From: Moose Is Inn
To: Senate Resources
Subject: Set net buy back
Date: Wednesday, April 19, 2023 3:29:30 PM

My name is Heidi Wiley Wong. I have commercial fished with my family in Clam Gulch since I was a child. My husband and I now have our own commercial set net site in Clam Gulch that we have operated for 20 years with our children. Over the last few years we have watched our business being taken away from us. We have invested a lot of time and money into our business and it has been frustrating to watch it being taken away from us with no compensation. Every year they seem to come up with more restrictions, less fishing time, more money invested in things like shallow nets and blue buoy's and purchasing buoy stickers for 3 nets when they only let us fish 1 per permit. They blame our closure on the low king run but we catch a very low percent of the kings. Our main target fish is sockeye which seem to be over populating the rivers every summer. I've suggested the option of letting us do "catch and release" for kings as the sport fisherman are allowed to do but I've been told that the kings would never make it to spawning in the river if going through the trama of getting caught in our nets. The truth is when we catch a large king….it's by their nose because kings can't gill themselves in our 5 inch mesh nets. 90% of the kings we catch are still alive when we go to pick our nets. It would be easy to let them go without even pulling them out of the water. How much more trama do sports fisherman cause to the kings when they catch them on a hook, fight with them for sometimes hours, bring them out of the water, take pictures and then release them bleeding? Those are the kings that don't make it to spawning, yet we are the only user group shut down. They say sports fishing is closed for kings but they can still catch them while foshing for the other species. Yet we can't fish for any specie. In my opinion if they are going to take our livelihood away from us they need to at least compensate us so we can invest in another business. The buy back program at least gives us a chance to regain some of our investment if they won't let us fish. I would much rather be given the opportunity to fish with my family, but if this is no longer an option please approve the Buy Back Program so we can still support our families by investing in something else. If you need any more information please call me at [redacted]. Thank you! Regards, Heidi Wong

Sent from my iPhone

Anne Rittgers

From: Liz Chase <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, April 20, 2023 9:42 PM
To: Senate Resources
Subject: SB 82

I fully support the Cook Inlet set net buy back bill.

Elizabeth Chase
[redacted]
Kasilof, AK 99610

Sent from my iPhone

To: Senate Resource Committee

Attn: Co-Chairman Senator Bishop and Resource Committee members
I am resending as Kenai LIO office sent earlier but not found in documents. Also my name is Jeff Beaudoin; Kasilof Alaska. My testimony showed some unknown landmark attached to my name instead of the stated Kasilof, Alaska. Thank you for taking my testimony on 4/21/23 under technical difficulties.

Re: Senate Bill 82 previously SB 90 by Senator Micciche / renditions; i.e. Senate bill 135 in 2018, SB 90 first hearing, and amended SB 90. Note: SB 82 is the same bill as former SB 90 and my response today and issues described below are still remain relevant and germane.

Note**: Letter of Opposition to SB 82** - highlighting misinformation on SB 82 purpose, statutory irregularities, CFEC fact vs. fiction, and alternatives.

Date April 21, 2023 and letter dated: April 20, 2019 to Senate Resources Committee at that time has been updated below.

Dear Committee:

First of all, Senator Bjorkman/ and former Senator Micciche's statement regarding SB 90 misleads the committee and legislature on several accounts.

Only a select few set net permit holders participated in any direct contact with a sport fish association (KRSA) who have for decades harmed the commercial fisheries through re-allocation measures and restrictive regulations in management plans which undermined sustained yield management; i.e. the Kasilof River sockeye Biological goal has been grossly exceeded 17 years out of the last 20 years and the Kenai River late-run sockeye in-river goal has been exceeded in 17 years out the last 20 years. Both in-season lost yield to the commercial fisheries/industry and lost yield from exceeding sockeye goals and not distributing escapements evenly within the goal ranges has caused harm in the range of hundreds of millions of dollars out of commerce and the fishing communities (management issue). Note: updated information the eastside was declared a fishery disaster in 2018 and 2020 and 2012 over king salmon bound for the Kenai River. 2021 and 2022 were disaster years while the state and Governor's office has not issued a disaster declaration or for 2023 when the east side set net fishery was closed completely and the legislator seems silent when 1 million sockeye salmon escaped into the Kasilof system under a BEG goal range of 140,000 – 320,000 fish; the Kasilof system is rearing limited and did not replace itself when 500,000 escapements occurred.

The Dept. of Fish and Game and Commissioner and Board of Fish closed and reduced the commercial fishery over a handful of Kenai bound king salmon under a new large king goal on the Kenai River which is now the same as prior All fish (all sizes and age class goal) and not a stock of concern. Only in Cook Inlet does this prescriptive closure occur – in the Kodiak Management Area the commercial fisheries are allowed to operate normally on salmon stocks and utilization of the resources primarily stated as they do not have any directed king salmon fisheries. The sport fisheries are closed on stocks of concern on Chignik kings, Karluk River kings, and Alyakulik king salmon stocks. However, the Upper Cook Inlet fisheries do not have a directed king salmon fishery either - only in the Northern District and Westside. 1960 was the last year a directed king salmon fishery operated throughout Cook Inlet. The Alaska Constitution as well as the Commissioner duties pertain to maintaining and ensuring the sustained yield for ALL salmon stocks – there is NO carve out for king salmon and the Kodiak

Management Area operates normally by Commercial Fisheries Division as intended by the Alaska constitution and legislative description of the duties of the Commissioner.

Now, Senator Bjorkman / Micciche's prior bill seeks to put "more fish into the river" and reallocate fisheries further when undermining the utilization of the set gillnet fishery permits to manage for escapements by commercial fishery managers as intended and described by AS 16.43.010 (Regulation of Entry into Alaska Commercial Fisheries – Purpose and Findings of Fact**). Limited Entry intent was to stabilize the economic benefit to commercial fisheries and maintain maximum sustained yields**. Why the Legislative Intent in 1976 under the Limited Entry Act seem meaningless, moot, and disregarded by the legislative body?

- SB 82 violates the CFEC limited-entry permits issuance in 1975, its purpose and findings.
- SB 82 violates the State's policy; quote: "ADF&G has a long-term goal of achieving maximum sustainable yield for Alaska's fisheries."
- SB 82 violates federal law; i.e. National standard 1 "achieve on continuing basis, the optimal yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry. And numerous other federal laws.
- SB 82 does not follow AS.44.66.050 (Legislative Oversight) pertaining to boards, commissions or agencies (CFEC, ADF&G, Alaska Board of Fisheries). Note: all set gillnet regulations and Management Plans for the Upper Sub-district become **moot** along with allocation. Escapement goal management becomes moot.
- SB 82 is inconsistent with the Equal Protection clause over similarly situated fisheries whether in Cook Inlet (permits) or Statewide (permits). Note: Fiscal Notes for ADF&G and CFEC state SB 90 affects are statewide.
- Creation of exclusive fisheries zone /areas and closed waters are inconsistent with CFEC legislative judicial history.
- There is no Kenai late-run king salmon conservation concerns established by the Board of Fish on this stock. Stat areas 244-21, 244-22, 244-31, 244-42 harvest a de-Minimis amount (incidental) and no directed king salmon fishery; i.e. less than one-half of one large Kenai king (over 34 inches total length) per permit during the entire 2018 fishing season. Approx. 840 nets operate in the Kasilof Section under normal management.
- However, the Eastside gear has been reduced by 2/3 and fishing hours per week; a 12 hour opening now equates to a 4 hour opening CPUE harvest per hour units.
-

Prior Senator Micciche and Mr. Coleman stated 75% of set net respondents were "interested in the program concept" but misrepresents this as "sent to Eastside setnet fleet." However, the survey was sent to all UCI SO4H set net permit holders, of which, the respondents came from Eastside, Westside, Kalgin Island, and Northern District. In addition – 26% out of 725 permits indicted interest with NO stat areas assigned in that preliminary survey. Including, an unknown number of latent SO4H permits in the responses and none of the "votes" were independently verified by a third party.

The term "recent" was used in statements but in fact it was mailed in the year 2016 - over permit holders interested in a possible voluntary fleet reduction "concept." There were only 3 public meeting (one per year) and the majority of the attendees expressed numerous concerns over the implications of any such bill being presented to the legislature.

At none of the once-a-year meetings was SB 135 ever presented nor SB 90 presented in form for proper review – period. Both individuals (Mr. Micciche and Mr. Coleman) assured the public that only an **"appropriate number of permits to exit the fishery would be used and the protection of remaining fishermen would be guaranteed."** And, without presenting any factual data to the public over the 200 permit numbers regarding the 1980's with largely unsubstantiated claims over the "migration of permits." In addition, only a limited number of draft renditions were distributed and the majority of public attendees never had a copy provided. Also, ADF&G has never presented anything on this bill nor was Commercial Fisheries Division or the Entry Commission invited to this meeting to discuss any consequences by reducing nearly half the ESSN permits. Viability was NEVER established to any fishermen affected by SB 82 or prior SB 90 nor the viability of sockeye salmon production, lost yields, or risk on sustained yield on the two major sockeye salmon stocks in Upper Cook inlet.

- There is no evidence of "mass movement of permits to the eastside" stat areas. In 1987 the largest return year in Cook Inlet (commercial harvest 10.5 million salmon / ex-vessel value 101 million dollars. CFEC and ADF&G records show 625 set net permit holders made landings. Compared to 524 set net permit holder landings at the present time-frame. Note: the same number of permits were issued from 1980's to the present date. In the 1980's the number of latent permits was approx. 120 out 735 issued compared to 2009 – 2017 has 249 latent permits out of 735 permits issued (CFEC data). The average latent percentage for all years is 24.5%. The number of latent permits in Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Kodiak, and Alaska Peninsula tracks with annual salmon run abundance. Bristol Bay set permits has the highest percentage of permit utilization due to stable high abundance sockeye returns. (Ref. CFEC Report No. 18-04-N June 2018).

- The number of permits on landings for stat areas along the eastside is 382 (ADF&G Appendix A8). Mr. Coleman claims 440 permits along the eastside. There are 58 dual permit holders in the eastside stat areas – which could account for the difference. Note: ADF&G Area office communications estimated 360 permits along the eastside in late 1980's compared to 382 presently on permit landings which may not include dual permit holders after year 2013.

- The Southeast buy-back program was privately funded and over latent permits with attached vessels. In addition, this had to be approved to less than 10% of permits and to latent permits by N.O.A.A. / National Marine Fisheries Service and the state legislature (Federal register records). This took several years to accomplish and could NOT affect the ability of ADF&G to maintain maximum sustained yields of the salmon fisheries; i.e. no effect on conservation or sustained optimal yields.

- Senator Micciche and Mr. Coleman stated in two public meetings that the federal government (Senator Murkowski's office) would pay for this so-called fleet reduction program. Senator Micciche stated this on the record to Senate Resources in 2018 on SB 135; i.e. "what's great about this is there is no cost to

the state, it's a win-win." However, Sen. Micciche stated in Senate Resources this year – "maybe a grant could come from the federal government on a one year basis" but no amount was stated on the record. SB 82 shows the state paying for this program. (This reminds one of Sen. Micciche's oil tax credit bill which cost the state two billion dollars in lost revenue; i.e. a "win-win"?).

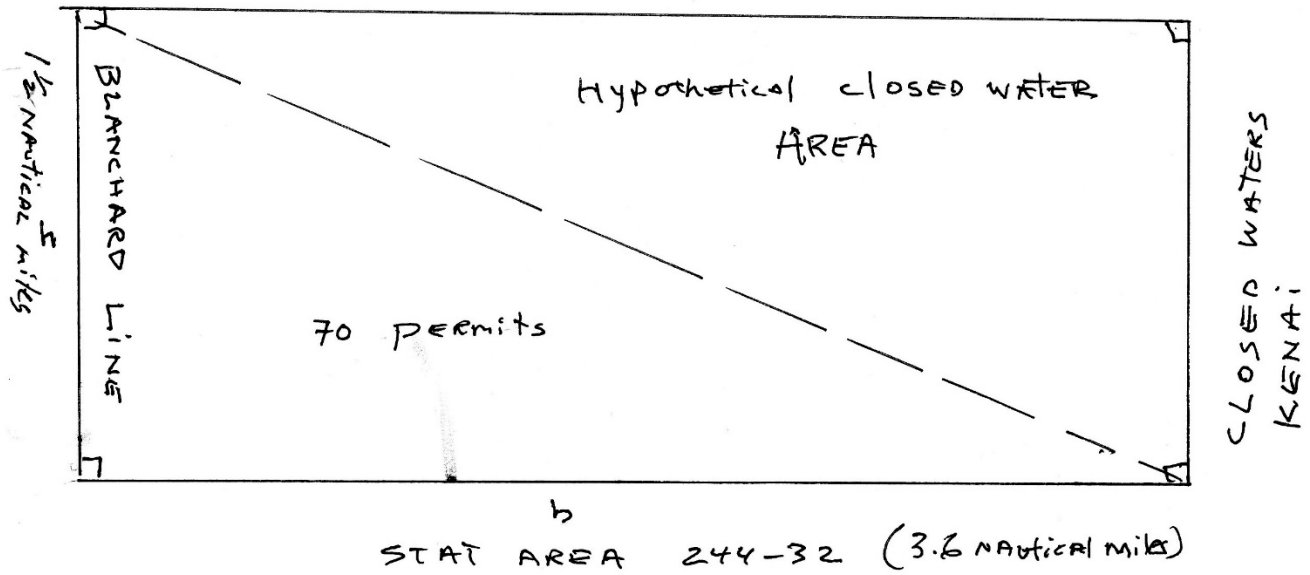
- During the late 1980's approx. 5,000 sockeye harvested in personal use fisheries. In the last 10 years the numbers have exploded to over 500,000 to 800,000 sockeye salmon– a 100 times multiple harvest on average runs or less than average returns. ADF&G stated in 1987 "increasing demand for Cook Inlet salmon by recreational and subsistence fishermen combined with a continued high utilization by commercial fishermen, has resulted in intense competition for this resource and a growing antagonism between those user groups" i.e. it's been going on for three decades. The Limited Entry Commission stated all salmon stocks were fully allocated in 1976, Cook Inlet has become the poster child for re-allocation on a new and expanding fishery. In the past few years the personal use fishery has harvested more sockeye salmon than the traditional set net fisheries who depend on those resources for economic livelihoods.

- The Eastside Consolidation Association has 5 board members and NO membership. Yet, this group contends it represents the eastside set net permit holders - which is does Not. The most vocal proponents of SB 82 fish in stat area 244-32. The North Kalifornsky Beach stat area - which is 3.9 nautical miles in length and 1.5 nautical miles seaward of the beach near the Southern boundary of the Kenai River. This stat area can harvest significant numbers of Kenai late-run king salmon as those kings traverse several days back and forth along this stat area before entry into the Kenai River under high tide series. There are approx. 52 registered permits in stat area 244-32 along with 32 dual stat area registration for 244-31 – 244-32 (fish in both stat areas). ADF&G shows 60 permit landings for 244-32. Stat area 244-32 can fit 407 net areas / 140 permits within this stat area.

- Important Note: A hypothetical cost analysis is presented here: The 244-32 stat area (rectangular area) can be divided by half as two triangle areas. From the baseline regulatory marker south of the Kenai River to one and one-half nautical mile seaward location, described as the Blanchard Line demarcation along Kalifornsky Beach.

  Each triangulated rectangle area can accommodate 70 permits per area or the same number of permits registered in this stat area to the inner area depicted below**. The permit buy-back doesn't have to occur but area waters would be closed as per Mr. Coleman's presentation statement; i.e. "the most crucial element of SB 82 is closing water on the eastside."** A cost analysis would significantly reduce the amount proffered under SB 82 from 55 million to less than 5 million. 200 net area locations would be reduced. This closed waters area would adjoin the closed water area currently described. After all Mr. Coleman stated in his presentation 'Although the total number of permits in

Cook Inlet have NOT changed (since 1984) the migration to the Eastside doubled the number of nets fishing around the Kenai River.' Comment: Remarkably, this increase was also brought by the permit holders fishing in stat area 244-32.



Note: See the following attached documents aforementioned and referenced above on pages 1 – 3

Jeff Beaudoin
Kasilof, Alaska 99610

References:

1/ KPFA letter and attached survey.

2/ CFEC cover letter titled CFEC Salmon Set Gillnet Permits and DNR Shore Fishery Leases in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay 1975-2017 CFEC Report No. 18-04-N

3/ CFEC Table 7 Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permits Associated With and Without DNR Shore Fishery Leases (page 1 of 2).

4/ CFEC Table 7 Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permits Associated With and Without DNR Shore Fishery Leases (page 2 of 2).

5/ CFEC Cook Inlet earnings page 19 Table 5 (one of two pages)

6/ / CFEC Cook Inlet earnings Table 5 (two of two pages)

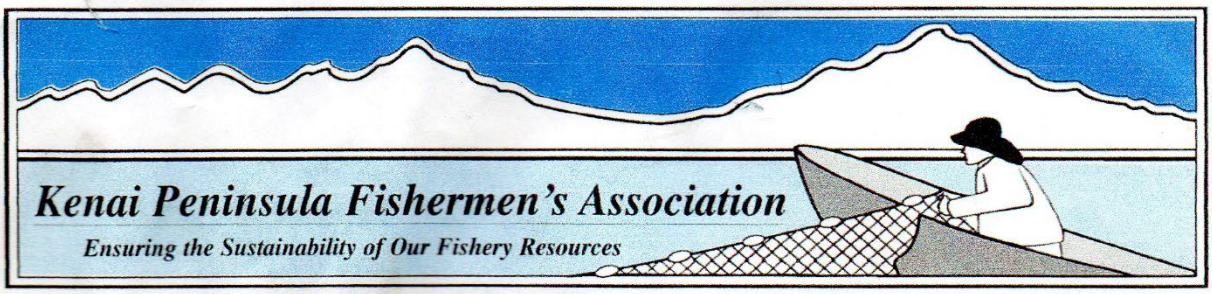
7/ ADF&G AMR 1987 report cover.

8/ ADF&G AMR 1987 page 3

9/ ADF&G AMR 1987 table 7 page 75 (1954 – 1987 harvest data).

10/ ADF&G AMR 1987 registered units of Drift and Set gillnet permits / CFEC

11/ ADF&G AMR report year 2015 Appendix A8 Commercial Permits by Stat Area.



43961 Kalifornsky Beach Road • Suite F • Soldotna, Alaska 99669-8276
(907) 262-2492 • Fax: (907) 262-2898 • E Mail: kpfa@alaska.net

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Should Cook Inlet setnetters pursue a fleet reduction?

A small group of CI setnet fishermen recently organized themselves under the rules and guidelines established by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) as a non-profit 501 (c) (5) named the Cook Inlet Revitalization Association. CIRA's mission is to explore the economic viability of a voluntary fleet consolidation for Cook Inlet Setnet permit holders.

The motivation behind CIRA's organization is the belief that a *fully voluntary* fleet consolidation could remove latent permits from the fishery, purchase and retire permits and, possibly, leases from fishermen interested in exiting the fishery, and leave those who continue to fish with more harvesting opportunities resulting in an increase in economic stability by taking a greater share of the fish allocated to the setnet fishery.

The Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association is not affiliated with CIRA, neither is it opposed to the concept of a fleet reduction. However, before the KPFA board of directors takes a position on this effort, we want to hear from Upper Cook Inlet permit holders regarding interest in a fleet reduction. Please take a few minutes to answer these questions.

KPFA Survey on a possible voluntary fleet reduction program

- *Do you support the concept of a voluntary fleet reduction program for the Cook Inlet setnet fishery that would cost nothing to those who do not participate, and remain fishing?* Yes___ No___

- *Do you support the concept of a voluntary fleet reduction program for the Cook Inlet Setnet fishery financed by an assessment of 1% to 3% of the gross catch of those who choose not to participate, and remain in the fishery?* Yes___ No___

- *Do you oppose any form of fleet reduction at this time?* Yes___ No___

Please include your Statistical area number so that you can be assured that your beach will have a voice on this important question. _____

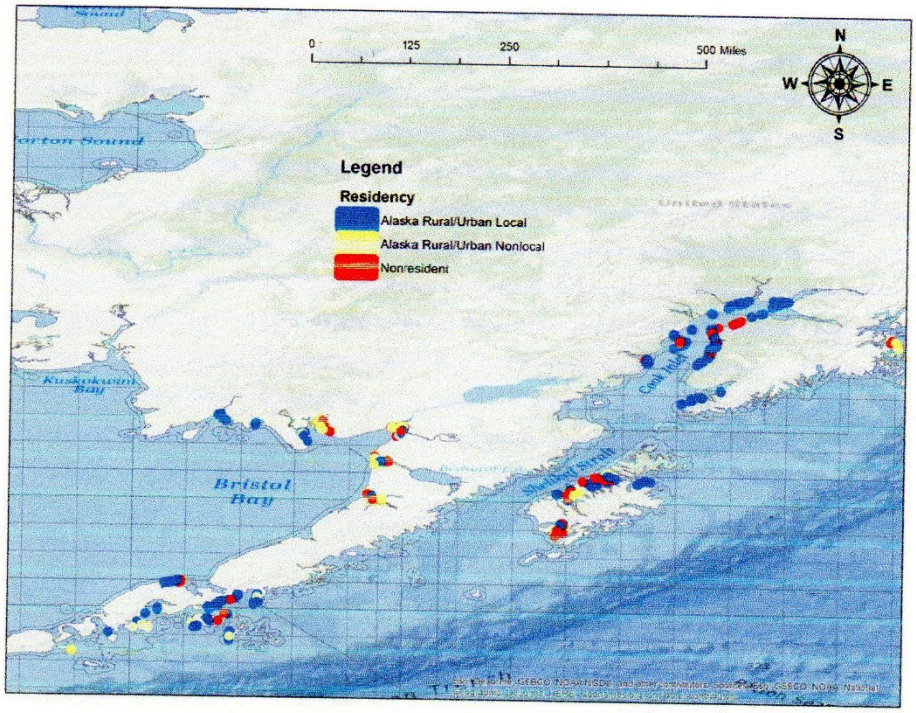
Please indicate if you are a dual setnet permit holder. Yes___ No___

Notice: KPFA's ANNUAL MEETING is on Saturday, June 18th, 2016 from 12 noon to 4 p.m. at the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Building located at 40610, Kalifornsky Bch. Rd. Kenai AK 99611 phone number for directions 907.283.5761 or KPFA's office at 907.262.2492

Dated: 05.20.2016

CFEC Salmon Set Gillnet Permits and DNR Shore Fishery Leases in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay

1975-2017



Map of all DNR shore fishery lease sites on May 17, 2018

CFEC Report No. 18-04-N
June 2018
Prepared by Marcus Gho

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway, Suite 109
P.O. Box 110302
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0302
(907) 789-6160

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permits Associated With and Without DNR Shore Fishery Leases

		CFEC Permits			With Lease(s)			No Lease		
Fishery	Year	Latent	Renewed	Rate	Latent	Renewed	Rate	Latent	Renewed	Rate
Prince	1975	27	27	100.0%	14	14	100.0%	13	13	100.0%
William	1976	27	28	96.4%	15	15	100.0%	12	13	92.3%
Sound	1977	15	29	51.7%	8	15	53.3%	7	14	50.0%
	1978	26	28	92.9%	14	14	100.0%	12	14	85.7%
	1979	23	30	76.7%	11	15	73.3%	12	15	80.0%
	1980	19	30	63.3%	9	16	56.3%	10	14	71.4%
	1981	28	31	90.3%	17	18	94.4%	11	13	84.6%
	1982	25	30	83.3%	17	19	89.5%	8	11	72.7%
	1983	13	30	43.3%	7	19	36.8%	6	11	54.5%
	1984	11	30	36.7%	5	19	26.3%	6	11	54.5%
	1985	10	30	33.3%	6	19	31.6%	4	11	36.4%
	1986	13	30	43.3%	5	17	29.4%	8	13	61.5%
	1987	9	30	30.0%	6	18	33.3%	3	12	25.0%
	1988	2	30	6.7%	1	21	4.8%	1	9	11.1%
	1989	30	30	100.0%	25	25	100.0%	5	5	100.0%
	1990	1	30	3.3%	0	23	0.0%	1	7	14.3%
	1991	1	30	3.3%	1	24	4.2%	0	6	0.0%
	1992	0	30	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	6	0.0%
	1993	0	30	0.0%	0	26	0.0%	0	4	0.0%
	1994	4	30	13.3%	4	26	15.4%	0	4	0.0%
	1995	3	30	10.0%	3	25	12.0%	0	5	0.0%
	1996	4	30	13.3%	3	22	13.6%	1	8	12.5%
	1997	3	30	10.0%	2	24	8.3%	1	6	16.7%
	1998	13	30	43.3%	11	24	45.8%	2	6	33.3%
	1999	8	30	26.7%	7	23	30.4%	1	7	14.3%
	2000	1	30	3.3%	1	23	4.3%	0	7	0.0%
	2001	0	30	0.0%	0	22	0.0%	0	8	0.0%
	2002	2	30	6.7%	2	23	8.7%	0	7	0.0%
	2003	2	30	6.7%	1	24	4.2%	1	6	16.7%
	2004	3	30	10.0%	3	23	13.0%	0	7	0.0%
	2005	4	30	13.3%	3	22	13.6%	1	8	12.5%
	2006	3	29	10.3%	1	21	4.8%	2	8	25.0%
	2007	5	30	16.7%	2	22	9.1%	3	8	37.5%
	2008	4	29	13.8%	1	22	4.5%	3	7	42.9%
	2009	2	29	6.9%	1	21	4.8%	1	8	12.5%
	2010	1	29	3.4%	1	22	4.5%	0	7	0.0%
	2011	0	29	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	5	0.0%
	2012	0	29	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	5	0.0%
	2013	1	29	3.4%	0	24	0.0%	1	5	20.0%
	2014	0	29	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	5	0.0%
	2015	0	29	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	5	0.0%
	2016	0	29	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	5	0.0%
	2017	0	29	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	5	0.0%
	All Years	343	1,272	27.0%	207	918	22.5%	136	354	38.4%
Cook Inlet	1975	468	1,029	45.5%	53	130	40.8%	415	899	46.2%
	1976	170	~~719~~	23.6%	18	133	13.5%	152	586	25.9%
	1977	187	734	25.5%	20	133	15.0%	167	601	27.8%
	1978	142	747	19.0%	18	134	13.4%	124	613	20.2%

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permits Associated With and Without DNR Shore Fishery Leases

Fishery	Year	CFEC Permits			With Lease(s)			No Lease		
		Latent	Renewed	Rate	Latent	Renewed	Rate	Latent	Renewed	Rate
Cook Inlet Continued	1979	140	749	18.7%	14	149	9.4%	126	600	21.0%
	1980	154	747	20.6%	22	168	13.1%	132	579	22.8%
	1981	147	747	19.7%	23	187	12.3%	124	560	22.1%
	1982	146	748	19.5%	24	203	11.8%	122	545	22.4%
	1983	119	745	16.0%	26	234	11.1%	93	511	18.2%
	1984	124	744	16.7%	26	247	10.5%	98	497	19.7%
	1985	120	745	16.1%	29	248	11.7%	91	497	18.3%
	1986	98	743	13.2%	27	263	10.3%	71	480	14.8%
	1987	93	743	12.5%	25	318	7.9%	68	425	16.0%
	1988	88	743	11.8%	34	343	9.9%	54	400	13.5%
	1989	85	743	11.4%	27	350	7.7%	58	393	14.8%
	1990	81	743	10.9%	33	351	9.4%	48	392	12.2%
	1991	97	745	13.0%	39	343	11.4%	58	402	14.4%
	1992	91	745	12.2%	37	388	9.5%	54	357	15.1%
	1993	104	745	14.0%	51	437	11.7%	53	308	17.2%
	1994	128	745	17.2%	55	444	12.4%	73	301	24.3%
	1995	120	745	16.1%	62	440	14.1%	58	305	19.0%
	1996	141	745	18.9%	73	424	17.2%	68	321	21.2%
	1997	142	745	19.1%	65	417	15.6%	77	328	23.5%
	1998	186	745	25.0%	81	396	20.5%	105	349	30.1%
	1999	189	745	25.4%	90	385	23.4%	99	360	27.5%
	2000	212	745	28.5%	96	377	25.5%	116	368	31.5%
	2001	239	744	32.1%	104	371	28.0%	135	373	36.2%
	2002	247	743	33.2%	93	366	25.4%	154	377	40.8%
	2003	270	742	36.4%	100	348	28.7%	170	394	43.1%
	2004	258	739	34.9%	95	347	27.4%	163	392	41.6%
	2005	238	737	32.3%	91	339	26.8%	147	398	36.9%
	2006	256	738	34.7%	96	328	29.3%	160	410	39.0%
	2007	255	738	34.6%	88	326	27.0%	167	412	40.5%
	2008	254	738	34.4%	89	325	27.4%	165	413	40.0%
	2009	266	738	36.0%	93	318	29.2%	173	420	41.2%
	2010	248	736	33.7%	83	316	26.3%	165	420	39.3%
	2011	193	736	26.2%	65	320	20.3%	128	416	30.8%
	2012	279	736	37.9%	104	324	32.1%	175	412	42.5%
	2013	243	736	33.0%	87	317	27.4%	156	419	37.2%
	2014	222	735	30.2%	72	306	23.5%	150	429	35.0%
	2015	205	734	27.9%	63	306	20.6%	142	428	33.2%
	2016	207	735	28.2%	63	307	20.5%	144	428	33.6%
	2017	217	735	29.5%	67	309	21.7%	150	426	35.2%
	All Years	7,869	32,159	24.5%	2,521	13,215	19.1%	5,348	18,944	28.2%
Kodiak	1975	108	230	47.0%	0	0		108	230	47.0%
	1976	39	187	20.9%	0	0		39	187	20.9%
	1977	39	186	21.0%	0	0		39	186	21.0%
	1978	28	188	14.9%	0	0		28	188	14.9%
	1979	22	186	11.8%	1	12	8.3%	21	174	12.1%
	1980	19	187	10.2%	1	34	2.9%	18	153	11.8%
	1981	18	187	9.6%	2	45	4.4%	16	142	11.3%
	1982	17	187	9.1%	3	52	5.8%	14	135	10.4%
	1983	14	188	7.4%	3	51	5.9%	11	137	8.0%

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	2003	$65,748	$49,341	$62,818	23	5	28	$16,407	33.3%
	2004	$26,946	$16,682	$24,285	20	7	27	$10,264	61.5%
	2005	$30,405	$15,520	$26,397	19	7	26	$14,885	95.9%
	2006	$44,291	$26,432	$40,170	20	6	26	$17,859	67.6%
	2007	$64,910	$66,934	$65,315	20	5	25	-$2,024	-3.0%
	2008	$73,991	$42,864	$69,010	21	4	25	$31,127	72.6%
	2009	$83,307	$43,389	$72,957	20	7	27	$39,918	92.0%
	2010	$191,871	$87,837	$165,863	21	7	28	$104,034	118.4%
	2011	$130,365	$82,791	$122,162	24	5	29	$47,574	57.5%
	2012	$131,584	$133,046	$131,836	24	5	29	-$1,462	-1.1%
	2013	$106,182	$94,873	$104,566	24	4	28	$11,309	11.9%
	2014	$111,795	$111,330	$111,714	24	5	29	$465	0.4%
	2015	$74,689	$67,761	$73,495	24	5	29	$6,928	10.2%
	2016	$71,964	$51,554	$68,445	24	5	29	$20,410	39.6%
	2017	$89,631	$76,387	$87,347	24	5	29	$13,244	17.3%
	All Years	$77,315	$50,628	$71,052				$26,687	52.7%
Cook Inlet	1975	$29,009	$18,109	$19,605	77	484	561	$10,900	60.2%
	1976	$62,316	$35,453	$41,080	115	434	549	$26,863	75.8%
	1977	$91,860	$52,691	$60,782	113	434	547	$39,169	74.3%
	1978	$118,157	$60,948	$71,917	116	489	605	$57,209	93.9%
	1979	$47,064	$31,165	$34,689	135	474	609	$15,899	51.0%
	1980	$42,065	$27,821	$31,328	146	447	593	$14,244	51.2%
	1981	$45,688	$38,071	$40,153	164	436	600	$7,617	20.0%
	1982	$69,534	$44,677	$52,068	179	423	602	$24,857	55.6%
	1983	$52,934	$34,150	$40,391	208	418	626	$18,784	55.0%
	1984	$30,815	$24,561	$26,791	221	399	620	$6,254	25.5%
	1985	$76,259	$54,588	$62,182	219	406	625	$21,671	39.7%
	1986	$72,873	$58,909	$64,019	236	409	645	$13,964	23.7%
	1987	$161,132	$124,124	$140,806	293	357	650	$37,008	29.8%
	1988	$195,180	$128,091	$159,740	309	346	655	$67,089	52.4%

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Table 5. Average Annual Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Resident Type

Fishery	Year	Alaska Rural Local		Alaska Rural Nonlocal		Alaska Urban Local		Alaska Urban Nonlocal		Nonresident	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Cook Inlet	1990	$50,074	$34,003	$20,446	$24,176	$55,286	$44,358	**	**	$56,176	$47,399
Continued	1991	$27,162	$17,161	$14,987	$16,020	$23,085	$19,958	**	**	$23,460	$11,958
	1992	$114,221	$63,880	$68,919	$40,295	$100,956	$78,414	**		$99,833	$99,526
	1993	$40,754	$20,172	$33,723	$19,831	$43,798	$35,106	**		$49,515	$48,099
	1994	$57,084	$34,294	$25,303	$17,511	$37,792	$36,931	**		$49,269	$41,879
	1995	$33,514	$16,614	$20,542	$11,793	$22,770	$21,064	**	**	$23,736	$26,749
	1996	$46,879	$27,895	$21,754	$24,935	$38,120	$30,350	**	**	$39,040	$25,469
	1997	$52,630	$29,828	$27,254	$23,617	$42,319	$33,058	**		$52,451	$31,726
	1998	$16,801	$10,519	$9,505	$7,223	$12,643	$8,792	**	**	$11,665	$9,635
	1999	$38,565	$20,834	$28,932	$19,359	$29,207	$19,642	**	**	$28,126	$26,974
	2000	$12,133	$8,088	$18,818	$10,208	$14,801	$10,015	**	**	$11,554	$12,768
	2001	$15,161	$10,860	$7,734	$1,091	$13,613	$8,342	**	**	$10,072	$8,526
	2002	$16,780	$12,798	$10,969	$4,382	$19,548	$10,785	**		$16,984	$15,027
	2003	$24,134	$19,662	$11,484	$3,698	$29,995	$17,966	**	**	$27,986	$18,807
	2004	$24,574	$22,017	$21,841	$9,349	$49,149	$23,007		$19,099	$34,436	$17,275
	2005	$31,594	$31,542	$18,509	$8,159	$61,352	$31,090		$19,169	$47,153	$25,872
	2006	$25,166	$21,098	$12,915	**	$28,704	$14,712	**	**	$23,438	$18,566
	2007	$25,531	$23,177	$18,433	**	$36,104	$17,744		**	$25,653	$16,046
	2008	$36,574	$23,775	$11,576	**	$34,010	$19,533	**	$17,008	$32,867	$17,347
	2009	$28,907	$21,122	$7,560	**	$23,341	$17,618	**	$28,918	$25,153	$21,034
	2010	$31,211	$23,017	$24,681	$11,459	$46,924	$27,638	**	$43,467	$36,853	$20,650
	2011	$38,060	$35,603	$31,343	$24,678	$56,111	$34,051	**	$40,580	$33,059	$32,807
	2012	$8,658	$4,567	$5,407	$5,773	$7,154	$4,743	**	$11,571	$4,163	$4,335
	2013	$34,118	$28,667	$17,834	$18,067	$38,243	$21,661	**	$37,210	$30,321	$30,708
	2014	$28,349	$25,525	$25,828	$13,434	$24,180	$15,791	**	$23,578	$23,191	$17,942
	2015	$28,154	$25,452	$49,385	$23,611	$31,724	$19,904	**	**	$24,507	$23,676
	2016	$16,487	$15,881	$24,367	$10,835	$27,791	$15,360	**	$25,901	$20,419	$25,224
	2017	$24,084	$26,592	**	$12,597	$24,575	$19,462	**	$23,388	$24,837	$26,491
	All Years	$52,852	$37,664	$34,856	$23,017	$54,048	$40,004	$77,035	$24,673	$49,375	$45,765
Kodiak	1975		$26,042		**		$19,827		$16,432		$19,285
	1976		$62,540				$61,390		$64,337		$88,837
	1977		$70,498		**		$83,203		$44,841		$85,628
	1978		$75,361				$81,843		$64,176		$111,672
	1979		$80,442		**	$87,799	$73,523	**	$52,051		$96,579
	1980	**	$72,242		$90,373	$63,770	$61,110	$44,941	$50,598	**	$66,519
	1981		$103,350	**	**	$87,273	$96,929	**	$86,705	$85,110	$100,415
	1982		$72,798	**	**	$70,737	$76,398	**	$62,704	$87,326	$77,039

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

UPPER COOK INLET
ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT
1987

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NOTE =

issued 586 drift gill net permits (72% Alaska residents) and 743 set gill net permits (90% Alaska residents), both numbers down slightly from the previous year (Appendix Table 11). Based on fish tickets received, 586 drift and 625 set net permit holders actually made landings.

A number of regulatory changes affecting the Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishery were enacted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries at a meeting held in Anchorage in December of 1986. The changes included: 1) The Kalgin Island Subdistrict, formerly described as those waters around the island encompassed by the mean lower low water line, was extended offshore an additional mile. This change would preclude Kalgin Island setnetters from moving offshore to fish during openings of contiguous subdistricts. 2) The "closed waters" area at the mouth of the Kenai River was expanded to include all waters within a line running from the regulatory marker north of the river to the Coast Guard navigational buoy 1KE to the regulatory marker south of the river. 3) The area open to set gillnetting on the mainland at the entrance to Tuxedni Channel was extended one mile further south. 4) A minor wording change was made in the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan (5AAC 21.363) to clarify the Board's intent in setting priorities for competing uses. 5) gill net web was permitted to be constructed of less than 30 filaments so long as it contained a minimum of six filaments, each having a diameter of at least 0.2 millimeters. An effective date of 1 January, 1988 was placed on this regulatory adjustment. 6) a quota on the number of chinook salmon that could be harvested in the Upper Subdistrict set gill net fishery was adopted but was struck down in Superior Court prior to the beginning of the fishing season. Had the regulation remained in place, the set net fishery in that portion of the Upper Subdistrict south of Rig Tenders Dock on Salamatof Beach would have closed if the catch of chinook salmon greater than 28 inches in length exceeded 7,000 at any time prior to 25 July. The season would reopen on 25 July regardless of harvest levels. Challenged in Kenai Superior Court by the Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Cooperative, this regulation was found by Judge Charles Cranston to have been adopted without due consideration or creation of allocative criteria required by legislation passed the previous year and was therefore invalid.

An analysis of return-per-spawner data gathered over a twenty year period strongly indicated that the escapement goal for sockeye salmon in the Kenai River, a range of 350,000 to 500,000, was below the level that would insure optimum returns (Tarbox and Waltemyer, 1986). As a result of this analysis, the goal was changed to a range of 400,000 to 700,000 beginning with the 1987 season.

Falling world oil prices severely reduced the State of Alaska royalty income from oil produced on the North Slope and forced substantial cuts in operating budgets throughout state government. Changes affecting the commercial fishery included a

Appendix Table 7. Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1954-1987.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1954	63,780	1,207,046	321,525	2,189,207	510,068	4,291,726
1955	45,926	1,027,528	170,777	101,680	248,343	1,594,254
1956	64,977	1,258,789	198,189	1,595,375	782,051	3,899,381
1957	42,158	643,712	125,434	21,228	1,001,470	1,834,002
1958	22,727	477,392	239,765	1,648,548	471,697	2,860,129
1959	32,651	612,676	106,312	12,527	300,319	1,064,485
1960	27,512	923,314	311,461	1,411,605	659,997	3,333,889
1961	19,737	1,162,303	117,778	34,017	349,628	1,683,463
1962	20,210	1,147,573	350,324	2,711,689	970,582	5,200,378
1963	17,536	942,980	197,140	30,436	387,027	1,575,119
1964	4,531	970,055	452,654	3,231,961	1,079,084	5,738,285
1965	9,741	1,412,350	153,619	23,963	316,444	1,916,117
1966	8,544	1,852,114	289,837	2,005,745	532,756	4,688,996
1967	7,859	1,380,062	177,729	32,229	296,837	1,894,716
1968	4,536	1,104,904	469,850	2,278,197	1,119,114	4,976,601
1969	12,407	692,244	100,962	34,030	269,842	1,109,485
1970	8,358	746,634	279,989	826,639	800,829	2,662,449
1971	19,765	636,798	100,636	35,624	327,029	1,119,852
1972	16,086	879,724	80,933	628,576	630,016	2,235,335
1973	5,194	670,025	104,373	326,183	667,561	1,773,336
1974	6,586	497,160	200,125	484,035	396,938	1,584,844
1975	4,773	678,736	221,739	335,629	950,981	2,191,858
1976	10,867	1,664,131	208,710	1,256,743	469,806	3,610,257
1977	14,792	2,052,511	192,599	553,855	1,233,722	4,047,479
1978	17,302	2,621,667	219,360	1,689,098	571,959	5,119,386
1979	13,738	924,415	265,166	72,982	650,357	1,926,658
1980	13,795	1,573,637	271,378	1,786,430	390,810	4,036,050
1981	12,240	1,439,235	485,148	127,169	833,549	2,897,341
1982	20,870	3,259,864	793,937	790,648	1,433,866	6,299,185
1983	20,634	5,049,733	516,322	70,327	1,114,858	6,771,874
*1984	8,819	2,102,767	442,619	622,510	684,124	3,860,839
*1985	23,297	3,852,141	619,924	83,538	714,140	5,293,040
1986	37,898	4,654,700	739,292	1,255,214	1,109,271	7,796,375
1987	39,661	9,500,186	451,404	109,801	349,132	10,450,184
Average	20,574	1,753,503	293,441	835,807	665,418	3,568,746

* Preliminary

ADF&G AMR Report 2015

Appendix A8.–Commercial salmon harvest by gear, statistical area and species, Upper Cook Inlet, 2015.

Gear	District	Subdistrict	Stat Area	Permits[a]
Drift	Central	All	All	492
Setnet	Central	Upper	24421	98
			24422	72
Terminal K.S.H.A. -103			24425	103
			24431	68
			24432	60
			24441	57
			24442	27
382			All	373
		Kalgin Is.	24610	24
			24620	4
			All	28
		Chinitna	24510	<4
		Western	24520	0
			24530	15
			24540	<4
			24550	<4
			All	21
		Kustatan	24555	8
			24560	<4
			All	9
		All	All	429
	Northern	General	24710	12
			24720	15
			24730	9
			24741	13
			24742	8
			24743	5
			All	50
		Eastern	24770	14
			24780	10
			24790	8
			All	31
		All	All	80
	All	All	All	507
Seine	All	All	All	0
All	All	All	All	999

[a] Permit totals may be less than the sum of individual statistical areas if some permits were fished in multiple statistical areas.

All UCI SET = 524