

2/24/11

Overview:

Alaska

Commercial

Fishing

Harvest

Sector

<TARGET><BILL></BILL><SUBJECT>2-24-11 Overview Alaska
Commercial Fishing Harvest
Sector</SUBJECT><COMM>HFSH27</COMM></TARGET>



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

UFA Mission

To promote and protect the common interest of Alaska's commercial fishing industry, as a vital component of Alaska's social and economic well-being.

UFA Policy Statements

- ✓ Promote positive relations between industry sectors.
- ✓ Support all commercial gear types and remain neutral on allocative issues between commercial gear groups.
- ✓ Protect industry from attacks through initiatives, legislation, etc.
- ✓ Promote industry safety.
- ✓ Promote healthy fishery resources by supporting research and habitat protection.
- ✓ Support adequate funding for fishery research, management and enforcement.
- ✓ Oppose fish farming.
- ✓ Support development of new fisheries.
- ✓ Educate industry, government and the public.
- ✓ Support efforts to increase consumption of Alaska seafood.
- ✓ Promote quality standards – harvester to consumer.
- ✓ Protect consumer access to seafood by maintaining a stable supply of product to processors.

UFA policy for healthy and sustainable management of fisheries

UFA strongly supports:

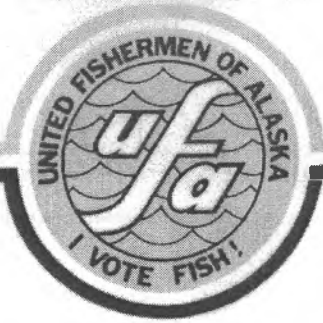
- ✓ Escapement goal mgmt (Biological Escapement Goal).
- ✓ Local management that is adaptive and abundance based.
- ✓ Use of Commissioner's EO authority on an active basis for the local management of a fishery.
- ✓ Mixed stock management.

Core Functions of UFA – in order of priority

1. Legislative presence
2. Provide a forum for communication within the fishing industry
3. Maintain a statewide trade organization with staffed office
4. Public relations and educational programs targeting:
 - a. members
 - b. seafood industry and other industries
 - c. general public

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers • Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association
Alaska Independent Tendermen's Association • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Scallop Association • Alaska Trailers Association
Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association • Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association • Armstrong Keta • At-sea Processors Association
Bristol Bay Reserve • Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association • Cape Barnabas Inc. • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association • Cordova District Fishermen United • Crab Group of Independent Harvesters • Douglas Island Pink and Chum
Fishing Vessel Owners Association • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • Petersburg Vessel Owners Association
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Purse Seine Vessel Owner Association • Seafood Producers Cooperative
Southeast Alaska Herring Conservation Alliance • Southeast Alaska Fisherman's Alliance • Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association
Southeast Alaska Seiners • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • United Catcher Boats • United Cook Inlet Drift Association
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters • Valdez Fisheries Development Association



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United Fishermen of Alaska – Alaska Fishing Industry Background

UFA Mission: To promote and protect the common interests of Alaska's commercial fishing industry as a vital component of Alaska's social and economic well-being.

UFA represents 38 regional and gear specific fishing organizations from all major fisheries throughout the state, including eight non-profit aquaculture associations and over 400 independent fishermen and crew members. UFA also represents over 40 business members in seafood processing, communications, retail and other business sectors that rely on Alaska's commercial fishing industry.

UFA includes representative organizations from salmon, halibut, pollock, flatfish, Pacific cod, rockfish, sablefish, other groundfish, and herring roe fisheries; Dungeness, opilio, and king crab harvest; and geoduck, sea urchin, and sea cucumber dive fisheries. Altogether these fisheries in Alaska waters and the federal fisheries off Alaska's shores make up a diversified and sustainable resource industry that provides more than half of U.S. seafood production and is the economic lifeblood of Alaska's coastal communities. With over 400 billion pounds harvested in and offshore from Alaska, if Alaska were a country it would rank 14th in world seafood production.

The commercial fishing and seafood processing industry contributes jobs for over 12,000 permit holders, 11,000 crew members, and 8,000 seafood processing workers. Ten Alaska ports rank among the top fifty U.S. ports in value and volume of fishery landings. Alaska's sustainable fisheries are viewed as a model for sustainable management worldwide.

The seafood industry contributes landing tax revenue to state and local municipal governments. Seafood is second only to the oil industry in contributions to Alaska's state general fund. Alaska fisheries generate over \$2 billion in annual ex-vessel income, and more than \$100 million in taxes and fees.

UFA promotes positive relations between Alaska fishermen and fishing groups, processing and transportation sectors of the fishing industry, and state and federal government agencies and elected officials to further our mission. Through these efforts we have worked to successfully pass over 45 fishery-related bills in the Alaska Legislature from 2002 to 2010.

Arni Thomson, President

Mark Vinsel, Executive Director

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Alaska Commercial Fishing Harvest Sector Overview

Presented to the House Special Committee on
Fisheries, February 24, 2011

Arni Thomson, UFA President

Mark Vinsel, UFA Executive Director

Jerry McCune, UFA Government Relations



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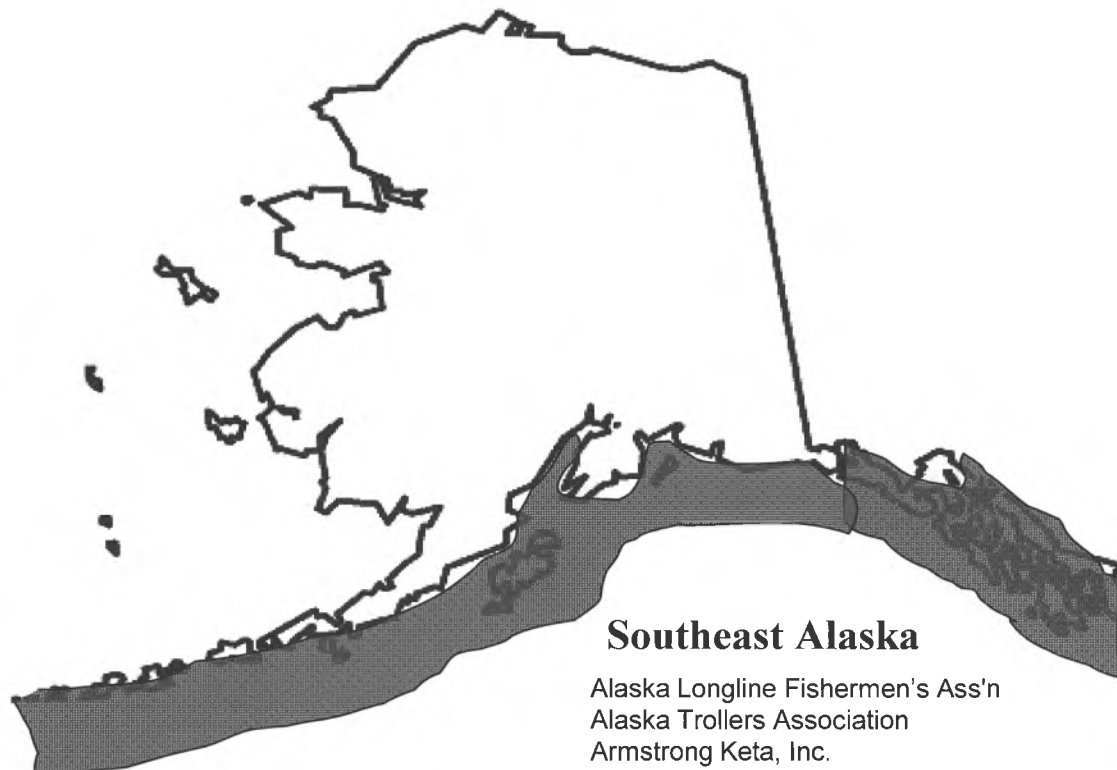
UFA Member Associations Areas of Operation



Southeast Alaska

Alaska Longline Fishermen's Ass'n
Alaska Trollers Association
Armstrong Keta, Inc.
Douglas Island Pink and Chum
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assn
Petersburg Vessel Owners
Purse Seine Vessel Owners Ass'n (PSVOA)
Seafood Producers Cooperative
Southeast Herring Conservation Assn.
Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance
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Southeast Alaska Seiners Association
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assn.
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Assn
Alaska Independent Tenderman's Assn

UFA Member Associations Areas of Operation



Gulf of Alaska

**Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Assn.
Cape Barnabas, Inc.
Concerned Area "M" Fishermen
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
Cordova District Fishermen United
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen Ass'n
Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Ass'n
North Pacific Fisheries Association
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp
United Cook Inlet Drift Association
Valdez Fisheries Development Association
Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen**

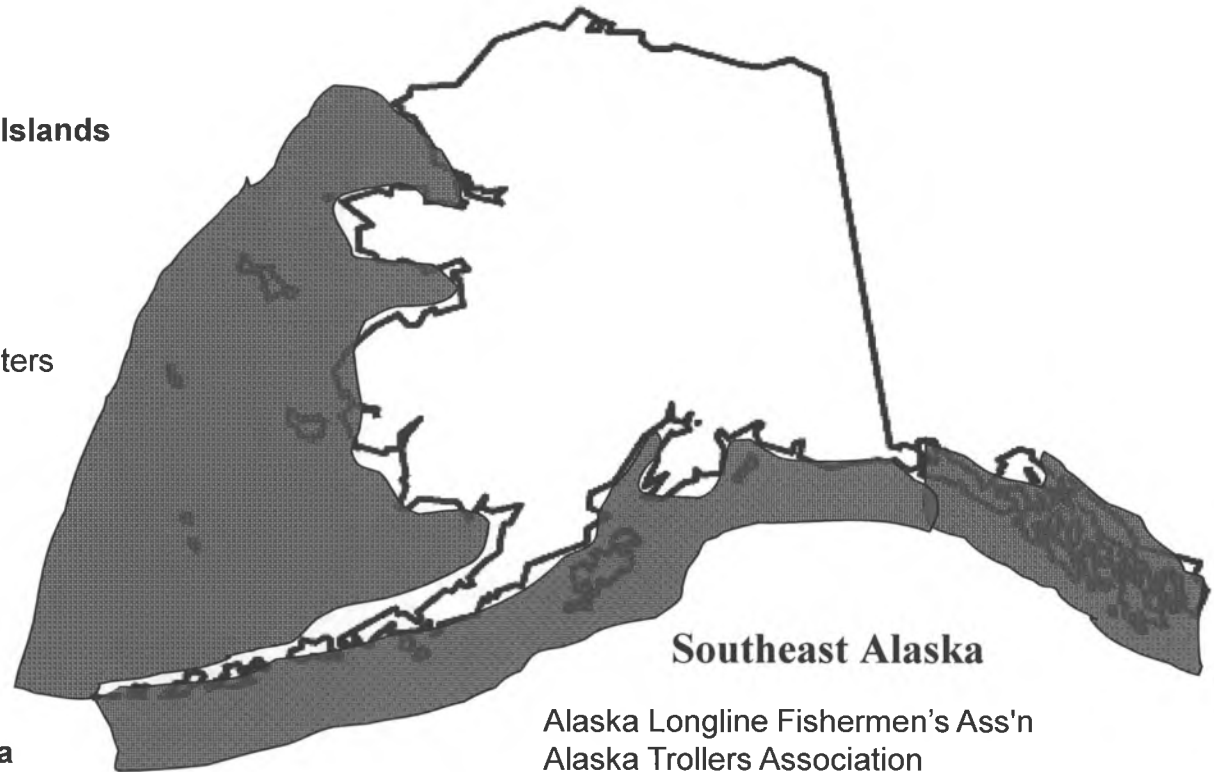
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UFA Member Associations Areas of Operations

Bering Sea/ Bristol Bay/Aleutian Islands

Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers
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At-Sea Processors Association
Bristol Bay Reserve
Bristol Bay RSDA
Crab Group of Independent Harvesters
Groundfish Forum
United Catcher Boats



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Statewide

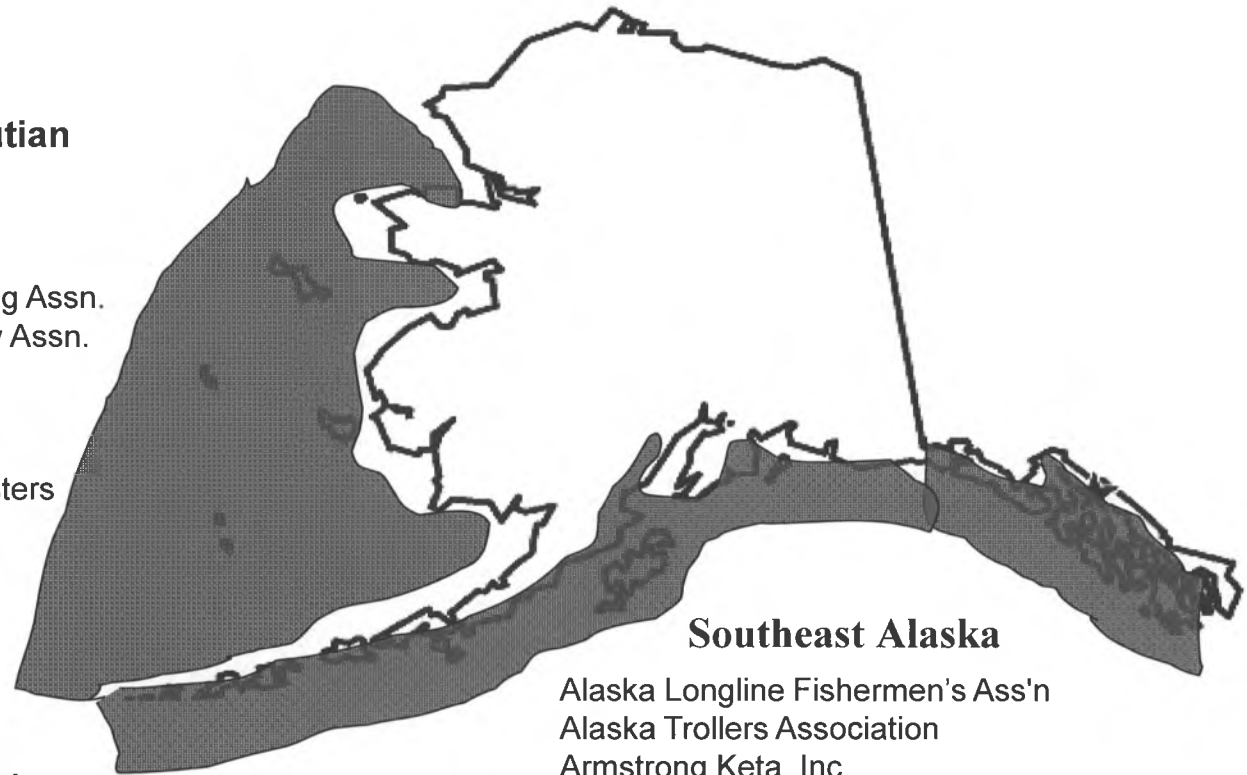
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Fishing Vessel Owners
Association

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UFA policy for healthy and sustainable management of salmon fisheries



- Escapement goal management (Biological Escapement Goal).
- Local management that is adaptive and abundance based.
- Use of Commissioner's EO authority on an active basis for the local management of a fishery.
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Alaska Seafood Industry Economic Impacts



Economic Engine for All Alaskans.

Alaska's Commercial Fisheries

- If Alaska were a nation, it would place 14th among seafood producing countries.
- In the list of top 50 U.S. ports based on ex-vessel value, Alaska had 13 in the top 50 US seafood ports by value; 8 of them were in the top 20.
- These ports include Dutch Harbor-Unalaska (2nd); Kodiak (3rd); Naknek-King Salmon (4th); Sitka (5th); Homer (12th); Seward (17th); Ketchikan (18th); Cordova (19th). Three other Alaska ports, Akutan, King Cove and Sand Point, would also make the top 20 were it not for confidentiality requirements

(Marine Conservation Alliance/Northern Economics Feb. 2011).

Economic Engine for All Alaskans.

Alaska's Commercial Fisheries

- The seafood industry, through direct, indirect and induced effects, contributed a total of \$4.6 billion to Alaska's economic output in 2009
- In 2009, \$1.6 billion dollars worth of seafood was exported directly from Alaska to destinations such as Japan, China, South Korea, Canada, and Europe
- Alaska's CDQ fishery entities generated more than \$180 Million in revenue in 65 Bering Sea communities.
- CDQ entities provide jobs to 1,600 individuals, with total payroll over \$22 Million.

(MCA/Northern Economics Feb. 2011).

Feeding the Public

Alaska's Commercial Fisheries

- *1.84 million metric tons (over 4 billion lbs) total seafood harvest (2009).*
- *With U.S. average yearly consumption of 16 lbs per person = 255,000,000 people's seafood.*
- In 2009, Alaska accounted for over 52 percent of the volume of the commercial seafood harvested in the United States (NMFS 2010a).

Fishing/Seafood Industry is Alaska's Largest Private Sector Employer

With an estimated harvesting and processing workforce of 70,548 persons, the seafood industry employs more workers than any other non-government industry sector in Alaska, including oil and gas and mining combined. The trade, transportation and utilities sector follows with a workforce of 63,300.

Source: ADOLWD 2010, ADOLWD 2011a and Warren 2010.

Harvesting Workforce & Gross Earnings - 2009

Total Individuals who fished - permits- 10,529

77% of permits are held by Alaska residents

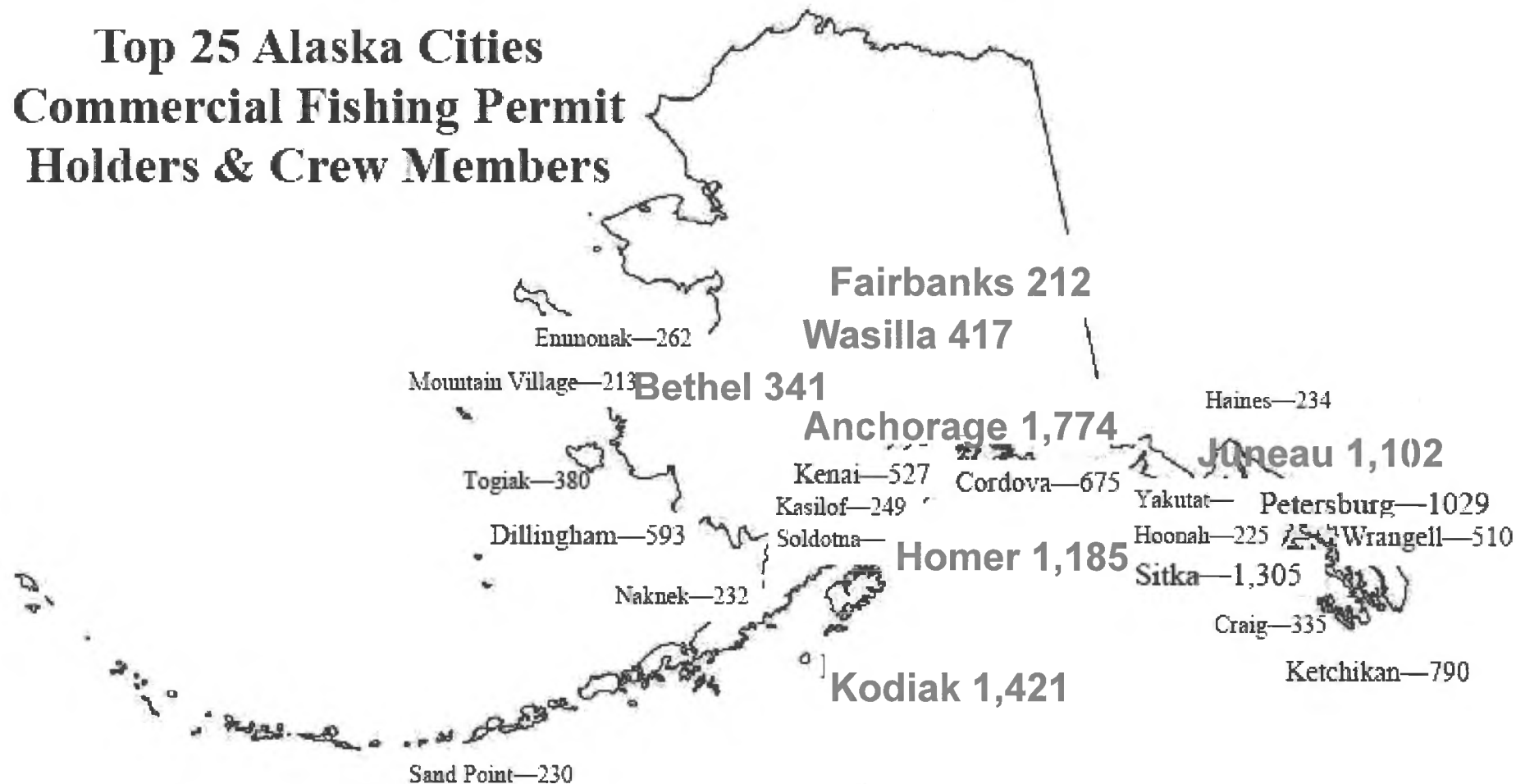
Total Workforce (skippers and crew)- 40,192

Total Gross Earnings / permit holders \$1,215,553,504

***One in 7 rural residents over the age of 15 was directly employed in the seafood industry during 2009.**

***The Community Development Quota program (CDQ), an allocation of the Bering Sea catch given to coastal communities generates more than \$100 million in revenue annually, employs 1600 workers, pays \$22 million in wages and invests millions more in training.**

Top 25 Alaska Cities Commercial Fishing Permit Holders & Crew Members



In 2007, there were over 23,000 Alaska residents commercial fishing permit holders and crew members. 48 Alaska cities have more than 100 skippers & crew.

2007 data from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (permits), Alaska Department of Fish and game (crew—2007 is latest year for which crew data is available)

Fishing throughout the state, and the calendar

Cook Inlet

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Upper Cook Inlet												
Chinook							Gillnet					
coho							Gillnet					
pinkchum							Gillnet					
sockeye							Gillnet					
Lower Cook Inlet												
pink						Gillnet/Seine						
sockeye						Gillnet/Seine						
chum						Gillnet/Seine						
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Upper Cook Inlet												
sec roe and foodfish						Gillnet						
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
razor clam							Shovel					
hardshell clam							Rake					
scallop										Dredge		
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pacific cod							Parallel			State waters (Pot/Se)		
rockfish/lingcod							Bycatch only (mand. full season all year)			Jug (directed)		
sablefish										Pot/Longline		

Prince William Sound/Copper River

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook							Gillnet					
coho							Gillnet					
pink							Gillnet/Seine					
sockeye							Gillnet					
chum							Gillnet					
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
shrimp							Trawl				Trawl	
scallop							Dredge				Dredge	
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pacific cod							Parallel			State waters (Longline, Pot/Se)		
rockfish							Bycatch (fishery only) (with retention required)					
pollock							Trawl					
sablefish										Longline/Pot/Trawl		
lingcod											Jug	

Yakutat

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
coho												
sockeye												
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
red/blue king crab												Pot
shrimp												Pot
shrimp												Other Trawl
scallop												Dredge

Tanner and Dungeness crab fisheries are closed until further notice.

Southeast Alaska

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook												
coho												
pink												
sockeye												
chum												
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
food/bait												
sec roe												
roe on keel												
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
red/blue king crab												Pot
golden king crab												Pot
Dungeness												Pot (D1, D2, 13B)
Tanner												Pot (all)
shrimp												Pot
shrimp												Pot
geoducks												Dive
red urchins												Dive
sea cucumber												Dive
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
rockfish												Longline
sablefish												Longline or Pot
lingcod												Danglebar Gear
cod												Longline

Commercial Fishing Seasons in Alaska



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
 Division of Commercial Fisheries
 P.O. Box 115526
 Juneau, AK 99811-5526
 John Hilsinger, Director
 (907) 465-4210
www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us

http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/pubs/seasons/season_2.pdf

This summary is intended as a general guide only and is non-binding. For detailed regulatory information refer to official codes.

Season lengths indicated in this summary are subject to closure by emergency order as guideline harvest objectives are met or as deemed necessary by conservation concerns.



Published February 2010.

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingCommercial.main>

Fishing throughout the state, and the calendar

Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Kuskokwim River												
coho								Gillnet				
chum							Gillnet					
Yukon River												
Chinook						Gillnet or Fishwheel						
summer chum						Gillnet or Fishwheel						
fall chum							Gillnet or Fishwheel					
Norton Sound												
Chinook							Gillnet					
coho								Gillnet				
pink							Gillnet					
chum							Gillnet					
Kotzebue Sound												
chum							Gillnet					
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
sac roe						Gillnet or Seine						
roe on kalp												
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
red/king crab											Pot	Pot

Alaska Peninsula

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
South Peninsula												
coho								Gillnet/Seine				
pink								Seine				
sockeye								Gillnet/Seine				
chum								Gillnet/Seine				
North Peninsula												
coho								Gillnet/Seine				
sockeye								Gillnet/Seine				
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
North/South Peninsula												
sac roe								Seine				
Dutch Harbor												
food/balt								Gillnet/Seine				
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dungeness												Pot
Tanner												Pot
shrimp												Pot
shrimp												Pot
scallops												Dredge
sea urchins												Dive
sea cucumber												Dive
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot
rockfish												Pot

Bristol Bay/Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands

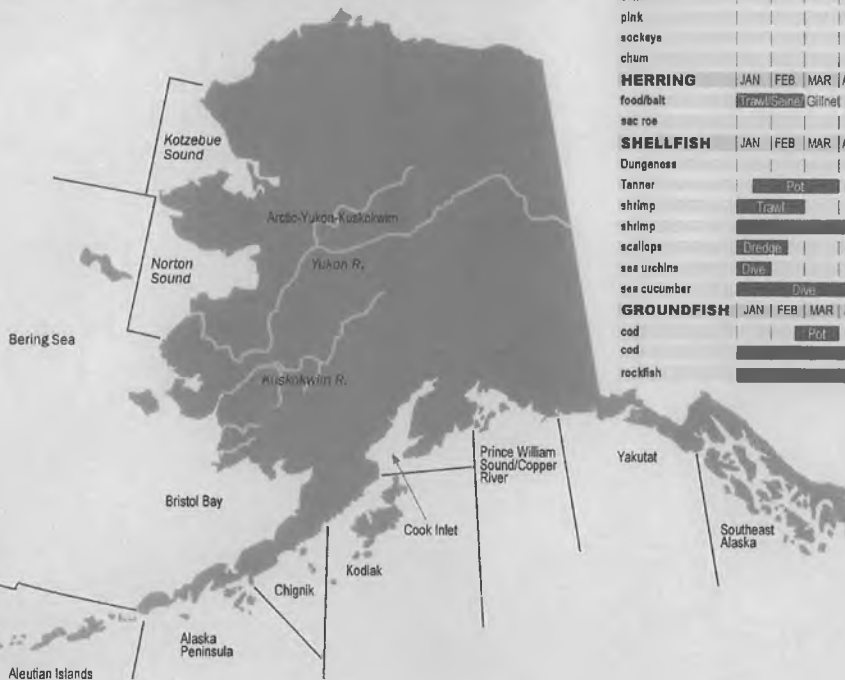
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Chinook							Gillnet					
coho								Gillnet				
sockeye								Gillnet				
chum								Gillnet				
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
esc roe						Gillnet/Seine	Bar					
roe on kalp						Island						
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
red/king crab												Pot
bairdi Tanner												Pot
opilio Tanner												Pot
blue king crab												Pot
brown king crab												Pot
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot

Chignik

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook												
coho												
pink												
sockeye												
chum												
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
sac roe												
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot and Jig
rockfish												Jig

Kodiak

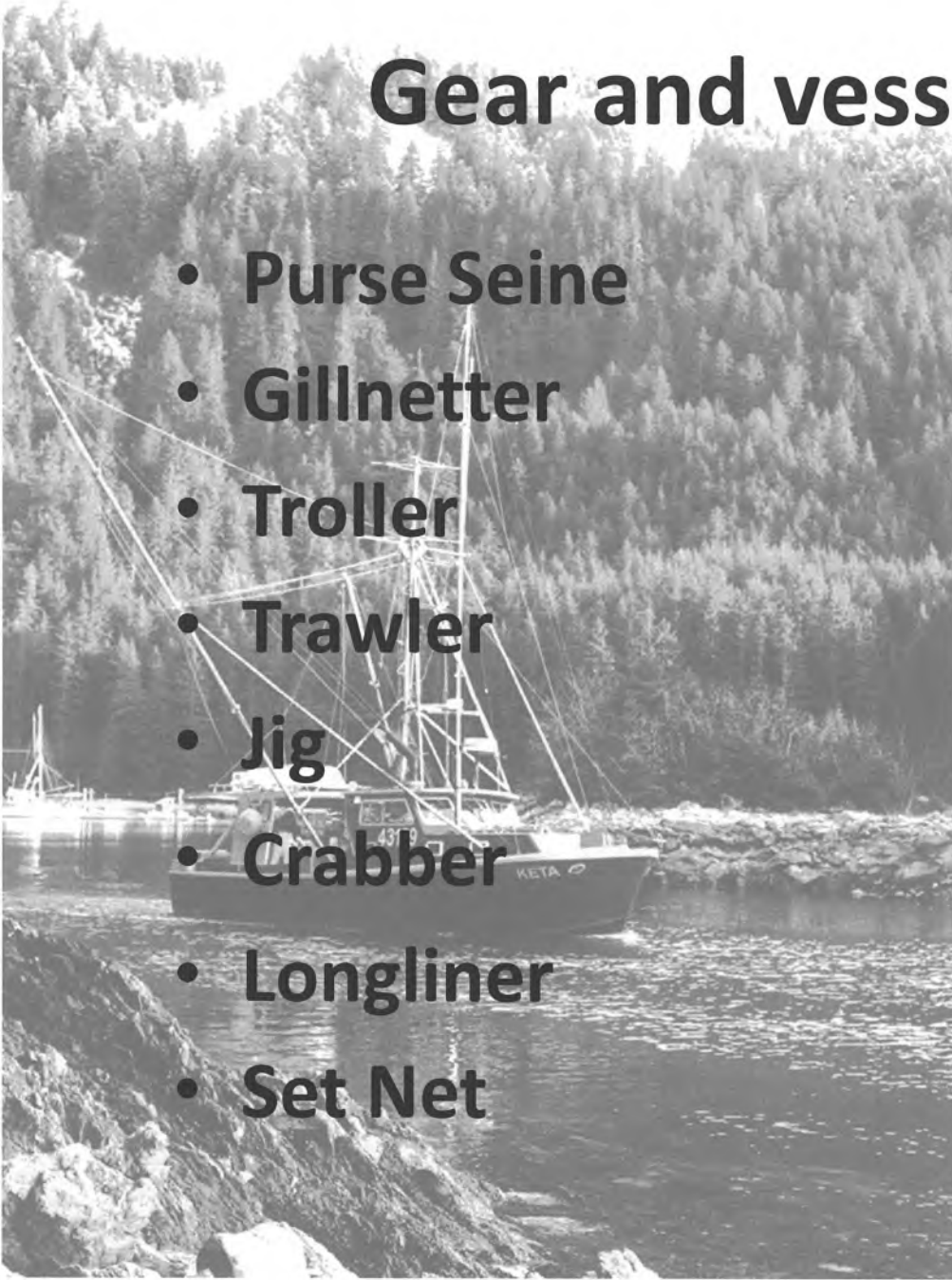
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chum												
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food/balt												
sac roe												
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dungeness												Pot
Tanner												Pot
shrimp												Trawl
shrimp												Pot
scallops												Dredge
sea urchins												Dive
sea cucumber												Dive
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot
cod												Pot/Jig
rockfish												Jig



http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/fishing/pdfs/commercial/fishingseasons_cf.pdf

Gear and vessel types

- Purse Seine
- Gillnetter
- Troller
- Trawler
- Jig
- Crabber
- Longliner
- Set Net



Commercial Fishery Taxes

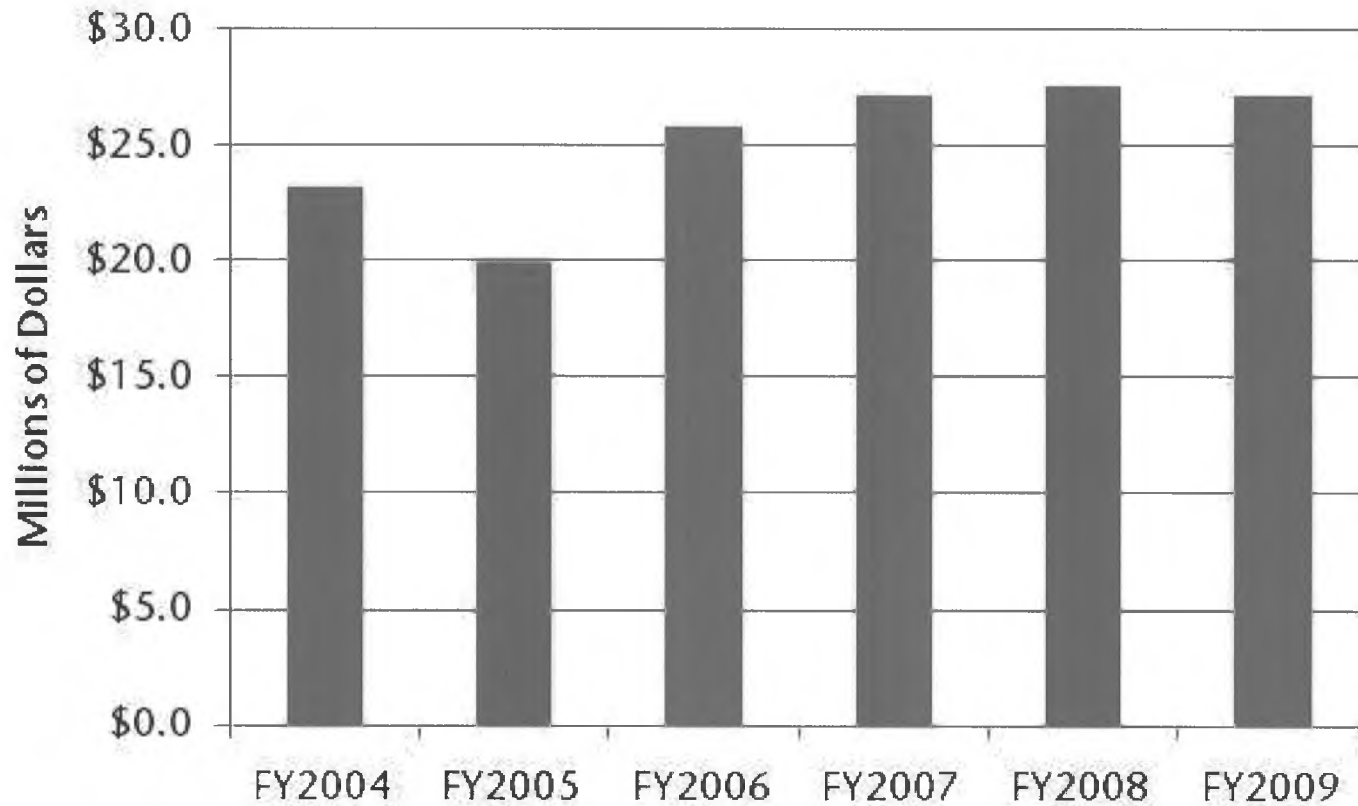
Seafood Revenue Components

Fisheries Taxes:	FY 2010
Fisheries Business (shared with communities)	31,945,400
Fishery Resource Landing (shared with communities)	12,552,075
Seafood Marketing Assessment (.5%)	7,812,697
Salmon Enhancement	4,877,106
Seafood Development	1,578,861
Dive Fishery Management	523,024
FISHERIES SUBTOTAL	59,289,163



Source: Alaska Tax Division 2010 Annual Report

Seafood Contributions to the State General Fund (last 6 years)

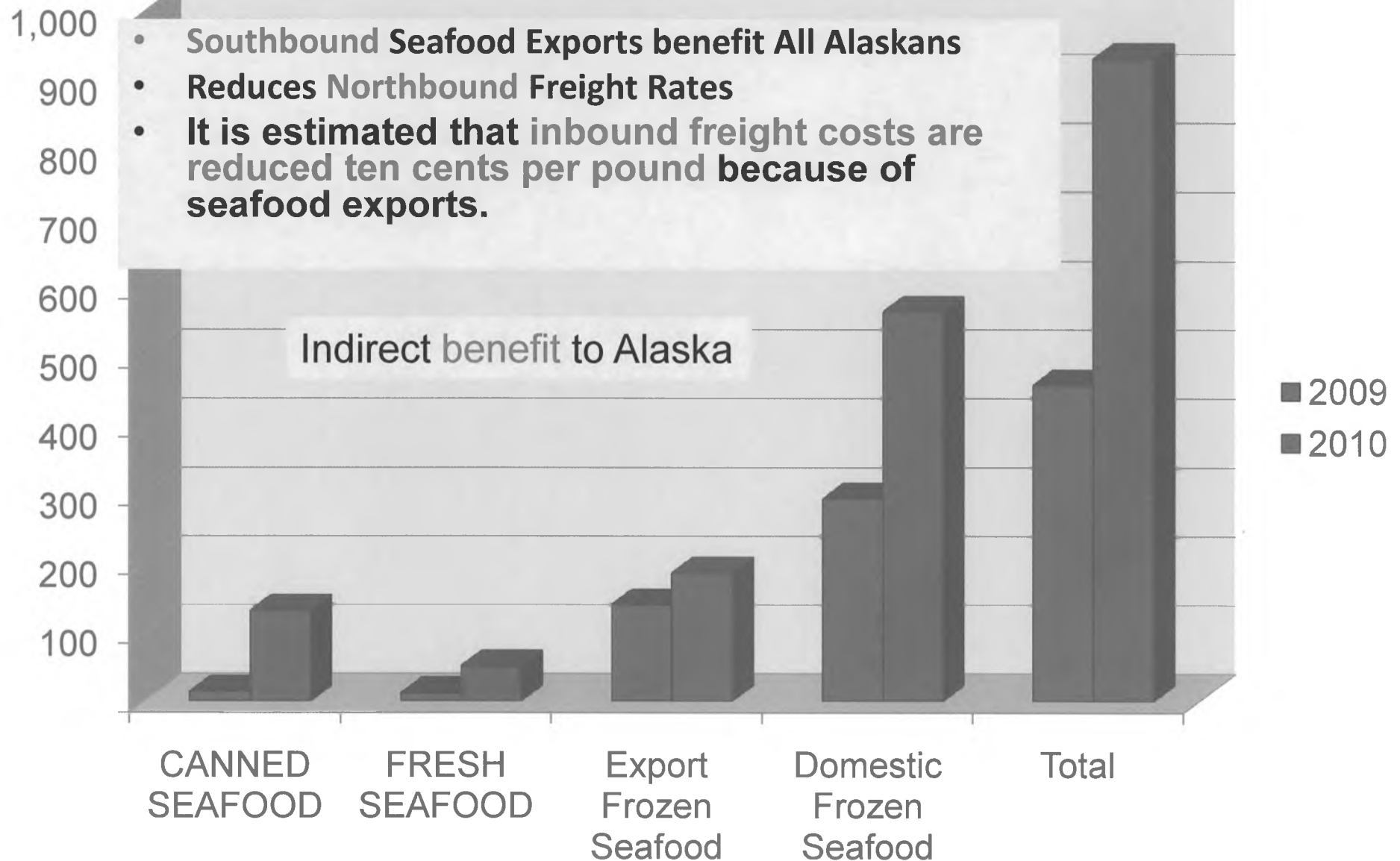


Source: DOR.

Total of \$ 151 million over last 6 years.



TOTE Southbound Seafood Volumes 2009 and 2010



EXCERPT FROM THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION

Article 8 – Natural Resources Section 4. Sustained Yield

Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.

Adopted by the Constitutional Convention February 5, 1956
Ratified by the people of Alaska April 24, 1956
Became operative with the formal proclamation of Alaska statehood January 3, 1959

Fisheries Management Methods in Alaska-

Enforced by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game-

An important method is **Total Allowable Catch (TAC)** – set as a firm limit, beyond which fishing must stop

Balancing finite fish stocks with improvements in catching efficiency are regulated by:

Time-and-area closures: These methods allow fishing during certain times or in certain areas, but not in others

Restrictions on size of boats: Certain fisheries have limits on the size of fishing boats

Restrictions on type of fishing gear: Virtually every fishery has limitations on fishing gear, such as the size, design, and use of each type of gear

Gear prohibition: Certain gear types are completely prohibited, such as pelagic longlines, sunken gillnets, and fish traps

Alaska also limits the number of harvesters in a fishery through “license limitation” or “**limited entry**”

Additionally, Alaska uses rationalization (also known as “rights-based” management), which grants ownership rights to a given fraction of an annual Total Allowable Catch, and “inseason” modification to adapt to the realities of the run, the weather, and other parameters.

Commissioners E.O. (Emergency Order) Authority can close or open a fishery in mid season, to help achieve escapement goal ranges – in real time not for the following year as in other management.



Fisheries Management

- In season and long term management by ADF&G
- Allocations by the Board of Fisheries
- Permits by Commercial Fishery Entry Commission
- Crew Licenses by ADF&G
- DOR, DEC, DNR, DCCED regulations & reports
- NOAA, NMFS, USCG, EPA, FWS, USDA, IRS...



State of Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Issues Permits and Manages Fishing Permit Data Base

- By species, gear, & area
- 26 Species codes A - Z
- Gear types: Seine, Trawl, Gillnet, Setnet, Power Trawl, Hand Trawl, Pots, Longline, Jig
- Areas codes A-Z
- Altogether there are 336 fishery permit combinations administered by CFEC

Alaska = Sustainable

- Sustainability is a factor influencing purchasing decisions
- When the world discovered sustainability, Alaska was already there

The Power of the ALASKA SEAFOOD Brand

“82% of consumers surveyed say that seeing the Alaska Seafood logo would increase their likelihood to purchase.”

- TRD Frameworks 2009

Consumer Motivation:

- 75% of consumers surveyed feel it is important to know the source or origin of the fish they purchase.
 - 72% feel it is important the fish they purchase is environmentally sustainable.
 - 68% feel it is important that the fish they purchase is naturally caught or wild.
- 64% of consumers prefer fish or seafood caught in the ocean over farm-raised fish.

Preference for Alaska:

- Branding with either the Alaska Seafood logo or the name “Alaska” are both positive influencers of purchase behavior and create a positive impression of retailers:
 - Use of the word “Alaska” on packaging increases likelihood to purchase among 76% of consumers surveyed.
 - 82% of consumers surveyed say that seeing the Alaska Seafood logo would increase their likelihood to purchase.
- Alaska salmon is preferred by 61% of consumers; no other type of salmon even comes close to this type of preference.

*Source: TRD Frameworks 2009. Respondents were college educated, upper income grocery shoppers, ages 25-74.

ASMI Mission: Increase the economic value of the Alaska seafood resource

**Alaska's official seafood promotion arm,
supports Alaska seafood industry
through promotion in the Domestic and
International markets of Alaska seafood
products, education and research**



Wild, Natural & Sustainable®



wild alaska seafood WEEK

October 5-8th

SALMON, SCALLOPS, HALIBUT, AND COD

Come taste and learn why Alaska is the natural state for wild and sustainable seafood. A model for quality, purity and responsible fishing practices, Alaska Seafood is also the perfect ingredient for healthy flavor.



SPEAKER
KARL LIU, a former Alaskan Fisherman, will speak on seafood sustainability and health.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH AT 7PM
IN THE BERNKINE ROOM

GUEST CHEF
NAOMI EVERETT, chef and culinary arts instructor, will showcase recipes utilizing Alaska's amazing resources.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 5-6PM
IN THE BERNKINE DC



SALMÓN SALVAJE ROJO (sockeye) DE ALASKA
 Su carne, firme y poco grasa, destaca por el color rojo intenso. Crudo, marinado, ahumado o asado, transmite el auténtico sabor del salmón natural.



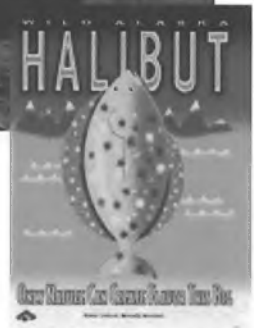
like THEIR FATHERS before THEM

Alaska's Generations of Sustainability



See who's behind the great flavor of Alaska seafood.

- Alaska Salmon
- Alaska Whitefish
- Alaska Shellfish



Alaska Seafood Brand Equity – Alaska Seafood held second place among food brands on U.S. menus in 2008

Thanks to Alaska's commitment to science-based management, fishing and seafood are part of our economic future.

The management of Alaska's seafood resources is a model for the world . . .




Wild, Natural & Sustainable®

Alaska seafood ranks second among the three most popular food brands on U.S. menus.

***ASMI PLAYS A UNIQUE ROLE:
THROUGH ASMI, MANY INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING THE MANY DIVERSE FACETS OF THE ALASKA SEAFOOD INDUSTRY – PROCESSORS AND HARVESTERS, AND OTHER DIFFERENT HARVEST SECTORS WORK TOGETHER FOR THE GOOD OF ALL.***

The seafood industry contributes landing tax revenue to state and local municipal governments. Seafood is second only to the oil industry in contributions to Alaska's state general fund. Alaska fisheries generate over \$2 billion in annual ex-vessel income, and more than \$100 million in taxes and fees.





UFA promotes positive relations between Alaska fishermen and fishing groups, processing and transportation sectors of the fishing industry, and state and federal government agencies and elected officials to further our mission. Through these efforts we have worked with the Legislature to successfully pass over 50 fishery-related bills in the Alaska legislature from 2002 to 2010.



Alaska's fisheries are viewed as a model for sustainable management worldwide.



- In 2002 there were many that predicted that Alaska salmon fisheries would be out of business





The Alaska Legislature responds to Salmon Crisis: Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force 2002 - 2004

- Regional Seafood Development Associations that can be voted in by fleets for their own marketing or development projects were authorized (JLSITF).
- State measures were adopted for labeling of wild vs. farmed (JLSITF) and genetically modified seafood (Sen. Elton),
- Regional Seafood Development Associations that could be funded by a vote of fishermen in a given fleet where these were wanted (JLSITF).
- Direct Marketing: SB 286 (JLSITF) streamlined the paperwork and reduced the tax burden on fishermen who sell their own catch.
- A product development tax credit encouraged a transition to fillets, burgers, and other new products (JLSITF).
- In 2004 JLSITF legislation, ASMI funding based on salmon was replaced by a voluntary assessment across the entire Alaska seafood spectrum for a more stable funding base.
- ASMI board streamlined to seven seats
- Processor sector has renewed voluntary assessment since



UFA thanks the Alaska Legislature for its attention to our industry



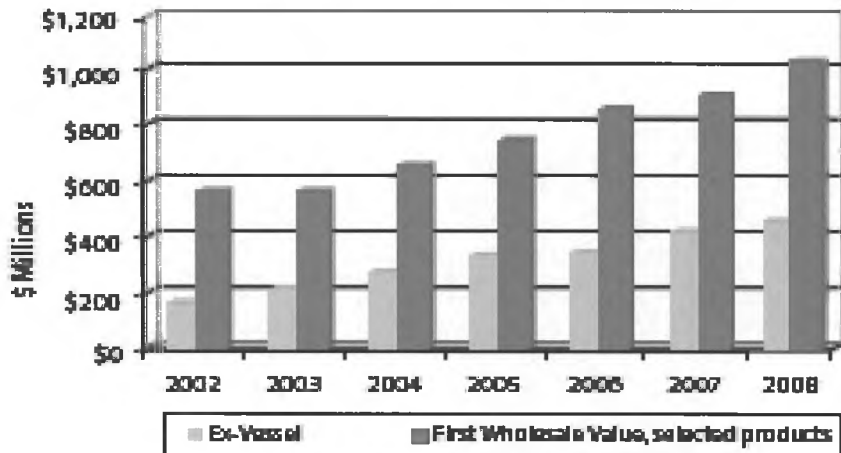
- **HJR 46**, a resolution opposing Chilean farmed salmon.
- **HJR 45** supporting the labeling of wild salmon.
- **SCR 30** designating June 30 as “Alaska Salmon Day”.
- **HB 287** exempting permit holders from having their permits seized
- **HB 462** regarding confidentiality of fishing records
- **SB 266** allowed hatcheries to refinance
- **HB 286** allows the ownership of two limited entry permits
- **HB 288** regarding CFEC optimum number studies
- **SCR 28** established the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force
- **HCR 6** - Extended the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force
- **HB 105** - Concerning loans for past due federal taxes and removing the 1/2 % refinancing fee for Division of Investment state loans
- **SB282** - Identification of wild and farmed finfish
- **HB 104** - Regarding the Fisheries Business Tax
- **SB 139** - Renewed the Alaska Salmon Price Report
- **HB 118** - Allows fishermen to transport fish for other fishermen
- **HB 90** - Salmon Product Development Tax Credit
- **SB 215** - Created a new Food Safety Lab in Anchorage
- **SCR13** - Alaska Salmon in Correctional Facilities
- **HB 409** - Removed the 58’ Seine Vessel Length limit from statute
- **SB 315** - Use non-state funds for CFEC Entry Permit Buy-Back Programs
- **SB 286** - Established a new direct marketing fisheries business license
- **HB 419** - Created Regional Seafood Development Associations
- **HJR 34** - Requested improvements to the USDA TAA program for Alaskan salmon
- **SB 273** - Changed ASMI structure and stabilized its seafood based funding
- **SB 322** - Salmon Enhancement Tax
- **SCR 19** - Promoted fisheries education

UFA thanks the Alaska Legislature for its attention to our industry

- **HB 341** - Expanded the possible range of dive fishery management assessments
- **HB 478** - Commercial Fishing Interim Use Permits
- **SB 387** - Loans for Community Quota Shares
- **HJR 36** - Commercial Fishing Closures and Restrictions in Glacier Bay National Park
- **HJR 44** - Sea Otter Research
- **SJR 26** - Tustumena Lake enhancement
- **HB 295** - Extended the State Navigable Waters Commission
- **HB 26** - 7 Day Crew license
- **SB 305** - Asserting State Title to Submerged Lands
- **SB 126** - Shellfish mariculture standing stock
- **HJR 15** - Resolution opposing offshore aquaculture
- **HB 161** - Retire - Rehire renewal
- **SB 25** - Genetically modified fish labeling
- **SB 93** - Fishery and vessel permit fee changes
- **HJR 6** - Regarding the labeling of seafood
- **HJR 9** - Exxon Valdez resolution
- **SB 164** - Renewed the salmon product development tax credits
- **HB 251** - Removed the statutory prohibition on privileges for holders of two permits in a fishery
- **HB 218** – Cost recovery fishery option
- **HB 484** – Proceeds from reissued fishery permits
- **SB 291** – Establishing a municipal harbor facility grant program



Alaska Salmon Value Growth: Ex-Vessel and First Wholesale



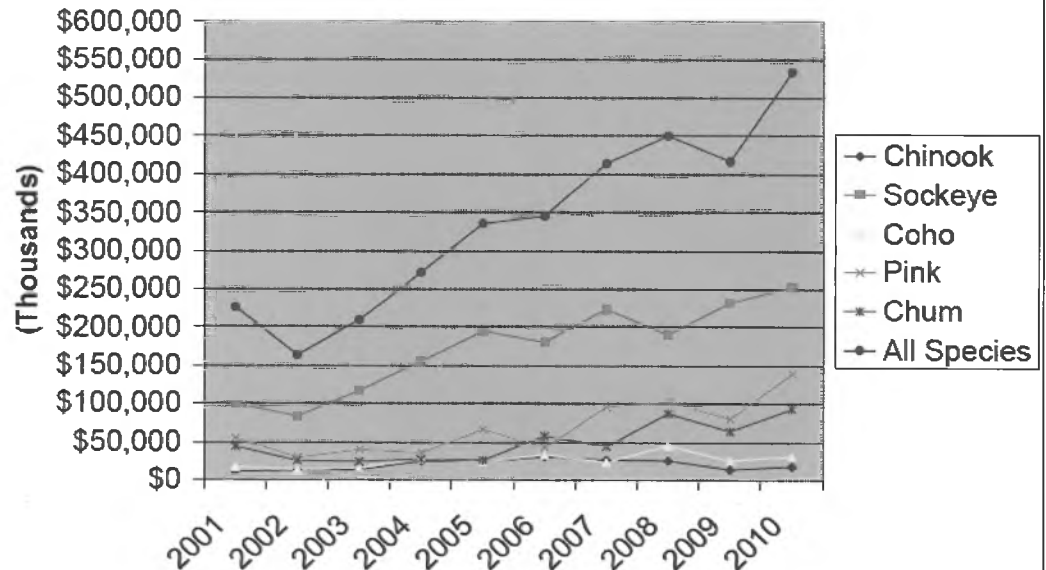
Source: ADF&G, AK Dept. of Revenue.
Selected products: fresh and frozen H&G, fresh and frozen fillet, salmon roe, canned salmon

Thanks to the Alaska State Legislature, DCCED, ADF&G, the Alaska delegation, and recent administrations

But we cannot rest on our laurels.

Fisheries, communities, and opportunities are interdependent, markets are competitive, resources are vulnerable, and challenges are constant and dynamic...

Alaska Salmon Ex-Vessel Value 2001-2010



Looking forward: Needs of the Alaska Fishing Industry

- **Not looking to reduce taxes or weaken regulations**
- **Regulatory stability = business stability**
- **Recognition of fisheries as integral to the social and economic fabric of the state**
- **Maintain ADF&G Budget=sustainability=personnel retention**
- **Continued State support for ASMI budget**
- **Support opportunities for increased & enhanced salmon and other seafood harvests for all user groups**
- **Fill the pipeline based on sound economic and environmental policies**
- **Support for regional energy and transportation infrastructure initiatives**

Photos and images courtesy of the
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and Arni Thomson

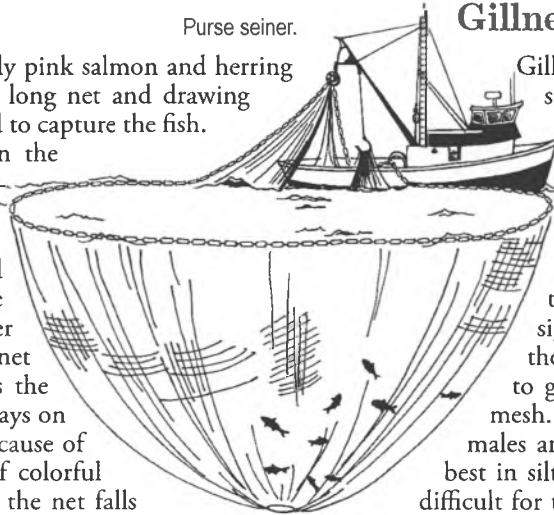


What kind of fishing boat is that?

Purse Seiner

Purse seiners catch primarily pink salmon and herring by encircling them with a long net and drawing (purse) the bottom closed to capture the fish. The net is first stacked on the stern of the boat and then played into the water while the boat travels in a large circle around the fish. The far end of the net is attached to a power skiff, which holds the net while the seiner completes the circle. The top of the net stays on the surface of the water because of its *float line*—thousands of colorful floats—and the bottom of the net falls vertically because of its weighted *lead line*. As a result, the net hangs like a curtain around the school of fish. The vessel crew then purses its bottom with a *purse line*. The lines and the net are pulled up with a hydraulic power block (winch). Once most of the net has been retrieved, with the remainder of it lying in a *bag* alongside the vessel, the fish are dipped from the bag and into the vessel's hold. For large catches of herring, a buying vessel or tender comes alongside the fishing vessel and lowers the end of a fish pump into the bagged purse seine. The herring are then brought aboard the tender and into its hold without ever going aboard the seiner. Sometimes referred to as *limit seiners*, purse seiners are sleek, cabin-forward vessels that are limited by Alaska law to 58 feet in order to more precisely manage their fishing effort. They are recognized by their long, clean decks, the boom with its power block, the net stacked on the back, and the power skiff that is often seen riding piggyback aboard the vessel's stern while it is traveling. When fishing, of course, the circle of floats on the surface of the water, and the power skiff assisting with the operation, are sure giveaways. Seine-caught salmon are delivered *in-the-round* (whole) to buying stations and canneries where they end up as canned and frozen products. Herring are delivered to processing plants where they are either stripped of their roe (eggs), or packaged as bait for other commercial fisheries; e.g., the longline fisheries and the crab fisheries. Salted herring roe, called *kazunoko*, is shipped to Japan where it is a high-priced delicacy.

Purse seiner.



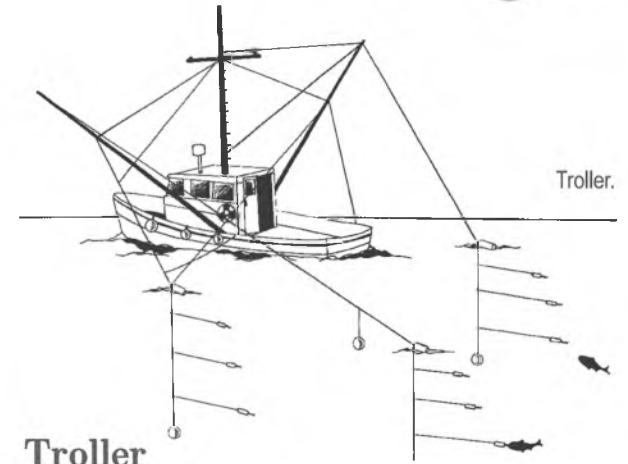
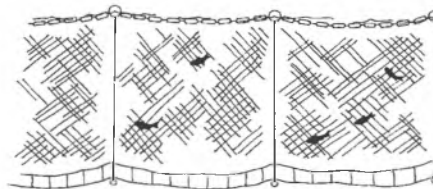
Gillnetter

Gillnetters catch salmon—primarily sockeye, chum, and coho—by setting curtain-like nets perpendicular to the direction in which the fish are travelling as they migrate along the coast toward their natal streams. The net has a float line on the top and a weighted lead line on the bottom. The mesh openings are designed to be just large enough to allow the male fish, which are usually larger, to get their heads stuck, or *gilled*, in the mesh. Much larger fish and the smaller females are not so readily gilled. Gillnets work best in silty or turbid water which makes them difficult for the fish to see. Gillnet vessels are usually 30 to 40 feet long. They are easily recognized by the drum on either the front, a *bow picker*, or the stern, a *stern picker*, on which the net is rolled. Net retrieval is by hydraulic power which turns the drum. Fish are removed from the net by hand, *picking* them from the mesh as the net is reeled onboard. Gillnet-caught salmon are usually iced and delivered to buyers and cold storages. Historically, their ultimate destination was the canned market, though a growing market for frozen product has developed overseas.

Setnetting is a small-scale type of gillnetting done by hand from a skiff or from shore, usually by local families. There are no hydraulics. Nets are fixed and are held onshore or offshore with anchors.

Skiffs are used to set nets—one end on shore, other anchored off shore. Sometimes both ends are in the water most of the time and when a cork bobs the fish is pulled out. After salmon are picked from nets they are iced down and delivered to large collection boats, called *tenders*.

Gillnetter.



Troller

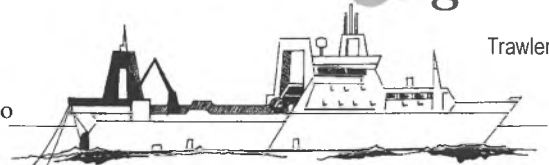
Troll vessels catch salmon, principally Chinook, coho, and pink salmon, by "trolling" bait or lures through feeding concentrations of fish. The word *troll* comes from a medieval German word, *trollen*, and refers to the revolving motion of the bait or lures used in this type of fishing. Typically, four to six main wire lines are fished, each of which may have up to a 50 pound lead or cast iron sinker or *cannon ball* on its terminal end, and 8 to 12 nylon leaders spaced out along its length, each of which ends in either a lure or baited hook. To retrieve hooked fish, the main lines are wound about small, onboard spools via hand crank (hand trollers) or with hydraulic power (power trollers), and the fish are gaffed when alongside the vessel. The leaders are then rebaited and let back down to the desired depth(s). Troll vessels come in a variety of sizes and configurations, ranging from small, hand troll skiffs to large, ocean-going power troll vessels of 50 feet or more in length. Troll salmon fishermen operate throughout Southeast Alaska in both state and federal waters. The troll salmon fishery produces a low-volume, high-quality product. Troll-caught salmon are dressed at sea and sold either as a fresh or frozen product. High-end grocery stores and fine restaurants are the final destination.



What kind of fishing boat is that?

Trawler

Trawlers are sometimes confused with trollers due to their similar sounding names. Trawlers typically catch large quantities of midwater species such as pollock or pink shrimp, and bottomfish such as flounder, by towing a large, cone-shaped net. Most trawl nets have *doors* on either side of the net's opening to help hold it open, and some that are fished near the bottom have a heavy chain strung along the bottom of the opening to hold it close to the sea floor. The net is retrieved using huge winches and a power drum upon which the net is rolled as it is brought aboard. The end of the net, the *bag* or *cod end*, holds the fish and is usually pulled right up into the back of the vessel on a slanting stern ramp. Trawlers are generally large vessels; the largest in the ocean pollock fishery are factory trawlers that possess onboard processing facilities. These can be up to 600 feet in length. Catches are often enormous, with a two-hour tow of the net yielding up to 100 tons or more depending on the fishery, the size of the vessel, and the concentration of fish in the area. The trawl fishery may process its catches into either fillets destined for the fresh and frozen market, or minced fish called *surimi*, which is manufactured into fish sticks and similar products such as artificial king crab. Shrimp fishermen sort their catches by size and species and sell the product as either a whole frozen product, or as a headed frozen product.



Trawler.

In recent years however, the advent of hydraulic or electric automated jigging machines has eliminated much of the manual labor required to haul fish from great depths.

Modern automated jigging machines are equipped with a computerized motor which enables the machine to automatically haul in the catch when a specified weight of fish is hooked. This improves the efficiency and accuracy of the fishing system, and also reduces bycatch and discards. You are effectively catching a quality fish straight from the sea.

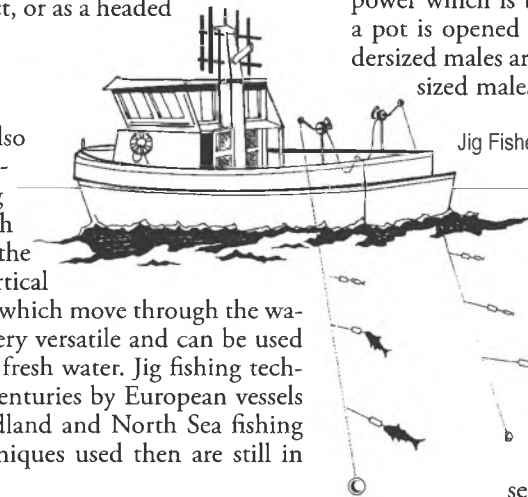
Jig fishing is also extremely beneficial in the face of increased fuel costs as boats actually fish with the engine switched off.

Crabber

Crabbers target Dungeness, king, and snow crab using twine or wire-meshed steel pots (traps). Baited with herring or other fresh bait, the pots are left to soak for several days. A line extends from each pot to a surface buoy that marks its location. There are several configurations for the pots, though in general, the smaller round pots are fished for Dungeness in shallow bays and estuaries, and the large, heavy, rectangular pots are fished in waters deeper than 100 feet for king and Tanner crab. A power winch is used to retrieve the pots. Once aboard, a pot is opened and the catch sorted. Females and undersized males are discarded alive over the side and legal-sized males are retained in aerated seawater tanks.

Crab boats come in a variety of shapes and sizes, from aluminum skiffs with outboard motors that fish the inside waters for Dungeness, to seagoing vessels of 100 feet or more that ply the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska for king crab. Unless one happens to

see a crabber headed for the fishing grounds with its decks stacked with pots, identification of a vessel as a crabber might be difficult for the casual observer. Crabs are delivered live to shore

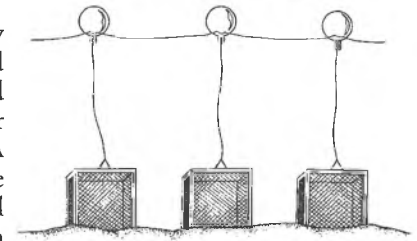


Jig Fisher.

Jig Fisher

Commercial jig fishing, also known as *automated handlining*, is a method of fishing using hooks with lures which are *jigged* up and down in the water. Jigs create a jerky, vertical motion, unlike spinnerbaits which move through the water horizontally. The jig is very versatile and can be used in both salt water as well as fresh water. Jig fishing techniques have been used for centuries by European vessels fishing Icelandic, Newfoundland and North Sea fishing grounds. Many of the techniques used then are still in use today.

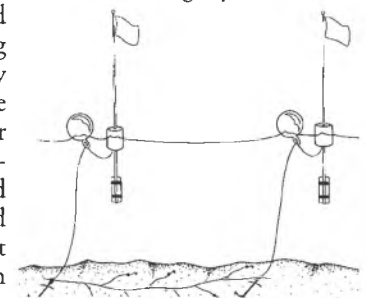
stations where they are cooked and then either canned or sold as a fresh or frozen product. A small number are sold live in local markets through retail outlets that have circulating seawater holding tanks.



Crab pots.

Longliner

Longliners catch bottomfish, primarily halibut, blackcod, lingcod, and rockfish, via a long line that is laid on the bottom. Attached are leaders or *gangions* with baited hooks. Each longline can be up to a mile in length and have thousands of baited hooks. The lines are anchored at each end of each set. Lines at the ends run to the surface and are marked with a buoy and flag. A longline vessel typically sets several lines for a 24-hour soak. The lines are retrieved over a side roller with a power winch, and the fish caught are bled or dressed and then packed in ice in the vessel's hold. Longliners are typically large vessels, 50 to 100 feet in length, with a weather cover on the stern to protect the crew. The longlines are coiled and stacked on deck in tubs when not in use. Most vessels in this fishery can pack 20 to 40 tons or more of iced product before returning to port. Longliners are readily identified by their weather cover and, when not fishing, by the numerous orange buoys and flags that are tied along their rails. This fishery delivers its catch whole and bled (rockfish), or whole and gutted (halibut), or headed and gutted (blackcod and lingcod) for subsequent sale to fresh and frozen markets.



Longlines.



ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries
P. O. Box 115526 Juneau, AK 99811-5526
(907) 465-4210 • <http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/>
Images © 2008 Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

Updated April 2009

Cook Inlet

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Upper Cook Inlet												
Chinook							Gillnet					
coho							Gillnet					
pink/chum							Gillnet					
sockeye							Gillnet					
Lower Cook Inlet												
pink							Gillnet/Seine					
sockeye							Gillnet/Seine					
chum							Gillnet/Seine					

HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Upper Cook Inlet												
sac roe and food/bait							Gillnet					

SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
razor clam												
hardshell clam												
scallop												

GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pacific cod												
rockfish/lingcod												
sablefish												

Prince William Sound/Copper River

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook							Gillnet					
coho								Gillnet				
pink							Gillnet/Seine					
sockeye							Gillnet					
chum							Gillnet					

SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
shrimp												
scallop												

GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pacific cod												
rockfish												
pollock												
sablefish												
lingcod												

Yakutat

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
coho												
sockeye												
SHELLFISH												
red/blue king crab												
shrimp												
shrimp												
scallop												

Tanner and Dungeness crab fisheries are closed until further notice.

Southeast Alaska

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook												
coho												
pink												
sockeye												
chum												

HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
food/bait												
sac roe												
roe on kelp												

SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
red/blue king crab												
golden king crab												

GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dungeness												
Tanner												
shrimp												
shrimp												
geoducks												
red urchins												
sea cucumber												

GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
rockfish												
sablefish												
lingcod												
cod												

Commercial Fishing Seasons in Alaska



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
 Division of Commercial Fisheries
 P.O. Box 115526
 Juneau, AK 99811-5526
 John Hilsinger, Director
 (907) 465-4210
www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us

http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/pubs/seasons/season_2.pdf

This summary is intended as a general guide only and is non-binding. For detailed regulatory information refer to official codes.

Season lengths indicated in this summary are subject to closure by emergency order as guideline harvest objectives are met or as deemed necessary by conservation concerns.



Published February 2010.

Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Kuskokwim River												
coho								Gillnet				
chum							Gillnet					
Yukon River												
Chinook						Gillnet or Fishwheel						
summer chum						Gillnet or Fishwheel						
fall chum							Gillnet or Fishwheel					
Norton Sound												
Chinook						Gillnet						
coho							Gillnet					
pink							Gillnet					
chum							Gillnet					
Kotzebue Sound												
chum							Gillnet					
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
sac roe					Gillnet or Seine							
roe on kelp												
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Norton Sound												
red king crab			Pot					Pot				Pot

Alaska Peninsula

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
South Peninsula												
coho									Gillnet/Seine			
pink							Seine					
sockeye							Gillnet/Seine					
chum							Gillnet/Seine					
North Peninsula												
coho									Gillnet/Seine			
sockeye							Gillnet/Seine					
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
North/South Peninsula												
sac roe						Seine						
Dutch Harbor												
food/bait							Gillnet/Seine					
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dungeness										Pot		
Tanner					Pot							
shrimp										Pot		
shrimp										Trawl		
scallops										Dredge		
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod										Pot/Jig		
rockfish										Pot		

Bristol Bay/Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook							Gillnet					
coho								Gillnet				
sockeye								Gillnet				
chum								Gillnet				
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
sac roe						Gillnet/Seine	Bait					
roe on kelp							Hand					
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
red/king crab												Pot
bairdi Tanner					Pot							Pot
opilio Tanner						Pot						Pot
blue king crab												
brown king crab						Pot						Pot
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot

Chignik

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Chinook										Purse Seine		
coho										Purse Seine		
pink										Purse Seine		
sockeye										Purse Seine		
chum										Purse Seine		
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
sac roe										Purse Seine		
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot and Jig
rockfish												Jig

Kodiak

SALMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
coho												Seine/Gillnet
pink												Seine/Gillnet
sockeye												Seine/Gillnet
chum												Seine/Gillnet
HERRING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
food/bait						Trawl/Seine/Gillnet						trawl/Seine/Gillnet
sac roe												Seine/Gillnet
SHELLFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dungeness												Pot
Tanner												Pot
shrimp												Trawl
shrimp												Pot
scallops												Dredge
sea urchins												Dive
sea cucumber												Dive
GROUNDFISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
cod												Pot
cod												Pot/Jig
rockfish												Jig

