



Advisory Announcement

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2022 Upper Cook Inlet Commercial Salmon Fishery Season Summary

The following is an overview of the 2022 Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon season. All data are preliminary. The 2022 Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) sockeye salmon total run of 5.2 million fish was 6% greater than the preseason forecast of 4.9 million fish (Table 1). The commercial salmon fishery harvest of 1.4 million salmon was 44% less than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of 2.5 million fish. (Table 2). The 2022 exvessel value of all salmon species was \$12.3 million and was 53% less than the previous 10-year average annual exvessel value of \$23.0 million. Of the five species of Pacific salmon harvested in UCI, sockeye salmon accounted for 91% of the total exvessel value over the past 10 years (Table 3). The 2022 Chinook salmon harvest of 2,278 is the lowest on record with a harvest of 341 East Side Set Net (ESSN) fish and 1,328 Northern District fish.

Escapement goals were met or exceeded in the six UCI sockeye salmon escapements monitored by the department in 2022. Three fell within the escapement goal range: Judd Lake, Larson Lake (Susitna bound stocks) and Packers Creek (Kalgin Island) and two systems exceeded the upper end of their escapement goals, Kasilof River and Fish Creek. The Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement will not be finalized until inriver harvest is available in the fall of 2023. Using the average inriver harvest upstream of the sonar it is estimated to be near the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) of 1.3 million fish.

In 2022, neither the Kenai River early-run nor the late-run Chinook salmon optimal escapement goals (OEG) were achieved. Of the three southern Chinook systems, the SEG was not achieved at two systems (Anchor River and Ninilchik River wild run), and the Deep Creek Chinook salmon run was not assessed due to lack of funding. In the Northern Cook Inlet region, the Little Susitna River Chinook salmon SEG was achieved, and the Deshka River Chinook salmon biological escapement goal (BEG) was not achieved. Chinook salmon escapements for the Susitna and West Cook Inlet areas are currently undergoing post-season analysis.

The UCI coho salmon assessments were incomplete in 2022. The chum salmon escapement goal was achieved in Chinitna Bay tributaries.

SOCKEYE SALMON

2022 Run and Fishery Summary

The 2022 UCI preseason total run forecast of 4.9 million sockeye salmon, comprised a harvest estimate (sport, personal use, and commercial) of 3.0 million fish, including a commercial fisheries harvest of 1.1 million fish (Table 2). The 2022 preliminary total run estimate, which included

inseason estimates of all harvests, as well as escapement of 5.2 million sockeye salmon was 289,000 fish greater, or 6% more than the preseason forecast (Table 1). Sockeye salmon run abundance to the Kenai River was less than forecasted by 220,000 fish and the Kasilof River exceeded the forecast by 554,000 fish. The number of sockeye salmon returning to Fish Creek was 16,000 less than forecasted, (incomplete count 58,351 escapement: 15,000–45,000 escapement goal range). The Susitna River sockeye salmon run estimate was 36,000 more fish than forecasted (Table 1). For all other systems combined (minor systems) inseason abundance was 136,000 fish less than forecasted (Table 1). A weak Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon run resulted in paired restrictive actions in the Kenai River sport fishery and the ESSN commercial fishery (Figure 1). For the ESSN fishery, this meant less fishing time and gear restrictions. The final passage estimated at the river mile 19 sonar of 1,567,750 sockeye salmon exceeded the Kenai River sockeye salmon middle tier inriver goal range (1,100,000–1,400,000 fish) (Table 4). Applying the recent 10-year average sport fish harvest upstream of the sonar (304,570 fish), the SEG (750,000–1,300,000 fish) was likely achieved.

In 2022, the peak day of sockeye salmon passage in the Kenai River occurred on July 20 with a count of 189,420 fish. During the previous 10 years, the average date when 50% of the sonar passage occurred in the Kenai River was July 28. In 2022 the midpoint of total sockeye passage occurred on July 23, which is five days earlier than the previous 10-year average but is the same date as the long-term average (1979-2021). Approximately 20% of the sockeye salmon run arrived in the Kenai River during the month of August. The Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar count of 971,604 fish was the largest on record and exceeded the Kasilof River BEG of 140,000–320,000 fish and the OEG of 140,000 – 370,000. The passage midpoint for Kasilof River sockeye salmon occurred on July 19, which was three days later than the average midpoint of July 16. Peak daily Kasilof River sockeye salmon passage of 125,628 occurred on July 20.

The 2022 total UCI commercial harvest of 1.1 million sockeye salmon was 43% less than the 2012–2021 average annual harvest of 1.9 million fish. Prices varied during the season but, based on an estimated average price of \$2.00 per pound, the total exvessel value for sockeye salmon harvested was \$11.3 million, or 93% of the total 2022 exvessel value of all salmon in UCI (Table 3).

ESSN Fishery for Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye salmon preseason run forecast to the Kenai River in 2022 was 2.9 million fish, which meant management of the ESSN fisheries fell into the regulatory provisions of the middle run size tier (2.3 – 4.6 million fish) as the fishery began. In this run size tier, from July 8 through August 15, the ESSN fishery would open for the regulatory Monday and Thursday 12-hour fishing periods, with up to 51 additional fishing hours per week. However, in response to a poor forecast of late-run large Chinook salmon, the department issued emergency order (EO) No. 2-KS-1-09-22 restricting the Chinook salmon sport fishery in the Kenai River to catch-and-release only for all sizes of Chinook salmon and prohibited the use of multiple hooks and bait beginning July 1, 2022. Consistent with paired restrictions of the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* (KRLKSMP; 5 AAC 21.359), EO 2S-02-22 was issued for the ESSN fishery on June 3, which modified the weekly fishing periods. In the ESSN fishery, salmon could be taken only during fishing periods established by EO through July 31, and weekly fishing hours were limited. Mandatory gear restriction options that limit set gillnet depth or length during all ESSN fishing periods were also implemented.

The commercial fishing management strategy was largely predicated upon achieving Chinook and

sockeye salmon escapement goals, allowing harvest of sockeye salmon, and minimizing the harvest of late-run Kenai River Chinook salmon. From June 23 to July 14, commercial fishing periods were restricted to no more than 24 hours per week, with a 36-hour continuous closure per week beginning between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday. On July 16, the Department issued EO, No. 2-KS-1-53-22, closing the Kenai River drainage to sport fishing for Chinook salmon effective 12:01 a.m. Sunday, July 17. As directed by the KRLKSMP, the ESSN fishery was also closed beginning July 17.

The Kasilof Section (statistical areas 244-31, 244-22 and 244-21; (Figure 2) set gillnet fishery opened on Thursday, June 23. On July 7, the North Kalifornsky Beach (NKB) statistical area (244-32) opened with additional restrictions specific to the NKB statistical area, including that from July 1 to the opening of the season in the Kenai and East Foreland sections, the NKB statistical area can be opened within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark using set gillnets that are no greater than 29 meshes in depth, and with mesh sizes no greater than four- and three-quarter inches. This was to provide some sockeye fishing opportunity while trying to minimize the harvest of Chinook salmon. In 2022, the first day of fishing for the Kenai and East Foreland sections concurrently, occurred on July 11. Both the Kenai River sport Chinook salmon fishery and the ESSN commercial fisheries for all salmon were closed after July 17 to conserve Kenai River Chinook salmon. The ESSN fishery remained closed for the remainder of the season as per the KRLKSMP.

As the 2022 season progressed, the number of open fishing periods that were allotted to each fishery were as follows. ESSN fishing periods were provided from June 23 to July 17, of which one day included area-restricted openings of the NKB section. In total, from June 22 through July 17, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was open on seven different days. From July 11 through July 17, the Kenai and East Foreland sections were open on two different days.

The option to open the Kasilof River Special Harvest area (KRSHA) was not used in 2022.

On July 25, 2022, the department made a formal inseason estimate of the total sockeye salmon run to date and the estimated run remaining. Based on the offshore test fish data, and current run abundance counts, the 2022 sockeye salmon run was expected to be on-time to three days late, and the projected Kenai River sockeye salmon total run would be 3.6 million fish. Based on this inseason projection, management of the ESSN fishery did not change and remained in the middle management tier for run sizes between 2.3 to 4.6 million Kenai River sockeye salmon. However, this assessment did not alter fishery management because Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon abundance remained low, and the Kenai River sport fishery for Chinook salmon remained closed for the duration of the sport fishing season.

ESSN Sockeye Salmon Harvest, 2022

The total 2022 sockeye salmon harvest in the ESSN fisheries was 104,678 fish which is 84% below the recent 10-year average (683,082 fish). From June 23 through July 14, the Kasilof Section harvest was 81,591 sockeye salmon which is 75% below the recent 10-year average (332,490 fish). From July 11 through July 14, the Kenai and East Foreland sections were open on two different days, producing a total sockeye salmon harvest of 23,087 sockeye salmon which is 92% below the recent 10-year average (287,816 fish).

Drift Gillnet Fishery for Sockeye Salmon

At the beginning of the season, the drift gillnet fishery management fell into the provisions of the

middle run size tier for sockeye salmon (2.3–4.6 million fish) but unlike the ESSN fishery this fishery was not directly impacted by the KRLKSMP. The drift gillnet fishery opened on June 23 for the 2022 season. The drift gillnet fishery was open for districtwide fishing periods from the beginning of the season through July 7. Additional fishing opportunity was provided in only the Kasilof Section (Figure 3) on June 27, June 30, and July 2.

From July 11 through July 15, both regular fishing periods were limited to Drift Gillnet Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof (Ex. Ken/Kas) sections (Figures 3 and 4). Additional fishing time was opened on July 13 and July 15 in the Ex. Ken/Kas sections.

From July 16 through July 31, fishing during the first regular period of each week was limited to Drift Gillnet Area 1 and the Ex. Ken/Kas sections. The second regular period of each week was restricted to the Ex. Ken/Kas, and the Anchor Point sections. Additional fishing periods from July 16 through July 31 were allowed in the Ex. Ken/Kas sections and the Anchor Point Section on 9 days.

Monday and Thursday regulatory periods between August 1 and August 11 included Area 1, the Ex. Ken/Kas sections, and the Anchor Point Section.

From August 15 through the remainder of the season, all drift gillnet commercial fisheries in UCI followed the regulatory periods of Monday and Thursday in Areas 3 and 4 only (Figure 5) along with openings in Chinitna Bay Subdistrict on Tuesdays and Fridays (Figure 1). All UCI commercial drift gillnet fisheries were closed by EO after October 3 for the 2022 season.

Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Harvest, 2022

From June 20 through August 15, the drift gillnet fleet fished a total of 28 days as follows: 1 day in the regular Kasilof Section, 2 days in the Expanded Corridors, 12 days in the Expanded Corridors and Anchor Point sections, 8 days in Drift Gillnet Area 1, and 5 days in all of the Central District. Beginning on Monday, August 15, all Monday/Thursday regulatory drift gillnet fishing periods were restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4. The total UCI drift gillnet harvest was 893,743 sockeye salmon, which was 22% less than the previous 10-year average harvest of 1.15 million fish. The peak day of harvest for the drift gillnet fleet occurred on Monday, July 18, of 167,131 sockeye salmon.

Western Subdistrict Fishery for Sockeye Salmon

The Western Subdistrict (Figure 1) set gillnet fishery opened for regulatory fishing periods on Thursday, June 16. This fishery primarily harvests sockeye salmon returning to the Crescent River. When Crescent River sockeye salmon run indexes warrant additional harvest, an EO would be issued for an extra day in that portion of the Western Subdistrict south of the latitude of Redoubt Point. In 2022, catch per unit effort in the Western Subdistrict warranted additional hours to regular periods from July 9 through August 1. Approximately 32,672 sockeye salmon were harvested by set gillnetters in the Western Subdistrict. This was 5% less than the average annual harvest of 34,404 fish during the most recent 10 years.

Kustatan Subdistrict Fishery for Sockeye Salmon

The Kustatan Subdistrict includes those waters from the Drift River oil terminal to the Northern District boundary near the West Foreland (Figure 1). A portion of the Kustatan Subdistrict was

open from June 1–22, allowing harvest for the Big River sockeye salmon fishery, which was an early season fishery limited to one net per permit holder, and open 3 days per week. By regulation, the remaining Kustatan Subdistrict opened June 30. Approximately 5,618 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kustatan Subdistrict in 2022, of which 3,165 were harvested during the Big River fishery. The 2022 sockeye salmon harvest for the Kustatan Subdistrict was 25% larger than the recent 10 years average harvest of 4,475 fish.

Kalgin Island Subdistrict Fishery for Sockeye Salmon

The Kalgin Island Subdistrict (Figure 1) opened for regular fishing periods beginning June 27, 2022, except for the west side of Kalgin Island which was open for commercial fishing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from June 1 through June 24 as part of the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. In 2022, 37,718 sockeye salmon were harvested from the Kalgin Island Subdistrict, with 8,138 of those fish taken during the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. The average annual sockeye salmon harvest on Kalgin Island during the most recent 10 years was 46,053 fish, with roughly 8,422 of those fish harvested during the early season Big River fishery. A midseason review of the video deployed at Packers Creek for monitoring sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake supported one additional fishing period beyond the Monday and Thursday regular periods in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict, occurring on Saturday, August 13. The final count for Packers Lake was 15,451 fish which achieved the lower end of the Packers Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal range (15,000 – 30,000).

Northern District Fishery for Sockeye Salmon

The Northern District opened for sockeye salmon on June 27, immediately after the directed Chinook salmon fishery, and closed on October 3. Opened periods were Monday and Thursday each week 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. In 2022, 51,831 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Northern District. This harvest was 6% greater than the recent 10-year average harvest of 48,868 sockeye salmon. As in past years, restrictions to the Northern District salmon fishery that restricted the number of nets allowed were implemented from July 25 to August 4 to conserve Susitna River sockeye salmon.

COHO SALMON

2022 Run and Fishery Summary

The 2022 commercial harvest estimate of 102,630 coho salmon in UCI was 44% less than the recent 10-year average of 185,532 fish (Table 2). The 2022 drift gillnet harvest of 51,306 coho salmon was 52% less than the recent 10-year average of 107,614 fish. The Northern District set gillnet fishery harvested 36,895 coho salmon, which was 16% less than the recent 10-year average of 43,992 fish.

Based on an average price per pound of \$0.65, the estimated exvessel value of the 2022 commercial coho salmon fishery was \$331,228 or 3% of the total exvessel value of all species in Upper Cook Inlet (Table 3). This was 65% less than the recent 10-year average exvessel value of \$942,678 for coho salmon in UCI.

In UCI, there are four coho salmon systems with escapement goals. Fish Creek, the Little Susitna, and Deshka Rivers have weirs, while McRoberts Creek was assessed with foot surveys.

The Little Susitna weir was inundated by flood waters for the majority of the coho season. Projected escapement was within the SEG range going into a flood that overtopped the weir at the

historical quarter point of the run, August 6, and then lasted for a month. Even though the count was lost due to flooding, the SEG of 9,200 – 17,700 likely would have been attained. A weir count of 3,162 fish is considered an incomplete and minimum count.

Due to budget reductions and impending flood waters, the Deshka weir was pulled August 8. Through this date 3,168 coho salmon were counted which is considered an incomplete and minimum count. The weir at Fish Creek was pulled at the end of July. The coho salmon run was not counted this season due to budget cuts. The SEG for Jim Creek of 250 – 700 coho salmon is assessed post season by a foot survey of McRoberts Creek, a small spawning tributary within the Jim Creek system. The survey counted 1,899 coho salmon which exceed the SEG.

CHINOOK SALMON

The 2022 UCI commercial Chinook salmon harvest of 2,278 fish was 58% less than the recent 10-year average of 5,461 fish (Table 2). In UCI, there are two commercial fisheries where most Chinook salmon are harvested. These include the set gillnet fisheries in the Northern District, and the ESSN fishery of the Central District. The Chinook salmon harvests of the Northern District were managed under the *Northern District King Salmon Management Plan* (NDKSMP; 5 AAC 21.366), and Chinook salmon harvest of the ESSN fishery was guided by the KRLKSMP. Chinook salmon runs were expected to be below average across Southcentral Alaska for the 2022 season. As predicted, the 2022 Chinook salmon run turned out to be below average, and even lower than the preseason forecasts, leading to both preseason and inseason conservation-based management actions and closures. Using the average price of \$3.50 per pound for Chinook salmon, the estimated exvessel value of the 2022 harvest was \$53,015, or >1% of the total exvessel value of all salmon in UCI (Table 3).

Northern District Chinook Salmon Fishery

Northern District Chinook salmon were harvested during the directed fishery in late May and June, as well as throughout the salmon season to a lesser extent. The 2022 preseason run forecast for Deshka River Chinook salmon of 9,332 fish, suggested harvest must be limited to achieve the BEG of 9,000 – 18,000 fish. The department issued preseason restrictions limiting Units 1 - 6 to catch-and-release angling only, with single unbaited hooks. The directed Chinook salmon fishery is normally 12 hours during Mondays each week, but because the Deshka River Chinook salmon sport fishery was restricted to catch-and-release, commercial fishing time was reduced by 50% to 6 hours, (EO 2S-01-22) as per the NDKSMP. Additionally, the area of the Northern District from the wood chip dock to the Susitna River was closed to commercial fishing in conjunction with the sport fishery closure of the Chuitna River. Subsequently, commercial salmon fishing in the Northern District was closed on June 20 (EO 2S-03-22) in congruence with closure of the Deshka River sport fisheries (EO 2-KS-2-32-22) due to poor Chinook salmon passage and inseason projections that indicated the SEG would not be achieved.

The final escapement estimate of Chinook salmon in the Deshka River was 5,436 fish, which did not achieve the SEG of 9,000 – 18,000 fish. The Little Susitna River Chinook salmon SEG of 2,100 – 4,300 was achieved in 2022 with the incomplete weir count of 2,288 Chinook salmon. Aerial goals of the various other Susitna drainage Chinook salmon systems are still preliminary and are pending data analysis to determine whether goals have been achieved.

The Northern District commercial Chinook salmon harvest was 1,328 fish and 5% below the

previous 10-year average harvest of 1,410 fish. The directed Northern District Chinook salmon fishery harvested 1,313 fish.

ESSN Chinook Salmon Fishery

Kasilof River and Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon are the Chinook salmon stocks that are primarily harvested in the ESSN fishery. Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon were managed to meet the OEG of 15,000 – 30,000 large Chinook salmon (≥ 75 cm mid eye to tail fork length). By regulation, if restrictions are implemented in the sport fishery to achieve the OEG, restrictive “paired” actions are also required in the ESSN fishery.

The total estimated passage through August 19, 2022, at the river mile 14 sonar was 13,425 large Chinook salmon. ADF&G applies harvest and catch-and-release mortality estimates and spawning downstream of the sonar estimates to generate a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 13,952 large fish and a total run estimate of 13,994 large fish. The midpoint of the run occurred on July 27 which is on the mean historical midpoint. The OEG of 15,000 – 30,000 large fish was not achieved and the SEG of 13,500 – 27,000 large fish was achieved in 2022. The SEG has been achieved in three of the last six years. The lower bound of the OEG has not been achieved since establishment in 2020.

Of the three southern Kenai Peninsula Chinook salmon systems, the SEG was not achieved at two systems and not assessed in the third. The Anchor River preliminary escapement estimate was 3,147 (SEG 3,800 – 7,600) and Ninilchik River wild run count was 687 (SEG 750 – 1,300). The Deep Creek Chinook run was not assessed due to lack of funding. All three sport fisheries were restricted preseason and subsequently closed.

The 2022 preseason forecast was for a total run of 16,000 large Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon. Based on low preseason forecast, the 2022 late-run Chinook salmon sport fishery was restricted to catch-and-release only with one unbaited, single hook, or artificial lure to begin the season and later closed on July 17 for the remainder of the season. Subsequently, the ESSN commercial fishery openings began restricted, and later closed, as per the KRLKSMP noted above (see ESSN Fishery for Sockeye Salmon).

The ESSN fishery harvested 341 Chinook salmon and was 89% less than the recent 10-year average harvest of 3,202 fish. The Chinook salmon harvested in the ESSN fishery included a preliminary estimated 32 fish that were large Kenai River late-run origin fish.

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs in UCI are even-year dominant, with odd-year average harvests typically less than one-sixth of even-year harvests. The 2022 UCI commercial pink salmon harvest was 100,998 fish (Table 2), which was 72% lower than the average annual harvest of 363,813 fish from the most recent 10 years of even-year harvest. Using an average price of \$0.30 per pound, the exvessel value for the 2022 pink salmon harvest was \$105,276 or 1% of the total exvessel value of salmon in UCI (Table 3).

CHUM SALMON

The 2022 harvest of 99,294 chum salmon was 34% lower than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of 151,247 fish (Table 2). Using the average price of \$0.70 per pound the exvessel value

of the 2022 UCI commercial chum salmon harvest was \$435,272 or 3.5% of the total exvessel value of all salmon in UCI (Table 3). An aerial survey of Chinitna River/Clearwater Creek was conducted on August 3, 2022. This survey produced an estimate of 4,681 chum salmon within these streams, which was within the SEG range of 3,500–8,000 fish.

Table 1.—Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run* in thousands of fish, byriver system, 2022.

System	Forecast	Actual	% Difference
Kenai River	2,902	2,682	-8%
Kasilof River	941	1,495	59%
Susitna River	310	346	12%
Fish Creek	89	73	-18%
Minor Systems	725	589	-19%
Overall Total	4,967	5,256	6%

Table 2.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 2002–2022.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2002	12,714	2,773,118	246,281	446,960	237,949	3,717,022
2003	18,503	3,476,161	101,756	48,789	120,767	3,765,976
2004	26,922	4,927,084	311,058	357,939	146,165	5,769,168
2005	27,667	5,238,699	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,182
2006	18,029	2,192,730	177,853	404,111	64,033	2,856,756
2007	17,625	3,316,779	177,339	147,020	77,240	3,736,003
2008	13,333	2,380,135	171,869	169,368	50,315	2,785,020
2009	8,750	2,045,794	153,210	214,321	82,808	2,504,883
2010	9,900	2,828,342	207,350	292,706	228,863	3,567,161
2011	11,248	5,277,995	95,291	34,123	129,407	5,548,064
2012	2,527	3,133,839	106,775	469,598	269,733	3,982,472
2013	5,398	2,683,224	260,963	48,275	139,365	3,137,225
2014	4,660	2,344,034	137,419	642,986	116,127	3,245,226
2015	10,798	2,649,667	216,032	48,004	275,960	3,200,461
2016	10,027	2,396,943	147,495	382,468	123,679	3,060,612
2017	7,660	1,849,243	303,642	167,842	243,600	2,571,987
2018	3,405	817,879	232,290	126,923	115,366	1,295,863
2019	3,149	1,720,559	163,863	70,827	129,176	2,087,574
2020	3,008	695,754	139,240	345,072	29,217	1,212,291
2021	3,973	1,410,842	147,602	81,360	70,242	1,714,019
2022	2,278	1,126,268	102,630	100,998	99,294	1,431,468
2002-2021 Avg	10,965	2,707,941	186,099	227,356	135,988	3,268,348
2012-2021 Avg	5,461	1,970,198	185,532	238,336	151,247	2,550,773

*Note - 2022 data is preliminary

Table 3.— Approximate exvessel value and percentage of Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 2002–2022.

Year	Chinook	%	Sockeye	%	Coho	%	Pink	%	Chum	%	Total
2002	\$ 326,077	2.8%	\$ 10,679,780	91.7%	\$ 329,198	2.8%	\$ 84,859	0.7%	\$ 224,011	1.9%	\$ 11,643,925
2003	\$ 358,886	2.8%	\$ 12,275,919	95.3%	\$ 132,059	1.0%	\$ 8,663	0.1%	\$ 99,783	0.8%	\$ 12,875,310
2004	\$ 673,088	3.3%	\$ 19,416,259	93.8%	\$ 416,071	2.0%	\$ 65,884	0.3%	\$ 129,791	0.6%	\$ 20,701,093
2005	\$ 688,993	2.2%	\$ 30,165,827	95.2%	\$ 708,620	2.2%	\$ 12,796	0.0%	\$ 101,106	0.3%	\$ 31,677,341
2006	\$ 617,278	4.4%	\$ 12,311,850	88.5%	\$ 679,463	4.9%	\$ 174,522	1.3%	\$ 121,265	0.9%	\$ 13,904,377
2007	\$ 629,643	2.7%	\$ 21,916,852	93.6%	\$ 682,747	2.9%	\$ 53,029	0.2%	\$ 141,097	0.6%	\$ 23,423,367
2008	\$ 544,042	3.3%	\$ 15,530,144	93.0%	\$ 482,298	2.9%	\$ 64,466	0.4%	\$ 75,766	0.5%	\$ 16,696,717
2009	\$ 266,548	1.8%	\$ 13,720,051	94.1%	\$ 399,704	2.7%	\$ 71,582	0.5%	\$ 115,969	0.8%	\$ 14,573,854
2010	\$ 359,184	1.1%	\$ 30,556,535	92.1%	\$ 1,090,191	3.3%	\$ 311,199	0.9%	\$ 851,004	2.6%	\$ 33,168,113
2011	\$ 634,836	1.2%	\$ 51,363,720	96.7%	\$ 406,726	0.8%	\$ 27,548	0.1%	\$ 688,878	1.3%	\$ 53,121,708
2012	\$ 121,626	0.3%	\$ 32,008,304	91.6%	\$ 480,119	1.4%	\$ 622,809	1.8%	\$ 1,723,098	4.9%	\$ 34,955,955
2013	\$ 210,638	0.5%	\$ 37,787,069	93.9%	\$ 1,362,395	3.4%	\$ 53,754	0.1%	\$ 828,113	2.1%	\$ 40,241,970
2014	\$ 206,119	0.6%	\$ 32,819,090	93.6%	\$ 778,672	2.2%	\$ 588,409	1.7%	\$ 687,214	2.0%	\$ 35,079,504
2015	\$ 359,903	1.5%	\$ 22,285,338	92.2%	\$ 753,078	3.1%	\$ 39,197	0.2%	\$ 726,696	3.0%	\$ 24,164,211
2016	\$ 491,323	2.2%	\$ 20,853,404	92.3%	\$ 557,531	2.5%	\$ 328,922	1.5%	\$ 351,248	1.6%	\$ 22,582,429
2017	\$ 634,666	2.7%	\$ 19,711,471	82.7%	\$ 2,168,036	9.1%	\$ 89,448	0.4%	\$ 1,234,825	5.2%	\$ 23,838,446
2018	\$ 207,901	1.7%	\$ 10,139,195	81.8%	\$ 1,367,047	11.0%	\$ 115,431	0.9%	\$ 569,659	4.6%	\$ 12,399,234
2019	\$ 172,899	0.9%	\$ 17,131,030	93.3%	\$ 684,442	3.7%	\$ 45,667	0.2%	\$ 321,909	1.8%	\$ 18,355,947
2020	\$ 69,730	1.4%	\$ 4,008,623	79.1%	\$ 591,193	11.7%	\$ 300,689	5.9%	\$ 96,539	1.9%	\$ 5,066,774
2021	\$ 124,439	0.9%	\$ 12,665,469	91.3%	\$ 684,272	4.9%	\$ 63,900	0.5%	\$ 327,161	2.4%	\$ 13,865,241
2022	\$ 53,015	0.4%	\$ 11,363,720	92.5%	\$ 331,228	2.7%	\$ 105,276	0.9%	\$ 435,272	3.5%	\$ 12,288,511
10-year average	\$ 259,925	1.1%	\$ 20,940,899	90.8%	\$ 942,678	4.1%	\$ 224,823	1.0%	\$ 686,646	3.0%	\$ 23,054,971

*Note - 2022 data is preliminary

Table 4.—Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon goals and passage (or counts), 2022.

System	2022 Estimate	Goal type ^a	Lower goal	Upper goal
Kenai River	1,567,750	Inriver	1,000,000	1,200,000
		SEG	750,000	1,300,000
Kasilof River	971,186	BEG	140,000	320,000 ^c
		OEG	140,000	370,000
Larson Lake	17,436	SEG	15,000	35,000
Judd Lake	38,442	SEG	15,000	40,000
Fish Creek	58,668	SEG	15,000	45,000
Packers Creek	15,451	SEG	15,000	30,000

^a BEG = Biological Escapement Goal, SEG=Sustainable Escapement Goal, OEG=Optimum Escapement Goal, and Inriver = Inriver Goal.

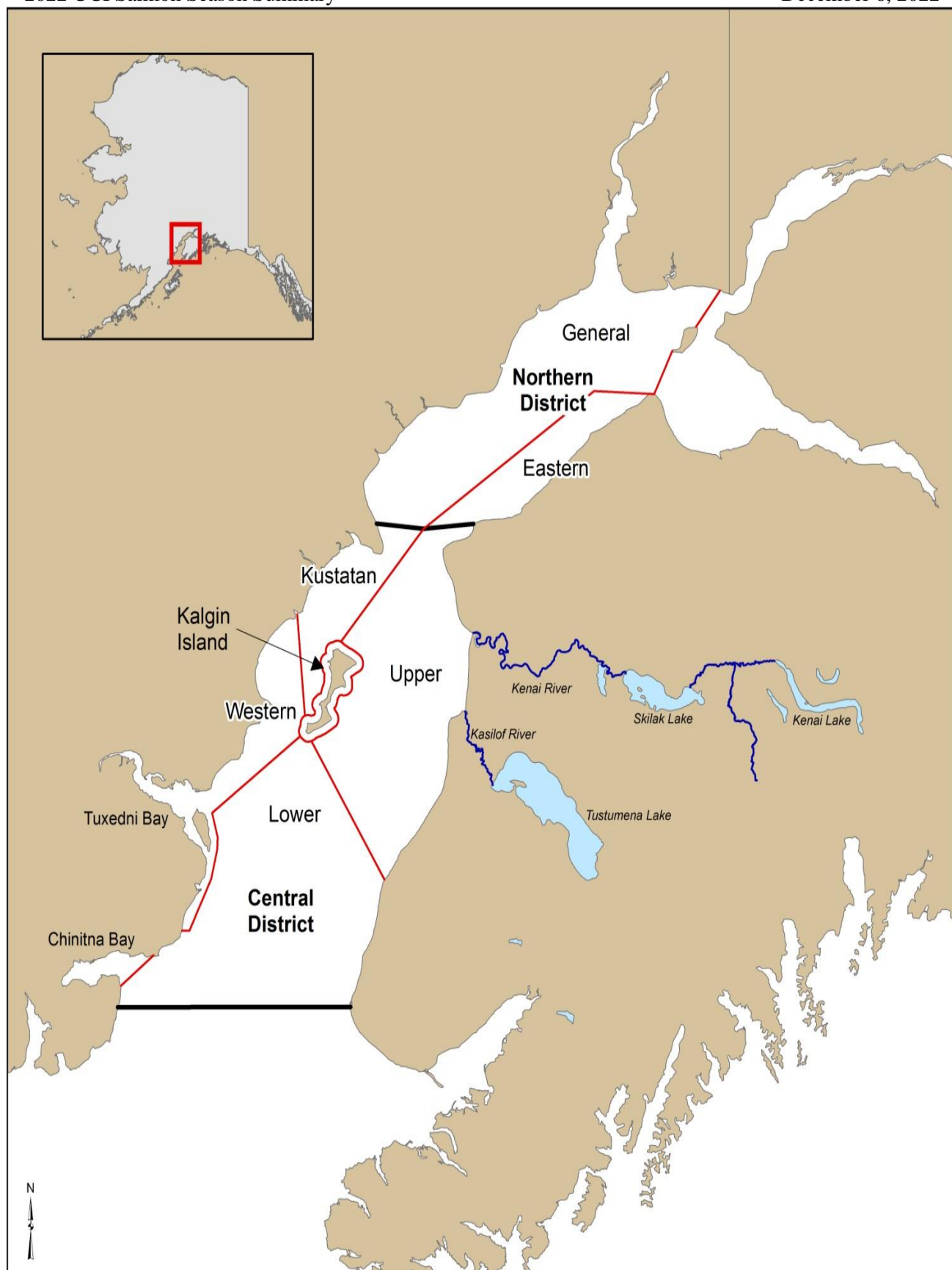


Figure 1.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial fisheries district and subdistrict fishing boundaries.

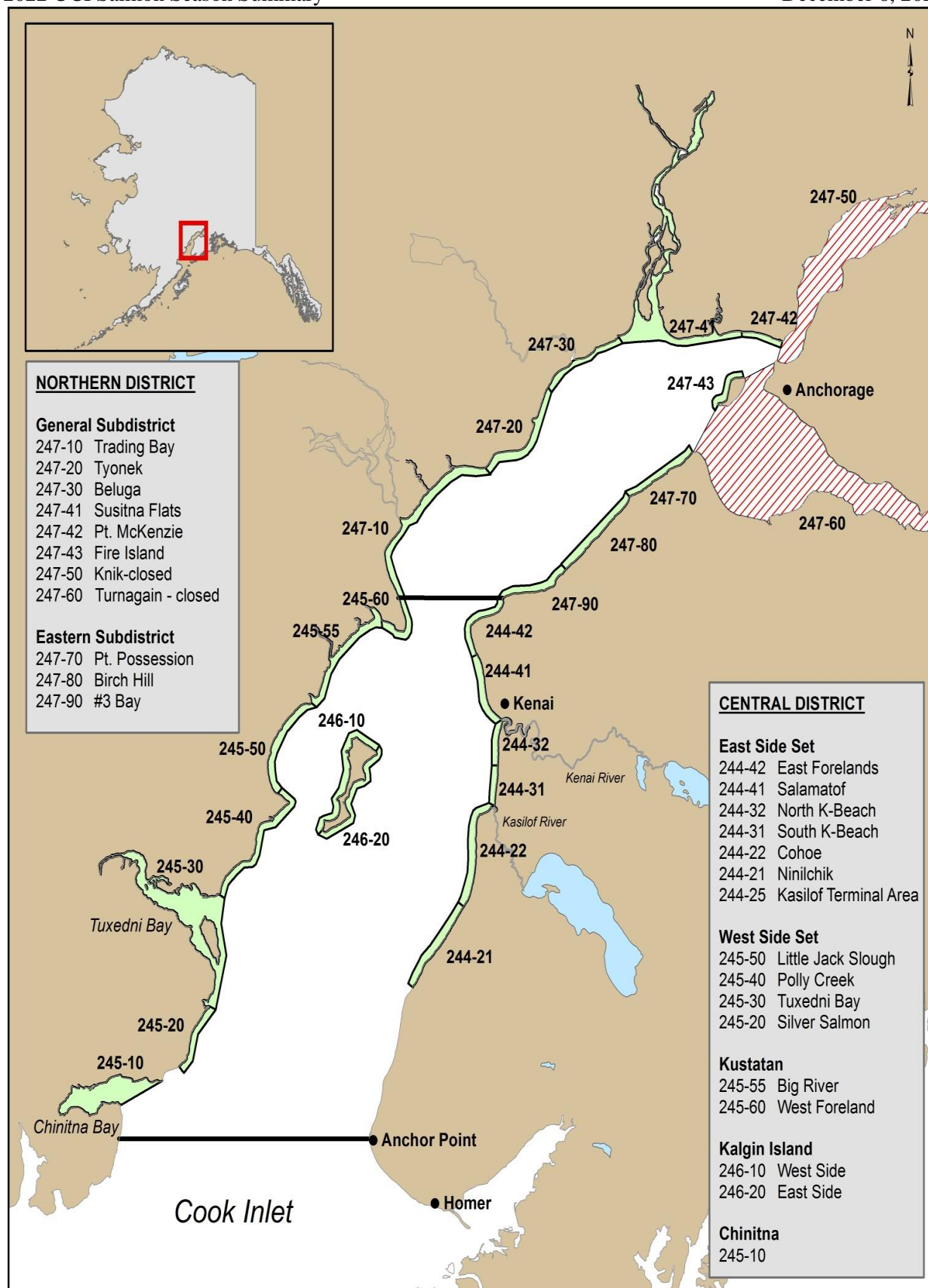


Figure 2.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial set gillnet statistical areas.

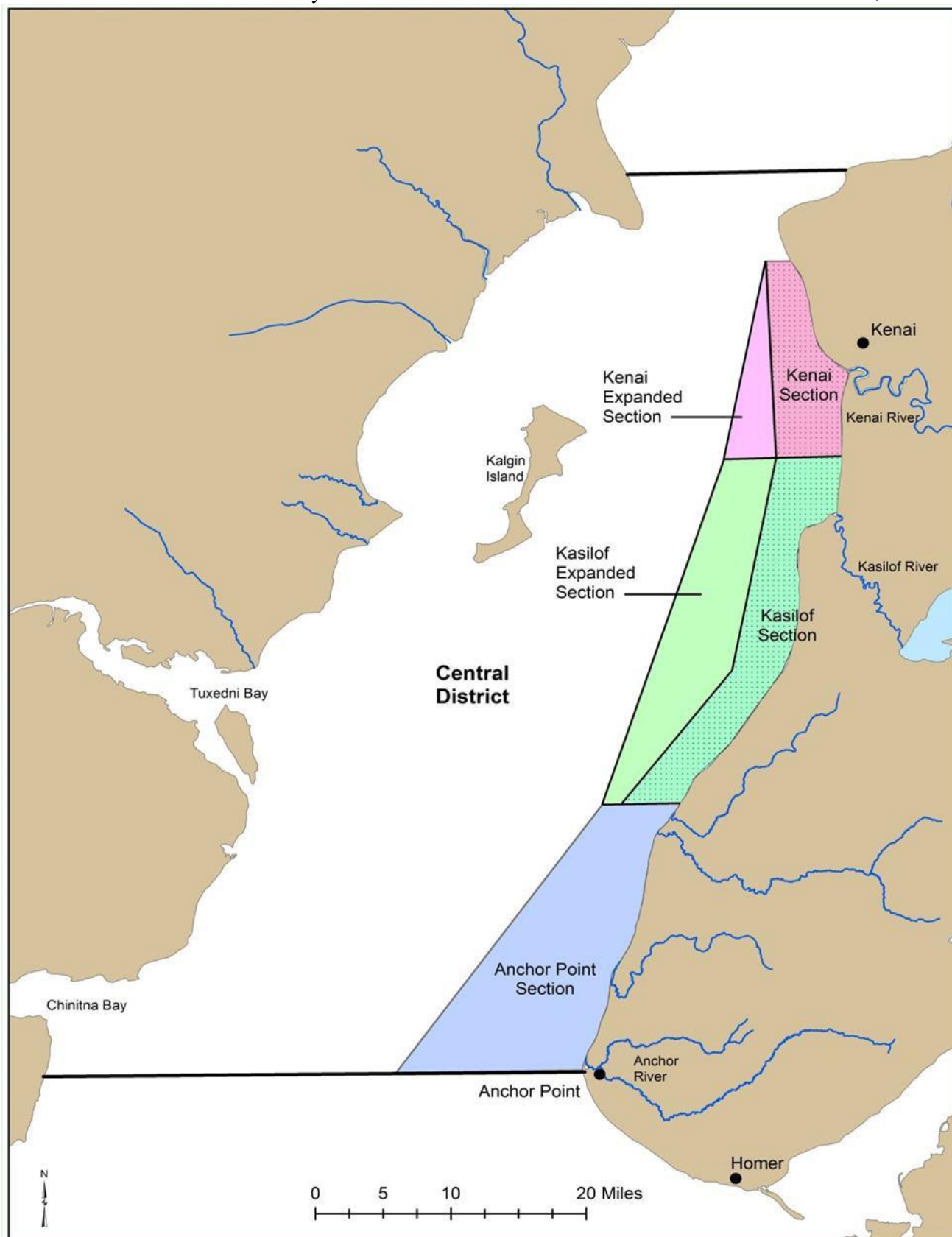


Figure 3.—Map of drift gillnet “corridor” boundaries, including the Kenai and Kasilof sections, Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections, and the Anchor Point Section.

Drift Gillnet Area 1 and Area 2 Descriptions

Area 2 Description and Coordinates

- A. Southwest Corner: 60° 20.43' N. lat, 151° 54.83' W. lon.
- B. Northwest Corner: 60° 41.08' N. lat., 151° 39.00' W. lon.
- C. Northeast Corner: 60° 41.08' N. lat., 151° 24.00' W. lon.
- D. Blanchard Line Corridor Boundary: 60° 27.10' N. lat., 151° 25.70' W. lon.
- E. Southeast Corner: 60° 20.43' N. lat., 151° 28.00' W. lon.

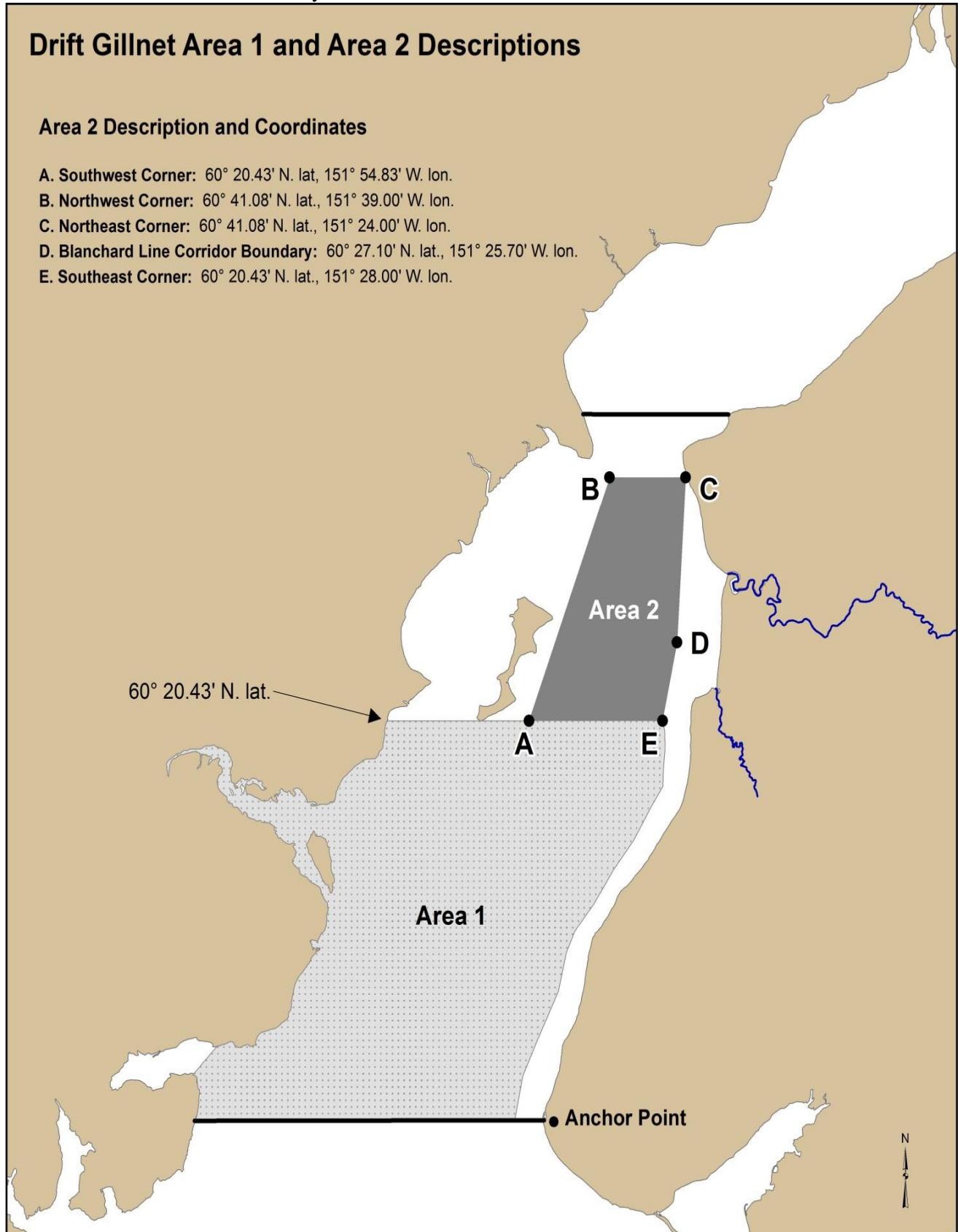


Figure 4.—Fishing boundaries for Drift Gillnet Areas 1 and 2.

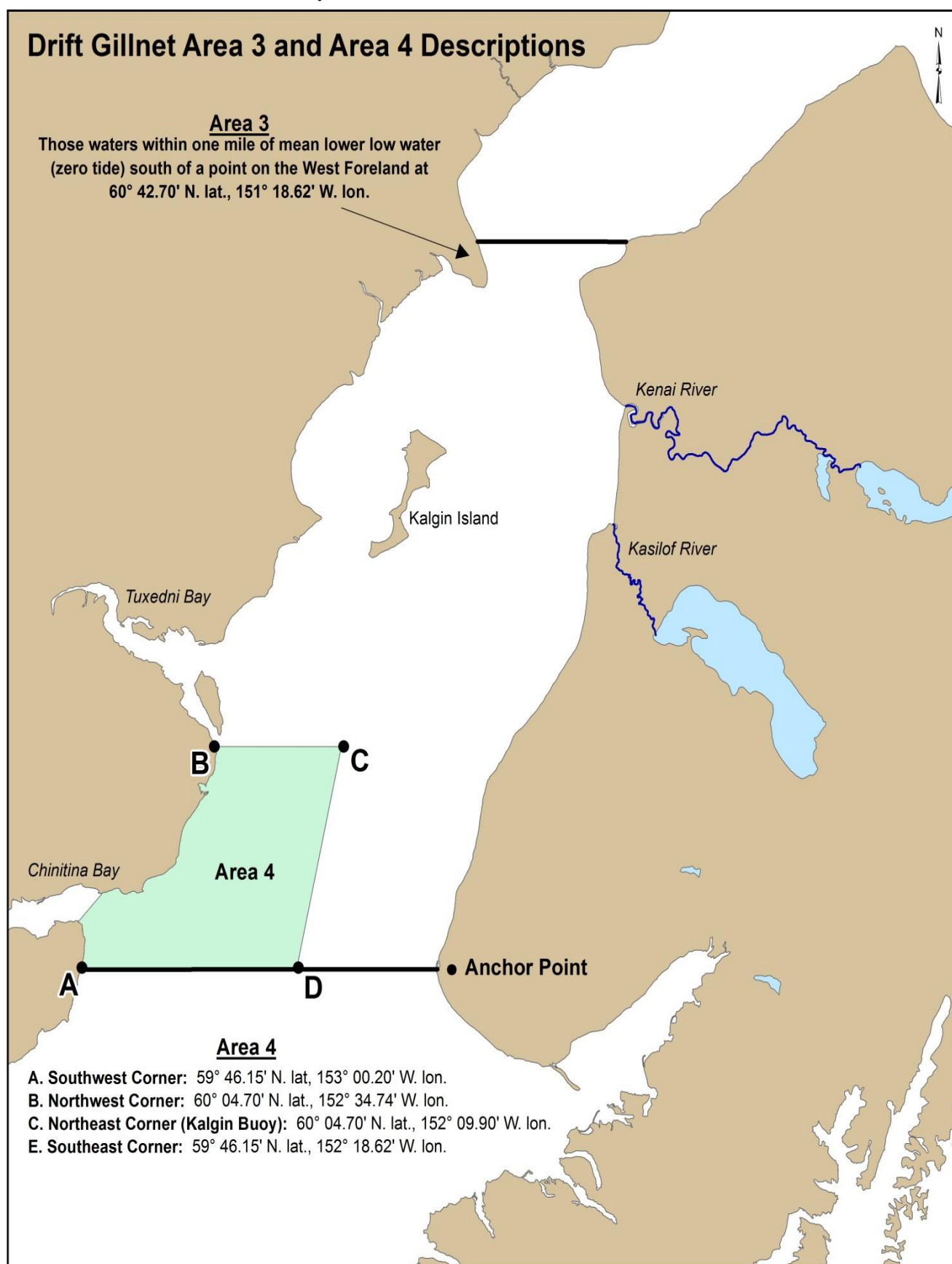


Figure 5.—Map of Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4.