

Southeast Alaska Enhanced Salmon Allocation Update

RC 3, Tab 19

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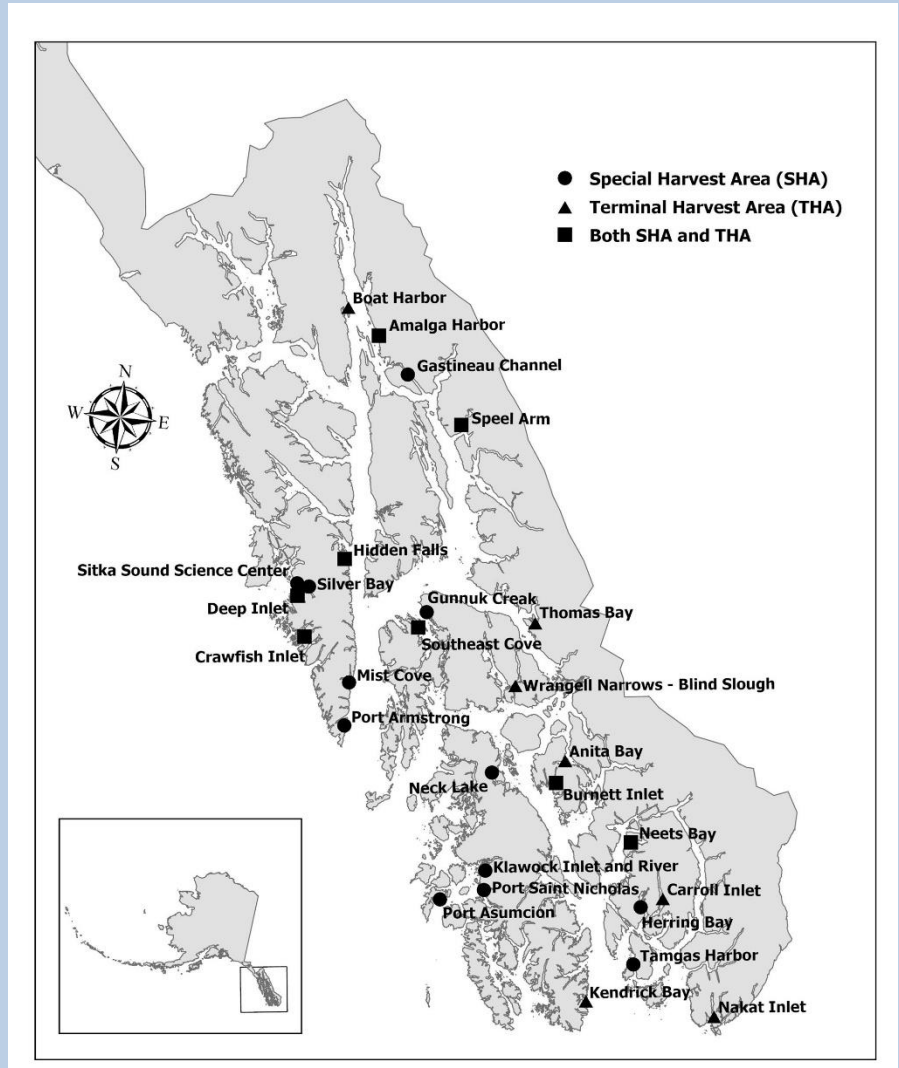


Southeast Alaska Enhanced Salmon Allocation Presentation Outline

- Proposals related to allocation of enhanced salmon
- History and development of the allocation plan
- *Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan* [5 AAC 33.364]
- Previous actions taken to adjust allocation of enhanced salmon
- Current status of enhanced salmon allocation and complexities in balancing it

PROPOSALS DIRECTLY RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF ENHANCED SALMON

- Herring Bay: Proposal 96 – THA expansion
- Anita Bay: Proposal 97 and 98 – THA rotation/access
- Southeast Cove: THA access – Proposal 99 and 100
- Deep Inlet: Proposal 102 – THA rotation
- Burnett Inlet: Proposal 104 – Create THA
- Port Saint Nicholas: Proposal 105 – Create THA
- Port Asumcion: Proposal 107 – Create THA



Brief History of the Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan

- 1991 – Board asked NSRAA and SSRAA to develop a southeast wide allocation plan for all hatchery-produced salmon; established the Southeast Allocation Task Force (SATF)
- 1994 – SATF report listed 14 guiding principles (*Finding of the Alaska Board of Fisheries 94-148-FB*)
- 1994 – 5 AAC 33.364. *Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan*
- Three adjustment tools: alter SHA management, produce more salmon, and modify release strategy of existing production
- 1995 – 5 AAC 40.345 *Southeast Alaska*; Joint RPT shall make annual recommendations to commissioner on hatchery production changes to comply with allocation plans

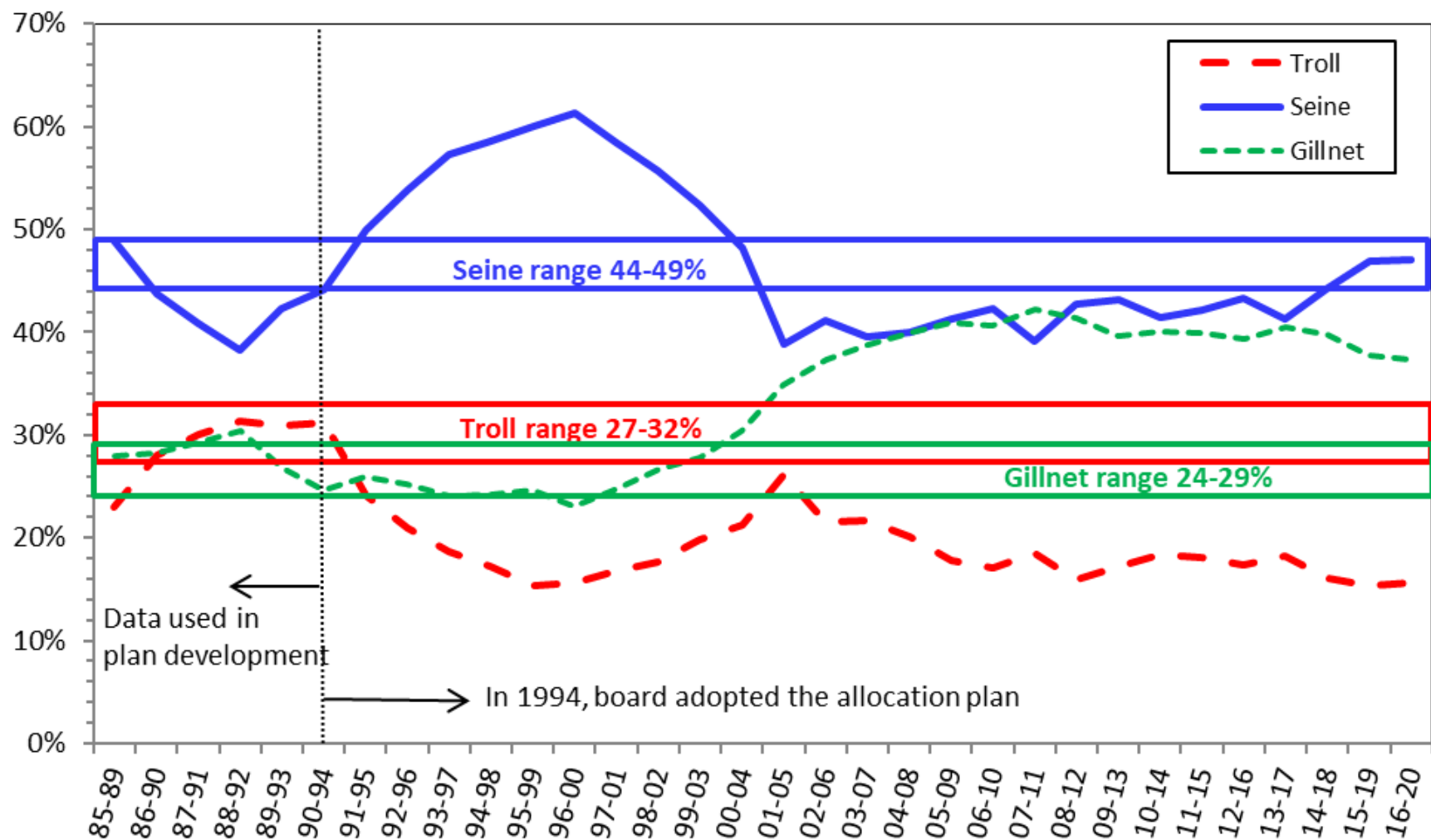
Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan

- Plan purpose is to provide fair and reasonable distribution of salmon harvest from enhancement projects among seine, troll, and drift gillnet commercial fisheries, and reduce conflicts among these users
- Board established value allocations based on 1985 to 1991 data:
 - Seine: 44 to 49%
 - Hand and Power Troll: 27 to 32%
 - Drift Gillnet: 24 to 29%
- Annual allocation status is evaluated using 5-year rolling averages
- If harvest value for a gear group falls outside its allocation range for three consecutive years, the Board will, in its discretion, adjust fisheries within SHAs to bring the gear group within its allocation percentage
- Department may not make inseason adjustments or changes to management in or out of SHAs to achieve allocation percentages

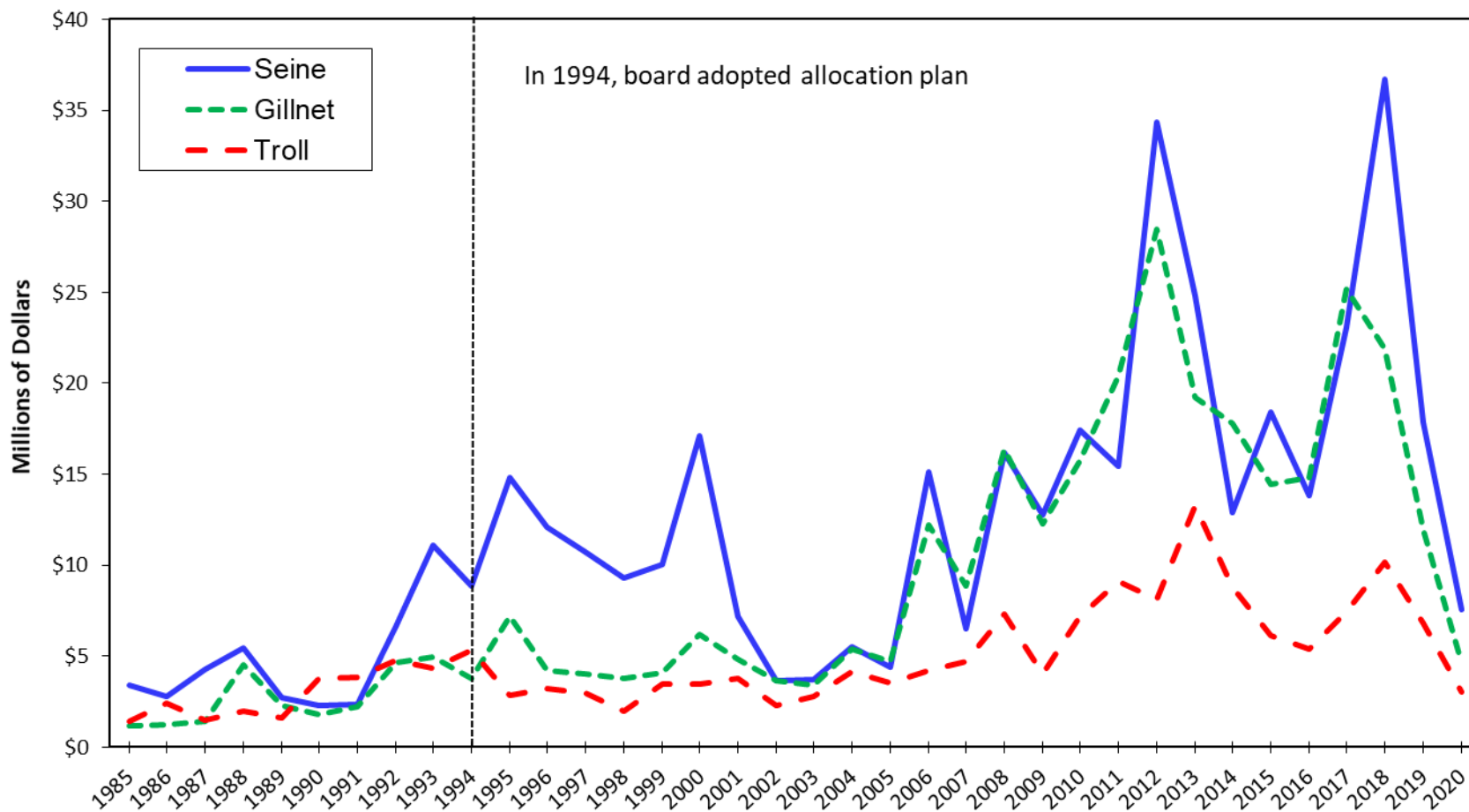
Actions to Adjust Allocation of Enhanced Salmon

- Since 1994, increasing chum fry releases
 - 1994: 297 million; 2019: 538 million
- Since 1994, increasing coho smolt releases
 - 1994: 13 million; 2019: 25 million
- Since 2009, net rotations in Anita Bay and Deep Inlet THAs modified to increase proportion of seine harvest
- Hatchery association adjustments of production through permit alterations and the fish transport permit process
 - Permit alterations can be new release sites, increases in production, or changes in species

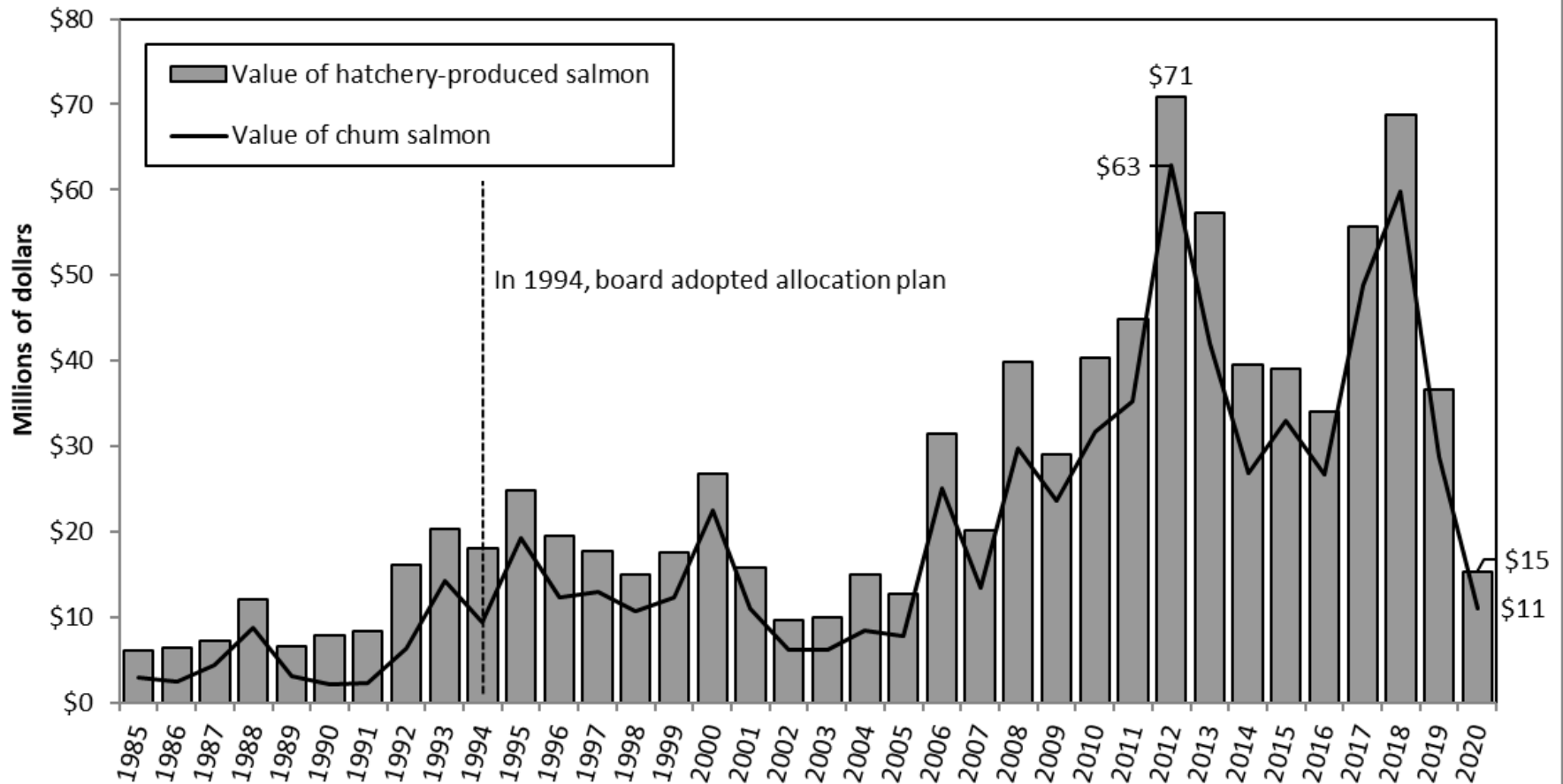
Percent of Southeast Alaska Hatchery-Produced Salmon Harvest Value by Gear Group in Five-Year Rolling Averages



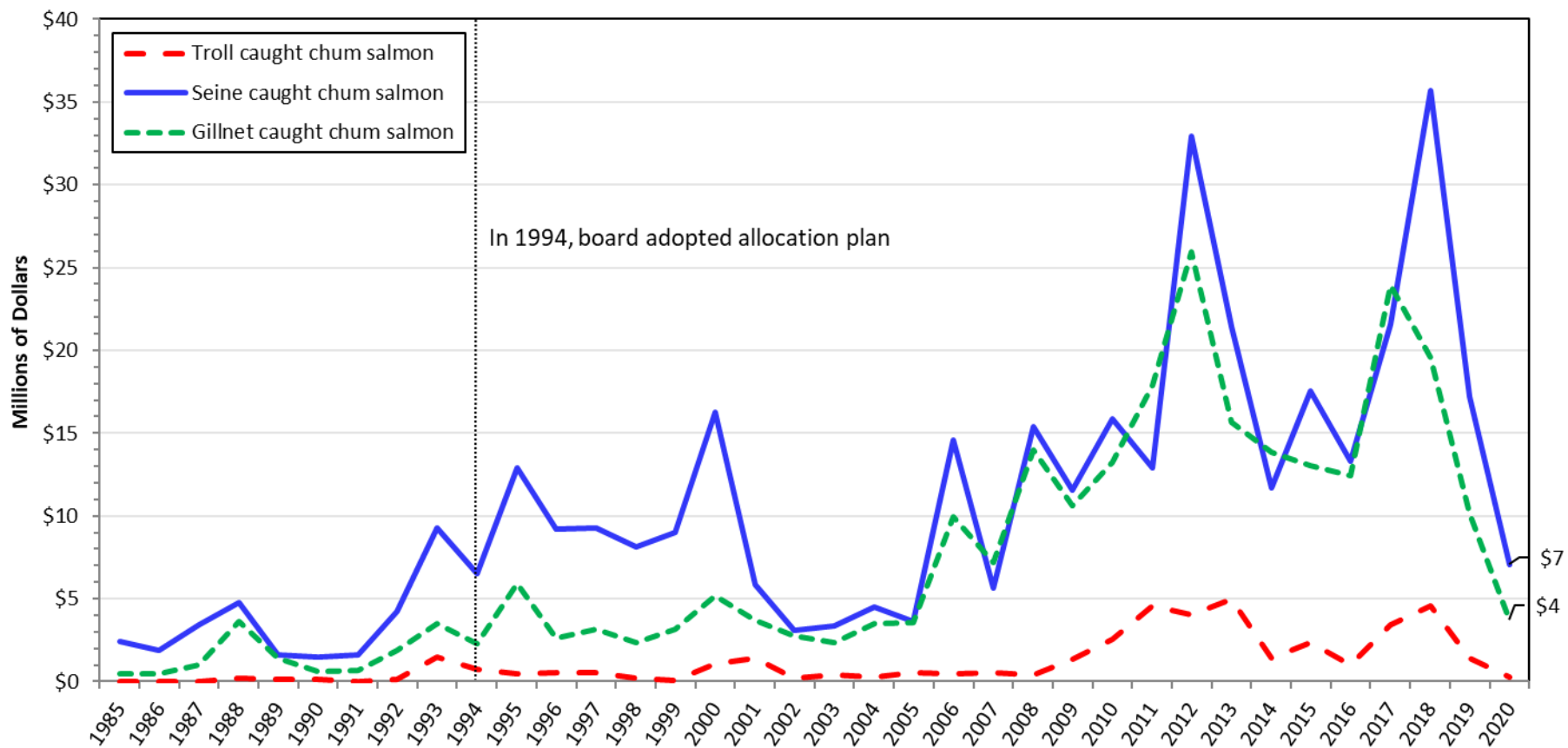
Value of Hatchery-Produced Salmon Harvest by Gear Group



Value of Hatchery-Produced Salmon Harvest in Southeast



Hatchery-Produced Chum Salmon Harvest Value by Gear Group



A photograph of two dead salmon lying on a muddy, wet beach. The fish are positioned diagonally, with their heads pointing towards the bottom left. The fish on top has a reddish-pink body, while the one below it is more silvery with some reddish hues. Both fish have their mouths open, showing their teeth. The surrounding environment is a muddy shore with some small rocks and green plants visible in the upper left corner. The text "THE END" is overlaid at the bottom in a large, bold, blue serif font.

THE END