	7,938	18	287	3,190	18	287	3,190	18	646	11,127
PORT HEIDEN	1												
PORT LIONS	84	31	344	5,795	17	123	2,969	17	123	2,969	41	467	8,765
PORT PROTECTION	1												
PORT WILLIAM	1												
QUINHAGAK	16	1	5	281	10	68	2,593	10	68	2,593	10	73	2,874
SAND POINT	321	35	777	12,201	77	579	9,700	77	579	9,700	100	1,356	21,901
SAVOONGA	44	15	99	5,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	99	5,813
SAXMAN	15	12	101	5,740	11	83	10,011	11	83	10,011	12	183	15,751
SCAMMON BAY	7	0	0	0	3	28	269	3	28	269	3	28	269
SELDOVIA	123	28	453	7,182	55	858	12,692	55	858	12,692	68	1,311	19,874
SEWARD	10	0	0	0	1	15	344	1	15	344	1	15	344
SHISHMAREF	1												
SITKA	1,974	738	4,988	126,426	172	1,074	19,893	172	1,074	19,893	814	6,062	146,319
SKAGWAY	62	25	105	2,548	6	32	612	6	32	612	28	137	3,160
SOLDOTNA	18	1	8	120	1	13	235	1	13	235	3	21	355
SOUTH NAKNEK	3												
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	5	30	863	9	67	1,226	9	67	1,226	14	97	2,089
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	14	224	4,131	17	152	3,704	17	152	3,704	24	377	7,835
STERLING	4												
TATITLEK	30	14	134	4,204	10	33	738	10	33	738	14	167	4,942
TELLER	2												
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	23	102	3,213	4	30	538	4	30	538	27	132	3,750
THORNE BAY	134	50	258	8,274	23	87	2,114	23	87	2,114	67	346	10,387
TOGIAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	5	69	602	60	1,075	14,269	60	1,075	14,269	61	1,144	14,870

[continued]

Appendix Table 5. Continued

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
		Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
TRAPPER CREEK	2	3	44	332	18	253	2,329	20	297	2,661
TUNUNAK	70									
TWIN HILLS	1									
UNALAKLEET	1									
UNALASKA	89	41	318	6,049	39	244	5,298	59	562	11,348
VALDEZ	26	20	314	8,090	0	0	0	20	314	8,090
WARD COVE	46	12	86	2,059	0	0	0	12	86	2,059
WASILLA	28	3	25	646	0	0	0	3	25	646
WHALE PASS	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1									
WHITTIER	2									
WILLOW	1									
WRANGELL	530	207	1,375	33,043	75	317	5,763	228	1,692	38,805
YAKUTAT	118	55	788	24,185	33	275	10,209	71	1,063	34,394
Alaska Subtotal	14,076	4,233	37,041	824,006	2,383	18,834	354,216	5,621	55,875	1,178,222
Non-Alaska Subtotal ⁴	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTALS	14,306	4,233	37,041	824,006	2,383	18,834	354,216	5,621	55,875	1,178,222

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

³ Pounds net weight; converted from reported pounds round weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

⁴ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2005

Appendix Table 6. Estimated Number of SHARC Holders Who Either Subsistence or Sport Fished for Halibut by Place of Residence, 2005

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
ADAK	13	3
AKHIOK	22	16
AKUTAN	49	47
ALEKNAGIK	4	
ANCHOR POINT	11	4
ANCHORAGE	221	70
ANGOON	172	96
ATKA	12	4
AUKE BAY	2	
BETHEL	8	5
BIG LAKE	2	
CHEFORNAK	20	13
CHENEGA BAY	18	13
CHEVAK	13	9
CHIGNIK	31	19
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	30
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	6
CHINIAK	21	14
CHUGIAK	7	3
CLARKS POINT	4	
COFFMAN COVE	46	31
COLD BAY	24	15
COPPER CENTER	2	
CORDOVA	602	358
CRAIG	499	299
DELTA JUNCTION	3	
DILLINGHAM	62	13
DOUGLAS	17	2
DUTCH HARBOR	61	35
EAGLE RIVER	12	5
EDNA BAY	24	16
EEK	21	10
ELFIN COVE	20	5
EXCURSION INLET	2	
FAIRBANKS	9	4
FALSE PASS	10	8
FRITZ CREEK	2	
GAMBELL	7	0
GLENNALLEN	4	
GOLOVIN	1	
GOODNEWS BAY	17	10
GUSTAVUS	77	53
HAINES	556	282
[continued]		

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
HOLLIS	5	
HOMER	28	14
HOONAH	334	153
HOOPER BAY	93	34
HYDABURG	186	72
HYDER	39	24
JUNEAU	419	142
KAKE	163	63
KALSKAG	1	
KARLUK	1	
KASAAN	19	17
KASILOF	7	1
KENAI	57	36
KETCHIKAN	882	295
KING COVE	61	31
KING SALMON	4	
KIPNUK	87	38
KLAWOCK	320	133
KODIAK	1,741	1,116
KONGIGANAK	13	5
KWIGILLINGOK	45	10
LARSEN BAY	39	23
LOWER KALSKAG	2	
MANOKOTAK	2	
MARSHALL	1	
MCGRATH	4	
MEKORYUK	15	9
METLAKATLA	414	153
MEYERS CHUCK	14	8
NAKNEK	10	8
NANWALEK	37	32
NAPAKIAK	3	
NAUKATI	11	10
NELSON LAGOON	1	
NEWTOK	5	
NIGHTMUTE	31	23
NIKISKI	7	3
NIKOLSKI	18	15
NINILCHIK	62	28
NOME	15	9
NORTH POLE	4	
NUNAPITCHUK	1	
OLD HARBOR	74	60
OUZINKIE	43	35
PALMER	4	
[continued]		

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
PELICAN	57	42
PERRYVILLE	38	27
PETERSBURG	1,197	569
PLATINUM	1	
POINT BAKER	28	22
PORT ALEXANDER	25	19
PORT GRAHAM	52	18
PORT HEIDEN	1	
PORT LIONS	84	69
PORT PROTECTION	1	
PORT WILLIAM	1	
QUINHAGAK	16	10
SAND POINT	321	105
SAVOONGA	44	15
SAXMAN	15	12
SCAMMON BAY	7	3
SELDOVIA	123	90
SEWARD	10	1
SHISHMAREF	1	
SITKA	1,974	987
SKAGWAY	62	41
SOLDOTNA	18	13
SOUTH NAKNEK	3	
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	14
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	24
STERLING	4	
TATITLEK	30	14
TELLER	2	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	34
THORNE BAY	134	81
TOGIK	10	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	62
TRAPPER CREEK	2	
TUNUNAK	70	20
TWIN HILLS	1	
UNALAKLEET	1	
UNALASKA	89	62
VALDEZ	26	20
WARD COVE	46	16
WASILLA	28	14
WHALE PASS	6	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	
WHITTIER	2	
WILLOW	1	
[continued]		

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
WRANGELL	530	270
YAKUTAT	118	78
Alaska Total	14,076	6,874
Non-Alaska Total ³	230	2
GRAND TOTALS	14,306	6,876

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all SHARC holders.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate.

³ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
SHARC Survey, 2006

Appendix Table 7. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut, Pounds Net Weight, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Rural Community SHARC Holders, 2005

Tribe Name ¹	Regulatory Area	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
		SHARCs Issued ²	Swags Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Pounds ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
AGDAQUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	3B	39	23	59.0%	22	56.5%	165	4160	3	17	705	3	61	2	172	
ANGOOK COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	129	45	34.9%	66	51.1%	986	19479	17	77	1000	0	0	9	25	
ALJOUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2C	2	280	45.5%	173	28.1%	2081	47320	124	523	12152	30	49	56	527	
CENTRAL COUNCIL TUNGIT AND HADA INDIAN TRIBES	2C	615	6	65.3%	5	60.0%	10	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHONAMIUT)	4E	6	5	83.3%	6	66.7%	36	444	5	30	210	0	0	0	17	
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	3B	9	2	22.2%	19	22.7%	38	1116	7	9	101	0	0	2	2	
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	2C	35	30	85.7%	19	54.3%	183	4659	7	5	113	2	6	3	44	
CHUGACH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	65	30	46.2%	26	46.8%	183	4659	7	5	113	2	6	3	44	
CHUGAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	22	13	59.1%	23	15.4%	108	2082	2	0	0	2	12	2	16	
EGEGIK VILLAGE	4E	6	6	100.0%	6	100.0%	25	334	0	0	0	5	16	0	0	
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	200	87	43.5%	69	34.5%	654	14656	21	31	885	7	15	14	45	
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	181	161	89.0%	60	36.0%	603	24809	15	16	1644	16	135	40	557	
WANOFF BAY VILLAGE	3B	7	2	28.6%	4	50.0%	7	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KEANITZ INDIAN TRIBE	3A	66	45	68.2%	13	20.0%	278	4288	21	72	1427	1	3	0	0	
VENAHOV INDIAN TRIBE	2C	770	313	40.6%	167	21.7%	1224	27679	121	352	7373	27	30	62	428	
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	4E	1														
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	2C	83	50.3%	60.1%	50	30.1%	527	9931	16	60	1402	4	17	16	126	
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	224	91	40.6%	22	9.9%	53	1085	20	24	557	0	0	2	6	
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	3A															
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	4E	1														
MELAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY, ANNIETTE ISLAND RESERVE	2C	380	131	34.5%	102	26.7%	620	14037	88	67	1686	26	27	32	114	
NANAIK NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	6	3	50.0%	16	100.0%	16	717	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKONAK	3A	24	18	75.0%	19	79.2%	185	3100	5	21	410	1	1	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	4A	9	9	100.0%	44	100.0%	152	3771	5	21	410	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKANAGIK	4A	4	9	22.5%	44	100.0%	582	14542	15	5	183	0	0	20	48	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATIA	4B	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSA	3B	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	3A	27	11	40.7%	20	72.7%	241	6303	7	42	1675	5	14	10	127	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	3B	14	10	71.4%	4	30.0%	49	1412	1	3	105	0	0	1	9	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	39	26	66.7%	26	65.4%	194	3719	9	57	1547	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	4E	23	17	73.9%	4	17.6%	30	789	1	27	507	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	4E	21	11	52.4%	11	54.5%	101	3164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	4E	2														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	4E	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	3A	67	43	64.2%	34	51.2%	282	5113	14	42	688	5	7	6	19	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	3B	13	4	30.8%	7	50.0%	81	1219	0	0	0	3	36	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	4E	5	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL (MUMITRAO)	4E	45	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	155	2461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	4E	89	58	65.2%	34	37.9%	232	3550	2	8	58	2	10	2	11	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAPLUK	3A															
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KENIK	4E	88	40	45.5%	37	42.5%	348	4358	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	4E	10	6	60.0%	5	50.0%	38	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWILLINGOK	4E	46	18	39.1%	10	22.2%	79	1505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	4E	11	6	54.5%	7	65.7%	33	1258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	3A	31	31	100.0%	22	54.5%	275	4780	9	32	865	4	10	9	135	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	4E	15	15	100.0%	8	53.3%	210	1882	2	2	40	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	3A	32	9	28.1%	28	88.9%	604	6427	7	160	933	11	25	21	180	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKAK	4E	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	3B															
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4E	8	4	50.0%	8	100.0%	58	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	4A	12	1	8.3%	12	100.0%	46	1620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OZORNIK	3A	34	16	47.1%	25	72.2%	191	6165	9	34	1254	5	21	5	86	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAMHAM	3A	42	24	57.1%	22	52.3%	98	2111	13	60	656	2	11	6	71	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HELEN	4E	42	13	31.0%	22	52.6%	999	20541	13	60	656	6	22	6	37	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LUDINS	3A	56	35	62.5%	18	31.4%	228	4068	24	91	2744	3	7	3	15	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	4D	42	11	26.2%	15	36.4%	99	5813	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	4E	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	4E	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	4E	1	18	56.3%	18	55.6%	199	5173	0	0	0	5	4	14	81	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATILEK	3A	32	154	23.2%	60	11.4%	1139	14637	2	5	98	2	8	1	6	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKUYAK)	4E	527	34	46.6%	22	30.3%	312	2790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	4E	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	4E	8	5	62.5%	3	40.0%	8	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	3B															
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	2														
NEWFOK VILLAGE	4E	3	45	45.9%	28	28.9%	508	12921	28	105	1870	4	28	6	244	
NOME ESQAMU COMMUNITY	3A	95	35	36.8%	0	0.0%	0	0	11	130	0	0	0	0	0	
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	2C	113	56	49.6%	30	26.8%	490	11382	6	46	1108	2	21	6	27	
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASANI	2C	4	4	50.0%	6	75.0%	78	2108	4	4	11	4	11	4	27	
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAKMAN	2C	59	33	55.9%	25	42.4%	282	24633	7	4	161	2	2	4	12	
ORUTSARAMUT NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	8	4	50.0%	8	25.0%	8	216	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	3B	53	18	34.0%	15	27.8%	308	7439	0	0	0	6	6	6	14	

[continued]

Appendix Table 7. Continued

Tribal Name ¹	Regulatory Area	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut	Sport Fished Halibut	Sport Halibut Harvest	Lingcod Bycatch	Rockfish Bycatch					
		SHARCs Issued	Survivors Returned						Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	118	68	57.6%	35	29.4%	219	4014	58	1103	2	1	5
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	4E	1	5	20.0%	10	40.0%	90	1800	0	0	0	0	0
PRILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	4C	224	175	78.1%	20	9.1%	335	7409	5	336	3	9	4
PRILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	4C	25	9	36.0%	20	80.0%	1076	13751	18	263	0	0	9
DAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	3B	264	90	34.1%	79	30.0%	1076	13751	20	263	0	0	9
DAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	4A	31	11	35.5%	17	54.5%	132	2166	0	0	6	11	6
SELOOVA VILLAGE TRIBE	5A	47	29	61.7%	18	38.3%	1290	25661	13	1092	1	7	4
STOKA TRIBE OF OLD KODIAK	3C	436	282	64.7%	148	34.0%	1124	20777	36	160	7	14	18
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2C	436	282	64.7%	148	34.0%	1124	20777	36	160	7	14	18
SOUTH NAKIEK VILLAGE	2E	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	4E	11	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4E	4	4	100.0%	13	78.3%	271	2746	0	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF CHERFORMAK	4E	17	14	82.4%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	3B	8	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	8	150	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	3A	45	18	40.0%	30	66.7%	145	3381	10	22.2%	28	894	0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	3A	13	10	76.9%	3	20.0%	21	653	13	322	3	5	3
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	2C	97	67	69.1%	35	35.8%	359	8062	68	1580	3	25	4
WIRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	3A	58	30	51.7%	33	56.9%	501	15363	27	899	15	93	10
YAKUTAT LINGIT TRIBE	3A	58	30	51.7%	33	56.9%	501	15363	27	899	15	93	10
Tribal Name Subtotals		6,437	3,120	48.5%	2,035	31.6%	22,590	496,792	824	62,130	268	920	484
									2,817				4206

Rural Community ¹	Regulatory Areas	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut	Sport Fished Halibut	Sport Halibut Harvest	Lingcod Bycatch	Rockfish Bycatch					
		SHARCs Issued	Survivors Returned						Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Fish
ADAK	4B	13	10	76.9%	2	15.4%	15	480	0	0	0	0	1
AKHIOK	3A	1	4	400.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKUTANI	4A	4	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALEKNAKIG	4E	4	4	100.0%	17	51.6%	184	4236	11	315	2	11	9
ANGOON	2C	33	21	63.6%	4	33.3%	16	795	0	0	0	0	7
ATKA	4B	12	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEFEL	4E	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELENNAK	4E	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHENEGA BAY	3A	12	7	58.3%	5	42.9%	195	3303	22	368	3	9	4
CHEVAK	5E	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	3B	11	9	81.8%	8	69.3%	68	1372	3	112	3	4	3
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	10	4	40.0%	8	80.0%	56	1695	0	0	0	0	2
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	4	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINIAK	3A	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARK'S POINT	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COFFMAN COVE	2C	45	38	84.4%	25	54.5%	266	4851	60	1020	1	1	6
COLD BAY	3B	21	10	47.6%	13	60.8%	214	2660	70	1366	2	55	0
CORDOVA	3A	542	381	70.3%	245	45.2%	2361	40663	498	9292	32	57	349
CRAIG	2C	352	243	69.0%	165	46.8%	1709	28918	620	12891	41	93	82
DILLINGHAM	4E	44	35	79.5%	6	13.3%	19	434	0	0	0	0	1
EDNA BAY	2C	52	40	76.9%	26	50.0%	155	4395	43	1117	5	12	14
EELK	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELFIN COVE	2C	20	14	70.0%	5	26.7%	47	635	3	160	0	0	1
ELM CREEK	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSBASS	3B	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBELL	4D	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	75	57	75.0%	37	49.2%	400	8281	110	2400	2	6	5
GUSTAVUS	2C	367	367	100.0%	226	47.5%	1158	25657	137	3089	9	17	26
HAINES	2C	52	31	59.6%	54	38.6%	577	10332	18	319	4	8	118
HOLLIS	2C	141	91	64.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOONAH	4E	8	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOOPER BAY	4E	18	17	94.4%	8	42.2%	27	1100	4	223	2	6	7
HYDABURG	2C	39	30	76.9%	23	57.9%	116	2978	15	396	4	5	9
HYDER	2C	34	35	102.9%	28	51.2%	302	7936	26	1115	5	9	32
KAKE	2C	20	12	60.0%	9	46.7%	69	2030	8	215	0	0	3
KASAAK	2C	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KETCHIKAN	2C	23	18	78.3%	10	45.1%	175	4554	40	593	1	6	41
KING COVE	3B	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLUK	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLUK WICK	2C	127	87	68.5%	60	47.1%	576	11684	284	4554	24	53	29
KLUK WAN	2C	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KODIAK	3A	1538	996	64.8%	777	50.5%	9536	186675	3797	80150	94	245	166
KONGIGANAK	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOTLIK	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOYUK	4E	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[continued]

Appendix Table 7. Continued

Rural Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
		SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
LARSEN BAY	3A	16	12	75.0%	8	48.2%	109	1851	5	28.6%	48	1426	3	9	55	
MANOKOTAK	4E	2														
MEKORYUK	4E	2	18	39.1%	27	59.3%	224	4261	17	37.2%	34	1033	4	7	23	
METLAKATLA	2C	14	10	71.4%	8	56.6%	40	1400	0	0.0%	0	0	1	3	13	
MEYERS CHUCK	4E	5														
NAKNEK	3A	7	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	271	3190	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	50	
NAWALEK	4E	1														
NEWTOK	4E	24	11	45.8%	15	63.5%	427	4284	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	
NIGHTMUTE	4A	7	5	71.4%	3	42.9%	4	2364	3	35.7%	28	938	0	0	0	
NIKOLSKI	4E	11	4	36.4%	9	84.8%	0	0	2	15.2%	0	0	0	0	0	
NOME	3A	35	24	68.6%	20	58.2%	150	4233	16	45.6%	57	1429	0	0	0	
OLD HARBOR	3A	16	10	62.5%	11	68.1%	67	1907	3	21.4%	13	441	2	3	36	
DUZINKNE	2C	48	33	68.8%	28	58.0%	219	6465	20	42.0%	123	2889	14	33	162	
PELICAN	3B	1														
PERRYVILLE	2C	1065	743	69.8%	399	37.5%	3053	56669	284	26.7%	1178	21936	26	55	405	
PETERSBURG	2C	1														
PORT CHARLIE	4E	26	17	65.4%	18	69.9%	160	3773	9	33.7%	7	133	5	6	54	
PORT ALEXANDER	3A	16	7	43.8%	7	42.9%	177	2349	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	
PORT GEORGE	3A	1														
PORT HELEN	4E	32	21	65.6%	21	65.6%	237	4695	21	65.0%	138	2730	0	0	0	
PORT HUDSON	3A	19	13	68.4%	12	64.8%	54	1433	6	32.4%	5	227	1	1	6	
PORT PROTECTION	2C	18	14	77.8%	12	66.8%	46	1286	6	34.2%	0	0	0	0	3	
PT. BAKER	4E	4														
QUINHAGAK	4E	18	11	61.1%	7	40.4%	121	2009	6	32.3%	68	998	1	5	32	
SAND POINT	3B	2														
SAVOONGA	4D	2														
SAXMAN	2C	36	22	61.1%	8	22.4%	110	1018	3	9.1%	55	686	0	0	11	
SCAMMON BAY	4E	5														
SELDOVIA	3A	115	86	74.8%	61	53.2%	1179	17196	44	38.1%	365	5622	8	17	19	
SHELDON POINT	4E	1														
SITKA	1578	1065	88.8%	654	41.4%	4797	114632	363	23.0%	2266	51890	241	533	322	2152	
SKAGWAY	2C	58	43	74.1%	25	42.6%	99	2438	18	30.3%	40	642	1	1	2	
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	3														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	8	2	25.0%	4	43.8%	7	289	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C	5														
TATILEK	3A	12	10	83.3%	8	64.2%	75	2850	3	27.5%	10	227	3	4	54	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	4E	2														
TELLER	2C	44	37	84.1%	27	60.6%	132	3750	20	44.4%	52	946	2	2	11	
THORNE BAY	2C	134	110	82.1%	67	49.8%	344	10955	49	36.7%	118	2500	10	11	28	
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	3														
UNALASKA	116	80	80.0%	64	55.1%	649	14079	28	24.4%	108	2439	5	7	13	204	
WHALE PASS	4A	27	24	88.9%	14	52.2%	59	3365	14	52.2%	41	1146	0	0	49	
WRANGELL	2C	424	302	71.2%	184	43.4%	1204	28041	89	23.4%	204	4239	6	23	204	
YAKUTAT	3A	63	41	65.1%	36	57.6%	536	10459	14	21.5%	67	2125	22	50	93	
Rural Community Subtotals		7,869	5,445	69.2%	3,586	45.6%	33,375	681,430	2,324	29.5%	11,279	230,985	594	1,435	1,050	8,189

Totals	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch		
	SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
Tribal Name Subtotals	6,137	3,120	48.5%	2,035	31.6%	22,500	496,792	824	12.8%	2,817	62,130	268	920	494	4,206
Rural Community Subtotals	7,869	5,445	69.2%	3,586	45.6%	33,375	681,430	2,324	29.5%	11,279	230,985	594	1,435	1,050	8,189
Grand Totals	14,306	8,565	59.3%	5,621	39.3%	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	22.0%	14,096	293,115	862	2,355	1,544	12,395

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

³ Pounds net weight, converted from reported pounds round weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2005