03/24/15 Presentation: State of the Salmon

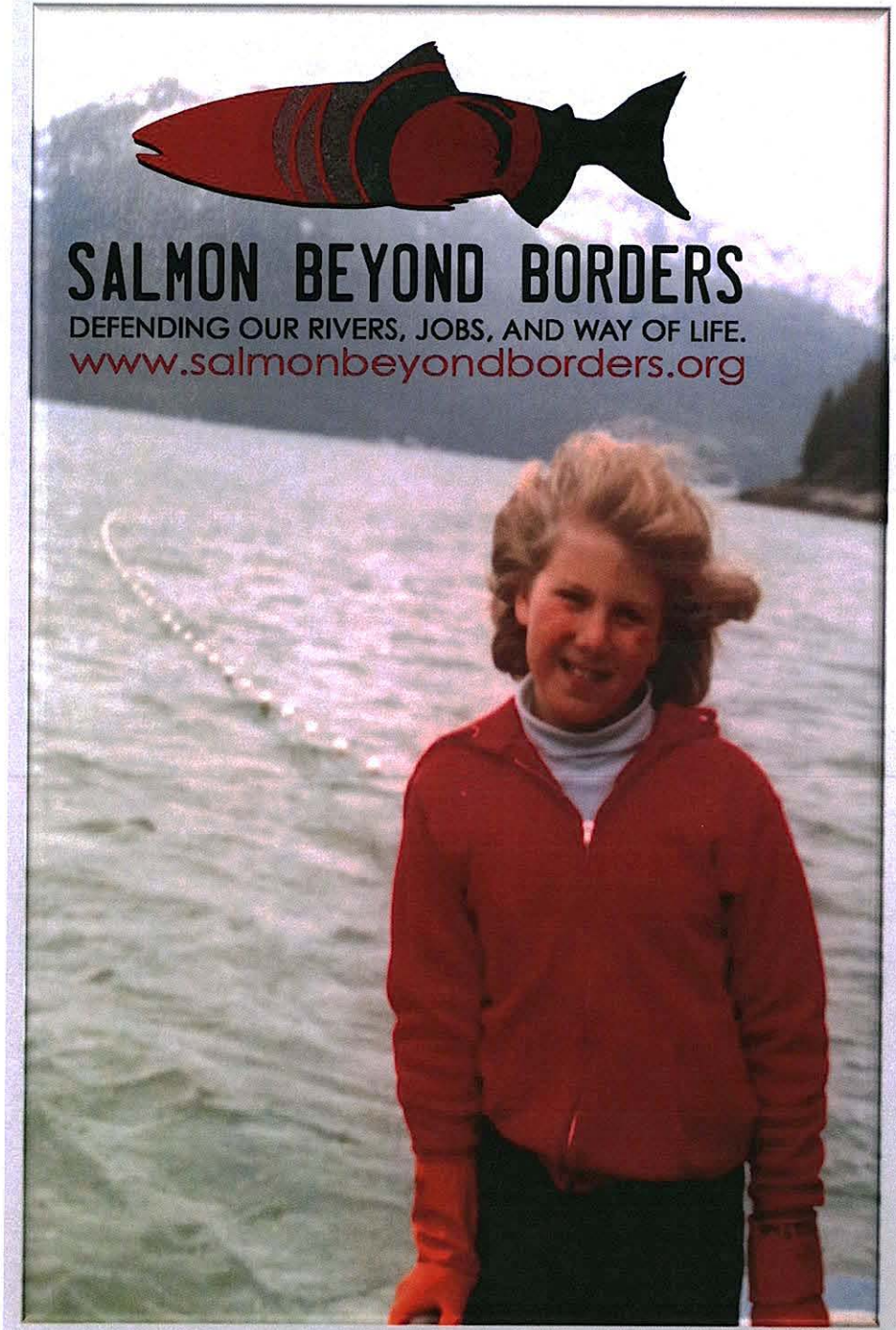
<TARGET><BILL></BILL><SUBJECT>03-24-15 Presentation State of the Salmon</SUBJECT><COMM>HFSH29</COMM></TARGET>


SALMON BEYOND BORDERS
DEFENDING OUR RIVERS, JOBS, AND WAY OF LIFE.
www.salmonbeyondborders.org
Salmon and Large-scale Mining in Transboundary Watersheds
Heather Hardcastle
Co-owner, Taku River Reds
Coordinator, Salmon Beyond Borders
Photo Mark Hieronymus

SALMON BEYOND BORDERS

DEFENDING OUR RIVERS, JOBS, AND WAY OF LIFE.

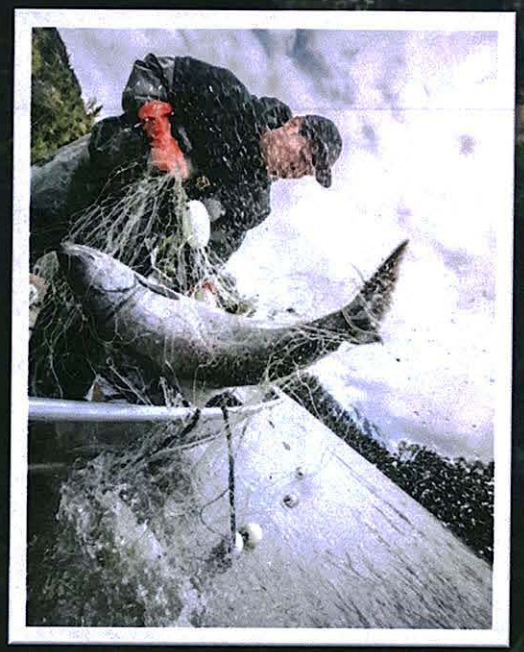
www.salmonbeyondborders.org



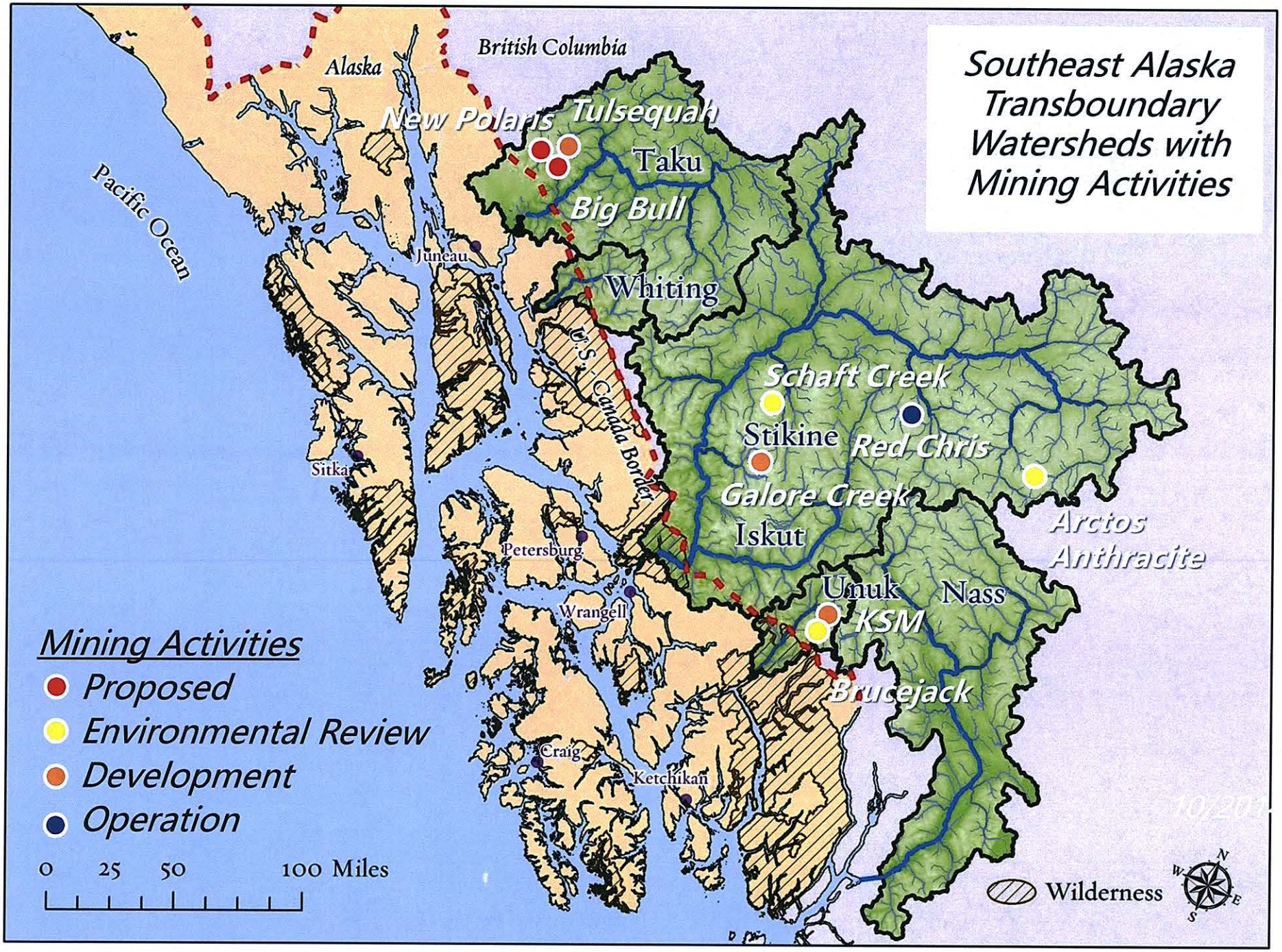
Photos Pete Peterson

PROBLEM

Large-scale mining in British Columbia threatens Alaska water quality and fisheries



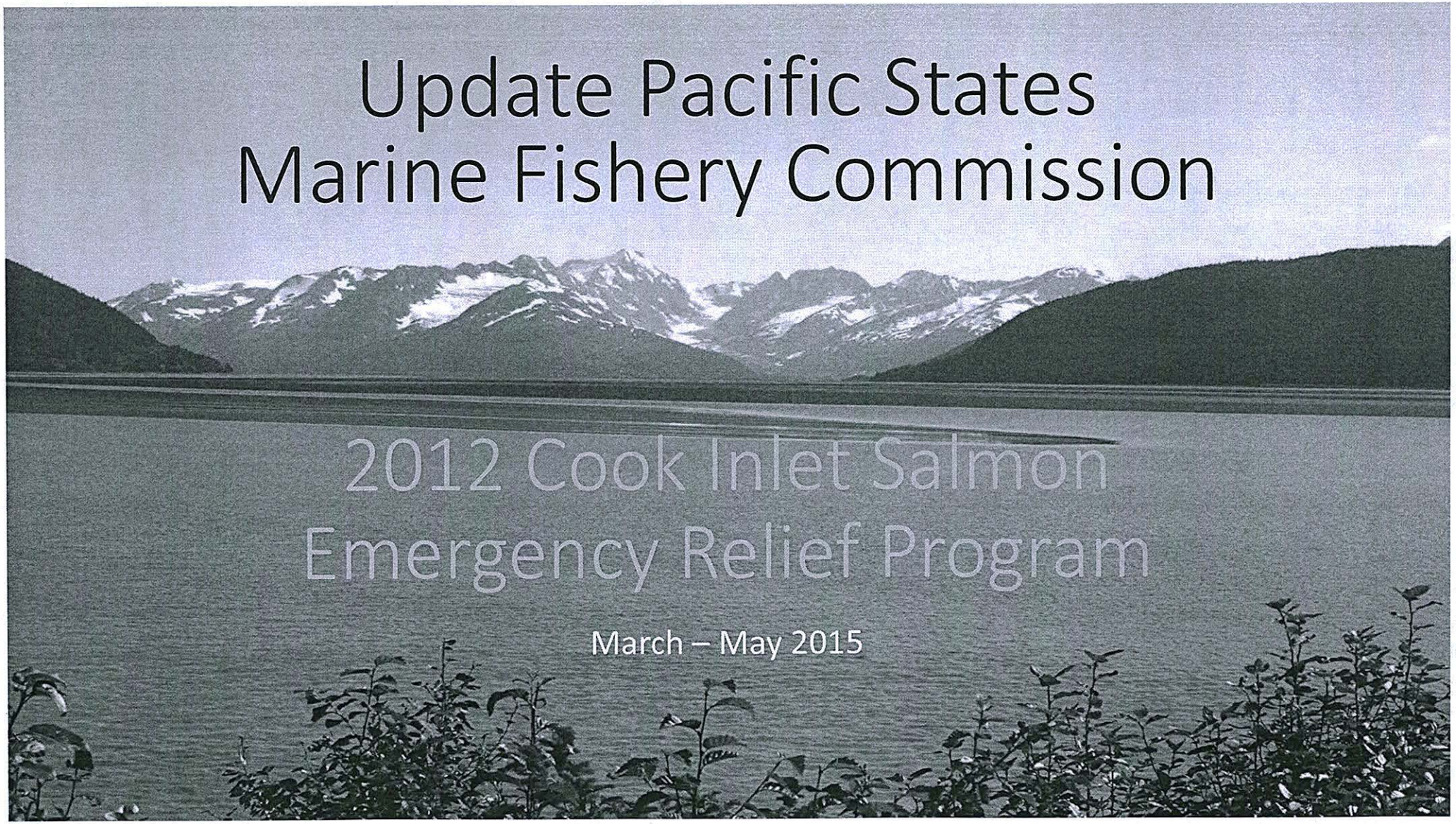
Photos Chris Miller


Southeast Alaska Transboundary Watersheds with Mining Activities
Alaska
British Columbia
Pacific Ocean
New Polaris
Tulsequah
Taku
Big Bull
Whiting
Juneau
U.S. - Canada Border
Schaft Creek
Stikine
Red Chris
Galore Creek
Iskut
Arctos Anthracite
Sitka
Petersburg
Wrangell
Unuk
Nass
KSM
Brucejack
Craig
Ketchikan
Mining Activities
Proposed
Environmental Review
Development
Operation
0 25 50 100 Miles
Wilderness
N
W
E
S


THREATS
Photo Gordon Klco


SOLUTION
• Forum for equal engagement
• Enforceable protections for salmon and water quality
Photo Ryan Peterson


SALMON BEYOND BORDERS
DEFENDING OUR RIVERS, JOBS, AND WAY OF LIFE.
www.salmonbeyondborders.org
United Tribal Transboundary Mining Work Group
THANK YOU
Photo: Chris Miller



Update Pacific States Marine Fishery Commission

2012 Cook Inlet Salmon Emergency Relief Program

March – May 2015

- February 2014 - NOAA Fisheries announced that $75 million appropriated by Congress as part of the Fiscal Year 2014 federal budget will be allocated to six fisheries across the country that were declared fishery disasters by the Department of Commerce.

- Alaska received $20.8 million for the Chinook Salmon Fishery failure in 2012; funds will be distributed in the following manner:
  - Direct payments to commercial salmon fishers (Cook Inlet and the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers)
  - Recreation fishing sector – sport fishing guides, sport fishing guide businesses, sport fishing related businesses and seafood manufacturing - (Cook Inlet Kenai Peninsula Freshwater, Cook Inlet Saltwater, Northern Inlet Freshwater areas)
  - Salmon disaster research, restoration, education, gear replacement/modification and outreach
  - Salmon Buying Stations and Processors in the Upper Cook Inlet area

- **Who is eligible?**
  - **Sport Fishing Guide**
    - ADF&G license in 2012 and in any one year between 2007-2011
    - Submitted log book information as a guide to ADF&G in 2007-2011 in the Cook Inlet Peninsula Freshwater, Cook Inlet Saltwater & Northern Inlet Freshwater
  - **Sport Fishing Guide Business**
    - ADF&G Occupational License in 2012 and in any one year between 2007-2011
    - Submitted guide log book information to ADF&G in 2007-2011 in the Cook Inlet Peninsula Freshwater, Cook Inlet Saltwater & Northern Inlet Freshwater
  - **Sport Fish Seafood Manufacturing**
    - State of Alaska Business License in 2012 for seafood manufacturing of finfish (NAICS Fresh/Frozen Seafood Processing or Seafood Canning)
    - State of Alaska Business License in any one year between 2007-2011 (same NAICS category as your 2012 license)
    - Physical address must be located in: Kenai Peninsula Borough (excluding Seward area) or Mat-su Borough (excluding South Denali area)
    - Plus percentage of business and amount of loss qualifiers (see Sport Fish Business)

- **Eligibility Continued:**
  - **<u>Sport Fishing Related Business</u>**
    - State of Alaska Business License in 2012 for sport fishing related business – including, but not limited to: accommodations, air transportation/charters for fly-out fishing, boat landings, retail businesses for sport fishing related equipment, food services and fish taxidermy
    - State of Alaska Business License in any one year between 2007-2011 (same NAICS category as your 2012 license)
    - Physical address must be located in: Kenai Peninsula Borough (excluding Seward area) or Mat-su Borough (excluding South Denali area)
    - 35% of business is Cook Inlet finfish related and a minimum of $10,000 gross revenue from Salmon Sport Fishing Related Business in May-July in any one year 2007-2011
    - Business income related losses from Cook Inlet finfish of at least 35% from May-July 2012 when compared to any one year 2007-2011

HOW TO APPLY:

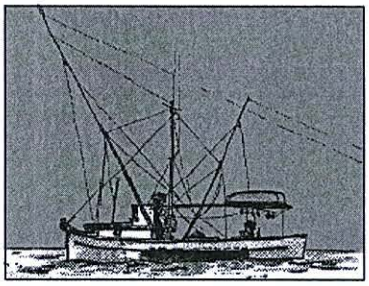
Applications in all of the listed categories have been mailed to businesses/individuals based on their ADF&G or State of Alaska license (applications were mailed March 5-9, 2015)

If you have not received an application, or feel you qualify in more than one category please contact: PSMFC – 503-595-3100 or 2012salmon@psmfc.org

We have a Frequently Asked Questions document at our home website of: **www.psmfc.org**

Applications must be postmarked no later than May 29, 2015 to be considered for eligibility in this program. Your application will not be considered for payment until we have the completed form, completed and signed W9 and any required supporting documentation. Funds to be released after July 1, 2015.

REMAINING FUNDS WILL GO TOWARDS RESEARCH PLAN



Alaska
Trollers
Association

130 Seward St., No. 205
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400
(907) 586-4473 Fax

March 24, 2015

Representative Louise Stutes, Chairman
House Fisheries Committee
Alaska Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Stutes and Committee Members:

Thank you, Madam Chair, for providing an opportunity to highlight salmon fishing in Alaska.

No matter how or why you catch salmon, or even if you just like to see them on your dinner plate, this important activity brings joy, revenue, and yumminess to nearly all Alaskan's and the state.

I represent the Southeast troll fleet - the largest resident salmon fleet in the state. 85% of troll permit holders live in Alaska, and here in Southeast about 1 of every 35 residents work on a troll boat. That's before factoring in the processing and support sector. Many trollers own diversified businesses and participate in other fisheries, like halibut, cod, and shrimp. Some direct market their products and many are co-owners of one of the nation's oldest and most successful seafood cooperatives.

I enjoyed today's presentations – everyone did a fantastic job – but they were only able to scratch the surface of this highly diverse and complex industry and its array of issues.

The fishing industry is Alaska's largest private sector employer and touches nearly every community in the state. UFA's economic handouts provide a great overview and I hope you will refer to them often.

The health of salmon and the salmon industry is crucial to Alaska's well-being. It's ALL about Alaska jobs and generations of families. There is absolutely nothing that can come close to replacing it in terms of social or economic value.

What's good for fishermen is good for Alaska. And whether or not you're part of the fishing industry - or understand anything about it beyond what you've heard today – YOU are a key component of its success. It is my hope that you will consider the following as benchmarks during your time in the legislature:

1. ADFG, DNR, DEC, and CFEC budgets must be sufficient to allow for robust data gathering, management of fish and their habitats, and defense of our fishing privileges. The fishing industry pays its way through a tax on every landing and other taxes and fees, so budget allocations for fisheries are actually investments in the state.

2. ADFG must be kept out of state fisheries allocation and maintain unencumbered Emergency Order authority, so that they can focus first on the fish that are the cornerstone of every fishery. The Commissioner must be on an equal par with other commissioners, and a strong habitat division maintained within ADFG, so that habitat can be adequately protected in the face of development.

3. The Board of Fisheries and Advisory Committees must be adequately funded and appointees should represent a broad cross-section of user groups and regions; candidates should be highly regarded amongst Alaskans as knowledgeable about fisheries and committed to conservation and balancing the interests of each region's harvesters. They should be permitted to vote – just like you – and only be prevented from participation if there is a true and well-defined conflict of interest, not simply because they hold a permit. Adherence to a lay board process will lead to better and more practical outcomes for the individuals and industries being regulated.

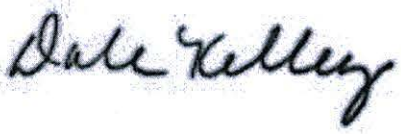
4. Ample resources must be committed within ADFG and the Department of Law to represent and secure Alaska's interests in key state, federal, and international fisheries management, habitat, and environmental arenas.

5. Commit to keep politics out of fisheries management whenever you can. You can do that by pledging to rely upon the many structures developed by our wise-founding fathers to care for and allocate Alaska's resources. Fish politics is messy and my guess is that you don't have time for it. Appointing good people to lead the agencies, the Board of Fisheries, Limited Entry Commission, and other boards and commissions will limit your fish-related task list to shoring up budgets and developing structural policies and statutes when necessary, while freeing you to concentrate on all those other weighty issues confronting Alaskans.

I could add more to your list, but time is short today. The bottom line is that salmon, and fishing, is important to Alaskans. Your support is essential for securing the key ingredients for its success – clean water, healthy habitat, abundant salmon, and a scientifically based, transparent process to make it so.

If I can answer questions or there is anything I can do to assist you on issues of concern to the fishing industry, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards,



Dale Kelley
Executive Director

AT-SEA PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

Partners for Healthy Fisheries

House Special Committee on Fisheries

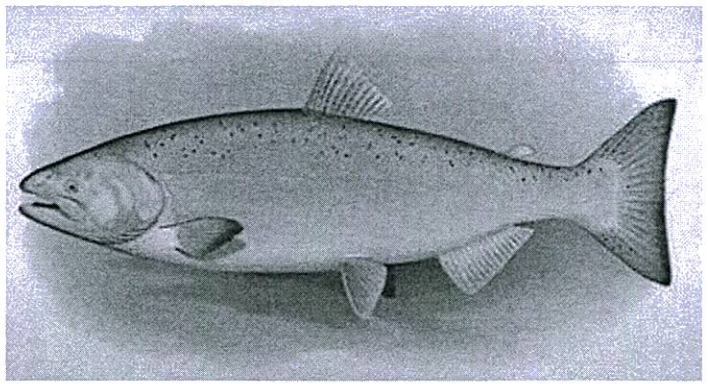
Reducing Chinook Salmon Bycatch in the Bering Sea

March 24, 2015

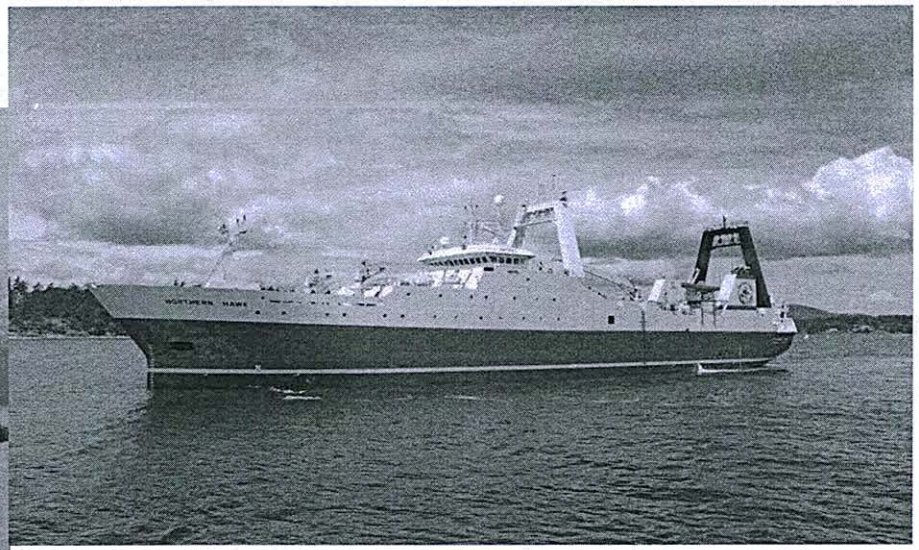
Stephanie Madsen, Executive Director
Juneau, Alaska

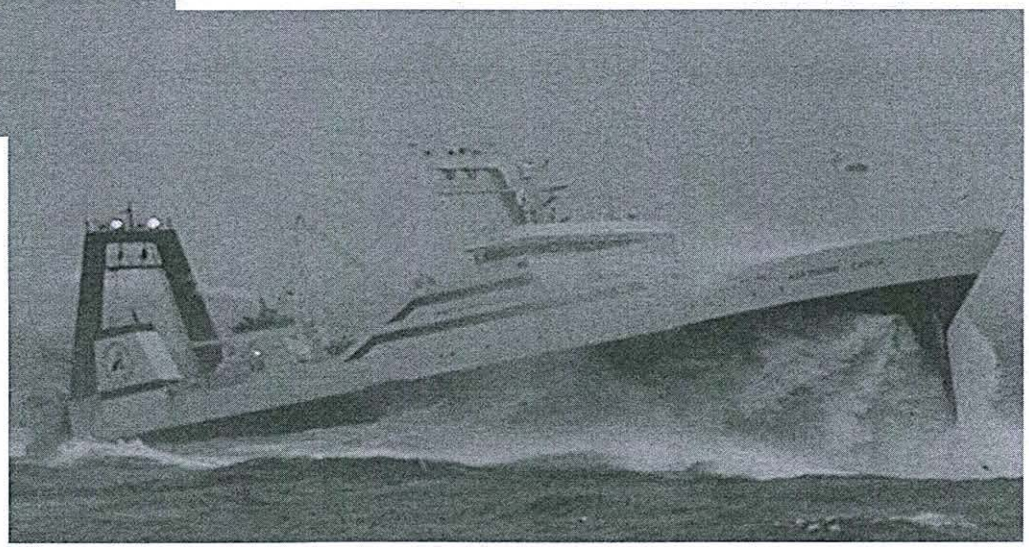
Presentation Outline

- Who we are
  - At-sea Processors/Pollock Conservation Cooperative
- Brief overview of Amendment 91
  - Incentive Plan Agreements
- How the CP fleet is reducing its Chinook bycatch
  - Avoiding hotspots
  - Effect of vessel-level incentives
  - Use of salmon excluders
  - Communication
- *New* 2015 IPA program
  - Required use of excluders
  - Additional vessel performance indicator



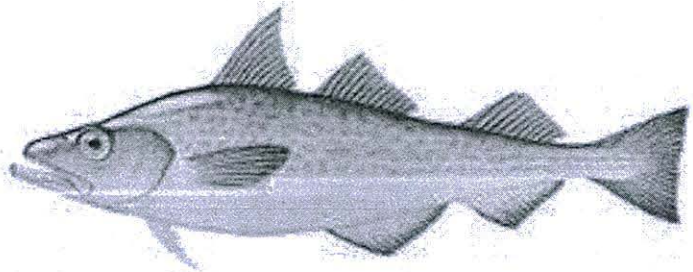
At-sea Processors Association - Who are we?

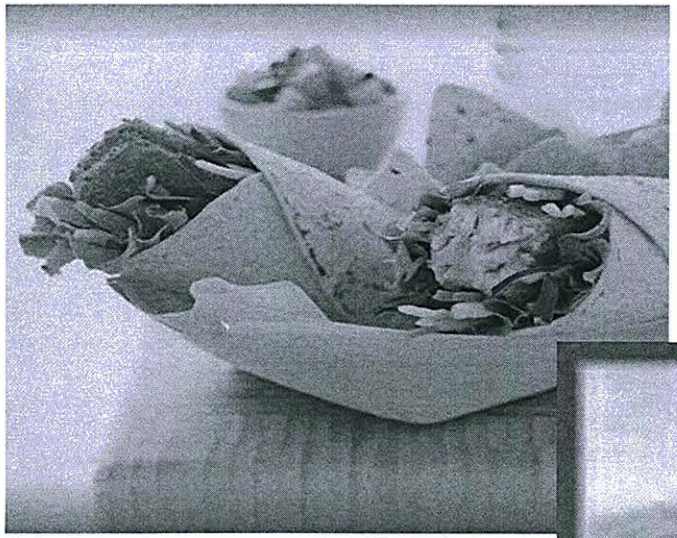


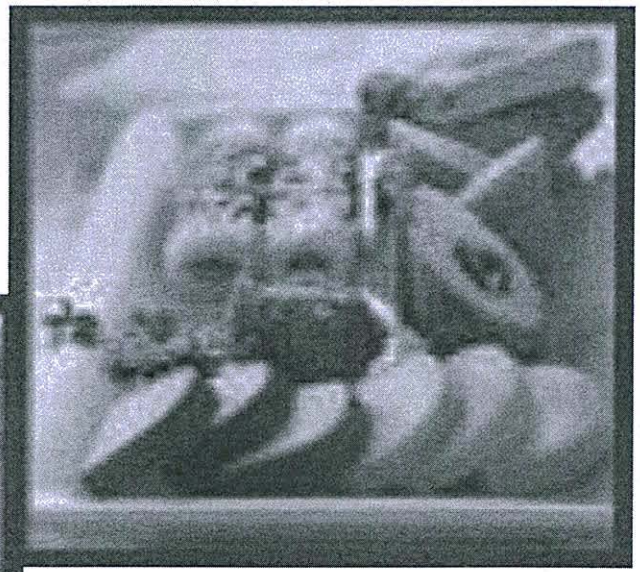


POLLOCK CONSERVATION COOPERATIVE

Alaska Pollock







CERTIFIED RESPONSIBLE ALASKA SEAFOOD FISHERIES

CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD MSC www.msc.org

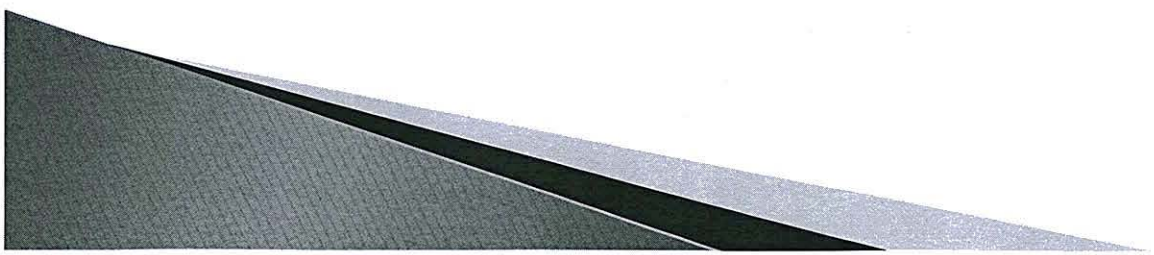
IPA Required Components

1. Incentive(s) that ensure operator of each vessel will avoid Chinook salmon at all times while fishing for pollock in the BS.

2. Rewards for avoiding Chinook salmon, penalties for failure to avoid Chinook salmon at vessel level, or both.

3. Incentive measures to promote reductions in a vessel bycatch rates relative to what would have occurred in absence of the IPA.

4. A description how incentive measures promote savings in any condition of pollock or Chinook salmon abundance in a manner that is expected to influence decisions by vessel operators to avoid Chinook salmon bycatch.



IPA Required Components

5. How the IPA ensures operator of each vessel will manage bycatch to remain below the sector performance standard.

6. Annual reports are due April 1st
   * comprehensive description of incentive measures
   * description of how measures affected individual vessels
   * evaluation of whether measures were effective in achieving salmon savings beyond the levels that would have been achieved in the absence of the measures.
   * description and rationale of any amendments to the terms of the IPA.

7. Minimum participation
   * must represent at least 9% pollock quota
   * at least two unaffiliated AFA companies or CDQ groups.

companies or

Amendment 91 Limits

	Performance Standard Limit	60,000 limit
Inshore	26,484	33,390
Mothership	3,707	4,674
CDQ	3,883	4,896
CP	13,516	17,040
PCC		
HSCC		
OP		

A season		13,818
B season		3,222

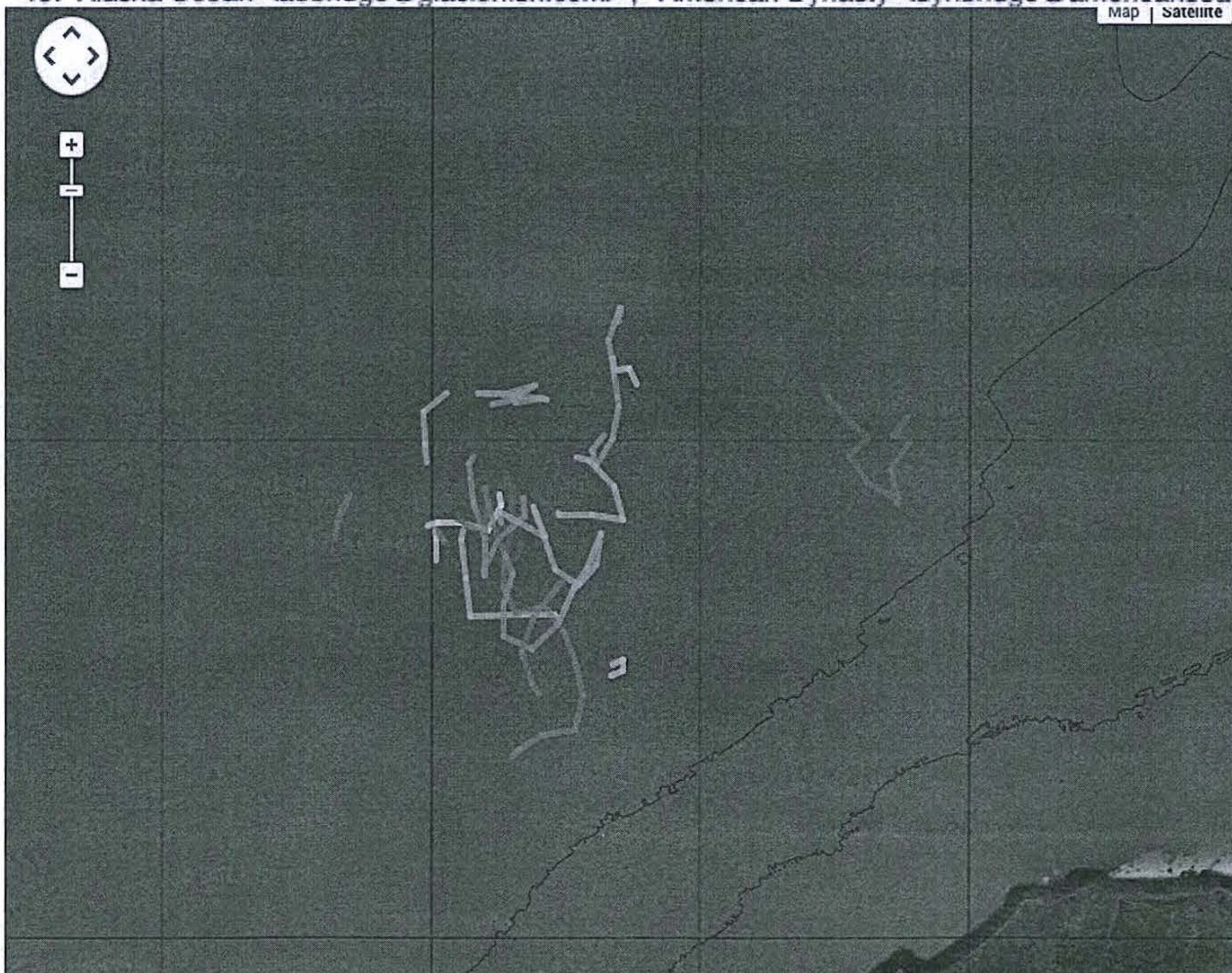
Primary IPA components

- Data gathering, monitoring, reporting, information sharing.
- Identification of bycatch avoidance areas.
- Fishing area prohibitions for vessels with poor bycatch performance.
- A-season closed area.
- Conditional B-season closed areas.

CP IPA results—alarms and real-time trawl tracks. New for 2014

Karl Haflinger <karl@seastateinc.com> March 24, 2014 10:25 AM

To: Alaska Ocean <aobridge@glacierfish.com>, American Dynasty <dynbridge@americanseafoods.com>, Hide Details



- ☑ Haul 32 2/23/2014 - 21 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 31 2/23/2014 - 17 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 30 2/23/2014 - 11 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 29 2/23/2014 - 19 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 28 2/23/2014 - 11 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 27 2/23/2014 - 17 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 26 2/23/2014 - 14 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 25 2/23/2014 - 10 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 24 2/23/2014 - 24 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 23 2/23/2014 - 23 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 22 2/23/2014 - 18 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 21 2/23/2014 - 16 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 20 2/23/2014 - 13 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 19 2/23/2014 - 13 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 18 2/23/2014 - 19 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 17 2/23/2014 - 18 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 16 2/22/2014 - 19 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 15 2/22/2014 - 22 Chinook Salmon
- ☑ Haul 14 2/22/2014 - 12 Chinook Salmon

Show activity between 2/22/2014 and 2/28/2014

Show hauls with high total catch for:

☑Chum Salmon (0 events > 20 total catch)

☑Chinook Salmon (19 events > 10 total catch)

10 13 16 19 22 25

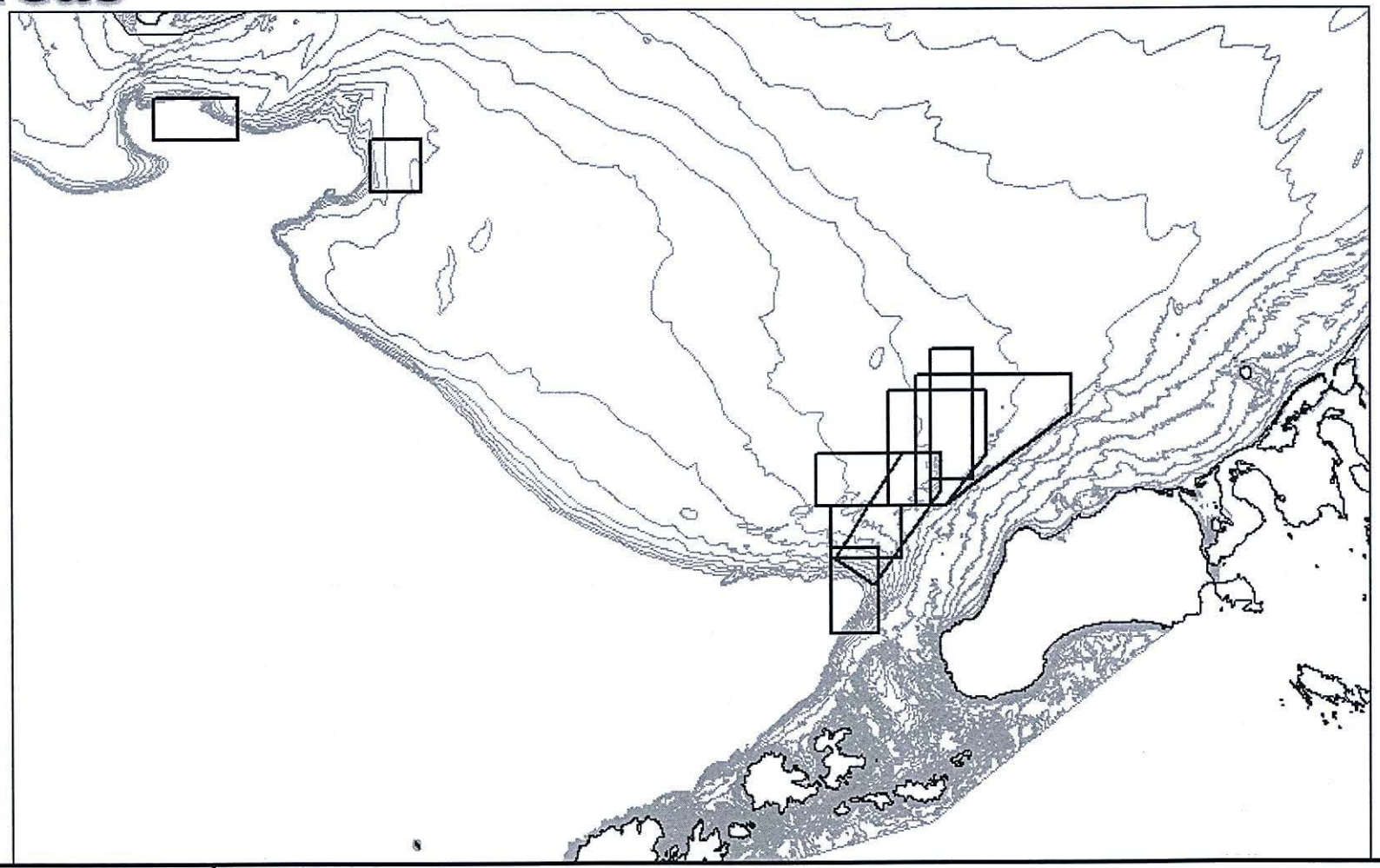
Update Map | Export Map Data

VMS track:

https://acct.seastateinc.com/Seastate/a.aspx?p=1&a=1507&h=0344605682ee1663

APA

2013 CP IPA results—Bycatch Avoidance Areas

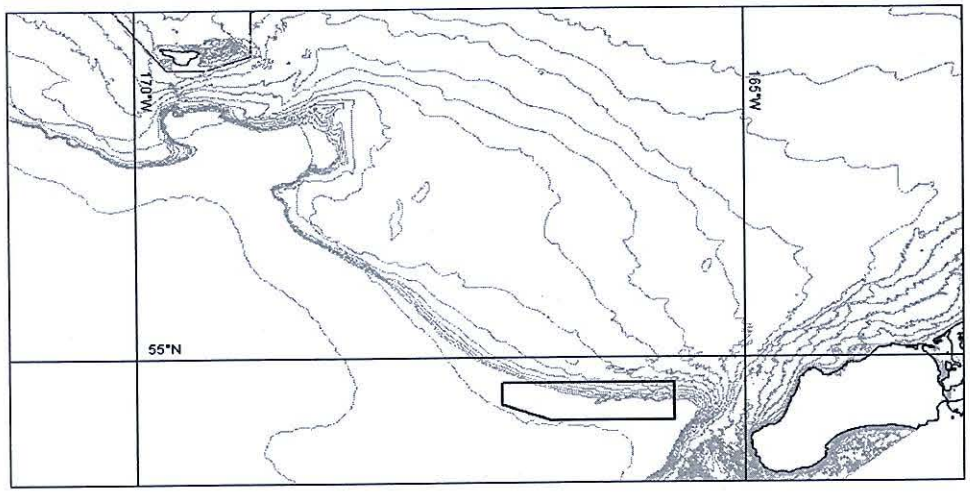


Week	1/31	2/7	2/14	2/21	2/28	3/7	3/14	3/21	3/28	4/4
Number of CPs excluded from BAAs	4	4	1	4	9	1	3	3	1	5

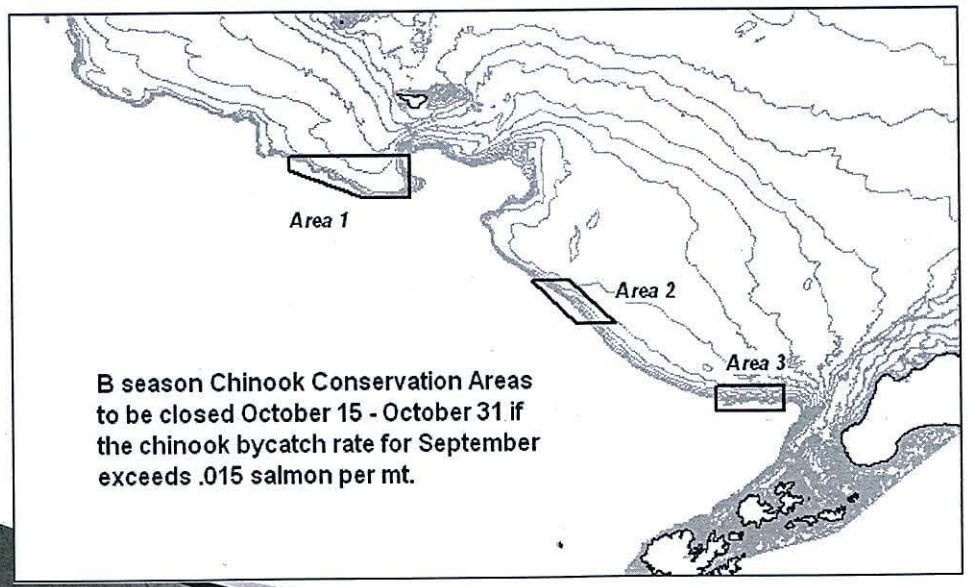
Conservation Areas

735 square mile area closed to all pollock fishing 100% of the time during A season

A-season Chinook Conservation Areas



B-season Chinook Conservation Areas



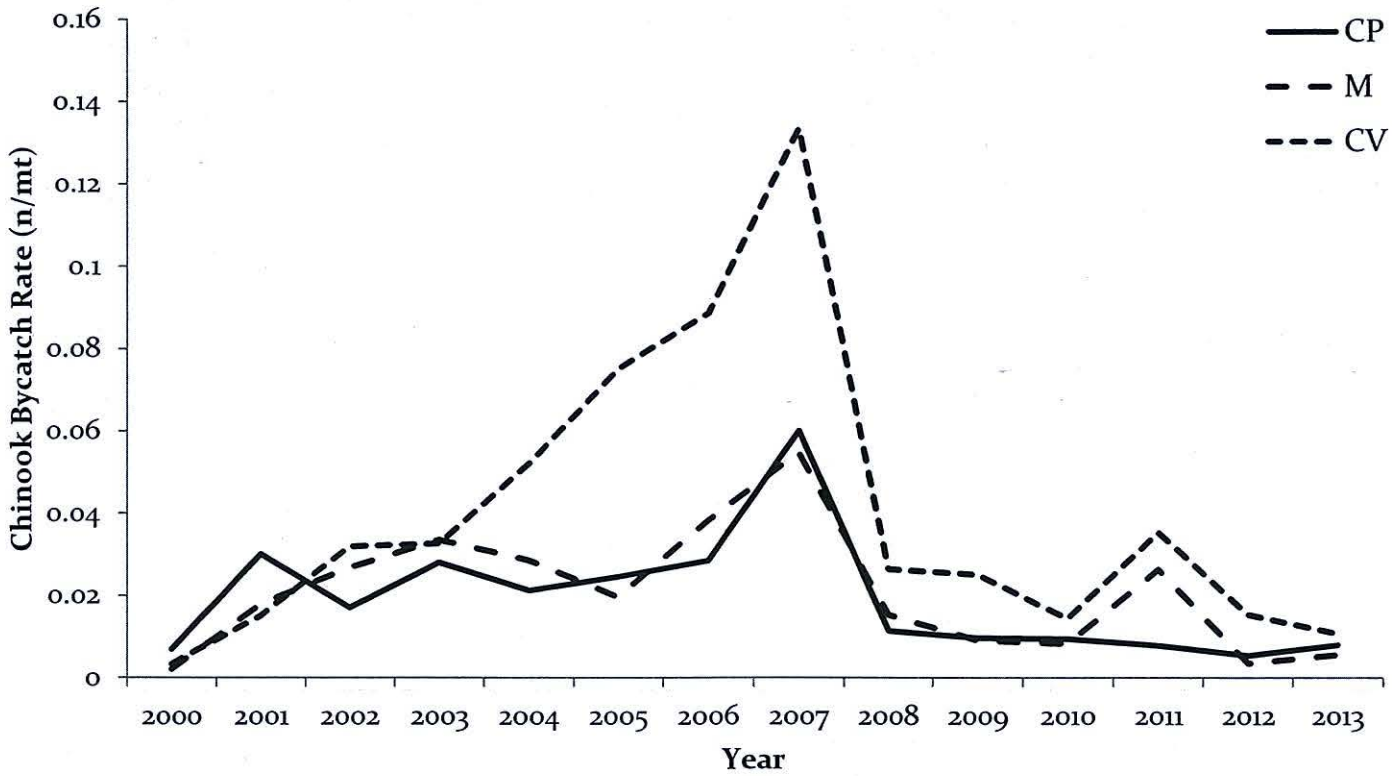
Areas totaling 1295 square miles closed to CP pollock fishing Oct 15-Oct 31 if the Chinook bycatch rate for September exceeds 1.5 Chinook per 100 tons pollock.

Draft 2014 –Final Report Due April 1

Table 3. CP IPA Chinook Salmon Bycatch Performance, 2014

Season	Pollock (t)	Chinook Salmon (n)	Bycatch Ratio (n/t)
A + B	573,726	5,254	0.009

2014 CP IPA results—Chinook PSC rates



Year	A-season (n/mt)	B-season (n/mt)	A+B-season (n/mt)	A+B season (m/t) four year interval
2007	0.100	0.017	0.066	
2008	0.027	0.002	0.012	0.027
2009	0.021	0.002	0.010	
2010	0.024	0.000	0.009	
2011	0.010	0.006	0.008	
2012	0.013	0.000	0.005	0.008
2013	0.018	0.001	0.008	
2014	0.020	0.002	0.009	

Genetic Stock Composition Analysis of the Chinook Salmon Bycatch from 2013 BS Pollock Trawl Fishery

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS AFSC-290 January 2015

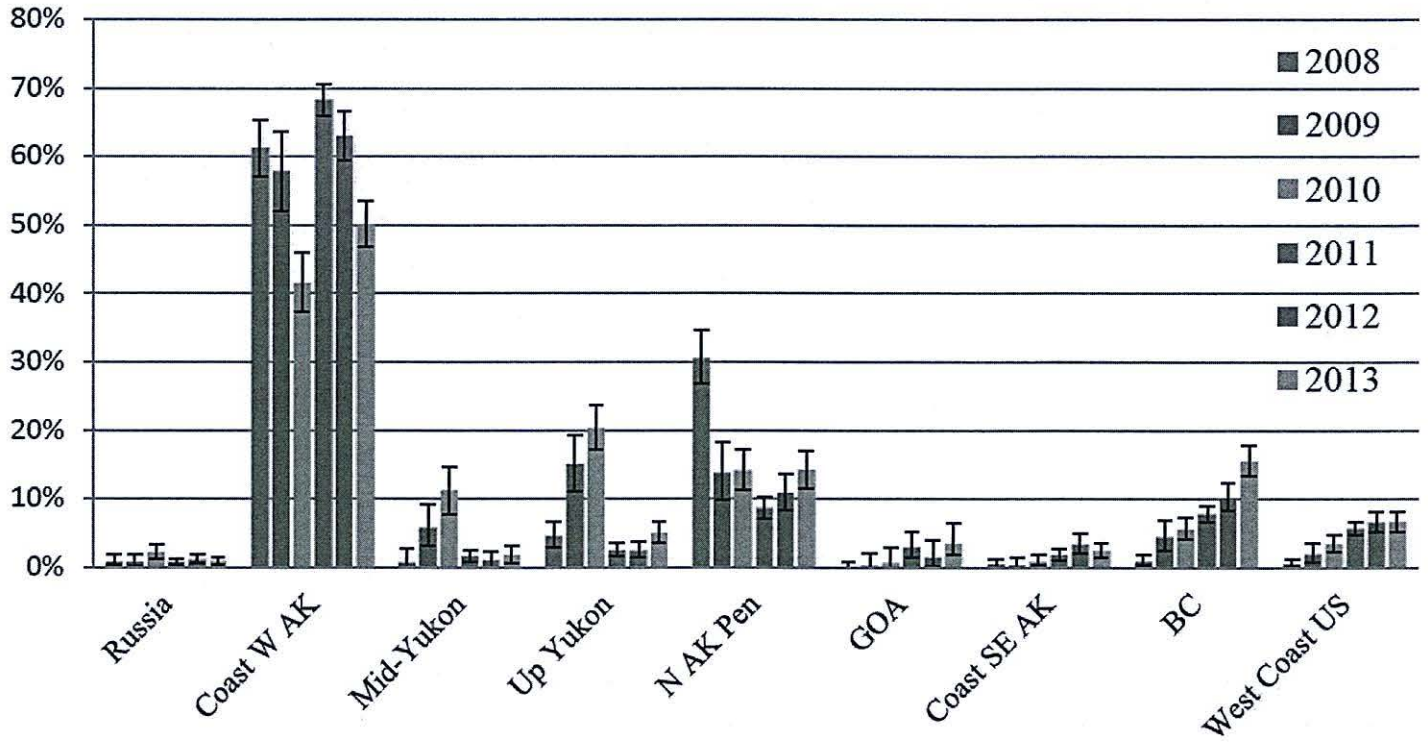


Figure 6. -- Comparison of yearly stock composition estimates (2008-2013) from the BSAI Chinook salmon bycatch. Estimates from 2011-13 are overall bycatch estimates whereas earlier compositions are of available sample sets. The same genetic baseline and general regional groupings were used in all analyses. GOA group consists of combined values for NWGOA, Copper, and NE GOA. BAYES 95% credible intervals are plotted for yearly estimates.

2015 IPA provisions

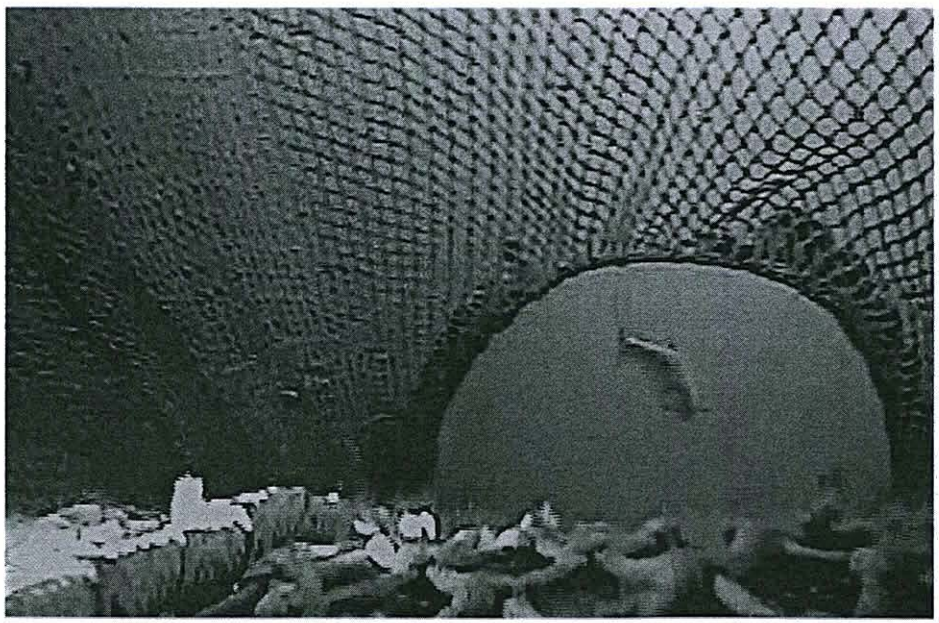
Increased Communication

- Twice weekly reporting from PCC
- Weekly reporting from IPA
- Alarm alert and special alert reports

Salmon Excluder Use

A-season-January, February March

B-season-September and October



2015 IPA Provisions

New Vessel Performance Marker

- A **"vessel outlier"** in any given pollock fishing season would be defined as a vessel whose performance (bycatch rate) is greater than 1.5 standard deviations from the mean of the fleet performance distribution by se

- A **"consistent outlier"** would
- be defined as three
- consecutive seasons as a
- vessel outlier for any one
- vessel.

- A **penalty structure** would
- apply for consistent outliers .

age tion ual)	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
34	0.44	-0.07	1.73	0.24	0.36	-0.61	1.08	2.33	1.01	0.46	0.75	2.84	1.71	2.51
76	1.34	1.47	0.10	2.97	-1.07	2.78	-0.24	-0.01	1.11	-1.21	2.32	1.40	1.02	0.86
41	1.19	-0.68	0.44	-0.66	-0.18	-0.09	1.80		1.40	1.07	1.08	-0.03	0.71	0.82
24	0.85	-0.23	-0.55	-0.46	0.73	-0.73	-0.41	-0.19	1.05	-0.01	0.66	-0.43	0.06	0.20
21	0.15	-1.67	0.68	-0.62	-0.84	-0.92	1.79	-0.41	0.52	-0.36	-0.82	-0.47	-0.37	-0.72
20	0.01	0.06	0.82	-0.54	-0.92	0.08	-1.00	-0.74	-0.37	-0.45	0.58	-0.57	0.00	-0.83
05	-0.90	0.45	0.59	-0.41	1.53	0.45	0.13		-0.88	-0.21	-0.53	-0.56	-0.63	-0.81
10	-1.14		-0.57				-0.11		1.04		-0.89		-0.12	
15	-1.15	0.28	1.12	-0.38	1.74			-0.36	-0.97	-0.59	0.39	-0.10	1.91	-0.65
25	0.46	-1.17	0.52	-0.19	-0.85	-0.76	-0.99	-0.59	-0.16	0.54	-0.34	-0.57	-0.78	0.25
33	1.56	-1.21	-0.82	-0.48	0.18	0.47	-0.23	-0.21	-0.57	-1.18	-1.34	-0.35	-0.28	
51	-1.22	0.33	-1.47			-0.71	0.21	-0.74	-0.80	-0.56	-0.29	-0.45	-0.91	-0.50
62	-0.89	0.86	-1.20	0.44	-0.68	-0.05	-0.97	-0.61	-0.63	2.54	-0.74	-0.22	-1.41	-0.44
75	-0.71	1.60	-1.38	0.08		0.08	-1.06	1.54	-1.76	-0.04	-0.84	-0.50	-0.91	-0.68

Food Bank Efforts

Bean's Café
Anchorage

Millionaire Club - Seattle

SEASHARE

APA members partner with SeaShare, a non-profit hunger relief organization, by donating 1 million meals annually.

Summary

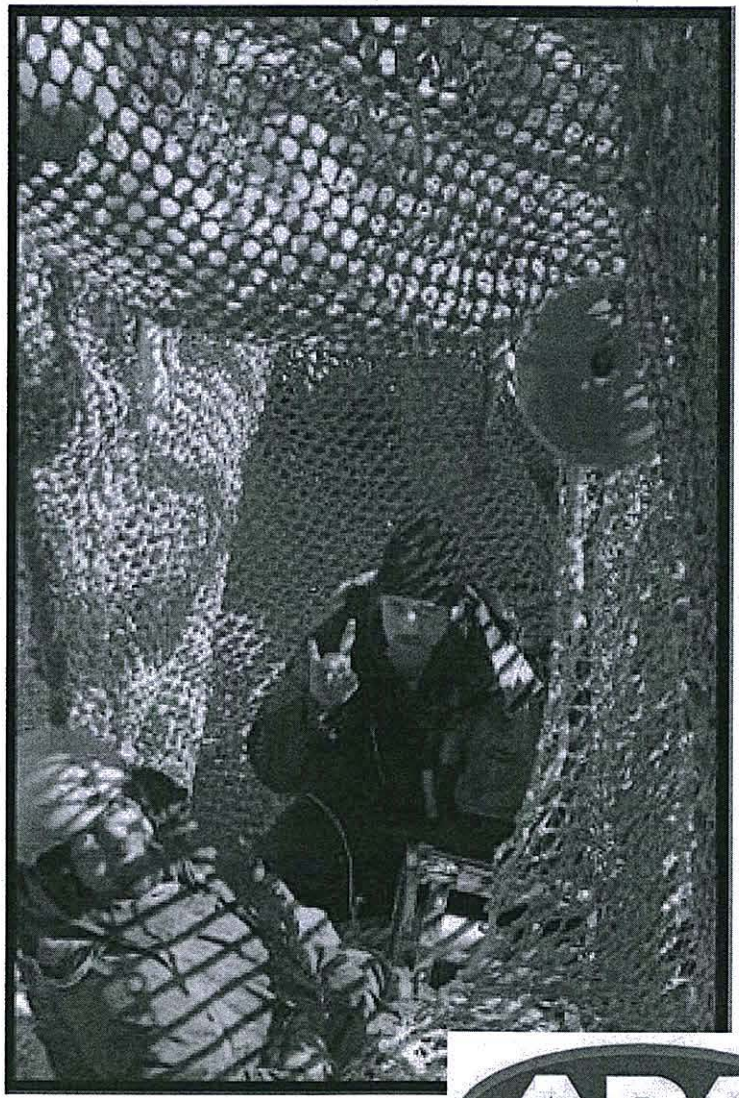
Technology continues to evolve in both gear development and communication tools to assist the fleet to avoid Chinook salmon.

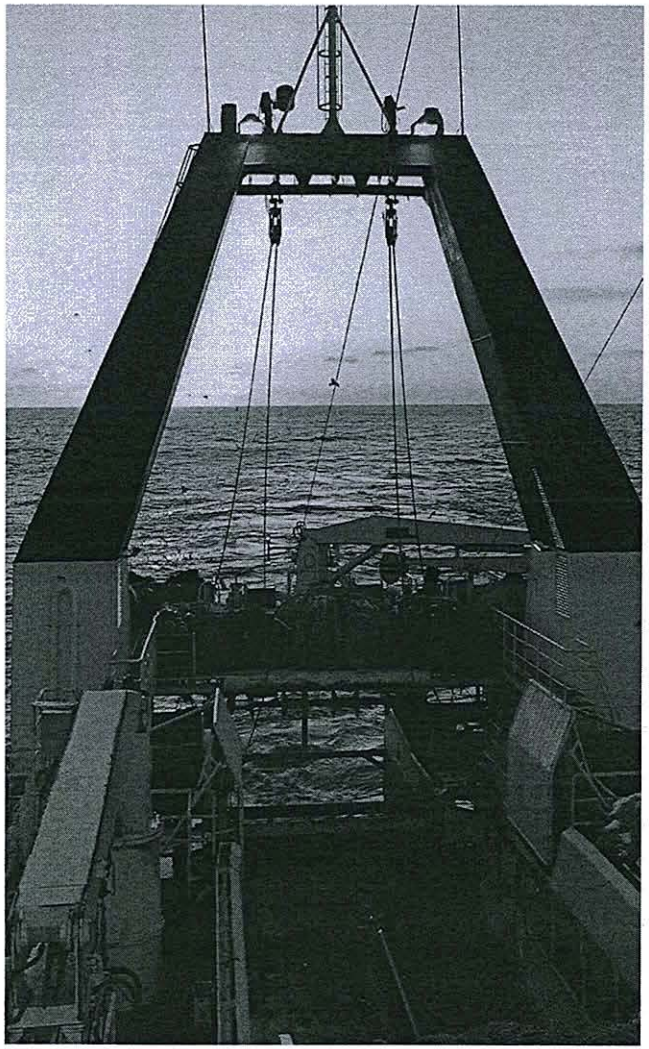
APA Members continue to support Chinook salmon research both through University of Alaska and Alaska Pacific University but also through other research foundations.

Through regular reporting there is evidence that salmon reduction measures are working to change vessel behavior and improve avoidance of Chinook salmon bycatch.

- Movement of vessels to avoid higher risk areas.
- Better Chinook bycatch performance

The NPFMC has salmon bycatch on the April agenda to consider reduced limits in times of low Chinook salmon abundance in Western Alaska.





Thank you

POLLOCK CONSERVATION COOPERATIVE

Aleutian Spray Fisheries
American Seafoods Company
Arctic Storm, Inc.
C/P Northern Hawk
Glacier Fish Company
Trident Seafoods Corporation

www.atsea.org

Chinook Salmon Bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Trawl Fisheries

Julie Bonney
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

Gulf Trawl Industry

- **Trawl Catcher Vessels** deliver their catch to shorebased processors in Alaska coastal communities – predominately to the communities of Kodiak, Sand Point and King Cove. Typically, vessels are not owner operated. The majority of the vessel operators live in the communities that they deliver to.

- The Kodiak trawl fleet participates in the directed Pollock, rockfish, cod and flatfish fisheries. The trawl fleet typically delivers around 60-70% of the total Kodiak port landings (by volume).

- The Sand Point / King Cove fleet participates in the directed Pollock and Pacific cod fisheries.

- **Trawl Catcher Processors** catch and process at sea. They fish flatfish and rockfish and catch incidental amounts of Pacific cod and Pollock.

Typical Kodiak trawler is about 80 feet long: fishes pollock, cod, rockfish, and flatfish in the Central Gulf.

Typical Sand Point, King Cove trawler is 58 feet or less and trawls for pollock and cod in the Western Gulf.

Pacific Coast Trawl Fishery Management structures:

- Virtually all trawl fisheries in British Columbia, Pacific NW, and BSAI operate under a catch share fishery management structure.
- These programs include allocations of target species and bycatch to either individual vessels or harvesting cooperatives.
- Catch share programs create individual vessel accountability for each vessel's harvesting activities.

GOA Trawl Fishery Management structure:

- Still operating under limited access system (race for fish) (similar to the State limited entry system)

GOA Trawl Limited Access Management System

Where fishermen and processors compete for a common quota pool
-- creates a number of problems –

- Catch and bycatch is managed at the fleet level
- No individual processor or vessel accountability
- Is a competitive fishery where participants race to catch and process as much fish as fast as possible which leads to overcapitalization for both vessels and processors
- Limited ability to address bycatch – no individual vessel accountability
- Limited ability of processors to vary product types to maximize product value
- Stresses on Community infrastructure (water/electricity)
- Fishermen go fishing in unsafe condition

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) has implemented Chinook salmon bycatch limits for the GOA trawl industry even though the industry continues to operate in this arcane management structure.

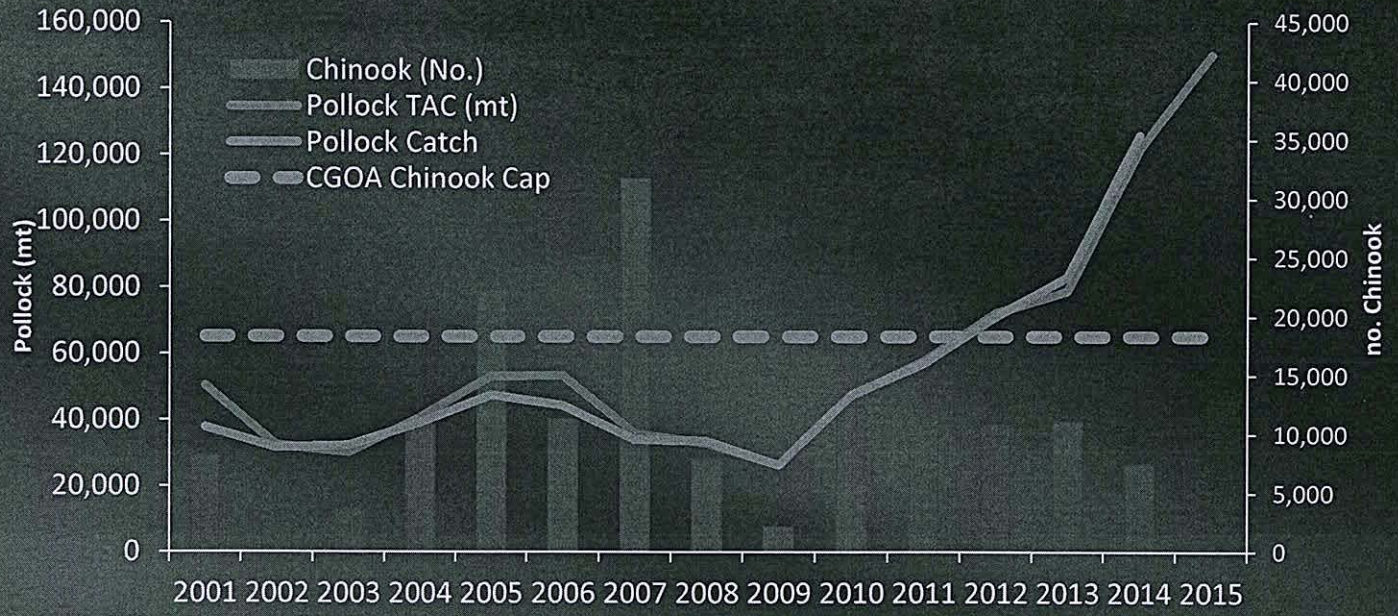
GOA Pollock Fishery Chinook Hard Caps

- High salmon bycatch in the 2010 pollock fisheries in the Western GOA prompted the Council to act quickly in implementing hard caps in GOA pollock fisheries (Amendment 93). Caps became effective August of 2012.

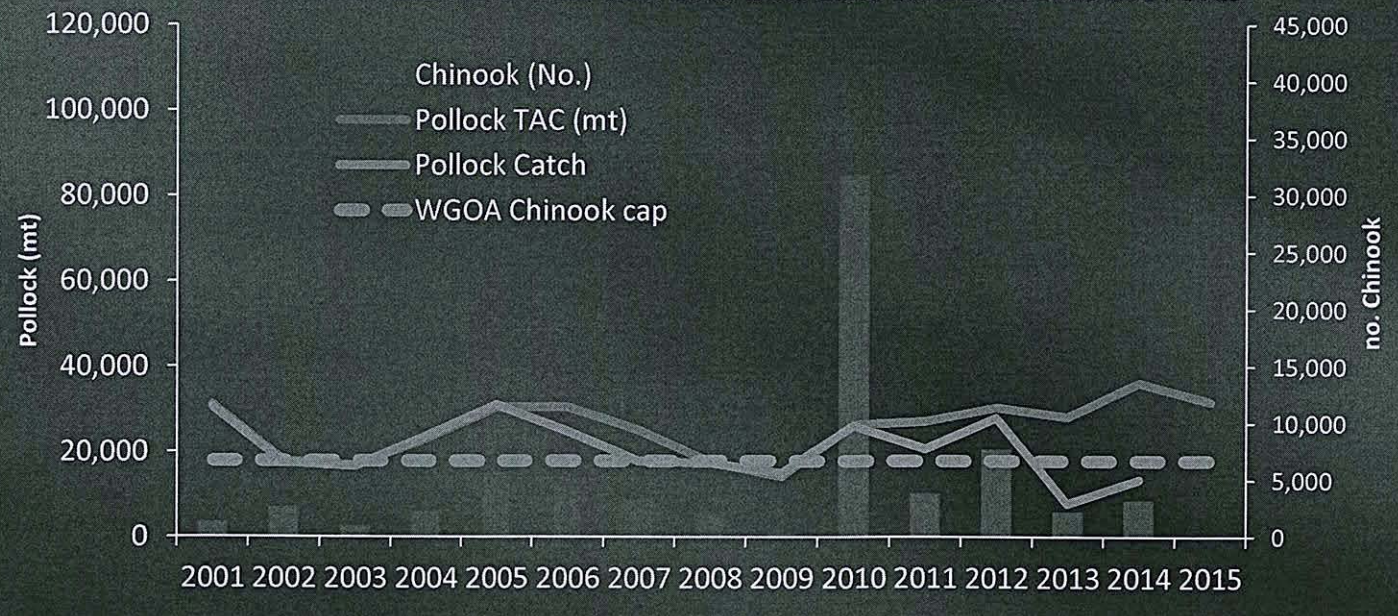
	Western GOA	Central GOA	Total
Chinook Limit	6,684	18,316	25,000

Chinook bycatch Pollock Fisheries

Central GOA



Western GOA



Non-pollock Fisheries Chinook Hard Caps

Cod, flatfish, and rockfish Fisheries

	GOA CP (cod, flatfish, rockfish)	W/CGOA CV Cod and flatfish	CGOA CV Rockfish Only	Total
Chinook Limit	3,600	2,700	1,200	7,500

CP = Catcher Processor (offshore)
CV = Catcher Vessel (delivers to shoreside plant)

Non-Pollock Chinook bycatch cap *Challenges*

Chinook salmon bycatch accounting

- Bycatch estimates are from observer data, not fish ticket counts.
- The Observer bycatch rate is calculated from a "basket sample", a random sample of about 600 pounds from the catch at sea.
- In comparison, for the pollock fishery, the salmon are censused at the plant by the observer to determine the amount of bycatch where each salmon is counted at the dock.

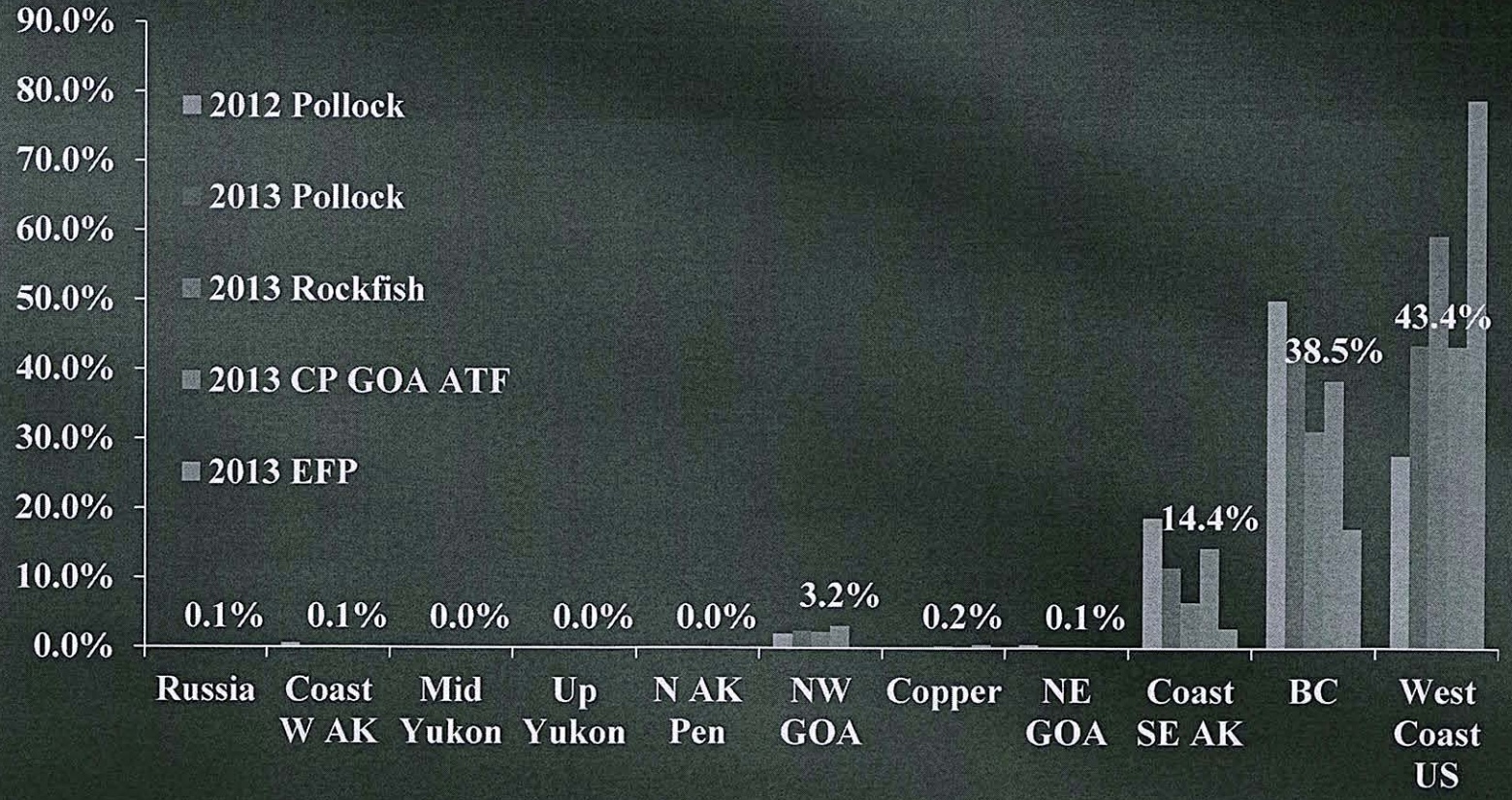
Basket sampling is much less precise than census counts

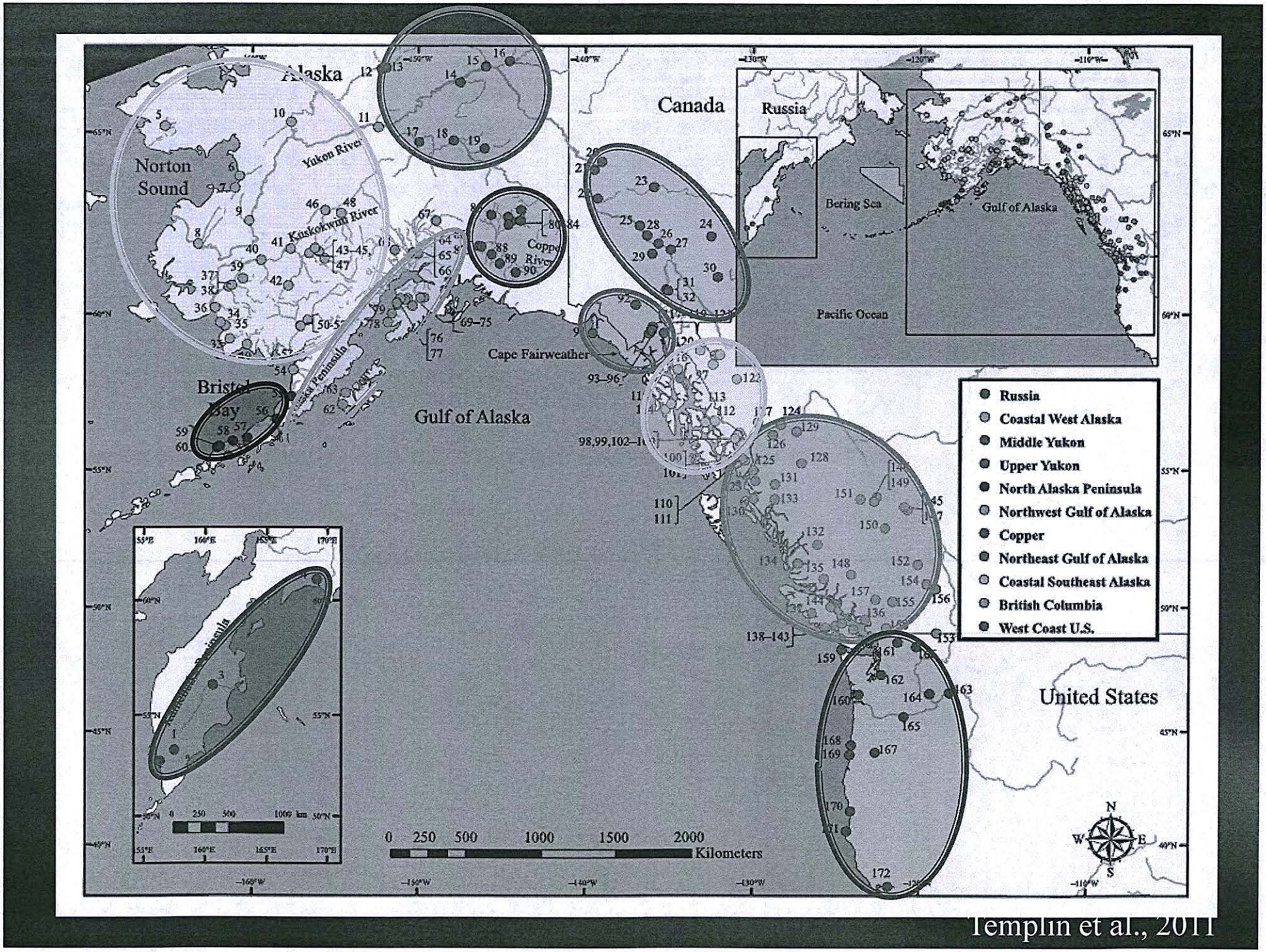
Non-Pollock Chinook bycatch cap *Challenges*

- 2015 is the first year of the new non-pollock Chinook hard cap
- The C/WGOA CV non-pollock non-rockfish cap has already become problematic for the CV fleets, only two months into the fishery.
- *As of March 14, 1,056 Chinook have been taken in the W/C non-pollock, non-rockfish shoreside fisheries* (39% of the 2,700 Chinook cap). All Chinook bycatch is being attributed to the Western Gulf cod fishery (Sand Point/King Cove).
- Historically, the WGOA cod fishery has accounted for around 100 Chinook per year.
- Their higher bycatch could affect the CGOA CV fleet. Once the cap of 2,700 fish is reached, all non-pollock fishing will stop for the rest of year.

GOA Chinook Bycatch Genetics (all trawl fisheries)

"Reliable" data since 2012, analyzed by NMFS Auke Bay Lab: most bycaught Chinook (~97%) are from the Pacific Coast, British Columbia, Southeast Alaska where there are the most hatchery releases. Can infer that most bycaught Chinook in the Gulf of Alaska are hatchery fish, not wild Alaskan fish.





Templin et al., 2011

Chinook Salmon Hatchery Production

About 250 million Chinook hatchery releases each year

Chinook hatchery releases by year and region, 2002-2013 (millions of fish)

Year	Canada	Russia	US	Total
2002	52.72	0.30	214.87	267.89
2003	49.93	0.74	220.35	271.03
2004	49.54	1.18	210.78	261.50
2005	43.34	0.84	215.81	259.98
2006	40.78	0.78	211.89	253.44
2007	44.39	0.80	226.90	272.09
2008	38.39	1.54	213.90	253.83
2009	41.60	0.78	214.96	257.34
2010	45.47	0.88	219.25	265.60
2011	40.36	0.82	217.98	259.15
2012	43.09	0.91	212.44	256.44
2013	39.15	0.91	200.29	240.36

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC). 2014. NPAFC Pacific salmonid hatchery release statistics (updated 19 December 2014). North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, Vancouver. Accessed March 2015. Available: www.npafc.org

Industry Voluntary and Proactive Chinook Bycatch Initiatives

- Voluntary catch share management for pollock fisheries – very fragile - depends on all participating vessels agreeing
- Voluntary Salmon bycatch hot spot reporting
- Salmon bycatch donated to Food Banks via Sea Share
- Working to develop Salmon Excluder technologies
- Industry funding for salmon bycatch Stock of Origin Data Collection

Future NPFMC Initiatives

- Comprehensive trawl bycatch tools similar to other catch share management structures that includes individual vessel accountability. Council initiated this package in June 2012.

SEAGO
SouthEast **Alaska** Guides Organization

The State of Salmon

House Fisheries Committee

3.24.15

Presented by

Ryan Makinster, Executive Director
Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (SEAGO)

Presentation Overview

- About SEAGO
- Statewide Economic Impact of Sportfishing
- SE Alaska Economic Impact of Sportfishing
- Last Season
- This Season
- Importance of Salmon
- Concerns
- Questions

SEAGO

SEAGO is the voice of Southeast Alaska charter fishing and lodge operations in Alaska and their supporters. We are committed to representing the industry on all critical issues, for the long-term.

Our mission is to promote the tradition of sport fishing in Southeast Alaska through reasonable regulations that ensure the long-term sustainability of our businesses and fish resources.

Statewide Sportfishing Economic Contributions

475,534 licensed anglers

2.5 million days

$1.4 billion spent

15,879 jobs

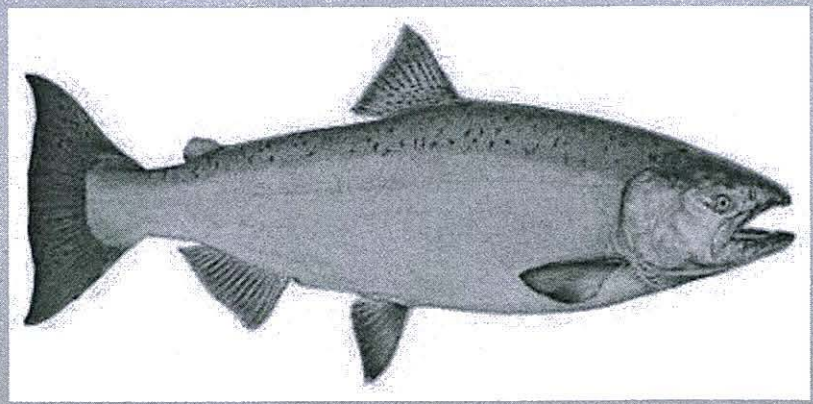
$545 million of income

2.6% of income earned

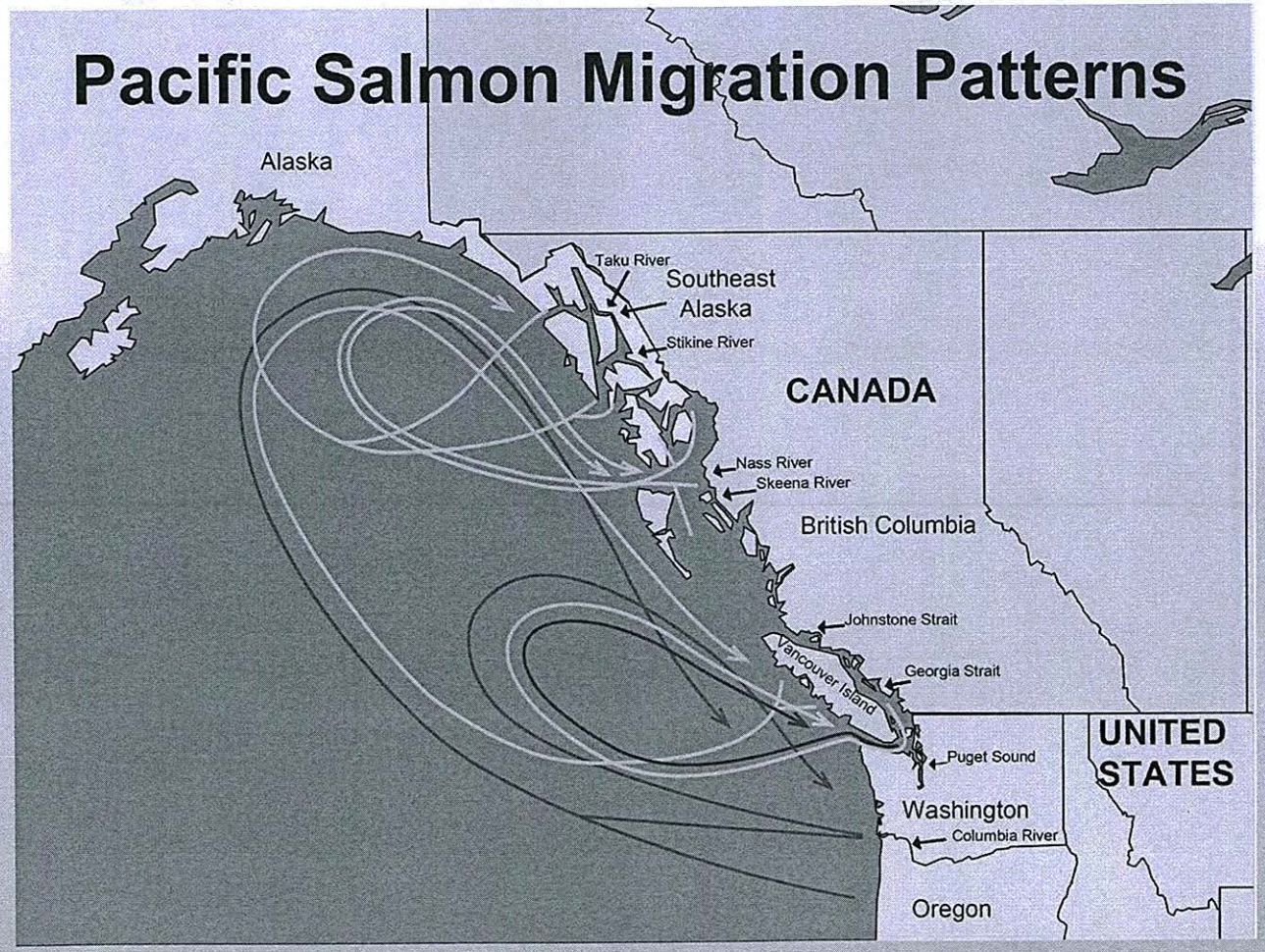
3.6% of jobs

SE Alaska Sportfishing Economic Contributions

- $274 million spent
- $71 million of income
- 2,243 jobs
- Non-resident spending > resident
- 4.8% of income
- 6.4% of jobs
- 80% in saltwater



SE Alaska King Salmon



2014 State of the Industry

- Abundance Index 2.57

Resident

The resident bag and possession limit is three king salmon 28 inches or greater in length.

Nonresident

The nonresident bag and possession limit is one king salmon 28 inches or greater in length, except during May and June the bag and possession limit is two king salmon 28 inches or greater in length;

The nonresident annual limit is six king salmon 28 inches or greater in length.

SE Alaska Sportfishing Economic Contributions

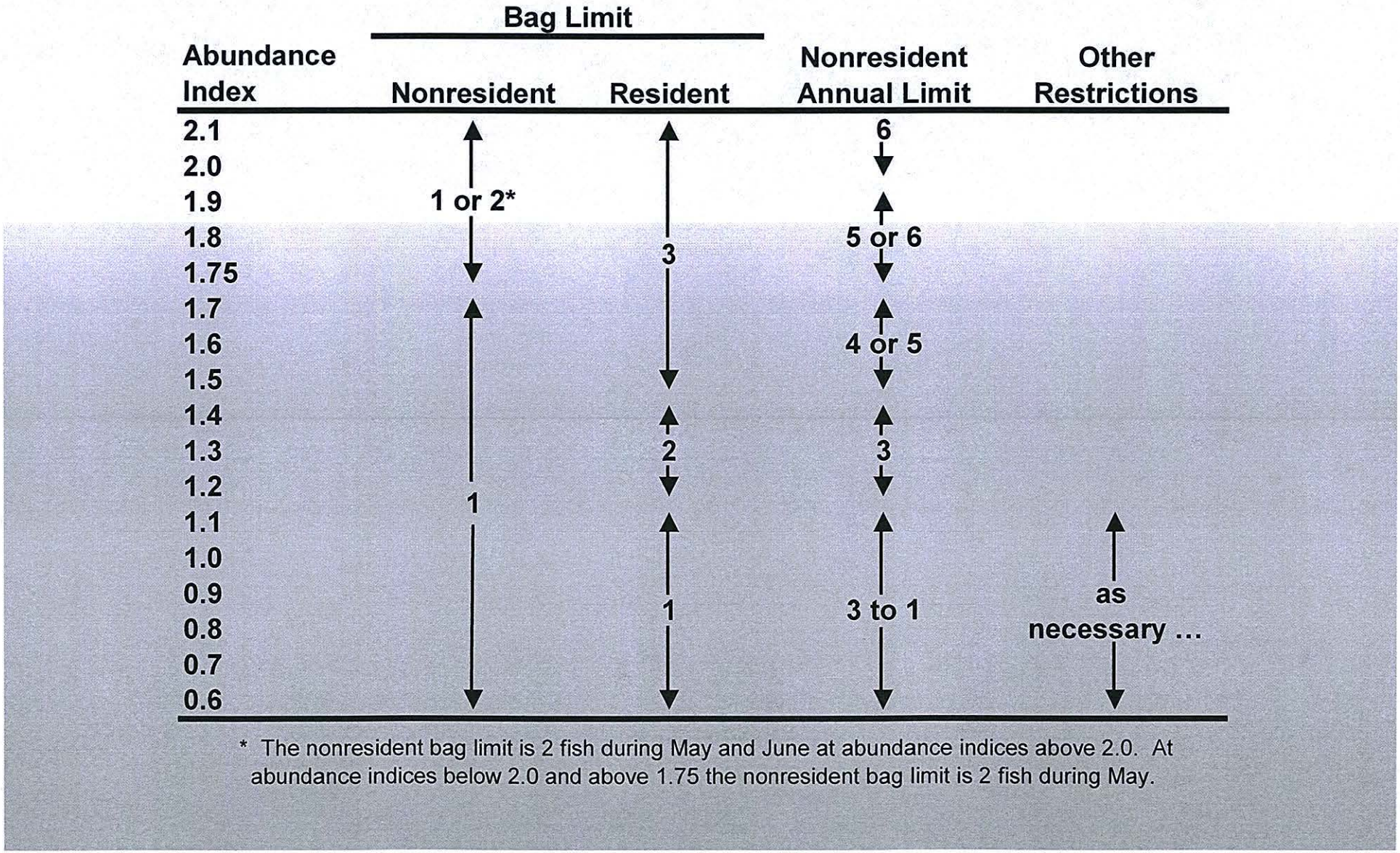
$274 million spent

$71 million of income

2,243 jobs

Questions?

SE King Salmon Management Plan



* The nonresident bag limit is 2 fish during May and June at abundance indices above 2.0. At abundance indices below 2.0 and above 1.75 the nonresident bag limit is 2 fish during May.

United Fishermen of Alaska

House Fisheries

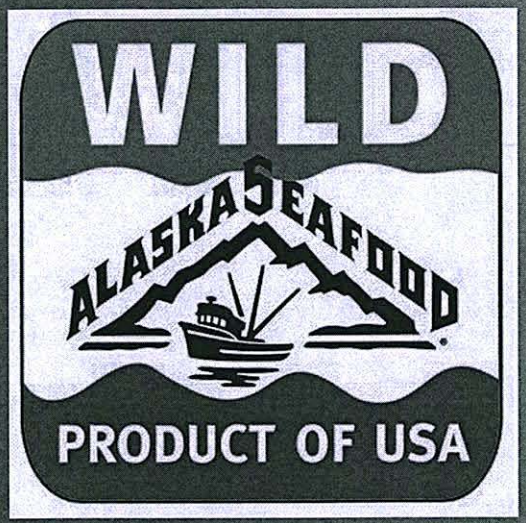
State of the Salmon

March 24th, 2015

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

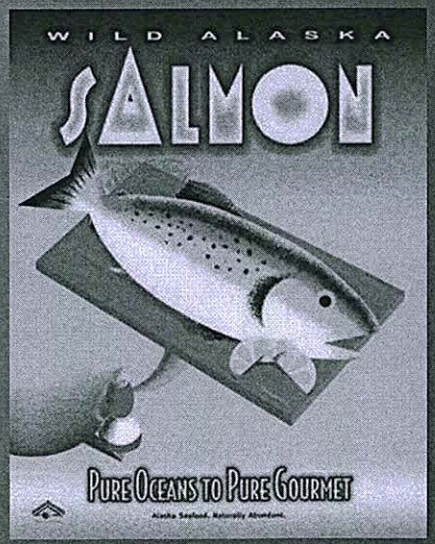
ASMI

CFEC

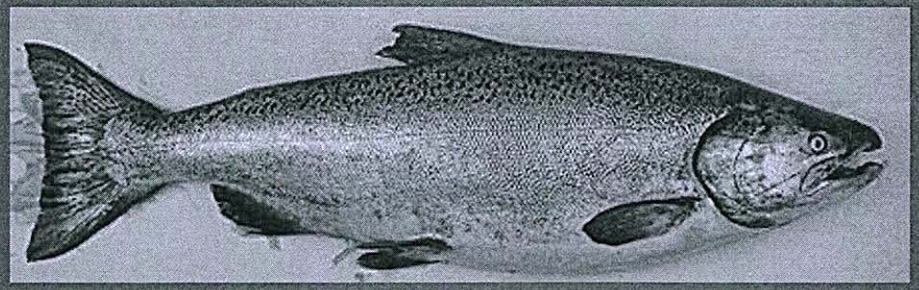
DCCED

DOR

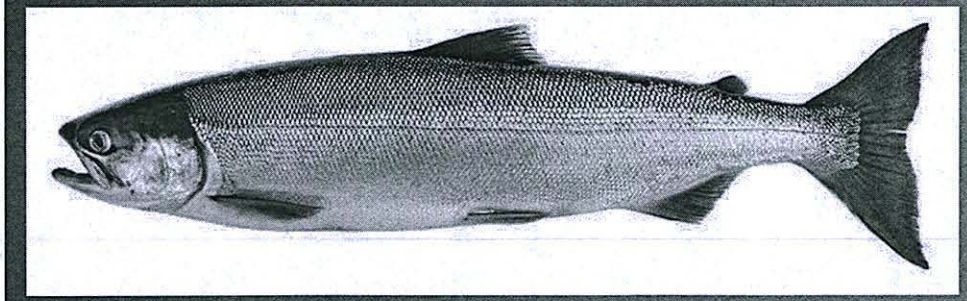
NOAA



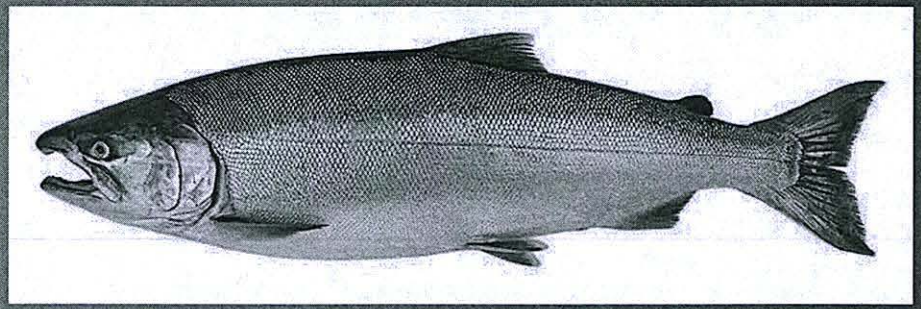
Five Species of Salmon



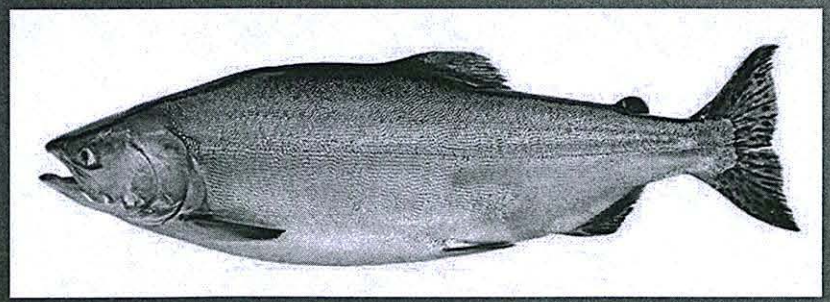
King (Chinook)



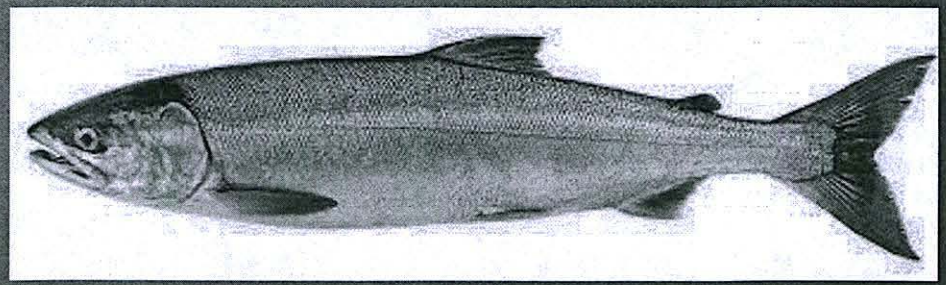
Sockeye (red)



Coho (silver)

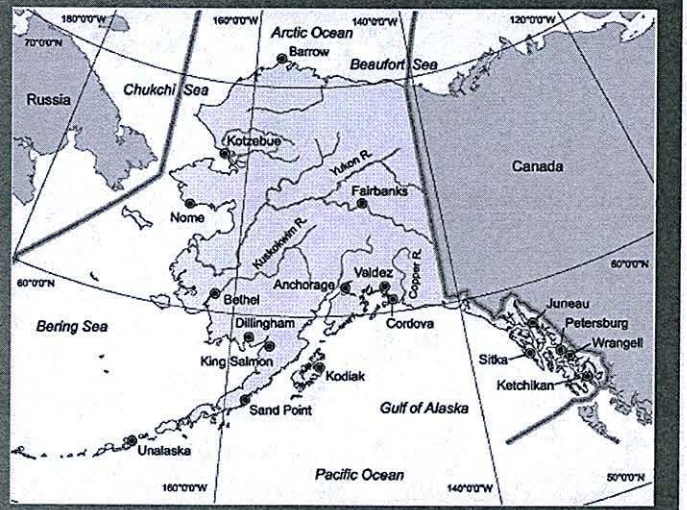


Pink (humpy)



Keta (chum)

Four Management Areas



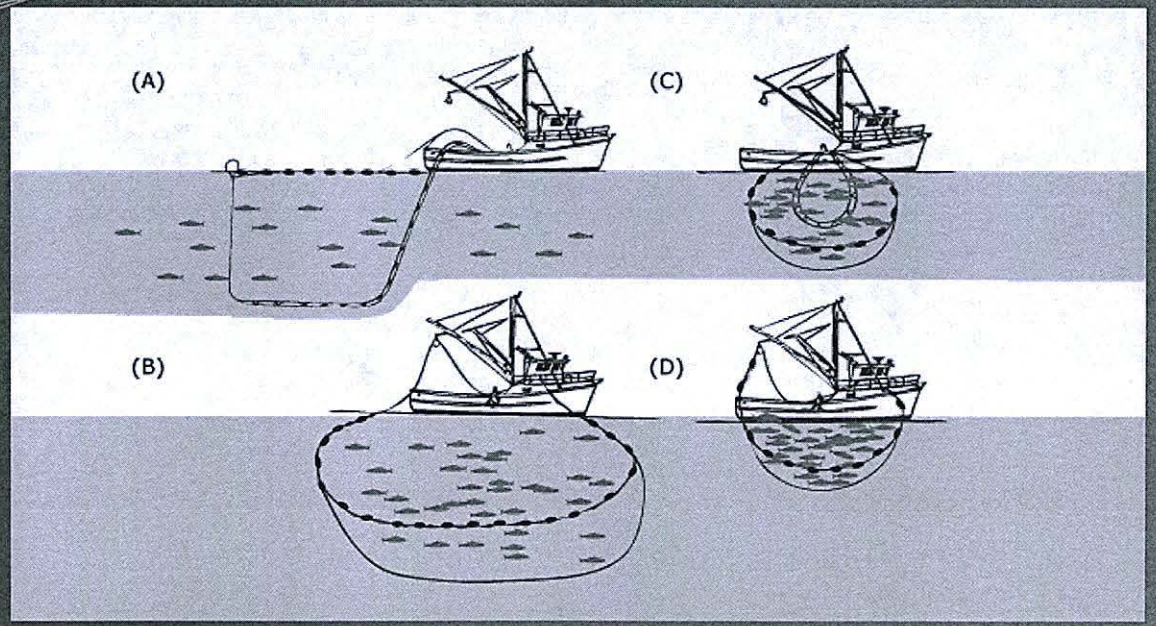
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim

Central Region

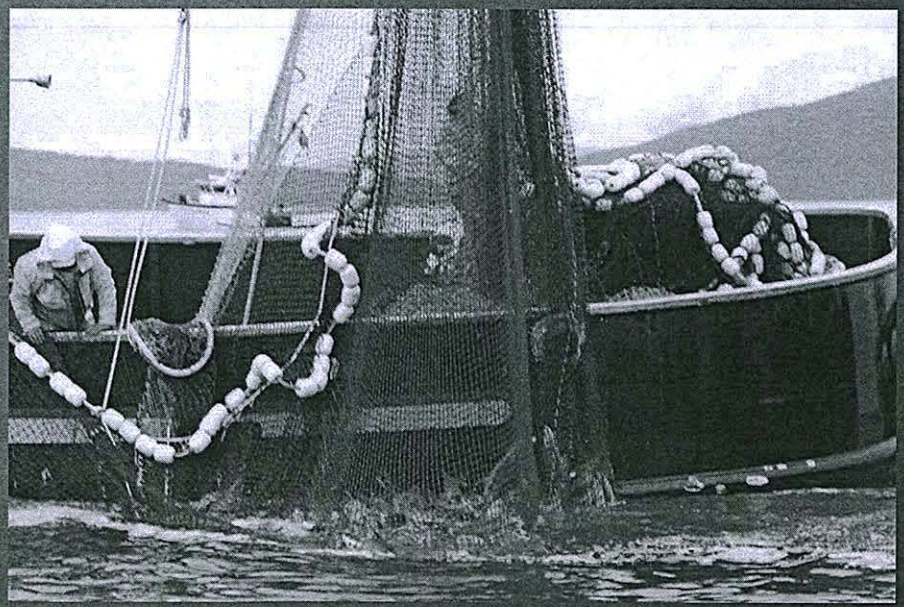
Westward Region

Southeast Region

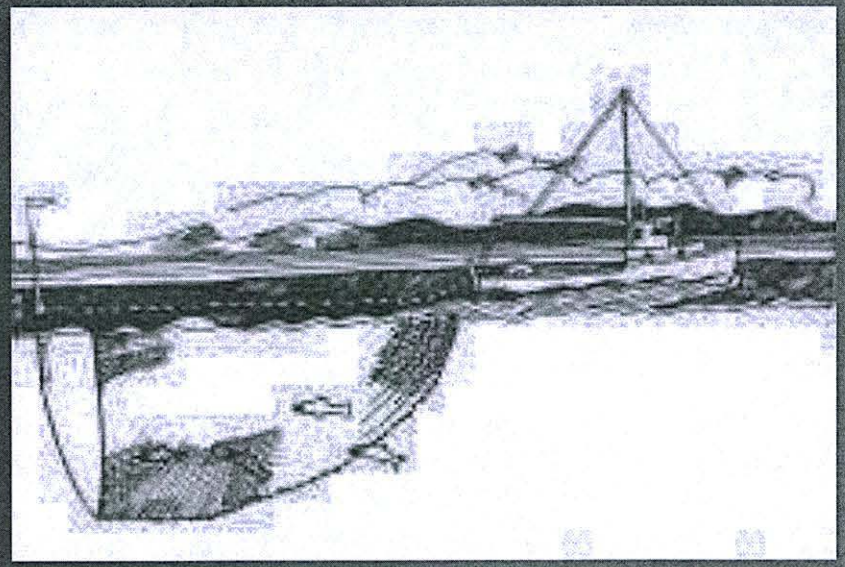
Salmon Vessels and Harvest



Seine

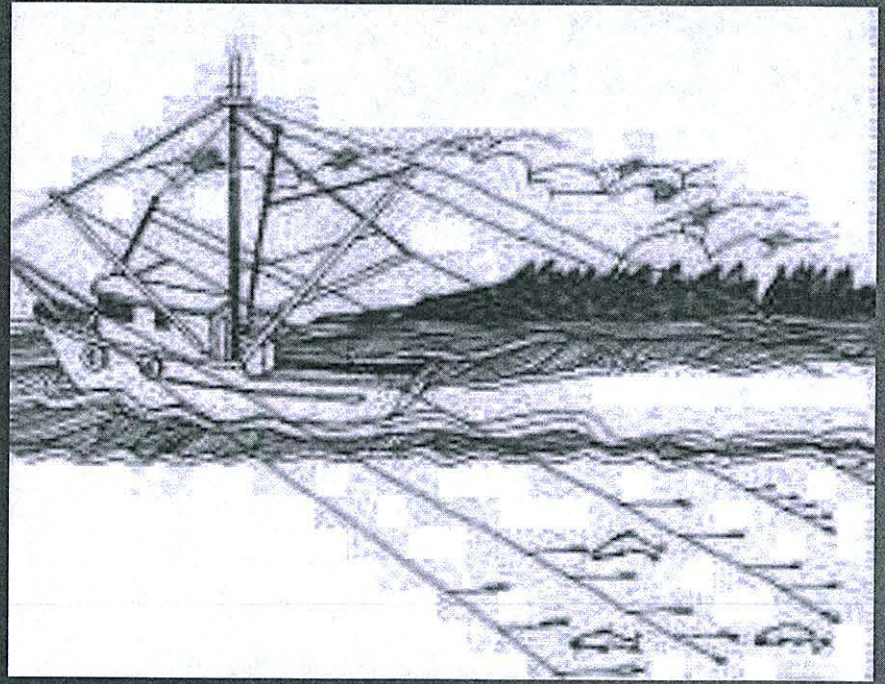


Salmon Vessels and Harvest



Gillnet + Setnet

Salmon Vessels and Harvest

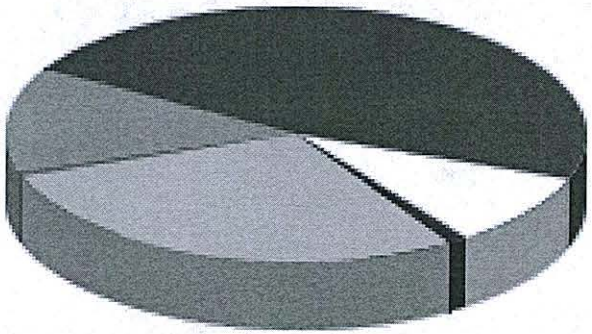


Troll

Commercial Value & Harvest Numbers

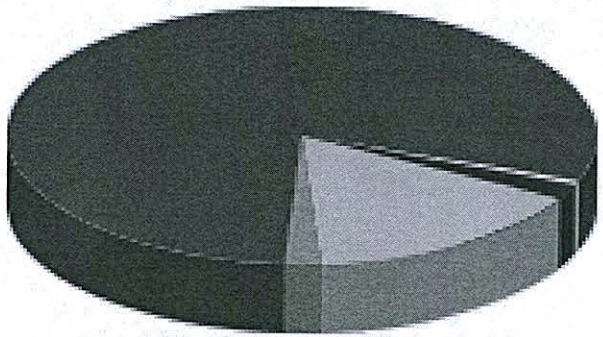
Average Commercial Fishing Exvessel Values by Fishery, 2008-2012

- 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.

Commercial Value & Harvest

Total Alaska Salmon Harvest and Value, 2014

Species	Avg. Wt. (pounds)	Avg. Price per Pound[b]	Number of Fish (thousands)	Lbs. of Fish (thousands)	Est. Value US$ (thousands)
Chinook	12.06	$4.07	479	5,788	$23,497
Sockeye	5.60	$1.37	43,566	245,358	$349,297
Coho	7.14	$1.15	6,105	43,462	$49,915
Pink	3.45	$0.30	95,306	329,089	$97,726
Chum	8.36	$0.60	11,220	93,667	$56,207
Totals			156,676	717,364	$576,642

Salmon Fishing is Alaska.

Alaska's commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries are all a vital component of our economy and our way of life.

Commercial salmon harvest has been recorded in Alaska since 1878 and is a thriving industry today.

The salmon industry is fully dependent on ***sustainable fisheries management*** for their livelihood and for the success of their children.

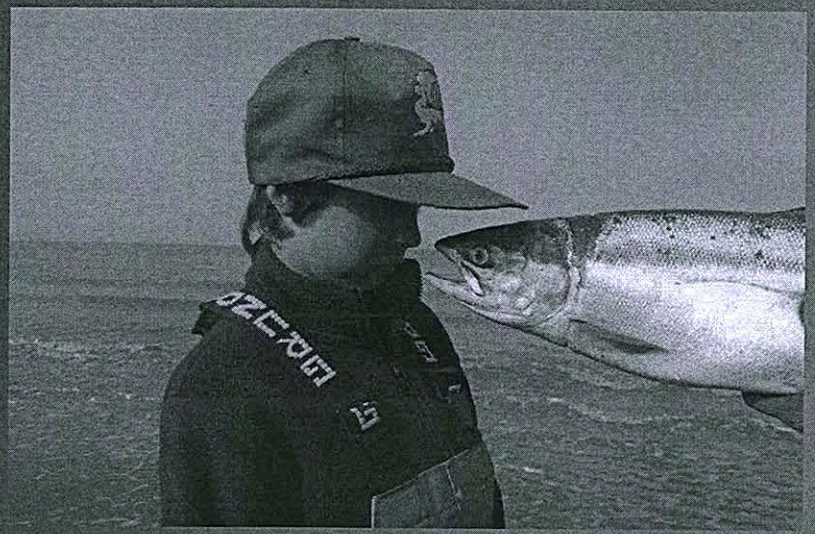
Salmon Industry Facts

Approximately 20,000 people directly participated in commercial salmon fisheries as a permit holder or crewmember in 2013.

All in all, approximately 38,000 people are directly employed by the commercial salmon harvesting sector in Alaska.

Commercial salmon harvesters live in over 160 communities throughout the state.

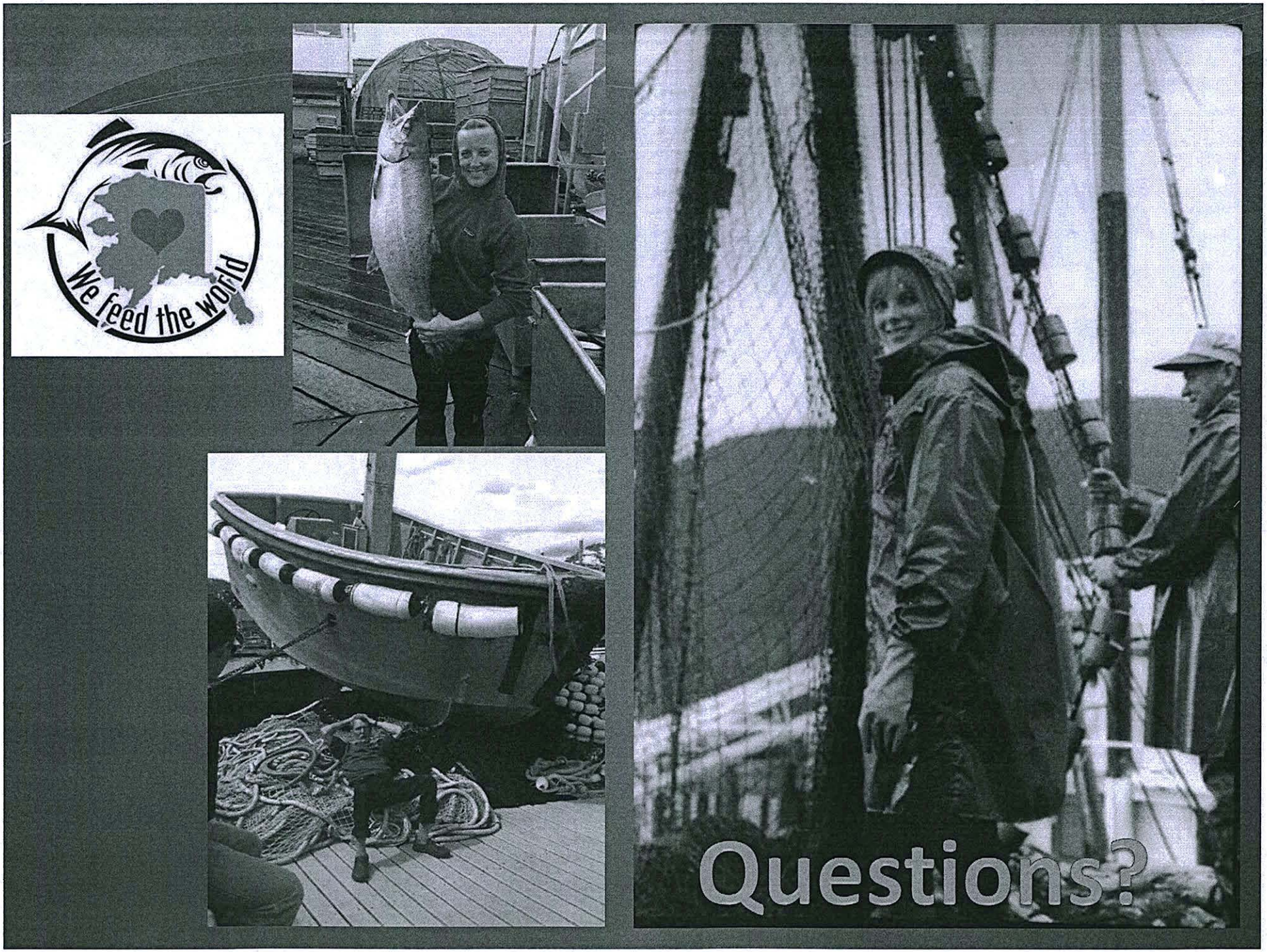
Salmon Industry Facts



Alaska's salmon industry brings millions of dollars into the Alaskan economy through taxes, spending, and wages.

Each individual and small family salmon business represents investment, employment, and income in state and local economies.

Utilities, shipping costs, fuel, airfare and tax rates are lower in Alaskan communities as a result of salmon industry activity.


We feed the world
Questions?