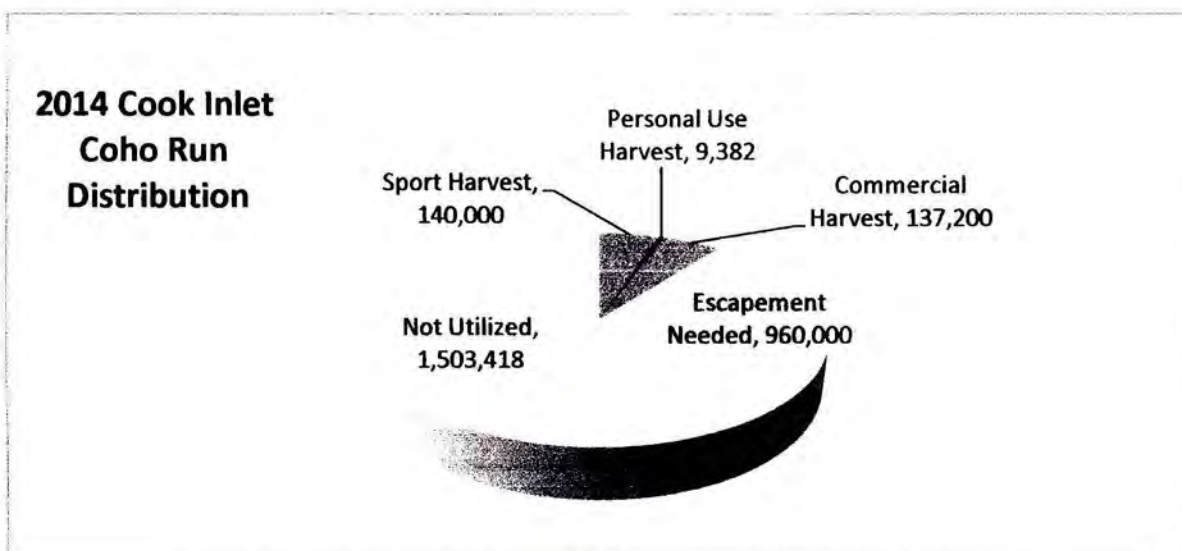


- 1% Rules have no scientific basis.
 - When the 1% Rule for the eastside setnet fishery is triggered, it automatically triggers restrictions for the drift fleet. Another 1% Rule applies just to the drift fleet.
 - Genetic Stock Identification of Upper Cook Inlet Coho Salmon Harvest, 2013-2015:
 - Migration of coho salmon to Susitna, Little Susitna and Knik area peaked during the week of July 14. Most of these coho are through the drift fishing area by August. They have another 50 miles of Cook Inlet to migrate through, north of the drift fishing area, to reach natal rivers.
 - Of the total Susitna coho salmon harvest, the drift fleet harvest ranged from 16% to 28%.
 - Overall Susitna coho salmon harvest rate, including in-river harvest, ranged from 28% to 41%. “These harvest rates are below the average optimum harvest rate (77%) for maximum sustained yield of coho salmon (Chapman 1986).”
 - There is no conservation concern.
- 1% Rule eliminates harvest of surplus stocks of sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon. It is not in compliance with 5 AAC 39.220 - Policy for the management of mixed stock salmon fisheries, among other policies. Forgone harvest affects economics and escapements. Kenai and Kasilof sockeye are increasingly abundant in August (warm water temperatures may be causation) and are chronically overescaped. Coho from Northwest Cook Inlet/Yentna are the largest component of the drift catch and are underharvested. Chums and pinks are abundant and they are also underharvested.
- Northern Cook Inlet sport catches of coho frequently exceed commercial harvests. Thirty to 60 percent of the coho sport catch is released (see RC 12).
- Commercial fishing effort by both gear types is greatly reduced in August. Commercial catches in August are important to processors and local economies.



Submitted by UCIDA