03/26/14 FISHERIES PRESENTA-TIONS

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Senate Resources Committee

Butrovich Room 205
Wednesday, March 26, 2014
3:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

AGENDA

- **United Cook Inlet Drift Association**

  Jeff Fox, former Cook Inlet Area Management Biologist

  Eric Huebsch, Vice President

- **Cook Inlet Aquaculture**

  Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

- **Kenai River Sports Fishing Association**

  Ricky Gease, Executive Director

- **Alaska Salmon Alliance**

  Arni Thomson, Executive Director

- **United Fishermen of Alaska**

  Julianne Curry, Executive Director

- **Kenai Watershed Forum**

  Robert Ruffner, Executive Director

A presentation by the United Cook Inlet Drift Association to the Alaska State Senate Resources Committee, March 26, 2014.

United Cook Inlet Drift Association
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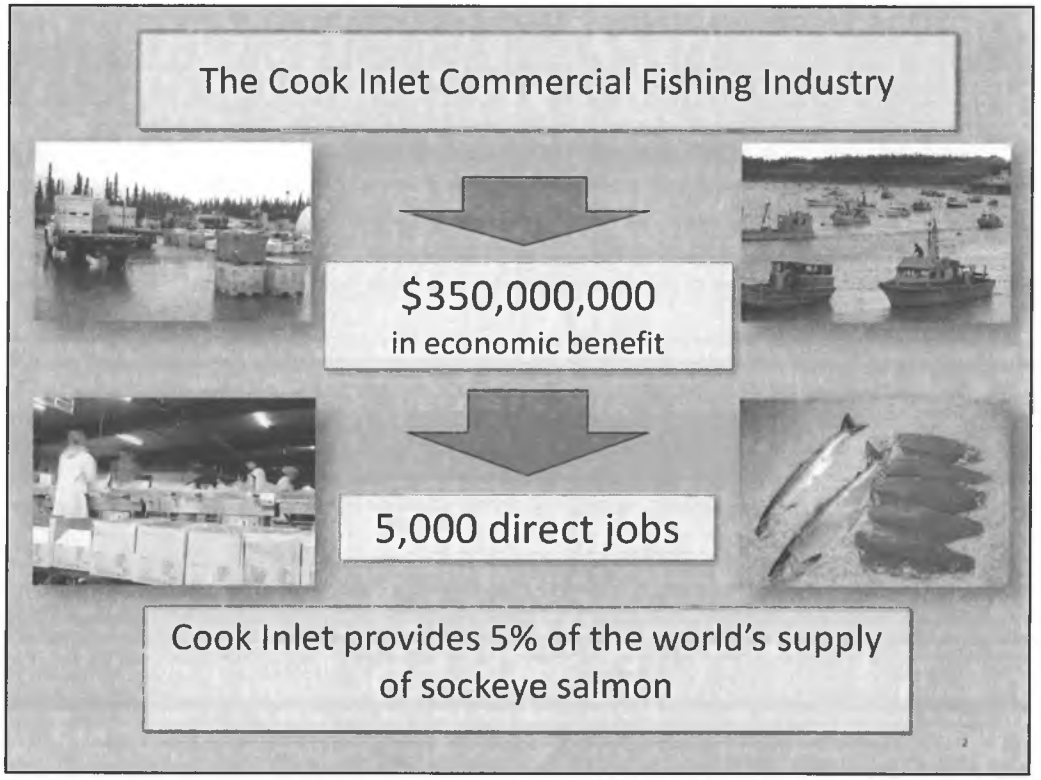
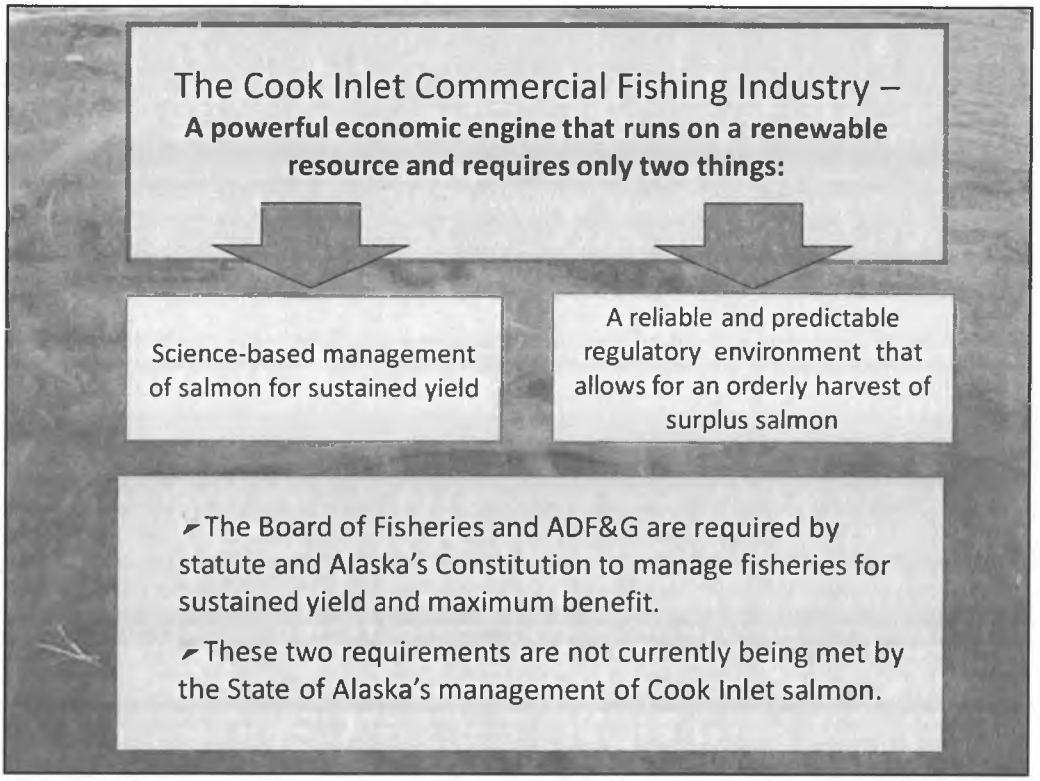


In 2013, Northern Economics conservatively valued the Cook Inlet commercial fishing industries' annual contribution to the regional economy at $350,000,000, with 5,000 direct jobs.

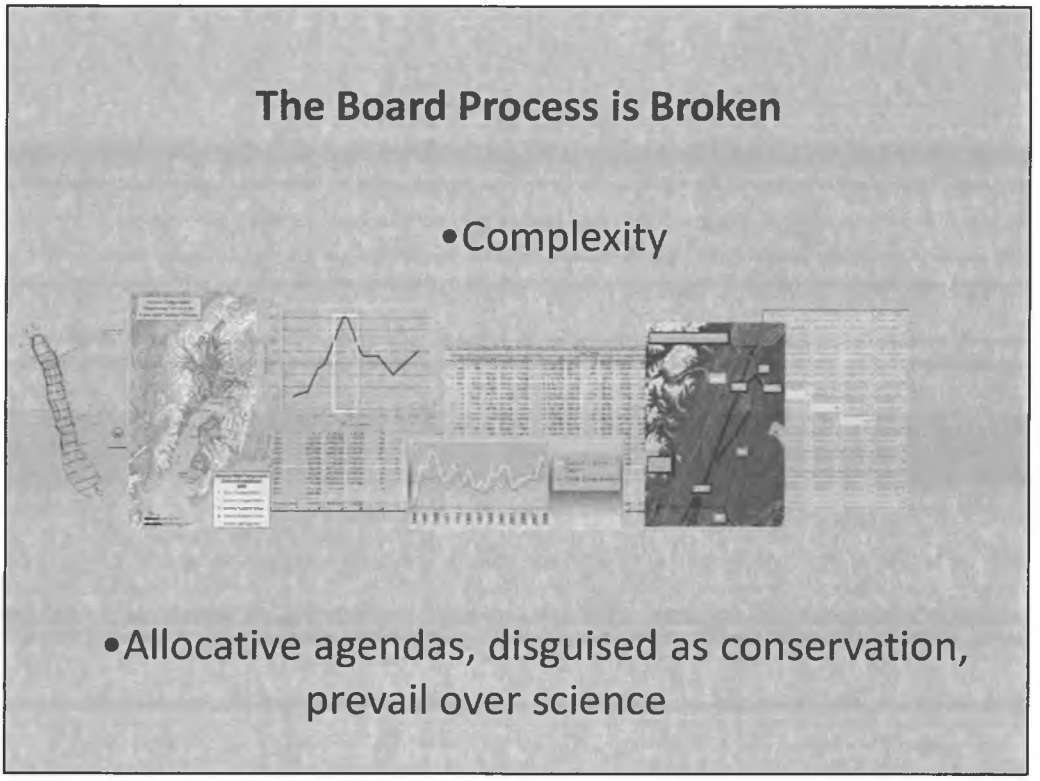
Cook Inlet provides 5% of the world's supply of sockeye salmon, and, when managed properly, Cook Inlet is the fourth largest salmon fishery in the state.



This viable and important industry has been here since 1882 and can continue indefinitely. It requires science-based management of salmon for sustained yield and a reliable and predictable regulatory environment.

The Board of Fisheries and ADF&G are required by statute and Alaska's Constitution to manage fisheries for sustained yield and maximum benefit.

These two requirements are not currently being met by the State of Alaska's management of Cook Inlet salmon.



At the recent Upper Cook Inlet meeting, the Board of Fisheries made decisions that compromised ADF&G's ability to manage the fisheries and stay within escapement goals.

New scientific data was available to inform the Board's decision-making process. Decisions were made contrary to scientific information. The efforts by the Board to address the proposals for the fishery were politically motivated, without a scientific or factual basis, or both.

The Board process was influenced by groups pushing allocative agendas under the guise of conservation.

The Board Process is Broken

Board of Fisheries Upper Cook Inlet Finfish Meeting - 2014

- 236 proposals were presented for consideration and vote,
- The day before the meeting began, Board members were presented with 477 separate "Public Comment" documents.
- ADF&G provided 3,000 pages of reports.
- During the meeting, an additional 288 "Record Comment" documents were submitted to the Board

Over 5,000 pages of material presented to a non-professional Board in a week...

The current Board of Fisheries process is broken. Board members were buried under an avalanche of paper dumped on them in the days prior to, and during, the two-week meeting. Much of the information was technical. Without a thorough understanding of the interrelationships between the different fisheries, gear types, run timing, historical patterns and emerging scientific data, the Board is simply unable to understand the consequences of their decisions. As a result we end up with management plans that cannot achieve the intended result.

The Board Process is Broken

Some of the information presented to the BOF is intentionally misleading.

Exhibit A:

Mat-Su Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission

"Juneau, We Have a Problem"

This pseudo-scientific document became the basis for the BOF's new Cook Inlet Drift Fishery Management Plan.

At the recent UCI meeting, the Board of Fisheries also made decisions that compromised ADF&G's ability to manage the fisheries and stay within escapement goals.

Nowhere else in Alaska will you find a borough-sponsored sport-fishing advocacy group writing commercial fishery management plans. This begs the question "why don't the plans work?"

The MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission
"Juneau, We Have a Problem"
Misinformation

"Salmon…returning to Northern Cook Inlet streams are almost universally in decline." (pg.3)

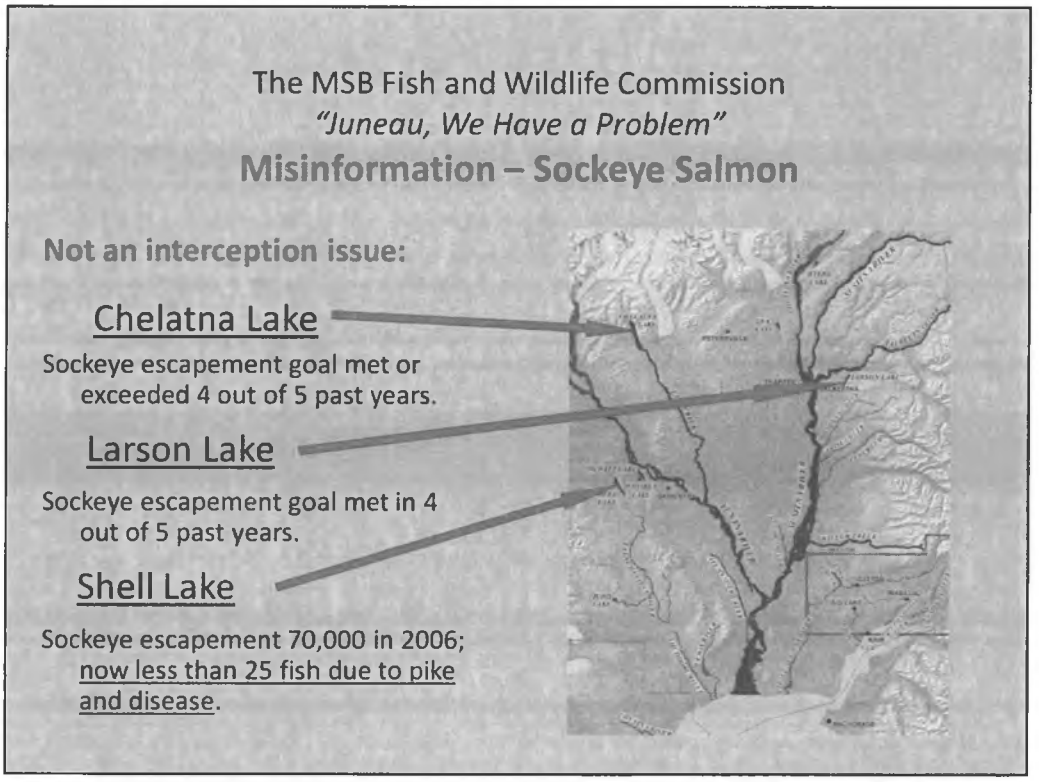
"Northern District salmon fail to get through the Central District commercial fisheries gauntlet in sufficient numbers" (pg.3)

These are not true statements.

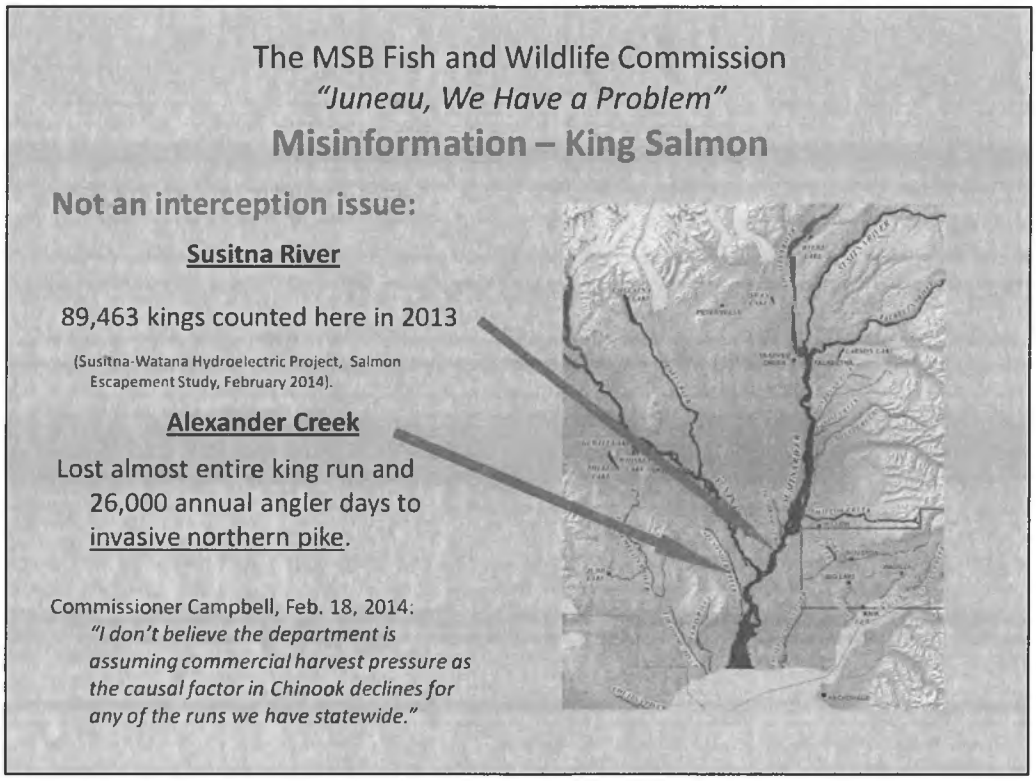
The causes for salmon declines in the northern district can be found in the northern district. Mat-Su Borough representatives are attempting to cover up their in-river problems with misdirection and allocation.

The Mat-Su's document is full of exaggerations, half-truths, omissions and insinuations.

The conservation issues that exist for northern Cook Inlet salmon stocks were not caused by saltwater fisheries and cannot be fixed by restricting saltwater fisheries.



If declines in northern salmon stocks were due to so-called interception then effects would be seen across the stocks. But some stocks are doing fine, some stocks are not, because the problems are in the rivers, streams and lakes. For example, Chelatna Lake has made its sockeye escapement goal in four of the past five years and exceeded the goal in two of those years. Larson Lake met its sockeye escapement goals in four of the five past years. In 2006 Shell Lake had nearly 70,000 sockeye spawners, in 2013 it had less than 25 spawners due to invasive pike predation and disease.

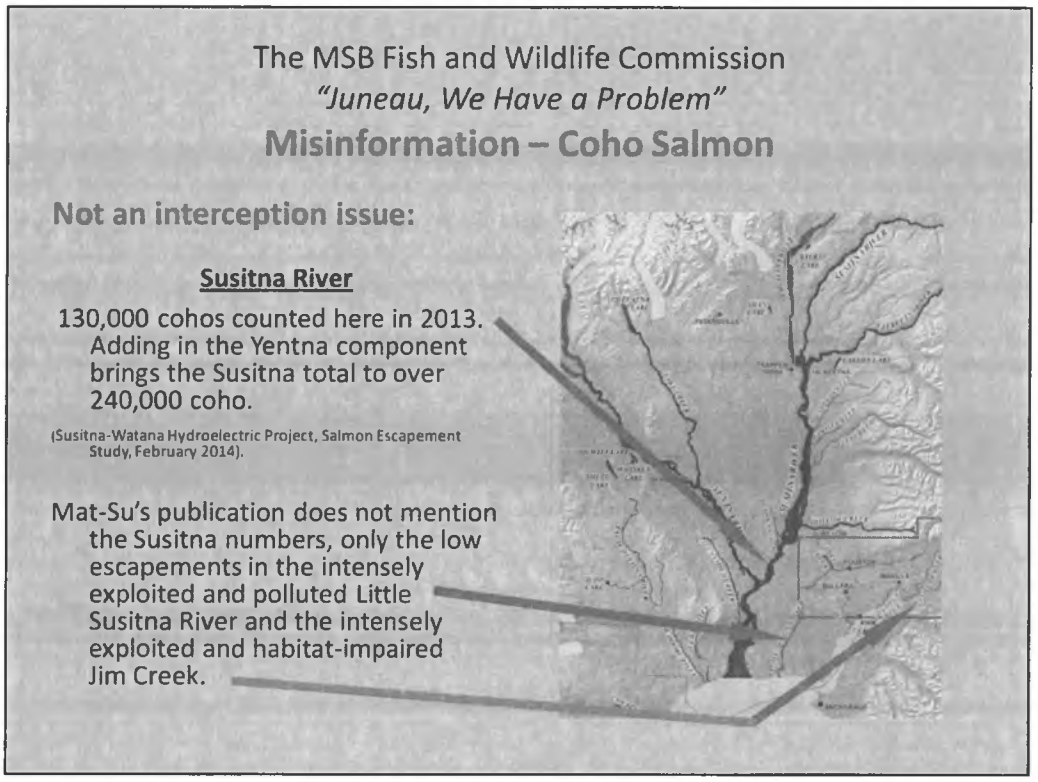


The Mat-Su document says on page three that "King salmon numbers have dropped to record lows." Not True. This past summer almost 90,000 kings were counted in the mainstem of the Susitna River, upstream of some major king tributaries like the Yentna and Skwentna Rivers. Some stocks are doing fine, some stocks are not.

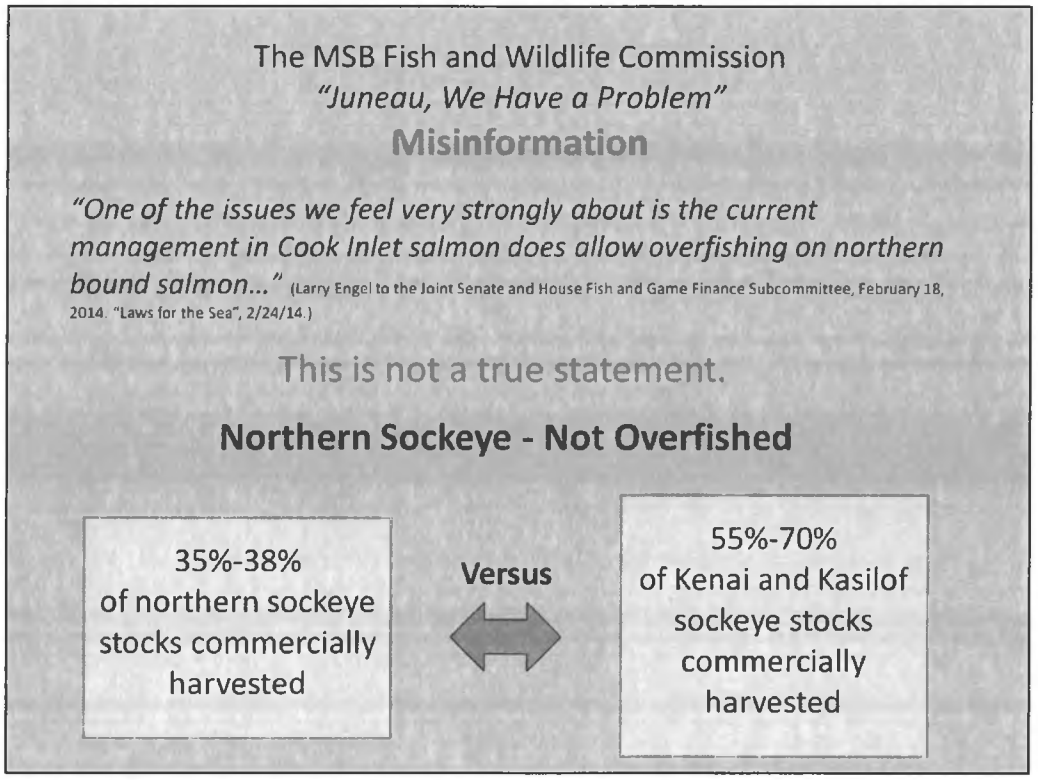
Alexander Creek, a tributary of the Susitna, has lost almost all of its king run, and 26,000 angler days per year, to invasive northern pike. Several of the other streams with designated king stocks-of-concern are road-accessible and intensely exploited by sport fishing.

Six of the seven stocks-of-concern in the northern district are king runs that have almost no harvest by commercial fisheries.

ADF&G Commissioner Campbell corroborated this after a Mat-Su representative's presentation to another legislative committee last month (Feb. 18) when she said "I don't believe the department is assuming commercial harvest pressure as the causal factor in Chinook declines for any of the runs we have statewide."



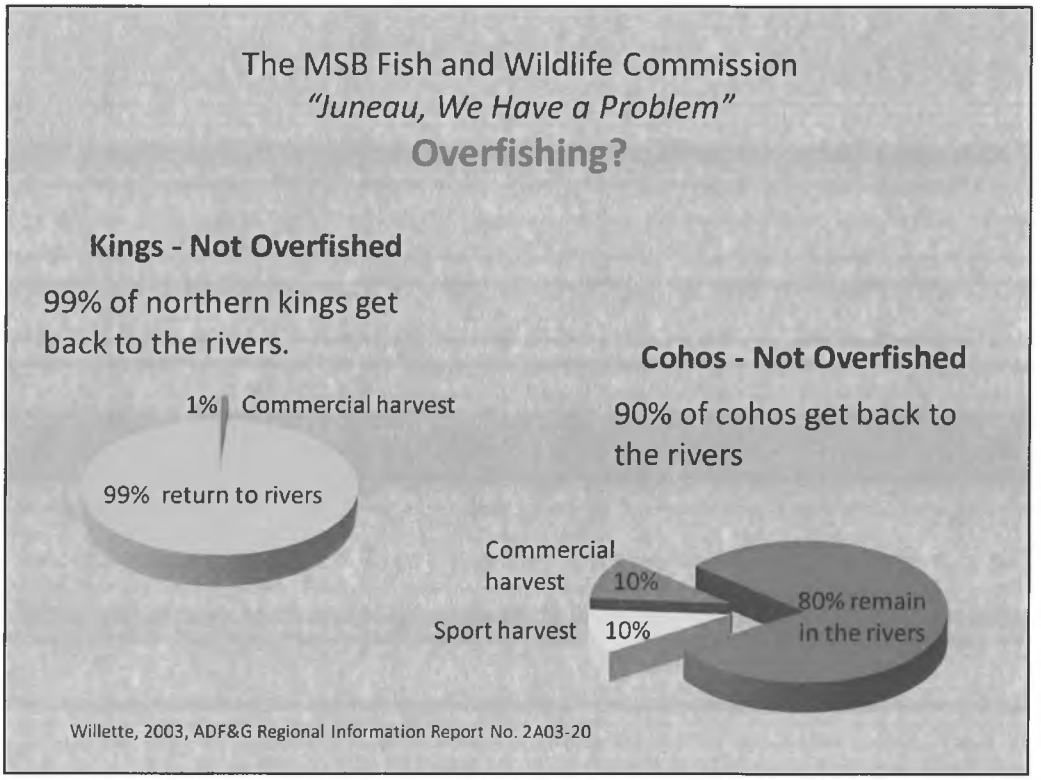
Nearly a quarter million coho went up the Susitna River last summer. Mat-Su's publication doesn't mention those numbers, only the problem they have with the returns to the Little Susitna River and Jim Creek. They don't mention the pollution, habitat damage and poaching problems they have in those systems. They also don't mention that the Little Susitna used to be enhanced with hatchery coho. When the enhancement program was suspended in 1996, escapement goals were not changed and ADF&G's intent was to see if the natural stocks could handle the sport fishing pressure. ADF&G either needs to adjust escapement goals based on current production or reinstitute a hatchery stocking program.



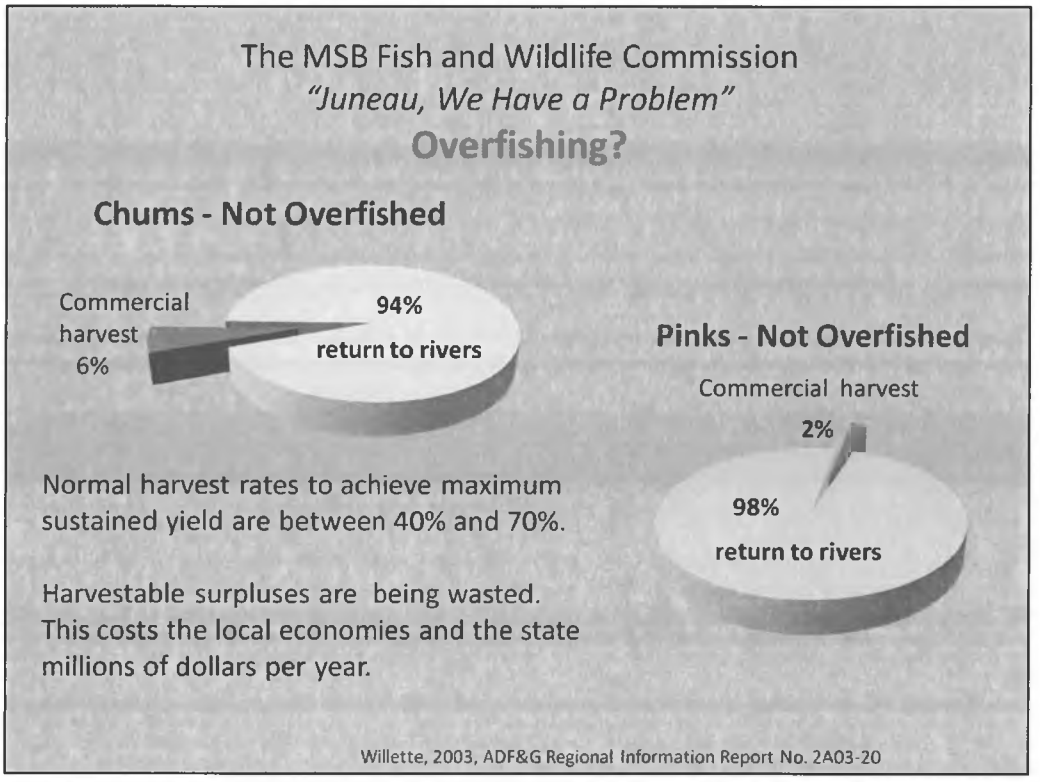
A Mat-Su representative told a legislative Committee last month that ADF&G allows "overfishing" on northern-bound stocks of salmon… This is not a true statement.

It's not true of sockeye stocks; ADF&G estimates that 35% to 38% of northern sockeye stocks are commercially harvested. The commercial harvest rate on the Kenai and Kasilof stocks range from 55% to 70%.

Normal harvest rates to achieve maximum sustained yield range between 40% and 70%.

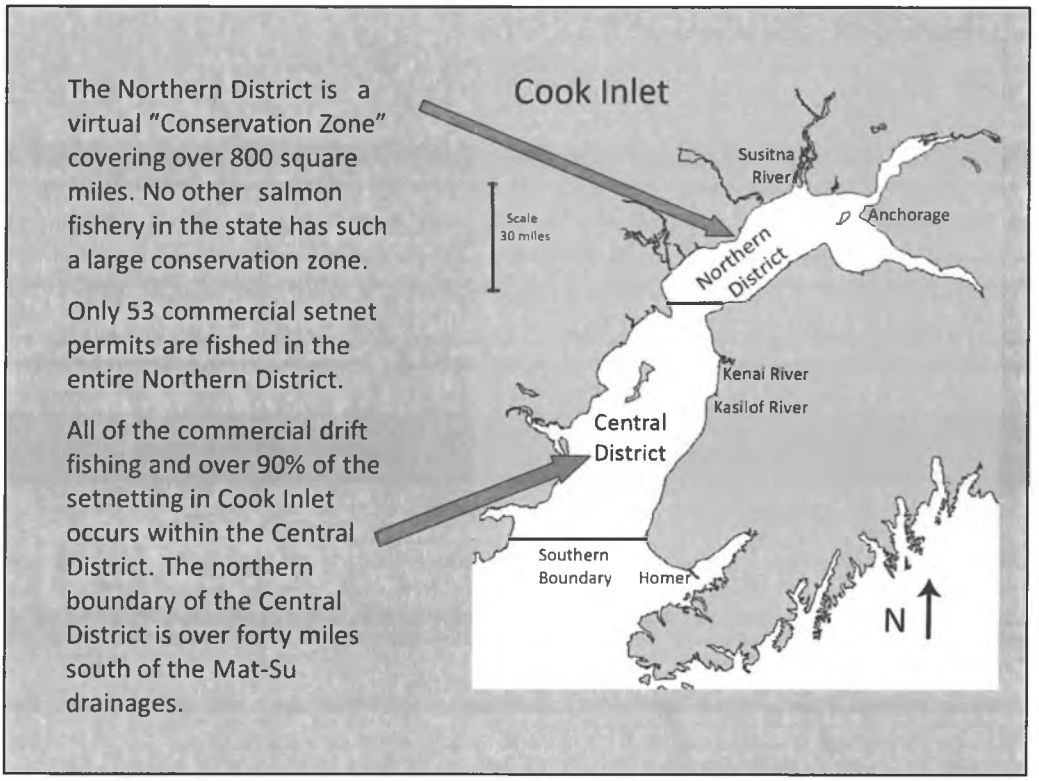


Neither king stocks nor coho stocks are overfished. About one percent of northern king stocks are commercially harvested and only 10% of UCI coho stocks are commercially caught. These are the facts, with no spin.



Only six percent of UCI chum stocks are commercially harvested and only 2% of UCI pink stocks are commercially harvested.

The Cook Inlet commercial fishery is under-fishing, not overfishing, salmon stocks. This does not meet the mandate for sustained yield.



Commercial harvest rates are low for northern stocks in part due to geography. The Northern District is a virtual "Conservation Zone" covering over 800 square miles. No other salmon fishery in the state has such a large conservation zone.

Only 53 commercial setnet permits are fished in the entire Northern District.

All of the commercial drift fishing and over 90% of the setnetting in Cook Inlet occurs within the Central District. The northern boundary of the Central District is over forty miles south of the Mat-Su drainages.

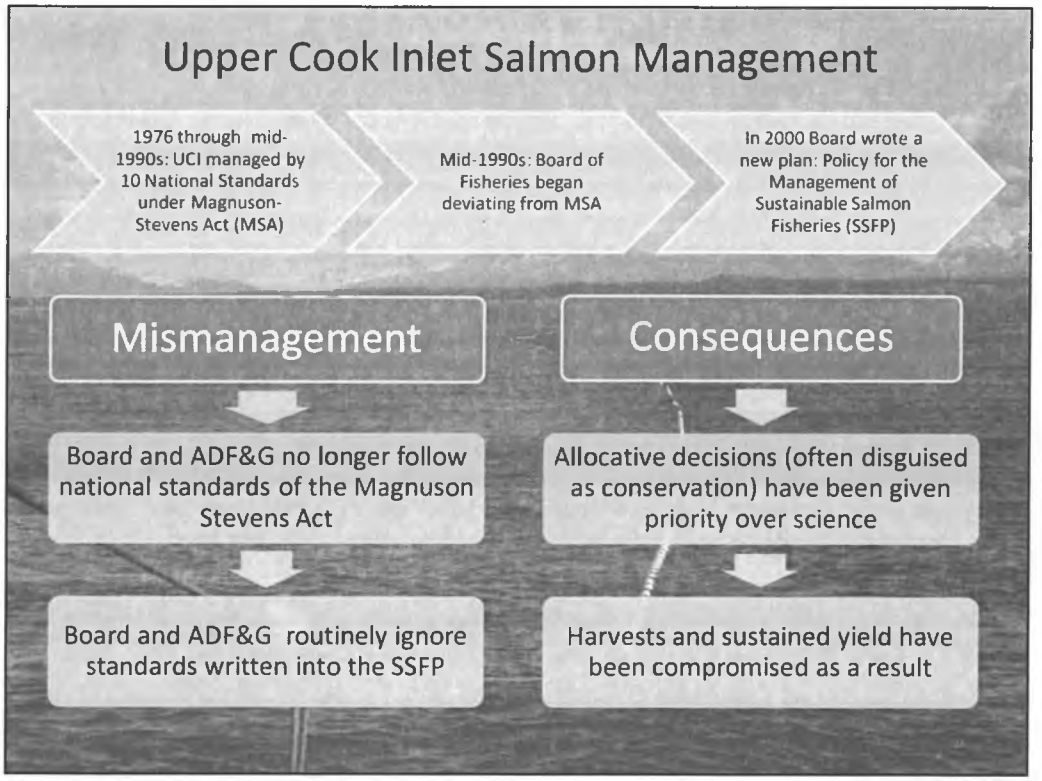
The MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission
"Juneau, We Have a Problem"
Misinformation

"The single most important human factor impacting Mat-Su region salmon returns is interception in intensive commercial gill net fisheries for mixed species and stocks in the marine waters of Upper Cook Inlet." (pg.27)

This is not a true statement.

ADF&G biologists estimate that salmon production in the Mat-Su Basin has been reduced by 50% as a result of the unmitigated spread of invasive northern pike that were illegally stocked by resident sport fishermen.

Salmon stocks in UCI are not adapted to northern pike predation. ADF&G has found invasive pike in 135 lakes, streams and rivers in the Mat-Su. The department has a pike control program in only one of these systems.

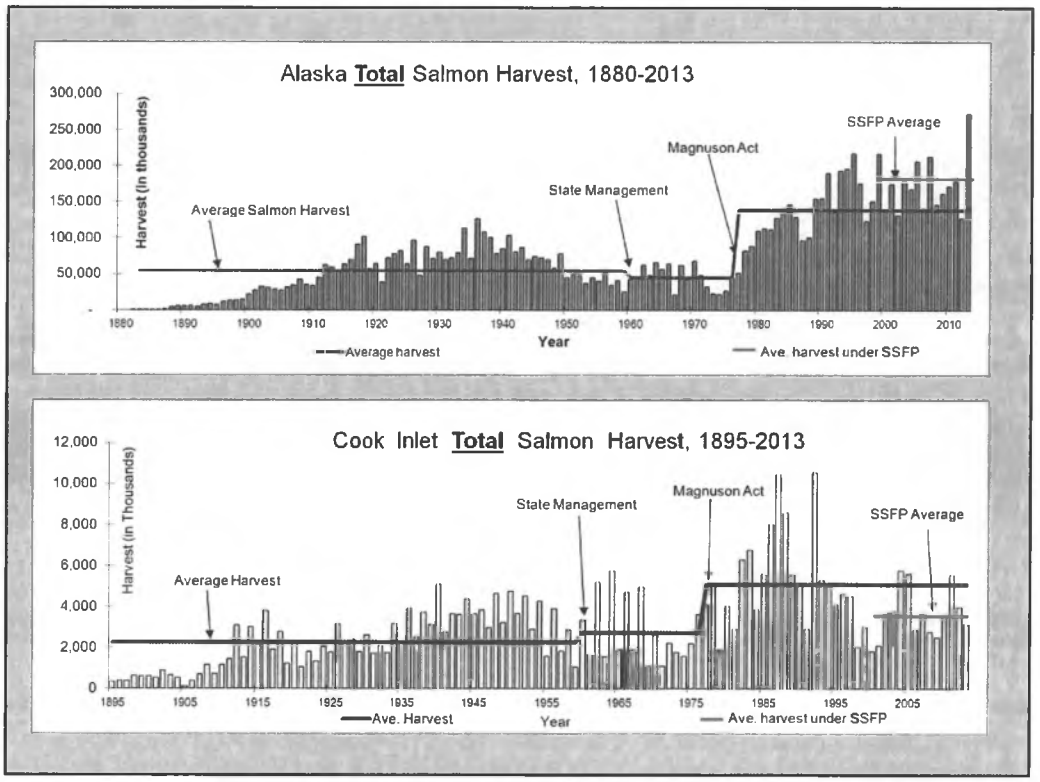


Because management standards are no longer followed and because of the misinformation presented to the Board, there has been a gradual erosion of best management practices.

Salmon are an anadromous specie and as such fall under federal regulation. After the passage of the Magnuson-Stevens Act in 1976, the State of Alaska agreed, in a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Marine Fisheries Service, that it would manage fisheries in Cook Inlet in a manner consistent with the MSA.

In the mid to late 1990s the Board of Fisheries began deviating from MSA. In 2000 the Board wrote a new plan: Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries (SSFP).

The Board and ADF&G routinely ignore the standards written into the SSFP.



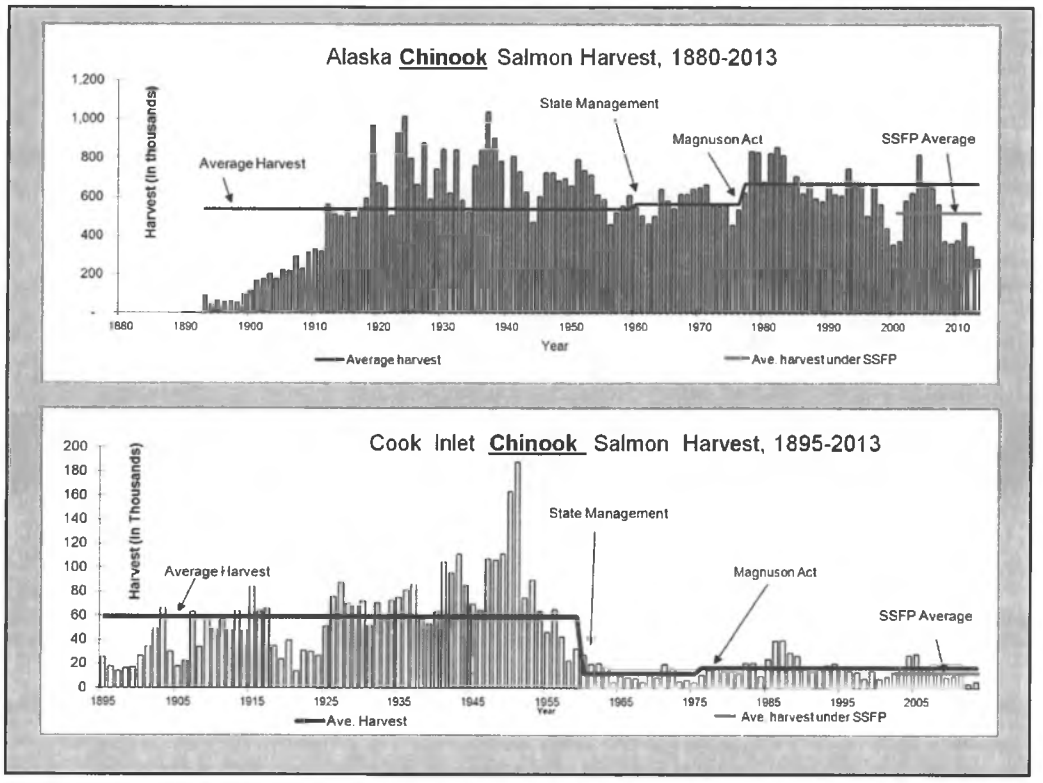
After statehood the Alaskan salmon returns puttered along until 1976 when the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) became federal law. The MSA had immediate and dramatic results on salmon resources across the state. Within a few years the overall commercial harvest of salmon on a statewide basis increased over 200%.

In 2000, the State adopted the Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy (SSFP). In the graphs, beginning in 2000, the blue line continues across at the MSA average, while the red line shows the actual average harvest from 2000 through 2013.

In the upper graph you can see a modest benefit gained in the statewide salmon harvest numbers (although those gains are due to hatchery production of pinks and chums). In Cook Inlet, under SSFP, the average harvests of all species of salmon have declined.

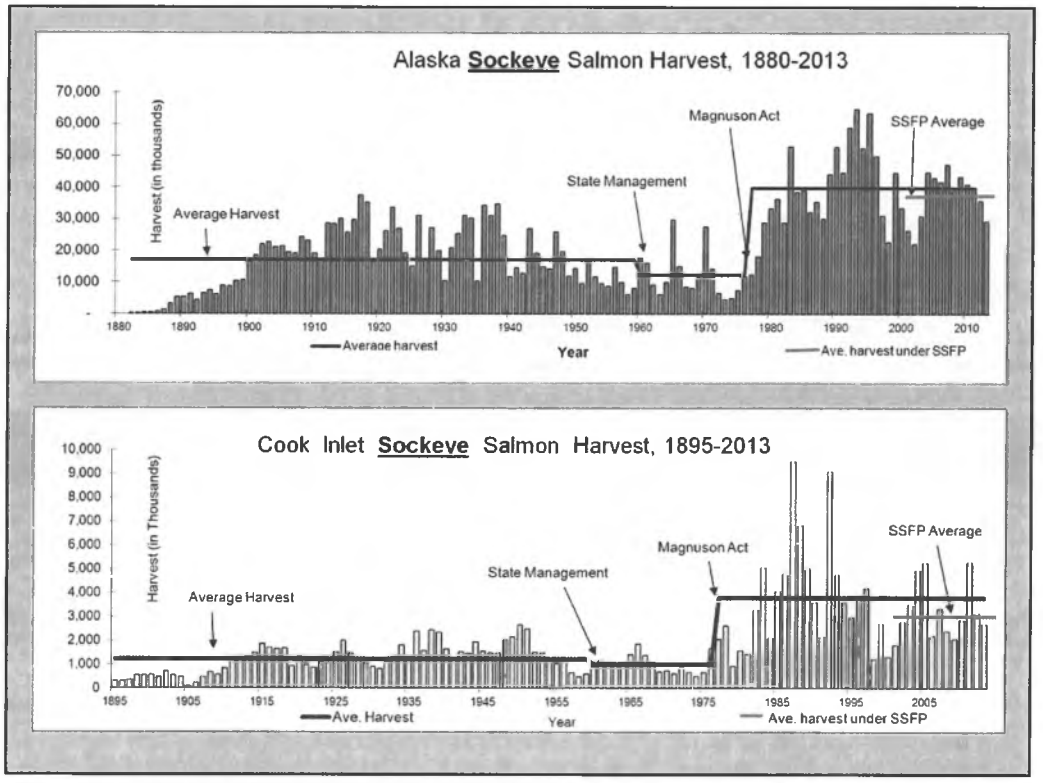
On the Cook Inlet chart, the difference between the average harvests under Magnuson and the SSFP, the red and blue lines, on the right end of the chart is a rough measure of unharvested surplus salmon.

NOTE – the scale on the left axis changes between the statewide and Cook Inlet graphs.



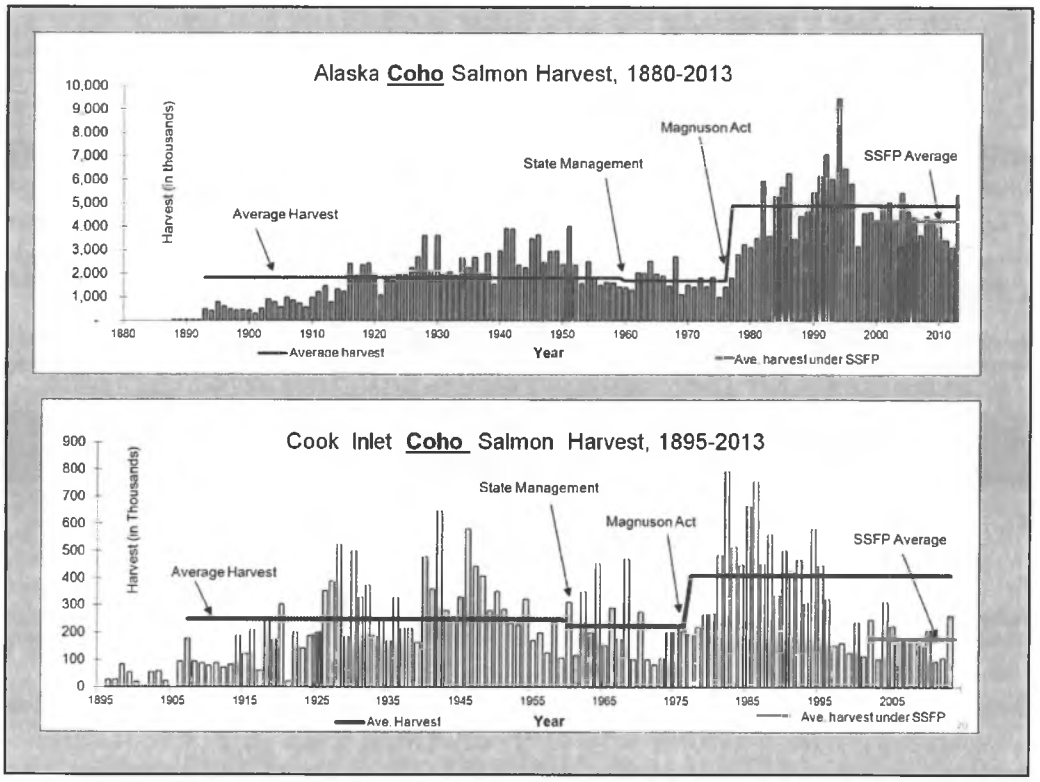
The low Cook Inlet harvest rates of king salmon reflect how they have largely been allocated away from the commercial fisheries in Cook Inlet after the stocks started to recover in the mid-1980s.

ADF&G Commissioner Campbell (on Feb.18 2014) said "I don't believe the department is assuming commercial harvest pressure as the causal factor in Chinook declines for any of the runs we have statewide."

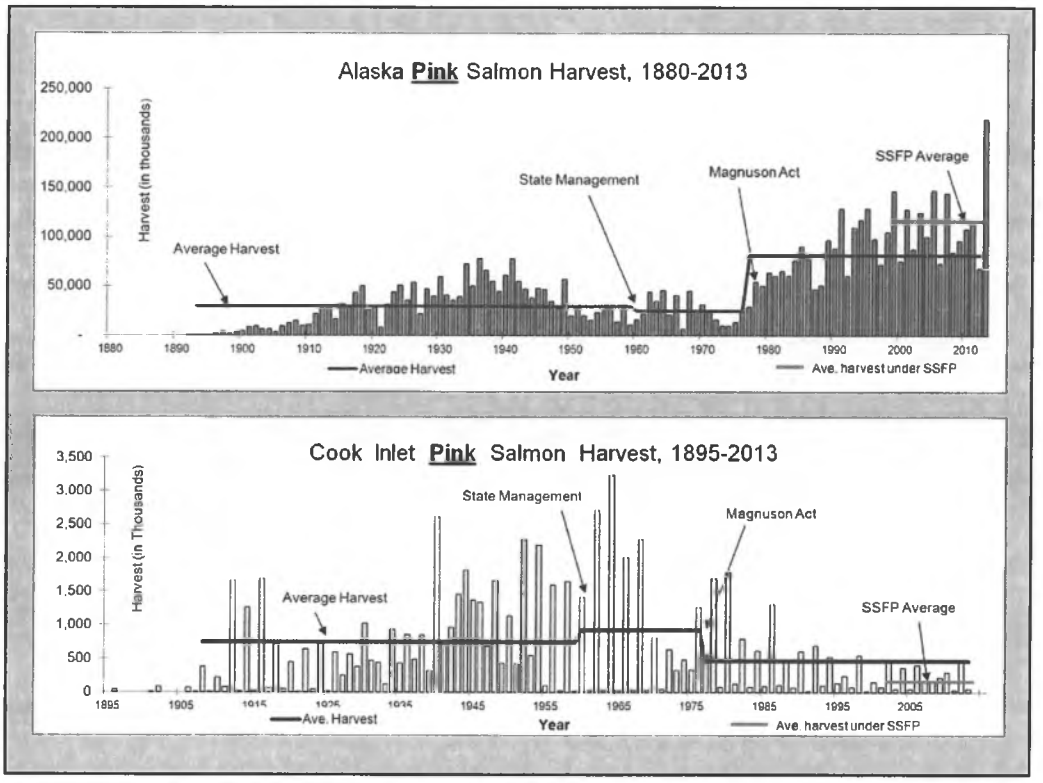


Sockeye salmon harvests across the state benefitted from the MSA but Cook Inlet sockeye harvests have not maintained that level under the SSFP.

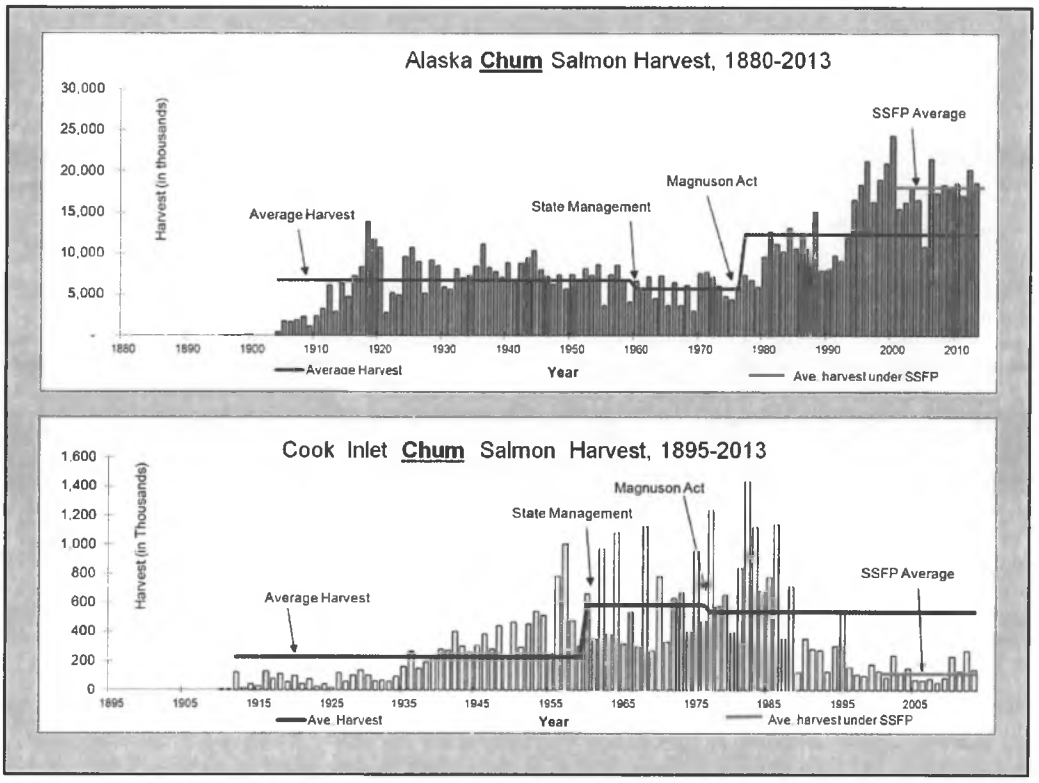
In the mid to late 1990s when the Board of Fisheries and ADF&G stopped complying with their agreement with the National Marine Fisheries Service to manage fisheries in Cook Inlet in a manner consistent with the MSA, the Cook Inlet harvest decreased by an average of about 700,000 sockeye per year. This lost harvest had an ex-vessel value of between 4 and 10 million dollars per year.



Commercial harvests of coho salmon in Cook inlet have been greatly reduced, even though 90% of Cook Inlet coho get back to the rivers. Sport fishing harvests only about another 10%, leaving a large, harvestable surplus which you can see reflected in the decreased harvest in the Cook Inlet chart.



Commercial harvests of pink salmon in Cook inlet have been tremendously reduced. The most recent ADF&G study indicated that the commercial fisheries harvest only 2% of available stocks, leaving an immense harvestable surplus. On even years, this surplus is in the tens of millions of pounds.

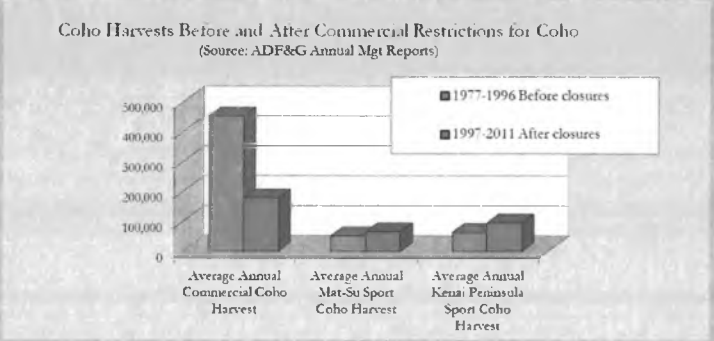


The commercial harvests of chum salmon in Cook inlet have also been tremendously reduced. Commercial fisheries harvest only 6% of available stocks, leaving an immense harvestable surplus. Hundreds of thousands of fish and millions of pounds of product go unharvested. This deprives the region and the state of Alaska of the economic benefit of this surplus natural resource.

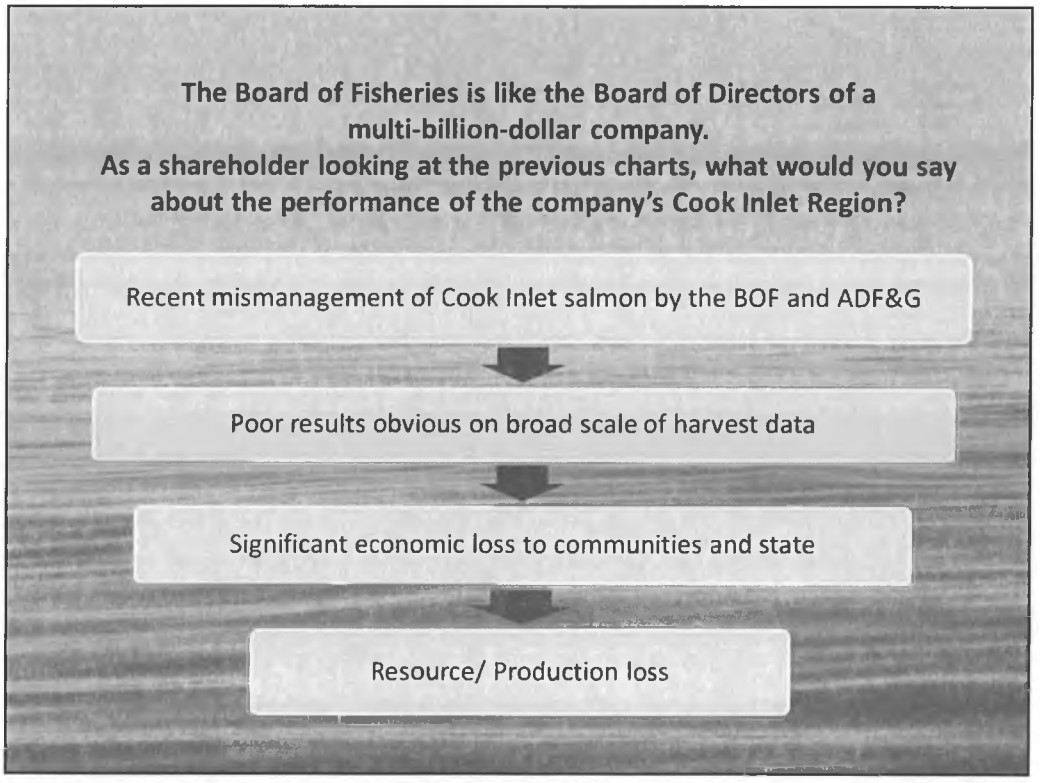
What Changed?

The Board restricted Cook Inlet commercial fisheries in late July and August assuming that the increased sport harvest of coho would be significant.

- The benefit to the in-river users was less than 5% of the coho harvest lost to commercial fisheries.
- Opportunity for commercial harvest of pink and chum salmon was virtually eliminated and commercial harvest of surplus sockeye salmon was reduced.



This is a clear example of how the Board makes management decisions based on perception rather than factual information.



What we see is mismanagement of Cook Inlet salmon by the BOF and ADF&G that has led to unnecessary reductions in harvest, resulting in significant economic losses and damage to the production capacity of the salmon resource in Cook Inlet.

The Mat-Su Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission is out of step with the economic and scientific realities of sustainable salmon management.

- Utilizing science-based management practices for sustained yield will benefit all user groups.
- Habitat problems and other threats to salmon production cannot be ignored.
- Personal Use fisheries are out of control and approaching maximum capacity.
- All user groups are important to our economy. Commercial fishing in Cook Inlet is a vital and essential part of the economic health of south-central Alaska. If the Board of Fish was doing its job, we would not have millions of dollars of harvestable surpluses of salmon going to waste.

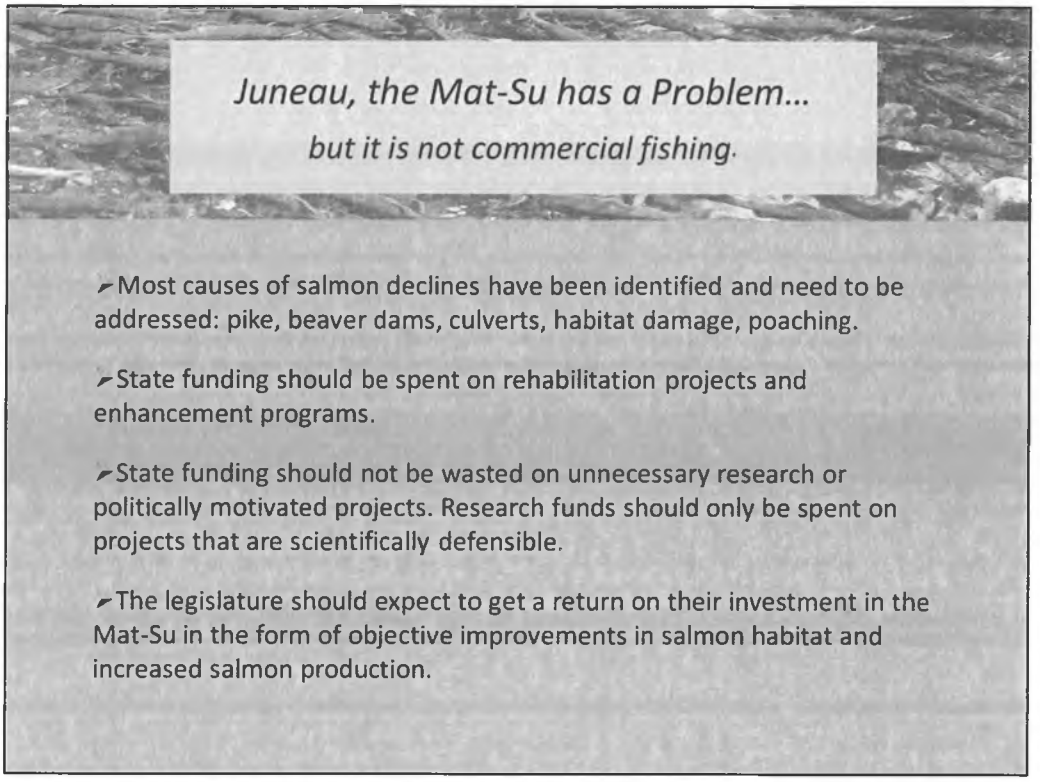
Fish Creek Personal Use fishery, Mat-Su Borough

The Mat-Su Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission is out of step with the economic and scientific realities of sustainable salmon management.

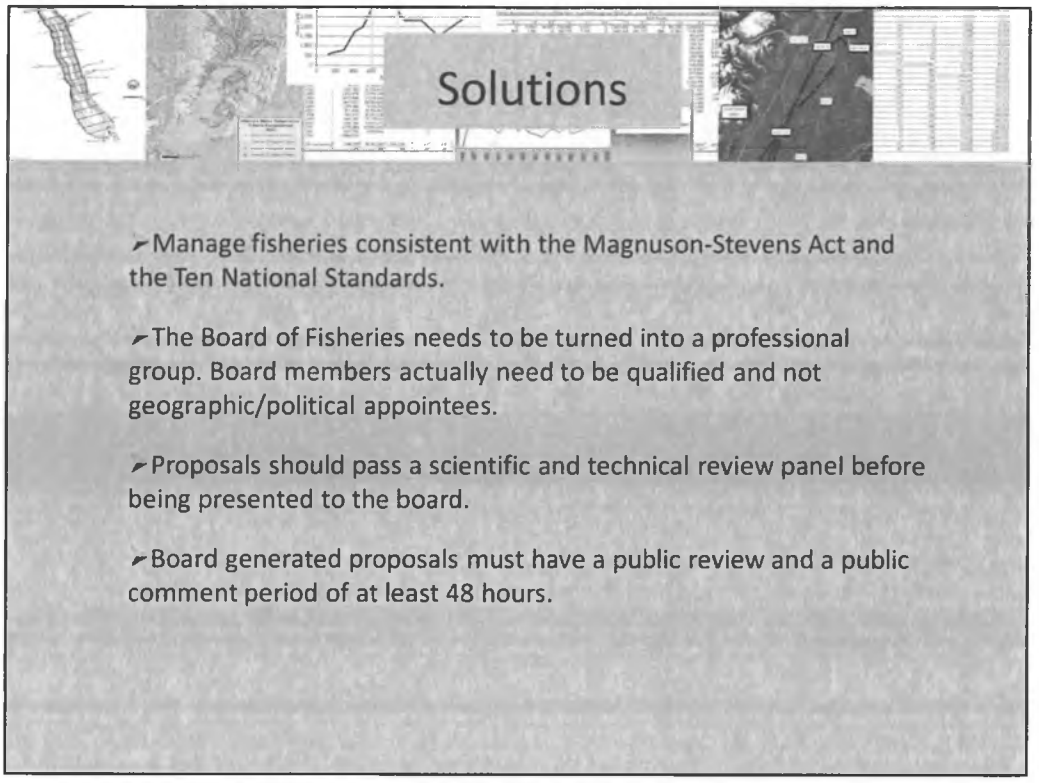
All user groups of the salmon resource are important to Alaska's economy. The 2008 economic crash and recession demonstrated that we shouldn't put all of our eggs in the tourism basket. This is one reason why our constitution and federal fishing policies are designed to support all user groups.

As you have heard from the City of Kenai, Personal Use fisheries are out of control and they are approaching maximum capacity.

If the Board of Fish was doing its job, we would not have millions of dollars of harvestable surpluses of salmon going to waste.



The commercial fishing industry has been funding rehabilitation projects in the Mat-Su for many years through the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association. We are familiar with the problems and frustrated with the lack of local response.



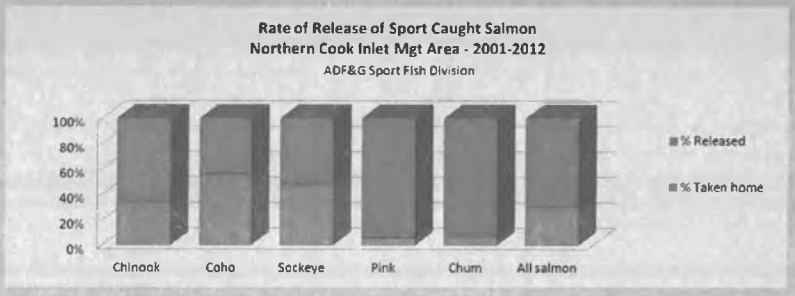
The Legislature can respond with administrative changes to the Board of Fisheries. Re-establishing science-based management of Cook Inlet salmon within proven, existing standards can provide more fish for all user groups.

Addendum

In recent years Mat-Su representatives have been utilizing the "fish for Alaskan's freezers" argument in their efforts to allocate fish away from commercial fisheries.

This is more misinformation.

Sport fishers in ADF&G's Northern Cook Inlet Management Area release an average of 70% of their sport catch. If Valley sport fishermen really weren't getting enough salmon, wouldn't they keep more of their catch?



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• info@ucida.org •

COOK INLET FISHERMAN'S FUND

Non-Profit Advocate for all Commercial Gear Types in Area H

PO Box 39408 / Ninilchik, AK 99639 / Phone 907-252-2752 / Fax 907-567-3306

Cook Inlet Salmon Management

UCIDA vs. National Marine Fisheries Service

In January of 2013, the United Cook Inlet Drift Association (UCIDA), filed a lawsuit against the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Secretary of Commerce, challenging the approval of a decision by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) to remove federal waters in Cook Inlet from the scope of the federal salmon fishery management plan. This case is currently pending before the federal district court in Alaska, as case number 3:13-cv-00104-TMB.

There have been a lot of misstatements made about this case, including statements by some Alaska legislators, as to the purpose and scope of this case, and even as to the parties in this case. We hope that this brief statement provides clarification on the nature of this litigation.

Who are the parties to this case?

The plaintiffs in this case are UCIDA and the Cook Inlet Fishermen's Fund. The suit was filed against the Secretary of Commerce, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Secretary is the person charged by Congress with protecting the nation's fishery resources and fishing communities under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). The Secretary has delegated that responsibility to NMFS. The State of Alaska was not sued. The State of Alaska decided to intervene in support of the NMFS and participate as an intervenor-defendant.

Why did UCIDA file this lawsuit?

UCIDA's principal concern is the long term health of the salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet, and the ability to maintain a viable commercial fishery in the Inlet for generations to come. The MSA is our national charter and model for sound, science-based management of commercial fisheries. The MSA includes ten national standards, and requires the development of a fishery management plan based the best science available, to ensure that fisheries are both sustainably managed, and managed to ensure the maximum sustainable yield from that fishery. The MSA expressly allows these plans to incorporate state management measures, and allows NMFS to delegate management of the fishery to a state under the guidance provided in that plan.

After the passage of the MSA in 1976, the State of Alaska agreed, in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NMFS, that it would manage fisheries in Cook Inlet in a manner consistent with the MSA. The immediate turnaround in fisheries in Alaska following the passage of the MSA was remarkable, and the overall harvest of wild salmon on a statewide basis increased over 200% (see figure 1 below).

By the late 1990's that trend began to reverse in Cook Inlet (see figure 2 below). The State stopped following its MOU with NMFS, and actively took the position that it need not consider the MSA or the national standards in making fishery management decisions. Instead the Board of Fisheries in 2000 wrote a new management scheme called the Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries (SSFP). As figure 2 shows, since the passage of the SSFP, harvests of salmon in Cook Inlet have significantly declined. These declines, in large part, are attributable to mismanagement by the State. Invasive pike and other habitat problems in the Mat-Su basin have eliminated 100% of the sockeye production in six lakes, and have reduced total production in that watershed by 50%. Rather than address the in-river problems, the State responded by progressively restricting commercial fishing that targeted healthy stocks heading to the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, even though commercial fisheries only catch a fraction of the stocks headed north to the Mat-Su basin. Those restrictions, in turn, lead to repeated over escapements of sockeye on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, which in turn lead to smaller returns to those rivers in subsequent years. Compounding these problems, returns of some king salmon stocks have crashed in the Inlet, resulting in a 2012 disaster declaration. The State has no explanation as to the reasons for the decline in these stocks, but predictably (and illogically) responded by further restricting harvest on healthy Kenai and Kasilof sockeye stocks, thereby further compounding rampant over escapement problems on those systems and ensuring continued diminished returns.

UCIDA filed this lawsuit because it wanted to end this downward spiral and bring science and reason back into the management of fisheries in Cook Inlet. UCIDA does **not** want federal management of the Cook Inlet fishery. UCIDA wants the State to manage the fishery through an approved fishery management plan, developed with the State's cooperation and direct involvement that meets the MSA's 10 national standards.

What is the lawsuit about?

A portion of the historical Cook Inlet salmon fishery occurs outside of state waters in the exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) subject to exclusive federal control. The lawsuit arose from the Council's proposals to amend its Salmon Fishery Management Plan. The existing plan (last updated in 1990) largely neglected Cook Inlet. UCIDA asked the Council to update the plan to provide management goals and objectives for Cook Inlet, as required by the MSA, and then delegate management of that plan to the State. The Council rejected that proposal, and instead simply removed Cook Inlet altogether from the plan. The Council believed that the State was best suited to manage the fishery, accepted the State's position that it was managing the fishery in a manner consistent with the MSA, and effectively defaulted to State management.

UCIDA filed suit challenging NMFS's decision to approve the Council's decision. UCIDA's position is that the procedure utilized by the Council is improper. If the Council believes that the state is the best entity to implement the management of salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet, then it was required to develop a plan meeting the 10 national standards that properly delegates management to the State with appropriate management goals and objectives for the fishery.

Why should you care?

As the Cook Inlet region continues to develop, putting increased pressure on habitat and the resource itself, the need to comprehensively address these concerns continues to mount. The downward spiral in fishery management is affecting all resource users, and having serious economic consequences for the entire region. The efforts by the Board to address the problems facing the fishery have either been politically motivated, without a scientific or factual basis, or both. The development of a fishery management plan for the Inlet creates a real and lasting opportunity to bring all resource users together with scientific experts and state, federal and tribal managers to restore and preserve this important resource.

Concerns about "federal overreach" through a fishery management plan simply misunderstand the mechanism by which the MSA operates. The driving force behind the development of any fishery management plan is the Council, and the State has a majority voting block on the Council. Federal oversight through NMFS is limited to ensuring that the plan complies with the MSA's national standards, and that the State complies with the plan. This is something that is sorely needed in light of current management practices in Cook Inlet.

Moreover, if the downward spiral is not halted, federal involvement will not be limited to this minimal oversight. The complete extirpation of six lakes in the Mat-Su and the recent crash in Chinook returns raises the specter that one or more such stocks could decline to the point at which a listing as "threatened" or "endangered" is warranted under the Endangered Species Act. If that were to occur, NMFS would be placed in controlling role over fishery management decisions in Cook Inlet.

Figure 1.

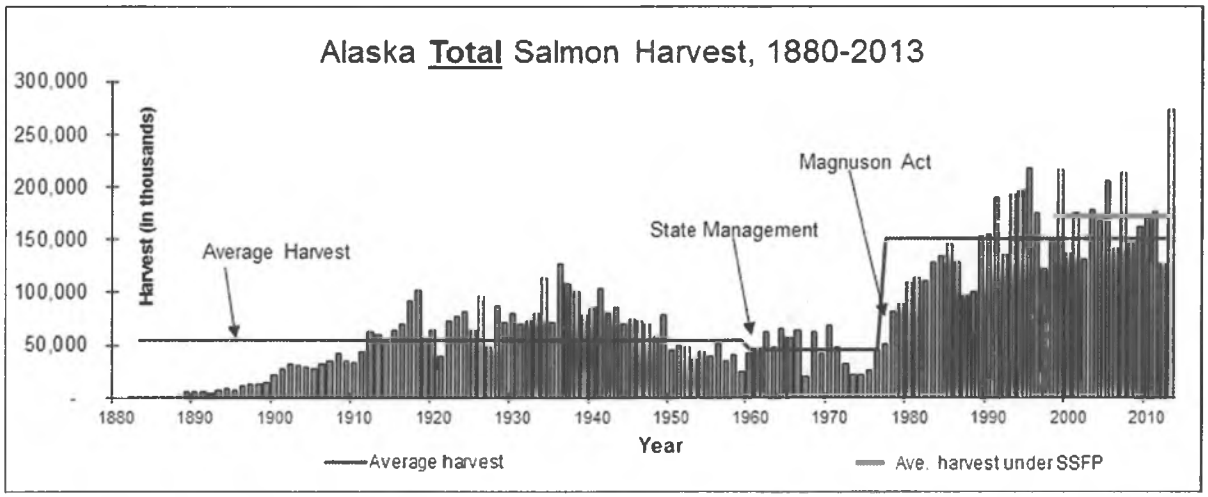
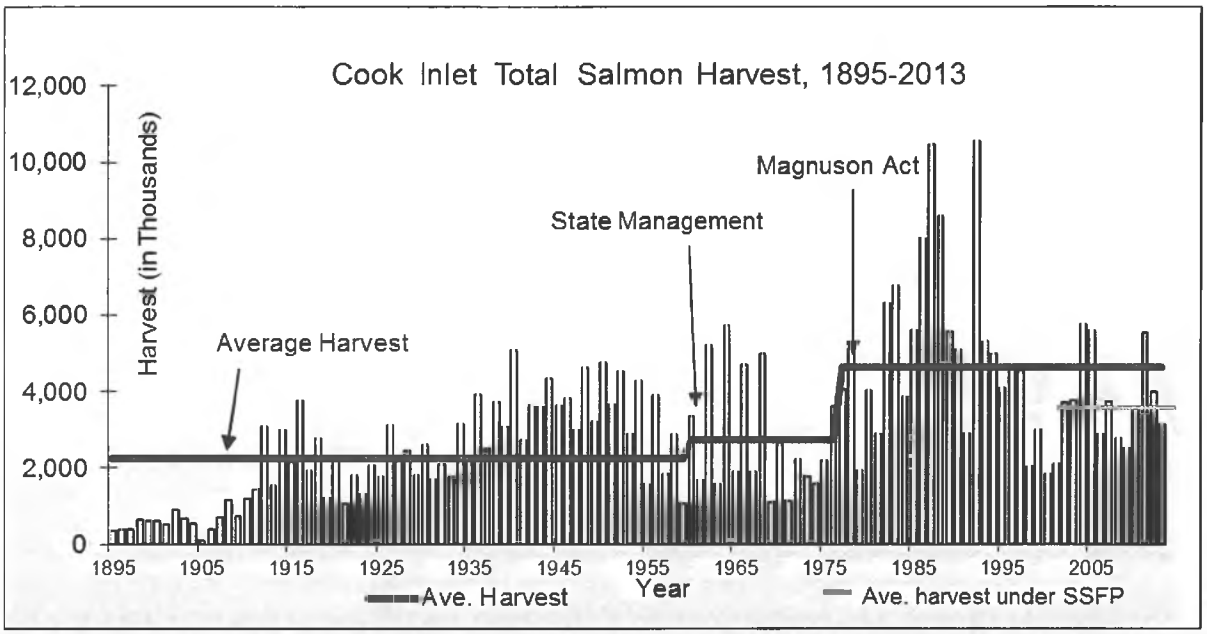


Figure 2.



Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

Looking at Salmon Production in the Susitna River Watershed

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association Mission

A non-profit regional association which exists to:

(1) protect self-perpetuating salmon stocks and habitats upon which they depend;

(2) rehabilitate self-perpetuating salmon stocks;

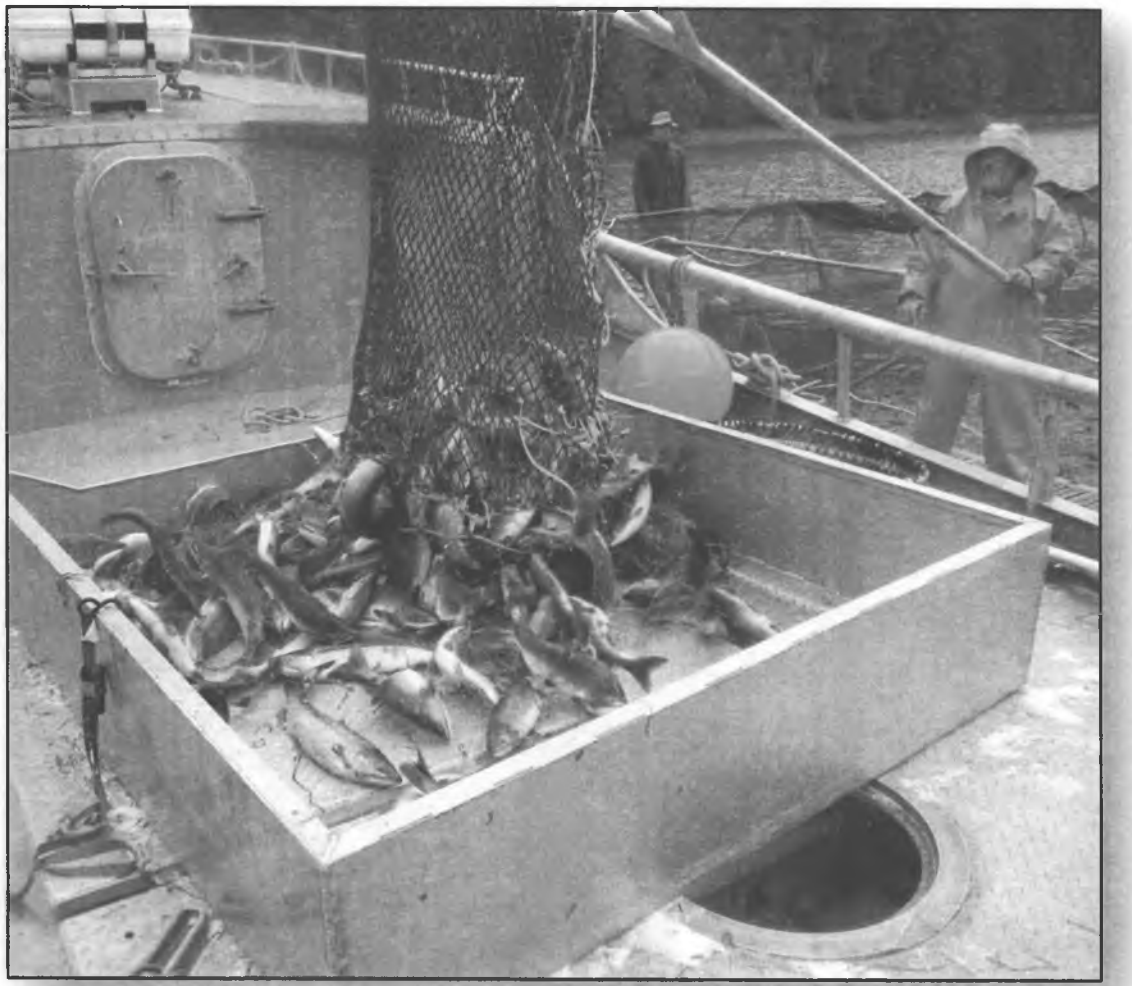
(3) rehabilitate salmon habitat; and

(4) maximize the value of the Cook Inlet (Area H) common property salmon resource by applying science and enhancement technology where appropriate.

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association Funding

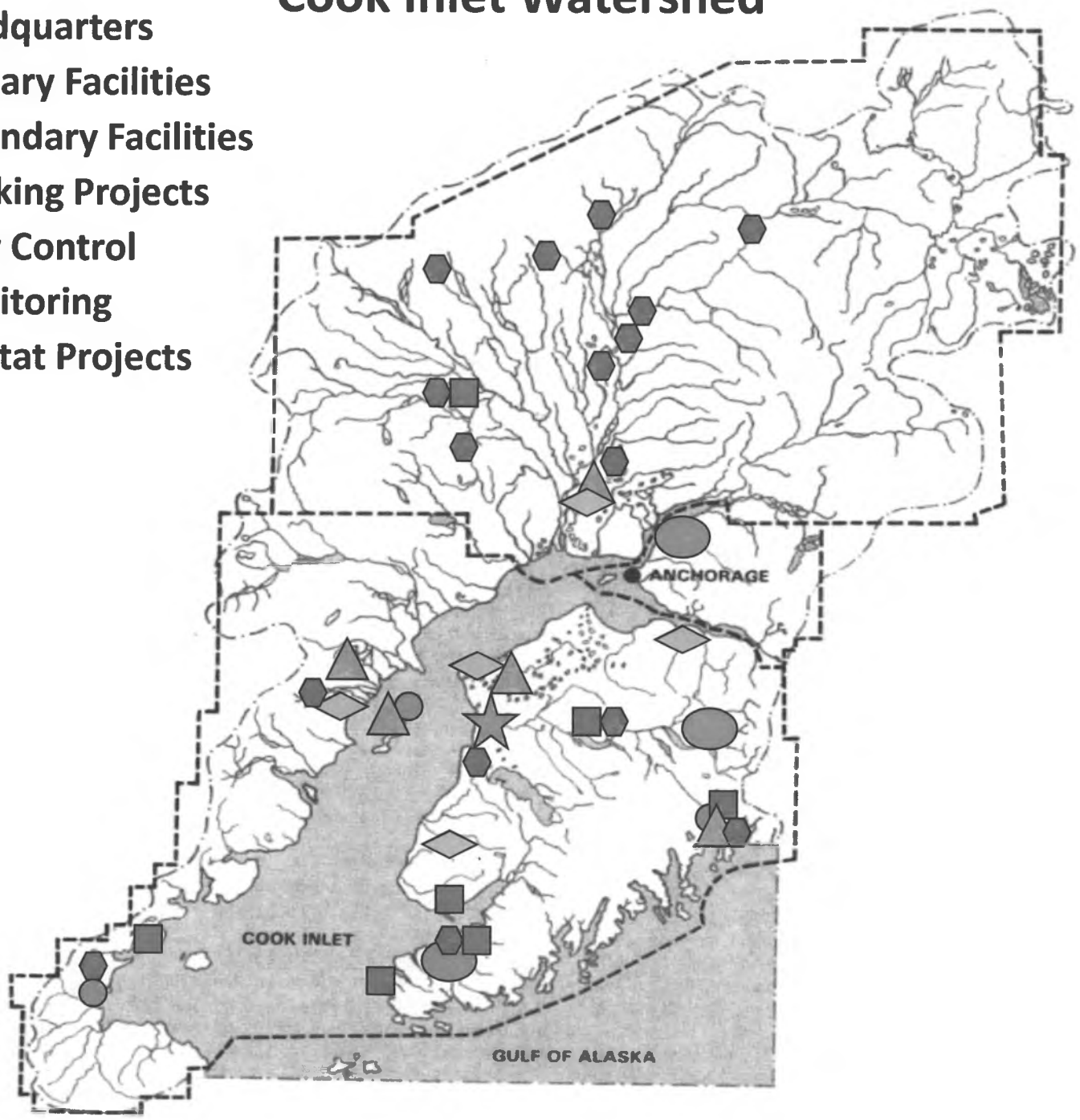
Primarily funded by:

- 2% Salmon Enhancement Tax
- Cost Recovery Licensing
- Contract Fish Production
- Grants



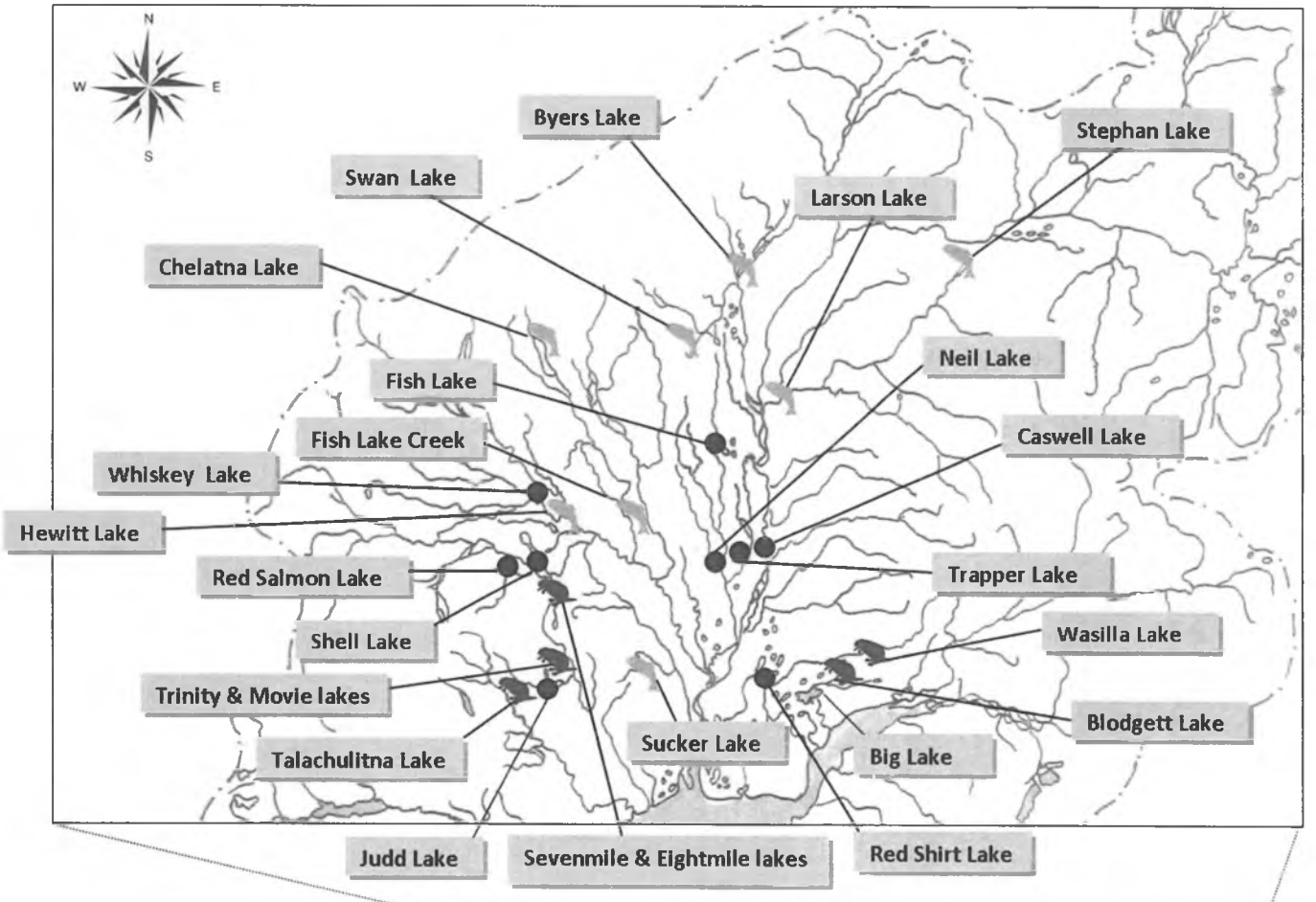
Cook Inlet Watershed

- Headquarters
- Primary Facilities
- Secondary Facilities
- Stocking Projects
- Flow Control
- Monitoring
- Habitat Projects



Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
CIAA
Providing and Protecting Your Salmon Resource

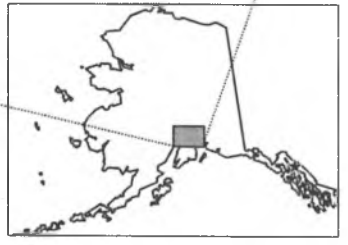
Working in the Susitna Basin since 1980



Salmon enumeration (smolt and/or adult)

Habitat/beaver dam monitoring

Both salmon enumeration and habitat/beaver dam monitoring



Improve Adult Fish Passage Through Beaver Dam Mitigation

When working at Susitna Basin lakes and streams routinely survey for the presence of beaver dams blocking adult migration

When CIAA finds beaver dams that are impeding adult migration, we notch the dam to allow adequate passage for salmon.

Some Susitna creeks and lakes have been surveyed by CIAA for beaver dams for 20 years or more.

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More Recent Susitna Studies/Projects

Susitna sockeye salmon project, started in 2006

1. Enumerate sockeye salmon (smolt and adult) in various lakes (Susitna and Yentna rivers)
    - Compare fish wheel/sonar and weir counts
    - Identify key production lakes
    - Determine salmon abundance with and without northern pike
    - Identify concerns or other issues affecting salmon returns
2. Determine population characteristics (age structure, size) of smolt and adult migrations
    - Changes over time
3. Determine possible food source limitation through regular limnology sampling

Results/Conclusions

1. **Fish wheel/sonar counts alone were underestimating the total escapement**
   - **Led to ADF&G to consider both the weir and fish wheel/sonar counts in estimating salmon escapements and determining fishery openings**

2. **Identified Chelatna, Judd, and Larson lakes as key indicators for determining escapement and as primary producers for salmon**

3. **Discovered that some lakes historically known to have salmon present no longer had any returns (Red Shirt, Trapper)**

4. **Lakes known to have northern pike tended to have reduced abundance of salmon; however, the degree of impact tended to vary depending on water clarity, water flow, and vegetation type**
   - **The clearer the water, the slower the flow, and the greater the amount of vegetation in shallow areas = greater negative impact by northern pike on salmon abundance**

5. **Food availability as determined by zooplankton species and biomass were not limiting salmon production**

Northern Pike Project

Overall goal is to develop a northern pike eradication strategy in the Susitna River Watershed by assessing:

a) **The movements of northern pike within a watershed via radio telemetry**

b) **The habitat preferences of northern pike (% cover, water temperature correlations, fish behavior)**

c) **Population characteristics (size of fish, age, sex)**

d) **Determining the best method(s) to capture northern pike via CPUE analysis and assessment of barrier technology**

e) **Other means beyond physical removal of northern pike to eradicate/control populations**

Northern Pike Project:
3-Year Study Performed at Three Lakes

Chelatna Lake

- Northern pike present but salmon population stable
- Determine best method to remove pike from the system
- Determine food source (stomach contents), population characteristics (recruitment, age structure)
- Harvest all northern pike caught

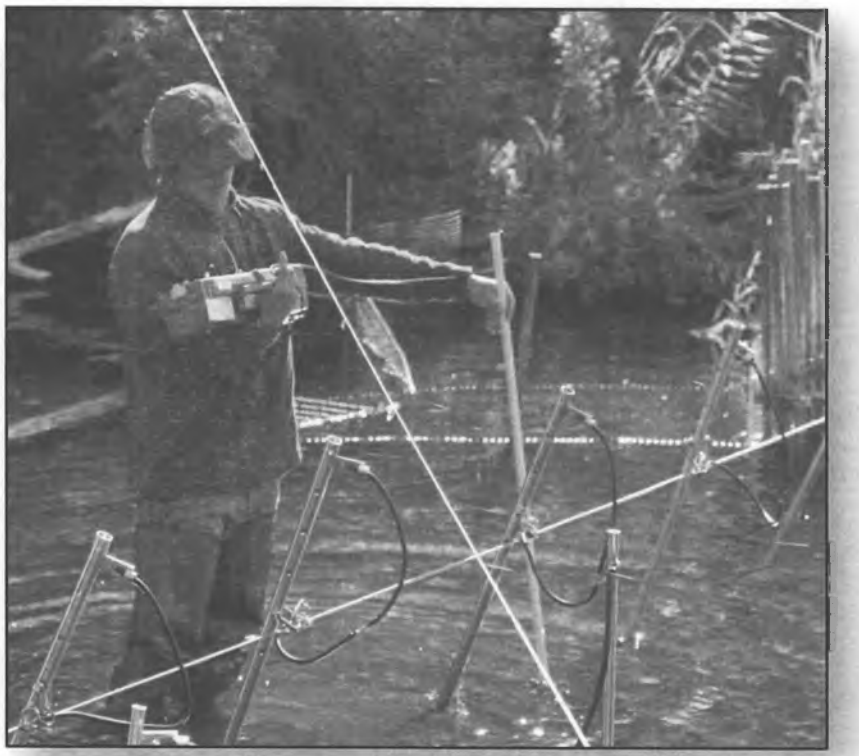
Preliminary results:

- 511 pike harvested in 2012
- 412 pike harvested in 2013
- Stomach analysis indicated pike are preying heavily on salmon fry/smolt

Northern Pike Project, continued

Whiskey and Hewitt lakes

- Northern pike present but salmon population unstable
- Track the movements of northern pike throughout the year to determine habitat preferences, seasonality preferences, and migrations between the two lake systems
- Determine populations recruitment
- Evaluate the use of an electrical barrier (Neptun) to deter/limit the movement of northern pike while still allowing the migration of smolt and adult salmon

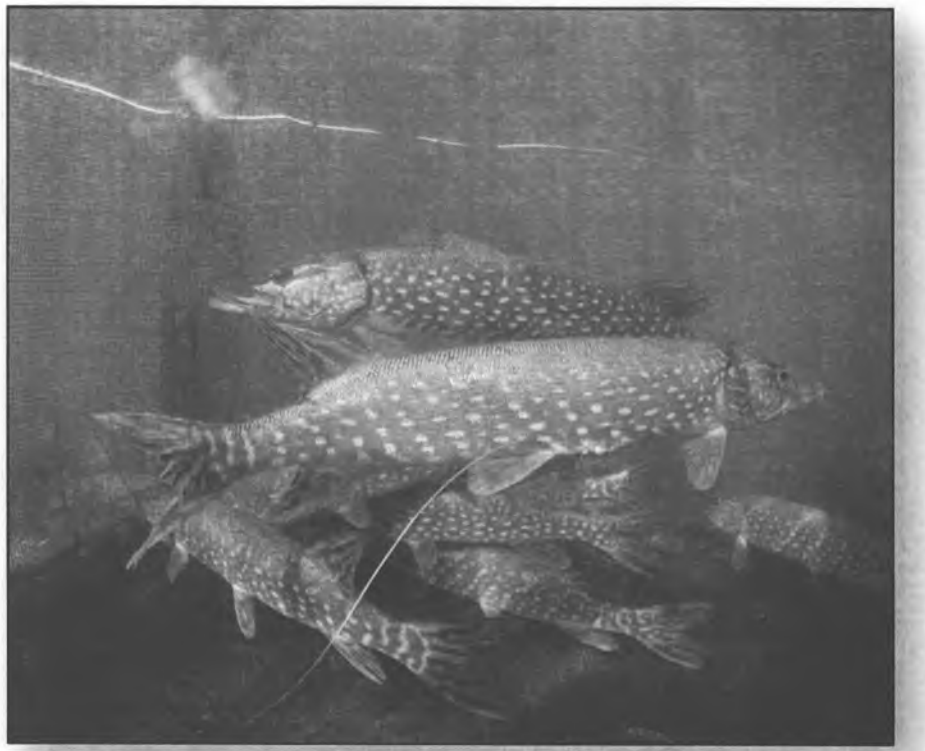


Testing NEPTUN, 2013

Northern Pike Project
Whiskey and Hewitt lakes, continued

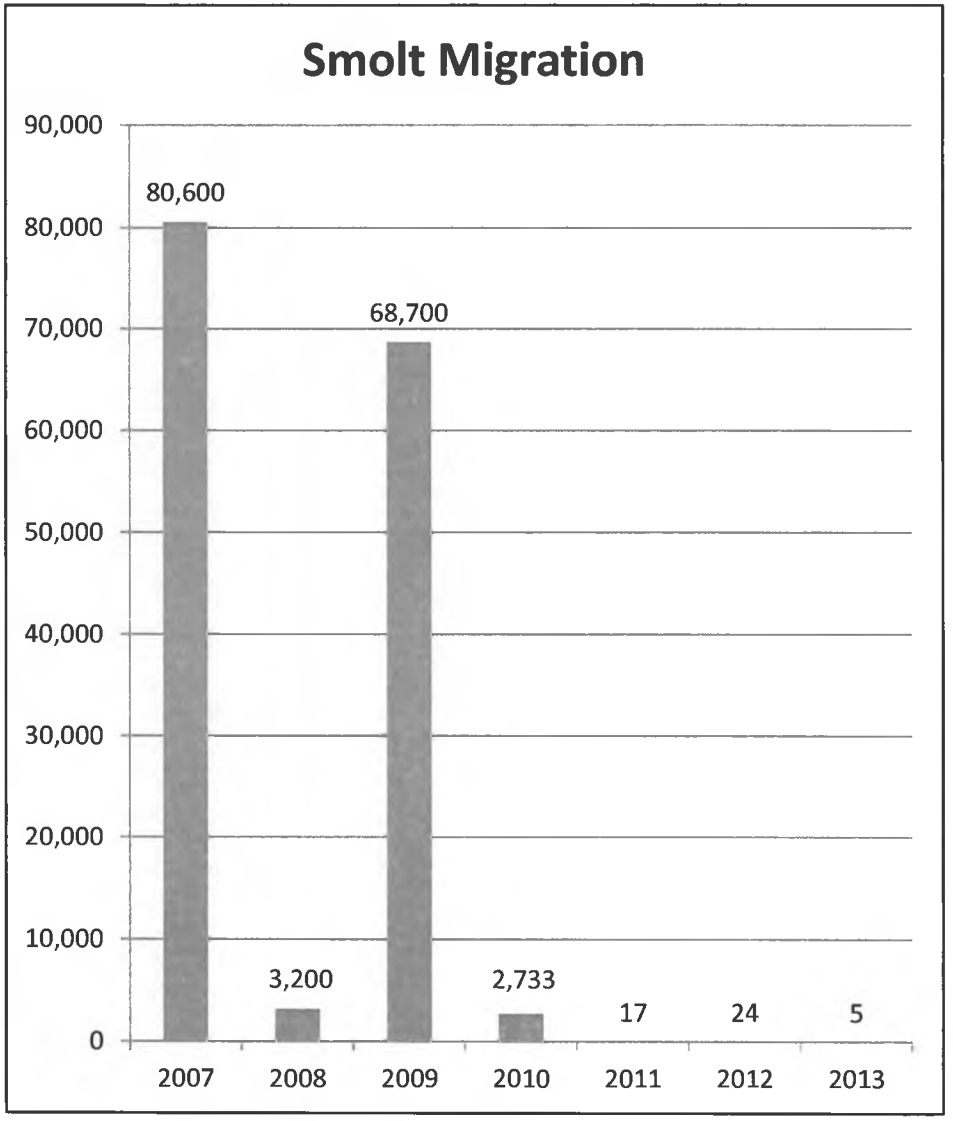
Preliminary results:

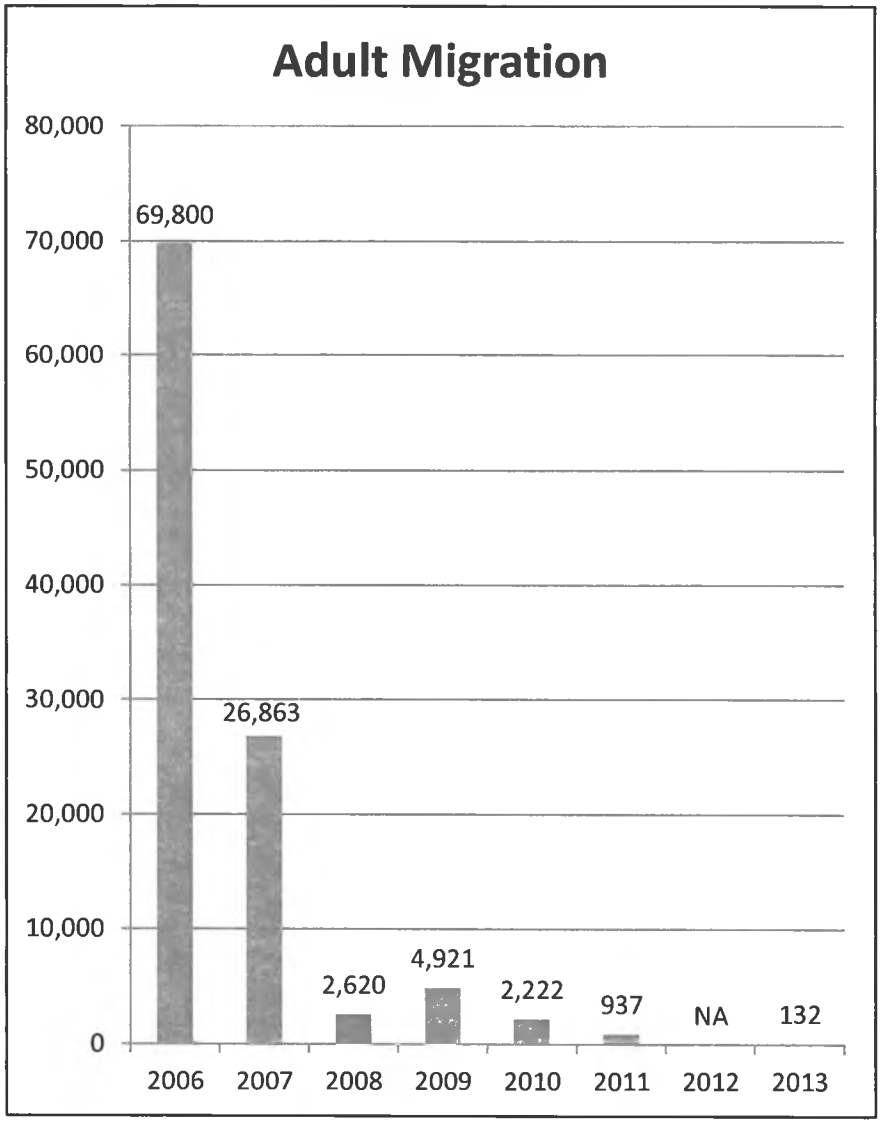
- **2012:**
  - **1,038 pike harvested**
  - **118 pike tagged**
- **2013:**
  - **31 pike harvested**
  - **474 pike tagged**
  - **25 trials were run in the field with Neptun; analysis of those data underway**
  - **Tracking data analysis is underway**



Shell Lake Project

Monitoring has indicated some alarming declines in sockeye populations





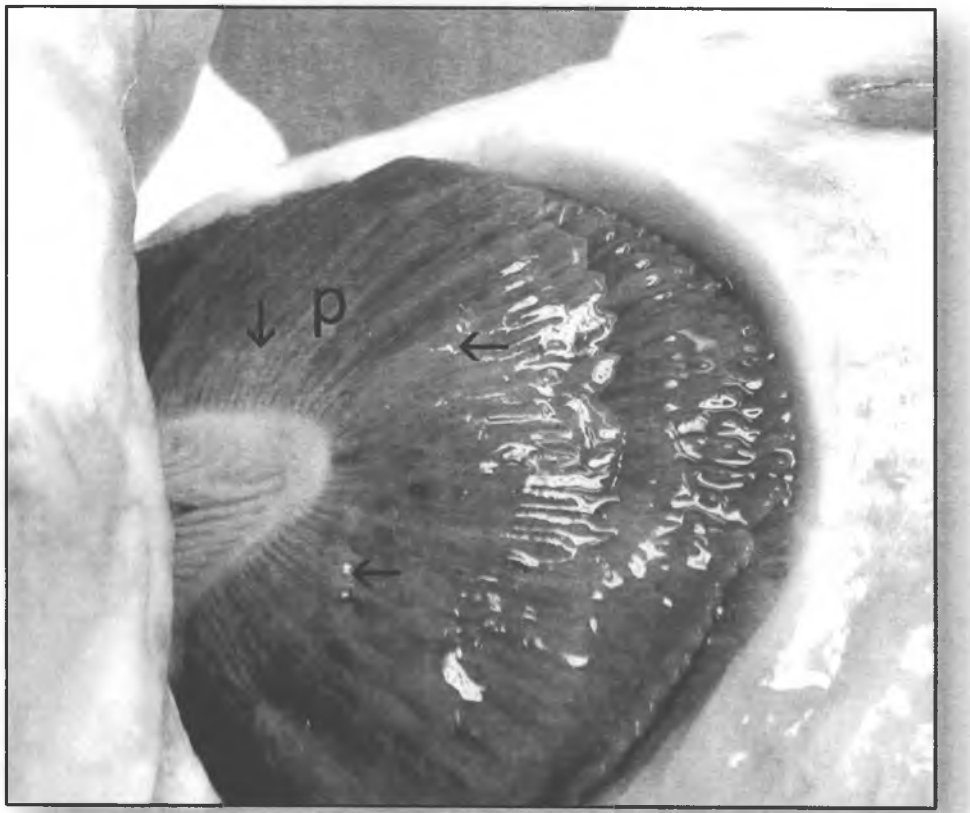
Shell Lake Project, continued

Originally believed that the decline in salmon populations may be due to predation by northern pike

- CIAA started a project in 2012 to eradicate/control northern pike
  - Nearly 1,000 pike have been harvested through 2013
- In order to preserve the genetic lineage, CIAA collected gametes from 34 sockeye females and males in 2012 (approximately 91,000 eggs)
- Gametes were shipped to Trail Lakes Hatchery for fertilization, incubation, and rearing
  - approximately 70,000 sockeye smolt will be re-introduced to the lake in 2014

Shell Lake Project, continued

- Prior to and during the collection of gametes, tissues samples were sent to AD&G for disease screening
- Returning adult salmon were diagnosed to be infected with two different parasite infections
  - *Loma*: primarily affects the gills causing them to swell and inhibit the ability of fish to exchange oxygen across its gill
  - PKD or Proliferative Kidney Disease: as the name implies affects the kidney causing anemia in the fish
  - Both parasites can result in death of the fish



Future Susitna Projects

- **Continuing with Shell Lake sockeye salmon rehabilitation**
- **Continuing with northern pike project into 2014**
- **Further assessment of disease incidence/prevalence in other water bodies that have shown declines in salmon production**
- **Reintroduction of salmon to lake systems in which monitoring has indicated that there are no salmon returns (Red Shirt and Trapper lakes) or where populations may be threatened for extinction (such as Shell Lake)**

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
40610 Kalifornsky Beach Road
Kenai, Alaska 99611
907-283-5761
www.ciaanet.org

Save our Kenai Kings

A conservation campaign story

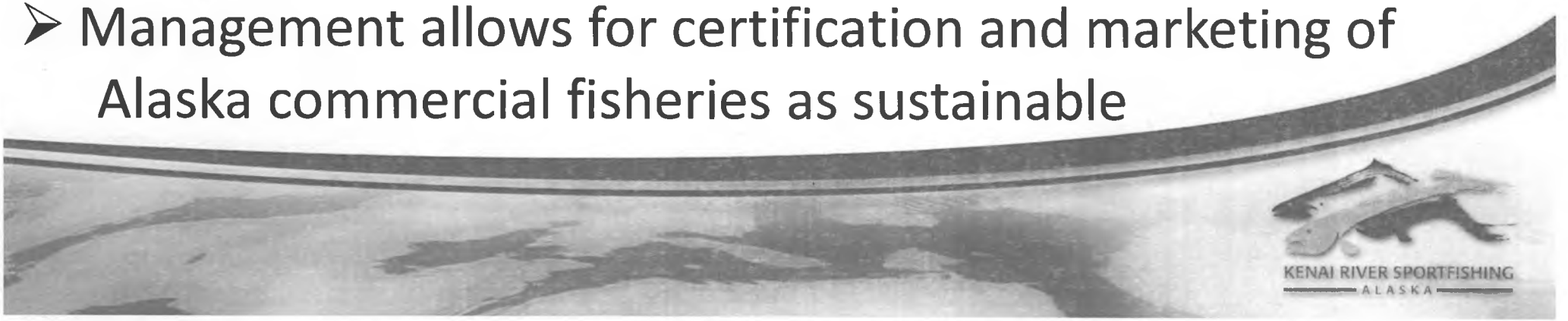
2014 Alaska Board of Fisheries
Upper Cook Inlet

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ALASKA

Alaska Fisheries Management

Sustainability, No Overfishing

- Federal fisheries management (NPFMC / NMFS / annual catch limits) and state fisheries management (BOF / ADFG / escapement goals – salmon) based on the goal of long-term sustainability, accountability measures and sharing the burden of conservation to prevent overfishing
- Alaska commercial fisheries account for half of seafood harvests in the United States
- Management allows for certification and marketing of Alaska commercial fisheries as sustainable



Fundamental Differences

Recreational and Commercial Fish Management

1. Angler days (daily bag limits) vs. poundage (ton)
2. Maximum sustained production (MSP) vs. maximum sustained yield (MSY)
3. Predictable seasonal management vs. flexible in-season management
4. Value-added economics vs. value economics

Fisheries are Big Business

- $1 Billion industry (Cook Inlet)
  - $800 million sport fishery
  - $200 million commercial fishery
- 50 percent of all statewide angler days in UCI
- 200,000 resident / non-resident anglers
- Kenai River – largest sport and personal use fisheries in Alaska
- Top five states for non-resident angler expenditures
- KNWR top wildlife refuge per person expenditure

Fisheries Management

Upper Cook Inlet – Complex, Fully Allocated

- Commercial, sport, personal use, subsistence
- 5 salmon species – kings, reds, silvers, pinks, chums
- Major watersheds, each with unique salmon stocks
- UCI has one half of all statewide stock of concern designations by BOF
- Longest BOF meeting in 3 year cycle (14 days)

Alaska King Salmon

Ocean Productivity Key Issue in Low Abundance

- ✓ King salmon spend up to 85 percent of life cycle in the marine environment
- ✓ Statewide issue – healthy freshwater fish habitat, focus on cyclical ocean conditions (40-50 yr. cycles)
- ✓ 2012 statewide salmon research plan
  - $30 million over 5 years to examine causes
- ✓ 2012 statewide economic disaster declaration
  - $20 million in federal fishery disaster aid

King Salmon Conservation

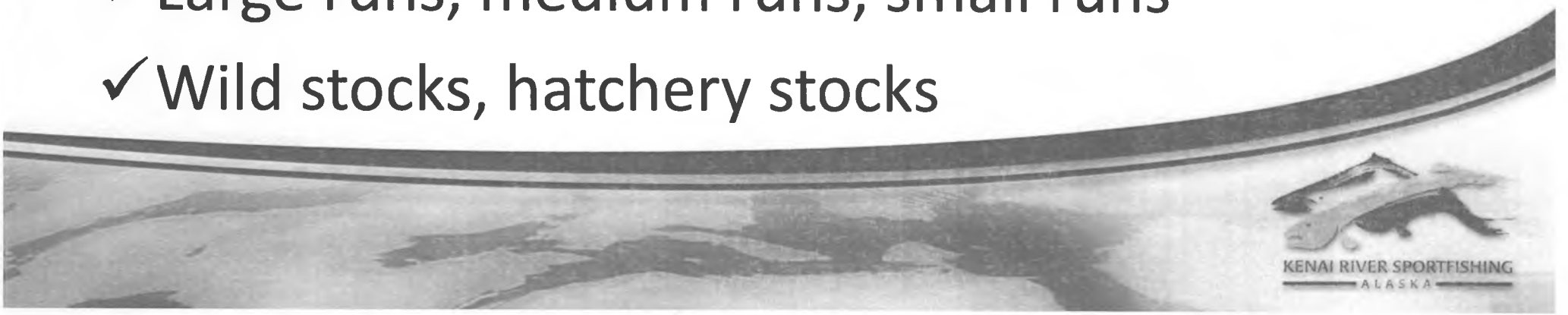
Federal and State Entities Recognize Issue

- Low numbers of king salmon are conservation issue
- Federal level: NPFMC, NOAA, NMFS, Sec. of Commerce, U.S. Congress, Federal commercial fisheries (king salmon conservation accountability measures in Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska commercial fisheries – bycatch measures, fishing cooperatives)
- State level: BOF, ADFG, Alaska Governor and State Legislature, Alaska Court System

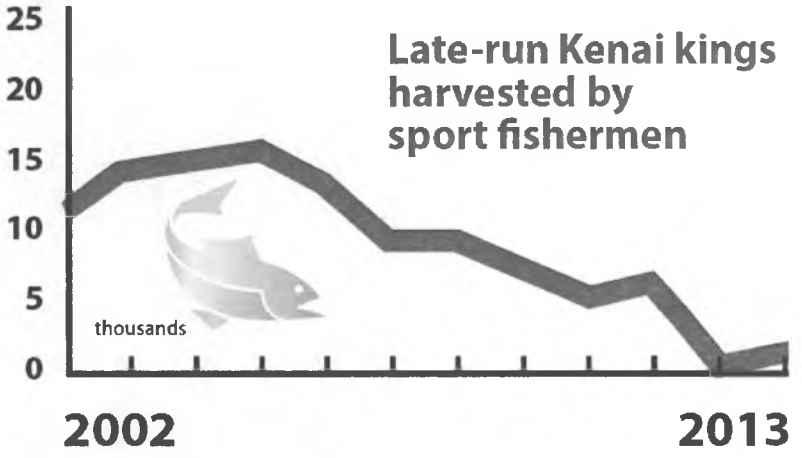
King Salmon Crisis

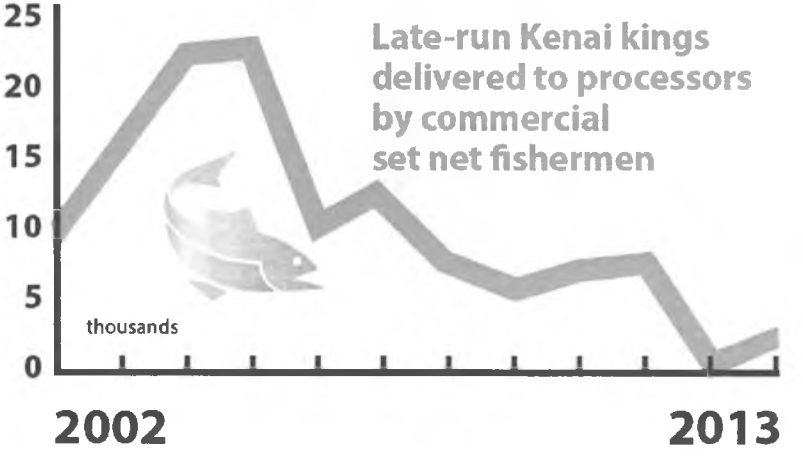
Upper Cook Inlet

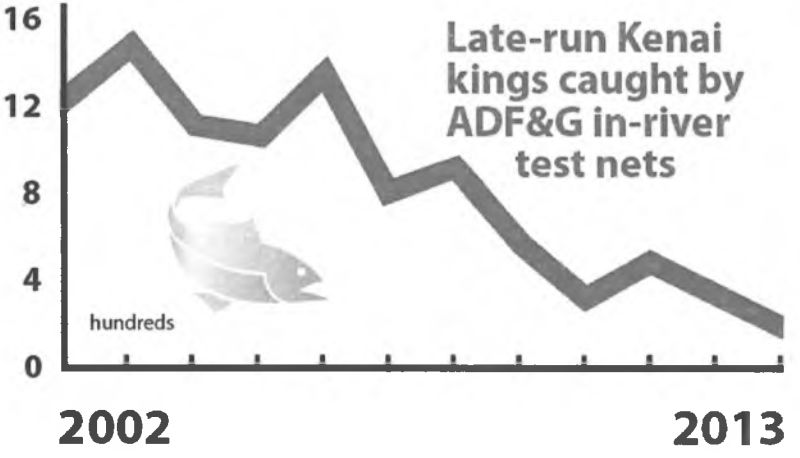
- ✓ Historic low king salmon returns
- ✓ Outdated king salmon fishery management plans in Upper Cook Inlet
- ✓ All king runs impacted – developed / undeveloped fish habitats; motorized boats / non-motorized boats / no boats
- ✓ Large runs, medium runs, small runs
- ✓ Wild stocks, hatchery stocks



Major indicators show steep decline in Kenai River king salmon







KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ALASKA

Kenai Kings - What's at stake

- Loss of Alaska's iconic Kenai River king salmon
- Sustainable recreational fishing on Kenai Peninsula for future generations
- Access to a fair share of the valuable resource
- Economy of Kenai Peninsula and its visitor industry
- Sustainability marketing in UCI commercial fisheries

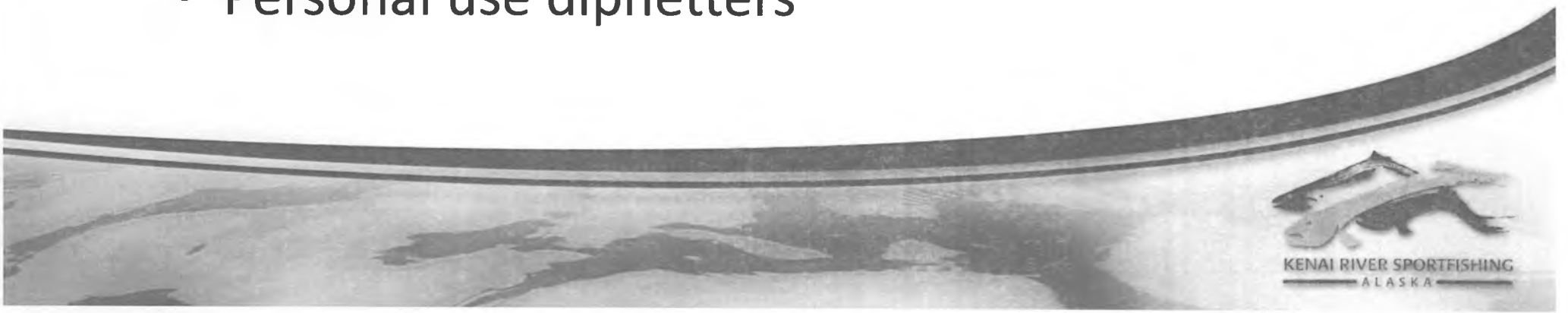
Campaign goal:

Update fishery management plan to reflect low number of Kenai River king salmon

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ALASKA

Campaign priorities

- Adequate numbers of Kenai River king salmon must be allowed to spawn
- Ensure shared burden on conservation groups that harvest Kenai kings
  - East side set netters
  - In-river sport anglers
  - Personal use dipnetters



Campaign strategy

- Produced video
- Letter-writing campaign
- eBlast
- Tourism industry outreach
- Advertising
- Media relations

Board of Fisheries hearings

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ALASKA

Strong social media

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ALASKA

Media relations

Board passes 44 proposals
- Peninsula Clarion

More protection for early run kings
- Peninsula Clarion

Fish board approves Kenai king salmon plan
- Associated Press

State fish board limits Cook Inlet commercial fleet to save Mat-Su salmon
- Anchorage Daily News

State fisheries board approves long-awaited Kenai king plan
- Anchorage Daily News

Kenai king salmon conservation measures passed
– Juneau Empire

Kenai kings focus of Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting
– KTUU

AK Board of Fisheries votes to 'pair restrictions'
- KTVA

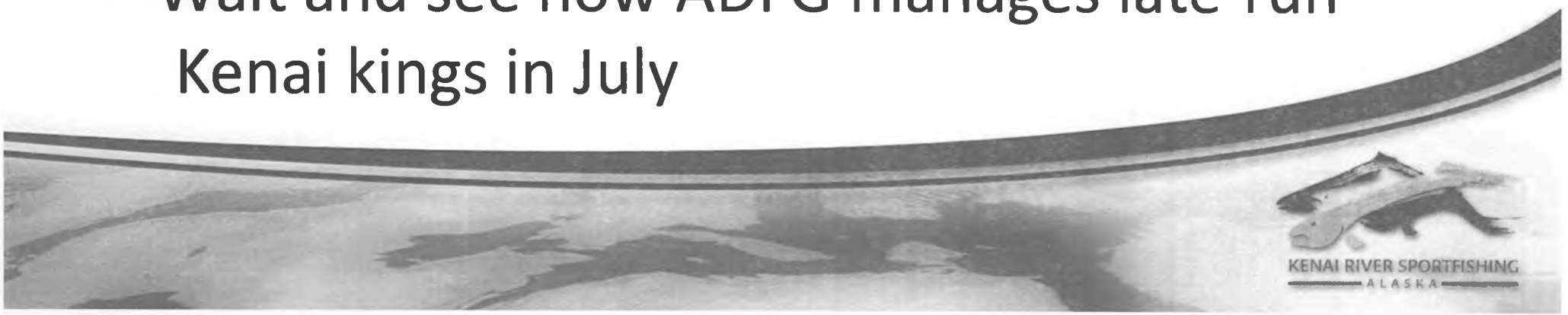
Board of Fisheries results

- Minimum escapement goal not lowered on early-run kings
- Escapement goal of 16,500 included in late-run Kenai king plan, better protect later returning large females
- Additional in-river fish habitat closures, sport restrictions
- Paired restrictions for commercial, sport, personal use and fisheries adopted into late-run Kenai king salmon management plan
- Use of shallower gillnets authorized in set net fishery, additional flexibility in commercial fisheries management tool box

Ongoing management

Pre-season early-run Kenai River king salmon closure by ADFG

- Kenai River closed to king salmon sport fishing May 1 to June 30 (early-run)
- All major king salmon sport fisheries in Cook Inlet in 2014 have restrictions or closures
- Wait and see how ADFG manages late-run Kenai kings in July



Kenai River king salmon

Conservation for the future

www.KRSA.com

KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING
ALASKA

Kenai Watershed Forum (KWF)– Incorporated 1997

Working Together For Healthy Watersheds

- Who we are
- Key habitat concerns from what we know
- Habitat concerns for what we don't know
- A couple difficult messages to share
- Summary recommendations

Kenai Watershed Forum (KWF)– Incorporated 1997

Working Together For Healthy Watersheds

- 9 member diverse board of directors
- Geography covers entire Kenai Peninsula +
- Non-Allocative with respect to fish
- Offices in Homer and Soldotna – 10 employees

Major Programs

- Education
- Research
- Restoration

Budgets in recent years $1-3M – biggest variable for us is restoration projects

Priority Concerns
What we think we know

- Invasive Species
- Warming water/ changing flow patterns
- Roads (culverts and runoff)
- Stream and Lakeside Alterations

What we know -

Priority concern #1

Invasive Species

Pike from Deska River

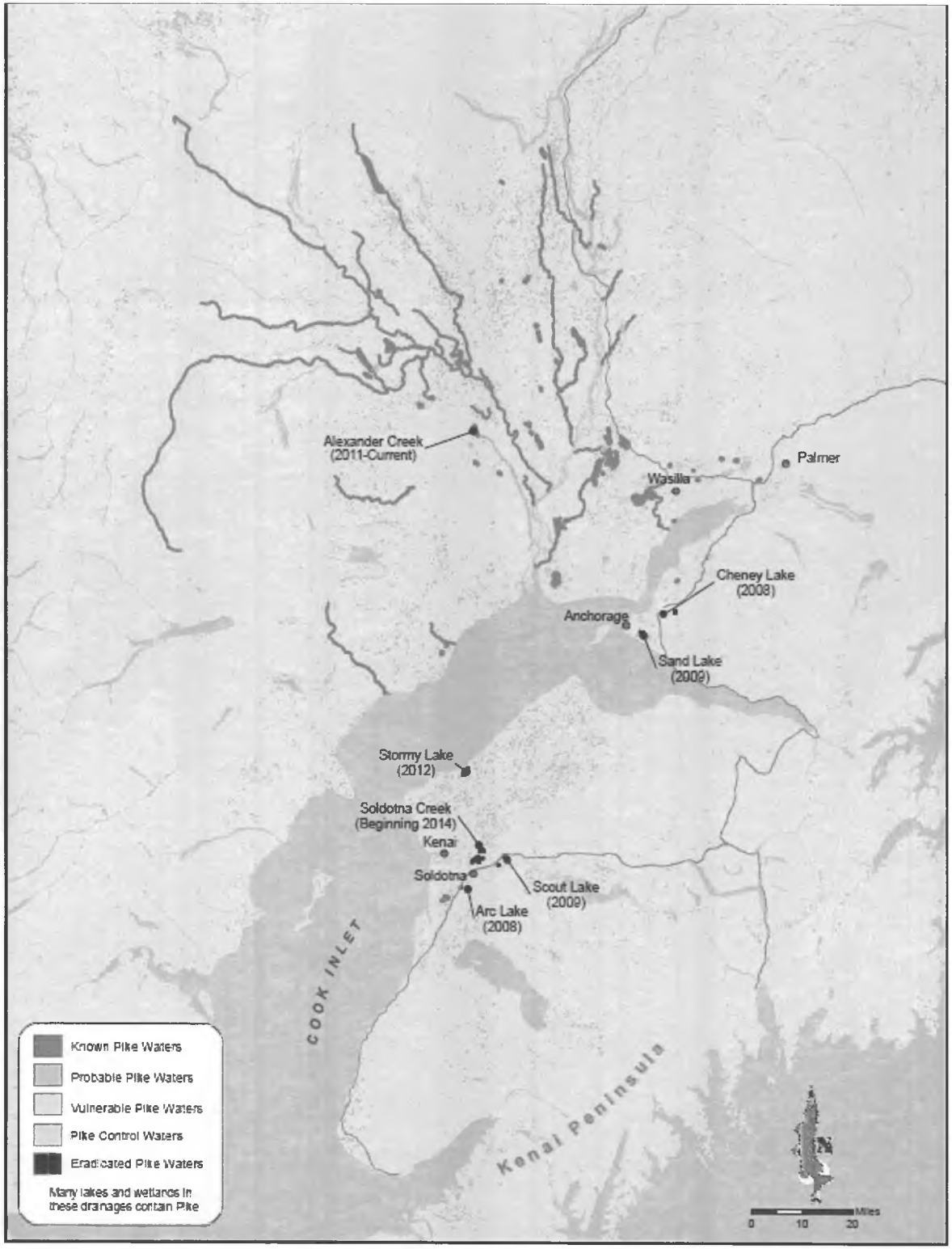


Photo and Map - ADFG

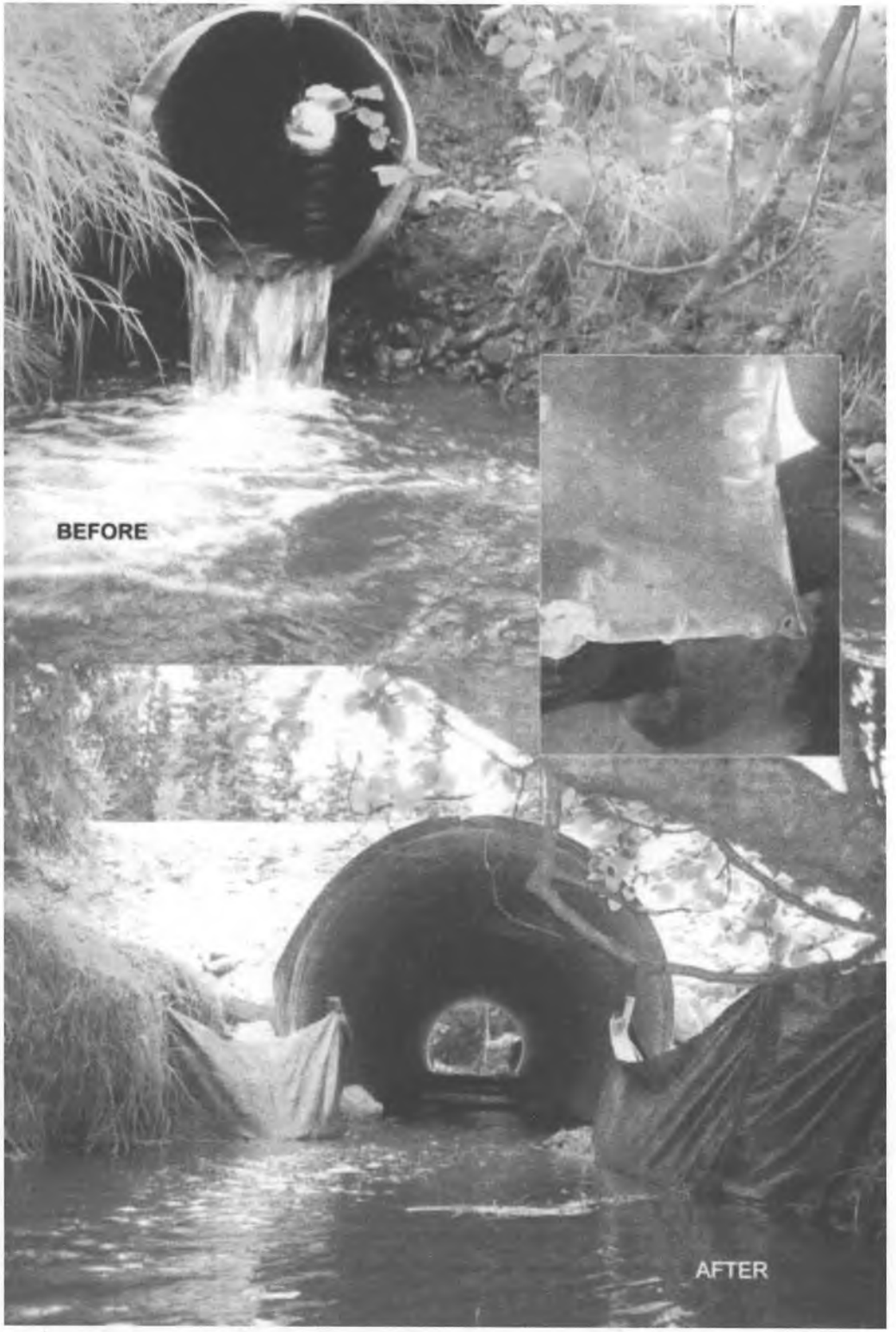
What we know -

Priority concern #3

Culverts block fish, just like small dams

The majority of real problem culverts in the Kenai have been addressed – Except for 5 or 6 on the major highways – ADOT will have to take the lead on these

In the MatSu, there are still lots of secondary roads that can be addressed by ADFG/ Local Govt. / and NGOs



Priority Concerns
What we don't know, but should be learning about

- Everything Kenai River and Tributary Stock Chinook, particularly juvenile behavior
- Physical disturbance from Intensive freshwater fisheries
- Effectiveness of existing riparian buffers

Difficult message #1

Who's in Charge and accountable for the issues of concern for the State?

Difficult message #2

Issues that cut across agencies are often the ones failing to get attention.

Example: Intensive fishing concerns required collective DNR DEC ADFG action. Ultimately required turning to the Federal Govt. to get us going.

Recommendation

More expertise in non-management fisheries decisions

Independent panel without user groups to help set research priorities

Funding our freshwater habitat research needs with sales of fishing licenses can be a conflict of interest leading to resource compromises – watch out for this

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GUEST COMMENTARY: Solution needed for Cook Inlet salmon dilemma

ARNI THOMSON, ALASKA SALMON ALLIANCE

The Anchorage/MatSu region is the major population center in Alaska and the fastest growing area in Alaska. Cook Inlet, an integral part of the region, separates two of Alaska's major river systems, the Kenai River watershed, on the Kenai Peninsula and the Susitna River watershed, adjacent to Anchorage and the Mat-Su Valley.

This area is also unique in that it is centrally located on the only major paved highway system in Alaska, and Alaskans treasure their right to get out and fish for "their salmon" in the summer months.

Presently, 54 percent of the State's total population of 722,000 people is located in Anchorage and the Mat-Su Borough. The Mat-Su Borough has been experiencing phenomenal growth, with the population having increased 50 percent in the past 10 years, from 60,000 to 91,000 people, and it is projected to double again in the next decade. A major portion of all statewide sport anglers and personal-use fishermen reportedly fish for salmon in upper Cook Inlet.

The salmon of Cook Inlet also support a traditional commercial fishery that has been sustainably operating for over 130 years. A stable number of commercial fishing permit holders (most of whom are year-round residents), the companies that process the fish, and all of the supporting businesses combine to contribute a critical portion of the economy of the Kenai Peninsula and Southcentral Alaska.

Some representatives of the sport angling community have spent years framing a "war" between the commercial fishery and the guide/charter businesses and recreational users. It is in everyone's best interest to resolve the conflict with long-term solutions.

Last year, Kenai River Late Run King salmon returns were late and some Kenai in-river sport and charter fishermen were closed down to preserve king salmon for spawning escapement, along with the Eastside Set Net fishermen, or ESSN, who fish along the beaches on the Eastside of the Inlet.

Post-season analysis showed that the 2012 closures on the Kenai were unnecessary and were the result of previously misunderstood counting and run timing issues. In addition, Mat-Su drainage sport and charter fishermen also suffered from closures.

As a result, the Alaska Board of Fisheries sanctioned a King salmon task force this winter involving major stakeholders, although a meaningful dialogue is in progress, few consensus recommendations have surfaced.

In search of solutions the following concepts need to be considered:

• There is a wealth of new information in the form of genetic studies analyzing the makeup of the ESSN king salmon catch. Genetic stock analysis indicates the commercial fishermen are not the problem they were long thought to be, and that they harvest only 13 percent of the catch, a significant new development in the time-worn debate. Additional genetic studies focused on Cook Inlet silvers need to be initiated.

• A new Kenai River Late Run King salmon study report documents that these stocks do not show a long-term pattern of decline. This new data shows no sign that Kenai Kings are overexploited, with an exploitation rate for all user groups of just under 40 percent. The conclusion from last year's fisheries, is that there was not a problem in terms of king salmon abundance, and uniform agreement that ADFG needs to develop a state of the art integrated sonar and weir system for

counting fish and to devise a daily reporting system for Kings coming into the Kenai River. Kenai River Late Run Chinook have met their escapement goal for the past 26 years.

• There are serious management conflicts between Sockeye and Chinook salmon management. Both plans direct ADFG to meet escapement goals for sustained yield management. These conflicts should be reviewed.

• Sockeye salmon provide for the needs of a much larger number of users than Chinook salmon. Cook Inlet Sockeye is the fish that drives the Kenai Peninsula economy and benefits most Alaskans. For the benefit of all user groups, ADFG needs to manage the sockeye runs for the maximum sustained yield. The commercial sector needs regulatory stability to conduct and plan business for the future. Regulatory changes and management decisions have far-reaching impacts and must be designed using the best available science. This is essential for the long-term health of the resource and the economies that are built around harvesting that resource.

• In addition, there are valid concerns about the sustainability of certain salmon stocks in northern Cook Inlet. A growing number of scientists agree the spread of Northern Pike and their predation on juvenile salmon is a huge threat to most salmon stocks in the Mat-Su drainage. ADFG needs to get more proactive in dealing with that problem and needs to help with funds for seasonal "notching" of beaver dams that are impeding salmon passage.

These are the facts that all the residents in the Cook Inlet basin will have to deal with if we want to preserve our "salmon culture." Working together will greatly increase our ability to succeed.

Ami Thomson is the Executive Director of the Alaska Salmon Alliance.

WINNER PULITZER PRIZE GOLD MEDAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE 1976, 1989

Anchorage Daily News

J. Patrick Doyle, President and Publisher
Patrick Dougherty, Senior Vice President & Editor
Frank Gerjevic, Editorial Writer

Michael J. Sexton, President and Publisher, 2000-2007
Fuller A. Cowell, Publisher, 1993-1999
Gerald E. Grilly, Publisher, 1984-1993
Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971-1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967-1971
Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

OPINION

COMPASS: *Points of view from the community*

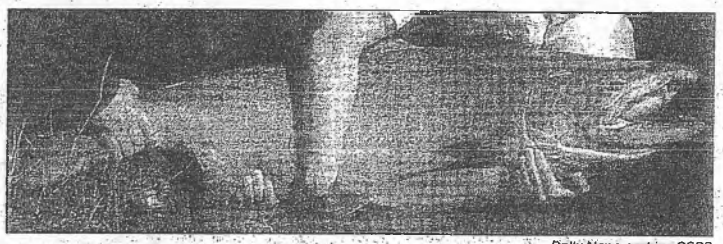
Salmon policies needed that all can share

By PAUL DALE

However, the Kenai River king fishery is not at the risk or in the crisis that high-profile sport fishers would like us to believe.

Alaska's wild salmon runs are part of what makes our state and community distinctive. They differentiate us from almost all other coastal regions in the world. Fishing — whether sport, commercial, subsistence or personal use — is part of our heritage.

The key to sustaining a natural resource like salmon is regulatory stability in terms of business planning and long-term investment. The absence of that is a significant problem in Cook Inlet, particularly in the Kenai River, because of salmon allocation issues that have been loudly debated for the past several years. With the past few seasons of poor king salmon returns, the intensity of the debate has grown. Last year, Kenai River sport fishermen, along with east-side setnet fishermen, were closed down to preserve king salmon for spawning.



Daily News archive 2009

Without doubt, we are in a period of low abundance of king salmon in several Alaska rivers. However, the Kenai River king fishery is not at the risk or in the crisis that high-profile sport fishers would like us to believe. Though king numbers are low, late-run, post-season analysis by the Department of Fish and Game showed that the 2012 closures on the Kenai River were unnecessary and were the result of previously misunderstood salmon counting and run-timing issues. In fact, late-run Kenai River king salmon escapement goals have been met in each of the last 25 years, and exceeded in nine of the last 10 years.

Are the king salmon smaller? Yes, but for a variety of reasons, including an overcapitalized, in-river, guided, professional sport fish industry that systematically targets large king salmon. The absence of trophy kings may not correlate directly with a smaller run.

To create long-term solutions to the allocation dispute, the Alaska Salmon Alliance is talking with the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Kenai River Sportfishing Association. We are reaching out to personal-use fishing organizations. The salmon alliance was created in 2011 and is committed to pushing for scientifically based fishery management, geared toward preserving — for all users — Alaska's unique salmon culture.

We are not a part of the lawsuit filed by the Cook Inlet Fisherman's Fund. We want compromise not contention. The salmon alliance is hoping for meaningful dialogue throughout the fall and winter. We'd like to build a consensus on some of the king management issues and then share that with Alaska's Fish Board and state resource development managers, as well as the Alaska Legislature. All user groups benefit from a consistent, coherent policy that protects salmon stocks for today and tomorrow.

In hopes of providing more information on the value of the commercial fishing industry, the alliance funded a northern economics study to identify the financial effect of the commercial Cook Inlet salmon fishery. We weren't sure what we would find, but the report tells a positive economic story.

The accumulated harvest value between 1980 and 2011 was $2.15 billion (in 2012 dollars). In 2011, the Cook Inlet salmon fishery was larger than all salmon fisheries in the Lower 48 combined, created more than 5,000 Alaska jobs and added $102 million in direct value to the Alaska economy.

The full report is available on our Website at www.akssalmonalliance.org/article.

The value of this regional industry goes well beyond dollars and cents. It grows our communities. The Cook Inlet salmon fishery creates an opportunity for Alaskans to learn a trade that is handed down from generation to generation, family to family.

Salmon and Alaska are inextricably linked. Whether you wet a line with a fly, bait or spinner, put a net in the river, or set or drift a net in saltwater, we need policies that allow this unique resource to be shared by all and sustained for coming centuries. That's the goal we're working toward.

Paul Dale has been a commercial fisherman all his adult life. He is president of the Alaska Salmon Alliance. He and his wife Brenda own Snug Harbor Seafoods. He has served on the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly and is a former Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute export board member.

Fish Facts:

Shared Harvest Grows Multi-Use Cook Inlet Salmon Fishery

7/26/13

Effective mixed stock management of king and sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet requires simultaneous harvests. This provides **positive economic and social benefits** for thousands of Alaska commercial and personal use fishing families.

We are in a period of low abundance of king salmon. Though the numbers are down, late run Kenai River king salmon escapement goals have been met in each of the last twenty-five years, and exceeded escapement goals in 17 of those years.*

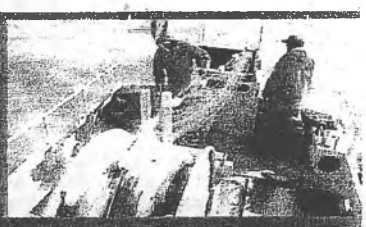
Last year, sport and commercial fishers were devastated when king salmon conservation concerns forced the closure of the Kenai River. Post-season analysis showed that those closures were unnecessary, and by a wide margin. They were the result of previously misunderstood counting and run timing issues.

Mixed stock management, if done properly, can **improve the shared harvest of salmon** in Cook Inlet, particularly if the concept of "fishing on abundance" is employed on a routine basis.

"Fishing on abundance" works like this: as massive schools of sockeye move toward the rivers, kings are pushed away from the beaches. Therefore, large harvests of sockeye can occur with minimal impact on kings.

If commercial and sport users cooperate and let the principle of "fishing on abundance" do its work, **harvests can be more abundant for all users.**

Monday, July 15 was an example of the success of "fishing on abundance." Commercial drift and set-netters in Cook Inlet harvested 775,000 sockeye and 377 kings. Of those 377 kings, not all were bound for the Kenai river, and only 132 would likely have been 29 inches or larger, as counted by DIDSON sonar, and valued by Kenai River sportfishers.*



We want to thank the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for executing a good example of mixed stock management and "fishing on abundance" on July 15th, and we are looking forward to more of it. It helps create jobs and a better economy for our state.

This ad is paid for by the Alaska Salmon Alliance.

*Run Reconstruction, Spawner Recruitment Analysis and Escapement Goal Recommendations for the Late Run Chinook Salmon in the Kenai River. ADFG, Fisheries Managmenet Series, 13-02, ADFG Divisions of Commercial and Sport Fisheries. Fleischman and McKinley, March 2013.

Alaska Salmon Alliance

Working for Alaska's salmon future today.

Events Calendar

"Make it Monday" forum - Solutions for Cook Inlet Salmon Management

Date: October 28, 2013 **Time:** 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM

Courtesy of Alaska Journal of Commerce

Register Online

Event Description

Hannah Harrison, environmental and development consultant, will moderate a panel discussion focusing on solutions for future Cook Inlet salmon returns and fisheries management.

*Panel: **Ricky Gease**, Kenai Sports Fishing Association; **Rod Arno**, executive director of the Alaska Outdoor Council; **Paul Dale** with the Alaska Salmon Alliance; and **Dwight Kramer**, Cook Inlet Task Force public stakeholder representative*

Deadline to RSVP is 5 p.m. Friday.

Members: $23 ($26 at door)
Member Table: $184 (table for 8, in advance only)
Non-Members: $31
Students: $25

To Current Calendar

Event Sponsors

NEA-ALASKA

Event Location
Dena'ina Center, 2nd floor
map

Contact Information
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Event Options
current weather
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1 Day
before the event.
Set Reminder

To Current Calendar

You are invited to attend

Alaska Salmon Alliance Open House Forum

Monday, October 28th from 6-8:30pm

at the BP Energy Center

900 E. Benson Blvd, Anchorage

Driving directions: from New Seward Hwy, turn right in BP's SW entrance. Turn right at first stop sign into parking lot. Follow footpath to entrance.

Eastbound on Benson Blvd: Turn right into BP's main entrance. Turn right and follow access road to 4-way stop. Continue through intersection into parking lot. Follow footpath to entrance.

Tuesday, October 29th from 6-8:30pm

at the Palmer Train Depot

610 S. Valley Way, Palmer

Join us for a facilitated discussion about Cook Inlet salmon fisheries. We will be looking to hear from all user groups and gear types and identify ways we can collectively make our fisheries more sustainable for future generations.

These events are free and open to the public.
Light refreshments will be served.

Contact Hannah Harrison for more information
907-399-1577 or hharrison.green@gmail.com

And Congress will get right to those critally importar ues — after they return om a monthl ugust vacation, which ir elected representatives need simply to vitalize themselves after being in session r a brutal 18 days after their July 4th vaca-on.

How these people bear up under the nrelenting burden of howing up for work very now nd then is nybody's guess.

The Senate especially will need the battery recharging time so that it can roll up its sleeves for toil before taking the rest of the year off starting Nov. 8. How these people bear up under the unrelenting burden of showing up for work every now and then is anybody's guess.

It seems that even when the Senate and House do punch their time clocks, less gets accomplished than Lucille Ball confronted by a chocolate candy assembly line.

As the Washington onthly pointed out a few months ago, if e preceding 112th Congress was regardl as the least productive legislative sesion in the history of the republic, with only 3 laws passed over a two-year period, the 3th Congress is on pace to offer a thinner sume than that of Otis, Mayberry's town unk.

As of the end of end of July, Congress d passed 15 bills that actually made it inlaw, including approving a chief financial ficer for the District of Columbia, an anial generic drug act, the Hurricane Sandy lief bill after great Category 5 puffery, and measure allowing boating access around ms in Kentucky. The Continental Conss this was not.

There was one other bill that made s way through Congress to President bama's desk for signing — a measure setng an interest cap on federally subsidized udent loans. The initiative could have been ldressed in early July instead of causing otracted anxiety for millions of students

COMPASS: *Other points of view*

AAN 8/5/13

Kenai fishing groups must work together

By KARL KIRCHER

Dan Coffey's recent compass piece, "Act now or we will lose the Kenai River kings (July 24)" once again illustrates this former Alaska Board of Fisheries chairman's bias toward the commercialized sport fisheries on the Kenai River, as well as his willingness to twist/omit facts in pursuit of marginalizing the historic setnet fishery on the Kenai Peninsula to maximize in-river participation. Coffey lists ocean survival, high-seas trawlers, setnetters, marginal productivity, and "there may be others" as reasons for the decline of Kenai River kings.

To not even include the in-river, commercialized king salmon sport fishery in a conversation regarding the protection of Kenai River king salmon stocks is disingenuous. This fishery takes place in the main stem of the Kenai River (mentioned as a spawning area by Mr. Coffey) and for decades has practiced hook-and-release fishing, taking the biggest kings out of the spawning population.

This fishery, along with setnetters, has borne the brunt of Alaska Department of Fish and Game conservation measures over the last two seasons designed to ensure adequate king salmon escapement. It's unlikely that either of these fisheries, setnetters or in-river users, is responsible for the dramatic decline in king salmon stocks as this is a phenomenon happening in river systems all across the state. This certainly seems to point to a problem in the ocean environment.

While these groups may not have caused the problem, the fact that they are significant harvesters of the resource means they both should be included in the dialogue regarding conservation efforts. Mr. Coffey's effort to advance his agenda by pitting one side against the other when we all should be working together is not productive.

Photo courtesy KARL KIRCHER

Karl Kircher, right, and his son Thomas work a Cook Inlet setnet site.

Mr. Coffey did write about conservative management of the in-river sport fishery but alluded that this is not the case with setnet fishermen because they received 12 additional hours of fishing time a week, "roughly, through emergency orders by Fish and Game."

In fact, at the time of his writing the east side of Cook Inlet setnet beaches had averaged only 6.2 hours a week of extra time (24 extra hours are allowed by regulation) in the five weeks the season had been opened. All told, setnetters had only fished 30.2 hours a week. All other emergency orders limited set-

Setnetters, guides, business owners and sport fishermen will have to genuinely contribute to the upcoming dialogue if we are to be successful in preserving this resource and our livelihoods.

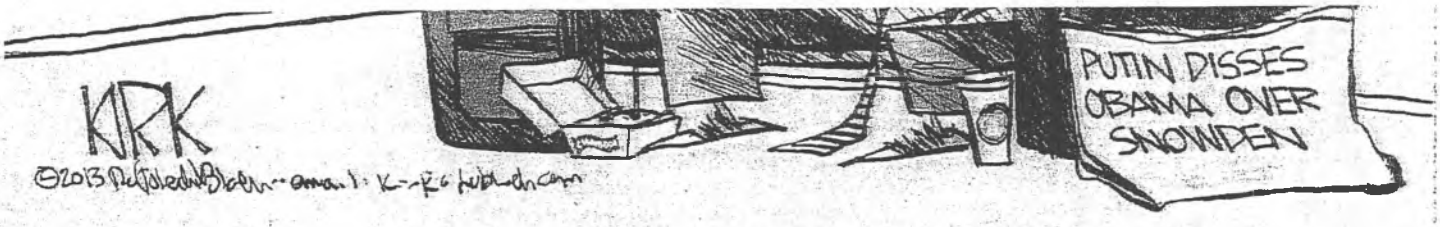
net fishing to a 600-foot wide swath of beach in the mouth of the Kasilof River.

In addition, setnetters had also already been denied extra fishing time when surplus sockeye salmon were plentiful on the beaches in order to conserve Kenai king salmon. They have now lost even regularly scheduled openings for king salmon conservation. There is no doubt setnetters have suffered significantly alongside in-river users.

Management of Kenai River king salmon will be up for review at this winter's Alaska Board of Fisheries meetings. All user groups are currently suffering from the decline of king salmon stocks. Those of us who live here and utilize this resource, including setnetters, guides, business owners and sport fishermen, will have to genuinely contribute to the upcoming dialogue if we are to be successful in preserving this resource and our livelihoods.

We should also demand that we do not return to the tainted Board of Fisheries process that allowed a person with Mr. Coffey's obvious bias to become the chairman.

Karl Kircher has been a setnetter on the Kenai Peninsula for 33 years, is a former executive director of the Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association and currently operates a family setnet operation with his wife and three grown children.



8/6/2013

Letters to the Editor

Facts and Cooperation Equal Cook Inlet Salmon for all User Groups

We all value the resource. Salmon fishing, one way or another, is how many of us have grown up in Alaska. It is a part of our history and our tie to our home.

As the debate over king salmon escapement, and how best to protect the fishery escalates, it is imperative to keep the focus on facts and strong future runs – in a cooperative fashion. The desire to allow the dialogue to devolve into emotion and anecdote is powerful. However, to assure that all users in the Cook Inlet salmon fishery continue to have access to these amazing resources, it is imperative we work to find common ground.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has said that while king salmon returns are low this year, they are not in jeopardy. In fact the most recent counts indicate that we are on track to making escapement. This historic, valuable, unique run is not going away. I want to underscore that late run Kenai River king salmon escapement goals have been met in each of the last twenty-five years and were over escaped in nine of the last ten years. The recent closures were to assure the escapement goal would be met once again, nothing more.

It is hurtful and unfair when people accuse Cook Inlet commercial setnet and driftnet fishers of purposefully taking king salmon, or wanting to do away with the fishery. In fact, the opposite is true. The Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishers have every reason to want to see the king salmon sport fishery thrive.

The economic impact of both sport and commercial fishing in Cook Inlet is tremendously valuable. There should be no debate about choosing one over the other.

The commercial industry creates 5000 jobs and more than $200 million in economic value to Cook Inlet communities. These are mostly Alaska jobs created by mostly Alaska owned permits that are handed down from generation to generation.

There is significant economic impact from king fishing guides and a rich history of Alaska sport fishing guides catching the mighty king salmon.

The Alaska Salmon Alliance is not supportive of the lawsuit filed by some Cook Inlet Commercial Fishers and is focused on finding common ground through science-based resource management. With cooperation, we know the king and red salmon, commercial and sport fisheries can provide a continuing bounty for all users.

Arni Thomson, Executive Director
Alaska Salmon Alliance
Kenai, Alaska

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The Peninsula Clarion welcomes letters and attempts to publish all those received, subject to a few guidelines:

- All letters must include the writer's name, phone number and address.
- Letters are limited to 500 words and may be edited to fit available space. Letters are run in the order they are received.
- Letters addressed specifically to another person will not be printed.

Doonesbury Flashback

By GARRY TRUDEAU

Arni Thomson

From: UCIDA ~ Audrey <info@ucida.org>
Sent: Thursday, January 09, 2014 9:10 AM
To: UCIDA ~ Audrey
Subject: Voices of the Peninsula: All fisheries are important to community

PENINSULA CLARION

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 2014

Voices of the Peninsula: All fisheries are important to community

By Amber Every, Fair Fishing 907

"Why do we have to fight so hard to be able to fish?" — a question we keep getting from our children, many of whom are 4th and 5th generation commercial fisherman and setnetters in Upper Cook Inlet. The Alaska Fisheries Conservation Alliance's recent statewide initiative targeting Cook Inlet Setnetters is indeed a very difficult thing to try to understand, let alone explain to our children, friends, and neighbors.

Here is the question that we keep coming back to: Why is feeding the world an abundant, natural and healthy protein — Wild Salmon — any less important than the recreational fishing that takes place in our rivers? It's not. Both fisheries have a social and economic value, and a unique place in this wonderful State of Alaska. Both are vitally important to the economy and the culture of the coastal communities that host and depend on them.

We refuse to stoop to the level of greed that Bob Penney and his myriad of "Sportfishing Organizations" and "Conservation Alliances" are exhibiting. Our children, our community, our neighbors, and our families deserve better than this. So how do we fix these "fish wars" that have been waged for years? We rise above it! We stand up and say ALL fisheries are an important part of this state, and will exist for many generations to come. We come TOGETHER for solutions to protect our diverse fishery and the resource it depends on.

The Kenai Peninsula holds the most accessible river systems in the State of Alaska. We have a large and growing number of people coming to play in our rivers, a very sensitive and limited resource. Each user group needs sensible limits — responsible management cannot allow unbridled growth on a limited resource. We must limit the number of boats we allow over the spawning grounds, we must put some limits on the ever growing dipnet fishery, and we must have limits and guidelines as to the amount of commercial activity we allow — in both the salt and fresh waters.

ADF&G has set escapement goals that are predicted to produce the highest sustained yields for each species, which benefits ALL Alaskans and fish user groups. In the past 27 years this goal has been met and more often than not exceeded for late run Kenai chinook, the strongest of the Kenai's two chinook runs and the only Kenai chinook run harvested by Cook Inlet Setnets.

Achieving these escapement goals has not been without difficulty and sacrifice. The last several seasons have been full of restrictions for all user groups in order to achieve escapement. The escapement itself has come into question, with user groups enduring restrictions only to see escapement numbers adjusted upwards post-season

by ADF&G after all the data was analyzed. Interestingly, the most historic, dependable, and accurate Kenai chinook data we have is that of the Cook Inlet Setnet fishery. It shows a low (13 percent) setnet harvest of this run. This rate has remained relatively constant throughout the decades despite changes in run strength, political pressure, and market value of this great fish.

The difficulty of enumerating a minority species in a river full of other fish cannot be understated. Multiple postseason adjustments, recent escapement goal changes, and evidence of density dependent impacts due to past errors in counting have many of us thinking maybe it's time for ADF&G to spend some of the $30 million Governor Parnell issued for chinook research to fund an independent outside review of the counting systems for the Kenai River.

Alaskan chinook are experiencing a period of low productivity — that's certainly true here on the Kenai. We don't know exactly why, but we do know (due to commercial catch records) that it has happened before, and could be largely a natural, cyclical phenomenon. But maybe we should look at the habitat of these chinook salmon. How are they reproducing, what is the number and condition of the juvenile salmon, or smolt, coming from the Kenai River? How is freshwater survivability? What effects have years of increasing pressure had on the riparian habitat of these fish? These are all areas that are not being funded or studied on the most popular river in Alaska despite the millions of dollars Alaska is spending on chinook salmon research.

To all the Alaska Legislators and Board of Fish members — we ask that you take the approach that all fisheries are important to the people, communities, culture, and economy of this State and that you will fight for them all in an honorable way. Politics and money are ruining this wonderful, diverse fishery and with it many fisherman's lives. We are fathers, we are grandmothers, we are children, sons and daughters, and we are families. We are a community filled with generations of fishing families that will continue to fight for this way of life because we believe that feeding the world a natural and healthy protein — Wild Salmon — is worth it.

Submitted by Amber Every on behalf of Fair Fishing 907.

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Audrey Salmon
Office Manager
United Cook Inlet Drift Association
907-260-9436
info@ucida.org ¸.•´¯`•.¸.¸><((((°>`•.¸.¸.•´¯`•.¸><((((°>

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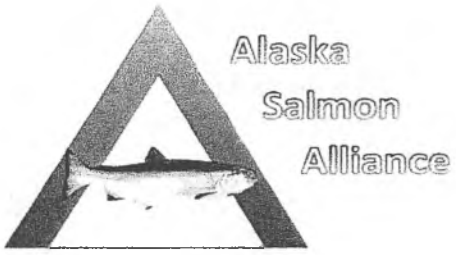

"Working for Alaska's Salmon Future Today"

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Alaska Salmon Alliance Testimony to The Alaska Board of Fisheries
on Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries
Arni Thomson Executive Director
February 1, 2014

Good day Mr. Chairman and members of the Board of Fisheries, my name is Arni Thomson, I am Executive Director of the Alaska Salmon Alliance with offices in Kenai and Anchorage, Alaska. The Alaska Salmon Alliance (ASA) represents Snug Harbor Sfds., Pacific Star Seafoods, Icicle Seafoods, Great Pacific Seafoods, Inlet Processors and Fishawk Seafoods, all registered Alaskan corporations with plants and operations throughout the Kenai Peninula. ASA is also comprised of numerous fishermen supporters that reside on the Peninsula. Our companies and fishermen have for decades been economically dependent on the sockeye salmon production of drift net boats and shorebased set net independent family owned businesses on the Kenai Peninsula, as the main stay product that supports our operations. **The commercial sockeye salmon fishery is the core fishery that is responsible for us being able to maintain plant operations on the Peninsula, and to attract halibut, black cod, and Pacific cod from this region, and to also attract salmon species from other regions, including Bristol Bay, the Yukon River, Kotzebue and Prince William Sound**. We depend on regulatory stability and we have a pressing need for an orderly harvest spread out over an extended period of time to insure premium product quality and to maintain a stable labor force.

The ASA has submitted two on time public comments, PC 198 and 199, RC 79 and 87. PC 198 is a list of 239 persons and their contact information who responded to an ASA web site request for persons who wished their names to be counted as supporters of an ASA Save Our Kings request to the Board of Fisheries "to take decisive and immediate action to protect spawning king salmon and their freshwater spawning and rearing habitat within the Kenai River."

PC 199 is an anthology of 25 published articles about the Cook Inlet and Kenai River salmon fisheries conflict. The purpose of the submission is to assist Board of Fisheries members and the public in recalling the numerous newsworthy events involving the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries over the last twelve months. Included in the selection are numerous articles that have been authored by the commercial fishermen and representatives recommending mutual respect, sharing of the harvest, cooperation and dialogue to seek common ground in an open public process that will lead to an increase in abundance of Cook Inlet salmon resources.

Finally RC 79 is an economic summary of the significance of Kenai Peninsula salmon and other fisheries. This illustrates that Cook Inlet salmon fisheries are a huge economic driver for the region, with an economic footprint of $350 million which includes an annual payroll over $100 million for 5,000 persons directly employed in the industry.

Alaska Salmon Alliance
"Working for Alaska's Salmon Future Today"

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Significant economic facts from: Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Salmon Fisheries report, Northern Economics, May 2013:

- 3,600 harvester jobs, 2011; overall AK residency 80%; Tables 16,17, pps. 24, 25, 26.
- 1,617 processing jobs, 2011, Tables 32, 33, 34, p. 41.
- Fourth largest Alaska salmon fishery in value in 2011 at $54.2 million, exceeds all lower 48 salmon fisheries in ex-vessel value. Page ES-1.
- $212 million first wholesale export value, Kenai, Seward, Whittier and Anchorage processing plants. All species, salmon, halibut, sablefish, cod, from Kenai Peninsula landings. Table 29, p. 39. All plants have unique access to an international logistical hub between Stevens airport and the road system to the lower 48. For the many processing companies located in this area, Cook Inlet sockeye salmon is the critical part of the processing mix that creates diversity and capacity that enables these plants to take fish from other regions.
- $350 million---overall economic contribution to the Cook Inlet region. (Based on conservative, but realistic multipliers developed by Northern Economics in 2011 for the Marine Conservation Alliance, Marcus Hartley, Northern Economics)
- $2.15 billion equals the accumulated harvest value of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery from 1980-2011, using inflation adjusted 2012 dollars. Page ES-2; and Pages 11 and 13; Tables 7 and 9.
- Sixth largest port in the US in landed value—the Kenai Peninsula --if total fishery landings of all species from Seward, Kenai, Homer and Anchorage are aggregated as one port. Page ES-1.
- Labor income (payroll) 2011, to fishermen, crew and permit holders at 60 percent of exvessel revenue

Set and drift net harvester salmon:	$34 million, Pages 27, 28, 29.
Set and drift net harvesters in other fisheries:	$30 million, Page 30, Fig 19.
Set and drift net harvesters from 2nd jobs:	$14. 3 million, Page 32, Table 22.
Sub Total—harvester income:	$78.0 million
Processing labor income:	$30 million, Page 40, Tables 30-31 and footnote 11.

Total payroll in 2011 Kenai Peninsula fisheries: $108, million

Arni Thomson
Executive Director
Alaska Salmon Alliance

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EDITORIAL: Scapegoating Webster is a setback for Cook Inlet

ANDREW JENSEN MANAGING EDITOR

On April 8, a joint session of the Alaska Legislature confirmed 87 of 88 appointments put forth by Gov. Sean Parnell and rejected a third term for Board of Fisheries member Vince Webster by a single vote.

Not that relations between commercial and sport stakeholders in Cook Inlet weren't frosty prior to the vote, but the campaign waged against Bristol Bay setnetter Webster by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association is yet another chill to any hope of thawing the perpetual conflict now exacerbated by low returns of Kenai River kings.

Never mind that the Board of Fisheries vote was 7-0 to adopt a new escapement goal range put forth by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Kenai kings based on new sonar counters, or that the same full board unanimously refused to adopt any new management measures at its statewide meeting in late March.

In the days leading up to the vote on Parnell's nominations, KRSA put out action alerts urging its supporters to call legislators to oppose Webster, blaming him for the failure of the Upper Cook Inlet Task Force to reach consensus on new management measures and for the adoption of the escapement goal KRSA did not support.

Again, never mind that board member Tom Kluberton of Talkeetna co-chaired the task force along with Webster, or that Fairbanks sport guide Reed Morisky, who KRSA backed for the board earlier this year when Bill Brown of Juneau resigned before his term was up, also voted for the ADFG recommendation.

It really makes no sense to allege Webster — who as a commercial fishermen is in the minority on the board — is some kind of diabolical mastermind able to lead the other six members around by the nose all the while acting in bad faith and conspiring with some 16 or so ADFG scientists to come up with a questionable escapement goal.

KRSA directed no blame at any other members — Kluberton and Morisky were confirmed easily April 8 — or at board chairman Karl Johnstone, who is also strongly backed by the powerful sportfishing lobby group.

The thought here is that Parnell said it best in a statement: "It is disappointing, discouraging and disheartening when bad information or politics prevent a qualified Alaskan from serving our state."

It most certainly is, and the 30 legislators gullible or susceptible enough to fall for KRSA's talking points about Webster should take a hard look at the composition of the Board of Fisheries they just created with just one member from Southeast — commercial fishermen John Jensen from Petersburg (no relation to this writer) — and nobody from Alaska's best-known fishery in Bristol Bay.

The current composition of the board is now tremendously out of whack with four members bearing the KRSA stamp of approval and just two — Jensen and Sue Jeffery of Kodiak — with commercial fishing experience.

Despite all the clamor from legislators alleging an ADFG bias in favor of commercial fishing, Cook Inlet setnetters — who lost out on more than 90 percent of their typical harvest due to king salmon conservation closures in 2012 — have continually seen their fishing time and opportunity eroded by management decisions by the board to put additional kings as well as sockeyes into the rivers.

After the 2011 regular Cook Inlet board meeting, Johnstone said the allocative decisions pushed by KRSA made at that meeting, including the shift in harvest away from setnetters to the drift fleet and to in-river users, were worth, "millions of dollars" in some cases.

With that kind of money at stake, it is ridiculous to hold Webster accountable for the failure of a task force with no regulatory authority to broker a compromise between users with hardened positions, especially when the KRSA proposal was to restrict setnetters to just two, 12-hour fishing periods per week from July 1 to Aug. 10 when king salmon escapement is projected to be as high as 22,000 fish.

KRSA might as well hold Moses responsible for not working things out between the Egyptians and the Jews.

The East Side setnetters have fished the Inlet for a century, legally harvesting and selling king salmon all the while. That's what made an amendment offered up by Rep. Bill Stoltze, R-Chugiak, to a House resolution such a poison pill and illustrative of the sort of misinformation that makes difficult fisheries decisions nearly impossible.

In his amendment to a resolution intended for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council requesting reductions in Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska king salmon bycatch, Stoltze singled out the Cook Inlet setnetters as having king salmon "bycatch" in their fishery.

To be clear: When a Cook Inlet setnetter catches a king, that is a legal harvest. When a pollock trawler catches a king, that is a prohibited species catch, a.k.a. bycatch.

Calling king salmon harvest by setnetters bycatch is not only technically wrong, it is, frankly, offensive to fishermen who've been setting their nets at the same sites for generations without a negative impact on Cook Inlet kings.

Parnell will have to make another appointment to the board to fill Webster's seat, and based on standard practice he will have to nominate someone from the commercial sector.

At this point, finding a good candidate to fill the seat may be difficult when they could be subjected to the same sort of unfair and personal attacks leveled against Webster for the privilege of sitting on a board where they are in a minority to KRSA-backed members who are held to a different level of accountability.

Maybe that's what the Kenai River Sportfishing Association is really after.

Andrew Jensen can be reached at andrew.jensen@alaskajournal.com.

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Sport group sinks Gov's Board of Fisheries nomination

BOB TKACZ FOR THE JOURNAL

JUNEAU — Following an intense lobbying campaign by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association, Anchorage and upper Railbelt Republicans led the legislature's rejection of the reappointment of two-term Board of Fisheries member Claude "Vince" Webster on April 8.

KRSA announced its opposition to Webster at his April 1 Senate Resources Committee meeting. KRSA Executive Director Ricky Gease and constant companion Reuben Hanke, a Kenai River fishing guide, were seen through the rest of the week visiting lawmakers' offices.

Neither is a registered lobbyist and Rep. Peggy Wilson, a Wrangell Republican and Webster supporter, said after the joint confirmation session she was considering filing a complaint against them for lobbying beyond the 10-hour limit on unregistered lobbyists.

[Clarification: Reuben Hanke is not listed in the 2013 registered lobbyist directory. Hanke is classified as a "representational lobbyist" by Kenai River Sportfishing Association and is not required to file as a "registered lobbyist." The difference between a representational lobbyist and a registered lobbyist is that representational lobbyists may only be compensated for travel expenses. Representational lobbyists are also not subject to the 10-hour limit on lobbying for unregistered lobbyists. KRSA Executive Director Ricky Gease may not exceed the 10-hour limit. In a statement to the Journal after publication, Gease said he had not exceeded the 10-hour limit. Gease and KRSA Board Chairman Eldon Mulder declined to be interviewed by Tkacz in the preparation of this article.]

Several lawmakers said before the 29-30 vote, that they were sending a message to ADFG Commissioner Cora Campbell and her biologists.

"In many cases it was a vote against the Department of Fish and Game and some of the governor's appointees. Not just Board of Fish appointees but department staff and Commissioner Campbell," said Chugiak Republican Rep. Bill Stoltze, who led the attack against Webster during the annual joint House floor session.

In a hearing last week Stoltze said it was a "no-brainer" that ADFG is biased in favor of the seafood industry.

"The constituency I represent are highly frustrated by the lack of fish and the quality of fishing. They're essentially saying, 'lets deliver a message to people that are involved in the whole fishery process, to include nomination, that we want the fish to come first,'" said Senate President Charlie Huggins of Wasilla.

Webster was the only one of 88 board and commission appointees who was not confirmed. He is also the only one of three board appointees who is a commercial fisherman. Reappointees Tom Kluberton, a Talkeetna lodge owner, and Reed Morisky, a new appointee and Fairbanks fishing guide, were confirmed without objection.

Webster, a Bristol Bay set and gillnet fisherman, completes his term on the board June 30.

Objections were voiced during the session to the confirmations of Game Board reappointees Peter Probasco and Nathan Turner, former Anchorage police chief Mark Mew to the Alaska Police Standards Council and Gloria O'Neill to the University of Alaska Anchorage board of regents. After lawmakers discussed their concerns they withdrew their objections and none cast opposition votes.

In Webster's case, 19 of the 21 opposing House votes and six of nine in the Senate came from Anchorage, Mat-Su and Fairbanks area Republicans.

"It is disappointing, discouraging and disheartening when bad information or politics prevent a qualified Alaskan from serving our state," Parnell said in a prepared statement.

Neither the governor's office nor commercial fishing organizations backing Webster appeared to realize the extent of the opposition, and effort, against Webster. Heather Brakes, the governor's legislative liaison and Jason Hooley, director of boards and commissions, began talking to lawmakers on April 4, the date KRSA sent the first of two "IMMEDIATE CALL TO ACTION" emails were sent to supporters urging them to contact their representatives and senators.

Mike Nizich, the governor's chief of staff, sent every legislator an email and some said he contacted them personally.

Nizich's letter listed three allegations against Webster, calling them "misleading, incomplete and in some cases inaccurate statements about Webster's work on the board.

"His confirmation should not be blocked due to misinformation," Nizich's letter concluded.

The three complaints, as described by Nizich, were that Webster "is supposedly singlehandedly responsible for the new late-run Kenai River chinook escapement goal (and) allegedly reframed" the debate on the Kenai chinook management plan "to benefit setnetters at the expense of all other user groups and escapement" and that he "allegedly drives a personal agenda through unseemly means."

"The Governor never would have re-appointed him had if he believed such allegations were true," Nizich wrote.

Nonetheless, Stoltze, among others, leveled those same points in their floor comments. Webster's supporters noted that state law assigns the task of identifying the appropriate escapement range to ADFG and that the board is required to adopt the department's recommendation.

Chickaloon Rep. Eric Feige, the only Interior Republican in the House who voted to confirm Webster, noted that the board adopted the new escapement range on a 7-0 vote, obviously including Reed Morisky and Tom Kluberton, the other board appointees who were being confirmed.

Feige also said of his visit from KRSA, "I kind of felt like I was being intimidated to change my vote."

"I don't think anybody agrees to any of the character assassination that has been made of Mr. Webster," said Anchorage Rep. Les Gara, one of six Democrats, three from each body, voting against Webster.

Gara also noted his displeasure with ADFG calling it, " a department, in many circumstances, that has erred on the side of low escapement."

The term "escapement" refers to the number of salmon needed to reach their spawning beds to assure sustainability of the stock. Lowering escapement, which is expressed as a range, generally means harvest levels are higher.

Tkacz is a correspondent for the Journal based in Juneau. He can be reached at fishlawsbob@gmail.com.

Substitute Language for Proposal 135

5 AAC 21.353 Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan

(a) The purpose of this management plan is to ensure adequate escapement of salmon into the Northern District drainages and to provide management guidelines to the department. The department shall manage the commercial drift gillnet fishery to minimize the harvest of Northern District and Kenai River coho salmon in order to provide sport and guided sport fishermen a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon stocks over the entire run, as measured by the frequency of inriver restrictions. The department shall manage the Central District commercial drift gillnet fishery as follows:

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

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

(A) from July 9 through July 15,

(i) fishing during the first regular fishing period is restricted to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof Sections **and Area 1;** additional fishing time is allowed only in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict;

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

(iii) at run strengths greater than 2,300,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open one additional 12-hour fishing period in the **Expanded** Kenai and **Expanded** Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict and Drift Gillnet Area 1;

(B) from July 16 through July 31,

(i) at run strengths of less than 2,300,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, fishing during **all** [ONE] regular 12-hour fishing **periods** [PERIOD] will be restricted to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict;

(ii) at run strengths of 2,300,000 - 4,600,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, fishing during one regular 12-hour fishing period per week will be restricted to [EITHER OR BOTH] **any or all** the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, **and Anchor Point** Sections of the Upper Subdistrict **and Drift Gillnet Area 1, or restricted to any or all of the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point Sections of the Upper Subdistrict** or Drift Gillnet Area 1; **the other weekly 12-hour regular fishing period will be restricted to any or all of the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point Sections of the Upper Subdistrict;**

(iii) at run strengths greater than 4,600,000 sockeye salmon to the Kenai River, **one regular 12-hour fishing period per week will be restricted to the any or all of the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and Anchor Point Sections of the Upper Subdistrict** [THERE WILL BE NO MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS DURING REGULAR FISHING PERIODS];

(iv) additional fishing time is allowed only in any or all of the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point Sections of the Upper Subdistrict;

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

(D) from **August 1** [AUGUST 11] through August 15, there are no mandatory area restrictions to regular periods, except that if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is closed under 5 AAC 21.310(b) (2)(C)(iii), **or the department determines that less than one percent of the season's total sockeye drift net harvest has been taken per fishing period for two consecutive fishing periods of the drift gillnet fishery,** regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4].

(b) For the purposes of this section,

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

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

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

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

(5) "*Anchor Point Section*" all waters seaward of one and one-half miles of the waters of Alaska baseline that are enclosed by a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker located at a point on the beach at 60° 04.02' N. lat., 151° 38.90' W. long., west to a point located at 60° 04.02' N. lat., 151° 49.00' W. long., south to a point located at 59° 46.15' N. lat., 152° 15.80' W. long., and east to a point on shore at 59° 46.15' N. lat., 151° 52.06' W. long.;

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

RC 38

Adopted: 01/21/14

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 14-010

A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES REQUESTING THE BOARD TAKE ACTION TO ADDRESS CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT SALMON STOCKS BY IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS RESTRICTING THE UPPER COOK INLET DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY TO THE EXPANDED KENAI AND EXPANDED KASILOF SECTIONS.

WHEREAS, 7 of 11 statewide salmon stocks of concern are in the Northern District of Cook Inlet; and

WHEREAS, the sustainability of wild runs of all salmon species in the Northern District are at risk due to over-exploitation of mixed stock commercial fisheries in the Central District of Upper Cook Inlet; and

WHEREAS, the Central District Drift Gillnet fishery while targeting dominate Kenai and Kasilof sockeye salmon stocks, intercepts smaller stocks of northern bound salmon in a mixed stock fishery; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Fisheries in 2011 adopted regulations to assist in a recovery and conservation of northern salmon stocks by directing harvest by the drift fishery to the Expanded Kasilof and Kenai Sections instead of fishing area wide; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Fisheries will consider proposals that will expand use of the Expanded Kasilof and Kenai Sections to rebuild northern salmon stocks and also consider proposals

which seek to rollback protections for northern district stocks and exploit mixed salmon stocks; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough requests the Board of Fisheries, and the Alaska State Department of Fish and Game to expand the targeted harvest by the drift fishery within the Expanded Kasilof and Kenai Sections to insure that Northern District stocks can pass safely through the Central District, and to defeat proposals which would repeal or roll back Board adopted conservation measures requiring fishing within the Expanded Kasilof and Kenai Sections.

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this 21 day of January, 2014.

LARRY DeVILBISS, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

LONNIE R. McKECHNIE, CMC, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY: Sykes, Arvin, Colligan, Salmon, Colver, and Halter

Adopted: 01/21/14

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 14-011

A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES OPPOSING ANY REGULATIONS THAT REDUCE TIME, OPPORTUNITY, OR HARVEST OF THE UPPER COOK INLET PERSONAL USE SALMON FISHERY.

WHEREAS, personal use fishing is a valuable economic and recreational activity for residents of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and provide the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Kenai Peninsula Borough with major economic benefits; and

WHEREAS, one of the primary issues concerning current personal use fisheries is allowing opportunity and regulatory windows for delivery of fish in sufficient numbers to provide reasonable fishing opportunity; and

WHEREAS, thousands of South-central residents participate in Kenai and Kasilof personal use fisheries due to the lack of comparable local opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the state of Alaska mandates that fish and game are a common resource for all Alaskans; and

WHEREAS, personal use fishing is important to residents living near the Northern District stream drainages of Upper Cook Inlet because it provides salmon for personal consumption; and

WHEREAS, personal use fisheries have occurred only twice in the last ten years in Northern District waters due to poor sockeye salmon returns; and

WHEREAS, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is concerned about fisheries management decisions that have affected the delivery of fish in sufficient numbers to provide for personal use fishing opportunities, and crowding and habitat degradation caused by concentrating fishing in limited openings and areas; and

WHEREAS, the Matanuska-Susitna Fish and Wildlife Commission has developed recommendations to present to the Board of Fisheries at their Upper Cook Inlet meeting in January 2014, to remedy problems of fishing opportunity and crowding with Upper Cook Inlet personal use fisheries.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough requests the Alaska State Board of Fisheries, and the Alaska State Department of Fish and Game does not adopt regulations that reduce opportunity, participation or harvest in the Kasilof River personal use set gillnet, Kenai and Kasilof dip net fisheries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is opposed to Proposals 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, and supports Proposals 142 and 282 to maximize the opportunity of Mat-Su residents to participate in personal use fisheries.

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this 21 day of January, 2014.

LARRY DeVILBISS, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

LONNIE R. McKECHNIE, CMC, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY: Sykes, Arvin, Colligan, Salmon, Colver, and Halter

Amended: 01/21/14
Adopted: 01/21/14

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 14-012

A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES REQUESTING THE BOARD TAKE ACTION TO ADDRESS CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT SALMON STOCKS BY ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE ESCAPEMENT GOALS FOR ALL SALMON SPECIES IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF COOK INLET.

WHEREAS, 7 of 11 statewide salmon stocks of concern are in the Northern District of Cook Inlet; and

WHEREAS, spawning escapement goals are the cornerstone of fisheries management; and

WHEREAS, escapement goals do not exist on the Susitna River for cohoe, chum, and pink salmon, even though this drainage is the largest producer of these species in the Upper Cook Inlet; and

WHEREAS, without escapement goals, the health of salmon stocks will continue to be unmanaged; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough considers it essential that escapement goals be established for all salmon species in the Susitna River drainage.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough requests the Board of Fisheries, and the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game to establish escapement goals for

all salmon species and systems in the Northern District of Cook Inlet.

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this 21 day of January, 2014.

LARRY DeVILBISS, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

LONNIE R. McKECHNIE, CMC, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY: Sykes, Arvin, Colligan, Salmon, Colver, and Halter

PC 300

PC 300
1 of 4

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Mike Dunleavy
Senator

Comments of Senator Mike Dunleavy

For the Board of Fish meeting of January 31, 2014

I offer these comments in a constructive manner with the understanding that you are much more immersed in the details of the issue and perhaps have a different perspective than I. I cannot overstate the importance of fish, or the lack thereof, to maintain the lifestyle and economy of my constituents as well as those surrounding the Inlet. During my campaign, and throughout my term, fishing has been at the very top of the list of issues important to my constituents and they feel very passionate about it. I have segregated my thoughts into two categories: (1) Board related; and (2) Proposal related.

BOARD ISSUES

1) I took office in January 2014 and your timetable deadlines required proposals to be filed by April. With all that was going on during session, it was virtually impossible to meet that deadline, and as a result, my specific recommendations were not available for public discussion and debate. Please consider implementing a change in this process to allow legislators a month after the close of session to submit any proposals that they would like considered by the Board.
2) The Board relies almost exclusively upon the Department for analysis and data to meet the seven statutory criteria for allocation. Several of these criteria require economic impact be taken into consideration, and yet, neither the Board nor the Department have such expertise available on staff. Further, the Board has no executive authority over the Department and cannot direct that the Department supply specified information or analysis. I have earlier communicated with each of you and the majority of your Board has recognized the need to have such expertise available at your direction. Please consider having the full Board comment on what staffing or independent contracting for economic modeling would be the most helpful in its deliberative process. Perhaps using the staffing approach utilized for the North Pacific Fisheries would work well for this Board. Any recommendations would be greatly appreciated. There may need to be a statutory change needed to accomplish this.

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but I am willing to undertake that effort if it would result in better scientific and economic data and analysis being made available to this Board.

3) When the Senate was organizing, I specifically set my goal on being a member of the Finance Committee and as being Chair of the Finance Subcommittee on Fish and Game. The fact that I now occupy both positions is not happen-chance. As I stated earlier, fish in the Valley is a huge issue for my constituents and I will remain aggressive in doing all that I can to see consistent strong returns of salmon into the Susitna and westside drainages. I sponsored amendments to the Department budget to research specific issues that had been identified as lacking and which are essential to your deliberations. I solicit your input to identify any and all additional areas where data is not up to what you need to make sound scientific based decisions.

PROPOSAL COMMENTS

I would like to preface my remarks by stressing that my objective is to get more fish into the natal waters for future generations. It is not productive to continue the "Cook Inlet fish wars" nor will much long-lasting change occur until all sides come together and make a concerted effort to reach consensus. It is to all our benefit to do all we can to assure strong consistent runs for ourselves, our children and their children.

If the Department and Board do not establish well-based escapement goals for ALL Cook Inlet tributaries, my objective will not be sustainable over the long haul.

If the Board, in its allocative decisions, does not assure passage of salmon to meet mid-level escapement THROUGHOUT THE SYSTEM, we will be unnecessarily risking the continued production of those rivers and lakes.

Additionally, the State needs to address the high-seas intercept as well as documented habitat issues in our breeding and rearing waters and the Board should reinforce the need for scientific data that would establish the impact each has on the fishery. With this information, the Board would be much better equipped to render better informed allocative decisions.

Even though I am of the opinion that there are other issues which need addressing by the Board, the following are what I consider to be the most critical related to the UCI and are listed in order of my priorities.

1) Establishing that meeting low end escapement of any and all species has much higher priority than avoiding exceeding high end for any species in the Cook Inlet drainages. Proposal 103 submitted by KRSA (page 107 of the green booklet) addresses this in a very concise and direct manner. For instance, before the Department is allowed to open up more harvesting of the Kenai sockeye, it must first conclude that such an opening is not going to jeopardize meeting the escapement goals of the Susitna sockeye or the Susitna coho.
I would actually advocate that the Department should be prohibited from utilizing its EO authority to address over-escapement of any of the species in Cook Inlet unless and until it

can demonstrate that the best scientific evidence strongly supports meeting the half-way level of any other species that may be expected to be harvested in that EO opening. Half-way level would be the midpoint between the low and high end established escapement goals.

2) We all recognize that we have some very serious problems with the low returns in the Susitna drainage. Until we can successfully re-establish historic levels to these rivers and lakes, I would join with others in further restricting the drift gillnet fishery to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof corridors. There are three proposals that approach this allocation issue differently. Of those three, Proposal 143 submitted by Tony Russ (found on page 156) raises an entirely different approach that is most likely too far reaching for the BOF at this meeting but is certainly something to consider for future meetings.
Both Proposal 142 submitted by Dipnetters Association (found on page 154) and Proposal 138 submitted by MVF&G Advisory Comm (found on page 148) would restrict to these two corridors from June 19th through August 10th. This is the approach that I believe gives the best opportunity for northern bound coho and sockeye to pass through to their breeding waters. Neither of these proposals would allow fishing in Area 1 which is well known as a mixing zone and where a highly disproportionate amount of coho (92% by testimony of Pat Shields) were harvested during this past summer's restrictions.
There is also Proposal 139 submitted by MSB Fish& Wildlife Comm (found on page 149) but it differs in several important areas in that in that: (1) it restricts drift net fishing from July 16th (as opposed to June 19th) through July 31st (as opposed to August 10th); (2) it maintains Area 1 within the restricted area whereas both of the other proposals eliminate that fishing zone. The Board should not overlook that when the Department opened the Area 1 last season, the cohos were absolutely slammed! And (3) it maintains the tier system hinged upon the run of Kenai sockeye whild both of the other proposals eliminate this system and maintain the same fishing restriction throughout the entire time period regardless of the number of sockeye into the Kenai.
If a tiered system is allowed to remain in place, any loosening of the restrictions need to be based on sockeye and coho returns to the Susitna in addition to any other threshold levels such as Kenai sockeye. To reiterate my earlier advocacy, BEFORE any loosening of the drift net fishery restrictions, the Susitna sockeye and the Susitna coho need to be protected.

3) It is of paramount importance to protect and even enhance the personal use opportunites of our Southcentral families. Proposal 142 submitted by the Dipnetters Assoc. (found on page 154) puts them on par with protecting the coho to provide the sport and guided sport fishermen the same reasonable opportunity to harvest. It goes without saying that there are literally thousands of Alaskans that fill their freezers and smokers with these fish and rely upon them for their dinner table.

4) Habitat issues are clearly important and an integral part of the overall picture impacting our fisheries throughout the Cook Inlet. Recently, a preliminary habitat assessment was done for the MSBF&G Comm and the data was of high value. Similar data would be most helpful to the Board so that it could judge the effectiveness of its allocative decisions. Proposal 235 submitted by Todd & Megan Smith (found on page 268) would expand on that but on a

more thorough examination throughout the area. I believe that this information will prove extremely valuable for the Board and the Department to manage and allocate the fish resources into the future.

5) I believe it to be very important to establish escapement goals for all main tributaries in the Susitna drainage. Particular emphasis should be placed upon establishing coho, chinook and sockeye goals for such major tributaries as the Deshka, Yentna, Talkeetna, Little Su, Montana Willow and Alexander that have sustained historic major fishing opportunities for the sports fishery. I would also advocate that these goals reflect historic based calculations rather than figures predicated upon today's low returns.

In concluding, I would urge the Board to create a allocative system based upon Discreet Fishery management practices much like what was done in Bristol Bay. Having lived many years in rural Alaska, I am acutely aware of the importance that fish plays in Alaskan's life. If is no different there than it is in the Valley even though the fish may be put to a different use. "In-river" runs must be protected and that means not only quantity but also quality. Nobody is going to spend money and resources to go catch a 20 pound Kenai King or a 12 inch Susitna Coho.

Thank you for considering my input and thank you for your service. It is both noticed and appreciated. If there is any of you believe is needed to better do your job, please do call. While neither I nor my staff can break away for the full two weeks of your upcoming meeting, I as well as John Wood with my staff plan on attending at some point.

Best regards,

Sen. Mike Dunleavy

RC 103

Submitted by: Senator Mike Dunleavy
Mat-Su Valley
February 1, 2014

Good Day,

Thank you for allowing me to address this Board regarding the important work that you are doing. My constituents have consistently placed STRONG CONSISTENT RUNS of all species of salmon in the Upper Cook Inlet/Susitna River drainage as one of their priorities.

As a result, this meeting is of utmost importance to our folks in the Mat-Su as well as thousands upon thousands of fishing families on the Kenai and in the Anchorage areas. What you decide here will determine for us whether we have 3 more years of the same dismal returns or, will this Board meeting chart a new course that more accurately reflects the changing demographics. **THAT** is the reason I flew in from Juneau specifically to give public testimony here today and to be available to answer any questions that you may have.

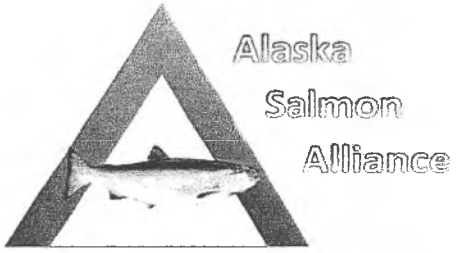
I presume you have studied my written comment (#300) which speaks in greater detail as to what I believe is the best course for my constituents' concerns. They are anxious to reinvigorate the salmon returns into the Susitna and other westside streams feeding into Cook Inlet. So today I will share with you their overall vision.

If I can successfully leave you with three major thoughts from them, it would be for you to have as YOUR goals to : (1st) Adopt actions designed first and foremost to **establish strong consistent runs** in the natal waters into the future**with emphasis on the fish** and the question of allocation being secondary; (2nd) Assure that the Susitna salmon runs are at the very least given equal protection as those of the Kenai and Kasilof when it comes to expanding commercial harvests in the Inlet. In other words, any corridor restrictions should not be loosened based

solely on the Kenai sockeye count. Rather, they look for assurance that Susitna Coho and Susitna Sockeye runs are vigorously protected **before** diminishing commercial restrictions; and (3rd) Establish the policy to assign a**much higher priority to insuring low-end escapements** over concerns about exceeding high-end escapements. After all, meeting the low-end is critical to the future existence of the fish while exceeding high-end escapements does not threaten the continued existence of those fish runs.

On behalf of my constituents, thank you for the opportunity to have their concerns heard.

RC 87



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February 1, 2014

Mr. Glenn Haight,
Executive Director
Alaska Board of Fisheries
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
Fax: 907 465 6094

ATTN: Board of Fisheries Comments for Upper Cook Inlet Finfish

Dear Mr. Haight and Chairman Johnstone:

The Alaska Salmon Alliance (ASA) wishes to provide supplemental comments to the Board of Fisheries in response to PC 300, submitted by Senator Dunleavy and provided to the Board on January 31, 2013. ASA greatly appreciates the sincere interest that the Senator has in restoring MatSu Valley drainage salmon runs and we wish to share our perspective on his long term solutions and to provide alternatives for consideration.

1). Extension of the Board of Fisheries Proposal deadline: Is it really necessary to extend the Board of Fisheries long established deadline of April 10th for submission on proposals to meet the Legislators' 90 day work schedule? If the public has to plan their annual working calendar around the deadline, it seems appropriate that Legislators can also meet the same deadline, unless there is some political advantage for the Alaska public in advancing the deadline to follow the session?

2). The need for the Board to consider the hiring of professional staff person for economic analysis, based on the NPFMC model: Although contracting an economist to conduct economic analyses of major proposals at first glance would appear to be a positive idea, there is a major difference between the North Pacific Council process and the Board of Fisheries process. The Council has a process for prioritizing proposals for consideration, and following that, there is an additional layer of selectivity before the proposal is prioritized for socio-economic analysis. Given the thousands of proposals that the BOF entertains in its "open book" process, for it to engage in an initial prioritization process, and to then streamline the priorities to a select few for economic analysis would

be a time consuming and controversial public process. An economist can only undertake one or two economic analyses at a time, each one taking months to develop.

3). ASA and the entire commercial salmon sector involved in Cook Inlet salmon fisheries share the interest in rebuilding salmon runs in the Susitna and other west side streams, along with Kenai kings. To this end the ASA and the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, representing virtually all commercial user groups in the Cook Inlet Region, including the Mat-Su Borough, joined with the Mat-Su Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Kenai River Sportfishing Association in sponsoring a joint letter to the Alaska Legislature supporting three common research goals in March of 2013. The joint letter was instrumental in securing over $7 million in research and enhancement funds to rebuild salmon stocks in the Mat-Su Valley. The bulk of the funds were expended for research, in lieu of stocking streams and Pike control and elimination. As we will learn, this is part of a Mat-Su agenda.

In reference to Mr. Dunleavy's comment that "It is not productive to continue the Cook Inlet Fish Wars, nor will much long lasting change occur until all sides come together and make a concerted effort to reach consensus": I find this statement to be disingenuous, and contradicted by statements I repeatedly encounter in my numerous conversations with all but a few sportfishing constituents in the Valley. First of all, Mr. Dunleavy's fisheries staff person is well aware of ASA's widely publicized efforts to initiate all sector collaborative discussions in search of long term solutions. However, there has been no followup from the Senator to demonstrate leadership, or a willingness to initiate dialogue.

Second, true sportfish interests in the Valley cannot understand why Mr. Dunleavy, the Commission, the Borough and the Mat-Su delegation do not cut to the chase and use their collective legislative leadership to prioritize funding for reduction of the Pike population and predation, beaver dam notching and wild stock enhancement of numerous streams. There is not a word of support in Mr. Dunleavy's letter for time proven specific enhancement solutions that can accelerate rebuilding of salmon stocks in the MatSu rivers and streams.

The same people who support salmon enhancement also support negotiating long term solutions, as does the ASA. A growing number of these persons confide in me that the leadership in the Valley is actively thwarting ADFG, and Borough action to implement aggressive stocking programs in the rivers—until the drift and set net fleets are eliminated by regulation—while at the same time they are publicly talking collaboration. They actually fear that positive rebuilding results will deter or interfere with the goal of elimination of the fleets, under the theory that the fleets, not Mat-Su habitat and in-river overfishing are issues. By engaging in this Machiavellian course of action, they are both inhibiting the rebuilding of precious salmon stocks and the economic recovery of the sportfish-based tourism industry in the valley.

Next in Mr. Dunleavy's letter, we are confronted with another outlandish statement: "If the Department and Board do not establish well-based escapement goals for ALL Cook

Inlet tributaries my objective will not be sustainable over the long haul. " What does this mean, other than a veiled threat of legislation or a ballot initiative aimed at elimination of the commercial fleets—unless the Board of Fisheries and ADFG succumb to the political demands of a few Mat-Su Valley residents.

Mr. Dunleavy goes on further to prescribe with scientific certainty: "If the Board in its allocative decisions, does not assure passage of salmon to meet mid-level escapement THROUGHOUT THE SYSTEM, we will be unnecessarily risking the continued production of those rivers and lakes." Standardized, scientifically peer reviewed minimum escapement goals (which include conservation buffers) are apparently inadequate for Valley experts. They also do not seem particularly concerned that the commercial fishing restrictions they want would put at-risk the continued production of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon, with measurably greater economic impacts.

Mr. Dunleavy's opinions are not supported by any of the science or literature from the Department, bringing his credibility into question. The threats and misinformation he presents are part of his agenda to eliminate commercial fisheries. That agenda is the source of the so-called "fish wars" in Cook Inlet.

Proposals Addressed

Proposal 103

Proposal 103 further restricts adaptive management, and it undermines the Dept's ability to make in-season decisions.

The application of the language in this proposal could eliminate commercial fisheries. This is clearly the goal of the author.

There is no methodology for measuring the effects of commercial fishing restrictions. There is no way to determine cause and effect. It is virtually impossible to connect a restriction on the drift fleet in mid-July to some variance in escapement to a stream in the Mat-Su that isn't counted until 30-60 days later.

The geographic and temporal distribution of salmon stocks in the Cook Inlet is on a scale that prohibits the measurement of escapement in time to affect or adjust management decisions.

Escapement goals must be scientifically defensible.

Sustained over-escapements are more damaging than under-escapements to salmon stocks and to the economies that are built around the harvest of those stocks.

The ADF&G is eliminating some escapement goals due to budget restraints.

Some methodologies used for measuring escapements are so flawed that actual escapement numbers will never be known, as in Bendix and DIDSON counters for sockeye in the Susitna River, Bendix and DIDSON counters for both sockeye and Chinook in the Kenai River.

Errors in methodologies used for enumeration may not be detectable until after a run is passed or in some cases several years later or, as in the Susitna River, over 20 years later.

Run timing, water levels, water temperatures and countless other variables affect the movement of fish, escapement goals should have some flexibility to allow these variances to play out.

The example of this is the Deshka coho run in 2013, the water temperature was very high and the coho spawners held in the mainstream below the weir until a rain event occurred. The water cooled down, and within 48 hours over 10,000 coho went past the weir.

Proposals that restrict the drift fleet to the corridor:

The commercial fishing industry requires the opportunity for an orderly harvest. We need regular openings and adaptive, abundance based management to operate with the greatest efficiency, and in order for processors to produce a premium product for market. For example, on average it takes the drift fleet 10 full days of fishing in the corridor to harvest the equivalent catch of 1 full Inlet opening. In 2011 those extra days in the corridor actually increased commercial harvest percentage of Susitna sockeye. That was not only inefficient, it was contrary to the intent of the restriction.

The genetic stock identification work the ADF&G is doing shows that from 2008 – 2013, the drift fleet's harvest of Susitna sockeye went up 26% from the previous 5 year average, in spite of having additional area restrictions to the corridor during that time. The restrictions do not accomplish the purported objective.

There is no methodology for measuring the effects of commercial fishing restrictions. There is no way to determine cause and effect. It's impossible to connect a restriction on the drift fleet in mid July to some variance in escapement to a stream in the Mat-Su that isn't counted until 30-60 days later.

During the decades that area restrictions were place on the drift fleet to conserve northern stocks, no studies were ever done and no evidence of data was ever generated to show that the restrictions had any effect on escapements.

Mr. Dunleavy made a particular request that "The Board should not overlook that when the Department opened Area 1 last season, the cohos were absolutely slammed." This particular opening occurred as a direct result of he and his staff interfering with regional management, and specifically demanding a restricted opening on that date, in that area. A regular opening would have spread the fleet throughout the inlet. Instead, the fleet ended up concentrated in an area where coho happened to be present. As a direct result of their interference the fleet caught an above average number of coho. This illustrates what happens when ill-informed, politically motivated, so-called "fish experts" manage the fishery.

Habitat Issues:

ADF&G's 2012 *Upper Cook Inlet Management Report 2012* clearly stated that:
"…unless the impacts from pike predation, disease and beaver dams can be significantly

reduced, the total sockeye salmon production in the Susitna River drainage will continue to suffer, regardless of the amount of restrictions placed on commercial fisheries."

In 2013 ADF&G published *A Comprehensive Inventory of Impaired Anadromous Fish Habitats in the Matanuska-Susitna Basin, with Recommendations for Restoration* wherein the Habitat Research and Restoration Staff described habitat problems affecting salmon production and recommended restoration and research projects totaling over $8.5 million. Many of these projects are only assessing damage or will require annual funding so the actual cost of restoration is yet to be determined.

Within the Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy, a new level of concern needs to be added - "a stock of habitat concern" - defined as "a concern arising from the inability of salmon to successfully spawn and rear in their freshwater habitats as a result of invasive species, parasites, pollution, migration impedances or other habitat disturbances." This would enable the Board of Fisheries and ADF&G to focus their efforts on the cause of declining salmon runs, not just the effects. A new action plan should be developed that will help stabilize salmon production in systems that are still functioning, work towards eliminating pike from other systems, set goals for removal of migration impedances and develop a restocking program.

Problems with Susitna salmon production have been identified and are the result of freshwater habitat issues.

Intensive management of saltwater fisheries will never solve the problems found in the freshwater habitats of spawning and rearing salmon.

Discreet Fishery Harvest Zones (the Bristol Bay sockeye salmon model):

Cook Inlet is not Bristol Bay. There is neither the harvesting capacity nor processing capacity to conduct a commercial fishery in terminal areas in Cook Inlet. This would only serve to increase the commercial harvest of king salmon and further illustrates an ill-informed view of fisheries management and a Mat-Su-centric perspective on Cook Inlet salmon management.

Arni Thomson
Executive Director
Alaska Salmon Alliance

cc: Senator Charlie Huggins
Representative Mike Chenault
Senator Kevin Meyer
Senator Pete Kelly
Senator Anna Fairclough
Senator Mike Dunleavy
Senator Click Bishop
Senator Donny Olson
Senator Lyman Hoffman
Senator Cathy Giessel

Senator Peter Micciche
Senator Fred Dyson
Senator Bert Stedman
Representative Eric Feige
Representative Alan Austerman
Representative Bill Stoltze
Representative Mark Neuman
Representative Mia Costello
Representative Bryce Edgmon
Representative Paul Seaton
Commissioner Cora Campbell, ADFG
Stefanie Moreland, Fisheries Advisor to the Governor
Jeff Regnart, Director of Commercial Fisheries, ADFG
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Mike Dunleavy
Senator

February 27, 2013

Commissioner Cora Campbell
Department of Fish and Game
1255 West 8th Street
Juneau, Alaska 9811-5526

Dear Commissioner:

Thank you for your assistance in assisting the Valley delegation as we try and work together to address the fish disaster unfolding in the upper Cook Inlet and Susitna River drainage.

I view the overall picture as one that is unique to the state, which means that what may work for us in the UCI may not work elsewhere in the state and vice versa. It is for this reason that I would strongly encourage you to create a plan quickly that solely addresses the UCI fisheries with a "pilot program" mindset.

The approach I am recommending needs to be taken prior to the 2014 BOF meeting to allow more of all salmon species to reach the pertinent tributaries within the Northern District; and, aggressively develop in-season management tools to genetically identify the various stocks as well as acoustical telemetry and wiretag programs to allow the department to better identify the life cycles and travel patterns used by these fish, and longer-term activities to implement more weirs, monitoring devices, and when indicated, direct supplementation of weaker runs at their tributary source with programs such as achieved by ARED Inc. Setting and achieving biologically sound escapement goals needs to be a requirement for the Department and the failure to do so should be viewed as a serious failure the Department's management.

Below are five actions that need to be taken in order to enhance fish stocks to a long-term sustainable level so all Alaskans in the Upper CI and Susitna drainages can maintain "fish" as part of their lifestyle. Please review the action plans as well as the questions attached below.

Senator.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov

1. First, and of utmost importance, is for the Department to ensure that the corridor program be maintained throughout the full month of July without exception.

2. Immediate action must be taken to have research done THIS season on both the genetics and a thorough wire tagging and acoustical telemetry program tracking and enumerating both adults AND smolt of all species of ND salmon.

3. The Department must lead the way in rebuilding and protecting the habitat with particular attention to the spawning areas.

4. Aggressive pike and invasive vegetation eradication programs as well as study of the impact of beaver dams in the drainage need to occur.

5. The majority of the stocks of concern and management of concern classifications in the entire state are all within the Northern District. Yet apparently the escapement goals that do exist do not remain at their existing levels. Instead, the escapement goals are being lowered as the stocks are diminishing. This practice needs to end.

In addition to the five areas listed above, below are several other concerns that I would request be answered.

**Every in-season management decision should be weighted in favor of meeting escapement goals through ensuring passage of Northern bound stocks and weaker stocks throughout Upper Cook Inlet.*
Please respond and let me know how your plan ensures this.

**No additional fishing time or area should be allowed under department's Emergency Order authority that has the potential of impacting Northern District stocks and weaker stocks throughout Upper Cook Inlet.*
Can you assure this will occur?

**Emergency Order closures should be used to help ensure passage of Northern bound stocks and weaker stocks throughout Upper Cook Inlet.*
Please tell me how your plan will accomplish this.

**A holistic research plan must be developed and immediately implemented for the spectrum of Northern District species and stocks and weaker stocks throughout Upper Cook Inlet and the movement as they transit the Cook Inlet.*
Please tell me if this will be the plan.

**Additional escapement goals and assessment tools must be immediately developed for Upper Cook Inlet species and stocks as well as for other weaker*

stocks of Upper Cook Inlet.
Please tell me what the plan will be to address this.

**Although other factors such as marine survival, habitat and invasive species may be contributing or confounding factors, these issues must not keep the department from exercising its in-season management authority to minimize intercept and bycatch of the depressed species and stocks.*
Please tell me if this is the plan.

Commissioner Campbell, the unfolding fish disaster in the Upper CI/Susitna River drainage is costing local businesses millions of dollars in lost revenue, shifting fishing opportunities to areas outside of the Mat-Su Valley, causing hardships on families in terms of increased travel time and escalating fuel bills, and potentially jeopardizing some of the Governor's initiatives such as the Watana Dam project, and wetland primacy initiatives. Individuals and groups are forming alliances to line up against the Governor's initiatives by using the fish disaster as the reason to put a halt to these initiatives. By addressing the fish disaster quickly and with sincerity, there may still be time to repair the damage already wrought. However, any delay will only exacerbate an already volatile situation.

I look forward to hearing back from you with a response to the items outlined above and an overall plan to address the overall issue. Thank you for your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Senator Mike Dunleavy
Senate District D

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Joint Finance Fish and Game
Budget Sub-Committee Chairmen

May 28, 2013

Honorable Karl Johnstone
Chairman, Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chairman Johnstone:

This past legislative session has provided you and others deeply involved in the fisheries with tools that have not been made available in the past, particularly as they relate to the Susitna drainage. We would like to solicit your input early in this process in order to make sure that the data being collected is indeed the scientific data needed by you in formulating your salmon plans and in returning our salmon returns back up to full strength in the Susitna drainage.

Our staff has researched your decisions over the last 20 years relating to UCI and it appears that you have specifically addressed this in three decisions. in your 99-191-FB decision, the Board unanimously adopted its official "Findings" which concluded that:

> "there are many species and stocks about which the Department and, as a result, the Board, are **TOTALLY** lacking good, reliable, long term information upon which to base management decisions except in the grossest of terms (e.g.. Northern District sockeye, all chum, all pink and most coho salmon). This lack of information and the overlapping special and temporal locations of the various mixed stocks and mixed species of salmon, as well as substantial differences in salmon stock abundance and salmon species abundance and in the productivity of these stocks and species, create **SUBSTANTIAL AND SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT DIFFICULTIES** for both the Board and the Staff of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game."
> "It is impossible to manage mixed stock, mixed species, salmon fisheries for Maximum Sustained Yield (MSY) on all salmon stocks and species in circumstances where the composition, **ABUNDANCE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SALMON STOCKS AND SPECIES IN THOSE FISHERIES IS BOTH UNKNOWN AND VARIES SUBSTANTIALLY** from salmon stock to salmon stock and salmon species to salmon species. A corollary of this fact is that managing a strong/dominant salmon stock on the basis of maximum sustained yield in a mixed stock, mixed

species salmon fishery, **CAN RESULT IN THE OVERHARVEST OF THE WEAK/NON-DOMINANT SALMON STOCKS AND SALMON SPECIES. THE BOARD FINDS THAT THIS POTENTIAL EXISTS GIVEN THE PREVIOUS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE PAST 20 YEARS.** (Emphasis added)

The next major action of the Board was the adoption of the Central District Gillnet Fishery Management Plan (5AAC 21.353) in 2011. Unfortunately, this expanded corridor approach was not implemented in 2011 due to a Court injunction obtained by UCIDA. Then in 2012, the corridor was kept in place only until July 21st as the sockeye count reached the 4.6M trigger. Obviously, this expanded corridor approach was implemented primarily, if not solely, for the benefit of the sockeye fishery and this was confirmed by the Board in 2011-266-FB where it officially found that "The board adopted these measures to allow the passage of more sockeye salmon to the northern portions of Cook Inlet."

Hopefully the Board remains fully committed to the principle purpose of 5 AAC 21.353 to "ensure adequate escapement of salmon into the Northern District drainages" and to "manage the commercial drift gillnet fishery to minimize the harvest of Northern District and Kenai River coho salmon". We worked hard in this last session to provide funding for numerous data collecting efforts to address these concerns and we would very much welcome feedback from each Board Member as to what data it is that each of you need to fulfill your obligations and to do so based upon actual scientifically sound data rather than a lack of data as has been the case in the past.

It is unclear from the records of what data, if any, is available to the Board to base its decisions on Chinook and Coho when they are being intercepted in the Inlet prior to arrival in the Susitna drainage. This lack of data is of utmost concern to the undersigned as it places the Board in an untenable position of being forced to make allocative decisions without any scientific data driving those decisions. We are very interested in obtaining feedback directly from each Board member on the following issues:

1) What data does the Board rely upon in maintaining or further expanding the existing corridors? What specific data is the Board lacking in this decision making process?
2) Chinook and Coho bound for the Susitna are being intercepted in the Inlet while they are suffering dramatic lower returns into the Susitna drainage. What data does the Board have, or need, to scientifically base their future decisions to protect these Susitna bound salmon to assure their safe passage through the Inlet to the Susitna?
3) Is there currently in operation a system that accurately measures the return of Chinook and Coho salmon in the Susitna drainage that provides a sound base for establishing escapement goals? If not, what needs to be implemented to obtain such reliable data?
4) What data is the Board lacking to assure that its directive is implemented to have the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery managed by the department pursuant to the explicit language of 5 AAC 21.353 "to minimize the harvest of Northern District and Kenai coho salmon in order to provide sport and guided sport fishermen a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon stocks over the entire run, as measured by the frequency of inriver restrictions" ?
5) What data will be required for the Board to establish a logarithm or other mathematical formula to apply to current data being collected so that escapement goals are established

that reflect salmon returns prior to the period of downturn that has occurred over the past several years?

6) The seven allocative criteria established in A.S. 16.05.251 require emphasis on socioeconomic factors to be determinative of BOF's decisions. What objective socioeconomic data does BOF currently have to base their judgment upon? Would it be advisable for the BOF to have access to professional economists to create objective systems to judge socioeconomic considerations for the BOF?

Thank you in advance for your response to these important questions and to the service you provide Alaskans through your work on the Board of Fisheries. We look forward to a continuing cooperative relationship in this regard.

Sincerely,

Sen. Mike Dunleavy

Rep. Bill Stoltze

cc: Board of Fisheries Members

RC 151

Submitted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game by request of Board Member Kluberton

February 5, 2014

Substitute regulatory language for Proposal 209

5 AAC 21.359. Kenai River Late–Run King Salmon Management Plan. (a) The purposes of this management plan are to ensure an adequate escapement of late–run king salmon into the Kenai River system and to provide management guidelines to the department. The department shall manage the late–run Kenai River king salmon stocks primarily for sport and guided sport uses in order to provide the sport and guided sport fishermen with a reasonable opportunity to harvest these salmon resources over the entire run, as measured by the frequency or inriver restrictions.

(b) The department shall manage the late run of Kenai River king salmon to achieve a sustainable escapement goal of 15,000 – 30,000 king salmon, as follows:

(1) in the sport fishery,

(A) if the sustainable escapement goal is projected to be exceeded, the commissioner may, by emergency order, extend the sport fishing season up to seven days during the first week of August;

(B) from July 1 through July 31, a person may not use more than one single hook in the Kenai River downstream from Skilak Lake;

(2) in the sport fishery, that portion of the Kenai River downstream from Skilak Lake is open to unguided sport fishing from a non–motorized vessel on Mondays in July; for purposes of this section a non–motorized vessel is one that does not have a motor on board;

(3) **from July 1 through July 31, if the projected inriver return of late-run king salmon is less than 22,500 fish, in order to achieve the sustainable escapement goal and provide reasonable harvest opportunity, the commissioner may, by emergency order,**

(A) establish periods in the sport fishery during which

(i) the use of bait is prohibited; or

(ii) the retention of king salmon is prohibited; if the retention of king salmon is prohibited in the Kenai River, the commercial set gillnet fishery in the Upper Subdistrict is restricted to no more than 12 hours of fishing time per week, with a 36-hour continuous closure as described in 5 AAC 21.360(c)(2)(C);

(iii) when the use of bait is prohibited the commissioner may

(A) prohibit the retention of king salmon in the personal use fishery;

(B) notwithstanding the provisions of 5 AAC 21.360(c), open fishing periods in the commercial set gillnet fishery in the Upper Subdistrict, based on the abundance of sockeye salmon returning to the Kenai and Kasilof rivers, for no more than 36 hours per week, with a 36-hour continuous closure as described in 5 AAC 21.360(c)(2)(C), during which

(i) the number of set gillnets may be restricted to either three set gillnets that are each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in depth or two set gillnets that are each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth; or

(ii) the number of set gillnets may be restricted to either two set gillnets that are each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in depth or one set gillnet that is not more than 35 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth;

(iii) set gillnets used that are 29 meshes in depth must be marked as specified by the department;

(4) from August 1 – August 15, if the projected escapement of king salmon into the Kenai River is at least 16,500, but less than 22,500 fish, notwithstanding the provisions of 5 AAC 21.360(c), the commissioner may open, by emergency order, the commercial set gillnet fishery in the Upper Subdistrict to no more than 24 hours fishing time;

(5) if the projected **late-run king salmon escapement** [INRIVER RETURN] is less than 15,000 king salmon, the department shall

(A) close the sport fisheries in the Kenai River and in the salt waters of Cook Inlet north of the latitude of Bluff Point to the taking of king salmon;

(B) close the commercial drift gillnet fishery in the Central District within one mile of the Kenai Peninsula shoreline north of the Kenai River and within one and one-half miles of the Kenai Peninsula shoreline south of the Kenai River; and

(C) close the commercial set gillnet fishery in the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District.

(c) **Repealed / /2014** [FROM JULY 20 THROUGH JULY 31,

(1) REPEALED 6/22/2002;

(2) IF THE PROJECTED INRIVER RETURN OF LATE-RUN KING SALMON IS LESS THAN 40,000 FISH AND THE INRIVER SPORT FISHERY HARVEST IS PROJECTED TO RESULT IN AN ESCAPEMENT BELOW 15,000 KING SALMON, THE DEPARTMENT MAY RESTRICT THE INRIVER SPORT FISHERY;

(3) REPEALED 6/22/2002;

(4) IF THE INRIVER SPORT FISHERY IS CLOSED UNDER (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, THE COMMERCIAL SET GILLNET FISHERY IN THE UPPER SUBDISTRICT SHALL BE CLOSED;

(5) REPEALED 6/11/2005.]

(d) Repealed 6/22/2002.

(e) Consistent with the purposes of this management plan and 5 AAC 21.360, if the projected inriver return of king salmon is less than 40,000 fish, the department may not reduce the closed waters at the mouth of the Kenai River described in 5 AAC 21.350(b).

(f) The provisions of the Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 21.365) are exempt from the provisions of this section.

(g) The department will, to the extent practicable, conduct habitat assessments on a schedule that conforms to the Board of Fisheries (board) triennial meeting cycle. If the assessments demonstrate a net loss of riparian habitat caused by noncommercial fishermen, the department is requested to report those findings to the board and submit proposals to the board for appropriate modification of this plan.

(h) The commissioner may depart from the provisions of the management plan under this section as provided in 5 AAC 21.363(e). (Eff. 6/10/89, Register 110; em am 4/30/91 – 5/30/91, Register 118 [not printed]; am 7/21/91, Register 119; am 5/31/96, Register 138; am 5/14/97, Register 142; am 2/25/98, Register 145; am 6/13/99, Register 150; am 6/22/2002, Register 162; am 6/30/2002, Register 162; am 6/11/2005, Register 174; am 6/4/2008, Register 186; am 6/1/2013, Register 206)

RC 219

Megan and Todd Smith

Issues related to RC 151

Why are there numbers in this plan that are not escapement goals? Goals are goals and everywhere in Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game very successfully manages to escapement goals without goals within goals.

By voting yes and implementing a 22,500 in-river late run king target and putting a goal of 16,500 into effect beginning in August, you have effectively allocated 7,500 kings from the ESSN to the in-river fishery not only in July but after the in-river fishery season has closed in August. The collateral damage of that action is loss of opportunity for the Setnet fishery to take more than a million sockeye.

Shortly before adoption of 151, the BOF reconsidered and reversed the decision to adopt an OEG on the late run king plan of 16,600 to 30,000. The reason given for that reconsideration was trust in the department's conservative management style. Clearly your intent and action was to leave the OEG at 15,000 as supported by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

By adopting 151, the BOF reversed that ruling and unintentionally reinstated an OEG of 16,500. This forces the department to manage the East Side Setnet fishery to higher goal than is the in-river fishery, and the burden of meeting that higher goal is borne by the fishery that is not the primary harvester.

The effect of this decision will further restrict the ability of the east side setnetters to harvest sockeye and the department's ability to fish adaptively on abundance.

More importantly, this will likely shutdown the east side Setnet fishery even when we're within the department's SEG of 15,000 to 30,000 kings.

Management objectives are achieved at the end of the season. If managers manage to 15,000 prior to August 1, they will automatically be well under the goal when the new, higher goal goes into effect. Fishing subsequently will be closed. In fact, it forces the department to manage the commercial fishery to 16,500 kings for the entire season, since 16,500 is the goal the department must hit at the end of the year. This is punitive to the East Side Setnet fishery.

What we need:

Remove the in-river goal of 22,500 and replace it with an in-river goal of 17,000. ((In 2013 the inriver harvest was 1,600, this gives the inriver users 2,000 fish, which is 400 more than they harvested last year.))

Remove the 16,500 goal that goes into affect in August. This action will return the goal to the OEG of 15,000 recommended by the Department, the goal that you, as a board, reconsidered and voted back in. By voting in a second goal to go into effect in August, you force the department to the higher goal.

RC 53

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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House Finance Committee

Chair:
House Finance Subcommittees for;
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January 30, 2014

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
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Alaska Board of Fisheries Chairman Johnstone,
Board Members Kluberton, Jensen, Johnson, Huntington, Jeffrey, and Morisky,

First, I wish to thank you for your service on one of the most important boards in Alaska government.

For my legislative district, I would be hard-pressed to identify many issues of more importance to my district, indeed, my region, than the ability to access salmon resources. Salmon is not only a major protein with which we fill our freezers and our pantries, it is also an important part of our lifestyle—one of the reasons for which many chooses to live in the Matanuska and Susitna valleys.

Reflecting the views of my constituents, as well as my own, it is our belief that northern district stocks have been managed as subservient to the central district commercial sockeye harvest for a long time. We must redefine the mixed-stock fishery to allow for Susitna Basin escapement. These stocks have been dangerously depressed for over a life-cycle of the fish. I believe the time to make this decision is sooner, rather than later. If not irreparable, irreversible damage to the scientific diversity of these stocks is almost certain.

Many of the people I represent also feel very strongly that we must move to a more terminal harvest regime for the dominant Kenai and Kasilof sockeye runs.

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I am somewhat concerned by the mission results targets which the Office of Management and Budget lists for the Department of Fish and Game:

> *Commercial Fisheries "TARGET #1: Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over $1 billion annually."*

> *Sport Fisheries "TARGET #1: Return sport fishing license sales and revenue collection to 2008 levels to ensure excellence in fisheries management and research for the benefit of recreational anglers, the state's economy, and future generations of Alaskans."*

While industry is viewed as an important part of the economy, the other is viewed as a source of revenue. While I appreciate the goal of promoting one aspect of an industry, I am very troubled by the seemingly disparate goals and stated priorities.

In closing, we must do a better job of providing more reasonable opportunities for the tens of thousands that participate in our Alaska resident-only personal use fisheries. We must honor the priority in the management plans that call for recreational priority for the use of King Salmon, Susitna Coho, and the management of northern district stocks to their natural streams.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments on behalf of myself as well as the vast majority of my constituents. My best wishes to all board members and to your support staff as you make these important decisions.

Sincerely,

Bill Stoltze

DISTRICT 11
BUTTE • CHUGIAK • EKLUTNA • FAIRVIEW LOOP
KNIK RIVER ROAD • LAZY MOUNTAIN • PALMER • PETERS CREEK

RC77

THE STATE of ALASKA
REPRESENTATIVE MARK NEUMAN
Rep.Mark.Neuman@akleg.gov

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

January 31, 2014

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries Chairman Johnstone,
and Board Members Kluberton, Jensen, Johnson, Huntington, Jeffrey, and Morisky,

Thank you for your willingness to serve and the sacrifices you make on this very important resource management board.

Access to Salmon is an important issue for many of my constituents and residents of the Matanuska-Susitna (Mat-Su) Valley. Historically, we have relied on this resource to fill freezers and provide sustenance. Culturally, families and friends have joined together in gathering this resource as part of a lifestyle. Over the years, many have moved to the Valley to pursue that lifestyle.

Many of my constituents, my peers, and I believe that northern district stocks are managed subservient to the central district commercial sockeye harvest, and have been for some time. We believe that redefining the mixed-stock fishery to allow for Susitna Basin escapement is essential. These stocks have been dangerously depressed for more than a life-cycle and before irreversible damage is done, action is needed to preserve them.

I also believe a more terminal harvest regime for the dominant Kenai and Kasilof sockeye runs is necessary.

Thank you,

Mark Neuman

Representative Mark Neuman

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE KURT OLSON

- Chair: Labor and Commerce
- Vice Chair: Rules
- Member: Resources, Community & Regional Affairs, Economic Development Trade & Tourism, Fisheries, Legislative Budget & Audit

Session: January – April
State Capitol, Room 24
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
Phone: 907-465-2693
Fax: 907-465-3835

Interim: May – December
145 Main Street Loop, Ste. 221
Kenai, AK 99611
Phone: 907-283-2690
Fax: 907-283-2763

Official Business

February 11, 2014

The Honorable Governor Sean Parnell
Alaska State Capitol Building
Third Floor
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Dear Governor Parnell,

I am deeply concerned by the proposal adopted by the Board of Fisheries regarding late-run king salmon escapement goals on the Kenai River. The decision by the Board seemed rash. The inconsistency in the voting by the board members further served to confuse and confound user-groups. I believe that the time period for public process and consideration of comments and concerns made by stakeholders and the general public was insufficient to adequately address concerns and interests; especially given the unpredictability of member votes. The accepted proposal appears to be a de-facto stripping of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's departmental discretion on the management of setnet gear and in-season restrictions. The department is unlikely to modify the Board's gear prescription or opening restrictions until after the escapement goal is met; which theoretically could take all season.

I would like to see additional data regarding the effects or effectiveness of smaller web size and shallower nets on king escapement. The study presented to the Board of Fish could hardly be considered comprehensive and does not convince me that such regulations, even coupled with shorter openings, would in fact serve the purpose of meeting escapement goals.

Email: rep.kurt.olson@akleg.gov

The potential loss of hundreds of thousands of sockeye salmon could be a devastating blow to commercial fishermen, and is an undue burden on one user-group. Additionally, this opens up the prospect of overburdening current sockeye spawning grounds. This decision by the Board of Fisheries will also have impacts on life and safety issues on the Kenai Peninsula. Undue strain is forced upon local municipal resources as there is an attempt to manage the impacts of statewide pressure on the environment, local residents and limited-capacity infrastructure.

I, along with other Kenai Peninsula legislators, have long supported research and funding to study and preserve a sustainable fishery in Cook Inlet. While all Alaskans should be able to share in our bountiful fisheries, the Kenai Peninsula fishing community should not be punished for failures in the stewardship of Mat-Su salmon spawning streams and drainages.

The record-low predictions for king salmon runs on the Kenai River are upsetting. I am pleased that combating the problem is a priority to the state and stakeholders. However, targeting one user-group or region over another is a shortsighted and foolhardy approach. If comparable restrictions are not implemented on all user-groups, there are no assurances that chinooks able to bypass commercial nets will reach spawning grounds.

I would like to see justification by the Board that these new escapement goals are warranted and that the requirements for the public process were followed.

Sincerely,

Kurt Olson
Representative
House District 29

CC: Commissioner Cora Campbell, ADFG
Glenn Haight, Executive Director of Alaska Board of Fisheries
Senator Peter Micciche
Senator Cathy Giessel
Representative Mike Chenault
Representative Paul Seaton
Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor Mike Navarre
Kenai Mayor Pat Porter
Soldotna Mayor Nels Anderson
Rick Koch, Kenai City Manager
Mark Dixon, Soldotna City Manager

PENINSULA CLARION

Tuesday, March 11, 2014

Fish board actions do little to conserve kings

By Frank Mullen
Homer

Mark Hamilton, president of the Kenai River Sportfishing Association (KRSA) recently opined that the Board of Fish (BOF) meetings had produced a "clear victory for Kenai kings." I disagree, and believe that any objective person would disagree as well.

Many have suggested that the blame for lack of kings lies with the offshore fisheries. Scientific studies show that minimal interception actually occurs. (Google: NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-AFSC-244). Others suggest that Cook Inlet set net interception is the culprit, but science does not support this theory either: ADFG statistics illustrate that CI set netters catch less than 13% of the second run and 0% of the first run. This leaves reasonable observers with one rational conclusion: In river habitat of Kenai kings may be stressed to a near breaking point.

A recent study (google: Turbidity Monitoring on the Lower Kenai River) illustrates clearly that turbidity caused by power boats elevates water quality to unacceptable State and Federal standards. This fact was ignored by the board. Dirty water is bad for salmon, especially kings who, for the most part, spawn in the mainstem of the Kenai. The banks of the Kenai have been chronically eroded over the past 30 years as a direct result of wakes generated by up to 600 boats per day. This powerful fleet of commercial guides has targeted kings on their spawning beds for more than 30 years. Thousands of hooks per day are deployed directly on spawning beds for most of the summer. The attendant noise pollution, exhaust, and wakes do not contribute to a successful spawning experience for kings.

The BOF could have taken some steps in the right direction to improve the

quality of life for kings in the river. They could have implemented more "drift only" days. They could have provided for spawning sanctuaries. But they did not. The reason? Mark Hamiltons' KRSA lobbied the board to deny these actions. Does this sound like a conservation group to you?

The BOF process has been lauded by some as an open and democratic process. Sure, everyone is allowed to speak, but the lobbying happens behind the curtain and most actions are predetermined prior to the obligatory public testimony. In essence, KRSA and their paid staff in collaboration with a cooperative BOF, control the details of the commercial fisheries management plan in Cook Inlet; a commercial fishery that provides 5% of the global production of wild sockeye. Raise your hand if this makes any sense to you.

You may have heard about the proposed initiative that, if approved by the courts, would eliminate set netting in Cook Inlet. This is the initiative brought forward by KRSA founding father Bob Penney that would, if passed, eliminate more than 500 working families in Cook Inlet. This initiative was sponsored by many KRSA present

and past board members, including current president Mark Hamilton. Eliminating set netters will never solve in river habitat problems.

The Endangered Species Act, in Federal Law, is designed to take action to protect a species when one or more of the following factors exist: 1) damage to, or destruction of, a species' habitat; 2) over utilization of the species for commercial, scientific, or educational purposes; 3) disease or predation; 4) inadequacy of existing protection; 5) other natural or manmade factors that affect the continued existence of the species. I believe that most of these five factors exist, and have existed on the river for many years.

With awareness that the early king run in the Kenai has been virtually decimated without any interference whatsoever from commercial fishermen, perhaps it is time to look beyond the BOF process for meaningful relief for Kenai River king salmon. Putting political considerations ahead of sound scientific management is morally, scientifically, and intellectually wrong. In the final analysis, the Kenai kings may pass onto the endangered species list at the hands of those who have created the illusion that they are protecting them.

--

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

Honoring the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission

WHEREAS, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission has worked tirelessly since 2007 to allow for more fish to pass through the Upper Cook Inlet to the spawning grounds of the Mat-Su drainage; and

WHEREAS, the plummeting Coho, Chinook, and Sockeye salmon returns are at a crisis level, and the need for conservation in the Upper Cook Inlet was a necessity for sustainability of salmon in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough; and

WHEREAS, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission is comprised of volunteers and they unselfishly gave their time and expertise; and

WHEREAS, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission presented a proposal to the Alaska Board of Fisheries to help return the salmon stock levels in the Mat-Su; and

WHEREAS, due to the work of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, the Alaska Board of Fisheries agreed by unanimous vote to a new framework of the management of commercial fisheries in Cook Inlet in an effort to allow the Mat-Su bound fish to reach spawning grounds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly honors and applauds the members of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission, and Borough staff for their historic work to bring the fish back to Borough waters.

BEN ALLEN
ANDY COUCH
HOWARD DELO
JEHNIFER EHMANN
LARRY ENGEL
BRUCE KNOWLES
FRANKIE BARKER
PATTY SULLIVAN
STEFEN HINMAN
MAC MINARD

Dated this 4 day of March 2014.

Larry DeVilbiss, Mayor

Jim Sykes, Assembly District No.1

Matthew Beck, Assembly District No. 2

Ron Arvin, Assembly District No. 3

PENINSULA CLARION

All Access Membership

Kudos to BOF for effort to make changes

Posted: March 12, 2014 - 7:17pm | Updated: March 13, 2014 - 8:29am

By Howard Delo

Big Lake

Members of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission and key borough staff were honored at the March 4 Mat-Su Borough Assembly meeting for efforts at the recently completed Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting in securing changes aimed at improving the health of our Northern District salmon stocks.

I am a member of this commission. While honored by the assembly's gesture, I want to point out the other folks who helped bring about these significant changes.

The commission is an authorized and recognized agency of the Mat-Su Borough.

Without the borough assembly's support, we would not have been in the position we were to work with the BOF in explaining our conservation concerns in the Northern District.

With this support, we were able to hire a professional biologist/consultant who is very familiar with Cook Inlet issues and is a great organizer and strategist. We received further testimony from the cities of Houston, Palmer, and Wasilla about the negative impacts being felt from lack of healthy salmon stocks. Several of our valley legislators also submitted written statements about our conservation issues.

Members from the Mat Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee and the Anchorage AC presented testimony and served on committees. Hundreds of Northern District residents submitted written and/or oral testimony during the meeting about the poor condition of our valley salmon populations. This level of public support from the Northern District hasn't been seen i decades, if ever, at a BOF meeting.

Two of our key borough staff are public relations specialists and played a major part in publicizing BOF happenings and "getting the word out" to the public about submitting comments. They arranged both TV and radio interviews for commission members and our consultant. Another borough staffer was instrumental in defusing the various habitat issues being portrayed as the only reason why there are no salmon in the Northern District.

And let us not forget our friends to the south, the Kenai River Sportfishing Association and the Kenai River Professional Guide Association for their support as well. While our areas and specific issues were different, KRSA and the KRPGA both aided us in their testimony and in arguing similar issues in their area. Getting kings into the Kenai is, in many ways, similar to getting salmon into the Northern District. Those points were not lost on BOF members.

While the MSBFWC might have been the tip of the spear, there were a bunch of other folks who played very important and key roles in our efforts. To all of them, I say a heartfelt "Thank You."

I was raised to thank a person when they helped me out in some manner. It would be very appropriate for sport anglers and those interested in healthy Cook Inlet salmon stocks to thank the BOF for their efforts in changing the basic approach to how salmon will be managed in Cook Inlet. Send your thanks to Board Support, PO Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526 or email them through the ADF&G website.

Comment

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PC 301

PC 301
1 of 2

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FWS/AFES

JAN 14 2014

Mr. Karl Johnstone, Chair
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99211-5526

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Dear Mr. Johnstone:

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (Board) will deliberate on 2013/2014 regulatory proposals that address Upper Cook Inlet fisheries in January 2014. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) would like to provide comments on seven of those proposals for fisheries within the Kenai River that will likely affect fish populations on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. We may wish to comment on other proposals or update our comments if issues arise during the meeting which may have an effect on refuge fish stocks.

Proposals 190, 191, 192, 193, and 194 request modifications to the Kenai River early-run Chinook salmon slot limits. Proposal 190 requests management modifications for Kenai River early-run Chinook salmon including the elimination of the slot limit as a liberalization during strong Chinook salmon returns. Proposal 191 requests repealing the slot limit to increase opportunity. Proposals 192 requests expanding the slot limit from 46"-55" to 42"-55" in length. Proposal 193 requests lengthening the slot limit season by two weeks to end on July 31 and expanding the slot limit from 46"-55" to 42"-55" in length. Proposal 194 requests restricting sport harvest to Chinook salmon less than 42" in length.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recommended Action: Support with modification. The Service supports and promotes resource conservation and is concerned that the current slot limit has the potential to negatively affect long-term sustainability of Chinook salmon stocks within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and other stocks within the Kenai River watershed. The most recent information collected by the Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (Department) indicates that harvest selection since implementation of the slot limit overlaps with the age and size composition of most spawning fish returning to the Funny River, and likely other tributary stocks comprised of smaller fish. The Service supports the concept of changes to the slot limit that will allow fishery participation while still ensuring long-term sustainability of all spawning stocks of Kenai River Chinook salmon. The Service is willing to work with the Department and others to come up with a solution, and is also supportive of other (and perhaps better) alternatives that may arise through the Board of Fish process that also achieve this goal.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

Proposal 219 requests establishing two Spawning Conservation Areas to protect Chinook salmon that spawn in the mainstem Kenai River. Spawning Conservation Area 1 would close the mainstem Kenai River to sport fishing for Chinook salmon from July 1 – 31 from the mouth of the Moose River upstream to Skilak Lake; Spawning Conservation Area 2 would close the mainstem Kenai River to sport fishing for Chinook salmon from July 10 – 31 from the Sterling Highway Bridge upstream to the Moose River.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recommended Action: Support with modification. The Service supports and promotes resource conservation and fishery participation. Chinook salmon use waters on the mainstem Kenai River below Skilak Lake as a staging and spawning area, and a request was made to the Service to close the Kenai River within the borders of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge to sport fishing for Chinook salmon in February of 2013 as a conservation measure to protect spawning fish. The Service supports this proposal with modifications such that the spawning conservation areas and times reflect mainstem spawning and staging areas identified by analysis of the Department's recent radio telemetry data or other studies as appropriate. The Service is willing to work with the Department to identify appropriate time and area closures in the mainstem Kenai River below Skilak Lake to protect staging and spawning Chinook salmon on waters under Federal jurisdiction. If regulatory time and area closures are adopted, a proposal will be made to the Federal Subsistence Board to implement similar regulatory closures.

Proposal 225 requests changes to the general provisions for seasons, bag, possession, size limits, and methods and means for the Kenai River Drainage Area. Proposal 225 requests modifying the Kenai River king salmon annual limit to two fish, of which only one may be greater than 28 inches in length from January 1 to July 31.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recommended Action: Support. The Service supports and promotes resource conservation and fishery participation. The Service supports proposal 225 for the goal of conserving large older Chinook salmon in the Kenai River. Reducing the annual bag limit to one fish over 28 inches would promote conservation of larger Chinook salmon while providing fishery participation and harvest opportunity. The Service is also supportive of other (and perhaps better) alternatives that may arise through the Board of Fish process that also achieve this goal.

Thank you for your time to review our comments on these proposals.

Sincerely,

Regional Director

Statement regarding Kenai River Habitat Reports

RC 239
Lisa Gabriel

Since 1999 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been tasked with providing Riparian Habitat reports on a Triennial cycle corresponding to the Upper Cook Inlet Finfish Meetings. This is a summary of my findings on habitat reports for the required assessments.

The H-8 Projects were done by Mary King as the Principal Investigator. She did the original reports called "Assessment of Angler Impacts to Kenai River Riparian Habitats". The 1997 assessment was released in a report June 1999. The 1998 assessment was released in a report with the same name in March 2001. The 1999 assessment was released in a report October 2002. After the habitat assessment in 1999, there was funding from Grant No. F-10-15 (H-8) for FY 2000 to continue the Assessment of Angler Impacts to Kenai River Riparian Habitat. That report has never been published. From what I understand, it never made it out of peer review. In FY 2001 there was funding from Grant No. F-10-16 (H-8) with the same name, with no report. In FY 2002 there was funding from Grant No. F-10-17 (H-8) with the same name, with no report. In FY 2003 there was funding from Grant No. F-10-18 with the same name, with no report. In 2004 there was funding from Grant No. F-10-18 (H-8) entitled "Kenai River Watershed" with no report that I have been able to locate.

When I requested copies of the current Habitat reports for the Kenai River, I was sent the report that was contracted by Kenai River Sport Fishing Association through the Watershed Forum in partnership with Inter-fluve. When I read the report, I see no new habitat studies, it is basically a report about the "Repair Projects" that have been done on the Kenai River which is essentially the Bandaid and not what is actually causing the wound. This report is not a habitat assessment to determine net loss from non-commercial users.

I do have the report that was given to the 2002 Board of Fisheries and the 2005 Board of Fisheries. Both reports are based on the original studies done in 1996-1998 with references to the 2000 and 2001 assessments. From what I have gathered with all of the information that is available to me, there has been significant habitat damage done to the Kenai River Riparian Habitat from Angler foot traffic. The native habitat has been impacted significantly, although the reports say that the cover has not been reduced, the type of cover has been changed. The natural grasses have been replaced by dandelions and horsetail, which are not as effective for bank stability.

In the 2004 report that was prepared for the Alaska Board of Fisheries 2005 Upper Cook Inlet meeting, on page 21 it was asked if we are encroaching on a point where the sport fishery for late-run sockeye salmon has grown to a size that may be negatively impacting rearing habitat of juvenile salmonids at a level that warrants concern? Do you have an answer to that question today? Later, it was stated that

"Salmon runs appear to be highly productive in the Kenai River at present, but cumulative impacts (e.g., development in the riparian zone, changes in water quality, changes in ground and surface water flow, increased bank erosion) may ultimately become a biological concern." "Results of the shore angler impact study showed significant changes to herbaceous and shrub/herbaceous habitats and was measured in three seasons (1998-2000)." What is the state of the riparian habitat on the Kenai River in 2013? Do we believe that the habitat is the same or better than it was in 2000?

The Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Management Plan states **"The sonar count levels established in (b)(2), (c)(1), and (c)(2) of this section may be lowered by the board if noncommercial fishing, after consideration of mitigation efforts, results in a net loss of riparian habitat on the Kenai River.** The department will, to the extent practicable, conduct habitat assessments on a schedule that conforms to the Board of Fisheries (board) triennial meeting cycle. **If the assessments demonstrate a net loss of riparian habitat caused by noncommercial fishermen, the department is requested to report those findings to the board and submit proposals to the board for appropriate modification of the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon in-river goal.**

It was asked of the Department "What report will be presented to the Board of Fisheries at the 2014 meeting for Upper Cook Inlet?" With the decline in King Salmon, why is the department not protecting the banks of the Kenai River, where juvenile chinook salmon rear, from increased foot traffic by sockeye fishermen? Why are the reports not being released in a timely manner? By the time the information is released, we will have lost 13 years of data and the ability to make adjustments for the good of the Kenai River and its Chinook, Sockeye and Coho salmon.

Although the Board of Fish cannot direct the department to fund or conduct habitat assessments, they can request current status determining no "NET LOSS" of riparian habitat caused by noncommercial fishermen. When this information is not available, we must assume that there is "NET LOSS" and take action. The Board of Fish does have the ability to lower in-river escapement goals or modify in river methods and means to mitigate negative angler effects on Chinook and Cohoe Riparian habitat if the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is unable or unwilling to provide these current assessments.

RC 3
ADFG Comments

Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Sport Fishery (10 Proposals): 219–228

PROPOSAL 219 – 5 AAC 57.120. General provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the Kenai River Drainage Area; and 5 AAC 57.121. Special provisions and localized additions and exceptions to the seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the Lower Section of the Kenai River Drainage Area.

PROPOSED BY: Kenai Area Fisherman's Coalition.

WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO? This proposal would establish two king salmon spawning closure areas on the Kenai River during July. One spawning closure area would be from the Moose River upstream to Skilak Lake and sport fishing for king salmon would be closed in this area during the month of July. The other spawning closure area would be from the Soldotna Bridge upstream to Moose River and sport fishing for king salmon would be closed from July 10–July 31.

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS? In the Kenai River, there are five king salmon "sanctuary areas" that contain sport fishing restrictions designed to protect king salmon from January 1–July 31. Those waters are at the confluence of the following streams; Slikok Creek, Funny River, Lower Killey River, Moose River, and Morgan's Hole (Figure 219-1). Additional waters are closed to fishing from boats at Centennial Park from about river mile (RM) 20 upstream to RM 21, Morgan's Hole at RM 31 and at the confluence of the Moose and Kenai rivers near RM 36. The seasonal king salmon area closures total approximately 3.1 river miles of the 50 river miles open to king salmon fishing. In addition, the Kenai River upstream of Skilak Lake and all tributaries are closed to king salmon fishing.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL WERE ADOPTED? This proposal would close an additional 12 to 29 river miles, approximately 25–60% of the lower Kenai River downstream of Skilak Lake, to king salmon fishing on an annual basis. This proposal would reduce the harvest of both early and late-run king salmon by an unknown amount. Early run harvest would be reduced less than late run harvest. Total fishing effort would likely decrease and crowding would likely increase downstream of Soldotna. Resulting decreases in harvest may lead to increases in escapement. However, conservation benefits to spawning fish would be limited because most mainstem-spawning king salmon spawn after the king salmon season is closed on July 31. All regulations relating to sanctuary areas, boating restrictions, tackle restrictions, and size limits would need to be updated to reflect this proposed change.

BACKGROUND: King salmon returning to the Kenai River are managed as two distinct runs: early (May 16–June 30) and late (July 1–August 10). Early-run fish spawn primarily in tributary streams, whereas late-run fish are destined primarily for mainstem spawning locations. King salmon of Kenai River origin are harvested in several fisheries, including a recreational marine fishery along the eastern shore of Cook Inlet from Anchor Point to Cape Ninilchik; commercial set and drift gillnet fisheries in Cook Inlet that harvest late-run king salmon; and the sport fishery and personal use fisheries in the Kenai River itself (tables 219-1 and 219-2).

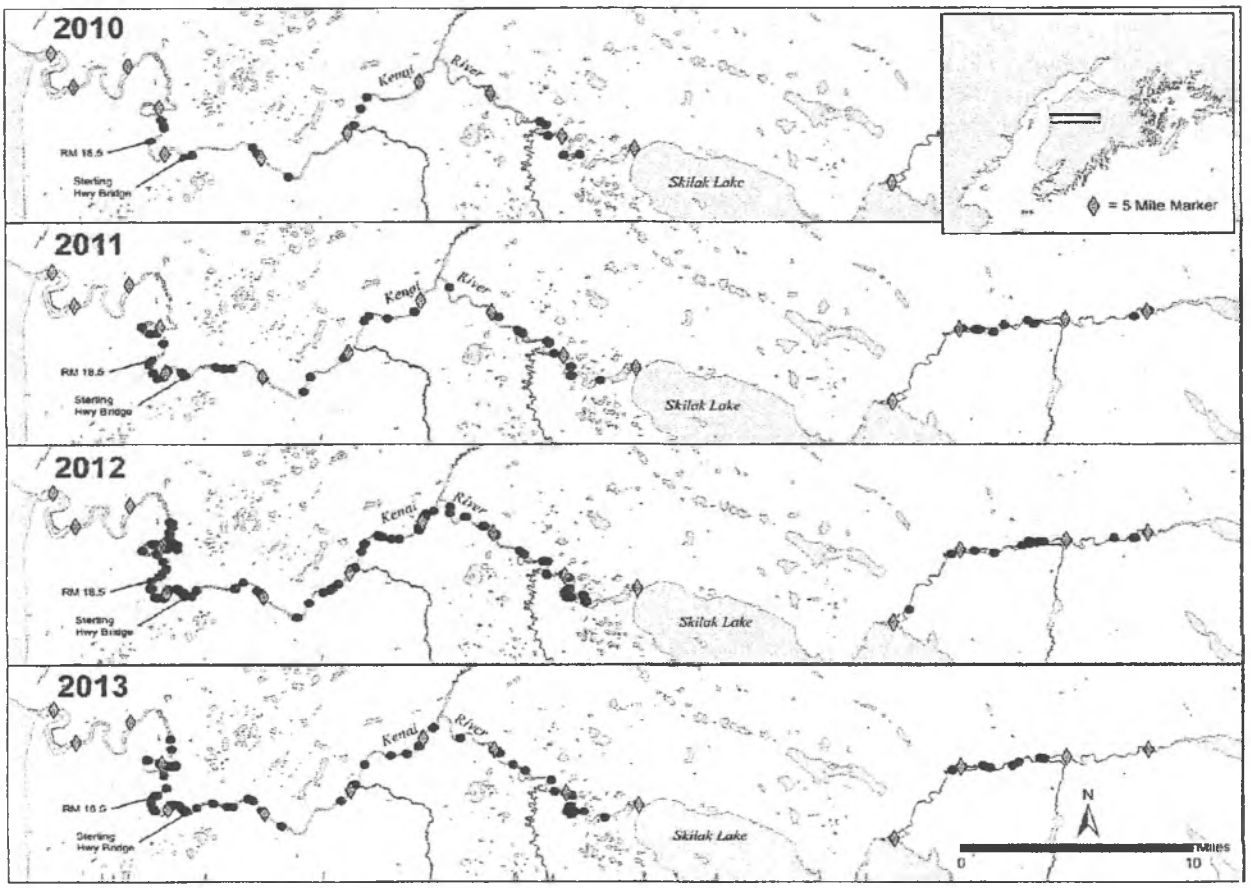

Figure 206-3.–Spawning destinations determined for radiotagged king salmon within mainstem Kenai River, 2010–2013.

Management plans for the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery have been structured to provide fishing opportunity under various run sizes and ensure escapement goals are achieved. In 2011–2013 the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery was closed or restricted to catch-and-release fishing during late June through July, 300 yards downstream from the mouth of Slikok Creek at approximately RM 18.5, upstream to the outlet of Skilak Lake at RM 50. The area affected by these restrictive actions comprises about 60% of the Kenai River waters normally open to sport fishing for king salmon.

Kenai River king salmon radiotelemetry study results from 2010–2013 indicates mainstem spawning king salmon spawned throughout the Kenai River upstream of tidal influence. The most heavily utilized sections were RMs 14–15, 17-21 and 46–47 (Figure 219-2). The median date for the completion of spawning activity was August 21 for mainstem-spawning king salmon that returned during the early-run, and August 30 for mainstem-spawning king salmon that returned during the late run.

Since mainstem spawning king salmon did not show site fidelity to spawning areas until after the sport fishery closed on July 31, proposed regulations to conserve mainstem spawning king salmon by closing areas to king salmon fishing during July cannot be evaluated by spawning distribution.

To evaluate measures to conserve mainstem spawning king salmon while the fishery is open during July is also difficult because their distribution was different for each year studied. For example, the inseason emergency orders (EO) to close king salmon fishing upstream of Slikok Creek (RM 18.5) would have been more effective to protect mainstem spawning king salmon in 2012 and 2013 than in 2010 and 2011, because during 2010 and 2011 a large percentage of the early-run, mainstem-spawning radiotagged king salmon monitored remained downstream of Slikok Creek during July. The Kenai River downstream of the Soldotna Bridge (RM 21) was the most heavily utilized mainstem spawning area during the study, closures upstream of Slikok Creek have little conservation value for the largest mainstem spawning component. (figures 219-2 and 219-3).

From 2010–2013, at least 96% of the radiotagged, tributary-spawning king salmon were located in closed waters (existing king salmon sanctuaries or spawning tributaries) by July 16 in every year studied.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The department **OPPOSES** this proposal as a conservation measure. Tributary-spawning king salmon already have adequate protection through existing regulations and the department's use of EO authority to restrict the sport fishery as necessary. Closing large areas of the river to protect mainstem-spawning king salmon would provide marginal benefits according to the biology and behavior of mainstem-spawning Kenai River king salmon. Adopting this regulation would occur at the expense of exacerbating crowding in the lower river which could have a consequence that is counter to what the proposal is seeking. It would also increase regulatory complexity when added to the existing sanctuary areas and boat fishing closures, and creating three categories of sport fishing waters between the Soldotna Bridge and Skilak Lake, each having different methods and terminal tackle restrictions.

With respect to conservation, the department has the emergency authority to restrict the sport fishery as necessary to achieve escapement goals.

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

PC 198

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www.aksalmonalliance.org

January 13, 2014

Mr. Glenn Haight, Executive Director
Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

ATTN: Board of Fish Comments for Upper Cook Inlet Finfish

Dear Mr. Haight and Board of Fisheries' members:

With this submission, I am attaching a list of 239 supporters and their contact information, persons who support an ASA sponsored Save Our Kings request to the Board of Fisheries "to take decisive and immediate action to protect spawning king salmon and their freshwater spawning and rearing habitat within the Kenai River."

A copy of the ASA web site supporting statement and submission sample is attached, (www.aksalmonalliance.org) along with the complete list of supporters and their contact information.

Regards,

Arni Thomson

Arni Thomson
Executive Director

Alaska Salmon Alliance

"Working for Alaska's Salmon Future Today"

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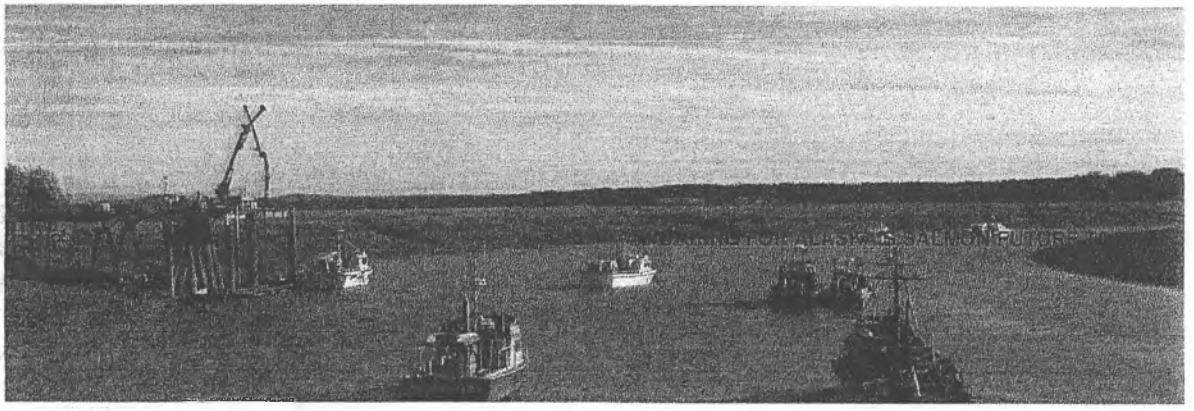

Sign Our Petition - Protect Our Kings

The Alaska Salmon Alliance is sponsoring this petition to show support for responsible and inclusive in-river habitat protection for king salmon. The petition reads:

> ## Protect Our Kings
>
> We, the undersigned, urge the State of Alaska Board of Fisheries (BoF) to take decisive and immediate action to protect spawning king salmon and their freshwater spawning and rearing habitat within the Kenai River.

We want your help in communicating this important message to decision-makers across our state. Please sign this petition (below) if you too support responsible use and protections of in-river salmon habitat! **You can also click on the petition text to add an additional comment of your own, if you wish. Please makes sure to include your full name**

Contact Information

Arni Thomson, Executive Director

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acccrabak@earthlink.net
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and mailing address as required by Alaska Board of Fisheries petitions.

Scroll down to download a printable version of this petition if you'd like to collect signatures at your business, organization, or event! Please note that the Alaska Salmon Alliance will never share or sell your personal information with any other party.

Help Protect Kenai Kings

FIRST NAME *

LAST NAME *

EMAIL *

STREET

CITY

STATE / PROVINCE

POST CODE

PHONE NUMBER

We, the undersigned, urge the State of Alaska Board of Fisheries (BoF) to take decisive and immediate action to protect spawning king salmon and their freshwater spawning and rearing habitat within the Kenai River.

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Duff Hoyt, Icicle Seafoods

Alaska Salmon Alliance "Protect Our Kings" List of Signatories That Support AK Board of Fisheries Immediate Action to Protect Spawning King Salmon and Their Freshwater Spawning and Rearing Habitat Within the Kenai River.

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Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Salmon Fisheries

Prepared for

Alaska Salmon Alliance

June 2013

Arni Thomson

Executive Director

Alaska Salmon Alliance (ASA)

"Working For Alaska's Salmon Future Today"

www.aksalmonalliance.org

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Please cite as: Northern Economics, Inc. *Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Salmon Fisheries*. Prepared for Alaska Salmon Alliance. June 2013.

Executive Summary

This document was prepared for the Alaska Salmon Alliance and focuses on the drift and set net salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet, but when comparing the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries to other regions, the document includes the purse seine and hatchery fisheries as well. The following bullets summarize the main conclusions highlighted by the data analysis. Further explanation and illustration of each point may be found in the body of the report. The tables and figures and many of the numbers in the report are estimates that have been developed by Northern Economics, but which are based on data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Commercial Fishing Entry Commission (CFEC) and the National Marine Fisheries Service NMFS).[1]

The Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries

- In 2011 the ex-vessel value of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery[2] was $56.4 million, and exceeded the value of all Lower-48 salmon fisheries combined (Table ES-1).

Table ES-1. Comparison of Cook inlet Fisheries to other Selected US Fisheries

Fishery	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Five-year Average
	Ex-vessel Revenue ($, Millions)							
Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries	**31.5**	**15.3**	**24.1**	**22.6**	**18.6**	**34.6**	**54.2**	**32.1**
All Lower 48 Salmon Fisheries	37.3	34.4	34.0	27.0	25.1	49.1	53.5	37.2
West Coast Shore-based Trawl Fishery	44.1	45.9	46.0	51.2	42.1	37.5	48.5	45.0
U.S. Northeast States Atlantic Cod Fishery	20.8	20.5	27.1	30.8	25.2	28.1	32.6	26.4
Hawaii Tuna Fishery	46.1	44.6	51.2	60.9	47.7	59.8	66.6	53.8
Other Alaska Salmon Fisheries	261.2	260.9	323.3	345.4	325.1	470.8	510.6	356.8

Note: Includes landings in the drift and set net fisheries as well as the purse seine fishery.
Source: Estimates developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC (2013b), ADF&G (2013, 2012a, 2012b), and NFMS (2013).

- If total fishery landings of all species from Seward, Kenai, Homer and Anchorage are aggregated to form one port, the sum yields the sixth largest port in the nation in terms of landing value. If only the value of Cook Inlet salmon were included from these ports, the sum would form the twenty-ninth largest port in terms of landing value.[3]
- If total fishery landings from Seward, Kenai, Homer and Anchorage are aggregated to form one port, the sum yields the seventeenth largest port in the nation in terms of landing volume. If only the value of Cook Inlet salmon were included from these ports, the sum would form the thirtieth largest port in terms of landing volume.

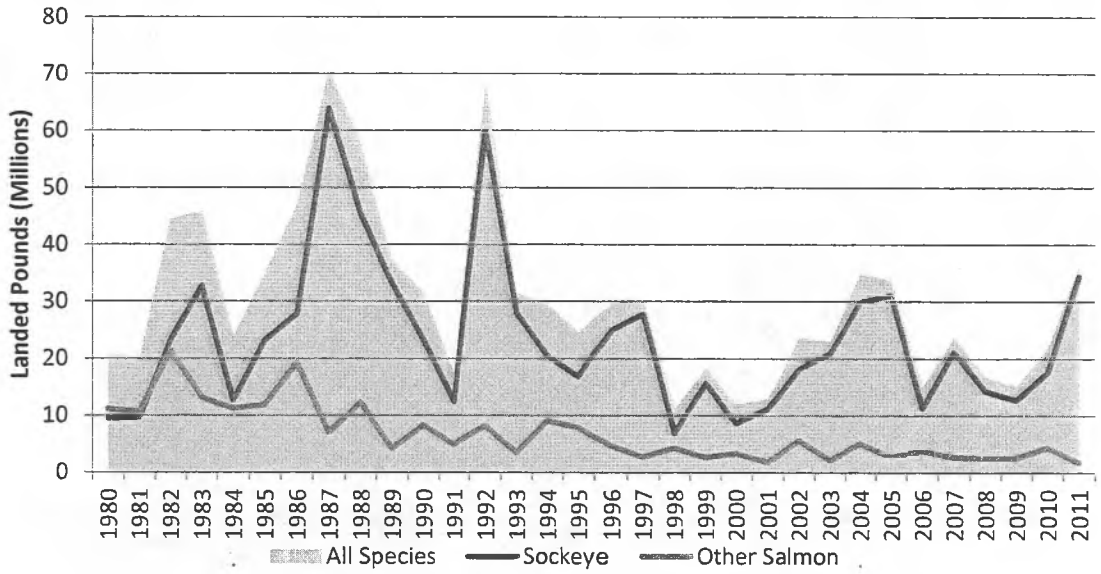
[1] In mid-April 2011, CFEC generated updated landings and revenue data for all Alaska fisheries. Northern Economics had already completed the analysis and submitted the draft report before it was discovered that the updated data were available. The tables in the Executive Summary reflect the updated data as do references to data within the Executive Summary text. In general tables, figures and references to data in the main body of the report do not reflect the CFEC updates.

[2] The $54.2 million includes the purse seine and hatchery cost recovery fisheries as well as the drift and set net fisheries.

[3] It should be noted that not all ports make the list due to confidentiality issues. For example, Dillingham, AK has significant landings and is not listed.

- Sockeye are the predominant species harvested in the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries, accounting for 78 percent of landings between 1980 and 2011 (Figure ES-1). Over the same period sockeye accounted for 88 percent of the more than $2 billion total in revenues in 2012 dollars.

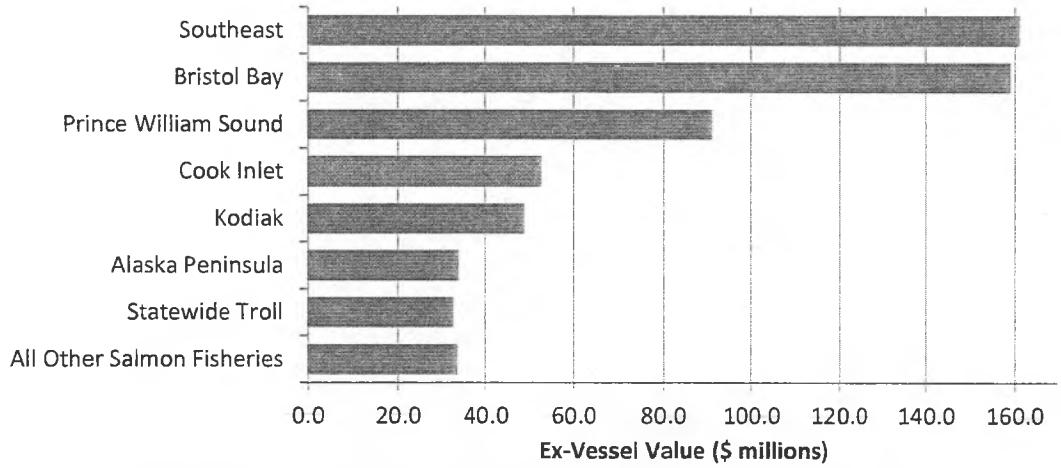
Figure ES-1. Landings of Sockeye and Other Salmon in Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b).

- Over the past ten years the purse seine, drift and set net salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet have generated approximately 7% of the ex-vessel value in Alaska Salmon Fisheries.
- In 2010 and 2011 ranked fourth among Alaska major salmon fisheries. Figure ES-2 compare ex-vessel values in the Alaska's major salmon fisheries in 2011.

Figure ES-2. Ex-vessel Values in Alaska's Major Salmon Fisheries in 2011

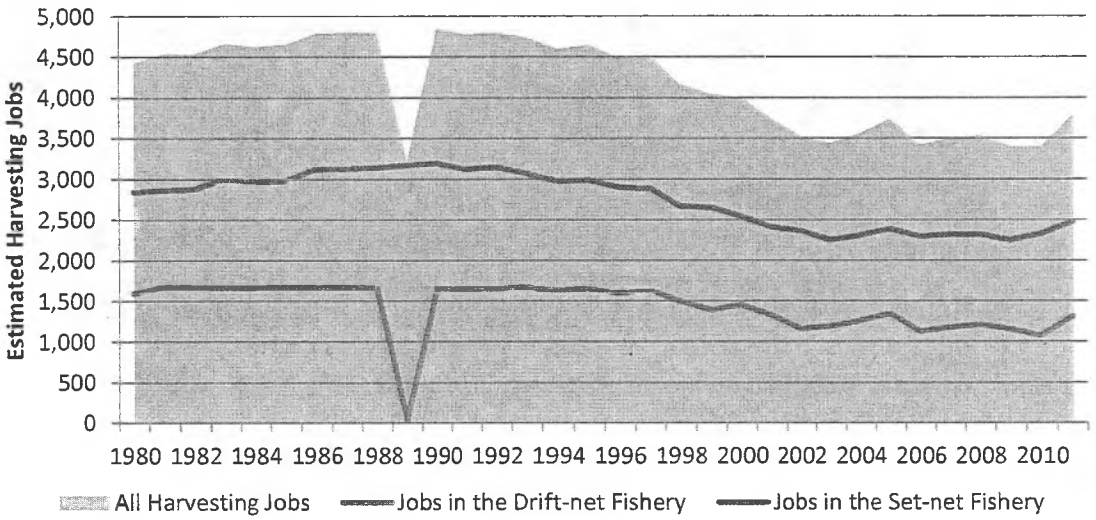


Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013b)

Cook Inlet Harvesting

- Residents of the Kenai Peninsula Borough have owned more than half (roughly 54 percent) of the Cook Inlet drift and set net permits since 1980.
- According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD), in the Cook Inlet drift-net fishery 1.82 crew jobs are generated per permit, while in the set-net fishery 3.76 crew jobs are generated per permit. These estimates do not include the permit holder.
- From 2001 to 2011, between 3,000 and 4,000 harvesting jobs were generated by the Cook Inlet drift and set net fisheries each year.

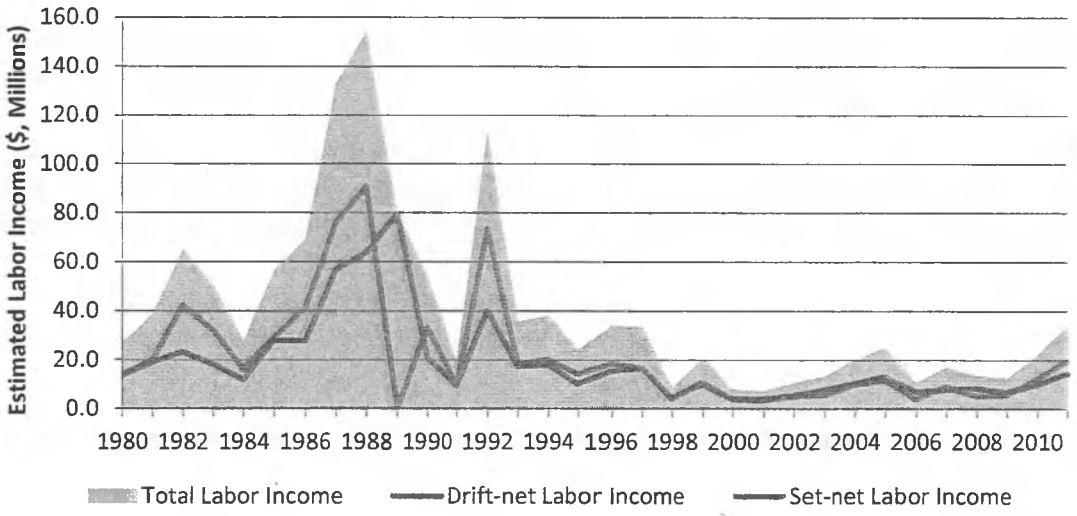
Figure ES-3. Estimated Harvesting Jobs in the Cook inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011



Notes: Estimates include both crew and permit holder and assume the permit holder is the skipper. Also note that the Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013b) and Warren (2013).

- In 2011 it is estimated that the Cook Inlet drift-net fishery generated $18.2 million in labor income and the set-net fishery generated $13.1 million, for a total of $31.3 million in labor income.[4] For the purpose of this analysis, labor income is defined as the estimated portion of total ex-vessel revenues that accrue to either crew members or permit holders.

Figure ES-4. Estimated Labor Income in the Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011



Notes: Estimates include both crew and permit holder and assume the permit holder is the skipper. Also note that the Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013b) and Warren (2013).

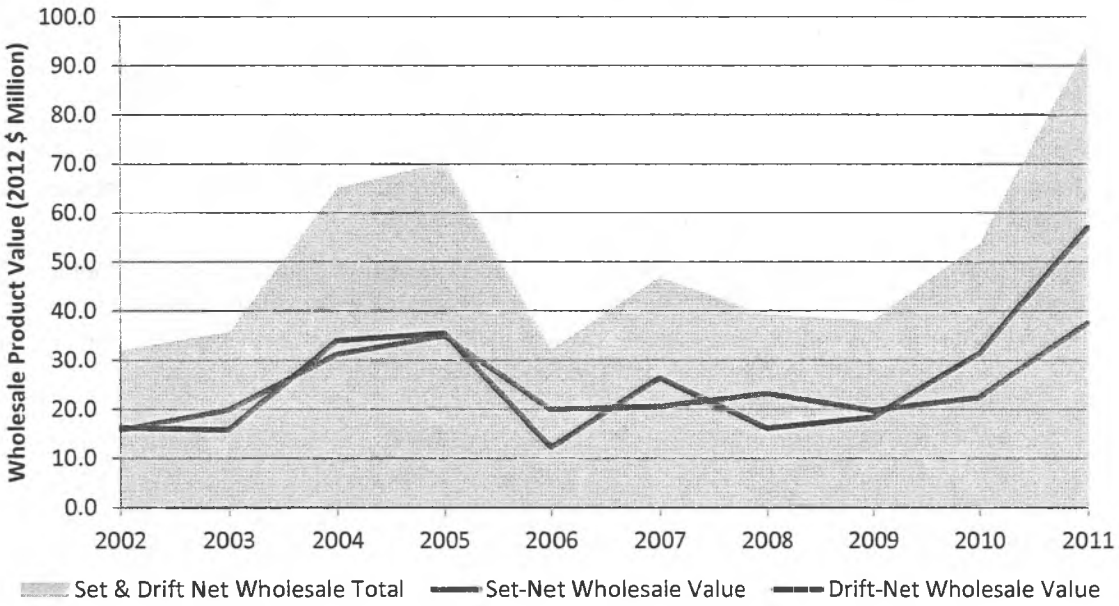
- Cook Inlet set and drift harvesters are also active in other Alaska fisheries. In 2011, 149 of the 976 active Cook Inlet set and drift harvesters participated in other fisheries as permit holders and generated nearly $30 million in additional ex-vessel revenue.
- Many Cook Inlet drift and set net permit holders also have regular wage and salary employment. In 2011, a total of 297 active Cook Inlet drift and set net permit holders had wage and salary jobs, and earned over $14 million in wages and salaries with an average of over $48,000. The top five occupations (education, construction, transportation, administrative, and production) accounted for 55 percent of the employment.

[4] In 2012 dollars.

Cook Inlet Processing

- It is estimated that total processed product value (wholesale value) of Cook Inlet set and drift net salmon in 2011 exceeded $94.5 million (Figure ES-5) and $102 million if the Cook Inlet seine and hatchery cost recovery fisheries are included.
- In addition, processors of Cook Inlet set and drift salmon generated an estimated $110 in wholesale value from other fisheries, including salmon fisheries in Prince William Sound and the halibut fisheries of South Central Alaska.
- The total wholesale value of all species and products produced by processors of Cook Inlet salmon exceeded $212 million in 2011. This estimate includes wholesale value from salmon, halibut, sablefish, groundfish and other species.
- The $212 million of total output from seafood processing in Cook Inlet represents the direct contribution of the seafood industry to the region's economy. Although not estimated in this document, the direct impacts generate millions of dollars of additional indirect and induced spending in the economy.
- Over the last 10 years, the study team estimates that processed product values of Cook Inlet salmon were about double the amount paid to harvesters. This increase represents the value added to the fishery by processors.

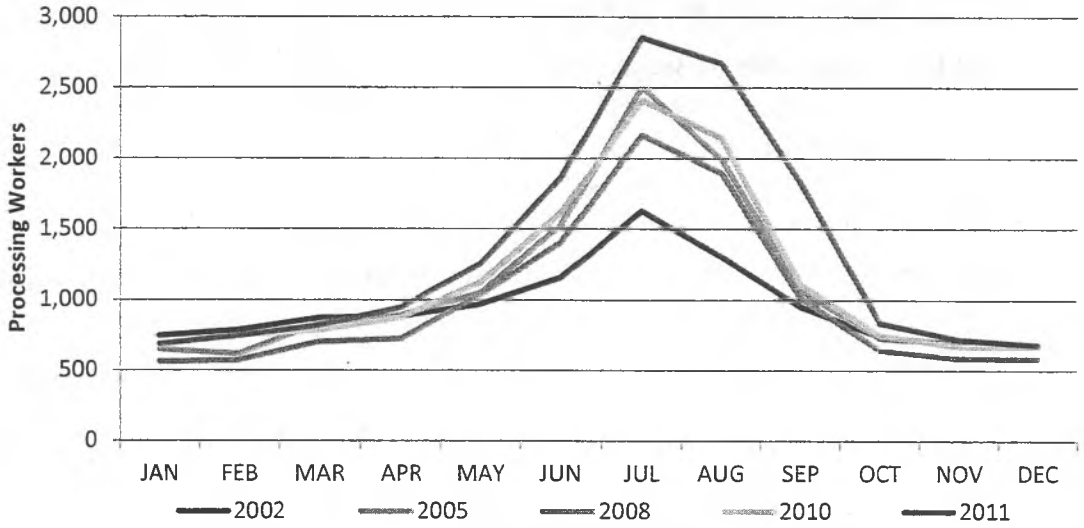
Figure ES-5. Inflation Adjusted Estimates of Wholesale Value from Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Fisheries, 2002–2011



Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b) and CFEC (2013b).

- ADOLWD combines industry sectors for purposes of reporting, and the seafood processing industry is combined with all other food manufacturing businesses.[5] In 2011, wages and Salaries paid to workers in the food manufacturing sector in the Cook Inlet Region were $33.3 million.
- Between 2002 and 2011, there was a monthly average of 1,077 jobs in the food processing sector. In 2011 the number was at a 10-year high of 1,324.
- In 2011 it is estimated that 1,617 Cook Inlet jobs were attributable to processing salmon.[6]
- Figure ES-6 illustrates the seasonal swings in food manufacturing jobs, which mirror the salmon season harvests.

Figure ES-6. Seasonal Food Processing Employment in the Cook Inlet Region in Selected Years



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

[5] In addition to seafood processing the food manufacturing sector includes include dairies, and sausage makers and other food manufacturers. For the state as a whole seafood processing accounts for over 93 percent of food manufacturing jobs, wages and salaries from 2002 - 2011. In 2011 there were an average of 10,130 seafood processing and only 488 jobs in other food manufacturing businesses.

[6] Salmon processing jobs are typically of a 2-3 month duration, and thus over the course of a year these jobs account a smaller portion of average monthly employment.

Contents

Figure **Page**

Abbreviations

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADOLWD	Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
BLS	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
CFEC	Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
COAR	Commercial Operator Annual Reports
U.S.	United States

1 Introduction

The information contained in this document was prepared for the Alaska Salmon Alliance and focuses on the drift and set-net salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet. The material is intended to be used as the basis for marketing or informational materials and contains information on the following:

- Salmon harvest volume and value estimates
- Comparisons of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery relative to other Alaska fisheries
- Number of salmon permit holders and revenues by gear at the Borough/Census Area level
- Estimated harvester jobs and payments to labor generated by the Cook Inlet Salmon fisheries
- Estimates of revenues from other Alaska fishing activities by Cook Inlet permit holders
- Estimates of wages earned by Cook Inlet permit holders in non-fishing jobs along with estimate of the number of permit holders that held non-fishing jobs
- Community-level summaries and estimates for Cook Inlet drift and set-net permits in the Kenai and Mat-Su Boroughs and the Municipality of Anchorage
- The relative importance of Cook Inlet Fishery ports relative to other United States (U.S.) ports in terms of volume and value of landings
- Estimated processed product value from Cook Inlet salmon by species and gear as well as comparisons to estimated processed product value of salmon from all regions statewide
- Processed product value, processing jobs and payments to labor generated in the Kenai Peninsula and the Municipality of Anchorage

A note regarding data in this report

Northern Economics came under contracted on March 12, 2012 to develop and deliver a draft of this report in early May 2012. In mid-April 2011, CFEC generated updated landings and revenue data for all Alaska fisheries. Northern Economics had already completed the analysis and submitted the draft report in early May before it was discovered that the updated CFEC data were available. The tables in the Executive Summary reflect the updated data, as do references to data within the text of the Executive Summary. In general, tables, figures, and references to data in the main body of the report do not reflect the CFEC updates. Data in the main body of the report that are updated are highlighted with yellow shading.

1.1 Relative Importance of Cook Inlet Salmon Fishery Relative to Other U.S. Fisheries

Table 1 compares the value of Cook Inlet salmon fisheries to selected fisheries around the U.S. While the ex-vessel value of Cook Inlet salmon fisheries accounts for generally less than 10 percent of all Alaska salmon fisheries,[7] they are still significant when compared to other U.S. fisheries. In 2011 for example, the ex-vessel value of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery exceeded the value of all Lower-48 salmon fisheries combined. The value of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery also exceeded the value of the entire West Coast shore-based trawl fishery in 2010 and 2011, and has exceeded the Atlantic cod fishery in the Northeast U.S. for five of the seven years shown.

[7] A more detailed comparison of Cook Inlet salmon fisheries to other Alaska fisheries can be found on page 25.

Table 1. Comparison of Cook Inlet Fisheries to other Selected US Fisheries

Fishery	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Five-year Average
	Ex-vessel Revenue ($, Millions)							
Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries	**31.5**	**15.3**	**24.1**	**22.6**	**18.6**	**34.6**	**54.2**	**32.1**
All Lower 48 Salmon Fisheries	37.3	34.4	34.0	27.0	25.1	49.1	53.5	37.2
West Coast Shore-based Trawl Fishery	44.1	45.9	46.0	51.2	42.1	37.5	48.5	45.0
U.S. Northeast States Atlantic Cod Fishery	20.8	20.5	27.1	30.8	25.2	28.1	32.6	26.4
Hawaii Tuna Fishery	46.1	44.6	51.2	60.9	47.7	59.8	66.6	53.8
Other Alaska Salmon Fisheries	261.2	260.9	323.3	345.4	325.1	470.8	510.6	356.8

Source: Estimates developed by Northern Economics based on data from Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) (2013, 2012a, 2012b), and NFMS (2013)

Table 2 and Table 3 rank U.S. ports in terms of fishery landing values and volumes, respectively. For the purpose of showing the importance of the Cook Inlet fisheries, the tables combine total landings from Seward, Kenai, Homer and Anchorage landings into one port. The aggregation of these four Cook Inlet area ports yields the sixth largest port in terms of the landings value, and the seventeenth largest port in terms of landings volume (pounds). The table also shows that if only the value of Cook Inlet salmon were included, the four ports together would still rank twenty-ninth among U.S. Ports in terms of landings value, and thirtieth in terms of volume.[8]

[8] It should be noted that not all ports make the list due to confidentiality issues. For example, Dillingham, AK has significant landings and value of salmon and is not listed in these tables.

Table 2. Ranking of U.S. Ports by Value of Landings, Cook Inlet Ports Combined, 2002–2011

Rank	Port	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Five-year Average
		Ex-Vessel Revenue ($, Millions)							
1	Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, AK	282.5	281.2	268.0	241.3	249.2	306.0	369.0	285.3
2	Akutan, AK							168.0	168.0
3	Reedville, VA	95.8	101.4	174.1	195.0	103.8	163.1	114.0	135.3
4	Empire-Venice, LA	35.1	54.4	126.0	98.7	159.7	128.1	207.0	115.6
5	Intracoastal City, LA	166.1	165.2	70.2	73.7	73.4	100.9	99.0	106.9
6	**Seward, Kenai, Homer & Anchorage***	**77.6**	**69.5**	**72.0**	**50.7**	**64.3**	**94.2**	**108.0**	**76.6**
7	Kodiak, AK	57.2	54.6	73.5	73.3	76.1	84.3	103.0	74.6
8	Cameron, LA			61.8	65.3	67.1	81.0	86.0	72.2
9	Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS	44.7	53.2	64.3	72.3	68.1	56.6	88.0	63.9
10	Astoria, OR	85.1	51.0	58.8	48.2	42.7	56.1	83.0	60.7
11	Los Angeles, CA	54.3	51.4	50.8	54.2	43.1	75.4	85.0	59.2
12	New Bedford, MA	45.0	52.0	57.0	62.9	59.4	69.2	67.0	58.9
13	Gloucester, MA	52.2	51.0	43.7	50.4	50.9	50.0	57.0	50.7
14	Naknek-King Salmon, AK	38.3	46.9	49.9	48.9	50.4	59.4	59.0	50.4
15	Westport, WA	46.0	47.4	47.8	49.3	35.0	52.5	65.0	49.0
16	Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA	37.1	35.4	41.8	36.0	51.3	62.2	79.0	49.0
17	Cordova, AK	54.6	35.7	49.7	43.4	30.9	71.6	56.0	48.8
18	Newport, OR	68.4	46.3	39.0	36.9	32.8	41.3	58.0	46.1
19	Sitka, AK	35.9	40.2	35.5	36.6	41.0	45.1	63.0	42.5
20	Ketchikan, AK	32.3	40.7	40.5	33.0	39.9	47.4	61.0	42.1
21	Moss Landing, CA	39.4	41.1	46.8	38.7	32.4	37.4	40.0	39.4
22	Petersburg, AK	28.4	41.0	40.1	26.8	32.9	38.5	62.0	38.5
23	Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	36.2	42.8	36.7	39.0	33.1	37.8	43.0	38.4
24	Portland, ME	46.5	41.8	28.6	29.8	30.0	36.3	48.0	37.3
25	Point Judith, RI	37.8	38.6	30.8	32.5	30.2	34.2	44.0	35.4
26	Dulac-Chauvin, LA	29.3	32.6	25.2	31.7	30.7	32.2	44.0	32.2
27	Coos Bay-Charleston, OR	34.6	27.8	27.5	26.1	29.3	31.9	42.0	31.3
28	Atlantic City, NJ	24.7	33.0	31.5	30.5		30.6	34.0	30.7
29	**Cook Inlet Salmon Combined****	**31.5**	**15.3**	**24.1**	**22.6**	**18.6**	**34.5**	**56.5**	**29.0**
30	Bayou La Batre, AL	36.7	27.7	24.2	22.6	25.9		34.0	28.5
31	Brownsville-Port Isabel, TX	26.6	30.2	24.2	22.9	28.7	26.9	36.0	27.9
32	Ilwaco-Chinook, WA	32.3	34.3	23.5	22.1	20.3	30.5	28.0	27.3
33	Beaufort-Morehead City, NC					27.0			27.0
34	Rockland, ME	8.7	33.0	28.6	26.6	25.9	25.8	40.0	26.9
35	Wanchese-Stumpy Point, NC	17.8	27.6	24.1	23.2		31.4	36.0	26.7
36	Cresent City, CA	32.1	20.7						26.4
37	Monterey, CA					14.6	22.1	37.0	24.6
38	Honolulu, HI	6.5	22.8	27.3	24.1	26.5	28.0	36.0	24.5
39	Point Pleasant, NJ	26.7	25.5	25.7	23.3	20.2	24.0	24.0	24.2
40	Lafitte-Barataria, LA	19.2	25.2	23.1	23.5	27.4	17.9	28.0	23.5
41	Galveston, TX	24.2	23.0	21.3	15.4	26.1	17.3	27.0	22.0
42	Ocean City, MD						21.9		21.9
43	Juneau, AK	21.7	22.6	22.3	22.4	19.7	19.9	24.0	21.8

Notes: Ports are sorted by the average of reported value. It is assumed data blanks indicate that data for the port was not disclosed due to confidentiality. Averages are calculated using only the reported years.

* Listed ports combined as if they were one port and the values shown include landings of all species at the selected ports.

** Includes only the ex-vessel value of Cook Inlet Salmon.

Sources: Developed by Northern Economics based on data from NMFS (2013) and from ADF&G (2013a, 2013b)

Table 3. Ranking of U.S. Ports by Pounds Landed, Cook Inlet Ports Combined, 2002–2011

Rank	Port	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Five-year Average
		Landed Pounds (Millions)							
1	Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, AK	887.6	911.3	777.2	612.7	506.3	515.2	706.0	706.0
2	Akutan, AK							431.0	431.0
3	Reedville, VA	373.4	372.5	421.0	354.2	349.4	426.1	414.0	414.0
4	Empire-Venice, LA	170.8	285.7	323.1	353.2	411.8	353.5	532.0	532.0
5	Intracoastal City, LA	464.0	400.7	299.7	254.6	244.7	334.6	327.0	327.0
6	Kodiak, AK	337.2	332.8	320.0	250.9	282.9	325.3	372.0	372.0
7	Cameron, LA			211.1	171.9	178.8	204.7	227.0	227.0
8	Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS	159.1	212.1	216.3	190.2	217.4	105.2	267.0	267.0
9	New Bedford, MA	153.4	169.9	149.5	146.4	170.0	133.4	117.0	117.0
10	Los Angeles, CA	139.7	164.5	141.2	123.6	113.6	186.8	157.0	157.0
11	Astoria, OR	164.7	164.1	161.8	99.7	104.4	100.9	144.0	144.0
12	Gloucester, MA	124.2	148.4	94.4	120.2	122.3	88.8	77.0	77.0
13	Naknek-King Salmon, AK	105.3	105.7	115.6	105.2	119.4	124.1	99.0	99.0
14	Westport, WA	122.8	141.3	98.3	111.1	74.4	100.8	116.0	116.0
15	Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA	62.3	43.7	94.3	46.3	141.3	131.4	128.0	128.0
16	Cordova, AK	111.2	45.8	108.8	95.7	45.5	147.7	68.0	68.0
17	**Seward, Kenai, Homer & Anchorage***	**94.3**	**64.1**	**98.6**	**51.3**	**61.7**	**116.5**	**93.0**	**93.0**
18	Ketchikan, AK	102.5	50.3	83.5	46.0	75.9	75.7	100.0	100.0
19	Newport, OR	110.0	93.6	71.7	57.8	50.2	57.0	79.0	79.0
20	Petersburg, AK	94.9	58.2	75.4	34.7	55.4	49.9	101.0	101.0
21	Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	74.6	89.2	68.4	82.9	63.9	43.1	40.0	40.0
22	Sitka, AK	38.1	46.9	55.5	52.7	78.4	74.6	113.0	113.0
23	Moss Landing, CA	37.8	59.3	96.3	73.5	46.2	38.4	34.0	34.0
24	Portland, ME	56.8	70.9	34.6	35.1	37.3	38.2	61.0	61.0
25	Point Judith, RI	41.8	45.9	37.6	37.6	39.9	35.6	41.0	41.0
26	Dulac-Chauvin, LA	42.6	30.8	23.5	35.6	42.4	32.8	43.0	43.0
27	Atlantic City, NJ	31.8	36.8	40.7	35.3		24.2	23.0	23.0
28	Rockland, ME	34.6	36.2	33.4	29.6	21.4	22.6	38.0	38.0
29	Coos Bay-Charleston, OR	25.7	29.0	26.8	27.0	30.1	31.0	39.0	39.0
30	**Cook Inlet Salmon Combined****	**35.7**	**20.7**	**25.4**	**21.4**	**19.0**	**23.7**	**38.3**	**38.3**
31	Beaufort-Morehead City, NC					25.5			
32	Wanchese-Stumpy Point, NC	27.2	26.5	22.4	22.6		25.6	25.0	25.0
33	Ilwaco-Chinook, WA	30.1	40.8	22.2	17.7	18.4	23.6	21.0	21.0
34	Brownsville-Port Isabel, TX	20.1	30.5	23.2	20.4	27.0	22.7	25.0	25.0
35	Honolulu, HI	22.2	20.9	24.2	26.0	22.3	23.5	23.0	23.0
36	Lafitte-Barataria, LA	23.2	25.7	19.8	23.8	25.9	14.9	22.0	22.0
37	Bayou La Batre, AL	17.3	28.0	23.0	19.0	21.0		22.0	22.0
38	Point Pleasant, NJ	24.8	25.8	23.6	23.4	18.4	20.9	15.0	15.0
39	Port Arthur, TX	17.8	25.0	17.4	14.9	16.0	19.6	21.0	21.0
40	Golden Meadow-Leeville, LA	24.2	17.9	13.7	16.8	25.6	14.8	17.0	17.0
41	Monterey, CA					12.9	17.1	25.0	25.0
42	Hampton Roads Area, VA	23.5	13.2	20.0	19.3	18.0	16.1	18.0	18.0
43	Juneau, AK	18.5	19.0	19.5	18.4	16.7	16.0	18.0	18.0

Notes: Ports are sorted by the average of reported pounds. It is assumed data blanks indicate that data for the port was not disclosed due to confidentiality. Averages are calculated using only the reported years.

* Listed ports combined as if they were one port and the values shown include landings of all species at the selected ports.

** Includes only the ex-vessel value of Cook Inlet Salmon.

Sources: Developed by Northern Economics based on data from NMFS (2013) and from ADF&G (2013a, 2013b)

2 Cook Inlet Salmon Harvests and Revenues

This section summarizes landings and revenues by salmon species in the Cook Inlet drift and set-net fisheries for the years 1980–2011. As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, total landings were at their highest in 1987 at just over 70 million pounds. Sockeye are the predominant species harvested in the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries, accounting for 78 percent of landings over the period.

The effect of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill is seen in Figure 2—the drift fishery was closed, while the set-net fishery had its best year on record. In recent years, landings have been split fairly equitably between the drift and set net fisheries.

Figure 1. Landings of Sockeye and Other Salmon in Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011

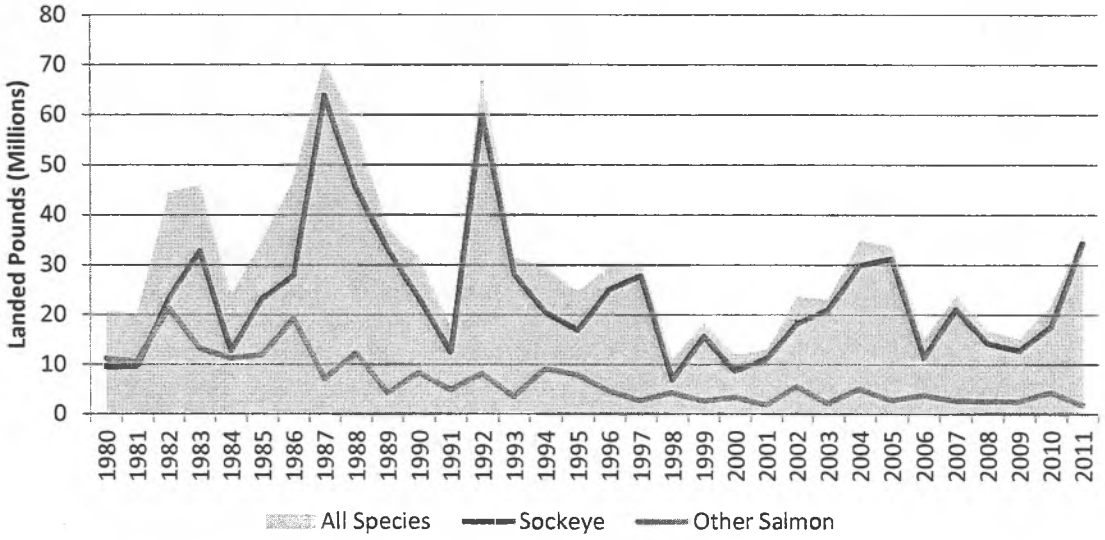
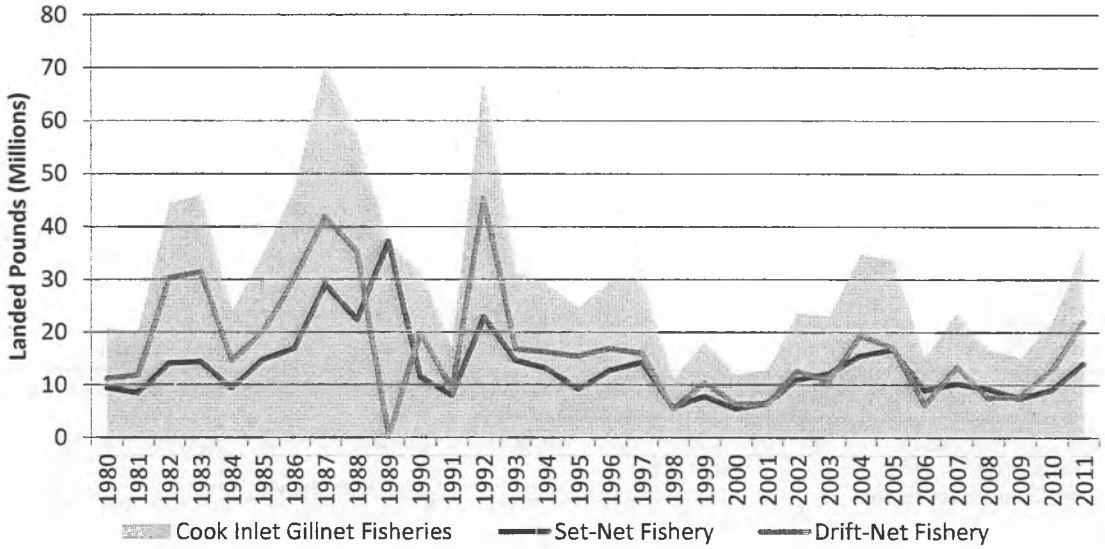


Figure 2. Landings of All Species in Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011



Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b).

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show that inflation adjusted revenues peaked in 1987 at nearly $250 million. Over the period shown, revenue from sockeye accounted for 88 percent of the more than $2 billion in total revenues. As with total landed pounds, since the late 1990s the revenue split between the drift and set-net fishery has been fairly equitable.

Figure 3. Inflation Adjusted Revenue of Sockeye and other Salmon in Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011

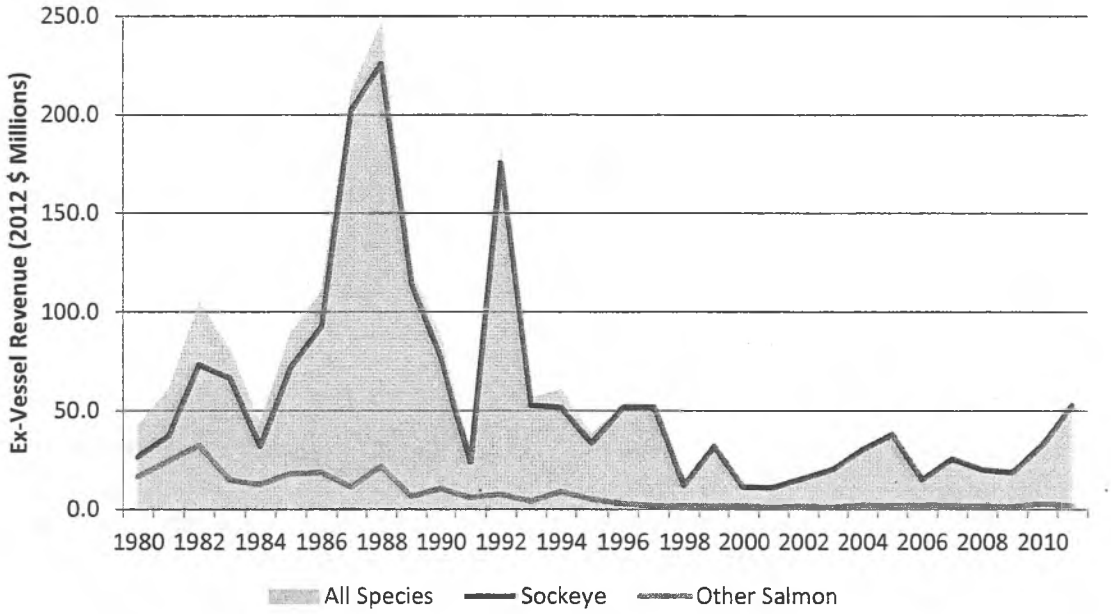
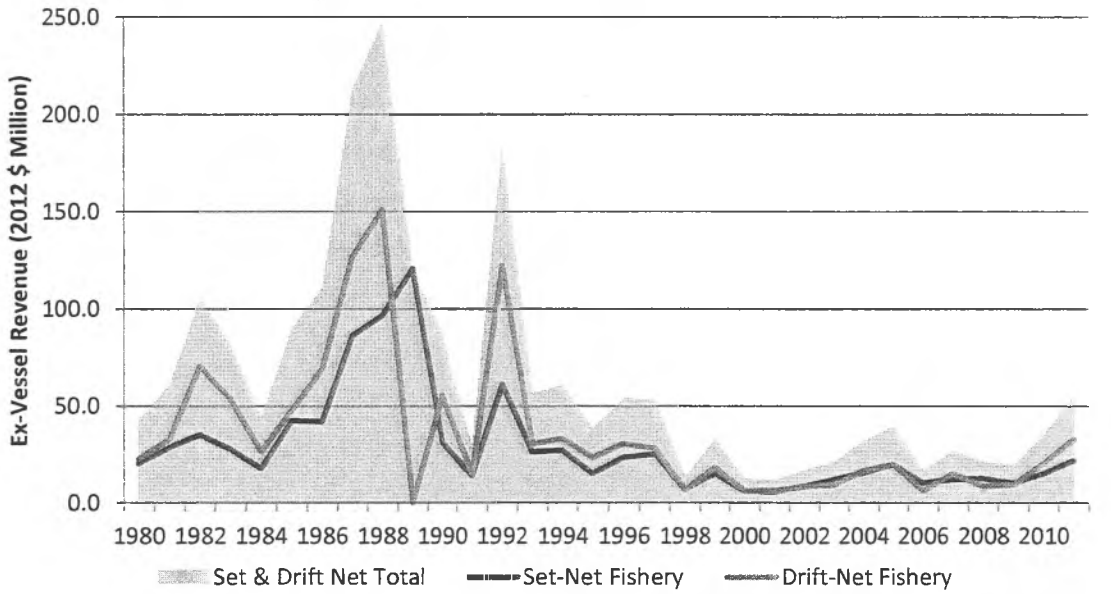


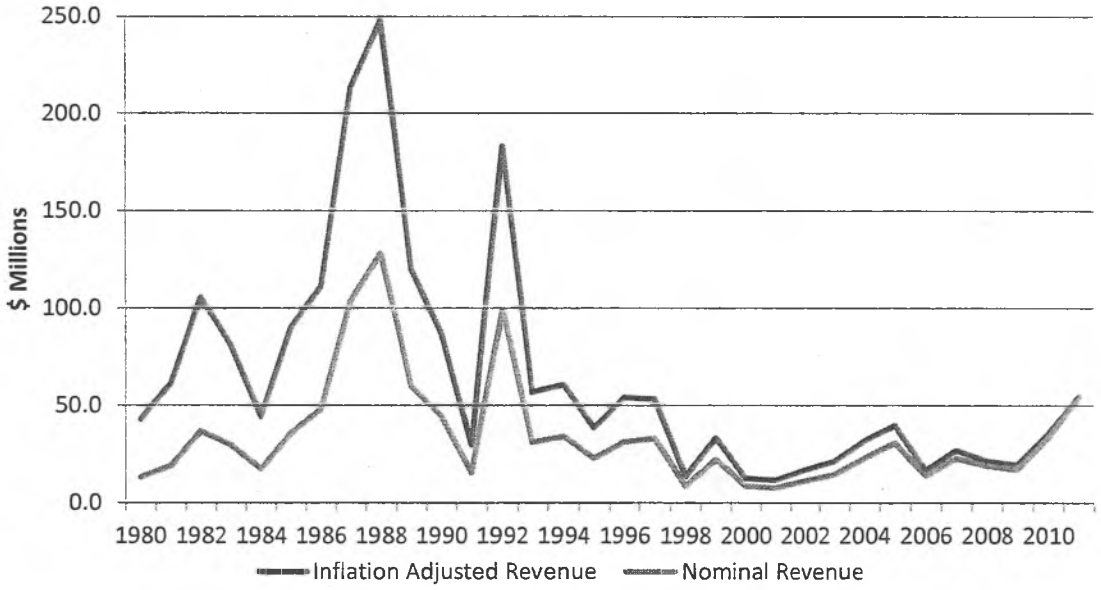
Figure 4. Inflation Adjusted Revenue in Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries by Gear Type, 1980–2011



Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a & 2012b) and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (2013).

Figure 5 shows the impact of inflation over the 30-year period;[9] inflation rates before 1998 were significantly higher than in later years. In 1988—the year of peak revenues—nominal revenues were $128 million, but after adjusting for inflation to 2012 dollars, real revenue nearly doubles to an estimated $247 million.

Figure 5. Inflation Adjusted Revenue in Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries by Gear Type, 1980–2011



Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a & 2012b) and BLS (2013).

The following pages provide tables showing landings and revenues, in both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal dollars, for the drift and set net fisheries by species for the years 1980–2011.

- Table 4. Cook Inlet Drift Net Salmon Landings by Species, 1980–2011
- Table 5. Cook Inlet Set Net Salmon Landing by Species, 1980–2011
- Table 6. Nominal Value of Cook Inlet Drift Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011
- Table 7. Real Value of Cook Inlet Drift Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011
- Table 8. Nominal Value of Cook Inlet Set Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011
- Table 9. Real Value of Cook Inlet Set Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011

[9] The ratio of real dollars to nominal dollars in from 1980 is 3.27 to 1.

Table 4. Cook Inlet Drift Net Salmon Landings by Species, 1980–2011

Year	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Sockeye	Pink	All Species
	Landed Pounds					
1980	19,081	523,178	2,493,419	4,838,567	3,356,497	11,230,742
1981	33,411	1,508,291	5,806,125	4,236,204	196,524	11,780,555
1982	32,011	2,957,719	11,131,540	15,168,208	1,024,015	30,313,493
1983	26,208	2,237,535	8,103,868	20,962,116	90,926	31,420,653
1984	16,538	1,511,686	4,348,152	7,632,821	1,098,195	14,607,392
1985	48,846	2,550,486	5,362,718	12,024,411	117,834	20,104,295
1986	41,849	3,192,610	7,564,956	17,069,048	2,253,468	30,121,931
1987	143,647	1,299,073	1,511,333	38,766,469	141,631	41,862,153
1988	75,670	1,919,266	4,549,923	27,905,650	779,590	35,230,099
1989	0	4,904	518	0	3	5,425
1990	9,798	1,593,754	2,103,462	15,045,401	1,112,523	19,864,938
1991	4,121	1,093,005	1,443,338	6,656,331	18,743	9,215,538
1992	9,726	1,724,445	1,597,307	40,390,848	1,590,880	45,313,206
1993	16,217	722,745	529,732	15,402,037	143,229	16,813,960
1994	10,615	2,146,059	1,746,957	11,417,632	941,194	16,262,457
1995	8,338	1,536,401	3,350,141	10,371,294	221,334	15,487,508
1996	6,968	1,048,087	1,073,662	14,323,958	425,297	16,877,972
1997	11,506	493,910	674,671	14,743,133	104,053	16,027,273
1998	4,446	540,341	639,079	3,474,813	743,185	5,401,864
1999	8,751	382,370	1,331,911	8,660,198	12,507	10,395,737
2000	3,129	861,034	906,976	4,325,097	317,927	6,414,163
2001	6,567	252,359	516,641	5,378,168	108,012	6,261,747
2002	5,447	815,878	1,747,071	9,279,398	787,497	12,635,291
2003	13,985	343,808	737,463	9,697,465	108,605	10,901,326
2004	15,487	1,333,977	1,019,454	16,115,558	855,073	19,339,549
2005	28,916	923,975	474,300	15,613,864	104,695	17,145,750
2006	46,822	629,556	453,670	4,101,176	892,949	6,124,173
2007	11,417	710,942	548,389	11,889,601	248,679	13,409,028
2008	13,578	652,611	347,003	6,176,288	385,095	7,574,575
2009	7,481	556,743	539,257	6,176,662	477,762	7,757,905
2010	6,604	724,249	1,467,619	10,056,549	642,452	12,897,473
2011	6,452	246,362	748,520	20,929,469	51,651	21,982,454
All Years	**693,632**	**37,037,359**	**74,869,175**	**408,828,433**	**19,352,025**	**540,780,624**

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data taken from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b).

Table 5. Cook Inlet Set Net Salmon Landing by Species, 1980–2011

Year	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Sockeye	Pink	All Species
	Landed Pounds					
1980	349,373	1,105,160	354,074	4,640,330	2,954,753	9,403,690
1981	261,200	1,712,554	628,564	5,340,397	527,787	8,470,502
1982	589,233	2,746,378	728,254	7,960,165	2,114,623	14,138,653
1983	601,638	1,334,129	563,953	11,725,413	217,400	14,442,533
1984	291,257	1,700,933	845,428	5,055,969	1,464,129	9,357,716
1985	645,178	2,286,043	545,707	11,019,818	261,534	14,758,280
1986	991,352	1,685,036	872,512	10,707,958	2,636,559	16,893,417
1987	1,016,012	1,671,439	984,086	25,113,906	277,687	29,063,130
1988	806,346	2,061,176	930,478	17,455,789	1,097,848	22,351,637
1989	662,529	2,262,760	897,207	33,137,271	266,934	37,226,701
1990	373,064	1,650,212	402,839	8,144,043	980,642	11,550,800
1991	300,072	1,535,714	405,411	5,704,124	40,840	7,986,161
1992	430,592	1,296,935	264,265	19,716,605	1,171,595	22,879,992
1993	515,431	1,098,409	201,050	12,649,787	206,351	14,671,028
1994	636,065	2,009,046	372,969	8,975,861	1,169,244	13,163,185
1995	504,612	1,371,873	471,509	6,403,256	379,984	9,131,234
1996	414,582	996,625	136,585	10,647,277	521,654	12,716,723
1997	370,068	506,203	110,096	12,945,416	384,793	14,316,576
1998	189,809	572,579	83,086	3,359,597	1,439,143	5,644,214
1999	352,070	356,800	95,735	6,943,153	55,796	7,803,554
2000	176,757	703,277	115,176	4,212,809	283,522	5,491,541
2001	171,705	452,038	80,265	5,702,321	192,085	6,598,413
2002	298,101	838,420	135,116	8,781,977	932,509	10,986,123
2003	371,878	317,945	126,172	11,216,288	86,897	12,119,180
2004	664,562	679,034	63,378	13,692,924	403,782	15,503,681
2005	639,078	439,665	32,049	15,462,011	54,384	16,627,187
2006	307,175	518,221	46,792	7,161,051	900,004	8,933,241
2007	355,702	437,240	26,487	9,157,129	281,605	10,258,163
2008	296,194	547,409	40,744	8,086,836	266,382	9,237,564
2009	142,174	442,656	53,623	6,501,007	243,833	7,383,293
2010	196,168	632,387	86,020	7,473,669	612,494	9,000,738
2011	218,830	289,131	119,236	13,395,618	66,500	14,089,315
All Years	**14,138,806**	**36,257,427**	**10,818,866**	**338,489,776**	**22,493,292**	**422,198,167**

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data taken from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b).

Table 6. Nominal Value of Cook Inlet Drift Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011

Year	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Sockeye	Pink	All Species
	Ex-Vessel Value ($)					
1980	21,940	298,173	1,321,341	4,112,250	1,141,061	6,894,765
1981	48,754	1,251,220	3,771,988	5,080,759	74,640	10,227,361
1982	40,688	2,131,353	5,459,054	16,699,098	184,478	24,514,672
1983	25,593	1,013,681	2,937,066	15,616,573	16,477	19,609,390
1984	17,585	952,525	1,669,568	7,514,843	227,056	10,381,577
1985	59,446	1,810,656	2,447,442	14,633,900	23,901	18,975,346
1986	38,813	1,973,984	2,962,351	24,625,429	348,329	29,948,905
1987	206,739	1,068,368	699,150	59,778,500	32,032	61,784,789
1988	102,373	2,396,810	3,598,611	71,730,906	300,182	78,128,882
1989	0	31,280	2,072	0	11	33,363
1990	12,803	1,301,571	1,374,268	25,393,399	302,855	28,384,895
1991	5,000	850,946	510,770	6,730,142	2,274	8,099,133
1992	14,491	1,284,646	634,631	64,191,262	237,029	66,362,059
1993	19,975	445,125	244,689	15,809,701	17,642	16,537,133
1994	10,432	1,687,300	686,757	16,270,647	111,000	18,766,136
1995	8,556	709,447	928,175	12,238,652	27,254	13,912,083
1996	7,217	434,227	211,291	17,061,614	22,025	17,736,374
1997	11,590	223,882	129,123	17,078,358	5,241	17,448,194
1998	4,317	236,100	117,903	3,880,112	64,946	4,303,378
1999	9,081	178,558	262,610	11,683,002	1,557	12,134,809
2000	3,616	361,814	181,032	3,862,072	30,059	4,438,593
2001	6,569	100,975	98,192	3,496,889	8,644	3,711,269
2002	5,950	154,996	199,140	5,288,561	37,401	5,686,049
2003	14,028	72,601	93,437	6,143,363	5,733	6,329,162
2004	16,734	288,272	132,182	11,318,356	46,195	11,801,740
2005	28,760	459,500	94,349	14,753,318	8,330	15,344,259
2006	81,709	376,674	113,099	4,498,634	89,044	5,159,160
2007	19,472	415,717	133,611	12,166,599	24,235	12,759,634
2008	25,866	284,160	75,546	7,395,517	41,920	7,823,008
2009	14,944	254,198	123,107	7,755,398	54,534	8,202,181
2010	11,643	583,728	813,221	17,730,448	161,813	19,300,854
2011	18,294	187,104	606,374	31,790,455	13,076	32,615,302
All Years	**912,977**	**23,819,594**	**32,632,149**	**536,328,759**	**3,660,976**	**597,354,455**

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data taken from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b).

Table 7. Real Value of Cook Inlet Drift Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011

Year	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Sockeye	Pink	All Species
	Ex-Vessel Value ($ in 2012)					
1980	71,793	975,684	4,323,705	13,456,142	3,733,792	22,561,116
1981	156,679	4,020,979	12,121,835	16,327,765	239,866	32,867,123
1982	116,897	6,123,378	15,683,862	47,976,509	530,006	70,430,653
1983	69,762	2,763,098	8,005,874	42,567,754	44,913	53,451,402
1984	44,828	2,428,220	4,256,139	19,157,181	578,822	26,465,191
1985	149,031	4,539,280	6,135,691	36,686,906	59,919	47,570,828
1986	89,279	4,540,637	6,814,118	56,644,402	801,239	68,889,675
1987	424,258	2,192,445	1,434,755	122,674,023	65,733	126,791,213
1988	197,792	4,630,824	6,952,796	138,589,706	579,976	150,951,095
1989	0	62,888	4,166	0	22	67,076
1990	24,988	2,540,363	2,682,249	49,561,980	591,102	55,400,682
1991	9,609	1,635,297	981,567	12,933,578	4,370	15,564,421
1992	26,671	2,364,375	1,168,030	118,143,174	436,249	122,138,498
1993	36,671	817,153	449,196	29,023,177	32,388	30,358,583
1994	18,570	3,003,478	1,222,461	28,962,558	197,585	33,404,652
1995	14,392	1,193,349	1,561,268	20,586,444	45,844	23,401,297
1996	12,498	751,979	365,906	29,546,725	38,143	30,715,252
1997	18,696	361,152	208,294	27,549,761	8,454	28,146,357
1998	6,770	370,259	184,898	6,084,914	101,851	6,748,693
1999	13,667	268,726	395,223	17,582,642	2,344	18,262,601
2000	5,244	524,731	262,546	5,601,076	43,594	6,437,192
2001	9,891	152,044	147,854	5,265,494	13,015	5,588,300
2002	8,941	232,900	299,231	7,946,672	56,200	8,543,943
2003	20,636	106,801	137,452	9,037,318	8,434	9,310,641
2004	23,304	401,457	184,081	15,762,306	64,333	16,435,482
2005	37,120	593,057	121,773	19,041,457	10,752	19,804,158
2006	98,883	455,848	136,872	5,444,219	107,761	6,243,583
2007	23,040	491,909	158,099	14,396,474	28,677	15,098,200
2008	29,096	319,652	84,982	8,319,233	47,155	8,800,118
2009	17,112	291,077	140,967	8,880,533	62,446	9,392,135
2010	12,280	615,657	857,704	18,700,286	170,664	20,356,591
2011	18,275	186,909	605,741	31,757,294	13,062	32,581,280
All Year	**1,806,672**	**49,955,609**	**78,089,336**	**984,207,705**	**8,718,710**	**1,122,778,031**

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data taken from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b) and BLS (2013).

Table 8. Nominal Value of Cook Inlet Set Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011

Year	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Sockeye	Pink	All Species
	Ex-Vessel Value ($)					
1980	402,271	630,712	187,889	3,949,107	1,005,845	6,175,824
1981	381,991	1,423,803	409,252	6,419,220	200,895	8,835,161
1982	747,336	1,974,778	356,373	8,744,604	380,129	12,203,219
1983	586,996	603,863	204,208	8,727,460	39,360	10,161,888
1984	308,630	1,068,083	323,504	4,960,692	301,673	6,962,581
1985	821,690	1,698,359	260,627	14,034,690	55,514	16,870,880
1986	924,459	1,047,557	343,536	15,532,877	409,775	18,258,204
1987	1,457,580	1,370,207	453,786	38,602,112	62,601	41,946,286
1988	1,096,239	2,586,646	739,538	45,089,670	424,800	49,936,893
1989	835,915	1,712,960	425,636	56,860,812	107,773	59,943,096
1990	488,042	1,349,254	263,497	13,761,462	267,266	16,129,521
1991	358,533	1,177,397	141,282	5,679,510	4,880	7,361,601
1992	639,213	962,650	104,614	31,220,568	173,923	33,100,968
1993	630,608	671,929	92,241	12,897,069	25,246	14,317,093
1994	624,810	1,578,797	146,548	12,784,697	137,826	15,272,678
1995	520,836	637,192	131,401	7,600,502	47,064	8,936,995
1996	429,157	412,665	26,863	12,674,823	27,000	13,570,507
1997	372,754	229,444	21,070	14,995,266	19,379	15,637,913
1998	185,350	251,608	15,416	3,772,782	126,480	4,351,636
1999	367,903	167,781	19,008	9,432,016	6,997	9,993,704
2000	204,655	296,101	23,034	3,769,152	26,859	4,319,800
2001	171,360	180,452	15,220	3,699,062	15,336	4,081,429
2002	325,511	159,219	15,395	5,003,199	44,272	5,547,596
2003	398,663	71,757	17,085	7,594,199	4,903	8,086,607
2004	759,650	155,239	8,694	10,173,901	23,078	11,120,561
2005	632,887	217,703	6,348	14,546,621	4,309	15,407,868
2006	523,179	302,617	11,385	7,666,483	87,593	8,591,257
2007	601,590	253,541	6,400	9,292,339	27,216	10,181,085
2008	609,535	257,488	9,582	10,460,583	31,325	11,368,513
2009	292,966	208,490	12,628	8,420,370	28,711	8,963,165
2010	344,058	507,037	47,416	13,108,057	153,465	14,160,033
2011	635,742	224,995	98,972	20,848,269	17,250	21,825,227
All Years	**17,680,109**	**24,390,318**	**4,938,445**	**442,322,174**	**4,288,743**	**493,619,789**

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data taken from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b) and BLS (2013).

Table 9. Real Value of Cook Inlet Set Net Salmon Harvests, 1980–2011

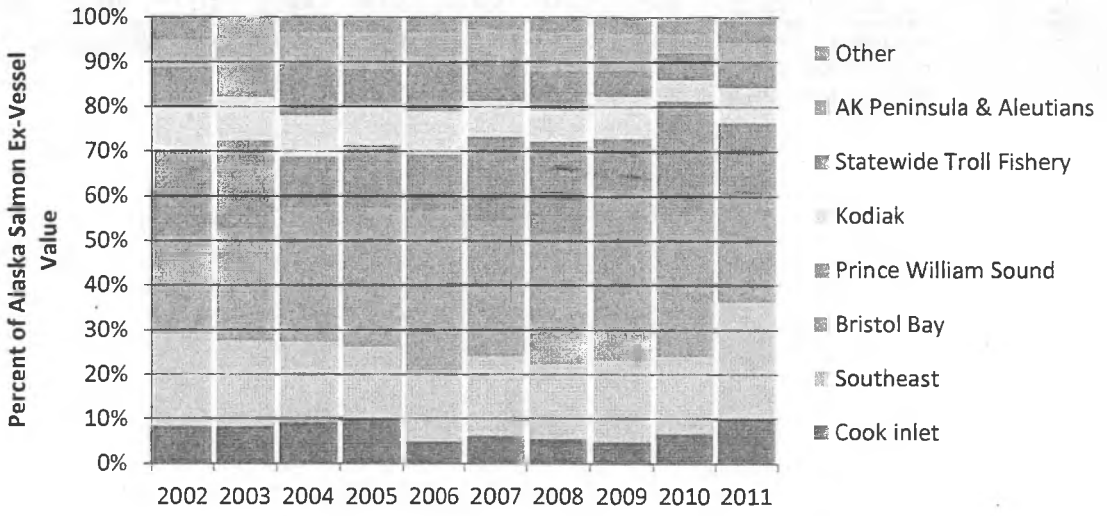
Year	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Sockeye	Pink	All Species
	Ex-Vessel Value ($ in 2012)					
1980	1,316,314	2,063,822	614,812	12,922,306	3,291,337	20,208,590
1981	1,227,585	4,575,599	1,315,190	20,629,104	645,606	28,393,085
1982	2,147,098	5,673,536	1,023,859	25,123,246	1,092,110	35,059,848
1983	1,600,037	1,646,013	556,632	23,789,368	107,289	27,699,340
1984	786,773	2,722,806	824,690	12,646,022	769,039	17,749,330
1985	2,059,961	4,257,754	653,387	35,184,697	139,173	42,294,972
1986	2,126,477	2,409,633	790,215	35,729,347	942,582	41,998,255
1987	2,991,162	2,811,860	931,234	79,217,048	128,467	86,079,771
1988	2,118,020	4,997,601	1,428,845	87,116,760	820,747	96,481,973
1989	1,680,605	3,443,900	855,739	114,318,484	216,678	120,515,406
1990	952,544	2,633,429	514,284	26,859,157	521,640	31,481,056
1991	689,006	2,262,650	271,506	10,914,537	9,377	14,147,077
1992	1,176,464	1,771,744	192,540	57,461,046	320,103	60,921,897
1993	1,157,660	1,233,515	169,335	23,676,217	46,346	26,283,072
1994	1,112,192	2,810,336	260,862	22,757,395	245,338	27,186,124
1995	876,090	1,071,810	221,027	12,784,686	79,166	15,032,779
1996	743,199	714,639	46,521	21,949,828	46,757	23,500,944
1997	601,303	370,126	33,989	24,189,443	31,261	25,226,122
1998	290,672	394,580	24,175	5,916,595	198,350	6,824,372
1999	553,686	252,506	28,606	14,194,962	10,530	15,040,289
2000	296,806	429,428	33,406	5,466,317	38,952	6,264,909
2001	258,028	271,718	22,917	5,569,918	23,092	6,145,674
2002	489,118	239,245	23,133	7,517,882	66,523	8,335,901
2003	586,461	105,559	25,134	11,171,599	7,213	11,895,966
2004	1,057,913	216,190	12,107	14,168,501	32,139	15,486,850
2005	816,840	280,980	8,193	18,774,682	5,561	19,886,256
2006	633,147	366,225	13,778	9,277,930	106,005	10,397,086
2007	711,848	300,009	7,572	10,995,425	32,204	12,047,058
2008	685,667	289,648	10,779	11,767,132	35,237	12,788,464
2009	335,469	238,737	14,460	9,641,978	32,876	10,263,521
2010	362,878	534,771	50,010	13,825,054	161,859	14,934,572
2011	635,079	224,760	98,869	20,826,522	17,232	21,802,461
All Years	**33,076,103**	**51,615,129**	**11,077,806**	**806,383,190**	**10,220,792**	**912,373,020**

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data taken from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, and 2012b) and BLS (2013).

3 Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries Relative to Other Alaska Salmon Fisheries

This section compares the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries (drift-net, set-net and purse seine) to other Alaska salmon fisheries. We have included the Cook Inlet purse seine and hatchery cost recovery fisheries in this section in order to make an apples to apples comparison across regions. As seen in Figure 6 and Table 10, Cook Inlet fisheries can account for as much as 10 percent of all Alaska ex-vessel salmon values across regions. Table 11, on the following page, shows the volume of Cook Inlet salmon fisheries relative to other regions.

Figure 6. Alaska Salmon Fisheries by Region 2002–2011



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), 2013.

Table 10. Ex-Vessel Value of the Cook Inlet Salmon Fishery Relative to other Alaska Salmon Fisheries

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fishery Region	Ex-Vessel Value ($, Millions)									
Southeast	29.98	37.25	45.88	50.54	50.43	68.98	69.53	71.39	90.41	148.55
Bristol Bay	32.03	48.42	77.33	97.96	112.04	118.01	121.10	148.51	165.16	136.46
Prince William Sound	27.92	38.29	28.81	44.00	39.76	72.22	86.59	44.55	134.06	90.31
Kodiak	13.61	18.73	23.45	26.71	30.55	31.29	28.31	36.65	23.95	44.31
Cook Inlet	**16.4**	**18.4**	**25.8**	**33.6**	**19.9**	**24.9**	**24.3**	**22.1**	**34.9**	**54.2**
Statewide Troll Fishery	13.16	14.81	29.04	26.81	34.65	31.01	36.59	23.00	31.94	30.50
AK Peninsula & Aleutians	8.58	10.53	17.93	25.50	20.77	30.40	36.69	31.68	22.41	26.62
Chignik	5.35	6.09	4.19	6.63	4.76	5.80	8.70	9.93	12.51	23.81
Yukon, Kuksokwim & NW	2.24	3.00	4.74	4.21	5.78	4.94	4.72	4.09	6.54	7.87
All Alaska Regions	**144.93**	**193.09**	**255.01**	**313.9**	**314.06**	**386.72**	**414.87**	**388.39**	**521.45**	**564.95**

Note: Includes all Cook Inlet salmon fisheries—drift-net, set-net, and purse seine and hatchery cost recovery. Other regions do not include values from cost recovery fisheries.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC, 2013.

Table 11. Cook Inlet Salmon Fishery Volume Relative to Other Alaska Salmon Fisheries

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fishery Region	**Landed Pounds (Millions)**									
Southeast	203.11	242.37	240.81	256.86	142.38	223.53	120.01	177.97	157.64	276.17
Bristol Bay	68.07	99.64	155.22	165.61	180.91	185.82	169.24	192.14	181.23	139.91
Prince William Sound	80.27	119.59	70.41	191.55	73.89	213.71	166.05	68.37	276.54	117.35
Kodiak	86.89	76.73	104.96	117.14	129.86	102.95	45.86	103.58	43.15	68.41
AK Peninsula & Aleutians	29.60	37.58	55.89	70.22	54.15	71.58	79.36	70.83	31.86	45.34
Cook Inlet	**28.42**	**26.54**	**37.19**	**35.72**	**20.69**	**25.41**	**21.41**	**19.04**	**23.72**	**38.26**
Statewide Troll Fishery	17.33	17.74	21.88	20.28	16.35	15.46	14.01	16.41	17.59	19.16
Chignik	8.16	10.42	4.48	7.92	7.88	14.37	15.92	15.43	16.24	23.17
Yukon, Kuksokwim & NW	2.08	5.22	7.06	7.31	8.43	8.46	8.56	7.66	8.85	10.48
All Alaska Regions	**523.93**	**635.83**	**697.9**	**872.61**	**634.54**	**861.29**	**640.42**	**671.43**	**756.82**	**738.25**

Note: Includes all Cook Inlet commercial salmon fisheries—drift-net, set-net, and purse seine. Hatchery cost recovery landings are not included.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC, 2013.

4 Cook Inlet Salmon Permit Holders and Crew

4.1 Description of Permit Holders

Figure 7 shows the number of Cook Inlet permit holders by fishery. The total number of permit holders as been stable at roughly 1,350 with only a very slight downward trend. The reduction is due to decreases in both drift and set net permits; the number of drift-net permit holders dropped from 597 to 566 between 1980 and 2010. Over this same period, the number of set-net permit holders dropped from 747 to 732. In 2011, a regulatory change was enacted that allowed the use of two permits by a single permit holder (i.e. permit stacking). As a result of the change, the number of set-net permit holders further declined to 693.

Figure 7. Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Permit Holders by Fishery, 1980–2011

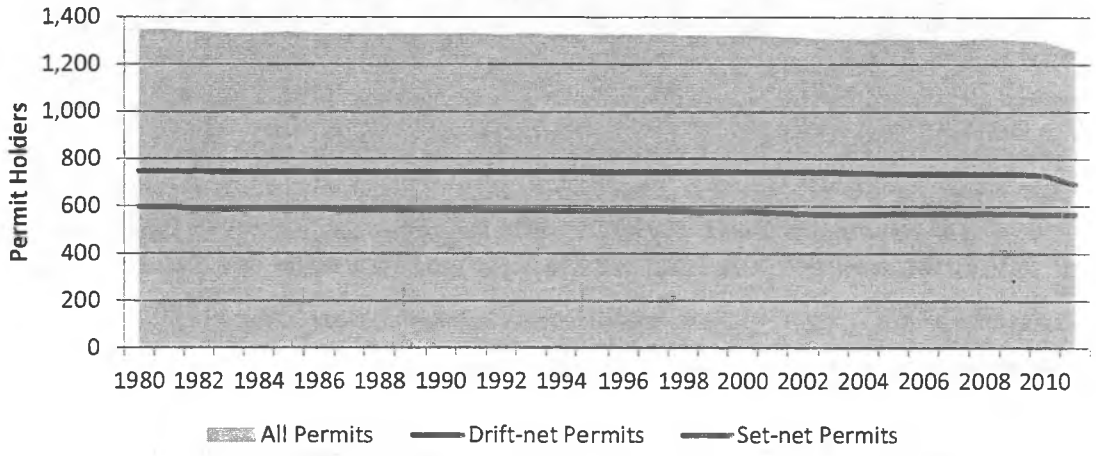
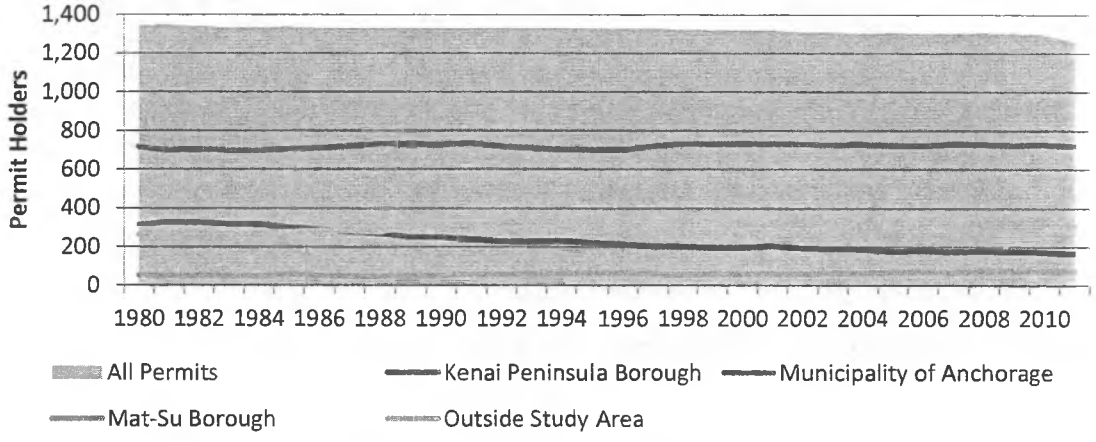


Figure 8 summarizes the residency of permit holders over both types of gear. Residents of the Kenai Peninsula Borough have owned more than half (roughly 54 percent) of the permits over the 32-year period shown. The number of Anchorage permit holders has declined from 23 percent in 1980 to just 13 percent in 2011.

Figure 8. Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Permit Holders by Place of Residence, 1980–2011



Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC (2013).

As shown in Figure 9, the decline in the number of Anchorage permit holders is seen primarily in the set-net fishery—Anchorage set-net permit ownership peaked in 1981 at 262, but by 2011 the number of Anchorage permit owners fell to 125, a 50 percent decline. The number of Anchorage drift-net permit owners also fell by roughly 50 percent from 69 in 1983 to a low of 31 in 2010 (see Figure 10). Permit ownership in both fisheries by residents of the Kenai Peninsula Borough has been fairly stable, while ownership in the Mat-Su Borough as seen some increases, particularly in the set-net fishery. The biggest gainers in the set-net fishery have been residents from outside the study area—growing from 65 in 1980 to 139 in 2010.

Figure 9. Cook Inlet Set-Net Permit Holders by Place of Residence, 1980–2011

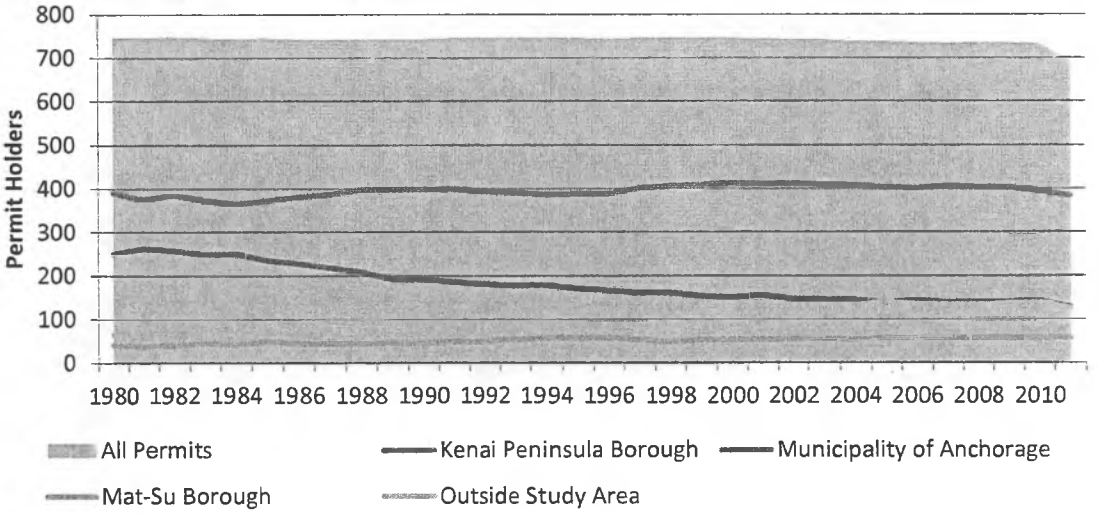
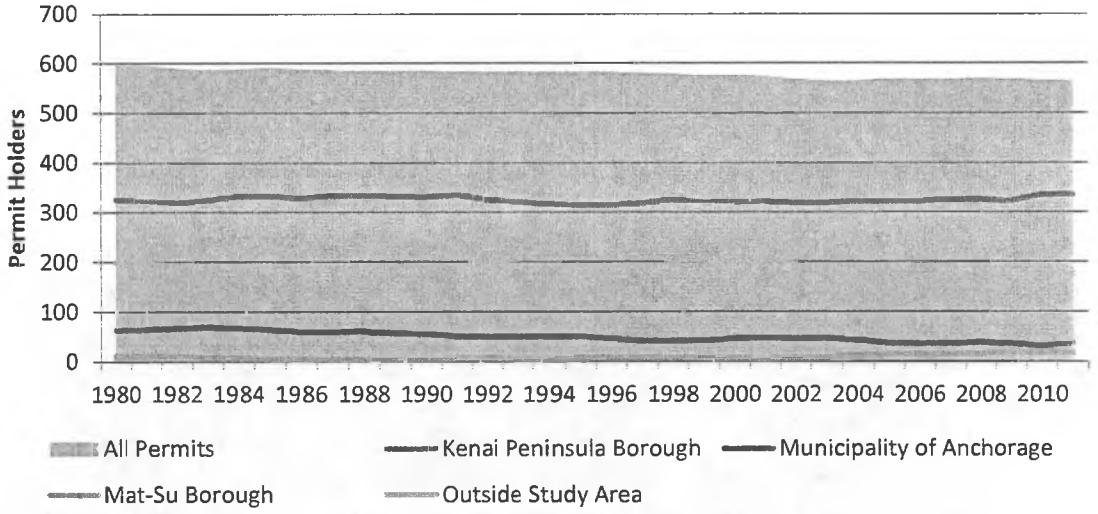


Figure 10. Cook Inlet Drift-Net Permit Holders by Place of Residence, 1980–2011



Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC (2013).

Figure 11 shows the number of persons fishing their permits (i.e. active permit holders) in the set and drift net fisheries in Cook Inlet from 1980–2011. The closure of the drift-net fishery in 1989 due to the Exxon Valdez oil spill is clearly seen in the figure. Note that the set-net fishery was not shut down that year. The number of active permits peaked in 1990 with 1,259 persons fishing their permits or 95 percent of the number of permit holders. Since then there has been a steady decline in the persons fishing with a low for the set-net fishery at 472 in 2009 and a low in the drift-net fishery in 2010 at 380.

Figure 12 shows the number of persons fishing their permits by place of residence. The general trend (a peak around 1990 followed with a steady decline in activity) is seen in all of the ownership regions with the exception of the Mat-Su Borough, where the number of residents active in the fisheries has actually increased in recent years.

Figure 11. Number of Persons Fishing Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Permits by Fishery, 1980–2011

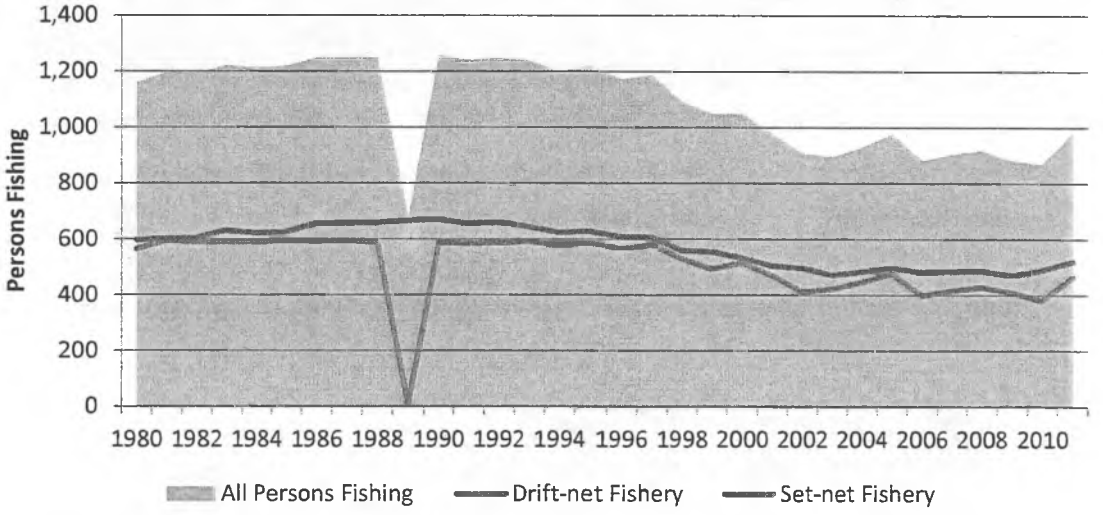
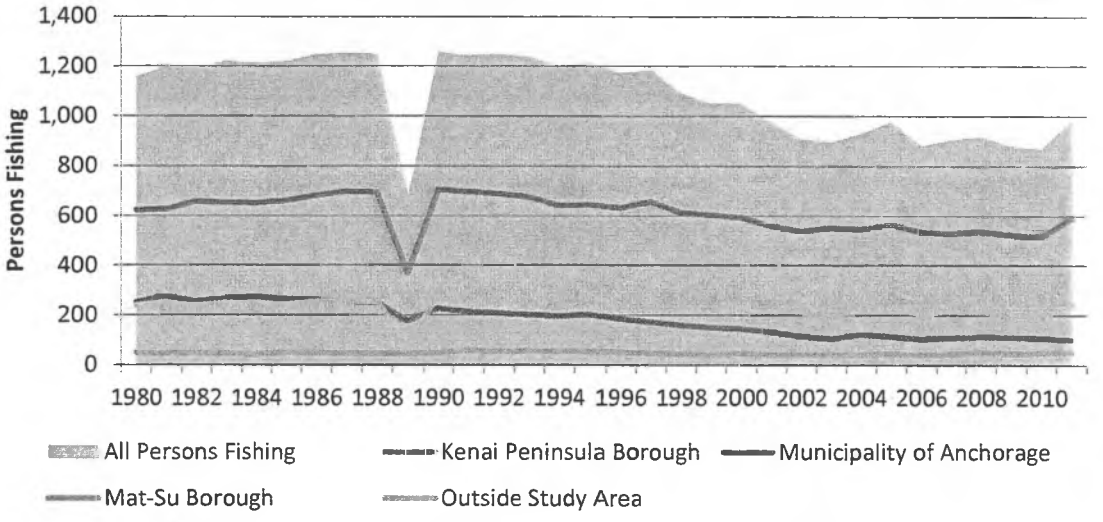


Figure 12. Persons Fishing Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Permits by Place of Residence, 1980–2011



Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC (2013).

Figure 13 and Figure 14 show the number of persons fishing by place of residence in the Cook Inlet drift and set net fisheries. In general, the activity patterns are very similar to permit ownership patterns.

Figure 13. Persons Fishing Cook Inlet Set-Net Permits by Place of Residence, 1980–2011

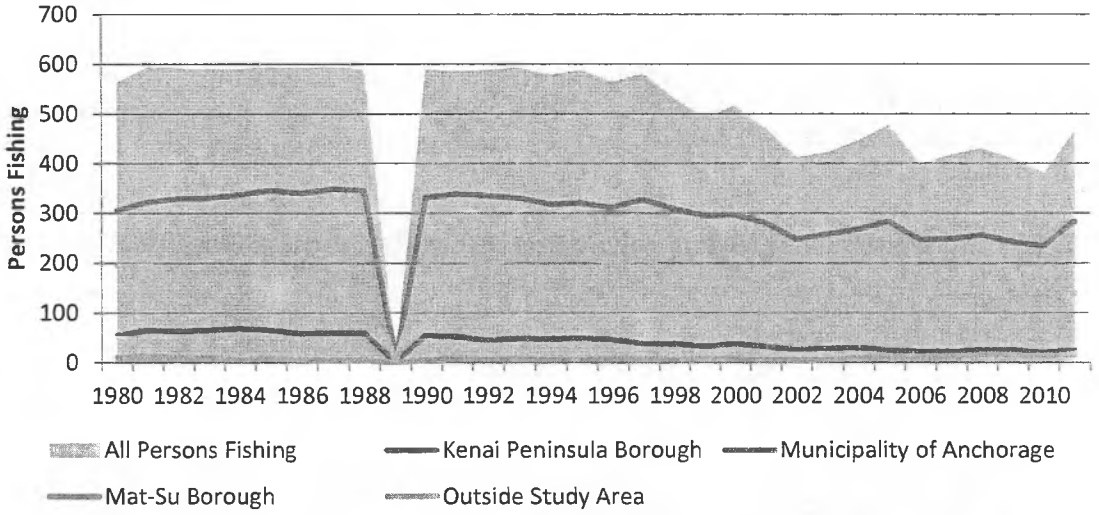
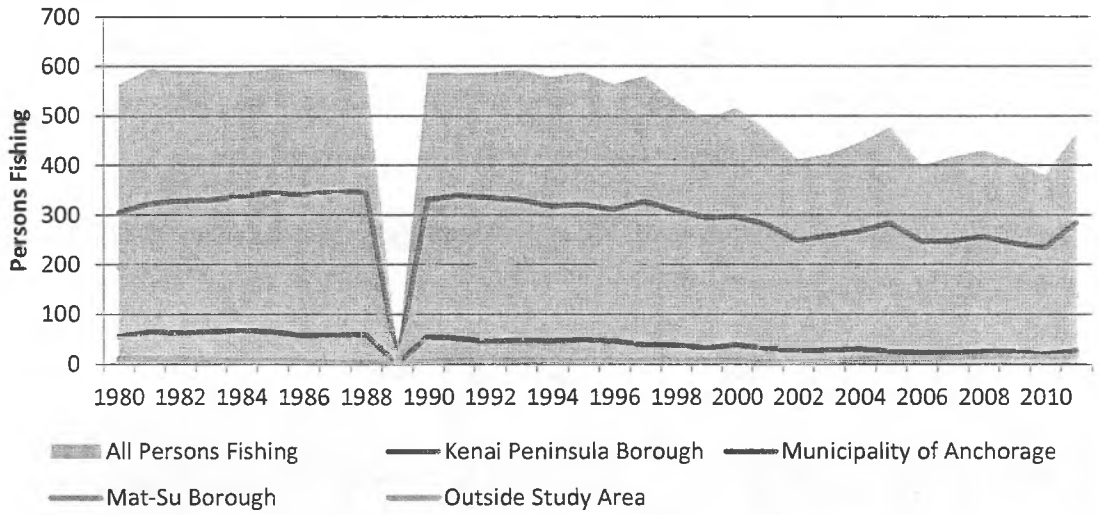


Figure 14. Persons Fishing Cook Inlet Drift-Net Permits by Place of Residence, 1980–2011



Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Figures developed by Northern Economics based on data from CFEC (2013).

Table 12 through Table 15 provide the numbers of permit holders and persons fishing by borough of residence in the drift and set net fisheries in Cook Inlet.

Table 12. Drift-Net Permit Holders by Place of Residence

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	All Permits
1980	325	62	11	199	597
1981	324	64	12	198	598
1982	319	67	12	192	590
1983	324	69	8	186	587
1984	332	67	8	181	588
1985	333	64	6	188	591
1986	328	60	6	194	588
1987	334	60	4	188	586
1988	334	61	4	186	585
1989	332	57	5	191	585
1990	330	56	5	194	585
1991	336	51	7	190	584
1992	326	49	7	200	582
1993	321	49	6	207	583
1994	316	50	6	210	582
1995	314	50	7	211	582
1996	314	46	7	215	582
1997	318	41	7	215	581
1998	326	41	7	205	579
1999	320	42	7	206	575
2000	321	46	7	202	576
2001	322	48	6	198	574
2002	319	46	7	196	568
2003	319	47	8	191	565
2004	323	43	12	187	565
2005	323	37	14	194	568
2006	323	36	14	195	568
2007	325	36	14	193	568
2008	326	38	16	190	570
2009	322	36	18	192	568
2010	335	31	17	183	566
2011	336	36	17	176	565

Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013).

Table 13. Set-Net Permit Holders by Place of Residence

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	All Permits
1980	391	250	41	65	747
1981	374	262	38	73	747
1982	385	258	40	65	748
1983	373	249	44	79	745
1984	364	251	41	88	744
1985	372	235	50	88	745
1986	380	228	45	90	743
1987	386	218	45	94	743
1988	397	210	44	92	743
1989	397	192	46	108	743
1990	397	193	45	108	743
1991	399	186	49	111	745
1992	394	181	50	120	745
1993	391	178	54	122	745
1994	386	179	56	124	745
1995	387	170	58	130	745
1996	387	166	58	133	744
1997	401	161	54	129	745
1998	406	161	48.	130	745
1999	409	153	53	130	745
2000	413	150	53	129	745
2001	410	156	53	125	744
2002	411	147	55	130	743
2003	409	145	56	132	742
2004	407	145	53	133	738
2005	402	138	57	140	737
2006	400	144	58	134	736
2007	406	138	55	135	734
2008	403	140	58	134	735
2009	402	140	56	137	735
2010	395	142	56	139	732
2011	383	128	57	125	693

Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013).

Table 14. Cook Inlet Drift-Net Persons Fishing by Place of Residence

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	All Permits
1980	304	55	10	194	563
1981	322	65	12	195	594
1982	329	63	11	188	591
1983	330	65	9	186	590
1984	337	68	6	179	590
1985	346	65	7	176	594
1986	340	58	6	188	592
1987	348	60	4	183	595
1988	346	59	4	180	589
1989	7	1	0	2	10
1990	331	55	5	197	588
1991	339	52	8	187	586
1992	335	45	6	201	587
1993	330	48	7	208	593
1994	318	47	6	207	578
1995	321	49	6	212	588
1996	311	46	7	200	564
1997	327	38	7	208	580
1998	309	38	6	178	531
1999	295	32	7	159	493
2000	297	38	7	174	516
2001	281	32	4	153	470
2002	248	26	4	134	412
2003	258	28	5	131	422
2004	267	30	9	140	446
2005	283	25	12	157	477
2006	247	22	12	118	399
2007	248	22	13	134	417
2008	256	25	16	133	430
2009	243	26	15	126	410
2010	234	19	14	113	380
2011	283	27	16	138	464

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013).

Table 15. Set-Net Persons Fishing by Place of Residence

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	All Permits
1980	318	196	38	44	596
1981	302	212	34	54	602
1982	326	192	35	50	603
1983	323	203	39	66	631
1984	314	206	36	66	622
1985	315	199	44	67	625
1986	340	203	43	69	655
1987	349	194	43	71	657
1988	348	193	43	75	659
1989	362	174	44	86	666
1990	374	172	42	83	671
1991	357	162	51	86	656
1992	353	163	47	98	661
1993	345	154	49	97	645
1994	321	149	48	106	624
1995	323	153	49	103	628
1996	320	139	45	105	609
1997	329	135	41	101	606
1998	303	123	37	97	560
1999	309	118	33	97	557
2000	296	107	38	93	534
2001	278	101	38	89	506
2002	290	90	39	78	497
2003	293	77	37	66	473
2004	278	93	32	81	484
2005	284	90	34	93	501
2006	288	83	29	82	482
2007	280	88	31	88	487
2008	282	89	36	81	488
2009	280	86	31	75	472
2010	281	90	35	83	489
2011	304	75	37	103	519

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013).

4.2 Estimated Harvesting Jobs

Estimates of the number of harvesting jobs were developed based on crew factors from 2012 provided by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) (Warren, 2013). ADOLWD develops these crew factors based on a survey of permit holders they conduct on a regular basis. In the Cook Inlet drift-net fishery, the crew factor is 1.82 crew jobs per permit, while in the set-net fishery the factor is 3.76 crew jobs per permit. It should be noted that the crew factors do not include the permit holder. The estimates of total harvester jobs in each fishery were calculated by multiplying these crew factors by the number of persons fishing each year, and then adding the estimated crew count to the number of persons fishing. It is also assumed that crew members are hired by the permit holder and that crew members come from the permit holder's community. Figure 15 shows the contributions to jobs by gear, while Figure 16 shows the number of jobs by residence.

Figure 15. Estimated Harvesting Jobs in the Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries, 1980–2011

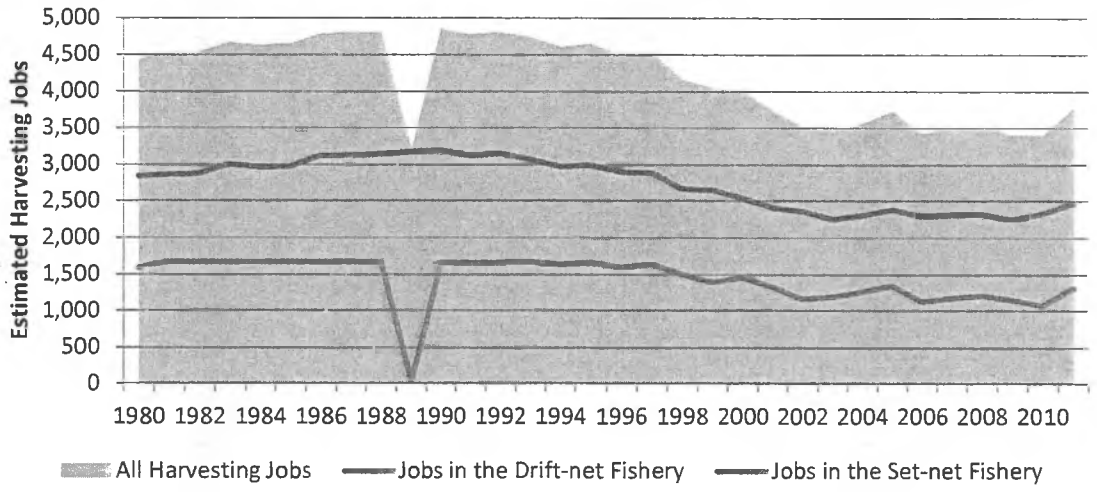
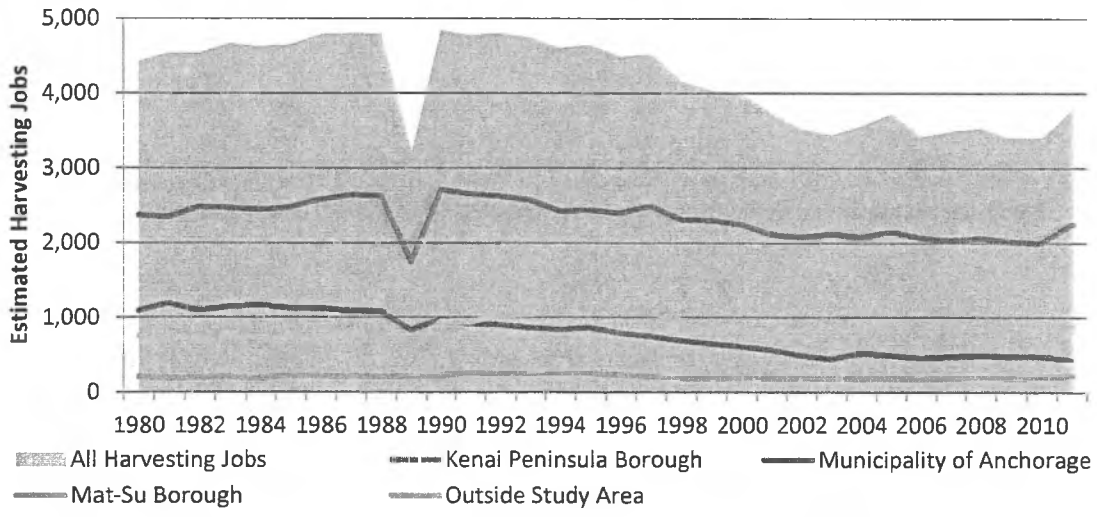


Figure 16. Estimated Harvesting Jobs in the Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Fisheries by Place of Residence



Notes: Estimates include both crew and permit holder and assume the permit holder is the skipper. Also note that the Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013) and Warren (2013).

Table 16. Estimated Harvesting Jobs in the Cook Inlet Drift-Net Fishery by Place of Residence, 1980–2011

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	Total Harvesting Jobs
1980	857	155	28	547	1,587
1981	908	183	34	550	1,675
1982	928	178	31	530	1,667
1983	931	183	25	525	1,664
1984	950	192	17	505	1,664
1985	976	183	20	496	1,675
1986	959	164	17	530	1,670
1987	981	169	11	516	1,677
1988	976	166	11	508	1,661
1989	20	3	0	6	29
1990	933	155	14	556	1,658
1991	956	147	23	527	1,653
1992	945	127	17	567	1,656
1993	931	135	20	587	1,673
1994	897	133	17	584	1,631
1995	905	138	17	598	1,658
1996	877	130	20	564	1,591
1997	922	107	20	587	1,636
1998	871	107	17	502	1,497
1999	832	90	20	448	1,390
2000	838	107	20	491	1,456
2001	792	90	11	431	1,324
2002	699	73	11	378	1,161
2003	728	79	14	369	1,190
2004	753	85	25	395	1,258
2005	798	71	34	443	1,346
2006	697	62	34	333	1,126
2007	699	62	37	378	1,176
2008	722	71	45	375	1,213
2009	685	73	42	355	1,155
2010	660	54	39	319	1,072
2011	798	76	45	389	1,308

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013) and Warren (2013).

Table 17. Estimated Harvesting Jobs in the Cook Inlet Set-net Fishery by Place of Residence, 1980–2011

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	Total Harvesting Jobs
1980	1,514	933	181	209	2,837
1981	1,438	1,009	162	257	2,866
1982	1,552	914	167	238	2,871
1983	1,537	966	186	314	3,003
1984	1,495	981	171	314	2,961
1985	1,499	947	209	319	2,974
1986	1,618	966	205	328	3,117
1987	1,661	923	205	338	3,127
1988	1,656	919	205	357	3,137
1989	1,723	828	209	409	3,169
1990	1,780	819	200	395	3,194
1991	1,699	771	243	409	3,122
1992	1,680	776	224	466	3,146
1993	1,642	733	233	462	3,070
1994	1,528	709	228	505	2,970
1995	1,537	728	233	490	2,988
1996	1,523	662	214	500	2,899
1997	1,566	643	195	481	2,885
1998	1,442	585	176	462	2,665
1999	1,471	562	157	462	2,652
2000	1,409	509	181	443	2,542
2001	1,323	481	181	424	2,409
2002	1,380	428	186	371	2,365
2003	1,395	367	176	314	2,252
2004	1,323	443	152	386	2,304
2005	1,352	428	162	443	2,385
2006	1,371	395	138	390	2,294
2007	1,333	419	148	419	2,319
2008	1,342	424	171	386	2,323
2009	1,333	409	148	357	2,247
2010	1,338	428	167	395	2,328
2011	1,447	357	176	490	2,470

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from CFEC (2013) and Warren (2013).

4.3 Estimated Labor Income to Crew and Permit Holders

In this section we develop estimates of the labor income that is generated in the Cook Inlet set and drift net fisheries. We define labor income as the estimated portion of total ex-vessel revenues that accrue to either crew members or to permit holders. Based on interviews of key informants in the Cook Inlet fisheries we assume that labor income in the drift-net fishery is 60 percent of total ex-vessel revenue, with the remaining 40 percent going to expenses such as food, fuel maintenance, etc. In the set-net fishery we assume that labor income is 66 percent of total revenue.

Figure 17 shows estimated of labor income (adjusted for inflation) generated in the Cook Inlet drift and set net fisheries from 1981–2010. The income estimates have been adjusted for inflation. Note that the basic shape of the area and line mirrors those seen in Figure 4 on page 6 (which shows estimated ex-vessel values). Total inflation-adjusted labor income peaked in 1988 at $154 million. In 2011, labor income is estimated at $34 million. Figure 18 shows the estimated distribution of labor income by place of residence. The distribution has been fairly stable with roughly 60 percent accruing to residents of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and 16 percent to Anchorage and Mat-Su residents.

Figure 17. Estimated Labor Income in the Cook Inlet Drift and Set-Net Fisheries, 1980–2011

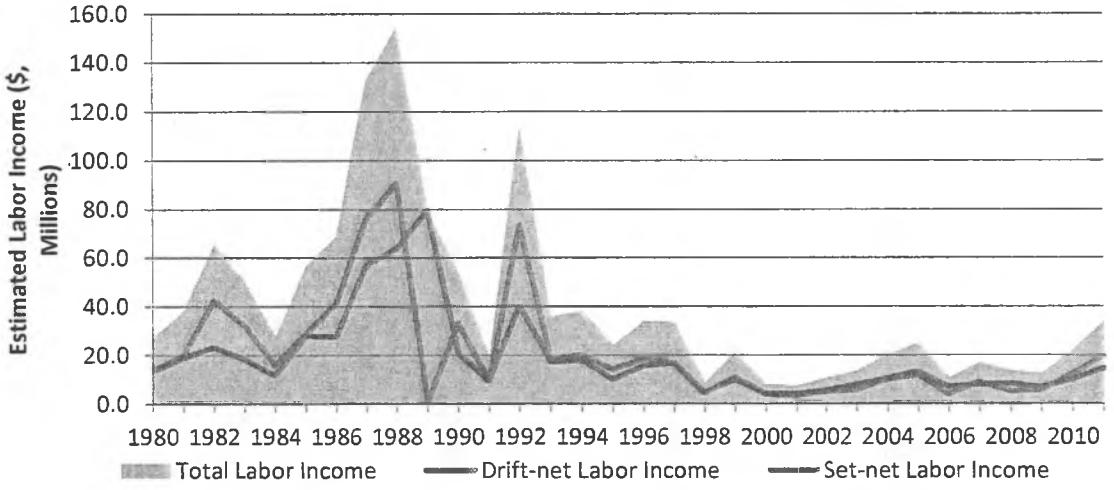
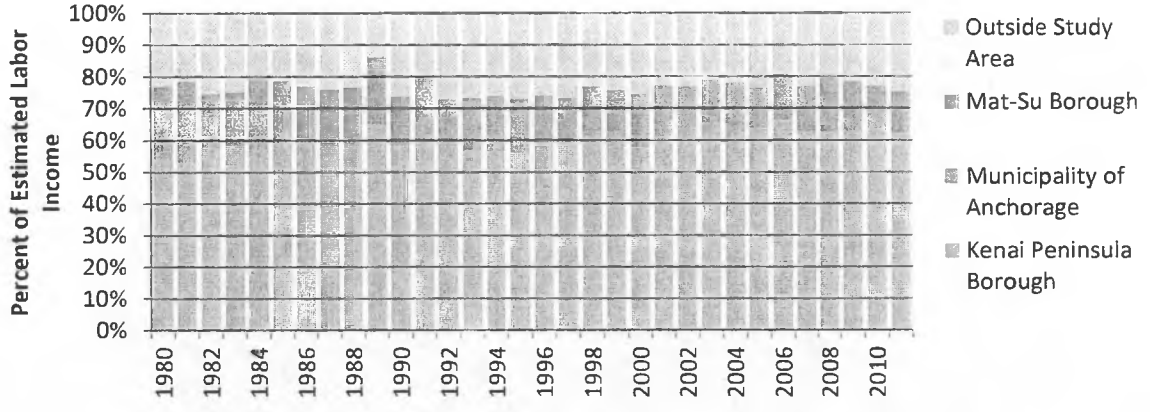


Figure 18 Distribution of Labor Income in the Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Fisheries by Place of Residence



Notes: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics using data from key informants and CFEC (2013).

Table 18. Estimated Real Labor Income from the Cook Inlet Drift-Net Fishery by Place of Residence

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	Total Labor Income
	Estimated Real Labor Income in 2012 $				
1980	6,978,569	1,150,846	229,231	5,178,023	13,536,666
1981	10,797,984	1,874,957	352,450	6,694,884	19,720,275
1982	23,544,706	3,902,749	656,417	14,154,518	42,258,391
1983	18,223,033	3,009,680	471,742	10,366,386	32,070,841
1984	9,610,970	1,518,611	169,025	4,580,508	15,879,114
1985	17,001,918	2,811,677	276,776	8,452,128	28,542,498
1986	24,479,453	3,751,641	381,794	12,720,917	41,333,805
1987	44,774,365	6,703,955	419,160	24,177,245	76,074,727
1988	53,760,374	8,380,218	616,070	27,813,994	90,570,657
1989	28,171	4,025	0	8,050	40,246
1990	19,135,535	2,768,988	241,826	11,094,060	33,240,407
1991	5,837,163	724,303	106,418	2,670,768	9,338,653
1992	42,977,616	5,312,659	703,924	24,288,902	73,283,098
1993	10,336,637	1,382,214	179,918	6,316,380	18,215,149
1994	11,491,747	1,711,674	183,975	6,655,394	20,042,790
1995	8,052,196	1,102,993	115,689	4,769,902	14,040,778
1996	10,539,272	1,314,637	182,577	6,392,666	18,429,150
1997	9,755,429	1,008,325	159,439	5,964,621	16,887,813
1998	2,487,289	266,464	39,057	1,256,406	4,049,216
1999	6,829,780	722,214	121,738	3,283,828	10,957,560
2000	2,261,499	279,843	39,117	1,281,855	3,862,314
2001	1,952,598	248,963	21,361	1,130,060	3,352,981
2002	3,209,027	296,484	46,324	1,574,530	5,126,365
2003	3,518,354	321,496	67,106	1,679,428	5,586,384
2004	6,266,129	588,191	192,866	2,814,106	9,861,289
2005	7,401,344	541,249	316,493	3,623,407	11,882,494
2006	2,598,601	147,596	103,430	896,521	3,746,149
2007	5,477,217	509,175	305,104	2,767,422	9,058,919
2008	3,308,008	309,980	199,319	1,462,764	5,280,071
2009	3,561,479	303,722	213,121	1,556,959	5,635,281
2010	7,733,764	613,217	452,898	3,414,074	12,213,954
2011	11,870,256	1,044,769	693,702	5,940,041	19,548,769

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics based on key informant interviews and CFEC (2013) data.

Table 19. Estimated Real Labor Income from the Cook Inlet Set-Net Fishery by Place of Residence

Year	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Municipality of Anchorage	Mat-Su Borough	Outside Study Area	Total Payments to Labor
	Estimated Real Labor Income in 2012 $				
1980	7,647,010	3,901,200	731,836	1,057,624	13,337,670
1981	9,696,446	6,610,908	843,913	1,588,174	18,739,438
1982	14,237,051	5,562,392	855,933	2,484,125	23,139,501
1983	11,254,522	4,126,132	707,573	2,193,337	18,281,564
1984	6,168,917	3,474,148	817,852	1,253,645	11,714,557
1985	16,310,893	6,560,468	1,415,825	3,627,496	27,914,682
1986	17,091,990	6,369,837	1,121,146	3,135,876	27,718,849
1987	36,648,013	10,616,412	1,724,654	7,823,569	56,812,647
1988	40,489,123	12,881,226	2,107,518	8,200,236	63,678,103
1989	51,890,083	14,493,314	2,029,807	11,126,964	79,540,167
1990	12,406,969	4,453,033	784,991	3,132,503	20,777,495
1991	5,360,023	2,373,204	578,634	1,025,211	9,337,071
1992	25,317,169	7,046,661	1,335,621	6,509,000	40,208,452
1993	9,857,678	3,396,609	847,377	3,245,161	17,346,827
1994	9,917,386	3,964,327	766,356	3,294,772	17,942,841
1995	5,383,307	2,244,826	575,678	1,717,822	9,921,635
1996	9,328,508	3,060,853	655,614	2,465,651	15,510,624
1997	10,156,895	2,929,457	555,831	3,007,057	16,649,240
1998	2,740,564	843,331	192,802	727,390	4,504,086
1999	5,912,607	1,894,630	340,155	1,779,198	9,926,591
2000	2,354,195	753,045	260,845	766,755	4,134,839
2001	2,513,480	792,042	185,959	564,663	4,056,144
2002	3,572,254	847,559	208,682	873,200	5,501,694
2003	5,256,637	1,191,765	253,223	1,149,713	7,851,338
2004	6,681,106	1,653,592	294,071	1,592,553	10,221,322
2005	8,589,120	1,912,978	325,782	2,297,049	13,124,929
2006	4,462,551	1,019,098	215,728	1,164,700	6,862,077
2007	5,222,963	1,245,300	314,624	1,168,172	7,951,058
2008	5,305,748	1,400,719	363,479	1,370,441	8,440,387
2009	4,243,724	1,016,472	384,911	1,128,815	6,773,924
2010	6,274,856	1,404,104	515,835	1,662,023	9,856,818
2011	9,286,753	1,849,647	765,422	2,487,803	14,389,624

Note: The Exxon Valdez oil spill closed the drift-net fishery in 1989. The set-net fishery was not closed.
Source: Tables developed by Northern Economics based on key informant interviews and CFEC (2013) data.

4.4 Other Employment and Income Sources for Cook Inlet Permit Holders

In this section we provide estimates of the amount of other income earned by permit holders in the Cook Inlet drift and set net fisheries. Two sources of employment and income are highlighted—fishery income from other fisheries, and wage and salary income from other paid jobs.

Data on other fishery income of active Cook Inlet set and drift net permit holders was provided by Marcus Gho of the CFEC in response to a special data request. As shown in Figure 19 and Table 20, Cook Inlet set and drift harvesters are also active in other Alaska fisheries. In 2011, 149 of the 976 active Cook Inlet set and drift net harvesters participated in other fisheries as permit holders and generated nearly $30 million in additional ex-vessel revenue. Table 21 on the following page shows other fishery revenues for the three Cook Inlet boroughs and for residents outside the study area.

Figure 19. Salmon and Other Alaska Fishery Revenue of Active Cook Inlet Set and Drift Harvesters

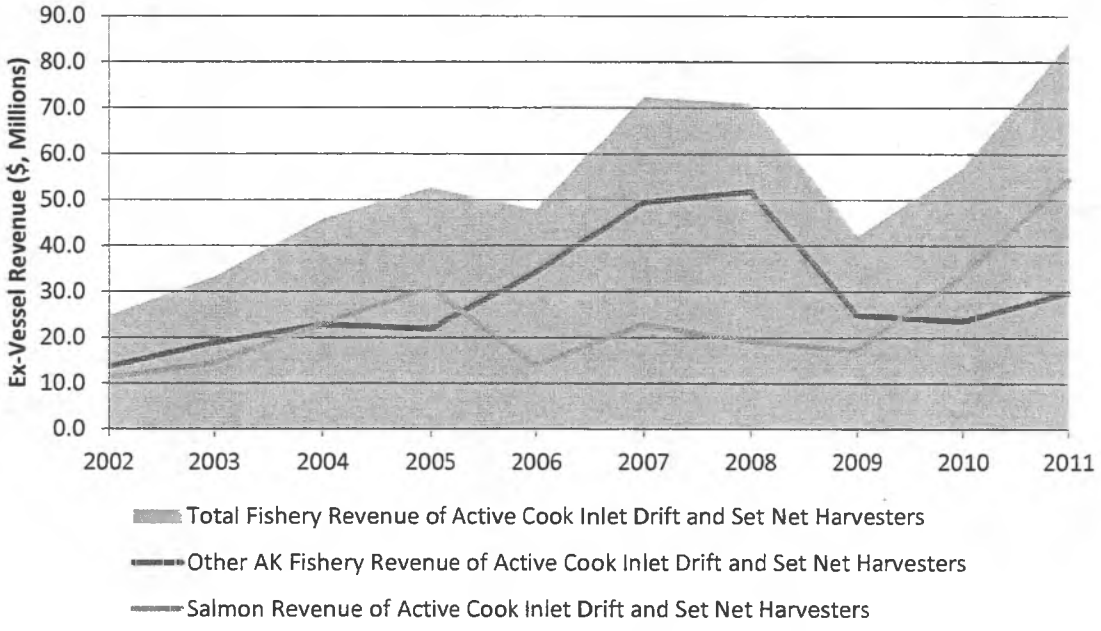


Table 20. Salmon and Other Alaska Fishery Revenue of Active Cook Inlet Set and Drift Harvesters

	Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Fisheries			Set and Drift Net Permit Holders in Other AK Fisheries			Total Revenue
Year	Active Permit Holder	Total Revenue ($)	Average Revenue ($)	Active Permit Holder	Total Revenue ($)	Average Revenue ($)	in All AK Fisheries
2002	909	11,233,644	12,358	157	13,443,251	86,175	24,676,895
2003	895	14,415,770	16,107	157	17,730,300	119,799	32,146,070
2004	930	22,922,302	24,648	158	21,873,419	144,857	44,795,721
2005	978	30,752,126	31,444	171	21,858,394	127,827	52,610,520
2006	881	13,750,417	15,608	148	34,154,102	230,771	47,904,519
2007	904	22,940,719	25,377	159	49,429,577	310,878	72,370,296
2008	918	19,191,521	20,906	146	51,746,989	354,431	70,938,510
2009	883	17,165,346	19,440	142	24,953,618	175,730	42,118,964
2010	869	33,460,886	38,505	133	23,529,449	176,913	56,990,335
2011	976	54,440,529	55,779	149	29,744,495	199,627	84,185,025

Source: Table and figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from Gho (2013) and CFEC (2013).

Table 21. Revenue of Active Cook Inlet Set and Drift Harvesters in the Salmon Fishery and in Other Alaska Fisheries, by Place of Residence

		Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Fisheries			Set and Drift Net Permit Holders in Other AK Fisheries		
Area	Year	Active Permit Holder	Total Revenue ($)	Average Revenue ($)	Active Permit Holder	Total Revenue ($)	Average Revenue ($)
Municipality of Anchorage	2002	116	1,183,484	10,202	7	375,949	53,707
	2003	105	1,591,721	15,159	8	Confidential	Confidential
	2004	123	2,503,001	20,350	4	Confidential	Confidential
	2005	115	2,944,654	25,606	6	319,638	53,273
	2006	105	1,479,171	14,087	4	497,480	124,370
	2007	110	2,311,750	21,016	7	1,171,191	167,313
	2008	114	2,345,924	20,578	6	1,135,524	189,254
	2009	112	1,787,051	15,956	5	397,655	79,531
	2010	109	2,986,121	27,396	5	307,500	61,500
	2011	102	4,548,521	44,593	8	586,720	73,340
Kenai Peninsula Borough	2002	538	7,161,437	13,311	114	8,933,382	78,363
	2003	551	9,400,316	17,060	116	13,143,612	113,307
	2004	545	14,768,033	27,097	115	15,658,055	136,157
	2005	567	19,640,704	34,640	116	14,000,736	120,696
	2006	535	9,165,838	17,132	106	24,861,770	234,545
	2007	528	14,402,592	27,278	112	36,170,288	322,949
	2008	538	12,047,588	22,393	107	38,463,932	359,476
	2009	523	10,798,992	20,648	104	18,429,320	177,205
	2010	515	21,235,409	41,234	99	20,617,938	208,262
	2011	587	33,889,949	57,734	107	24,287,395	226,985
Matanuska Susitna Borough	2002	43	261,805	6,088	1	Confidential	Confidential
	2003	42	336,840	8,020	1	Confidential	Confidential
	2004	41	550,758	13,433	3	Confidential	Confidential
	2005	46	791,147	17,199	5	259,320	51,864
	2006	41	412,533	10,062	6	331,524	55,254
	2007	44	832,610	18,923	6	414,402	69,067
	2008	52	784,891	15,094	8	870,008	108,751
	2009	46	819,507	17,815	5	531,095	106,219
	2010	49	1,456,719	29,729	5	454,715	90,943
	2011	53	2,318,318	43,742	8	427,240	53,405
Outside the Study Area	2002	212	2,626,918	12,391	35	4,133,920	118,112
	2003	197	3,086,893	15,670	32	4,586,688	143,334
	2004	221	5,100,510	23,079	36	6,215,364	172,649
	2005	250	7,375,621	29,502	44	7,278,700	165,425
	2006	200	2,692,875	13,464	32	8,463,328	264,479
	2007	222	5,393,767	24,296	34	11,673,696	343,344
	2008	214	4,013,118	18,753	25	11,277,525	451,101
	2009	202	3,759,796	18,613	28	5,595,548	199,841
	2010	196	7,782,637	39,707	24	2,149,296	89,554
	2011	234	13,683,742	58,478	26	4,443,140	170,890

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from Gho (2013) and CFEC (2013).

Many Cook Inlet drift and set net permit holders also have regular wage and salary employment as shown in Table 22. In 2011, a total of 297 active Cook Inlet set and drift net permit holders had wage and salary jobs, and earned over $14 million in wages and salaries with an average of over $48,000. Table 23 lists the occupations of the 278 active permit holders from the Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula Borough and Mat-Su Borough with other employment. The top five occupations (education, construction, transportation, administrative, and production) accounted for 59 percent of the total.

Table 22. Wage and Salary Employment of Active Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Permit Holders in 2011

Place of Residence	Permit Type	Wage and Salary Employed	Wages and Salaries ($)
Anchorage Municipality	Drift	13	545,031
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Drift	84	3,789,596
Matanuska-Su Borough	Drift	9	608,433
Anchorage Municipality	Set	32	2,585,929
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Set	125	5,215,093
Matanuska-Su Borough	Set	15	855,390
Outside Study Area	Both	19	785,327
All Areas	**Both**	**297**	**14,384,799**

Source: Developed by Northern Economics based on data provided by ADOLWD (Warren, 2013).

Table 23. Occupations of Active Study Area Permit Holders with Wage and Salary Employment in 2011

Occupation	Study Area Permit Holders with Wage & Salary Jobs			Ex-Vessel Revenue in All AK Fisheries	
	Count	Earnings ($)	Average ($)	Total ($)	Average ($)
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	48	2,153,786	44,871	2,486,624	51,805
Construction and Extraction Occupations	42	1,683,231	40,077	2,383,379	56,747
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	26	1,287,288	49,511	1,190,511	45,789
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	25	885,017	35,401	796,483	31,859
Production Occupations	24	1,750,943	72,956	1,096,603	45,692
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	17	917,216	53,954	798,351	46,962
Management Occupations	15	860,773	57,385	953,238	63,549
Personal Care and Service Occupations	10	118,155	11,816	341,996	34,200
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	9	1,691,421	187,936	435,229	48,359
Sales and Related Occupations	9	271,458	30,162	263,015	29,224
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	8	586,053	73,257	587,812	73,477
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	8	85,692	10,712	439,136	54,892
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	8	80,974	10,122	348,731	43,591
Healthcare Support Occupations	8	179,516	22,440	454,335	56,792
Protective Service Occupations	8	409,515	51,189	388,348	48,544
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	6	175,189	29,198	148,340	24,723
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	4	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
Legal Occupations	1	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
Study Area Permits Holders with Wage and Salary Jobs	**278**	**13,475,539**	**48,473**	**13,450,821**	**48,384**

Note: Includes only active permit holders from the Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula Borough and Mat-Su Borough. Estimates of total earnings applies the averages of the disclosed data to the non-disclosed permit holders.
Source: Developed by Northern Economics based on data provided by ADOLWD (Warren, 2013).

5 Wholesale Value from Cook Inlet Salmon and Salmon Processors

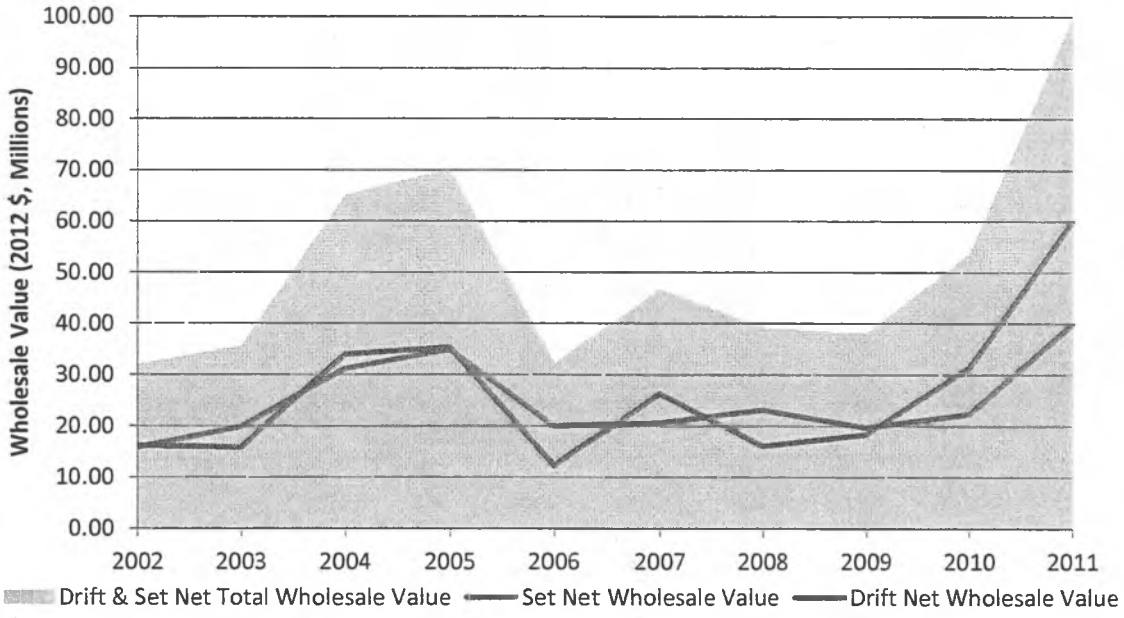
In this section we examine Cook Inlet salmon processors and develop estimates of the wholesale value of Cook Inlet salmon.[10] Figure 20 shows the estimated wholesale value (also known as processed product value) generated from landings of Cook Inlet drift and set net permits. Generally, the trend in total wholesale value follows the trend in ex-vessel values. During the 10-year period shown, total wholesale values were relatively high in 2004 and 2005, then were roughly cut in half from 2006–2009. Total product value increased in 2011 to over $94 million.

Table 24 and Table 25 on the following page show processed product values after adjusting for inflation (i.e. real values). Because of the calculation process used to generate product value estimates, the product values per ton of harvest are the same across the two gear types on a species-by-species basis.

[10] Processors are required to report to ADF&G on an annual basis, the volume and value of products sold by species and product type. These data are reported by processors to ADF&G in the Commercial Operator Annual Reports (COAR Data). Because processors may buy salmon or other species from a wide range of fisheries it is generally not possible from the COAR data to determine the precise amount of processed product and value that is generated from an individual fishery. Processors of Cook Inlet salmon also purchase significant quantities of salmon from the Prince William Sound fishery, and therefore a summary of processed product values from all processors of Cook Inlet salmon would undoubtedly overstate the actual wholesale value of salmon harvested in the Cook Inlet fishery. It is also possible that sales of products produced in the summer fisheries may not occur until the next calendar year—in this case the sales would not be reported in the same year as the harvest.

These data issues mean that reliable estimates of processed product value generated from the annual harvest in a particular fishery require complex calculations. Northern Economics estimated these values by calculating a 10-year average ratio between the volume of fish purchased by processors and the processed product volume and then multiplied the ratio by the landings for each year to get an estimate of the processed product volume for each year. Then we multiplied the per pound value of the product to get the processed product value total.

Figure 20. Inflation Adjusted Estimates of Wholesale Value from Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Fisheries, 2002–2011



Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Table 24. Estimated Nominal Processed Product Value from Cook Inlet Salmon by Gear ($, Millions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Drift-Net Cook Inlet Salmon									
Chinook	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03
Chum	0.28	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.27	0.38	0.18	0.33	2.35	1.29
Coho	0.40	0.19	0.92	1.39	0.88	1.17	0.58	0.45	1.13	0.42
Pink	0.10	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.38	0.03
Sockeye	10.03	10.31	22.89	25.74	8.59	20.55	13.42	15.01	25.82	55.27
Total	**10.81**	**10.75**	**24.37**	**27.44**	**10.14**	**22.21**	**14.33**	**15.99**	**29.69**	**57.02**
	Set-Net Cook Inlet Salmon									
Chinook	0.46	0.48	1.14	1.01	0.84	0.85	0.99	0.45	0.66	0.87
Chum	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.21
Coho	0.41	0.19	0.50	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.53	0.37	0.98	0.50
Pink	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.26	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.36	0.03
Sockeye	9.49	12.75	20.57	25.38	14.64	15.70	18.98	16.30	19.09	35.87
Total	**10.49**	**13.47**	**22.33**	**27.07**	**16.48**	**17.37**	**20.60**	**17.25**	**21.22**	**37.47**
	Drift and Set Net Combined									
Chinook	0.47	0.49	1.16	1.05	0.97	0.88	1.03	0.48	0.68	0.89
Chum	0.30	0.26	0.36	0.26	0.30	0.39	0.20	0.36	2.48	1.50
Coho	0.81	0.39	1.42	2.05	1.59	1.88	1.11	0.81	2.11	0.91
Pink	0.21	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.52	0.18	0.19	0.28	0.74	0.06
Sockeye	19.51	23.06	43.46	51.11	23.24	36.25	32.40	31.31	44.90	91.13
Total	**21.30**	**24.22**	**46.69**	**54.51**	**26.61**	**39.58**	**34.93**	**33.24**	**50.91**	**94.50**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Table 25. Estimated Real Processed Product Value from Cook Inlet Salmon by Gear (2012 $, Millions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Drift-Net Cook Inlet Salmon									
Chinook	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03
Chum	0.42	0.32	0.47	0.31	0.33	0.45	0.20	0.38	2.47	1.29
Coho	0.60	0.29	1.28	1.79	1.07	1.38	0.65	0.51	1.19	0.42
Pink	0.14	0.02	0.27	0.03	0.32	0.10	0.12	0.21	0.40	0.03
Sockeye	15.07	15.17	31.87	33.22	10.40	24.32	15.10	17.19	27.23	55.21
Total	**16.24**	**15.82**	**33.93**	**35.41**	**12.27**	**26.28**	**16.12**	**18.32**	**31.32**	**56.96**
	Set-Net Cook Inlet Salmon									
Chinook	0.70	0.70	1.58	1.30	1.02	1.01	1.11	0.52	0.69	0.87
Chum	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.21
Coho	0.61	0.28	0.69	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.59	0.42	1.04	0.50
Pink	0.17	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.31	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.38	0.03
Sockeye	14.25	18.75	28.65	32.75	17.72	18.57	21.35	18.66	20.13	35.83
Total	**15.77**	**19.81**	**31.09**	**34.94**	**19.94**	**20.56**	**23.18**	**19.75**	**22.38**	**37.43**
	Drift and Set Net Combined									
Chinook	0.71	0.73	1.62	1.36	1.18	1.04	1.16	0.55	0.72	0.89
Chum	0.45	0.38	0.50	0.34	0.36	0.47	0.23	0.42	2.62	1.49
Coho	1.21	0.57	1.97	2.64	1.92	2.22	1.24	0.93	2.23	0.91
Pink	0.31	0.03	0.41	0.05	0.63	0.21	0.22	0.32	0.78	0.06
Sockeye	29.32	33.92	60.53	65.97	28.12	42.89	36.45	35.85	47.36	91.04
Total	**32.01**	**35.62**	**65.03**	**70.35**	**32.21**	**46.83**	**39.30**	**38.07**	**53.70**	**94.40**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b) and BLS (2012).

Table 26 shows the estimated wholesale value of products sold by processors generated from the landings in all the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries from 2002–2011, including the seine and hatchery cost recovery fisheries; it also compares the two showing the latter as a percentage of the former. This table clearly demonstrates the value added by processors to the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Over the 10-year period shown, it is estimated that harvesters have been paid roughly 53 percent of the wholesale generated by processors.

Table 26. Harvest Value as a percentage of Processed Product Value for All Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	10-years
Ex-Vessel Value to Harvesters ($, Millions)	16.4	18.4	25.8	33.6	19.9	24.9	24.3	22.1	34.9	54.2	274.5
Wholesale Value of Products ($, Millions)	33.5	31.7	54.9	61.4	43.2	43.9	46.4	47.7	54.1	101.8	518.4
Percent of Wholesale Value Paid to Harvesters	49%	58%	47%	55%	46%	57%	52%	46%	64%	53%	53%

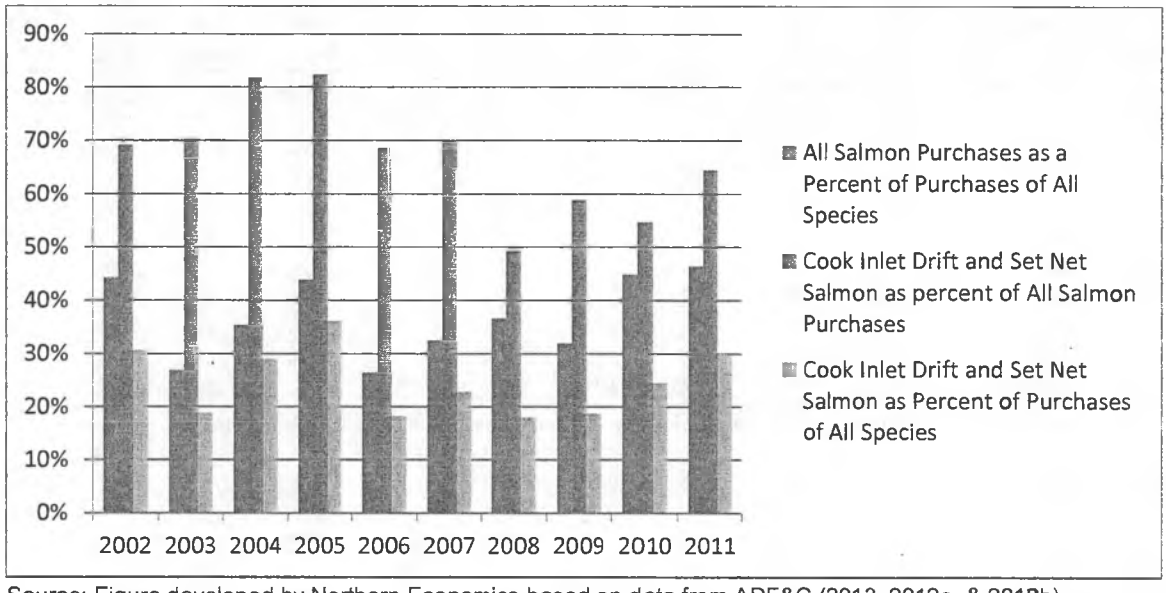
Note: Includes values from the seine and hatchery cost recovery fisheries as well as the drift and set net fisheries. Ex-vessel values reflect updated CFEC data.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Table 27 shows the relative importance of Cook Inlet salmon to Cook Inlet processors. The table compares ex-vessel values of major species that are purchased from harvesters for salmon, halibut, sablefish (also known as black cod) groundfish (pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish etc) and all other species. The values shown for salmon include purchases from the Cook Inlet set and drift net fisheries as well as purchases from the Cook Inlet seine fishery and purchases from the Prince William Sound salmon

fishery. It is clear that salmon (from all sources) and halibut are the two most important species for Cook Inlet processors with sablefish a distant third.

In the bottom half of the table the focus shifts to purchases of salmon from the Cook Inlet set and drift net fisheries. While it is clear that majority of the salmon purchased by these processors comes from the Cook Inlet set and drift net fisheries, other sources of salmon are also important. The table shows purchases of Cook Inlet set and drift net salmon as a percentage all purchases from harvesters. The Cook Inlet set and drift net fisheries account for between 18 and 36 percent of the value of the fish the Cook Inlet processors purchase in a year. Data from the bottom portion of Table 27 are summarized in Figure 21.

Figure 21. Relative Importance of Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Salmon to Cook Inlet Processors



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Table 27. The Importance of Cook Inlet Salmon to Cook Inlet Processors

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Value by Species of Purchased by Cook Inlet Processors from all Sources ($, Millions)										
Groundfish	0.76	1.06	0.96	0.60	0.83	1.57	0.74	0.88	1.09	3.08
Halibut, Pacific	13.66	38.39	37.30	37.63	43.35	49.84	47.59	44.51	60.28	45.77
Other	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.06
Sablefish	4.36	10.33	11.19	10.47	11.34	11.41	11.50	12.76	12.87	15.01
Salmon, Chinook	0.35	0.48	0.90	1.01	0.83	0.78	0.81	0.44	0.78	0.64
Salmon, chum	1.77	0.96	0.78	1.21	1.37	0.73	4.71	3.10	6.55	3.63
Salmon, coho	0.42	0.55	1.23	1.07	1.38	0.82	0.99	0.93	1.45	0.45
Salmon, pink	1.22	2.28	2.24	3.69	2.82	6.80	8.99	3.53	17.88	8.10
Salmon, sockeye	11.14	14.01	21.91	31.10	13.58	21.15	19.15	19.32	33.90	42.53
Salmon, All Species	**14.9**	**18.28**	**27.06**	**38.08**	**19.98**	**30.28**	**34.65**	**27.32**	**60.56**	**55.35**
Total	**33.67**	**68.08**	**76.50**	**86.79**	**75.55**	**93.13**	**94.48**	**85.58**	**134.93**	**119.29**
Value of Purchases by Species as a Percentage of Total Purchases by Cook Inlet Processors from all Sources										
Groundfish	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Halibut, Pacific	41%	56%	49%	43%	57%	54%	50%	52%	45%	38%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sablefish	13%	15%	15%	12%	15%	12%	12%	15%	10%	13%
Salmon, Chinook	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Salmon, chum	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	5%	4%	5%	3%
Salmon, coho	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Salmon, pink	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	7%	10%	4%	13%	7%
Salmon, sockeye	33%	21%	29%	36%	18%	23%	20%	23%	25%	36%
Salmon, All species	**44%**	**27%**	**35%**	**44%**	**26%**	**33%**	**37%**	**32%**	**45%**	**46%**
Value by Species of Purchases by Cook Inlet Processors from Cook inlet Set and Drift Net Fisheries ($, Millions)										
Salmon, Chinook	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.83	0.63	0.69	0.72	0.34	0.59	0.46
Salmon, chum	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.99	0.49
Salmon, coho	0.32	0.16	0.67	0.73	0.71	0.57	0.66	0.70	1.29	0.28
Salmon, pink	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.72	0.06
Salmon, sockeye	9.43	12.15	20.58	29.72	12.10	19.81	15.55	14.83	29.57	34.44
Salmon, All species	**10.32**	**12.87**	**22.16**	**31.38**	**13.72**	**21.23**	**17.09**	**16.08**	**33.16**	**35.73**
Cook Inlet Set and Drift Net Purchases by Cook Inlet Processors as a Percentage of Purchases from all Sources										
Salmon, Chinook	88%	83%	78%	83%	77%	88%	88%	77%	75%	72%
Salmon, chum	11%	12%	20%	8%	9%	14%	2%	4%	15%	14%
Salmon, coho	76%	29%	55%	68%	52%	69%	67%	75%	89%	63%
Salmon, pink	6%	2%	3%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	1%
Salmon, sockeye	85%	87%	94%	96%	89%	94%	81%	77%	87%	81%
Salmon, All species	**69%**	**70%**	**82%**	**82%**	**69%**	**70%**	**49%**	**59%**	**55%**	**65%**
Cook Inlet Drift and Set Net Purchases by Cook Inlet Processors as a Percentage of all Purchases										
All Salmon	**31%**	**19%**	**29%**	**36%**	**18%**	**23%**	**18%**	**19%**	**25%**	**30%**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Table 28 compares processed product value of salmon species by fishery region. In this table we estimate the processed product value of all salmon harvested in the Cook Inlet fisheries, including products from the seine and hatchery cost recovery fisheries. For 2011, the total value of processed product from all Cook Inlet salmon fisheries is estimated at $102 million.

Table 29 summarizes processed product value by species groups and the region in which processing occurred. Data for Cook Inlet Processors include the value of salmon that were harvested in the Prince William Sound fisheries as well as Salmon from Cook Inlet. In 2011, the total processed product value of all species generated by Cook Inlet salmon processors was estimated at $212 million, although this is a conservative estimate due to reporting issues with the value for processed halibut.

Table 28. Processed Product Value of Salmon Species and Region

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Salmon Harvested in All Cook Inlet Fisheries—Drift, Set, Seine and Hatchery Cost Recovery Fisheries ($, Millions)									
Chinook	0.47	0.50	1.16	1.05	0.97	0.88	1.03	0.48	0.68	0.89
Chum	0.75	0.77	4.66	2.42	1.68	0.40	3.60	1.92	3.73	1.93
Coho	0.83	0.44	1.54	2.07	2.04	1.91	1.11	0.81	2.12	0.91
Pink	9.91	2.66	2.99	3.21	13.43	2.08	4.84	10.48	2.03	2.17
Sockeye	21.50	27.32	44.53	52.60	25.03	38.67	35.80	33.96	45.56	95.86
Total	33.47	31.69	54.89	61.35	43.15	43.93	46.38	47.65	54.12	101.76
	Salmon Harvested in All Prince William Sound Fisheries ($, Millions)									
Chinook	3.67	4.57	6.17	5.74	5.09	5.66	2.80	1.54	2.44	3.19
Chum	11.81	10.64	7.82	12.28	16.21	24.29	55.82	34.42	55.75	28.08
Coho	5.18	5.49	12.09	7.69	12.92	6.15	13.69	6.13	8.66	7.04
Pink	19.18	43.05	43.21	71.45	41.33	130.11	130.41	47.70	218.86	104.52
Sockeye	31.33	30.10	30.70	33.44	43.27	51.15	27.10	41.26	39.65	74.45
Total	71.19	93.86	99.99	130.60	118.83	217.35	229.82	131.05	325.36	217.28
	Salmon Processed in the AK Peninsula and Chignik ($, Millions)									
Chinook	0.15	0.11	0.54	0.7	0.29	Conf.	0.26	0.31	0.5	0.42
Chum	1.86	2.44	2.36	2.5	7.07	Conf.	5	8.56	11.15	13.03
Coho	1.58	2.46	1.92	1.53	2.52	Conf.	5.05	3.57	3.72	2.2
Pink	5.78	8.47	11.71	13.69	13.32	24.71	37.12	30.63	8.62	26.36
Sockeye	32.19	38.64	52.67	70.85	55.74	Conf.	49.55	58.54	61.15	62.98
Total	41.56	52.13	69.19	89.27	78.94	24.71	96.98	101.61	85.15	104.97
	Salmon Processed in Bristol Bay ($, Millions)									
Chinook	0.52	0.53	1.42	1.51	2.71	1.22	0.9	0.71	0.59	2.51
Chum	1.01	4.95	1.45	3.09	6.52	18.64	7.39	5.2	4.69	4.96
Coho	0.29	0.46	0.59	0.6	1.01	0.53	1.16	0.5	0.49	0.48
Pink	0	Conf.	0.05	Conf.	0.34	0	0.8	Conf.	1.98	0.01
Sockeye	70.61	89.21	135.53	174.14	185.36	196.68	204.1	222.3	290.82	266.39
Total	72.43	95.15	139.03	179.35	195.94	217.08	214.35	228.71	298.57	274.34
	Salmon Processed in Kodiak ($, Millions)									
Chinook	0.12	0.08	0.17	0.2	0.3	0.22	0.23	0.07	0.28	0.34
Chum	1.62	4.49	3.8	2.36	8.21	5.32	11.3	7.81	9.61	8.93
Coho	2.38	2.03	2.89	2.76	5.15	3.04	3.65	2.43	3.69	2.15
Pink	19.1	24.08	31.52	51.28	69.44	74.49	51.48	76.85	70.08	66.85
Sockeye	15.35	33.42	33.01	32.23	19.25	31.14	30.08	36.56	27.09	47.33
Total	38.57	64.09	71.38	88.83	102.35	114.22	96.73	123.72	110.74	125.6
	Salmon Processed in Southeast Alaska ($, Millions)									
Chinook	11.06	11.46	18.38	19.25	21.43	20.18	20.4	15.89	17.52	20.55
Chum	13.89	36.45	51.98	33.64	104.47	64.43	110.63	74.77	96.46	114.49
Coho	20.57	19.24	31.81	31.92	39.37	25.4	44.96	33.86	43.97	35.13
Pink	56.33	72.37	69.54	74.52	32.99	105.62	70.15	102.89	127.08	237.37
Sockeye	8.15	14.91	19.78	16.14	16.61	22.62	8.29	14.19	10.29	20.34
Total	110	154.44	191.49	175.47	214.87	238.24	254.44	241.6	295.32	427.88
	Salmon Processed in the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and N.W. Alaska ($, Millions)									
Chinook	1.97	0.67	4.41	3.25	5.25	3.97	1.58	0.97	1.57	0.00
Chum	0.16	0.3	0.18	1.62	2.2	1.58	3.68	4.21	5.68	10.88
Coho	Conf.	0.93	4.48	2.56	3.01	2.11	5.98	4.29	1.89	3.71
Pink	0	0	0	0	0	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.
Sockeye	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.	3.2	2.28	1.21
Total	2.13	1.9	9.07	7.44	10.46	7.66	11.25	12.66	11.42	15.79

Note: Cells with "Conf." indicate that the value cannot be released due to confidentiality.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Table 29. Processed Product Value of All Species by Region of Processing

Species	Year									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Processors in the Cook Inlet Study Area including Seward ($, Millions)									
Salmon	48.51	52.55	71.61	83.01	56.38	70.62	80.58	63.85	113.84	144.87
Halibut	17.23	33.22	37.74	33.28	44.96	43.77	50.54	53.94	63.46	40.18
Sablefish	5.63	9.73	11.66	11.97	12.56	13.58	13.00	14.62	15.16	17.41
Groundfish	1.08	2.23	1.99	1.98	3.21	3.59	1.64	0.74	2.31	9.43
Other	0.29	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.35	0.32	0.11
Total	72.74	98.05	123.00	130.24	117.23	131.62	145.76	133.50	195.09	212.00
	Processors in Prince William Sound excluding Seward ($, Millions)									
Salmon	88.17	72.99	83.26	108.95	105.60	190.66	195.62	114.86	265.64	176.60
Halibut	23.79	16.62	24.84	31.60	30.64	32.19	27.36	20.60	19.35	15.35
Sablefish	14.71	16.62	13.14	18.13	23.63	16.51	19.64	14.76	12.93	26.73
Groundfish	3.31	1.19	1.01	1.71	2.10	2.88	6.54	4.38	5.82	4.69
Other	0.80	0.94	1.28	1.02	1.06	0.98	0.69	0.67	0.77	0.43
Total	130.79	108.36	123.53	161.41	163.04	243.23	249.84	155.26	304.51	223.81
	Processors in Bristol Bay ($, Millions)									
Salmon	77.89	95.15	139.03	179.35	195.94	217.08	214.35	228.71	298.57	274.34
	Processors in Kodiak ($, Millions)									
Salmon	43.76	64.09	71.38	88.83	102.35	114.22	96.73	123.72	110.74	125.60
Halibut	22.30	27.38	29.51	31.70	27.73	43.15	41.02	30.85	42.19	44.50
Sablefish	7.24	9.97	9.72	8.81	10.09	13.17	12.39	12.85	17.61	23.59
Crab	8.80	7.99	8.76	9.68	9.85	9.77	15.36	10.28	12.92	13.23
Groundfish	61.05	58.14	73.74	89.56	98.57	104.62	119.03	76.91	110.64	137.61
Other	2.53	3.04	5.34	5.25	2.76	3.53	4.54	6.46	5.46	4.09
Total	145.70	170.61	198.46	233.83	251.34	288.45	289.07	261.06	299.56	348.63
	Processors in Southeast Alaska ($, Millions)									
Salmon	152.98	154.44	191.49	175.47	214.87	238.24	254.44	241.60	295.32	427.88
Halibut	31.97	35.83	48.10	57.93	65.77	63.04	54.15	38.54	47.09	40.34
Sablefish	28.97	30.87	33.42	34.00	36.45	34.98	41.40	30.67	38.59	48.19
Crab	15.41	12.60	11.64	12.06	11.81	16.90	15.02	12.71	12.88	17.72
Groundfish	2.64	2.37	2.93	2.05	2.51	2.33	2.89	2.63	2.68	2.62
Other	14.88	15.68	24.96	27.46	23.08	32.57	37.16	38.24	44.71	33.65
Total	246.84	251.79	312.55	308.98	354.50	388.06	405.06	364.38	441.27	570.39
	Processors in AK Peninsula and the Aleutians ($, Millions) (See note)									
	45.18	52.13	69.19	89.27	78.94	24.71	96.98	101.61	85.15	104.97
Halibut	35.03	48.73	47.26	45.11	49.11	54.24	55.32	34.34	58.31	62.58
Sablefish	12.19	13.55	12.57	13.04	16.36	17.53	18.45	17.36	20.22	25.79
Crab	124.15	143.28	133.68	131.86	127.57	157.20	203.54	197.98	214.28	300.71
Groundfish	438.06	443.73	450.51	571.00	590.88	534.99	606.70	396.81	448.07	601.65
Other	6.92	4.44	7.40	10.38	8.54	6.01	11.21	13.38	15.15	10.35
Total	661.54	705.86	720.61	860.66	871.40	794.69	992.20	761.48	841.18	1,106.07
	Processors in the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and N.W. Alaska ($, Millions)									
Salmon	2.21	1.90	9.07	7.44	10.46	7.66	11.25	12.66	11.42	15.79

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics using data from ADF&G (2013, 2012a, & 2012b).

Notes:

Halibut processed product values for Cook Inlet processors provided by ADF&G from COAR data are known to contain errors—over the 10-year period from 2002-2011 reported processed product data were less than ex-vessel purchases. In the absence of better information, processed product values for halibut in Cook Inlet have been adjusted so that the sum from 2002-2011 is equal to the value of purchases as reported in Table 27.

AK Peninsula and Aleutians region numbers may include small amounts of groundfish, crab and herring landed in Bristol Bay or the YK.

5.1 Processing Jobs and Payments to Labor

As indicated above, processors add significant value to the seafood that is harvested in the Cook Inlet region. They also contribute to the economy with the wages and salaries they pay their workers and the jobs they provide. Information on wage and salary employment of seafood processors is collected and disseminated by ADOLWD, along with all other wage and salary employment data. To avoid disclosure of confidential information, ADOLWD combines industry sectors—for purposes of reporting, the seafood processing industry is combined with all other food manufacturing businesses.[11] Because of this aggregation, precise data on the economic contributions of the seafood processing industry are not always available, particularly in areas like Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, where other types of food manufacturing business are located.

Table 30 summarizes the wages and salaries paid to workers in the food manufacturing sector in the Cook Inlet Region from 2002–2011. In 2011, wages and salaries paid to workers in the food manufacturing sector in the Cook Inlet Region were $33.3 million. More than half of the wages and salaries (54 percent) were paid to workers in Anchorage, while 43 percent went to workers in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Table 31 summarizes annual monthly employment in the sector. Over the 10-year period shown, there has been a monthly average of 1,077 jobs, but in 2011 the average monthly employment number was at a 10-year high of 1,324.

Table 30. Wages and Salaries in the Food Processing Sector by Borough in the Cook Inlet Region, 2002–2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Borough	Annual Wages Paid to Workers in the Food Processing Sector ($, thousands)									
Anchorage Municipality	14,552	13,214	11,587	11,983	12,322	12,512	10,711	10,348	17,214	18,048
Kenai Peninsula Borough	9,114	12,514	14,354	15,668	13,476	13,902	14,096	13,223	15,381	14,334
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	141	111	138	172	129	n/a	730	1,191	972	969
Cook Inlet Region	23,807	25,838	26,079	27,824	25,927	26,414	25,537	24,762	33,567	33,352

Note: The food manufacturing sector includes seafood processing as well as other food manufacturing firms.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

Table 31. Average Monthly Employment in the Food Processing Sector by Borough, 2002–2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Borough	Average Monthly Employment by Year in the Food Processing Sector									
Anchorage Municipality	499	533	460	463	465	462	396	374	551	653
Kenai Peninsula Borough	432	586	626	624	602	546	556	512	529	619
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	18	12	18	15	12	20	37	49	52	52
Study Area Total	**949**	**1,131**	**1,104**	**1,102**	**1,079**	**1,028**	**989**	**935**	**1,132**	**1,324**

Note: The food manufacturing sector includes seafood processing as well as other food manufacturing firms.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

[11] In addition to seafood processing, the food manufacturing sector includes include dairies, vegetable packing plants, wholesale bakeries and sausage makers. For the state as a whole, seafood processing accounts for over 93 percent of food manufacturing jobs, wages and salaries from 2002–2011. In 2011 there were an average of 10,130 seafood processing jobs and only 488 jobs in other food manufacturing businesses. However, it is likely that the majority of the non-seafood food manufacturing jobs in the state are located in the Cook Inlet region, so the statewide ratio may not be a good estimator.

Table 32 provides an estimate of food manufacturing jobs as a percentage of private industry jobs in the Cook Inlet Region. In the Kenai Peninsula Borough, food manufacturing has accounted for as much as 4.7 percent (in 2004 and 2005) of total private sector jobs. In Anchorage and the Mat-Su Borough, food processing is a much smaller percent of the private sector.

Table 32. Total Food Processing Jobs as a Percent of Private Industry Jobs, 2002–2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Borough	Food Processing Jobs as a Percent of Private Industry Jobs (Percent)									
Anchorage Municipality	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Kenai Peninsula Borough	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.2
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Study Area Total	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.9**

Note: The food manufacturing sector includes seafood processing as well as other food manufacturing firms.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

Table 33 provides an estimate of the number of processing jobs that are likely attributable to the processing of salmon in Cook Inlet. We estimate most of the jobs attributable to salmon are found in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. We also note that the number of salmon-related processing jobs in Anchorage in 2010 and 2011 increased significantly and accounted for more than 25 percent of the total. Overall we estimate there were 1,617 jobs attributable to processing salmon in 2011.[12]

Table 33. Estimates of Salmon Processing Employment by Borough, 2002–2011

Borough	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Anchorage Municipality	77	103	52	47	58	18	40	30	342	472
Kenai Peninsula Borough	649	1,322	1,456	1,428	1,116	1,118	1,041	1,047	939	1,130
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	19	22	13	8	10	98	60	114	8	15
Study Area Total	**745**	**1,447**	**1,521**	**1,483**	**1,184**	**1,234**	**1,141**	**1,191**	**1,289**	**1,617**

Note: Calculated as the difference between May employment and peak employment during the year.
Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

As noted above, the process used to estimate salmon processing jobs takes advantage of the fact that salmon processing occurs almost exclusively during the summer months. Our estimates are based on the difference between food manufacturing jobs in the month of May and the peak number of jobs reported in the summer months as demonstrated in Table 34.

Table 34. Estimates of Salmon Processing Employment in the Cook Inlet Region, 2002–2011

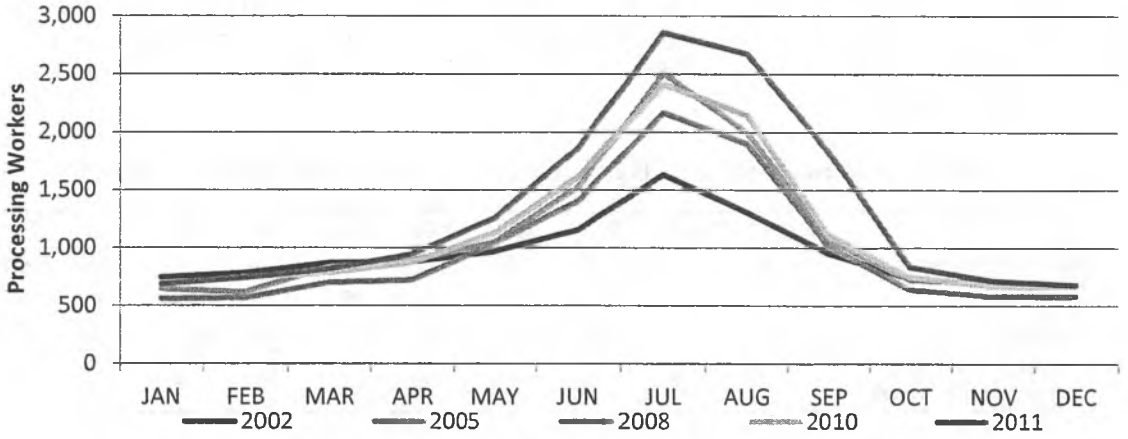
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Monthly Employment	949	1,132	1,103	1,102	1,079	1,028	989	935	1,131	1,324
May Employment	966	1,048	1,073	1,045	1,002	991	1,033	978	1,125	1,253
Peak Employment in Each Borough	1,711	2,495	2,594	2,528	2,186	2,225	2,174	2,169	2,414	2,870
Estimated Jobs Due to Salmon: Difference between May & Peak	**745**	**1,447**	**1,521**	**1,483**	**1,184**	**1,234**	**1,141**	**1,191**	**1,289**	**1,617**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

[12] Salmon processing jobs are typically of a 2–3 month duration, but over the course of a year these jobs account for only a fraction of average monthly employment.

Figure 22 shows the seasonality in food manufacturing jobs for 5 of the 10 years from 2002–2011.

Figure 22. Seasonal Food Processing Employment in the Cook Inlet Region in Selected Years



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

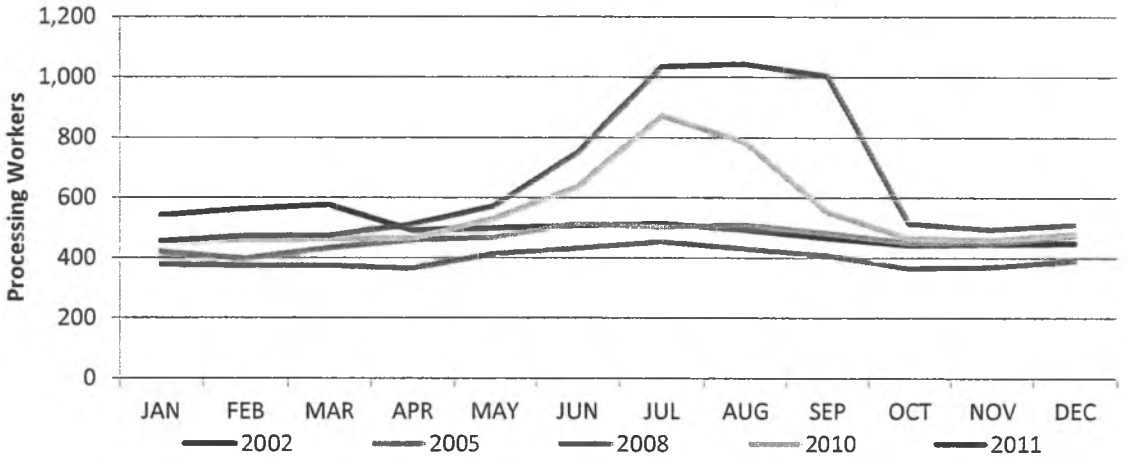
Table 35 and Figure 23 show estimates of salmon processing jobs and demonstrate the seasonality of jobs in the food manufacturing sector in Anchorage. There has been a significant increase in the number of jobs attributable to salmon processing in 2010 and 2011. In 2010 there were 300 more jobs attributed to salmon processing than in 2009.

Table 35. Estimates of Salmon Processing Employment in the Municipality of Anchorage, 2002–2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Monthly Employment	499	533	460	463	465	462	396	374	551	653
May Employment	499	522	444	468	452	498	414	376	529	571
Peak Employment	576	625	496	515	510	516	454	406	871	1,043
Estimated Jobs Due to Salmon: Difference between May & Peak	**77**	**103**	**52**	**47**	**58**	**18**	**40**	**30**	**342**	**472**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

Figure 23. Municipality of Anchorage Seasonal Food Processing Employment in Selected Years



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

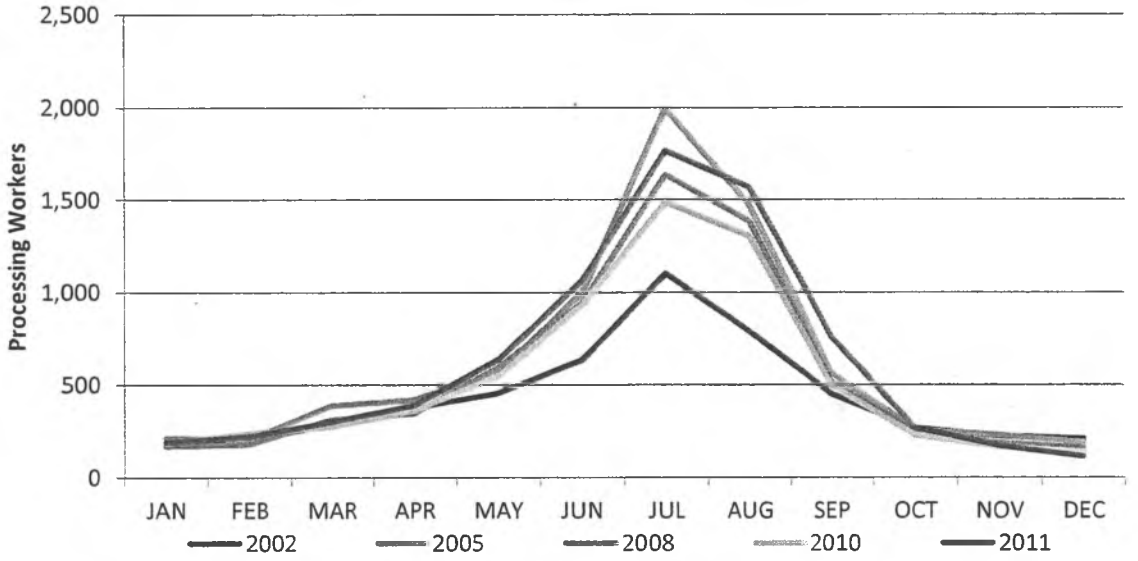
Table 36 and Figure 24 show estimates of salmon processing jobs and demonstrate the seasonality of jobs in the food manufacturing sector in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Food manufacturing jobs in the Kenai Peninsula Borough have a much greater overall seasonality than in Anchorage. There are very few jobs in the winter months, and by May the number of jobs has increased to around 500. The peak, which occurs in July, was as high as 2,072 in 2004, but has declined in more recent years. The number of jobs attributable to salmon processing in the Kenai Peninsula Borough has averaged about 1,120 over the 10-year period.

Table 36. Estimates of Salmon Processing Employment in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, 2002–2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Monthly Employment	432	586	626	624	602	546	556	512	529	619
May Employment	452	519	616	564	541	484	594	560	546	634
Peak Employment	1,101	1,841	2,072	1,992	1,657	1,602	1,635	1,607	1,485	1,764
Estimated Jobs Due to Salmon: Difference between May & Peak	**649**	**1,322**	**1,456**	**1,428**	**1,116**	**1,118**	**1,041**	**1,047**	**939**	**1,130**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

Figure 24. Kenai Peninsula Borough Seasonal Food Processing Employment in Selected Years



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

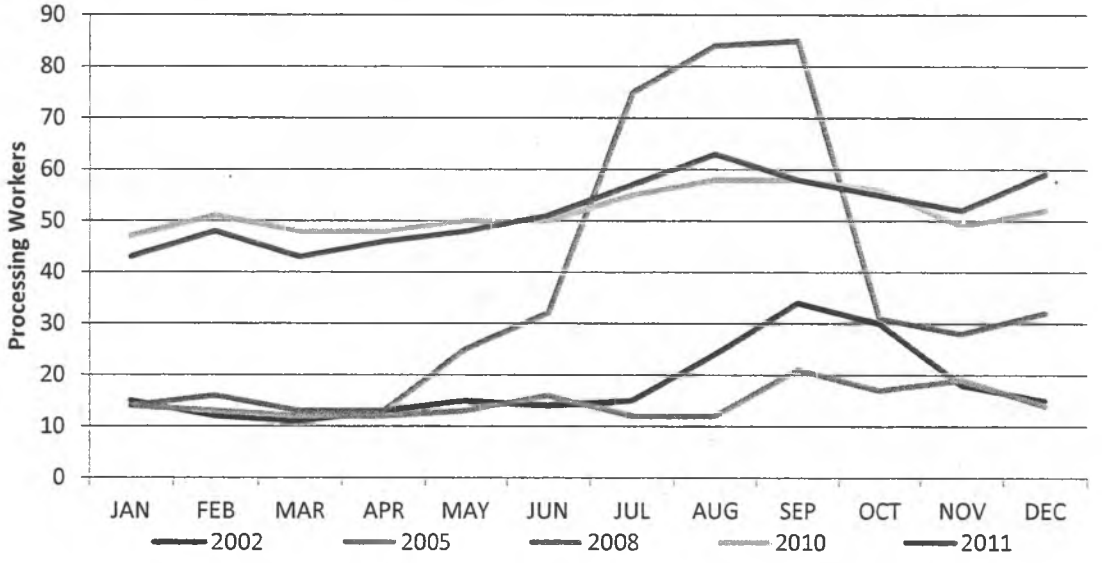
Table 37 and Figure 25 show our estimates of jobs related to salmon processing and the seasonality of food manufacturing jobs in the Mat-Su Borough. The sector and the number of jobs have seen major changes in the 10-year period shown. In 2007–2009 it appears that were active salmon processors in the borough and as many as 156 jobs were attributable to salmon based on our estimation process. In other years, however, the differences between May and peak employment have been relatively small.

Table 37. Estimates of Salmon Processing Employment in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 2002–2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Monthly Employment	18	12	18	15	12	20	37	49	52	52
May Employment	15	7	13	13	9	9	25	42	50	48
Peak Employment	34	29	26	21	19	107	85	156	58	63
Estimated Jobs Due to Salmon: Difference between May & Peak	**19**	**22**	**13**	**8**	**10**	**98**	**60**	**114**	**8**	**15**

Source: Table developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

Figure 25. Matanuska-Susitna Borough Seasonal Food Processing Employment in Selected Years



Source: Figure developed by Northern Economics based on data from ADOLWD (2013).

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Alaska Salmon Alliance

Working for Alaska's salmon future today.

Wild Alaska Salmon

are part of the cultural fabric of our state. They are woven into our past, our present and our future.

The Alaska Salmon Alliance is an organization focused on public education, promoting the value of scientifically based salmon management to preserve habitats and create predictable harvests for all salmon users in the Cook Inlet region. The Alaska Salmon Alliance promotes long-term sustainability and is a source for accurate information about the salmon industry. We advocate for thoughtful, process-oriented allocation of Cook Inlet salmon for the benefit of all Alaska.

The organization was formed in 2011 and has five board members that represent more than 150 years of fisheries experience in Alaska.

Fishing has always been part of the economic backbone of our state, long before the Last Frontier became the 49th star.

The Alaska Salmon Alliance sponsored research to summarize the economic contribution of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. The numbers tell the story:

- **$2.15 billion** equals the accumulated harvest value of the Cook Inlet salmon fishery from 1980-2011, using 2012 dollars

As of 2011 the Cook Inlet salmon fishery:

- Is **larger than all salmon fisheries in the Lower 48 combined**
- Is the **fourth largest salmon fishery in Alaska**
- Creates more than **5,000 Alaska jobs within the industry**

The Cook Inlet salmon fishery grows our communities. In 2011 alone, the fishery added:

- **$102 million** in direct value to Alaska's economy

If you consider all fish processed in Cook Inlet region fisheries, including halibut, sablefish and groundfish, the additional economic value is even larger.

- **$119 million** in direct value to Alaska fisherman
- **$212 million** in wholesale value

"I am a third-generation commercial fisherman. My family
the family set-net site and then bought my grandfather's bo
of an industry that provides this great produ

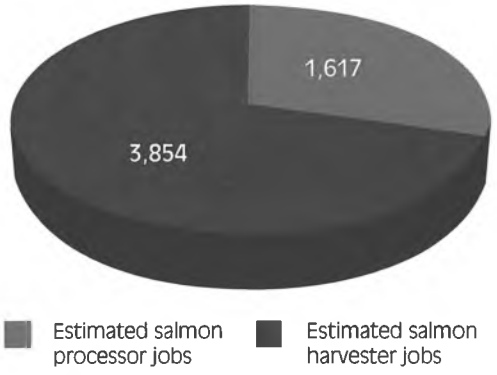
EMPLOYMENT

The Cook Inlet salmon fishery creates opportunities for Alaskans to learn a sustainable resource development trade that is handed down from generation to generation in Alaska.

The Cook Inlet salmon fishery helps keep employment stable in Cook Inlet communities by directly providing jobs. In 2011 the Cook Inlet salmon fishery created:

- **3,854 harvester jobs**
- **1,617 processor jobs**

Estimated Jobs in 2011 From Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries



The five-year average of existing jobs from the Cook Inlet salmon fishery is approximately:

- 3,600 harvester jobs
- 1,300 processor jobs

The Cook Inlet salmon fishery harvest value grows our communities. The Cook Inlet salmon set-netters and drift-netters caught more than 36 million pounds of salmon in 2011.

began fishing in Cook Inlet prior to statehood. I grew up on at and drift permit. I get a lot of satisfaction from being part ict – wild salmon – to the rest of the country."

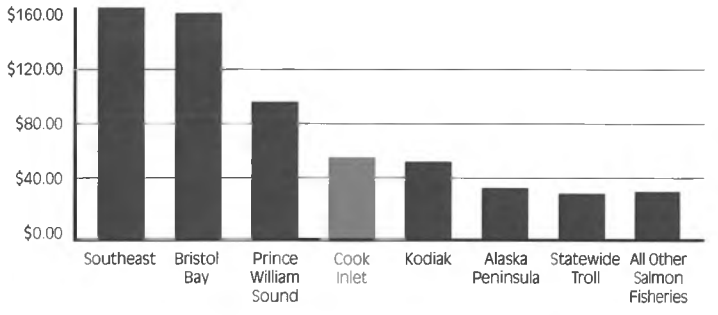
– Erik Huebsch, Board Member, Alaska Salmon Alliance

REVENUE

The harvest value paid to fishermen was more than $54.2 million. This revenue goes directly to the communities of resident fishermen.

The harvest of all Lower 48 salmon fisheries is only $53.5 million.

Cook Inlet Is The 4th Largest Salmon Fishery In Alaska



Indirect revenues from commercial fishing in the Cook Inlet region support many other businesses, including air, barge and truck freight companies; fuel companies; hardware and marine repair businesses; air and water travel companies and many other related support industries.

The salmon fishery does not stand alone. It is an integrated component of the general commercial fishing and processing industry in the Cook Inlet region, including halibut, sablefish and groundfish. For the many processing companies located in this area, Cook Inlet salmon are a critical part of the processing mix that creates diversity and financial stability.

These fishery resources combine in Cook Inlet and form a powerful economic base. If the ports of Homer, Kenai, Seward and Anchorage were combined, the value of landings (salmon, halibut, sablefish and groundfish) would create the **6th largest port in the United States.**

The economic value to Cook Inlet from salmon, halibut, sablefish and groundfish grows our communities.

The estimated overall economic contribution to the region from harvesters and processors of Cook Inlet salmon approaches $350 million.

This includes an estimated $212 million in wholesale value from all species processed, and an additional $138 million of indirect and induced economic activity. These estimates are based on multipliers developed by Northern Economics in 2011 for the Marine Conservation Alliance (MCA).

Alaska Salmon Alliance

Working for Alaska's salmon future today.

Alaska Salmon Alliance

Working for Alaska's salmon future today.

The Alaska Salmon Alliance has a philosophy of shared harvest leading to a diverse Alaska economy. It is an organization committed to scientifically based fishery management, geared toward preserving the salmon culture that is unique to Alaska.

The salmon of Cook Inlet support a traditional commercial fishery that has operated sustainably for more than 130 years. Year-round Alaska residents own the majority of the commercial fishing permits. The companies that process the fish in this region, as well as all of the businesses that provide support services, contribute to a critical portion of the economy in the Kenai Peninsula and Southcentral Alaska.

Healthy ecosystems = Healthy fisheries = Healthy economies = Healthy communities

Alaska Salmon Alliance Executive Director:
Arni Thomson

Board members:
Paul Dale Co-Owner, *Snug Harbor Seafoods, Kenai*
Duff Hoyt Manager, *Icicle Seafoods, Homer*
Tab Goto Director, *Pacific Star Seafoods, Kenai*
Erik Huebsch *Drift Boat Owner, Kasilof*
Norm Darch *Set Net Owner, Nikiski*

For the complete report on the Cook Inlet salmon fishery, visit www.aksalmonalliance.org

Alaska Salmon Alliance
100 Trading Bay, Suite 1
Kenai, AK 99611
(907) 929-0388

"My wife and I started Snug Harbor Seafoods in 1990. We now have an annual payroll of $2 million and sales of $25 million. Like most business people, we need reasonable consistency in supply and regulatory stability to prosper. We advocate for science-based solutions to these problems. Smart management will lead to an abundance of fishery resources that will provide maximum value to all user groups."

– *Paul Dale*
President, Alaska Salmon Alliance

United Fishermen of Alaska

Senate Resources

Overview of the Seafood Industry

Julianne Curry
Executive Director

Data and Figures

Economics are real dollar values and do not include the multiplier effects typically included in economic reports. There is very little data for the seafood industry that includes multiplier effects.

Data sources:

ADF&G

ASMI

CFEC

DCCED

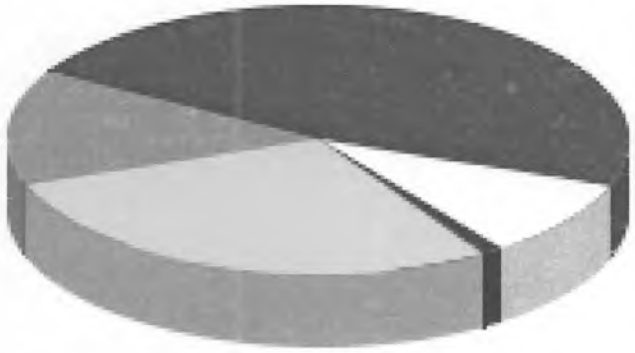
DOR

NOAA

Commercial Value & Harvest Numbers

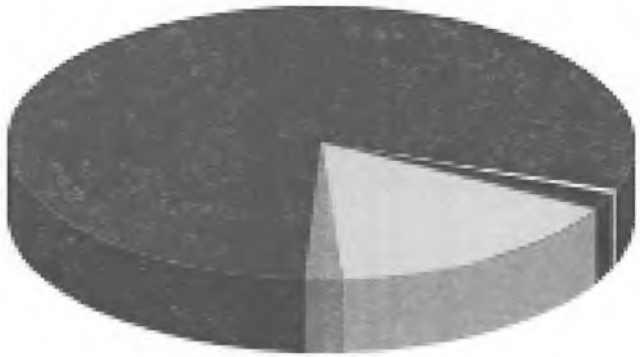
Average Commercial Fishing Exvessel Values by Fishery, 2008-2012

- Groundfish* = $911 Million
- Shellfish = $259 Million
- Dive = $10 Million
- Salmon = $544 Million
- Herring = $21 Million
- Halibut = $181 Million



Average Commercial Fishing Harvests by Fishery, 2008-2012

- Groundfish* = 4.0 Billion lbs.
- Shellfish = 92.6 Million lbs.
- Dive = 2.6 Million lbs.
- Salmon = 790.7 Million lbs.
- Herring = 91.4 Million lbs.
- Halibut = 38.4 Million lbs.



*includes federally managed groundfish.

Salmon, five species

- King (Chinook)
- Sockeye (Red)
- Coho (Silver)
- Keta (Chum)
- Pink (Humpy)

Groundfish / Whitefish

- Halibut
- Pollock
- Cod
- Sablefish (Black Cod)

Crab / Shellfish

- King
- Dungeness
- Snow

- Scallops
- Prawns

Herring / Dive

Fishing is Alaska.

Alaska's commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries are all a vital component of our economy and our way of life.

Studies put the combined economic impact of commercial and sport fishing in Alaska at ***$7.4 billion and 89,915 full-time jobs***.

The seafood industry is fully dependent on ***sustainable fisheries management*** for their livelihood and for the success of their children.

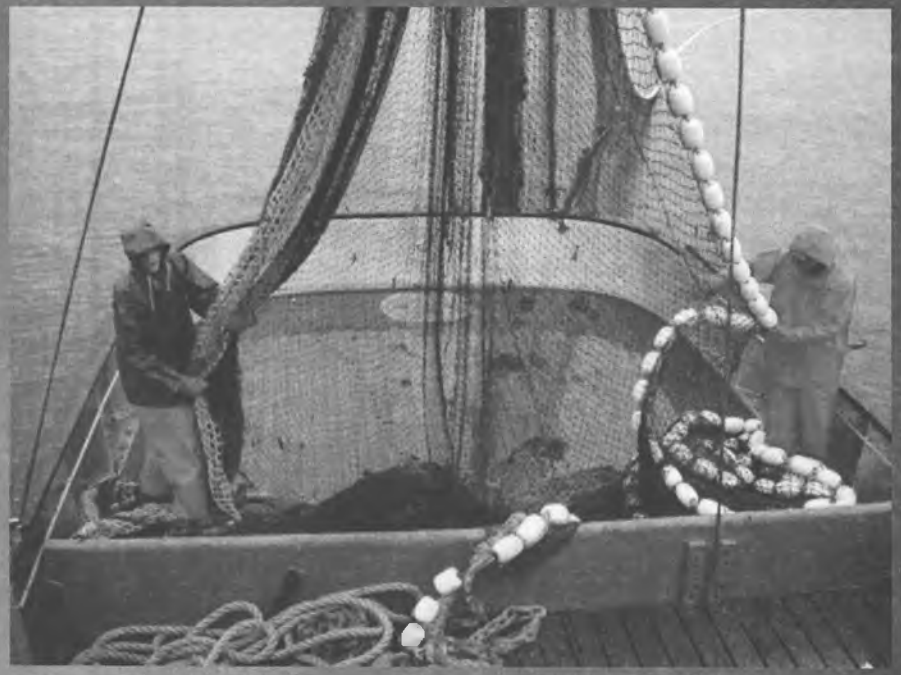
Seafood Industry Facts

The Seafood industry is Alaska's largest private sector employer creating ***over 63,000 direct jobs*** throughout the state.

Alaska's seafood industry contributes over ***$130 million in direct tax revenue*** to the general fund and also to local municipalities.

In Alaska, ***1-in-8 workers*** earn all or part of their annual income directly from the seafood industry.

Estimated earnings by Alaska-based permit holders (not including crew, processors, etc.) is ***$681 million***.



Direct jobs created by the seafood industry in Alaska produce a wholesale value of $4.6 BILLION worth of wild, sustainable seafood and result in an estimated $1.7 billion in labor income.

Seafood Industry Facts

Alaska's seafood industry brings millions of dollars into the Alaskan economy through taxes, spending, and wages.

Each individual and small family seafood business represents investment, employment, and income in state and local economies.

Virtually every business in Alaska benefits from commercial fishing dollars through support of dozens of other services businesses such as: hardware and marine suppliers, fuel, air and water travel, shipping, restaurants, supermarkets, boat builders, shipyards, accountants, scientists, educators, and administrators.

ALASKA Statewide
Commercial Fishing Facts

United Fishermen of Alaska
PO Box 20229
Juneau AK 99802
(907)586-2820
www.ufa-fish.org

As Alaska's largest private-sector employer, commercial fishing is a major contributor to employment and wages. The fishing industry employs tens of thousands of individuals producing billions of pounds of seafood for the US and the world. Commercial fishing permitholders represent small and family-owned business, supporting dozens of other services businesses such as hardware and marine suppliers, fuel, accountants, air and water travel, shipping, boatbuilders, restaurants, scientists, educators, and administrators.

Virtually every business in Alaska benefits from commercial fishing dollars.

Key Statistics:

Percent of all active permit holders that are Alaska residents: 74%[1]

Alaska resident commercial fishing permit holders who fished in 2012 – 7,160[1]

Alaska commercial fishing full-year crew member licenses 2012 – 10,590[2]

Alaska licensed commercial fishing vessels registered to AK owners in 2012 – 7,384[3]

Alaska licensed commercial fishing vessels homeport listed in AK in 2012 – 8,385[3]

CFEC estimated earnings by AK-based permit holders 2012 - $681 million[1]

CFEC estimated harvest by AK-based permit holders, 2012 - 1.0 billion lbs.[1]

NOAA total annual landings for Alaska in 2012 – 5.344 BILLION pounds[4]

NOAA total Alaska fisheries ex-vessel income in 2012 - $ 1.69 BILLION[4]

Dept. of Labor Alaska resident processing employment 2012 – 7,667[5]

Dept. of Labor processing employment - total workers 2012 - 24,976[5]

Dept. of Labor Alaska resident processing wages – AK resident 2012 - $137.6 million[5]

Dept. of Labor processing wages – Total 2012 - $365 million[5]

Tax revenue to state of Alaska in FY 2012 - $87.48 million[6]

Tax Revenue share to Alaska communities in FY 2012 - $29.4 million[6]

Alaska total seafood export value in 2011 - $3.147 billion[7]

Sources

1 - Alaska Commercial Fishery Entry Commission: http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/00_AK.htm
2. ADF&G Crew Permit list – available by purchase from Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
3. CFEC 2012 Commercial Fishing Vessel license list (CSV) available for download at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/pbook/
4. NOAA Landings and Ex-vessel Value - http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/annual-landings-with-group-subtotals/index
5. AK Department of Labor Statewide Seafood Processing data online at http://laborstats.alaska.gov/seafood/seafoodstatewide.htm
6. AK Department of Revenue Annual Report and Shared Revenue Report, online at http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx
7. Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute 2013 Annual Report - http://ebooks.alaskaseafood.org/ASMI_annual_report_2013_draft4/#/1/

Big Lake
Houston
Palmer
Talkeetna
Trapper Creek
Wasilla
Willow

Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

United Fishermen of Alaska
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Fax 907.463.2545
ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Matanuska-Susitna Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: 307[1]
Total permits owned: 393[1]
Permitholders who fished: 221[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: 446[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: 667[1,2]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Matanuska-Susitna Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$16,097,596**[1]. Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Matanuska-Susitna Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State through Fishery Taxes-

The State general fund received over **$30 million**[5] in its share of fisheries business and landings taxes in FY 2012, and seafood industry contributions totaled over **$87 million**[8]. The seafood industry is second only to oil & gas in revenue generated to the State (2012).

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gbriefs/2012/mnu.htm.
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/pbook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Mayor U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index.
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx.

Anchorage
Chugiak
Eagle River
Girdwood

Anchorage, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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www.ufa-fish.org

Anchorage is the #62 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #82 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Municipality of Anchorage:
CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **786**[1]
Total permits owned: **985**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **499**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **1213**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **1712**[1,2]
Rank among Alaska communities for total fishing participation - **#1** [1,2]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **459**[3] ; Home Ported: **119**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Anchorage community.

Income:
Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Anchorage–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$46,811,126**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Anchorage benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Anchorage: **870**[5] Alaska Resident seafood processing jobs in Anchorage: **471**[5]
Total processing wages: **$9,302,756**[5] Alaska Resident processign wages in Anchorage: **$6.8 million**[5].
First wholesale value (2011): **$41 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, 9.3 million[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Anchorage for an estimated value of **$10.2 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Anchorage and the State of Alaska each received $170,617**[8] in fisheries business tax through the municipal tax-sharing program from Anchorage fisheries businesses.

Anchorage Municipality includes the communities of Anchorage, Chugiak, Eagle River and Girdwood.

Footnotes - Sources:
1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpoycen/2012.mnu.htm
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx

Anchor Point
Clam Gulch
Cooper Landing
Fritz Creek
Halibut Cove
Homer
Hope
Kasilof
Kenai
Moose Pass
Nanwalek
Nikiski
Nikolaevsk
Ninilchik
Port Graham
Seldovia
Seward
Soldotna
Sterling
Tyonek
Cohoe
Kachemak

Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Kenai Peninsula Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **1,434**[1]
Total permits owned: **2,296**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **1,079**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **1613**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **2,692**[1,2]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **1097**; Home Ported: **1089**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Kenai Peninsula Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Kenai Peninsula Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$120,250,729**[1]

Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Kenai Peninsula Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Kenai Peninsula Borough (2012): **2043**[5] Alaska Resident Processing jobs in Borough: **893**
Total processing wages: **$15,259,016**[5] Alaska Resident Processing wages in Borough: **$7,293,810**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$196 million**[6]

…AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Kenai Peninsula Borough** and its communities collectively received **1,846,029**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Kenai Peninsula Borough fisheries landings and businesses, and the State of Alaska received a like amount.

Kenai Peninsula Borough includes communities of Anchor Point, Clam Gulch, Cooper Landing, Fritz Creek, Halibut Cove, Homer, Hope, Kasilof, Kenai, Moose Pass, Nanwalek, Nikiski, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Port Graham, Seldovia, Seward, Soldotna, Sterling, Tyonek, Cohoe, and Kachemak.

Footnotes - Sources:
1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gplover/2012/mmi.htm
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm
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Questions?

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Alaska Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Community Fact Sheets – 2013 Edition

Compiled from 2012 yearly statistics except where noted.

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Thanks to UFA Business Members

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Ocean Beauty
North Pacific Seafoods
AlaskaNet / Satellite Alaska
Trident Seafoods

Sea Class
Alaska General Seafoods
Northern Pride Seafoods
Vigor Industrial

Bay Class

AK Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation
Alaska Glacier Seafoods
Alaska Marine Safety Education Assn
Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program
Alaska Ship & Drydock / Vigor
Alaska Ship and Drydock
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Aleutians East Borough
Anchor Electric
Auction Block Co.
Bulletproof Nets LLC
Cellular One
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Kathy's Net Loft
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LFS, Inc.
Madison Lumber & Hardware
Marine Surveyors of Southeast Alaska
North Pacific Seafoods
Northern Enterprises Boat Yard, Inc.
Northrim Bank
Northwest Farm Credit Services
Ottesen's Inc.
Pacific Fishermen Shipyard
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Petersburg Shipwrights, Inc.
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SnoPac Products Inc.
Sutliffs Hardware, Inc.
Taku Oil Sales
Taku Smokeries
Taku River Reds
The Auction Block
The Boat Company
The Permit Master
The Trading Union
Unalaska, City of
UNISEA
Vital Choice Seafoods
Wells Fargo Bank
World Trade Center Alaska
Yukon River Gold – Kaltag Fisheries LLC

Please support these businesses that support UFA in your community

Aleutians East Borough, Alaska

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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Aleutians East Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **208**[1]
Total permits owned: **525**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **184**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **287**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **471**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **14.5%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **267**[3] ; Home Ported: **343**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Aleutians East Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Aleutians East Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$27,010,390**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Aleutians East Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Aleutians East Borough: **3,640**[5]
Total processing wages: **$66,765,983**[5] pro Alaska resident rocessing wages from Aleutians East Borough: **$9.5 Million**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$507 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Aleutians East Borough** and its communities collectively received $**3,990,586**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Aleutians East Borough fisheries landings and businesses. The State of Alaska received a like amount. In addition, borough and local municipal fisheries taxes added **$6,425,865** in revenue to the Aleutians East Borough and its communities.

Aleutians East Borough includes the communities of Akutan, Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
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8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Aleutians West Census Area:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **70**[1]
Total permits owned: **111**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **62**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **188**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **250**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **4.3%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **56**[3]; Home Ported: **72**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Aleutians West Census Area.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Aleutians West Census Area–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$22,499,043**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Aleutians West Census Area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Aleutians West Census Area: **3,649**[5] Alaska resident Processing jobs in Aleutians West: **1,113**[5]
Total processing wages: **$62,553,154**[5] Alaska resident processing wages in Aleutians West: **$27.5 million**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$563 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of FisheriesAlaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Aleutians West Census Area** communities collectively received $**9,669,838**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Aleutians West Census Area fisheries landings and businesses. The State of Alaska received a like amount. In addition, municipal fisheries taxes added **$7,347,079** in revenue to the Aleutians West Census Area communities.

Aleutians West Census Area includes the communities of Adak, Atka, Saint George, Saint Paul, Dutch Harbor and Unalaska.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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Anchorage, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Anchorage is the #62 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #82 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Municipality of Anchorage:
CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **786**[1]
Total permits owned: **985**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **499**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **1213**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **1712**[1,2]
Rank among Alaska communities for total fishing participation - **#1** [1,2]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **459**[3] ; Home Ported: **119**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Anchorage community.

Income:
Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Anchorage–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$46,811,126**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Anchorage benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Anchorage: **870**[5] Alaska Resident seafood processing jobs in Anchorage: **471**[5]
Total processing wages: **$9,302,756**[5] Alaska Resident processign wages in Anchorage: **$6.8 million**[5].
First wholesale value (2011): **$41 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **9.3 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Anchorage for an estimated value of **$10.2 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Anchorage** and the State of Alaska each received $**170,617**[8] in fisheries business tax through the municipal tax-sharing program from Anchorage fisheries businesses.

Anchorage Municipality includes the communities of Anchorage, Chugiak, Eagle River and Girdwood.

Footnotes - Sources:
1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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Bethel Census Area, Alaska

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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Bethel Census Area:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **1032**[1]
Total permits owned: **1222**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **644**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **715**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **1359**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **7.7%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **392** ; Home Ported: **350**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Bethel Census Area community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Bethel Census Area–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$4,662,611**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Bethel Census Area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Bethel Census Area: **371**[5] ; Alaska resident processing jobs: **309**[5]
Total processing wages: **$1,669,134**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$1,473,093**[5]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.
Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **BethelCensus Area** communities collectively, and the State of Alaska each received **$51,567**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Bethel Census Area fisheries landings and businesses.

Bethel Census Area includes communities of Akiachiak, Akiak, Aniak, Atmautluak,,Bethel, Chefornak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kasigluk, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Mekoryuk, Napakiak, Napaskiak Newtok, Nightmute, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Platinum, Qunihagak, Sleetmute, Tooksook Bay, Tuluksaq, Tuntutuliak, Tununak, and Upper Kalskag

Footnotes - Sources:
1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska

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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

Naknek is the #14 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #9 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Bristol Bay Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **156**[1]
Total permits owned: **171**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **127**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **157**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **284**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **28.8%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **79** ; Home Ported: **348**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Bristol Bay Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Bristol Bay Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$5,290,895**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Bristol Bay Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Bristol Bay Borough (2012): **2816**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$17,176,164**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$200 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.
Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Bristol Bay Borough** and the State of Alaska each received **$2,130.832**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Bristol Bay Borough fisheries landings and businesses. In addition, borough fisheries taxes added $1,775,993 in revenue.
Bristol Bay Borough includes the communities of King Salmon, Naknek, and South Naknek.

Footnotes - Sources:
1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gphycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Cordova, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Cordova is the #15 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #27 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Cordova:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **327**[1]
Total permits owned: **559**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **296**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **323**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **619**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **26.7**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **441** ; Home Ported: **682**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Cordova community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Cordova-based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$44,136,019**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Cordova benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs **in Valdez-Cordova Census Area**: **1,730**[5] AK Resident seafood processing jobs in Cordova-Valdez: **242**[5]
Total processing wages: **$18,404,124**[5] AK Resident seafood processing wages: **$4.6 million**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$191 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **83.8 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Cordova for an estimated ex-vessel value of **$40 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Cordova** and the State of Alaska each received **$1,371,290**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Cordova fisheries landings and businesses.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Dillingham Census Area, Alaska

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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Dillingham Census Area:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **613**[1]
Total permits owned: **780**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **411**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **697**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **1,108**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **22.2%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **373** ; Home Ported: **445**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Dillingham Census Area communities.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Dillingham Census Area–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$11,660,986**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Dillingham Census Area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Dillingham Census Area (2012): **892**[5]; Alaska Resident processing jobs: **178**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$5,666,570**[5] ; Alaska Resident processing wages: **$1,138,981**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$64 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **49.4 million (Dillingham-Togiak)**[7] pounds of seafood were landed for an estimated value of **$75.5 million** and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Dillingham Census Area** communities collectively received $**494,212**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Dillingham fisheries landings and businesses, and the State of Alaska received a like amount. In addition, municipal fisheries taxes added **$830,548** in revenue to the City of Dillingham.

Dillingham C.A. includes communities of Aleknagik, Clark's Point, Dillingham, Ekwok, Koliganek, Manokotak, New Stuyahok, Togiak, and Twin Hills.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
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Haines Borough, Alaska

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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

Excursion Inlet is the #65 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #79 by Value of 2012 landings.
Haines is the #104 U.S. Portby volume and value

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Haines Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **113**[1]
Total permits owned: **178**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **89**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **90**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **179**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **6.8%**[1,2]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **94** ; Home Ported: **84**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Haines Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Haines Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$8,539,444**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Haines Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Haines Borough: **257**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$2,459,589**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$258,257**[5].
First wholesale value (2011): **$39 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **8.7 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Haines Borough for an estimated value of **$11.5 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Haines Borough** and the State of Alaska each received **$326,813**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Haines Borough fisheries landings and businesses.

Haines Borough includes community of Haines and Excursion Inlet

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
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7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Homer, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Homer is the #56 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #33 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Homer:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **587**[1]
Total permits owned: **1077**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **453**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **645**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **1081**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **21.3%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **554** ; Home Ported: **559**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Homer community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Homer–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$76,347,989**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Homer benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Kenai Peninsula Borough (2012): **2043**[5] Alaska Resident Processing jobs in Borough: **893**
Total processing wages: **$15,259,016**[5] Alaska Resident Processing wages in Borough: **$7,293,810**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$196 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries • Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

TRANSPORTATION JOBS AND BENEFITS

In 2012, **12.3 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Homer for an estimated value of **$30.1 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more jobs.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Homer** received **$64,617**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes; the **Kenai Peninsula Borough** and its communities collectively received **$1,846,029**[8] through the municipal tax-sharing program; and the State received a like amount.

Footnote-Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
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8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Juneau City and Borough, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Juneau is the #44 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume and by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Juneau City and Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **392**[1]
Total permits owned: **651**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **272**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **431**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **703**[1,2]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **328**; Home Ported: **705**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Juneau community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Juneau City and Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$22,961,976**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Juneau City and Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Juneau City and Borough (2012): **549**[5] Alaska resident processing jobs: **195**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$2,459,589**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$971,538**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$50 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries • Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

TRANSPORTATION JOBS AND BENEFITS

In 2012, **18.2 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Juneau City and Borough for an estimated value of **$26.1 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more jobs.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Juneau City and Borough** and the State of Alaska each received **$427,621**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Juneau City and Borough fisheries landings and businesses.

Juneau City and Borough includes the communities of Juneau, Douglas and Auke Bay.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Kenai Peninsula Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **1,434**[1]
Total permits owned: **2,296**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **1,079**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **1613**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **2,692**[1,2]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **1097**; Home Ported: **1089**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Kenai Peninsula Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Kenai Peninsula Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$120,250,729**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Kenai Peninsula Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Kenai Peninsula Borough (2012): **2043**[5] Alaska Resident Processing jobs in Borough: **893**
Total processing wages: **$15,259,016**[5] Alaska Resident Processing wages in Borough: **$7,293,810**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$196 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Kenai Peninsula Borough** and its communities collectively received **1,846,029**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Kenai Peninsula Borough fisheries landings and businesses, and the State of Alaska received a like amount.

Kenai Peninsula Borough includes communities of Anchor Point, Clam Gulch, Cooper Landing, Fritz Creek, Halibut Cove, Homer, Hope, Kasilof, Kenai, Moose Pass, Nanwalek, Nikiski, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Port Graham, Seldovia, Seward, Soldotna, Sterling, Tyonek, Cohoe, and Kachemak.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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Kenai, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Kenai is the #31 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #35 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Kenai:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **210**[1]
Total permits owned: **278**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **162**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **240**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **402**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **5.6%** [1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **118** ; Home Ported: **184**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Kenai community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Kenai–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$6,478,132**[1]

Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Kenai benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Kenai Peninsula Borough (2012): **2043**[5] Alaska Resident processing jobs in Borough: **893**
Total processing wages: **$15,259,016**[5] Alaska Resident Processing wages in Borough: **$7,293,810**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$196 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **28.4 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Kenai for an estimated value of **$29.9 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Kenai** received $**291,597**[8] in fisheries business tax from Kenai fisheries businesses; the **Kenai Peninsula Borough** and its communities collectively received **$1,846,029**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program and the State received a like amount.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Ketchikan, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Ketchikan is the #18 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume and Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Ketchikan Gateway Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **353**[1]
Total permits owned: **602**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **236**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **372**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **608**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **4.4**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned**: 335**; Home Ported: **392**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Ketchikan community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Ketchikan–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$26,626,117**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Ketchikan benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Ketchikan Gateway Borough (2012): **1,041**[5]
Total processing wages**: $12,741,870**[5] Alaska resident processing wagews: **$5,313,360**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$120 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

TRANSPORTATION JOBS AND BENEFITS

In 2012, **74.1 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Ketchikan for an estimated value of **$54.4 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more jobs.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Ketchikan** received **$472,507**[8]; the **Ketchikan Gateway Borough** received $666,360, and the State of Alaska received **$1,138,867**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Ketchikan fisheries.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Kodiak, Alaska

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Kodiak is the #4 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #3 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Kodiak:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders - Kodiak: **567**[1]; Kodiak Island Borough: **647**[1]
Total permits owned - Kodiak: **1224**[1]; Kodiak Island Borough: **1377**[1]
Permitholders who fished - Kodiak: **452**[1]; Kodiak Island Borough: **506**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders - Kodiak: **760**[2]; Kodiak Island Borough: **872**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012- Kodiak: **1212**[1,2]; Kodiak Island Borough: **1378**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished - Kodiak: **18.8%**[1,2,4]; Kodiak Island Borough: **9.8%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels – Kodiak owned: **479**[3]; Home Ported: **601**[3]; Kodiak Island Borough owned: **569**[3]; Home ported: **690**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Kodiak community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Kodiak–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$141,982,212**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Kodiak benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Kodiak Island Borough (2012): **3,154**[5] Alaska resident processing jobs: 1694[5]
Total processing wages: **$42,681,786**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$33,249,414**
First wholesale value (2011): **$349 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine supply and repair businesses using a small or large boatlift capable of hauling veseels 180 long x 42 wide x 600 tons, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **393 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Kodiak for an estimated value of **$170 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include the largest United Sates Coast Guard base in the US with 3100 personnel and dependants Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Kodiak** received **$1,268,006**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Kodiak fisheries landings and businesses. **Kodiak Island Borough** received **$1,647,025**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes and the State received a like amount. In addition, Borough fisheries taxes added **$1,654,149** in revenue.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Lake and Peninsula Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **141**[1]
Total permits owned: **181**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **113**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **202**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **315**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **18.8%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **174** ; Home Ported: **266**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Lake and Peninsula Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Lake and Peninsula Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$12,112,934**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Lake and Peninsula Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Lake and Peninsula Borough (2012): **324**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$3,165,269**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$39 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Lake and Peninsula Borough** communities and the Borough received **$674,847**, and the State of Alaska each received **$1,349,694**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Lake and Peninsula Borough fisheries. In addition, Borough and local municipal fisheries taxes added **$5,198,248** in revenue.

Lake and Peninsula Borough communities include Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Iglugig, Iliamna, Kokhanok, Levelock, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Alsworth, Port Heiden, and Ugashik.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Matanuska-Susitna Borough:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **307**[1]
Total permits owned: **393**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **221**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **446**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **667**[1,2]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Matanuska-Susitna Borough–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$16,097,596**[1]. Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Matanuska-Susitna Borough benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State through Fishery Taxes-

The State general fund received over **$30 million**[8] in its share of fisheries business and landings taxes in FY 2012, and seafood industry contributions totaled over **$87 million**[8]. The seafood industry is second only to oil & gas in revenue generated to the State (2012).

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
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7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Petersburg, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Petersburg is the #24 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #20 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Petersburg:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **451**[1]
Total permits owned: **1054**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **361**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **404**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **765**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **23.4%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **535**; Home Ported: **597**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Petersburg community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Petersburg–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$55,044,151**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Petersburg benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Petersburg: **683**[5] Alaska resident processing jobs: **251**[5]
Total processing wages: **$7,765,251**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$3,735,086**[5]
First wholesale value (2011- Petersburg-Wrangell Census Area)**: $168 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries • Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

TRANSPORTATION JOBS AND BENEFITS

In 2012, **52 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Petersburg for an estimated value of **$50 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more jobs.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Petersburg** and the State of Alaska each received **$1,047,800**[8] in fishery business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Petersburg fisheries landings and businesses.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
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8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Prince of Wales - Outer Ketchikan Census Area, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Craig is the #100 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume and #96 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Prince of Wales (POW)-Outer Ketchikan Census Area:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **326**[1]
Total permits owned: **564**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **231**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **278**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **509**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **8.8%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **339** ; Home Ported: **338**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area communitie.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$15,758,369**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area (2012): **471**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$4,045,343**[5] Alaska resident processing wagews: **$1,953,901**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$42 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area** communities and the State of Alaska each received **$281,362**[8] in fisheries business taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from POW-Outer Ketchikan Census Area fisheries businesses.

Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan Census Area includes communities Coffman Cove, Craig, Edna Bay, Hollis, Hydaburg, Hyder, Kasaan, Klawock, Metlakatla, Meyers Chuck, Naukati Bay, Point Baker, Port Protection ,Thorne Bay, and Whale Pass

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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Seward, Alaska

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Seward is the #23 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #15 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Seward:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **60**[1]
Total permits owned: **131**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **43**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **125**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **168**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **6.1**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **68** ; Home Ported: **94**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Seward community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Seward–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$10,701,759**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Seward benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Kenai Peninsula Borough (2012): **2043**[5] Alaska Resident Processing jobs in Borough: **893**
Total processing wages: **$15,259,016**[5] Alaska Resident Processing wages in Borough: **$7,293,810**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$196 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **54 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Seward for an estimated value of **$62.1 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Seward** received **$527,841**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes; the **Kenai Peninsula Borough** and its communities collectively received **$1,846,029**[8] through the municipal tax-sharing program and the State received a like amount.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
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5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Sitka, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Sitka is the #20 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #12 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Sitka:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **570**[1]
Total permits owned: **1115**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **481**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **536**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **1017**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **11.2%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **631** ; Home Ported: **661**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Sitka community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Sitka–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$41,025,258**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Sitka benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Sitka (2012): **769**[5]
Total processing wages: **$11,747,091**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$6,425,659**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$167 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

TRANSPORTATION JOBS AND BENEFITS

In 2012, **67.1 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Sitka for an estimated value of **$66.2 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more jobs.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Sitka** and the State of Alaska each received **1,256,103**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Sitka fisheries landings and businesses. In addition, local fisheries taxes added **$102,490.**

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **207**[1]
Total permits owned: **309**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **130**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **121**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **251**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **7.9%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **190** ; Home Ported: **200**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$6,223,525**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (2012): **55**[5]
Total processing wages: **$523,253**
First wholesale value (2011): **$10 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area** and the State of Alaska each received **$122,761**[8] in fishery business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area fisheries landings and businesses.

Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area includes the communities of Angoon, Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hoonah, Pelcan, Skagway, and Tenakee Springs.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Unalaska - Dutch Harbor, Alaska

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Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

Unalaska-Dutch Harbor is the #1 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #2 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Unalaska - Dutch Harbor:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **18**[1]
Total permits owned: **35**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **15**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **79**
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **94**[1,2]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Unalaska - Dutch Harbor community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Unalaska - Dutch Harbor–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$24,472,366**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Unalaska - Dutch Harbor benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs (Aleutians West Census Area): **3,649**[5] Alaska resident processing jobs: **1113**[5]
Total processing wages (2012): **$62,553,154**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **27,523,388**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$563 million**[6]

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. In 2012, **751 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Unalaska - Dutch Harbor for an estimated value of **$214 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many transportation sector jobs.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes …

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Unalaska - Dutch Harbor** and the State of Alaska each received **$8,526,685**[8] in fishery business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Unalaska - Dutch Harbor fisheries landings and businesses. In addition, local fisheries taxes added $4,792,199 to the City of Unalaska.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Valdez, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Valdez:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **42**[1]
Total permits owned: **70**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **32**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **67**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **99**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **2.4%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **70** ; Home Ported: **84**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Valdez community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Valdez–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$3,463,491**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Valdez benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs **in Valdez-Cordova Census Area**: **1,730**[5] AK Resident seafood processing jobs in Cordova-Valdez: **242**[5]
Total processing wages: **$18,404,124**[5] AK Resident seafood processing wages: **$4.6 million**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$191 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.
Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Valdez Fisheries Development Association • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Valdez** and the State of Alaska each received $ **274,176** [8] in fisheries business tax through the municipal tax-sharing program from Valdez fisheries businesses.

Footnotes - Sources:
1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Wrangell, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Wrangell:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **211**[1]
Total permits owned: **406**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **165**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **205**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **370**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **15.1%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **204** ; Home Ported: **218**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Wrangell community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Wrangell–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$12,337,501**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Wrangell benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Wrangell (2012): **280**[5] Alaska resident processing jobs: **86**[5]
Total processing wages: **$2,616,692**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **$1,085,927**[5]
First wholesale value (2011 Petersburg-Wrangell Census Area)**: $168 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Wrangell** and the State of Alaska each received **$381,273**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Wrangell fisheries landings and businesses.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
3. Vessel home port numbers are from "AK CFEC Yearly 2012 Vessel CSV file available online at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/ and is a count of commercial fishing licensed vessels that list home port in a given community.
4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Yakutat, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Yakutat is the #91 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #65 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Yakutat:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **152**[1]
Total permits owned: **238**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **125**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **58**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **183**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **29.4%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **104**; Home Ported: **112**[3]
Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Yakutat community.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Yakutat–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$3,883,535**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Yakutat benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Yakutat: **88**[5] Alaska resident processing jobs: **46**[5]
Total processing wages: **$1,231,611**[5] Alaska resident processing wages: **858,433**[5]
First wholesale value (2011): **$16 million**[6]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists. **Government related jobs include** Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

TRANSPORTATION JOBS AND BENEFITS

In 2012, **5 million**[7] pounds of seafood were landed in Yakutat for an estimated value of **$14.6 million**[7], and most of this was shipped or flown out, providing many more jobs.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – **Yakutat** and the State of Alaska each received **$266,298**[8] in fishery business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Yakutat fisheries.

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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4. 2012 Population figures used to calculate percentage of resident skippers who fished plus crew are from DCCED AK Community Information Database online at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm .
5. Processor Employment and Wages 2012 Data is from Alaska Department of Labor at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/statewide/AKSFPBorca.pdf .
6. Processor 1st wholesale value by Census Area 2011 is provided by Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
7. NOAA, NMFS Office of Science and Technology, see reports "Total Commercial Fishery Landings at Major U.S. Ports" ranked by value, by poundage http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/index .
8. Revenue figures from 2012 AK Dept of Revenue Shared Taxes report, online at: http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx .

Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska

Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing Facts

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Kaltag is the #61 fishing port in the U.S. by Volume & #67 by Value of 2012 landings.

JOBS - FISHING

Permit holders, Crew and Vessels (2012) in Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area:

CFEC commercial fishing permit holders: **107**[1]
Total permits owned: **114**[1]
Permitholders who fished: **24**[1]
Commercial Crew (full year) license holders: **28**[2]
Total Skippers who fished plus Crew in 2012: **52**[1,2]
Percentage of local population who fished: **.9%**[1,2,4]
Commercial Vessels Owned: **26** ; Home Ported: **27**[3]

Each of these individual small and family businesses represents investment, employment, and income in the Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area communities.

Income:

Estimated 2012 ex-vessel income by Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area–based fishermen in statewide fisheries: **$303,955**[1]
Earnings generated from commercial fishing circulated in the local economy through property and sales taxes; purchases of homes, rentals, hotels, electricity, entertainment, fuel, vehicles, food, repair and maintenance parts, transportation, travel, medical, and other services. **Virtually every business in Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.**

JOBS - PROCESSING

Seafood processing jobs in Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area: **104**[5] ; Alaska resident processing jobs: **96**[5]
Total processing wages: **$180,142**[5] ; Alaska resident processing wages: **$145,915**[5]

...AND MORE JOBS

In addition to direct harvester and processor workers, fisheries related jobs include fuel, accountants, consultants, air and water travel, hardware and marine repair and supply businesses, advocacy and marketing organizations, air cargo crew, freight agents, and scientists.

Government related jobs include Alaska Department of Fish and Game • Fish and Wildlife Protection/Alaska Department of Public Safety • Docks and Harbors • Alaska State Troopers • United States Coast Guard • University of Alaska School of Fisheries• Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory program, and more.

REVENUE to the State and Community through Fishery Taxes ...

FY 2012 Shared taxes – Kaltag, and the State of Alaska each received $**450**[8] in fisheries business and landing taxes through the municipal tax-sharing program from Yukon - Koyukuk Census Area fisheries landings and businesses.

Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area includes communities of Anvik, Central, Fort Yukon, Galena, Grayling, Holy Cross, Hughes, Kaltag, McGrath, Nenana, Nulato, Rampart, Ruby, Shageluk, Stevens Village, Tanana, and Wiseman

Footnotes - Sources:

1. Commercial fishing permit activity, estimated harvest and earnings by permit holder are from AK Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/mnu.htm .
2. Crew numbers are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2012 Crew license list, and is the number of individuals who list their address in a given city.
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ALASKA Statewide
Commercial Fishing Facts

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As Alaska's largest private-sector employer, commercial fishing is a major contributor to employment and wages. The fishing industry employs tens of thousands of individuals producing billions of pounds of seafood for the US and the world. Commercial fishing permitholders represent small and family-owned business, supporting dozens of other services businesses such as hardware and marine suppliers, fuel, accountants, air and water travel, shipping, boatbuilders, restaurants, scientists, educators, and administrators.

Virtually every business in Alaska benefits from commercial fishing dollars.

Key Statistics:

Percent of all active permit holders that are Alaska residents: 74%[1]

Alaska resident commercial fishing permit holders who fished in 2012 – 7,160[1]

Alaska commercial fishing full-year crew member licenses 2012 – 10,590[2]

Alaska licensed commercial fishing vessels registered to AK owners in 2012 – 7,384[3]

Alaska licensed commercial fishing vessels homeport listed in AK in 2012 – 8,385[3]

CFEC estimated earnings by AK-based permit holders 2012 - $681 million[1]

CFEC estimated harvest by AK-based permit holders, 2012 - 1.0 billion lbs.[1]

NOAA total annual landings for Alaska in 2012 – 5.344 BILLION pounds[4]

NOAA total Alaska fisheries ex-vessel income in 2012 - $ 1.69 BILLION[4]

Dept. of Labor Alaska resident processing employment 2012 – 7,667[5]

Dept. of Labor processing employment - total workers 2012 - 24,976[5]

Dept. of Labor Alaska resident processing wages – AK resident 2012 - $137.6 million[5]

Dept. of Labor processing wages – Total 2012 - $365 million[5]

Tax revenue to state of Alaska in FY 2012 - $87.48 million[6]

Tax Revenue share to Alaska communities in FY 2012 - $29.4 million[6]

Alaska total seafood export value in 2011 - $3.147 billion[7]

Sources

1 - Alaska Commercial Fishery Entry Commission: http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/00_AK.htm
2. ADF&G Crew Permit list – available by purchase from Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
3. CFEC 2012 Commercial Fishing Vessel license list (CSV) available for download at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/
4. NOAA Landings and Ex-vessel Value - http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/commercial-landings/annual-landings-with-group-subtotals/index
5. AK Department of Labor Statewide Seafood Processing data online at http://laborstats.alaska.gov/seafood/seafoodstatewide.htm
6. AK Department of Revenue Annual Report and Shared Revenue Report, online at http://www.tax.alaska.gov/programs/sourcebook/index.aspx
7. Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute 2013 Annual Report - http://ebooks.alaskaseafood.org/ASMI_annual_report_2013_draft4/#/1/

State of Washington

Alaska Commercial Fishing Facts

United Fishermen of Alaska
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(907)586-2820
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Commercial fishing in Alaska is a major contributor to the greater Seattle area employment and wages. The fishing industry employs thousands of individuals earning millions of dollars, and producing billions of pounds of seafood for the US and the world.

Commercial fishing permitholders represent small and family-owned business, supporting dozens of other services businesses such as hardware and marine suppliers, fuel, accountants, air and water travel and shipping, boatbuilders, restaurants, scientists, and administrators.

Virtually every business in the greater Seattle area benefits from commercial fishing dollars.

Statistics are not readily available for AK seafood processing jobs and wages paid to Washington residents - the following numbers are for the harvesting (fishing) sector only:

Alaska commercial fishing permitholders who fished in 2012 – WA residents - 1,586[1]

Alaska commercial fishing full-year crewmember licenses 2011 – WA residents: 5,111 [2]

Total permitholders who fished plus crew 2012 – WA residents: 6,697[1&2]

Alaska-licensed commercial fishing vessels owned in WA 2012 – 1,819[3]

CFEC estimated Alaska state fisheries earnings by WA-based permitholders, 2012: $ 706 million[1]

CFEC estimated harvest by WA-based permitholders in 2012: 2.97 billion pounds [1]

Sources

1 - Alaska Commercial Fishery Entry Commission: http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2012/00_WA.htm (and 2011 accessed from same page).
2. ADF&G Crew Permit list – available by purchase from Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
3. CFEC 2012 Commercial Fishing Vessel license list (CSV) available for download at http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/

Thanks to UFA Business Members – Washington State

Alaska General Seafoods, Kenmore
Dock Street Brokers, Seattle
Glentel - Satellite Alaska, Seattle
Icicle Seafoods, Inc., Seattle
Icy Strait Seafoods, Bellingham
LFS, Inc., Bellingham
North Pacific Seafoods, Seattle
Northwest Farm Credit Services, Seattle
Ocean Beauty Seafoods, LLC, Seattle
Pacific Fishermen Shipyard, Seattle
Pacific Fishing Magazine, Seattle
Pacific Marine Expo
Pacific Seafood Processors Assn, Seattle
Permit Master, Anacortes
Puget Sound Hydraulics Inc, Seattle
UNISEA, Inc, Redmond
Trident Seafoods, Seattle
Vigor Industrial
Vital Choice Seafood, Bellingham
Yukon River Gold LLC., Lynden

- Compiled by United Fishermen of Alaska staff -