

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen ^{RC} 025

c/o Pete Zimmerman, spokesman • PO Box 3411 • Homer, AK • 99603
CIRF@twc.com

October 18, 2016

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
C/O BOARD SUPPORT SECTION
PO BOX 115526
JUNEAU, AK 99811-5526

RC 025

Subject: Proposals Nos. 15 and 19-27, regarding Lower Cook Inlet Finfish

Dear Glenn Haight, Executive Director and Board of Fisheries Members,

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen (CIRF) is a grass-roots sportfishing association formed to provide Alaska anglers a unified voice in management actions that affect the saltwater Chinook (king) salmon sport fishery in Lower Cook Inlet.

CIRF is comprised of Alaska residents who strongly believe in responsible management for sustainable fisheries. We share fishing knowledge and techniques. We responsibly process, prepare, and consume the fish we harvest.

As a result, we present you with the following information and comments concerning Proposals Numbered 15 and 19-27 in advance of the Board's meeting scheduled for November 30 to December 3, 2016. Each of these Proposals pertains to Saltwater King Salmon and is of great concern.

PROPOSAL 15: Modify the king salmon bag and possession limit north of the latitude of Bluff Point, the Cook Inlet harvest record requirement, and the Winter King Salmon Management Plan to include all Cook Inlet salt waters from September 1 through March 31, and review the guideline harvest level.

This Proposal should be rejected as it contains multiple issues and is confusingly vague and indefinite. It is believed that additional and undisclosed regulations would be effected. The Proposal requests changing a fishery management boundary to comply with Statewide Harvest Survey boundaries, yet SWHS zones are dictated by ADF&G for statistical convenience rather than reflecting natural habitat zones, traditional fishery practices, and easily recognizable geographic features that would promote regulatory compliance and efficacy of management actions.

CIRF IS OPPOSED TO THIS PROPOSAL, with TWO EXCEPTIONS, *below*.

1. This Proposal requests the month of September be added to the Winter King Salmon Management Plan, as it would not impact spawning migration of Cook Inlet king salmon stocks. CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS INCLUDING SEPTEMBER, as years of escapement monitoring data support additional extension of the Winter Fishery.
2. CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS CLARIFICATION AND/OR REMOVAL OF THE GUIDELINE HARVEST LEVEL as set forth in Proposals 25-27, *below*. AS TO THE REMAINDER OF THIS PROPOSAL, CIRF DOES NOT AGREE AND IS OPPOSED.

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen
(Continued)

PROPOSAL 19: Amend Lower Cook Inlet Winter Salt Water King Salmon Sport Fishery Management Plan by starting the season August 10.

This Proposal reflects that the vast majority of spawning king salmon are in the rivers by the 1st week of August. The weirs in Anchor River, Deep Creek and Ninilchik River are generally removed by August 7th. The Kenai Sonar located 14 miles up river (prior to 2015, 8.6 miles upriver) is shut down about August 19th. Furthermore the conservation zones surrounding the Ninilchik River, Anchor River and Stariski Creek are open to saltwater fishing on July 1. Opening the winter king fishery South of Anchor Pt. on August 10th would have no impact on returning fish.

Fishermen recognize, and ADF&G records confirm the fact that virtually all (but a few stragglers) of the king salmon returning to the Anchor River, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik River have entered the river by early August. As a result, ADF&G removes the weirs from these rivers by August 7th. Similarly, ADF&G shuts down the Kenai River sonar (located 14 miles up-river; prior to 2015, over 8 miles up-river) around mid-August, verifying that substantially all (but a few stragglers) of the returning king salmon are already well up-river. Furthermore the conservation zones surrounding the Ninilchik River, Anchor River, and Stariski Creek are opened to saltwater fishing on July 1. Opening the winter king fishery South of Anchor Pt. on August 10th would have no impact on king salmon returning to their Cook Inlet spawning grounds.

ADF&G has confirmed that adding the month of September to the Winter King Management Plan would have no negative effect on returning Cook Inlet king salmon. This admission is overdue and incomplete. The Agency's own data and publications provide ample data to support this Proposal's request to change the Plan's designated start of "winter" from October 1st to August 10th. The October 1st date set forth in the Management Plan arbitrarily and unnecessarily restricts sport fishing opportunities while subjecting recreational fishermen to greater risks and hazards of mid-winter fishing.

Marine weather conditions in Lower Cook Inlet are a significant factor for these recreational anglers; many of whom fish from small vessels and a good number of whom will fish alone on occasion. The marine weather after October 1st is significantly more variable and dangerous than the period from August 10th through September. This Proposal requests a sound and well-justified amendment that would increase the boating safety of recreational anglers while maintaining the effectiveness and conservation objectives of management measures.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

PROPOSAL 20: Amend Lower Cook Inlet Winter Salt Water King Salmon Sport Fishery Management Plan by extending season to April 30.

Conservation zones surrounding The Anchor River, Ninilchik River, and Stariski Creek are in place starting April 1st in order to protect king salmon returning to their spawning grounds. However the earliest the Anchor River weir has been installed during the past 5 years was May 3rd, Crooked Creek May 29th, Ninilchik River June 1st and the Kenai River sonar, May 16th. ADF&G data confirm the rarity of significant numbers of fish entering the rivers before the 3rd week of May. Combined with the extremely low numbers of Cook Inlet king salmon intercepted by the saltwater recreational fishery South of the Anchor Point light, this Proposal's request to extend the "winter" fishery to April 30th is well-supported by the ample scientific data and years of fishery assessments.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen
(Continued)

PROPOSAL 21: Eliminate king salmon annual limit for Lower Cook Inlet marine fishery south of Anchor Point Light.

The 5 king salmon seasonal harvest limit was put in place decades ago. At the time the Board had little scientific evidence as to percent or number of wild Cook Inlet king salmon were present in the mixed-stock harvested by the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery. ADF&G has extensively and repeatedly studied the origin, abundance, migration patterns, growth, survival rates and distribution of Cook Inlet king salmon. Years of collected scientific data confirm the insignificant percentage of Cook Inlet king salmon in the mixed-stock harvest by the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery. Since 1975, ADF&G has released 7.5 million king salmon with Coded-Wire Tags in Cook Inlet. From 1998 to 2010, ADF&G released roughly 4,400,000 CWT king salmon in Cook Inlet. The numbers of CWT'd Cook Inlet king salmon recovered in the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery are consistently insignificant, while vast numbers have been recovered in-river.

Extensive review of the accumulated scientific data on CWT releases and recoveries establishes that the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery south Bluff Point has an insignificant impact on wild Cook Inlet king salmon stocks. Preliminary results from genetic studies confirm the CWT findings, as ADF&G has stated:

"Nonlocal feeding Chinook salmon from many stocks dominate both summer and winter harvests south of Bluff Point; therefore, the fishery does not pose a threat to conservation of Cook Inlet stocks or visiting nonlocal stocks."

Common-sense reasoning indicates that a mixed stock fishery, for which one or more specific stocks (e.g., wild Cook Inlet stocks) contributes only a small portion of the total harvest, may have little relative effect on the stock. While this agrees with intuition, scientific calculations provide objective modeling to support management action.

ADF&G recognizes that the prevalence of feeder kings in the sport fish harvest, combined with a lack of information pertaining to species specific angler effort preclude accurate evaluations of these fisheries. Especially when one considers that the Kachemak Bay Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement program's primary purpose is to provide Chinook salmon fishing opportunities in Kachemak Bay and provide an alternative to heavily fished wild-stocks. This Proposal seeks to remove the 5 king salmon seasonal limit for the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery and allow saltwater fisherman fishing south of Anchor Pt. a harvest limit of 2 kings per day, with no seasonal limit and no harvest card. The same regulation is in place for the vast majority of Alaska's saltwater recreational fishing zones. Southeast, residents 3 kings/day no seasonal limit. Prince William Sound, 2 kings/day no seasonal limit. Resurrection Bay, 2 kings/day May 1-Aug. 31, no seasonal limit. Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Kodiak Island, 2 kings/day no seasonal limit (except Bristol Bay Drainage) Northern Alaska, 3 kings/day no seasonal limit (except NW drainages).

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

PROPOSAL 22: Eliminate harvest record requirement for Alaska residents for king salmon in Lower Cook Inlet marine fishery south of Anchor Point Light.

This Proposal would be applicable to Alaska residents only. ADF&G in Southeast Alaska has provided Alaska residents with preferential regulations. Residents are allowed to harvest and possess more king salmon, sablefish, lingcod, non-pelagic rockfish, crab, shrimp, clams, scallops, and abalone than non-residents. The Board may instead wish to limit charter boat fisherman to 5 kings per season following the current established halibut regulations.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen

(Continued)

PROPOSAL 23: Eliminate harvest record requirement for Alaska residents and Non-residents for king salmon in Lower Cook Inlet marine fishery south of Anchor Point Light.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

PROPOSAL 24: Eliminate harvest limit for king salmon harvested in Lower Cook Inlet marine fishery south of Anchor Point Light.

See comments for Proposal 21.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

PROPOSAL 25: Amend Lower Cook Inlet Winter Salt Water King Salmon Sport Fishery Management Plan to specify that the plan applies to king salmon of Cook Inlet spawning origin.

The stated purpose of the management plan under 5 AAC 58.060 is "to meet the Board of Fisheries' goal of slowing the growth in the sport harvest of king salmon in the salt waters of Lower Cook Inlet during the winter..." The purpose and stated goal of the management plan are vague and indefinite.

Currently, the management plan unnecessarily regulates a sport fishery harvest consisting primarily of non-spawning "feeder" kings that do not originate from Cook Inlet spawning aggregations. In fact, this mixed-stock fishery consists primarily of non-Cook Inlet feeder kings from vast hatchery releases outside Alaska.

This Proposal seeks to clarify the purpose and goal of the management plan in light of the best available scientific information. When the management plan was first implemented, the Board understandably adopted a precautionary approach, taking into account the then-existing uncertainties. In the ensuing years, those uncertainties have been greatly reduced by extensive scientific study. ADF&G recognizes that consistently small harvests of Cook Inlet hatchery releases in a mixed-stock fishery provide the best indication of the lack of importance of a fishery in influencing production of king salmon bound for Cook Inlet.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

PROPOSAL 26: Amend Lower Cook Inlet Winter Salt Water King Salmon Sport Fishery Management Plan to specify that the plan applies to king salmon of Cook Inlet spawning origin.

This Proposal would clarify the purpose and goal of the management plan. The current plan's Guideline Harvest Limit is unwarranted and inappropriate, particularly in light of the years of accumulated data demonstrating that this mixed-stock fishery has only insignificant catch of Cook Inlet stocks. As ADF&G has stated:

"Nonlocal feeding Chinook salmon from many stocks dominate both summer and winter harvests south of Bluff Point; therefore, the fishery does not pose a threat to conservation of Cook Inlet stocks or visiting nonlocal stocks."

ADF&G recognizes that consistently small harvests of Cook Inlet hatchery releases in a mixed-stock fishery provide the best indication of the lack of importance of this fishery in influencing production of king salmon bound for Cook Inlet. Extensive review of the accumulated scientific data on CWT releases and recoveries establishes that the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery south of Bluff Point has an insignificant impact on wild Cook Inlet king salmon stocks. Common-sense reasoning indicates that a mixed stock fishery, for which one or more specific stocks (e.g., wild Cook Inlet stocks) contributes only a small portion of the total harvest, may have little relative effect on the stock. While this agrees with intuition, scientific calculations provide objective modeling to support management action.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen
(Continued)

PROPOSAL 27: Amend Lower Cook Inlet Winter Salt Water King Salmon Sport Fishery Management Plan by removing the guideline harvest level.

This Proposal seeks to remove the guideline harvest level (GHL) of 3,000 king salmon from the management plan. The GHL is outdated, unnecessary, overly broad, and not proportionally related to advancement of conservation standards for mixed-stock salmon fisheries.

As ADF&G has stated:

"Nonlocal feeding Chinook salmon from many stocks dominate both summer and winter harvests south of Bluff Point; therefore, the fishery does not pose a threat to conservation of Cook Inlet stocks or visiting nonlocal stocks."

ADF&G recognizes that consistently small harvests of Cook Inlet hatchery releases in a mixed-stock fishery provide the best indication of the lack of importance of this fishery in influencing production of king salmon bound for Cook Inlet. Extensive review of the accumulated scientific data on CWT releases and recoveries establishes that the Lower Cook Inlet saltwater recreational fishery south of Bluff Point has an insignificant impact on wild Cook Inlet king salmon stocks.

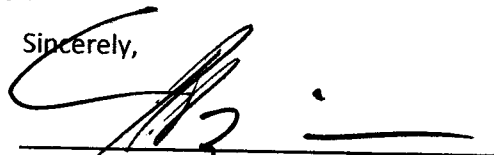
Common-sense reasoning indicates that a mixed stock fishery, for which one or more specific stocks (e.g., wild Cook Inlet stocks) contributes only a small portion of the total harvest, may have little relative effect on the stock. While this agrees with intuition, scientific calculations provide objective modeling to support management action.

In similarly situated mixed-stock fisheries, ADF&G has considered the consistently low number of CWTs recovered and subsequently low estimated levels of exploitation, and concluded there is no recommendation for further studies. This recreational fishery warrants similar action.

CIRF AGREES WITH AND SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL.

CIRF appreciates the Board members' considerable time and effort in addressing the difficult decisions before them. CIRF members look forward to meeting and discussing these proposals with members of the Board of Fisheries at the upcoming meeting in Homer.

Sincerely,



Peter Zimmerman
CIRF spokesperson

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen

C/O PETE ZIMMERMAN, SPOKESMAN • PO BOX 3411 • HOMER, AK • 99603
 CIRF@TWC.COM

CIRF Associates, Advisors & Supporters

Cook Inlet Recreational Fishermen (CIRF) is a grass-roots sportfishing association formed to provide Alaskan anglers a unified voice in management actions that affect the saltwater king salmon sport fishery in Lower Cook Inlet.

CIRF is comprised of Alaska residents who strongly believe in responsible management for sustainable fisheries. We share fishing knowledge and techniques. We responsibly process, prepare, and consume the fish we harvest.

Feeder king salmon are an abundant resource in Lower Cook Inlet throughout the year. The vast majority of these fish are from hatchery enhancement projects in SE Alaska, British Columbia, Washington & Oregon. These fish are opportunistic feeders thriving in the bait-rich marine waters of Lower Cook Inlet. Anglers greatly value this natural, healthy, high protein salmon resource and the year-round small boat sport fishing opportunities made available by extensive and successful king salmon enhancement projects.

CIRF looks forward to providing significant comments and supporting authority to facilitate the Board in its tasks, and respectfully requests your careful review and consideration.

CIRF Associates, Advisors & Supporters:

	NAME	PHONE / EMAIL	years fishing Alaska
1)	HARRY FORQUER	235 8317	20
2)	WEN GUTMAN	733 0250	27.5
3)	WILLIAM NORRIS	226 3404 rsnr1.sad.bill@gmail.com	30
4)	WHADE DEVANEY	235-7121	55
5)	SERAI CROSBY	299 2520 serai.sby@alaska4states.com	20
6)	EMIL HOPPEL	435 7926 cncptolere@alaskamagazine.com	3
7)	JACK ALEXANDER	235 5290 JLALEX@ALASKA.NET	50
8)	BOB RUDE	299 2374 bobrude@gmail.com	30
9)	HAROLD WATSON	399 3571 luvsthe.net linda@gmail.com	40
10)	HAROLD TREBELL	585 5312771 BUCHNER PT, AK	26
11)	DAN WEATHERLY & SIZ	235 6770 danweathery@alaska.com	33
12)	JULIA KENTZEL	299 6800 TALENUEKINDAZ@gmail.com	13
13)	HEIDI KLEINZ	299 6006 jkleintz@gmail.com	15
14)	JOHN KRISZSKI	399 3474 KRISZSKIJO@gmail.com	20
15)	WILLIAM NORRIS	226 3404 rsnr1.sad.bill@gmail.com	29
16)	JONI KATTEL	399 7327 jjs4AKP@gmail.com	26
17)	RUDOLPH J SCHOEPE	235 6362 DASHNERSE14@icloud.com	39
18)	RICHARD ENOLENA	299 2631 ingram2@gmail.com	60
19)	HEIDI SCHOEPE	235 6362 SHOEPE@AK47.NET	20
20)	WILLIAM KUNZLE	632 4476 jkunnzle@ak.net	11
21)	RON OLSEN	299 9576 Rolzeal57@gmail.com	6

CIRF Associates, Advisors & Supporters

(Continued)

	NAME	PHONE / EMAIL	years fishing Alaska
22)	Jean Cole	2991652 JEAN COLE7@GMAIL.COM	32
23)	Quentin Pollock	9076460314 Pollock@GMAIL.COM	7
24)	Andree LaBett	2994955 ANDREE LABETT93@GMAIL.COM	23
25)	William LaBett	2994901 LAUDA2@ALASKA.NET	30
26)	Abe Andersa	3017670341 ABE.ANDERSA@GMAIL.COM	15
27)	Mauricio Lopez	6032079554	2
28)	Corey Szymanski	2995509 LORISZ@GMAIL.COM	2
29)	Gregory Lyon	2359767 SEALION@K47.NET	20
30)	John Baker	4403432760 JOHNBAKER@AOL.COM	3
31)	Allen Phelps	3357406	40
32)	Teunartman Kleruleden	2726514 j.kleruleden@GMAIL.COM	25
33)	Marcia M. Wheeler	2995641	9
34)	Ann Kahn	2357313	25
35)	S. Leon Tamm	4357074 s.leontamm@hotmail.com	1
36)	Robert Rindan	7145901 RRINDAN@YAHOO.COM	26
37)	William Brannan	5542317 CBRANNAN@GMAIL.COM	16
38)	Mark Quinn	2994995 MARKQUINN@ALASKA.NET	29
39)	Steve Seisman	2996273 Kaulz@GMAIL.COM	25
40)	Shelby Cook	2991090	4
41)	Lucy Kunkler	3516090 j.kunkler@GMAIL.COM	11
42)	Tony Demichele	7994165 CAPTTONY2@NETFON.COM	37
43)	Doug Peterson	7991133	16
44)	Michael Bartholomew	7997996 MATH2005@AOL.COM	30
45)	Perry Lynn	2359757 PLYNN@YAHOO.COM	17
46)	Zulay Lynn	2359757	17
47)	Paul Parsons	2093042475	6
48)	Helene Herndon	2356260 herad@alaska.net	35
49)	Margaret Parsons	2093040556 Reg452@island.com	5
50)	Jillie Jorgensen	6370205 julle.jorg@net.net	25
51)	Danny Jorgensen	2404665 pluckyjor@yaho.com	40
52)	James Stark	2992115 jstark@x42.NET	45
53)	Kathleen McParma	299024 KATHST@GMAIL.COM	13
54)	Michelle Lemmer	2992115 mlemmer@x42.NET	28
55)	James Bremner	5414208088	45
56)	Cecily Strand	2430360 cstrand@net.net	40
57)	Lorris Dickenson	2431079 LDICKENSON@AOL.COM	40
58)	Wim van Rojas	2021416 WIMVANROJAS@GMAIL.COM	42
59)	Gerald Strand	2994553 jerry@strand.net	40
60)	Peter Zimmerman	2992440 CLIPPER@NETFON.COM	36
61)	Roy Roberts	3991657 P.O. Box 544	20
62)	Stanford Chanis	2351020 P.O. Box 2951	26
63)	Ren Johnson	2991779 P.O. Box 3133	20
64)	Mark Bovens	1903110 2735 SETNES KENNEDY	

CIRF Associates, Advisors & Supporters

(Continued)

	NAME	PHONE / EMAIL	years fishing Alaska
65)	DAVID HILLSTROM	410 MARIST HEAD 3994444	41
66)	AUTHORNY WILLIAM	2990265 552 BENAMZA HEAD	53
67)	JOHN MICHAEL	P.O. Box 210 SACKER PT	15
68)	Wing Peterson	P.O. Box 730 SACKER PT	16
69)	CYNTHIA BARKER	126 E. FARRVIEW HEAD	3
70)	TRISH LESNICKI	P.O. Box 322 COOPER LANDING	15
71)	DAVID BOYES	PE. Box 3663 HEAD	27
72)	TODD JACOBSON	3343 SKUMBLEY AVENUE	20
73)	THOMAS A BOY	2993666 P.O.B 2129 HEAD	15
74)	DAVID COLE	2991929 P.O.B 1664 HEAD	40
75)	TERIEG COLE	2990609 P.O.B 906 HEAD	15
76)	JERRY EASTMAN	3993566 P.O.B 1571 HEAD	30
77)	KEVIN WILSON	P.O.B 6431 HALEYVIEW COVE	27
78)	BECKY FLYNN	P.O.B 3036 NERTSANT	7
79)	TOM FLYNN	P.O.B 3036 NERTSANT	10
80)	JOHN BUCKLE	P.O.B 1255 HEAD	35
81)	DAVE OLSEN	P.O.B 3944 HEAD	32
82)	SHARON JOHNSON	P.O.B 3733 HEAD	24
83)	LARRY PLYTT SR	P.O.B 3993 HEAD	15
84)	STEVE BENSON	P.O.B 3424 33786740	24
85)	STEVE SEITZMAN	2996275 P.O.B 1596 HEAD	20
86)	MARILYN PARRITT	2353413 P.O.B 4271 HEAD	21
87)	HAROLD HALL	2994972 6436 J BRIDGES RD	20
88)	KAREN DONALDSON	4072325734 P.O.B 176 HEAD	3
89)	ROBERT KETCHUM	2994935 1012 LAKESIDE CT HEAD	19
90)	HAROLD KETCHUM	2994935 1012 LAKESIDE CT HEAD	19
91)	TESSE WALLACE	9532590 1274 D MEADOWS TR NERTSANT	10
92)	KENNETH PORTER	2351362 122 CITYVIEW AVE	17
93)	ALEX PETELIN	3991220 N. LAKESIDE CT HEAD	10
94)	BRIAN WILSON	6175151247 69513 SHELTON DR	1
95)	JOE SINGLETON	2263771 1395 WISSA RD	10
96)	MARCY GREGG	4357602 P.O. Box 1241	22
97)	Richard F. Willenbacher	2360026 ANCHORAGE PT	15
98)	TIMOTHY H. SPERLEN	2999080 2313 HAZELWOOD DR	10
99)	DAVID ABRAHAMSON	2997676 37133 R. D. 2 ANCHORAGE PT	37
100)	EARL ABRAHAMSON	2251056 DECKHOUSE ALB	10
101)	Georgio Pellegrini	2075992755 P.O.B 1151 HEAD	4
102)	DAVID CURRIAN	4350470 P.O.B 1207 HEAD	
103)	DAVID DELGROSSO	2991490 P.O.B 2791 HEAD	27
104)	MARCY CALHOUN	2352843 40210 KALEIDOS ST	4
105)	GARY ROSE	2990696 P.O.B 354 HEAD	54
106)	BILL HAGUE	2991243 HEAD, AK	15
107)	YVONNE KATZ	2352539 P.O. Box 2469 HEAD	25

CIRF Associates, Advisors & Supporters

(Continued)

	NAME	PHONE / EMAIL	years fishing Alaska
108)	LARRY CABANA	399 3520 POK 3395 HEAN	25
109)	COLE HOPPER	399 6642 29345 HAZLEY CT HEAN	10
110)	DAVID MORRIS	399 1088 ROSEWOOD CT HEAN	24
111)	DIANNE MORRIS	399 2755 ROSEWOOD CT HEAN	24
112)	CHARLES EDWARDS	399 0352 POK 1413 HEAN	30
113)	BOB HERBERT	235 7189 3500 LAUDERDALE HEAN	30
114)	KALEB LIND	235 8930 62054 KYLINS HEAN	6
115)	ALFRED HAY	335 3477 POK 1222 HEAN	20
116)	LESLIE BYRD	399 4076 SCOTTSDALE AZ HEAN	42
117)	CATHY ULMER	588 SCOTT ULMER	41
118)	SCOTT ULMER	399 1924 SCOTTULMER@GMAIL.COM	35
119)	MARK ROBL	235 7191 OTHER PISHANON@GMAIL.COM	33
120)	JOHN MITCHELL	399 1902 BOX 210 NICHOLS PT	27
121)	CAROL ROBINSON	337 1173 ROBCO@QCE.NET	30
122)	MARY ROBINSON	337 1173 ROBCO@QCE.NET	30
123)			
124)			
125)			
126)			
127)			
128)			
129)			
130)			
131)			
132)			
133)			
134)			
135)			
136)			
137)			
138)			
139)			
140)			
141)			
142)			
143)			
144)			
145)			
146)			
147)			
148)			
149)			
150)			

Table 1.--Estimated harvest below and above river mile 9 (RM 9) for Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon, 1986-2012.

Year	Harvest and other mortality										
	Below RM 9						Above RM 9				
	Deep Creek marine sport	Comm setnet	Comm driftnet	Personal use	Subsistence	Sport	Sport	Hook relative mortality	Total	CV	
1986	578	13,619	1,100				15,097	9,872	315	10,188	0.05
1987	731	14,536	2,731				17,998	13,100	123	13,223	0.06
1988	892	8,854	1,550				11,056	19,595	176	19,871	0.05
1989	821	7,498	0		22		8,341	9,591	88	9,779	0.06
1990	965	2,845	373	91	13		4,283	6,897	69	6,966	0.07
1991	1,023	3,361	145	130	288		4,947	7,903	16	7,919	0.05
1992	1,269	7,563	326	50	402		9,410	7,555	234	7,790	0.05
1993	1,700	9,672	451	129	27		11,979	17,773	478	18,253	0.04
1994	1,121	10,700	276	13	392		12,502	17,837	572	18,409	0.04
1995	1,241	8,291	314	36	646		10,528	12,609	472	13,081	0.05
1996	1,225	7,944	219	45	294		9,725	8,112	337	8,449	0.06
1997	1,759	7,780	293	339	26		10,197	12,755	570	13,325	0.06
1998	1,070	3,495	199	271	2		5,037	7,515	595	8,110	0.07
1999	602	6,591	545	488	4	1,170	9,119	12,425	682	13,107	0.08
2000	631	2,531	162	419	6	831	4,571	14,391	499	14,890	0.05
2001	552	4,128	371	638	8	1,336	7,034	15,144	825	15,969	0.07
2002	256	6,511	249	606	6	1,929	9,558	10,678	665	11,343	0.07
2003	120	10,174	744	1,016	11	823	12,888	16,120	1,803	17,923	0.09
2004	996	14,897	916	792	10	2,386	19,997	14,988	1,019	16,007	0.07
2005	624	15,183	1,103	775	11	2,287	19,984	15,927	1,267	17,194	0.08
2006	563	6,840	631	1,034	11	3,322	12,400	12,490	830	13,320	0.08
2007	478	8,445	547	1,509	6	1,750	12,735	9,690	670	10,360	0.07
2008	310	5,203	392	1,362	15	1,011	8,293	10,128	370	10,498	0.08
2009	154	3,839	515	1,189	4	1,132	6,833	7,904	626	8,530	0.07
2010	335	4,567	323	865	21	445	6,556	6,762	264	7,026	0.06
2011	528	5,596	356	1,243	5	458	8,186	6,894	479	7,373	0.07
2012	30	484	115	0	0	2	630	101	95	196	0.06

- * Assumes 60% of Deep Creek marine sport harvest is of Kenai-origin fish
- † Kenai River fish only, based on 2010-2011 genetic sampling of commercial setnet fishery (Appendix B).
- ‡ Assumes 60% of commercial driftnet harvest is of Kenai-origin fish.

Harvest Breakdown Provided by CIRF
 Source Above ADF&G Fishery Manuscript No. 13-02
 Kenai king salmon harvest 2002-2011, average percentage of total harvest by user group
 10 Year Average 23,643 Kings

Deep Creek Marine Sport Anchor Pt. North	Driftnet	Personal Use	Setnet	Kenai River Sport Anglers	Mortality
436 (1.8%)	577 (2.4%)	1,039 (4.4%)	8,125 (34.4%)	12,667 (53.6%)	799 (3.4%)