

Fishery Management Report No. 14-30

2013 Lower Cook Inlet Area Finfish Management Report

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	Code		alternate hypothesis	H _A
gram	g	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L			confidence interval	CI
meter	m		@	correlation coefficient	R
milliliter	mL	at		(multiple)	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		correlation coefficient	
		east	E	(simple)	r
		north	N	covariance	cov
		south	S	degree (angular)	°
		west	W	degrees of freedom	df
		copyright	©	expected value	E
		corporate suffixes:		greater than	>
		Company	Co.	greater than or equal to	≥
		Corporation	Corp.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		Incorporated	Inc.	less than	<
		Limited	Ltd.	less than or equal to	≤
		District of Columbia	D.C.	logarithm (natural)	ln
		et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (base 10)	log
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
		exempli gratia		minute (angular)	'
		(for example)	e.g.	not significant	NS
		Federal Information		null hypothesis	H ₀
		Code	FIC	percent	%
		id est (that is)	i.e.	probability	P
		latitude or longitude	lat or long	probability of a type I error	
		monetary symbols		(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
		(U.S.)	\$, ¢	probability of a type II error	
		months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
				second (angular)	"
				standard deviation	SD
				standard error	SE
				variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var
Time and temperature					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				
Physics and chemistry					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC	registered trademark	®		
ampere	A	trademark	™		
calorie	cal	United States			
direct current	DC	(adjective)	U.S.		
hertz	Hz	United States of America (noun)	USA		
horsepower	hp	U.S.C.	United States Code		
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)		
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 14-30

2013 LOWER COOK INLET AREA FINFISH MANAGEMENT REPORT

By

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ABSTRACT

The 2013 Lower Cook Inlet (LCI) management area (all coastal waters and inland drainages entering waters north of Cape Douglas, west of Cape Fairfield, and south of Anchor Point) commercial salmon harvest was 2.3 million salmon. The harvest was composed of 2.1 million pink *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, 171,020 sockeye *O. nerka*, 54,403 chum *O. keta*, 7,615 coho *O. kisutch*, and 391 Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*. Approximately 95% of the harvest, 2.2 million fish, was common property harvest, and 118,230 fish were sold for hatchery cost recovery. Homepack, educational permits, and donated fish accounted for less than 1% of the harvest. Based on fish ticket reporting of prices, the preliminary estimated value of the commercial salmon harvest was \$4.8 million, including hatchery sales. This amount does not include postseason adjustments, bonuses, etc. During the 2013 season, 19 set gillnet and 11 purse seine permit holders reported deliveries. Set gillnet harvest value was an estimated \$548,000, setting average permit earnings at \$29,000; purse seine fishery exvessel harvest value was an estimated \$3.3 million, setting average permit earnings at \$297,000. Revenue generated by cost recovery for hatchery operations was approximately \$968,000. An additional \$1.1 million was disbursed to Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association from a 2% salmon enhancement tax. The LCI management area personal use and subsistence fisheries harvested a total of 10,940 salmon. For these fisheries, approximately 150 subsistence and personal use permits were issued to Alaska residents. In addition, 1,380 coho salmon were landed by sport fish permit holders in a derby in Seward. Although these fish were subsequently sold commercially, they are not included in the total commercial harvest. The commercial Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii* fishery in the Kamishak Bay District was closed in 2013 for the 12th consecutive year to allow the spawning population to continue rebuilding.

Key words Lower Cook Inlet, Kamishak Bay, Kachemak Bay, Resurrection Bay, salmon, harvest, set gillnet, purse seine, commercial salmon harvest, salmon enhancement, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, CIAA, hatchery, cost recovery, sport fishery, subsistence fishery, personal use fishery, escapement, sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, pink salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, Pacific herring, *Clupea pallasii*, Annual Management Report, AMR.

INTRODUCTION

LOWER COOK INLET MANAGEMENT AREA COMMERCIAL SALMON AND HERRING FISHERIES

The Lower Cook Inlet (LCI) management area comprises waters of the Cook Inlet Area, south of the latitude of Anchor Point including the western shore of Cook Inlet south to Cape Douglas, and the eastern shore of Cook Inlet along the Kenai Peninsula to Cape Fairfield. This area is included in Area H and encompasses all coastal waters and inland drainages entering this area (Figure 1).

This salmon management area is divided into 5 districts that correspond to local geography and distribution of the 5 species of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) harvested by commercial fisheries (Figures 1–18). The management objective for all districts is the achievement of spawning escapement goals for major stocks, while allowing for orderly harvest of fish surplus to spawning requirements. In addition, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) follows regulatory guidelines to manage fisheries and allow private nonprofit hatcheries to achieve cost recovery and broodstock objectives.

Three hatcheries currently contribute to the area's salmon fisheries. The Trail Lakes Hatchery (TLH) at Mile 29 of the Seward Highway produces sockeye *O. nerka* and coho salmon *O. kisutch* and is operated by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA). ADF&G operates the Ship Creek Hatchery Complex near Anchorage that produces Chinook *O. tshawytscha* and coho salmon, which are released in the LCI area. In addition, the Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery began incubating pink salmon *O. gorbuscha* eggs in 2011 for release into Kachemak Bay.

Gear utilized in commercial salmon fisheries includes purse seine and set gillnet. Purse seine gear is permitted to fish in the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kamishak Bay districts. Set gillnet gear is permitted to fish in the Southern District. The Barren Islands District is closed by regulation to salmon harvest.

When Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii* spawning biomass allows for a commercial fishery in the Kamishak District, annual harvest level ranges are established in regulation and divided between the commercial purse seine sac roe fishery in that district (90%) and the Shelikof Strait food and bait fishery (10%) in the Kodiak management area. Other districts in LCI were closed to commercial herring harvest by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in 2002 pending an increase in stock levels sufficient to ensure that a commercial herring fishery can be conducted in a sustainable manner.

OVERVIEW OF AREA WIDE SALMON AND HERRING FISHERIES

The 2013 LCI management area commercial salmon harvest was 2,332,114 fish. The harvest was composed of 2,098,685 pink, 171,020 sockeye, 54,403 chum *O. keta*, 7,615 coho, and 391 Chinook salmon (Table 1; Figure 19). Hatchery returns of sockeye salmon in general were below forecast. Harvest of coho and pink salmon were above previous 10-year (2003–2012) harvest averages (Table 2). Approximately 95% of the harvest, 2,210,555 fish, was attributed to the common property fishery, and 118,230 fish were attributed to hatchery cost recovery. An additional 9,364 sockeye and 155,173 pink salmon were harvested by hatcheries for broodstock (Appendices F2 and F3). Homepack harvest (491 salmon) accounted for less than 1% of the commercial harvest from LCI districts (Table 1). The 2013 preliminary exvessel value estimates by gear group from the common property fishery, both wild and enhanced salmon, are \$3.3 million (85.6%) for purse seine and \$547,736 (14.4%) for set gillnet (Table 3; Figure 20). The average price per pound paid to fishermen was significantly above the previous 10-year average for all species (Table 4). The overall harvest values for both gear groups were above the previous 10-year harvest average (Table 5).

No commercial fisheries for herring occurred in 2013 in order to allow the population further opportunity to rebuild from historically low abundance (Figure 21).

SALMON SEASON SUMMARY BY DISTRICT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

The Southern District includes the waters of eastern Cook Inlet south of Anchor Point and north of a line from Cape Elizabeth to Cape Douglas excluding waters east of a line from Point Adam to the tip of Cape Elizabeth (Figures 1–5). Commercial fishing in this district is restricted by regulation to waters along the south shore of Kachemak Bay from Chugachik Island near the terminus of Kachemak Bay to Point Bede approximately 4 miles south of the village of Nanwalek (English Bay). Purse seine gear is permitted in all open waters of this district during periods established by emergency order (EO). Commercial set gillnet harvest is restricted to approximately 15 miles of shoreline in 5 subdistricts in this district: east shore of Ismailof Island near Halibut Cove; waters surrounding McDonald Spit extending to Jakolof Bay; waters east of Barabara Point extending approximately 1.4 miles; waters along the west shore of outer Seldovia Bay; and waters of a portion of the south shore of Port Graham and English Bay. Any Cook Inlet Area (Area H) commercial set gillnet permit holder may register to fish in these areas. This registration, however, would preclude that permit holder from fishing in the Northern and

Central districts in Cook Inlet for the remainder of that calendar year. Other areas in the “Greater Cook Inlet Area,” as defined in 5 AAC 21.345, may be fished in a given year by set gillnet permit holders fishing in the Southern District. The primary target species in this district for both purse seine and set gillnet permit holders are sockeye and pink salmon, although modest numbers of chum and coho salmon are also harvested. The major natural producer of sockeye salmon in this district is the English Bay River. Pink salmon historically have returned in large numbers to Humpy Creek, as well as numerous smaller streams in the Southern District. Hatchery releases began in 1972, when 241,000 coho and 34,000 Chinook salmon were released into Kasitsna Creek. This was followed by releases of chum and pink salmon into Halibut Cove Lagoon in 1974 and 1975. Sockeye salmon were released into Leisure Lake and Halibut Cove Lagoon in 1976 (Appendices F16, F17, F19, F21, and F22).

Preseason Outlook and Harvest Strategy

The 2013 commercial wild stock harvest forecast for the Southern District was 1,100 sockeye and 40,000 pink salmon (Table 6, Appendix H1). The enhanced sockeye salmon run to CIAA release sites was forecast to be 155,514 fish. A total of 339,033 hatchery-produced pink salmon were anticipated to return to the LCI Area in 2013 from the 2012 release of 8.1 million fry from Tutka Bay Lagoon and 3.1 million from Halibut Cove Bight (Appendices F7 and F11).

As specified in regulation, the set gillnet fishing season in the Southern District opens on or after June 1 with two 48-hour periods per week specified unless modified by EO. The seine fishing season and fishing periods are opened and closed by EO depending on the available harvestable surplus of both wild and hatchery stock salmon. Given that all returning sockeye and pink salmon were anticipated to be required to meet broodstock and cost recovery needs, hatchery specials harvest areas (SHA) were anticipated to remain closed to common property commercial seine harvest. Given recent irregular returns of sockeye salmon to the Port Graham Subdistrict, the set gillnet commercial fishery would remain closed in this area until returns to the English Bay River weir met the minimum anticipated goal required to achieve the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) in addition to hatchery broodstock requirements. Hatchery harvest for this and previous seasons is discussed fully in the *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* section.

Early season management of the Southern District (excluding the Port Graham Subdistrict), is based on actual harvest versus anticipated harvest. Port Graham Subdistrict management is based on anticipated versus actual returns to the English Bay Lakes as measured by the English Bay River weir. Environmental conditions, fishing effort, and harvest consistency throughout the period are also taken into account. By early July, ground survey estimates of chum and early pink salmon escapement are also considered when scheduling commercial fishing periods. These surveys become primary tools in late July and August when management focus shifts to pink salmon in this district.

Season Summary

The total 2013 Southern District sockeye salmon commercial common property harvest was 66,270 fish, with 38,238 (57.7%) harvested by the set gillnet fleet and 28,032 harvested by seine permit holders (Appendices A1–A3). In addition 18,462 sockeye salmon were harvested from Tutka and China Poot bays by CIAA for cost recovery, and 2,480 fish were harvested for broodstock purposes (Appendix F2). Total pink salmon harvest was 35,092 fish with 33,288 (95%) harvested by the seine fleet and 1,804 harvested by set gillnet permit holders. In addition, CIAA harvested 203,190 pink salmon from Tutka Hatchery Special Harvest Area (SHA) and

Port Graham Hatchery SHA for use as broodstock and cost recovery (Appendix F3). See the *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* section of this report for specific information regarding these harvests. A total of 374 Chinook salmon were harvested in the Southern District with 234 fish harvested by set gillnet permit holders and the remaining by seine permit holders. Also, a total of 2,950 chum salmon were harvested, with 2,685 by set gillnet and 265 by seine permit holders. In addition, 5,368 coho salmon were landed, with 3,466 by set gillnet and 1,902 by seine permit holders (Appendices A1 and A2; Table 1). Also, 155 sockeye, 16 Chinook, 150 coho, 13 chum and 157 pink salmon were retained by 6 commercial set gillnet permit holders for personal “homepack” use and not sold (Appendix E7; Table 1).

The Southern District set gillnet commercial fishing season was announced by EO on May 24 and opened on June 1 (Table 7). The first 48-hour commercial fishing period was also announced in this EO to begin at 6:00 AM on Monday, June 3. The harvest from this period was 1,777 sockeye, 20 Chinook, and 29 chum salmon with 7 permit holders reporting deliveries (Appendix A1). Processors paid approximately \$3.20 per pound for sockeye, \$0.35 per pound for chum, and \$5.60 per pound for Chinook salmon. During this period, waters of the Port Graham Subdistrict remained closed to commercial set gillnet harvest as a precautionary measure due to irregular sockeye salmon returns in recent years. The English Bay weir began operation on May 27 and by June 8 had passed 48 sockeye salmon versus an anticipated SEG range of 420–945 fish for this period. This anticipated range is the SEG range apportioned out daily in accordance with the historic run timing that would be required to meet the SEG on July 31 (Appendices A4–A6; Table 8).

The second 48-hour period began the following Thursday on June 6 at 6:00 AM and had 9 permit holders reporting 3,485 sockeye, 36 Chinook, and 49 chum salmon harvested. During the following period on Monday, June 10, a total of 3,449 sockeye, 34 Chinook, and 78 chum salmon were harvested by 11 permit holders (Appendix A1). English Bay weir passage increased during the week of June 9–15 with 924 sockeye salmon passed. Passage during this 7-day period was anticipated to have increased to 787–1,769 in order to fall within the final SEG range of 6,000–13,500 on July 31.

A commercial fishing period occurred beginning on Thursday, June 13, in the Southern District excluding the Port Graham Subdistrict with 10 permit holders reporting a harvest of 29 Chinook, 2,309 sockeye, and 99 chum salmon. Harvest from the following period beginning on Monday, June 17, declined with 8 permit holders delivering 18 Chinook, 1,544 sockeye, and 59 chum salmon (Appendix A1). Although sockeye salmon passage at the English Bay weir increased slightly, it continued to occur well below the daily SEG target during this time. During the week of June 16–22, a total of 1,083 sockeye salmon were counted at the weir versus an anticipated count of 733–1,647 for this week. Cumulative passage on June 22 was 2,055 fish versus an anticipated cumulative count of 1,939–4,362 fish (Appendix A4). As a result of weir passage that was only slightly above the minimum apportioned SEG, common property commercial harvest remained closed with subsistence harvest open on a regular schedule. Harvest from the Thursday, June 20, fishing period improved with 14 Chinook, 2,358 sockeye, and 63 chum harvested by 8 permit holders (Appendix A1).

Weir passage over the next week showed a marked increase with 4,471 fish counted from June 23–29 versus an anticipated passage of 1,699–3,826 during this time. Historically, approximately 68% of the English Bay weir escapement has been counted as of July 1 (Appendix A4). Commercial set gillnet harvest in other portions of the Southern District during the week of June

23–29 was above the harvest in the previous week with 10 permit holders reporting 42 Chinook, 5,081 sockeye, and 250 chum salmon landed from the Monday and Thursday periods combined (Appendix A1).

The Southern District commercial purse seine season was opened by EO on July 1 with a fishing schedule of 2 weekly 16-hour periods (6:00 AM to 10:00 PM) established on Mondays and Thursdays in portions of this district east of Tutka Bay. Harvest from the Monday and Thursday periods combined for this gear during this week (June 30–July 6) was 71 Chinook, 4,438 sockeye, 128 coho, 175 pink, and 119 chum salmon, with 6 permit holders reporting deliveries. Harvest the following week increased significantly for this gear group with 11 permit holders reporting 10,844 sockeye, 486 coho, and 688 pink salmon. Similarly, set gillnet harvests also increased during the first 2 weeks of July with 11 permit holders reporting 5,094 sockeye, 78 coho, and 330 chum salmon during the first week and 12 permit holders reporting 7,170 sockeye and 1,052 coho during the second. Passage at the English Bay weir remained steady during the first half of July with 3,239 passed during the first week versus an SEG range of 1,245–2,800 during this time. Cumulative passage on July 6 was 9,765 toward an SEG range of 4,884–10,998 sockeye salmon. Passage diminished during the following week (July 7–13) with 1,563 counted versus an apportioned SEG range of 775–1,742 fish. Cumulative passage on July 13 was 11,370 versus a corresponding SEG range of 5,658–12,730 fish. After subtracting the anticipated CIAA broodstock harvest goal of 4,000 sockeye salmon from English Bay Lakes, the remaining spawning escapement already counted past the weir fell within the SEG (6,000–13,500) for this system. On Friday, July 12, ADF&G announced that the Port Graham Subdistrict would open on Monday, July 15, to commercial set gillnet harvest for regular 48-hour periods concurrent with the ongoing fishing schedule for that gear in the remainder of this district (Table 7; Appendices A1 and A2).

During the week of July 14–20, the purse seine fishing schedule was expanded to three 16-hour periods on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday as a result of significant harvests by this gear in waters behind the Homer Spit. During this week, 13 purse seine permit holders reported harvesting 7,424 sockeye, 1,256 coho, and 1,322 pink salmon. Set gillnet permit holders reported harvesting 5,444 sockeye, 2,169 coho, 882 chum, and 645 pink salmon during this week. Harvests the following week (July 21–27) diminished markedly for both gear types with 5 seine permit holders reporting 5,311 sockeye, 31 coho, and 678 pink salmon. A total of 6 set gillnet permit holders reported 397 sockeye, 50 coho, and 822 pink salmon harvested commercially (Appendix A1 and A2). Passage at the English Bay weir was robust for the second half of July until the weir was dismantled on July 27. A total of 12,910 sockeye salmon were counted. From these, 1,753 fish were beach seined from English Bay Lakes for use as broodstock for back-stocking into English Bay Lakes as well as planting into other remote release locations in LCI. An additional 253 fish were sampled for their otoliths to determine the hatchery contribution to this run. The total spawning escapement into English Bay Lakes is total weir passage minus broodstock and otolith sampled fish harvested, or 10,904 sockeye salmon. This is within the SEG range for this system (6,000–13,500) (Appendices A4–A6).

Set gillnet harvests in the 5th week of July diminished significantly with the seasonal closure of Kachemak Bay Salmon Producers that happened the previous week. Set gillnet harvests from this and all following weeks are confidential due to fewer than 3 permit holders reporting deliveries in all remaining fishing periods.

There were no purse seine commercial deliveries from any of the 16-hour periods from July 27 through August 6. Harvests from August 7 to 25 are confidential because there were no further fishing periods in which more than 2 permit holders reported deliveries. This is probably due to the strong return of pink salmon to systems in the Outer District west of Gore Point, where approximately a dozen permit holders were fishing aggressively.

There were no further purse seine deliveries after August 25 from the Southern District in 2013 (Appendix A2). The 2013 salmon season was closed to purse seine fishing on September 15 and to set gillnet fishing on October 1.

The final escapement index value for Southern District pink salmon stocks based on ground surveys was 89,504 and was within the cumulative SEG ranges of 59,700–178,500 fish (Appendices A7–A9). Over the last 10 years, this value has ranged from a low of 41,300 in 2009 to a high of 418,700 in 2005, with a previous 10-year average index value of 177,700. Spawning escapement for chum salmon to the Port Graham River was 1,944 fish, as measured by ground surveys. This was within the SEG range of 1,450–4,800 fish for this system. Final spawning escapement for English Bay River was 10,904 sockeye salmon. This is within the SEG range of 6,000–13,500 fish. The previous 10-year average spawning escapement was 13,119 for this system (Appendix A6).

The total 2013 Southern District common property commercial harvest of 66,270 sockeye salmon was above the anticipated harvest of 1,100 sockeye salmon but below the previous 10-year average harvest of 94,036 (Table 6; Appendix H1). The pink salmon commercial common property harvest (35,092) was below the anticipated harvest of 40,000 fish; however, it was above the previous 10-year average harvest of 31,831 fish (Appendix A3).

OUTER DISTRICT

The Outer District includes the waters of LCI along the Kenai Peninsula south and east of a line from Point Adam to Cape Elizabeth, and east of the longitude of Cape Elizabeth to the longitude of Aligo Point, which is 35 miles southwest of Seward (Figures 1, 2, and 6–9). Purse seine gear is permitted in all open waters of this district during periods established by EO. Historically, the primary target species are sockeye and pink salmon. The major natural producers of sockeye salmon in this district are Delight, Desire, and Delusion lakes. All 3 of these lakes were reported to have been glaciated in the early part of the 20th century with the McCarty Glacier terminus stretching from James Lagoon on the west to McCarty Lagoon on the east (Cook and Norris 1998, page 251). Pink salmon historically have returned in large numbers to Rocky Bay, Port Dick, and Windy Bay, as well as several smaller systems. In addition, modest numbers of chum salmon are regularly harvested from Dogfish Lagoon and Port Dick. There have been no regular releases of hatchery salmon into this district (Appendix F17).

Preseason Outlook and Harvest Strategy

The 2013 commercial wild stock harvest forecast for the Outer District was 10,200 sockeye and 63,000 pink salmon (Table 6; Appendix H1). As specified in regulation, the seine fishing season and periods are opened and closed by EO depending on the available harvestable surplus of wild stock salmon returning to spawning systems in the Outer District.

Historically, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon commercial harvest management in this district have relied heavily on aerial and ground surveys of major spawning systems for those species. Beginning in 1997, daily monitoring of sockeye salmon returning to Delight Lake has been

conducted using a picket weir staffed by ADF&G field personnel. Typically, sockeye salmon returns to this lake, as well as Desire and Delusion Lakes, peak in late July. Escapement into these lakes is frequently driven by rain events with weeks of limited passage followed by a significant spike in escapement as the result of increased water volume in the lake outflow. By early August, chum and pink salmon returns to this district may increase to harvestable levels.

Season Summary

The total 2013 Outer District sockeye salmon commercial common property harvest was 119 fish (Appendices B1 and B2). A total of 5,961 sockeye salmon were counted at the Delight Lake weir in 2013. Unlike passage in many previous years, the majority of these fish entered Delight Lake in the first half of July as a result of several days of rain on the outer coast during the first week of that month. An aerial survey of Delight Lake under good conditions on June 29 counted 695 sockeye salmon in the lake. An aerial survey of the lake on July 8 counted 2,991 fish. This compared favorably with the cumulative weir count of 1,853 for that date. Passage remained steady over the following week with close to 4,700 counted through July 15. Passage slowed over the next week due to sunny and dry weather with a cumulative passage of only 5,961 through the weir as of July 22. The weir was removed on July 27 with no additional fish counted and very low water conditions. An aerial survey flown on July 31 estimated over 1,000 dead sockeye salmon in the freshwater lagoon downstream of the weir due to anoxia related to low water and warm temperatures. Including the 695 sockeye counted in late June by aerial survey prior to installation of the weir; total escapement into the lake was estimated at 6,656 fish. This is below the SEG of 7,500–17,650 sockeye salmon for this system (Appendices B3, B4, and B5). Total pink salmon harvest from this district was 2.0 million fish, and total chum salmon harvest was 49,062 fish (Appendices B1 and B2).

Commercial fishing in the Outer District began during statistical week 30 (July 21–27) with 16-hour fishing periods (6:00 AM–10:00 PM) occurring on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the Port Dick, Rocky Bay, Windy Bay, and Nuka Bay areas. This schedule continued until August 15 when daily 16-hour fishing periods were announced. The primary intent of the 16-hour periods was to allow regular windowed salmon escapement throughout the return. This strategy allows various components of the run similar opportunities for harvest as well as escapement. Harvest from week 30 was over 272,000 pink salmon with the majority of these fish taken from Port Dick by 9 permit holders. Windy and stormy conditions in late July and early August prevented timely aerial surveys of the Outer District. Reports by and harvests from commercial permit holders indicated that the pink salmon return to the Outer District was robust and significantly above anticipated. Harvest from week 31 (July 28–August 3) was just under 250,000 pink salmon with 9 permit holders reporting deliveries. Harvest the following week (August 4–10) was just over 350,000 pink salmon with 9 permit holders reporting deliveries. Weather improved the following week (August 11–17), allowing for an aerial survey to be flown on August 14. This survey documented generally “good” levels of pink salmon in many smaller systems east of Gore Point. West of Gore Point, escapement levels were very good to excellent with many index streams easily within SEGs. In addition, ground surveyors on August 14 reported 45,498 pink salmon in Port Dick Head End Creek, and 2,308 chum and 21,892 pink salmon in Island Creek the following day (Appendices B1, B3, B6, and B7). Consequently, areas previously opened on a schedule of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday were expanded to daily fishing periods with processors and tenders putting the seine fleet on a limited delivery schedule to match processing capability. In addition, closed waters restrictions were relaxed on many

systems, allowing commercial fishing up to the freshwater of those systems. Harvest from week 33 (August 11–17) was over 660,000 pink salmon with 9 permit holders reporting deliveries. Harvest the following week declined to just over 319,000 pink salmon with 8 permit holders reporting deliveries. Harvest and participation continued declining in week 34 (August 25–31) with just under 162,000 pink salmon harvested by 5 permit holders. There were no further deliveries reported from the Outer District (Appendices B1, B2, B6, and B7).

This district closed for the 2013 season on September 15. A total of 11 permits reported deliveries from the Outer District in 2013, which was above the previous 10-year annual average of 10 permits. Total harvest from this district was 119 sockeye, 2,015,105 pink, 49,062 chum, 53 coho, and 1 Chinook salmon. Sockeye salmon harvest was less than the anticipated harvest of 10,200 fish. The chum salmon harvest was above the anticipated harvest of 47,100 fish. The actual harvest of more than 2 million fish was 32 times larger than the anticipated harvest of 63,000 fish. The pink salmon preseason estimate was based significantly on parent year (2011) escapement to index streams in the Outer District. In 2011, pink salmon escapement was 80,100 fish. This was below the previous 10-year average of 401,800 fish (Appendix B2, B10).

The final escapement index value for Outer District pink salmon stocks, based on air and ground surveys, was 339,985 and was above the SEG range of 54,500–237,200 fish (Appendix B10). Over the last 10 years, this value has ranged from a low of 174,300 in 2010, to a high of 731,000 in 2003 with a previous 10-year average index value of 339,103. Spawning escapement for chum salmon to this district was 30,353 and within the SEG of 12,850–34,600. Since 2002, this value has ranged from 12,400 to 43,400 and has a previous 10-year average value of 30,465 (Appendices B6–B10).

EASTERN DISTRICT

The Eastern District includes all state waters of the Gulf of Alaska between the longitudes of Aligo Point and Cape Fairfield (Figures 1, 2, and 10). Purse seine gear is permitted in all open waters of this district during periods established by EO. Historically, the primary target species have been sockeye and pink salmon with commercial harvests in modest numbers occurring sporadically (Appendix C2). Harvests of chum salmon were significant in this district during the 1980s when hatchery returns of this species to neighboring Prince William Sound were also robust. The major natural producers of sockeye salmon in this district have been Bear and Aialik lakes. Sockeye salmon production in Aialik Lake is a relatively recent event, with this lake having been covered by the Pedersen Glacier as late as 1909 (Cook and Norris 1998, pages 8 and 9). Beginning in 1990, CIAA released up to 3.4 million sockeye salmon juveniles into Bear Lake, in addition to 1.3 million to 1.7 million annually into Resurrection Bay since 2008 (Appendix F17).

Pink salmon production in the Eastern District has been the result of natural spawning, excluding 1999 and 2000, where 24,000 and 48,000 pink salmon were released by the Alaska Sea Life Center into Resurrection Bay (Appendix F21). Significant pink salmon producers in this district are Salmon Creek with a 10-year (1980–1989) average escapement of 4,500 pink salmon and Bear Creek with a 10-year (1997–2006) average escapement of 11,800 fish. In addition, Thumb and Humpy coves collectively produced an average of 10,500 pink salmon per year from 1997 to 2006 (Appendix C11). Ground surveys of this area in recent years have been curtailed due to budgetary constraints combined with historic low returns to this area.

Since the early 1960s, coho salmon production has been the subject of enhancement efforts in Resurrection Bay. Historically, commercial harvest of this species in the Eastern District has been minimal (Appendix C2). In 1966, commercial harvest of coho salmon north of a line from Cape Resurrection to Callisto Head was prohibited, and in 1968 this regulatory line was moved south to its current position at Aialik Cape. Beginning in 1985 with the start of hatchery releases of Chinook salmon in the Seward area (Appendix F15), commercial harvest of this species north of a line from Cape Resurrection to Aialik Cape was prohibited. In addition, since 1989 the *Resurrection Bay Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.376) has directed commercial fishery managers to conduct those fisheries in a manner that does not interfere with recreational fisheries for enhanced Chinook and coho salmon in Resurrection Bay. Consequently, the majority of coho salmon in this area have been harvested by sport users, and returns of pink and chum salmon have eluded significant commercial fishing pressure. Since 1956, the Seward Chamber of Commerce has conducted a fishing derby that focuses on enhanced and wild coho salmon returning to local spawning systems at the head of Resurrection Bay. Beginning in 1990, coho salmon harvested by participants in the derby have been sold commercially by the Chamber of Commerce to a local processor as a fund raiser for that organization. These sales are listed separately from commercial common property harvests in Appendix C2.

Preseason Outlook and Harvest Strategy

The enhanced sockeye salmon run to CIAA release sites in Resurrection Bay was forecast to be 70,666 fish (Table 6, Appendix H1). As specified in regulation, the seine fishing season and fishing periods are opened and closed by EO depending on the available harvestable surplus of both wild stock and enhanced salmon returning to the Eastern District. CIAA announced preseason that all of the sockeye salmon anticipated to return to Resurrection Bay release sites would be required to meet corporate cost recovery, as well as broodstock needs. Early season management of the Eastern District is based on actual harvest versus anticipated harvest, as well as passage at the Bear Creek weir, which is located 5 miles (8 km) from saltwater. Beginning in July, management is based on aerial surveys of sockeye salmon returns to Aialik Lake. Historically, returns of pink salmon to this district have been below the level required to support consistent and sustainable commercial harvests.

Season Summary

In 2013, there were no common property fishery openings in the Eastern District due to a smaller-than-anticipated sockeye salmon return to CIAA release sites in Resurrection Bay and modest wild stock sockeye and pink salmon returns (Appendices C1 and C2). Returning enhanced sockeye salmon were harvested by cost recovery seine vessels in Resurrection Bay for CIAA, as well as at the Bear Creek weir.

The Eastern District was initially opened on Monday, May 20, to cost recovery harvest 7 days per week. Harvest remained slow but moderately steady with several thousand fish harvested daily with a final cost recovery harvest of 41,410 from saltwater in Resurrection Bay. An additional 2,033 were harvested at the weir for cost recovery, as well as 1,129 jack salmon that were donated to members of the public for a total harvest of 44,572 sockeye salmon (Appendix F2). An additional 12,610 sockeye salmon were passed into Bear Lake, where 3,606 were collected by CIAA using a beach seine for hatchery broodstock. The remaining 9,004 were allowed to spawn naturally in Bear Lake and thereby exceeded the SEG range of 700–8,300 fish for this system (Appendices C3, C4, and C7).

A total of 300 coho salmon were passed through the weir. An additional 803 coho salmon were harvested at the weir for broodstock. Also, 2,044 coho salmon were donated to members of the public (Appendices C5–C7). A ground survey of Bear Creek from the weir to the Seward Highway was conducted on August 29 where 2 Dolly varden (*Salvelinus malma*) char and 8,125 pink, 2 coho, and 3 sockeye salmon were counted (Appendix C9).

Aerial surveys of Aialik Lake were conducted; weather permitting, beginning on July 23 with the last survey flown on August 25. The peak aerial survey count of 3,530 was observed on a survey flown on July 31 and was below the SEG of 3,700–8,000 fish. Conditions on this survey were poor with high turbidity in the lake preventing good observation. The Aialik Lake escapement of 3,530 was below the previous 10-year average escapement of 4,917 fish (Appendices C8, C9, and C11). As a result of this and recent mediocre returns to this system, no commercial fishing periods were announced targeting sockeye salmon returns to Aialik Lake in 2013 (Appendices C8 and C9). A total of 1,380 coho salmon were harvested by sport users and sold to local processors by the Seward Chamber of Commerce during the annual silver salmon derby (Appendix C2).

The final spawning escapement for Bear Lake sockeye salmon stocks was 9,004 fish. This compares to a previous 10-year average escapement of 9,104 fish (Appendix C7). Coho spawning escapement to Bear Lake was 300 fish, which was below the previous 10-year average spawning escapement of 448 fish (Appendices C5–C7). In 2013, there was 1 aircraft survey of Day Harbor pink and chum salmon systems on the east side of Resurrection Bay and 1 ground survey of Bear Creek and other salmon streams near Seward. Consistent ground and aerial surveys of many pink and chum salmon index streams in the eastern portion of this district have not been implemented since 2006 due to budgetary restrictions.

KAMISHAK BAY DISTRICT

The Kamishak Bay District includes all state waters on the west side of Cook Inlet south of the latitude of Anchor Point and north of a line from Cape Douglas to Elizabeth Island (Figures 1, 2, and 11–13). Purse seine gear is permitted in all open waters of this district during periods established by EO. Historically, the primary naturally occurring target species have been chum and pink salmon. From 1959 through 1980, the average harvest was 31,000 pink, 34,000 chum, and 2,000 sockeye salmon. However, after the release of hatchery sockeye salmon to systems in this district, this species became a major component of the harvest. From 1981 to 2010, the average harvest was 67,000 pink, 52,000 chum, and 55,000 sockeye salmon. In addition to sockeye releases, pink salmon were also released from 1980 to 1983 (Appendices F17 and F21). The major natural producers of pink salmon in this district have been the Bruin Bay River, Sunday Creek, and Brown's Peak Creek. Major chum salmon producers have been the Big Kamishak and Little Kamishak rivers as well as Cottonwood Creek. In addition, numerous other rivers and streams have periodically produced significant pink and chum salmon returns.

Prior to 1981, Mikfik Lake was the largest single producer of sockeye salmon in this district with an average run of 6,600 from 1970 to 1980. The second largest producer, Chenik Lake had an average run of 3,800 during this period with Amekdedori Creek and Kamishak rivers having average runs of 1,200 and 1,300 sockeye salmon, respectively. Runs to Chenik Lake increased significantly overall after enhancement (1978–1996) with average harvests of 55,900 per year during this period (Appendix F24). However, there were years when escapement dropped below 1,000 fish, possibly as a result of over-aggressive stocking resulting in an infectious

hematopoietic necrosis (IHN) outbreak. Stocking of Chenik Lake was curtailed in 1996 and the population recovered quickly. The large runs experienced since 2002 have derived entirely from natural production. Average annual escapement to Mikfik Lake from 1981 to 2010 was 11,100 fish, with escapement to Chenik Lake at 8,700 fish and escapement to nearby Amekdedori Creek and Kamishak rivers increasing slightly to 2,700 and 1,800 respectively. Kirschner Lake has been stocked regularly with sockeye salmon since 1987. In addition, hatchery sockeye salmon were also released from 1986 to 1996 at several other smaller systems in this district (Appendix F17). Specific information regarding hatchery releases in this district is located in the *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* section of this report.

Preseason Outlook and Harvest Strategy

The 2013 commercial wild stock harvest forecast for the Kamishak Bay District was 77,000 sockeye salmon. A commercial pink salmon harvest was not anticipated (Table 6; Appendix H1). The enhanced CIAA sockeye salmon run to Kirschner Lake was forecast to be 21,700 fish (Appendix F1; Table 6). As specified in regulation, the fishing season in the Kamishak Bay District opens from June 1 until closed by EO. Historically, this district has been opened for extended 7-day periods, with specific areas closed as needed by EO to address escapement shortfalls or to allow for hatchery cost recovery harvest. CIAA initially announced that all of the 21,700 sockeye salmon anticipated to return to the Kirschner Lake release site would be required to meet corporate cost recovery needs. Early season management of the Kamishak Bay District is based on actual harvest versus anticipated harvest as well as passage at the Mikfik and Chenik Lake video monitoring sites. In addition, aerial surveys are flown, weather permitting, to monitor sockeye and chum salmon escapement to index streams, as well as recover recording media from video monitoring sites for inseason review in the Homer office. Beginning in July, management is also based on aerial surveys of pink and chum salmon returns to spawning systems in this district. Surveys are also flown in late August and September to monitor progress of coho salmon returns to select streams in this district.

Season Summary

The total 2013 Kamishak Bay District commercial common property harvest was 33,154 sockeye, 2,357 chum, and 314 pink salmon harvested by 5 seine permit holders (Appendix D1 and D2). Given the lackluster success of cost recovery in the Eastern District in 2013, commercial common property harvest in the Kirschner Lake SHA was closed to allow for corporate harvest of this entire return.

The Kamishak Bay District was opened to commercial common property harvest on Saturday, June 1. There was no harvest reported during June. Harvest from the 6th fishing period (July 1–7) by 5 permit holders was 23,046 sockeye salmon, all of which were caught in the Chenik Subdistrict. An additional 7,170 sockeye salmon were harvested by 5 permit holders the following week with harvest from the following 2 weeks' fishing periods (July 8–14, and July 15–21) confidential due to fewer than 3 permit holders reporting deliveries. There was no further harvest from this district reported in 2013 (Appendix D2).

Video monitoring of returning sockeye salmon to Mikfik and Chenik Lakes occurred with moderate technical difficulty at Mikfik Lake in 2013. A late breakup of ice delayed floatplane access for installation of the Mikfik Lake video system. A total of 4,042 sockeye salmon were counted from video at Mikfik Lake from June 19 to August 17. During this time, the camera was offline from June 2 to July 7 and from July 11 to 16 (Appendices D4 and D6). The count was

below the SEG range of 6,300–12,150 and below the previous 10-year average of 10,014 fish (Appendix D7). Aerial surveys of the lower portion of Mikfik Creek observed significant numbers of sockeye salmon on several occasions as well as the constant presence of numerous brown bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) catching these fish. A total of 11,333 sockeye salmon were documented in Chenik Lake from June 19 to August 9 with the camera operational continuously (Appendices D3 and D5). This was within the SEG range of 3,500–14,000 fish and below the previous 10-year average of 14,818 sockeye salmon (Appendix D7).

The peak aerial survey count for Amekdedori Creek was 1,540 sockeye salmon. This was within the SEG range of 1,250–2,600 fish and below the 10-year average of 3,560 fish. Overall, 25,212 pink salmon were observed in index streams in the Kamishak Bay District (Appendices D8 and D9). This was slightly below the SEG range of 25,950–203,400 pink salmon for the 3 index systems (Bruin River, Sunday Creek, Brown's Peak Creek) in this district combined and was also below the previous 10-year average return of 430,000 fish for these combined index streams (Appendix D11). Chum salmon escapement into Kamishak Bay District index streams was also down with 49,938 fish counted in the 7 index streams combined (Appendix D8 and D10). This compares to a combined SEG range of 65,550–141,600 chum salmon. The previous 10-year average escapement for this species into these streams was 125,000 fish (Appendix D11). Poor observational conditions due to stormy weather or excessive glacial silt resulted in an erratic aerial survey schedule that may have contributed to reduced counts of pink and chum salmon in this district.

The total 2013 Kamishak Bay District commercial common property harvest of 33,154 sockeye salmon was below the anticipated harvest of 77,000 wild sockeye and below the previous 10-year average harvest of 70,343 sockeye salmon. Total pink salmon harvest from this district was 314 fish versus an anticipated harvest of no fish. The previous 10-year average harvest was 26,947 pink salmon. Total chum salmon harvest was 2,357, down from the previous 10-year average of 53,445 fish (Appendix D2). In addition, 8,288 sockeye salmon were harvested by CIAA for cost recovery purposes from the Kirschner Lake SHA.

LOWER COOK INLET SUBSISTENCE, PERSONAL USE AND HOMEPACK COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The Cook Inlet Subsistence management area (5 AAC 01.550) includes all state waters between Cape Douglas and Cape Fairfield, excluding waters of the upper Susitna River (5 AAC 01.550). Superimposed on this area is the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area described in 5 AAC 99.015(a)(3). This area makes up more than 90% of the area described in 5 AAC 01.550. Under Alaska Statute 16.05.258 (c), the BOF may not permit subsistence fishing in nonsubsistence areas. A small portion of the LCI management area is outside the nonsubsistence areas, including the southwest tip of the Kenai Peninsula with the communities of Seldovia, Port Graham, and Nanwalek, as well as portions of the western shore of upper Cook Inlet near Tyonek in the Northern Cook Inlet management area. However, in order to provide harvest opportunity in addition to sport fishing to Alaska residents within these nonsubsistence areas, the BOF has defined 2 personal use salmon fisheries in LCI, as well as defined seasons and gear types for personal use herring and smelt fisheries. In addition, both resident and nonresident commercial permit holders historically have been allowed to retain legally harvested fish from their commercial catch for their own use as homepacks.

NANWALEK/PORT GRAHAM SUBSISTENCE FISHERY

Subsistence fishing is allowed in the Port Graham and Koyuktolik (Dogfish Bay) subdistricts from April 1 through September 30, and in the Port Chatham and Windy Bay subdistricts from April 1 through August 1. Extended fishing periods in these areas are defined in regulation as from 10:00 PM Thursday to 10:00 AM Wednesday (132 hours) each week. Set gillnets up to 35 fathoms in length, 6 inches in mesh size, and 45 meshes in depth may be used. This fishery has been specifically administered by ADF&G staff since the late 1970s. However, local dependence by residents on returning salmon to meet basic nutritional needs has been identified since pre-statehood (Stanek 1985). Fishing in these areas has tended to focus primarily on salmon returning to English Bay Lakes as well as to the Port Graham River. Over the last 20 years, sockeye salmon runs to English Bay Lakes have been significantly depressed. This has reduced both local commercial and subsistence salmon harvests. Partially in response to this at the November 2001 BOF meeting, waters of the Port Chatham and Windy Bay subdistricts were added to regulation as areas available for salmon harvest to subsistence permit holders. Historically, separate permits have been issued to residents of Port Graham (population 168) and Nanwalek (population 287). Permission to fish in Koyuktolik, Port Chatham, Port Graham, and Windy Bay is specified on both of these permits. Historically, there has been no requirement on these permits for the subsistence user to report from which harvest areas some or all of the harvest was caught. There is no bag or annual possession limit for subsistence salmon in the Port Graham, Port Chatham, Windy Bay, or Koyuktolik (Dogfish Bay) subdistricts.

In 2013, 50 permits were sent to the Nanwalek Traditional Council and 40 permits were sent to the Port Graham Village Council. In addition, 10 permits were sent to the Anchorage ADF&G office, and 10 permits were kept at the Homer ADF&G office for distribution. All permits were serially numbered and printed on Rite-in-the-Rain paper. Representatives from the village councils were asked to disperse these permits to residents of these villages who intended to harvest salmon for subsistence use. An additional 38 permits were mailed to the Nanwalek Traditional Council on June 4 at their request. In previous years, a village resident was paid to disperse and collect permits from both of these communities and provide ADF&G with a final harvest estimate. Permits were not actively distributed from ADF&G offices prior to 2012.

In 2013, 12,910 sockeye salmon were counted as they passed the English Bay River weir. Of those fish, 1,753 were harvested by CIAA for use as broodstock (to enhance returns both to this system as well as to other release sites in LCI). An additional 253 fish were sampled for their otoliths to determine the percentage of hatchery produced fish in the run. The remaining 10,904 sockeye salmon were allowed to remain in the lake and spawn naturally. This was within the SEG range of 6,000–13,500 fish for English Bay Lakes. Subsistence fisheries were not restricted in 2013 as they had been in many previous years when escapement has been consistently below the SEG range (Appendix A4, A6, and E2).

In 2013, only 4 subsistence permits were returned in Nanwalek (English Bay). These permits reported a total harvest of 2 Chinook, 3,854 sockeye, 2,619 coho, 383 pink, and 811 chum salmon (Appendix E2). This compares to the previous 10-year average of 28 permits reporting 45 Chinook, 2,477 sockeye, 947 coho, 1,458 pink, and 177 chum salmon. Nanwalek residents have reported that this harvest is shared among the community. A total of 10 Port Graham permits were returned with a total harvest of 15 Chinook, 1,034 sockeye, 66 coho, 27 pink, and 86 chum salmon reported (Appendix E1). This was below the previous 10-year average of 23

permits reporting 135 Chinook, 733 sockeye, 137 coho, 160 pink, and 72 chum salmon. In addition, 1 permit was issued to a resident of Anchorage and was not returned.

The combined total harvest from both the English Bay and Port Graham Sections was 8,897 salmon and was above the previous 10-year average of 6,342 salmon. This was also above the customary and traditional use BOF finding of 4,800–7,200 salmon (5 AAC 01.566) for the Port Graham, Koyuktolik, Port Chatham, and Windy Bay subdistricts.

SELDOVIA SUBSISTENCE FISHERY

There are 2 subsistence fishing seasons specified in regulation that take place each year in the waters of the Seldovia Bay Subdistrict. The first season consists of two 48-hour periods each week beginning at 6:00 AM on Monday and Thursday from April 1 through May 30. The second season consists of two 36-hour periods on the first 2 weekends in August. Legal gear is set gillnets up to 35 fathoms in length, 6 inches in mesh size, and 45 meshes in depth. This fishery was created in 1995 by the BOF. The intent of the BOF was for this fishery to avoid harvesting hatchery Chinook salmon that have been released annually into the Seldovia Harbor since 1987 (Appendix F15). These releases are funded under the federal Dingell–Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Fund. Allowing a subsistence harvest on these Chinook salmon would violate the intent of this federal program. Furthermore, there have been no significant historic runs of Chinook salmon to the Seldovia area (or other locations in LCI). The customary and traditional use worksheet submitted to the BOF in 2005 identified Chinook salmon as being the least important of the 5 species to residents of Seldovia as far as traditional subsistence use was concerned. In addition to structuring the timing of the fishery to avoid this hatchery run, the BOF also imposed an annual possession limit of 20 Chinook salmon per household for this species. There is no bag or annual possession limit for other salmon species in the Seldovia subsistence fishery. A permit issued by ADF&G is required prior to setting gear, and catches are recorded on the permit. Catches are also reported to the Homer area office inseason so that cumulative harvest totals can be monitored and coho salmon deducted from the fall personal use coho salmon fishery guideline harvest level specified in 5 AAC 77.549(a).

In 2013, 40 permits for the spring fishery were sent to the Seldovia harbormaster's office, in addition to 10 permits retained at the Homer ADF&G office and 10 that were sent to the Anchorage ADF&G office. An additional 20 permits for the fall fishery were sent to the harbormaster's office, and a total of 15 permits were kept at both the Anchorage and Homer ADF&G offices. All permits were serially numbered and printed on Rite-in-the-Rain paper. The Seldovia harbormaster was instructed to have Alaska residents complete the name and address portion of the permits while under witness of a harbormaster employee and then have that employee fax a copy of the completed permit back to the Homer ADF&G office.

In 2013, out of 7 permits dispersed to Alaska residents for the early season, 5 permits were returned. Only 4 of the returned permits reported having fished. These 4 permits reported harvesting 1 Chinook and 93 sockeye salmon. This compares to a previous 10-year average of 12 permits issued, 9 permits returned, and 5 reporting not fishing with a harvest of 26 Chinook, 45 sockeye, and 7 chum salmon by the remaining 4 permits. August weekend seasons issued 5 permits with only 3 permits returned. These permit holders reported 1 Chinook, 5 sockeye, 1 coho, 45 pink, and 10 chum salmon harvested. This compares to a previous 10-year average of 4 permits issued, 3 permits returned, and 1 reporting not fishing with a harvest of 25 sockeye, 11 coho, 41 pink, and 9 chum salmon (Appendix E3). Total harvest for both the early and late

season was 155 salmon versus a previous 10-year harvest average of 165 salmon. Currently, there is no customary and traditional allocation for this subsistence fishery as there are for other LCI subsistence fisheries (5 AAC 01.566(d)).

CHINA POOT PERSONAL USE DIP NET AND PERSONAL USE COHO FISHERIES

There are 2 personal use salmon fisheries currently specified in regulation in LCI. These are the China Poot personal use dip net fishery and the Southern District personal use coho salmon fishery.

The China Poot dip net fishery dates back to 1980 when returns from the 1976 releases of sockeye salmon began (Appendices F17 and F23). Further information regarding these releases may be found in the section *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* in this report. This fishery is managed by ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish. Prior to 1996, harvest from this fishery was documented as part of the *Statewide Harvest Survey*. Currently, there are no reporting requirements to monitor overall harvest from this fishery. The daily bag and possession limit for this fishery is 6 sockeye salmon.

The personal use coho fishery in the Southern District dates back prior to statehood, when it was considered a subsistence fishery. From 1986 through 1995, various court rulings converted it to a personal use fishery and then back to a subsistence fishery. A court action in late 1994 reestablished the boundaries of the Anchorage Nonsubsistence Area (5 AAC 99.015(a)(3)) that put the location of this fishery within the nonsubsistence area, thereby invalidating the subsistence regulations that governed this fishery at that time (Figure 14). As a result, early in 1995 the BOF readopted personal use regulations governing this fishery into permanent regulation and rescinded subsistence regulatory language pertaining to this fishery. Regulations pertaining to this fishery are found in 5 AAC 77.549 *Personal Use Coho Salmon Fishery Management Plan*. These specify a guideline harvest range of 1,000–2,000 coho salmon. Additionally, coho salmon caught in the Seldovia subsistence fishery described in 5 AAC 01.560(b)(8)(B) are deducted from this annual harvest goal. Coho salmon targeted in this fishery have shifted from exclusively wild stock fish to include hatchery coho salmon, which have periodically been stocked in several locations in Kachemak Bay since the mid-1970s (Appendix F19). Since the late 1980s, annual releases of 100,000–325,000 coho salmon smolt into the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon, located on the Homer Spit, have periodically contributed significantly to the personal use harvest (Figure 15). Samples taken in 1999 and 2000 of coho salmon caught in this fishery from sites on the Homer Spit adjacent to the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon documented a hatchery component of 81% and 90% for these 2 years (Szarzi et al. 2010). However, as a result of decreased releases of late-season coho salmon in the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon, harvest effort has shifted away from the Homer Spit to waters between Fritz Creek and Swift Creek (Appendix E6; Figure 14). The wild stock components of this return are primarily bound for the Fox River drainage at the head of Kachemak Bay. However, there are numerous smaller returns of coho salmon scattered throughout Kachemak Bay.

In addition to holding a valid sport fishing license and being an Alaska resident, participants in the personal use coho salmon fishery must obtain a fishery-specific permit from the Homer ADF&G office to participate. Beginning in 1999, ADF&G has requested that permit holders voluntarily report their harvest daily in order to facilitate inseason management and assure that the 1,000–2,000 guideline harvest level specified in 5 AAC 77.549 is not exceeded, while providing opportunity for harvest to reach the lower end of the goal. Harvest during the 2013

season was 1,732 coho, 122 sockeye, 9 Chinook, 135 pink, and 3 chum salmon, with 123 permits issued, 118 permits returned and 89 actively fished (Appendix E4). As in recent years, the bulk of the coho salmon harvest was taken near the head of Kachemak Bay with 1,252 coho salmon harvested by 56 permit holders on the north shore between Fritz and Swift creeks, and on the south shore 219 fish were harvested by 21 permit holders between Bear Cove and Neptune Bay. Given their distance from the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon, it is unlikely that a significant component of hatchery returns is included in this harvest. However, 11 permit holders harvested 38 coho salmon on the east side of the Homer Spit adjacent to the Fishing Lagoon. Some portion of this harvest may have been of hatchery origin (Appendix E6). Of the 123 permits issued, 83% were held by Homer area residents, 7% by Anchorage area residents, and the remaining 10% by residents of Anchor Point and other locations on the Kenai Peninsula (Appendices E5 and E8).

COMMERCIAL HOMEPACK

Historically, both resident and nonresident commercial permit holders have been allowed to retain legally taken fish from their commercial catch for their own use. In 2007, the BOF amended 5 AAC 39.130(c)(10) requiring that the number of fish of any species retained by commercial fishermen for their own use be documented on a fish ticket. Previously these fish had been voluntarily noted on fish tickets by some permit holders.

In 2013, there were 6 permit holders that reported retaining 16 Chinook, 155 sockeye, 150 coho, 157 pink, and 13 chum salmon for their own personal use (Appendix E7). All of these homepacks were from set gillnet harvests reported from the Southern District. Of those, 2 permit holders were Homer residents, 2 were residents of Seldovia, and the other 2 were not residents of Alaska (Appendix E8).

COOK INLET SALMON ENHANCEMENT

Fisheries enhancement and rehabilitation in Alaska began in earnest in the early 1970s with the creation by the Alaska State Legislature in 1971 of the Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development Division to help build and stabilize fisheries production. Prior to and during this time, there were sporadic releases of coho and Chinook salmon to systems in Resurrection Bay and at Kasitsna Bay near Homer. These fish were produced at ADF&G hatcheries in Anchorage on Ship Creek as well as at the Big Lake and Fire Lake hatcheries (Appendices F12–F14).

In 1974, the Alaska legislature passed the Private Non-Profit Hatchery Act, which stated,

“It is the intent of this act to authorize the private ownership of salmon hatcheries by qualified non-profit corporations for the purpose of contributing by artificial means to the rehabilitation of the state's depleted and depressed salmon fishery. The program shall be operated without adversely affecting natural stocks of fish in the state and under a policy of management which allows reasonable segregation of returning hatchery reared salmon from naturally occurring stocks.”

Shortly thereafter, CIAA was created in 1976. Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery (TBLH) was built by the state of Alaska in 1976 and began rearing sockeye and pink salmon that year (Appendix F7). In 1983, the TLH began operations producing sockeye and coho salmon (Appendix F8). Also in 1983, the Eklutna Hatchery began producing chum and coho salmon (Appendix F9). The Crooked Creek Hatchery (CCH) was built in 1975 and began producing sockeye and Chinook salmon 2 years later, with coho salmon production starting in 1979 (Appendix F10). In 1991,

residents of Port Graham formed the Port Graham Hatchery Corporation (PGHC) and began producing sockeye and pink salmon at a converted cannery in the village of Port Graham (Appendix F11).

CIAA and PGHC are among 13 nonprofit corporations in the State of Alaska that maintain private hatcheries with the capacity to produce salmon for harvest in common property fisheries. CIAA is the second largest producer of hatchery sockeye salmon in Alaska and the fourth largest producer of pink salmon, with PGHC being potentially the fifth largest producer of this species in terms of egg capacity.

Recent permitted egg capacities, in millions of eggs, for the 9 largest aquaculture associations in Alaska, are listed below:

Hatchery nonprofit corporation	Chinook salmon	sockeye salmon	coho salmon	pink salmon	chum salmon	total
PWS Aquaculture Corp. (PWSAC)	4.00	49.15	4.00	497.00	165.00	719.15
Kodiak Region Aquaculture Assn. (KRAA)	0.45	20.85	2.80	215.00	28.00	267.10
Valdez Fishery Development Assn. (VFDA)	0.30		2.00	230.00		232.30
Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC)	1.25	33.50	1.65	50.00	125.00	211.40
Southern SE Region Aquaculture Assn. (SSRAA)	3.50	2.70	16.50		178.00	200.70
Northern SE Region Aquaculture Assn. (NSRAA)	9.00	2.00	15.33	0.30	182.80	209.43
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assn. (CIAA)	4.00	48.66	6.16	125.00		183.82
Armstrong Keta Inc. (AKI)	2.00		5.00	85.00	30.00	122.00
Port Graham Hatchery Corp. (PGHC)				125.00		125.00
All others	0.90	5.00	6.13	23.00	77.00	112.03
Statewide egg capacity totals (millions)	25.40	161.86	59.57	1,350.30	785.80	2,382.93

In 2013, CIAA contributed 60.0% (92,289) of the total LCI sockeye salmon harvest of 171,020 fish, and 3.3% (68,330) of the total LCI pink salmon harvest of 2.1 million fish (Table 1; Appendices F1 and F6). In addition to sockeye and pink salmon releases, CIAA also has released an average of 710,000 coho salmon over the last 10 years (Appendices F8 and F20), and the Ship Creek Hatchery Complex (operated by ADF&G) has released an average of 586,000 Chinook salmon into LCI where both of these species are primarily harvested by sport users (Appendices F15).

TUTKA BAY LAGOON HATCHERY

TBLH is located in Tutka Bay, approximately 23 kilometers (14 miles) south of Homer (Figure 17). TBLH, constructed in 1976, is owned by ADF&G and has been operated by CIAA under contract since 1992. The facility was originally constructed as a pink and sockeye salmon hatchery. However, it also produced chum salmon from 1979 to 1990. Water for hatchery operations is supplied by Tutka Lagoon Creek. Permitted water capacity is 76 l/s, with a current usage of 68 l/s. The TBLH had an initial capacity of 10 million pink salmon eggs, but major renovation work in 1993–1994 increased the physical capacity to 150 million eggs. In addition, TBLH has a sockeye salmon egg physical capacity of 1.8 million, as well as raceways to accommodate the resulting fry. However, problems with infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus outbreaks have plagued this facility and made for erratic sockeye salmon releases from 1977 to 1999 when this species was incubated (Appendix F7). Sockeye salmon produced at TBLH were released into Leisure Lake (1977), Tustumena Lake (1978), English Bay (1990), and Tutka Bay (1996, 1997, and 1999). Fish released into Tutka Bay in 1996, 1997, and 1999 were of Packers Lake stock. Beginning in 2005, sockeye salmon were incubated and reared at the Trail Lakes Hatchery using Hidden Lake broodstock and were transferred to Tutka Bay for imprinting and

release, which resulted in better survival rates. Pink salmon were raised consistently at this facility from 1977 to 2004 with releases ranging in size from 318,000 (1977) to 105 million (1996) and an average release of 42.4 million fish. All pink salmon broodstock was derived locally from the adjacent Tutka Lagoon Creek. Pink salmon were not only released from the hatchery site directly but also remote released from Halibut Cove Lagoon (1975, 1977, 1986–1992), the Paint River (1980–1983), the Homer Spit (1987–1992), and Ingram Creek (1987–1990) in Turnagain Arm (Appendices F7 and F21). Pink salmon production was halted in 2004 because of low prices for this species, which resulted in an inability to generate adequate cost recovery revenue to fund the pink salmon program. Chum salmon were reared and released on site from 1979 to 1990 in numbers ranging from 7,992 (1981) to 3.2 million in 1988, with an average release of 841,000 fish. The original broodstock for the chum salmon return was taken from Port Dick Creek (Appendices F7 and F22).

In 2013, CIAA resumed production of pink salmon, releasing 4.4 million fry into Tutka Bay Lagoon, and 14.3 million in Port Graham adjacent to the Port Graham Hatchery. The intent of the Port Graham release is for those fish to be used as broodstock at the Port Graham Hatchery. CIAA is in the process of acquiring this facility from the Port Graham Native Association. In the event that this acquisition does not take place, these fish will be harvested by CIAA as cost recovery harvest in 2014. This past year, CIAA harvested 143,884 fish for broodstock from Tutka Bay Lagoon, harvesting 80.0 million eggs. An additional 11,289 fish were harvested for broodstock from Port Graham and held at Tutka Bay Lagoon to ripen. Sunny conditions combined with low tides resulted in anoxic conditions in the lagoon, causing the death of 10,661 of these fish during low tide cycles from September 7 to 9. Conditions at that time were worsened by the presence of large numbers of spawned pink salmon carcasses that washed out of Tutka Bay Lagoon Creek and remained in the lagoon. A total of 373,000 eggs were removed from the remaining 325 pink salmon. Poor egg quality resulted in only 225,000 eggs surviving to the eyed stage. These will be released in the Port Graham SHA in 2014.

In 2013, CIAA remote released 511,000 sockeye salmon smolt (brood year [BY] 2011) adjacent to this facility. These fish were hatched and reared to smolt at the TLH before being transferred to net pens at TBLH for imprinting. Of those released, all were of English Bay Lakes stock. The sockeye salmon return to this facility in 2013 was of mixed Hidden Lake (BY08–278,000, BY09–197,100) and English Bay origin (BY09–58,200). A total of 2,556 were harvested for broodstock from fish returning to this hatchery in early July. Examination of otoliths by the pathology lab in Juneau confirmed that 98% of the brood stock fish sampled were of English Bay origin with the remaining 2% of the sampled otoliths either missing or unreadable. Sockeye salmon eggs harvested in 2013 were transported to the TLH for incubation and will be discussed in the Trail Lakes Hatchery section under *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement*.

Currently, TBLH has a permitted capacity of 125 million pink and 660,000 sockeye salmon eggs. Prior to this year, thermal marks were not applied to any fish cultured at this location. However, following facility upgrades in 2012, thermal marks were applied to the 4.4 million BY2012 pink salmon that were released from Tutka Bay Lagoon in 2013 as well as the 14.3 million fish of the same brood year released in the Port Graham SHA this year.

In 2013, the total estimated run of adult sockeye salmon returning from the remote release in Tutka Bay Lagoon was 14,544 fish. Of these, 9,707 were reported on fish tickets as being harvested for cost recovery from the Tutka SHA, and 4,837 for broodstock and hatchery excess (Appendices F1 and F2). Commercial set gillnet permit users in the Tutka Bay and Barabara

Creek Subdistricts probably also harvested a portion of this return. This assumption is supported by the increase in reported July harvests. Without a harvest sampling program in place to examine thermal marks on landed fish, a complete and accurate estimate of the hatchery component and the hatchery age composition of set gillnet and purse seine commercial harvests cannot be made.

TRAIL LAKES HATCHERY

The TLH is located on the Seward Highway, approximately 47 kilometers (29 miles) north of Seward (Figure 10). ADF&G built this hatchery in 1982, and CIAA operated it under contract since 1989. Initially, this facility produced sockeye, coho, and Chinook salmon. Water for hatchery operations is supplied by ground wells that are capable of producing approximately 139–186 l/s, of which 132 l/s are required for hatchery operations. All releases from this hatchery are remote releases. Sockeye salmon have been consistently produced at the TLH since 1983 with releases ranging from 516,000 (1986) to 18.9 million (2002), with an average of 10.9 million fish per year from 2003 to 2012. In addition to release sites in upper Cook Inlet, TLH-produced hatchery sockeye salmon have been released into LCI systems such as Bear Lake and Grouse Lake, as well as lakes (Leisure, Hazel, and Kirschner) that were stocked by the Tutka, Crooked Creek, and Eklutna hatcheries prior to 1998. See the section LCI Remote Release under *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* for further information regarding specific remote release sites. Coho salmon have also been produced at TLH in consistent numbers since 1983 with releases ranging in size from 75,000 (1996) up to 1.7 million (1987), with a previous 10 year average release of 710,000 fish from 2003 to 2012. The majority of the coho salmon reared in recent years have been released into Bear Lake. Chinook salmon were produced from 1984 to 1988, and chum salmon were raised for 1 year with a release of 455,809 in 1985 into Resurrection Bay systems. This hatchery has been consistently applying thermal marks to releases since 1991.

In 2013, the total run of adult sockeye salmon to remote release sites from this hatchery in Cook Inlet was 156,730 fish. The overall run was less than the CIAA forecast run of 191,500 sockeye salmon (Appendix F1). A total of 71,913 sockeye salmon were harvested for hatchery cost recovery worth \$967,000 (Table 3). A total of 9,364 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock, and of those, no spawned or unusable carcasses were reported sold (Appendix F2). The common property commercial fleet harvested approximately 46,744 of the total TLH sockeye salmon run (Appendix F4). This includes remote releases at Hidden Lake and sites in Kachemak Bay. Currently, TLH has a permitted capacity of 6 million coho, 4 million Chinook, and 30 million sockeye salmon eggs.

In 2013, a total of 11.9 million sockeye salmon eggs composed of 3 stocks were harvested from 4 sites in Cook Inlet. These sites are as follows:

Collection site	Stock	Green eggs harvested
Bear Lake	Big River/Upper Russian Lake/Bear Lake indigenous	5,325,000
Tutka Bay Hatchery	English Bay Lakes	2,664,000
Hidden Lake	Hidden Lake	1,765,000
English Bay Lakes	English Bay Lakes	2,120,000
Total green egg harvest		11,874,000

Sockeye salmon were released at 7 locations in LCI as well as into Hidden Lake in 2013. Bear Lake stock was released into Resurrection Bay and stocked back into Bear Lake. English Bay

smolt (BY2011) were planted in Tutka Bay Lagoon and Port Graham Bay. English Bay fry (BY2012) were backstocked into Second Lake in the English Bay Lakes system. Hazel and Leisure Lake were stocked with Hidden Lake fry (Tutka returns). Hidden Lake was backstocked with Hidden Lake fry. Kirschner Lake received no fish in 2013. Historic and current stocking levels for these systems are listed in Appendix F17. See the LCI Remote Release section under *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* for further information regarding specific sites.

In 2013, a total of 3,147 adult coho salmon returned to the Bear Creek weir. CIAA collected 336 coho salmon for broodstock for a total of 635,000 green eggs, which is fewer than the 4.0 million eggs that CIAA is permitted for this species (Appendices F1 and F5). In addition, CIAA donated 2,044 excess coho salmon from the weir to members of the public. An additional 803 carcasses from broodstock fish (viable, unviable, unspawned, and holding mortalities) were also donated to members of the public. The majority of these fish originated from the BY10 release (437,000). The commercial fleet harvested 5,571 coho salmon from the Southern and Outer districts, of which few to none were probably of hatchery origin.

EKLUTNA HATCHERY

The Eklutna Hatchery is located 13 kilometers (8 miles) southeast of Palmer on the Old Glenn Highway. Built by CIAA in 1981 to produce chum and coho salmon for stocking in upper and lower Cook Inlet systems, this facility also produced sockeye salmon from 1993 to 1998 (Appendix F9). This hatchery is owned by Cook Inlet Aquaculture and was operated by them from 1982 until 1998, when salmon production was transferred to the TLH. This facility continues to be maintained and provides additional fish rearing resources for CIAA when water supplies are limited at the TLH. Currently the Eklutna Hatchery has a permitted capacity of 160,000 coho and 18 million sockeye salmon eggs. This facility does not have the ability to thermally mark salmon. Beginning in 1998, ADF&G has held and released Chinook and coho salmon smolt from the tailrace of this facility.

CROOKED CREEK HATCHERY

CCH is located 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) south of the Kasilof River (Figure 1) and is accessible from the Sterling Highway. CCH was built in 1975 by the State of Alaska. In July 1993, the ADF&G transferred operation of this facility to CIAA. Prior to this transfer, CCH incubated and reared sockeye, coho, and Chinook salmon as well as steelhead trout for release into various water bodies throughout the central and lower Cook Inlet drainage (Appendix F10). While under CIAA management, the hatchery stocking program focused on sockeye salmon releases to Tustumena Lake as well as several LCI lakes and Resurrection Bay. In November 1996, CIAA terminated operations at CCH and transferred sockeye salmon stocking programs for all 5 LCI lakes (Leisure, Hazel, Kirschner, Grouse, and Bear lakes) to its Eklutna and Trail Lakes hatcheries. CCH remained idle until 1999. Beginning that year, ADF&G has used this facility to rear and imprint Chinook salmon that were incubated and thermally marked at the Fort Richardson Hatchery (FRH). In addition, eggs were collected from returning Chinook salmon at the CCH and transferred to FRH for incubation and thermal marking. This facility thermally marked salmon during its last year of operation in 1996.

PORT GRAHAM HATCHERY

The Port Graham Hatchery (PGH) is in the village of Port Graham (Figures 1 and 18) and originally was located in a converted Whitney-Fidalgo salmon cannery. The hatchery was

permitted in September 1992 and owned and actively operated by the Port Graham Hatchery Corporation until 2007. Water for operations in the main hatchery building was supplied by the untreated Port Graham municipal water supply at a rate of 13-28 l/s. Freshwater for the adult holding and egg-take complex comes from nearby Cannery Creek via an 8-inch pipeline at a rate of 50–107 l/s. Prior to permitting, the hatchery had been conducting experimental pink and sockeye salmon egg takes and fry releases via a scientific/educational permit since 1990. Sockeye salmon were raised at this facility during many years from 1991 to 2006 with releases ranging from 85,000 (1991) to 918,000 (1999) with an average release of 316,000 fish between 1991 and 2006 (Appendices F11 and F27). This facility provided sockeye salmon fry and smolt for the Nanwalek Salmon Enhancement Project (NSEP) from 1992 to 2008. See the NSEP section under *LCI Remote Releases* for further details on this project.

Pink salmon were released during most years from 1991 to 2007 with releases ranging from 255,000 (1991) up to 57.2 million (2003) and an average release of 11.6 million fish. In addition, coho salmon eggs were collected from the Port Graham River in 1996, and in October 1997 a total of 29,963 coho salmon smolt were released from this facility. The coho salmon project was discontinued after this release. In January 1998 a fire completely destroyed the original Port Graham Hatchery building, including incubation modules containing pink and sockeye salmon eggs collected during the previous year. A separate building that housed the empty coho salmon module was undamaged by the fire. This building was converted to pink and sockeye salmon incubation to allow for incubation of eggs collected during the upcoming summer. Rearing infrastructure in this newer building allowed the hatchery manager to thermally mark all pink salmon fry beginning in 1998. Sockeye salmon thermal marking began in 2003. In 2006 the loss of a hatchery manager, combined with financial troubles, resulted in sockeye and pink salmon releases ending in 2006 and 2007, respectively. Consequently, the PGHC contracted with the CIAA in 2007 to harvest 510,000 sockeye salmon eggs from returning PGH fish, incubate them at the TLH, and then release them as fry in the English Bay Lakes (246,000; October 30, 2008) and as smolt in Port Graham (112,000; June 15, 2009).

For the first time since 2007, pink salmon fry were released from this facility in 2013. A total of 14,250,000 fry were released with 428,000 adults anticipated to return in 2014 (Appendix F21). Assuming that the transfer of ownership of the PGH from the Port Graham Native Association to CIAA occurs, then 120,000 of these returning adults will be used as broodstock to collect the 80 million eggs that this facility is capable of incubating with the current limited water source. Currently, the PGH has a permitted egg capacity of 125 million. A Permit Alteration Request was submitted to ADF&G in 2013, and it approved an increase in pink salmon egg capacity from 110 million to 125 million and reduced the sockeye salmon egg capacity from 1.35 million to 0. In 2013, a total of 11,289 pink salmon were harvested from August 20 to 25 during a common property fishery in the Port Graham Subdistrict and sold alive to CIAA for use as broodstock. These were then transferred to a net pen in Tutka Bay Lagoon to allow their eggs to ripen. See the Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery section under *Cook Inlet Salmon Enhancement* for further information regarding the Port Graham pink salmon harvested in 2013.

A total of 102,000 BY2011 sockeye salmon smolt that were incubated at the Trail Lakes Hatchery were remote released in the Port Graham Hatchery SHA in 2013. Previously, the last sockeye salmon release in the SHA occurred in 2009.

SHIP CREEK HATCHERY COMPLEX: FORT RICHARDSON, ELMENDORF, AND WILLIAM JACK HERNANDEZ STATE FISH HATCHERIES

The Fort Richardson and Elmendorf state fish hatchery facilities are located on military bases near Anchorage. The Elmendorf facility ceased operation in 2011, and the Fort Richardson Hatchery is slated to transfer all operation to the William Jack Hernandez State Fish Hatchery by 2016. Historically, these facilities have produced coho and Chinook salmon for release to sites in LCI (Halibut Cove Lagoon, Homer Spit, Bear Lake, etc.). Production from these hatcheries is intended primarily for harvest by noncommercial users (Appendices F12).

BIG LAKE STATE FISH HATCHERY

The Big Lake state fish hatchery operated from 1976 to 1993 and was located 20 miles west of Wasilla. This facility produced Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. Sockeye salmon from this facility were released into English Bay Lakes in LCI from 1991 to 1993. Coho and Chinook salmon were released into systems in upper Cook Inlet (Appendix F13).

FIRE LAKE STATE FISH HATCHERY

The Fire Lake state fish hatchery operated from 1964 to 1979 and was located 15 miles north of Anchorage near Eagle River. In addition to producing trout, grayling, and char, this facility also produced Chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon. Coho salmon from the Fire Lake Hatchery were released into Bear Lake in LCI, Caribou Lake, Halibut Cove Lagoon, and Kasitsna Bay. Chinook salmon were also released into Kasitsna Bay. Sockeye and pink salmon were released at Crooked Creek in upper Cook Inlet (Appendix F14).

LCI REMOTE RELEASES

Nanwalek Salmon Enhancement Project (NSEP)

The English Bay Lakes system is located approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) southeast of the village of Nanwalek (formerly English Bay; Figures 1, 2, 5, and 18). The English Bay Lakes system is a chain of 5 small lakes with a total surface area of approximately 200 hectares (0.77 square miles). These lakes have the only commercially significant stock of sockeye salmon native to the Southern District of LCI. Production in this system declined in the early 1980s, resulting in commercial fishery closures beginning in 1985 and later subsistence harvest restrictions in order to increase escapement. The ADF&G's Fishery Research, Enhancement, and Development Division conducted limnology studies and reported in 1992 that these lakes were nutrient poor, and given that recent escapements (1985–1990) were only 60% of the historical average, “the amount of nutrients from carcasses has been reduced from what it once was, and has further decreased fertility of the lakes in the English Bay watershed.” Stocking at English Bay Lakes began in 1990 with a release of 855,000 fry that were grown from eggs collected the previous year in English Bay and reared at the Big Lake Hatchery facility near Wasilla. With the closure of Big Lake Hatchery in 1992, incubation and early rearing of sockeye salmon from English Bay Lakes occurred at the nearby PGH. The EBL system has received sockeye salmon releases in all but 7 years since 1990. These releases have varied significantly in size from 50,096 to 906,057 during that time, with an average of 207,000 fry per release over the last 4 years. In October 2013, CIAA released 211,000 “fall fry” (BY2012) into Second Lake in the English Bay Lake system (Appendices F17 and F28).

A total of 253 sockeye salmon were sampled for otoliths throughout the summer at the English Bay weir. Of the 247 that could be read, 61 (24.7%) were found to have hatchery thermal marks. Age groups of the adult fish sampled at the weir were 9.0% age 1.2, 57.6% age 1.3, 13.9% age 2.2, and 19.5% age 2.3. In addition, a smolt weir was installed and maintained earlier in the season with 575 otoliths collected from juvenile sockeye salmon. Of those, 557 were readable with 230 (41.3%) having a hatchery thermal mark. Overall, 74.3% of the outmigrating smolt were age 1, with the remaining being age 2. In addition, 10,877 coho salmon smolt, 69,000 pink salmon fry, 1,143 Dolly Varden, and 94 rainbow trout migrated from English Bay Lakes (CIAA 2013b)

Leisure and Hazel Lakes

Leisure (also known as China Poot) Lake is located approximately 18 kilometers (11 miles) southeast of Homer (Figures 1, 2, and 16). Leisure Lake has a surface area of approximately 100 hectares (0.4 square miles). The lake outlet has a set of impassable falls that prevents the return of anadromous adult sockeye salmon. This lake has been stocked regularly with an average of 1.6 million sockeye salmon fry per year since 1976 (Appendix F17). Until the early 1990s, Leisure Lake was used experimentally to determine fry stocking densities that would produce optimum adult returns. Lake fertilization was initiated in 1984 to increase salmon production. The brood source for stocking from 1976 until 2004 was Tustumena Lake. A lawsuit by the Wilderness Society and the Alaska Center for the Environment challenging the permit to collect these eggs (provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service) resulted in the loss of Tustumena Lake as a collection site. The broodstock source was changed to Hidden Lake in Upper Cook Inlet. Hidden Lake is 680 hectares (2.6 square miles) in size and is 68 kilometers (42 miles) east of Soldotna. Hidden Lake has an indigenous population of sockeye salmon of similar timing to Tustumena Lake. This stock was first enhanced by ADF&G in 1976 and later by CIAA (Appendix F18). From 2004 through 2011, Hidden Lake was the source of broodstock for Leisure Lake and Hazel Lake stocking. In 2012, fry from English Bay Lakes were planted into Hazel Lake, with Hidden Lake stock sockeye salmon planted into Leisure Lake. In 2013, Hidden Lake fry were planted into both Leisure and Hazel Lake. Hazel Lake is located approximately 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) southwest of Leisure Lake (Figure 1). Hazel Lake has a surface area of approximately 90 hectares (0.35 square miles) and drains into the Wosnesenski River, which is approximately 14 kilometers (9 miles) long. Hazel Lake has been stocked for 23 of the last 26 years with an average of 1.1 million sockeye salmon juveniles (Appendix F17).

Hatchery salmon returning to both Hazel and Leisure lakes have been thermally marked since brood year 1990. However, without funding to support a sampling program, ADF&G has been unable to take advantage of these identifying features. Estimated commercial harvest contributions by returning Leisure Lake and Hazel Lake sockeye salmon are shown in Appendix F23. These values are the total seine harvest of all sockeye salmon from the Southern District. Prior to returns of significant numbers of enhanced salmon to the Southern District in 1980, the seine harvest of sockeye salmon was minimal with a range of 5 to 5,232 fish and an average of 1,749 fish since 1959, excluding 1978, when 54,000 were harvested (Appendix A3). Although some hatchery salmon are probably harvested by set gillnet permit holders, it is possible that gillnet web selects for larger wild fish that are typically 5 to 6 years of age when they return as opposed to hatchery reared fish, of which the majority (~70%) are 4 years of age. Supporting this idea, prior to enhancement, the set gillnet harvest from 1959 to 1980 ranged from 6,148 to 54,404 fish with an average of 19,538 fish. However, after enhancement, the set gillnet harvest

increased by half to 30,015 fish per year on average. However, the average seine harvest increased more than 50 times over the previous amount to 89,359 fish per year.

Overall return to this site from 2009 (BY08) and 2010 (BY09) sockeye salmon releases (3.2 and 2.7 million respectively) was estimated at 29,735 fish. Both years' releases were derived from Hidden Lake stock (Appendices F1, F17, and F23; Figures 19 and 20).

Kirschner Lake

Kirschner Lake is the third lake in LCI that has historically been used for remote sockeye salmon releases. Kirschner Lake is located on the west side of Cook Inlet and is 24 kilometers (15 miles) due west of Burr Point, which is the northernmost point of Augustine Island (Figure 12). Kirschner Lake is approximately 140 hectares (0.54 square miles) in size and has a barrier falls at the outlet that prevents freshwater migration of returning anadromous salmon. Kirschner Lake has been stocked for 23 of the last 27 years with an average of 291,000 fry. In 2011, CIAA submitted a Permit Alteration Request seeking to use Bear Lake sockeye salmon as the brood source for Kirschner, Leisure, and Hazel lakes until English Bay Lake stock is available. The current late-run Hidden Lake stock has proven difficult to cultivate at the Trail Lakes Hatchery, and the returning fish have been of a smaller size than anticipated, resulting in reduced cost recovery value. This permit was declined due to concern regarding introduction of the Bear Creek stock into distant LCI spawning systems. Consequently, English Bay stock sockeye salmon were released into Kirschner Lake in 2011 and again in 2012. Sockeye were not stocked into Kirschner Lake in 2013 due to reduced broodstock harvests at English Bay in 2012. Cost recovery from Kirschner Lake was moderately successful in 2013 with 8,288 sockeye salmon harvested versus an anticipated return of 21,675 fish. Returns for 2013 would have been exclusively from the 2010 (BY09) release of 255,000 Hidden Lake stock fry because there was no release to Kirschner Lake in 2009 (Appendices F1, F17, and F25).

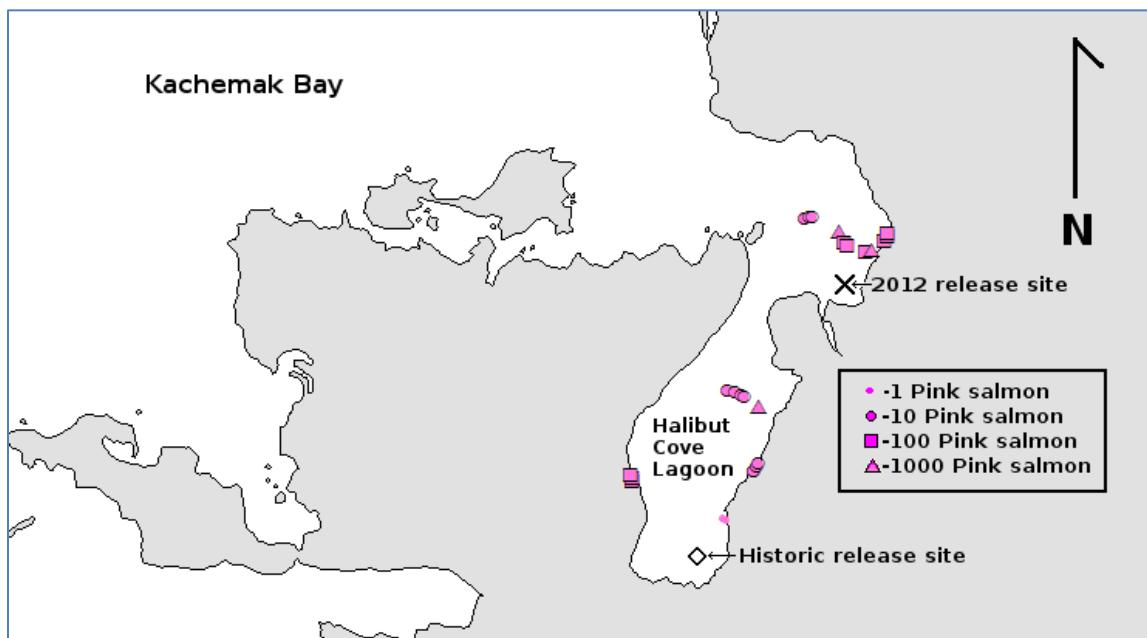
Halibut Cove Lagoon

Halibut Cove Lagoon (HCL) is located approximately 18 kilometers (11 miles) southeast of Homer on the south side of Kachemak Bay (Figures 1, 2, and 16). HCL has a surface area of approximately 220 hectares (0.85 square miles, 544 acres) and a maximum depth of approximately 70 meters (230 feet). The outlet to HCL is a narrow and shallow channel. Consequently, this lagoon experiences slow flushing and only minimal turnover. Additionally, access in and out of the lagoon with fishing vessels is tide dependent and can be problematic for commercial vessels. Halibut Cove Lagoon has been the site of enhancement activity since the mid-1970s and has had 5 species of Pacific salmon stocked at varying times, as shown in the following table:

Species	Release years (# of years)	Maximum release	Average release
Chinook	1975–2013 (37)	225,000	95,273
Sockeye	1976 (1)	7,777	7,777
Coho	1974–1979 (5)	308,000	106,000
Pink	1975, 1977, 1986–1992 (9)	6.2 mil	3.8 mil
Chum	1974, 1975 (2)	7,782	4,189

In 2011, a Permit Alteration Request was approved by ADF&G for CIAA to remote release up to 84 million unmarked pink salmon fry into HCL. Broodstock for this release would come from fish caught during common property fisheries by commercial permit holders in specific areas in

the Outer District. These fish would be sold to processors and purchased alive by CIAA for use as brood. Returns from the HCL release would be harvested for cost recovery purposes during the interim while the pink salmon return to the Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery was developed. Lower-than-anticipated returns to the Outer District in 2011 resulted in only 5,940 pink salmon being harvested for broodstock from Windy Bay. These yielded a total of 3.6 million eggs, of which 3.1 million survived to the fry stage. Assuming 3% survival, a return of 93,000 pink salmon was expected in HCL in 2013 based on the number of available fry. From 1986 to 1992, annual remote releases to HCL ranged from 4 to 6.2 million fry, with an average of 4.9 million). Commercial harvest (seine and set gillnet) from the Halibut Cove Subdistrict overall from 1988 to 1994 ranged from 58,000 to 254,000 pink salmon (average = 115,000). Commercial seine harvest from Halibut Cove Lagoon during this period ranged from 38,000 to 162,444 fish (average = 77,000). In February 2012, Alaska State Parks denied the permit request to release these fish at the historical site within the lagoon and directed that CIAA release the Windy Bay stock fry outside of Halibut Cove Lagoon near the outflow of an ephemeral stream. A total of 3.1 million fry were released at this location on June 26, 2012. In 2013 no fish were harvested from this site either in the cost recovery or common property fishery. An aerial survey conducted on August 25 documented 4,000 pink salmon with 1,372 inside of the lagoon and the remaining fish outside of Halibut Cove Lagoon (see following illustration).



The 2012 release site was located on moderately exposed coastline near an ephemeral stream. The historical release site was located in the more isolated lagoon where hatchery fish, once they were returned, would be less likely to stray before being harvested.

Tutka Bay Lagoon

In addition to releases from the TBLH, the lagoon has also been a remote release site for sockeye salmon hatched at TLH since 2005. This is due to pathogen-related issues at the TBLH facility that are specific to sockeye salmon, which have hampered production of this species at this hatchery. Releases at this site historically have been of Hidden Lake stock since 2005 (with Packers Lake stock released during years of local TBLH production). However, beginning in

2011, all releases have been of English Bay Lake stock. The intent of this is to develop an independent English Bay stock brood source and not rely on annual returns to English Bay Lakes for brood. Sockeye salmon releases from this location are documented in Appendix F17.

The sockeye salmon adult run to this site in 2013 originated from 278,000 Hidden Lake smolt released in 2010 (BY08) and 282,000 English Bay smolt in 2011 (BY09). The overall run was estimated at 14,544 fish (Appendices F1, F26).

Bear Lake and Resurrection Bay

Bear Lake is located approximately 10 kilometers (6 miles) northeast of Seward. Bear Lake has a surface area of approximately 180 hectares (0.69 square miles) and has been monitored since 1960, when a picket weir was established where Bear Creek intersects the Salmon River. Initial enhancement activities in the early 1960s focused on coho salmon and the control of predators such as threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) and Dolly Varden char, as well as alleged competing species such as sockeye salmon. To accomplish this, the pesticide Rotenone was methodically applied to the lake on August 26, 1963, by ADF&G biologists. In addition, “a barrier 5 feet high was then constructed to hold the treated water until detoxification, and to prevent the ingress of nonsalmonid species” (Bandirola 1965, page 148).

Coho salmon hatched from eggs collected in Bear Creek in the previous fall were reintroduced in November and December of 1963.

“The barrier at the outlet of rehabilitated Bear Lake was destroyed as a result of the Good Friday earthquake and reinfestation of the lake by Dolly varden and threespine sticklebacks occurred. A concrete weir to assess upstream and downstream salmon migrations and to serve as a permanent barrier was completed in Bear Creek on August 25, 1964.” (Bandirola 1966, page 129)

This barrier is a low concrete dam with spaced pickets along the upper surface. Water spilling over the top of the dam prevents smaller fish from travelling upstream, and larger fish are stopped by the pickets. A submerged wire cage is set in the main water outflow. This is closed and mechanically hoisted into a building above the dam and opened onto a sorting table. Smaller fish such as Dolly Varden char, sculpin (Family Cottidae), Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*), and threespine stickleback drop through the sides and bottom of the basket back to the downstream area. Once on the sorting table, salmon can be passed to the upstream side of the dam or harvested for broodstock and hatchery cost recovery purposes. Trout, char, and species of salmon other than coho and sockeye are passed back to the downstream side of the weir. In addition to Dolly Varden char, weir operators have documented in annual reports returning steelhead trout (*Onchorhynchus mykiss*), Chinook salmon, and pink and chum salmon to the downstream side of the weir. Members of the public have also reported observing hundreds to thousands of coho salmon milling downstream of the weir in late fall after the weir has closed for the season. CIAA has been responsible for operation of this weir since 1990.

Bear Lake was again treated with Rotenone by ADF&G biologists in 1971 on July 21 and 22. The stated goal of this treatment was the eradication of threespine stickleback from Bear Lake with no mention of removing other species such as sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden char, Pacific lamprey, freshwater sculpin, etc. According to McHenry (1972), “the lake could no longer rear substantial numbers of juvenile coho salmon due to extreme competition for survival from threespine sticklebacks.” In 1988, the BOF revised the *Bear Lake Management Plan* (5 AAC

21.375) to allow for the enhancement of sockeye salmon in this lake. Bear Lake has been stocked since 1963 with an average of 539,370 coho salmon smolt annually (Appendix F19). Broodstock for many of the coho salmon releases in the early 1960s came from the Swanson River (Kenai Peninsula), Pasagshak River (Kodiak Island), Ketchikan Creek (Southeast Alaska), and Dairy Creek (Seward Lagoon), as well as Big Creek in Oregon. Sockeye salmon have been stocked into this lake annually since 1990 with an average of 1.8 million released. Sockeye salmon remote releases into this lake from the Trail Lakes Hatchery from 1990 to 1992 came from the Upper Russian River and Big River, both of which drain into upper Cook Inlet. In addition, in 1998, 507,000 Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon smolt that had also been reared at the Trail Lakes Hatchery were released. Since that time, all other releases have been derived from broodstock harvested at Bear Lake.

In addition to Bear Lake, coho and the other species of Pacific salmon have been released into other locations in Resurrection Bay since the late 1970s. Returns for these species typically are targeted by noncommercial users as specified in the *Resurrection Bay Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.376). Both pink and chum salmon have been released irregularly into a variety of locations in Resurrection Bay (Appendices F21 and F22). In 2008, CIAA began releasing an average of 1.6 million sockeye salmon smolt annually from net pens anchored in Resurrection Bay.

Overall sockeye salmon runs to this site in 2013 came from the 2.5 million BY08 Bear Lake fry released in 2009 and the 2.2 million BY09 Bear Lake fry released in 2010. In addition, 1.7 million BY08 smolt were released in 2010 from net pens anchored in Resurrection Bay. No BY09 smolt were released from the Resurrection Bay net pens in 2011. The total return from the Bear Lake and Resurrection Bay releases combined is estimated at 57,182 fish (Appendices F1 and F17).

In 2013, a total of 3,147 adult coho salmon returned to the Bear Creek weir. These originated from the 2010 release of 435,000 BY2009 fry, the 2011 release of 437,000 BY2010 fry, and the 2012 release of 93,000 BY10 smolt. CIAA collected 336 coho salmon for broodstock for a total of 635,000 green eggs, which is fewer than the 4.0 million eggs that CIAA was permitted for this species. In addition, CIAA donated 2,044 excess coho salmon from the weir to members of the public. An additional 803 carcasses from broodstock fish (viable, unviable, unspawned, and holding mortalities) were also donated to members of the public (Appendices F1 and F5). Sampling of the sport fishery from 2003 to 2005 determined that 29.8% of the fish harvested were thermally marked hatchery coho salmon (Bosch 2011). Additional information regarding 2013 returns to Bear Lake may be found in the Eastern District section of this report.

2013 COMMERCIAL HERRING FISHERY

Similar to the salmon fishery, commercial fishing for Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii* in LCI has historically occurred in all but the Barren Islands District (Figure 1). LCI herring fishing first began in the Southern District in 1914 with the development of a gillnet fishery within Kachemak Bay. During the peak of the fishery, 8 salteries, including 6 near Halibut Cove, were in operation. A purse seine fishery in Kachemak Bay began in 1923. But after 3 successive years of average annual harvests approaching 8,000 short tons (st; 1 short ton = 2,000 pounds), herring populations, and hence the fishery, collapsed (Rounsfell 1930).

The next LCI herring fishery began in 1939 and was centered in the Resurrection Bay and Day Harbor areas of the Eastern District (Figure 10). Product from this purse seine fishery was used

exclusively for oil and meal reduction. Although the fishery continued through 1959, peak harvests occurred from 1944 to 1946, averaging 16,000 st each of those years. After this time period, stocks sharply declined, apparently due to overexploitation.

LOWER COOK INLET COMMERCIAL HERRING FISHERY

HARVEST STRATEGY AND STOCK ASSESSMENT

The LCI herring management area includes waters of Cook Inlet, south of the latitude of Anchor Point including the western shore of Cook Inlet south to Cape Douglas, and the eastern shore of Cook Inlet along the Kenai Peninsula to Cape Fairfield (Figure 1). This management area is divided into 5 districts that match those for LCI salmon.

Commercial fishing for Pacific herring in LCI has historically occurred in 4 of the 5 management districts, with Barren Islands District the sole area where commercial herring fishing has not occurred (Figure 2). Historic fisheries have included food/bait, meal/oil reduction, and sac roe harvest with legal gear at times including both gillnet and seine. All of these fisheries have suffered periods of stock depletion and extended closures (Appendix G2).

Currently, 2 separate herring management plans regulate fisheries in LCI, both adopted in 2001 by the BOF. The first management plan (5 AAC 27.463) renders waters of the Southern, Outer and Eastern Districts closed to commercial herring harvest, citing concerns for stock abundance and sustainability of commercial harvest in these areas. The *Kamishak Bay District Herring Management Plan* (5 AAC 27.465) describes the management strategies used to set and implement the guideline harvest levels for the Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery and is the only plan currently in place that could allow a commercial herring fishery in LCI. This plan was most recently adjusted in 2001 to include a reduction in the maximum exploitation rate allowed in the fishery, from a former level of 20% of the forecasted herring biomass, to a new level of 15%, and a reduction in the biomass threshold (the minimum necessary in order to allow a fishery) from 8,000 st to 6,000 st. Highlights of the original plan that were retained include a management strategy intended to limit the harvest of herring age 5 and younger, and an allocation of 10% of the allowable harvest of Kamishak Bay herring to the Shelikof food/bait fishery in the Kodiak management area. Lawful gear in the Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery is restricted to purse seine. The limited entry permit system for sac roe herring seining in Cook Inlet was implemented in 1977, and 75 permanent permits are currently issued for the management area. Historical harvest and management information for the Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery can be found in Appendices G3 and G4.

The Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery began in 1973 when 8 permit holders harvested 243 short tons. Participation in the fishery and harvest increased rapidly, peaking at 4,824 st harvested in 1976 before a stock decline prompted closure of the fishery after only 415 st were harvested in 1979. The stock recovered quickly, and the fishery reopened in 1985 with a harvest of 1,132 st. The fishery remained open from 1985–1998 with an average annual harvest of 2,878 st before being closed again beginning with the 1999 season due to low abundance levels. Management since that time has concentrated on assessment of the Kamishak Bay herring biomass to determine when commercial harvest can be sustainably resumed.

The primary method of herring biomass assessment in LCI is aerial survey. When adequate funding is available, aerial surveys are conducted annually throughout the herring spawning season in the Kamishak Bay and Southern districts, from mid-April through early June, to

determine the relative abundance and distribution of herring. Because a commercial herring fishery has not occurred in the Outer and Eastern districts in many years and is not likely to occur in the near future, aerial surveys of these areas are no longer conducted. Even though no commercial fishery is expected in Southern District, fishermen do annually participate in a personal use herring fishery in Kachemak Bay. When funding is available, ADF&G staff monitor Southern District herring to document general trends in these nearby waters. Aerial surveys of Kamishak Bay have been moderately consistent between seasons, with numbers and distribution of herring schools, location and extent of spawning events, and visibility factors affecting survey results recorded on index maps for each survey. Beginning in 2012, hard copy index maps were replaced by tablet computers running a customized version of ArcPad that allowed surveyors to enter their observations directly onto digital charts. Three standard conversion factors are used to estimate herring biomass based on each 538 ft² (50 m²) of school surface area sighted and the following water depth parameters: 1) 1.52 st for water depths of 16 ft or less; 2) 2.56 st for water depths between 16 and 26 ft; and 3) 2.83 st for water depths greater than 26 ft (Lebida and Whitmore 1985; Otis and Bechtol 1999).

Due to invariably poor weather and water clarity, aerial surveys rarely provide reliable estimates of total herring biomass returning to Kamishak District Bay waters (Otis et al. 1998). As a result, an age-structured-assessment (ASA) model has been used since 1994 to forecast herring abundance for Kamishak Bay, as well as to “hindcast” previous years’ total abundance (Appendix G5). This dynamic model incorporates a variety of heterogeneous data sources, including a time series of commercial catch age composition; total run age composition; and aerial survey biomass estimates from years with adequate survey conditions and coverage. The model simultaneously minimizes the differences between expected and observed return data for each of its components, updates hindcasts of previous years’ abundance, and produces a forecasted estimate of the following year’s run. This tool is important both for management to help determine appropriate harvest levels and for research to revise previous biomass estimates with updated return data and gain a more accurate picture of trends over time (Appendix G5).

When funding is available, ADF&G utilizes a chartered commercial seine vessel to aid in herring assessment in Kamishak Bay District and opportunistically in the Southern District. In years when no commercial fishery occurs, ADF&G is unable to utilize the fleet to collect samples for age, sex, and size composition analysis. By chartering a commercial purse seine vessel, age, sex, and size and disease samples and other related information can be collected and used to further aid in understanding the dynamics of the herring stock. When sufficient funding is available, separate sampling charters are conducted to sample different portions of the spawning migration (early and late). In years when a fishery occurs (traditionally in the early part of the migration), a single “late season” sampling charter is employed to obtain a more complete picture of the overall run. Hydroacoustic observations of herring schools and water temperature/depth parameters are concurrently documented during the charters. The information gathered during these sampling efforts provides age class data that 1) allows the staff to generate an age composition estimate of the overall biomass observed by aerial surveyors throughout the entire duration of the spawning migration; and 2) facilitates the evaluation of the relative strength of recruiting year classes. This is critical in generating the annual herring forecast. The charters further serve to corroborate the relative magnitude of herring biomass observed by aerial surveyors.

Unfortunately, funding for vessel charters was cut in 2011. As a result, no age, sex, and size data were collected in 2011 or 2012 for use by the ASA model. Temporary funding was approved in 2013 to resume this sampling program for 1 year.

SEASON SUMMARY

In 2013, ADF&G completed 2 vessel charters from April 30 to May 6 and from May 15 to 23 to collect representative age composition and disease samples. These charters collected over 3,300 herring throughout Kamishak Bay District between Cape Douglas and Iniskin Bay. This allowed ADF&G staff to generate an age composition estimate of the observed spawning biomass. Additional hydroacoustic observations from the charters corroborated the relative abundance of herring observed by aerial surveyors. Appendix G summarizes the ASA model's estimated age composition of the 2013 spawning biomass and the 2014 forecasted biomass. The ASA model's hindcast estimate of the 2013 biomass (6,746 st) was approximately 1,000 st lower than the aerial survey index in 2013 (7,800 st). ADF&G uses standardized methods to quantify the surface area of observed herring schools and convert them into biomass estimates to scale the ASA model. However, repeat sightings of schools residing in the same areas on consecutive surveys make it difficult to estimate total season biomass. It is possible that last year's aerial survey index was slightly inflated by the inadvertent inclusion of herring schools that were observed on more than 1 survey.

The forecasted herring biomass generated by the ASA model for 2014 in Kamishak Bay District was 6,318 st, slightly above the *Kamishak Bay District Herring Management Plan* regulatory threshold of 6,000 st necessary to consider allowing a commercial harvest (Appendix G1). However, the second research charter in 2013, collecting age composition samples during the latter portion of the return (mid- to late May), documented another relatively weak recruitment component (herring age-3 and -4) within the current spawning biomass. Despite this lack of a strong recruitment event, the population is showing signs of recovery, perhaps due to reduced disease-related mortality as evidenced by consistently low *Ichthyophonus* infection rates and the reappearance of older cohorts (> age-7) in the population. *Ichthyophonus* incidence has been demonstrated to increase with cohort age in Pacific herring (Herschberger et al. 2002).

ADF&G aerial survey staff observed a total of 7,800 short tons (st; 1 short ton = 2,000 pounds) of herring in Kamishak Bay District in 2013, the third highest index in the last 23 years. Surveyors also documented 10 miles of spawn from 22 spawning events, the highest totals for these indices since 1996 and 1994, respectively. Management regulations governing commercial harvests in Kamishak Bay seek to target older, repeat spawners to protect recruit-class herring representing future productivity. Recent years' observations confirm that recruitment of younger fish into the Kamishak spawning population over the past 20 years has been relatively poor. Although there is no definitive explanation for this lack of strong recruitment, the prevailing hypothesis suggests that poor fitness of the fish, characterized by low average weights-at-age, has contributed to higher-than-normal overwinter mortality. The presence of *Ichthyophonus*, a protozoan pathogen linked to population declines of Atlantic herring, probably also contributed to the decline and suppressed productivity of the Kamishak herring population (McQuinn 1977). Relatively high *Ichthyophonus* infection rates (20–52%) were observed in the mid-2000s but have diminished to background levels (1–3%) the past 5 years. Diminished infection rates now appear to be contributing to stock recovery, as evidenced by the increased abundance of post-recruit aged herring (> age-5) observed in 2013.

However, the mean weight at age of herring spawning in Kamishak Bay in 2013 was near the lowest observed over the past 30 years.

2014 HERRING SEASON OUTLOOK

The forecasted herring biomass generated by the ASA model for 2014 in Kamishak Bay District is 6,318 short tons. This is above the minimum regulatory threshold of 6,000 tons specified in the *Kamishak Bay District Herring Management Plan* (5 AAC 27.465). At this level, ADF&G may open a fishery targeting between 0% and 10% of the forecasted biomass. However, given the lack of recent strong recruitment events, combined with the previous 15-year history of low abundance, ADF&G intends to proceed with caution and not prosecute a commercial fishery in 2014.

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FIGURES AND TABLES

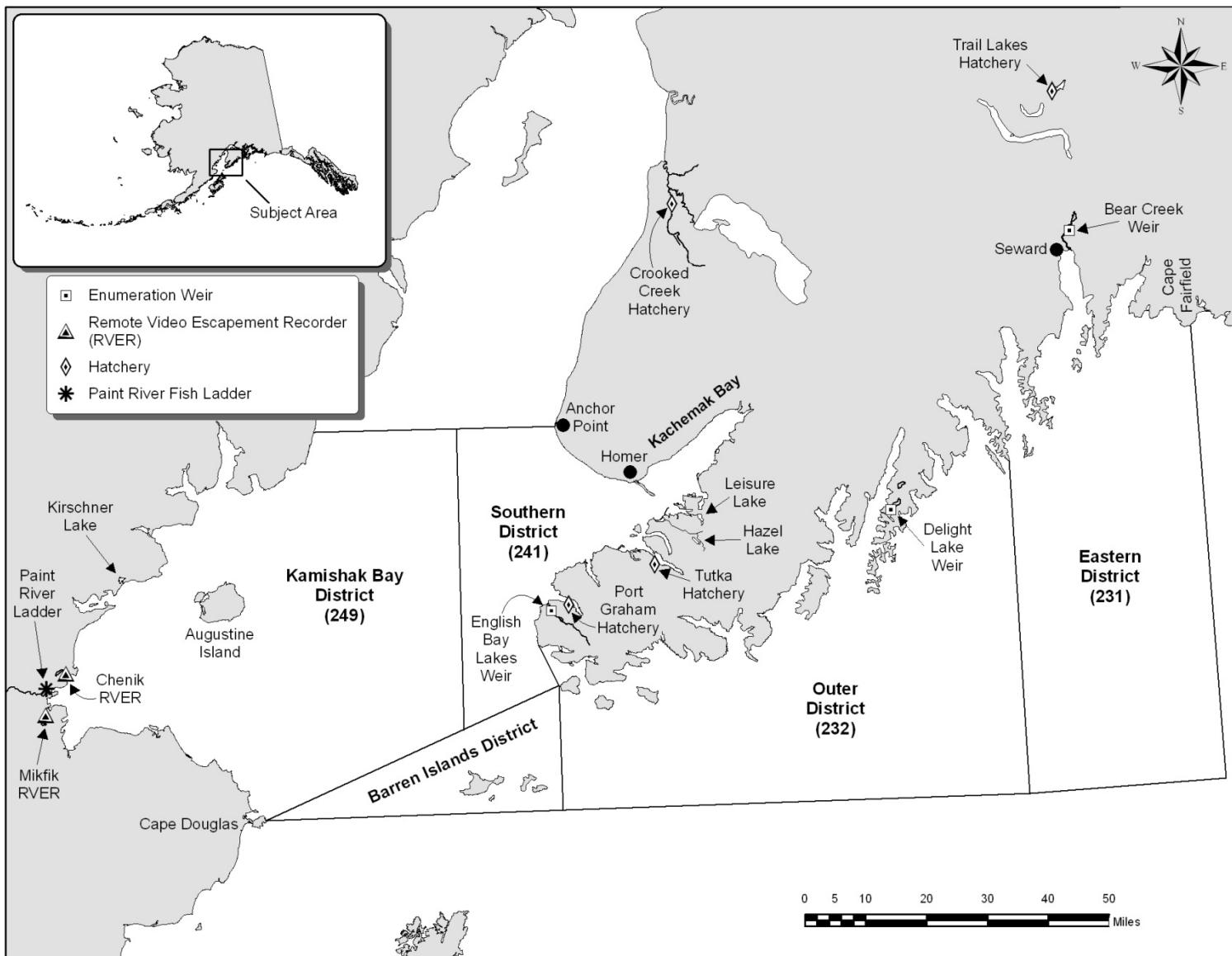


Figure 1.—Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts, salmon hatcheries, and weir and fish ladder locations, as well as remote salmon video monitoring sites.

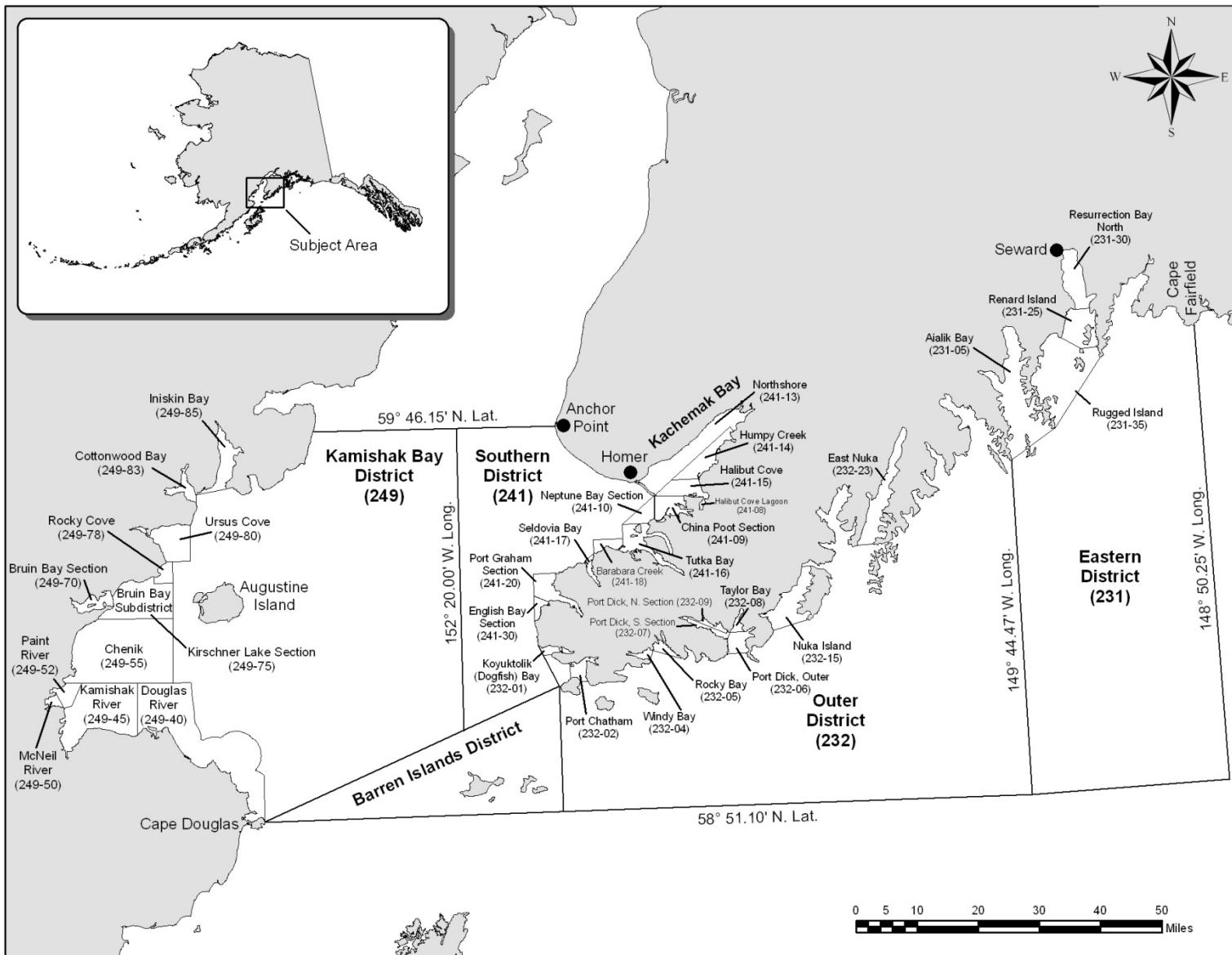


Figure 2.—Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts.

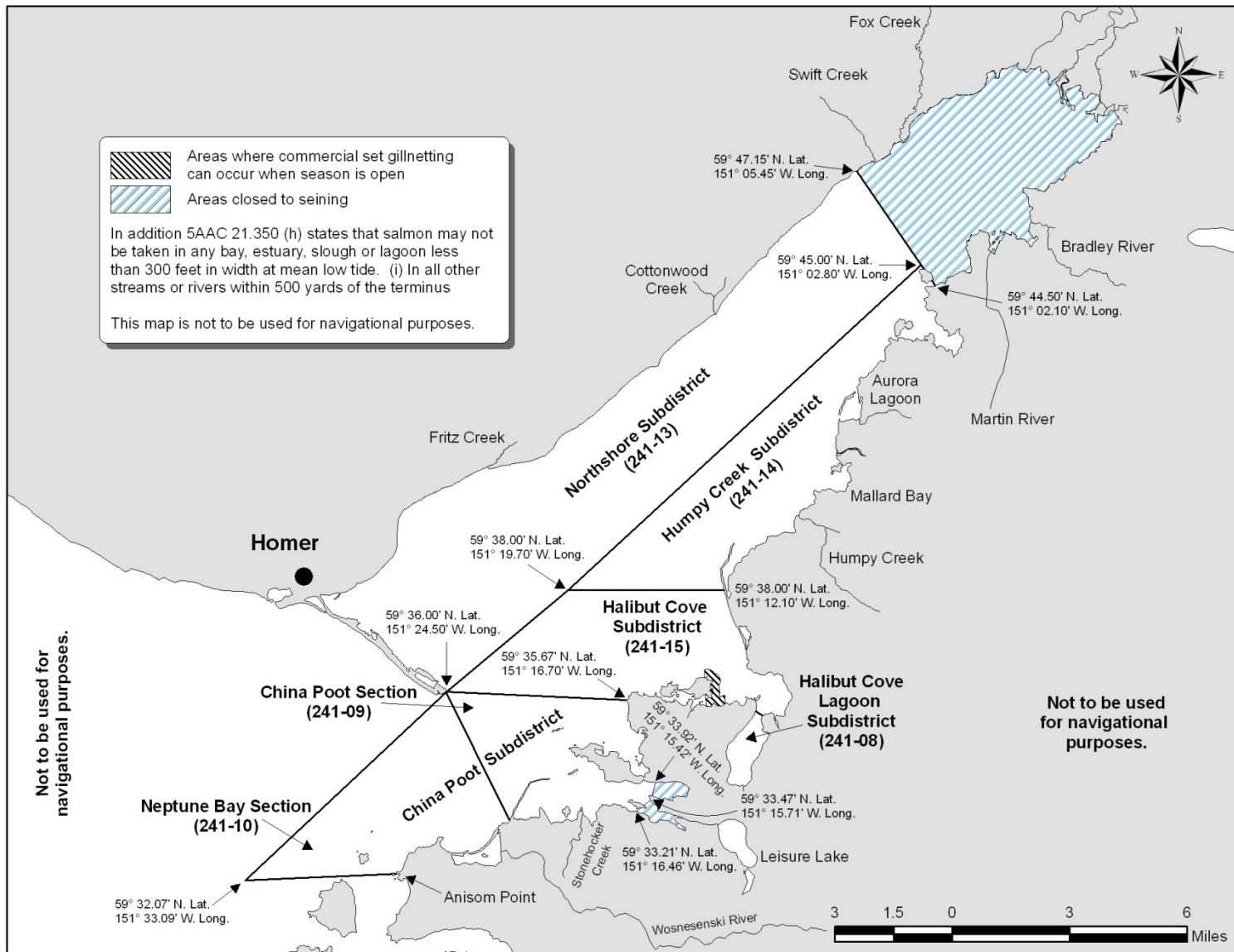


Figure 3.—Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Chugachik Island to Anisom Point.

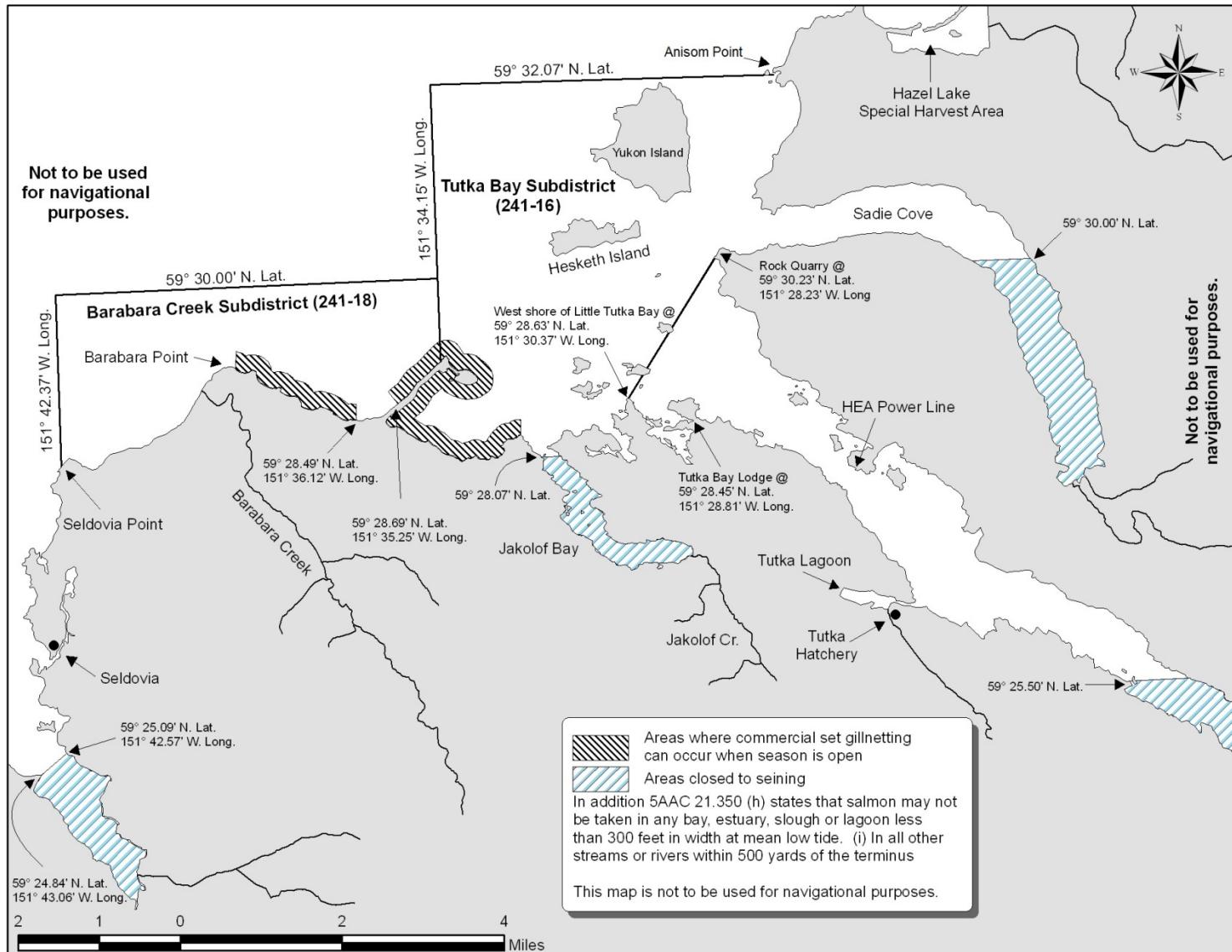


Figure 4.—Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Anisom Point to Seldovia Point.

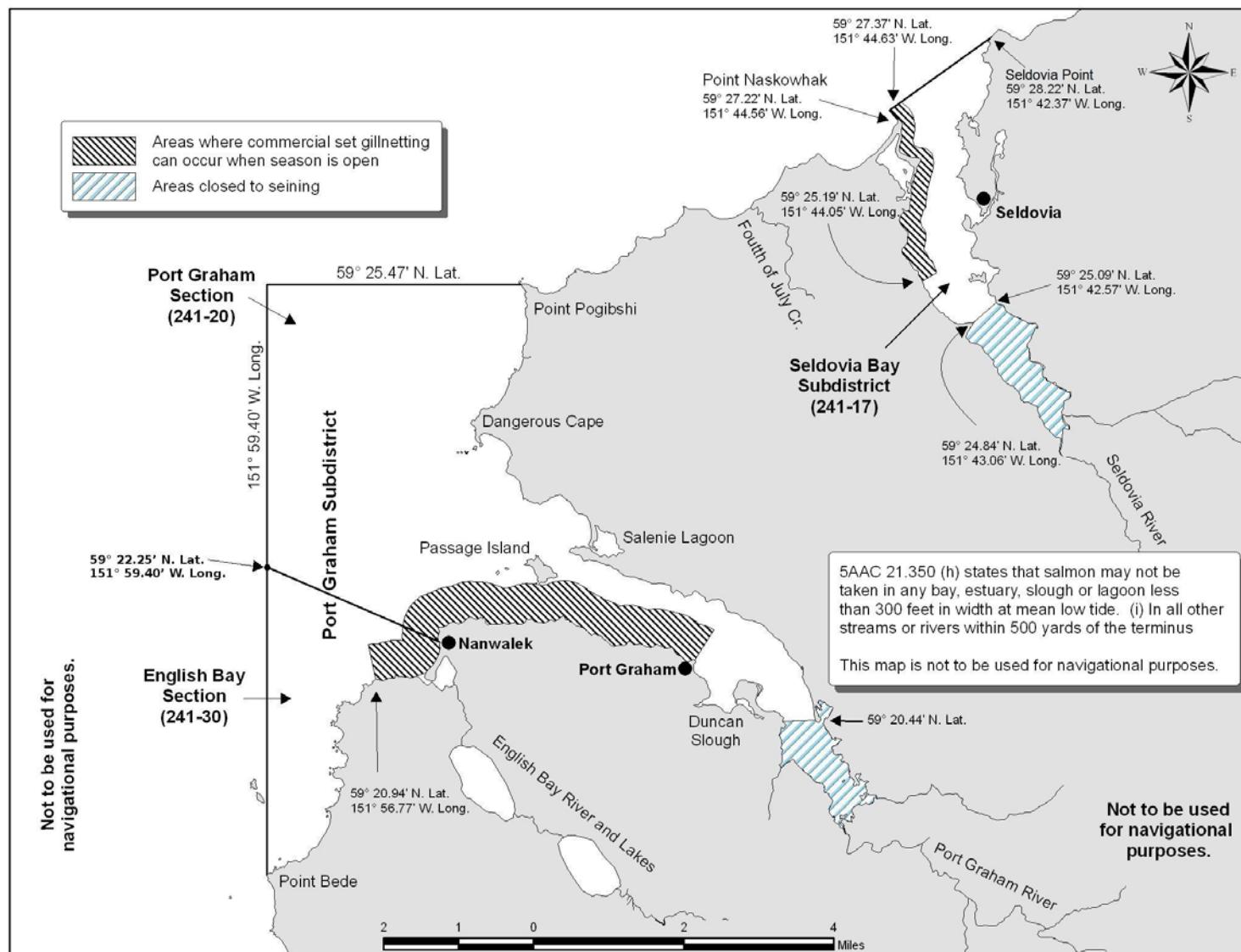


Figure 5.—Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Seldovia Point to Point Bede.

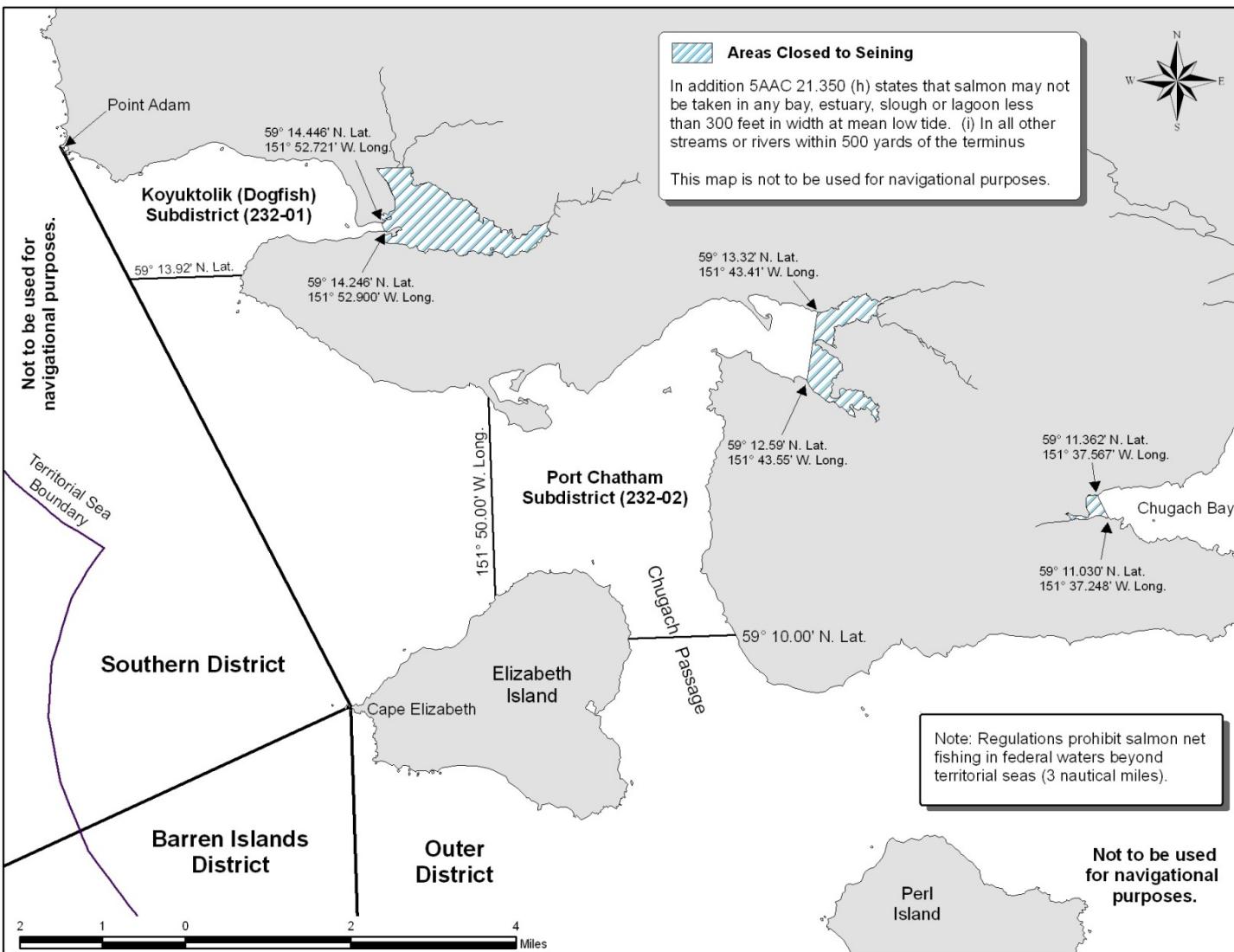


Figure 6.—Outer District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Point Adam to Chugach Bay.

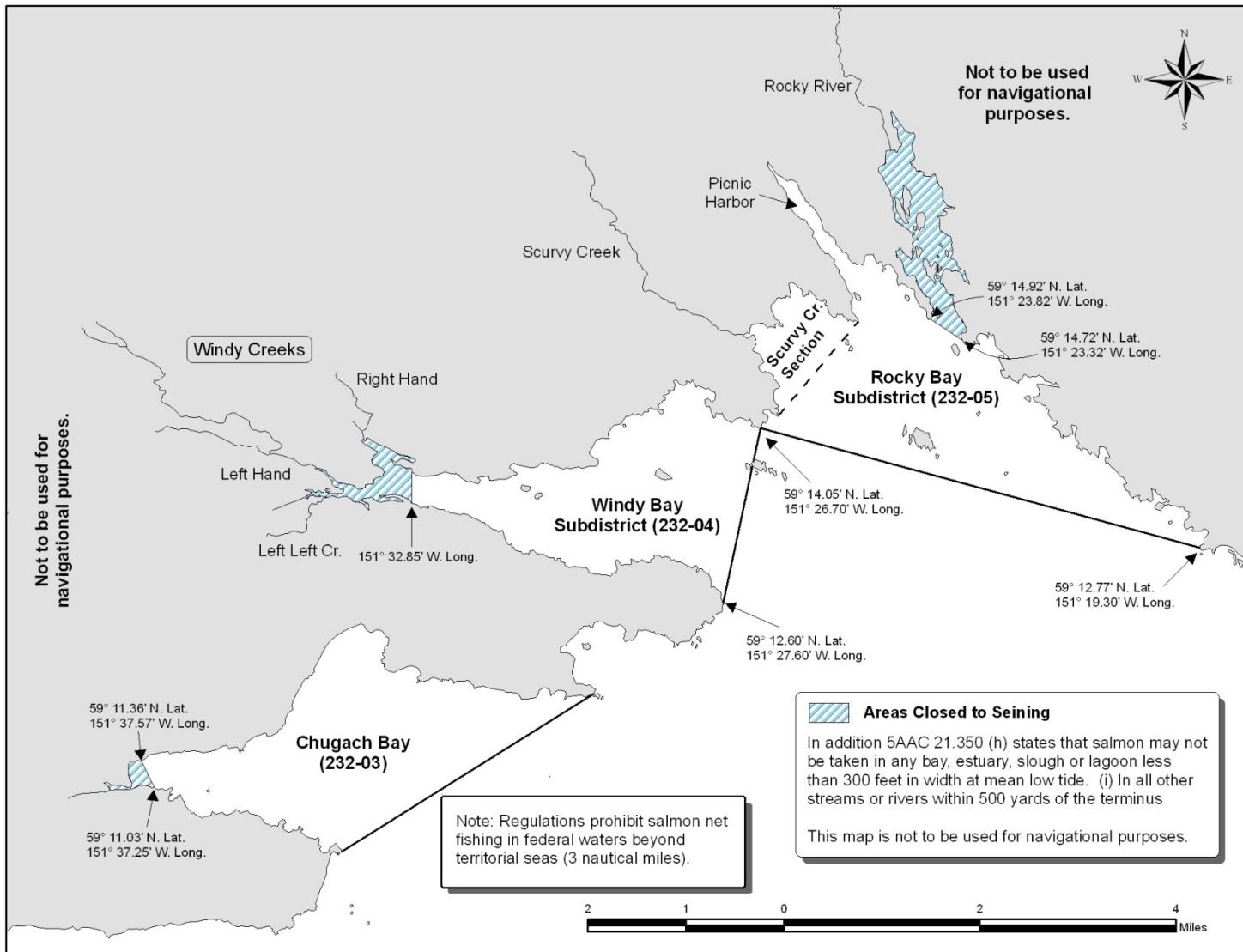


Figure 7.—Outer District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Chugach Bay to Rocky Bay.

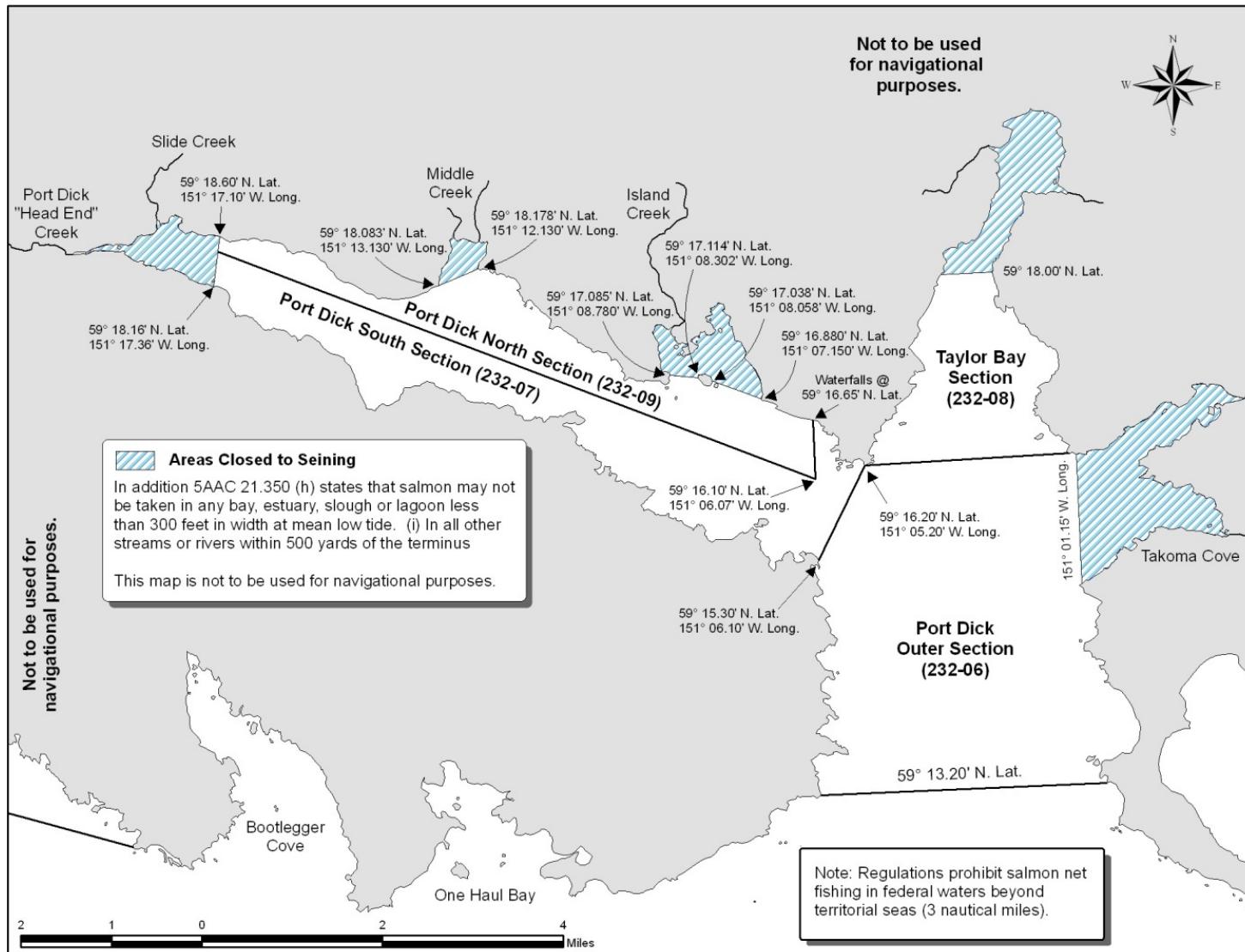


Figure 8.–Outer District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Port Dick area.

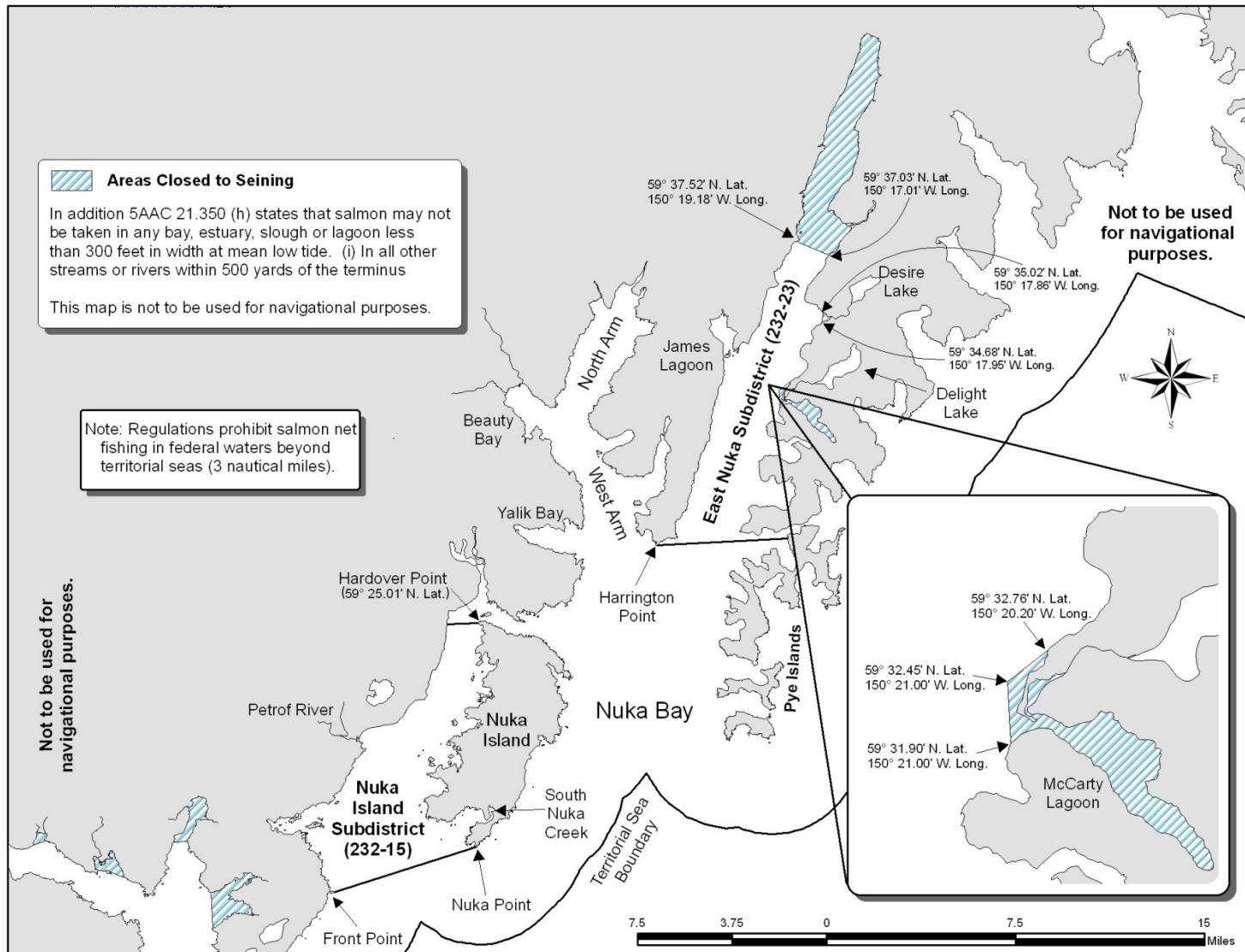


Figure 9.—Outer District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Nuka Bay area.

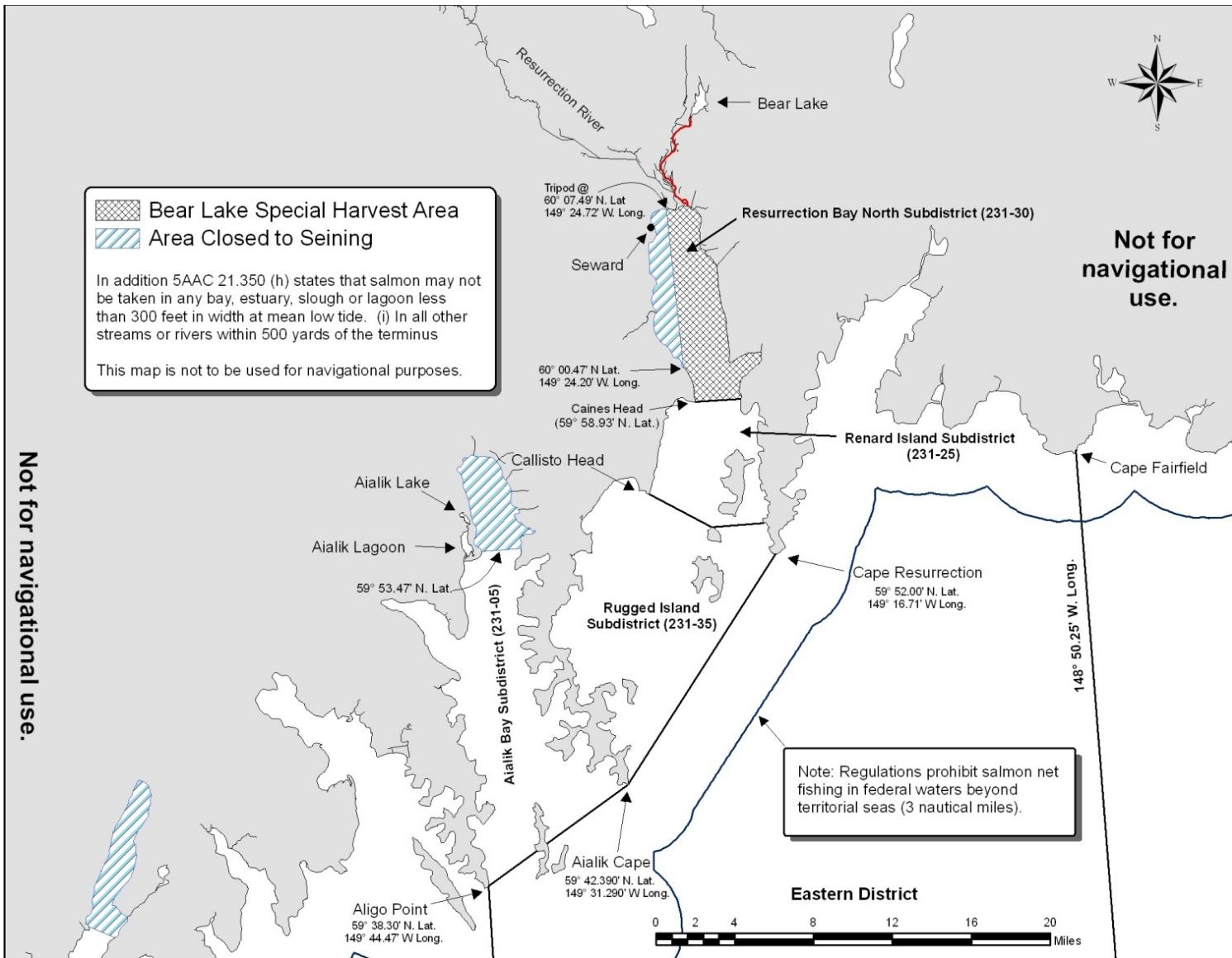


Figure 10.—Eastern District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts, reporting subdistricts, and hatchery special harvest area (SHA), Aligo Point to Cape Fairfield.

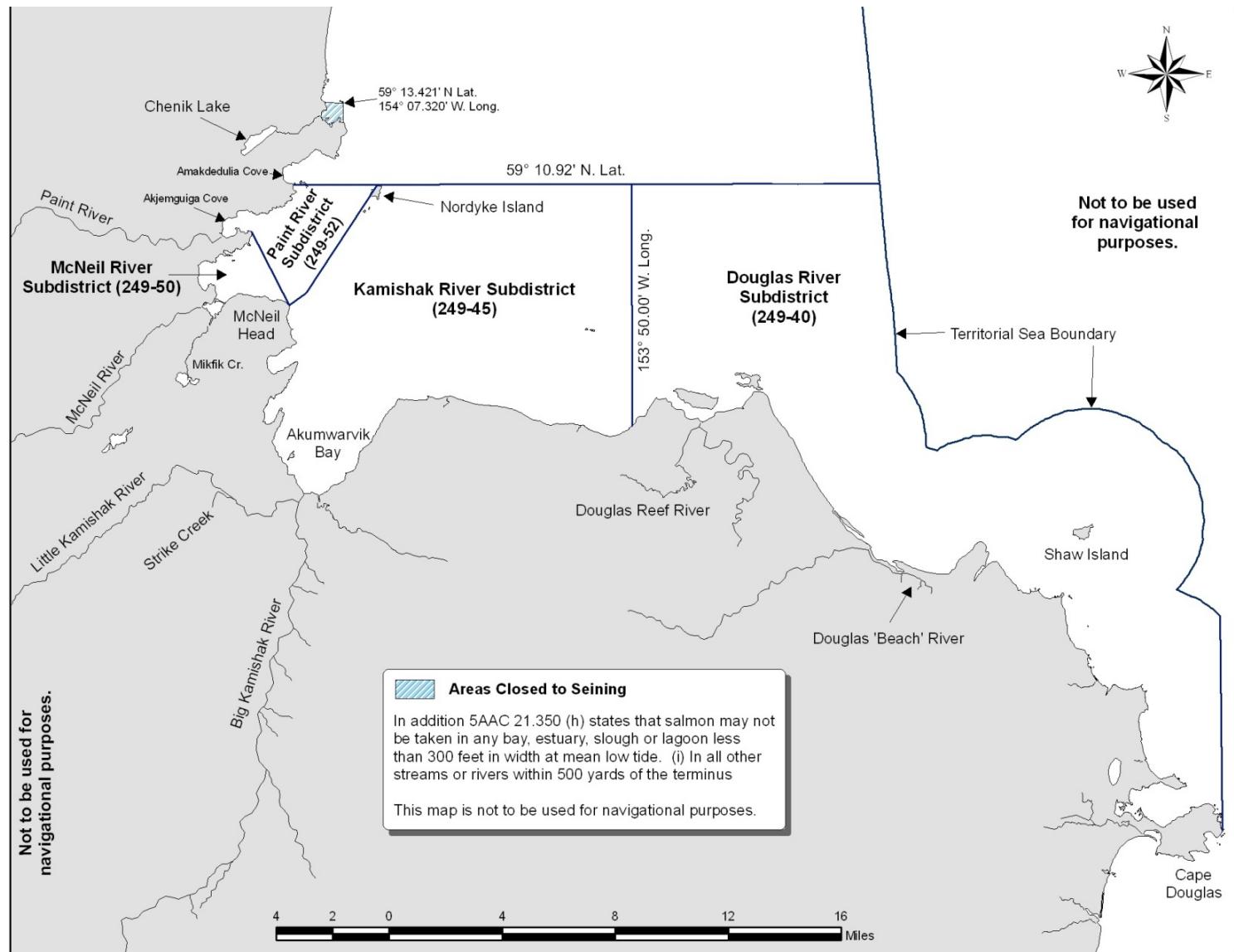


Figure 11.—Kamishak Bay District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts and reporting subdistricts, Chenik Lake to Cape Douglas.

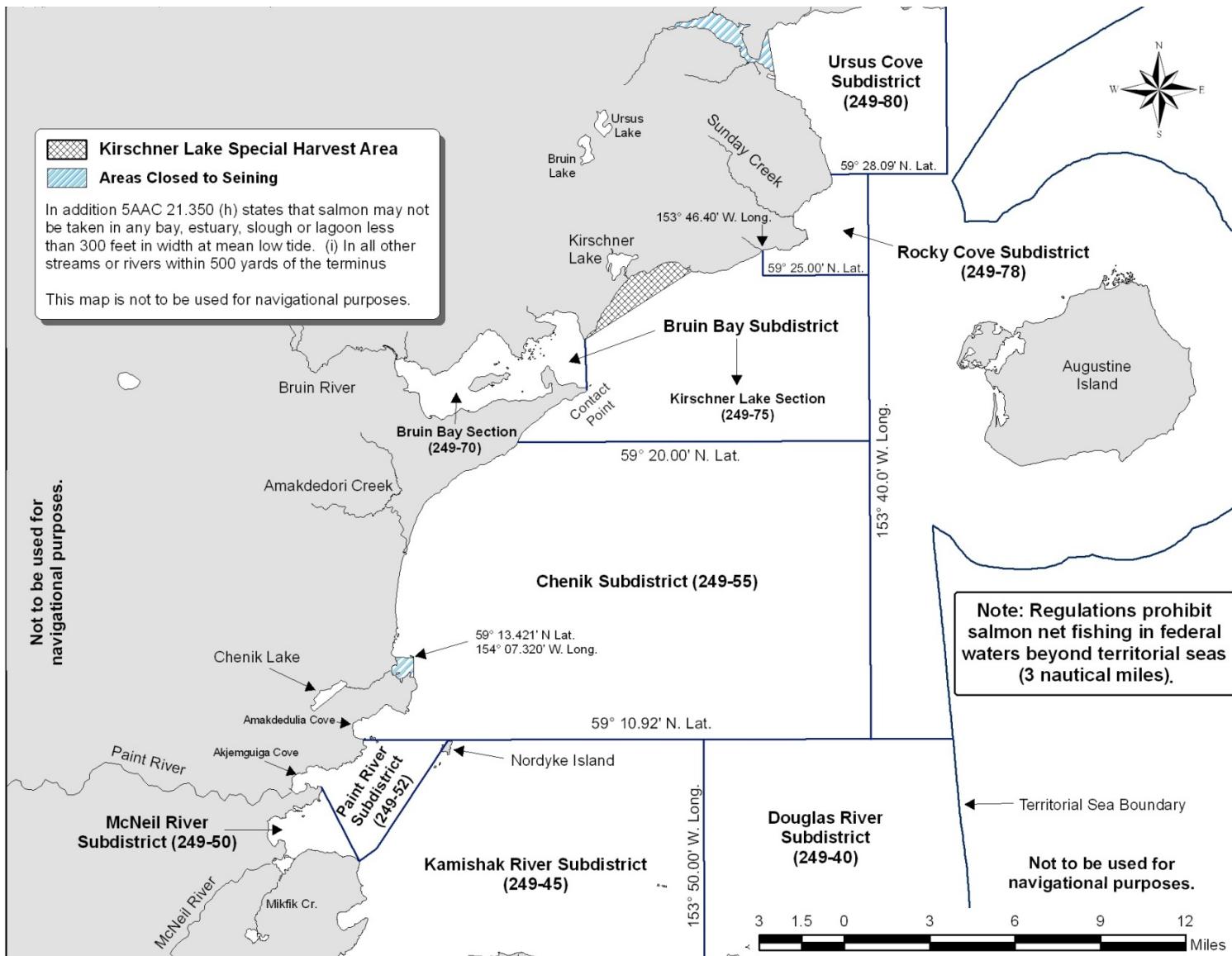


Figure 12.—Kamishak Bay District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts, reporting subdistricts, and hatchery special harvest area, McNeil River to Ursus Cove.

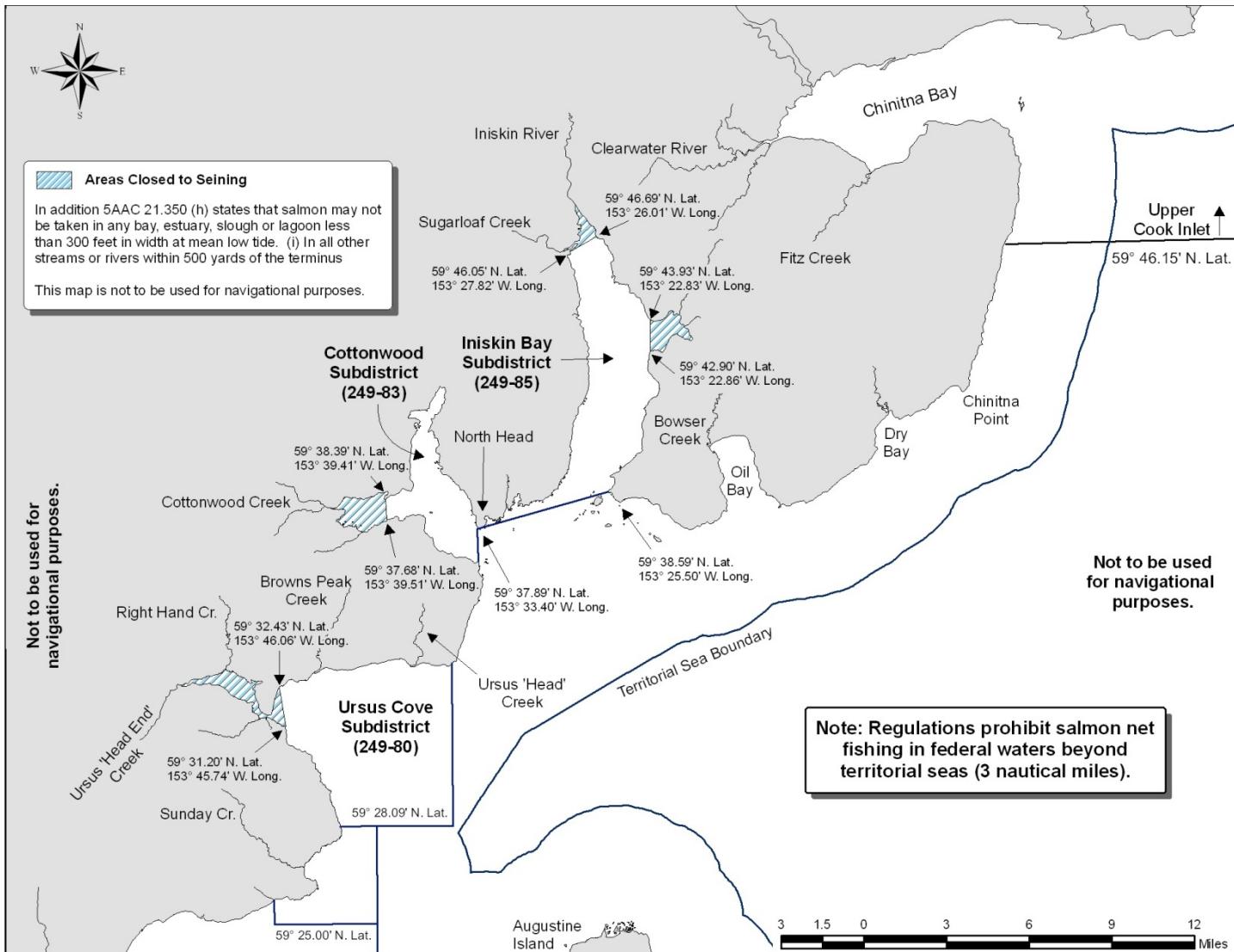


Figure 13.—Kamishak Bay District of Lower Cook Inlet management area showing commercial fishing districts, Ursus Cove to Chinitna Point.

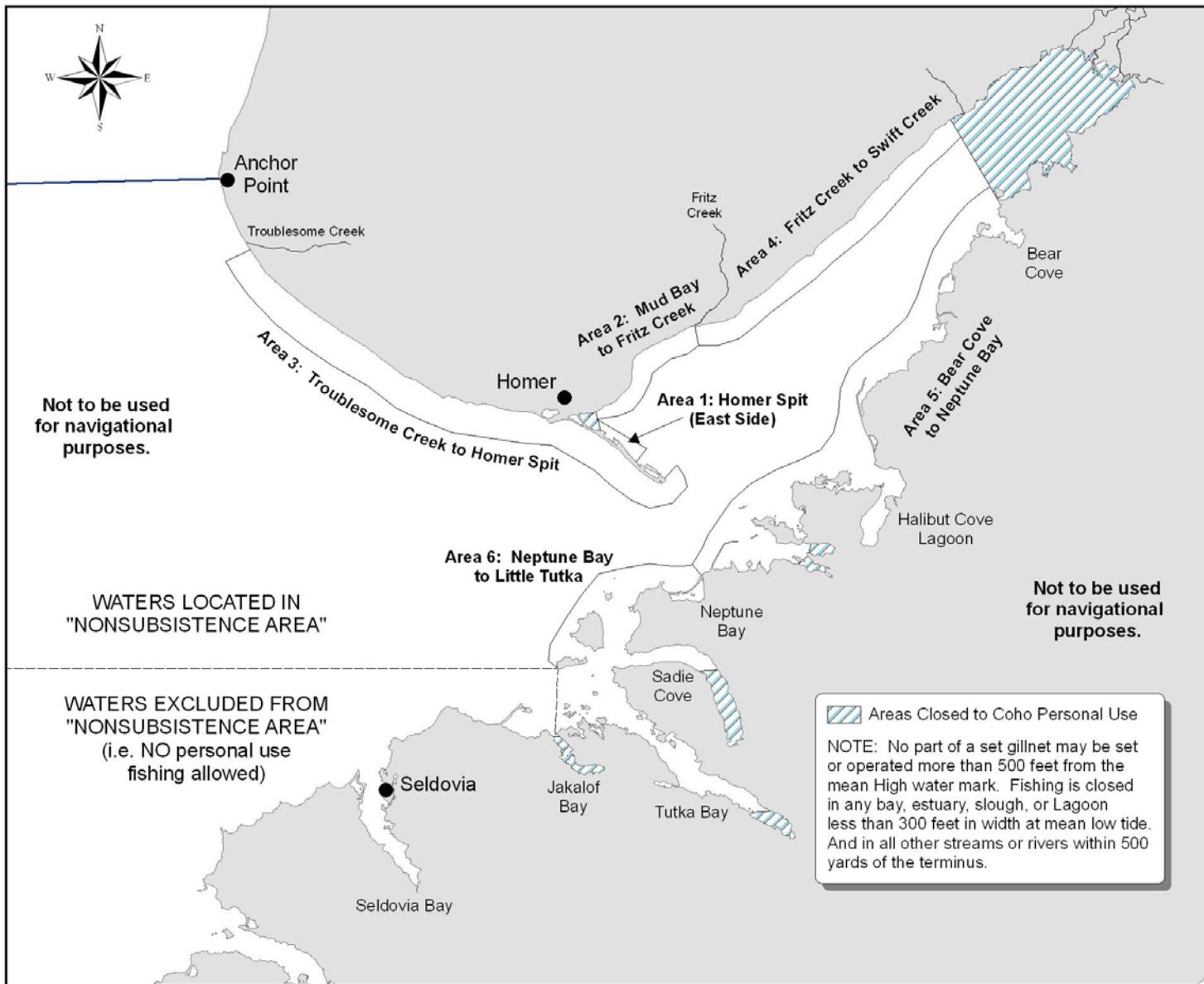


Figure 14.—Kachemak Bay personal use coho salmon fishery registration areas.

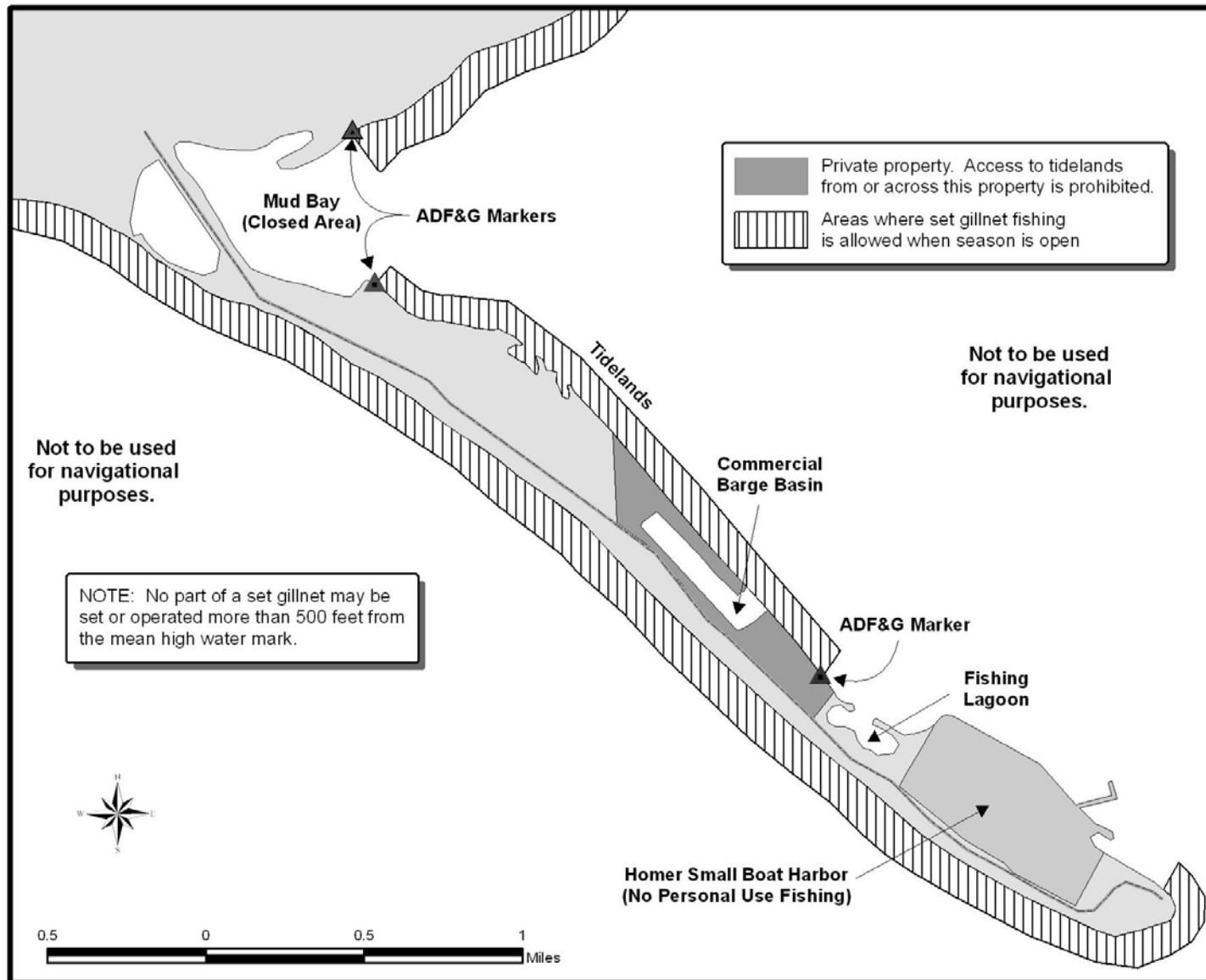


Figure 15.—Southern District personal use coho salmon fishery: Homer Spit area.

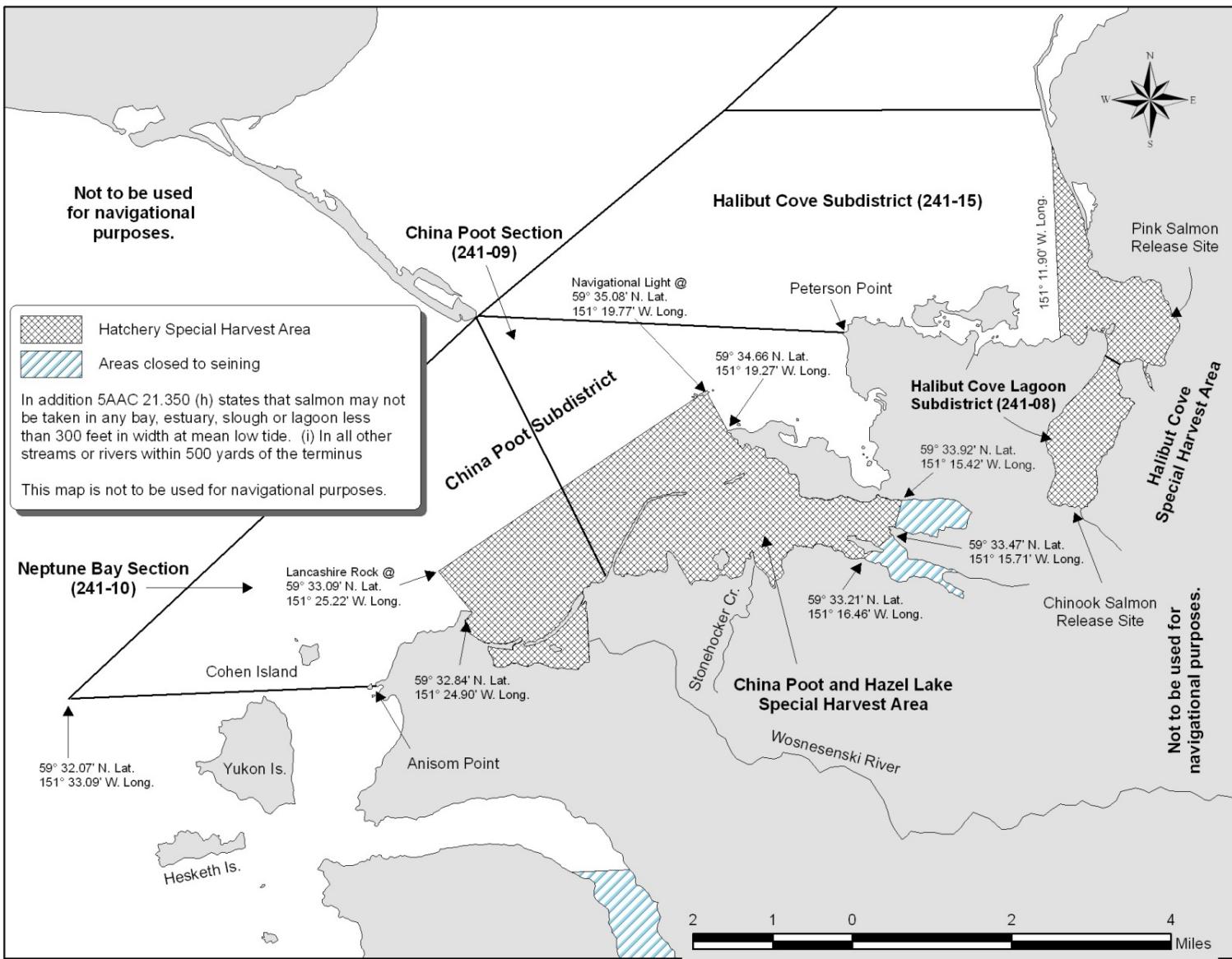


Figure 16.—Lower Cook Inlet management area, Southern District hatchery special harvest areas, Halibut Cove to Anisom Point.

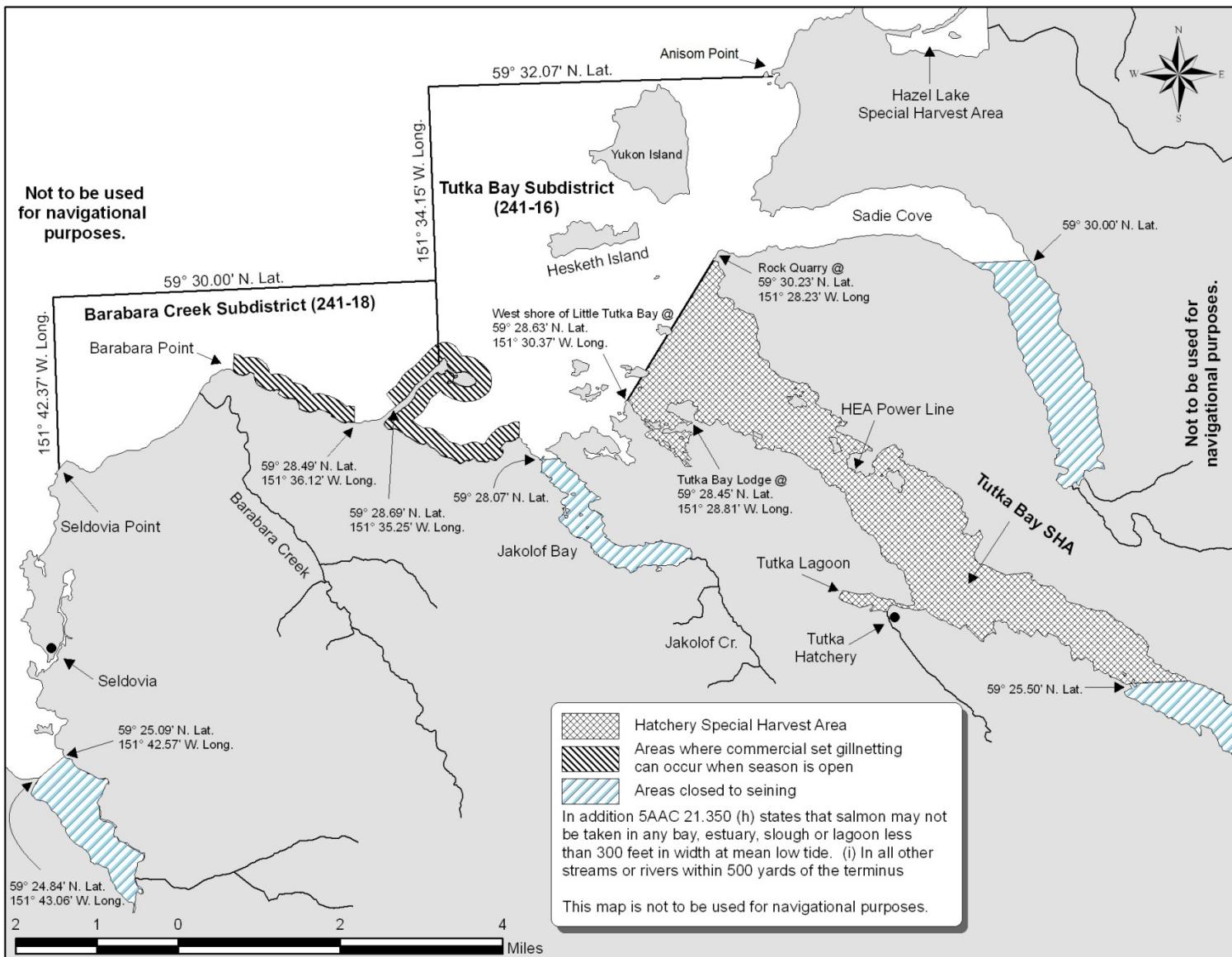


Figure 17.—Lower Cook Inlet management area, Southern District hatchery special harvest areas, Anisom Point to Seldovia Point.

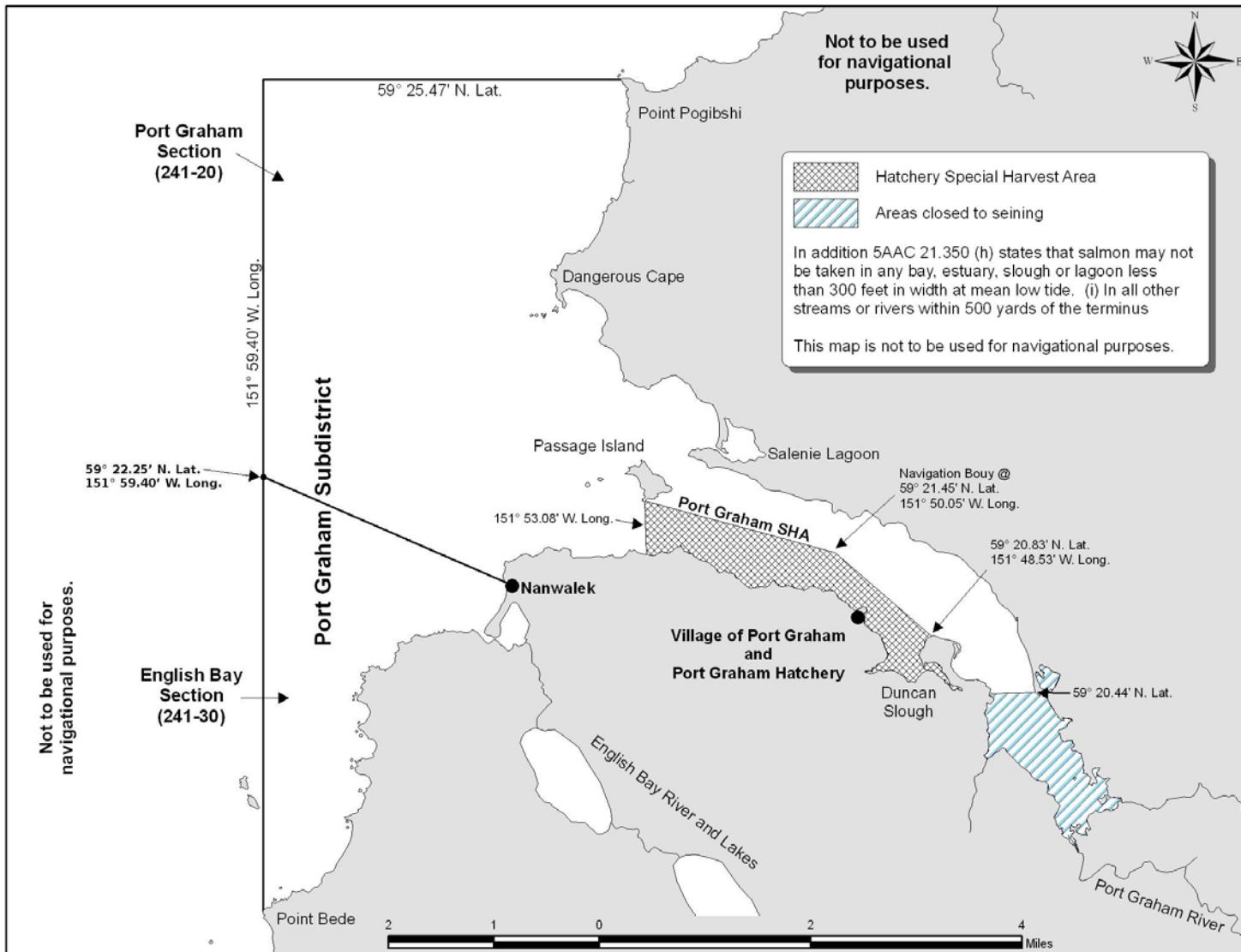


Figure 18.—Lower Cook Inlet management area, Southern District hatchery special harvest areas, Port Graham Area.

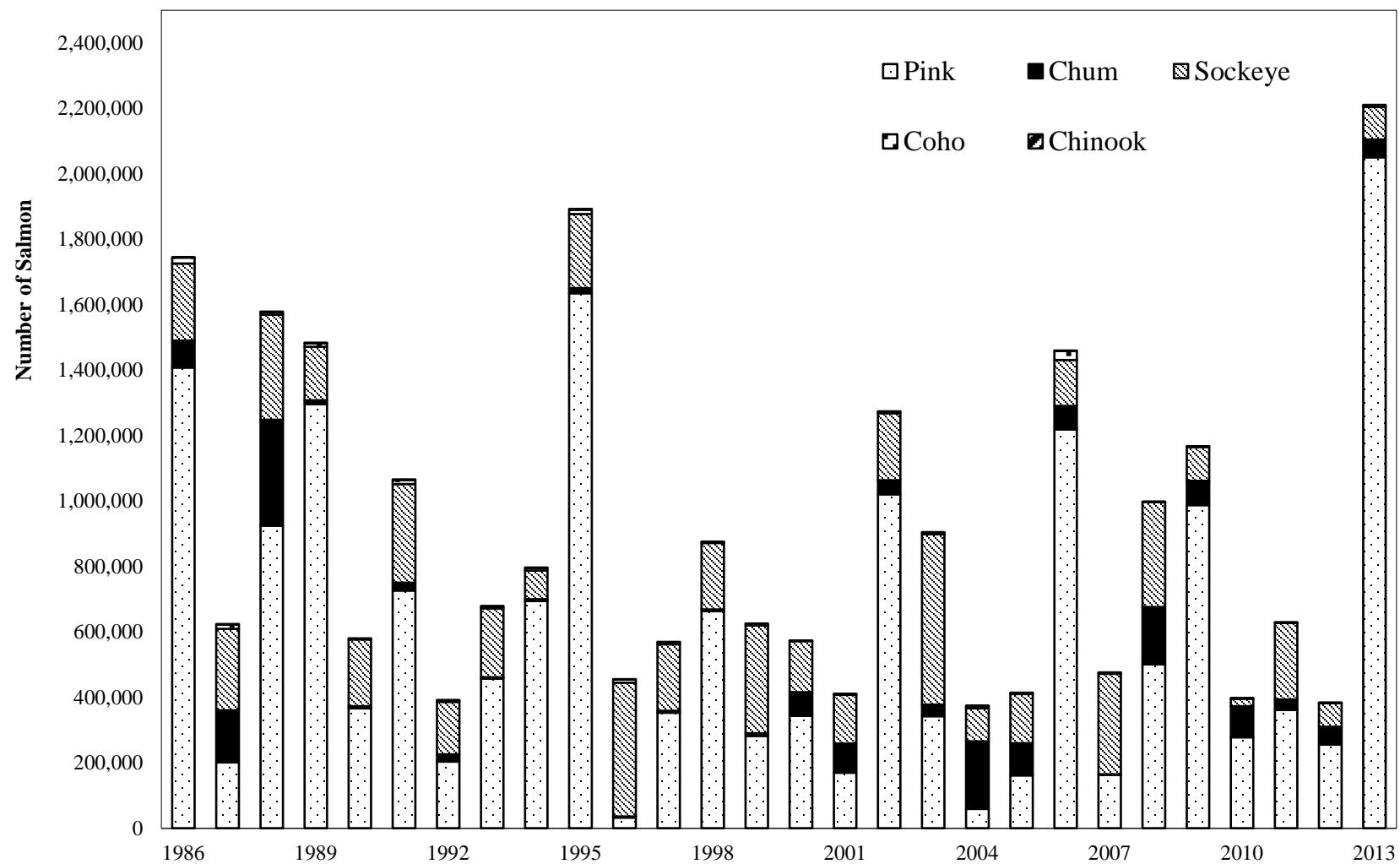


Figure 19.—Commercial common property salmon harvests in Lower Cook Inlet, 1986–2013.

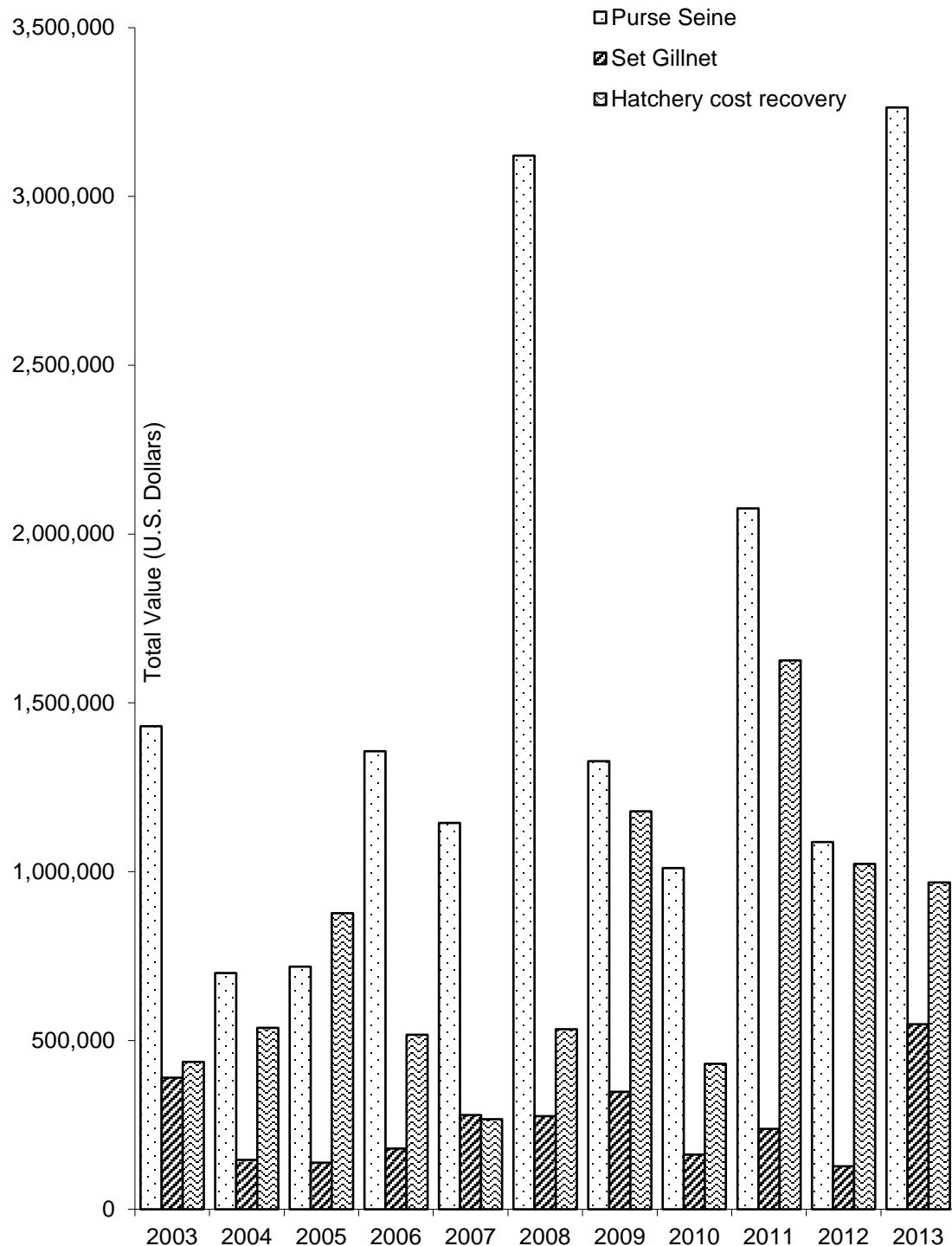
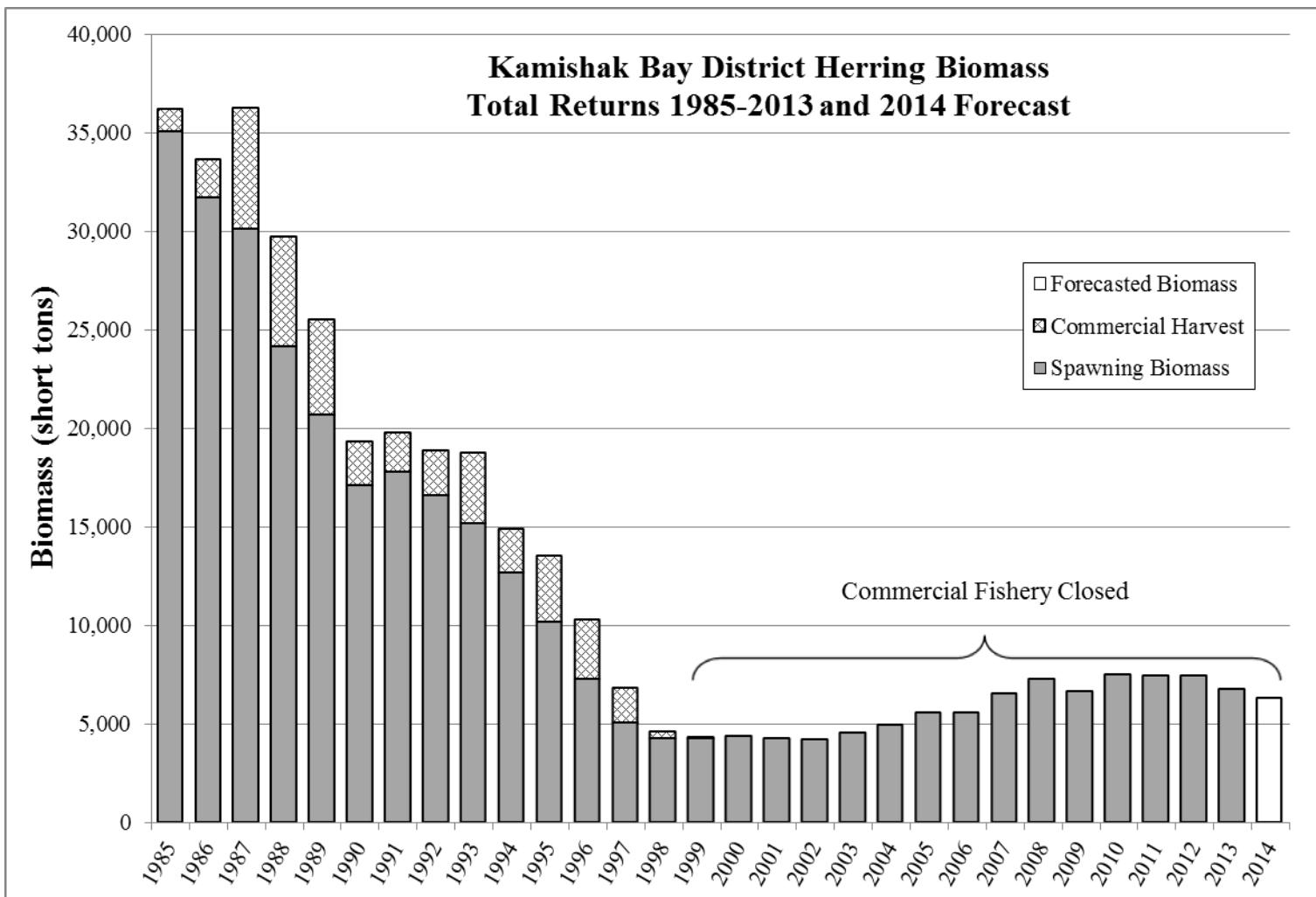


Figure 20.–Exvessel value of Lower Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest, 2003–2013.



Note: No age-structured-assessment (ASA) biomass estimate possible for 2011 and 2012 due to lack of age-composition samples. All spawning biomass estimates derived from 2013 ASA calculations.

Figure 21.—Age-structured-assessment (ASA) biomass estimates and commercial harvests of Pacific herring in the sac roe seine fishery, Kamishak Bay District, Lower Cook Inlet, 1985–2013 and 2014 projection.

Table 1.—Lower Cook Inlet Management Area commercial salmon harvest by gear and district, 2013.

District	Permits ^a	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^{a, b}	Pink ^a	Chum ^a	Total
Southern	12	140	28,032	1,902	33,288	265	63,627
Kamishak Bay	5		33,154		314	2,357	35,825
Outer	11	1	119	53	2,015,105	49,062	2,064,340
Eastern							
Purse seine total	12	141	61,305	1,955	2,048,707	51,684	2,163,792
Southern District	19	234	38,238	3,466	1,804	2,685	46,427
Set gillnet total	19	234	38,238	3,466	1,804	2,685	46,427
Port Graham Hatchery							
Tutka Bay Hatchery					48,017	2	48,019
Trail Lakes Hatchery			70,193			18	70,211
Hatchery total ^c			70,193		48,017	20	118,230
Home Pack	8	16	155	150	157	13	491
Hatchery donated fish ^d	1		1,129	2,044		1	3,174
Misc. Total		16	1,284	2,194	157	14	3,665
Lower Cook Inlet total		391	171,020	7,615	2,098,685	54,403	2,332,114

^a Numbers of fish and numbers of permit holders delivering are from ADF&G fish ticket database.

^b 1,380 coho salmon were harvested in the Seward Salmon Derby. These were sold by the sponsor to commercial processors. These fish were caught by sport permit holders using rod and reel (troll gear). This harvest is not included in the commercial harvest total catch.

^c Hatchery sales for hatchery operating costs.

^d Primarily jack sockeye and coho salmon caught at the Bear Creek weir.

Table 2.–Total commercial salmon harvest by species from all gear types, Lower Cook Inlet area, including cost recovery for all Cook Inlet Area hatcheries, 1985–2013.

Year	Gear	n-permits ^a	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^a	Chum ^a
1985	Purse Seine	51	85	255,234	5,585	1,206,819	26,421
1985	Set Gillnet	34	924	23,163	3,908	22,898	4,217
1985	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,009	278,397	9,493	1,229,717	30,638
1986	Purse Seine	61	51	213,054	15,258	1,394,049	80,262
1986	Set Gillnet	34	745	21,807	2,827	14,244	2,426
1986	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		796	234,861	18,085	1,408,293	82,688
1987	Purse Seine	67	526	220,648	10,970	192,207	156,965
1987	Set Gillnet	29	653	28,209	2,025	9,224	2,419
1987	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,179	248,857	12,995	201,431	159,384
1988	Purse Seine	72	549	306,309	4,742	895,420	319,768
1988	Set Gillnet	27	1,145	14,758	2,819	29,268	4,423
1988	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,694	321,067	7,561	924,688	324,191
1989	Purse Seine	65	612	149,301	5,864	1,280,716	9,428
1989	Set Gillnet	23	1,281	13,970	4,792	16,210	1,877
1989	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,893	163,271	10,656	1,296,926	11,305
1990	Purse Seine	71	199	188,032	733	353,781	5,013
1990	Set Gillnet	20	1,361	15,863	1,046	12,646	1,938
1990	Hatchery	0	0	0	5,876	17,243	0
	Total		1,560	203,895	7,655	383,670	6,951
1991	Purse Seine	68	576	281,250	7,068	722,535	22,623
1991	Set Gillnet	20	842	20,525	5,011	3,954	1,577
1991	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,418	301,775	12,079	726,489	24,200
1992	Purse Seine	61	603	143,537	3,049	187,853	20,511
1992	Set Gillnet	20	1,288	17,002	848	15,958	1,687
1992	Hatchery	0	0	16,105	1,528	275,957	5
	Total		1,891	176,644	5,425	479,768	22,203
1993	Purse Seine	51	1,079	195,896	1,710	445,283	1,776
1993	Set Gillnet	17	1,089	14,791	3,088	12,008	2,591
1993	Hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		2,168	210,687	4,798	457,291	4,367
1994	Purse Seine	30	127	73,543	7,024	670,944	3,049
1994	Set Gillnet	16	1,103	14,004	1,073	23,621	2,419
1994	Hatchery	0	1	27,871	4,968	953,364	1
	Total		1,231	115,418	13,065	1,647,929	5,469
1995	Purse Seine	46	225	207,237	9,867	1,593,453	11,676
1995	Set Gillnet	23	2,078	19,406	3,564	41,654	3,958
1995	Hatchery	0	0	38,780	1,318	1,213,357	2
	Total		2,303	265,423	14,749	2,848,464	15,636

-continued-

Table 2.–Page 2 of 3.

Year	Gear	n-permits ^a	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^a	Chum ^a
1996	Purse Seine	34	126	339,626	3,892	17,546	946
1996	Set Gillnet	24	1,054	69,338	5,779	14,813	2,792
1996	Hatchery	0	1	41,492	1,334	420,431	26
	Total		1,181	450,456	11,005	452,790	3,764
1997	Purse Seine	23	126	144,091	1,185	288,969	1,736
1997	Set Gillnet	25	1,135	59,401	4,475	64,162	4,166
1997	Hatchery	0	0	36,681	3,177	2,461,300	6
	Total		1,261	240,173	8,837	2,814,431	5,908
1998	Purse Seine	39	119	177,250	2,325	639,505	883
1998	Set Gillnet	24	952	26,131	1,057	24,403	3,754
1998	Hatchery	0	0	80,648	10,717	793,911	10
	Total		1,071	284,029	14,099	1,457,819	4,647
1999	Purse Seine	43	273	302,070	2,873	276,742	3,606
1999	Set Gillnet	20	1,491	27,646	1,374	5,348	4,335
1999	Hatchery	0	0	147,063	2,502	858,398	0
	Total		1,764	476,779	6,749	1,140,488	7,941
2000	Purse Seine	36	168	129,133	506	321,342	67,769
2000	Set Gillnet	24	1,019	26,503	621	21,845	5,214
2000	Hatchery	0	1	66,693	169	1,044,119	271
	Total		1,188	222,329	1,296	1,387,306	73,254
2001	Purse Seine	25	123	119,806	909	156,657	85,473
2001	Set Gillnet	18	865	28,503	1,811	13,393	3,487
2001	Hatchery	0	0	60,619	34	422,881	9
	Total		988	208,928	2,754	592,931	88,969
2002	Purse Seine	25	40	158,284	1,502	1,013,649	38,541
2002	Set Gillnet	24	1,513	46,812	2,393	6,741	4,681
2002	Hatchery	0	0	84,194	311	949,671	37
	Total		1,553	289,290	4,206	1,970,061	43,259
2003	Purse Seine	27	302	438,236	3,121	335,147	30,625
2003	Set Gillnet	24	878	81,722	2,291	7,325	4,998
2003	Hatchery	0	0	122,024	253	513,649	63
	Total		1,180	641,982	5,665	856,121	35,686
2004	Purse Seine	24	258	84,633	5,647	57,878	205,445
2004	Set Gillnet	19	1,400	16,087	1,164	834	1,234
2004	Hatchery	0	0	29,363	0	2,458,843	0
	Total		1,658	130,083	6,811	2,517,555	206,679
2005	Purse Seine	29	85	134,649	914	161,255	97,274
2005	Set Gillnet	17	525	15,669	1,905	341	1,326
2005	Hatchery	0	0	81,058	1	2,144,818	2
	Total		610	231,376	2,820	2,306,414	98,602
2006	Purse Seine	24	50	125,878	26,019	1,206,631	69,810
2006	Set Gillnet	22	580	14,219	2,426	12,288	2,019
2006	Hatchery	0	0	83,464	0	252,658	125
	Total		630	223,561	28,445	1,471,577	71,954

-continued-

Table 2.–Page 3 of 3.

Year	Gear	n-permits ^a	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^a	Chum ^a
2007	Purse Seine	19	28	278,570	1,827	162,762	266
	Set Gillnet	16	439	28,870	1,616	0	1,437
	Hatchery	0	0	58,514	26	124,649	74
		Total	467	365,954	3,469	287,411	1,777
2008	Purse Seine	25	42	293,363	740	498,930	174,128
	Set Gillnet	18	148	26,819	599	1,884	1,394
	Hatchery	0	0	87,208	2	4,886	208
		Total	190	407,390	1,341	505,700	175,730
2009	Purse Seine	13	1	65,771	9	985,451	71,700
	Set Gillnet	19	83	38,220	968	2,136	2,274
	Hatchery	0	0	175,539	1	1,760	0
		Total	84	279,530	978	989,347	73,974
2010	Purse Seine	14	10	8,615	589	274,859	93,245
	Set Gillnet	21	29	14,765	171	3,106	1,503
	Hatchery	0	0	69,219	31	246	7
		Total	39	92,599	791	278,211	94,755
2011	Purse Seine	23	36	211,700	49	359,058	29,741
	Set Gillnet	21	100	22,782	103	2,643	1,946
	Hatchery	0	0	158,272	0	205	4
		Total	136	392,754	152	361,906	31,691
2012	Purse Seine	16	47	61,728	142	245,190	54,177
	Set Gillnet	15	86	10,260	33	10,305	927
	Hatchery	0	0	114,592	7	772	330
		Total	133	186,580	182	256,267	55,434
Previous 10-year average	Purse Seine	21	86	170,314	3,906	428,716	82,641
	Set Gillnet	19	427	26,941	1,128	4,086	1,906
	Hatchery	0	0	97,925	32	550,249	81
	Total	41	513	295,181	5,065	983,051	84,628
2013	Purse Seine	11	141	61,305	1,955	2,048,707	51,684
	Set Gillnet	19	250	38,238	3,616	1,961	2,685
	Hatchery	0	0	71,447	2,044	48,017	24
		Total	391	171,020	7,615	2,098,685	54,403

^a Numbers of fish and numbers of permit holders delivering are from ADF&G fish ticket database. These numbers do not include sport-caught fish from the Seward salmon derby that were later sold. Historical numbers in this table include commercial homepack fish.

Table 3.—Mean price and estimated exvessel value of the total commercial salmon harvest by gear type, Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

Purse Seine				Average Weight	Price ^a	Value
Species	Number ^a	Pounds ^a				
Chinook	141	673	4.77	\$1.02	\$689	
Sockeye	61,305	322,383	5.26	\$2.00	\$644,508	
Coho	1,955	11,348	5.80	\$0.83	\$9,366	
Pink	2,048,707	6,312,340	3.08	\$0.38	\$2,403,739	
Chum	51,684	385,008	7.45	\$0.53	\$205,517	
Subtotal	2,163,792	7,031,752				\$3,263,819
Set Gillnet				Average Weight	Price ^a	Value
Species	Number ^a	Pounds ^a				
Chinook	250	2,946	11.78	\$5.14	\$15,135	
Sockeye	38,238	227,403	5.95	\$2.21	\$502,583	
Coho	3,616	20,772	5.74	\$1.01	\$20,959	
Pink	1,961	6,721	3.43	\$0.33	\$2,217	
Chum	2,698	19,409	7.19	\$0.35	\$6,842	
Subtotal	46,763	277,251				\$547,736
Hatchery Sales				Average Weight	Price ^a	Value
Species	Number ^a	Pounds ^a				
Chinook	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	
Sockeye	70,193	374,095	5.33	\$2.43	\$910,285	
Coho	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	
Pink	48,017	144,055	3.00	\$0.40	\$57,622	
Chum	20	165	8.25	\$0.50	\$83	
Subtotal	118,230	518,315				\$967,990
Total Harvest				Average Weight	Price ^a	Value
Species	Number ^a	Pounds ^a				
Chinook	391	3,619	9.26	\$4.37	15,823	
Sockeye	169,736	923,881	5.44	\$2.23	2,057,377	
Coho	5,571	32,120	5.77	\$0.94	30,324	
Pink	2,098,685	6,463,116	3.08	\$0.38	2,463,578	
Chum	54,402	404,582	7.44	\$0.53	212,441	
Total	2,328,785	7,827,318				\$4,779,545
Gear Type		Value of Catch		No. of Permits ^a	Average Earnings	
Purse Seine		\$3,263,819		11	\$296,711	
Set Gillnet		\$547,736		19	\$28,828	
Subtotal-						
Value of CPF Catch		\$3,811,555				
Hatchery		\$967,990				
Grand Total		\$4,779,545				

^a Mean prices are based on weighted average prices from ADF&G fish ticket database. Pounds and numbers of fish are based on fish ticket reporting.

Table 4.—Average price paid to permit holders for salmon, Lower Cook Inlet, 1985–2013.

Year	Chinook salmon			Sockeye salmon			Coho salmon			Pink salmon			Chum salmon		
	Set			Set			Set			Set			Set		
	Seine	Gillnet	Combined	Seine	Gillnet	Combined	Seine	Gillnet	Combined	Seine	Gillnet	Combined	Seine	Gillnet	Combined
1985	\$1.53	\$1.41	\$1.41	\$1.26	\$1.28	\$1.27	\$0.81	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.43
1986	\$1.10	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.64	\$1.42	\$1.51	\$0.84	\$0.60	\$0.62	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.34	\$0.41	\$0.38
1987	NA	NA	\$1.25 ^b	NA	\$1.82	\$1.82	NA	NA	\$1.00 ^b	NA	NA	\$0.42 ^b	NA	NA	\$0.84 ^b
1988	NA	NA	\$1.25 ^b	NA	NA	\$2.35 ^b	NA	NA	\$1.80 ^b	NA	NA	\$0.70 ^b	NA	NA	\$0.46 ^b
1989	NA	\$1.70	\$1.70	NA	\$1.96	\$1.96	NA	NA	\$0.70 ^b	NA	\$0.30	\$0.30	NA	\$0.58	\$0.58
1990	NA	NA	\$1.35 ^b	\$1.38	\$1.89	\$1.88	\$0.50	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.32	\$0.40	\$0.55	\$0.55
1991	NA	\$1.53	\$1.53	NA	\$1.45	\$1.45	NA	NA	\$0.29 ^b	NA	\$0.25	\$0.25	NA	\$0.41	\$0.41
1992	\$0.97	\$1.41	\$1.29	\$1.45	\$1.46	\$1.45	\$0.43	\$0.50	\$0.44	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.26	\$0.33	\$0.27
1993	\$0.89	\$1.10	\$1.02	\$0.78	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$0.42	\$0.58	\$0.52	\$0.14	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.30	\$0.26	\$0.28
1994	\$0.90	\$0.96	\$0.95	\$1.12	\$1.23	\$1.14	\$0.66	\$0.71	\$0.66	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.25
1995	\$0.85	\$1.19	\$1.17	\$1.11	\$1.20	\$1.11	\$0.47	\$0.53	\$0.49	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.23	\$0.26	\$0.24
1996	\$0.76	\$1.37	\$1.32	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$0.92	\$0.29	\$0.40	\$0.36	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.19	\$0.18
1997	\$0.69	\$1.32	\$1.29	\$0.81	\$0.84	\$0.82	\$0.29	\$0.49	\$0.46	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.19	\$0.25	\$0.23
1998	\$0.68	\$1.58	\$1.58	\$0.98	\$1.01	\$0.99	\$0.55	\$0.66	\$0.60	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.13	\$0.19	\$0.29	\$0.28
1999	\$0.97	\$2.07	\$2.04	\$1.32	\$1.67	\$1.41	\$0.45	\$0.70	\$0.62	\$0.13	\$0.16	\$0.14	\$0.10	\$0.43	\$0.35
2000	\$0.75	\$1.94	\$1.86	\$0.98	\$1.01	\$0.98	\$0.45	\$0.54	\$0.49	\$0.09	\$0.15	\$0.09	\$0.29	\$0.18	\$0.28
2001	\$0.75	\$1.87	\$1.76	\$0.64	\$0.73	\$0.66	\$0.30	\$0.43	\$0.39	\$0.09	\$0.05	\$0.09	\$0.36	\$0.20	\$0.35
2002	\$0.30	\$1.12	\$1.10	\$0.56	\$0.68	\$0.58	\$0.17	\$0.25	\$0.22	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.06	\$0.16	\$0.19	\$0.16
2003	\$0.25	\$1.14	\$1.02	\$0.61	\$0.74	\$0.64	\$0.20	\$0.11	\$0.16	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$0.15
2004	\$0.33	\$1.68	\$1.56	\$0.80	\$1.16	\$0.86	\$0.44	\$0.52	\$0.45	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.20
2005	\$0.83	\$1.65	\$1.54	\$0.87	\$1.30	\$0.93	\$0.29	\$0.53	\$0.45	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.22
2006	\$0.50	\$2.41	\$2.26	\$1.10	\$1.74	\$1.18	\$0.50	\$0.82	\$0.53	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.31	\$0.26	\$0.31
2007	\$0.70	\$2.73	\$2.70	\$0.88	\$1.45	\$0.95	\$0.50	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25
2008	\$0.65	\$3.67	\$3.57	\$1.39	\$1.64	\$1.42	\$0.50	\$0.84	\$0.66	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.55	\$0.25	\$0.55
2009	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$3.45	\$1.20	\$1.49	\$1.33	\$0.52	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.22	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.54	\$0.25	\$0.53
2010	\$0.50	\$3.76	\$3.57	\$1.46	\$1.88	\$1.74	\$1.08	\$1.27	\$1.12	\$0.33	\$0.25	\$0.33	\$0.79	\$0.47	\$0.79
2011	\$1.93	\$4.19	\$3.85	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$0.52	\$0.79	\$0.70	\$0.41	\$0.30	\$0.37	\$0.83	\$0.61	\$0.81
2012	\$2.08	\$4.53	\$4.09	\$1.59	\$1.80	\$1.63	\$0.75	\$1.06	\$0.80	\$0.39	\$0.25	\$0.38	\$0.70	\$0.37	\$0.70
10-year Average	\$0.88	\$2.93	\$2.76	\$1.15	\$1.48	\$1.22	\$0.53	\$0.72	\$0.62	\$0.20	\$0.16	\$0.19	\$0.45	\$0.31	\$0.45
2013	\$1.02	\$5.14	\$4.53	\$2.00	\$2.21	\$2.11	\$0.83	\$1.01	\$0.95	\$0.38	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0.53	\$0.35	\$0.52

Note: These prices are based on weighted average prices from ADF&G fish ticket database and do not reflect postseason adjustments and bonuses. Caution should be used when estimating value from these prices.

Table 5.—Estimated exvessel value of commercial salmon harvest by gear type with previous 10-year average, Lower Cook Inlet, 2003–2013.

Previous 10-year Average											2013
Purse seine	Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Chinook	475	628	889	344	305	228	34	15	648	483
	Sockeye	1,337,270	334,326	488,641	605,442	1,080,994	1,924,898	347,202	58,349	1,485,538	461,300
	Coho	4,009	17,659	1,842	96,927	5,112	2,183	41	4,131	157	706
	Pink	55,511	10,360	43,183	473,506	57,072	408,666	665,639	328,849	423,068	300,992
	Chum	33,533	336,883	183,716	180,231	443	784,343	314,421	619,305	166,691	323,923
		\$1,430,797	\$699,857	\$718,271	\$1,356,450	\$1,143,925	\$3,120,319	\$1,327,338	\$1,010,648	\$2,076,101	\$1,087,404
											\$1,397,111
											\$3,263,819
Set gillnet	Species										
	Chinook	14,758	31,371	12,921	19,100	19,991	14,408	5,412	1,792	8,032	4,847
	Sockeye	365,974	108,035	115,746	134,339	251,705	253,544	332,005	151,183	218,700	109,526
	Coho	1,711	4,391	6,864	16,475	4,724	3,406	4,953	1,458	488	200
	Pink	498	192	133	5,337	0	1,650	1,073	2,728	2,606	10,074
	Chum	6,776	1,898	2,287	4,350	2,508	2,678	4,216	4,972	7,975	2,528
		\$389,717	\$145,888	\$137,950	\$179,600	\$278,928	\$275,685	\$347,659	\$162,132	\$237,801	\$127,176
											\$228,254
											\$547,736
Hatchery sales	Species										
	Chinook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sockeye	354,602	110,464	291,395	419,805	222,175	528,507	1,177,187	430,230	1,625,199	1,021,125
	Coho	334	0	2	0	96	4	2	222	0	44
	Pink	81,767	427,339	585,235	97,059	44,580	3,867	1,249	280	487	1,074
	Chum	74	0	3	282	142	1,009	0	33	16	1,034
		\$436,777	\$537,803	\$876,635	\$517,146	\$266,993	\$533,387	\$1,178,437	\$430,765	\$1,625,702	\$1,023,277
											\$742,692
											\$967,990
Average earnings	Purse										
	Seine	\$52,992	\$29,161	\$24,768	\$56,519	\$60,207	\$124,813	\$102,103	\$72,189	\$90,265	\$67,963
	Set										
	Gillnet	\$16,238	\$7,678	\$8,115	\$8,164	\$17,433	\$15,316	\$18,298	\$7,721	\$11,324	\$8,478
											\$11,876
											\$28,828
Number of permits fished	Purse										
	Seine	27	24	29	24	19	25	13	14	23	16
	Set										
	Gillnet	24	19	17	22	16	18	19	21	21	15
											19
											19

Table 6.—Preseason harvest or total run projections for the 2013 commercial common property salmon fishery by district and species, Lower Cook Inlet Area.

District/facility	Forecast type	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^b	Chum ^a
Southern District	commercial harvest	112	1,100	700	40,000	1,760
Outer District	commercial harvest	4	10,200	30	63,000	47,100
Eastern District	commercial harvest	0	0	0	0	70
Kamishak Bay District	commercial harvest	2	77,000	100	0	37,400
Total Wild Stock		118	88,300	830	103,000	86,330
Tutka Lagoon Hatchery	total return	0	17,821	0	244,653	0
Port Graham Hatchery	total return	0	2,000	0	0	0
Kirschner Lake	total return	0	21,675	0	0	0
Leisure Lake	total return	0	43,352	0	0	0
Hazel Lake	total return	0	0	0	0	0
Resurrection Bay	total return	0	70,666	0	0	0
Halibut Cove	total return	0	0	0	94,380	0
English Bay Lakes	total return	0	NA	0	0	0
Total Hatchery ^c			155,514	0	339,033	0
Total Hatchery and Wild		118	243,814	830	442,033	86,330

^a Chinook, coho, chum, and natural sockeye salmon harvests are 2008–2012 average commercial harvests.

^b Pink salmon commercial harvests are projected total return minus anticipated escapement.

^c Hatchery operators provide total return forecasts.

Table 7.—Emergency orders issued for the commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries in Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

E.O. number/ Issue date	Description
2-F-H-01-13/ Wednesday, May 1	LCI closed waters. Assigned latitude and longitude coordinates to closed waters areas as defined by physical markers and department-generated maps. In addition, there are additional areas referenced that either lack GPS coordinates, have incorrect coordinates printed in the regulation book, or have misspelled locations. Amendments are to 5AAC 21.350 CLOSED WATERS.
2-F-H-02-13/ Friday, May 3	Establishes hatchery SHAs. Defines the Bear Lake Special Harvest Area (SHA), China Poot and Hazel Lakes SHA, Halibut Cove Lagoon SHA, Tutka Bay Lagoon SHA, and Kirschner Lake SHA and opens this area to contractees of Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association for the cost recovery harvest of returning hatchery produced sockeye salmon for fishing periods established by emergency order.
2-F-H-03-13/ Wednesday, May 8	Bear Lake SHA. Opens the Bear Lake Special Harvest Area to hatchery cost recovery harvest and establishes a fishing schedule of 7 days per week in waters of that area beginning Monday, May 20.
2-F-H-04-13/ Friday, May 24	Southern District, set gillnet. Opens waters of the Southern District to commercial salmon harvest and establishes two weekly 48-hour set gillnet fishing periods in the Southern District excluding the Pt. Graham Subdistrict beginning at 6:00 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays, effective Saturday, June 1.
2-F-H-05-13/ Wednesday, June 5	Identification of some salmon streams in Lower Cook Inlet pursuant to 5AAC 39.290(a)(2).
2-F-H-06-13/ Friday, June 14	Chenik and Bruin Bay subdistricts, purse seine. Closes the Chenik and Bruin Bay subdistricts to commercial salmon harvest until further notice effective 6:00 AM, Monday, June 17.
2-F-H-07-13/ Friday, June 14	Kirschner, Tutka, and China Poot SHAs. Opens the Kirschner, Tutka and China Poot Special Harvest Areas to hatchery cost recovery harvest and establishes a fishing schedule of 7 days per week in waters of that area beginning Monday, June 17.
2-F-H-08-13/ Friday, June 28	Southern District, purse seine. Establishes 2 weekly 16-hour purse seine fishing periods in portions of the China Poot, Tutka Bay, and Halibut Cove subdistricts beginning at 6:00 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays effective 6:00 AM, Monday, July 1.
2-F-H-09-13/ Wednesday, July 3	Chenik Subdistrict, purse seine. Opens waters of the Chenik and Bruin Bay Subdistricts including Chenik Lagoon to purse seine harvest at 6:00 AM on Saturday, July 6.
2-F-H-10-13/ Thursday, July 11	Halibut Cove Subdistrict, hatchery harvest. Opens a portion of the Halibut Cove Subdistrict outside of Halibut Cove Lagoon to the harvest of hatchery-produced pink salmon from the 2012 remote release site at this location.
2-F-H-11-13/ Thursday, July 11	Halibut Cove Subdistrict, hatchery harvest. Longitude correction to earlier announcement.
2-F-H-12-13/ Friday, July 12	Southern District, purse seine. Establishes 3 weekly 16-hour purse seine fishing periods in portions of the China Poot, Tutka Bay, and Halibut Cove subdistricts beginning at 6:00 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays effective 6:00 AM, Monday, July 15.

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Table 7.—Page 2 of 2.

E.O. number/ Issue date	Description
2-F-H-13-13/ Friday, July 19	Southern District, purse seine. Establishes 3 weekly 16-hour purse seine fishing periods in portions of the Seldovia and Port Graham subdistricts beginning at 6:00 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays effective 6:00 AM, Monday, July 22.
2-F-H-14-13/ Tuesday, July 23	Outer Subdistrict, purse seine. Rescinds some CLOSED WATERS in the Outer District.
2-F-H-15-13/ Friday, July 26	Southern and Outer districts, purse seine. Opens portions of the Outer District to commercial harvest on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Increases commercial fishing opportunity in the Port Graham section of that subdistrict to 7 days per week.
2-F-H-16-13/ Thursday, August 1	Outer District, purse seine. Opens portions of Dogfish Bay and Port Chatham to purse seine. Adjusts open areas in the Port Dick area.
2-F-H-17-13/ Thursday, August 1	Southern District, personal use fishery. Corrects typographical errors in 5AAC 77.549(3) that describe open areas for that fishery.
2-F-H-18-13/ Thursday, August 1	Southern District, personal use fishery. Delays the opening of this fishery from midnight to 6:00AM on Friday, August 16.
2-F-H-19-13/ Friday, August 9	Outer and Kamishak Bay districts, purse seine. Opens the Kirschner SHA to common property harvest effective Monday, August 12. Reinstates CLOSED WATERS in Dogfish Bay Subdistrict.
2-F-H-20-13/ Wednesday, August 14	Outer and Southern districts, purse seine. Establishes daily 16-hour fishing periods in portions of the Outer District effective on Thursday, August 15. Opens the Halibut Cove and China Poot SHAs on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday beginning at 6:00 AM for 16 hours on those days beginning on Friday, August 16.
2-F-H-21-13/ Monday, August 19.	Southern Districts, purse seine. Expands commercial purse seine harvest opportunity to 7 days per week in the Southern District.
2-F-H-22-13/ Thursday, August 22	Southern District, personal use fishery. Closes the personal use fishery on Saturday, August 24.

Table 8.—Escapements relative to escapement goals and methods used to monitor escapements in 2013 for Chinook, chum, pink and sockeye salmon stocks in Cook Inlet, Alaska.

Stock	Escapement	2013	Escapement Goal			Monitoring Method				
			Type (BEG, SEG)	Range	Lower	Midpoint	Upper	Aerial	Ground	Video
Chinook Salmon										
Anchor River	4,388		SEG	≥ 5,000					X	X
Deep Creek	475		SEG	350	575	800		X		
Ninilchik River	571		SEG	550	925	1,300			X	
Chum Salmon										
Port Graham River	1,944		SEG	1,450	3,125	4,800		X		
Dogfish Lagoon	9,300		SEG	3,350	6,250	9,150		X		
Rocky River	8,148		SEG	1,200	3,300	5,400		X	X	
Port Dick Creek	4,133		SEG	1,900	3,175	4,450		X	X	
Island Creek	8,772		SEG	6,400	11,000	15,600		X	X	
Big Kamishak River	3,280		SEG	9,350	16,675	24,000		X		
Little Kamishak River	6,744		SEG	6,550	15,175	23,800		X		
McNeil River	9,498		SEG	24,000	36,000	48,000		X		
Bruin River	8,942		SEG	6,000	8,125	10,250		X		
Ursus Cove	10,339		SEG	6,050	7,950	9,850		X		
Cottonwood Creek	5,206		SEG	5,750	8,875	12,000		X		
Iniskin Bay	5,928		SEG	7,850	10,775	13,700		X		
Pink Salmon										
Humpy Creek	6,749		SEG	21,650	53,600	85,550		X		
China Poot Creek	7,119		SEG	2,900	5,550	8,200		X		
Tutka Creek	9,541		SEG	6,500	11,750	17,000		X		
Barabara Creek	17,377		SEG	1,900	5,425	8,950		X		
Seldovia Creek	36,824		SEG	19,050	29,000	38,950		X		
Port Graham River	11,893		SEG	7,700	13,775	19,850		X		
Port Chatham	57,447		SEG	7,800	14,400	21,000		X		
Windy Creek Right	11,704		SEG	3,350	7,150	10,950		X		
Windy Creek Left	47,849		SEG	3,650	16,800	29,950		X		
Rocky River	75,791		SEG	9,350	31,800	54,250		X		
Port Dick Creek	55,828		SEG	18,550	38,425	58,300		X	X	
Island Creek	26,004		SEG	7,200	17,750	28,300		X	X	
S. Nuka Island Creek	8,442		SEG	2,700	8,475	14,250		X	X	
Desire Lake	56,921		SEG	1,900	11,050	20,200		X		
Bruin River	15,020		SEG	18,650	87,200	155,750		X		
Sunday Creek	6,132		SEG	4,850	16,850	28,850		X		
Brown's Peak Creek	4,061		SEG	2,450	10,625	18,800		X		
Sockeye Salmon										
English Bay	10,904		SEG	6,000	9,750	13,500		X		X
Delight Lake	5,961		SEG	7,500	12,575	17,650		X	X	
Desire Lake	8,400		SEG	8,800	12,000	15,200		X	-	
Bear Lake	8,999		SEG	700	4,500	8,300			X	
Aialik Lake	3,530		SEG	3,700	5,850	8,000		X		
Mikfik Lake	4,042		SEG	6,300	9,225	12,150		X		X
Chenik Lake	11,333		SEG	3,500	8,750	14,000		X		X
Amakdedori Creek	1,540		SEG	1,250	1,925	2,600		X		

Note: SEG = sustainable escapement goal, BEG = biological escapement goal.

APPENDIX A: SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Appendix A1.—Southern District commercial set gillnet salmon harvest by period, 2013.

Period ^a	Date	Hours	Permits		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
			Fished	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
1 ^a	6/03-6/05	48	7	7	20	233	1,777	9,585					29	219
2 ^a	6/06-6/08	48	9	10	36	485	3,485	19,243					49	377
3 ^a	6/10-6/12	48	11	15	34	482	3,449	19,286					78	589
4 ^a	6/13-6/15	48	10	11	29	355	2,309	13,581					99	771
5 ^a	6/17-6/19	48	8	9	18	210	1,544	9,345					59	440
6 ^a	6/20-6/22	48	8	10	14	189	2,358	14,715	10	55	3	9	63	513
7 ^a	6/24-6/26	48	7	12	17	224	1,835	10,655			1	7	85	647
8 ^a	6/27-6/29	48	10	13	25	310	3,246	18,546	9	59	2	7	165	1,240
9 ^a	7/01-7/03	48	9	15	12	126	2,012	11,816	23	150	153	537	102	757
10 ^a	7/04-7/06	48	11	17	15	149	3,082	18,599	55	320	4	15	228	1,667
11 ^a	7/08-7/10	48	9	12	6	62	4,036	26,395	537	3,066	12	38	236	1,754
12 ^a	7/11-7/13	48	12	18	1	29	3,134	19,088	515	3,152	3	10	304	2,258
13 ^{a,b}	7/15-7/17	48	12	17	3	52	3,109	19,217	1,042	6,183	355	1,332	470	3,282
14 ^{a,b}	7/18-7/20	48	10	16	3	27	2,335	14,008	1,127	6,895	290	1,129	412	2,842
15 ^{a,b}	7/22-7/24	48	6	8	1	14	286	1,699	20	132	752	2,764	297	1,998
16 ^{a,b,c}	7/25-7/27	48	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
17 ^{a,b,c}	7/29-7/31	48	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
18 ^{a,b,c}	8/01-8/03	48	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
19 ^{a,b,c}	8/05-8/07	48	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
20 ^{a,b,c}	8/08-8/10	48	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
21 ^{a,b,d}	8/12-8/14	48												
22 ^{a,b,d}	8/15-8/17	48												
34 ^{a,b,d}	9/26-9/28	48												
35 ^{a,b,d}	9/30-9/30	18												
Total		19	200		234	2,946	38,238	227,195	3,466	20,764	1,804	6,711	2,685	19,409
Average weight						12.68		5.94		5.99		3.72		7.23

^a Set gillnet sections located in Halibut Cove, Tutka Bay, Barabara Creek, and Seldovia Bay Subdistricts open to commercial harvest in 48-hour periods.

^b Set gillnet section in Port Graham Subdistrict open to commercial harvest for one 12-hour period.

^c Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

^d No deliveries during 48-hour periods 21–35 that occurred from August 12 through September 30.

Appendix A2.—Southern District commercial purse seine salmon harvest by period, 2013.

Period ^{a,b}	Date	Hours	Permits		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
			Fished	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
1 ^{a,b,c}	7/1/2013	16	6	6	55	270	1,221	7,371	32	164	54	138	60	678
2 ^{a,b,c}	7/4/2013	16	4	4	16	58	3,217	18,229	96	562	121	350	59	414
3 ^{a,b,c}	7/8/2013	16	4	4	3	31	7,134	48,235	229	1,374	300	678	26	251
4 ^{a,b,c}	7/11/2013	16	11	11	37	153	3,710	21,115	257	1,379	388	1,159	40	294
5 ^{a,b,d}	7/15/2013	16	9	9	13	46	3,030	15,616	381	2,183	309	762	36	243
6 ^{a,b,d}	7/17/2013	16	8	9	7	83	2,762	16,134	362	2,103	570	1,725	14	97
7 ^{a,b,d}	7/19/2013	16	6	6	8	26	1,632	8,704	513	3,020	443	1,535	22	139
8 ^{a,b,d,e,f}	7/22/2013	16	5	8	1	2	2,805	14,609	19	107	317	917	3	20
9 ^{a,b,d,e,f}	7/24/2013	16	3	3			1,938	11,335	6	33	129	378	2	11
10 ^{a,b,d,e,f}	7/26/2013	16	3	3			568	2,627	6	25	232	805	2	9
22 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/7/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
27 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/12/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
29 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/14/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
31 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/16/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
34 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/19/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
36 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/21/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
40 ^{a,b,e,f,g,h}	8/25/2013	16	h	h			h		h		h			
Total		11	64		140	669	28,032	164,055	1,902	10,958	33,288	85,940	265	2,164
Average weight					4.83			5.50		5.80		2.83		8.34

Note: Unless otherwise noted, regular closed waters were in effect.

^a Waters of China Poot Subdistrict, excluding waters of China Poot SHA, open to commercial salmon seine harvest for regular 16-hour periods.

^b Waters of Halibut Cove Subdistrict, excluding waters of Halibut Cove Lagoon, open to commercial salmon seine harvest for regular 16-hour periods.

^c Waters of Tutka Bay Subdistrict, excluding Tutka Hatchery SHA open to commercial salmon seine harvest for regular 16-hour periods.

^d Waters of Halibut Cove Subdistrict, excluding Halibut Cove SHA open to commercial salmon seine harvest for regular 16-hour periods.

^e Waters of the Port Graham Subdistrict, excluding the English Bay Section open to commercial salmon seine harvest for 16-hour periods.

^f Waters of Seldovia Bay Subdistrict open to commercial salmon seine harvest for 16-hour periods.

^g No deliveries reported from previous day's open fishing periods.

^h Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

Appendix A3.—Total commercial common property salmon harvest (excluding homepacks) in the Southern District, 1959–2013.

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
			Set gillnet			
1959		49	6,148	377	4,342	361
1960		6	7,007	398	3,894	347
1961		15	8,631	216	8,201	425
1962		13	11,793	1,281	12,207	1,558
1963		9	8,305	314	1,490	812
1964		5	16,632	1,576	25,935	1,972
1965		9	10,998	314	7,267	679
1966		31	10,317	505	24,981	1,790
1967		112	22,097	504	13,962	1,929
1968		31	15,741	1,431	12,614	1,289
1969		33	11,570	246	10,717	1,298
1970		26	11,455	1,154	18,512	1,575
1971		41	18,398	1,449	8,564	1,352
1972		69	31,340	323	6,303	2,819
1973		134	23,970	1,089	20,222	2,374
1974		175	26,996	3,010	11,097	2,713
1975		96	26,588	2,337	49,490	4,020
1976		176	33,993	1,321	13,412	1,353
1977		175	54,404	869	38,064	2,765
1978		1,052	86,934	3,053	11,556	4,117
1979		483	34,367	7,595	69,368	5,266
1980		225	29,922	8,038	26,613	2,576
1981		222	53,665	6,735	68,794	8,524
1982		894	42,389	5,557	15,838	7,113
1983		822	41,707	1,799	20,553	4,377
1984		643	45,806	2,979	20,764	5,412
1985	34	924	23,163	3,908	22,898	4,217
1986	34	745	21,807	2,827	14,244	2,426
1987	29	653	28,209	2,025	9,224	2,419
1988	27	1,145	14,758	2,819	29,268	4,423
1989	23	1,281	13,970	4,792	16,210	1,877
1990	20	1,361	15,863	1,046	12,646	1,938
1991	20	842	20,525	5,011	3,954	1,577
1992	20	1,288	17,002	848	15,958	1,687
1993	17	1,089	14,791	3,088	12,008	2,591
1994	16	1,103	14,004	1,073	23,621	2,419
1995	23	2,078	19,406	3,564	41,654	3,958
1996	24	1,054	69,338	5,779	14,813	2,792
1997	25	1,135	59,401	4,475	64,162	4,166
1998	24	952	26,131	1,057	24,403	3,754
1999	20	1,491	27,646	1,374	5,348	4,335
2000	24	1,019	26,503	621	21,845	5,214
2001	18	865	28,503	1,811	13,393	3,487
2002	24	1,513	46,812	2,393	6,741	4,681
2003	24	878	81,722	2,291	7,325	4,998
2004	19	1,400	16,087	1,164	834	1,234
2005	17	525	15,669	1,905	341	1,326
2006	22	580	14,219	2,426	12,288	2,019
2007	16	439	28,870	1,616	0	1,437
2008	18	148	26,819	599	1,884	1,394

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Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Set gillnet						
2009	19	83	38,220	968	2,136	2,274
2010	21	29	14,765	171	3,106	1,503
2011	21	100	22,782	103	2,643	1,946
2012	15	86	10,260	33	10,305	928
Previous 10-yr avg.	19	427	26,941	1,128	4,086	1,906
2013	18	234	38,238	3,466	1,804	2,685
Purse seine						
1959		22	1,572	332	45,902	13,606
1960		6	5,232	839	206,095	3,753
1961		24	1,473	933	183,666	2,491
1962		45	4,776	814	551,843	7,520
1963		79	4,837	3,706	98,330	6,711
1964		79	651	7,329	240,477	9,557
1965		1	187	419	82,993	1,779
1966		29	1,875	4,302	152,563	26,964
1967		61	4,252	1,875	78,831	21,487
1968		30	2,975	3,240	141,419	3,114
1969		26	1,008	239	60,036	1,302
1970		64	665	2,390	189,554	6,298
1971		0	5	1,702	41,502	1,505
1972		0	5	960	2,823	2,117
1973		5	102	152	77,352	1,214
1974		7	33	44	37,778	12
1975		46	805	702	844,125	1,408
1976		266	1,287	584	86,405	164
1977		7	259	386	118,961	3,969
1978		459	54,154	1,265	240,205	1,408
1979		716	2,975	3,251	917,541	2,955
1980		189	13,007	3,530	451,406	2,029
1981		802	24,215	1,241	1,385,188	12,396
1982		32	1,044	1,608	280,718	11,353
1983		36	91,964	1,634	669,701	9,904
1984		18	117,438	436	316,021	4,186
1985	37	49	60,890	350	496,000	1,292
1986	43	31	15,031	268	528,277	3,134
1987	38	505	61,453	138	81,298	2,611
1988	49	510	90,544	168	823,114	3,319
1989	57	608	84,082	1,875	971,278	1,264
1990	56	185	66,549	506	148,198	495
1991	50	556	142,560	4,388	148,143	357
1992	53	564	82,455	429	125,106	193
1993	42	1,073	131,367	1,341	271,303	197
1994	25	126	47,494	299	612,724	211
1995	39	211	132,892	1,593	1,220,316	572
1996	29	126	269,553	3,795	10,293	719
1997	19	126	121,184	1,122	160,595	92
1998	35	118	143,350	1,186	498,090	201
1999	37	269	198,862	1,388	242,003	289
2000	29	165	78,072	147	4,515	125
2001	19	121	99,866	895	107,967	293

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Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye Purse Seine	Coho	Pink	Chum
2002	19	40	121,054	1,376	5,342	122
2003	21	301	391,768	3,117	47,913	732
2004	19	256	21,621	267	2,273	138
2005	23	85	65,333	816	32,201	422
2006	16	47	52,020	610	3,446	163
2007	13	27	61,193	1,710	10,394	127
2008	13	40	62,675	720	4,941	66
2009 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	5	26	9,945	24	512	16
2012	11	39	6,396	44	175,770	439
Previous 10-yr avg.	12	82	67,095	731	27,745	210
2013	11	140	28,032	1,902	33,288	265
Purse seine and set gillnet combined						
1959		71	7,720	709	50,244	13,967
1960		12	12,239	1,237	209,989	4,100
1961		39	10,104	1,149	191,867	2,916
1962		58	16,569	2,095	564,050	9,078
1963		88	13,142	4,020	99,820	7,523
1964		84	17,283	8,905	266,412	11,529
1965		10	11,185	733	90,260	2,458
1966		60	12,192	4,807	177,544	28,754
1967		173	26,349	2,379	92,793	23,416
1968		61	18,716	4,671	154,033	4,403
1969		59	12,578	485	70,753	2,600
1970		90	12,120	3,544	208,066	7,873
1971		41	18,403	3,151	50,066	2,857
1972		69	31,345	1,283	9,126	4,936
1973		139	24,072	1,241	97,574	3,588
1974		182	27,029	3,054	48,875	2,725
1975		142	27,393	3,039	893,615	5,428
1976		442	35,280	1,905	99,817	1,517
1977		182	54,663	1,255	157,025	6,734
1978		1,511	141,088	4,318	251,761	5,525
1979		1,199	37,342	10,846	986,909	8,221
1980		414	42,929	11,568	478,019	4,605
1981		1,024	77,880	7,976	1,453,982	20,920
1982		926	43,433	7,165	296,556	18,466
1983		858	133,671	3,433	690,254	14,281
1984		661	163,244	3,415	336,785	9,598
1985		973	84,053	4,258	518,898	5,509
1986		776	36,838	3,095	542,521	5,560
1987		1,158	89,662	2,163	90,522	5,030
1988		1,655	105,302	2,987	852,382	7,742
1989		1,889	98,052	6,667	987,488	3,141
1990		1,546	82,412	1,552	160,844	2,433
1991		1,398	163,085	9,399	152,097	1,934
1992		1,852	99,457	1,277	141,064	1,880
1993		2,162	146,158	4,429	283,311	2,788
1994		1,229	61,498	1,372	636,345	2,630

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Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye Purse seine and set gillnet combined	Coho	Pink	Chum
1995		2,289	152,298	5,157	1,261,970	4,530
1996		1,180	338,891	9,574	25,106	3,511
1997		1,261	180,585	5,597	224,757	4,258
1998		1,070	169,481	2,243	522,493	3,955
1999		1,760	226,508	2,762	247,351	4,624
2000		1,184	104,575	768	26,360	5,339
2001		986	128,369	2,706	121,360	3,780
2002		1,553	167,866	3,769	12,083	4,803
2003		1,179	473,490	5,408	55,238	5,730
2004		1,656	37,708	1,431	3,107	1,372
2005		610	81,002	2,721	32,542	1,748
2006		627	66,239	3,036	15,734	2,182
2007		466	90,063	3,326	10,394	1,564
2008		188	89,494	1,319	6,825	1,460
2009 ^a		83	38,220	968	2,136	2,274
2010 ^a		29	14,765	171	3,106	1,503
2011		126	32,727	127	3,155	1,962
2012		125	16,656	77	186,075	1,367
Previous						
10-yr avg.		509	94,036	1,858	31,831	2,116
2013		374	66,270	5,368	35,092	2,950

Source: ADF&G fish ticket database.

^a No commercial common property purse seine fishing periods occurred in 2009 or 2010.

Appendix A4.—Anticipated daily and cumulative sockeye salmon escapement versus actual escapement through the English Bay weir, 2013.

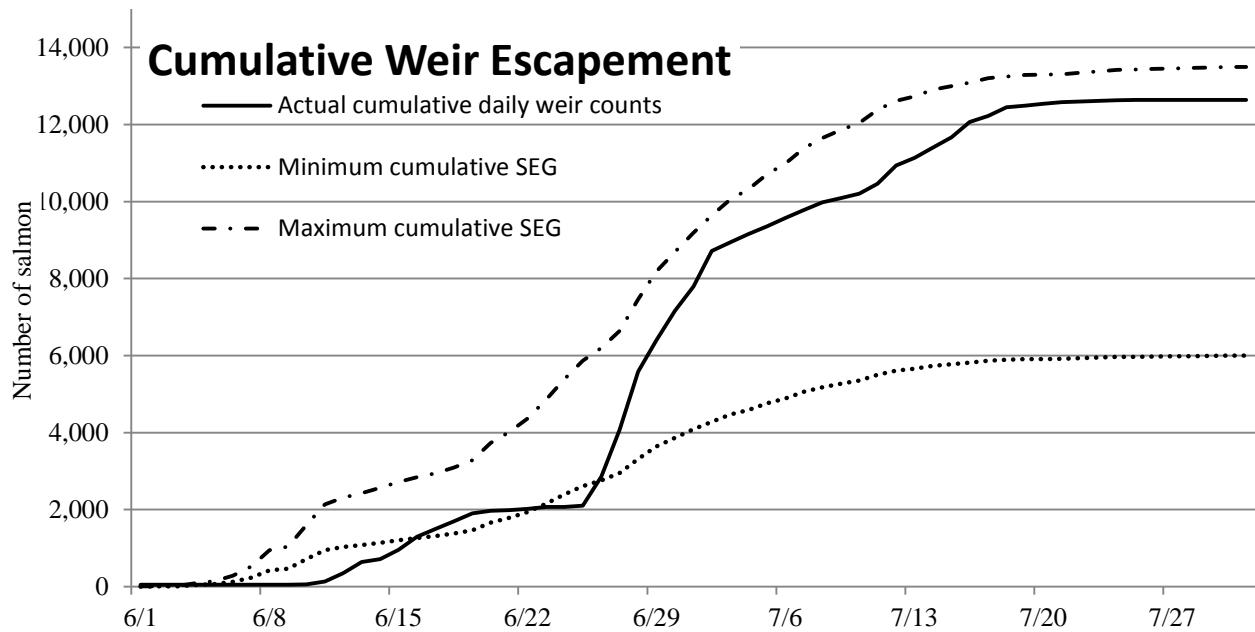
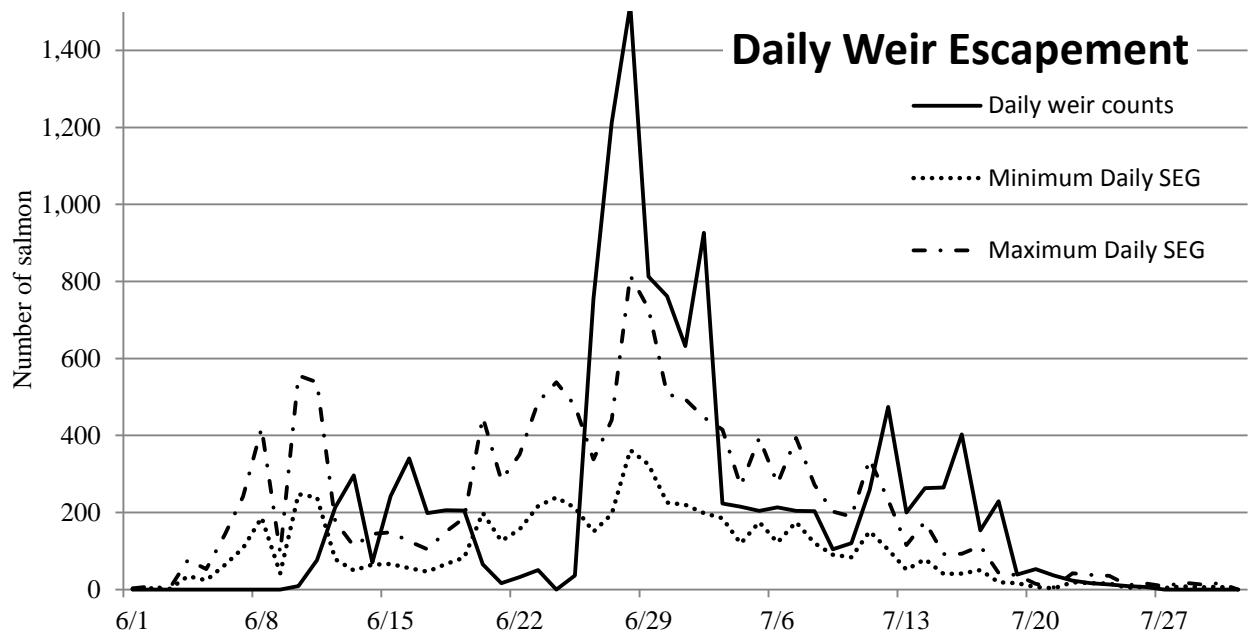
Date	Actual		Anticipated percent	Apportioned SEG				Comments
	Daily	Cumulative		Projected minimum Daily	Projected minimum Cumulative	Projected maximum Daily	Projected maximum Cumulative	
01 Jun	0	47	0.0%	1	1	3	3	Weir installed on May 27.
02 Jun	0	47	0.1%	3	5	8	11	
03 Jun	1	48	0.1%	1	6	2	13	
04 Jun	0	48	0.7%	34	40	77	90	
05 Jun	0	48	1.1%	23	63	52	142	
06 Jun	0	48	2.1%	63	126	142	285	
07 Jun	0	48	3.9%	107	234	241	526	
08 Jun	0	48	7.0%	186	420	419	945	
09 Jun	0	48	7.7%	42	462	95	1,041	
10 Jun	9	57	11.8%	247	710	556	1,596	
11 Jun	77	134	15.8%	239	949	538	2,134	
12 Jun	218	352	17.1%	78	1,027	176	2,311	
13 Jun	302	654	18.0%	50	1,077	112	2,423	
14 Jun	71	725	19.0%	64	1,141	144	2,567	
15 Jun	247	972	20.1%	66	1,207	148	2,715	
16 Jun	347	1,319	21.1%	56	1,262	125	2,840	
17 Jun	201	1,520	21.8%	46	1,309	104	2,945	
18 Jun	210	1,730	22.9%	67	1,375	150	3,094	
19 Jun	210	1,940	24.3%	83	1,458	186	3,280	
20 Jun	66	2,006	27.6%	199	1,657	448	3,728	
21 Jun	16	2,022	29.7%	126	1,783	284	4,011	
22 Jun	33	2,055	32.3%	156	1,939	350	4,362	
23 Jun	51	2,106	35.9%	216	2,155	487	4,849	
24 Jun	0	2,106	39.9%	239	2,394	538	5,386	
25 Jun	37	2,143	43.5%	212	2,606	478	5,864	
26 Jun	770	2,913	46.0%	150	2,757	338	6,202	
27 Jun	1,236	4,149	49.2%	196	2,952	440	6,643	
28 Jun	1,548	5,697	55.3%	362	3,315	815	7,458	
29 Jun	829	6,526	60.7%	324	3,639	730	8,187	
30 Jun	777	7,303	64.4%	225	3,864	507	8,695	
01 Jul	644	7,947	68.1%	220	4,084	494	9,189	
02 Jul	945	8,892	71.4%	199	4,283	447	9,636	
03 Jul	227	9,119	74.5%	185	4,467	415	10,051	
04 Jul	220	9,339	76.5%	119	4,587	269	10,320	
05 Jul	208	9,547	79.4%	175	4,762	394	10,714	
06 Jul	218	9,765	81.4%	122	4,884	274	10,988	
07 Jul	208	9,973	84.3%	175	5,058	394	11,382	
08 Jul	207	10,180	86.3%	121	5,179	271	11,653	
09 Jul	106	10,286	87.8%	90	5,269	202	11,855	
10 Jul	122	10,408	89.2%	84	5,353	189	12,044	
11 Jul	263	10,671	91.7%	151	5,503	339	12,383	
12 Jul	485	11,156	93.5%	103	5,607	232	12,615	
13 Jul	214	11,370	94.3%	51	5,658	115	12,730	

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Date	Actual		Anticipated percent	Apportioned SEG				Comments
	Daily	Cumulative		Projected minimum Daily	Projected minimum Cumulative	Projected maximum Daily	Projected maximum Cumulative	
14 Jul	268	11,638	95.6%	78	5,736	176	12,906	
15 Jul	269	11,907	96.3%	41	5,777	92	12,998	
16 Jul	411	12,318	97.0%	41	5,818	93	13,090	
17 Jul	156	12,474	97.8%	50	5,868	113	13,203	
18 Jul	233	12,707	98.1%	19	5,887	43	13,246	
19 Jul	39	12,746	98.4%	16	5,903	37	13,283	
20 Jul	59	12,805	98.5%	7	5,910	15	13,297	
21 Jul	36	12,841	98.6%	3	5,913	6	13,303	
22 Jul	24	12,865	98.9%	19	5,931	42	13,345	
23 Jul	16	12,881	99.1%	17	5,948	37	13,382	
24 Jul	13	12,894	99.4%	16	5,963	35	13,417	
25 Jul	9	12,903	99.5%	5	5,968	11	13,429	
26 Jul	7	12,910	99.6%	7	5,975	15	13,444	
27 Jul	0	12,910	99.7%	3	5,978	8	13,451	
28 Jul	0	12,910	99.8%	8	5,986	18	13,469	
29 Jul	0	12,910	99.9%	6	5,992	13	13,482	
30 Jul	0	12,910	100.0%	7	5,999	16	13,498	
31 Jul	0	12,910	100.0%	0	5,999	0	13,498	Last report from weir crew.

Note: English Bay River sustainable escapement goal range is 6,000–13,500. Anticipated escapement derived using historical run timing.



Appendix A5.—Minimum and maximum anticipated cumulative and daily escapement of sockeye salmon versus actual escapement through the English Bay weir, 2013.

Appendix A6.—Sockeye salmon escapement past the English Bay weir, 1927–1941 and 1993–2013.

Year	Sustainable Escapement Goal	Total weir passage	Broodstock harvested	Harvested for otoliths	Spawning escapement
1927		19,197	0		19,197
1928		24,025	0		24,025
1929		15,407	0		15,407
1930		18,858	0		18,858
1931		18,878	0		18,878
1932		22,933	0		22,933
1933		NS	0		NS
1934		NS	0		NS
1935		15,851	0		15,851
1936		15,767	0		15,767
1937		14,857	0		14,857
1938		16,779	0		16,779
1939		48,777	0		48,777
1940		30,357	0		30,357
1941		26,905	0		26,905
(No weir from 1942 - 1992.)					
1993	10,000-20,000	8,939	0		8,939
1994	10,000-20,000	13,800	0		13,800
1995	10,000-20,000	22,467	1,767		20,700
1996	10,000-20,000	12,335	1,230		11,105
1997	10,000-20,000	15,430	1,065		14,365
1998	10,000-20,000	15,432	1,296		14,136
1999	10,000-20,000	15,844	1,234		14,610
2000	10,000-20,000	12,613	1,376		11,237
2001	10,000-20,000	10,508	0		10,508
2002	6,000-13,500	16,550	1,573		14,977
2003	6,000-13,500	19,978	219		19,759
2004	6,000-13,500	16,435	1,390		15,045
2005	6,000-13,500	7,574	0		7,574
2006	6,000-13,500	16,533	0		16,533
2007	6,000-13,500	16,487	0		16,487
2008	6,000-13,500	11,993	0		11,993
2009	6,000-13,500	18,439	256		18,183
2010	6,000-13,500	12,253	0		12,253
2011	6,000-13,500	12,036	2,116		9,920
2012	6,000-13,500	3,855	411		3,444
Previous 10-yr average		13,558	439		13,119
2013	6,000-13,500	12,910	1,753	253	10,904

Appendix A7.—Pink and chum salmon escapements, as measured by ground survey, using area under the curve estimation in the Southern District, 2013.

Location	Species	Survey number	Current			Previous + current live count	Fish days ^b , (A _b)	Accum. fish days	Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Escape. Index ^d	Accum. Percent Escapement	Carcass Count	Live plus Carcass
			Survey date (t _i)	Previous survey date	Days between surveys (c _i)								
Barabara Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	6/30										
		1	7/18	6/30	17.5	3,694	0	3,694	32,323	32,323	1,847	1,847	11%
		2	7/31	7/18	13	7,606	3,694	11,300	73,450	105,773	4,197	6,044	35%
		3	9/5	7/31	36	2,296	7,606	9,902	178,236	284,009	10,185	16,229	93%
		t _{end}	9/22		17.5			20,090	304,099	1,148	17,377	100%	
China Poot Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	8/1										
		1	8/1	8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0
		2	8/19	8/1	18	7,019	0	7,019	63,171	63,171	3,610	3,610	51%
		9/5			17.5			61,416	124,587	3,510	7,119	100%	
Humpy Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	7/12										
		1	7/12	7/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0
		2	7/23	7/12	11	89	0	89	490	490	28	28	0%
		3	8/7	7/23	15	2,779	89	2,868	21,510	22,000	1,229	1,257	19%
		4	9/4	8/7	28	2,514	2,779	5,293	74,102	96,102	4,234	5,492	81%
		t _{end}	9/21		17.5			21,998	118,099	1,257	6,749	100%	
Humpy Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t _{start}	6/24										
		1	7/12	6/24	17.5	6	0	6	53	53	3	3	0%
		2	7/23	7/12	11	2,142	6	2,148	11,814	11,867	675	678	21%
		3	8/7	7/23	15	1,273	2,142	3,415	25,613	37,479	1,464	2,142	68%
		4	9/4	8/7	28	0	1,273	1,273	17,822	55,301	1,018	3,160	100%
		t _{end}	9/4		0			0	55,301	0	3,160	100%	
Port Graham River <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	6/23										
		1	7/11	6/23	17.5	3	0	3	26	26	2	2	0%
		2	7/25	7/11	14	11,892	3	11,895	83,265	83,291	4,758	4,760	44%
		t _{end}	8/11		17.5			104,055	187,346	5,946	10,706	100%	

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey			Current		Previous			Accum. Escape. Index ^d	Accum. Escapement Percent	Carcass Count	Live plus Carcass
			date (t _i)	date	surveys	Days between	live count, (c _i)	Previous live count	+ current live count	Fish days ^b , (A _b)				
Port Graham <i>(Index system)</i>	chum	t _{start}	6/23											
		1	7/11	6/23	17.5	375	0	375	3,281	3,281	188	188	10%	
		2	7/25	7/11	14	1,785	375	2,160	15,120	18,401	864	1,052	54%	
		t _{end}	8/11		17.5				15,619	34,020	893	1,944	100%	
Seldovia <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	6/27											
		1	7/15	6/27	17.5	406	0	406	3,553	3,553	203	203	1%	
		2	7/29	7/15	14	15,565	406	15,971	111,797	115,350	6,388	6,591	18%	
		3	8/16	7/29	18	21,915	15,565	37,480	337,320	452,670	19,275	25,867	70%	
		t _{end}	9/2		17.5				191,756	644,426	10,958	36,824	100%	
Seldovia <i>(Not an index System)</i>	chum	t _{start}	6/27											
		1	7/15	6/27	17.5	1,193	0	1,193	10,439	10,439	597	597	27%	
		2	7/29	7/15	14	997	1,193	2,190	15,330	25,769	876	1,473	67%	
		3	8/16	7/29	18	200	997	1,197	10,773	36,542	616	2,088	95%	
		t _{end}	9/2		17.5				1,750	38,292	100	2,188	100%	
Tutka Bay <i>(Not an index System)</i>	chum	t _{start}	7/16											
		1	7/16	7/16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	
		2	7/26	7/16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	
		3	8/5	7/26	10	2	0	2	10	10	1	1	36%	
		t _{end}	8/22		17.5				18	28	1	2	100%	
Tutka Bay <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	6/28											
		1	7/16	6/28	17.5	89	0	89	779	779	45	45	0%	
		2	7/26	7/16	10	4,970	89	5,059	25,295	26,074	1,445	1,490	16%	
		3	8/5	7/26	10	8,440	4,970	13,410	67,050	93,124	3,831	5,321	56%	
		t _{end}	8/22		17.5				73,850	166,974	4,220	9,541	100%	

Source: Bue et al. 1998.

^a Fish days (A_b) = (Days between surveys * (prev. count + current count)) ÷ 2.

^b Escapement index = A_b / 17.5 day stream-life estimate.

^c Area under the curve estimate equals the cumulative escapement index.

Appendix A8.—Escapement indices and harvests by subdistricts in the Southern District, Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

Location	Harvest ^a				Escapement index ^b				Combined harvest and escapement index counts			
	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
North Shore Subdistrict (241-13)	24	1,427	59	3					24	1,427	59	3
Humpy Creek Subdistrict (241-14)	0	0	0	0			6,749	3,160	0	0	6,749	3,160
Halibut Cove Subdistrict (241-15, -08)	19,872	1,121	28,530	365					19,872	1,121	28,530	365
China Poot Bay Subdistrict (241-09)	11,107	1,022	1,131	71			7,119		11,107	1,022	8,250	71
Neptune Bay Subdistrict (241-10)	13,202	272	617	9					13,202	272	617	9
Tutka Bay Subdistrict (241-16)	28,585	2,681	190,926	1,059			9,541		28,585	2,681	200,467	1,059
Barabara Creek Subdistrict (241-18)	4,893	385	0	367			4,069		4,893	385	4,069	367
Seldovia Bay Subdistrict (241-17)	9,419	177	0	926			36,824	2,188	9,419	177	36,824	3,114
Port Graham Subdistrict (241-20/-30)	2,215	0	24,477	341	3,444 ^c		11,893	1,944	5,659	0	36,370	2,285
Southern District total ^d	89,317	7,085	245,740	3,141	3,444		76,195	7,292	92,761	7,085	321,935	10,433

^a Harvests include all commercial, subsistence, personal use and hatchery harvests.

^b Unexpanded aerial or ground survey index count.

^c Escapement from weir count minus broodstock harvest.

^d Additional non-index streams where salmon were observed are also included. Therefore, cumulative escapement values in this table are greater than escapement indices that historically contribute to sustainable escapement goal ranges as shown for index streams only.

Appendix A9.—Estimated pink and chum salmon escapements in thousands of fish for the major spawning systems in the Southern District of the Lower Cook Inlet Area, 1970–2013.

	Pink salmon						Chum salmon	
	Humpy Creek	China Poot Creek	Tutka Lagoon Creek	Barabara Creek	Seldovia River	Port Graham River	Total pink salmon escapement	Port Graham River
1970	55.2	1.5	6.5	0.4	23.0	16.6	103.2	0.9
1971	45.0	2.1	16.7	4.0	31.1	13.2	112.1	1.0
1972	13.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	5.8	2.4	25.1	1.5
1973	36.9	6.0	6.5		14.5	7.0	70.9	2.0
1974	17.4	5.2	2.6	0.2	13.7	2.8	41.9	0.5
1975	64.0	21.6	17.6	22.7	36.2	27.3	189.4	3.0
1976	27.2	2.0	11.5	0.2	25.6	6.5	73.0	0.4
1977	86.0	3.9	14.0	5.7	35.7	20.6	165.9	5.2
1978	46.1	11.2	15.0	1.4	24.6	6.7	105.0	4.8
1979	200.0	20.6	10.6	10.0	43.7	32.7	317.6	2.2
1980	64.4	12.3	17.3	5.8	65.5	40.2	205.5	1.1
1981	115.0	5.0	21.1	16.8	62.7	18.4	239.0	4.8
1982	31.9	3.1	18.5	2.1	38.4	28.9	122.9	2.5
1983	104.0	14.1	12.9	14.8	27.9	4.6	178.3	1.9
1984	84.2	8.4	10.5	1.0	14.2	10.9	129.2	2.1
1985	117.0	1.9	14.0	1.6	22.8	26.3	183.6	0.5
1986	49.7	11.5	13.4	1.8	28.2	17.5	122.1	0.6
1987	26.6	3.1	4.8	0.3	7.6	3.8	46.2	1.5
1988	21.4	3.9	11.2	0.7	16.9	7.9	62.0	3.0
1989	93.0	8.5	11.9	4.5	26.2	19.1	163.2	1.3
1990	27.0	4.2	38.5	3.9	27.8	20.1	121.5	2.6
1991	17.4	2.6	16.8	10.9	30.0	29.0	106.7	1.1
1992	14.9	4.1	26.7	2.2	14.7	5.4	68.0	1.4
1993	36.0	1.6	27.4	11.9	43.4	12.8	133.1	2.5
1994	14.1	5.7	14.5	4.5	24.4	7.6	70.8	5.2
1995	89.3	2.0	15.9	10.8	48.5	10.0	176.5	3.8
1996	9.0	2.8	3.5	2.4	17.8	7.0	42.5	3.7
1997	78.3	2.8	45.0	12.5	39.1	12.5	190.2	4.1
1998	17.5	5.7	17.5	2.8	31.5	12.6	87.6	5.1
1999	12.8	0.7	27.9	3.9	12.2	9.7	67.2	6.6
2000	22.4	7.5	19.0	5.6	53.5	15.6	123.6	11.4
2001	30.5	6.6	4.5	2.3	12.3	10.3	66.5	6.0
2002	37.1	6.5	15.9	3.2	26.9	58.5	148.1	5.3
2003	90.9	6.7	30.9	5.1	35.1	14.9	183.6	2.9
2004	28.9	3.3	17.8	5.4	56.8	44.0	156.2	1.2
2005	93.8	9.2	133.6	14.4	98.6	69.1	418.7	0.7
2006	48.4	7.2	25.8	3.6	70.0	31.2	186.2	2.2
2007	54.0	6.2	5.7	25.2	69.4	25.6	186.1	1.9
2008	90.9	5.1	14.1	16.6	53.5	24.7	204.9	1.8
2009	5.2	1.1	3.8	2.6	14.6	14.0	41.3	1.0
2010	70.7	2.2	2.1	13.9	25.9	16.6	131.5	1.4
2011	1.7	3.5	22.0	8.2	46.2	20.9	102.4	1.8
2012	67.9	8.4	10.4	1.4	44.7	34.5	165.9	0.7
Previous 10-yr average	55.2	5.3	26.6	9.5	51.5	29.5	177.7	1.6
2013	6.7	7.1	9.5	4.1	36.8	11.9	76.2	1.9

Note: Area under the curve escapement indices are derived from periodic ground surveys with a 17.5-day stream-life factor applied.

APPENDIX B: OUTER DISTRICT

Appendix B1.—Outer District commercial purse seine salmon harvest by period, 2013.

Period	Date	Hours	Permits		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
			Fished	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
1 ^{a,b}	7/22	16	6	10			31	176			58,715	157,305	17,338	127,313
2 ^{a,b}	7/24	16	7	14			50	306			100,931	317,654	8,499	59,180
3 ^{a,b}	7/26	16	9	17	1	4	8	54			112,436	389,721	3,130	22,745
4 ^{a,b,c}	7/29	16	9	13			3	16			85,948	275,093	1,838	14,641
5 ^{a,b,c}	7/31	16	9	16			6	31			99,197	326,330	195	1,357
6 ^{a,b,c}	8/2	16	9	11			8	40			64,648	179,931	5,481	43,649
7 ^{a,b,c}	8/5	16	9	15			4	16			148,200	432,768	1,984	15,583
8 ^{a,b,c}	8/7	16	8	13							121,895	355,357	2,383	19,085
9 ^{a,b,c}	8/9	16	4	6							81,345	259,153	387	2,948
10 ^{a,b,c}	8/12	16	9	11							156,309	464,292	919	6,437
11 ^{a,c}	8/14	16	9	11							179,076	556,986	6	38
12 ^{a,c}	8/15	16	4	5							77,332	248,614	469	3,441
13 ^{a,c}	8/16	16	7	12			8	56	10	70	110,025	356,262	685	5,237
14 ^{a,c}	8/17	16	7	8							137,832	433,813	4	28
15 ^{a,c}	8/18	16	3	3							42,744	131,499	10	97
16 ^{a,c,d}	8/19	16	d	d							d		d	
17 ^{a,c}	8/20	16	8	15							139,516	430,178	722	5,100
18 ^{a,c,d}	8/21	16	d	d							d		d	
19 ^{a,c}	8/22	16	4	4							43,771	131,310	3,261	24,726
20 ^{a,c}	8/23	16	3	4							30,939	93,821	592	3,554
21 ^{a,c,d}	8/24	16	d	d							d		d	
22 ^{a,c}	8/25	16	5	10							45,766	137,303		
23 ^{a,c}	8/26	16	4	4							23,578	69,116		
24 ^{a,c}	8/27	16	3	5							26,707	87,824		
25 ^{a,c}	8/28	16	5	5					19	146	21,565	64,705		
26 ^{a,c}	8/29	16	5	6			1	8	4	28	29,788	97,201	4	23
27 ^{a,c,e}	8/31	16	4	4					20	146	14,412	43,244		
Total		11	229	1	4	119	703	53	390	2,015,105	6,225,622	49,062	362,797	
Average weight					4.00		5.96		7.36		3.11			7.39

Note: Unless otherwise noted, regular closed waters were in effect.

^a Portions of Port Dick, Windy Bay, and Rocky Bay Subdistricts open to commercial seine harvest for regular 16-hour periods.

^b Portions of Nuka Bay Subdistricts open to commercial seine harvest for regular 16-hour periods.

^c Portions of Dogfish Bay Subdistrict open to commercial seine harvest.

^d Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

^e No deliveries reported from previous day's open fishing period or any remaining fishing periods during this fishing season.

Appendix B2.—Total commercial common property salmon harvest (excluding homepacks) in Outer District 1959–2013.

Year	Fished	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1959			3	8,049	109	69,054	59,996
1960			4	11,614	574	381,375	67,187
1961			2	12,671	456	105,491	40,212
1962			2	8,697	1,893	1,684,023	126,767
1963			6	1,974	369	21,471	117,095
1964			2	1,370	431	767,473	269,514
1965			0	2,009	7	21,886	22,443
1966			1	3,120	357	398,751	87,620
1967			2	2,165	70	262,258	37,533
1968			1	1,550	106	191,691	20,398
1969			0	92	11	51,533	5,400
1970			5	1,037	243	434,700	137,408
1971			0	1,625	174	310,706	118,995
1972			7	26,092	17	963	43,466
1973			1	2,006	31	195,342	76,286
1974			1	206	21	1,300	11,924
1975			0	124	7	159,908	11,348
1976			7	18,886	0	93	412
1977			34	33,733	78	1,129,250	70,167
1978			236	10,695	45	70,080	19,224
1979			30	25,297	135	1,945,536	180,558
1980			10	22,514	16	154,041	32,246
1981			61	18,133	485	1,714,115	238,393
1982			129	66,781	92	67,523	63,075
1983			14	16,835	54	199,794	27,203
1984			3	28,411	90	89,068	3,077
1985	34	632	19	91,957	3,210	618,222	11,844
1986	40	539	6	48,472	5,052	401,755	11,701
1987	32	396	14	31,845	2,481	23,890	28,663
1988	32	185	5	9,501	2	6,094	71,202
1989	10	66	1	10,286	72	52,677	43
1990	47	265	2	17,404	74	191,320	614
1991	35	255	2	6,408	12	359,664	14,337
1992	5	6	0	572	1	146	181
1993	21	143	2	4,613	119	159,159	970
1994	6	17	0	5,930	993	13,200	32
1995	13	78	12	17,642	1,272	192,098	474
1996	3	12	0	14,999	96	7,199	3
1997	9	27	0	6,255	63	128,373	1,575
1998	10	41	0	15,991	45	102,172	611
1999	8	29	3	51,117	1,482	32,484	2,062
2000	11	72	2	21,623	20	306,555	302
2001	5	23	0	7,339	5	48,559	408
2002	11	86	0	21,154	74	569,955	3,810

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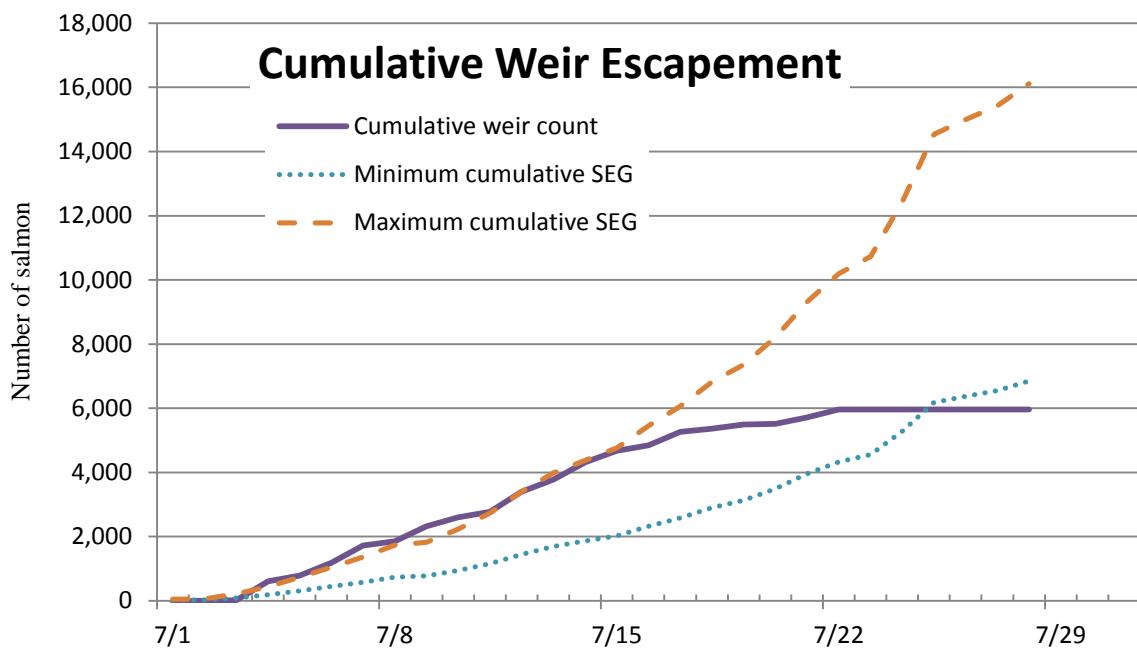
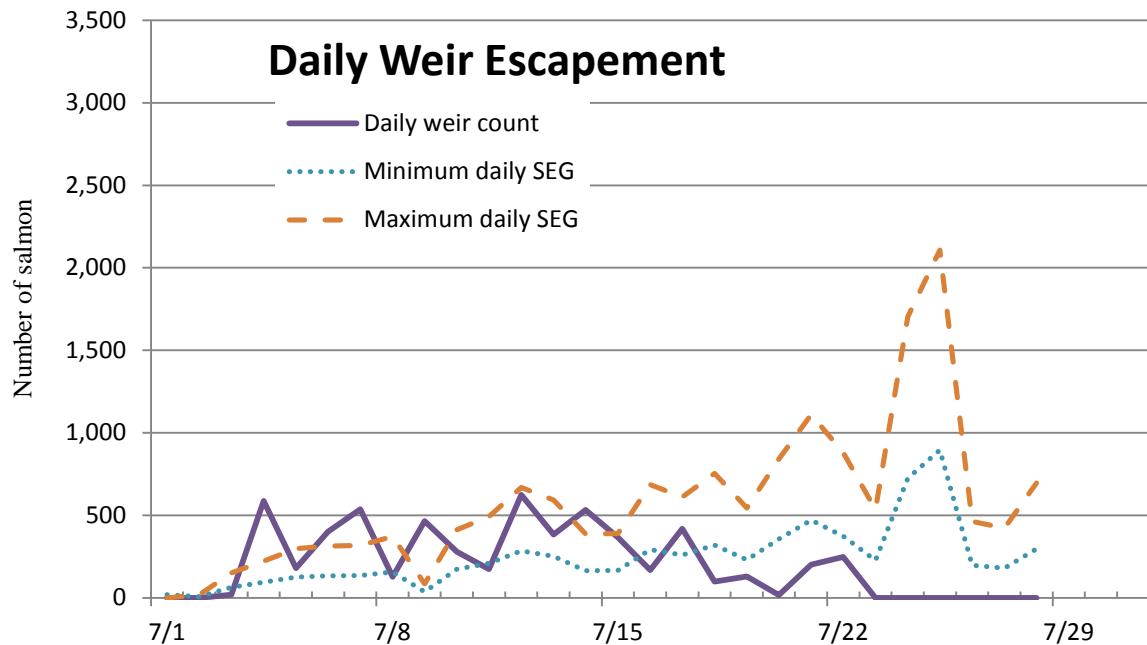
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Year	Fished	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
2003	6	21	1	26,615	4	281,663	137
2004	9	25	2	11,082	13	42,636	27,911
2005	5	20	0	1	3	110,195	12,524
2006	11	162	3	3,198	1,139	1,121,892	12,883
2007	5	31	1	32,461	113	147,409	49
2008	16	146	0	1,704	0	467,592	100,819
2009	11	150	1	8	9	853,037	35,126
2010	10	101	0	3,003	16	272,427	22,463
2011	13	106	10	46,356	25	357,472	25,763
2012	15	70	8	77	98	69,359	51,313
Previous 10-yr avg.	10	83	3	12,451	142	372,368	28,899
2013	11	229	1	119	53	2,015,105	49,062

Source: ADF&G fish ticket database.

Appendix B3.—Anticipated daily and cumulative sockeye salmon escapement versus actual escapement through the Delight Lake weir, 2013.

Date	Actual passage		Antic. percent	Apportioned SEG (7,500 17,650)				Comments
				Projected minimum		Projected maximum		
	Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	
03 Jul	19	19	1.2%	64	91	151	214	Weir fish tight
04 Jul	587	606	2.5%	95	186	223	437	
05 Jul	181	787	4.2%	127	312	298	735	
06 Jul	401	1,188	5.9%	133	446	313	1,048	
07 Jul	537	1,725	7.7%	135	580	317	1,366	
08 Jul	128	1,853	9.8%	158	738	371	1,737	
09 Jul	465	2,318	10.3%	36	774	85	1,822	
10 Jul	279	2,597	12.7%	175	949	412	2,234	
11 Jul	175 ^c	2,772	15.4%	209	1,158	492	2,726	
12 Jul	624 ^c	3,396	19.2%	284	1,443	669	3,395	
13 Jul	384 ^c	3,780	22.6%	252	1,695	594	3,989	
14 Jul	533 ^c	4,313	24.8%	165	1,860	388	4,376	
15 Jul	366	4,679	27.0%	166	2,025	390	4,767	
16 Jul	169	4,848	30.9%	292	2,317	687	5,453	
17 Jul	419	5,267	34.4%	259	2,576	610	6,063	
18 Jul	99	5,366	38.6%	321	2,897	754	6,818	
19 Jul	129	5,495	41.7%	231	3,128	544	7,362	
20 Jul	18	5,513	46.5%	357	3,485	841	8,203	
21 Jul	201	5,714	52.8%	472	3,957	1,110	9,312	
22 Jul	247	5,961	57.7%	374	4,331	879	10,192	
23 Jul	0	5,961	60.8%	227	4,558	534	10,726	
24 Jul	0	5,961	70.4%	724	5,282	1,704	12,430	
25 Jul	0	5,961	82.4%	896	6,177	2,107	14,537	
26 Jul	0	5,961	85.0%	197	6,374	463	15,001	
27 Jul	0	5,961	87.4%	179	6,553	422	15,422	Weir removed for the season.



Appendix B4.—Anticipated daily and cumulative sockeye salmon escapement versus actual escapement past the Delight Lake weir, 2013.

Appendix B5.—Sockeye salmon escapement past the Delight and Desire Lake weirs, 1997–2013.

Year	Desire Lake Sockeye salmon	Delight Lake Sockeye salmon
1997 ^a	14,665	27,820
1998 ^b	7,880	9,154
1999 ^c		13,431
2000 ^d		NA
2001 ^e		12,635
2002 ^e		17,655
2003 ^e		6,708
2004 ^e		3,842
2005 ^e		13,700
2006 ^e		10,879
2007 ^e		40,403
2008 ^e		21,333
2009 ^e		5,232
2010 ^e		23,505
2011 ^{e,f}		16,280
2012 ^{e,g}		10,887
Previous 10- yr average		15,277
2013		5,961

^a Weir operated from June 7 to August 26.

^b Weir operated from June 20 to August 18.

^c Weir operated from June 26 to August 27.

^d Weir not operated at Delight Lake.

^e Weir operated for the month of July.

^f An additional 400 fish were observed in the lake during an aerial survey prior to weir installation, and 2,310 were observed below the weir site after the weir was removed for the season. These 2,710 fish are not included in the 2011 weir total.

^g Escapement includes 430 fish that were observed in the lake during an aerial survey prior to weir installation but does not include 147 that were observed below the weir site after the weir was removed for the season.

Appendix B6.—Pink and chum salmon escapements measured by aerial survey using area under the curve estimation in Outer District, 2013.

Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t _i)	Previous survey date (t _{i-1})	Days between surveys (t _i -t _{i-1})	Current live count, live count (c _i)		Previous live count (c _i +c _{i-1})	Previous + current live count		Fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. fish days, (A _b)	Escape index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escapement	Peak count
						live count (c _i)	live count (c _{i-1})		live count (c _i +c _{i-1})	Accum. fish days, (A _b)						
Beauty Bay <i>(not an index system)</i>	chum	t _{start}	7/27													
		1	8/14	7/27	17.5	1,200	0	1,200	10,500	10,500	600	600	14%			
		2	8/25	8/14	11	4,200	1,200	5,400	29,700	40,200	1,697	2,297	52%			
		t _{end}	9/11		17.5				36,750	76,950	2,100	4,397	100%			4,200
Beauty Bay <i>(not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	7/27													
		1	8/14	7/27	17.5	1,620	0	1,620	14,175	14,175	810	810	2%			
		2	8/25	8/14	11	38,910	1,620	40,530	222,915	237,090	12,738	13,548	41%			
		t _{end}	9/11		17.5				340,463	577,553	19,455	33,003	100%			38,910
Delight Lake <i>(not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	6/29													
		1	8/14	7/31	14	400	0	400	2,800	2,800	160	160	4%			
		2	8/25	8/14	11	4,500	400	4,900	26,950	29,750	1,540	1,700	43%			
		t _{end}	9/11		17.5				39,375	69,125	2,250	3,950	100%			4,500
Desire Lake <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	7/10													
		1	7/10	7/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%			
		2	7/16	7/10	6	90	0	90	270	270	15	15	0%			
		3	7/23	7/16	7	0	90	90	315	585	18	33	0%			
		4	8/14	7/23	22	17,900	0	17,900	196,900	197,485	11,251	11,285	20%			
		5	8/25	8/14	11	49,000	17,900	66,900	367,950	565,435	21,026	32,311	57%			
Dogfish Lagoon Creeks <i>(Index system-Used ground Surveys in 2013)</i>	chum	t _{start}	7/3													
		1	7/21	7/3	17.5	2,430	0	2,430	21,263	21,263	1,215	1,215	19%			
		2	7/23	7/21	2	4,880	2,430	7,310	7,310	28,573	418	1,633	26%			
		3	8/25	7/23	33	0	4,880	4,880	80,520	109,093	4,601	6,234	100%			
		t _{end}	8/25		0				0	109,093	0	6,234	100%			4,880
Dogfish Lagoon Creeks <i>(not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	7/21													
		1	7/21	7/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%			
		2	7/23	7/21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%			
		3	8/25	7/23	33	10,600	0	10,600	174,900	174,900	9,994	9,994	65%			
		t _{end}	9/11		17.5				92,750	267,650	5,300	15,294	100%			10,600

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t_i)	Survey date (t_{i-1})	Previous surveys between (t_i-t_{i-1})	Days	Current		Previous + current		Fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. fish days, (A _b)	Escape index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escapement	Peak count
							live count, (c _i)	live count (c _{i-1})	live count (c _{i+c_{i-1}})							
Herring Bay (not an index system)	pink	t_{start}	7/5													
		1	7/23	7/5	17.5		400	0	400	3,500	3,500	200	200	4%		
		2	8/14	7/23	22		3,400	400	3,800	41,800	45,300	2,389	2,589	55%		
		3	8/25	8/14	11		1,300	3,400	4,700	25,850	71,150	1,477	4,066	86%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					11,375	82,525	650	4,716	100%		3,400
Home Cove (not an index system)	pink	t_{start}	8/14													
		1	8/14	8/14	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
		2	8/25	8/14	11		2,000	0	2,000	11,000	11,000	629	629	39%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					17,500	28,500	1,000	1,629	100%		2,000
James Lagoon Creeks (not an index system)	chum	t_{start}	7/13													
		1	7/31	7/13	17.5		350	0	350	3,063	3,063	175	175	13%		
		2	8/14	7/31	14		10	350	360	2,520	5,583	144	319	25%		
		3	8/25	8/14	11		1,200	10	1,210	6,655	12,238	380	699	54%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					10,500	22,738	600	1,299	100%		1,200
James Lagoon Creeks (not an index system)	pink	t_{start}	7/13													
		1	7/31	7/13	17.5		10	0	10	88	88	5	5	0%		
		2	8/14	7/31	14		14,240	10	14,250	99,750	99,838	5,700	5,705	23%		
		3	8/25	8/14	11		17,520	14,240	31,760	174,680	274,518	9,982	15,687	64%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					153,300	427,818	8,760	24,447	100%		17,520
Mike's Bay (not an index system)	chum	t_{start}	8/14													
		1	8/14	8/14	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
		2	8/25	8/14	11		20	0	20	110	110	6	6	39%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					175	285	10	16	100%		20
Mike's Bay (not an index system)	pink	t_{start}	7/27													
		1	8/14	7/27	17.5		400	0	400	3,500	3,500	200	200	14%		
		2	8/25	8/14	11		1,410	400	1,810	9,955	13,455	569	769	52%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					12,338	25,793	705	1,474	100%		1,410

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t_i)	Previous survey date (t_{i-1})	Days between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	Current live count, (c_i)			Previous live count (c_{i-1})			Previous + current live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)			Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. fish days, (A_b)	Escape. index ^b	Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escapement	Peak count
						Days	Current	live count, (c_i)	Previous	live count (c_{i-1})	live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)									
Petrof River	chum	t_{start}	6/22																	
(not an index system)		1	7/10	6/22	17.5	40	0	40	350	350	20	20	4%							
		2	7/16	7/10	6	20	40	60	180	530	10	30	6%							
		3	7/23	7/16	7	240	20	260	910	1,440	52	82	16%							
		4	8/14	7/23	22	0	240	240	2,640	4,080	151	233	46%							
		5	8/25	8/14	11	330	0	330	1,815	5,895	104	337	67%							
(not an index system)		t_{end}	9/11		17.5				2,888	8,783	165	502	100%	330						
		Petrof River	pinks	t_{start}	7/10															
		1	7/10	7/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
		2	7/16	7/10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
		3	7/23	7/16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
		4	8/14	7/23	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
(Index system-Used ground Surveys in 2013)		5	8/25	8/14	11	11,100	0	11,100	61,050	61,050	3,489	3,489	39%							
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5				97,125	158,175	5,550	9,039	100%	11,100						
		Port Dick-head end creek	chum	t_{start}	6/20															
		1	7/8	6/20	17.5	80	0	80	700	700	40	40	2%							
		2	7/10	7/8	2	400	80	480	480	1,180	27	67	3%							
		3	7/15	7/10	5	2,430	400	2,830	7,075	8,255	404	472	18%							
		4	7/16	7/15	1	800	2,430	3,230	1,615	9,870	92	564	22%							
(Index system-Used ground Surveys in 2013)		5	7/23	7/16	7	1,000	800	1,800	6,300	16,170	360	924	36%							
		6	7/30	7/23	7	2,290	1,000	3,290	11,515	27,685	658	1,582	62%							
		7	8/14	7/30	15	0	2,290	2,290	17,175	44,860	981	2,563	100%							
		t_{end}	8/14		0				0	44,860	0	2,563	100%	2,430						

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t_i)	Previous survey date (t_{i-1})	Days between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	Current live count, live count (c_i)		Previous live count (c_{i-1})	Previous + current live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)	Previous + current		Accum. Escape. Index ^b	Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escapement	Peak count
						live count (c_i)	live count (c_{i-1})			Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. fish days, (A_b)				
<i>(Index system- Used ground Surveys in 2013)</i>	Port Dick-head end creek pink	t_{start}	7/8							0	0	0	0	0	
		1	7/8	7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/10	7/8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		3	7/15	7/10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		4	7/16	7/15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		5	7/23	7/16	7	5,000	0	5,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	2%
		6	7/30	7/23	7	1,710	5,000	6,710	23,485	40,985	40,985	1,342	1,342	2,342	6%
<i>(Index system- Used ground Surveys in 2013)</i>	Port Dick-island creek chum	t_{start}	7/8							331,650	372,635	18,951	21,293	21,293	50%
		1	7/8	7/8	0	0	0	0	0	371,963	744,598	21,255	42,548	42,548	100%
		2	7/10	7/8	2	80	0	80	80	80	80	5	5	5	0%
		3	7/15	7/10	5	950	80	1,030	2,575	2,655	2,655	147	147	152	4%
		4	7/16	7/15	1	600	950	1,550	775	3,430	3,430	44	44	196	6%
		5	7/23	7/16	7	3,400	600	4,000	14,000	17,430	17,430	800	800	996	28%
		6	7/30	7/23	7	2,900	3,400	6,300	22,050	39,480	39,480	1,260	1,260	2,256	64%
<i>(Index system- Used ground Surveys in 2013)</i>	Port Dick-island creek pink	t_{start}	7/8							21,750	61,230	1,243	3,499	3,499	100%
		1	7/8	7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,230	0	0	3,499	100%
		2	7/10	7/8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		3	7/15	7/10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		4	7/16	7/15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		5	7/23	7/16	7	400	0	400	1,400	1,400	1,400	80	80	80	1%
		6	7/30	7/23	7	200	400	600	2,100	3,500	3,500	120	120	200	4%
		7	8/14	7/30	15	5,700	200	5,900	44,250	47,750	47,750	2,529	2,529	2,729	49%
		t_{end}	8/31		17.5				49,875	97,625	97,625	2,850	2,850	5,579	100%
															5,700

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t_i)	Survey date (t_{i-1})	Previous surveys	Days between	Current live count, (c_i)		Previous live count (c_{i-1})		Previous + current		Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. fish days, (A_b)	Escape index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escapement	Accum. Peak count
							Previous	Current	Previous	live count	Previous	live count						
Port Dick-Middle Creek <i>(not an index system)</i>	chum	t_{start}	6/22															
		1	7/10	7/10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
		2	7/15	7/10	5		320	0	320	800	800	46	46	46	46	7%		
		3	7/16	7/15	1		30	320	350	175	975	10	56	56	56	9%		
		4	7/23	7/16	7		0	30	30	105	1,080	6	62	62	62	10%		
		5	7/30	7/23	7		450	0	450	1,575	2,655	90	152	152	152	24%		
		t_{end}	8/14	7/30	15		300	450	750	5,625	8,280	321	473	473	473	76%		
	pink	t_{start}	6/22															
		1	7/10	6/22	17.5		400	0	400	3,500	3,500	200	200	200	200	8%		
		2	7/15	7/10	5		10	400	410	1,025	4,525	59	259	259	259	10%		
		3	7/16	7/15	1		0	10	10	5	4,530	0	259	259	259	10%		
		4	7/23	7/16	7		0	0	0	0	4,530	0	259	259	259	10%		
		5	7/30	7/23	7		200	0	200	700	5,230	40	299	299	299	11%		
		t_{end}	8/14	7/30	15		2,400	200	2,600	19,500	24,730	1,114	1,413	1,413	1,413	54%		
	Port Dick-Slide Creek <i>(not an index system)</i>	t_{start}	6/22															
		1	7/10	6/22	17.5		140	0	140	1,225	1,225	70	70	70	70	6%		
		2	7/15	7/10	5		420	140	560	1,400	2,625	80	150	150	150	13%		
		3	7/23	7/15	8		610	420	1,030	4,120	6,745	235	385	385	385	34%		
		4	7/30	7/23	7		910	610	1,520	5,320	12,065	304	689	689	689	60%		
		t_{end}	8/16		17.5					7,963	20,028	455	1,144	1,144	1,144	100%	910	
	Port Dick-Slide Creek <i>(not an index system)</i>	t_{start}	7/23															
		1	7/23	7/23	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
		2	7/31	7/23	8		510	0	510	2,040	2,040	117	117	117	117	1%		
		3	8/14	7/31	14		3,300	510	3,810	26,670	28,710	1,524	1,641	1,641	1,641	20%		
		4	8/25	8/14	11		6,710	3,300	10,010	55,055	83,765	3,146	4,787	4,787	4,787	59%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5					58,713	142,478	3,355	8,142	8,142	8,142	100%	6,710	

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t_i)	Previous survey date (t_{i-1})	Days between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	Current live count, live count (c_i)		Previous + current live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)		Fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. fish days, (A _b)	Escape index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escapement	Peak count
						Days	Current live count, live count (c_i)	Previous live count (c_{i-1})	Previous + current live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)						
Rocky River <i>(Index system)</i>	chum	t_{start}	7/8												
		1	7/8	7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/23	7/8	15	3,090	0	3,090	23,175	23,175	1,324	1,324	1,324	16%	
		3	7/31	7/23	8	5,200	3,090	8,290	33,160	56,335	1,895	3,219	3,219	40%	
		4	8/25	7/31	25	1,000	5,200	6,200	77,500	133,835	4,429	7,648	7,648	94%	
Rocky River <i>(Index system- used ground Surveys in 2013)</i>	pink	t_{start}	7/8												
		1	7/8	7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/23	7/8	15	10,130	0	10,130	75,975	75,975	4,341	4,341	4,341	6%	
		3	7/31	7/23	8	22,120	10,130	32,250	129,000	204,975	7,371	11,713	11,713	16%	
		4	8/25	7/31	25	39,100	22,120	61,220	765,250	970,225	43,729	55,441	55,441	74%	
South Nuka Island Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t_{start}	7/23												
		1	7/23	7/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/31	7/23	8	510	0	510	2,040	2,040	117	117	117	1%	
		3	8/14	7/31	14	3,300	510	3,810	26,670	28,710	1,524	1,641	1,641	20%	
		4	8/25	8/14	11	6,710	3,300	10,010	55,055	83,765	3,146	4,787	4,787	59%	
Taylor Bay Creek <i>(not an index system)</i>	pink	t_{start}	7/23												
		1	7/23	7/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/30	7/23	7	300	0	300	1,050	1,050	60	60	60	0%	
		3	8/25	7/30	26	26,100	300	26,400	343,200	344,250	19,611	19,671	19,671	60%	
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5				228,375	572,625	13,050	32,721	32,721	100%	26,100
Windy Bay- Left Creek <i>(not an index system)</i>	chum	t_{start}	7/15												
		1	7/15	7/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/23	7/15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		3	7/31	7/23	8	100	0	100	400	400	23	23	23	24%	
		4	8/25	7/31	25	0	100	100	1,250	1,650	71	94	94	100%	
		t_{end}	8/25		0				0	1,650	0	94	94	100%	100

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Location	Species							Previous						Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Percent	Peak count
		Survey number	Survey date (t_i)	Survey date (t_{i-1})	Days between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	Current live count, (c_i)	Previous live count, (c_{i-1})	Previous + current live count, ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)	Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Fish days, (A_b)	Accum. Escape. index ^b					
Windy Bay-Left Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t_{start}	6/27													
		1	7/15	6/27	17.5	300	0	300	2,625	2,625	150	150		0%		
		2	7/23	7/15	8	3,100	300	3,400	13,600	16,225	777	927		2%		
		3	7/31	7/23	8	3,400	3,100	6,500	26,000	42,225	1,486	2,413		5%		
		4	8/25	7/31	25	32,700	3,400	36,100	451,250	493,475	25,786	28,199		63%		
		t_{end}	9/11		17.5				286,125	779,600	16,350	44,549		100%		32,700

Source: Bue et al. 1998.

Note: Final counts include fish observed in bays if no further harvest occurred.

^a Fish days (A_b) = (Days between surveys * (prev. count + current count)) ÷ 2

^b Escapement index = A_b / 17.5 day stream-life estimate.

^c Area under the curve estimate equals the cumulative escapement index.

Appendix B7.—Pink and chum salmon escapements measured by ground survey using area under the curve estimation in Outer District, 2013.

Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t _i)	Days			Previous surveys	Current live count, (c _i)	Previous live count, (c _{i-1})	+ current live count (c _i +c _{i-1})	Previous			Accum. fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. days, (A _b)	Escape index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Percent Escape	Accum. Carcass Count	Live plus Carcass
				Survey date (t _{i-1})	between (t _i -t _{i-1})	Current live count, (c _i)					Previous live count (c _{i-1})	+ current live count (c _i +c _{i-1})	Fish days ^a , (A _b)	days, (A _b)	Escape	Accum. Escape				
Dogfish	chum	t _{start}	7/12																	
(Index system)		1	7/30	7/12	17.5	4,136	0	4,136	36,190	36,190	2,068	2,068	22%	353	4,489					
		2	8/22	7/30	23	3,901	4,136	8,037	92,426	128,616	5,281	7,349	79%	2,215	6,116					
		t _{end}	9/8		17.5				34,134	162,749	1,951	9,300	100%							
Dogfish	pink	t _{start}	7/12																	
(Not an index system)		1	7/30	7/12	17.5	1,494	0	1,494	13,073	13,073	747	747	3%	21	1,515					
		2	8/22	7/30	23	21,362	1,494	22,856	262,844	275,917	15,020	15,767	60%	3,271	24,633					
		t _{end}	9/8		17.5				186,918	462,834	10,681	26,448	100%							
Port																				
Chatham Creeks	chum	t _{start}	7/26																	
(Not an index system)		1	8/13	7/26	17.5	41	0	41	359	359	21	21	55%	6	47					
		2	8/21	8/13	8	10	41	51	204	204	12	32	87%	16	26					
		t _{end}	9/7		17.5				88	650	5	37	100%							
Port																				
Chatham Creeks	pink	t _{start}	7/26																	
(Index system)		1	8/13	7/26	17.5	6,003	0	6,003	52,526	52,526	3,002	3,002	9%	235	6,238					
		2	8/21	8/13	8	41,156	6,003	47,159	188,636	241,162	10,779	13,781	40%	16,291	57,447					
		t _{end}	9/7		17.5				360,115	601,277	20,578	34,359	100%							
Port Dick-Headend Creek	chum	t _{start}	6/22																	
(Index system)		1	7/10	6/22	17.5	1,066	0	1,066	9,328	9,328	533	533	13%	0	1,066					
		2	7/24	7/10	14	3,055	1,066	4,121	28,847	38,175	1,648	2,181	53%	35	3,090					
		3	8/14	7/24	21	108	3,055	3,163	33,212	71,386	1,898	4,079	99%	705	813					
Port Dick-Headend Creek	pink	t _{start}	6/22																	
(Index system)		1	7/10	6/22	17.5	289	0	289	2,529	2,529	145	145	0%	0	289					
		2	7/24	7/10	14	5,520	289	5,809	40,663	43,192	2,324	2,468	4%	0	5,520					
		3	8/14	7/24	21	45,498	5,520	51,018	535,689	578,881	30,611	33,079	59%	491	45,989					
Port Dick-Island Creek	chum	t _{start}	7/4																	
(Index system)		1	7/22	7/4	17.5	5,090	0	5,090	44,538	44,538	2,545	2,545	29%	2	5,092					
		2	8/15	7/22	24	2,308	5,090	7,398	88,776	133,314	5,073	7,618	87%	665	2,973					
		t _{end}	9/1		17.5				20,195	153,509	1,154	8,772	100%							

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Location	Species	Survey number	Survey date (t _i)	Days			Previous + current live count (c _i +c _{i-1})	Fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. fish days, (A _b)			Accum. Escape. Index ^c Escape. Index	Percent Carcass Escape. Carcass Count	Live plus Carcass	
				Survey date (t _{i-1})	Previous surveys	Current live count, live count (c _i)			days, index ^b	Escape.					
Port Dick- Island Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	7/4												
		1	7/22	7/4	17.5	39	0	39	341	341	20	20	0%	0	39
		2	8/15	7/22	24	21,892	39	21,931	263,172	263,513	15,038	15,058	58%	75	21,967
Port Dick- Slide Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t _{end}	9/1			17.5			191,555	455,068	10,946	26,004	100%		
		t _{start}	6/22												
		1	7/10	6/22	17.5	293	0	293	2,564	2,564	147	147	5%	0	293
		2	7/24	7/10	14	1,969	293	2,262	15,834	18,398	905	1,051	36%	5	1,974
		3	8/14	7/24	21	595	1,969	2,564	26,922	45,320	1,538	2,590	90%	864	1,459
Port Dick- Slide Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{end}	8/31			17.5			5,206	50,526	298	2,887	100%		
		t _{start}	6/22												
		1	7/10	7/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
		2	7/24	7/10	14	11	0	11	77	77	4	4	0%	0	11
		3	8/14	7/24	21	3,129	11	3,140	32,970	33,047	1,884	1,888	55%	68	3,197
100		t _{end}	8/31			17.5			27,379	60,426	1,565	3,453	100%		

Source: Bue et al. 1998.

Note: Final counts include fish observed in bays if no further harvest occurred.

^a Fish days (A_b) = (Days between surveys * (prev. count + current count)) ÷ 2

^b Escapement index = A_b / 17.5 day stream-life estimate.

^c Area under the curve estimate equals the cumulative escapement index.

Appendix B8.—Sockeye salmon aerial survey counts from the Outer District, 2013.

Location	Survey number	Survey date	Live count	Peak count
Delusion Lake	1	06/29/13	30	
	2	07/08/13	50	
	3	07/10/13	1	
	4	07/16/13	360	
	5	07/23/13	1,680	
	6	08/25/13	500	1,680
Desire Lake	1	06/29/13	1,455	
	2	07/08/13	2,030	
	3	07/10/13	3,620	
	4	07/16/13	3,190	
	5	07/23/13	4,510	
	6	08/14/13	8,400	
	7	08/25/13	4,900	8,400
Delight Lake	1	06/29/13	695	
	2	07/08/13	2,991	
	3	07/10/13	2,730	
	4	07/16/13	1,570	
	5	07/23/13	3,430	
	6	07/31/13	1,351	
	7	08/14/13	3,430	
	8	08/25/13	2,530	3,430

Appendix B9.—Escapement indices and harvests by subdistricts in the Outer District, Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

Location	Harvest ^a				Escapement index ^b				Combined harvest and escapement index counts			
	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Dogfish Bay Subdistrict (232-01)			89,033	14,924			26,448	9,300			115,481	24,224
Port Chatham Subdist. (232-02)	4		251,955	1,129			57,447	47	4		309,402	1,176
Chugach Bay Subdistrict (232-03)												
Windy Bay Subdistrict (232-04)	1		259,294	1,328			59,553	600	1		318,847	1,928
Rocky Bay Subdistrict (232-05)			3,766	2,042			75,791	8,148			79,557	10,190
Outer Port Dick Subdist. (232-06)			15,188								15,188	
Port Dick South Subdist. (232-07)	30		536,118	10,693			55,828	4,133	30		591,946	14,826
Port Dick North Subdist. (232-09)	36	53	832,993	17,695			32,070	12,282	36	53	865,063	29,977
Taylor Bay Subdistrict (232-08)												
Port Dick area subtotal	66	53	1,388,065	30,430			87,898	16,415	66	53	1,475,963	46,845
E. Side Gore Pt. Subdist. (232-10)												
Nuka Island Subdistrict (232-15)	48		20,060	1,251			64,526	522	48		84,586	1,773
East Nuka Subdistrict (232-23)					16,041	1,490	91,678	1,299	16,041	1,490	91,678	1,299
Outer District total ^c	119	53	2,008,407	49,062	16,041		36,331	16,160	1,543	2,471,748	85,393	

^a Unexpanded aerial or ground survey index count, or weir count. Also includes non-index streams.

^b Additional non-index streams where salmon were observed are also included. Therefore cumulative escapement values in this table are greater than escapement indices that historically contribute to SEG ranges as shown for index streams only.

^c Harvests include all commercial and subsistence harvests.

Appendix B10.—Estimated pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements in thousands of fish for the major spawning systems in the Outer District of the Lower Cook Inlet Area, 1970–2013.

Year	Pink salmon								Chum salmon				Sockeye salmon								
	Dogfish Lagoon ^a	Port Chatham	Windy Right Creek	Windy Left Creek	Rocky River	Port Dick Creek	Island Creek	Desire Lake Creek	James Lagoon ^a	Total index count	Dogfish Lagoon	Rocky River	Port Dick Creek	Island Creek	Total index count	Delusion Lake ^a	Delight Lake	Desire Lake	Total index count		
1970	3.0	2.1	13.0	32.0	34.5	5.5	11.0		101.1	5	6	8.5	19.5	4.6	2.0	6.6					
1971	0.3	15.5	13.0	35.4	1.6	97.8	0.1	14.0	30.0	207.7	5	7	3	3.5	18.5	5.0	5.0	10.0			
1972		1.0	0.1	0.4	8.2	10.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	22.0	3	3	6	2	14	10.0	8.0	18.0			
1973	1.0	5.0	4.6	12.9	2.0	26.4	0.5	16.0	3.0	71.4	1	2	9	7	19	2.5	5.2	7.7			
1974		0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.5			3.9	0.6	1	0.8	5	7.4			0.0			
1975	2.3	7.7	18.7	9.7	4.4	62.8	0.1	28.0	0.4	134.1	5	25	4	7.4	41.4	2.0	6.5	8.5			
1976			0.2	0.2	2.7	12.7				0.6	16.4	3	12	1.5	1	17.5	6.0	11.0	17.0		
1977	8.1	14.2	11.1	47.3	36.7	109.3	0.6	12.0	0.8	240.1	6.4	11	5	11	33	5.2	10.7	15.9			
1978	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	8.2	44.9	0.4		1.0	56.8	9.3	6.3	8.9	17	41.4	8.0	10.0	18.0			
1979	7.3	20.8	10.4	74.8	85.0	116.0	0.6	15.0	3.0	332.9	8.2	35	4	17	64	8.0	12.0	20.0			
1980	0.3	7.7	3.3	10.9	6.4	56.1	2.2	0.3	16.0	4.6	107.8	4	23	4.2	11	42.1	10.0	17.0	27.0		
1981	2.6	11.2	4.7	31.3	25.0	106.0	25.0	16.0	5.0	14	240.8	12	13	4.1	18	45.6	7.3	12.0	19.3		
1982	2.6	2.0	4.7	4.4	6.6	19.9	15.0	0.4	12.0	6	65.0	8.5	2.8	1.7	8.7	21.7	25.0	18.0	43.0		
1983	1.0	3.5	4.3	11.9	16.6	64.1	15.3			8.5	5.1	124.2	5.3	4	4.5	36	50	7.0	12.0	19.0	
1984	0.6	7.8	3.4	2.5	9.0	44.6	35.0	0.6	23.0	4	125.9	8.6	3.5	2.7	26	40.4	10.5	15.0	25.5		
1985	0.2	8.9	5.4	8.9	12.1	65.3	27.9	3.6	62.5	9	194.6	4.9	2.5	1	9.1	17.5	26.0	18.0	44.0		
1986	0.4	11.5	2.5	2.2	12.0	41.6	16.6	7.0	32.0	6.6	125.4	2.5	2	1.7	8.6	14.8	13.0	10.0	23.0		
1987	1.2	10.2	2.0	5.6	4.5	4.5	0.1	2.8	11.0	1.1	40.7	2	0.2	6.1	13	21.5	10.5	13.4	23.9		
1988	0.3	21.0	1.3	3.4	5.4	12.0	7.2	1.2	2.5	1.7	54.0	8.6	0.3	9	7.8	25.7	1.2	9.0	10.2		
1989	0.2	31.7	6.6	25.2	10.3	55.4	6.7	7.3	47.0	4.9	190.2	1.8	1.2	3.3	4.8	15	7.7	9.0	16.7		
1990	7.1	27.8	7.1	7.5	18.0	41.7	25.0	13.3	1.0	3.8	141.4	1	0.8	1.1	2.3	12	5.2	9.5	14.7		
1991	9.3	23.8	20.7	34.5	26.1	54.2	24.4	16.4	1.3	4.4	201.4	3.1	7.4	17	12		4.1	8.2	12.3		
1992		4.3	3.9	8.2	25.4	6.9	12.5	6.1	0.4	0.4	67.7	0.8	1.7	5.4	6.7	2.4	5.9	11.9	17.8		
1993	0.3	22.2	13.6	25.9	70.0	37.0	12.1	34.3	19.3	3.3	234.4	5.4	0.1	2.5	3.6	34	5.6	11.0	16.6		
1994	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.0	17.1	18.1	28.3	1.4		0.8	73.4	11	1.9	3.5	8.8	16.5	5.6	10.5	16.1		
1995	13.3	14.0	11.4	31.6	56.3	6.6	10.6	6.2		0.6	136.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	7.7	21.9	15.8	15.8	31.6		
1996	2.3	8.6	9.9	2.5	80.1	23.2	40.1	6.8			171.2	6.7	2	2.3	6.9	24.5	7.7	9.4	17.1		

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Year	Pink salmon										Chum salmon					Sockeye salmon				
	Dogfish Lagoon ^a	Port Chatham	Windy Right Creek	Windy Left Creek	Rocky River	Port Dick Creek	Island Creek	South Nuka Creek	Desire Lake Creek	James Lagoon ^a	Total index count	Dogfish Lagoon	Rocky River	Port Dick Creek	Island Creek	Total index count	Delusion Lake ^a	Delight Lake	Desire Lake	Total index count
1997	20.0	42.7	13.9	64.6	48.1	36.9	71.1	9.3	6.2		292.8	13	1.1	1.9	5.2	47.2		27.8 ^b	14.7	42.5
1998	6.7	22.2	19.5	12.9	165.0	59.1	83.6	14.0	6.2		382.5	9.8	0.7	1.8	3.4	31.2		9.2 ^b	7.9	17.1
1999	12.4	10.7	5.2	24.0	17.2	8.5	8.6	2.4	6.8		83.4	19	5.4	2.9	16	28.1		17.0 ^d	14.6	31.6
2000	11.1	16.7	23.0	20.1	131.6	124.4	70.8	13.6	21.1	3.9	421.3	20	4.2	3.4	12	13		12.3	4.0	16.3
2001	2.0	17.9	10.3	61.8	73.0	44.7	81.8	20.7	67.5	2.3	377.7	6.1	3	1.8	6.3	17.2	2.8	10.1	5.5	18.4
2002	1.3	18.1	14.4	28.9	112.5	108.0	44.1	14.8	78.4	3.1	419.2	10	5.7	12	15	43.4	3.6	19.6 ^c	16.0	39.2
2003	5.2	35.0	23.3	82.8	287.4	107.7	118.6	41.4	34.8		731.0	13	5.5	5.6	16	40.7	2.0	7.5 ^c	8.4	17.9
2004	3.2	26.4	12.0	23.3	53.8	13.3	33.6	6.4	24.3		193.1	3.6	17	8.6	15	44.5	1.0	7.3 ^c	10.7	19.0
2005	22.3	44.4	22.2	72.0	198.7	122.2	26.4	11.2	46.0		543.1	2.7	6.1	4.8	21	34.3	1.1	15.2 ^c	4.8	21.1
2006	8.0	24.2	17.1	65.2	67.8	51.5	107.7	5.1	74.8		413.4	5.4	11	2.8	5.6	25	1.0	10.9 ^c	18.6	30.5
2007	4.1	14.5	18.3	37.3	190.0	44.2	87.2	6.6	11.8		409.9	4.9	1.6	2.8	3.1	12.4	2.1	44.0 ^c	10.0	56.1
2008	8.0	16.4	12.5	64.1	90.9	34.2	49.7	12.3	9.5		289.6	6.2	3.8	12	13	34.7	1.8	23.9 ^c	10.7	36.4
2009	9.2	25.3	15.0	57.3	173.6	41.7	44.5	19.9	73.9		451.2	4.4	2.5	5.6	9.3	21.8	1.3	12.7 ^c	16.0	30.0
2010	6.3	3.0	6.4	24.2	27.0	41.1	69.5		3.0		174.3	12.7	1.3	2.4	3.4	19.8	0.6	23.8 ^c	6.3	30.7
2011	3.9	15.8	1.7	12.2	22.7	16.9	10.2		0.6	0.3	80.1	12.9	4.5	7.1	11.8	36.3	1.8	20.2 ^c	9.6	31.6
2012	11.4	5.4	5.8	11.7	15.7	18.1	20.1	0.5	2.2	0.0	79.4	8.8	3.1	8.4	14.9	35.2	10.9 ^c	8.8	19.7	
10yr avg.	8.2	21.0	13.4	45.0	112.8	49.1	56.8	12.9	28.1	0.2	339.1	7.5	5.7	6.0	11.3	30.5	1.4	17.6	10.4	29.4
2013	26.4	57.4	11.7	47.8	75.8	55.8	26.0	8.4	56.9	24.4	340.0	9.3	8.1	4.1	8.8	30.4	1.7	6.0 ^c	8.4	16.0

^a Non-index stream.

^b Escapement derived from weir counts.

^c Escapement derived from a combination of weir, video counts, and/or aerial counts.

APPENDIX C: EASTERN DISTRICT

Appendix C1.–Eastern District common property commercial purse seine salmon harvest by period, 2013.

Period	Date	Hours Fished	Landings	Permits		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															
21															
22															
Total				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average weight					0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00

Appendix C2.—Historic commercial common property and derby commercial sales harvest (excluding homepacks) by species in the Eastern District, 1959–2013.

Year	Permits	Commercial Common property harvest					Derby sales Coho
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1959		58	4,319	5,491	125	13,301	
1960		0	105	853	8,720	467	
1961		0	0	0	0	0	
1962		0	0	3,728	49	10	
1963		0	1	2,250	11	0	
1964		0	22	9	813	12	
1965		0	0	0	0	0	
1966		0	0	0	0	0	
1967		0	348	203	3,097	275	
1968		2	74,484	5	41,464	872	
1969		3	99,403	6	1	10	
1970		11	4,895	691	50,946	1,305	
1971		32	2,203	1,115	5	423	
1972		12	413	903	18,232	767	
1973		5	3,057	801	1,919	55	
1974		0	193	524	378	7	
1975		0	596	124	383	2	
1976		0	5	200	35,423	45	
1977		0	5,776	360	1,349	3,229	
1978		0	2	582	29,738	100	
1979		0	0	296	0	0	
1980		0	122	426	155,779	720	
1981		0	9,270	470	44,989	3,279	
1982		0	3,092	950	143,639	7,698	
1983		0	25,932	594	36,154	7,934	
1984		47	54,459	536	135,290	10,534	
1985	14	11	24,311	1	92,403	5,146	
1986	10	0	3,055	3	40,243	3,757	
1987	9	0	3,687	1	14,333	14,913	
1988	13	1	20,253	1	1,740	24,668	
1989	12	0	8,538	3,913	92	312	
1990	8	0	7,682	127	11,815	307	1,642
1991	6	1	4,703	331	167,250	80	917
1992	7	0	432	1,131	60,007	86	477
1993	6	0	171	247	10,616	9	1,428
1994	6	1	1,610	3,835	44,987	2,792	1,608
1995	19	0	25,626	918	12,000	330	2,960
1996	17	0	36,981	1	35	223	2,600
1997	9	0	11,044	0	1	66	2,167
1998	7	1	9,797	1,094	38,829	51	2,554
1999	11	1	22,682	3	1,930	1,232	1,289
2000	13	0	19,193	332	4,099	1,273	1,689
2001	3	0	2,629	0	0	6	2,155
2002	7	0	14,647	0	0	5	2,687
2003	10	0	7,341	0	0	19	3,821
2004	8	0	16,645	0	0	1	4,400
2005	15	0	19,297	3	13,072	385	4,788
2006	13	0	32,393	1	3,460	270	2,274

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Year	Permits	Commercial Common property harvest					Derby sales Coho
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
2007	11	0	15,407	0	0	53	2,850
2008	11	0	57,060	0	0	34	1,223
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,570
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
2011	16	0	56,111	0	24	112	1,207
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400
<i>10 year average</i>							2,463
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,380

Source: ADF&G fish ticket database.

Appendix C3.—Anticipated daily and cumulative sockeye salmon escapement versus actual escapement through the Bear Creek weir, 2013.

Date	Actual Escapement to Bear Lake			Anticipated SEG plus CIAA brood goal ^a				Actual weir donations ^b Daily	Actual weir cost recovery Daily	Total sockeye at Bear Creek weir Daily	Total
	Antic. percent		Daily	Total	Minimum	Maximum					
	Daily	Total	Daily	Total	Daily	Daily					
6/1	0	0	0.4%	10	28	21	61			0	0
6/2	0	0	0.8%	21	49	45	107			0	0
6/3	0	0	0.8%	3	52	7	113			0	0
6/4	0	0	1.1%	18	70	40	154			0	1
6/5	0	0	1.4%	19	89	41	195			1	1
6/6	21	21	1.7%	21	110	46	241			21	22
6/7	144	165	2.2%	30	140	66	307			144	166
6/8	109	274	2.6%	23	162	50	356			109	275
6/9	79	353	3.3%	46	209	101	457			79	354
6/10	294	647	3.9%	41	249	89	547			294	648
6/11	233	880	4.7%	51	301	112	659			233	881
6/12	193	1,073	5.5%	50	350	109	768			193	1,074
6/13	195	1,268	6.4%	56	406	123	891			195	1,269
6/14	410	1,678	7.6%	76	482	167	1,058			410	1,679
6/15	352	2,030	9.2%	102	584	223	1,281			352	2,031
6/16	520	2,550	10.9%	109	693	240	1,520	13	13	533	2,564
6/17	745	3,295	13.3%	154	847	338	1,858	16	29	761	3,325
6/18	554	3,849	15.4%	132	979	290	2,148	30	59	584	3,909
6/19	492	4,341	17.4%	132	1,111	289	2,437	0	59	492	4,401
6/20	335	4,676	20.4%	188	1,299	413	2,849	29	88	364	4,765
6/21	517	5,193	22.9%	158	1,457	347	3,196	29	117	546	5,311
6/22	511	5,704	25.6%	175	1,632	384	3,580	18	135	529	5,840
6/23	649	6,353	28.5%	186	1,819	408	3,988	44	179	693	6,533
6/24	1,064	7,417	31.4%	181	2,000	398	4,386	0	179	1,064	7,597
6/25	1,202	8,619	34.1%	174	2,174	382	4,768	53	232	1,255	8,852
6/26	869	9,488	36.2%	131	2,305	287	5,054	0	232	869	9,721
6/27	635	10,123	39.1%	186	2,490	407	5,461	168	400	803	10,524
6/28	473	10,596	41.9%	178	2,668	390	5,851	0	400	362	835
6/29	416	11,012	45.2%	213	2,881	467	6,318	67	467	362	483
6/30	284	11,296	49.1%	245	3,126	537	6,855	20	487	266	628
7/1	494	11,790	53.2%	261	3,387	572	7,428	50	537	199	827
7/2	183	11,973	57.6%	281	3,668	616	8,044	0	537	827	183
7/3	141	12,114	61.8%	267	3,935	585	8,629	46	583	827	187
7/4	70	12,184	65.3%	226	4,160	495	9,124	0	583	827	70
7/5	105	12,289	68.6%	212	4,372	465	9,589	41	624	243	1,070
7/6	131	12,420	71.0%	148	4,520	325	9,914	43	667	1,070	174
7/7	112	12,532	74.0%	192	4,712	421	10,335	45	712	1,070	157
7/8	78	12,610	77.2%	207	4,919	453	10,788	30	742	128	1,198
7/9	0	12,610	80.1%	184	5,103	404	11,192	30	772	1,198	30
7/10	0	12,610	83.3%	201	5,304	441	11,633	0	772	1,198	0
7/11	0	12,610	85.5%	139	5,443	304	11,937	0	772	362	1,560
7/12	0	12,610	86.8%	83	5,527	183	12,120	0	772	226	1,786
7/13	0	12,610	88.2%	93	5,619	204	12,324	21	793	1,786	21
7/14	0	12,610	89.3%	69	5,688	152	12,475	16	809	1,786	16
7/15	0	12,610	89.9%	39	5,727	85	12,560	40	849	247	2,033
7/16	0	12,610	90.7%	50	5,777	110	12,670	21	870	2,033	21
7/17	0	12,610	91.3%	41	5,818	89	12,759	15	885	2,033	15

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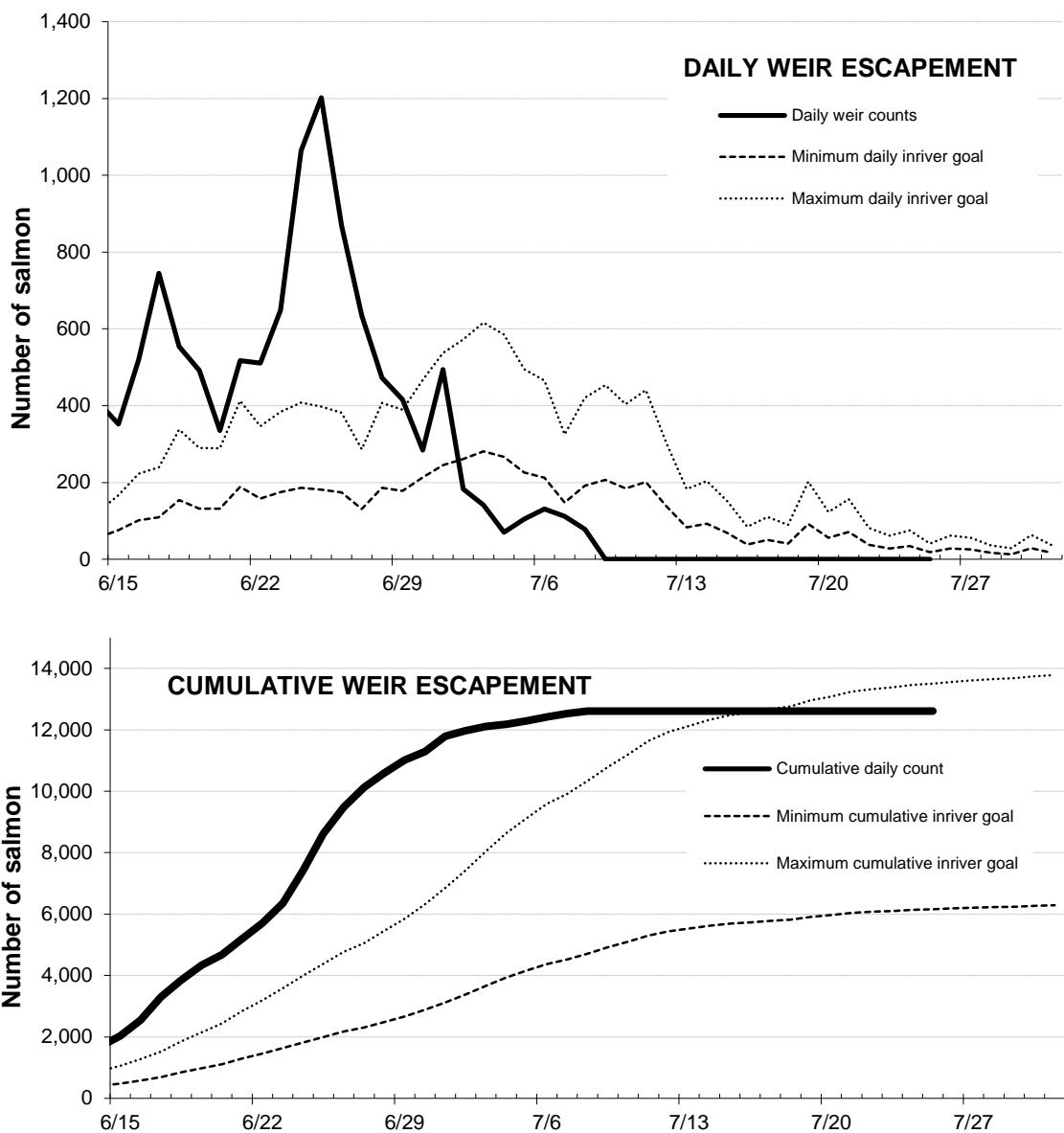
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Date	Actual Escapement to Bear Lake			Anticipated SEG plus CIAA brood goal ^a				Actual weir donations ^b				Actual weir Total sockeye at cost recovery Bear Creek weir			
	Antic.		percent	Minimum		Maximum		Daily		Total		Daily		Total	
	Daily	Total		Daily	Total	Daily	Total	Daily	Total	Daily	Total	Daily	Total	Daily	Total
7/18	0	12,610	92.8%	92	5,910	202	12,961	103	988	2,033	103	15,632			
7/19	0	12,610	93.7%	56	5,966	123	13,084	22	1,010	2,033	22	15,654			
7/20	0	12,610	94.8%	71	6,037	156	13,240	24	1,034	2,033	24	15,678			
7/21	0	12,610	95.4%	37	6,074	82	13,322	28	1,062	2,033	28	15,706			
7/22	0	12,610	95.8%	28	6,103	61	13,383	28	1,090	2,033	28	15,734			
7/23	0	12,610	96.3%	34	6,137	75	13,458	39	1,129	2,033	39	15,773			

Note: Bear Creek sustainable escapement goal is 700–8,300 sockeye salmon. CIAA broodstock goal is 5,670 for a desired inriver return of 6,370–13,970 fish.

^a Projected daily goal based on expected run timing applied to minimum and maximum cumulative goals at the end of the run.

^b Weir harvest is cost recovery and donations of excess fish above daily SEG plus broodstock needs.



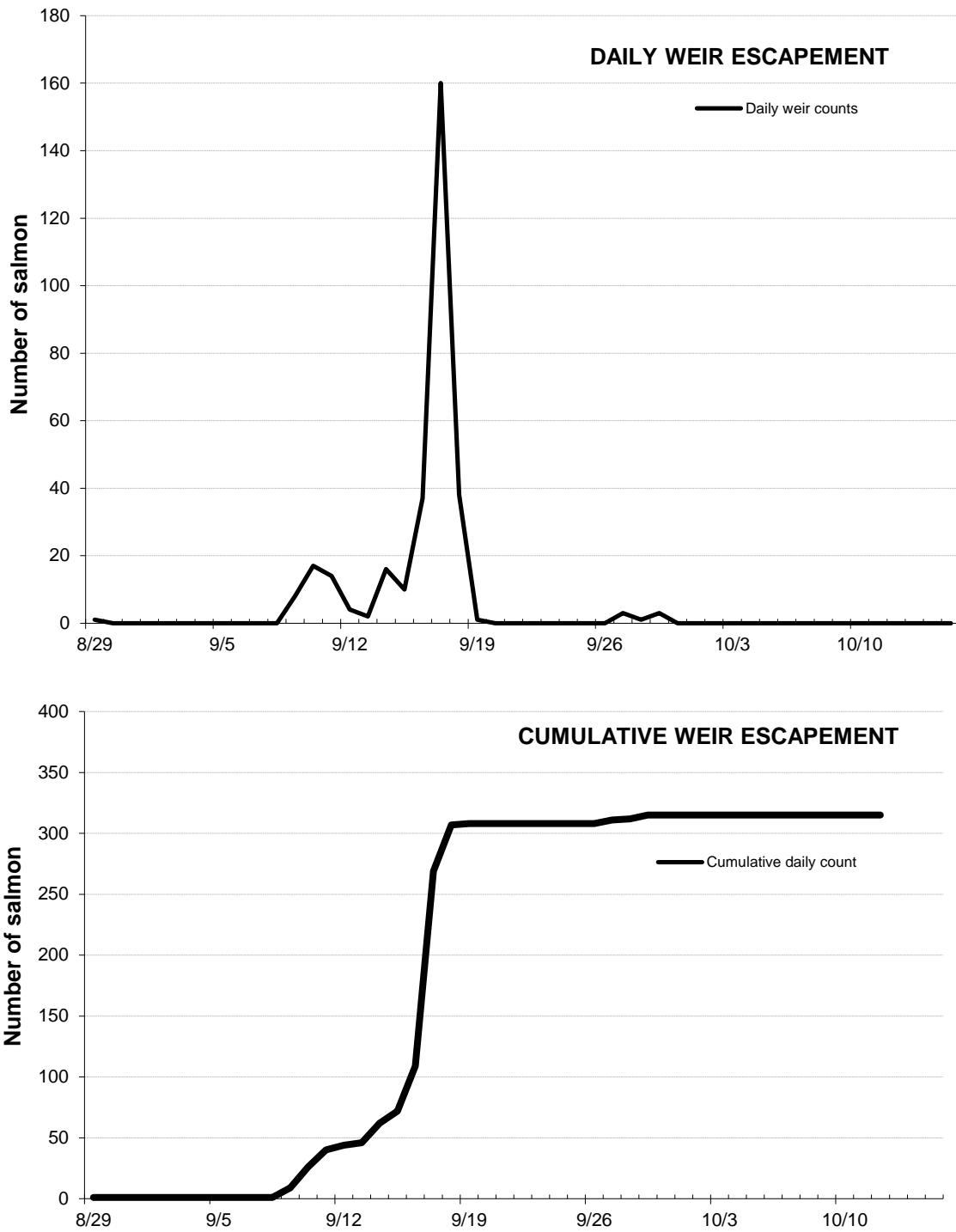
Note: A total of 15,773 sockeye salmon returned to the Bear Creek weir in 2013. Of those, 12,610 were passed through the weir into Bear Lake. An additional 3,162 were harvested at the weir for cost recovery or donated (jacks) to the public. A total of 3,606 were harvested from Bear Lake for use as hatchery broodstock. Total estimated natural spawning escapement is estimated at 9,004 fish. “Inriver goal” is the sustainable escapement goal range (700–8,300) added to the CIAA hatchery broodstock goal (4,258) for this species.

Appendix C4.—Sockeye salmon passage past Bear Creek weir versus minimum and maximum inriver goals, 2013.

Appendix C5.—Coho salmon escapement through the Bear Creek weir, 2013.

Date	Escapement to Bear Lake		Antic. percent	Weir Harvest ^a		Cumulative coho at Bear Creek weir		Comments
	Daily	Total		Daily	Total	Daily	Total	
30 Aug	10	10	0.3%			10	10	
31 Aug	12	22	0.3%			12	22	
01 Sep	26	48	0.4%			26	48	
02 Sep	6	54	0.5%			6	54	
03 Sep	15	69	0.6%			15	69	
04 Sep	30	99	0.7%			30	99	
05 Sep	52	151	0.7%	47	47	99	198	
06 Sep	62	213	1.1%		47	62	260	
07 Sep	73	286	1.4%		47	73	333	
08 Sep	14	300	2.0%		47	14	347	
09 Sep	300	2.5%			47		347	
10 Sep	300	2.8%			47		347	
11 Sep	300	3.8%		78	125	78	425	
12 Sep	300	4.1%			125		425	
13 Sep	300	5.0%		220	345	220	645	
14 Sep	300	6.6%		207	552	207	852	
15 Sep	300	7.4%		211	763	211	1,063	
16 Sep	300	9.1%		252	1,015	252	1,315	
17 Sep	300	12.1%		252	1,267	252	1,567	
18 Sep	300	14.3%		211	1,478	211	1,778	
19 Sep	300	16.4%		220	1,698	220	1,998	
20 Sep	300	18.3%		103	1,801	103	2,101	
21 Sep	300	19.4%		12	1,813	12	2,113	
22 Sep	300	20.8%		54	1,867	54	2,167	
23 Sep	300	22.1%		8	1,875	8	2,175	
24 Sep	300	25.2%			1,875		2,175	
25 Sep	300	27.9%			1,875		2,175	
26 Sep	300	30.3%		98	1,973	98	2,273	
27 Sep	300	33.4%		2	1,975	2	2,275	
28 Sep	300	35.8%		198	2,173	198	2,473	
29 Sep	300	40.1%		10	2,183	10	2,483	
30 Sep	300	43.1%			2,183		2,483	
01 Oct	300	47.2%			2,183		2,483	
02 Oct	300	52.8%			2,183		2,483	
03 Oct	300	57.3%			2,183		2,483	
04 Oct	300	62.6%		156	2,339	156	2,639	
05 Oct	300	66.7%		47	2,386	47	2,686	
06 Oct	300	72.3%			2,386		2,686	
07 Oct	300	75.0%			2,386		2,686	
08 Oct	300	76.9%			2,386		2,686	
09 Oct	300	80.6%			2,386		2,686	
10 Oct	300	83.7%		210	2,596	210	2,896	
11 Oct	300	86.4%		251	2,847	251	3,147	
12 Oct	300	90.2%			2,847		3,147	
13 Oct	300	91.0%			2,847		3,147	
14 Oct	300	91.9%			2,847		3,147	
15 Oct	300	93.3%			2,847		3,147	Weir closed for the season

^a A total of 498 fish were harvested for broodstock, 118 were sampled for otoliths, 234 were used by ADF&G as broodstock for educational programs, and 1,997 were donated to the public.



Appendix C6.—Coho salmon passage past the Bear Creek weir, 2013.

Appendix C7.—Adult sockeye and coho salmon escapement, and Dolly Varden char and smolt outmigrations past Bear Creek weir, 1992–2013.

Year	Upstream migration to Bear Lake								Downstream migration to Resurrection Bay				Comments	
	Sockeye				Coho				Dolly					
	Weir harvest, (sold or donated)	Brood stock	Spawning harvest	Return escapement at weir	Weir harvest, (sold or donated)	Brood stock	Spawning harvest	Return at weir	Sockeye (smolt)	Coho (smolt)	Varden (adult)			
1992	0	0	1,925	1,925	1,234	689	1,132	3,055	133,787	112,852	2,186	Est. 800 coho below weir after closure.		
1993	1,663	218	4,827	6,708	7,199	678	794	8,671	345,767	53,495	378	5,000 pink salmon below weir.		
1994	8,047	1,370	7,335	16,752	4,927	1,038	475	6,440	253,886	54,422	627	Est. 300 coho below weir after closure.		
1995	20,869	1,808	6,526	29,203	1,125	1,726	444	3,295	73,500	89,200	278			
1996	7,945	1,813	6,199	15,957	723	608	380	1,711	156,000	154,900	406	Est. 3,600 coho below weir after closure.		
1997	10,051	720	7,225	17,996		598	276	874	276,000	114,100	630	Est. 750 coho below weir after closure.		
1998	21,020	2,272	6,155	29,447	9,862	780	350	11,023	107,800	92,200	1,203	Coho reported below weir after closure.		
1999	9,146	1,982	5,833	17,439	2,499	939	368	3,812	75,800	106,800	2,212	23 coho below weir after closure.		
2000	1,670	3,984	7,844	13,716	5,390	719	597	6,765	175,000	70,900	2,195	Est. 200 coho below weir after closure.		
2001	3,558	4,195	8,606	16,364	1,754	644	495	2,893	387,500	101,400	1,168	Est. 20 coho below weir after closure.		
2002	2,722	4,226	8,278	15,227	1,745	864	875	3,484	107,200	94,200	1,168			
2003	2,776	3,735	9,498	16,010	2,065	1,021	395	3,506	1,326,476	208,120	231			
2004	0	3,725	8,198	11,923	1,224	876	572	2,672	123,213	73,397	158			
2005	31,905	3,122	10,285	45,312	1,536	808	546	2,947	1,420,428	65,448	51			
2006	30,651	4,060	8,338	43,049	681	892	516	2,089	1,962,415	49,980	95			
2007	7,250	4,265	8,575	20,090	0	727	386	1,113	1,347,874	78,891	64			
2008	3,706	4,172	9,264	17,142	403	697	368	1,467	308,459	63,943	60			
2009	32,515	2,954	10,364	45,833	0	529	535		241,106	54,829	44	181 coho below weir after closure.		
2010	2,943	4,004	8,880	15,827	248	490	492	1,230	598,911	48,867	349			

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Year	Upstream migration to Bear Lake							Downstream migration to Resurrection Bay			Comments	
	Sockeye			Coho				Sockeye	Coho	Dolly		
	Weir harvest, (sold or donated)	Brood stock	Spawning escapement	Return at weir	Weir harvest, (sold or donated)	Brood stock	Spawning escapement	Return at weir	(smolt)	(smolt)	varden (adult)	
2011	4,894	3,612	9,608	18,114	0	491	359	850	477,844	40,433	2,681	
2012	1,802	4,428	8,031	14,381	31	578	315	924	466,990	45,936	1,425	4,000 pink salmon below weir.
Prev 10yr average	11,844	3,808	9,104	24,768	619	711	448	1,866	827,372	72,984	516	
2013	3,162	3,606	9,004	15,772	2,044	1,103	300	3,447	791,705	36,219	759	

Source: Data from CIAA (1992–2013).

Appendix C8.—Sockeye salmon aerial survey counts from the Eastern District, 2013.

Location	Survey number	Survey date	Live count	Peak count
Aialik Lake and creek	1	7/23/13	1,940	
	2	7/31/13	3,530	
	3	8/25/13	252	3,530

Appendix C9.—Pink and chum salmon escapements using area under the curve estimation in the Eastern District, 2013.

Location	Species	Survey no.	Survey date (t_i)	Previous survey date (t_{i-1})	Days between surveys	Current live count, (c_i)	Previous live count (c_{i-1})	Previous + current live count	Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. fish days,	Accum. Escape. Index ^b	Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Percent Carcass Escape.	Carcass Count	Live plus Carcass
Bear Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t_{start} 1	8/11 8/29 9/15	8/11 17.5 17.5		5,700 0	5,700	49,875 49,875	49,875 99,750	2,850 2,850	2,850 5,700	50% 100%	2,425	8,125	
Bear Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	coho	t_{start} 1	8/11 8/29 9/15	8/11 17.5 17.5		2 0	2	18 18	18 35	1 1	1 2	50% 100%	0	2	
Day Harbor <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t_{start} 1	6/23 7/10 9/15	6/23 17.5 17.5		255 0	255	2,231 2,231	2,231 4,463	128 128	128 255	50% 100%	0	255	
Humpy Cove <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t_{start} 1	8/11 8/28 9/15	8/10 17.5 17.5		1,450 0	1,450	12,688 12,688	12,688 25,375	725 725	725 1,450	50% 100%	333	1,783	
Mayor Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t_{start} 1	8/9 8/27 9/13	8/9 17.5 17.5		1,209 0	1,209	10,579 10,579	10,579 21,158	605 605	605 1,209	50% 100%	222	1,431	
Mayor Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t_{start} 1	8/27 8/27 8/27	8/27 0 0		0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	100% 100%	1	1	
Sawmill Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t_{start} 1	8/9 8/27 9/13	8/9 17.5 17.5		79 0	79	691 691	691 1,383	40 40	40 79	50% 100%	17	96	
Sawmill Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t_{start} 1	8/9 8/27 9/13	8/9 17.5 17.5		353 0	353	3,089 3,089	3,089 6,178	177 177	177 353	50% 100%	76	429	
Spring Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t_{start} 1	8/9 8/27 9/13	8/9 17.5 17.5		20 0	20	175 175	175 350	10 10	10 20	50% 100%	12	32	
Spring Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t_{start} 1	8/9 8/27 9/13	8/9 17.5 17.5		1,452 0	1,452	12,705 12,705	12,705 25,410	726 726	726 1,452	50% 100%	50	1,502	

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Appendix C9.—Page 2 of 2.

Location	Species	Survey no.	Days			Current live count, (c _i)	Previous live count (c _{i-1})	Previous + current live count (c _i +c _{i-1})	Fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. fish days, (A _b)			Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Percent Carcass Count	Live plus Carcass
			Survey date (t _i)	Previous survey date (t _{i-1})	between surveys (t _i -t _{i-1})					days, (A _b)	Escape. index ^b	Carcass				
Thumb Cove <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t _{start}	8/10													
		1	8/28	8/10	17.5	7	0	7	61	61	4	4	50%	2	9	
Thumb Cove <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	8/10													
		1	8/28	8/10	17.5	546	0	546	4,778	4,778	273	273	50%	91	637	
Tonsina Ck. <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t _{start}	8/10													
		1	8/28	8/10	17.5	1,020	0	1,020	8,925	8,925	510	510	50%	397	1,417	
Tonsina Ck. <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	8/10													
		1	8/28	8/10	17.5	4,992	0	4,992	43,680	43,680	2,496	2,496	50%	263	5,255	
Tonsina Left Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	t _{start}	8/10													
		1	8/28	8/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	1	1	
Tonsina Left Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	t _{start}	8/10													
		1	8/28	8/10	17.5	394	0	394	3,448	3,448	197	197	50%	66	460	
			9/14		17.5				3,448	6,895	197	394	100%			

Source: Bue et al. 1998.

Note: Final counts include fish observed in bays if no further harvest occurred.

^a Fish days (A_b) = (Days between surveys * (prev. count + current count)) ÷ 2

^b Escapement index = A_b / 17.5 day stream-life estimate.

^c Area under the curve estimate equals the cumulative escapement index.

Appendix C10.—Escapement indices and harvests by subdistrict in the Eastern District of Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

Location	Harvest ^b				Escapement index ^c				Combined harvest and escapement index counts			
	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Aialik Bay Subdistrict (231-05)					3,530				3,530			
Harding Entrance Subdistrict (231-10)												
Outer Resurrection Bay Subdist. (231-25)												
Resurrection Bay Subdistrict (231-30)	47,018	6,521	0	18	11,139	300	19,162 ^d	1,555	58,157	6,821	0	1,573
Humpy Cove Subdistrict (231-40)									255			
Day Harbor Subdistrict (231-60)												
Eastern District total ^a	47,018	6,521	0	18	14,669	300	19,162	1,810	61,687	6,821	0	1,828

^a Harvests include all commercial, sport derby, and hatchery harvests.

^b Unexpanded aerial or ground survey index counts or weir counts.

^c Pink salmon ground survey count of Bear Creek from weir to Seward Highway.

^d Additional non-index streams where salmon were observed are also included. Therefore, cumulative escapement values in this table are greater than escapement indices that historically contribute to sustainable escapement goal ranges as shown for index streams only.

Appendix C11.—Estimated sockeye and pink salmon escapements in thousands of fish for the major spawning systems in the Eastern District of the Lower Cook Inlet Area, 1970–2013.

Year	Pink salmon						Sockeye salmon			
	Aialik Lagoon	Bear Creek	Salmon Creek	Tonsina Creek	Thumb Cove	Humpy Cove	Total	Aialik Lake	Bear Lake ^{a,b}	Total
1970								5.8	5.8	
1971								3.0	0.4	3.4
1972		0.5					0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3
1973								1.5	0.2	1.7
1974	0.1	4.9		1.4	1.1	0.6	8.1	2.2	0.1	2.3
1975								8.0	0	8.0
1976	0.4	10.0	16.9	5.7	2.0	1.4	36.4	8.0	0.6	8.6
1977							0.0	5.0	0	5.0
1978		7.8	11.0	1.5	2.0	0.9	23.2	3.0	0	3.0
1979								5.0	0	5.0
1980		13.3	15.5	0.7	1.2	5.7	36.4	6.6	1.5	8.1
1981		0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.8	0.7	2.5
1982	5.0	7.9	21.0	7.5	7.9	4.0	53.3	22.4	0.5	22.9
1983	3.0	0.8	0.5	5.4	4.9	2.0	16.6	20.0	0.7	20.7
1984	4.0	7.7	10.2	6.0	4.2	2.5	34.6	22.0	0.5	22.5
1985	9.4	4.1	2.1	48.2	14.5	5.0	83.3	8.0	1.1	9.1
1986	6.0	14.0	8.3	11.2	4.0	0.9	44.4	7.6	0.8	8.4
1987	1.5	3.5	1.7	3.4	2.7	0.3	13.1	9.2	0.3	9.5
1988	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.8	13.0	0.1	13.1
1989	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.5	4.2	1.0	9.8	6.5	0.1	6.6
1990		4.4		1.2		3.8	9.4	5.7	1.1	6.8
1991		15.4		0.3	3.4		19.1	3.7	0.7	4.4
1992		2.3		c	0.4		2.7	2.5	1.9	4.4
1993		6.6		3.2	5.5	0.9	16.2	3.0	4.8	7.8
1994		34.8		7.0	10.8	2.2	54.8	7.3	7.3	14.6
1995	1.1	38.6		0.5	9.3	1.8	51.3	2.6	6.5	9.1
1996		8.0		0.4	9.5	3.4	21.3	3.5	6.2	9.7
1997		6.3		0.4	4.7	2.2	13.6	11.4	7.2	18.6
1998	0.4	13.2		2.3	21.0	1.2	38.1	4.9	6.2	11.1
1999	0.9	7.8		0.5	9.2	4.0	22.4	3.8	5.8	9.6
2000		35.6		6.6	8.5	1.7	52.4	4.3	7.8	12.1
2001		3.0		2.8	3.1	0.3	9.2	5.1	8.6	13.7
2002		2.7		6.9	3.7	1.8	15.1	6.1	8.3	14.4
2003		4.4		5.2	5.1	2.6	17.3	5.4	9.5	14.9
2004		1.2		3.5	4.3	1.0	10.0	10.1	8.2	18.3
2005	0.8	34.5		9.9	8.7	14.6	68.5	5.3	10.3	15.6
2006		9.0		6.5	5.2	1.9	22.6	4.8	8.3	13.1
2007								5.4	8.6	13.9
2008								4.2	9.3	13.5
2009								3.1	10.4	13.5
2010								5.3	8.9	14.2
2011								3.5	9.6	13.1
2012	0.0	4.1						2.1	8.0	10.1
10-yr avg.	0.4	10.6		6.3	5.8	5.0	29.6	4.9	9.1	14.0
2013		8.1		5.3	0.6	1.8	15.8	3.5	9.0	12.5

^a Weir counts.

^b Beginning in 1994, Bear Lake escapement figures are derived from total weir count minus number of fish collected for hatchery broodstock.

APPENDIX D: KAMISHAK BAY DISTRICT

Appendix D1.—Kamishak Bay District commercial salmon harvest by period, 2013.

Period ^a	Date	Hours	Permits		Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
			Fished	Landings	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
1 ^a	6/01–6/02	48												
2 ^a	6/03–6/09	160												
3 ^a	6/10–6/16	160												
4 ^{a,b}	6/17–6/23	160												
5 ^{a,b}	6/24–6/30	160												
6 ^{a,b}	7/01–7/07	160	5	7			23,046	111,633			61	184		
7 ^{a,c}	7/08–7/14	160	5	4			7,170	32,768			27	63	684	6,156
8 ^{a,c,d}	7/15–7/21	160	d	d			d				d		d	
9 ^{a,c,d}	7/22–7/28	160	d	d							d		d	
10 ^{a,c}	7/29–8/04	160												
11 ^{a,c}	8/05–8/11	160												
12 ^a	8/12–8/18	160												
13 ^a	8/19–8/25	160												
14 ^a	8/26–9/01	160												
15 ^a	9/02–9/08	160												
16 ^a	9/09–9/15	160												
Total			5	15	0	0	33,154	157,625	0	0	314	778	2,357	20,047
Average weight							4.68					2.57		8.36

Note: Unless otherwise noted, all Kamishak Bay Subdistricts were open to commercial harvest from June 1, 2013, to September 15, 2013, with regular closed waters in effect.

^a Waters of Kamishak Bay District excluding McNeil River and Paint River Subdistricts open to commercial purse seine harvest.

^b Waters of Chenik and Bruin Bay Subdistricts closed to commercial harvest June 17–July 6.

^c Waters of Kirschner Lake special harvest area closed to commercial harvest July 7–August 11.

^d Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

Appendix D2.—Total commercial common property harvest (excluding homepacks) by species in the Kamishak Bay District 1959–2013.

Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1959			0	1,549	43	5,325	23,574
1960			11	768	28	11,563	44,328
1961			0	1	14	6,019	12,465
1962			0	20	11	219	43,404
1963			2	4	97	82,314	13,892
1964			5	1,979	115	20,719	42,280
1965			0	808	122	3,452	3,175
1966			1	21	247	2,945	12,688
1967			1	182	74	17,340	24,221
1968			0	492	101	198,253	49,461
1969			2	10,723	121	80,157	53,193
1970			0	2,846	218	22,500	95,841
1971			0	3	121	32,094	26,327
1972			0	47	31	342	26,374
1973			0	1	28	12,568	35,584
1974			0	0	2,915	48	4,554
1975			0	29	3,041	9,432	4,868
1976			1	3,988	1,111	1,112	48,848
1977			1	7,425	105	6,308	65,659
1978			0	4,619	1,584	982	48,669
1979			9	1,778	1,116	58,484	28,711
1980			0	3,877	2,495	101,864	35,921
1981			1	4,972	1,845	66,097	73,501
1982			11	18,014	38,685	43,871	108,946
1983			1	11,207	7,138	1,405	142,901
1984			2	24,642	13,230	137,133	70,595
1985	10	72	6	78,076	2,024	194	8,139
1986	25	386	14	146,496	9,935	423,774	61,670
1987	32	439	7	123,663	8,079	72,686	110,565
1988	38	634	33	186,011	4,471	64,468	220,579
1989	20	144	3	46,395	4	256,669	7,809
1990	30	318	12	96,397	26	2,448	3,597
1991	33	479	17	127,579	2,337	47,478	7,849
1992	23	232	39	60,078	1,488	2,594	20,051
1993	14	89	4	59,745	3	4,205	600
1994	8	17	0	18,509	1,897	33	14
1995	7	27	2	31,077	6,084	169,039	10,300
1996 ^a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1997	3	6	0	5,608	0	0	3
1998	4	4	0	8,112	0	414	20
1999	6	8	0	29,409	0	325	23
2000	10	41	1	10,245	7	6,173	66,069
2001	7	40	2	9,972	9	131	84,766
2002	5	53	0	1,429	52	438,352	34,604
2003 ^a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2004	6	46	0	35,285	5,367	12,969	177,395
2005	8	37	0	50,018	92	5,787	83,943
2006	5	34	0	38,267	24,269	77,833	56,494
2007	4	24	0	169,509	4	4,959	37

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Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
2008	11	44	2	171,924	20	26,397	73,209
2009	9	81	0	65,763	0	132,414	36,574
2010	9	54	10	5,612	573	2,432	70,782
2011	5	38	0	99,288	0	1,050	3,850
2012	6	34	0	55,255	0	61	2,425
Prior 10-yr avg.	7	41	1	70,343	3,033	26,947	53,445
2013	5	15	0	33,154	0	314	2,357

Source: ADF&G fish ticket database.

^a Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

Appendix D3.—Anticipated daily and cumulative sockeye salmon escapement versus actual escapement past the video monitoring site at Chenik Lake, 2013.

Date	Actual		Antic. percent	Apportioned sustainable escapement goals				Comments
	Daily	Cumulative		Projected minimum Daily	Cumulative	Projected maximum Daily	Cumulative	
6/19	1	1	0.2%	209	836	835	3,343	
6/20	0	1	0.2%	123	959	492	3,835	
6/21	6	7	0.2%	265	1,223	1,059	4,894	
6/22	3	10	0.2%	216	1,440	865	5,758	
6/23	23	33	0.2%	150	1,589	598	6,357	
6/24	124	157	0.3%	83	1,672	331	6,688	
6/25	2,124	2,281	0.4%	16	1,688	63	6,751	
6/26	2,358	4,639	0.5%	42	1,729	166	6,917	
6/27	2,992	7,631	0.7%	109	1,838	435	7,353	
6/28	33	7,664	0.8%	201	2,039	804	8,157	
6/29	0	7,664	1.8%	193	2,232	772	8,929	
6/30	0	7,664	3.8%	141	2,373	564	9,494	
7/1	0	7,664	6.9%	194	2,567	774	10,268	
7/2	0	7,664	15.8%	88	2,655	350	10,618	
7/3	6	7,670	17.9%	16	2,671	65	10,683	
7/4	0	7,670	23.9%	61	2,732	244	10,927	
7/5	0	7,670	27.4%	109	2,841	435	11,362	
7/6	242	7,912	35.0%	54	2,895	216	11,578	
7/7	1,270	9,182	41.1%	40	2,935	161	11,739	
7/8	135	9,317	45.4%	26	2,960	103	11,841	
7/9	2	9,319	47.8%	27	2,987	106	11,947	
7/10	0	9,319	48.2%	119	3,105	474	12,422	
7/11	1	9,320	49.4%	35	3,140	138	12,560	
7/12	0	9,320	52.5%	57	3,197	229	12,789	
7/13	0	9,320	58.3%	31	3,229	125	12,914	
7/14	299	9,619	63.8%	30	3,258	118	13,032	
7/15	0	9,619	67.8%	5	3,263	20	13,052	
7/16	4	9,623	73.3%	39	3,302	155	13,207	
7/17	3	9,626	75.8%	10	3,311	39	13,245	
7/18	0	9,626	76.3%	17	3,328	69	13,314	
7/19	4	9,630	78.1%	22	3,350	87	13,401	
7/20	502	10,132	81.2%	12	3,362	48	13,449	
7/21	0	10,132	82.7%	8	3,370	32	13,480	
7/22	374	10,506	83.8%	16	3,387	66	13,546	
7/23	6	10,512	84.6%	20	3,407	80	13,627	
7/24	0	10,512	85.3%	14	3,421	57	13,684	
7/25	0	10,512	88.7%	12	3,433	49	13,733	
7/26	0	10,512	89.7%	17	3,451	69	13,803	
7/27	0	10,512	91.4%	20	3,471	81	13,884	
7/28	401	10,913	92.2%	5	3,476	21	13,905	
7/29	0	10,913	93.1%	10	3,486	39	13,944	
7/30	156	11,069	93.2%	6	3,492	26	13,970	
7/31	4	11,073	94.3%	6	3,498	22	13,992	
8/1	121	11,194	94.6%	1	3,499	3	13,994	
8/2	79	11,273	95.1%	0	3,499	1	13,996	
8/3	0	11,273	95.7%	1	3,500	3	13,998	

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Date	Apportioned sustainable escapement goals								Comments	
	Actual			Projected minimum		Projected maximum				
	Daily	Cumulative	Antic. percent	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative			
8/4	1	11,274	96.1%	0	3,500	0	13,998			
8/5	51	11,325	96.3%	0	3,500	0	13,998			
8/6	5	11,330	96.8%	0	3,500	0	13,998			
8/7	0	11,330	97.3%	0	3,500	0	13,998			
8/8	0	11,330	97.7%	0	3,500	0	13,998			
8/9	3	11,333	98.1%	0	3,500	0	13,998	Camera pulled for season, 8/9.		

Note: Anticipated escapement derived from run timing and Chenik Lake sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goal (3,500–14,000 fish).

Appendix D4.—Anticipated daily and cumulative sockeye salmon escapement versus actual escapement past the video monitoring site at Mikfik Lake, 2013.

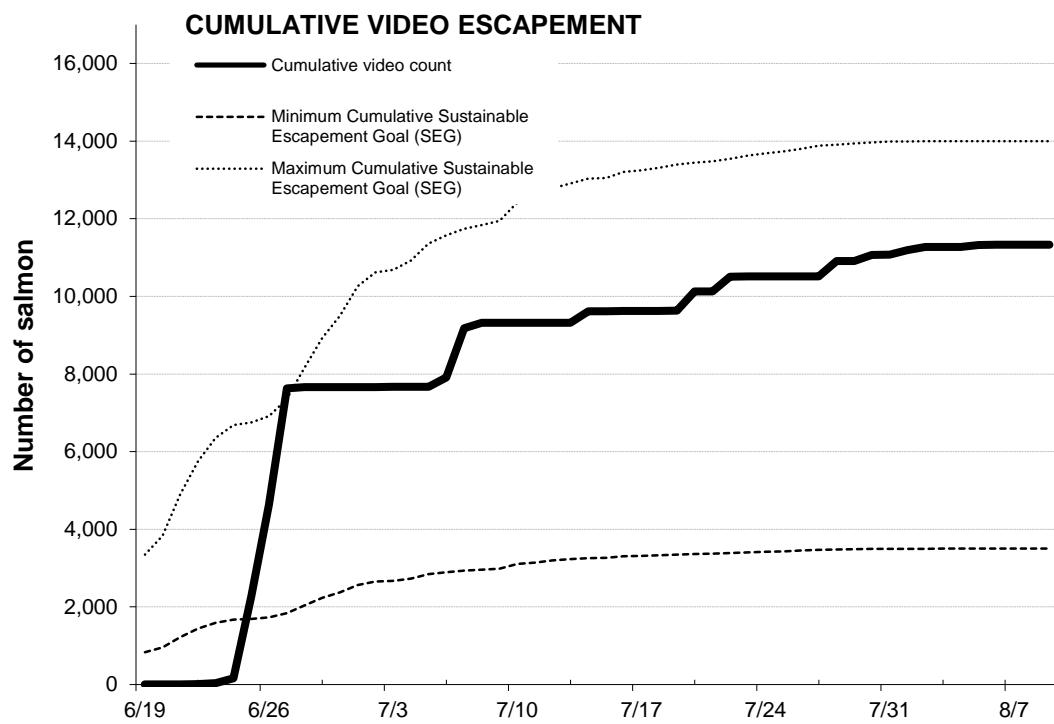
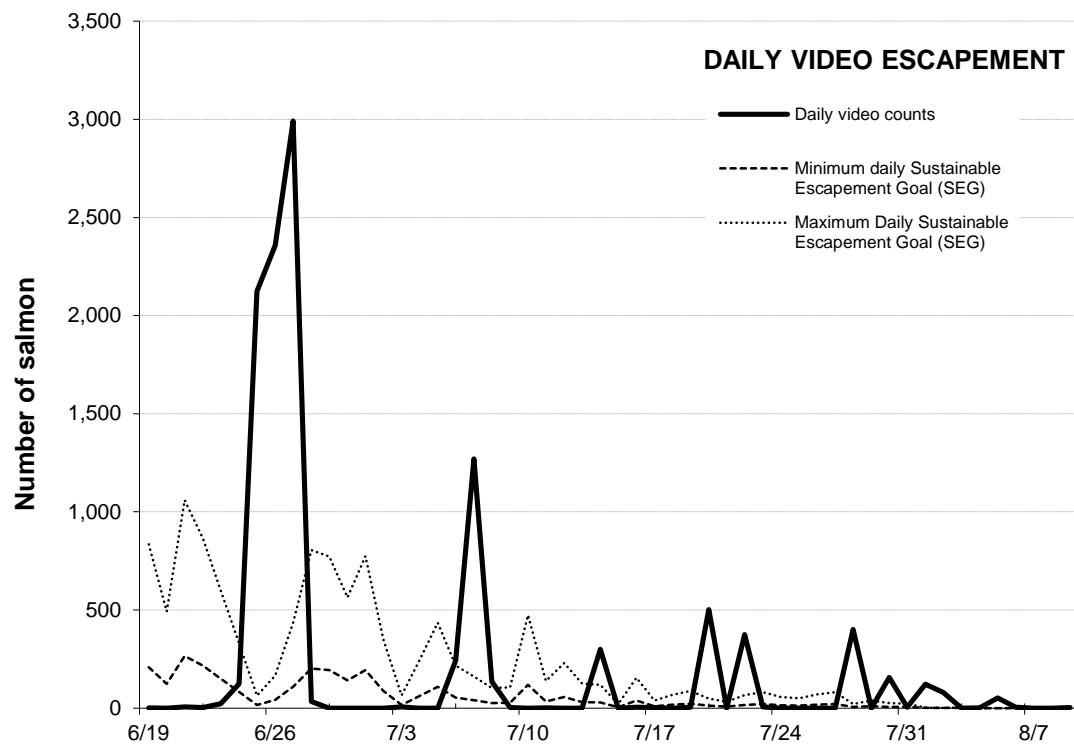
Date	Actual		Antic. Percent	Apportioned sustainable escapement goal				Comments
	Daily	Cumulative		Projected minimum	Projected maximum	Daily	Cumulative	
6/19	1,168	1,168	32.2%	1	2,032	1	3,918	Camera installed, 6/19.
6/20	891	2,059	38.2%	376	2,408	726	4,644	Late ice out precluded earlier install.
6/21	522	2,581	55.5%	1,086	3,494	2,095	6,739	
6/22	241	2,822	67.1%	735	4,229	1,417	8,157	
6/23	69	2,891	71.5%	277	4,506	534	8,690	
6/24	935	3,826	75.0%	217	4,723	418	9,109	
6/25	146	3,972	78.4%	214	4,937	414	9,522	
6/26		3,972	79.4%	66	5,003	126	9,649	Video down
6/27		3,972	83.1%	234	5,237	452	10,100	Video down
6/28		3,972	84.4%	79	5,316	153	10,253	Video down
6/29		3,972	85.1%	45	5,361	87	10,340	Video down
6/30		3,972	85.1%	0	5,361	0	10,340	Video down
7/1		3,972	85.1%	1	5,362	2	10,342	Video down
7/2		3,972	85.2%	2	5,365	5	10,346	Video down
7/3		3,972	85.2%	2	5,367	4	10,350	Video down
7/4		3,972	85.2%	2	5,369	4	10,354	Video down
7/5		3,972	85.4%	11	5,379	21	10,375	Video down
7/6		3,972	89.3%	246	5,625	474	10,849	Video down
7/7		3,972	91.0%	109	5,735	211	11,060	Video down
7/8	0	3,972	93.4%	147	5,882	284	11,343	Video running
7/9	41	4,013	93.4%	5	5,886	9	11,352	Video running
7/10	10	4,023	93.5%	2	5,889	5	11,357	Video running
7/11		4,023	93.5%	0	5,889	0	11,357	Video down
7/12		4,023	93.6%	9	5,897	17	11,374	Video down
7/13		4,023	94.4%	53	5,950	102	11,476	Video down
7/14		4,023	94.8%	22	5,972	42	11,517	Video down
7/15		4,023	94.8%	2	5,974	4	11,521	Video down
7/16		4,023	94.8%	0	5,974	0	11,522	Video down
7/17	0	4,023	97.9%	193	6,167	372	11,893	Video running
7/18	0	4,023	99.3%	92	6,259	177	12,071	Video running
7/19	0	4,023	99.4%	2	6,261	3	12,074	Video running

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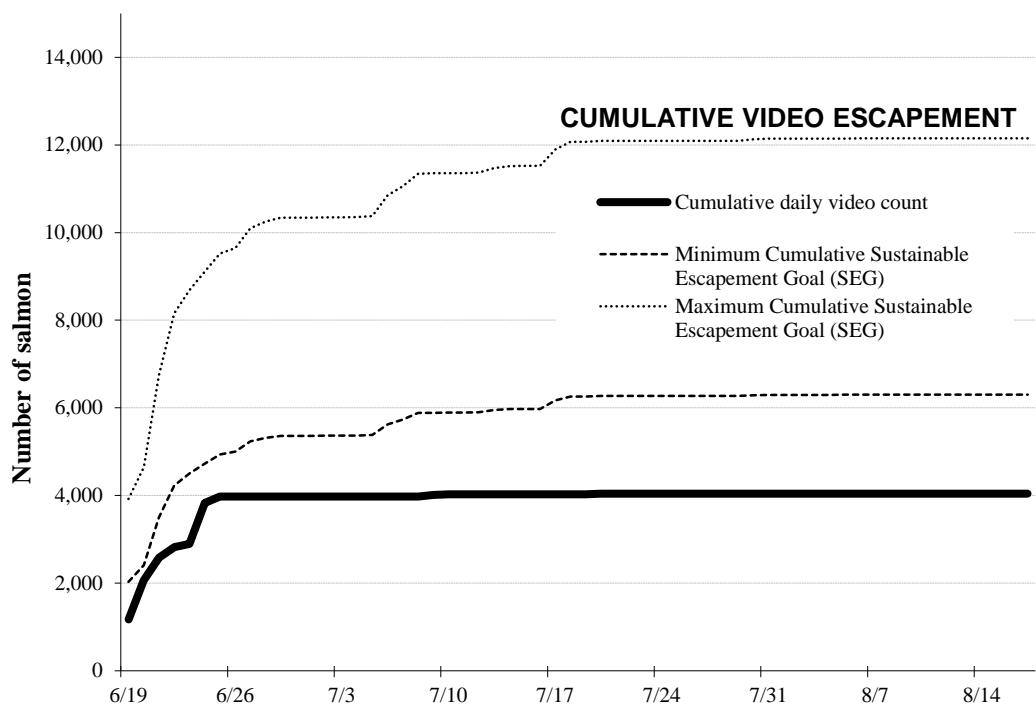
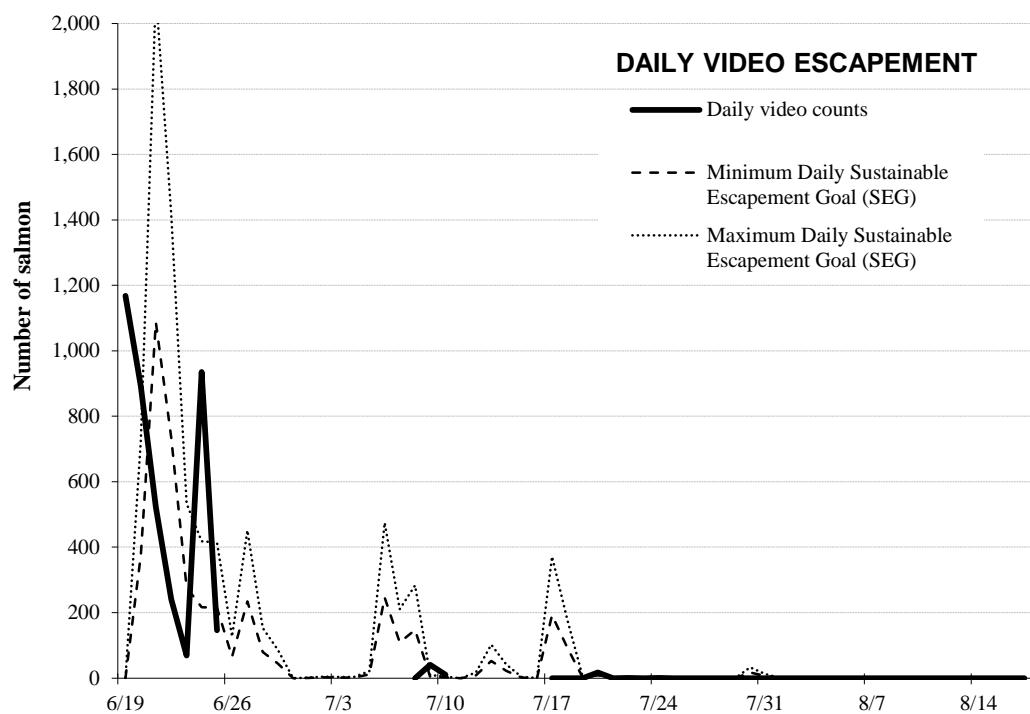
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Date	Apportioned sustainable escapement goal								Comments	
	Actual		Antic. percent	Projected minimum		Projected maximum				
	Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative			
7/20	17	4,040	99.5%	8	6,269	16	12,090		Video running	
7/21	0	4,040	99.5%	0	6,269	1	12,091		Video running	
7/22	1	4,041	99.5%	0	6,270	1	12,092		Video running	
7/23	0	4,041	99.5%	0	6,270	0	12,092		Video running	
7/24	1	4,042	99.5%	0	6,270	0	12,092		Video running	
7/25	0	4,042	99.5%	0	6,270	0	12,092		Video running	
7/26	0	4,042	99.5%	0	6,270	0	12,093		Video running	
7/27	0	4,042	99.5%	0	6,270	0	12,093		Video running	
7/28	0	4,042	99.6%	1	6,272	3	12,095		Video running	
7/29	0	4,042	99.6%	0	6,272	0	12,095		Video running	
7/30	0	4,042	99.8%	17	6,289	33	12,128		Video running	
7/31	0	4,042	99.9%	6	6,295	13	12,141		Video running	
8/1	0	4,042	99.9%	0	6,295	0	12,141		Video running	
8/2	0	4,042	99.9%	0	6,296	0	12,141		Video running	
8/3	0	4,042	99.9%	1	6,296	1	12,143		Video running	
8/4	0	4,042	99.9%	0	6,297	1	12,144		Video running	
8/5	0	4,042	100.0%	1	6,298	3	12,147		Video running	
8/6	0	4,042	100.0%	1	6,299	2	12,148		Video running	
8/7	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	1	12,149		Video running	
8/8	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	1	12,150		Video running	
8/9	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/10	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/11	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/12	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/13	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/14	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/15	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/16	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150		Video running	
8/17	0	4,042	100.0%	0	6,300	0	12,150	Camera pulled for season,	8/17	

Note: Anticipated escapement derived from run timing and Mikfik Lake sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goal of 6,300 – 12,150 fish.



Appendix D5.—Minimum and maximum anticipated cumulative and daily escapement of sockeye salmon versus actual escapement past the video monitoring station at Chenik Lake, 2013.



Appendix D6.—Minimum and maximum anticipated cumulative and daily escapement of sockeye salmon versus actual escapement past the Mikfik Lake video monitoring station, 2013.

Appendix D7.—Sockeye salmon escapement into Chenik Lake and Mikfik Lake, 1927–2013.

Year	Chenik	Mikfik
1927	7,069 ^a	
1928	31,007 ^a	
1929	30,440 ^a	
1930	23,638 ^a	
1931	33,514 ^a	
1932	53,012 ^a	
1933	39,222 ^a	
1934	35,778 ^a	
1935	16,041 ^a	
1936	19,349 ^a	
1937	8,256 ^a	
1938	3,804 ^a	
1939	4,076 ^a	
...	(No weir from 1940- 1991)	
1992	9,269 ^a	7,800 ^b
1993	4,000 ^a	6,400 ^b
1994	808 ^a	9,500 ^b
1995	1,086 ^a	10,100 ^b
1996	2,990 ^a	10,500 ^b
1997	2,338 ^a	8,500 ^b
1998	1,880 ^b	12,600 ^b
1999	2,850 ^b	15,700 ^b
2000	4,800 ^b	10,386 ^d
2001	250 ^b	5,400 ^b
2002	4,650 ^b	16,700 ^b
2003	13,825 ^b	8,009 ^d
2004	17,000 ^b	14,829 ^d
2005	14,507 ^c	6,499 ^d
2006	13,868 ^c	14,983 ^d
2007	18,288 ^c	10,975 ^d
2008	11,284 ^c	9,104 ^d
2009	15,264 ^d	20,965 ^d
2010	17,312 ^d	5,221 ^c
2011	10,330 ^d	345 ^b
2012	16,505 ^d	3,131 ^d
Previous 10-yr average	14,818	9,406
2013	11,333 ^d	4,042 ^d

^a Escapement derived from weir counts.

^b Escapement derived from aerial surveys.

^c Escapement derived from a combination of weir, video counts, and/or aerial counts.

^d Escapement derived from video counts.

Appendix D8.—Pink and chum salmon escapements using area under the curve estimation in the Kamishak Bay District, 2013.

Location	Species	Survey no.	Survey date (t_i)	Previous	Days	Current	Previous + current		Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. fish days, (A_b)	Escape. Index ^b	Accum. Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escape.	Peak count
				survey date (t_{i-1})	between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	live count, (c_i)	live count (c_{i-1})	live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)						
Amakdedori Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/9											
		1	7/9	7/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/17	7/9	8	1,200	0	1,200	4,800	4,800	274	274	3%	
		3	7/26	7/17	9	0	1,200	1,200	5,400	10,200	309	583	7%	
		4	8/15	7/26	20	5,000	0	5,000	50,000	60,200	2,857	3,440	43%	
		5	8/24	8/15	9	3,800	5,000	8,800	39,600	99,800	2,263	5,703	71%	
		6	8/26	8/24	2	3,722	3,800	7,522	7,522	107,322	430	6,133	77%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				32,568	139,890	1,861	7,994	100%	5,000
Big Kamishak River <i>(Index system)</i>	chum	'start	8/6											
		1	8/24	8/6	17.5	3,280	0	3,280	28,700	28,700	1,640	1,640	50%	
		'end	9/10		17.5				28,700	57,400	1,640	3,280	100%	3,280
Brown's Peak Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	'start	7/26											
		1	7/26	7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
			8/15	7/26	20	30	0	30	300	300	17	17	6%	
		2	8/26	8/15	11	320	30	350	1,925	2,225	110	127	44%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				2,800	5,025	160	287	100%	320
Brown's Peak Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/8											
		1	7/26	7/8	17.5	840	0	840	7,350	7,350	420	420	10%	
		2	8/15	7/26	20	2,870	840	3,710	37,100	44,450	2,120	2,540	63%	
		3	8/26	8/15	11	760	2,870	3,630	19,965	64,415	1,141	3,681	91%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				6,650	71,065	380	4,061	100%	2,870
Bruin River <i>(Index system)</i>	chum	'start	6/21											
		1	7/9	6/21	17.5	3	0	3	26	26	2	2	0%	
		2	7/17	7/9	8	2,140	3	2,143	8,572	8,598	490	491	6%	
		3	7/26	7/17	9	5,000	2,140	7,140	32,130	40,728	1,836	2,327	26%	
		4	8/15	7/26	20	3,060	5,000	8,060	80,600	121,328	4,606	6,933	79%	
		5	8/24	8/15	9	2,230	3,060	5,290	23,805	145,133	1,360	8,293	94%	
		6	8/26	8/24	2	721	2,230	2,951	2,951	148,084	169	8,462	96%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				6,309	154,393	361	8,822	100%	5,000

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Location	Species	Survey no.	Survey date (t_i)	Previous	Days	Current	Previous + current		Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. fish days, (A_b)	Escape Index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escape.	Peak count
				survey date (t_{i-1})	between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	live count, (c_i)	live count (c_{i-1})	Previous live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)						
Bruin River <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/9						0	0	0	0	0	0%
		1	7/9	7/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/17	7/9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		3	7/26	7/17	9	3,130	0	3,130	14,085	14,085	805	805	5%	
		4	8/24	7/26	29	12,800	3,130	15,930	230,985	245,070	13,199	14,004	93%	
		5	8/26	8/24	2	510	12,800	13,310	13,310	258,380	761	14,765	98%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				4,463	262,843	255	15,020	100%	12,800
Cottonwood Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	chum	'start	6/29											
		1	7/17	6/29	17.5	30	0	30	263	263	15	15	0%	
		2	7/26	7/17	9	960	30	990	4,455	4,718	255	270	5%	
		3	8/15	7/26	20	2,940	960	3,900	39,000	43,718	2,229	2,498	50%	
		4	8/26	8/15	11	1,920	2,940	4,860	26,730	70,448	1,527	4,026	81%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				16,800	87,248	960	5,206	100%	2,940
Cottonwood Creek <i>(not an index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/5											
		1	7/23	7/5	17.5	200	0	200	1,750	1,750	100	100	1%	
		2	7/30	7/23	7	1,800	200	2,000	7,000	8,750	400	500	3%	
		3	7/31	7/30	1	5,800	1,800	7,600	3,800	12,550	217	717	4%	
		4	8/25	7/31	25	11,610	5,800	17,410	217,625	230,175	12,436	13,153	69%	
		'end	9/11		17.5				101,588	331,763	5,805	18,958	100%	11,610
Douglas River <i>(not an index system)</i>	chum	'start	7/26											
		1	7/26	7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
		2	8/26	7/26	31	4,620	0	4,620	71,610	71,610	4,092	4,092	64%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				40,425	112,035	2,310	6,402	100%	4,620
Douglas River <i>(not an index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/26											
		1	7/26	7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
		2	8/26	7/26	31	7,000	0	7,000	108,500	108,500	6,200	6,200	64%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				61,250	169,750	3,500	9,700	100%	7,000
Douglas Beach River <i>(not an index system)</i>	chum	'start	7/8											
		1	7/26	7/8	17.5	400	0	400	3,500	3,500	200	200	2%	
		2	8/24	7/26	29	6,200	400	6,600	95,700	99,200	5,469	5,669	58%	
		3	8/26	8/24	2	6,590	6,200	12,790	12,790	111,990	731	6,399	66%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				57,663	169,653	3,295	9,694	100%	6,590

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Location	Species	Survey no.	Survey date (t_i)	Previous	Days	Current	Previous + current		Fish days ^a , (A_b)	Accum. days, (A_b)	Escape Index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escape.	Peak count
				survey date (t_{i-1})	between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	live count, (c_i)	live count (c_{i-1})	Previous live count ($c_i + c_{i-1}$)						
Douglas Reef River (not an index system)	chum	t_{start}	7/26						0	0	0	0	0	0%
		1	7/26	7/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	8/15	7/26	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		3	8/24	8/15	9	1,050	0	1,050	4,725	4,725	270	270	34%	
Iniskin River (Index system)	chum	t_{end}	9/10		17.5				9,188	13,913	525	795	100%	1,050
		t_{start}	7/28											
		1	8/15	7/28	17.5	2,750	0	2,750	24,063	24,063	1,375	1,375	23%	
		2	8/26	8/15	11	4,530	2,750	7,280	40,040	64,103	2,288	3,663	62%	
Iniskin River (Not an index system)	pink	t_{end}	9/12		17.5				39,638	103,740	2,265	5,928	100%	4,530
		t_{start}	8/15											
		1	8/15	8/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	8/26	8/15	11	1,100	0	1,100	6,050	6,050	346	346	39%	
Little Kamishak River (Index system)	chum	t_{end}	9/12		17.5				9,625	15,675	550	896	100%	1,100
		t_{start}	6/29											
		1	7/17	6/29	17.5	311	0	311	2,721	2,721	156	156	2%	
		2	7/26	7/17	9	4,490	311	4,801	21,605	24,326	1,235	1,390	21%	
Little Kamishak River (Not an index system)	pink	t_{end}	8/24	7/26	29	1,230	4,490	5,720	82,940	107,266	4,739	6,129	91%	
		t_{start}	7/17											
		1	7/17	7/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	7/26	7/17	9	500	0	500	2,250	2,250	129	129	24%	
McNeil River (Index system)	chum	t_{end}	8/24	7/26	29	0	500	500	7,250	9,500	414	543	100%	500
		t_{start}	6/14											
		1	7/2	6/14	17.5	2,142	0	2,142	18,743	18,743	1,071	1,071	16%	
		2	7/9	7/2	7	5,214	2,142	7,356	25,746	44,489	1,471	2,542	39%	
		3	7/17	7/9	8	1,082	5,214	6,296	25,184	69,673	1,439	3,981	61%	
		4	7/26	7/17	9	1,630	1,082	2,712	12,204	81,877	697	4,679	72%	
		5	8/24	7/26	29	50	1,630	1,680	24,360	106,237	1,392	6,071	93%	
		t_{end}	8/26	8/24	2	761	50	811	811	107,048	46	6,117	94%	
			9/12		17.5				6,659	113,706	381	9,498	100%	5,214

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Location	Species	Survey no.	Survey date (t_i)	Previous	Days	Current	Previous + current		Fish days ^a , (A _b)	Accum. fish days, (A _b)	Escape Index ^b	Accum. Escape Index ^c	Accum. Percent Escape.	Peak count
				survey date (t_{i-1})	between surveys ($t_i - t_{i-1}$)	live count, (c _i)	live count (c _{i-1})	Previous live count (c _i +c _{i-1})						
North Head Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	'start	7/28											
		1	8/15	7/28	17.5	200	0	200	1,750	1,750	100	100	12%	
		2	8/26	8/15	11	800	200	1,000	5,500	7,250	314	414	51%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				7,000	14,250	400	814	100%	800
North Head Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	'start	8/15											
		1	8/15	8/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
		2	8/26	8/15	11	500	0	500	2,750	2,750	157	157	39%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				4,375	7,125	250	407	100%	500
Sugarloaf Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	'start	7/28											
		1	8/15	7/28	17.5	1,500	0	1,500	13,125	13,125	750	750	48%	
		2	8/26	8/15	11	420	1,500	1,920	10,560	23,685	603	1,353	87%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				3,675	27,360	210	1,563	100%	1,500
Sugarloaf Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/28											
		1	8/15	7/28	17.5	100	0	100	875	875	50	50	61%	
		2	8/26	8/15	11	0	100	100	550	1,425	31	81	100%	
		'end	8/26		0				0	1,425	0	81	100%	100
Sunday Creek <i>(Not an index system)</i>	chum	'start	6/29											
		1	7/17	6/29	17.5	200	0	200	1,750	1,750	100	100	2%	
		2	7/26	7/17	9	0	200	200	900	2,650	51	151	3%	
		3	8/15	7/26	20	5,030	0	5,030	50,300	52,950	2,874	3,026	58%	
		4	8/26	8/15	11	700	5,030	5,730	31,515	84,465	1,801	4,827	93%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				6,125	90,590	350	5,177	100%	5,030
Sunday Creek <i>(Index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/17											
		1	7/17	7/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
		2	7/26	7/17	9	50	0	50	225	225	13	13	0%	
		3	8/15	7/26	20	6,000	50	6,050	60,500	60,725	3,457	3,470	58%	
		4	8/26	8/15	11	830	6,000	6,830	37,565	98,290	2,147	5,617	93%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				7,263	105,553	415	6,032	100%	6,000

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Location	Species	Survey no.	Survey date (t_i)	Previous survey	Days between surveys	Current live count, (c_i)	Previous live count, (c_{i-1})	Previous + current live count, (c_i+c_{i-1})	Fish days ^b , (A_b)	Accum. fish days, (A_b)	Escape. Index ^c	Accum. Escape. Index ^d	Accum. Percent Escape.	Peak count
				(t_{i-1})	(t_i-t_{i-1})									
Ursus Lagoon Creeks <i>(Index System)</i>	chum	'start	7/17											
		1	7/17	7/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	8/15	7/17	29	2,720	0	2,720	39,440	39,440	2,254	2,254	22%	
		3	8/26	8/15	11	8,880	2,720	11,600	63,800	103,240	3,646	5,899	57%	
		'end	9/12		17.5				77,700	180,940	4,440	10,339	100%	8,880
Ursus Lagoon Creeks <i>(Not an index system)</i>	pink	'start	7/17											
		1	7/17	7/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		2	8/15	7/17	29	100	0	100	1,450	1,450	83	83	73%	
		3	8/26	8/15	11	0	100	100	550	2,000	31	114	100%	
		'end	8/26		0				0	2,000	0	114	100%	100

Source: Bue et al. 1998.

^a Fish days (A_b) = (Days between surveys x (prev. count + current count)) ÷ 2.

^b Escapement index = A_b / 17.5 day stream-life estimate (except McNeil River chum calculations use a 13.8 day stream-life estimate)

^c The McNeil River chum salmon AUC index is not the final escapement index. After applying a run-timing expansion factor, the final escapement index was 9,783 under the curve estimate equals the cumulative escapement index.

Appendix D9.—Sockeye salmon aerial survey counts from the Kamishak Bay District, 2013.

Location	Survey number	Survey date	Live count	Peak count
Amakdedori Creek	1	7/09/13	70	
	2	7/17/13	10	
	3	7/26/13	1,540	
	4	8/15/13	170	
	5	8/24/13	450	
	6	8/26/13	731	1,540
Bruin River	1	7/09/13	0	
	2	7/17/13	0	
	3	7/26/13	0	
	4	8/15/13	20	
	5	8/24/13	40	
	6	8/26/13	8	40
Chenik Lake	1	6/24/13	30	
	2	7/02/13	3,500	
	3	7/09/13	30	
	4	7/17/13	9,850	
	5	7/26/13	0	9,850
Douglas River	1	7/26/13	0	
	2	8/26/13	520	520
Little Kamishak River	1	7/17/13	0	
	2	7/26/13	0	
	3	8/24/13	50	50
Mikfik Lake ^a	1	6/17/13	1,410	
	2	6/19/13	760	
	3	6/24/13	1,940	
	4	7/09/13	1,700	
	5	7/17/13	10	
	6	7/26/13	40	
	7	8/24/13	822	
	8	8/26/13	1,111	
	9	9/11/13	1,400	1,940
North Head Creek	1	8/15/13	230	
	2	8/26/13	100	230
Ursus Lagoon Creek	1	8/15/13	0	
	2	8/26/13	2	2

^a Final video counts of 4,042 sockeye salmon was used for final escapement estimate in 2013.

Appendix D10.—Escapement indices and harvests by subdistricts in the Kamishak Bay District, Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

Location	Harvest ^a				Escapement index ^b				Combined harvest and escapement index counts			
	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Augustine Subdistrict (249-30)												
Douglas River Subdistrict (249-40)				684	520	650	9,700	17,146	520	650	9,700	17,830
Kamishak River Subdistrict (249-45)					50	268	543	10,024	50		543	10,024
McNeil Cove Subdistrict (249-50)					4,042		6,498		4,042			6,498
Chenik/Amakdedori Subdistrict (249-55)	33,154		314	1,673	11,390	50	7,994		44,544		8,308	
Bruin Bay Subdistrict (249-70)					40		15,020	8,822	40		15,020	8,822
Kirschner Lake Subdistrict (249-75)	8,288								8,288			
Rocky Cove Subdistrict (249-78)							6,032	5,177			6,032	5,177
Ursus Cove Subdistrict (249-80)					2		4,175	10,659			4,175	10,659
Cottonwood Bay Subdistrict (249-83)					230		500	814	230		500	814
Iniskin Bay Subdistrict (249-85)							1,200	7,491			1,200	7,491
Kamishak Bay District total ^c	41,442	0	314	2,357	16,274	968	45,164	66,631	57,714	650	45,478	67,315

^a Harvests include all commercial and hatchery harvests.

^b Unexpanded aerial survey index count, or video count.

^c Additional non-index streams where salmon were observed are also included. Therefore, cumulative escapement values in this table are greater than escapement indices that historically contribute to SEG ranges as shown for index streams only.

Appendix D11.—Estimated pink, chum and sockeye salmon escapements in thousands of fish for the major spawning systems in the Kamishak Bay District of the Lower Cook Inlet Area, 1970–2013.

Year	Pink salmon				Chum salmon				Sockeye salmon														
	Big Kamishak River	Little Kamishak River	Amakdedori Creek	Brun Bay River	Sunday Creek	Brown's Peak Creek	Total	Big Kamishak River	Little Kamishak River	McNeil River	Brun Bay	Ursus Cove ^d	Cottonwood Creek	Iniskin Bay	Total	Mikfik Lake	Chenik Lake	Amakdedori Creek	Kamishak Rivers	Total			
1970	2.0	13.0	40.0	2.0		57.0						0.6	0.6		1.0	0.3	1.3						
1971			22.0	43.0	8.0	73.0						1.0	9.0	13.0	23.0	5.0	2.0	1.2	8.2				
1972		0.2	2.5	2.0	1.2	5.9						1.0	1.6	4.0	10.0	16.6	13.0	0.7	1.0	14.7			
1973	15.0	13.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.2	41.2		4.0	1.0	10.0	8.0	3.0	4.0	12.0	42.0	2.7	0.3	2.2	5.2			
1974	1.0		1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.8		7.1	0.6	1.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	7.0	25.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.4			
1975			5.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	55.0		1.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	5.0	8.0	7.0	26.0	6.0	0.1	0.8	6.9			
1976	8.0	6.0		13.5	0.3	1.2	29.0		24.0	21.0	10.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	13.5	83.5	10.0	0.9	1.6	12.5			
1977				60.0	9.0	13.0	82.0					20.0	18.0	9.3	10.0	4.4	61.7	9.8	0.2	2.6	12.6		
1978	12.0	0.4	0.9	33.0	0.2	0.9	47.4		23.0	30.0	45.0	4.0	9.7	12.5	11.4	135.6	12.0	0.1	2.6	1.0	15.7		
1979	10.0	3.5	6.0	200.0	12.0	15.0	246.5		15.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	5.0	2.5	4.0	64.5	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	7.4		
1980	2.0	0.6	3.8	400.0	5.2	2.3	413.9		10.0	13.0	8.0	15.0	8.0	4.2	9.3	67.5	6.5	3.5	2.6	0.1	12.7		
1981			1.5	95.0	14.2	17.7	128.4		11.0	6.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	85.0	5.3	2.5	1.9	0.8	10.5		
1982	5.0	2.2	6.3	75.0	12.0	3.5	104.0		25.0	18.0	25.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	12.8	106.8	35.0	8.0	3.2	10.0	56.2		
1983			0.2	4.0	4.7	1.7	10.6		25.0	25.0	48.0	5.5	7.7	8.3	12.0	131.5	7.0	11.0	1.2	5.0	24.2		
1984	0.1			110.0	12.0	6.8	128.9		19.0	12.0	21.0	8.0	7.0	6.5	9.8	83.3	6.0	13.0	1.4	2.5	22.9		
1985		1.6	1.0	3.5	11.4	7.0	24.5		6.0	4.5	9.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	33.0	20.0	3.5	0.9	0.8	25.2		
1986	5.0	2.0	6.0	1,200.0	109.0	28.0	1,350.0		24.0	17.0	22.0	1.0	11.0	11.0	5.9	91.9	7.8	7.0	1.9	5.0	21.7		
1987			0.4	24.0	29.7	40.2	94.3		12.0	18.0	26.0	10.0	9.9	17.0	9.1	102.0	9.0	10.0	1.1		20.1		
1988	1.0	0.5	1.0	29.0	18.0	17.0	66.5		15.0	13.0	49.0	7.0	9.4	16.0	9.5	118.9	10.1	9.0	0.4	0.5	20.0		
1989			2.0	350.0	103.0	120.0	575.0		30.0	12.0	34.0	8.0	6.3	8.0	5.9	104.2	11.5	12.0	1.2	0.5	25.2		
1990			0.1	19.0	2.8	1.0	22.9		2.5	7.9	8.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	8.4	38.9	8.8	17.0	1.8	0.2	27.8		
1991		0.9	0.7	74.9	20.9	16.7	114.1		8.7	8.4	10.0	6.0	1.3	7.7	8.3	50.4	9.7	10.2	1.9	0.7	22.5		
1992			3.2	3.2	2.9	5.0	14.3		4.5	7.1	19.2	8.5	1.7	6.1	3.4	50.5	7.8	9.3	1.9	4.9	23.9		
1993			1.7	86.4	57.8	41.6	187.5		9.1	6.3	17.4	6.0	7.7	12.0	8.0	66.5	6.4	4.0	2.0		12.4		
1994			0.7	5.9	3.1	1.3	11.0		9.0	15.0	6.1	6.2	10.2	18.9	65.4	9.5	0.8	0.8		11.1			

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Year	Pink salmon						Chum salmon						Sockeye salmon							
	Big Kamishak River	Little Kamishak River	Amakdedori Creek	Bruin Bay River	Sunday Creek	Brown's Peak Creek	Total	Big Kamishak River	Little Kamishak River	McNeil River	Bruin Bay	Ursus Cove ^d	Cottonwood Creek	Iniskin Bay	Total	Mikfik Lake	Chenik Lake	Amakdedori Creek	Kamishak Rivers	Total
1995		4.5	307.3	95.9	96.7	504.4			14.4	6.6	11.1	15.4	22.7	70.2	10.1	1.1 ^a	2.4	13.6		
1996	16.7			27.5	2.8	2.4	49.4	11.1	4.4	16.1	14.9	7.6	16.1	7.8	78.0	6.5	3.0 ^a	2.9	1.8	14.2
1997		1.7	162.7	52.5	42.3	259.2			27.5	8.8	6.2	5.6	15.4	63.5		8.5	2.3 ^a	1.5		12.3
1998	2.0			134.9	24.0	7.9	168.8	7.1	9.7	23.5	9.4	4.6	2.3	18.6	75.2	12.6	1.9	4.1		18.6
1999	5.7	4.2		2.9	5.3	2.6	20.7	11.6	8.9	13.5	10.3	21.0	12.0	23.3	100.6	15.7	2.9	8.8	2.2	29.6
2000	14.9	13.0		176.7	39.8	9.8	254.2	45.3	26.9	18.6	13.6	41.7	24.1	23.6	193.8	10.9	4.8	3.3	1.5	20.5
2001		6.0		18.5	26.2	19.2	69.9	36.3	27.2	17.0	21.8	37.7	15.9	13.8	169.7	5.4	0.3	2.7	2.5	10.9
2002		3.4	0.9	1,598.5	81.9	27.5	1,712.2	17.4	16.4	11.3	9.9	17.1	42.2	28.5	142.8	16.7	4.7	3.2	3.3	27.9
2003				138.7	346.7	285.0	770.4	16.4	22.2	23.3	13.1	30.4	72.8	18.7	196.9	12.8	13.8	11.8	2.6	41.0
2004		3.0		66.5	31.5	18.1	119.1	57.9	45.3	11.2	15.9	16.0	16.3	22.0	184.6	14.0	17.0	7.2	0.8	39.0
2005				98.3	116.2	61.0	275.5	25.7	12.1	17.4	21.2	12.2	17.9	16.5	123.0	6.0	14.5 ^c	1.7	3.9	26.1
2006		77.0		515.1	70.0	35.7	697.9	58.2	42.9	28.2	7.0	15.7	13.2	15.6	180.8	17.7	13.9 ^c	0.3		31.9
2007		5.1		350.4	394.8	249.4	999.7	14.8	15.6	13.6	3.1	20.9	12.5	5.3	85.8	11.2	18.3 ^c	3.8	0.1	33.5
2008		34.3		150.7	20.4	17.4	222.8	4.5	21.3	9.8	17.5	6.5	11.6	20.0	91.2	5.6	11.3 ^c	3.2	0.2	20.3
2009	10.4	0.8	9.2	1,067.4	106.3	63.6	1,257.6	15.0	4.2	18.8	10.1	12.9	19.4	30.8	111.2	15.1	15.3 ^b	2.2	0.1	32.7
2010		0.7		40.3	6.6	3.1	50.6		18.4	10.5	6.2	11.8	15.8	19.3	82.0	11.3	17.3 ^b	1.2	0.1	29.9
2011	9.3	13.1	4.2	4.5	0.8	2.0	34.0	5.5	19.3	31.0	3.5	10.6	4.7	16.5	91.2	0.4	10.3 ^b	3.4	1.6	15.8
2012	2.7	9.3	3.0	31.8	1.3	2.8	50.9	12.4	30.3	9.8	16.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	77.2	3.1	16.5 ^b	0.8	1.1	21.5
10-yr avg.	7.4	20.4	4.3	246.4	109.5	73.8	461.7	23.4	23.2	17.4	11.4	14.0	18.7	16.8	124.7	9.7	14.8	3.6	1.2	29.3
2013	0.5	8.0		15.0	6.0	4.1	33.7	3.3	6.7	9.5	8.9	10.3	5.2	5.9	49.8	4.0	11.3 ^b	1.5	0.1	17.0

Note: Unless otherwise noted, estimated escapements are derived from aerial surveys.

^a “Ursus Cove” is the sum of Ursus Lagoon RH Creek and Ursus Lagoon Creek.

^b Escapement derived from weir counts.

^c Escapement derived from a combination of weir, video counts, and/or aerial counts.

APPENDIX E: SUBSISTENCE, PERSONAL USE AND HOMEPACK HARVESTS

Appendix E1.—Subsistence net and rod and reel salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species for the village of Port Graham, Lower Cook Inlet, 1979–2013.

Year	Households Reporting	Reported Harvest						Total salmon
		Chinook salmon	Sockeye salmon	Coho salmon	Pink salmon	Chum salmon	Dolly Varden	
1979		222	777	506	1,170	494		3,169
1980								
1981		116	1,694	625	298	150		2,883
1982	34	107	820	602	858	183	15	2,570
1983	30	67	1,026	431	174	95	1	1,793
1984	23	27	2,037	125	269	6	0	2,464
1985	23	141	481	91	32	24	0	769
1986	27	123	274	179	237	13	12	826
1987	33	20	219	575	230	70	20	1,114
1988	27	96	411	459	542	75	18	1,583
1989	20	51	94	460	640	58	159	1,303
1990	32	211	524	803	1,013	102	666	2,653
1991	33	155	58	541	1,494	185	257	2,433
1992	36	129	98	475	745	178	398	1,625
1993	31	253	154	346	997	135	214	1,885
1994	42	273	260	859	866	461	1,133	2,719
1995 ^a	49	486	379	369	786	376	66	2,396
1996	48	255	684	341	312	251	161	1,843
1997	25	202	324	203	497	152	57	1,378
1998	16	164	271	243	459	240	20	1,377
1999	21	383	382	427	150	214	64	1,556
2000	35	241	784	252	355	483		2,115
2001	15	104	176	57	20	32		389
2002	23	250	417	90	150	74		981
2003	16	321	1,991	425	266	150	87	3,153
2004 ^b	50	283	572	514	363	130		1,862
2005	46	265	192	51	349	52		909
2006	14	192	31	1	26	24	207	274
2007	24	92	552	0	74	63	12	781
2008 ^c	18	77	550	0	36	22	37	685
2009	25	33	1,982	132	49	69	40	2,265
2010	16	30	116	124	24	37		331
2011	15	35	684	107	132	150		1,108
2012	7	24	661	14	282	26	0	1,007
Previous 10-year Average	23	135	733	137	160	72	64	1,238
2013	10	15	1,034	66	27	86	0	1,228

Source: Data on file with ADF&G, Division of Subsistence; gear types include set gillnet, rod/reel, and handline.

^a Salmon totals and permits include 3 reports from nonresidents of Port Graham Village.

^b ADF&G Division of Subsistence estimate.

^c Harvest reports for 2008 incomplete.

Appendix E2.—Subsistence net and rod and reel salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species for the village of Nanwalek (formerly English Bay), Lower Cook Inlet, 1978–2013.

Year	Households reporting	Chinook salmon	Sockeye salmon	Coho salmon	Pink salmon	Chum salmon	Dolly varden	Total salmon
1978								
1979		137	1,545	2,437	2,186	305		6,610
1980								
1981		24	1,075	314	621	19		2,053
1982	27	17	1,534	891	2,074	37	75	4,553
1983	16	0	1,454	40	13	0	0	1,507
1984	1	18	1,225	385	404	0	0	2,032
1985	1	5	696	530	313	2	0	1,546
1986	17	2	373	302	825	1	144	1,503
1987	22	1	682	339	484	44	20	1,550
1988	21	8	610	385	1,214	35	70	2,252
1989	24	0	63	695	855	16	523	1,629
1990	28	54	638	614	1,947	49	2,833	3,302
1991	30	8	630	1,512	3,093	36	848	5,279
1992	35	71	437	675	676	58	1,331	1,917
1993	25	24	994	567	1,666	122	577	3,373
1994	28	27	570	511	1,113	43	473	2,264
1995	38	99	1,416	169	487	0	465	2,171
1996	27	55	1,060	598	437	25	221	2,175
1997	1	0	1	0	14	1	0	16
1998	3	5	18	0	0	0	31	23
1999	32	102	2,775	1,320	1,873	890	631	6,960
2000	32	18	3,880	1,579	1,251	471		7,199
2001	34	29	909	1,238	1,434	196		3,806
2002	56	96	10,203	967	1,681	414	230	13,361
2003	35	144	3,221	513	1,306	381	102	5,565
2004	24	52	2,968	842	1,277	95	291	5,234
2005	23	27	1,934	1,142	1,259	128	605	4,490
2006	39	111	2,215	1,179	2,038	207	679	5,750
2007								
2008	53	46	3,615	1,345	2,646	76	315	7,728
2009	19	11	1,515	396	865	71	420	2,858
2010	20	0	1,514	1,324	1,030	271	365	4,139
2011	41	18	5,009	1,381	2,499	362	-	9,269
2012 ^a	1	0	300	400	200	5	50	905
Previous 10-yr average	28	45	2,477	947	1,458	177	353	5,104
2013	4	2	3,854	2,619	383	811	500	7,669

Source: Data on file with ADF&G, Division of Subsistence; gear types include set gillnet, rod/reel, and handline.

^a Limited reporting from Nanwalek residents in 2012 probably resulted in a conservative estimate of harvest.

Appendix E3.—Salmon set gillnet harvest in numbers of fish by species and permit/effort information for the Seldovia area subsistence fishery, Lower Cook Inlet, 1996–2013.

Year	Permits				Reported harvest					
	Issued	Returned	Fished	Not Fished	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<i>Early Season: April–May^a</i>										
1996	41	41	13	28	51	7	0	0	0	58
1997	19	16	12	4	44	19	0	0	0	63
1998	20	19	10	9	132	61	0	8	0	201
1999	16	15	12	3	150	130	0	0	38	318
2000	28	21	17	4	189	249	0	0	14	452
2001	19	17	14	3	134	124	0	0	0	258
2002	20	18	12	6	123	222	0	0	3	348
2003	19	13	10	3	67	210	0	1	54	332
2004	13	10	9	1	91	63	0	0	15	169
2005	15	13	4	9	46	0	0	0	0	46
2006	15	12	6	6	12	10	0	1	0	23
2007	15	12	5	7	19	27	0	0	0	46
2008	10	8	3	5	3	15	0	0	0	18
2009	6	5	1	4	14	0	0	0	0	14
2010	11	8	2	6	0	54	0	0	0	54
2011	4	2	1	1	0	49	0	0	0	49
2012	16	6	2	4	3	26	0	0	0	29
Prev 10-yr average	12	9	4	5	26	45	0	0	7	78
2013	7	5	4	1	1	93	0	0	0	93
<i>Late Season: August^b</i>										
1996	4	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
1997	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	1	1	0	0	9	13	31	6	59
2003	1	1	1	0	0	10	1	12	1	24
2004	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
2005	3	2	2	0	0	70	13	93	12	188
2006	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	21	0	21
2007	4	4	3	1	0	24	9	80	27	140
2008	2	2	2	0	0	16	41	65	5	127
2009	12	9	8	1	0	78	10	44	14	146
2010	5	4	3	1	2	46	31	66	35	180
2011	3	2	1	1	0	6	0	10	0	16
2012	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	20	0	23
Prev 10-yr average	4	3	2	1	0	25	11	41	9	87
2013	5	3	3	0	1	5	1	45	10	62

Source: Data on file with ADF&G, Division of Subsistence; gear types include set gillnet, rod/reel, and handline.

^a Early season dates in 1996 and 1997 were from April 1 to May 20; subsequent years were from April 1 to May 30.

^b Late season dates are restricted to the first 2 weekends in August.

Appendix E4.—Personal use/subsistence set gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species and effort, Southern District (excluding the Port Graham/Nanwalek subsistence fishery and the Seldovia subsistence fishery), Lower Cook Inlet, 1969–2013.

Year	Permits				Reported harvest						
	Issued	Returned	Fished	Not fished	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Other ^a	Total
1969	47	44	35	9	0	9	752	38	0	17	816
1970	78	73	55	18	0	12	1,179	143	13	39	1,386
1971	112	95	53	42	2	16	1,549	44	7	20	1,638
1972	135	105	64	41	1	11	975	48	69	19	1,123
1973	143	128	82	46	0	18	1,304	84	40	9	1,455
1974	148	118	52	66	0	16	376	43	77	27	539
1975	292	276	221	55	4	47	1,960	632	61	95	2,799
1976	242	221	138	83	16	46	1,962	1,513	56	75	3,668
1977	197	179	137	42	12	46	2,216	639	119	84	3,116
1978	311	264	151	113	4	35	2,482	595	34	89	3,239
1979	437	401	238	163	6	37	2,118	2,251	41	130	4,583
1980	533	494	299	195	43	32	3,491	1,021	25	153 ^a	4,765
1981	403	383	283	100	15	73	4,370	718	68	0	5,244
1982	395	372	301	71	41	49	7,398	956	154	0	8,598
1983	344	328	210	118	5	17	2,701	305	44	2	3,074
1984	368	346	219	127	3	25	3,639	804	105	27	4,603
1985	328	302	205	97	5	49	3,317	138	34	3	3,546
1986	349	310	247	63	7	68	3,831	3,132	56	0	7,094
1987	363	339	250	89	5	50	3,979	279	61	0	4,374
1988	439	417	300	117	14	73	5,007	1,445	75	0	6,614
1989	477	453	333	120	41	156	7,219	883	53	49	8,401
1990	578	543	420	123	12	200	8,323	1,846	69	0	10,450
1991	472	459	295	164	8	47	4,931	366	23	0	5,375
1992	365	350	239	111	5	63	2,277	643	21	0	3,009
1993	326	317	215	102	6	44	1,992	463	18	0	2,523
1994	286	284	224	60	66	80	4,097	1,178	18	0	5,439
1995	235	232	178	54	118	108	2,916	343	7	0	3,492
1996	299	293	213	80	302	102	3,347	1,022	24	0	4,797
1997	276	264	186	78	384	191	1,817	257	12	0	2,661
1998	227	214	142	72	135	20	1,461	167	5	0	1,788
1999	146	141	111	30	276	119	1,803	168	3	0	2,369
2000	213	206	151	55	104	28	2,064	304	4	0	2,504
2001	154	148	112	34	86	27	1,579	150	16	0	1,858
2002	122	113	93	20	61	33	1,521	251	12	0	1,878
2003	104	96	72	24	17	57	1,071	170	9	0	1,324
2004	91	83	65	18	7	56	1,554	172	16	0	1,805
2005	108	96	69	27	8	57	833	296	13	0	1,207
2006	89	82	62	20	15	41	1,295	221	5	0	1,577
2007	141	133	95	38	10	113	1,431	641	34	0	2,229
2008	146	142	107	35	2	92	1,844	687	14	0	2,639
2009	145	142	90	52	9	273	646	101	4	1	1,034
2010	128	122	82	41	14	149	875	251	17	0	1,306
2011	119	112	81	31	15	223	806	145	5	3	1,197
2012	98	95	69	26	5	137	1,471	275	6	0	1,894
Previous 10-year Average	116	97	56	31	63	649	741	153	7	0	1,620
2013	123	118	89	29	9	122	1,732	135	3	0	2,001

Note: Figures after 1991 include information from both returned permits and inseason oral reports.

^a Steelhead trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*.

Appendix E5.—Summary of personal use/subsistence salmon gillnet permit holders in the Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet (excluding the Port Graham/Nanwalek subsistence fishery and the Seldovia subsistence fishery) by area of residence, 1990–2013.

Year	Homer/ Fritz Cr.		Anchorage Area ^a		Halibut Cove		Pt./ Ninilchik		Anchor		Pt.		Graham/ Nanwalek		Kenai/ Soldotna		Other		Total Permits Issued
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1990	441	76.3%	36	6.2%	5	0.9%	65	11.2%	12	2.1%	0	0.0%	6	1.0%	13	2.2%	578		
1991	384	81.4%	27	5.7%	8	1.7%	41	8.7%	6	1.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%	2	0.4%	472		
1992	302	82.7%	21	5.8%	5	1.4%	32	8.8%	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	365		
1993	242	74.2%	25	7.7%	5	1.5%	44	13.5%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	5	1.5%	2	0.6%	326		
1994	235	82.2%	20	7.0%	4	1.4%	21	7.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	4	1.4%	286		
1995	191	81.3%	15	6.4%	7	3.0%	20	8.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	235		
1996	241	80.6%	16	5.4%	7	2.3%	26	8.7%	3	1.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	3	1.0%	299		
1997	232	84.1%	13	4.7%	3	1.1%	20	7.2%	4	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	3	1.1%	276		
1998	175	77.1%	18	7.9%	2	0.9%	24	10.6%	5	2.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	1	0.4%	227		
1999	96	65.8%	18	12.3%	1	0.7%	23	15.8%	3	2.1%	0	0.0%	4	2.7%	1	0.7%	146		
2000	168	78.9%	15	7.0%	2	0.9%	21	9.9%	4	1.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	0.9%	213		
2001	109	70.8%	10	6.5%	3	1.9%	20	13.0%	5	3.2%	0	0.0%	4	2.6%	3	1.9%	154		
2002	85	70.2%	7	5.8%	3	2.5%	14	11.6%	6	5.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	1	0.8%	121		
2003	74	71.2%	9	8.7%	2	1.9%	11	10.6%	4	3.8%	0	0.0%	4	3.8%	0	0.0%	104		
2004	70	76.9%	9	9.9%	2	2.2%	7	7.7%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	91		
2005	80	74.1%	12	11.1%	2	1.9%	8	7.4%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	2.8%	2	1.9%	108		
2006	74	84.1%	6	6.8%	1	1.1%	4	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	1	1.1%	88		
2007	116	82.3%	11	7.8%	3	2.1%	7	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	3	2.1%	141		
2008	121	82.9%	3	2.1%	2	1.4%	13	8.9%	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	3	2.1%	2	1.4%	146		
2009	107	73.8%	11	7.6%	1	0.7%	19	13.1%	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	5	3.4%	0	0.0%	145		
2010	103	80.5%	8	6.3%	1	0.8%	9	7.0%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	5	3.9%	0	0.0%	128		
2011	87	68.0%	13	10.2%	2	1.6%	9	7.0%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	6	4.7%	0	0.0%	119		
2012	75	76.5%	7	7.1%	1	1.0%	10	10.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.1%	0	0.0%	98		
Previous 10-year Average	91	77.0%	9	7.7%	1.7	1.5%	10	8.1%	2	1.3%	0	0	4	3.0%	1	0.6%	117		
2013	102	82.9%	9	7.3%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	123		

^a After 1989, “Anchorage Area” includes Mat-Su Valley, Eagle River, Chugiak, and/or Fort Richardson.

Appendix E6.—Historical harvest and numbers of permits actively fished by area for the Southern District personal use coho salmon set gillnet fishery, 1981–2013.

Year	Troublesome Creek to tip of Homer Spit		East side of Homer Spit		Mud Bay to Fritz Creek		Fritz Creek to Swift Creek		Bear Cove to Neptune Bay		Neptune Bay to Little Tutka Bay	
	permits	coho salmon	permits	coho salmon	permits	coho salmon	permits	coho salmon	permits	coho salmon	permits	coho salmon
1981		68		419		1,239		2,382		259		3
1982		118		471		3,307		3,260		237		5
1983		18		126		944		1,319		202		92
1984		25		274		1,686		1,517		102		35
1985		119		87		1,218		1,681		261		51
1986		36		490		1,415		1,651		166		73
1987		101		590		1,103		1,953		180		52
1988		78		472		1,248		2,769		384		56
1989		234		1,259		1,591		3,455		616		74
1990		287		2,117		1,748		3,478		465		228
1991		328		1,585		798		1,873		245		51
1992		37		938		464		719		116		18
1993		86		881		295		627		74		29
1994		211		1,413		596		1,558		314		5
1995		414		1,124		372		769		202		35
1996	16	220	85	1,871	39	364	38	603	32	272	3	17
1997	19	149	81	1,294	36	133	32	134	13	83	5	24
1998	10	86	77	1,062	29	162	10	39	13	75	3	37
1999	4	25	67	1,225	11	123	4	43	16	286	9	101
2000	11	210	84	1,372	18	169	15	126	16	120	7	67
2001	12	94	55	920	10	90	8	185	19	189	10	101
2002	11	212	38	624	13	99	8	195	13	201	10	190
2003	7	81	29	627	10	57	7	43	12	135	7	128
2004	2	75	23	610	8	131	9	228	15	365	8	145
2005	4	23	27	305	4	43	8	126	16	190	10	146
2006	1	20	20	388	9	179	9	248	18	375	5	85
2007	0	0	24	179	11	153	32	885	20	170	8	44
2008	1	28	23	322	30	368	25	776	16	259	12	91
2009	5	29	12	39	15	52	32	310	18	187	8	29
2010	0	0	15	118	18	65	38	466	28	194	13	32
2011	3	31	15	54	10	49	44	536	27	103	14	33
2012	3	0	11	72	13	32	42	1,202	19	140	7	25
Previous 10-year Average	3	50	23	327	13	120	21	381	18	218	10	92
2013	2	0	11	38	22	137	56	1,252	21	219	11	86

Appendix E7.—Salmon retained from the commercial harvest for personal use (homepack) by species and gear type from Lower Cook Inlet districts, 1996–2013.

Year	Permits deliv.		Chinook salmon		Sockeye salmon		Coho salmon		Pink salmon		Chum salmon	
	set gillnet	purse seine	set gillnet	purse seine	set gillnet	purse seine	set gillnet	purse seine	set gillnet	purse seine	set gillnet	purse seine
1996	1	2	6	0	19	32	5	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1		1		11		0		0		0	
1998												
1999												
2000												
2001												
2002	1		0		20		0		100		3	
2003	2		3		2		0		750		0	
2004	1		2		38		10		9		4	
2005	3	1	7	0	79	10	38	0	121	0	8	0
2006	4	3	9	0	58	169	73	17	72	0	13	7
2007	4		1		204		76		3		0	
2008	2		0		39		7		40		6	
2009	3		1		35		14		23		9	
2010	2		2		29		4		0		3	
2011	3	1	2	3	62	0	3	0	487	0	27	0
2012	7		4		63		61		323		31	
Previous 10-year average	3	2	3	1	61	60	29	6	183	0	10	2
2013	6	0	16	0	155	0	150	0	157	0	13	0

Note: No homepacks from commercial harvest reported before 1996. Regulations requiring reporting of fish harvested but not sold (5 AAC 39.130(c)(10)) on fish tickets established in 2008.

Appendix E8.—Lower Cook Inlet commercial homepack and personal use harvest by permit holder community of residence, 2013.

Community	Commercial Homepack ^a							Total
	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum		
Homer	2	1	52	91	48	6		198
Seldovia	2	14	42	55	105	7		223
USA balance	2	1	61	4	4	0		70
Total	6	16	155	150	157	13		491

Community	Southern District Personal Use set gillnet fishery ^b							Total salmon
	Permits issued	Chinook salmon returned	Sockeye salmon	Coho salmon	Pink salmon	Chum salmon		
Anchorage area	10	9		14	102	16		132
Anchor Pt./Ninilchik/Nikolaevsk	7	6	1	8	5	5		19
Halibut Cove	0	0						0
Homer	102	93	5	87	1,454	103		1,669
Kenai/Soldotna	4	4		23	43	20	1	117
Pt.Graham/Nanwalek	0	0						0
Seldovia	0	0						0
Total	123	112	6	132	1,604	144	1	1,887

Community	Port Graham/Nanwalek subsistence fishery ^c							Total salmon
	Permits issued	Chinook salmon returned	Sockeye salmon	Coho salmon	Pink salmon	Chum salmon		
Anchorage area	1	0						0
Cooper Landing	0	0						0
Fairbanks area	0	0						0
Homer	0	0						0
Nanwalek	4	4	2	3,854	2,619	383	811	7,669
Port Graham	10	10	15	1,034	66	27	86	1,228
Total	15	14	17	4,888	2,685	410	897	8,897

Community	Seldovia subsistence fishery ^{d,e}							Total salmon
	Permits issued	Chinook salmon returned	Sockeye salmon	Coho salmon	Pink salmon	Chum salmon		
Anchor Point	0	0						0
Homer	0	0						0
Nanwalek	0	0						0
Port Graham	0	0						0
Seldovia	12	8	2	98	1	45	10	156
Total	12	7	2	98	1	45	10	156

^a Homepack fish as defined in 5 AAC 39.010 as finfish retained “from lawfully taken commercial catch for that person's own use.”

^b As defined in 5 AAC 77.549 Personal Use Coho Salmon Fishery Management Plan.

^c Defined as subsistence harvest from the Port Graham and Nanwalek Sections of the Port Graham Subdistrict in the Southern District.

^d Defined as subsistence harvest from the Seldovia Subdistrict in the Southern District.

^e Includes harvests from both early and late season Seldovia subsistence fisheries.

APPENDIX F: HATCHERY PRODUCTION AND RETURNS

Appendix F1.—Summary of salmon runs to Lower Cook Inlet hatcheries, 2013.

Sockeye salmon								
Hatchery or release site, (hatchery ^a)	BY 2008 Release	BY 2009 Release	2013 Forecast Run	Estimated CPF ^b Contribution	Estimated Sales Harvest ^c Contribution	Broodstock & Unharvested Contribution	Estimated Total Run	2013 Eggs Collected
Bear Lake and Resurrection Bay, (TLH)	4,193,000	2,200,000	70,666	0	44,572	12,610	57,182	5,325,000
Hidden Lake, (TLH)	911,000	880,000	36,000	25,777	591	20,613	46,981	1,765,000
Leisure and Hazel lakes, (TLH)	2,411,000	3,151,000	43,352	20,967	8,755	13	29,735	0
Kirschner Lake, (TLH)	0	255,000	21,675	0	8,288	0	8,288	0
English Bay Lakes, (TLH)	0	202,000	ukwn	ukwn	0	1,753	ukwn	2,120,000
Tutka Bay Lagoon, (TLH) ^d	278,000	0	17,821	0	9,707	4,837	14,544	2,664,000
Port Graham Hatchery, (TLH)	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sockeye Salmon	7,793,000	6,688,000	191,514	46,744	71,913	39,826	156,730	11,874,000

Coho salmon								
Hatchery or release site, (hatchery)	BY 2010 Release	2013 Forecast Run	Estimated CPF Contribution	Estimated Sales Harvest Contribution	Broodstock Contribution	Estimated Total Run	2013 Eggs Collected	
Bear Lake, (TLH)	437,000	2,800	NA	2,044	1,103	NA	635,000	
Total Coho Salmon	437,000	2,800	NA	0	1,103	NA	635,000	

Pink salmon								
Hatchery or release site, (hatchery)	BY 2011 Release	2013 Forecast Run	Estimated CPF Contribution	Estimated Sales Harvest Contribution	Broodstock Contribution	Estimated Total Run	2013 Eggs Collected	
Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery (TBLH)	8,100,399	244,653	866	39,153	153,425	0	80,044,000	
Halibut Cove Lagoon, (TBLH)	3,146,000	94,380	19,447	8,864	4,012	32,323	0	
Port Graham hatchery site (TBLH)	0	0	0	0	0	0	373,000	
Total Pink Salmon	11,246,399	339,033	20,313	48,017	157,437	32,323	80,417,000	
Total-All Salmon			67,057	119,930	198,366	189,053	92,926,000	

^a TLH = Trail Lakes Hatchery, TBLH = Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery.

^b Common Property Fisheries (CPF) include commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence harvests.

^c Hatchery cost recovery sales in number of fish.

^d Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery has not produced sockeye salmon since 2004. Returns of this species are from remote releases from the Trail Lakes Hatchery. Sockeye salmon eggs collected at this facility were taken back to the Trail Lakes Hatchery for incubation.

Appendix F2.—Daily sockeye salmon sales and broodstock collection; sales and broodstock summary in numbers of fish for Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, 2013.

Date	gear	Location	Sales harvest ^a		Donated		Broodstock harvest	
			daily	cumulative	daily	cumulative	daily	cumulative
5/24	Purse seine	Resurrection Bay	50	50				
5/27	" "	" "	1,922	1,972				
5/29	" "	" "	718	2,690				
5/30	" "	" "	17	2,707				
6/2	" "	" "	755	3,462				
6/3	" "	" "	2,756	6,218				
6/4	" "	" "	1,009	7,227				
6/5	" "	" "	1,828	9,055				
6/6	" "	" "	4,502	13,557				
6/7	" "	" "	4,629	18,186				
6/8	" "	" "	3,528	21,714				
6/9	" "	" "	5,541	27,255				
6/11	" "	" "	3,068	30,323				
6/12	" "	" "	2,344	32,667				
6/14	" "	" "	2,207	34,874				
6/16	" "	" "	3,495	38,369				
6/18	" "	" "	2,667	41,036				
6/21	Purse seine	Resurrection Bay	374	41,410				
6/16	Weir or beach seine	Bear Lake			13	13		
6/17	" "	" "			16	29		
6/18	" "	" "			30	59		
6/20	" "	" "			29	88		
6/21	" "	" "			29	117		
6/22	" "	" "			18	135		
6/23	" "	" "			44	179		
6/25	" "	" "			53	232		
6/27	" "	" "			168	400		
6/28	" "	" "	362	362			400	
6/29	" "	" "		362	67	467		
6/30	" "	" "	266	628	20	487		
7/1	" "	" "	199	827	50	537		
7/3	" "	" "		827	46	583		
7/5	" "	" "	243	1,070	41	624		
7/6	" "	" "		1,070	43	667		
7/7	" "	" "		1,070	45	712		
7/8	" "	" "	128	1,198	30	742		
7/9	" "	" "		1,198	30	772		
7/11	" "	" "	362	1,560			772	
7/12	" "	" "	226	1,786			772	
7/13	" "	" "		1,786	21	793		
7/14	" "	" "		1,786	16	809		
7/15	" "	" "	247	2,033	40	849		
7/16	" "	" "		2,033	21	870		
7/17	" "	" "		2,033	15	885		
7/18	" "	" "		2,033	103	988		
7/19	" "	" "		2,033	22	1,010		
7/20	" "	" "		2,033	24	1,034		
7/21	" "	" "		2,033	28	1,062		
7/22	" "	" "		2,033	28	1,090		
7/23	Weir or beach seine	Bear Lake		2,033	39	1,129		

-continued-

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Date	gear	Location	Sales Harvest		Broodstock	
			daily	cumulative	daily	cumulative
7/31	Weir or beach seine	Bear Lake			195	195
8/3	"	" "	"		197	392
8/4	"	" "	"		189	581
8/8	"	" "	"		217	798
8/9	"	" "	"		200	998
8/10	"	" "	"		183	1,181
8/10	"	" "	"		189	1,370
8/12	"	" "	"		188	1,558
8/13	"	" "	"		180	1,738
8/14	"	" "	"		183	1,921
8/15	"	" "	"		208	2,129
8/16	"	" "	"		206	2,335
8/16	"	" "	"		182	2,517
8/18	"	" "	"		211	2,728
8/18	"	" "	"		170	2,898
8/19	"	" "	"		189	3,087
8/20	"	" "	"		183	3,270
8/21	"	" "	"		181	3,451
8/23	weir or beach seine	Bear Lake			155	3,606
7/14	Purse seine	Neptune Bay	6,518	6,518		
7/17	Purse seine	Neptune Bay	2,237	8,755		
7/19	Purse seine	Tutka Bay	2,475	2,475		
7/27	"	" "	2,561	5,036		
7/31	"	" "	2,786	7,822		
8/4	Purse seine	"	1,885	9,707		
9/16	Dip net from net	"			391	391
9/18	"	" "			398	789
9/20	"	" "			375	1,164
9/22	"	" "			393	1,557
9/26	"	" "			403	1,960
10/1	Dip net from net	Tutka Bay			520	2,480
7/17	Purse seine	Kirschner Lake	3,198	3,198		
7/28	Purse seine	Kirschner Lake	5,090	8,288		
9/5	Beach seine	English Bay			395	395
9/10	"	" "	"		394	789
9/13	"	" "	"		384	1,173
9/17	"	" "	"		375	1,548
9/21	Beach seine	English Bay			205	1,753
9/24	weir or beach seine	Hidden Lake ^b			439	439
9/27	"	" "	"		270	709
10/3	"	" "	"		522	1,231
10/7	weir or beach seine	Hidden Lake ^b			294	1,525

-continued-

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Hatchery escapement summary in numbers of fish ^c	
Cost Recovery Harvest	70,193
Raceway harvest	0
Viable broodstock (spawned,eggs in incubators)	8,684
Unviable broodstock (green/over-ripe/bad)	211
Unspawned fish (e.g. excess males/females)	138
Holding mortalities (raceway, pen mortalities)	331
Estimated unharvested return	0
Estimated total return to hatchery	79,557
Sales summary	
Whole fish sales	70,193
Raceway sales	0
Carcass sales	0
Total sales	70,193

^a Source: ADF&G fish ticket database.

^b CIAA projects conducted in Upper Cook Inlet.

^c Data from CIAA (2013a-b) and ADF&G fish ticket database.

Appendix F3.—Daily pink salmon sales and broodstock collection; sales and broodstock summary in numbers of fish for Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, 2013.

Date	gear	Location	Sales harvest ^a		Broodstock harvest ^b	
			daily	cumulative	daily	cumulative
7/14	seine	Tutka Bay	5,707	5,707		
7/19	" " "	"	4,722	10,429		
7/20	" " "	"	8,864	19,293		
7/27	" " "	"	5,168	24,461		
7/31	" " "	"	2,729	27,190		
8/4	" " "	"	20,827	48,017		
8/5	" " "	"			2,150	2,150
8/6	" " "	"			6,780	8,930
8/7	" " "	"			7,210	16,140
8/8	" " "	"			5,411	21,551
8/9	" " "	"			6,596	28,147
8/10	" " "	"			5,987	34,134
8/11	" " "	"			8,512	42,646
8/12	" " "	"			5,682	48,328
8/13	" " "	"			515	48,843
8/16	" " "	"			5,524	54,367
8/20	" " "	"			8,105	62,472
8/21	" " "	"			3,770	66,242
8/22	" " "	"			4,558	70,800
8/23	" " "	"			3,937	74,737
8/24	" " "	"			5,798	80,535
8/25	" " "	"			5,612	86,147
8/26	" " "	"			5,190	91,337
8/28	" " "	"			5,326	96,663
8/29	" " "	"			3,767	100,430
9/1	" " "	"			2,887	103,317
9/2	" " "	"			5,746	109,063
9/3	" " "	"			3,469	112,532
9/4	" " "	"			4,576	117,108
9/5	" " "	"			2,674	119,782
9/6	" " "	"			3,389	123,171
9/7	" " "	"			5,175	128,346
9/8	" " "	"			4,733	133,079
9/10	" " "	"			4,858	137,937
9/11	" " "	"			3,178	141,115
9/12	seine	Tutka Bay			2,769	143,884
9/11	seine	Port Graham			11,289	11,289

Hatchery escapement summary in numbers of fish

Cost Recovery Harvest	48,017
Raceway harvest	0
Viable broodstock (spawned,eggs in incubators)	106,425
Unviable broodstock (green/over-ripe/bad)	20,700
Unspawned fish (e.g. excess males/females)	3,217
Holding mortalities (raceway, pen mortalities)	24,831
Total hatchery harvest	203,190

Sales summary

Whole fish sales	48,017
Raceway sales	0
Carcass sales	0
Total sales	48,017

^a From ADF&G fish ticket database.

^b Data from CIAA (2013a-b).

Appendix F4.—Daily coho salmon sales and broodstock collection; sales and broodstock summary in numbers of fish for Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, 2013.

Date	gear	Location	Whole fish donated ^a		Carcass donated ^b	
			daily	cumulative	daily	cumulative
9/5	weir	Bear Lake	47	47		
9/11	" " "	"	78	125		
9/13	" " "	"	220	345		
9/14	" " "	"	207	552		
9/15	" " "	"	211	763		
9/16	" " "	"	252	1,015		
9/17	" " "	"	252	1,267		
9/18	" " "	"	211	1,478		
9/19	" " "	"	220	1,698		
9/20	" " "	"	103	1,801		
9/21	" " "	"	12	1,813		
9/22	" " "	"	54	1,867		
9/23	" " "	"	8	1,875		
9/26	" " "	"	0	1,875	98	98
9/27	" " "	"	2	1,877		98
9/28	" " "	"	98	1,975	100	198
9/29	" " "	"	10	1,985		198
10/3			0	1,985		198
10/4	" " "	"	12	1,997	144	342
10/5	" " "	"	47	2,044		342
10/10	" " "	"	0	2,044	210	552
10/11	weir	Bear Lake	0	2,044	251	803

Hatchery escapement summary in numbers of fish

Cost Recovery Harvest	0
Raceway harvest	0
Viable broodstock (spawned,eggs in incubators)	336
Unviable broodstock (green/over-ripe/bad)	6
Unspawned fish (e.g. excess males/females)	305
Holding mortalities (raceway, pen mortalities)	156
Estimated unharvested return	300
Total hatchery harvest	1,103

Sales and donation summary

Whole fish sales	0
Whole fish donation	2,044
Carcass donation	803
Total sales and donation	2,847

^a Donated to public at weir by CIAA. Source: ADF&G fish ticket database.

^b ADF&G fish ticket database.

Appendix F5.—Historical harvest contributions, and total return of sockeye and coho salmon to Cook Inlet hatchery release sites, 1978–2013.

Return Year	Sockeye salmon					Coho salmon ^a			
	Hatchery Contrib. to the CCPF	Hatchery Contrib. to Broodstock Esc.	Hatchery Contrib. to Cost Recov.	Hatchery Donated	Total Hatchery Return	Hatchery Contrib. to Broodstock Esc.	Hatchery Contrib. to Cost Recov.	Hatchery Donated	Total Hatchery Return
1978	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
1979	299,858	3,974	0	0	303,833	7,089	0	0	7,089
1980	638,058	30,927	0	0	668,985	6,376	0	0	6,376
1981	358,726	9,700	0	0	368,460	0	0	0	0
1982	23,990	19,283	0	0	45,218	0	0	0	0
1983	151,400	16,103	0	0	173,903				
1984	231,444	50,800	0	0	287,758	4,620	0	0	4,620
1985	415,493	179,400	0	0	608,252	5,335	0	0	5,335
1986	808,503	12,020	0	0	841,552	1,938	0	0	1,938
1987	521,349	34,600	0	0	572,648	300	0	0	300
1988	676,669	594	0	0	686,184	0	0	0	0
1989	251,532	12,000	78,731	0	356,263	0	0	0	0
1990	370,195	2,708	8,513	0	389,059	0	5,855	0	5,855
1991	479,910	86,650	3,604	0	590,136	0	6,035	0	6,035
1992	378,823	24,103	9,198	0	420,374	689	1,234	0	1,234
1993	459,756	38,231	37,620	0	551,457	678	7,199	0	7,199
1994	205,837	17,655	51,140	0	277,632	731	4,967	0	4,967
1995	260,844	6,010	63,404	0	344,048				
1996	348,846	5,455	76,272	0	445,157	608	723	0	1,331
1997	184,409	1,645	90,464	0	284,310	594	2,690	0	3,284
1998	110,659	3,561	81,889	0	211,166	780	9,905	0	10,685
1999	968,473	16,317	182,311	0	1,236,748	939	2,499	0	3,438
2000	216,149	17,681	94,666	13,690	356,263	976	5,370	5,146	11,492
2001	656,309	17,773	67,786	7,343	840,524	644	1,754	1,758	4,156
2002	754,609	19,744	85,830	1,364	966,783	1,044	2,352	1,436	4,832
2003	1,080,584	20,311	124,388	2,275	1,306,299	1,234	2,228	1,816	5,278
2004	1,112,259	11,167	29,943	0	1,251,938	972	1,224	1,215	3,411
2005	924,377	7,379	74,673	1,302	1,104,598	953	1,536	1,518	4,007
2006	382,433	14,600	77,590	784	514,373	754	600	1,511	2,865
2007	345,027	12,754	57,305	271	450,136	608	0	0	608
2008	134,226	7,658	88,836	201	245,704	525	350	402	1,277

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Return Year	Sockeye salmon					Coho salmon ^a			
	Hatchery Contrib. to the CCPF	Hatchery Contrib. to Broodstock Esc.	Hatchery Contrib. to Cost Recov.	Hatchery Donated	Total Hatchery Return	Hatchery Contrib. to Broodstock Esc.	Hatchery Contrib. to Cost Recov.	Hatchery Donated	Total Hatchery Return
2009	26,798	10,403	174,980	782	235,419	483	0	138	621
2010	78,645	10,214	69,833	465	194,834	452	0	220	672
2011	94,153	7,572	159,860	211	261,585	454	0	385	839
2012	0	12,035	114,593	254	126,628	578	0	321	899
Previous 10-yr avg.	417,850	11,409	97,200	655	569,151	701	594	753	1,295
2013	10,732	9,364	71,913	1,129	93,138	354	0	2,044	2,398

Note: Harvest estimates of hatchery fish are from CIAA (2013a-b).

^a Historic return locations documented were Bear Lake, Fritz Creek, Halibut Cove Lagoon, Grouse Lake, Caribou Lake, Homer Spit, Resurrection Bay, and Seldovia. Releases of hatchery coho salmon in LCI began in 1966. No returns were documented prior to 1978. Includes CIAA Trail Lake Hatchery production and F&G Ship Creek Complex production.

Appendix F6.—Estimated historical harvest contributions and total returns of pink salmon to greater Cook Inlet hatchery release sites, 1978–2013.

Return Year	Brood Year	Fry Release	Hatchery Contribution to the CCPF ^b	Hatchery Contribution Cost Recovery	Hatchery Contribution Broodstock Esc.	Hatchery Donated	Total Hatchery Return	Estimated Marine Survival
1978	1976	318,280	0	0	3,700		3,700	1.16%
1979	1977	4,820,937	0	0	369,000		369,000	7.65%
1980	1978	9,243,717	0	0	315,000		315,000	3.41%
1981	1979	6,795,244	963,350	0	47,279		1,010,629	14.87%
1982	1980	10,268,753	181,400	0	4,400		185,800	1.81%
1983	1981	15,475,435	577,200	0	0		577,200	3.73%
1984	1982	15,232,750	230,000	0	0		230,000	1.51%
1985	1983	18,142,463	463,600	0	0		463,600	2.56%
1986	1984	23,818,500	380,135	55	50		380,240	1.60%
1987	1985	26,265,176	84,500	0	0		84,500	0.32%
1988	1986	8,278,967	836,000	0	0		836,000	10.10%
1989	1987	15,589,360	877,600	0	0		877,600	5.63%
1990	1988	36,977,190	167,400	0	0		167,400	0.45%
1991	1989	36,974,370	204,800	0	0		204,800	0.55%
1992	1990	30,602,576	97,577	276,000	69,000		442,577	1.45%
1993	1991	33,760,487	228,376	409,431	102,000		739,807	2.19%
1994	1992	48,700,000	604,037	959,064	153,966		1,717,067	3.53%
1995	1993	62,395,000	1,210,572	1,213,322	182,348		2,606,242	4.18%
1996	1994	63,358,000	19,510	423,306	140,152		582,968	0.92%
1997	1995	111,469,975	172,262	2,465,108	188,197		2,825,567	2.53%
1998	1996	89,918,000	507,850	787,538	175,468		1,470,856	1.64%
1999	1997	90,000,000	222,228	857,902	151,903		1,232,033	1.37%
2000	1998	64,797,691	8,580	1,043,705	269,808		1,322,093	2.04%
2001	1999	66,287,812	108,735	421,530	198,148		728,413	1.10%
2002	2000	126,635,207	9,791	1,041,529	252,777		1,304,097	1.03%
2003	2001	105,971,985	2,924	616,155	261,457	590	881,126	0.83%
2004	2002	125,167,000	1,523	2,459,189	117,222		2,577,934	2.06%
2005	2003	84,247,031	4,779	2,138,538	84,088		2,227,405	2.64%
2006	2004	26,567,983	5,000	246,781	27,741		279,522	1.05%
2007	2005	13,883,682	0	112,801	0		112,801	0.81%
2008	2006	13,282,049	0	0	0		0	
2009	2007	0	0	0	0		0	
2010	2008	0	0	0	0		0	
2011	2009	0	0	0	0		0	
2012	2010	0	0	0	0		0	
2013	2011	11,246,399	0	48,017	143,884	0	191,901	1.71%

Note: Harvest estimates of hatchery fish are from CIAA (2013 a and b). CCPF = Commercial Common Property Fleet.

Appendix F7.—Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery salmon releases, 1977–2013.

Year released	Sockeye	Pink	Chum
1977	91,347 ^a	318,280 ^a	
1978	400,000 ^a	4,820,937 ^a	
1979		9,243,717 ^a	597,377 ^a
1980		6,795,244 ^a	
1981		10,268,753 ^a	7,992 ^a
1982		15,475,435 ^a	15,440 ^a
1983		15,232,750 ^a	1,117,745 ^a
1984		18,142,463 ^a	140,500 ^a
1985		23,537,000 ^a	25,977 ^a
1986		26,234,600 ^a	18,000 ^a
1987		8,240,700 ^a	445,700 ^a
1988		15,589,360 ^a	3,211,200 ^a
1989		36,977,190 ^a	2,164,393 ^a
1990	355,347 ^a	36,684,662 ^a	1,508,557 ^a
1991		30,000,000 ^a	
1992		31,950,000 ^a	
1993		48,700,000 ^a	
1994		61,100,000 ^a	
1995		63,000,000 ^a	
1996	75,000 ^a	105,000,000 ^a	
1997	245,000 ^a	89,000,000 ^a	
1998		90,000,000 ^a	
1999	100,000 ^a	60,132,000 ^a	
2000		65,120,870 ^a	
2001		99,336,410 ^a	
2002		99,371,000 ^a	
2003		67,967,000 ^a	
2004		47,964,360 ^a	
2005	b		
2006	b		
2007	b		
2008	b		
2009	b		
2010	b		
2011	b		
2012	b	11,246,399 ^a	
2013		18,603,000 ^c	

^a No thermal marking.

^b Sockeye salmon fry reared and thermally marked at Trail Lakes Hatchery, remote released as smolt at Tutka Bay Hatchery. Release numbers are included in releases for Trail Lakes Hatchery.

^c Thermally marked.

Appendix F8.—Trail Lakes Hatchery salmon releases, 1983–2013.

Year released	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Chum
1983		2,310,751	1,039,673	
1984	406,755	1,236,864	1,283,815	
1985	398,586	1,805,792	1,538,361	455,809
1986	217,648	516,000	1,530,116	
1987	268,399	3,718,311	1,702,446	
1988	98,429	9,074,486	945,999	
1989		5,690,000	1,337,340	
1990		7,679,698	840,585	
1991		6,345,252 ^a	390,841	
1992		7,575,637 ^a	255,533	
1993		7,979,820 ^a	620,588	
1994		6,640,000 ^a	320,000	
1995		6,339,485 ^a	516,400	
1996		4,110,638 ^a	75,000	
1997		10,857,470 ^a	601,700	
1998		7,653,000 ^a	409,000	
1999		9,923,500 ^a	357,000	
2000		12,521,000 ^a	418,000 ^b	
2001		1,140,000 ^a	432,000 ^b	
2002		18,907,200 ^a	528,500 ^b	
2003		16,128,000 ^a	761,000 ^b	
2004		17,272,000 ^a	996,000 ^b	
2005		9,959,000 ^a	988,000 ^b	
2006		5,785,000 ^a	1,146,000 ^b	
2007		12,668,800 ^a	956,000 ^b	
2008		13,203,000 ^a	685,000 ^b	
2009		7,953,000 ^a	382,000 ^b	
2010		8,616,000 ^a	435,000 ^b	
2011		9,324,200 ^a	437,000 ^b	
2012		7,636,300 ^a	315,000 ^b	
Previous 10-year average		10,854,530	710,100	
2013		7,482,000 ^a	405,000 ^b	

^a Thermal marking of sockeye salmon releases began in 1991 (BY 1990).

^b Thermal marking of coho salmon releases began in 2000 (BY 1999).

Appendix F9.—Eklutna Hatchery salmon releases, 1983–1998.

Year released	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1983		1,318		1,536,892
1984		87,944		928,143
1985		43,500	281,500	
1986		101,282	30,576	1,693,382
1987		147,682	38,267	2,740,773
1988		72,881		2,697,860
1989		50,775		6,121,337
1990		54,278		3,209,773
1991		21,285		2,535,335
1992		131,829		3,114,793
1993	869,000	108,070		
1994	5,000,000	62,400		
1995	6,200,000	60,967		
1996	5,000,000	69,176		
1997	8,768,000	69,000		
1998	9,564,000	108,000		

Note: No thermal marking on any salmon fry reared at this facility.

Appendix F10.—Crooked Creek Hatchery salmon and steelhead trout releases, 1977–1996.

Year released	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Steelhead
1977	92 ^a	4,193,011 ^a		
1979		8,028,759 ^a	10,740 ^a	
1980		5,738,492 ^a		
1981		10,968,002 ^a		
1982		17,476,038 ^a		
1983	53,782 ^a	19,048,111 ^a		
1984	67,800 ^a	19,160,000 ^a		
1985	54,087 ^a	11,884,760 ^a	102,356 ^a	27,429 ^a
1986	69,168 ^a	17,471,312 ^a	85,410 ^a	
1987		20,030,600 ^a	175,249 ^a	70,159 ^a
1988		14,706,400 ^a	131,810 ^a	11,600 ^a
1989		15,185,000 ^a	70,772 ^a	24,808 ^a
1990		15,513,500 ^a	381,790 ^a	106,959 ^a
1991	273,500 ^a	12,650,000 ^a	302,123 ^a	68,948 ^a
1992	273,123 ^a	13,312,000 ^a	224,000 ^a	39,677 ^a
1993	286,560 ^a	11,900,000 ^a	221,700 ^a	
1994	225,819 ^a	208,000 ^a	126,021 ^a	
1995		11,164,000		
1996		11,074,605		

^a No thermal marks prior to 1995.

Appendix F11.—Port Graham Hatchery salmon releases, 1991–2013.

Year	Sockeye	Coho	Pink
1991	84,757 ^a		255,000 ^a
1992	144,982 ^a		1,810,487 ^a
1993	194,700 ^a		
1994	830,159 ^a		1,295,000 ^a
1995			358,000 ^a
1996	292,134 ^a		6,469,975 ^a
1997	199,000 ^a	29,963 ^a	918,000 ^a
1998			
1999	918,348 ^a		4,617,362
2000	906,057 ^a		1,142,726
2001			27,298,797
2002			6,600,985
2003	694,647		57,200,000
2004	159,616		36,282,671
2005	203,000		26,567,983
2006	422,060		13,883,682
2007			13,282,049
2008			
2009	0 ^b		
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			

^a No thermal marks.

^b The 112,000 sockeye salmon released in 2009 at PGH were of English Bay Lake stock and were reared at the Trail Lakes Hatchery (TLH).

Appendix F12.—Ship Creek Hatchery Complex, (Fort Richardson, Elmendorf, and William Jack Hernandez state fish hatcheries combined) hatchery salmon fry releases, 1966–2013.

Year released	Chinook	Coho
1966	166,874 ^a	0
1967	538,356 ^a	38,200 ^a
1968	82,400 ^a	199,700 ^a
1969	95,900 ^a	264,000 ^a
1970	45,700 ^a	225,400 ^a
1971	217,390 ^a	92,343 ^a
1972	71,814 ^a	87,700 ^a
1973	166,134 ^a	683,685 ^a
1974	212,540 ^a	210,300 ^a
1975	91,100 ^a	281,800 ^a
1976	513,400 ^a	895,200 ^a
1977	351,952 ^a	775,803 ^a
1978	747,629 ^a	617,822 ^a
1979	1,088,542 ^a	1,471,899 ^a
1980	770,235 ^a	602,394 ^a
1981	391,950 ^a	1,553,864 ^a
1982		1,096,569 ^a
1983	578,441 ^a	424,542 ^a
1984	1,021,553 ^a	831,147 ^a
1985	1,727,379 ^a	660,854 ^a
1986	1,474,079 ^a	1,991,102 ^a
1987	869,520 ^a	731,202 ^a
1988	1,624,351 ^a	1,333,453 ^a
1989	3,008,315 ^a	1,970,126 ^a
1990	2,256,778 ^a	1,281,500 ^a
1991	1,693,355 ^a	1,215,136 ^a
1992	1,765,804 ^a	1,329,869 ^a
1993	1,863,391 ^a	1,194,994 ^a
1994	1,709,950 ^a	994,250 ^a
1995	1,695,164 ^a	1,121,768 ^a
1996	1,899,284 ^a	1,042,477 ^a
1997	1,801,410 ^a	1,136,845 ^a
1998	1,531,021 ^a	1,249,781 ^a
1999	1,340,334 ^a	1,113,016 ^a
2000	2,173,708 ^a	
2001	1,353,660 ^a	1,226,342 ^a
2002	1,080,114	1,273,443
2003	2,203,046	944,706
2004	1,958,790	1,221,608
2005	2,334,649	1,457,233
2006	1,922,667	1,235,317
2007	2,067,938	1,193,374
2008	1,309,790	989,853
2009	1,205,594	1,168,549
2010	2,006,157	1,336,861
2011	1,741,377	1,050,001
2012	1,853,150	968,716
Previous 10-year average	1,860,316	1,156,622
2013	1,428,414	1,079,549

^a No thermal marks.

Appendix F13.–Big Lake Hatchery salmon production, 1977–1993.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho
1977	56,100	7,680,700	40,700
1978		8,142,465	418,775
1979		0	625,143
1980		1,428,698	760,822
1981		4,704,730	455,397
1982		5,281,866	964,837
1983		7,715,937	2,034,544
1984		7,382,330	2,076,058
1985		12,426,199	3,194,538
1986		15,057,683	2,986,852
1987		11,719,972	2,658,141
1988		14,301,329	7,504,439
1989		13,205,848	82,774
1990		10,815,340	3,274,101
1991		10,292,327	458,672
1992		4,609,280	288,196
1993		6,874,392	882,151

Note: No thermal marking on any salmon fry reared at this facility.

Appendix F14.–Fire Lake Hatchery salmon production, 1964–1979.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink
1964				
1965				
1966	2,840		512,720	
1967			965,400	
1968		146,000	648,800	
1969			577,400	
1970		120,000	1,014,500	
1971			349,848	
1972	109,100	17,000	1,569,000	
1973		192,000	1,060,285	
1974	210,500	1,410,500	1,198,900	13,400
1975	100,900		2,696,000	
1976	1,207,600		2,462,800	
1977	2,531,786		2,624,393	
1978	864,041		2,282,151	
1979				

Note: No thermal marking on any salmon fry reared at this facility.

Appendix F15.—Historic releases of Chinook salmon from hatcheries to Lower Cook Inlet, 1972–2013.

Year	Southern District (241)					Eastern District (231)							
	Halibut Cove Lagoon	Homer Spit	Tutka Bay	Kasitsna Bay	Seldovia Harbor	English Bay Lakes	Resurrection Bay	Alaska Sea- Life Center	Thumb Cove	Box Canyon	Lowell Creek	Spring Creek	
1972				33,800									
1975	3,463												
1976	16,183		26,000										25,100
1977	49,947												50,036
1978	126,306												150,488
1979	224,708												257,530
1980	155,054												
1981	101,861												
1983	200,900												54,521
1984	84,000	88,753							71,427				39,206
1985	98,000	152,226						53,587					132,708
1986	101,331	103,946											100,900
1987	94,100	103,860		80,420									95,963
1988	93,874	219,572		111,435			109,020						95,673
1989	115,682	212,737		108,300			109,464						122,800 75,063
1990	112,458	210,087		98,525	109,465		112,831						216,220
1991	92,363	190,915		91,592			373,165						93,200
1992	117,850	353,255		112,935			261,803						108,390
1993	100,228	312,292		106,497			193,742						104,870
1994	98,872	320,836		107,246			165,596						104,477
1995	37,577	339,074		116,165			220,146						95,256
1996	97,729	312,289		118,274			300,000						115,000
1997	78,133	318,706		103,757			203,932						219,355
1998	65,893	289,830		69,461			205,133						101,992
1999	79,221	222,781		74,057			88,066						85,502
2000	83,277	219,984		68,114			212,873						109,461
2001	106,719	208,062		102,793			113,147						114,748
2002	106,279	190,026		83,045			100,314						93,296
2003	106,844	206,292		107,521			109,976						110,331
2004	103,771	168,743		88,682			126,280	30,066					89,388
2005	112,521	220,822		114,984			211,549	218,759					100,088
2006	117,549	224,053		113,974			303,217	120,000					
2007	54,560	226,972		54,276			117,842	115,716					
2008	58,674	212,141		54,464			142,469						
2009	35,065	164,234		44,487									
2010	111,134	213,503		114,421			110,671						109,779
2011	107,338	219,787		103,382			223,881						
2012	110,253	221,547		95,800			219,743						
Previous													
10-yr avg.	91,771	207,809		89,199			173,959						
2013	60,666	216,292		63,311			141,550						

Appendix F16.—Historic releases of Chinook salmon from hatcheries to Upper Cook Inlet, 1966–2013.

	Kenai Peninsula drainages, (244-20, -30, -70)			Susitna River drainages, (247-41)			
	Ninilchik River	Crooked Creek	Sport Lake	misc. small releases combined ^a	Deception Creek	Finger Lake	misc. small releases combined ^b
1966							
1967							
1968							
1969							
1970							
1971							30,690
1972							
1973							
1974		31,000					
1975		3,679					
1976		183,300					
1977		131,492					
1978		172,515					
1979		379,453					
1980		51,998					
1981		160,183		12,000			
1983		264,782					
1984		360,059		93,800			9,797
1985		359,756		23,075	534,447	8,320	19,870
1986		253,624			327,723		
1987		206,179					
1988		239,593			201,091		132,125
1989	200,203	432,139			240,885		388,936
1990	215,804	234,019			655,491		
1991	87,992	239,653			391,669		
1992	132,387	229,017			179,724	40,686	
1993	251,075	274,268		100,000	160,194	36,141	
1994	201,513	224,784	7,500	65,000	177,913	35,980	
1995	54,720	208,661			167,643	26,204	
1996	103,453	213,000				36,027	169,443
1997	50,292	219,119				13,000	207,973
1998	48,798	139,803			197,392	55,146	
1999	49,853	193,257			201,006		
2000		226,407			206,496		
2001							
2002		99,548			197,277		
2003	102,628	98,800			101,181		
2004	51,303	80,601	2,056		212,570	78,616	1,210
2005	55,229	113,613	5,280		163,016	97,755	
2006	57,537	111,705	10,198		50,426	52,843	
2007	56,325	111,382			103,016	90,381	
2008	56,943	114,588			112,219	3,000	
2009	54,797	115,035	5,834		111,322	32,585	
2010	58,297	106,145			155,125	114,148	
2011	59,462	64,578			140,266		
2012	54,780	52,759	4,193		151,220	30,863	
2013	50,315		3,259		149,041	26,452	

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<u>Matanuska drainages, (247-50)</u>										
	Beach Lake	Cheney Lake	Clunie Lake	Delong Lake	Eklutna Tailrace	Green Lake	Hillberg Lake	Knik Lake	Matanuska Lake	Memory Lake
1966										
1967										
1968										
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
1977										
1978										
1979										
1980										
1981		20,795								8,300
1983										
1984			10,000							8,370
1985				3,000						8,350
1986										8,300
1987										
1988	3,227	5,340	4,756	5,036		3,580	1,919			16,600
1989		7,540	3,891	3,081					12,565	17,551
1990	3,104	3,030	4,096	5,051						
1991	3,076	5,206	4,232	5,068		1,007	512			
1992	3,037	7,398	3,937	7,626		1,043	1,071			
1993	3,168	3,029	4,320	5,066		1,051	1,156			
1994	6,346	5,489	4,103	7,432		989	989			
1995	8,115	9,905	4,291	10,146		1,562	1,468			
1996	2,989	4,880	4,023	5,020		1,558	1,587			
1997	2,000	4,191	2,767	4,032		1,586	1,586			
1998	7,123	11,358	6,000	12,537		4,032	4,124			
1999										
2000										
2001										
2002					106,991					
2003					218,492					
2004	4,078		2,981	5,931	215,165	1,261	1,261	2,065	2,235	24,092
2005	3,925		2,981	5,982	164,586	1,100	1,100	3,705	2,197	1,800
2006				26,277	213,250			59,395	19,724	
2007					110,978			33,748	94,095	
2008					114,136			320	280	200
2009			3,060	14,838	77,785	921	987	4,193	4,310	2,717
2010					152,014			27,098	67,160	
2011					122,962					
2012	1,568	1,457	13,889	8,675	160,347	2,841	2,866	3,486	2,974	2,167
2013	3,055	1,400	1,736	7,235	94,609	849	926	1,890		

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Year	Mirror Lake	Otter Lake	Ship Creek- comprehensive	Turnagain Arm drainages, (247-60)				
				misc. small releases combined ^d		Taku misc. small releases combined ^e		
				Campbell Pt. Lake	Jewel Lake	Sand Lake	Campbell Lake	small releases combined ^e
1966			166,874	2,840				
1967			538,356					
1968			82,400					
1969			95,900					
1970			45,700					
1971			186,700					
1972			71,814					
1973			160,134					
1974			204,000					
1975			184,400					
1976			904,300	99,800				
1977			2,702,302	56,100				
1978			1,229,058					
1979			146,414					
1980			457,942					
1981				4,350				
1983								
1984			328,318	81,944				287,167
1985			1,018,812	106,340	3,000			344,889
1986		7,846		9,886		8,452	8,548	217,648
1987			53,212					268,399
1988		39,225	116,336	12,517		10,220	14,510	230,512
1989	5,405	5,919	120,670			10,297	9,756	
1990	6,880	5,014	102,523	2,090	1,587	38,130	9,973	
1991	4,981	7,314	211,268	102,100	1,617	7,027	10,014	
1992	20,456	15,106	176,380	110,122	1,986	19,664	15,302	
1993	4,798	5,400	217,557	121,066	1,711	7,611	9,968	522
1994	10,264	6,954	199,830	107,547	1,552	17,325	9,542	
1995	9,257	8,528	229,799	78,973	1,534	17,562	6,033	1,948
1996	8,191	6,776	228,000	104,000	1,588	13,929	3,929	1,985
1997	7,000	5,500	334,591	102,627	1,000	7,325	4,000	2,231
1998	14,550		205,762		4,072	22,261	10,811	1,651
1999			197,168				9,219	2,016
2000			1,199,327					
2001								
2002			290,501					
2003			329,416					
2004	7,396		320,226		2,302	21,978	4,650	2,910
2005	6,958		358,029		3,158	15,828	6,122	3,058
2006	29,043		176,055	2,000	25,723	60,497		
2007			333,940					
2008			341,495					
2009			282,735		10,190	27,850		
2010			332,597					
2011			314,194					
2012	702		329,082		3,830	9,705	1,542	
2013	5,980		324,145		1,493	11,860	1,800	1,521

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- ^a Upper Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula drainages miscellaneous release sites are Centennial Lake, Enceleweski Lake, Engineer Lake, Longmare Lake, Loon Lake, Rogue Lake, Scout Lake, Spirit Lake, Twin Falls Lake.
- ^b Upper Cook Inlet, Susitna River drainages miscellaneous release sites are Montana Creek, Prator Lake, Sheep Creek, Willow Creek.
- ^c Ship Creek comprehensive includes releases from Elmendorf, Richardson, and Hernandez hatchery sites as well as remote releases to Ship Creek.
- ^d Upper Cook Inlet, Matanuska River drainages miscellaneous release sites are Beaver Pond, Big Lake, Eagle River, Echo Lake, Gwen Lake, Johnson Lake, Lower Fire Lake, Lucille Lake, Meadow Creek, Rocky Lake, Swan Lake, Triangle Lake, Upper Fire Lake, Upper Six Mile Lake, Victor Lake.
- ^e Upper Cook Inlet, Turnagain Arm drainages miscellaneous release sites are Grant Creek, Campbell Lake, Portage Lake, Six Mile Creek, Summit Lake, Tangle Pond, Upper Summit Lake.

Appendix F17.—Historic releases of sockeye salmon from hatcheries to Lower Cook Inlet, 1976–2013.

year	Southern District (241)				Outer District (232)		Kamishak District (249)				Eastern District (231)				
	Leisure Lake	Hazel Lake	Halibut Cove Lagoon	Tutka Bay Lagoon	English Bay Lakes	Port Graham Subdist.	Port Dick Lake	Chenik Lake	Paint River Lakes	Kirschner Lake	Brun Lake	Ursus Lake	Bear Lake	Resurrection Bay	Grouse Lake
1976	1,085		7,777												
1977	91,347														
1978	83,422							98,082							
1979								256,525							
1980	532,650														
1981	1,094,713							1,096,718							
1982	1,527,876														
1983	2,113,239														
1984	2,110,000														
1985	2,018,000														
1986	2,250,303							839,000	820,026						
1987	2,022,000						704,900	1,005,000		866,700					
1988	2,100,000	783,000					221,700	2,601,000	2,207,300	521,000					
1989	2,000,000	1,000,000					430,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	250,000					
1990	2,000,000	1,500,000			855,347			3,250,000	2,000,000	250,000			2,577,962		
1991	2,000,000	1,300,000			255,071	84,757		2,100,000	750,000	250,000	250,000		1,604,922		
1992	2,000,000	1,000,000			290,298	144,982		2,750,000	750,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,482,489		
1993	2,000,000	1,000,000			755,692			1,400,000	750,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,810,261		
1994					820,174	9,985				208,000			170,000		570,000
1995	1,632,000	1,061,000						1,129,000	588,000	251,000	251,000	252,000	330,000		993,000
1996	1,490,000	1,030,000	75,000	292,134				951,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	780,638		217,605
1997	2,000,000	1,000,000	245,000	199,000						250,000			788,000		2,428,000
1998	1,877,000	1,218,000								234,000			772,000		1,514,000
1999	265,400	453,100	100,000	918,348						172,700			1,380,000		
2000	1,708,000	1,248,000		906,057						249,000			1,796,000		
2001	89,000												145,000		
2002	2,246,200	1,280,100						507,700	301,500				3,210,300		
2003	2,240,000	1,547,000			694,647					298,000			1,801,000		
2004	2,002,000	351,000			50,096	109,520				251,000			3,012,000		
2005	2,252,000	1,558,000	96,000	203,000						316,000			3,422,000		
2006	680,000	260,000		422,060									3,393,000		
2007	2,315,000	1,411,000	143,800							254,000			3,056,000		
2008	2,053,000	1,161,000	483,000	246,000						300,000			2,400,000	1,600,000	
2009	1,225,000	1,186,000	301,000		112,000								2,543,000	1,675,000	
2010	1,933,000	1,218,000	278,000	202,000						255,000			2,200,000	1,650,000	
2011	1,415,000	1,244,000	281,900	203,300						160,000			2,488,000	0	
2012	2,074,000	1,240,000	371,300	213,000						300,000			2,490,000	1,305,000	
2013	1,800,000	1,450,000	511,000	211,000	102,000								2,548,000	2,090,000	

Appendix F18.—Historic releases of sockeye salmon from hatcheries to Upper Cook Inlet, 1973–2013.

	Upper Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula (244-30, 246-20)				Matanuska Drainage (247-50)				Susitna drainage (247-41)			
	Coal Creek	Crooked Creek	Hidden Lake	Quartz Creek	Tustumena Lake	Packers Creek Lake	Big Lake system	Blodgett Lake	Chelatna Lake	Eklutna River	Nancy Lake	Susitna River
1973			192,000									
1976												
1977			330,318				9,338,493					
1978			602,558		400,000		2,141,868				2,102,064	
1979			8,256		7,763,978							
1980					5,205,842						1,363,398	
1981					8,776,571		3,567,878				1,473,578	
1982					15,948,162			1,176,889			2,037,024	
1983			1,085,279	1,225,472	16,934,872			2,386,633			2,229,056	18,652
1984			1,236,864		17,050,000							14,969
1985			1,805,792		9,866,760			2,096,584				11,795
1986					13,561,983							
1987			3,718,311		15,432,000							
1988			6,085,307		6,272,400	2,989,179	281,000					
1989			2,400,000		6,005,000	3,290,000						
1990			1,747,900		6,013,500	2,850,000			503,836			
1991			1,600,000		6,000,000	2,505,500	10,037,256		634,830			
1992	66,388		1,716,116		6,062,000	3,172,439	535,000	1,196,000	1,138,205			
1993			1,901,257		6,000,000	3,265,631	319,000	921,000	1,002,671	869,000		
1994			1,800,000			2,770,000	2,000,000		1,330,000			
1995	158,485		1,700,000		6,000,000	1,552,000		2,000,000	1,806,000	1,000,000		
1996			1,600,000		6,136,000	688,000		2,000,000	1,042,000			
1997			1,501,000		6,013,000	627,470		1,118,000		1,000,000		
1998			1,035,000			4,558,000		2,000,000		1,009,000		
1999			1,507,000		5,948,300		197,000					
2000			1,242,000		5,432,000							
2001			906,000									
2002			980,100		6,065,400							
2003			629,000		6,024,000							
2004			646,000		6,006,000							
2005			573,000									
2006			582,000									
2007			658,000									
2008			917,000									
2009			911,000									
2010			880,000									
2011			1,044,000									
2012			948,000									
2013			860,000									

Appendix F19.—Historical releases of coho salmon from hatcheries to Lower Cook Inlet, 1963–2013.

Southern District, (241)						Eastern District, (231)					Total coho salmon released	
	Caribou Lake	Fritz Creek	Halibut Cove Lagoon	Homer Spit	Kasitsna Bay Creek	Seldovia Port Graham Subdistrict	Resurrection Bay	Seward Lagoon	Bear Lake	Grouse Lake	Lowell Creek	misc. small releases combined
1963								148,057				148,057
1964								43,000				43,000
1965								69,800				69,800
1966								360,100				360,100
1967								246,400				246,400
1968							42,400	0				42,400
1969							27,100	47,900				75,000
1970							38,600	6,400			3,200	45,000
1971							10,900	50,983				61,883
1972					241,400		66,500	606,100				914,000
1973			326,800				30,200	443,300				800,300
1974			755,279				100,000	450,800				1,306,079
1975	141,217		475,600				100,700	449,900				1,167,417
1976	155,700		461,244		112,661		100,600	260,200	35,200			1,125,605
1977			7,253		99,380		100,456	45,902	35,003			287,994
1978		66,545					148,999	254,394	53,455			523,393
1979		44,717	47,810	23,015			98,566	265,963	44,010			524,081
1980		21,315					100,757	150,011	50,286			322,369
1981		55,006					109,958	246,545	54,953			466,462
1982							53,970	227,800	13,238			295,008
1983							82,506	248,801				331,307
1984	119,071				59,840		67,722	220,000	53,100			519,733
1985	139,789	31,242			81,924		50,256	300,446	56,134			659,791
1986	137,951				71,496		212,812	445,693			53,607	867,952
1987	150,000				45,000		66,525	223,300		57,232	257,461	542,057
1988	150,000		62,547		80,000		118,741	347,155		63,806		822,249
1989			153,869				272,346	490,000		66,606		982,821
1990	180,000		122,945		50,000		145,619	426,911		63,733		989,208
1991	180,000		100,236		50,000		119,057	390,060		30,400	4,000	869,753
1992	150,000		100,570				154,219	255,533		59,492		719,814

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<u>Southern District, (241)</u>						<u>Eastern District, (231)</u>				Total coho salmon released			
	Caribou Lake	Fritz Creek	Halibut Cove Lagoon	Homer Spit	Kasitsna Bay Creek	Seldovia	Port Graham	Resurrection Bay	Seward Lagoon	Bear Lake	Grouse Lake	Lowell Creek	
1993	150,000			116,129				159,091	620,588	64,361			1,110,169
1994	63,600			156,213				221,577	320,000	38,000			799,390
1995				110,701				133,700	516,400	50,698			811,499
1996				149,000				182,000	425,000	69,000			825,000
1997				120,242		29,963		144,112	601,700	61,687			957,704
1998				148,410		30,000		74,365	409,000	65,687			727,462
1999				129,602				109,142	357,000	62,580			658,324
2000				122,338				145,693	418,000	54,184			740,215
2001				225,042				124,703	432,000	125,618			907,363
2002				216,355				121,743	528,500	119,512			986,110
2003				325,735				123,718	658,000	124,225			1,231,678
2004				243,243			192,000	323,798	691,000	131,989			1,582,030
2005				220,707				132,229	893,000	132,276			1,378,212
2006				449,216	114,000			131,326	562,000	277,261			1,533,803
2007				228,244	97,000			132,811	758,000	130,892			1,346,947
2008				217,843	88,000			233,365	502,000				1,041,208
2009				157,696				91,979	338,000	91,833			679,508
2010				130,206				134,008	435,000	133,947			833,161
2011				129,080				255,252	437,000				821,332
2012				107,250				249,309	315,000				671,559
Previous 10-year avg.				220,922				180,780	558,900	146,060			1,111,944
2013				132,027				216,444	405,000				753,471

Appendix F20.—Historical releases of coho salmon from hatcheries to Upper Cook Inlet, 1966–2013.

Upper Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula drainages, (244-20, -30, -40, -90)											
	Centennial Lake	Crooked Creek	Arc Lake	Elephant Lake	Engineer Lake	Longmare Lake	Loon Lake	Rogue Lake	Scout Lake	Union Lake	misc. small releases
1966											
1967											38,200
1968											26,000
1969	7,900										28,500
1970											
1971	7,800										27,995
1972	7,200										23,800
1973							32,435				41,100
1974		60,000	4,100					1,500			13,400
1975	14,400	5,259			34,400		10,800				14,000
1976			4,000					1,300	33,300		53,500
1977	3,127				34,350		10,800				7,986
1978			3,997			34,888		1,000	18,994		5,000
1979	6,090	10,740			34,240		10,800				74,998
1980											
1981	6,010		3,010		44,900		10,797	1,500			30,000
1982							5,700				20,000
1983		119,996			44,960						582,231
1984		120,000			14,025						839,454
1985		102,356									583,853
1986		155,794			60,750		21,600				448,675
1987	5,000	521,140	5,000		40,000		10,800		19,000	17,000	97,000
1988	5,000	350,485	5,000		46,200		21,575		21,000	17,000	
1989		426,772					20,695				
1990	5,000	71,790	5,000		46,000		21,450	2,000	19,000	17,000	78,000
1991	5,000	72,123	5,000		46,000		26,495	2,000	19,000	15,000	
1992	5,000	74,000	5,000	50,000			32,650	2,000	19,000	15,000	
1993	5,000	71,700						2,000	19,000	15,000	
1994	5,000	62,421	5,000	34,000				2,000	19,000	15,000	
1995	5,000							2,000	19,496	15,011	
1996											
1997	5,208		5,208	33,768		17,834	4,153	2,083	19,073		2,113
1998	5,000		3,210	34,082		17,125	4,000	2,000	19,015		2,000
1999	5,016		3,222	37,678		17,000	4,015	2,300	19,000		2,020
2001											
2002											
2003											
2004				28,000		8,650			9,200		
2005				28,456		9,000			9,500		
2006	10,007			35,125		1,000					
2007	1,012			35,462		9,939					
2008				12,000		2,000					
2009	1,000		3,276	35,120		10,000					
2010	2,903		2,903	54,764		20,322					9,500
2011	850		1,600	29,900		10,498					4,952
2012	1,000		1,600	35,393		9,864					
2013	1,200		1,920	42,110		11,990					

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Upper Cook Inlet, Susitna River drainages, (247-41)

	Bear Paw Lake	Benka Lake	Christiansen Lake	Finger Lake	Nancy Lake	Prator Lake	Willow Lake	misc. small releases combined
1966								
1967		12,400		210,700				7,100
1968				25,000				
1969				149,900				
1970		12,000		247,900				
1971						15,076		
1972								
1973						15,000		
1974		7,800		108,600				
1975				72,500				
1976		23,000	26,900	72,500		9,800		26,100
1977				72,500				11,300
1978		17,250	17,900	72,527		9,800		
1979				73,030				22,378
1980				44,177				
1981		18,445	26,679	72,954		9,824		16,429
1982	5,300	6,550	11,540	72,400				8,735
1983					287,343			38,200
1984	9,000	18,526	28,314	72,600	763,542			37,590
1985	9,370	18,000	33,000	303,900	356,732			739,980
1986	8,000	25,000	15,908	72,215	1,096,889	19,845		
1987	4,500	12,300	35,800	72,400	203,011	9,800		129,923
1988	8,980	24,600	37,143	401,433	4,072,878	19,838		1,210,725
1989	8,880	12,400	55,446	37,410	638,956	19,500		223,152
1990		33,073	35,750	72,156	1,365,524			838,344
1991		37,073	35,708	72,420	277,762			155,529
1992	22,500		35,417	23,856	158,459	49,800		154,466
1993	9,000	12,230	35,804	17,938	279,873	19,905		47,000
1994	9,000	12,300	36,035		126,694	19,600		
1995	4,500		17,900		151,985	9,800		
1996								
1997	4,277		18,562			9,022		
1998	4,614		17,900			10,115		
1999	4,321		17,906			9,809		
2001								
2002								
2003								
2004	4,600		15,400					
2005	4,500		13,078					
2006	4,500		15,230					
2007	5,032		15,200					
2008			10,194				3,114	
2009	6,470		30,054				6,368	
2010	5,440		18,907				3,000	
2011	3,600		12,160				2,400	
2012	4,500		31,376				3,000	
2013	4,500		15,200				3,000	

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Matanuska drainages, (247-50)								
	Barley Lake	Carpenter Lake	Cornelius Lake	Cottonwood Creek	Echo Lake	Eklutna Hatchery	Fish Creek	Johnson Lake
1966								
1967								
1968				86,900	3,500			
1969								
1970								
1971					9,198			
1972					9,100			
1973					9,200			
1974					6,900			
1975					4,600			
1976								
1977								
1978				97,120			24,099	
1979			14,306	81,210	4,606		335,853	
1980			15,498	95,326				
1981			42,571	95,968	4,600			
1982			21,771	96,339	4,600			
1983			15,805	96,795	7,000	633		
1984			23,396	124,953	2,302	229,150		
1985			15,400	163,500	2,300	43,496		
1986				161,059	4,609	101,326		7,307
1987			94,889	105,552	4,600	147,715	206,684	
1988			91,000	239,000	4,600	72,881	198,000	
1989				16,900	4,596	50,787		
1990				202,000	4,600	54,278	69,000	1,100
1991				72,000	6,960	21,285	81,489	
1992				53,900	4,600	131,829	74,953	
1993	17,560	1,860		74,198	4,600	108,070	71,934	
1994	1,860	17,600			4,600	62,400		7,431
1995	1,860	17,600			2,300	60,967		
1996						69,176		
1997	1,860	14,473			2,300	69,000		1,000
1998	1,875	17,035			2,348	219,070		
1999	1,900	13,724			2,302	126,602		
2001								
2002								
2003								
2004	2,000	25,241			2,400	131,979		1,000
2005	1,900	21,437			2,300	132,149		1,000
2006	1,908	15,022			25,490	132,212		1,005
2007	900	15,000			17,393	118,054		1,100
2008					2,000	118,139		
2009	3,092	29,388			5,019	120,200		1,520
2010	2,903	70,700			2,300	131,123		1,000
2011		8,377			2,640	97,087		
2012	2,077	38,428			2,300	40,921		1,000
2013	900	15,000			1,645	132,661		1,039

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Matanuska drainages (continued)								
	Kalmbach Lake	Klaire Lake	Knik Lake	Loberg Lake	Lucille Lake	Memory Lake	Rocky Lake	Ship Creek- comprehensive
1966					80,500			
1967			12,500		150,000		11,200	
1968			8,800		75,000			129,300
1969								112,400
1970								177,200
1971								30,400
1972								87,700
1973					55,450			77,100
1974								90,500
1975					72,500			355,800
1976					72,500	16,600	11,800	1,140,900
1977					64,514			1,899,165
1978					72,527	12,500	8,900	1,562,342
1979					72,500		5,900	
1980						8,285		
1981					72,838	8,300	2,900	250,980
1982					104,300	12,400	3,135	
1983					28,708	25,231	17,538	71,950
1984						8,426	5,889	157,463
1985						8,400	5,900	251,324
1986					67,805	8,300	4,078	
1987					36,200	8,300	5,800	616,497
1988					44,463	8,300	11,740	344,278
1989			5,000		17,161		9,700	56,841
1990			5,850			17,550	12,126	64,006
1991		6,300	5,000			17,660	13,500	249,800
1992			5,000	1,100		16,598	11,700	67,178
1993	12,492	1,800	5,000	1,100		15,966	6,062	54,764
1994	12,500		5,000	1,600		16,600	5,900	75,799
1995	12,500	900	5,000	1,100		8,300	2,900	158,981
1996								227,914
1997	11,091		3,846	1,100		6,751		232,066
1998	12,500		5,357	1,119		8,300		232,765
1999	12,841		5,000	1,100		8,396		165,388
2001								
2002								
2003								407,576
2004	10,100	897		2,666				327,496
2005	10,000	900		1,100				499,166
2006	10,000	907		1,100				252,775
2007	12,171	1,000		1,100				255,380
2008				1,100	8,852			245,490
2009	19,585	1,516		21,976	16,052			287,825
2010	11,000	900		8,000	19,627			252,319
2011	8,800	720			6,400			254,718
2012	25,724	934		1,100	8,000			243,499
2013	11,000	642		785	8,000			273,173

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Matanuska drainages (continued)			Turnagain Arm drainages, (247-60)				
	Victor Lake	Wasilla Lake	misc. small releases combined	Bird Creek	Campbell Creek	Diamond Lake	misc. small releases combined
1966			4,060				
1967			87,800				
1968	3,000	152,900	25,000				
1969			40,200				10,000
1970	5,000						
1971	5,980		5,059				
1972	5,400						
1973	5,400		11,500				8,300
1974	2,700						
1975	2,700		11,500				6,900
1976	2,800		20,000				40,000
1977			90,700				107,200
1978	2,800	110,126	179,176				40,200
1979	2,800	121,002	76,592				53,908
1980	2,800	121,679	540,757				10,761
1981	1,400	123,307	207,530				15,500
1982	2,700	122,711	998,769				5,000
1983	6,846	129,532	1,478,239				299,246
1984	1,358	122,107	862,133				330,086
1985	1,400	111,400	1,496,000				393,969
1986	1,364	111,764	2,255,040				400,320
1987	4,400		2,032,673				682,794
1988	6,638	267,000	1,731,637				314,269
1989	6,680		213,440				55,830
1990	6,700		795,748				187,000
1991	6,700		111,843				8,593
1992	6,700	76,315	61,176	100,924	97,076		163,533
1993	5,400		314,854	140,382	140,797	13,900	
1994	2,700		6,200	84,643	87,686	13,900	
1995	2,700			154,753	157,241	13,900	
1996			141,923	147,618	75,943		
1997	2,700			294,565	71,519	11,087	
1998	2,713			164,211	83,317	13,968	
1999				111,105	41,926	13,900	
2001			1,226,342				
2002			1,273,443				
2003			160,736		78,576		
2004	2,700			109,949	85,790	11,100	
2005	2,700			100,605	60,378	11,000	
2006	2,722			104,974	78,805	11,000	
2007	2,900			104,979	82,138	12,171	
2008				113,035	83,421	3,500	
2009	3,028			113,300	15,400	18,792	
2010	2,700		1,254	157,534	50,214	29,756	
2011	2,160			136,047	71,960	8,800	
2012	2,752			70,004		14,192	
2013	1,928			110,297	83,088	11,000	

Appendix F21.—Historical releases of pink salmon from hatcheries to greater Cook Inlet, 1975–2013.

	Tutka Bay	Halibut Cove Lagoon	Halibut Cove- bight	Homer Spit	Port Graham Subdistrict	Alaska Sea- Life Center (Seward)	Paint River	Eklutna River	Ingram Creek	Total pink salmon released
1975		50,916								50,916
1976										
1977		318,280								318,280
1978	4,820,937									4,820,937
1979	9,243,717									9,243,717
1980	6,245,103					550,141				6,795,244
1981	9,759,144					509,609				10,268,753
1982	15,070,927					404,508				15,475,435
1983	14,730,794					501,956				15,232,750
1984	18,142,463									18,142,463
1985	23,537,000						281,500			23,818,500
1986	22,228,600	4,006,000					30,576			26,265,176
1987	4,385,600	3,001,400	594,500				38,267	259,200		8,278,967
1988	12,003,878	3,022,491	310,016					252,975		15,589,360
1989	30,091,053	6,229,062	331,695					325,380		36,977,190
1990	23,689,702	6,000,000	603,845					311,101		36,974,370
1991	23,657,112	6,039,062	303,826	255,000						30,602,576
1992	25,700,000	5,950,000	300,000	1,810,487						33,760,487
1993	48,700,000									48,700,000
1994	61,100,000			1,295,000						62,395,000
1995	63,000,000			358,000						63,358,000
1996	105,000,000			6,469,975						111,469,975
1997	89,000,000			918,000						89,918,000
1998	90,000,000									90,000,000
1999	60,132,000		4,617,362	48,329						64,797,691
2000	65,120,870		1,142,726	24,216						66,287,812
2001	99,336,410		27,298,797							126,635,207
2002	99,371,000		6,600,985							105,971,985
2003	67,967,000		57,200,000							125,167,000
2004	47,964,360		36,282,671							84,247,031
2005			26,567,983							26,567,983
2006			13,883,682							13,883,682
2007			13,282,049							13,282,049
2008										
2009										
2010										
2011										
2012	8,100,399		3,146,000 ^a							11,246,399
2013	4,353,000			14,250,000						18,603,000

^a Released outside of Halibut Cove Lagoon, 1 kilometer east.

Appendix F22.—Historical releases of chum salmon from hatcheries to greater Cook Inlet, 1974–2013.

	Southern District, (241)	Eastern District, (231)	Upper Cook Inlet, (247-41, -50)			Total chum salmon released	
	Halibut Cove	Tutka Bay	Jap Creek	Spring Creek	Eklutna River	Susitna River	
1974	7,782					7,782	
1975	595					595	
1976							
1977							
1978						9,666	
1979		597,377				597,377	
1980							
1981		7,992				7,992	
1982		15,440				15,440	
1983		1,117,745		1,536,892	24,848	2,679,485	
1984		140,500		928,143	10,278	19,797	1,098,718
1985		25,977	282,622	173,187		14,312	496,098
1986		18,000		1,693,382			1,711,382
1987		445,700		2,740,773			3,186,473
1988		3,211,200		2,697,860			5,909,060
1989		2,164,393		6,121,337			8,285,730
1990		1,508,557		3,209,773			4,718,330
1991				2,535,335			2,535,335
1992				3,114,793			3,114,793
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							

Appendix F23.—Harvest of sockeye salmon returning to China Poot and Neptune Bays in the Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1979–2013.

Return year	Sport harvest ^a	Personal Use Dipnet harvest ^b	Commercial harvest ^c	Hatchery cost recovery ^d	Unharvested ^e	Total return
1979	650		2,975			3,625
1980	1,000	953	13,007			14,960
1981	1,500		24,215			25,715
1982	450	1,320	1,044		1,430	4,244
1983	480	5,466	91,946		10	97,902
1984	500	1,794	117,438		500	120,232
1985	500	796	60,890		920	63,106
1986	100	1,815	15,031		200	17,146
1987	200	1,231	61,453			62,884
1988	500	1,910	90,544		470	93,424
1989	1,000	5,416	84,082			90,498
1990	500	5,835	66,549			72,884
1991	1,000	1,528	142,560			145,088
1992	300	3,468	82,455	7,336		93,559
1993	400	4,551	131,367			136,318
1994	500	5,715	47,494	3,025		56,734
1995	1,000	8,605	132,892	12,497	450	155,444
1996	1,000	4,773	269,553	14,235	441	290,002
1997	650	4,773	121,184		1,130	127,737
1998	640	4,773	143,350	20,579	380	169,722
1999	640	4,773	187,207	16,188	522	209,330
2000	640	4,773	77,462	18,103	256	101,234
2001	640	4,773	99,866	27,037	57	132,373
2002	640	4,773	114,639	29,517	51	149,620
2003	640	4,773	391,768	35,557	121	432,859
2004	640	4,773	21,621	12,991	448	40,473
2005	640	4,773	65,333	29,737	1	100,484
2006	640	4,773	52,020	23,283	820	81,536
2007	640	4,773	61,193	22,586	501	89,693
2008	640	4,773	62,675	1,907	103	70,098
2009	640	4,773		205	223	5,841
2010	640	4,773		1,007	45	6,465
2011	640	4,773	9,945		18	15,376
2012	640	4,773	5,559	11,938	45	22,955
2013	640	4,773	15,554	8,755	13	29,735

^a Sport harvest figures for 1997–2013 represent the estimated previous 10-year average.

^b Personal use harvest data for 1979–1981 from permits issued from the Homer office. Data from 1983 to 1995 is from historical Statewide Harvest Survey reports (e.g., [Mills 1984]). Data from 1996 to current is an average of the last 5 years that the data was collected specifically for this fishery.

^c The final “Commercial Harvest” figures are the total Common Property seine harvest in the Southern District except for 1999, 2000 and 2002 that only include harvests east of the Tutka District due to returning Tutka hatchery sockeye in those years.

^d From cost recovery conducted in China Poot and Neptune Bays.

^e “Unharvested fish” is the total count by ground survey staff of sockeye salmon remaining in China Poot Creek.

Appendix F24.—Commercial harvest and escapement of sockeye salmon at Chenik Lake in the Kamishak Bay District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1976–2013.

Return year	Commercial Harvest	Cost Recovery	Escapement ^a	Total return
1976	b		900	900
1977	b		200	200
1978	b		100	100
1979	b		c	c
1980	b		3,500	3,500
1981	b		2,500	2,500
1982	b		8,000	8,000
1983	2,800		11,000	13,800
1984	16,500		13,000	29,500
1985	10,624		3,500	14,124
1986	111,348		7,000	118,348
1987	97,411		10,000	107,411
1988	161,936		9,000	170,936
1989	38,905		12,000	50,905
1990	70,347		17,000	87,347
1991	51,773		10,189	61,962
1992	5,609	8,769	9,269	14,878
1993	19,988		4,000	23,988
1994	b		808	808
1995	b		1,086	1,086
1996	b		2,990	2,990
1997	b		2,338	2,338
1998	b		1,880	1,880
1999	b		2,850	2,850
2000	b		4,800	4,800
2001	b		250	250
2002	b		4,650	4,650
2003	b		13,825	13,825
2004	33,177		17,000	50,177
2005	47,013		14,507 ^d	61,520
2006	11,783		13,868 ^d	25,651
2007	161,630		18,230 ^d	179,860
2008	171,255		11,284 ^d	182,539
2009	65,727		15,264 ^d	80,991
2010	5,471		17,312 ^d	22,783
2011	82,826		10,330 ^d	93,156
2012	55,255		16,505 ^d	71,760
2013	33,154		11,333 ^d	44,487

^a Estimated from aerial surveys between 1976–1990 and 1998–present, weir counts between 1991 and 1997, unless otherwise noted.

^b Closed to fishing.

^c No data.

^d Estimated from a combination of weir, video counts, and/or aerial counts.

Appendix F25.—Commercial harvest of sockeye salmon at Kirschner Lake in the Kamishak Bay District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1989–2013.

Return year	Common Property Commercial Harvest	Cost Recovery	Unharvested ^a	Total return
1989	190	0	-	190
1990	14,465	0	-	14,465
1991	42,654	0	-	42,654
1992	40,043	0	-	40,043
1993	36,322	0	-	36,322
1994	14,465	16,787	-	31,252
1995	8,772	5,350	-	14,122
1996	18,093	13,511	-	31,604
1997	2,842	6,125	-	8,967
1998	8,112	19,390	-	27,502
1999	22,256	17,504	-	39,760
2000	10,236	21,391	-	31,627
2001	9,198	29,740	-	38,938
2002	0	32,492	-	32,492
2003	11,671	38,741	-	50,412
2004	0	16,372	-	16,372
2005	0	14,969	-	14,969
2006	24,130	26,310	-	50,440
2007	7,725	27,719	-	35,444
2008	0	11,588	-	11,588
2009	0	18,771	-	18,771
2010	0	8,858	-	8,858
2011	12,732	0	210	12,942
2012	0	1,260	1,300	2,560
2013	0	8,288	-	8,288

^a A barrier falls at the outlet of Kirschner Lake immediately above the intertidal zone precludes any escapement from entering this lake.

Appendix F26.—Commercial harvest and escapement of pink and sockeye salmon in the Tutka Bay Subdistrict in the Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1985–2013.

Return year	Sockeye salmon ^a			Pink salmon ^a					
	Commercial Harvest	Cost Recovery	Total Return	Commercial Harvest	Cost Recovery	Broodstock	Escapement	Sport catch ^b	Total Return
1975	12,600		12,600	89,200			17,600		106,800
1976	14,200		14,200	73,100		10,800 ^c	11,500		95,400
1977	21,300		21,300	21,900		6,528	14,000		42,428
1978	92,100		92,100	167,862		21,100	15,000		203,962
1979	15,600		15,600	421,816		21,200	10,600	2,000	455,616
1980	13,200		13,200	321,513		26,897	17,300	5,000	370,710
1981	41,000		41,000	1,026,574		22,000	28,000	6,000	1,082,574
1982	15,800		15,800	184,876		41,200	18,500	2,000	246,576
1983	35,900		35,900	615,459		53,800	12,900	5,000	687,159
1984	26,700		26,700	241,054		41,000	10,500	8,000	300,554
1985	14,886		14,886	491,181		43,000	14,000	8,000	556,181
1986	16,340		16,340	400,150		43,000	13,400	8,000	464,550
1987	14,659		14,659	56,465		22,000	4,800	500	83,765
1988	12,900		12,900	723,929		65,000	11,200	8,500	808,629
1989	13,461		13,461	632,147		5,100	11,900	10,000	659,147
1990	7,922		7,922	20,183	17,243	62,000	38,500	2,000	139,926
1991	7,039	34	7,073	14,691	101,837	103,100	16,820	2,000	238,448
1992	8,578		8,578	41,642	275,897	67,324	25,921	2,500	413,284
1993	5,797	8	5,805	128,347	409,431	107,242	27,403	2,000	674,423
1994	9,129	8	9,137	498,436	953,231	154,000	14,546	2,000	1,622,213
1995	12,323	3	12,326	1,212,342	1,213,322	166,052	15,899	3,000	2,610,615
1996	20,226	74	20,300	6,941	420,411	138,021	3,456	1,000	569,829
1997	9,686		9,686	130,406	2,375,653	216,786	45,000	2,100	2,769,945
1998	8,480		8,480	504,764	792,542	153,580	17,473	2,000	1,470,359
1999	18,711 ^b	88	18,799	222,228	857,902	151,903	27,947	2,000	1,261,980
2000	6,602	896	7,498	8,580	1,043,705	179,970	19,048	1,500	1,252,803
2001	16,500	5	16,505	109,682	421,408	179,006	4,451	1,500	716,047
2002	14,318		14,318	4,725	703,205	161,864	15,884	1,500	887,178
2003	24,090	2	24,092	4,324	507,215	207,285	30,866	1,500	751,190
2004	5,827		5,827	1,523	1,175,326	0 ^d	17,846	1,500	1,196,195
2005	6,252		6,252	4,779	1,631,806		133,600	1,500	1,771,685
2006	5,865		5,865	11,223			25,800	1,500	38,523
2007	8,272		8,272				5,700	1,500	7,200
2008	6,414	14,604	21,018	1,884	377		14,100	1,500	17,861
2009	9,185	11,584	20,769	2,136			3,800	1,500	7,436
2010	6,307	38,087	44,394	2,536	161		2,100	1,500	6,297
2011	10,516	7,836	18,352	1,911	5	12,665 ^e	21,974	1,500	38,055
2012	4,839	17,756	22,595	4,434	171	8,140	10,436	1,500	24,681
2013	16,285	9,707	25,992	866	39,153	143,884	9,541	1,500	194,944

^a Data from CIAA (2013 a and b).

^b First return of enhanced BY95 sockeye salmon. Previous year's harvest is intercepted China Poot returns and wild production.

^c Start of enhancement at Tutka Lagoon Hatchery.

^d CIAA announced suspension of operations at Tutka Lagoon Hatchery.

^e CIAA resumed operations at Tutka Lagoon Hatchery.

Appendix F27.—Harvest of salmon from the Port Graham Section of the Port Graham Subdistrict in the Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1985–2013.

Return year	Sockeye salmon				Pink salmon					Total Return	
	Commercial Harvest	Subsist. Harvest ^a	Cost Recovery	Commercial Harvest	Subsist. Harvest ^a	Cost Recovery	Broodstock				
							(plus excess)	Escapement			
1985	787	481		3,668	32				26,300	30,000	
1986	363	274		4,658	237				17,500	22,395	
1987	246	219		359	230				3,800	4,389	
1988	103	411		126	542				7,900	8,568	
1989		94			640				19,100	19,740	
1990		524			1,013				20,100	21,113	
1991		58			1,494				29,000	30,494	
1992		98			745				5,400	6,145	
1993		154			997				12,800	13,797	
1994		260			866				7,600	8,466	
1995		379			786		16,224	10,000		27,010	
1996	5,203	684		821	312		2,131	7,000		10,264	
1997	8,597	324		46,854	497	85,354	21,888	12,500		167,093	
1998	3,652	271		598	459		21,888	12,600		35,545	
1999		382			150		0	9,700		9,850	
2000	1,153	784			355		89,838	15,600		105,793	
2001		176			20		34,773	10,300		45,093	
2002	3,576	417		14	150	238,672	146,433	58,500		443,769	
2003	5,034	1,991			266		78,241	14,900		93,407	
2004	1,032	572			363	1,283,517	99,376	44,000	1,427,256		
2005		192			349	510,802	84,088	69,100		664,339	
2006		31			26	247,990	27,741	31,200		306,957	
2007		552	23		74	117,962		25,600		143,636	
2008	2,971	550	26,274		36	2,670		24,700		27,406	
2009	9,057	1,982	8,292		49	866		14,000		14,915	
2010	740	116			24			16,600		16,624	
2011	59	687			132			20,883		21,015	
2012	30	661	30	21,645	282		^b	34,486		56,413	
2013	463	1,034		13,188	27		^c	11,893		25,108	

^a Harvest as reported by Port Graham subsistence permit holders. The preponderance of harvest reported on the Port Graham permits are from the Port Graham section of the Port Graham Subdistrict.

^b Commercial Common Property pink salmon; 19,918 fish of the 21,645 harvested commercially were sold alive to processor for resale to hatchery as broodstock.

^c Commercial Common Property pink salmon; 11,800 fish of the 13,188 harvested commercially were sold alive to processor for resale to hatchery as broodstock.

Appendix F28.—Harvest of salmon in the English Bay Section of the Port Graham Subdistrict of the Southern District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1985–2013.

Return year	Sockeye salmon			Coho salmon			Pink salmon ^a		
	Commercial Harvest	Subsist. Harvest ^b	Cost Recovery	Commercial Harvest	Subsist. Harvest ^b	Cost Recovery	Commercial Harvest	Subsist. Harvest ^b	Cost Recovery
1985	2,712	696		2,250	530		8,830	313	
1986	1,592	373		1,475	302		4,106	825	
1987	2,114	682		1,352	339		1,985	484	
1988	1,254	610		1,384	385		10,562	1,214	
1989		63			695			855	
1990		638			614			1,947	
1991		630			1,512			3,093	
1992		437			675			676	
1993		994			567			1,666	
1994		570			511			1,113	
1995	2,580	1,416		1,823	169		10,168	487	
1996	6,981	1,060	5,934	1,553	598		658	437	
1997	16,657	1	7,817	1,414	0		12,940	14	
1998	8,080	18	6,202	23	0		760	0	1
1999		2,775	660		1,320			1,873	
2000	984	3,880		0	1,579		0	1,251	
2001		909			1,238			1,434	
2002	10,912	10,203	20,245	1	967		6	1,681	
2003	16,525	3,221	45,011	2	513		82	1,306	
2004	1,537	2,968		3	842		0	1,277	
2005		1,934			1,142			1,259	
2006		2,215			1,179			2,038	
2007	4,270	c		3	e		0		c
2008	2,421	3,615		0	1,345		0	2,646	
2009	491	1,515		0	396		0	865	
2010	1,157	1,514		0	1,324		0	1,030	
2011	1,375	5,009		0	1,381		702	2,499	200
2012	0	300		0	400		0	200	0
2013	0	3,854		0	2,619		0	383	0

^a See Appendix F21 for historic hatchery releases of pink salmon to this area.

^b Harvest as reported by Nanwalek subsistence permit holders. The preponderance of harvest reported on the Nanwalek permits are from the English Bay section of the Port Graham Subdistrict

^c No data available.

APPENDIX G: HERRING

Appendix G1.—Total biomass estimates and commercial catch of Pacific herring in short tons by age class, Kamishak Bay District, Lower Cook Inlet, 2013, and 2014 forecast.

Age	2013 Est.	Percent	2013	Percent	2013	Percent	2014	Percent
	Spawning Biomass	by Weight	Commercial Harvest ^a	by Weight	Total Biomass	by Weight	Forecast Biomass	by Weight
1								
2								
3	187	2.8%	0	0	187	2.8%	360	5.7%
4	864	12.8%	0	0	864	12.8%	261	4.1%
5	1,134	16.8%	0	0	1,134	16.8%	1,095	17.3%
6	1,727	25.6%	0	0	1,727	25.6%	1,124	17.8%
7	451	6.7%	0	0	451	6.7%	1,629	25.8%
8	876	13.0%	0	0	876	13.0%	334	5.3%
9	913	13.5%	0	0	913	13.5%	601	9.5%
10	257	3.8%	0	0	257	3.8%	575	9.1%
11	139	2.1%	0	0	139	2.1%	163	2.6%
12	154	2.3%	0	0	154	2.3%	78	1.2%
13+	42	0.6%	0	0	42	0.6%	99	1.6%
TOTALS	6,746	100.0%	0	0	6,746	100.0%	6,318	100.0%

Note: st = short ton = 2,000 lbs.

^a The commercial herring fishery in Kamishak Bay did not open in 2013.

Appendix G2.—Catch of Pacific herring in short tons and effort in number of permits making deliveries by district in the commercial sac roe seine fishery, Lower Cook Inlet, 1961–2013.

Year	Southern		Kamishak		Eastern		Outer		Total	
	Tons	Permits	Tons	Permits	Tons	Permits	Tons	Permits	Tons	Permits
1961	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
1962	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
1963	1	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	—
1964	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
1965	2	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	2	—
1966	0	—	0	—	7	—	0	—	7	—
1967	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
1968	20	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	20	—
1969	551	—	0	—	758	—	38	—	1,347	—
1970	2,709	—	0	—	2,100	—	0	—	4,809	—
1971	a	a	0	—	831	22	0	—	844	24
1972	a	a	0	—	a	a	0	—	a	a
1973	204	16	243	14	831	25	301	12	1,579	37
1974	110	7	2,114	26	47	5	384	26	2,655	45
1975	24	5	4,119	40	CLOSED		CLOSED		4,143	41
1976	0	0	4,842	66	CLOSED		CLOSED		4,842	66
1977	291	13	2,908	57	CLOSED		CLOSED		3,199	58
1978	17	7	402	44	CLOSED		CLOSED		419	44
1979	13	3	415	35	CLOSED		CLOSED		428	36
1980	CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED	
1981	CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED	
1982	CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED	
1983	CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED	
1984	CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED	
1985	CLOSED		1,132	23	204	7	a	a	1,348	29
1986	CLOSED		1,959	54	167	4	28	3	2,154	57
1987	CLOSED		6,132	63	584	4	202	9	6,918	69
1988	CLOSED		5,548	75	0	—	a	a	5,605	76
1989	170	6	4,801	75	0	—	0	—	4,971	81
1990	CLOSED		2,264	75	CLOSED		CLOSED		2,264	75
1991	CLOSED		1,992	58	0	—	0	—	1,992	58
1992	CLOSED		2,282	56	0	—	0	—	2,282	56
1993	CLOSED		3,570	60	CLOSED		CLOSED		3,570	60
1994	CLOSED		2,167	61	CLOSED		CLOSED		2,167	61
1995	CLOSED		3,378	60	CLOSED		CLOSED		3,378	60
1996	CLOSED		2,984	62	CLOSED		CLOSED		2,984	62
1997	CLOSED		1,746 ^b	45 ^b	CLOSED		CLOSED		1,746	45
1998	CLOSED		331 ^b	20 ^b	CLOSED		CLOSED		331	20
1999	CLOSED		100 ^c	1 ^c	CLOSED		CLOSED		100	1
2000-2013	CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED		CLOSED	
1961-1999 ^d	295	-NA-	2,520	49	556	-NA-	146	-NA-	2,205	-NA-
Average ^d										

Source: ADF&G fish ticket database. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission License Statistics, 1974–2013, Juneau.

^a Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

^b Includes both commercial harvest and ADF&G test fish harvest.

^c Commercial fishery closed, ADF&G test fish harvest only.

^d Averages based only on years with reported harvest.

Appendix G3.—Preseason estimates of biomass and projected commercial sac roe seine harvests, vs. actual harvests, for Pacific herring in short tons, average roe recovery, numbers of permits making landings, and exvessel value in millions of dollars, Kamishak Bay District, Lower Cook Inlet, 1978–2013.

Year	Preseason		Commercial Harvest (st) ^a	Average Roe %	No. of Permits w/Landings	Exvessel Value ^b (\$\$ millions)
	Forecasted Biomass (st)	Projected Harvest (st) ^a				
1978	c	d	402	33.4	44	e
1979	c	d	415	12.5	e	e
1980	c	d	CLOSED	—	—	—
1981	c	d	CLOSED	—	—	—
1982	c	d	CLOSED	—	—	—
1983	c	d	CLOSED	—	—	—
1984	c	d	CLOSED	—	—	—
1985	c	d	1,132	11.3	23	1
1986	c	d	1,959	10.4	54	2.2
1987	c	3,833	6,132	11.3	63	8.4
1988	c	5,190	5,548	11.1	75	9.3
1989	37,785	5,000	4,801	9.5	75	3.5 ^f
1990	28,658	2,292	2,264	10.8	75	1.8
1991	17,256	1,554	1,992	11.3	58	1.3
1992	16,431	1,479	2,282	9.7	56	1.4
1993	28,805	2,592	3,570	10.2	60	2.2
1994	25,300	3,421	2,167	10.6	61	1.5
1995	21,998	2,970	3,378	9.8	60	4.0
1996	20,925	2,250	2,984	10.1	62	6.0 ^f
1997	25,300	3,420	1,746	9.3	45	0.4
1998	19,800	1,780	331	8.5	20	0.1
1999	g	—	CLOSED ^h	—	—	—
2000	6,330	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2001	11,352	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2002	9,020	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2003	4,771	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2004	3,554	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2005	3,058	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2006	2,650	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2007	2,286	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2008	2,069	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2009	i	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2010	2,963	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2011	3,830	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2012	i	—	CLOSED	—	—	—
2013	i	—	CLOSED	—	—	—

^a Kamishak Bay allocation only; does not include Shelikof Strait food/bait allocation.

^b Exvessel values exclude any postseason retroactive adjustments (except where noted).

^c Prior to 1989, preseason forecasts of biomass were not generated.

^d Prior to 1987, preseason harvest projections were not generated.

^e Data not available.

^f Includes retroactive adjustment.

^g 1999 preseason biomass calculated as a range of 6,000 to 13,000 st.

^h ADF&G test fishing harvested 100 st.

ⁱ No forecast of abundance generated for 2009, 2012, and 2013 due to lack of samples in previous year(s).

Appendix G4.—Summary of herring sac roe seine fishery openings and commercial harvests in the Kamishak Bay District of Lower Cook Inlet, 1969–2013.

Year	Dates of Openings	Total Hours Open	Harvest (short tons)	Catch Rate (short tons/hour open)	Number of Permits w/Landings
1969–1972	No closed periods				
1973	" "		243		8
1974	1/1–5/20		2,114		26
1975	1/1–6/6	Closed Iniskin Bay, 5/17	4,119		40
1976	1/1–5/21	Closed Iniskin Bay, 5/17. Reopened Kamishak, 6/2.	4,824		66
1977	1/1–5/31	(Closed Kamishak Dist. 5/12; reopened 5/14–5/17; reopened 5/29–5/31)	2,908		57
1978 ^a	4/16–5/31	96	402	4	44
1979	5/12–5/24	112	415	4	36
1980–1984	CLOSED	0	0		
1985	4/20–6/15	1,350	1,132	1	23
1986	4/20–6/13	1,303	1,959	2	54
1987	4/21–4/23	65	6,132	94	63
1988	4/22–4/29	42	5,548	132	74
1989	4/17–4/30	24.5	4,801	196	74
1990	4/22–4/23	8	2,264	283	75
1991	4/26	1	1,992	1,992	58
1992	4/24	0.5	2,282	4,564	56
1993	4/21	0.75	3,570	4,760	60
1994	4/25	0.5	778	1,556	35
	4/29	1	1,338	1,338	53
1995	4/27	0.5	1,685	3,370	45
	4/28	1	1,693	1,693	44
1996	4/24	0.5	2,984	5,968	62
	4/25 ^b	0.5	0	0	0
	4/29	1.5	1,580	1,053	42
1997	4/30	^c	^c	^c	^c
	5/1	12	51	4	4
	5/22 ^d	^d	54	^d	—
	4/21	0.5	160	320	12
1998	4/22	2	136	68	11
	5/14 ^d	^d	10	^d	—
	5/22 ^d	^d	23	^d	—
1999–2013	CLOSED	0	100 ^e		

^a Management by emergency order began (closed until opened).

^b Despite the open fishing period, the entire fleet collectively agreed not to fish due to ongoing price negotiations with processors.

^c Confidential data. Fewer than 3 permits reporting.

^d ADF&G test fish harvest.

^e ADF&G test fish harvest in 1999.

Appendix G5.—Comparison of preseason biomass forecast/projected harvest and actual commercial herring sac roe seine harvest vs. hindcast (age-structured-assessment) estimates of total biomass and exploitation rate in Kamishak Bay District, Lower Cook Inlet, 1990–2013.

Year	Preseason		Actual Commercial Harvest (st) ^a	Estimated Exploitation Rate (%) ^b	ASA Hindcast Total Biomass Estimate (st) ^{c,d,e}	Hindcast Exploitation Rate (%) ^{c,f}
	Forecasted Biomass (st)	Projected Harvest (st) ^a				
1990	28,658	2,292	2,264	7.9	19,841	11.4
1991	17,256	1,554	1,992	11.5	20,369	9.8
1992	16,431	1,479	2,282	13.9	18,257	12.5
1993	28,805	2,592	3,570	12.4	16,176	22.1
1994	25,300	3,421	2,167	8.6	13,203	16.4
1995	21,998	2,970	3,378	15.4	10,220	33.1
1996	20,925	2,250	2,984	14.3	6,950	42.9
1997	25,300	3,420	1,746	6.9	4,742	36.8
1998	19,800	1,780	331	1.7	4,137	8.0
1999 ^g	—	—	CLOSED ^h	—	4,015	—
2000	6,330	—	CLOSED	—	3,904	—
2001	11,352	—	CLOSED	—	3,643	—
2002	9,020	—	CLOSED	—	3,296	—
2003	4,771	—	CLOSED	—	3,233	—
2004	3,554	—	CLOSED	—	2,906	—
2005	3,058	—	CLOSED	—	3,162	—
2006	2,650	—	CLOSED	—	3,193	—
2007	2,286	—	CLOSED	—	3,641	—
2008	2,069	—	CLOSED	—	4,087	—
2009 ⁱ	—	—	CLOSED	—	3,790	—
2010	2,963	—	CLOSED	—	3,942 ⁱ	—
2011	3,830	—	CLOSED	—	— ⁱ	—
2012	— ⁱ	—	CLOSED	—	— ⁱ	—
1990 - 2011 Average ^j	12,818	2,418	2,302	10.3%	7,462	21.4%
2013	— ⁱ	—	CLOSED	—	— ⁱ	—

Sources: Otis 2004; Otis and Cope 2004; Yuen 1994.

^a Kamishak Bay allocation only; does not include Shelikof Strait food/bait allocation.

^b Estimated exploitation rate based on preseason forecasted biomass and actual commercial harvest for each year.

^c Figures are based on the best available data at the time of publishing and are subject to change as new data is incorporated into the model; therefore, all figures herein supersede those previously reported.

^d Age-structured-assessment (ASA) model integrates heterogeneous data sources and simultaneously minimizes differences between observed and expected return data to forecast the following year's biomass as well as hindcast previous years' biomass.

^e ASA estimates based on the most recent available hindcast, run in 2010.

^f Estimated exploitation rate based on ASA hindcast estimates of biomass combined with actual commercial harvest.

^g 1999 preseason biomass calculated as a range of 6,000 to 13,000 short ton.

^h ADF&G test fishing harvested 100 short ton.

ⁱ No ASA forecasted or hindcasted abundance estimate possible due to lack of age composition samples.

^j Averages based only on years with data presented.

APPENDIX H: 2013 OUTLOOK

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

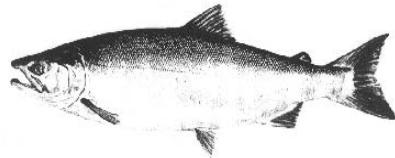
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

NEWS RELEASE



Cora Campbell, Commissioner

Jeff Regnart, Director



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Date Issued: March 19, 2013

Time: 2:00 PM

2013 LOWER COOK INLET SALMON FISHERY OUTLOOK

General Information

This outlook is provided to assist the commercial salmon industry in planning for the 2013 season in the Lower Cook Inlet (LCI) Management Area. Preseason forecasts and previous five year commercial common property harvest averages are the basis for the information provided. Forecasts for LCI can be found on ADF&G's web site:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyarealci.salmon>

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) manages the Trail Lakes Hatchery (TLH), and the Tutka Bay Lagoon Hatchery (TBLH). Hatchery forecasts can be found through the CIAA web site:

<http://www.ciaanet.org>

Inseason modifications to harvest projections, season opening dates, and strategies for weekly fishing periods may occur as fisheries develop. Hatchery Annual Management Plans (AMP) are used to provide guidelines to the department when managing enhanced fisheries to achieve cost recovery and broodstock objectives. CIAA AMPs will undergo Regional Planning Team (RPT) review on April 18, and then be submitted for the commissioner's approval.

The forecasts for commercial common property fishery (CCPF) harvests by species are summarized in Table 1. The pink salmon forecast is derived from a spawner-recruit analysis, whereas run projections for other species and districts are based on average historical production. Projected returns of hatchery-origin salmon are provided by CIAA. These projections of hatchery and wild stock returns will provide the basis for early-season management in all districts with other management tools such as aerial survey estimates, weir counts, remote video monitoring and anticipated harvest being used as the season progresses.

Management of the LCI commercial salmon fisheries is based in the Homer area office. All emergency order announcements of fishery openings and closures are broadcast on VHF channel 10. As was done last year, fishery announcements from the Homer ADF&G office will routinely occur at 2:00 PM or earlier if possible. Announcement recordings will be available for commercial fisheries at 907-235-7307. Emergency order announcement information is also transmitted by FAX and email to all registered processors, local radio stations, news media and interested members of

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the public. Harvest information and fisheries announcements are located on the ADF&G web site: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyarealci.salmon>

In addition, interested individuals may sign up to receive email announcements:

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

The first announcement is anticipated to be released at 2:00 PM, Wednesday, May 1 and concerns CIAA cost recovery harvest.

The preliminary CIAA annual corporate budget for fiscal year 2013 incorporates an overall cost recovery goal of 2.4 million dollars. A total of 155,514 hatchery produced sockeye, and 339,033 pink salmon are anticipated to return to CIAA release sites in 2013. Based on current market conditions, CIAA anticipates the market value of the return (minus broodstock) to be 1.4 million dollars, and therefore CIAA anticipates a 1.0 million dollar revenue shortfall in 2013. CIAA anticipates harvesting close to 100% of the hatchery returns up to a value of 2.4 million dollars.

The overall commercial common property harvest from Lower Cook Inlet is anticipated to be 278,579 salmon nearly all of which are anticipated to be of wild stock origin. Total anticipated harvest by species is shown on Table 1.

Set Gillnet Fishery

The **Southern District** is anticipated to open for the 2013 season on Monday, June 3 at 6:00 AM for a 48-hour period. Following periods will likely be 48-hours in length beginning at 6:00 AM on Monday and Thursday as specified in regulation. The 5-year harvest averages for this area and gear are 89 Chinook, 400 coho and 1,600 chum salmon. The 5-year commercial harvest average for the wild sockeye salmon harvested in the English Bay Section is 1,100 fish. Harvests for 2013 are anticipated to be similar to the historic average. The department's preliminary pink salmon forecast estimated a harvestable surplus of 40,000 fish from the Southern District; which is to be shared by commercial set gillnet and purse seine permit holders. Sockeye salmon returns to subdistricts outside of the English Bay Section are comprised significantly of fish returning to hatchery release sites at Leisure Lake, Hazel Lake, and Tutka Bay Lagoon. Returns to Leisure and Hazel lakes from the 2010 release (2009 brood year) of 3.2 million sockeye salmon is anticipated to be 43,352 fish. Fishing time in the Port Graham Subdistrict will be closely linked to escapement levels to English Bay Lakes. Management priority will be to provide for the subsistence needs of those immediate communities at the level prescribed in the Customary and Traditional Use finding in 5 AAC 01.566(d) of 4,800 – 7,200 salmon. The Port Graham Subdistrict is anticipated to remain closed to commercial harvest until English Bay River escapement is tracking to meet the overall spawning escapement goal (6,000–13,500) and hatchery broodstock goals (1,586 fish). While 2,000 sockeye salmon are anticipated to return to the release site near the Port Graham Hatchery; 1,900 of these fish will likely be subsistence harvest with the remainder harvested by CIAA for broodstock. Further information regarding previous year's hatchery releases and commercial harvests may be found in Annual Management Reports for this area at:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyarealci.salmon#/management>

Purse Seine Fishery

Portions of the **Southern District** are anticipated to open to purse seine harvest in mid-June coinciding with enhanced returns to Leisure and Hazel lakes. Historically this return peaks from July 15-21 (week 29). CIAA anticipates a return of 43,352 sockeye salmon to Leisure and Hazel lakes combined, as well as 17,821 sockeye salmon to Tutka Bay. All hatchery returns to Tutka Bay are anticipated to be used by CIAA for cost recovery and broodstock purposes.

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Commercial fishing time after mid-July will be correlated to pink salmon escapement at Humpy Creek, Seldovia Bay, Port Graham and other locations in this district. A total of 339,033 hatchery produced pink salmon are anticipated to return to release sites in Kachemak Bay. Of those, 130,000 will be required for broodstock purposes. Waters of the Halibut Cove SHA are anticipated to open to CCPF in early-July to ascertain arrival of Windy Bay stock pink salmon. The SHA will then close and a portion will reopen to cost recovery harvest. Following the completion of cost recovery this area may reopen to CCPF for final clean-up. The department's priority in managing this remote hatchery release is to minimize straying to nearby wild pink salmon streams while focusing on harvesting only enhanced returns for hatchery cost recovery. The Tutka Bay and China Poot SHAs will remain closed to CCPF in order to maximize cost recovery harvest at those locations.

Hatchery sockeye salmon returns to the **Eastern District** are forecast by CIAA to be 70,666 fish. This is fewer than last year's forecasted return of 216,000 Trail Lakes Hatchery produced fish, where the actual estimated total return was 96,000 sockeye salmon. The Resurrection Bay North subdistrict is anticipated to open on May 20 to cost recovery harvest. Historically common property fishing has occurred in early June after cost recovery is completed. Wild stock harvest from the Eastern District will be linked to aerial survey observations of wild sockeye and pink salmon escapement to Aialik Lake and other spawning systems in this district. In addition, surveys of chum salmon index systems in Resurrection Bay and Day Harbor will be flown, weather permitting.

Portions of the **Outer District** are anticipated to open to commercial harvest in mid-July focusing on sockeye returns to McCarty Fjord lakes. Escapement to these systems is monitored by aerial survey (Desire and Delusion lakes) as well as a weir at the outlet of Delight Lake. In addition, waters in the western portion of this district are also anticipated to open at this time and later focusing on pink and chum salmon returns to Port Dick, as well as Windy and Rocky bays. There are numerous other smaller systems in the Nuka Passage area that are also monitored for returning chum and pink salmon. In the far west end of this district, systems with the latest return timing: Dogfish Bay, Chugach Bay and Port Chatham will be evaluated for chum and pink salmon harvest potential from August to early September. The previous 5-year harvest average for this district is 10,200 sockeye and 47,100 chum salmon. The department has forecast a harvestable surplus of 63,000 pink salmon from this district. Last year's harvest was 69,359 pink and 51,313 chum salmon.

Portions of the **Kamishak Bay District** open by regulation to commercial harvest on June 1. Previous 5-year average harvests for this district (excluding the Kirchner Subdistrict) are 77,000 sockeye and 37,400 chum salmon with the majority of the sockeye salmon harvest attributed to Chenik Lake runs and the chum salmon harvest spread throughout the district. Due to poor pink salmon escapement in 2011, the department has forecast that there will not be a significant commercial harvest of pink salmon from this district. Returns of hatchery released sockeye to the Kirchner Lake outfall remote release site are anticipated to be 21,675 fish. The Kirschner Lake SHA will be closed to CCPF until the conclusion of hatchery cost recovery efforts. The department tracks salmon escapement in this district using remote video monitoring sites at Chenik and Mikfik lakes, as well as regular aerial survey observations of index streams.

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Table 1.- Projected commercial common property harvests and hatchery returns for Lower Cook Inlet, 2013.

SOCKEYE SALMON	Total anticipated harvest =	88,300
Natural stocks, (5-yr average commercial harvest)		
Southern District, (English Bay Section only)		1,100
Eastern District, (Aialik Bay)		0
Outer District		10,200
Kamishak Bay District, (excluding Kirchner Lake Subdistrict)		77,000
Sockeye salmon hatchery stocks^a	Total	Hatchery
Resurrection Bay	70,666	70,666
China Poot and Hazel lakes	43,352	43,352
Tutka Bay Lagoon	17,821	17,821
Kirchner Lake	21,675	21,675
Port Graham Bay	2,000	100
PINK SALMON, ADF&G Preliminary Pink Salmon Forecast^c	Total anticipated harvest =	103,000
Southern District (combined gear)		40,000
Eastern District		0
Outer District		63,000
Kamishak Bay District		0
Pink salmon hatchery stocks^a	Total	Hatchery
Tutka Bay Lagoon	244,653	244,653
Halibut Cove Bight	94,380	94,380
CHUM SALMON - 5-year average harvest	Total anticipated harvest =	86,330
Southern District (purse seine)		160
Southern District (set gillnet)		1,600
Eastern District		70
Outer District		47,100
Kamishak Bay District		37,400
COHO SALMON - 5-year average harvest	Total anticipated harvest =	830
Southern District (purse seine)		300
Southern District (set gillnet)		400
Eastern District		0
Outer District		30
Kamishak Bay District		100
CHINOOK SALMON – 5-year average harvest	Total anticipated harvest =	119
Southern District (purse seine)		23
Southern District (set gillnet)		89
Eastern District		0
Outer District		4
Kamishak Bay District		2
Total LCI anticipated commercial common property harvest- all salmon species =		278,579

^a Provided by Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, based on parent year releases and recent ocean survival.

^b Includes hatchery cost recovery, broodstock and natural spawning escapement.