Fishery Management Report No. 15-10

Alaska Peninsula–Aleutian Islands Herring Sac Roe and Food and Bait Fisheries Annual Management Report, 2014

by

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March 2015

Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	e
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	E
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 15-10

ALASKA PENINSULA–ALEUTIAN ISLANDS HERRING SAC ROE AND FOOD AND BAIT FISHERIES ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT, 2014

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ABSTRACT

This report presents information concerning commercial Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii* sac roe and food and bait fisheries that occurred in the Alaska Peninsula–Aleutian Islands Management Area (Area M) in 2014. Area M is split into three sub-areas: North Alaska Peninsula, South Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands.

In 2014, a commercial herring sac roe fishery did not occur in the North Alaska Peninsula or South Alaska Peninsula areas due to lack of industry interest. The total herring biomass estimated from aerial surveys on the North Peninsula was 2,700 tons. There were no aerial surveys conducted in the South Alaska Peninsula area or in the Aleutian Islands Management Area in 2014.

In 2014, commercial herring food and bait fishery harvests occurred in the Aleutian Islands during seine gear fishing periods. Aleutian Islands "Dutch Harbor" herring food and bait allocation was set at 2,099 tons, of which 1,805 tons were allocated to the seine fleet and 294 tons to the gillnet fleet. A total of 1,645 tons of herring were harvested in the seine fishery, but there was no participation by the gillnet fleet during the 2014 season.

Key words: Area M, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, *Clupea pallasii*, Adak, herring, harvest, age, length, weight, sac roe, food, bait, combine, Dutch Harbor, Atka-Amlia, AMR.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of commercial Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii* sac roe and food and bait fisheries that occurred in the Alaska Peninsula–Aleutian Islands Management Area (Area M) during the 2014 season. This report is intended as a reference document and provides a description of harvest strategies and a summary of 2014 fishery management activities, as well as age, weight, and length (AWL) data collected from commercial harvests. For information and historical perspective concerning Area M commercial herring fisheries please refer to *Alaska Peninsula–Aleutian Islands Herring Sac Roe and Food and Bait Fisheries Annual Management Report, 2010* (Bernard 2011). Harvest information was taken from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) fish ticket database in November 2014. Data provided in this report supersede any data previously published by ADF&G.

Area M herring fisheries are divided into three sub-areas: North Alaska Peninsula, South Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands (Figure 1–8). The North Alaska Peninsula area consists of Bering Sea waters extending west from Cape Menshikof to Cape Sarichef, encompassing Port Heiden, Port Moller, and Amak districts. The South Alaska Peninsula area consists of Pacific Ocean waters extending west of Kupreanof Point to a point on the south side of Unimak Island near Cape Lazaref (163°30' W long.) and includes King Cove, Pavlof, and Sand Point districts (Figures 4 and 5). Finally, the Aleutian Islands area consists of Bering Sea waters extending west of Cape Sarichef and Pacific Ocean waters west of a point near Cape Lazaref (163°30' W long.) to the International Date Line and includes the Unimak, Akutan, Unalaska, Umnak, and Adak districts (Figure 1 and Figures 6–8; 5 AAC 27.600 and 27.605).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS "DUTCH HARBOR" HERRING FOOD AND BAIT FISHERIES

Regulatory History

The first documented herring fisheries in the eastern Aleutian Islands occurred from 1929 through 1938 and again in 1945. Another herring fishery did not occur again until 1981. Since 1981, the eastern Aleutian Islands herring fishery has occurred annually and is known as the "*Dutch Harbor Food and Bait Herring Fishery.*" During the 1981 and 1982 seasons, there were no harvest restrictions (Schwarz 1988). From 1983 through 1985, the Alaska Board of Fisheries

(BOF) implemented a harvest ceiling of 3,527 tons. In 1986, ADF&G was directed by the BOF to reduce the established harvest ceiling of 3,527 tons to 2,453 tons over concern for depressed western Alaska herring stocks. In 1988, the BOF implemented the *Bering Sea Herring Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 27.060(c) and (d)) that established the criteria for calculating the Dutch Harbor food and bait herring allocation. The plan directs ADF&G to manage the fishery so that the overall exploitation of a herring stock should not exceed 20% of the spawning biomass (Appendix A1). The dominant stock harvested in the Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery is from the Togiak spawning stock (Rowell et al. 1991). An allocation plan between the Togiak sac roe and spawn on kelp fisheries and the Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery was established to prevent harvest from exceeding 20% of observed spawning biomass (Appendix B1). The Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery was allocated 7% of Togiak District's harvestable biomass after deducting 1,500 tons for the Togiak District spawn-on-kelp fishery (5 AAC 27.865 (b)(7)).

In 1990, the BOF changed the opening date of the food and bait fishery from July 16 to August 15 to reduce the chance of catching non-Togiak and North Alaska Peninsula herring stocks (Rowell et al. 1991). In 1998, the BOF changed the opening date of the purse seine fishery to noon on July 15 because of safety concerns with the fishery being conducted in the dark (5 AAC 27.610(e)(2)(B); Witteveen et al. 1999). The gillnet fishery may open as early as noon on June 24.

In 2004, the BOF established a herring seine and pound fishery in Alaska Peninsula–Aleutian Islands Management Area with an allocation of 100 tons (5 AAC 27.655(c)). In a pound fishery, seine-caught herring are transferred to a holding pound and retained for several days for gut clearance. The rationale for this was to minimize belly burn and achieve a high quality product suitable for food markets. However, no significant amounts of herring were placed into the pounds.

During the 2010 BOF meeting, the BOF amended 5 AAC 27.655 (b) so that if the gillnet fishery has not harvested its allocation by July 25, the remaining allocation may be taken by either gear group. Additionally, if the seine group exceeds its allocation before July 25, then that amount shall be deducted from any remaining gillnet quota for that year after July 25. However, if the seine group exceeds the total allocation after July 25, then the seine group overage shall be deducted from the next year's seine allocation as stated in 5 AAC 27.655 (b).

Historical Effort

From 1929 through 1938 and in 1945, herring food and bait fisheries occurred in the vicinity of Unalaska Bay (Table 2; Figures 6 and 7). During that time, a mixture of gillnet, seine gear, and holding pounds were used and there were numerous, small, shore-based hand packing operations. A large portion of the catch was brined for either food or bait purposes. In those early years, seine gear provided the bulk of the herring harvest (Schwarz 1988). From 1946 through 1980, there was no commercial herring harvest.

When the fishery resumed in 1981, herring were harvested from Tigalda Island to Umnak Island (Figure 7). However, the majority of harvest occurred within several miles of shore-based processing facilities in Unalaska and Akutan bays. From 1981 through 1986, 1990 through 1996, and 1998 through 2000, only purse seine gear was used to harvest herring in the Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery (Table 4). However, in 1987, 1989, and 1997, gillnet permit holders recorded landings. In 2001, the BOF adopted a regulation that allocated 7% of the total Dutch Harbor GHL to the gillnet fleet. From 2001 through 2003, the number of gillnet fishermen increased from 6 to 13 vessels (Tables 3 and 4). In 2004, the gillnet harvest allocation was

further increased to 14%. Since 2004, the Dutch Harbor food and bait herring gillnet harvest has been minor.

HARVEST STRATEGY

In recent years, three management plans have been used to manage the Aleutian Islands "Dutch Harbor" food and bait herring fishery: (1) the *Bering Sea Herring Fishery Management Plan* (5AAC 27.060), (2) the *Bristol Bay Herring Management Plan* (5 AAC 27.865 (b)(7)), and (3) the *Dutch Harbor Food and Bait Herring Allocation Plan* (5 AAC 27.655). Fishing time is established by emergency order and is based on a 7% allocation of remaining available Togiak biomass harvest (5 AAC 27.865 (b)(7)), the inseason evaluation of the observed biomass, effort levels, and harvest.

In order for the Unimak, Akutan, Unalaska, or Umnak districts (Figures 1 and 7) to open to herring food and bait fishing, certain western Alaska herring stocks (Togiak, Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson Island, Nunivak Island, Cape Romanzof, and Norton Sound) must surpass their respective BOF-mandated spawning biomass threshold (5 AAC 27.060 (c) and (h); (Appendix B1)). The biomass estimates are updated by ADF&G for each stock as herring move into coastal waters during spawning migrations.

The Dutch Harbor herring food and bait allocation is divided between gear groups according to the *Dutch Harbor Food and Bait Herring Allocation Plan*, which allocates 86% to the seine fishery and 14% to the gillnet fishery. These allocations are considered independent of each other so that one gear group may not harvest herring allocated to the other gear group until July 25. After July 25, if the gillnet fishery has not harvested its allocation, the remaining allocation may be taken by either groups. Additionally, if the seine group exceeds its allocation before July 25, then that overage shall be deducted from any remaining gillnet quota for that year after July 25. However, if the seine group exceeds the total allocation after July 25, then the seine group overage shall be deducted from the next year's seine allocation as stated in 5 AAC 27.655 (b). Furthermore, 100 tons may be reserved from the purse seine allocation for a herring pound fishery.

CATCH SAMPLING

Commercial harvest samples were collected in the Aleutian Islands "Dutch Harbor" food and bait fishery. These samples provided age composition, sex, maturity status, weight-at-age, and length-at-age data from the commercial harvest. Age is determined by examining scales (Warner and Shafford 1979) taken from the preferred area located on the left side of the herring: three scales posterior to the center of the operculum. One scale is taken from each herring and the ages are recorded and entered into a database.

Fish length (lower jaw to the hypural plate) and weight measurements are collected and entered into the ADF&G herring database. Mean lengths (mm) and weights (g) are calculated for each year class and tabulated.

2014 SEASON SUMMARY

The Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery was allocated 2,099 tons of herring for the 2014 season (Table 4 and 5; Appendix B1). The purse seine fishery was allocated 1,805 tons, and the 2014 gillnet fishery was allocated 294 tons of herring (Table 4). ADF&G did not conduct aerial

surveys in 2014 to assess herring biomass in the Dutch Harbor area because of budget constraints and poor weather conditions.

Gillnet Fishery

In 2014, the Dutch Harbor food and bait herring commercial gillnet fishery occurred from July 15 through July 20 (Table 5; Appendix C1; Figures 6 and 7). In 2014, there was no participation by the gillnet fleet (Table 3).

Purse Seine Fishery

In 2014, the Dutch Harbor food and bait herring seine fishery occurred from July 15 through July 20 within Unalaska and Akutan districts (Table 5; Appendix C1; Figure 6 and 7). The seine fishery was allocated 1,805 tons of herring for the 2014 season and was eligible to harvest any remaining gillnet allocation after July 25 (Table 4). Three vessels and 3 processors registered to participate in this fishery. Over the course of the seine fishery, 11 deliveries were made for a total harvest of 1,645 tons of herring. The majority of this herring was harvested in the Makushin Bay area of Unalaska District (Tables 4 and 5; Figures 6 and 7). Exvessel prices ranged from $300 to $550 per ton, which has stayed consistent with the exvessel price range over that past 10 years. Total exvessel value of the 2014 purse seine fishery was an estimated $700,000 (Table 2).

2014 Catch Sampling

A total of 268 herring were sampled from the Dutch Harbor food and bait purse seine fishery (Table 6). The most abundant age classes were ages 8 (24.3%) and 6 (20.1%), followed by ages 7 and 9, which represented 19.8% and 13.8%, respectively (Tables 6 and 7; Figure 9). Average herring length in the sample was 301.3 mm, and average weight was 470.8 g (Table 6). The sex composition of the sample was 48% male and 52% female. The most abundant age class in the Dutch Harbor commercial herring food and bait fishery over the past 10 years has been age 8 (21.2%; Table 7; Figure 10).

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Herring biomass estimates (tons) for the North Alaska Peninsula, by area, 1984–2014.

Date	Port Moller District			Bear River to Strogonof Point	Port Heiden District	Total Biomass Estimate	Aerial Survey Date	
	Herendeen Bay	Port Moller Bay	Additional Biomass Harvested		Port Heiden Bay Section		First	Last
1984 [a]	2,000	1,500–1,900	0	0	0	3,500–3,900	May 9	Jul 31
1985	260	1,305	0	5,240	0	6,805	May 1	Jun 13
1986	1	28	0	0	0	29	May 16	Jun 7
1987	0	5,125	0	0	0	5,125	May 6	Jun 3
1988	1,737	442	0	8	0	2,187	May 17	Jun 15
1989	1,163	1,471	0	0	0	2,634	May 19	Jun 16
1990	155	387	0	0	0	542	May 21	Jun 14
1991	2,278 (250)[b]	4,651	0	1,471	0	8,400	May 17	Jun 26
1992	755	8,269	0	5,798	10,021	24,843	May 19	Jun 18
1993	775	2,878	0	33	0	3,686	May 4	Jun 9
1994	381	274	74	0	0	729	May 22	May 28
1995	60	477	200	0	0	737	May 13	Jun 2
1996	390 (390)[b]	986 (755)[b]	0	309	65	1,750	May 9	Jun 18
1997	160	45	0	0	0	205	May 22	Jun 12
1998	930	135	0	360 (200)[b]	0	1,425	May 11	Jun 3
1999	10	220	0	0	0	230	May 16	Jun 14
2000	115	350	0	0	0	465	May 15	May 28
2001	335	1,980	0	0	0	2,315	May 14	May 22
2002	85	255	0	0	0	340	May 15	May 28
2003	400	100	0	500	0	1,000	May 17	May 29
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jun 2	Jun 10
2005	1,500 [c]	3,300	351	50	0	5,201	May 8	May 24
2006	4,500	1,150	0	585	0	6,235	May 26	May 28
2007	290	1,515	0	0	0	1,805	May 19	May 20
2008	75	975	0	0	0	1,050	May 25	May 26

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Date	Port Moller District: Herendeen Bay	Port Moller Bay	Additional Biomass Harvested	Bear River to Strogonof Point	Port Heiden District: Port Heiden Bay Section	Total Biomass Estimate	Aerial Survey Date: First	Last
2009	1,692	36,610	0	365	0	38,667	May 16	Jun 2
2010	720	1,725	0	30,000	0	32,445	May 21	May 22
2011	70	662	0	4,110	0	4,842	May 18	May 19
2012	3,930	990	0	0	0	4,920	May 21	May 29
2013	0	0	0	2,500	0	2,500	May 15	Jun 5
2014	200	200	0	2,300	0	2,700	May 22	May 22
2004–2013 Average	1,278	4,693	35	3,761	0	9,767		

[a] Surveys were conducted 1976–1983; however, biomass estimates were not calculated.

[b] Biomass estimates (tons) conducted by commercial spotter pilots are enclosed in parentheses ( ); these estimates are not included in the total biomass estimates. They may not be comparable to ADF&G estimates.

[c] Biomass estimates (tons) conducted by both commercial spotter pilots and ADF&G biologists.

Table 2.–Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial herring food and bait seine fishery historical summary, 1929–2014.

Year	Harvest in Tons	No. Vessels Making Landings	No. Vessels Number Landings	Tons Per Vessel	Tons Per Landing	Price Per Ton	Exvessel Value (Thousands)	Exvessel Value Per Vessel (Thousands)
1929	1,259	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1930	1,916	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1931	1,056	26	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1932	2,510	30	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1933	1,585	38	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1934	1,533	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1935	2,412	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1936	1,379	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1937	579	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1938	513	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1939–1944[b]								
1945	75	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
1946–1980[b]								
1981	704	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
1982	3,565	7	95	509	38	$300	$1,020	$146
1983	3,567	8	96	446	37	$232	$828	$104
1984	3,578	9	61	398	59	$210	$751	$83
1985	3,554	6	68	592	52	$162	$564	$94
1986	2,394	7	54	342	44	$254	$600	$86
1987	2,485	8	44	311	56	$300	$751	$94
1988	1,983	8	50	248	40	$252	$505	$63
1989	3,079	9	67	342	46	$283	$873	$97
1990	820	7	15	117	55	$350	$287	$41
1991	1,325	8	18	166	74	$300	$398	$50
1992	1,982	11	27	180	73	$300	$573	$52
1993	2,824	13	33	217	86	$300	$837	$64
1994	3,349	14	65	239	52	$300	$1,005	$72
1995	1,705	14	23	122	74	$300	$524	$37
1996	2,279	24	30	95	76	$300	$684	$28
1997	1,950	26	63	75	31	$300	$585	$23
1998	1,994	22	22	91	91	$300	$598	$27
1999	2,437	21	72	116	34	$400–600	$1,038	$49
2000	2,014	20	22	101	92	$300–500	$671	$34

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Table 2.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Harvest in Tons	No. Vessels Making Landings	Number Landings	Tons Per Vessel	Tons Per Landing	Price Per Ton	Exvessel Value (Thousands)	Exvessel Value Per Vessel (Thousands)
2001	1,332	14	29	95	46	$300–500	$406	$29
2002	2,664	12	15	222	178	$300–450	$909	$76
2003[d]	1,379	6	16	230	86	$50–400	$342	$57
2004[d]	1,038	3	16	346	65	$100–500	$309	$103
2005[d]	1,159	3	7	386	166	$100–500	$370	$123
2006[d]	952	2	18	476	53	$100–500	$384	$192
2007[d]	1,248	2	12	624	104	$100–500	$437	$219
2008[d]	1,536	2	14	768	110	$300–490	$592	$296
2009[d]	1,310	2	12	655	109	$300–500	$519	$260
2010[d]	1,941	2	18	971	108	$100–500	$724	$362
2011[d]	1,795	2	15	898	120	$500	$898	$449
2012[d]	1,807	2	16	904	113	$100–500	$542	$271
2013	1,764	3	12	588	147	$300–550	$750	$250
2014	1,645	3	11	548	150	$300–550	$700	$233
1929–1938 Average	1,474	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
2009–2013 Average	1,436	2	15	803	119	500	687	318
2004–2013 Average	1,455	2	14	662	109	500	553	252

[a] Information not available.

[b] No fishery.

[c] This information cannot be released due to state confidentiality requirements.

[d] Several permit holders formed a cooperative and used one vessel.

Table 3.–Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial herring food and bait gillnet fishery historical summary, 2001–2014.

Year	Harvest in Tons	No. Vessels Making Landings	Number Landings	Tons Per Boat	Tons Per Landing	Price Per Ton	Exvessel Value (Thousands)	Exvessel Value Per Vessel (Thousands)
2001	105	6	25	18	4	$300–500	$53	$9
2002	134	13	37	10	4	$400	$54	$4
2003	108	13	23	8	5	$400	$35[a]	$11
2004	216	7	37	31	6	$300	$65	$9
2005[b]	0	0	0	0	0	$300	$0	$0
2006[c]								
2007[c]								
2008[c]								
2009[c]								
2009–2014[d]								
2009–2013 Average	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]

[a] 20 of the 108 tons were not purchased due to spoilage.

[b] No participation by gillnet fleet.

[c] This information cannot be released due to state confidentiality requirements.

[d] No participation by gillnet fleet.

Table 4.–Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) herring food and bait fisheries allocations (tons), commercial harvest (tons), and effort by gear type, 1991–2014.

	All Gear Types		Gillnet Fishery					Seine Fishery				
Year	Allocation	Harvest	Allocation	Harvest	Permits	Landings	Days Fished	Allocation	Harvest	Permits	Landings	Days Fished
1991	931	1,325	[a]	0	0	0	0	931	1,325	8	18	1.0
1992	1,940	1,982	[a]	0	0	0	0	1,940	1,982	12	26	5.0
1993	2,193	2,824	[a]	0	0	0	0	2,193	2,824	14	33	2.0
1994	2,215	3,349	[a]	[b]	[b]	[b]	1	2,215	3,349	14	65	4.0
1995	1,982	1,705	[a]	[b]	[b]	[b]	1	1,982	1,705	15	23	1.0
1996	1,793	2,279	[a]	0	0	0	0	1,793	2,279	27	30	1.0
1997	1,645	1,950	[a]	[b]	[b]	[b]	1	1,645	1,950	26	63	5.0
1998	1,590	1,994	[a]	[b]	[b]	[b]	1	1,590	1,994	22	22	1.0
1999	2,082	2,437	[a]	0	0	0	0	2,082	2,437	22	72	4.0
2000	1,728	2,014	[a]	0	0	0	0	1,728	2,014	20	22	1.0
2001	1,572	1,437	110	105	6	25	9	1,462	1,332	14	29	2.0
2002	1,578	2,799	110	134	13	37	16	1,468	2,664	13	15	1.0
2003	1,662	1,487	116	88	13	23	5	1,546	1,379	6[c]	16	4.0
2004	1,899	1,255	266	216	7	37	13	1,533	1,038	3[c]	16	13.0
2005	1,365	1,159	191	0	0	0	0	1,174	1,154	3[c]	7	9.0
2006	1,715	954	240	[b]	[b]	[b]	2	1,375	952	2[c]	18	15.0
2007	1,779	1,254	249	[b]	[b]	[b]	2	1,530	1,248	2[c]	12	12.0
2008	1,722	1,575	241	[b]	[b]	[b]	7	1,481	1,536	2[c]	14	10.0
2009	1,600	1,334	224	[b]	[b]	[b]	28	1,321	1,310	2[c]	12	5.0
2010[d]	1,950	1,941	273	0	0	0	0	1,677	1,941	2[c]	18	14.5
2011	1,867	1,795	261	0	0	0	0	1,606	1,795	2[c]	15	6.5
2012	1,627	1,807	227	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,807	2[c]	16	5.5
2013	2,082	1,764	317	0	0	0	0	1,765	1,764	3	12	5.0
2014	2,099	1,645	294	0	0	0	0	1,805	1,645	3	11	5.0
Average												
2009–2013	1,825	1,728	260	[b]	[b]	[b]	6	1,554	1,723	3	15	7
2004–2013	1,761	1,484	249	36	4	6	6	1,486	1,455	3	14	10

[a] No allocation.

[b] This information cannot be released due to state confidentiality requirements.

[c] Several permit holders formed a cooperative and used one vessel.

[d] Starting in 2010, any remaining gillnet allocation after July 25 may be harvested by either purse seine or gillnet gear (5 AAC 27.655 (b)).

Table 5.–Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial herring food and bait fisheries (all gear combined) summary, 1981–2014.

Year	Landing Date First	Landing Date Last	Days Fished	Togiak Forecast Tons	Dutch Harbor Allocation Tons	Dutch Harbor Harvest Tons	Number Vessels Fishing
1981	Aug 3	Aug 23	21	159,000	[a]	[b]	[b]
1982	Aug 5	Sep 12	39	98,000	[a]	3,565	7
1983	Jul 23	Sep 6	46	142,000	3,525[c]	3,567	8
1984	Jul 17	Jul 27	11	115,000	3,525[c]	3,578	9
1985	Jul 17	Aug 11	26	132,000	3,525[c]	3,554	6
1986	Jul 16	Jul 28	13	96,000	2,453	2,394	7
1987	Jul 16	Jul 23	4	88,000	2,332	2,485	9
1988	Jul 16	Sep 18	21	132,000	3,100	1,999	9
1989	Jul 16	Aug 5	19	100,108	3,100	3,081	9
1990	Aug 15	Aug 15	<1	72,000	903	820	7
1991	Jul 17	Jul 17	<1	83,229	931	1,325	8
1992	Jul 16	Jul 28	5	60,214	1,940	1,982	12
1993	Jul 16	Jul 16	<1	164,135	2,193	2,824	14
1994	Jul 16	Jul 19	4	165,747	2,215	3,349	14
1995	Jul 16	Jul 16	<1	149,093	1,982	1,705	15
1996	Jul 16	Jul 16	<1	135,585	1,793	2,279	27
1997	Jul 15	Jul 19	5	125,000	1,645	1,950	27
1998	Jul 16	Jul 16	<1	121,054	1,590	1,994	22
1999	Jul 16	Jul 20	4	156,200	2,082	2,437	22
2000	Jul 15	Jul 15	<1	130,904	1,728	2,014	20
2001[d]	Jun 25	Jul 16	10	119,818	1,572	1,437[e]	22
2002	Jun 25	Jul 16	17	120,196	1,578	2,799[e]	28
2003	Jun 24	Jul 19	7	126,213	1,662	1,487[e]	24[f]
2004	Jul 15	Jul 29	26	143,124	1,899	1,038[e]	15[f]
2005	Jul 15	Aug 20	11	105,029	1,365	1,159[e]	4[f]
2006	Jul 16	Jul 27	12	129,976	1,715	954[e]	4[f]
2007	Jul 16	Jul 27	12	134,566	1,779	1,254[e]	4[f]
2008	Jul 12	Jul 27	10	130,516	1,722	1,575[e]	3[f]
2009	Jun 24	Jul 25	28	121,800	1,600	1,334[e]	4[f]
2010[g]	Jul 15	Jul 29	14.5	146,775	1,950	1,941	2[f]

-continued-

Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Landing Date First	Landing Date Last	Days Fished	Togiak Forecast Tons	Dutch Harbor Allocation Tons	Dutch Harbor Harvest Tons	Number Vessels Fishing
2011	Jul 15	Jul 22	6.5	140,860	1,867	1,795	2[f]
2012	Jul 15	Jul 27	5.5	123,745	1,627	1,807	2[f]
2013	Jul 15	Jul 21	5.0	169,094	2,082	1,764	3
2014	Jul 15	Jul 20	5.0	157,448	2,099	1,645	3
2009–2013 Average			12	140,455	1,825	1,827	3
2004–2013 Average			13	134,549	1,761	1,827	3

[a] Allocation.

[b] This information cannot be released due to state confidentiality requirements.

[c] Harvest ceiling of 3,525 established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

[d] \In 2001, a gillnet fishery was established.

[e] Includes both gillnet and seine harvest.

[f] Several permit holders formed a cooperative and used one vessel.

[g] Starting in 2010, any remaining gillnet allocation after July 25 may be harvested by either purse seine or gillnet gear (5 AAC 27.655 (b)).

Table 6.–Age, sex, weight and length of herring harvested in the Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial food and bait fisheries, 2014.

	Sex				Percent	Standard Length			Weight		
Age (Years)	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	of Total	Mean (mm)	Standard Dev.	Number Measured	Mean (g)	Standard Dev.	Number Weighed
3	0	0	0	0	0.0			0			0
4	0	0	0	0	0.0			0			0
5	11	13	0	24	9.0	280.6	16.2	24	384.0	70.4	24
6	27	27	0	54	20.1	288.9	11.9	54	420.4	58.0	54
7	28	25	0	53	19.8	292.5	16.7	53	440.5	76.6	53
8	25	40	0	65	24.3	294.8	12.4	65	454.1	61.2	65
9	19	18	0	37	13.8	296.9	14.2	37	454.8	72.1	37
10	7	9	0	16	6.0	303.9	16.4	16	498.9	80.7	16
11	4	3	0	7	2.6	305.9	12.3	7	493.3	64.1	7
12	3	0	0	3	1.1	324.7	8.3	3	551.7	84.7	3
13	0	1	0	1	0.4	321.0		1	576.0		1
14	0	1	0	1	0.4	310.0		1	463.0		1
Regen. [a]	5	2	0	7	2.6	294.9	16.0	7	442.6	89.3	7
Total	129	139	0	268	100.0	-	-	268	-	-	268
Average	-	-	-	-	-	301.3	13.8	-	470.8	73.0	-

[a] Age could not be determined due to regenerated scale.

Table 7.–Estimated age composition of Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial herring food and bait purse seine harvests, 1991–2014.

	Percent at Age (Years)														
Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.7	11.0	5.7	13.4	11.2	22.1	17.2	8.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
1992	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	23.3	25.0	4.8	15.2	8.9	10.0	9.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
1993	0.3	9.5	51.8	5.1	5.9	13.2	6.2	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
1994	0.2	1.7	24.3	36.7	3.8	4.0	13.3	6.5	3.6	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
1995	0.2	3.2	5.6	30.4	27.5	4.5	4.3	10.4	5.0	1.9	4.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
1996	0.0	0.7	8.2	16.1	35.8	25.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0
1997	0.0	3.2	15.2	31.3	9.3	21.2	9.5	1.8	4.5	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
1998	0.0	6.5	7.9	25.3	26.0	8.5	14.6	8.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
1999	0.2	0.2	12.2	8.2	21.8	21.1	10.2	15.6	5.6	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
2000	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.8	16.6	12.4	14.5	10.8	12.4	8.2	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
2001	0.0	3.5	2.1	6.4	31.4	12.8	11.9	9.7	5.7	10.7	4.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
2002	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.3	4.3	25.3	11.6	9.3	12.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	2.0
2003	0.0	0.0	3.0	27.4	16.8	7.5	15.6	9.9	5.4	6.6	3.3	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	39.3	8.4	3.9	14.6	3.4	5.9	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.0
2005	1.1	2.5	1.4	4.3	40.0	27.2	5.6	5.1	6.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.0
2006	0.4	5.9	6.2	3.5	5.2	32.0	23.9	3.4	4.7	5.3	2.9	3.1	1.3	1.0	0.4
2007	0.5	5.2	12.2	7.8	12.8	21.6	20.7	9.3	4.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
2008	0.7	6.9	17.6	17.6	17.1	18.3	13.1	5.0	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	5.6	15.9	23.4	23.4	15.9	5.6	3.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	2.2	11.1	25.9	27.8	16.2	8.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.7	10.5	28.7	34.3	18.2	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.4	2.4	16.3	28.6	22.2	16.7	7.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.4	1.8	8.8	17.5	25.3	15.8	11.6	10.9	4.9	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014	0.0	9.0	20.1	19.8	24.3	13.8	6.0	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2004–2013 Average	1.2	6.2	14.0	18.4	21.2	15.7	9.2	5.6	2.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0
2009–2013 Average	1.9	8.3	20.6	26.3	19.6	9.9	4.9	3.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

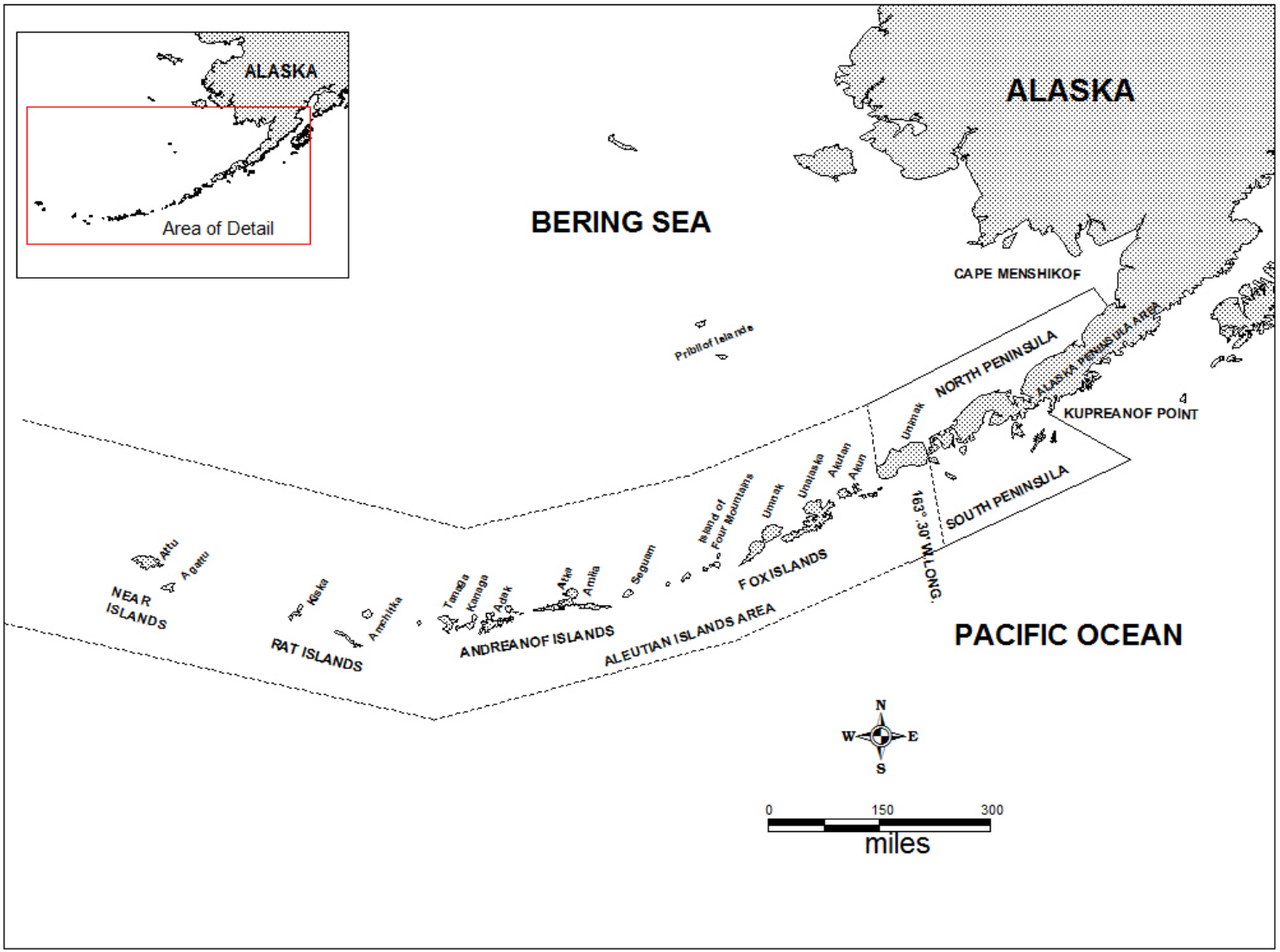

Figure 1.–Map of Bering Sea Management Plan (5 AAC 27.060) commercial herring districts.

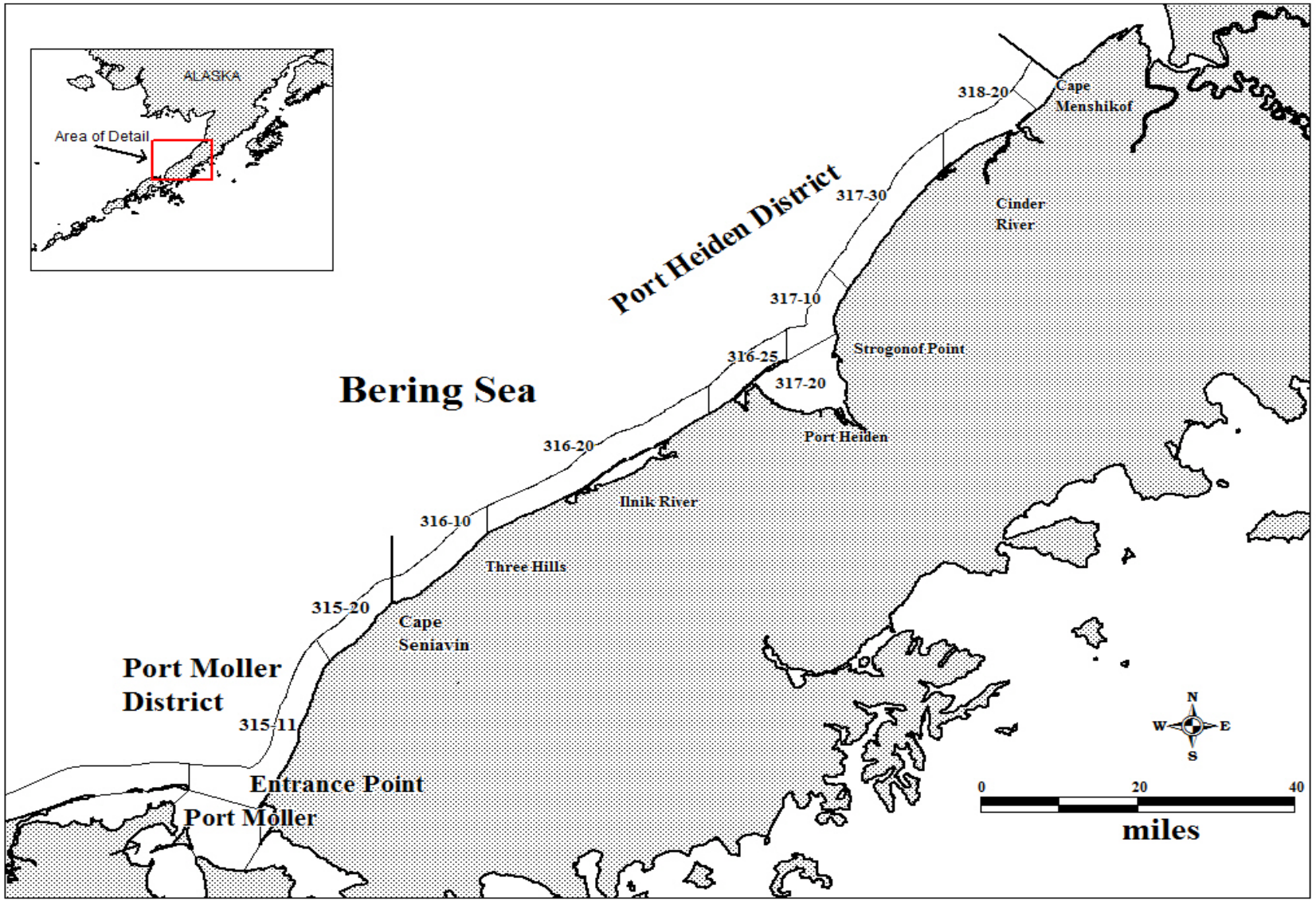

Figure 2.–Map of Port Heiden and Port Moller districts with commercial herring fishing statistical areas shown.

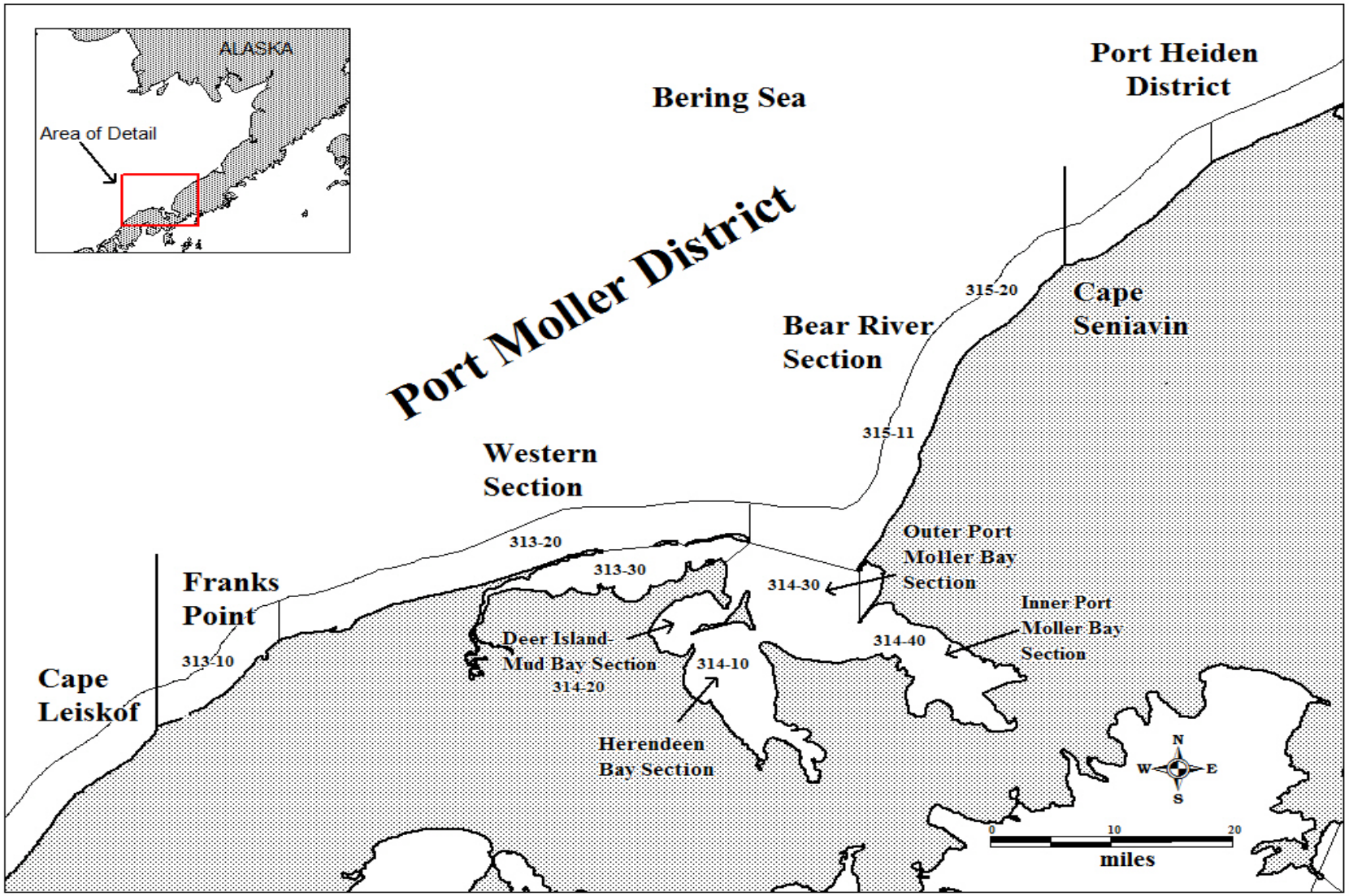

Figure 3.–Map of Port Moller District with commercial herring fishing statistical areas shown.

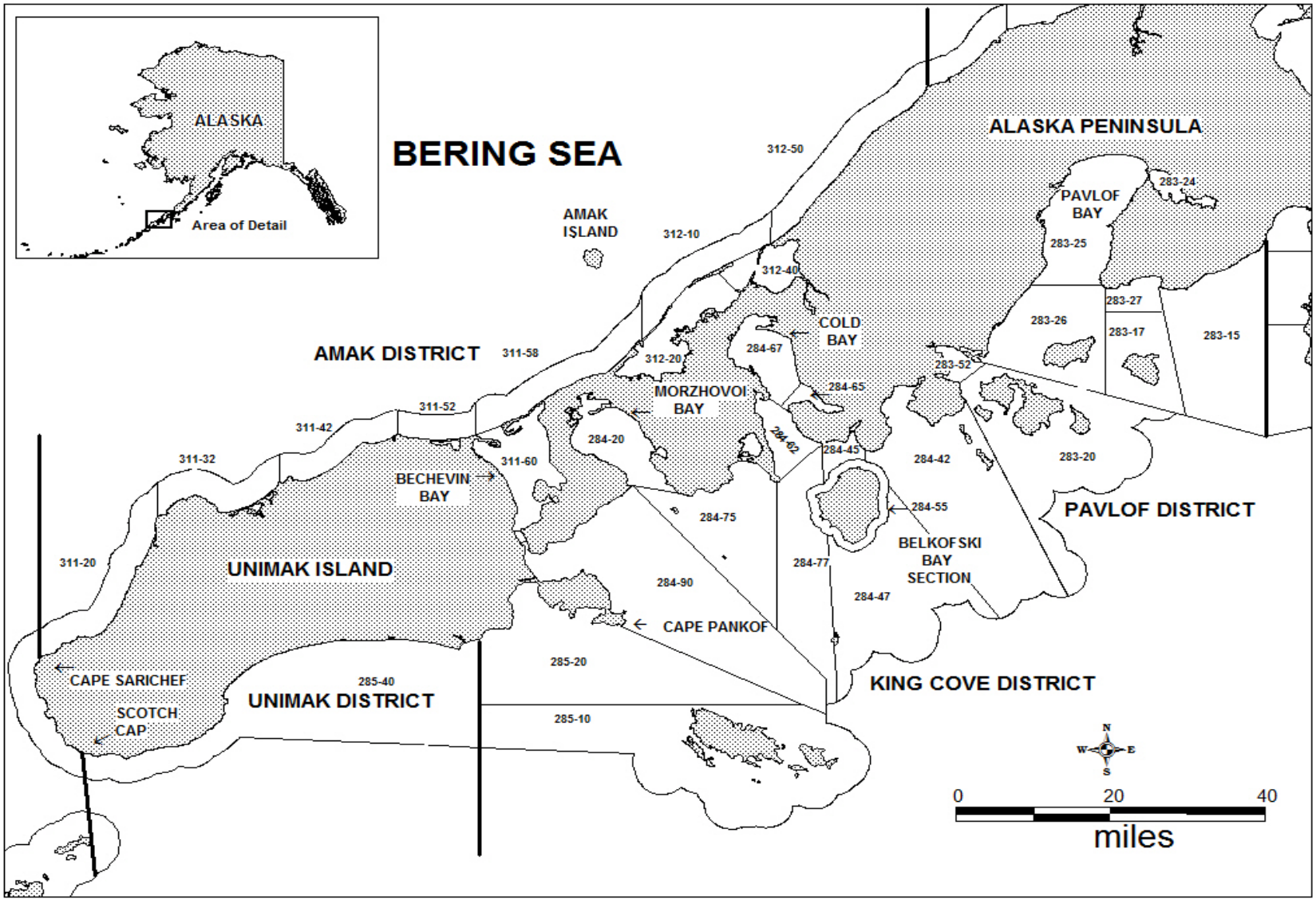

Figure 4.–Map of Amak, Unimak, King Cove, and Pavlof districts with commercial herring fishing statistical areas shown.

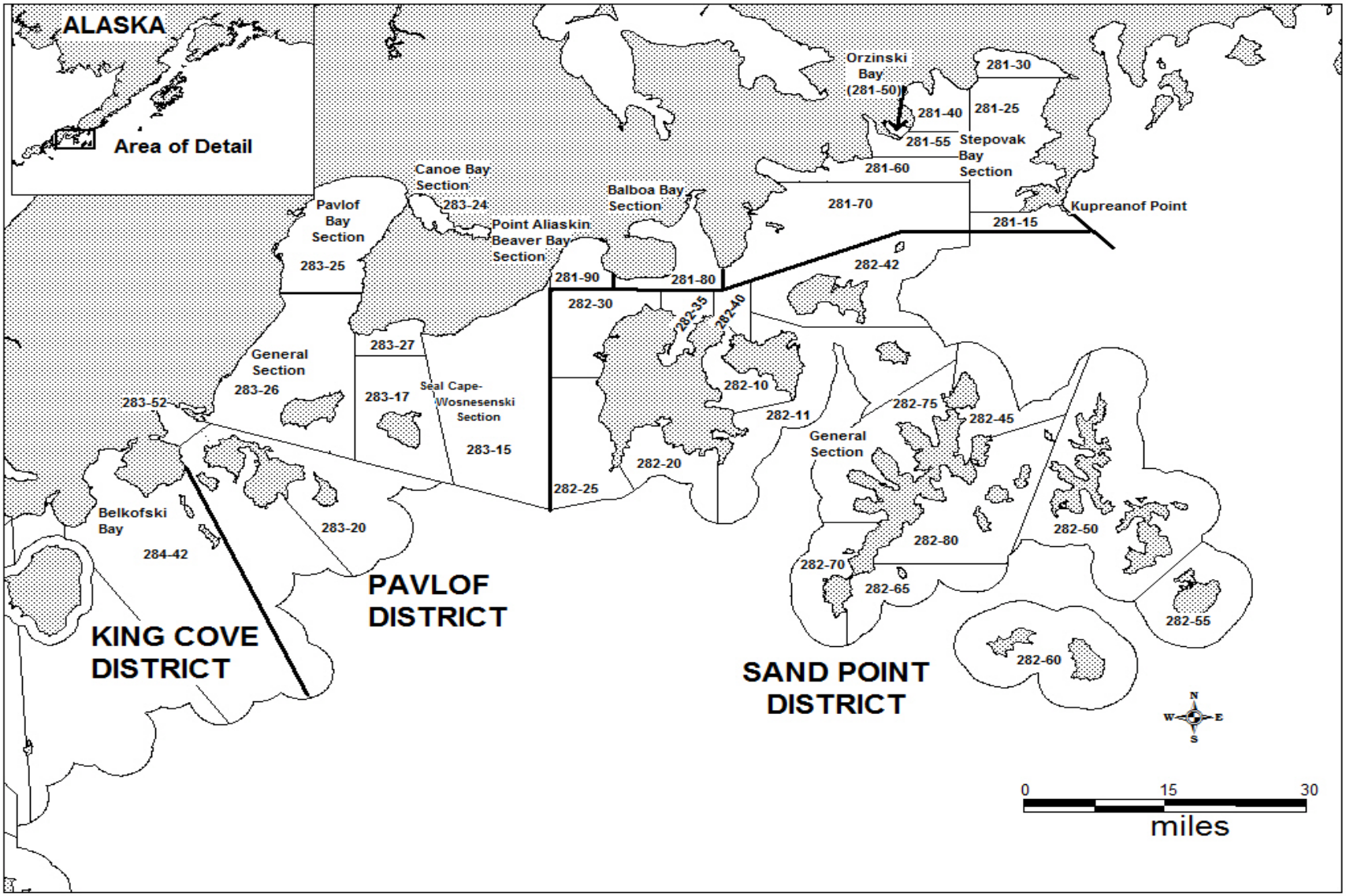

Figure 5.–Map of Pavlof and Sand Point districts with commercial herring fishing statistical areas shown.

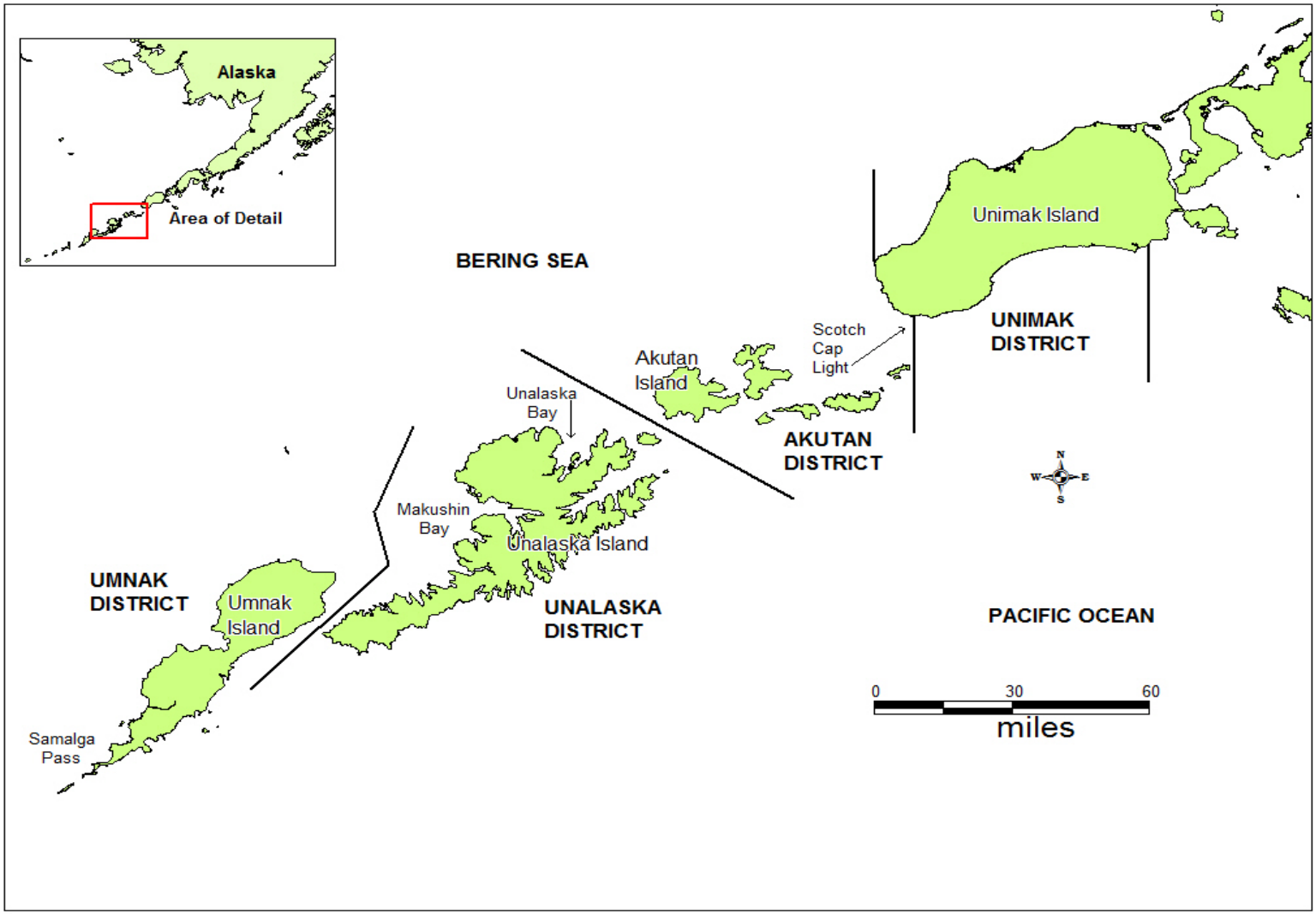

Figure 6.–Map of Aleutian Islands from Samalga Pass to Unimak Island with commercial herring fishing districts shown.

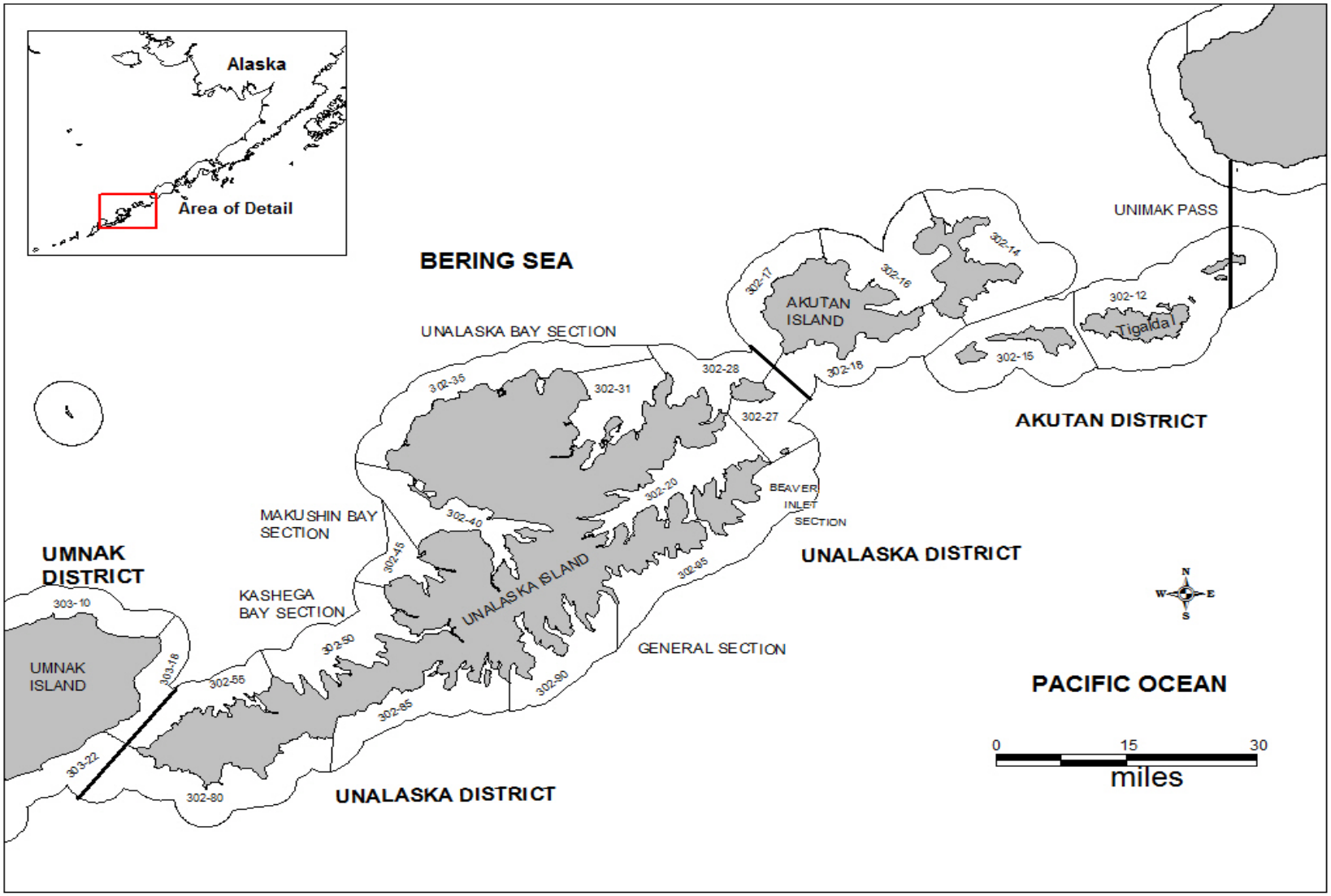

Figure 7.–Map of Aleutian Islands from Unimak Island to Umnak Island with commercial herring fishing statistical areas shown.

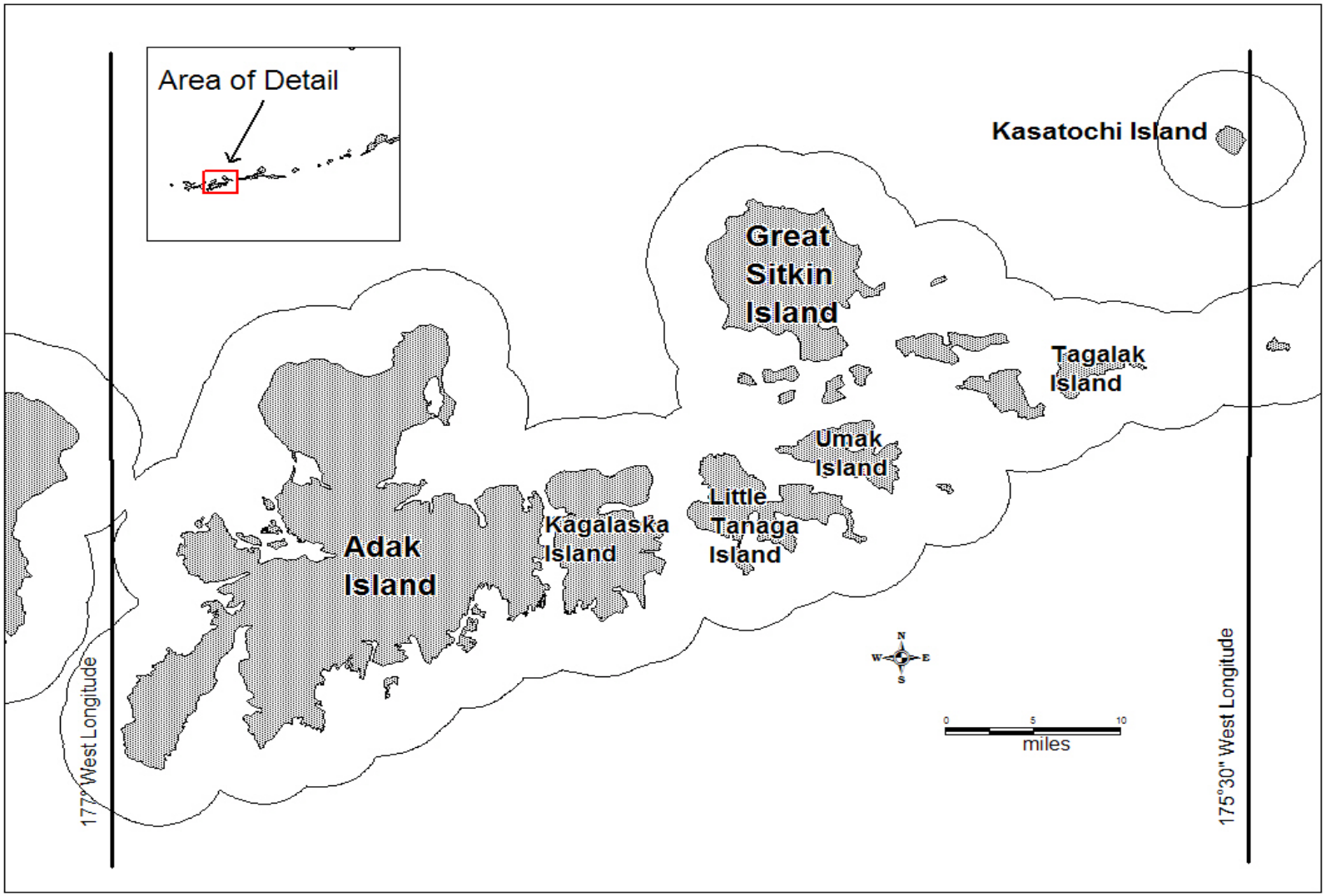

Figure 8.–Map of Adak Island area with boundaries of exploratory herring fishery defined.

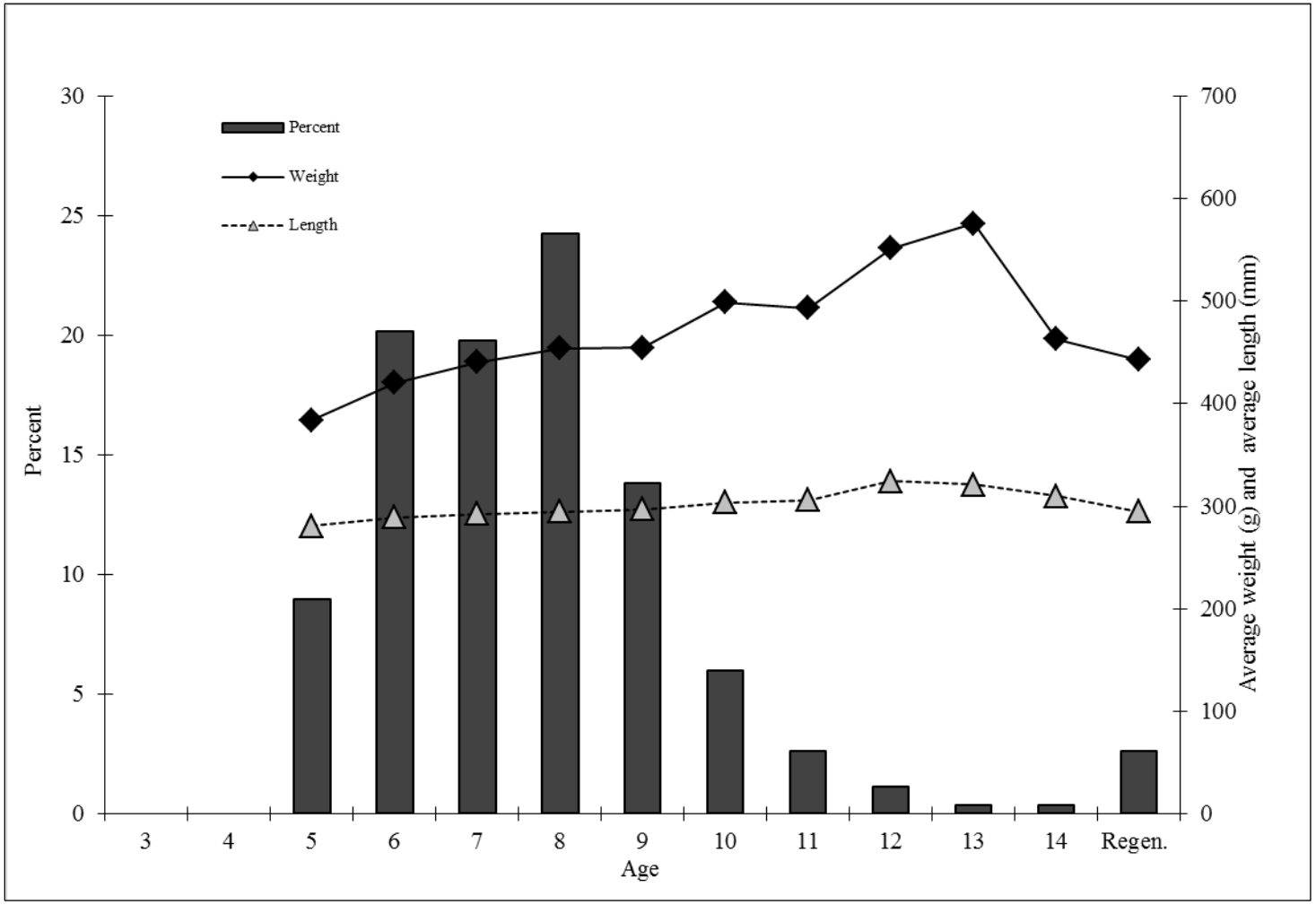

Figure 9.–Estimated average length-at-age (mm), average weight-at-age (g), and age composition of herring harvested in the Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial food and bait fisheries, 2014 (n = 268).

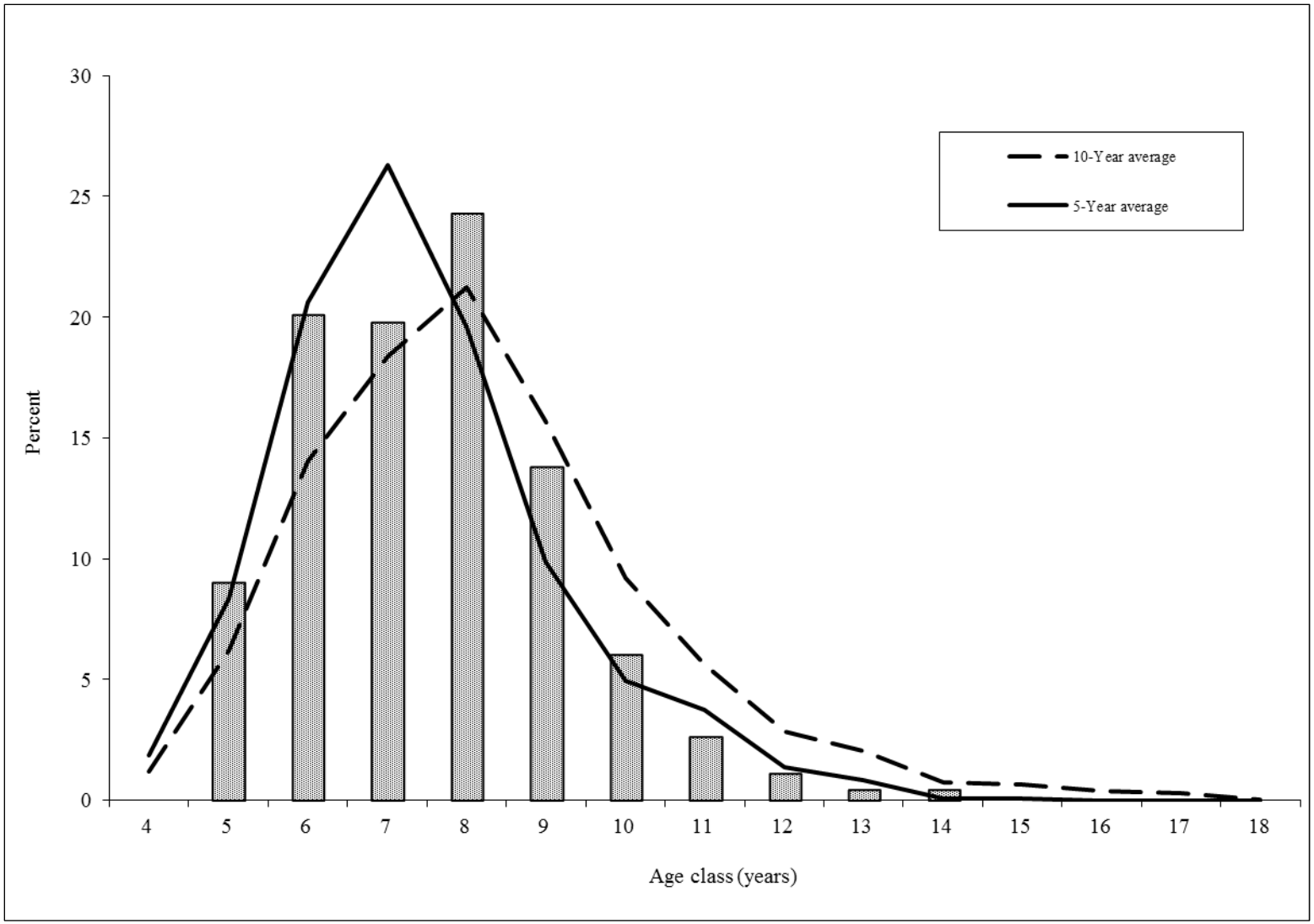

Figure 10.–Estimated 2014 percentage age composition of the Aleutian Islands Area (Dutch Harbor) commercial herring food and bait fisheries, with five and ten year averages.

APPENDIX A. ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HERRING OUTLOOK

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2014 Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Herring Outlook

The 2014 Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim herring forecast and guideline harvest levels (GHLs), given a maximum 20% exploitation rate of the projected biomass, are listed below for the northeastern Bering Sea herring stocks (Table 1).

Table 1. Projections of Pacific herring spawning biomass and GHLs for commercial fishing districts in the northeastern Bering Sea, Alaska, 2014.

District	Threshold	2013 Observed Biomass (tons)		2014 Projected Biomass (tons)	Exploitation Rate (%)	2014 Harvest Guideline (tons)
Security Cove	1,200	9,313		8,655	20	1,731
Goodnews Bay	1,200	7,945		7,844	20	1,569
Cape Avinof [b]	500	1,415	[a]	1,323	15	198
Nelson Island [c]	3,000	4,893		4,279	20	656
Nunivak Island	1,500	2,420	[a]	2,280	20	456
Cape Romanzof	1,500	3,159	[a]	2,904	20	581
Norton Sound	7,000	57,727	[a]	52,138	20	10,428
Port Clarence [d]	-	-		-	-	165
Totals		86,872		79,423	20	15,783

[a] 2013 model projected biomass and age composition was used because of no survey efforts in 2013.
[b] Cape Avinof commercial harvest is 15% of projected biomass (5 AAC 27.895(a)).
[c] Nelson Island commercial harvest is 20% of projected biomass minus 200 tons for subsistence harvest.
[d] Guideline Harvest of Port Clarence was set to 165 tons in 1984.

This news release is to inform fishermen of projected herring biomass and GHLs, along with the strategies employed if commercial fishing does occur. At this time, it is anticipated that some level of commercial herring fishing will occur in the AYK Region in 2014. Under the Bering Sea Herring Fishery Management Plan 5 AAC 27.060 commercial fishing will not open in a district unless the minimum threshold biomass is observed in that district.

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Based on projected estimates, the 2014 estimated spawning biomass for northeastern Bering Sea herring stocks (Security Cove to Norton Sound Districts) will be 79,423 tons. If the return is as anticipated, the total allowable harvest could be 15,783 tons. A harvest of this magnitude in the AYK herring fishery would be one of the largest on record.

The 2014 AYK Region biomass projection was based on age composition information, harvest data, and good aerial survey biomass estimates from Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, and Nelson Island in 2013. Due to a lack of aerial survey data collected in 2013, Cape Avanof, Nunivak Island, Cape Romanzof, and Norton Sound biomasses were assumed to be equivalent to their previously projected biomass estimates for 2013, minus harvest. Note biomass estimates for Security Cove and Goodnews Bay are reduced from the very high estimates in 2012. Herring samples collected from the test fishery at Goodnews Bay and Nelson Island in Kuskokwim Bay in 2013 and commercial and test fishery samples collected in Norton Sound through 2013 suggest that the forecasted population will be comprised primarily of herring ages 7, 8, and 9 (74.5%).

The actual biomass observed in 2014 may fall above or below the preseason projections based on variability in the quality of aerial biomass assessments, the lack of recent aerial surveys, and annual fluctuation of survival or recruitment rates.

The department will conduct aerial surveys when possible and monitor catch statistics inseason if commercial fishing occurs. GHLs may be adjusted according to inseason aerial assessments of herring biomass. If aerial surveys are not adequate because of poor weather and water clarity conditions, stock abundance will alternately be assessed using projected biomass, test fishery catches, and spawn deposition observations. In accordance with the AYK Region harvest strategy, any operational commercial fishery will not target newly recruited age classes (age 2 through age 5 herring). The duration of fishing periods and harvests may vary in each district depending on inseason biomass estimates, roe quality, spawning activity, weather conditions, fishing effort, and processor input.

Security Cove District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Security Cove District is 8,655 tons and the minimum biomass threshold is 1,200 tons. A 20% exploitation rate would result in a harvest of 1,731 tons. Herring ages 7–9 (70%) are expected to dominate the return.

Goodnews Bay District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Goodnews Bay District is 7,844 tons and the minimum biomass threshold is 1,200 tons. A 20% exploitation rate would result in a harvest of 1,569 tons. Herring ages 7–9 are expected to comprise 70% of the returning biomass (19%, 23%, and 28%, respectively). Age 10 and older herring are expected to comprise 22% of the biomass.

Cape Avinof District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Cape Avinof District is 1,323 tons and the minimum biomass threshold is 500 tons. The exploitation rate will be no greater than 15% because of the limited database for this area and to ensure the subsistence fishing priority. Based on this exploitation rate, potential harvest could be 198 tons. Herring ages 7–10 are expected to comprise 84% of the returning biomass.

-continued-

Nelson Island District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Nelson Island District is 4,279 tons and the minimum biomass threshold is 3,000 tons. A 20% exploitation rate would result in a commercial harvest of 656 tons after accounting for 200 tons in subsistence harvest uses. Herring ages 7–10 are expected to make up 85% of the returning population, contributing 18%, 22%, 29%, and 16% respectively.

Nunivak Island District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Nunivak Island District is 2,280 tons and a minimum biomass threshold of 1,500 tons. A 20% exploitation rate would result in a harvest of 456 tons. Ages 7–10 are expected to comprise 84% of the returning biomass.

Cape Romanzof District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Cape Romanzof District is expected to be 2,904 tons and the minimum biomass threshold is 1,500 tons. A 20% exploitation rate would result in a harvest of 581 tons. Since water turbidity in the Cape Romanzof area generally prevents aerial observations of herring, spawn deposition and test fishery and commercial catch rates will be used to determine the timing and duration of commercial fishing periods if fishing occurs. Herring ages 7–9 are expected to comprise 75% of the returning biomass, 25%, 23%, and 27%, respectively.

Norton Sound District

The 2014 projected biomass for the Norton Sound District is 52,138 tons and a minimum biomass threshold of 7,000 tons. A 20% exploitation rate would result in a guideline harvest of 10,428 tons. A maximum of 320 tons of herring are reserved to allow for the pound fishery to harvest a maximum of 90 tons of product (combined weight of herring roe and kelp). This leaves 10,108 tons for sac roe harvest. The beach seine harvest is allocated 10% of the sac roe projected harvest, or 1,011 tons. The 2014 herring fishery will be opened by emergency order and the fishery will close by emergency order when up to 20% of the available herring biomass has been harvested. Varied harvest rates may be applied to individual subdistricts based on biomass distribution, roe quality, weather, and sea ice conditions. Herring ages 7–9 are expected to comprise 77% of the returning biomass, 26%, 22, and 30%, respectively. Herring age 10 and older are expected to comprise 13% of the biomass.

Port Clarence District

The department does not project an outlook for the Port Clarence fishery because of the lack of data and the limited scope of the fishery. A guideline harvest of 165 tons established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries in 1981 and will be the allowable harvest in 2014. This harvest guideline is based on 2 years of research conducted by the department in both the Port Clarence and Kotzebue Districts. Even though this guideline has not appeared in the regulation book since 1984, it still represents the best estimate of harvestable biomass.

APPENDIX B. ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA DUTCH HARBOR HERRING FOOD AND BAIT FORECASTS

Appendix B1.–Forecasted harvest allocation for Togiak sac roe and Dutch Harbor herring food and bait fisheries, 2014.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
NEWS RELEASE

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Date Issued: October 9, 2013
Time: 1:00 p.m.

2014 TOGIAK HERRING FORECAST

The 2014 Togiak herring forecast and harvest allocation are listed below for the Togiak District sac roe and spawn-on-kelp fishery, and the Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery, given a maximum 20% exploitation rate of the projected run biomass (Bristol Bay Herring Management Plan 5 AAC 27.865):

Harvest Allocation of the 2014 Forecasted Pacific Herring Run Biomass, Togiak District, Bristol Bay

	Biomass (Short Tons)	Harvest (Short Tons)
Forecasted Biomass	157,448	
Total Allowable Harvest (20% exploitation rate)		31,490
Togiak Spawn-on-Kelp Fishery (Fixed Allocation)		1,500
Remaining Allowable Harvest		29,990
Dutch Harbor Food/Bait Allocation (7.0% of the remaining allocation)		2,099
Remaining Allowable Harvest for Togiak District Sac Roe Fishery:		27,890
Purse Seine Allocation 70.0%		19,523
Gill Net Allocation 30.0%		8,367

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2014 TOGIAK HERRING FORECAST SUMMARY

The Pacific herring spawning biomass in the Togiak District was estimated at 169,020 tons in 2013 and is forecast to be 157,448 tons in 2014 (Figure 1). Age 9–11 herring are expected to comprise 48.2% of the biomass in 2014 (Figure 2). The remainder of the run is expected to be comprised of herring ages 4–6 (10.7%), ages 7–8 (35.5%) and ages 12+ (5.6%) by weight. The forecasted individual average weight of herring in the harvest biomass is 372 g.

A run biomass of 157,448 tons would be ~103% of the recent 10-year average. A biomass of this size has the potential to produce an overall harvest of 31,490 tons in all fisheries and 27,890 tons in the Togiak sac roe fisheries (purse seine and gillnet). A harvest of this size in the Togiak sac roe fisheries would be ~131% of the recent 10-year average harvest.

An age-structured analysis (ASA) model is used to forecast the Togiak herring population. This model utilizes catch and age composition data as well as total run biomass estimates. Currently, the ASA model integrates data from purse seine fishery age compositions (1978–2013), total run age compositions (1978–1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2005–2010, 2012 and 2013), and aerial survey biomass estimates (1981, 1983, 1992–1994, 1997, 1999-2001, 2005–2010, 2012 and 2013). Samples from non-selective gear (commercial purse seine) are used to assess age composition of the total run biomass when a total run biomass is estimated. Commercial purse seine catch samples from 2013 ranged from age-4 to age-15. The average weight of age-4 herring for 2013 is estimated as the most recent four-year average while simple linear regression models of historical trends are used to forecast average weights of remaining age classes.

A temporal change in age composition from older to younger herring typically occurs during this fishery. However, the 2013 inshore spawning biomass age composition was fairly stable and consisted largely of age-8 herring. This age class accounted for 30% of the total commercial purse seine harvest and 29% of the total harvest by weight.

The biomass of the Togiak herring spawning population has been estimated with aerial surveys since the late 1970s, concurrent with development of the sac-roe fishery. Estimating the peak inshore biomass is a necessary precondition for estimating total run biomass. Surveys were flown between 28 April and 29 May 2013 with peak biomass observed on 13 May. Most of the biomass surveyed occurred in the center of Togiak Bay with smaller concentrations to the east and smaller still out to the west (Figure 3).

Herring become visible to our sampling effort when they recruit into the fishery; a process that we believe begins around age-4 and is fully complete by age-9. Large recruitments in this population generally occur every eight to ten years. The last large recruitment event experienced by Togiak herring saw relatively large numbers of age-4 herring entering the fishery in 2008 and 2009. It should be noted that measuring contributions of younger age classes is difficult because these fish are not fully recruited (available) in the harvest and often arrive on the spawning grounds near the end of the fishery.

There is always uncertainty in forecasting the Togiak District herring biomass. The forecasted mean percent error (MPE) has been relatively stable at ~20% for years with reliable total run biomass estimates (Figure 1). The historical forecast accuracy or mean absolute percent error (MAPE) between 1993 and 2013 using the ASA model has been 18%. Using this historical forecast error, the forecast range for 2014 is between 128,824 tons and 186,072 tons. We consider this population to be healthy and sustainable.

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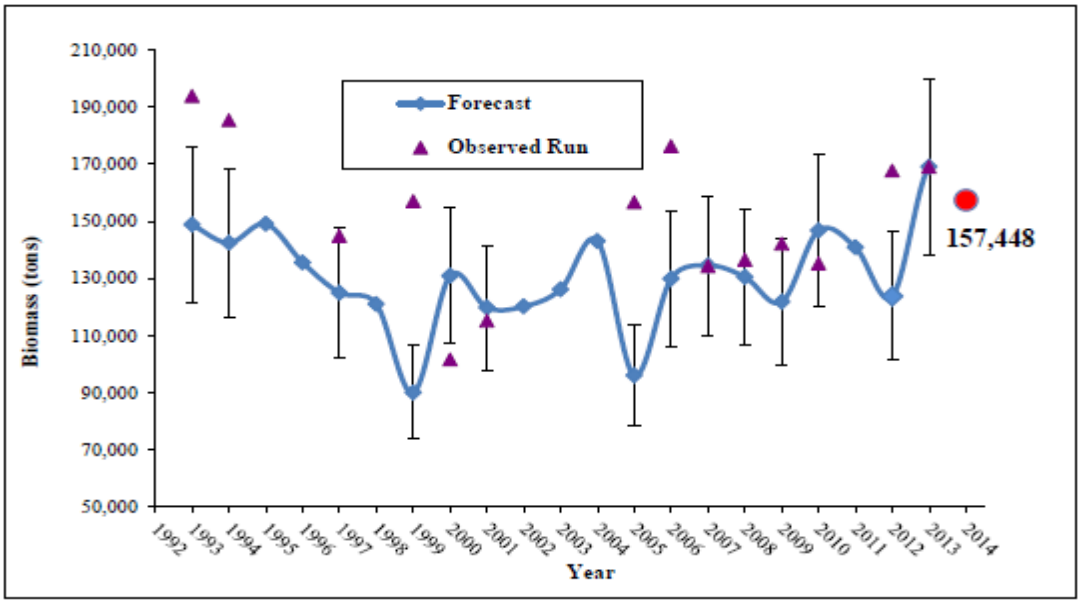

Figure 1- Annual observed Togiak herring total run biomass estimates and preseason forecasts based on the ASA model. Mean absolute percent error (MAPE) of 20% around the forecast is also shown for years with a reliable total run biomass estimate.

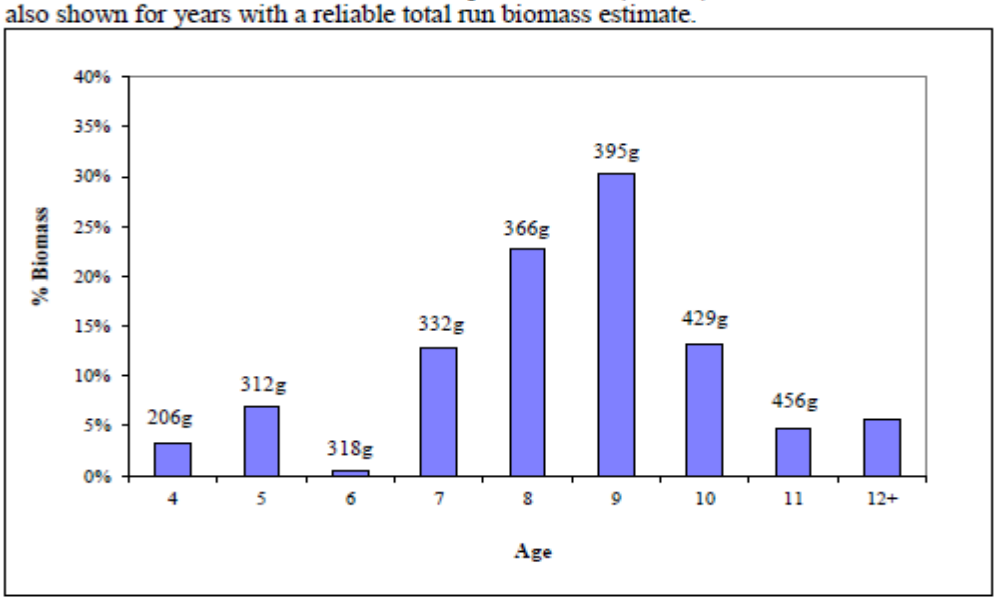

Figure 2- Forecasted age composition and average weight (grams) for the 2014 Togiak herring return.

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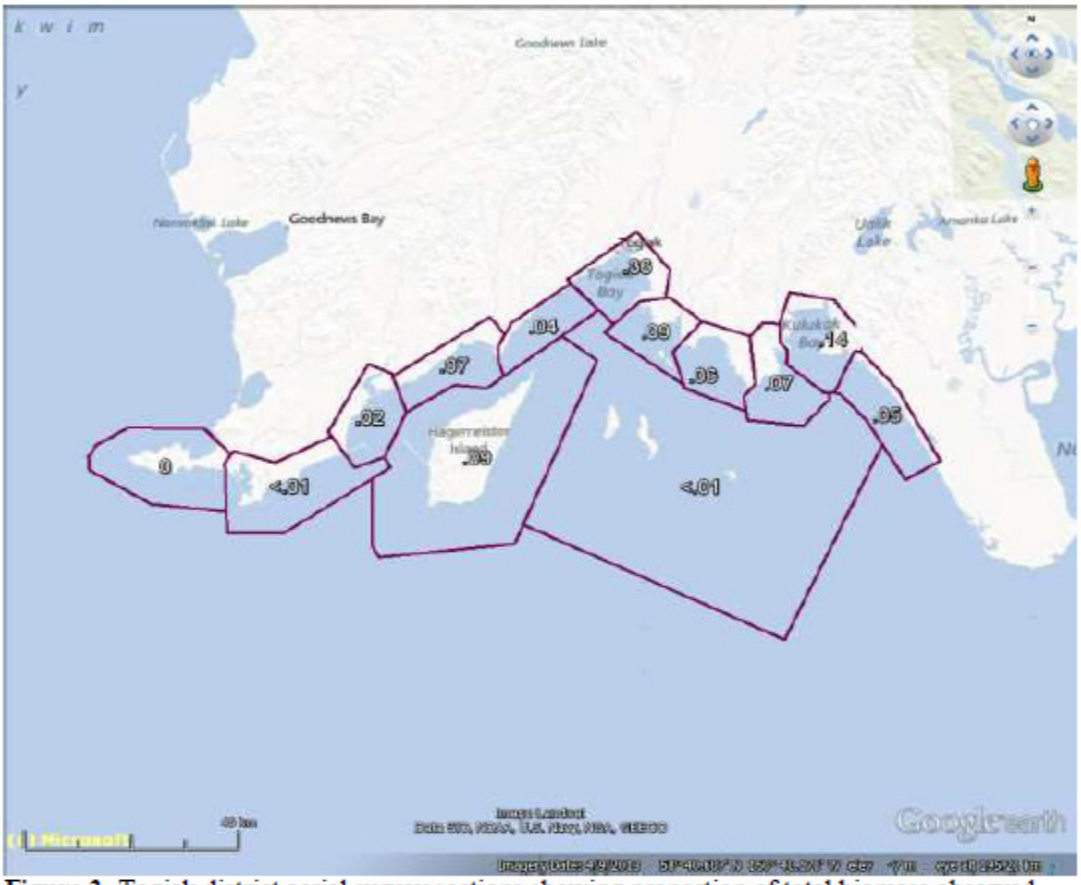

Figure 3- Togiak district aerial survey sections showing proportion of total biomass observed across all 2013 surveys.

APPENDIX C. DUTCH HARBOR FOOD AND BAIT HERRING FISHERY EMERGENCY ORDER SUMMARY

Appendix C1.–Emergency order summary, 2014.

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-FH-M-SP-01-14

EFFECTIVE DATE: NOON Sunday, July 13, 2014

EXPLANATION: This emergency order establishes a commercial herring fishing period in the Unalaska and Akutan district for 24 hours from NOON Tuesday, July 15 until NOON Wednesday, July 16, 2014.

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-FH-M-SP-02-14

EFFECTIVE DATE: 10:00 AM Wednesday, July 16, 2014

EXPLANATION: This emergency order extends the current commercial herring fishing period in the Unalaska and Akutan district for 24 hours from NOON Wednesday, July 16 until NOON Thursday, July 17, 2014.

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-FH-M-SP-03-14

EFFECTIVE DATE: 10:00 AM Wednesday, July 17, 2014

EXPLANATION: This emergency order extends the current commercial herring fishing period for 48 hours from NOON Thursday, July 17 until NOON Saturday, July 19, 2014.

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-FH-M-SP-04-14

EFFECTIVE DATE: 11:30 AM Saturday, July 19, 2014

EXPLANATION: This emergency order extends the current commercial herring fishing period in the Unalaska and Akutan district for 8 hours from NOON Saturday, July 19 until 8:00 PM Saturday, July 19, 2014.

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-FH-M-SP-05-14

EFFECTIVE DATE: 7:30 PM, Saturday, July 19, 2014

EXPLANATION: This emergency order extends the current commercial herring fishing period in the Unalaska and Akutan district for 16 hours from 8:00 PM Saturday, July 19 until NOON Sunday, July 20, 2014.