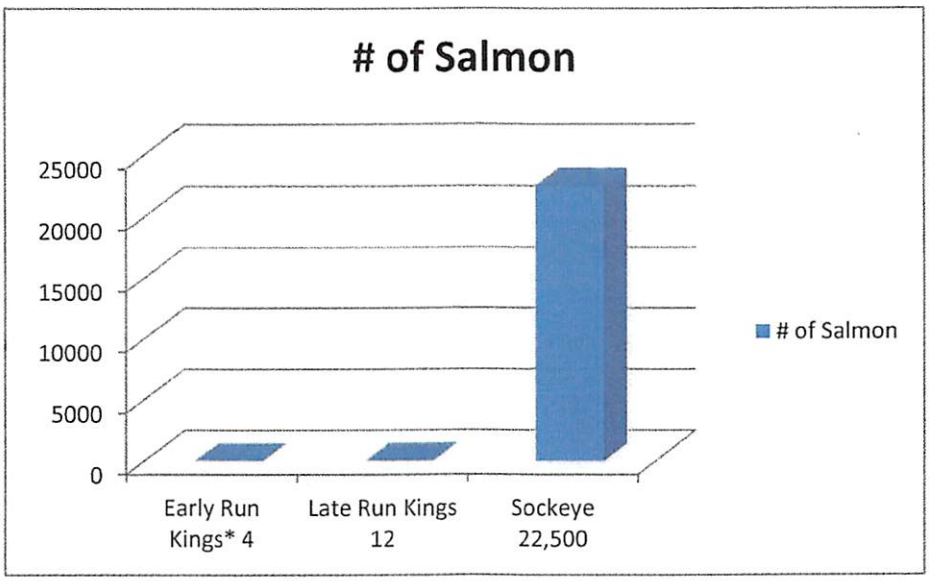
IN REFERENCE TO PROPOSALS 182 & 185

Submitted by Richard Person

Catch Composition per Additional Fishing Period June 20th thru June 25th



Catch per Additional Opening

Harvest data compiled from staff comments and scaled for size and river of origin.

* Early run king count based on June 23rd thru July 9th and encompasses six (6) possible periods. Actual number of periods unknown but more than one

Kasilof Section June Fishing

-Highest Red to King ratio

- Early run of kings is basically over and late run may just be starting

- June 20 opening would add one fishing period this year

- Kasilof River is prone to over escaping

2002-2019	**over BEG/OEG 13 out of 18 years. (70%)**
2010-2019	**over BEG/OEG 7 out of 10 years. (70%)**

-ADFG recommending lowering of escapement by 20,000 on top and bottom may contribute to over escaping

- Early season reds have a higher exvessel value

Table 185-1.–Date that 20,000 sockeye salmon were enumerated at the Kasilof River sonar site, 2005–2019, and years and harvest when the fishery opened prior to June 25.

Year	Date	Opened Prior to June 25	Total Harvest	Harvest Per Period
2005	6/17	Yes	128,147	32,037
2006	6/21	No		
2007	6/21	No		
2008	6/23	No		
2009	6/21	No		
2010	6/23	No		
2011	6/20	No		
2012	6/24	No		
2013	6/19	No		
2014	6/17	Yes	22,559	22,559
2015	6/17	Yes	31,084	15,542
2016	6/20	Yes	15,534	15,534
2017	6/18	Yes	13,049	13,049
2018	6/24	No		
2019	6/24	No		
Average	6/20		42,075	19,744

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL WERE ADOPTED? This would increase the likelihood of opening the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery prior to June 25, which would increase the harvest of sockeye and king salmon bound to the Kenai and Kasilof rivers. This may decrease the likelihood of exceeding the Kasilof River sockeye salmon biological escapement goal (BEG) of 160,000–340,000 fish or the optimal escapement goal (OEG) of 160,000–390,000 fish. Based on years when the fishery has been opened prior to June 25 (Table 182-1), this would increase the harvest of king salmon (all sizes and origins) by 18–85 fish per additional fishing period (Table 182-3) and increase sockeye salmon harvest by 13,000–32,000 fish per additional fishing period depending on abundance. $\frac{18+85}{2} = 60 \times .20 = 12$

BACKGROUND: From 2005–2019 (past 15 years), the average date in which 20,000 sockeye salmon were estimated to have passed the Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar is June 20 (Table 185-1). In all 15 years, the estimated sockeye salmon passage was 20,000 fish or more prior to June 25.

From 2010–2018, the average harvest of large (≥75 cm METF) Kenai River tributary (~early-run) king salmon harvested in the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery for dates including June 23–July 9 was four fish (ranging from 0 to 16) (Table 182-3).

Please also see Background section on Proposals 175, 179, and 182.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The department is **NEUTRAL** on this allocative proposal.

COST ANALYSIS: Approval of this proposal is not expected to result in an additional direct cost for a private person to participate in this fishery. Approval of this proposal is not expected to result in an additional cost to the department.

STAFF comments proposal 185 p67

Eastside Set Gillnet Fishery

Kasilof Section

- Ninilchik Beach
- Cohoe Beach
- South K-Beach

referenced area

Kenai Section

- North K-Beach
- Salamatof Beach

approx 35 miles

East Foreland Section

- East Foreland Beach

Kasilof River Special Harvest area