Kenai River Personal Use Fishery Enforcement Statistics 2010 **RC 108**

The Kenai River personal use fishery occurs from July 10 to July 31. It opens at 6 am every day and closes at 11 pm every night. Fishers are required to be holders of a valid Alaska Resident sport fish license, and must obtain a free personal use permit. Each household is limited to one permit, which allows 25 fish for the head of the household and 10 fish per each member beyond that. The fish are to be used by the permit holder and his/her immediate family. There is no regulation prohibiting the deportation of personal use fish.

During the fishery, every patrol Alaska Wildlife Trooper (AWT) in the Soldotna area is directed to spend a portion of their patrol day at the fishery. Although AWT is the primary enforcement agency for this fishery, AST and Alaska State Parks also patrol the fishery and issue citations. Further, every year a beach vehicle is loaned to the Kenai Police Department (KPD) who have a uniformed presence on the beach during most of the open fishery hours. Although KPD has a primary focus on parking enforcement and littering issues, their presence serves as a deterrent, and they help to provide critical information to AWT. Additionally, Soldotna AWT requests and receives additional help in the form of troopers from other posts throughout the state. These trooper's primary patrol duties are dedicated to the personal use fishery.

In 2010, due to a better than expected return of red salmon to the Kenai River, an ADF&G emergency order was released opening the personal use fishery to 24 hours day on July 24th. The sport fishing bag limit was also increased from three red salmon to six red salmon per day. This resulted in the fishery being open for 424 hours instead of the normal 357 hours.

For July 2010, the Soldotna AWT statistics are as follows:

382.5 man hours worked patrolling the fishery
6.5 boating safety hours worked during the fishery
1032 fishers contacted
231 warnings issued
123 citations issued (17 by AST)

Fail to record take on permit	**91 citations**
Fish during closed period	**21 citations**
Fail to mark fish	**4 citations**
Fail to have valid license	**3 citations**
Fish without permit	**1 citation**
Fish with illegal motor	**1 citation**
Boating Safety violations	**3 citations**

These 2010 enforcement statistics are about average in comparison with past years

Not counted in these statistics are the many follow up personal use investigations conducted during the winter months. Each winter AWT reviews permit applications to verify residency qualifications, number of permits issued per household, over limits etc. These investigations are extremely time consuming and labor intensive, but often result in additional citations. During the winter months of 2009/2010 Soldotna AWT issued an additional **161 citations for license/permit violations.**

The sheer volume of participants in the PU fishery demands, receives and will continue to receive a very high priority for enforcement.

Submitted by the Alaska Department of Public Safety, Division of Wildlife Troopers

RC 109

State of Alaska

SEAN PARNELL, Governor

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy, #109
P.O. Box 110302
Juneau, AK 99811-0302

MEMORANDUM

To: Jim Marcotte, Executive Director
Board of Fisheries
Department of Fish and Game M/S 1100

From: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Peter Froehlich, Commissioner
Bruce Twomley, Commissioner

Date: November 2, 2010

Phone: (907) 789-6160 VOICE
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Subject: Restructuring Proposals

This memorandum provides the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission's (CFEC) comments on the five "restructuring" proposals that the Board of Fisheries (Board) will be considering during the 2010-2011 regulatory cycle. The memorandum also provides our understanding of which proposals may require regulatory action by CFEC as well as the Board.

CFEC generally supports changes that will improve conditions for Alaska salmon fishermen and their families. However, CFEC will withhold comment on the merits of these specific proposals since we have not heard the arguments for and against the proposals and since, in one case, we may need to have our own separate regulatory proceeding should the Board take action. Like Board members, we will be interested in the problems, if any, these proposed regulations might cause management and enforcement, the extent to which such proposed regulations may lead to effort increases, and the extent to which each proposal might improve profitability by reducing total harvesting costs, increasing ex-vessel value, or other means.

Proposal 69:

Proposal 69 would allow Kodiak salmon purse seine, beach seine, and set gill net entry permit holders to use power or hand troll gear as an alternative gear in order to target Coho salmon from August 1 through September 30.

CFEC's salmon administrative area for the salmon troll fisheries is "statewide" and a salmon hand troll or power troll limited entry permit holder currently can fish for salmon in any waters where the Board allows troll gear as legal gear for salmon. To accommodate this proposal, CFEC would need to have our own regulatory proceeding to determine whether or not the Kodiak area should be removed from CFEC's statewide salmon troll administrative area and made a separate area.

Should the Board decide to adopt a regulation allowing troll gear as an alternative gear for CFEC salmon permit holders in the Kodiak area, contingent upon CFEC action, the Board's deliberations and rationale will help inform our discussion. Nevertheless, CFEC would still need to engage in our own regulatory proceeding and it is possible that we could reach a different conclusion once we have heard all of the arguments for and against the proposal.

Proposals 117 and 118:

These proposals would allow a person who holds two Cook Inlet salmon set gill net permits to operate two legal complements of gear under the conditions specified in the proposals. AS 16.05.251(i) provides the Board with the authority to adopt such regulations, notwithstanding AS 16.43.140(c)(5). No concomitant regulatory action by CFEC would be needed. We note (in contrast to Proposal 119, which would produce a net reduction in potential gear) Proposals 117 and 118 would not produce a net reduction in potential gear.

Proposal 119:

This proposal would allow a person who holds two Cook Inlet salmon drift gill net permits to utilize an additional 50 fathoms of gear. AS 16.05.251(i) provides the Board with the authority to adopt such regulations, notwithstanding AS 16.43.140(c)(5). No concomitant regulatory action by CFEC would be needed.

Proposal 120:

This proposal would appear to alter portions of 5 AAC 21.333 governing the use of additional gear in the Cook Inlet salmon drift gill net fishery when two permit holders are fishing together and jointly operating the gear. No concomitant regulatory action by CFEC would be needed.

cc: Denby Lloyd, Commissioner, ADF&G
John Hilsinger, Director of Commercial Fisheries, ADF&G
Cora Campbell, Fisheries Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor
Jeff Fox, Area Management Biologist Upper CI salmon & herring
James Jackson, Kodiak Management Area Manager salmon & herring

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Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 03H SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, COOK INLET

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
2009	Resident	404	0	404	295	5,892,166	19,973	$6,209,611	$21,050	
	Nonresident	166	0	166	109	1,866,255	17,122	$1,992,571	$18,280	
	Year Totals	570	0	570	404	7,758,421	19,204	$8,202,181	$20,302	$27,600
2008	Resident	409	0	409	304	5,645,956	18,572	$5,782,009	$19,020	
	Nonresident	162	0	162	122	1,931,585	15,833	$2,040,999	$16,730	
	Year Totals	571	0	571	426	7,577,541	17,788	$7,823,008	$18,364	$35,200
2007	Resident	401	0	401	297	9,820,567	33,066	$9,317,167	$31,371	
	Nonresident	170	0	170	120	3,588,461	29,904	$3,442,467	$28,687	
	Year Totals	571	0	571	417	13,409,028	32,156	$12,759,634	$30,599	$29,200
2006	Resident	400	0	400	293	5,057,041	17,260	$4,213,499	$14,381	
	Nonresident	170	0	170	103	1,068,188	10,371	$945,661	$9,181	
	Year Totals	570	0	570	396	6,125,229	15,468	$5,159,160	$13,028	$28,800
2005	Resident	404	1	405	334	12,722,908	38,093	$11,366,360	$34,031	
	Nonresident	166	0	166	137	4,419,700	32,261	$3,977,898	$29,036	
	Year Totals	570	1	571	471	17,142,608	36,396	$15,344,259	$32,578	$39,300
2004	Resident	398	2	400	313	14,415,453	46,056	$8,753,111	$27,965	
	Nonresident	171	0	171	127	4,921,023	38,748	$3,047,862	$23,999	
	Year Totals	569	2	571	440	19,336,476	43,947	$11,800,974	$26,820	$20,300
2003	Resident	394	2	396	293	7,811,508	26,660	$4,512,594	$15,401	
	Nonresident	176	0	176	125	3,080,253	24,642	$1,816,568	$14,533	
	Year Totals	570	2	572	418	10,891,761	26,057	$6,329,162	$15,142	$15,700
2002	Resident	392	2	394	284	9,202,713	32,404	$4,047,109	$14,250	
	Nonresident	178	0	178	125	3,432,727	27,462	$1,638,940	$13,112	
	Year Totals	570	2	572	409	12,635,440	30,893	$5,686,049	$13,902	$11,700
2001	Resident	391	4	395	323	4,307,144	13,335	$2,522,697	$7,810	
	Nonresident	179	0	179	144	1,949,111	13,535	$1,188,572	$8,254	
	Year Totals	570	4	574	467	6,256,255	13,397	$3,711,269	$7,947	$22,300
2000	Resident	384	7	391	347	4,409,236	12,707	$3,006,701	$8,665	
	Nonresident	186	0	186	166	2,004,927	12,078	$1,431,892	$8,626	
	Year Totals	570	7	577	513	6,414,163	12,503	$4,438,593	$8,652	$32,300
1999	Resident	385	6	391	336	7,439,860	22,142	$8,661,574	$25,778	
	Nonresident	184	1	185	151	2,955,877	19,575	$3,473,235	$23,002	
	Year Totals	569	7	576	487	10,395,737	21,346	$12,134,809	$24,917	$25,200
1998	Resident	386	9	395	361	3,890,603	10,777	$3,038,876	$8,418	
	Nonresident	182	4	186	167	1,515,764	9,076	$1,264,502	$7,572	
	Year Totals	568	13	581	528	5,406,367	10,239	$4,303,378	$8,150	$42,000
1997	Resident	381	14	395	388	10,941,468	28,200	$11,854,211	$30,552	
	Nonresident	185	2	187	184	5,079,591	27,606	$5,593,983	$30,402	
	Year Totals	566	16	582	572	16,021,059	28,009	$17,448,194	$30,504	$75,800
1996	Resident	382	14	396	382	11,647,153	30,490	$12,208,304	$31,959	
	Nonresident	183	4	187	178	5,227,773	29,370	$5,528,070	$31,057	
	Year Totals	565	18	583	560	16,874,926	30,134	$17,736,374	$31,672	$75,100
1995	Resident	379	14	393	391	10,844,324	27,735	$9,697,002	$24,801	
	Nonresident	185	4	189	186	4,641,274	24,953	$4,215,081	$22,662	

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Basic Information Table
S 03H SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, COOK INLET

Year		Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
		Year Totals	564	18	582	577	15,485,598	26,838	$13,912,083	$24,111	$85,500
1994		Resident	379	15	394	386	11,512,376	29,825	$13,104,307	$33,949	
		Nonresident	185	4	189	183	4,777,325	26,106	$5,661,829	$30,939	
		Year Totals	564	19	583	569	16,289,701	28,629	$18,766,136	$32,981	$65,000
1993		Resident	384	16	400	399	11,658,788	29,220	$11,429,005	$28,644	
		Nonresident	179	4	183	181	5,156,698	28,490	$5,108,128	$28,222	
		Year Totals	563	20	583	580	16,815,486	28,992	$16,537,133	$28,512	$89,800
1992		Resident	389	17	406	404	32,087,913	79,426	$46,846,772	$115,957	
		Nonresident	173	4	177	176	13,216,896	75,096	$19,515,288	$110,882	
		Year Totals	562	21	583	580	45,304,809	78,112	$66,362,059	$114,417	$88,800
1991		Resident	397	18	415	410	6,970,839	17,002	$6,022,223	$14,688	
		Nonresident	165	5	170	168	2,244,699	13,361	$2,076,910	$12,363	
		Year Totals	562	23	585	578	9,215,538	15,944	$8,099,133	$14,012	$177,500
1990		Resident	391	19	410	409	14,142,397	34,578	$19,928,605	$48,725	
		Nonresident	170	5	175	173	5,731,617	33,131	$8,456,290	$48,880	
		Year Totals	561	24	585	582	19,874,014	34,148	$28,384,895	$48,771	$202,058
1989		Resident	401	18	419	9	.	.	.	.	
		Nonresident	160	6	166	1	.	.	.	.	
		Year Totals	561	24	585	10	26,090	2,609	$33,363	$3,336	$176,844
1988		Resident	402	19	421	421	25,571,443	60,740	$56,418,661	$134,011	
		Nonresident	159	5	164	163	9,648,540	59,193	$21,710,222	$133,192	
		Year Totals	561	24	585	584	35,219,983	60,308	$78,128,882	$133,782	$138,725
1987		Resident	401	21	422	421	29,790,574	70,761	$43,861,632	$104,184	
		Nonresident	159	6	165	164	12,015,738	73,267	$17,923,157	$109,288	
		Year Totals	560	27	587	585	41,806,312	71,464	$61,784,789	$105,615	$86,944
1986		Resident	396	23	419	416	21,754,336	52,294	$21,599,288	$51,921	
		Nonresident	163	7	170	168	8,377,783	49,868	$8,349,617	$49,700	
		Year Totals	559	30	589	584	30,132,119	51,596	$29,948,905	$51,282	$64,962
1985		Resident	394	26	420	416	14,237,072	34,224	$13,457,284	$32,349	
		Nonresident	163	8	171	168	5,854,865	34,850	$5,518,063	$32,846	
		Year Totals	557	34	591	584	20,091,937	34,404	$18,975,346	$32,492	$62,605
1984		Resident	400	26	426	417	10,800,969	25,902	$7,675,523	$18,407	
		Nonresident	156	6	162	161	3,773,332	23,437	$2,706,054	$16,808	
		Year Totals	556	32	588	578	14,574,301	25,215	$10,381,577	$17,961	$67,962
1983		Resident	390	28	418	411	21,960,552	53,432	$13,718,840	$33,379	
		Nonresident	165	5	170	169	9,426,309	55,777	$5,873,176	$34,753	
		Year Totals	555	33	588	580	31,386,861	54,115	$19,592,016	$33,779	$69,919
1982		Resident	381	33	414	401	20,559,532	51,271	$16,611,720	$41,426	
		Nonresident	173	4	177	176	9,755,810	55,431	$7,902,952	$44,903	
		Year Totals	554	37	591	577	30,315,342	52,540	$24,514,672	$42,486	$58,176
1981		Resident	375	39	414	402	7,966,451	19,817	$6,947,874	$17,283	
		Nonresident	179	6	185	182	3,787,821	20,812	$3,279,487	$18,019	
		Year Totals	554	45	599	584	11,754,272	20,127	$10,227,361	$17,513	$61,333
1980		Resident	372	36	408	369	7,054,229	19,117	$4,355,725	$11,804	

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S 03H SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, COOK INLET

Year		Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
		Nonresident	182	8	190	184	4,152,049	22,565	$2,539,040	$13,799	
		Year Totals	554	44	598	553	11,206,278	20,265	$6,894,765	$12,468	$57,500
1979		Resident	369	40	409	403	5,404,912	13,412	$5,801,714	$14,396	
		Nonresident	185	5	190	189	2,902,369	15,356	$3,152,401	$16,679	
		Year Totals	554	45	599	592	8,307,281	14,033	$8,954,115	$15,125	$85,000
1978		Resident	365	37	402	394	14,119,142	35,835	$14,439,514	$36,649	
		Nonresident	184	5	189	184	7,552,330	41,045	$7,594,043	$41,272	
		Year Totals	549	42	591	578	21,671,472	37,494	$22,033,557	$38,120	$57,500
1977		Resident	359	30	389	357	12,502,212	35,020	$8,860,396	$24,819	
		Nonresident	180	7	187	176	6,892,713	39,163	$4,993,414	$28,372	
		Year Totals	539	37	576	533	19,394,925	36,388	$13,853,810	$25,992	.
1976		Resident	342	68	410	338	7,622,009	22,550	$4,831,912	$14,296	
		Nonresident	172	14	186	174	5,854,167	33,645	$3,737,694	$21,481	
		Year Totals	514	82	596	512	13,476,176	26,321	$8,569,607	$16,738	.
1975		Resident	291	247	538	316	5,367,905	16,987	$2,504,055	$7,924	
		Nonresident	162	84	246	154	4,147,404	26,931	$1,957,068	$12,708	
		Year Totals	453	331	784	470	9,515,309	20,245	$4,461,123	$9,492	.

Notes:

A "*" following the year field indicates data are preliminary.
Selected data fields are represented by "." when fewer than four people participated in a fishery.
Selected data fields are represented by "0" when no activity has occurred in a fishery (i.e.,closure).
Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species, and gear type.
These data are aggregated by type of permit fished, and thus contain both targeted and incidentally landed species.
Data includes only commercial catch landed on valid permits.
Data associated with test fishing, illegal landings, derbies, educational permits, or unmatchable permits are excluded.

Average Permit Price Notes:
--- indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery.
... indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

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Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
2009	Resident	608	0	608	402	6,253,927	15,557	$7,552,084	$18,786	
	Nonresident	130	0	130	70	1,128,271	16,118	$1,411,081	$20,158	
	Year Totals	738	0	738	472	7,382,198	15,640	$8,963,165	$18,990	$12,900
2008	Resident	613	0	613	410	7,827,303	19,091	$9,612,969	$23,446	
	Nonresident	125	0	125	74	1,415,048	19,122	$1,755,544	$23,724	
	Year Totals	738	0	738	484	9,242,351	19,096	$11,368,513	$23,489	$13,800
2007	Resident	618	0	618	405	8,850,268	21,853	$8,770,081	$21,655	
	Nonresident	120	0	120	78	1,408,024	18,052	$1,411,003	$18,090	
	Year Totals	738	0	738	483	10,258,292	21,239	$10,181,085	$21,079	$14,000
2006	Resident	616	0	616	405	7,589,204	18,739	$7,281,127	$17,978	
	Nonresident	122	0	122	77	1,346,329	17,485	$1,310,130	$17,015	
	Year Totals	738	0	738	482	8,935,533	18,538	$8,591,257	$17,824	$12,500
2005	Resident	615	0	615	418	13,886,521	33,221	$12,846,824	$30,734	
	Nonresident	122	0	122	81	2,739,374	33,819	$2,561,044	$31,618	
	Year Totals	737	0	737	499	16,625,895	33,318	$15,407,868	$30,877	$10,000
2004	Resident	621	0	621	407	13,119,925	32,236	$9,385,756	$23,061	
	Nonresident	118	0	118	74	2,384,271	32,220	$1,734,505	$23,439	
	Year Totals	739	0	739	481	15,504,196	32,233	$11,120,261	$23,119	$7,600
2003	Resident	618	0	618	408	10,395,605	25,479	$6,932,127	$16,991	
	Nonresident	124	0	124	64	1,723,615	26,931	$1,154,480	$18,039	
	Year Totals	742	0	742	472	12,119,220	25,676	$8,086,607	$17,133	$8,600
2002	Resident	620	0	620	425	9,342,799	21,983	$4,693,642	$11,044	
	Nonresident	123	0	123	71	1,644,988	23,169	$853,954	$12,028	
	Year Totals	743	0	743	496	10,987,787	22,153	$5,547,596	$11,185	$8,000
2001	Resident	623	0	623	421	5,725,226	13,599	$3,522,421	$8,367	
	Nonresident	121	0	121	84	883,145	10,514	$559,008	$6,655	
	Year Totals	744	0	744	505	6,608,371	13,086	$4,081,429	$8,082	$10,600
2000	Resident	622	0	622	446	4,590,069	10,292	$3,564,019	$7,991	
	Nonresident	123	0	123	87	900,802	10,354	$755,782	$8,687	
	Year Totals	745	0	745	533	5,490,871	10,302	$4,319,800	$8,105	$12,200
1999	Resident	618	0	618	465	6,525,682	14,034	$8,316,296	$17,885	
	Nonresident	127	0	127	91	1,283,823	14,108	$1,677,407	$18,433	
	Year Totals	745	0	745	556	7,809,505	14,046	$9,993,704	$17,974	$13,200
1998	Resident	620	0	620	469	4,844,889	10,330	$3,684,582	$7,856	
	Nonresident	125	0	125	90	825,608	9,173	$667,054	$7,412	
	Year Totals	745	0	745	559	5,670,497	10,144	$4,351,636	$7,785	$20,600
1997	Resident	622	0	622	509	11,865,346	23,311	$12,889,355	$25,323	
	Nonresident	123	0	123	94	2,451,230	26,077	$2,748,558	$29,240	
	Year Totals	745	0	745	603	14,316,576	23,742	$15,637,913	$25,934	$24,700
1996	Resident	620	0	620	508	10,869,104	21,396	$11,518,926	$22,675	
	Nonresident	125	0	125	96	1,847,619	19,246	$2,051,580	$21,371	
	Year Totals	745	0	745	604	12,716,723	21,054	$13,570,507	$22,468	$37,100
1995	Resident	626	0	626	528	7,738,984	14,657	$7,448,545	$14,107	
	Nonresident	119	0	119	97	1,392,250	14,353	$1,488,450	$15,345	

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Year		Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
		Year Totals	745	0	745	625	9,131,234	14,610	$8,936,995	$14,299	$30,300
1994		Resident	628	0	628	521	10,997,421	21,108	$12,589,109	$24,163	
		Nonresident	117	0	117	96	2,165,376	22,556	$2,683,570	$27,954	
		Year Totals	745	0	745	617	13,162,797	21,334	$15,272,678	$24,753	$28,400
1993		Resident	638	0	638	557	12,166,615	21,843	$11,805,296	$21,194	
		Nonresident	107	0	107	84	2,504,504	29,816	$2,511,797	$29,902	
		Year Totals	745	0	745	641	14,671,119	22,888	$14,317,093	$22,336	$35,500
1992		Resident	638	0	638	564	19,453,367	34,492	$27,992,263	$49,632	
		Nonresident	107	0	107	90	3,423,331	38,037	$5,108,705	$56,763	
		Year Totals	745	0	745	654	22,876,698	34,980	$33,100,968	$50,613	$43,000
1991		Resident	645	0	645	571	7,185,494	12,584	$6,580,484	$11,524	
		Nonresident	100	0	100	77	800,716	10,399	$781,117	$10,144	
		Year Totals	745	0	745	648	7,986,210	12,324	$7,361,601	$11,361	$71,900
1990		Resident	646	0	646	586	10,053,507	17,156	$13,913,194	$23,743	
		Nonresident	97	0	97	76	1,497,143	19,699	$2,216,327	$29,162	
		Year Totals	743	0	743	662	11,550,650	17,448	$16,129,521	$24,365	$98,514
1989		Resident	647	0	647	577	32,076,430	55,592	$51,409,149	$89,097	
		Nonresident	96	0	96	81	5,155,832	63,652	$8,533,948	$105,357	
		Year Totals	743	0	743	658	37,232,262	56,584	$59,943,096	$91,099	$61,511
1988		Resident	660	0	660	585	19,516,811	33,362	$43,342,208	$74,089	
		Nonresident	83	0	83	70	2,814,039	40,201	$6,594,686	$94,210	
		Year Totals	743	0	743	655	22,330,850	34,093	$49,936,893	$76,240	$43,766
1987		Resident	664	0	664	583	25,041,078	42,952	$35,981,654	$61,718	
		Nonresident	79	0	79	67	3,989,437	59,544	$5,964,631	$89,024	
		Year Totals	743	0	743	650	29,030,515	44,662	$41,946,286	$64,533	$26,837
1986		Resident	666	0	666	582	14,850,660	25,517	$15,929,746	$27,371	
		Nonresident	77	0	77	63	2,040,998	32,397	$2,328,457	$36,960	
		Year Totals	743	0	743	645	16,891,658	26,189	$18,258,204	$28,307	$18,191
1985		Resident	677	1	678	569	13,022,601	22,887	$14,750,446	$25,923	
		Nonresident	67	0	67	56	1,741,500	31,098	$2,120,435	$37,865	
		Year Totals	744	1	745	625	14,764,101	23,623	$16,870,880	$26,993	$16,312
1984		Resident	677	1	678	570	8,483,150	14,883	$6,330,893	$11,107	
		Nonresident	66	0	66	50	809,114	16,182	$631,688	$12,634	
		Year Totals	743	1	744	620	9,292,264	14,988	$6,962,581	$11,230	$17,881
1983		Resident	682	2	684	574	12,912,520	22,496	$9,039,581	$15,748	
		Nonresident	61	0	61	52	1,528,096	29,386	$1,120,586	$21,550	
		Year Totals	743	2	745	626	14,440,616	23,068	$10,160,167	$16,230	$18,340
1982		Resident	692	4	696	561	12,763,019	22,750	$10,961,432	$19,539	
		Nonresident	52	0	52	41	1,370,057	33,416	$1,241,787	$30,287	
		Year Totals	744	4	748	602	14,133,076	23,477	$12,203,219	$20,271	$17,200
1981		Resident	684	3	687	555	7,861,365	14,165	$8,160,117	$14,703	
		Nonresident	60	0	60	45	597,603	13,280	$675,045	$15,001	
		Year Totals	744	3	747	600	8,458,968	14,098	$8,835,161	$14,725	$16,000
1980		Resident	696	3	699	559	8,738,506	15,632	$5,736,495	$10,262	

WWWBITP-A State of Alaska 2011-02-15
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 04H SALMON, SET GILLNET, COOK INLET

Year		Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
		Nonresident	48	0	48	34	665,420	19,571	$439,329	$12,921	
		Year Totals	744	3	747	593	9,403,926	15,858	$6,175,824	$10,415	$14,250
1979		Resident	701	5	706	576	4,845,316	8,412	$5,867,350	$10,186	
		Nonresident	43	0	43	33	244,844	7,420	$320,323	$9,707	
		Year Totals	744	5	749	609	5,090,160	8,358	$6,187,673	$10,160	$16,000
1978		Resident	698	5	703	570	10,272,282	18,022	$10,080,095	$17,684	
		Nonresident	44	0	44	35	1,267,575	36,216	$1,364,930	$38,998	
		Year Totals	742	5	747	605	11,539,857	19,074	$11,445,025	$18,917	$14,571
1977		Resident	690	3	693	519	9,245,961	17,815	$7,380,114	$14,220	
		Nonresident	41	0	41	28	903,099	32,254	$748,522	$26,733	
		Year Totals	731	3	734	547	10,149,060	18,554	$8,128,637	$14,860	.
1976		Resident	670	7	677	523	7,814,012	14,941	$4,747,419	$9,077	
		Nonresident	42	0	42	26	691,518	26,597	$429,795	$16,531	
		Year Totals	712	7	719	549	8,505,530	15,493	$5,177,213	$9,430	.
1975		Resident	608	359	967	529	4,149,592	7,844	$2,173,168	$4,108	
		Nonresident	44	18	62	32	400,100	12,503	$214,055	$6,689	
		Year Totals	652	377	1,029	561	4,549,692	8,110	$2,387,223	$4,255	.

Notes:

A "*" following the year field indicates data are preliminary.
Selected data fields are represented by "." when fewer than four people participated in a fishery.
Selected data fields are represented by "0" when no activity has occurred in a fishery (i.e.,closure).
Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species, and gear type.
These data are aggregated by type of permit fished, and thus contain both targeted and incidentally landed species.
Data includes only commercial catch landed on valid permits.
Data associated with test fishing, illegal landings, derbies, educational permits, or unmatchable permits are excluded.

Average Permit Price Notes:
--- indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery.
... indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

RC 110

UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

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February 22, 2011

ATTN: BOF COMMENTS
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Upper Cook Inlet Board of Fisheries Proposals, and UFA endorsement of the City of Kenai Resolution R.C. 11

Dear Chairman Webster and Board of Fisheries Members,

United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA) represents 38 Alaska commercial fishing organizations, participating in fisheries throughout the state and its offshore waters. Twenty-five of our member groups are directly involved in Alaska salmon fisheries. **UFA endorses and references the City of Kenai Resolution R.C. 11 that has been submitted for the current meeting, and offers the following additional comments.**

UFA feels strongly that the health and optimum sustainability of Alaska's fishery resources results from the use of the science-based tools that have been developed as part of Alaska's fishery management. The use of these tools should not be jeopardized through restrictions on the management authority of the Department of Fish and Game.

In support of our commitment to healthy and optimum sustainable fisheries management, which promotes healthy commercial fishing communities, the UFA Board adopted the following principles for salmon fisheries management, and submits these positions as general comment on Upper Cook Inlet proposals:

UFA strongly supports:

- Escapement goal management based on proven biological principles. Optimum sustainable salmon fisheries should be managed with the prime objective to provide escapements that are within scientifically established upper and lower ***biological escapement goals***.
- Adaptive and abundance based management through the local area managers.
- The unencumbered use of the Commissioner's EO authority for fishery management. This is integral to the successful management of a sustainable

resource and should not be limited or curtailed within any salmon management plan.

- Mixed stock management is a complex task in any salmon management plan. The Board of Fisheries and the Department of Fish and Game are responsible for achieving the long-term optimum sustainability of our salmon resources, while protecting commercial fishing communities.

In accordance with these principles, UFA strongly opposes all arbitrary restrictions and actions that unduly and improperly limit the State's fishery managers from achieving biological escapement goals.

Thank you for your consideration,

Mark Vinsel
Executive Director

RC 111

Conservation Actions for Northern District King Salmon Stock of Concern

Northern District King Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 21.366)

(a) The purposes of this management plan are to ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the Northern District drainages and to provide management guidelines to the department. The department shall manage the Northern District king salmon stocks primarily for sport and guided sport uses in order to provide sport and guided sport fishermen with a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon over the entire run, as measured by the frequency on river restrictions. The department shall manage the Northern District for the commercial harvest of king salmon as follows:

(1) except as specified in (7) of this section, the season will open for commercial fishing periods with the first fishing period beginning on the first Monday on or after June 4, except when June 4 falls within a closed period, in which case the season opens the next following open period and continues through June 24, unless closed earlier by emergency order;

(2) fishing periods are six (6) hours on Mondays from 7:00 am to 1:00 pm;

(3) set gill nets may not exceed 35 fathoms in length and six inches in mesh;

(4) no CFEC permit holder may operate more than one set gillnet at a time;

(5) no set gillnet may be set or operated within 1,200 feet of another set gill net;

(6) no CFEC permit holder may set a gillnet seaward of a set gillnet operated by another CFEC permit holder;

(7) Close the area from ADFG regulatory marker located one mile south of the Chuitna River to the Susitna River to commercial king salmon fishing.

(8) if the Deshka River is closed to sport fishing or to the retention of king salmon (catch and release), the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial king salmon fishery throughout the Northern District for the remainder of the fishing periods provided for under this section.

(b) The commissioner may depart from the provisions of the management plan under this section as provided in 5 AAC 21.363 (e).

The following suggested management plan contains restrictions and closures which the Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee feels will reduce the sport fish king salmon harvest in the Northern District by approximately 50% or more over existing numbers. These restrictions and closures are necessary to address the king salmon conservation concerns which have developed in the Northern District.

Northern District King Salmon Sport Fishing Management Plan (5 AAC XXXX)

(a) The purposes of this management plan are to ensure an adequate escapement of king salmon into the Northern District drainages and to provide management guidelines to the department. The department shall manage the Northern District king salmon stocks primarily for sport and guided sport uses in order to provide sport and guided sport fishermen with a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon over the entire run, as measured by the frequency on river restrictions. The department shall manage the Northern District for the king salmon sport fisheries as follows:

(b) Unit 2 streams shall be managed in aggregate

i. The last weekend of the season is closed

ii. King salmon fishing is closed from 11:00 pm until 6:00 am

(c) All drainages flowing into Cook Inlet from an ADFG regulatory marker located one mile south of the Chuitna River to the Susitna River shall be closed to king salmon fishing.

(d) Alexander and Goose Creeks are closed to king salmon fishing

(e) The last week of the king salmon season is closed in the Little Susitna River

(f) In the Deshka River bait is not permitted until June 1

(g) The Department shall exercise emergency order authority as necessary to adapt provisions of this plan to king salmon abundance.

Committee of the Whole: Talking Points **RC 112**

February 24, 2011

5 AAC 21.353. Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan

(a) The department shall manage the Central District commercial drift gillnet fishery as follows:

(1) weekly fishing periods are as described in 5 AAC 21.320(b) ;

(2) the fishing season will open the third Monday in June or June 19, whichever is later, and

(A) from July 9 through July 15,

(i) fishing during the [TWO] **first** regular fishing period[S] is restricted to the Kenai and Kasilof Sections [AND DRIFT GILLNET AREA 1];

(ii) fishing during the second regular fishing period is restricted to the Kenai and Kasilof Sections and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

[(II)] **(iii)** at run strengths greater than 2,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open one additional 12-hour fishing period in the Kenai and Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

(B) from July 16 through July 31,

(i) at run strengths of less than 2,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, fishing during two regular 12-hour fishing periods will be restricted to the Kenai and Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

(ii) at run strengths of 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, fishing during two regular 12-hour fishing periods will be restricted to the Kenai and Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Areas 1 and 2;

(iii) at run strengths greater than 4,000,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, there will be no mandatory restrictions during regular fishing periods;

(C) from August 16 until closed by emergency order, Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4 are open for fishing during regular fishing periods;

(D) from August 11 through August 15, there are no mandatory area restrictions to regular periods, except that if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is closed under 5 AAC 21.310(b) (2)(C)(iii), regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4.

(b) For the purposes of this section,

(1) "Drift Gillnet Area 1" means those waters of the Central District south of Kalgin Island at 60ø 20.43' N. lat.;

(2) "Drift Gillnet Area 2" means those waters of the Central District enclosed by a line from 60ø 20.43' N. lat., 151ø 54.83' W. long. to a point at 60ø 41.08' N. lat., 151ø 39.00' W. long. to a point at 60ø 41.08' N. lat., 151ø 24.00' W. long. to a point at 60ø 27.10' N. lat., 151ø 25.70' W. long. to a point at 60ø 20.43' N. lat., 151ø 28.55' W. long.;

(3) "Drift Gillnet Area 3" means those waters of the Central District within one mile of mean lower low water (zero tide) south of a point on the West Foreland at 60ø 42.70' N. lat., 151ø 42.30' W. long.;

(4) "Drift Gillnet Area 4" means those waters of the Central District enclosed by a line from 60ø 04.70' N. lat., 152ø 34.74' W. long. to the Kalgin Buoy at 60ø 04.70' N. lat., 152ø 09.90' W. long. to a point at 59ø 46.15' N. lat., 152ø 18.62' W. long. to a point on the western shore at 59ø 46.15' N. lat., 153ø 00.20' W. long., not including the waters of the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict.

(c) The commissioner may depart from the provisions of the management plan under this section as provided in 5 AAC 21.363(e) .

History: Eff. 6/11/2005, Register 174; am 6/4/2008, Register 186; am 9/12/2008, Register 187

Authority: AS 16.05.060 AS 16.05.251

5AAC 21.366. Northern District King Salmon Management Plan

The department shall manage the Northern District for the commercial harvest of king salmon as follows:

(1) except as specified in (8) of this section, the season will open for commercial fishing periods with the first fishing period beginning on the first Monday on or after May 25, except when May 25 falls within a closed period, in which case the season opens the next following open period and closes June 24, unless closed earlier by emergency order;

(2) fishing periods are from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Mondays;

(3) the harvest may not exceed 12,500 king salmon;

(4) set gillnets may not exceed 35 fathoms in length and six inches in mesh size;

(5) no CFEC permit holder may operate more than one set gillnet at a time;

(6) no set gillnet may be set or operated within 1,200 feet of another set gillnet;

(7) no CFEC permit holder may set a gillnet seaward of a set gillnet operated by another CFEC permit holder;

(8) **the area from the dock located at the North Forelands at 61^0 04.729' N. lat.; 151^0 20.051 W. long. to the Susitna River is closed to commercial king salmon fishing for all fishing periods provided for under this section;** [FROM MAY 25 THROUGH JUNE 24, THE AREA FROM AN ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER LOCATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE THEODORE RIVER TO THE SUSITNA RIVER IS OPEN TO FISHING THE SECOND REGULAR MONDAY PERIOD ONLY;]

[(9) IF THE THEODORE, LEWIS, OR IVAN RIVER IS CLOSED TO SPORT FISHING, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL CLOSE, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, THE AREA FROM AN ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER LOCATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE THEODORE RIVER TO THE SUSITNA RIVER TO COMMERCIAL KING SALMON FISHING FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE FISHING PERIODS PROVIDED FOR UNDER THIS SECTION;]

(10) if the Deshka River is closed to sport fishing, the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial king salmon fishery throughout the Northern District for the remainder of the fishing periods provided for under this section; and

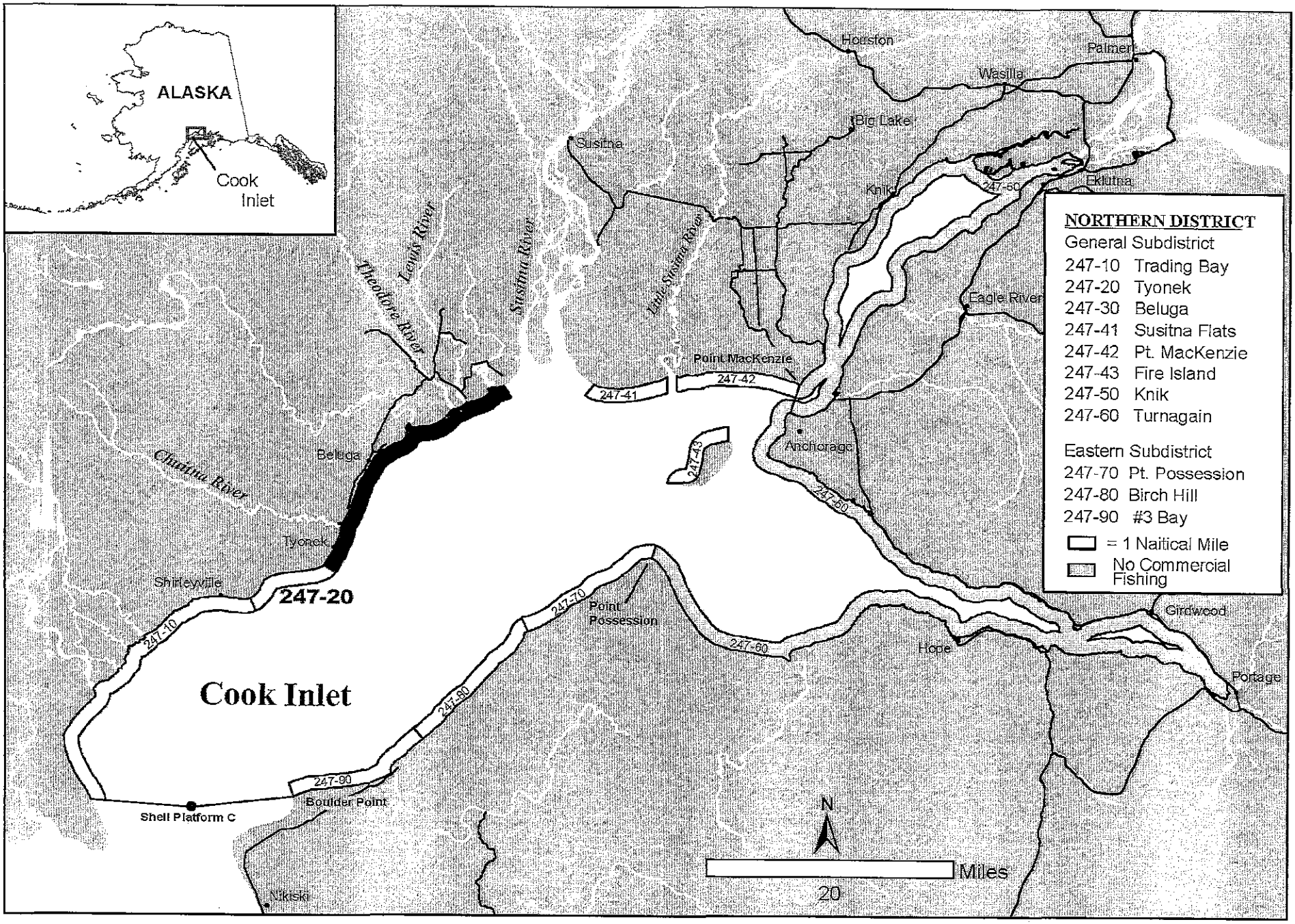
[(11) IF THE CHUITNA RIVER IS CLOSED TO SPORT FISHING, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL CLOSE, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, THE AREA FROM AN

ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER LOCATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE CHUITNA RIVER TO THE SUSITNA RIVER TO COMMERCIAL KING SALMON FISHING FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE DIRECTED KING SALMON FISHERY.]

History: Eff. 4/18/86, Register 98; am 5/14/97, Register 142; am 6/13/99, Register 150; am 6/22/2002, Register 162; am 6/11/2005, Register 174

Authority: AS 16.05.060

AS 16.05.251


ALASKA
Cook Inlet
Houston
Palmer
Wasilla
Big Lake
Susitna
Knik
Eklutna
247-50
Eagle River
Theodore River
Lewis River
Susitna River
Little Susitna River
Point MacKenzie
247-42
247-41
247-43
Anchorage
247-60
Beluga
Chuitna River
Tyonek
Shirleyville
247-20
247-10
247-70
Point Possession
247-80
247-90
Boulder Point
Shell Platform C
Cook Inlet
Hope
Girdwood
Portage
Nikiski
N
Miles
20
NORTHERN DISTRICT
General Subdistrict
247-10 Trading Bay
247-20 Tyonek
247-30 Beluga
247-41 Susitna Flats
247-42 Pt. MacKenzie
247-43 Fire Island
247-50 Knik
247-60 Turnagain
Eastern Subdistrict
247-70 Pt. Possession
247-80 Birch Hill
247-90 #3 Bay
= 1 Naitical Mile
No Commercial Fishing

Drift Gillnet Harvest During the 2006 Pink Salmon Fishery

DRIFT GILLNET PINK SALMON FISHERY				
Year	No. Boats	Pink	Coho	Sockeye
2002	2	116	10	4
2004	4	66	183	246
2006	75	17,148	3,294	10,515

Experimental Drift Gillnet Pink Salmon Fishery

LOCATION	COORDINATES
1. Shell Platform C	60° 45.80' N. lat., 151° 30.30' W. long.
2. Kalgin Buoy	60° 04.70' N. lat., 152° 09.90' W. long.
3. SW corner of Kasilof Corridor	60° 04.02' N. lat., 151° 46.60' W. long
4. Clam Gulch Corridor Waypoint	60° 12.75' N. lat., 151° 32.05' W. long.
5. Blanchard Line Corridor Boundary	60° 27.10' N. lat., 151° 25.50' W. long.
6. Base of Collier's Dock	60° 40.35' N. lat., 151° 23.00' W. long.
7. Seaward Collier's Dock Waypoint	60° 40.35' N. lat., 151° 26.33' W. long.
8. Boulder Point	60° 46.39' N. lat.

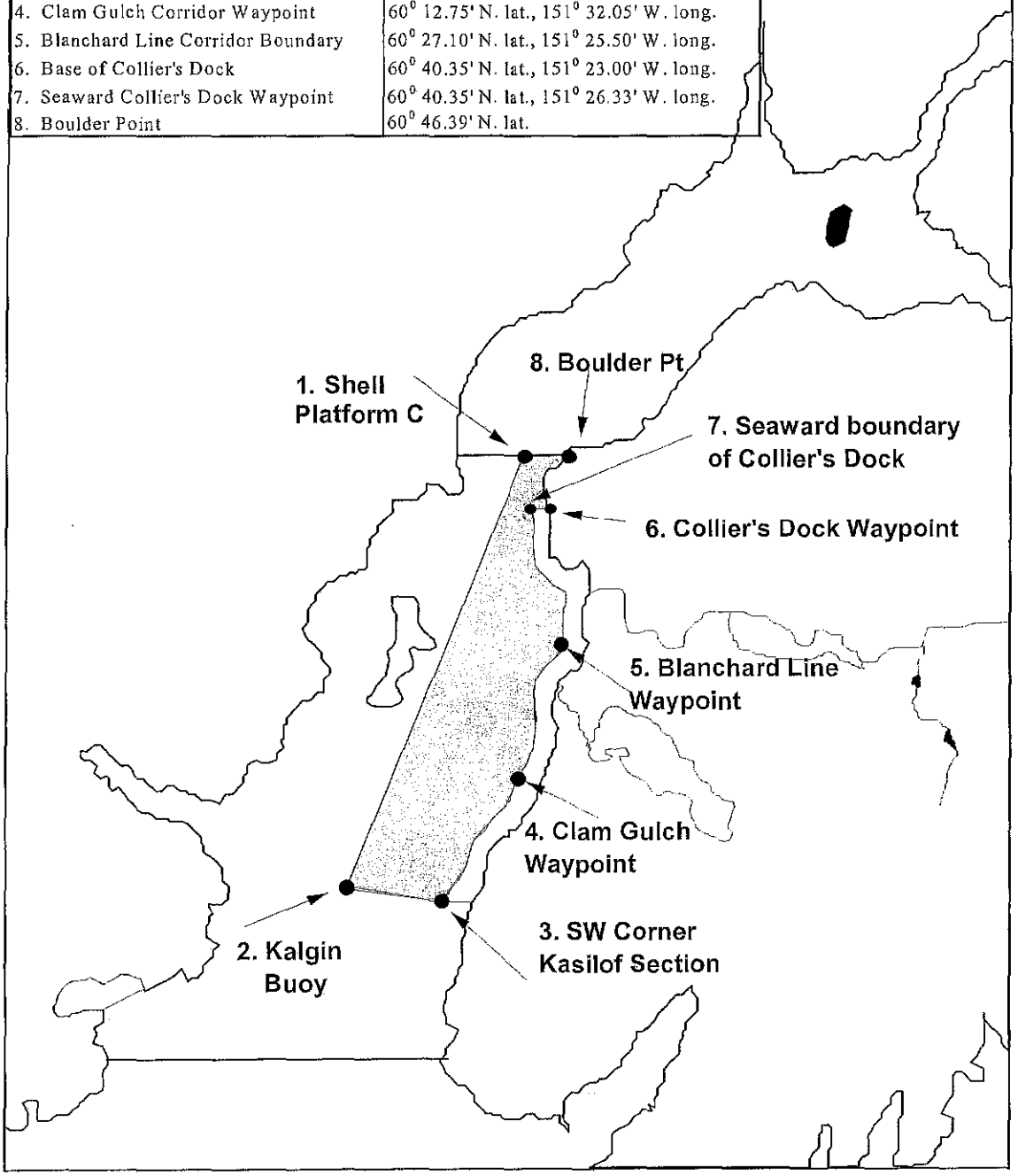


Figure 4. Map of the area allowed for the drift gillnet experimental pink salmon fishery.

Commercial salmon harvest in the Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet fishery in August, 2008-2010

2008	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total		Length of	Area
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Period	Fished
1-Aug	167	167	7,329	7,329	536	536	1,060	1,060			9,092	9,092	24	KRSHA
2-Aug	123	290	7,302	14,631	489	1,025	795	1,855			8,709	17,801	24	KRSHA
3-Aug	121	411	6,121	20,752	329	1,354	1,935	3,790			8,506	26,307	24	KRSHA
4-Aug	94	505	3,310	24,062	269	1,623	1,602	5,392	1	1	5,276	31,583	24	KRSHA
5-Aug	82	587	2,345	26,407	299	1,922	3,147	8,539	1	2	5,874	37,457	24	KRSHA
6-Aug	61	648	1,907	28,314	694	2,616	6,165	14,704		2	8,827	46,284	24	KRSHA
7-Aug	141	789	1,903	30,217	1,697	4,313	6,053	20,757		2	9,794	56,078	23	KRSHA

2009	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total		Length of	Area
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Period	Fished
1-Aug	263	263	11,913	11,913	1,299	1,299	665	665	35	35	14,175	14,175	12	All ESSN
3-Aug	220	483	9,906	21,819	1,375	2,674	1,452	2,117	37	72	12,990	27,165	12	All ESSN
6-Aug	131	614	8,363	30,182	3,181	5,855	305	2,422	75	147	12,055	39,220	15	All ESSN
10-Aug	140	754	4,882	35,064	4,167	10,022	138	2,560	29	176	9,356	48,576	16	All ESSN

2010	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total		Length of	Area
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Period	Fished
2-Aug	268	268	45,615	45,615	2,800	2,800	12,974	12,974	69	69	61,726	61,726	17	All ESSN
3-Aug	226	494	15,109	60,724	2,067	4,867	14,176	27,150	79	148	31,657	93,383	24	All ESSN
4-Aug	186	680	18,978	79,702	2,212	7,079	16,589	43,739	325	473	38,290	131,673	22	All ESSN
5-Aug	114	794	9,280	88,982	1,464	8,543	8,364	52,103	56	529	19,278	150,951	12	All ESSN
8-Aug	149	943	9,619	98,601	3,112	11,655	16,140	68,243	21	550	29,041	179,992	19	All ESSN
9-Aug	137	1,080	6,963	105,564	2,407	14,062	16,735	84,978	133	683	26,375	206,367	24	All ESSN
10-Aug	64	1,144	3,513	109,077	1,241	15,303	6,636	91,614	15	698	11,469	217,836	20	All ESSN
12-Aug	21	1,165	3,365	112,442	2,019	17,322	5,955	97,569	10	708	11,370	229,206	12	All ESSN

RC 113

Magnuson-Stevens
Fishery Conservation and Management Act
Public Law 94-265

TITLE III -- NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 301. NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) IN GENERAL.--Any fishery management plan prepared, and any regulation promulgated to implement any such plan, pursuant to this title shall be consistent with the following national standards for fishery conservation and management:

98-623

(1) Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.

(2) Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.

(3) To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.

(4) Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

104-297

(5) Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources; except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

(6) Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.

(7) Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

104-297

(8) Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

104-297

(9) Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.

104-297

(10) Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/magact/

Submitted by: Kenai River Sportfishing Association

RC114

MAYOR'S BLUE RIBBON SPORTSMAN'S

COMMITTEE MEETING (EXCERPT)

MAY 18, 2009

ORIGINAL

MR. HILLSINGER: No, we actually told them that we would be changing.....

MALE: Okay.

MR. HILLSINGER: .....and we spent a good part of that committee arguing about that one.

MALE: What did.....

MR. HILLSINGER: You know, right before that meeting is when all the data kind of was dropped in our lap also and so it was holy, moly, what do we do with this. So we kind of had a pretty good inkling that there was going to be changes, we just didn't have time to figure out what it would be. That's why we took a year to do it.

MALE: I'll put Susitna questions aside because there's still a lot of Susitna sockeye questions I have and I'm sure a lot of the crowd does but let's move on to chinook. That -- the press release for this meeting was that this is to discuss Department of Fish and Game actions on chinook salmon. Sportfish has already taken very drastic measures in the Valley here. The Board of Fish took even more drastic measures last year by closing the Alexander Creek completely. This year, the Deshka is closed to retention of fish four days out of the week, weekend only as the run progresses. If it doesn't, we're to assume the Deshka will receive further restrictions. My question for the Department of Commercial Fish is what are you doing as a department in commercial

fisheries that affect Susitna bound stocks to share that burden of conservation which has already been -- taken all of my sport fish?

MR. ~~HILLSINGER~~ Jeff Fox: Well, we don't really share the burden of conservation, especially in a case like this one where the board has already given us a plan. We follow that plan. You know, I don't have a bag of tricks that okay, you went to catch and release so I take off, you know, three hours or something. It's very difficult in the commercial fishery to adjust. That's why the plan's set up the way it is. In fact, one of the people who wrote it's Larry. The commercial fishery, when it started, got a single six-hour period a week from June 1st to the 25th. Over the years -- oh, and, you know, they have a single net. It's either 1,200 or 1,800 feet apart. You know, it a very conservative fishery. It was designed to catch no more than 1,200 -- or 12,500 fish. Since the first few years of that, that fishery's been reined in pretty dramatically. You know, they have area registration now so about between one-third and two-thirds of the participants are out. And so what else -- I can't even think of all the things -- oh, we closed the Ivan Lewis Theodore except for one period so that fishery's designed to be very conservative.

MALE: So you're explaining the regulatory.....

MR. HILLSINGER: Mm-hmm.

want that short answer to stand and confuse everybody.

MR. FOX: The Department doesn't try and share the conservation burden among users because we couldn't do it fairly. When we have to take action, we take action. Sometimes it isn't fair. In this instance, the board has told us how to share that conservation burden so we follow that. If the board hasn't told us, we take the actions that we think are necessary and the conservation burden is shared by everyone that way. So when the board kind of addresses a problem, that's how we march. Until we aren't going to make the rule with new in-season information, we can act outside what the board has told us but otherwise, we follow their plan.

FEMALE: Yeah, thanks for clarifying the Department's role. I didn't want people to think that only sport fishermen shared the burden of conservation.

MR. ENGEL: No, the point is a lot of people got those same things in the back of the room and we're going to have a little bit of -- we spent a lot of time on this particular issue and we still got a -- I know Tom Batesmugger (ph) has something to say but let me quickly summarize some of the things I think we've heard that people are starting to be repetitive on. There is concern from this group here in this area that a tool that's been in existence for 28 years or 30 years is going to be largely abandoned and that is the only

RC116

Proposal 105

(105,106,107,109,167)Amended

Clarification of the intent of these proposals:

Statistical area 244-32 (North Kalifornsky Beach)On or after June 25 is open to salmon fishing. This subsection will fish the same time as the Kasilof Section Until July 8th. When the Kenai Section opens by regulation on or after July 8 Stat area 244-32 will fish as normal in the Kenai Section

Compromise /Amended

Option - One Start date of July 1 Inclusive of EO hours

Option - Two Same as Option One -1 Net per permit (66% Reduction in Gear)

Option - Three Start date July 1 (regular periods only)

- Options are in order of preference
-
-
-
-
- Greg Johnson and Gary Hollier

RC 117

Total number of fish released in the Kenai River, both early and late runs.

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	6,511	17,023	19,588	135,581	70,436	3,664	246,292
1997	5,577	19,677	15,360	131,015	4,200	1,699	171,951
1998	4,836	13,487	13,103	103,396	73,625	868	204,479
1999	5,329	20,536	20,817	150,904	5,489	755	198,501
2000	6,734	17,637	25,487	156,103	170,282	3,298	372,807
2001	5,606	19,849	22,225	121,102	8,573	1,178	172,927
2002	5,555	14,527	38,703	194,850	167,485	7,432	422,997
2003	5,788	37,399	27,209	228,977	9,381	592	303,558
2004	5,786	28,146	40,425	201,108	138,418	5,262	413,359
2005	5,594	36,439	25,617	233,496	12,830	984	309,366
2006	5,295	28,803	23,084	197,111	146,533	375	395,906
2007	5,432	29,182	21,015	192,255	13,040	171	255,663
2008	5,282	22,809	28,613	156,074	175,332	1,950	384,778
2009	5,456	20,104	24,554	166,442	11,469	130	222,699
Ave.		28,258	24,700	169,172	71,935	2,026	291,092

25,000

AVE

King Mortality Rates vary 7 – 9 % on the Kenai River

Coho Mortality rates vary 20 – 70% Along the West coast in Hook and line fisheries

FROM KPFA

RC 118

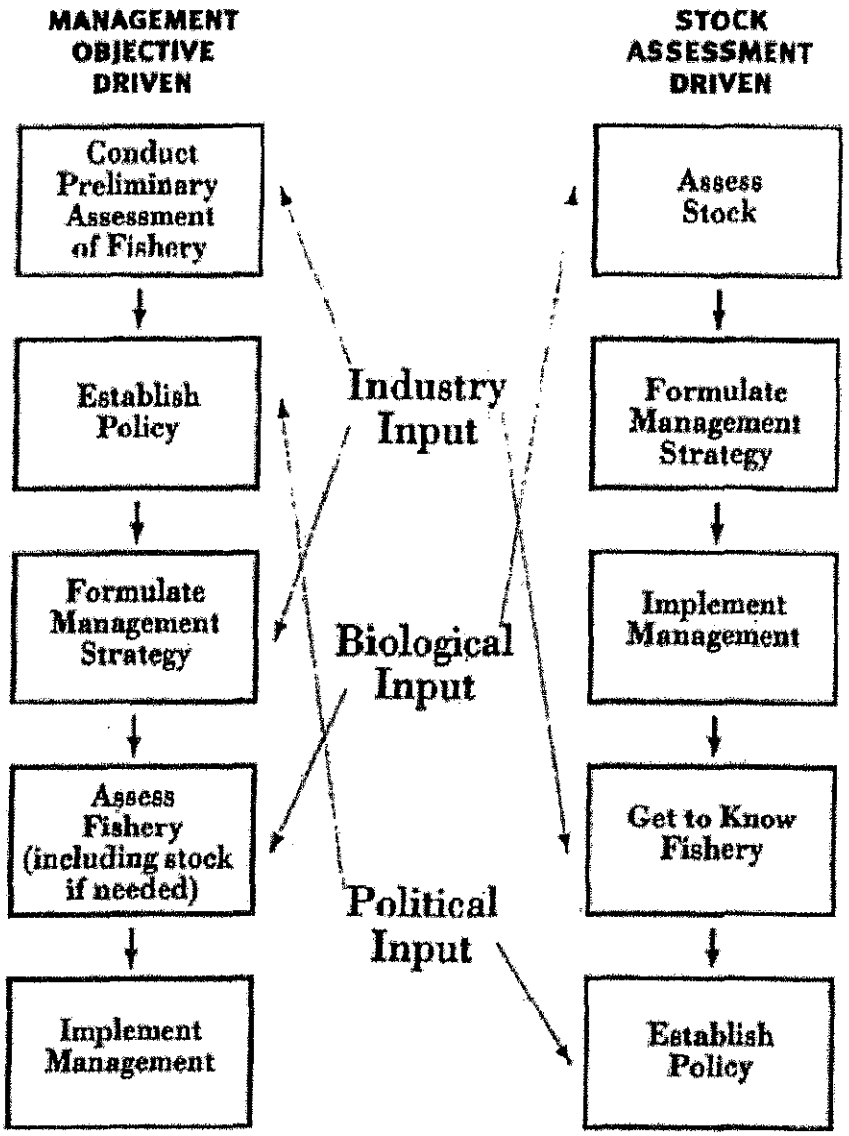


Figure 3 1 The action sequence that should take place when fishery management is management objective driven (MOD) and that tends to take place when it is stock assessment driven (SAD) Source: Mahon 1997

Fishery Management Planning and Objectives

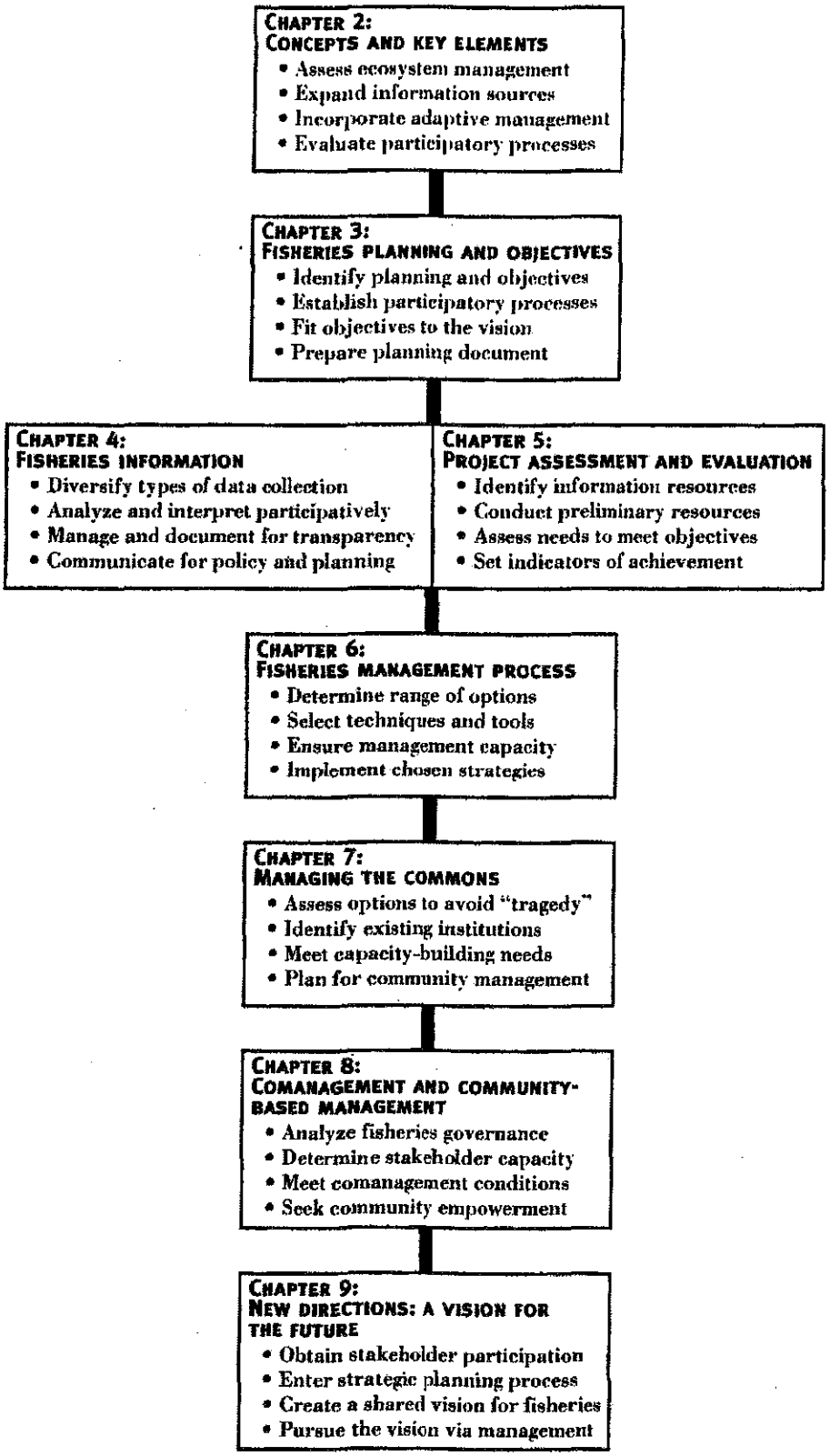


Figure 1.4 Interconnections between chapters.

1.5.2 Management Approaches

The goals of management are, first, to prevent biological and commercial extinction, and second, to optimize the benefits derived from the fishery over an indefinite period; in summary – the goal is to use resources sustainably. This goal encompasses a great deal of complexity. Assessing the risk of biological extinction is the focus of ongoing debate in the international natural resources management arena (for example, The World Conservation Union [IUCN], CITES, and the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO]). Fisheries management has focused for decades on avoiding commercial extinction and optimizing benefits.

Most of the fishery science themes and concepts that influence fisheries managers are associated with modern, conventional approaches. It is instructive to observe how these approaches' management objectives have changed over time – such objectives as maximum sustainable yield (MSY) Larkin 1977), maximum economic yield (MEY) and optimum sustainable yield (OSY) (Roedel 1975). These changes were accompanied or instigated by changes in understanding of fisheries systems (and willingness to admit ignorance) and by scientists' and managers' attempts to model nature (Panayotou 1982). Uncertainty and complexity are now acknowledged and addressed in various ways, some of which incorporate the human dimension. It is even fashionable to say that "we should manage people, not fish," but there is little evidence of this cliché becoming the focus of conventional fisheries approaches.

We can review these approaches from many different angles, but the one chosen here examines them from the perspective of how people (harvesters, decision-makers and society) fit in. In order to keep this review brief and on focus, the authors do not explain basic concepts and models in detail. Elaborations are available in some of the references, such as Panayotou (1982), and in the glossary at the end of this book.

1.5.3 What Does Fisheries Management Yield?

The output from a fishery is often referred to as its yield. This can be measured in several ways, such as quantity of fish harvested (biological), revenue from the fishery (economic), or a composite and more intangible "benefit to society" (social and cultural). Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) looks at the biological measure of fish harvested, shown in a variant of a typical static bio-economic illustrative diagram (**Figure 1.2**).

MSY is based on information from stock assessment, irrespective of the fisheries model used. Although the illustrative model is static, with computers it is possible to use complex stochastic and dynamic models to derive results that take environmental and other uncertainties into account. The latter make MSY more suitable as a Limit Reference Point (LRP) than a Target Reference Point (TRP) or management objective. This is because overshooting MSY puts the fishery in trouble, while underachieving provides a margin of safety (Caddy and Mahon 1995). These matters are dealt with later in detail, so are not expanded on here.

Fish, not people, figure most prominently in MSY-type biological approaches. A common failure of these has been to overemphasize the fish, often in single-species models, while ignoring the environment and people. Although more recent ecosystem-based models

offer more promise on the ecological front, researchers still do not adequately incorporate human predatory behaviour, including market-driven exploitation, into the ecosystem equations. MSY-dominated approaches are associated with command-and-control input regulations that the harvest sector seeks to circumvent, therefore, raising costs of administration and enforcement to obtain compliance.

Maximum economic yield (MEY), on the other hand, does incorporate assumptions about human behaviour, although not necessarily the appropriate assumptions. MEY is biologically more conservative than MSY (**Figure 1.2**). Economic measures used in managing fisheries include taxes and quotas. Individual transferable quotas (ITQs) are popular today in many developed countries but do not suit most developing countries due to many of the features of small-scale fisheries described earlier in this chapter. MEY seeks to maximize the rent from the fishery and therefore the total economic benefit to society while preventing the "tragedy of the commons" (Hardin 1968). The latter is explained later in this book. But the economic assumption that fishers are unfettered individual profit maximizers leads to the conclusion that all profit from the fishery will be dissipated unless managed, preferably through privatization or sole stewardship by the state. This is a gross oversimplification, even though there is considerable validity to the concern about increased fishing effort eroding both rent and biological viability. There is also agreement that property rights are important in fisheries management. Open access is undesirable but, here again, the exclusion of local-scale institutions has narrowed the fisheries management perspective. To ignore management at the communal level is a serious oversight, as is illustrated by community-based successes that outperform the economic prescriptions.

The obligation to manage fisheries using best available information relates not only to biology and economics but also to the social, cultural, and political components of the fisheries system. Optimum Sustainable Yield (OSY) incorporates the latter components to arrive at yield targets based on management objectives that are broader than the previous two. Examples of different objectives and the areas on the model that they may include are shown in **Figure 1.2**. The idea of optimal yield from a fishery emerged as it became evident that the benefits to be derived from fisheries could be measured in many ways other than simply the weight or the landed value of the catch (Roedel 1975). Consideration of the rather vague concept of optimal sustainable yield was further reinforced when it became clear that maximum sustainable yield as defined by the biological models was, in fact, and unachievable target (Larkin 1977).

The problem is that multiple objectives are messy and OSY rather vague. Maximization of a single objective is much easier than optimization, which, by definition, must address trade-offs and compromises, and these can be difficult. However, the process of reaching consensus on the most appropriate objectives normally brings people into the model far more explicitly than before. Previously, conventional fisheries management and fisheries science held that both the problems and solutions could be clearly specified once sufficient data were plugged into the right stock assessment model. Like a single dart aimed at a distinct target a management measure was supposed to precisely address an equally clear fisheries stock assessment-driven problem. By contrast, a management objective-driven mode uses a broad-brush perspective of science and management to find creative and innovative solutions to fisheries problems. This paradigm acknowledges that both the questions and answers are plagued with fuzziness, uncertainty, and complexity. Measures that have the breadth of flexibility and adaptability are applied to situations that may themselves cover a spectrum of possible scenarios.

It is up to the fisheries governance system, but particularly the fisheries managers, to define what is optimal for a fishery within the boundaries set by sustainability. Recognizing

this, more attention is likely to be placed on multi-dimensional indicators for sustainable development that will incorporate information from stakeholders and science (FAO Fishery Resources Division 1999). Much of this book is about the challenge of determining what is optimal and sustainable in a particular set of circumstances. How we approach this will depend to a large extent on our perceptions of the following:

- Who are the managers?
- Who benefits from management?

1.5.4 Who Manages For Whom?

In most countries, wild fisheries resources are owned by the public, and need to be managed by the state for the benefit of the citizens. The state agency that takes the lead in managing the fishery does so on behalf of a public that may wish to have its say in management decisions. A healthy fishing industry, in which the primary users of the resource (the fisher, traders, and processors) are able to sustain a decent standard of living and return on their investment, is obviously in the best interest of a country. However, the interests of the resource users and of the public do not always coincide, particularly when short-term interests predominate. When this is the case, the government agency leading the management must be prepared to maintain the balance between the interests of users and the public while ensuring that the fishery system as a whole is sustainable. As this book shows, the state can manage a fishery through a variety of arrangements. The authors present and describe several of the alternative approaches to dealing with the problems of small-scale fisheries.

RC 119

I withdraw my proposal
144. from consideration.

Brian Knowles

RC 120

Dear Board,

I respectfully withdraw Proposal 141, in favor of discussion on 126. I reiterate the importance of conservation measures being taken in other Cook Inlet fisheries to move Fish Creek sockeye through the full course of the run.

Sincerely,

Steve Kemper

RC 121

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE C MATERIAL

REVISED PROPOSAL 148

Intent: **Revise number goals in the Kenai Late-run Sockeye Management Plan for change in sockeye sonar from Bendix to Didson**

Explanation: **The proposal previously submitted is moot due to sonar changes**

				Option A		Option B	
	Run	Old Bendix Numbers		Didson correction		KRSA Proposal	
Goal	(millions)	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
SEG	--	500,000	800,000	700,000[a]	1,200,000[a]	--	--
OEG	--	500,000	1,000,000	750,000	1,500,000	900,000	1,500,000
In-river	< 2	650,000	850,000	920,000	1,210,000	900,000	1,500,000
	2-4	750,000	950,000	1,060,000	1,350,000	1,050,000	1,500,000
	> 4	850,000	1,100,000	1,210,000	1,560,000	1,200,000	1,500,000

[a] *ADFG revision of SEG based on updated stock-recruitment analysis using Didson-corrected brood tables.*

Explanation of KRSA's:

1. Establish a new OEG of 900,000 – 1,500,000. *The OEG would be defined as the sonar number necessary to meet the SEG while also providing a reasonable opportunity for harvest upstream from the sonar consistent with current levels and accounting for hatchery fish from the Hidden Lake program. This is a change in the intent of the previous OEG which referred strictly to escapement. However, it eliminates confusion related to the multitude of goals (SEG, OEG, In-river) by matching the OEG to the in-river goal range.*
2. Retain the current three-tier structure with lower bounds translated to Didson equivalents of those currently established (900,000; 1,050,000; 1,200,000). *These tiers will continue to ensure that fisheries outside the sonar are not managed to produce minimum escapements. They ensure that sport fisheries will share in the opportunity to access large Kenai sockeye runs. They also ensure that numbers will not fall below minimum spawning escapement goals due to chance events or management errors.*
3. Standardize the top ends of in-river goals in all three tiers at the upper end of the OEG (1,500,000). *There is no biological reason why the in-river goal should be artificially limited to lower levels than the SEG or OEG range. This change will reduce the incidence of highly-allocative out-of-plan actions due to in-season management decisions in the commercial fishery.*

RC 122

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE C MATERIAL
REVISED PROPOSAL 163

Intent: **Revise number goals in the Kasilof Sockeye Management Plan for change in sockeye sonar from Bendix to Didson**

Explanation: **The original KRSA proposal needs to be amended based on the new BEG established by the Department.**

The revised KRSA proposal is as follows:

- Retain the OEG designation in the plan in order to ensure BOF review of any allocative implications of changes in future changes in escapement goals.
- Revise the old OEG from 150,000 to 300,000 to 160,000-390,000. *This change matches the OEG to the new BEG while continuing to provide an additional buffer of 50,000 above the top end of the OEG in order to ensure that minimum Kenai sockeye in-river goals are met. (Why overharvest the productive Kenai run to avoid the top end of the smaller Kasilof run.)*
- Trigger the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area only when the OEG is projected to be exceeded. *The current trigger is 275,000 (~90% of OEG). The high trigger is consistent with 2008 BOF intent to utilize the KRSHA as an option of last resort.*

Sonar	BEG	OEG	KRSHA trigger
Bendix	150,000-250,000	150,000-300,000	275,000
Didson	160,000-340,000	160,000-390,000	390,000

RC 123

Substitute intent language for Committee D, Proposal 195

Amend the Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use Fishery Management Plan as follows:

"The Commissioner will open, by emergency order, the personal use dip net fishery in Fish Creek if the department projects the escapement of sockeye salmon into Fish Creek will reach 50,000 fish."

Submitted by: South Central Alaska Dipnetters Association and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee

RC 124

As Advisory Committee Representatives and in light of the extensive discussion in Committee B concerning Proposal 126 We would like to withdraw our repective Aduisory Committee Proposals #123 and #124

Andrew Couch
Andrew N. Couch
Matanuska Valley AC

Jim Stubbs - Arch AC
Jim Stubbs

RC 125

As the proposal Author of proposal #142 I would withdraw this proposal in preference to the Committee B Work on Comprehensive Changes to the King Salmon Sport & Commercial fisheries as addressed by RC 111

Andrew "Andy" Couch

Andrew N. Couch

RC 126

Stephen Warta, my nephew and Jr. member of Matanuska Valley AC has Authorized me to withdraw his proposal #264 in light of the extensive King Salmon discussion in RC 111 with Committee B.

Stephen's Proposal was Scheduled for Committee G.

Andrew Couch Matanuska Valley AC

Andrew N. Couch

February 24, 2011

RC 127

Chairman Webster
Alaska Board of Fisheries

Dear Mr. Chairman:

UCIDA hereby lodges this objection with respect to Board member Tom Kluberton's consideration of proposals 126, 143 and 159 developed by the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Board member Tom Kluberton served as the chair of the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee and was an assembly member of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough when these proposals were developed. Board Member Kluberton's participation in the development of these proposals presents a clear conflict of interest and raises concerns over the Board's appearance of fairness. As such, Member Kluberton should be recused from voting on these proposals, or proposals of a similar nature, and take no part in the deliberation on these proposals. (See attached letter authored by Mr. Kluberton to The Joint Legislative Cook Inlet Salmon Task Force). Mr. Kluberton's participation in any deliberations will undermine the Board's appearance of fairness and will be prejudicial to UCIDA's membership.

In addition, UCIDA would like to draw to the Board's attention the testimony of the Upper Cook Inlet commercial fisheries manager, which specifically excluded drift gillnet harvest as a contributing factor to lost yield on Susitna drainage salmon stocks. As testified in Committee B on February 24, 2011, the two main issues affecting production in the Susitna drainage were pike "snakefish" predation on some systems, and over-escapement on those remaining systems that are driving salmon production in the MatSu Valley. In addition, the area manager testified that the Susitna River regularly meets or exceeds the escapement goals, as demonstrated by weir counts, set by ADF&G.

UCIDA respectfully requests that the Board carefully consider both of these issues.

Sincerely,

Roland Maw, Phd

Roland Maw

Executive Director
United Cook Inlet Drift Association

See RC 130

RC-128

Submitted by ADF&G 2/25/2011

Sport harvest of coho salmon in Cook Inlet, including portions of Lower Cook Inlet, estimated from the Statewide Harvest Survey.

	SWHS Reporting Area					
Year	Knik	Anchorage[a]	Susitna River	West Cook Inlet	Kenai Peninsula/ Cook Inlet	Total
1977	4,366	1,127	5,709	7,131	33,574	51,907
1978	7,895	792	8,573	10,560	37,410	65,230
1979	7,139	974	7,564	9,423	40,075	65,175
1980	16,030	1,222	10,368	12,984	55,428	96,032
1981	10,484	1,474	6,593	7,033	47,251	72,835
1982	13,676	1,571	10,167	13,206	67,961	106,581
1983	6,139	1,538	5,176	8,182	42,959	63,994
1984	23,429	2,768	13,916	12,828	81,067	134,008
1985	14,339	2,002	7,042	17,714	66,485	107,582
1986	12,361	3,419	16,190	17,998	86,263	136,231
1987	25,787	2,915	11,028	17,982	76,106	133,818
1988	40,037	6,639	19,518	23,740	87,238	177,172
1989	23,846	4,734	17,078	26,725	104,026	176,409
1990	18,762	2,488	11,743	20,219	107,519	160,731
1991	22,186	4,393	19,479	29,518	132,765	208,341
1992	25,814	5,698	33,790	23,748	100,848	189,898
1993	35,763	16,387	26,063	26,712	130,207	235,132
1994	28,539	13,948	20,870	23,169	158,618	245,144
1995	20,650	13,267	19,165	28,420	113,870	195,372
1996[b]	24,874	17,795	24,174	31,315	154,686	252,844
1997	11,773	20,578	10,297	14,055	129,095	185,798
1998	23,750	42,219	23,086	21,912	128,249	239,216
1999	14,429	12,266	23,292	29,650	137,132	216,769
2000	32,530	28,191	37,748	36,459	153,464	288,392
2001[c]	30,106	40,693	26,617	36,237	95,023	228,676
2002	44,448	26,260	27,183	29,316	123,318	250,525
2003	24,583	13,375	18,585	30,760	101,999	189,302
2004	34,298	13,447	38,269	16,179	132,339	234,532
2005	27,000	15,063	36,223	12,572	105,168	196,026
2006	39,953	19,863	45,738	11,940	77,105	194,599
2007	27,733	10,692	30,261	12,580	72,334	153,600
2008	35,996	17,996	41,708	14,673	84,285	194,658
2009	37,380	10,805	31,193	9,801	79,547	168,726

[a] Includes harvest of hatchery-stocked coho salmon.

[b] Barren Islands moved from Kodiak to Kenai Peninsula/Cook Inlet.

[c] In 2001 North Gulf Coast waters from Cape Puget to Gore Point, including Resurrection Bay, were moved from Kenai Peninsula/Cook Inlet to North Gulf Coast/Prince William Sound.

Submitted by KPFA
Christine Brandt

RC 129

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adn.com
Anchorage Daily News

Fishing rules should be science-based

Alan Boraas
comment
(02/19/10 22:48:07)

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is predicting a dismal sockeye salmon return this summer for the Kenai River. According to Jenny Neyman, writing in the Redoubt Reporter, this summer's 40-percent-below-average return looks so grim that the United Cook Inlet Drift Association is preparing to seek federal disaster relief should the biological predictions come true. The City of Kenai is also worried about a shutdown after making a considerable investment in personal-use fishery infrastructure at the river mouth, as are businesses that rely on salmon dollars. And the thousands who rely on fish for food may need to consider their options.

If the problem had been high-seas trawling, the Kasilof and other rivers should show a similar projected decline; they don't. Almost certainly the predicted weak Kenai River return is a product of over-escapement in 2004, 2005 and 2006 that produced this year's returning salmon. 2003 was also an over-escapement year contributing to last year's low run. While not an exact science, salmon run forecasts have reached an increasingly sophisticated level based on William Ricker's 1954 algebraic formulas modified by Kenneth Tarbox, B.E. King and David Waltemyer in 1983. More recently, others have incorporated brood-year interaction factors for the Kenai drainage.

With more than 30 years of research, fisheries biologists can say with a high degree of confidence that 500,000 to 800,000 fish are the optimal escapement for Kenai River sockeye. Lower than that (under-escapement) and higher than that (over-escapement) produce a lower return of salmon three to five years later. The escapement for 2003-06 was not just a little over but almost double what biologists said there should have been -- double.

The problem isn't that management mechanisms do not exist. One of the reasons for limited entry for commercial salmon fishing in Cook Inlet is to manage escapement. Because of limited entry, the number of permitted set and drift net fishers are known, and ADF&G is authorized to limit or expand fishing days and locations, and impose gear restrictions. In theory, commercial fishers harvest enough fish, minus sport, personal use and subsistence takes, to closely hit the target escapement predicted by scientific models.

So why didn't ADF&G commissioners during the last three years of the Murkowski administration and first year of the Palin administration take their biologists' advice and exercise their authority to extend commercial fishing days to minimize what became massive over-escapement resulting in this year's probable depressed salmon run?

Two possibilities exist. Both involve politics.

First, the effect of over-escapement is to limit commercial fishing three to five years later. If over-escapement happens over a number of years, as it did for the 2003-6 period, the subsequently restricted commercial harvest would put more king salmon, essentially a commercial by-catch, into the Kenai River. Kings are the fish of choice for trophy fishers who form a small but zealous lobby and ADF&G decision makers may have bowed to that pressure. I, however, cannot believe that even the most ardent Alaska trophy fisher would advocate jeopardizing one of the world's greatest

wild red salmon runs for a chance at a photo or a wall mount.

More likely the over-escapement was a product of a formal and informal lobby by sport and personal use fishers to put more fish in the Kenai. There are three factors here.

First, starting with Gov. Tony Knowles, most politicians have understood that there are far more votes among Cook Inlet sport and personal use fishers than commercial fishers.

Second, sport licenses largely fund ADF&G, creating a conflict of interest for managers who know that keeping non-commercial fishers happy enhances their funding.

Third, based on the questions they do and don't ask at meetings, some Board of Fish positions apparently are occupied by individuals who lack understanding of the complex biological algebraic models used to manage fish runs. These factors predispose them to overlook science and respond to popular demand.

A few years of bad management endangers the fishery but does not destroy it. Escapement for the years 2007-9 has been within the target zone and things should return to normal. But there are lessons to be learned.

The Ricker-modified algebraic models do not include a "P factor" for politics. The only way to keep salmon populations strong and stable is through a biologically managed fishery and control, to the extent possible, of ocean trawling. It's time to restructure a bureaucracy capable of overriding and devaluing science, understand the algebra and remove politics from the equation.

Alan Boraas is a professor of anthropology at Kenai Peninsula College.

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RC 130

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

350 East Dahlia Avenue • Palmer, AK 99645
Phone (907) 745-9833 • Fax (907) 745-9876

December 5, 2008

TO: The Joint Legislative Cook Inlet Salmon Task Force

THROUGH: Curt Menard, Mayor
Matanuska-Susitna Borough

FROM: Tom Kluberton, Chair
Matanuska-Susitna Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee

SUBJECT: **Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries**

We express our appreciation to the Joint Legislative Task Force members for making time in your busy schedules to address the complexities of the Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) Salmon Fishery. We understand the enormity of that challenge, and owe a debt of thanks to you for your participation.

Our goal in writing is to share with you the combined experience of our members, focused by our activities as a committee. We hope our thoughts may assist you in the development and implementation of measures that will ensure improved management of this extremely important fishery.

It is apparent to our committee members that the Board of Fisheries (BOF) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) primarily manages the Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishery to attain "Maximum Sustained Yields" from Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon. Sockeye stocks from these systems have historically been the "big money" fisheries, and (perhaps) in years past, the demographics in south-central Alaska rendered such a management practice generally acceptable.

Today demographics have changed drastically. With 80,000+ residents in the Mat-Su Borough and an Anchorage Bowl population around 300,000, certain past management practices are no longer acceptable to a rapidly growing portion of the population. Another significant factor is the incredible growth of the Tourism Industry. Simply put, the economic impact of non-commercial fishing (sports, personal use, and subsistence) has exploded. Our committee eagerly awaits the results of a study commissioned by ADF&G into the economic impacts of sport fishing in Alaska. We fully expect this study, which is scheduled for release in December, will confirm the mushrooming economic value of sport fishing within the Upper Cook Inlet region.

Since salmon are a common property resource, we believe the state must change from the present practice of pursuing maximum sustained yield for a limited audience, when it deprives others (the great majority) of their constitutional right to an equitable share of that resource. Residents of northern Cook Inlet cannot and will not accept management that primarily emphasizes maximum sustained harvests of Kenai and Kasilof sockeye salmon at the almost total exclusion of other salmon species and stocks. In other words, the passive and coincidental commercial harvest of salmon other than Kenai Peninsula sockeye must be addressed and corrected.

2-25-2011
UCIDA

Therefore, we believe that the Legislature should direct the BOF and ADF&G to manage Upper Cook Inlet salmon for "Optimum Sustained Human Benefits" rather than emphasizing economic returns to specific elements (Central District fishers) of the commercial fishery. Movement toward management that features optimum benefits would include, but not be limited to:

1) Consistent achievement of existing in-season escapement goals for Susitna River and Fish Creek sockeye;
2) Development of scientifically-based escapement goals for in-season commercial management of coho, pink and chum salmon. (in-season commercial goals for these species do not exist)
3) Development of a genetic identification program that will ultimately provide a timely, in-season harvest assessment of major stocks.

Managing Cook Inlet salmon as a common property resource given today's demographics and economics requires additional effort and direction from the state. The complexities of managing a mixed-stock fishery are challenging, but tools are available that could make this common property resource more equitably available to all citizens.

We recommend that the Task Force consider the following approaches to meeting conservation goals for **all** Cook Inlet salmon as well as equitably allocating harvestable surpluses to **all** users:

1) **Implement a Salmon Conservation Corridor in the Central District of Cook Inlet subject to legislative approval in accordance to AS 16.05.251(1).** A Management Plan establishing harvest guidelines and criteria would be developed by the BOF for the conservation corridor. Plan guidelines may include criteria pertaining to where, when and under what standards or conditions fishing may be allowed (if any) within the corridor. Creation of a conservation zone for Cook Inlet would be a step toward the type of harvest practices currently allowed in Bristol Bay; the world's largest sockeye salmon fishery. In the Bay, fishing is normally only allowed within five districts located near the mouths of natal streams in order to minimize problems inherent with mixed stock fishing. A Cook Inlet conservation zone would also likely serve as a catalyst for speedy development of a genetic program to apportion salmon harvest from marine waters to streams of origin e.g., fishing within the corridor might only be allowed when and where the identities of major harvested stocks are known.

2) **We believe it is appropriate for the legislature to provide general guidance/policy to the BOF regarding allocation of fishery resources more in line with Alaska's current economics and demographics.** In 1986, the BOF received legislative **direction** to "establish criteria for allocation of fishery resources" and a list of seven factors to consider when doing so. Since that time, the BOF has **not established criteria** as legislatively mandated by AS 16.05.251(14)(e). We believe the legislature has appropriately delegated the responsibility to allocate fishery resources to the BOF but follow-through in regard to the 1986 directive must occur.

3) **The legislature should consider funding professional socioeconomic expertise for the BOF.** The BOF should develop formal methods of integrating socioeconomic information into their decision-making processes. Allocation decisions seem to be based on (1) objective scientific data from the disciplines of fishery biology and management; and (2) nonobjective socioeconomic information from the public (the Subsistence Division of AD&G does provide some socioeconomic information regarding subsistence fishing). Without objective socio-economic data the present approach to allocation can be described as one of extreme caution tending to maintain the status quo. The BOF is hesitant to evoke regulatory changes that would alter allocations for beneficiaries. Lacking appropriate staff, the BOF has a difficult time objectively evaluating the socioeconomic impacts of their allocation decisions. In contrast, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the federal analog to the BOF, has multiple economists on staff.

4) **Examine the Limited Entry Act to see if this statute is functioning as intended.** The buy-back provision under the Act raises serious constitutional issues because a fishery such as Cook Inlet may become 'too exclusive' under Article 8 Sec. 15 of the Alaska Constitution. The legislature created the Act to insure adequate remuneration for commercial fisherman and to conserve the fisheries. Under the program, permits were not capped at an optimum number (AS 16.43.290), but rather were set at a legally required maximum. The buy-back program was proposed to reduce the number of permits from maximum to optimum (AS 16.43.310) but this has not occurred anywhere in Alaska (except for a small private voluntary buy-back in southeast.) Instead, salmon fisheries such as Cook Inlet have incurred increased capital costs over the thirty plus years since the Act became law. Over-capitalization, coupled with sagging fish prices, requires fishermen to harvest more aggressively just to make "ends meet". Unhealthy economic situations result in increased pressure on regulators to maximize harvests, which in turn often elevates user group conflicts. We encourage the legislature to re-visit the Limited Entry Act to see if modifications are required to allow the buy-back provision to perform as intended. In order to insure the "well-being of the fisheries and all participants", it may be desirable to broaden the Act to include both commercial and non-commercial users. Perhaps, the "too exclusive/monopoly" issue can be legally accommodated by acknowledging that non-commercial and commercial fishermen target the same common property resources. Foregone harvests from bought-back commercial permits need not automatically become available to active permit holders as the legislature could mandate that some or all of the 'additional' salmon be made available to non-commercial users.

5) **Provide adequate funding to insure development of DNA-based genetic stock assessment program for the Inlet's commercial salmon harvest.** Such research must not be limited to sockeye salmon, but should extend to other salmon species and ultimately result in timely in-season stock assessment. Funds should also become available to develop sustainable escapement goals for in-season management of coho, pink and chum salmon. Such in-season commercial management goals, the "cornerstones" of sustainable salmon management, do not exist as was previously noted for northern Cook Inlet stocks.

6) **To the extent practicable, codify the Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy in Alaska Statute.**

We would like to make you aware the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the private sector, and several state, federal, and tribal entities, are working together through the Mat-Su Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership to improve and conserve salmon habitat throughout the Northern Cook Inlet drainages. October's Science & Restoration Symposium conducted by this Partnership drew almost 100 scientists and policy-makers to listen to 27 presenters discuss the salmon-related field work they have underway. The cumulative investment in this work is in the millions of dollars and makes the point clear that the leaders and residents of the Northern Cook Inlet recognize the intrinsic and economic value of the salmon resource.

Again, thank you for investigating the sub-standard returns of salmon stocks to Northern Cook Inlet drainages and for your work towards balancing the management of this sustainable resource that delivers benefits to all users, Alaska's economy and way of life.

If we can be of any assistance to your endeavor, we are eager to help. Please feel free to call upon us.

Tom Kluberton Chair,
Mat-Su Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee
350 E. Dahlia Avenue
Palmer, AK 99645

February 20, 2009

Charles Swanton, Director
Division of Sport Fish
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
1255 W. 8th Street
P.O. Box 115525
Juneau, AK 99811

John Hilsinger, Director
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

Dear Gentlemen:

As spring approaches there are undoubtedly many within your respective divisions that are aggressively preparing scientific reports before becoming involved once again with field activities. Our Mat-Su Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee would like to acquire, review and learn from these recently completed or soon to be finalized reports. Specifically we would like to receive Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) salmon research reports that cover the 2007 and 2008 seasons

You may recall that at last winters UCI Board of Fisheries (BOF) meeting only a handful of research reports encompassing 2007 findings were available for public review. Most of the "new" research information presented to the BOF at that meeting was from 'yet to be completed' scientific reports. We are hopeful that most if not all of the 2007 findings are currently in report form and that at least some of the results from 2008 are also summarized in reports.

Our review of 2009 salmon forecasts for UCI revealed that research findings from the past couple of years are now being used for management. These projections utilized recent genetic stock data and also referenced and relied on Susitna sockeye enumeration methods other than the *time honored* Bendix counts. Because recent research results are influencing basic management functions we are assuming that this information is now ready for pubic consumption in scientific report form.

Reports that we would like to review included but may not be limited to the following;

1. Evaluation of Sockeye Salmon Production from Lakes in the Susitna River Watershed;
2.GSI of Cook Inlet Sockeye Catch 2005-2007;
3.Reconstruction of Russian River Sockeye Salmon Late Run;
4.Kenai River Sockeye Salmon In River Abundance;
5.Susitna River Sockeye Salmon Escapement Abundance; and
6. Kenai and Yentna Rivers Sonar Studies.

If reports are not yet completed for some of these investigations please provide expected completion dates and include us on a mailing list for such reports when they become available. We will also be very appreciative of any additional reports that you believe will improve our understanding of UCI salmon management practices.

Our committee would also like to be informed of any new salmon research activities that are scheduled this field season for UCI. We have heard rumors that several UCI research proposals will tentatively received federal funding (Alaska Sustainable Salmon Funds) over the next few years. If this is correct what is the scope of these or other new investigations? Do you have or will you have Operational Plans for new state or federally funded projects and if so please provide copies for our review and understanding?

Finally, we would like to be notified as soon as possible of any significant management changes that the Department maybe considering for UCI this coming season. For example in reference to the Yentna River we noted in your memo titled: **Issues Related to the 2008 Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Season** that the Department has made a decision "to undergo a reanalysis of the escapement goal during the fall and winter of 2008/2009".

This statement brings-up a number of questions we wold very much like to have answered:

1) Is this "reanalysis" presently under way and if so when will the public be apprised of the findings?

2) Is it true that the Didson will replace the Yentna River Bendix sonar in 2009? If so will the sustainable and optimum escapement goals change?

3) Will the drift fleet corridor restriction that occurred last year on July 10 again be imposed in 2009? If not, why not?

4) Can we expect preseason/early season restrictions to king salmon sport fisheries (Deshka River and Alexander Creek) within the Susitna River drainage? If so, will conservation actions be taken in the Northern District set net fishery that targets these same stocks?

5) Will counting weirs on the Deshka and Little Susitna Rivers be operated in the same locations and for the same durations as 2008?

6) Has curtailment of sockeye salmon stocking at Big Lake altered current research and management activities for this drainage?

7) Have you had any contact with the National Marine Fisheries Service in regards to the now endangered beluga whale and UCI salmon management practices?

As you both know, sharing data and research results is a basic tenet of open scientific inquiry. Sustained use and protection of our salmon resources requires an educated public.....or as it is sometimes stated, *public acceptance is the* **gold standard** *by which scientific findings or claims are judged.* Our committee and many residents of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough stand ready to become better informed about UCI fishery issues. Your assistanec in this regard is very much appreciated and should surely improve public confidence in the Department's management programs.

Sincerely,

Tom Kluberton

Distribution:
Mayor Curtis Menard
John Duffy, Borough Manager
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Denby Lloyd, Commissioner
Mat-Su, Legislators
Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Susitna Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Mount Yenlo Fish and Game Advisory Committee

Tom Kluberton, Chair
Mat-Su Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee
350 E. Dahlia Avenue
Palmer, AK 99645

February 20, 2009

Mayor Curt Menard
Matanuska Susitna Borough
350 E. Dahlia Avenue
Palmer, AK 99645

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that we stand squarely behind your efforts to correct longstanding problems in fisheries management and allocation in Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) and the effect they have on Northern District resources, residents and the entire Cook Inlet area tourism industry

We find recent correspondence from Dwight Kramer, representing Kenai Area Fishermen's Coalition (KAFC) and Roland Maw, representing the United Cook Inlet Drifters Association (UCIDA) to be both self serving and disingenuous. At the outset it is important to clear the air with respect to groups that purport to be working in the interest of the resource when in fact they are merely attempting to cling to a system of management that, although reasonable at one time, is now out of step with the economic and social realities of Cook Inlet, which includes the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Mat-SU) and Municipality of Anchorage. We see little distinction between the positions of UCIDA and KAFC.

Northern District stocks are in trouble

As you have pointed out, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) recognized diminished yields and linked them to the management practices occurring within UCI commercial fisheries and, therefore labeled Susitna sockeye salmon as a Stock of Yield Concern. The BOF decision was based on a chronic inability to maintain expected yields above the escapement needs and the harsh realization that this stock has now failed to reach the Alaska Fish and Game's (ADFG) minimum sustainable escapement goal in 6 of the last 10 years including 2007. Genetic samples clearly indicate the interception of northern bound salmon increases dramatically when the commercial drift fleet is allowed to fish beyond 3 miles from the shores of UCI.

Management in Upper Cook Inlet is driven by Kenai and Kasilof sockeye salmon

We share your concerns that that the BOF and the ADFG primarily manage Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishery to attain "Maximum Sustained Yields" (MSY) from Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon." This is being done to the detriment of smaller more fragile stocks with little regard to other legitimate uses.

We concur that the current management system is out of step with the economic and cultural realities of south central Alaska. Over 80 percent of the salmon in Cook Inlet continues to go to 1,300 commercial permit holders while many thousands of residents and nonresidents sport fishermen both make do with less than 20 percent of the harvest.

Key principles that are important to successful in-river fishery management and moving fish into the northern drainages are at odds with the fundamental goal in commercial management of maximum sustained yield focused on Kenai and Kasilof sockeye stocks. An example of this is the debate over the utility of commercial harvest windows, i.e. periods of closures. Windows move fish through the commercial fishing districts for the purpose of obtaining escapement and fueling in-river fisheries. They can also have the consequence of exceeding escapement goals; the biological effect of which has been routinely over-stated by commercial interests.

The argument of over-escapement is a diversion, avoiding the point that the net economic effect of the commercial fishery is far less than that of the in-river fisheries and the social benefits in recreational and personal use fisheries extends to many thousands of Alaskans. Over escapement (spawning of more fish than needed for escapement) has been peddled for years now by Central District interests as a pseudo-biological justification for continuing large commercial allocations of Kenai sockeye. The fish themselves have proven the fallacy of this argument. Recent commercial sockeye harvests are as good, or better, than they have ever been despite years of prediction of imminent collapse from the over-escapement crowd In fact, senior scientists within ADFG have been unable to define a MSY escapement goal for Kenai River sockeye. No Kenai sockeye run has ever failed to replace itself which scientifically suggests that over-escapement has not yet occurred

n important step in solving the fisheries crisis in the Northern District is to create a conservation corridor in UCI. Such a corridor would be based on the best information concerning travel time and location of stocks migrating through the Central District to the northern drainages. Although ADF&G has the authority to create and utilize a corridor they do not because under the current thinking it is more important to harvest surplus sockeye in the economically failing commercial fishery than to provide escapement and social benefits to northern Cook Inlet residents.

Economics and social Change requires the allocation and management of Cook Inlet salmon be repurposed.

We share your view that the economic conditions of today along with the changing social fabric of south central Alaska requires that the current allocations of Cook Inlet salmon and the fishery management system be repurposed to reflect today's realities.

What we have in UCI is an arcane system of management intended to fuel an economically failing commercial fishery that benefits a relatively few people at the expense of a thriving tourism and recreation industry that benefits thousands, many of whom are residents of Alaska.

It is well know that the economic contribution of the commercial fishery in upper UCI is declining each year. In spite of consistently strong catches the commercial fishery has declined to a point where it contributes less than 2% of the overall values for seafood in Alaska and less than 10% of the values generated by seafood in South-central. As a percentage of private sector payments to labor from the Alaska seafood industry by region, South-central ranks last at 2% of overall spending by private sector

Contrasted with the recently released "Economic Impacts and Contributions of Sportfishing in Alaska – 2007 Report," where the Cook Inlet sub region alone contributes more than half to the $1.4 billion in economic values generated statewide from sportfishing, it is clear that current allocations of salmon in Upper Cook Inlet are out of step with economic reality and social demand.

Alaskans are becoming increasing agitated that a very few people, some of whom are not even residents of the state, can enjoy a full 80 percent of the annual harvest while many thousands of others must be content with 20 percent or less.

To maintain the current system of management and allocation is to ignore the significant decline in economic contribution of the commercial fishery, the increase in economic potential of the recreational fisheries and a wholesale shift in the social benefits derived from the fisheries. To continue on the current path is to deny these changes have occurred and demonstrates a complete lack of social and economic awareness.

Sincerely,

Tom Kluberton

Tom Kluberton, Chair
Matanuska-Susitna Mayor's Blue Ribbon Sportsmen's Committee

Distribution:
John Duffy, Manager – Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Cook Inlet Legislative Task Force Members
Alaska Board of Fisheries

Feb. 25 20"

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Total number of fish released in UCI

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	15,036	87,006	88,312	154,545	156,626	51,349	537,838
1997	13,368	103,169	64,169	154,441	53,923	36,994	412,696
1998	13,095	70,756	79,991	121,677	217,973	53,121	543,518
1999	13,578	115,015	82,405	173,944	52,498	50,128	473,990
2000	17,608	109,704	153,609	184,033	449,681	76,155	973,182
2001	14,407	102,065	139,320	146,903	108,408	66,663	563,359
2002	13,901	89,887	176,167	220,652	287,010	99,339	873,055
2003	13,502	129,641	118,725	261,515	85,511	84,455	679,847
2004	12,595	99,454	167,114	229,592	280,311	63,298	839,769
2005	12,041	121,662	117,485	251,886	81,842	43,900	616,775
2006	12,104	99,905	133,834	220,149	275,577	50,936	779,247
2007	11,565	96,116	84,676	217,548	120,073	34,109	552,522
2008	11,521	61,537	101,113	180,593	279,875	41,482	664,600
2009	10,970	52,123	91,902	188,791	211,138	37,162	581,116
Ave.		95,574	114,202	193,305	190,032	56,364	649,394

)ited Cook Inlet Drift Association

Total number of fish released in the Northern District

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	5,881	50,193	48,897	12,674	79,566	45,960	237,290
1997	5,409	63,200	34,242	16,749	38,044	33,066	185,301
1998	5,681	46,823	54,298	11,032	136,038	51,304	299,495
1999	5,774	76,361	47,605	14,772	41,128	44,994	224,860
2000	7,814	70,313	109,722	20,677	266,818	69,238	536,768
2001	6,457	66,566	101,547	19,474	96,211	63,142	346,940
2002	6,114	56,114	106,946	18,718	107,030	89,355	378,163
2003	5,463	70,004	59,441	21,699	73,151	79,661	303,956
2004	4,698	53,850	88,448	17,189	130,389	54,872	344,748
2005	4,563	71,345	61,427	7,960	64,172	40,504	245,408
2006	4,821	59,324	85,868	12,173	116,390	47,410	321,165
2007	4,232	47,284	47,740	15,323	97,289	32,302	239,938
2008	4,236	28,583	58,651	12,894	92,350	36,167	228,645
2009	3,935	23,237	56,265	17,030	193,348	35,107	324,987
	Ave.	55,943	68,650	15,597	109,423	51,649	301,262

Total number of fish released in the Theodore River

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	41	438	99	18	39	0	594
1997	12	107	69	0	183	89	448
1998	13	13	31	22	27	0	93
1999	12	196	183	0	40	0	419
2000	31	887	1,517	53	227	0	2,684
2001	22	1,211	293	0	115	0	1,619
2002	29	2,431	1,247	17	0	0	3,695
2003	20	609	88	0	0	0	697
2004	19	446	654	0	0	0	1,100
2005	16	904	88	0	138	0	1,130
2007	12	129	125	15	88	0	357
2009	16	35	1,330	0	220	0	1,585
	Ave.	617	477	10	90	7	1,202

Total number of fish released in the Goose Creek

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	64	630	276	25	2,282	850	4,063
1997	68	595	230	50	1,011	452	2,338
1998	74	352	512	76	2,467	1,257	4,664
1999	75	557	247	0	1,163	1,454	3,421
2000	97	646	1,911	13	8,314	2,808	13,692
2001	76	223	1,577	0	2,864	2,191	6,855
2002	79	716	814	261	2,380	2,205	6,376
2003	61	683	440	42	1,621	739	3,525
2004	46	737	240	0	2,168	774	3,919
2005	46	799	284	0	660	381	2,124
2006	39	122	316	0	2,545	1,283	4,266
2007	17	0	75	0	1,002	224	1,301
2008	27	136	1,087	85	2,647	950	4,905
2009	35	0	601	0	2,404	624	3,629
Ave.		443	615	39	2,395	1,157	4,648

Total number of fish released in the Chuitna River

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	83	1,888	834	559	476	99	3,856
1997	58	1,482	1,232	106	183	147	3,150
1998	68	1,501	1,167	113	27	6	2,814
1999	62	1,025	1,019	0	237	0	2,281
2000	80	1,500	2,446	141	948	116	5,151
2001	69	1,093	3,050	473	502	32	5,150
2002	75	1,788	2,584	172	75	191	4,810
2003	67	2,910	1,168	95	78	291	4,542
2004	40	342	1,064	112	356	14	1,888
2005	39	1,014	1,251	11	342	0	2,618
2006	37	327	878	76	139	0	1,420
2007	48	1,762	552	262	116	0	2,692
2008	36	131	1,862	14	36	0	2,043
2009	32	430	1,778	67	740	0	3,015

Total number of fish released in the Alexander Creek and Lake

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	99	1,346	812	0	191	142	2,491
1997	178	2,664	980	64	649	627	4,984
1998	165	1,629	1,045	87	1,742	1,202	5,705
1999	172	3,473	1,314	226	614	948	6,575
2000	209	4,263	1,267	806	5,226	370	11,932
2001	154	5,791	1,176	496	485	180	8,128
2002	148	1,079	1,492	609	826	1,893	5,899
2003	104	2,910	705	159	374	359	4,507
2004	95	1,860	1,492	65	3,306	1,196	7,919
2005	69	1,041	672	0	15	508	2,236
2006	48	1,256	429	314	410	94	2,503
2007	36	17	98	0	360	142	617
2009	12	52	219	0	352	0	623
	Ave.	2,106	900	217	1,119	589	4,932

Total Sport Harvest in the Deshka River

year	Responses	Angler Days Fished	Salmon	Kings	Silvers	Sockeye	Pinks	Chum
1977	137	3,852	1,967	1,017	559	0	391	0
1978	69	9,111	3,345	850	1,798	0	697	0
1979	227	13,236	3,893	2,811	973	0	109	0
1980	300	19,364	6,664	3,685	2,290	0	689	0
1981	190	13,248	3,420	2,769	632	0	19	0
1982	243	18,391	7,147	4,307	2,463	0	377	0
1983	280	23,174	5,946	4,889	1,036	0	21	0
1984	222	20,561	8,305	5,699	1,646	125	748	87
1985	248	29,322	9,206	6,407	2,637	50	87	25
1986	302	29,739	11,673	6,490	4,256	11	882	34
1987	235	30,008	9,399	5,632	2,789	272	652	54
1988	297	32,160	14,042	5,474	7,458	146	800	164
1989	570	39,432	17,378	8,062	8,947	217	152	0
1990	528	32,082	11,618	6,161	4,959	189	297	12
1991	556	38,011	17,794	9,306	8,111	262	98	17
1992	718	37,056	15,007	7,256	7,110	82	513	46
1993	564	30,643	12,383	5,682	6,530	87	84	0
1994	370	19,267	6,728	624	5,511	0	564	29
1995	105	4,808	2,394	0	2,275	42	77	0
1996	108	5,246	4,914	11	4,615	8	236	44
1997	123	5,110	1,277	42	1,169	11	11	44
1998	338	11,574	7,773	3,384	3,630	57	702	0
1999	344	20,088	7,647	3,496	4,034	50	67	0
2000	615	30,997	16,984	7,075	8,687	339	799	84
2001	447	23,734	12,119	5,007	6,556	249	291	16
2002	350	20,362	8,467	4,508	3,616	67	185	91

Total number of fish released in Willow Creek

Year	Reponses with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	557	5,334	2,564	279	11,643	4,559	24,379
1997	527	6,847	1,869	240	8,977	4,952	22,885

Total number of fish released in the Kenai River, both early and late runs.

Year	Released with catch	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	6,511	17,023	19,588	135,581	70,436	3,664	246,292
1997	5,577	19,677	15,360	131,015	4,200	1,699	171,951
1998	4,836	13,487	13,103	103,396	73,625	868	204,479
1999	5,329	20,536	20,817	150,904	5,489	755	198,501
2000	6,734	17,637	25,487	156,103	170,282	3,298	372,807
2001	5,606	19,849	22,225	121,102	8,573	1,178	172,927
2002	5,555	14,527	38,703	194,850	167,485	7,432	422,997
2003	5,788	37,399	27,209	228,977	9,381	592	303,558
2004	5,786	28,146	40,425	201,108	138,418	5,262	413,359
2005	5,594	36,439	25,617	233,496	12,830	984	309,366
2006	5,295	28,803	23,084	197,111	146,533	375	395,906
2007	5,432	29,182	21,015	192,255	13,040	171	255,663
2008	5,282	22,809	28,613	156,074	175,332	1,950	384,778
2009	5,456	20,104	24,554	166,442	11,469	130	222,699
	Ave.	23,258	24,700	169,172	71,935	2,026	291,092

Total number of fish released in the Kasilof River

	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Steelhead	Chum	Total
1996	845	7,385	998	1,003	504	0	9,890
1997	809	9,773	1,542	2,139	76	0	13,530
1998	898	4,923	809	629	933	0	7,294
1999	904	8,326	1,466	1,617	53	0	11,462
2000	1,168	11,826	645	1,406	2,486	0	16,363
2001	989	10,506	1,486	2,051	107	0	14,150
2002	745	11,930	4,335	1,977	2,989	0	21,231
2003	1,734	22,436	5,821	4,028	3,096	0	35,381
2004	634	8,301	2,362	3,948	1,742	0	16,353
2005	588	7,362	1,271	2,832	253	0	11,718
2006	633	4,837	1,395	2,792	1,226	0	10,250
2007	474	5,537	734	1,080	219	0	7,570
2008	601	4,583	958	3,986	4,188	0	13,715
2009	548	5,667	593	844	355	0	7,459
Ave.		6,048	1,219	2,580	1,331	0	11,178