



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
REPORT TO THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT
COUNCIL
DECEMBER 2006**

Fisheries managed by the State of Alaska since the last council report include salmon, crab, scallops and groundfish.

Salmon Troll Fishery (FIGURE 1)

The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery for chinook salmon began October 1, 2006 and will be open through April 30, 2007 or until a total of 45,000 chinook salmon are harvested (the 2001–2005 average harvest is 41,241 fish). The fishery is confined to waters east of the "winter boundary line" and includes waters of Yakutat Bay. To date the catch is approximately 5,600 chinook salmon, or half of the recent five-year average. The catch per landing is also significantly below the 5-year and 2006 averages. The biggest reduction is in the Sitka area where catches are far below the recent averages. However, catches and catch/landing are higher than average in some of the southern and central inside areas, particularly in the Ketchikan area. The low catches are likely being influenced by the bad weather this year. Current prices, averaging about \$6.57 per pound, are nearly double the five-year average.

Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab (FIGURE 2)

The 2006/07 Area O (Aleutian Islands) commercial golden king crab fishery opened Tuesday, August 15, 2006 and will close at 11:59 PM on Tuesday, May 15, 2007 for Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ), Community Development Quota (CDQ) and the Adak Community Allocation (ACA) fisheries. A total allowable catch (TAC) of 5.7 million pounds is established for the golden king crab fishery. The TAC is apportioned east and west of 174° W Longitude.

The eastern TAC of 3.0 million pounds is apportioned as follows:

IFQ 2,700,000

CDQ 300,000

The western TAC of 2.7 million pounds is apportioned as follows:

IFQ 2,430,000

ACA 270,000

To date approximately 99 percent of the eastern IFQ TAC has been harvested (2.67 million pounds), while the western IFQ TAC harvest reached about 40 percent of their total (981,000 pounds). Fishing continues.

Bristol Bay Red King Crab (FIGURE 3)

The fishery opened on October 15, 2006 and will continue through January 15, 2007. The IFQ sector has a TAC of 13.97 million pounds, while the CDQ sector has a TAC of 1.55 million pounds.

To date, approximately 99 percent (13.9 million pounds) of the IFQ TAC has been harvested.

Bering Sea Snow Crab (FIGURE 4a)

The 2006/07 snow crab total allowable catch (TAC) is 32.9 million pounds for the IFQ fleet and about 3.66 million pounds for CDQ fishermen.

The 2006/07 Bering Sea snow crab fishery opened October 15, 2006 and will remain open through May 15, 2007 in the Eastern Subdistrict and through May 31,

2007 in the Western Subdistrict. Only a handful of snow crab (3% of IFQ TAC) have been delivered to date.

Bering Sea Tanner Crab (FIGURE 4b)

The Bering Sea District Tanner crab stock is managed east and west of 166° W Longitude, with a separate total allowable catch (TAC) for each area. The 2006/07 Bering Sea District Tanner crab TACs for the IFQ fleet were established at 1.69 million pounds east, and 0.98 million pounds west of 166° W Longitude. Fishermen targeting CDQ crab have TACs set at 0.19 million pounds east and 0.11 pounds west of 166° W Longitude. The fishery opened on October 15, 2006 and will remain open through March 31, 2007. Approximately 8 percent (0.13 million pounds) of the total IFQ TAC has been harvested to date.

Norton Sound red king crab (FIGURE 5)

Red king crab fisheries in the Norton Sound section were not part of the Crab Rationalization program passed by this Council. However, they are included in the Fishery Management Plan for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands area. This management section supports a unique fishery that is divided into a summer and winter season for commercial fishermen. When a harvestable surplus exists, the summer season is open from July 1 through September 3. Similarly, the winter season fishes through the ice from November 15 through May 15. Most effort occurs during the summer fishery. Legal size for male king crab is 4.75 inches. Average price per pound this year was \$2.25. Total harvest for the open access fishery averaged about 330,000 pounds annually (most recent 7-year average). In comparison, the Southeast Alaska red king crab fishery averaged about 280,000 pounds for the same time period. Additionally, the Commissioner may open a CDQ fishery with an allocation of 7.5 percent of the forecasted GHL to begin on June 15, or no less than 72 hours after the commercial beach seine and herring fishery is closed, whichever is later.

Weathervane Scallops (FIGURE 6)

Weathervane scallop fisheries in the Yakutat, Prince William Sound, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, Bering Sea, and Adak Registration Areas opened on July 1, 2006. The Kamishak district of Cook Inlet opened on August 15, 2006. Staff will review fishery performance during the season to assess if the upper end of the Guideline Harvest Range (GHR) should be taken or if harvests should be limited within the range. The department may close the season prior to achieving the upper end of the GHR if fishery performance is at or below fishery performance benchmarks as measured by catch per unit effort (CPUE).

Several areas have closed for the remainder of the 2006/07 regulatory season. These include fisheries in the Shelikof and Northeast Districts of the Kodiak Registration Area, both the east and west districts of Prince William Sound, and Yakutat Area D.

Central Region Pacific Cod (FIGURE 7)

Prince William Sound

The 2006 Prince William Sound state managed Pacific cod season open at noon on March 7, 2006, which was seven days after the close of the federal fishery. The GHL had been set at 910,730 pounds, which was calculated as 10 percent of the federal Eastern Gulf ABC. Only one vessel participated in the fishery, therefore harvest data remains confidential.

Cook Inlet

The GHL for the 2006 state waters season is 3,131,088 pounds. That GHL is calculated as 3.75 percent of the Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) for the federal Central Gulf of Alaska area. In Cook Inlet, the state waters fishery opened on March 1, 2006 which was twenty-four hours after the close of the federal fishery. Approximately 1.2 million pounds of Pacific cod has been harvested by the pot sector to date. By regulation, the fishing season for vessels longer than 58 feet in overall length with pot gear shall close when 25 percent of the guideline harvest level has been taken by those vessels. That occurred on May 1, 2006. Jig effort remains

confidential given the number of fishermen participating. Because jig gear did not harvest their allocation, by regulation the remaining fish became available to both gears again on September 1, 2006. On October 2, 2006, the state waters fishery closed to allow the opening of the parallel fishery. This allows additional gear participation in the fishery.

Westward Region Pacific Cod (FIGURE 8)

Kodiak Pacific Cod (FIGURE 9)

The Kodiak fishery opened on March 7, 2006 which was seven days after the close of the federal fishery. The GHL is 10.43 million pounds, which is 12.5 percent of the Central Gulf of Alaska ABC. The GHL is allocated 50 percent to mechanical jig and hand troll gears and 50 percent to pot gear. The fishery closed to pot gear on March 29, 2006. The catch for that sector is about 4.9 million pounds. Harvest by the jig fleet continued until September 1, 2006, when the fishery closed to allow the parallel fishery to resume with the federal "B" season reopener. Closing the state-waters fishery and allowing the parallel season to open, allows more effort and gear types, but does not exclude any gear type from the fishery.

Pacific cod fishing is generally slower during the fall, and there is usually less effort. If fishing is slow and/or if effort is low the less restrictive parallel fishery regulations would allow the opportunity for more participation and harvest. Vessel operators that were participating in the Kodiak, Chignik, or South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters season were required to deliver their harvest prior to participating in the parallel 'B' season. Harvest had to be delivered within 48-hours of the September 1st closure. The final jig harvest under the state fishery was about 1.5 million pounds. Jig fishing in Kodiak was not as productive as past years. Pacific cod in the Kodiak area also did not seem as concentrated as they were in past years. While Pacific cod price was high, so was fuel. Many participants also fished or tendered salmon, reducing effort.

Chignik Pacific Cod (FIGURE 10)

The Chignik area Pacific cod season opened by regulation on March 1, 2006. The GHL is 7.3 million pounds, which is calculated as 8.75 percent of the Central Gulf of Alaska ABC. The GHL is split to allow pot fishermen 90 percent of the quota. In the Chignik District, approximately 3.4 million pounds had been harvested by the pot fleet through September 1, 2006. There had been no harvest from the jig fleet by that time. The fishery closed September 1, 2006 to allow additional gear sectors to operate under the state's parallel fishery guidelines. As with Kodiak, this fleet stopped fishing with half the quota remaining to start salmon fishing. Other factors impacting the fleet were the high fuel price and dispersed fish.

South Alaska Peninsula Pacific Cod (FIGURE 11)

The Pacific cod fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula opened on March 9, 2006. This was seven days after the closure of the federal fishery in the Western Gulf of Alaska. The GHL is 14.8 million pounds, which is 25 percent of the Western Gulf of Alaska ABC. The harvest is allocated 85 percent to pot gear and 15 percent to jig gear. Pot harvest in this fishery reached approximately 11.6 million pounds, and the fishery finally closed to pot gear on April 8, 2006. The jig fleet harvested about 72,000 pounds of their 2.2 million pound allocation. This season is in contrast to the past six seasons (2000-2005) when the jig fleet harvested all remaining quota. Jig fishermen reported early in the season that fish were not concentrated, making them more difficult to catch and costly to pursue. As was the case with Kodiak and Chignik, the Peninsula fishery also closed on September 1, 2006 to allow fishermen to operate in state waters under the parallel fishery regulations.

Gulf of Alaska State Pacific cod overview

At the October NPFMC meeting, the state was asked to provide additional information on state managed Pacific cod fisheries in the Gulf. Specifically, what has been the historical harvest compared to the GHL, how often have gear rollovers occurred, and how often has the state managed fishery been closed to allow the parallel fishery to reopen.

In the Prince William Sound state managed fishery (FIGURE 12a), the actual harvest has never met or exceeded the available GHL. Therefore, in May of 2003, the Alaska Board of Fisheries amended the management plan to reduce the GHL from 25 percent of the total allowable harvest in the Eastern Gulf to 10 percent. Participation has been at low levels in this fishery. As in the federal fisheries, fishermen claim that fish are more difficult to harvest than in other areas of the Gulf because of lower concentration levels and timing. With higher operating costs in recent years, little incentive exists. In the federal fisheries for Pacific cod in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, no more than four percent of the inshore quota has been harvested within the last five years.

In the Cook Inlet fisheries (FIGURE 12b) as in other others throughout the Gulf, there was a learning curve for many fishermen associated with using pot and jig gear. At the beginning of the program, fishermen did not realize the full harvest potential. However, as they became more efficient using these gears they were allowed to ratchet up their allocation over time. For the Central Region, overall performance by the fleet has improved in recent years (FIGURE 12c). Gear allocations can be problematic for managers (FIGURES 12d and 12e). For instance, the jig harvest may be limited unintentionally (pot overharvest) or intentionally (through a roll over to the pot sector). The use of various management tools currently available in regulation (FIGURE 12f) have allowed them to more fully harvest available fish.

In the Westward Region Pacific cod fisheries, fishermen have been more successful in harvesting fish (FIGURES 12g, 12h and 12i). In the early years, there was a period of fleet development, especially in the development and use of jig gear. When jig quotas rolled to pot gear late in those seasons, cod dispersal made targeting them difficult. In some areas such as Chignik, processor availability limited fleet participation. Overall, however, the Westward Region has come very close to the GHL (FIGURE 12j). Meeting gear allocations (FIGURE 12k) remained problematic in some years. Again, jig harvest may not have reached their allocation and been rolled over by regulation to the pot sector (FIGURE 12 l), or they may have been preempted from harvesting their full allocation if the pot sector exceeded their limit earlier in the season. Our largest concern as managers was to not exceed the GHL for Pacific cod stocks in general.

Southeast Groundfish (FIGURE 13)

The Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) or Chatham Strait sablefish fishery closed November 15, 2006. The harvest objective was 2,053,000 pounds and current fish ticket records indicate the catch was 2,027,287 pounds.

The Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) or Clarence Strait Pot fishery ended November 15, 2006 as well. The harvest objective was 696,000 pounds total for the longline and pot fishery. The total catch in SSEI was 624,832 round pounds.

The directed lingcod fishery remained slow. This fishery, as well as lingcod bycatch in the troll fishery, closed by regulation on November 30, 2006. Lingcod bycatch in the longline fisheries slowed during this period as well when halibut fishermen concluded their season.

In the Region 1 Pacific cod fishery, there has been no directed fishing in NSEI or SSEI during this period, however small amounts were landed as halibut bycatch.

The fall Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR) fishery opened in NSEI and a portion of SSEI on November 16, 2006. The department is not expecting much effort; only two vessels are registered to date.

This is an off-year for rockfish assessments, including DSR. The Department is working on better estimation of DSR bycatch in the commercial halibut fishery and in the recreational sectors. The groundfish staff will be working with the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) during the 2007 halibut longline survey to improve estimates of DSR bycatch as well as collect biological information on these bycatch.

Alaska Board of Fisheries

The Alaska Board of Fisheries met in Anchorage in mid-October, 2006. There were six proposals of interest to the NPFMC that were addressed. Action is as follows:

PROPOSAL NO. 1 ACTION: Failed (FIGURE 14)

DESCRIPTION: Develop a state-waters walleye Pollock fishery in the Western Gulf of Alaska (extends from 159° W long. to 170° W long.).

DISCUSSION: The board discussed the potential that should a state fishery occur, a parallel federal fishery may not occur due to a smaller allocation, as well as concern of tripping the “jeopardy bar” with regard to the Steller sea lion protection measures. The board discussed the potential shifts of fishing effort in federal and state waters and potential economic impacts to Alaska communities. The board concluded that there is ample opportunity in the parallel fishery to harvest fish at this time.

PROPOSAL NO. 2 ACTION: No action

DESCRIPTION: Develop a state-waters walleye pollock fishery in the Western Gulf of Alaska.

DISCUSSION: The board took no action on the proposal due to the action taken on Proposal 1.

PROPOSAL NO. 3 ACTION: Carried as amended

DESCRIPTION: Amend the existing Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.

AMENDMENTS: Set the initial opening by emergency order four days after the initial Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands parallel catcher-vessel trawl fishery closes; set closure when all parallel Pacific cod fishery sectors are closed during the state-waters fishery; maintain the current seasonal split; allow unharvested GHL from the “A” season to roll over into the “B” season; specify “A” and “B” season closures pertaining to the GHL and overage requirements; and delete the sunset provision.

DISCUSSION: The department noted management concerns based on last year’s fishery. Substitute regulatory wording was considered and the sunset provision was deleted. The board expressed that this fishery will provide an important opportunity for smaller vessels to supply product to the Adak processing plant which will contribute economic sustainability to that community.

PROPOSAL NO. 4 ACTION: No action

DESCRIPTION: Amend the existing Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.

DISCUSSION: The board took no action on the proposal due to the action taken on Proposal 3.

PROPOSAL NO. 5 ACTION: Carried as amended

DESCRIPTION: Develop a state-waters pollock fishery around Adak, Alaska between 174° W long. and 178° W long.

AMENDMENTS: Open in state waters between 174° W longitude to 178 W. longitude (closed waters 20 miles around rookeries and 3 miles around haul outs excluding the bay on the northwest side of Kanaga Island); open to pelagic trawl vessels 58 feet in length or less; allow an "A" season only beginning January 20 through June 10 or until GHL is taken; prohibit cod-end transfers; require that each vessel must deliver its catch directly to a plant where the unsorted catch can be observed; provide for a combined harvest limit of 3,000 metric tons for the state-waters fishery and any federally-authorized pollock fishing activity inside critical habitat in the Aleutian Islands; add registration requirements and daily reporting; and provide that this subsection will sunset on December 31, 2008.

DISCUSSION: The department notes its opposition to Vessel Monitoring Systems requirements. The board expressed its intent to proceed cautiously with regard to potential impacts on Steller sea lions and associated mitigation measures and it noted it could adjust the regulations to address concerns as needed. The board noted 3,000 metric tons was only a small portion of the 19,000 metric ton Total Allowable Catch and concluded that opening this fishery was a reasonable approach which considered precautionary measures for protecting Steller sea lions and for providing an important economic activity.

PROPOSAL 260 - 5 AAC 28.645. Aleutian Islands District Pollock

Management Plan. Amend this plan to coordinate the start date(s) and guideline harvest level accounting with the federal fishery as follows:

5 AAC 28.645. Aleutian Islands District Pollock Management Plan. (a) This management plan governs the directed harvest of pollock in that portion of the Aleutian Islands District between 174° W. longitude and 178° W. longitude.

Option One – Provide for a fixed starting date.

Option Two – Allow for Emergency Order opening once experimental fishing permit is issued and the effect on the guideline harvest level is known.

Option Three – Link starting date to closure in other fishery.

ISSUE: The board adopted this management plan during its October 14-15, 2006 meeting. New information from the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Committee has resulted in the board choosing to examine the start date of the fishery in order to better coordinate the starting date and the guideline harvest level accounting with the federal fishery. The board met in Dillingham on December 4, 2006 to discuss this proposal.

PROPOSAL NO. 6 ACTION: Failed

DESCRIPTION: Create a new regulation to provide for a state-waters walleye pollock fishery in the Cook Inlet area between 149° W long. And 150° W long.

DISCUSSION: The board discussion centered on how this fishery would allow some pollock harvest opportunity with the least amount of Steller sea lion related impacts. The board noted that this is not a new fishery but rather a reopening of one that was removed in 2001. The board noted the tradeoff between a state-waters fishery and the parallel fishery and expressed concern over lost quota share in the parallel fishery. The board expressed interest in having the fishery continued to be discussed through the Steller sea lion mitigation committee and have the topic come back for consideration at a future board meeting.

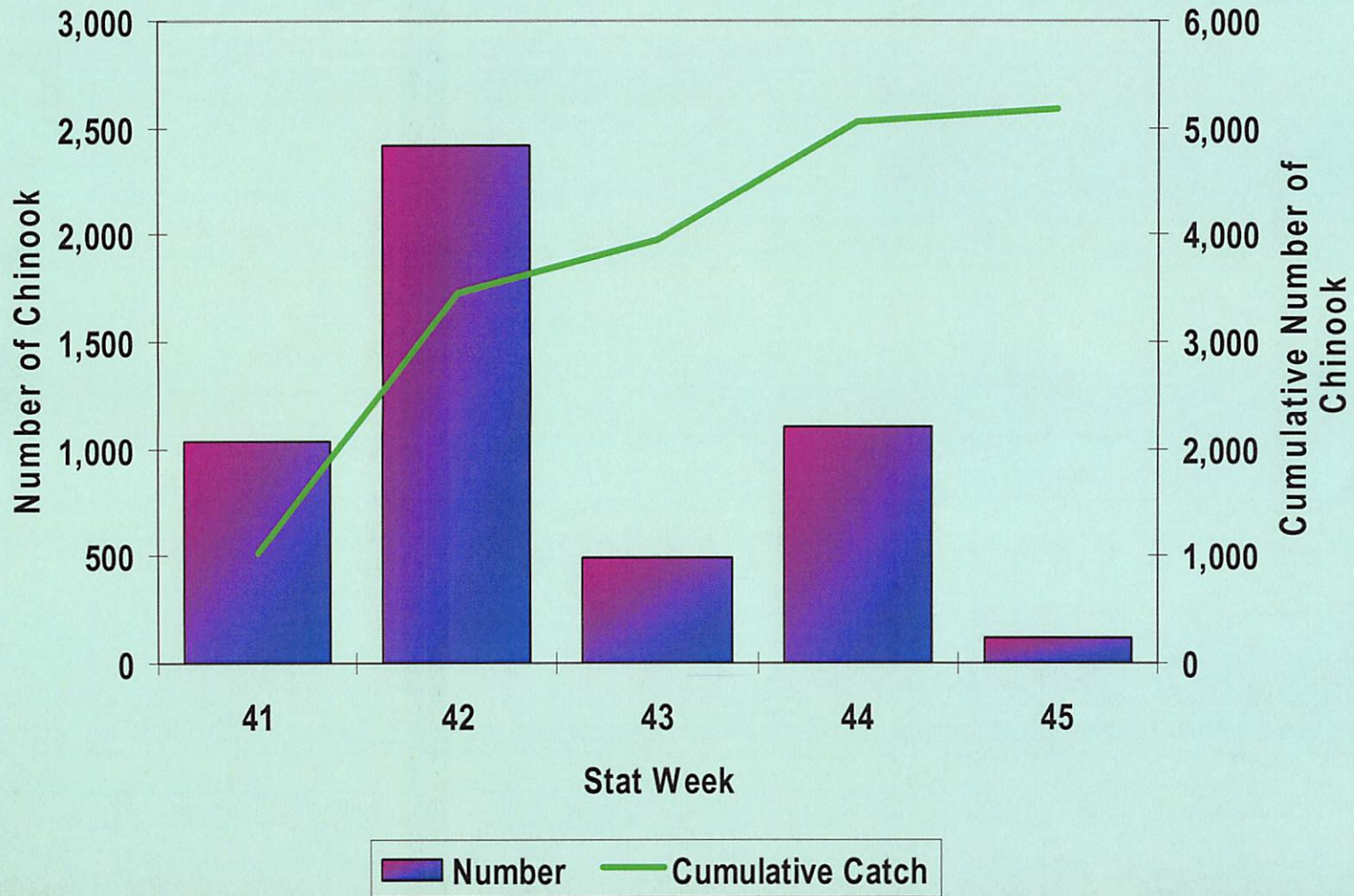
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Report to the NPFMC
Agenda Item B-6



December 2006

Figure 1.

SE AK Winter Troll Chinook Salmon Catch



Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab Harvest

Figure 2.

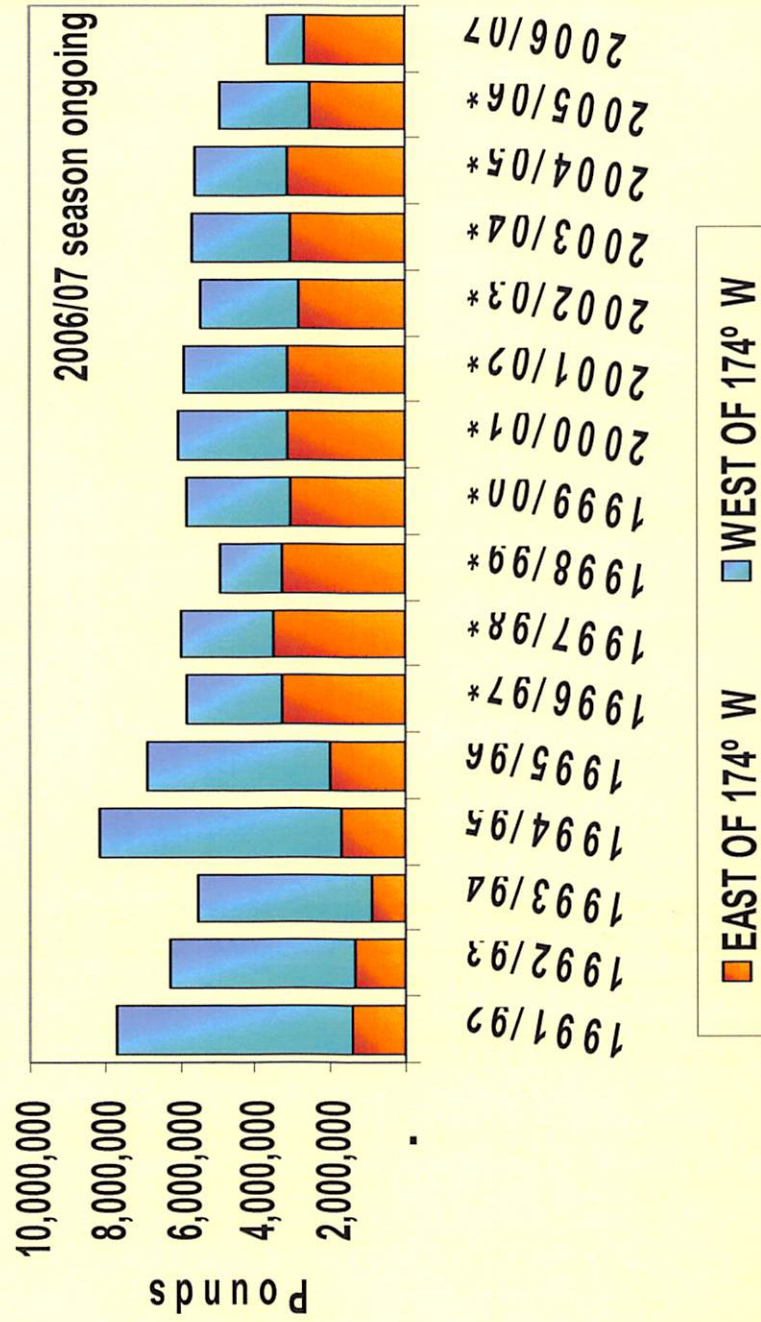
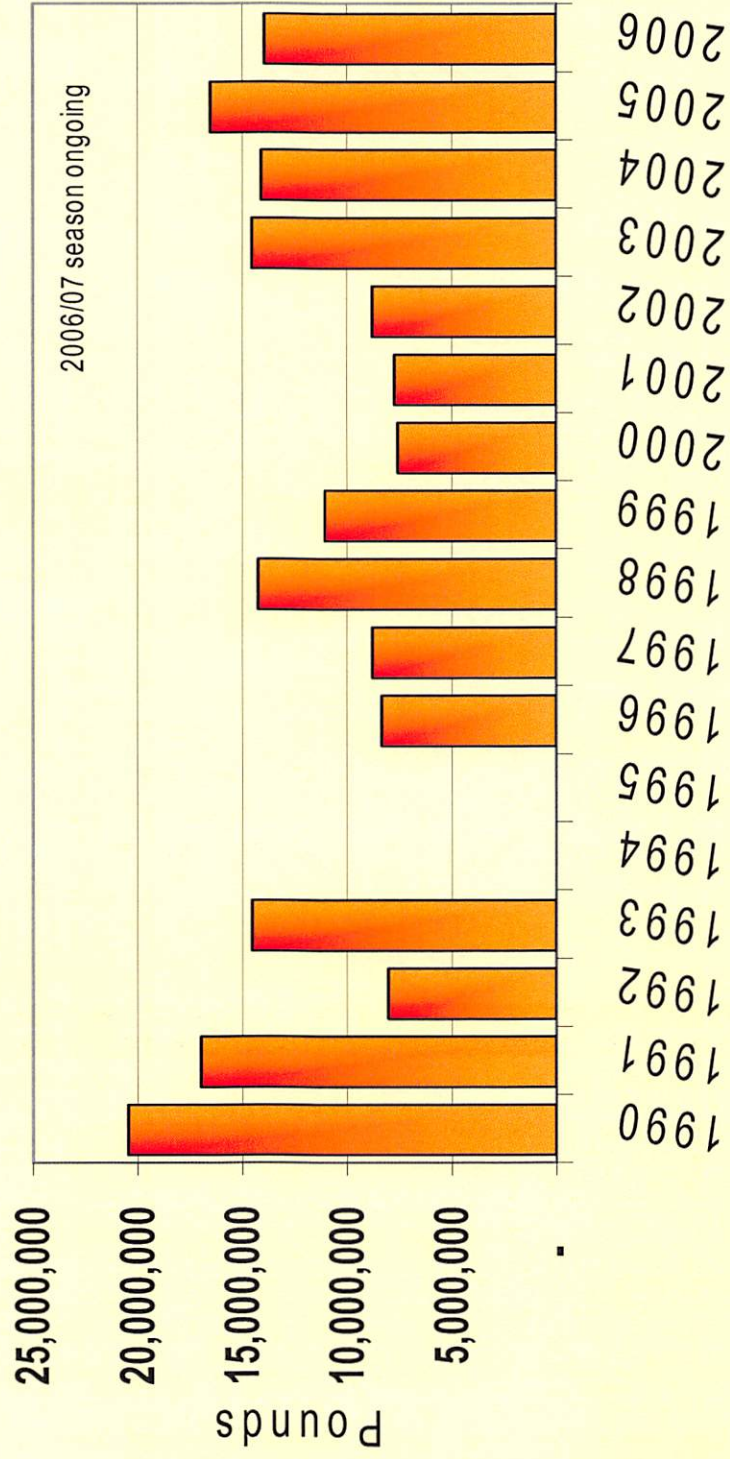


Figure 3.

Bristol Bay Red King Crab Catch



Figure

Alaska *C. opilio* Crab Harvest

1998-2006 are General Fishery Only

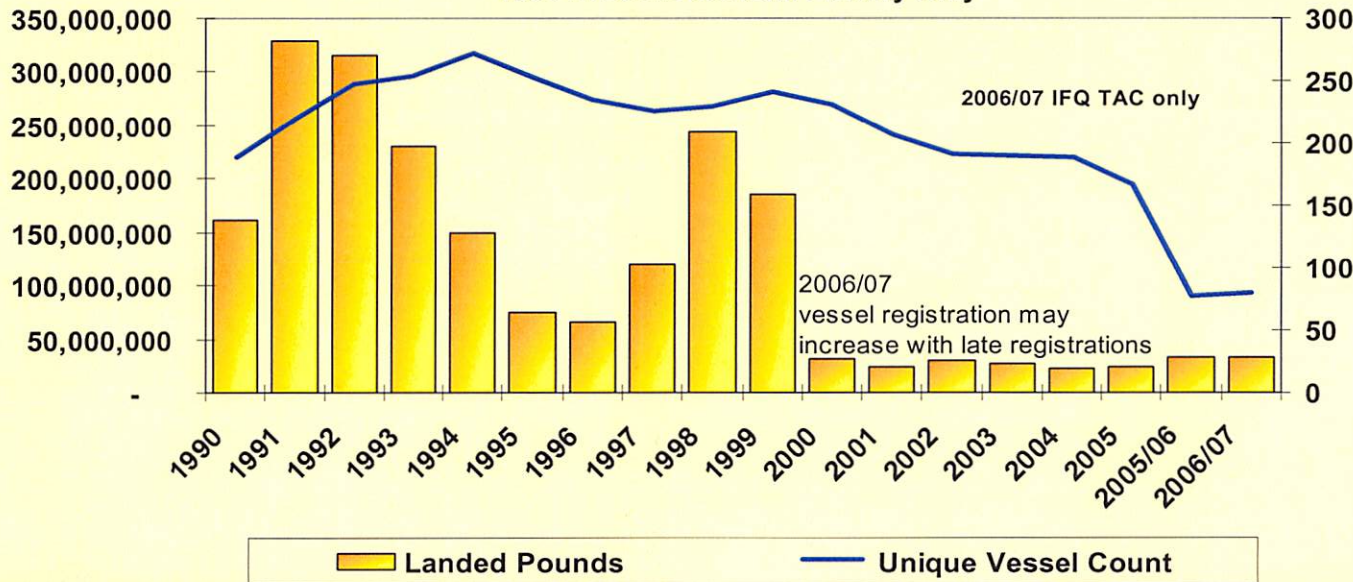
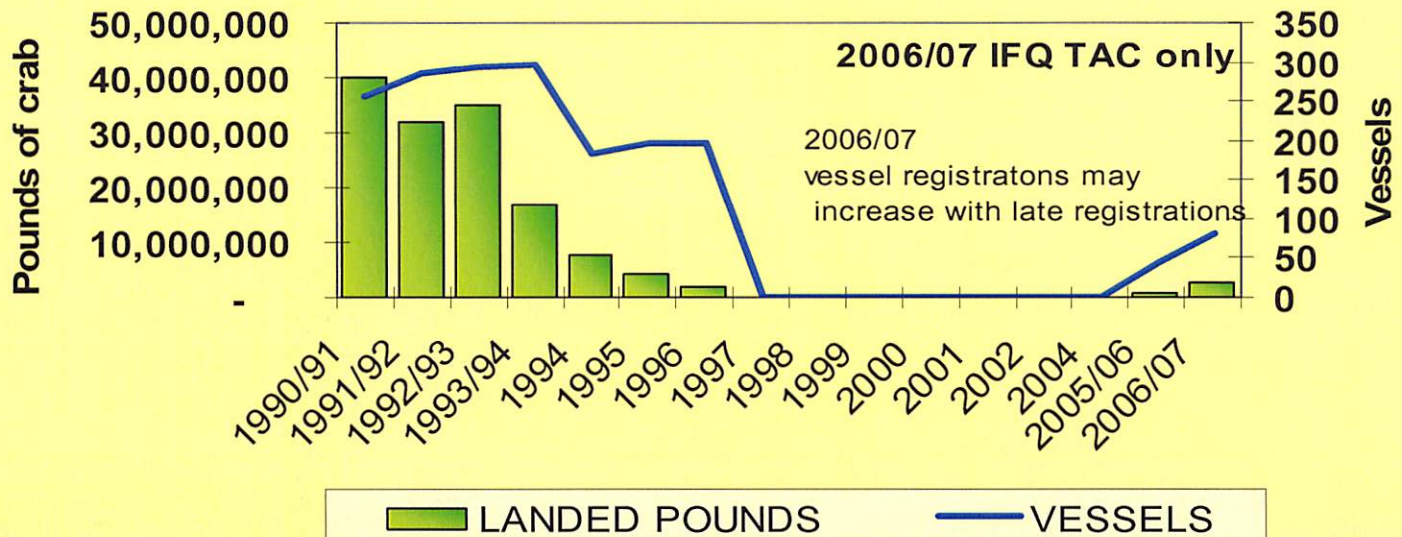


Figure 4b.

BSAI *C. bairdi* Harvest



Norton Sound Red King Crab Harvest

Figure 5.

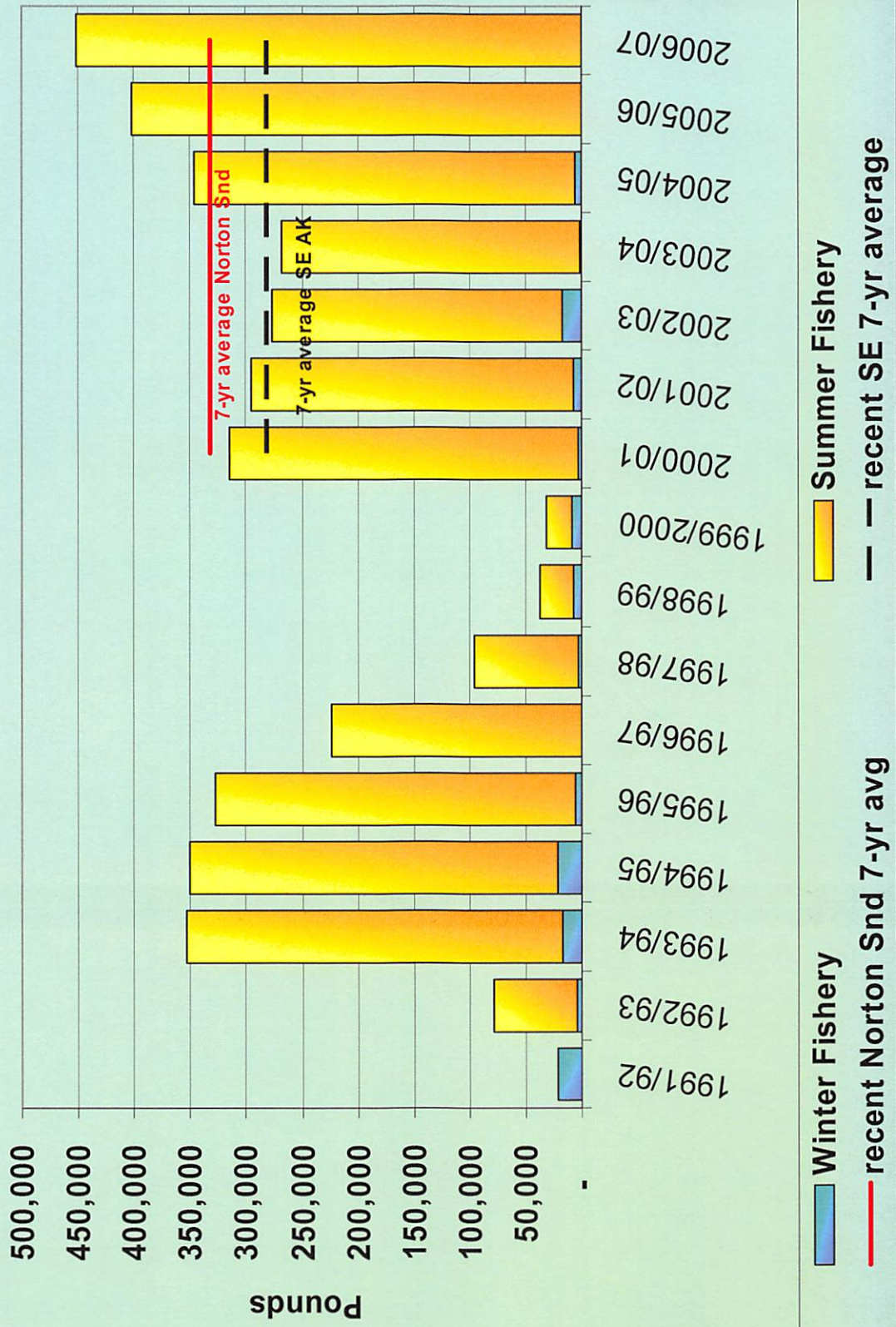


Figure 6.

Statewide Weathervane Scallop Harvests

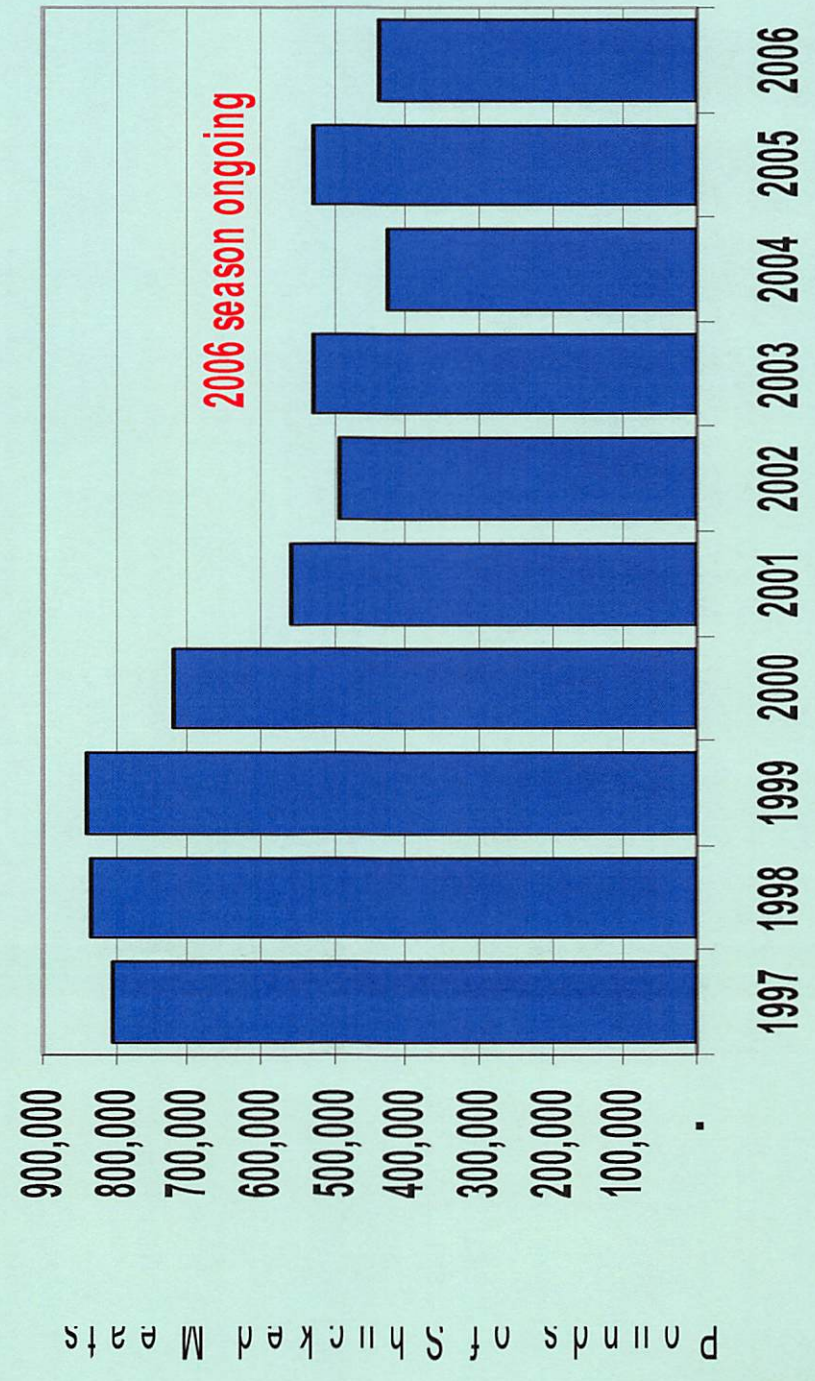


Figure 7. 2006 harvest guideline, effort, and catch reported for state water fisheries through Nov 15

This summary censured for CONFIDENTIAL reports or records.

Pacific Cod

PARALLEL SEASON - STATE WATERS

Gear	Cook Inlet Management Area			Prince William Sound		
	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	Vessels	Landings	Pounds
Hand troll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawl	0	0	0	4	4	581
Longline	42	79	38,563	29	56	17,691
Pots	7	64	464,260	0	0	0
Totals	49	143	502,823	33	60	18,272
Status		Open			Bycatch	
Federal seasons: Central Gulf	Directed Opened - Closed Jan 1 - noon Feb 28 noon Oct 2 -			Directed Opened - Closed Jan 1 - noon Feb 28		
Parallel season concurrent with federal waters of the Central Gulf of Alaska (CGOA). Totals include Pacific Cod bycatch to other directed fisheries e.g. halibut & sablefish.						

Pacific Cod

***STATE MANAGED - STATE WATERS**

GHL (lb)	*Cook Inlet Management Area			*Prince William Sound		
	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	Vessels	Landings	Pounds
		3,131,088			910,730	
Gear	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	Vessels	Landings	Pounds
Jigs 782,772	1	<i>confidential</i>	<i>confidential</i>	1	<i>confidential</i>	<i>confidential</i>
Pots < 58'	10	139	1,201,741	0	0	0
Pots > 58' 782,772	2	<i>confidential</i>	<i>confidential</i>	0	0	0
Totals	13	150	1,201,741	1	<i>confidential</i>	<i>confidential</i>
State seasons:	Opened - Closed			Opened - Closed		
State seasons:	noon March 1 - 11:59 AM, Oct 2			noon March 7 -		
Jigs	Closed			Open		
*Status	Opened - Closed			Opened - Closed		
Pots	noon March 1 - noon May 1 June 15 - 11:59 AM, Oct 2			noon March 7 -		
Gear and area restrictions relaxed 10/31/06						
*Status		Closed			Open	

*The state managed fishery for Pacific cod opens by emergency order to pot and jig gear under exclusive area registration 24 hours after the Federal closure in Cook Inlet and 7 days in PWS.

Includes only directed fishery harvest.

Gear and vessel length restrictions are not in effect after Sept 1.

	Gear	Percent	GHL split	Harvest (lb)	Remaining (lb)
2006 Summary	05, 26	25%	782,772	1,406	781,366
	pot vessel > 58'	up to 25%	782,772	274,374	508,398
Cook Inlet Area	All Pot vessels	75%	2,348,316	1,476,115	872,201

Kodiak State Managed Pod Harvests

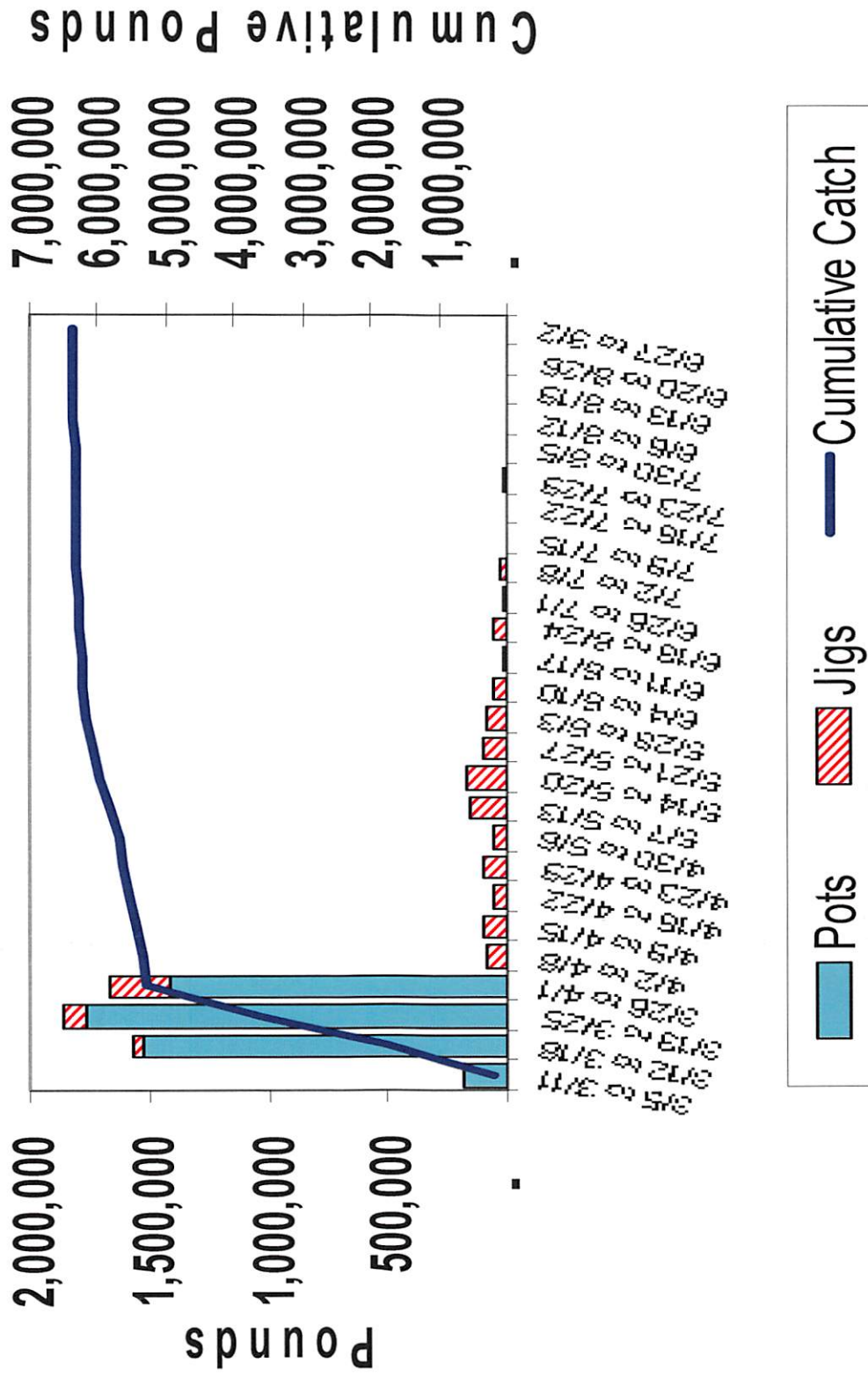
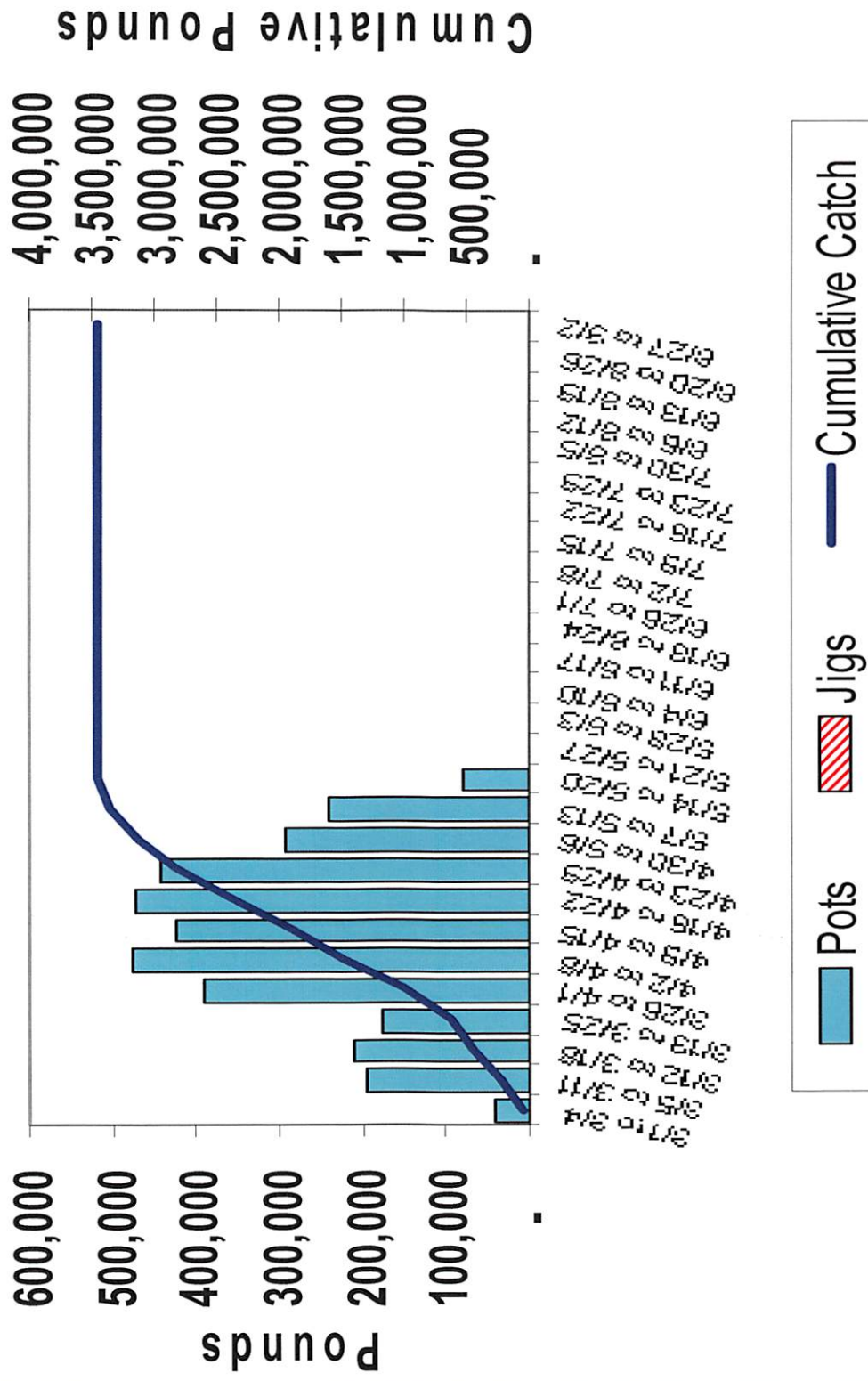


Figure 9.

Chignik State Managed Pcod Harvests

Figure 10.



S. AK. Peninsula State Managed Pcod Harvests

Figure 11.

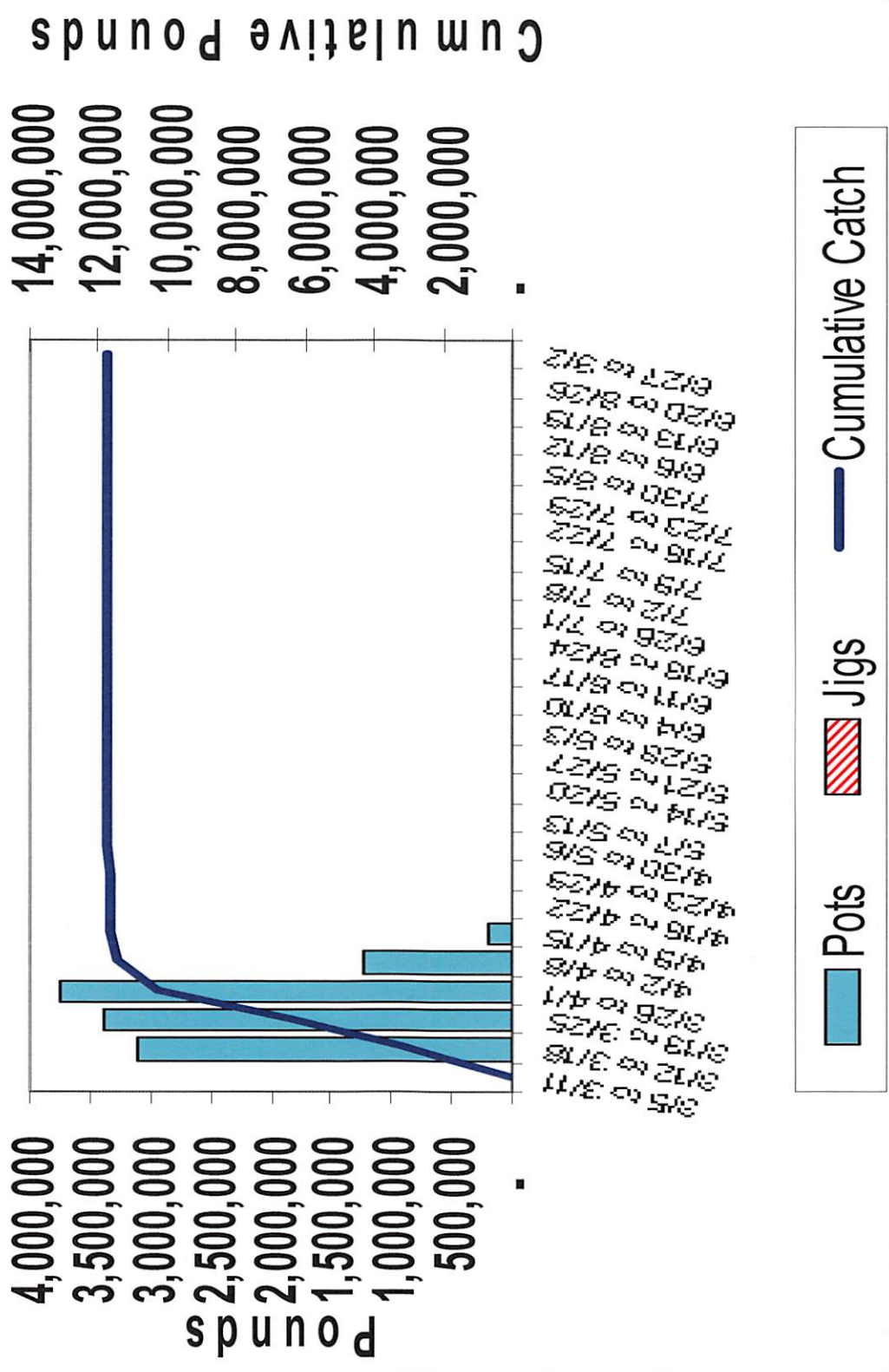


Figure 12a.

PWS State Managed Pcod Harvests and GHLS

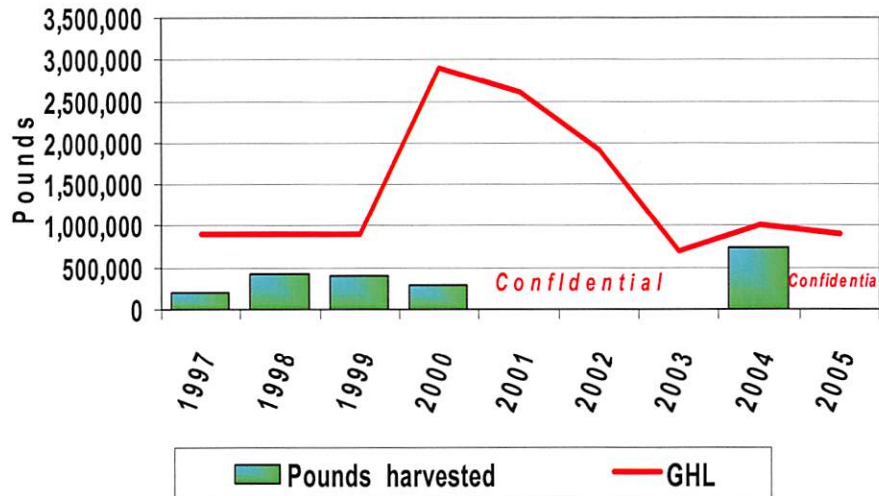


Figure 12b.

Cook Inlet State Managed Pcod Harvests and GHLS

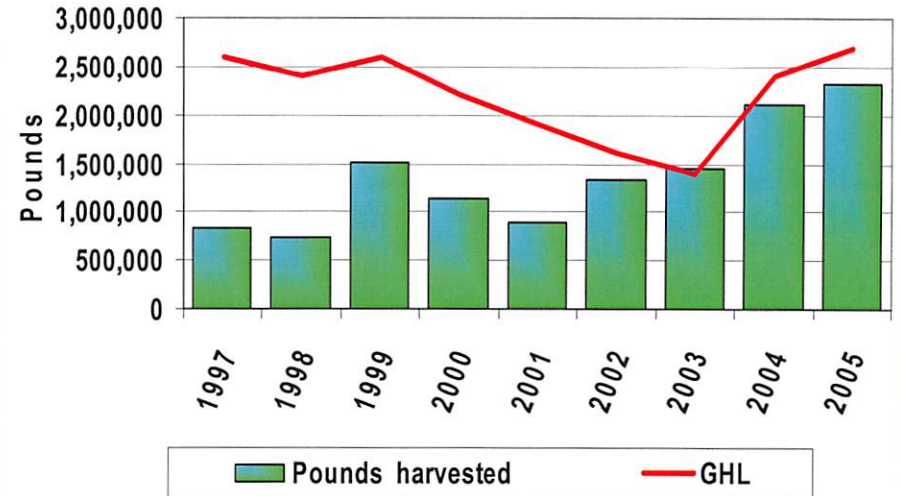


Figure 12c.

Central Region State Managed Pcod Harvests and GHLS

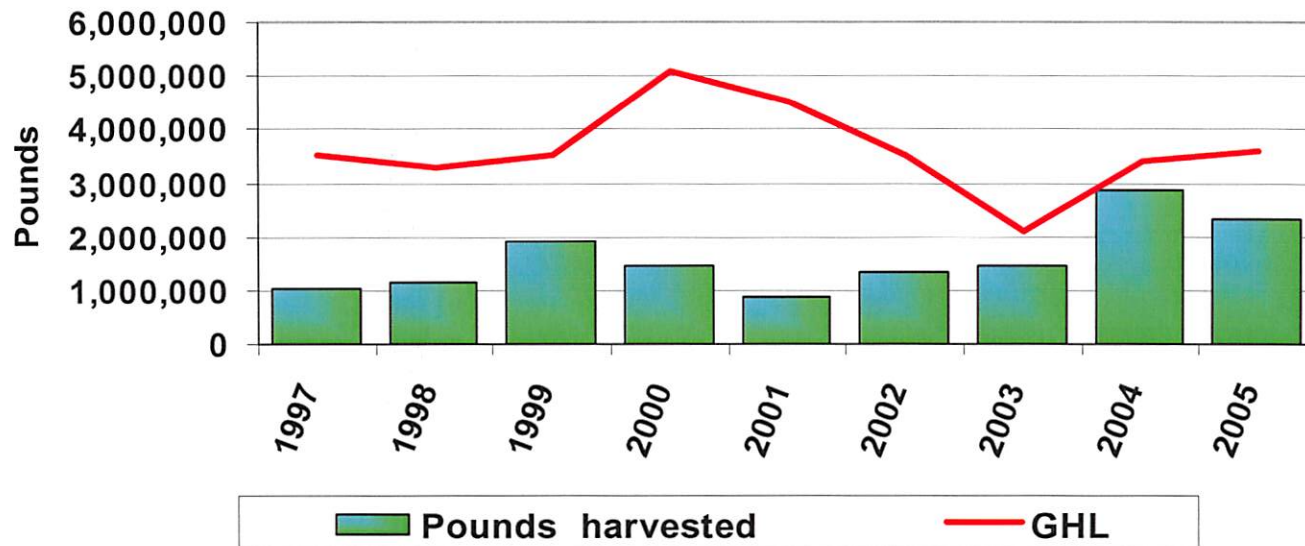


Figure 12d.

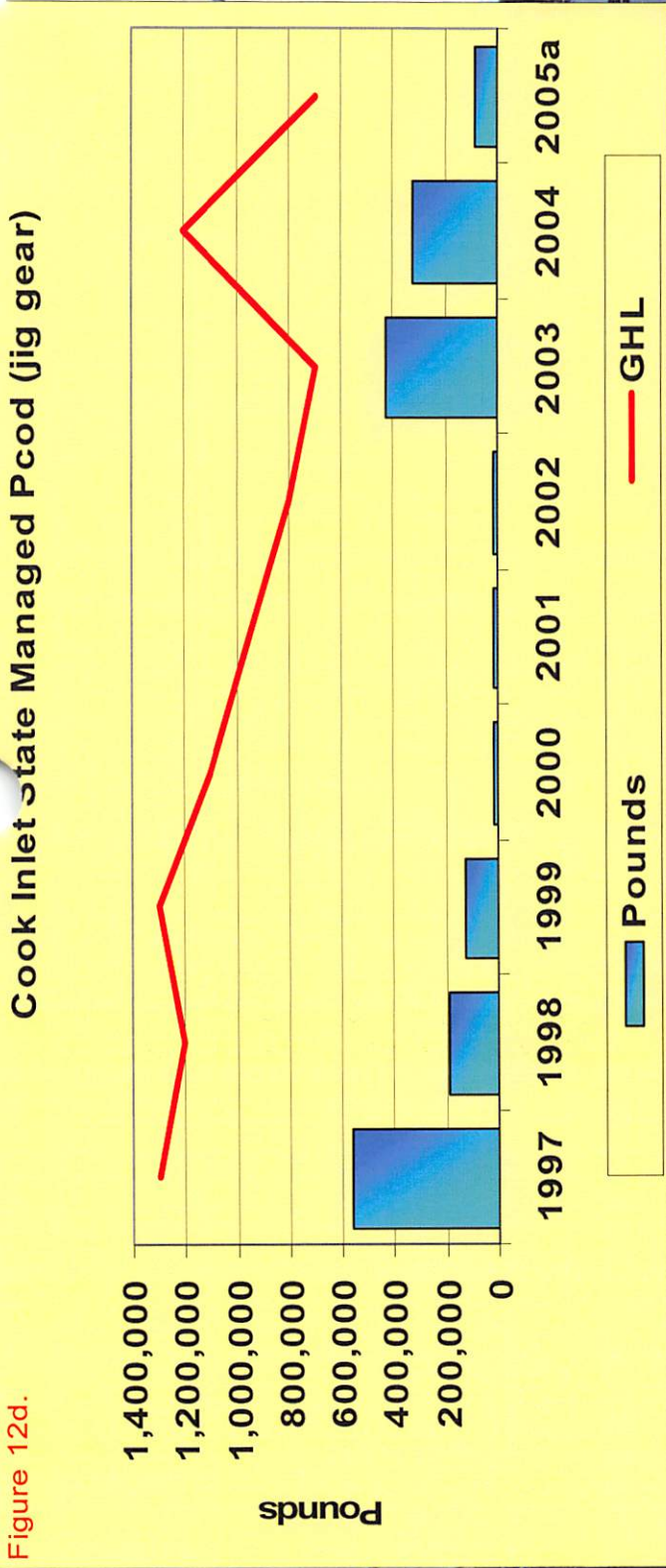
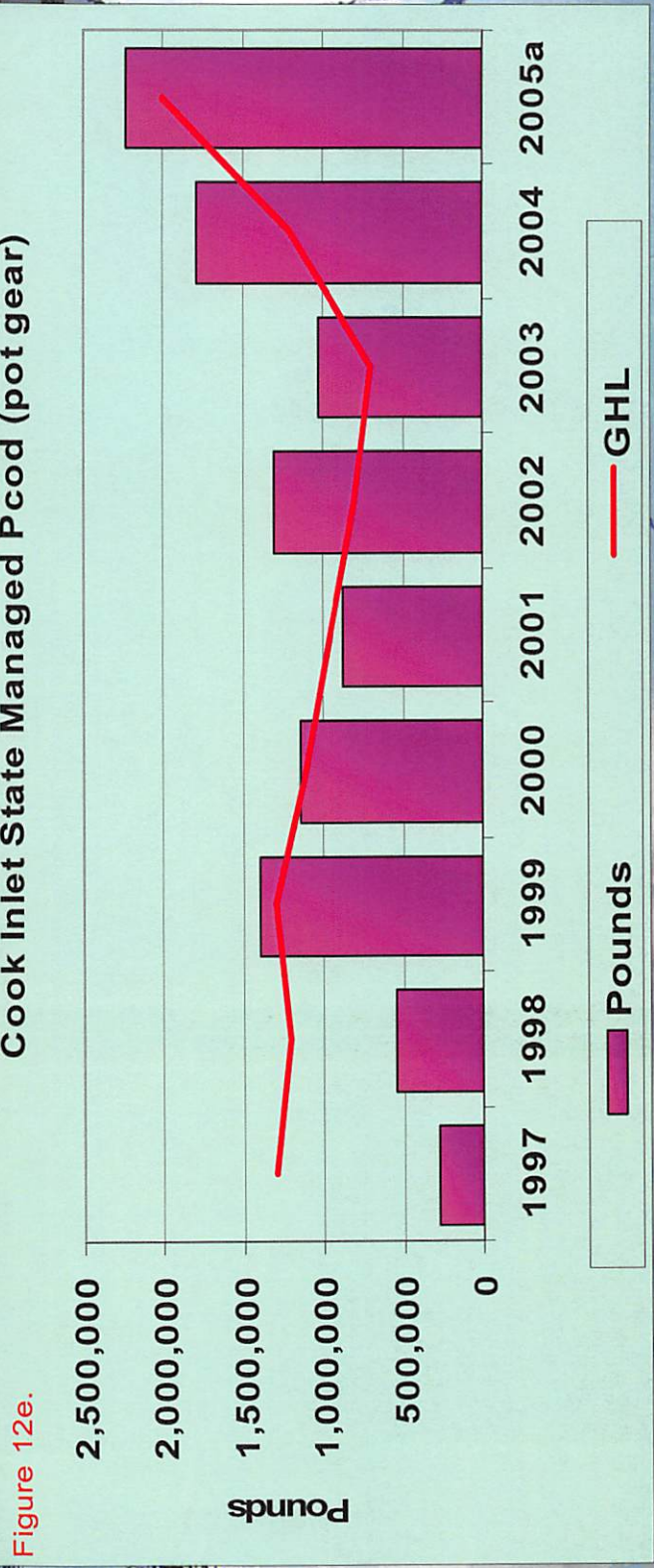


Figure 12e.



Year	Roll over jig quota to pot		Relax restrictions, gear or area.		Second Parallel Season	
	Cook Inlet	PWS	Cook Inlet	PWS	Cook Inlet	PWS
1997	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1998	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1999	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2000	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2001	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2002	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2003	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
2004	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2005	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Figure 12g.

Kodiak State Managed Pcod Harvests/GHLs

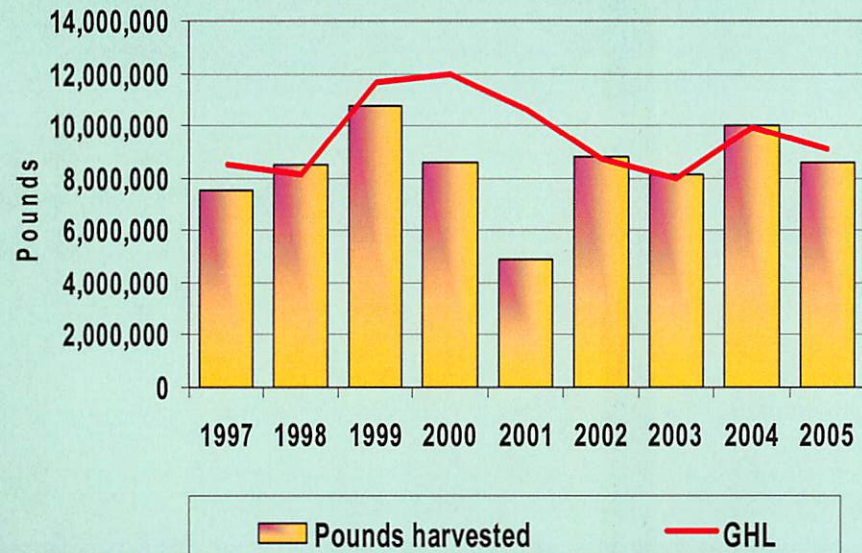


Figure 12h.

Chignik State Managed Pcod Harvests/GHLs

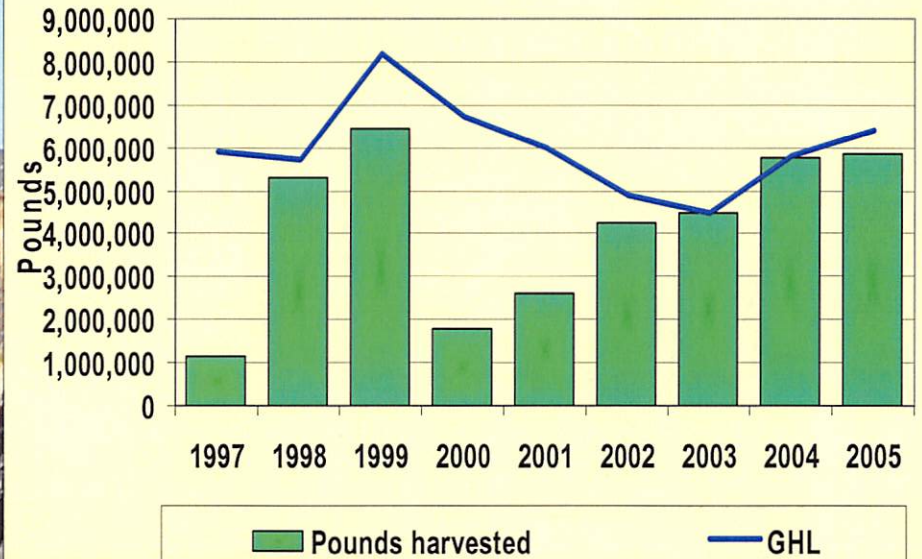


Figure 12i.

S. AK Peninsula State Managed Pcod Harvests/GHLs

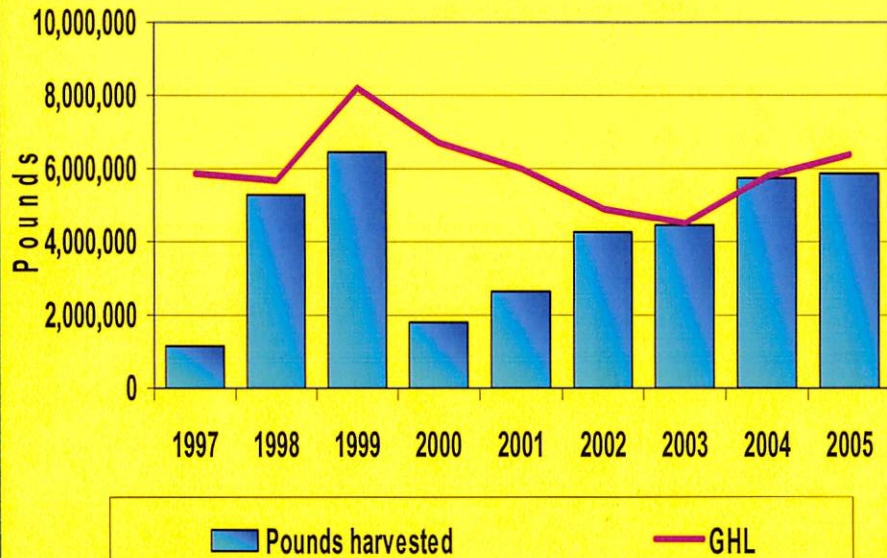


Figure 12j.

Westward Region State Managed Pcod Harvests/GHLs

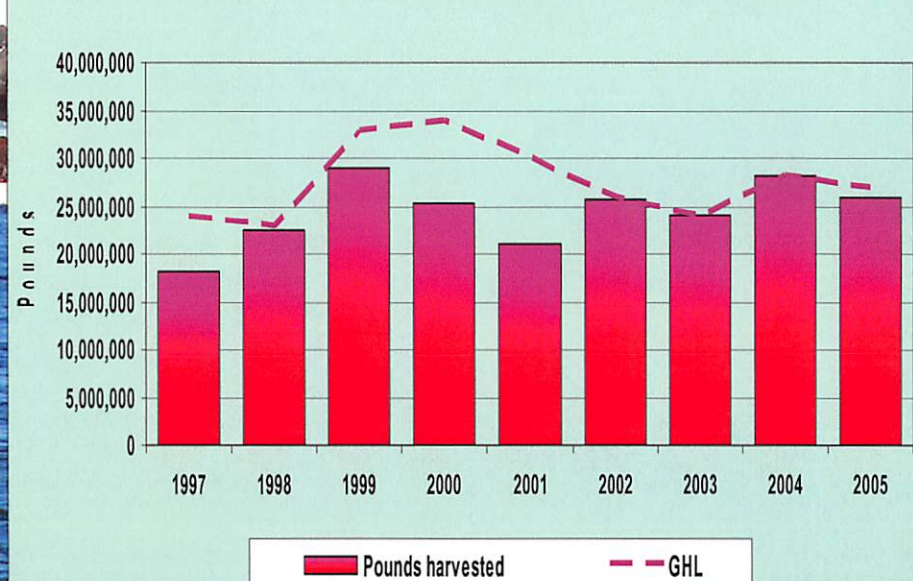
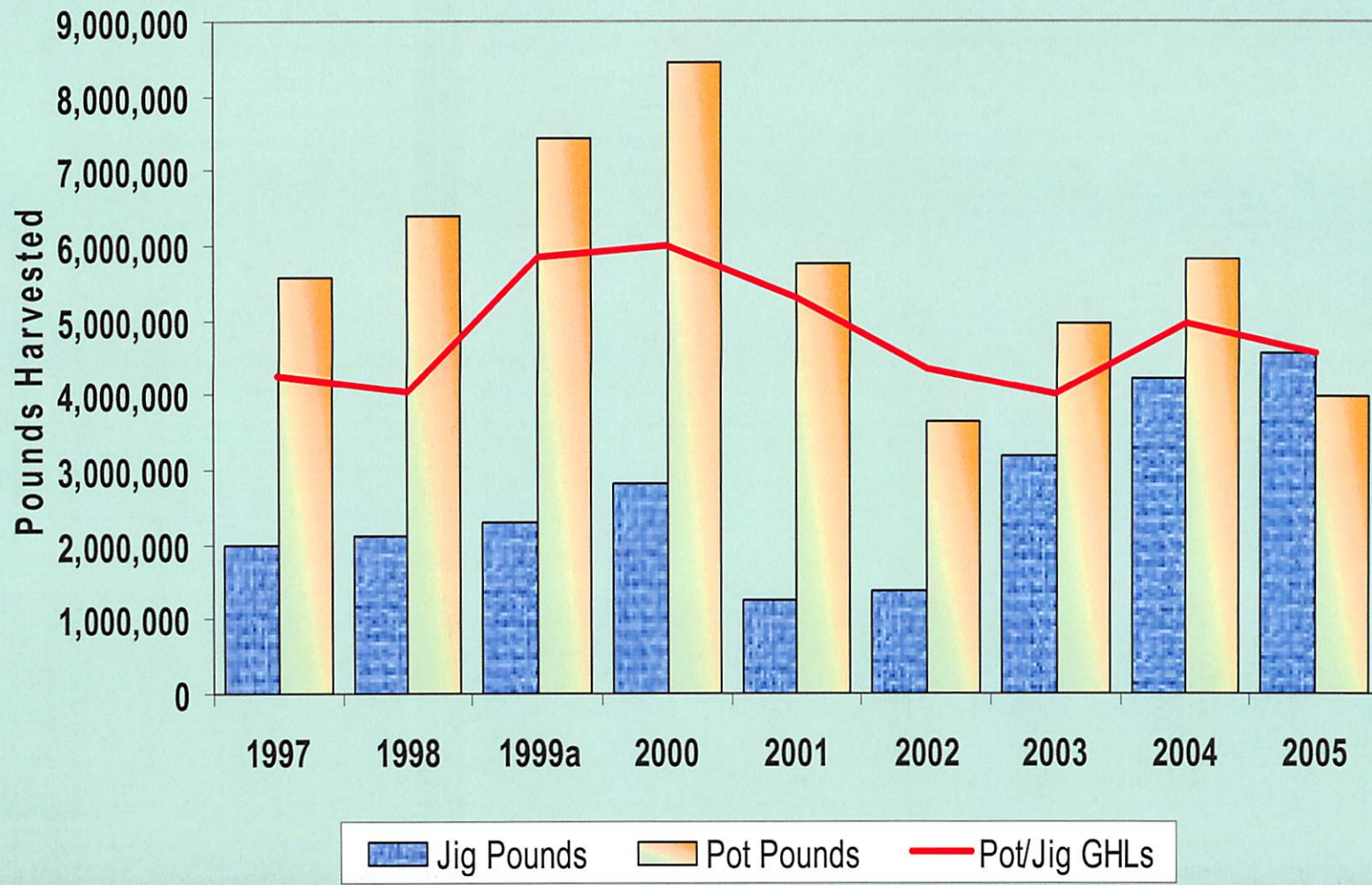


Figure 12k.

Kodiak State Waters Pcod Harvest Pot and Jig split GHL 50/50



Southeast Alaska Groundfish Management Areas

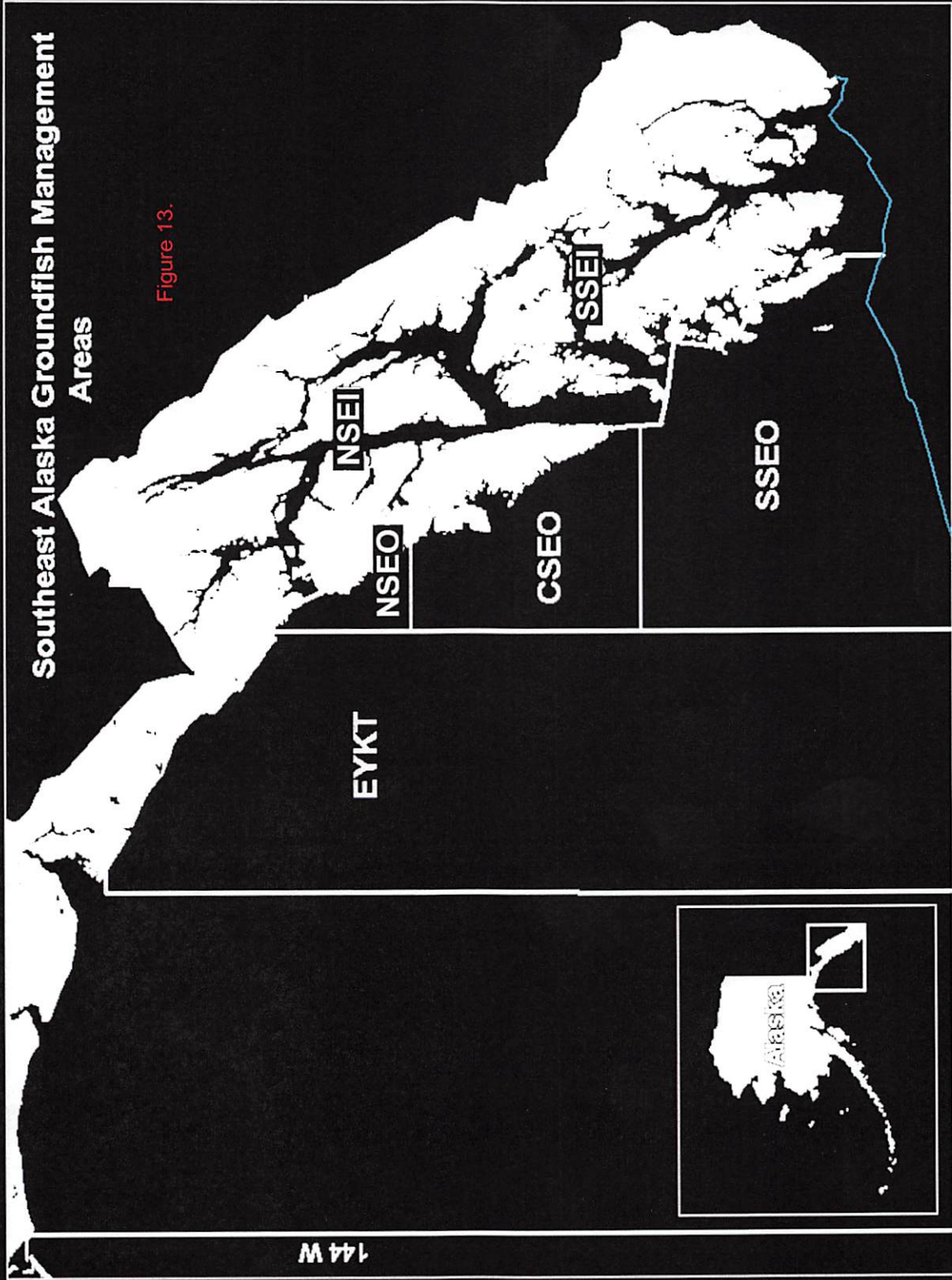


Figure 13.

PROPOSAL NO. 1

ACTION: Failed

DESCRIPTION: Develop a state-waters walleye Pollock fishery in the Western Gulf of Alaska (extends from 159° W long. to 170° W long.).

DISCUSSION: The board discussed the potential that should a state fishery occur, a parallel federal fishery may not occur due to a smaller allocation, as well as concern of tripping the “jeopardy bar” with regard to the Steller sea lion protection measures. The board discussed the potential shifts of fishing effort in federal and state waters and potential economic impacts to Alaska communities. The board concluded that there is ample opportunity in the parallel fishery to harvest fish at this time.

PROPOSAL NO. 2

ACTION: No action

DESCRIPTION: Develop a state-waters walleye pollock fishery.

DISCUSSION: The board took no action on the proposal due to the action taken on Proposal 1.



PROPOSAL NO. 3

ACTION: Carried as amended

DESCRIPTION: Amend the existing Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.

AMENDMENTS: Set the initial opening by emergency order four days after the initial Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands parallel catcher-vessel trawl fishery closes; set closure when all parallel Pacific cod fishery sectors are closed during the state-waters fishery; maintain the current seasonal split; allow unharvested GHL from the "A" season to roll over into the "B" season; specify "A" and "B" season closures pertaining to the GHL and overage requirements; and delete the sunset provision.

DISCUSSION: The department noted management concerns based on last year's fishery. Substitute regulatory wording was considered and the sunset provision was deleted. The board expressed that this fishery will provide an important opportunity for smaller vessels to supply product to the Adak processing plant which will contribute economic sustainability to that community.

PROPOSAL NO. 4

ACTION: No action

DESCRIPTION: Amend the existing Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.

DISCUSSION: The board took no action on the proposal due to the action taken on Proposal 3.



PROPOSAL NO. 5**ACTION:** Carried as amended

DESCRIPTION: Develop a state-waters pollock fishery around Adak, Alaska between 174° W long. and 178° W long.

AMENDMENTS: Open in state waters between 174° W long. to 178 W. long. (closed waters 20 miles around rookeries and 3 miles around haul outs excluding the bay on the northwest side of Kanaga Island); open to pelagic trawl vessels 58 feet in length or less; allow an "A" season only beginning January 20 through June 10 or until GHL is taken; prohibit cod-end transfers; require that each vessel must deliver its catch directly to a plant where the unsorted catch can be observed; provide for a combined harvest limit of 3,000 metric tons for the state-waters fishery and any federally-authorized pollock fishing activity inside critical habitat in the Aleutian Islands; add registration requirements and daily reporting; and provide that this subsection will sunset on December 31, 2008.

DISCUSSION: The department notes its opposition to Vessel Monitoring Systems requirements. The board expressed its intent to proceed cautiously with regard to potential impacts on Steller sea lions and associated mitigation measures and it noted it could adjust the regulations to address concerns as needed. The board noted 3,000 metric tons was only a small portion of the 19,000 metric ton Total Allowable Catch and concluded that opening this fishery was a reasonable approach which considered precautionary measures for protecting Steller sea lions and for providing an important economic activity.

PROPOSAL 260 - 5 AAC 28.645. Aleutian Islands District Pollock Management Plan.

Amend this plan to coordinate the start date(s) and guideline harvest level accounting with the federal fishery as follows:

5 AAC 28.645. Aleutian Islands District Pollock Management Plan. (a) This management plan governs the directed harvest of pollock in that portion of the Aleutian Islands District between 174° W. long. and 178° W. long.

...

Option One – Provide for a fixed starting date.

Option Two – Allow for Emergency Order opening once experimental fishing permit is issued and the effect on the guideline harvest level is known.

Option Three – Link starting date to closure in other fishery.

...

ISSUE: The board adopted this management plan during its October 14-15, 2006 meeting. New information from the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Committee has resulted in the board choosing to examine the start date of the fishery in order to better coordinate the starting date and the guideline harvest level accounting with the federal fishery.

PROPOSAL NO. 6

ACTION: Failed

DESCRIPTION: Create a new regulation to provide for a state-waters walleye pollock fishery in the Cook Inlet area between 149° W long. And 150° W long.

DISCUSSION: The board discussion centered on how this fishery would allow some pollock harvest opportunity with the least amount of Steller sea lion related impacts. The board noted that this is not a new fishery but rather a reopening of one that was removed in 2001. The board noted the tradeoff between a state-waters fishery and the parallel fishery and expressed concern over lost quota share in the parallel fishery. The board expressed interest in having the fishery continued to be discussed through the Steller sea lion mitigation committee and have the topic come back for consideration at a future board meeting.

end

HMI Savikko



- PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT -

**SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF
PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2005**

by

James A. Fall, David Koster, and Brian Davis

Technical Paper No. 320



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U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
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November 15, 2006

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ABSTRACT

SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2005

This report describes the results of the third annual study by the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to estimate the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska since the National Marine Fisheries Service adopted rules governing subsistence halibut fishing in 2003. Data were collected through a voluntary mail-out survey of all holders of subsistence halibut registration certificates. The survey response rate was 60% (8,565 returned of 14,306 mailed.). An estimated 5,621 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, compared to 5,984 subsistence fishers in 2004, and 4,942 in 2003. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 was 55,875 fish for 1,178,222 pounds (+/- 3.0%) net weight. This compares to a harvest estimate of 52,412 fish for 1,193,162 pounds (+/-1.5%) in 2004 and 43,926 halibut and 1,041,330 pounds net weight (+/- 3.9%) in 2003. Of the total subsistence halibut harvest in 2005, 70% was harvested with setline gear and 30% with hand-operated gear. As in 2003 and 2004, the largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 51%, followed by Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 36%. Subsistence harvests represent about 1.5% of the total halibut removals in Alaska in 2005. The harvest estimates based on the surveys for 2003, 2004, and 2005 serve as a start for understanding the overall harvest, annual variability in catch, and whether any increase in harvest may be associated with implementation of the new regulations. Although the 2005 harvest estimate is about the same as the 2004 estimate and somewhat higher than the 2003 estimate, there are no certain trends in the fishery. The report recommends that research be continued for 2 more years, so that 5 years of data under the current set of regulations can be evaluated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of a study designed to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2005. The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted the study through NOAA Award No. NA04NMF4370314 from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). In May 2003, NMFS published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska for qualified individuals who are residents of 117 rural communities or members of 123 Alaska Native tribes with traditional uses of halibut. 2005 was the third year in which subsistence halibut fishing took place under these regulations. Subsistence fishers are required to obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (SHARC) from NMFS before fishing. By the end of 2005, 14,306 individuals had obtained SHARCs, compared to 13,813 by the end of 2004 (an increase of 4% from 2004 to 2005) and 11,635 by the end of 2003 (a 19% increase from 2003 to 2004 and a 23% increase from 2003 to 2005).

Harvest information was collected by means of a mail-out survey. The one-page survey form was mailed to all SHARC holders in early 2006, with two follow-up mailings. Household visits supplemented the mailings in selected communities. In total, 8,565 surveys were returned, a response rate of 60%. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

According to the study findings, an estimated 5,621 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, compared to an estimated number of subsistence fishers of 5,984 in 2004, and an estimated 4,942 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 was 55,875 fish (+/- 3.0%) for 1,178,222 pounds (+/- 3.0%) net weight. ("Net weight" is 75 percent of "round" or live weight; the estimated harvest was 1,570,963 pounds round weight.) This compares to a harvest estimate of 52,412 fish (+/- 1.6%) for 1,193,162 pounds (+/- 1.5%) in 2004 and 43,926 halibut and 1,041,330 pounds net weight (+/- 3.9%) in 2003. The 2005 harvest was about 1% lower than the estimated harvest for 2004, whereas the 2004 harvest estimate was 15% higher than the 2003 harvest estimate. The 2005 estimated harvest was 13% higher than the estimate for 2003.

Of the total subsistence halibut harvest in 2005, 824,006 pounds (70%) were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (longlines or skates) and 354,216 pounds (30%) were harvested with hand-operated gear (rod and reel or handline). This was similar to the harvest by gear type in 2004 (74% setline and 26% hand operated gear) and 2003 (72% setline and 28% hand-operated gear). Of those subsistence fishers using setline gear in 2005, the most (42%) usually fished with 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation in all areas except Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E.

Subsistence fishers also harvested an estimated 12,395 rockfish *Sebastes* spp. and 2,355 lingcod *Ophiodon elongatus* in 2005 while fishing for halibut. In 2004, subsistence halibut fishers harvested 19,001 rockfish and 4,407 lingcod. In 2003, subsistence halibut fishers had an estimated incidental harvest of 14,870 rockfish and 3,298 lingcod.

The largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 51% (598,072 pounds); followed by:

- Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 36% (429,275 pounds);
- Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 5% (54,119 pounds);
- Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 4% (46,225 pounds);
- Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 3% (35,615 pounds);
- Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 1% (7,716 pounds);
- Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), less than 1% (5,848 pounds); and
- Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), less than 1% (1,351 pounds).

In 2004 and 2003 as well, Area 2C and Area 3A accounted for most of the subsistence harvest harvests. The proportion of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest occurring in Area 2C declined to 51% in 2005, compared to 57% in 2004 and 60% in 2003. Correspondingly, the portion occurring in Area 3A increased in 36% in 2005, from 34% in 2004 and 27% in 2003.

Preliminary data from the International Pacific Halibut Commission combined with the findings of this study indicate that 81.165 million pounds (net weight) of halibut were removed from Alaskan waters in 2005. Of this total, the subsistence harvest accounted for 1.5%. Commercial harvests took 72.3% percent of the halibut, followed by bycatch in other commercial fisheries (14.1%), sport harvests (9.9%), and wastage in the commercial fishery (2.2%).

This report describes the results of the third annual study to estimate the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska since NMFS adopted rules governing subsistence halibut fishing in May 2003. The harvest estimates based on the SHARC surveys for the 2003, 2004, and 2005 fishing seasons serve as a start for understanding the overall harvest, annual variability in catch, and whether any increase in harvest may be associated with implementation of the new regulations. Demonstrating changes in the magnitude of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest resulting from the new regulations using the results of the SHARC surveys for 2003 through 2005 is problematic, however, because of the limitations of earlier harvest estimates at the statewide level. The subsistence harvest estimates for 2003, 2004, and 2005 for some of the larger communities, such as Sitka, Petersburg, and Kodiak, which account for the majority of the harvest, are similar to harvest estimates based on household surveys prior to the new regulations. The higher overall harvest estimates for 2005 and 2004 compared to 2003 may due to more thorough registration of subsistence fishers, hence better harvest documentation. Additional years of harvest data will be necessary for shedding light on these and other factors that shape the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska.

The report concludes that 1.2 million net pounds is a sound estimate of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005. The estimate is based upon a scientific sampling of SHARC holders and a relatively high response rate. The total estimated harvest falls below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the subsistence harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see

www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf, page 16748). Although the 2005 harvest estimate is about the same as the 2004 estimate and somewhat higher than the 2003 estimate, there are no certain trends in the harvest. The report recommends that research be continued for 2 more years, so that 5 years of data under the current set of regulations governing gear, participation requirements, and daily harvest limits can be evaluated.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ANHSC	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission
ANSHWG	Alaska Native Subsistence Halibut Working Group
BOF	Alaska Board of Fisheries
CDQ	Community Development Quota
CPDB	Community Profile Database (of the Division of Subsistence)
CSIS	Community Subsistence Information System (of the Division of Subsistence)
EVOS	<i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
LAMP	Local area management plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPFMC	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
RAM	Restricted Access Management Office, NMFS
PID/DAV	Permanent identification cards issued to Alaska residents over 60 years of age (PID) and sport fishing licenses issued to disabled veterans (DAV)
SHARC	Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate
STA	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
SWHS	Alaska Sport Fishing Statewide Household Survey

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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND METHODS

BACKGROUND

The primary goal of this project was to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* in Alaska in 2005 through a survey mailed to registered subsistence halibut fishers and supplemented by a limited number of face-to-face interviews in selected communities. This was the third year for which the research was conducted. (See Fall et al. [2004] for the results for 2003 and Fall et al. [2005] for the results for 2004.) The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administered the project through a grant from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (Award Number NA04NMF4370314).

In Alaska's coastal areas, subsistence halibut fisheries are local, noncommercial, customary and traditional food fisheries, as noted by Wolfe (2002) and described in *Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for a Regulatory Amendment for Defining a Halibut Subsistence Fishery Category* (an "EA/RIR/IRFA") by NPFMC, ADF&G, IPHC, and NMFS, August 11, 2000 (NMFS 2000; see also NMFS 2003). The EA/RIR/IRFA summarizes information about the subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. This background information is not repeated here but provided the basis for the NPFMC's recommendation for subsistence halibut fishing regulations in Alaska. Figure 1 illustrates halibut regulatory areas in Alaska.

In April 2003, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery for qualified individuals in the waters in and off Alaska (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003) (see www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/fr18145.pdf). In total, residents of 117 rural communities¹ and members of 123 Alaska Native tribes are eligible to participate in the fishery.² (See Appendix A for a list of eligible tribes and communities as they appear in the Federal Register.) Subsistence halibut fishers are required to obtain a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) from the Restricted Access Management Program (RAM) office of NMFS prior to fishing. These federal regulations (50 CFR Part 300.65(h)(4)) authorize periodic surveys of holders of SHARCs to estimate annual subsistence harvests and related catch and effort information. The regulation states that, "Responding to a subsistence halibut harvest survey will be voluntary."³

Table 1 provides population estimates for the eligible rural communities for 2000 based on the federal decennial census. The total population of these communities in 2000 was 82,572, of which 38,977 were Alaska Natives. In addition, the non-rural places of Juneau and Ketchikan in

¹ In December 2004, the NPFMC adopted a recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce to add Naukati Bay to the list of eligible rural communities. Regulations implementing this change had not been approved as of the preparation of this report.

² Note that the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, under which the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery regulations are authorized, provides for fair and equitable allocations of halibut among U.S. fishers, but does not establish priorities for those allocations (see www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf, page 16747).

³ The subsistence rules were amended in 2005 by regulations published in the Federal Register at 70 FR 16742, April 1, 2005. Among other things, this amendment provisions for obtaining Community Harvest Permits, Ceremonial Permits, and Educational Permits.

2000 had Alaska Native populations of 5,084 and 2,689, respectively, most of whom were eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut program through their tribal membership. Also, an unknown number of eligible tribal members lived in other nonrural places such as Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. As also shown in Table 1, estimates published by the State of Alaska for 2005 report a total population of 81,937 for eligible rural communities. Updated population estimates by ethnicity are not available.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the project was to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in the calendar year 2005. Objectives included:

1. An estimate of the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2005 by community, tribe, gear type, and IPHC regulatory area, along with an estimate of the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut in 2005.
2. An estimate of the harvest of halibut by SHARC holders while sport fishing in 2005.
3. An estimate of the number of lingcod *Ophiodon elongatus* and rockfish *Sebastes* spp. taken by subsistence fishers while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2005.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Public Outreach

In mid December 2005, the Division of Subsistence sent a letter to all eligible tribes informing them about the third year of the research. This communication also included a copy of the short summary of the findings for 2004. (Appendix B is a copy of the letter sent to all eligible tribes.) Each tribe also received a copy of the full final report for 2004. In January 2006, announcements were made through the media (local newspapers and radio stations) about the upcoming mailing of halibut survey forms to SHARC holders. Appendix C is a copy of the ADF&G news release of January 31, 2006. Appendix D is a copy of an announcement that ran in the following Alaska newspapers in late January 2006: Kodiak Daily Mirror, Bristol Bay Times (Dillingham), the Dutch Harbor Fisherman, the Tundra Drums (Bethel), the Cordova Times, the Sitka Sentinel, the Ketchikan Daily News, the Petersburg Pilot, the Wrangell Sentinel, the Chilkat Valley News (Haines), the Juneau Empire, and the Capital City Weekly. Bethel radio station KYUK played a reminder message during the Tundra Drums radio show in late February and early March. Information was also available on the NMFS web site for subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska (<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>).

Mailed Household Survey

As noted, this was the third year of a harvest assessment program for the subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. Because the subsistence halibut regulations only came into effect in May 2003, the first several years of collecting harvest data should be viewed as exploratory. It was expected that harvest estimates for some communities and tribes would be incomplete, based upon relatively low response rates or incomplete registration of halibut fishers with NMFS.

Subsequent years will build upon the lessons learned in the early years of the project and benefit from outreach efforts to improve response rates. (See recommendations in Chapter 4.)

As recommended by Wolfe (2002), the methodology was based upon the registration system for all subsistence halibut fishers, which requires fishers to obtain a SHARC before fishing. All individuals who held a valid SHARC for any portion of 2005 as of December 31, 2005 were surveyed with a mailed, retrospective recall form covering a 12-month harvest period in calendar year 2005.⁴

The survey instrument was virtually identical to the form used for the 2003 and 2004 study years. It is based on recommendations by Wolfe (2002: Appendix A), with slight modifications such as study year and return address. (See Appendix E in this report for a copy of the 2005 survey instrument.) Wolfe (2002: 15-18) provided justification for the kinds of data to be collected, which included name and address of the fisher; halibut harvests in numbers and pounds round (whole) weight by gear type in 2005; number of hooks usually set; and harvests of lingcod and rockfish taken while subsistence fishing for halibut. In 2003, a question addressing the water body fished (primary location) while subsistence fishing was added at the recommendation of NMFS staff. This question was retained for 2004 and 2005, and another was added in 2004 to record the location of sport halibut fishing by SHARC holders. The form was designed to reduce the potential double counting of halibut taken with rod and reel gear in both the subsistence survey and the Sport Angler Survey conducted by the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (Wolfe 2002:19) by asking respondents to distinguish between their subsistence and sport harvests with this gear type.

A short explanatory letter with instructions on the back for completing the form was included in the mailings (Appendix F). The form was designed so that it could be directly mailed to the Division of Subsistence, postage paid.

Presently, under International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) regulations, Community Development Quota (CDQ) fishers may retain halibut under 32 inches (“shorts”) while commercial CDQ fishing in Areas 4D and 4E only. These regulations require the CDQ organization to report this harvest to the IPHC. To avoid double counting, subsistence fishers were instructed not to include these fish on their subsistence halibut survey forms.

During a meeting of the Alaska Native Subsistence Halibut Working Group (ANSHWG) on October 9, 2003, before the mail-out survey for the first study year, community representatives expressed concern that not all fishers would know what fish are to be included under the category “rockfish” for the incidental harvest question on the survey form. This could lead to an overestimation of this harvest if fishers reported fish such as Pacific cod or sculpins in response to this question. The instructions mailed with the survey provided guidance on this question.⁵

⁴ SHARCs issued to non-tribal residents of eligible rural communities are valid for 2 years. Therefore, SHARCs issued beginning in May 2003 began to expire starting in May 2005 and had to be renewed. Some SHARC holders did not renew and therefore were not eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut fishery for all of 2005. See also the section on data analysis, below.

⁵ The principal investigators for this study are aware that more than 30 species of rockfish inhabit Alaska waters. (See Alaska Administrative Code 5 AAC 39.975 for definitions of management assemblages of rockfishes.) The goal of this study was to keep the questions about incidental harvests simple. As discussed in the recommendations

Table 2 provides a chronology of key activities during the project. The first mailing to 14,306 SHARC holders occurred on February 2, 2006. The second mailing to 8,973 SHARC holders occurred on March 21, 2006. The third mailing to 6,739 SHARC holders took place on April 25, 2006. Table 3 provides a summary of response rates by mailing, SHARC type, and place of residence.

The Division of Subsistence set up a dedicated e-mail address that recipients of the mailed survey could use if they had questions about how to respond. Also, the RAM Program set up a toll-free number (1-800-304-4846) to provide information about the subsistence halibut program, including the harvest assessment program. Both the e-mail address and 1-800 phone number appeared on the survey form. A set of “frequently asked questions” and responses was developed by ADF&G and NMFS staff members to guide staff responses to phone calls and e-mail inquiries about how to fill out the survey form (Appendix G).

Community Visits

Because the response rate to the mailed survey varied by community and tribe in the first study year, the mailings were again supplemented in selected communities with face-to-face household surveys conducted by Division of Subsistence staff or local research assistants. The latter were hired through subcontracts with tribes or Alaska Native regional organizations or, in Ketchikan, by ADF&G as temporary Fish and Wildlife Technicians. Because of the large number of eligible communities and tribes, it was not possible to conduct face-to-face surveys in most communities. Therefore, communities and tribes were divided into four categories based upon the potential need and opportunity to conduct household surveys in order to augment the mailed survey returns.

A. Category A Communities: Coordination with Other Fieldwork

Communities in this category were already part of other Division of Subsistence harvest assessment survey projects that entailed household visits and face-to-face interviewing. Reminding interviewees about the subsistence halibut surveys became part of these interviews. As noted above, all SHARC holders were mailed survey forms, including those living in communities where household surveys were planned. In most cases, these individuals had received the mailed forms before these community visits took place.

Through a contract with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC), the Division of Subsistence and the ANHSC conduct annual household surveys in approximately 60 communities to collect harbor seal and sea lion harvest data from Alaska Native subsistence hunters. For the 2005 study year, most of these interviews took place in late January, February, and March 2006. In many of the study communities (especially in Southeast Alaska), only known marine mammal hunters were interviewed, but in others (primarily the smaller

section (see Chapter Four), if more precise harvest data for various rockfish are needed for particular areas, future research should be designed and funded to address these data needs.

communities), the goal was to interview all Alaska Native households.⁶ In most communities, local assistants hired to conduct the marine mammal interviews were asked to remind people they were interviewing to return the halibut survey form.

B. Category B Communities: Plan to Conduct Interviews

This category included selected communities with relatively high numbers of SHARC holders for which good response rates were especially important. As in the first study year, this included Toksook Bay, Sitka, and Hydaburg. As recommended in the final report for the 2003 study year, interviewing also took place in Ketchikan and Saxman for 2004 harvests. In 2006, interviews were administered in these 5 communities to record 2005 harvests. The surveys were administered face-to-face or by phone. Division of Subsistence staff member Mathew Brock traveled to Sitka, Ketchikan, and Saxman for meetings about the project.

As noted in the final report for 2003, in Toksook Bay, the number of SHARCs issued (527 were valid in 2005) approximates the community's total population. Meetings with community leaders in early 2004 determined that there are about 90 to 100 active halibut fishers in Toksook Bay, but only about a third to one-half fish in a particular year. Therefore, as for 2003 and 2004, a Division of Subsistence staff member, Christoph Bach, visited the community, in March and April 2006. He reviewed the list of SHARC holders and conducted interviews with halibut fishers who had not yet returned the mailed surveys. Most of the identified subsistence halibut fishers in Toksook Bay returned SHARC surveys through the mail or were interviewed by Bach. Bach also visited the community of Tununak in March 2006, where he also reviewed the list of SHARC holders and conducted interviews with halibut fishers who had not yet returned the mailed surveys. This was the first year that Tununak participated in the project.

C. Category C Communities: Evaluate for Possible Interviewing

Division staff assessed response rates by community and tribe after the second mailing. The plan was to travel to selected communities to administer the surveys, but it was determined that this was unnecessary in most communities because they were already covered in Categories A and B, above, or had acceptable response rates and SHARC enrollments. Chris Bach contacted and interviewed some SHARC holders in several western Alaska (Area 4E) communities by phone.

In January 2005, principal investigator James Fall met with several representatives of the St. Paul tribal government while attending the annual meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission in Victoria, British Columbia. These tribal representatives were very concerned about the very low response rate to the 2003 mail-out survey by SHARC holders from St. Paul (17 percent; see Figure 3 in Fall et al. 2004:61), and supported actions that would improve the response rate and result in a reliable estimate of the subsistence halibut harvest for 2004. Subsequently, in March 2005, Fall and division information management coordinator Bridget Easley developed an informal agreement with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA) for outreach and evaluation of the survey results. This informal agreement was renewed for the 2005 study year. In March 2006, staff at the CBSFA reviewed the list of St.

⁶ For a description of this project, including a complete list of study communities and sampling goals, see Wolfe et al. 2005.

Paul SHARC holders. They identified individuals who had left the community. They then divided the remaining names on the list into two groups: those who are active subsistence or commercial halibut fishers, and those who do not actively participate in either fishery (131 SHARC holders). This list was used during analysis of the survey results for St. Paul (see below). In addition, CBSFA staff posted flyers urging return of the mailed survey, ran an announcement about the survey on the local radio station, and were otherwise available to answer questions about the survey and the subsistence halibut program.

D. Category D Communities: Plan to rely on mail-out response only

Category D included most eligible communities. These communities were either too large to consider for face-to-face interviewing of all SHARC holders (such as Kodiak, Petersburg, and Wrangell) or were unlikely to harvest a large portion of the statewide total subsistence harvest based on the results of previous surveys or because of their relatively small population. In Chapter Four, there are recommendations regarding communities in which outreach and/or in-person interviewing should be considered for subsequent study years.

SAMPLE ACHIEVEMENT

Table 3 reports sample achievement by tribe, rural community, and community of residence. Overall, 8,565 surveys were returned by 14,306 SHARC holders, a response rate of 60% (Fig. 2). For residents of the 117 eligible rural communities who did not register as tribal members, 5,445 of 7,869 surveys were returned (69%). As shown in Figure 3, in 2005 there were 12 communities with more than 100 nontribal SHARC holders, accounting in total for 84% of all nontribal SHARCs issued in rural communities. Return rates were approximately 65% or better in all 12 of these communities, and were 70% or better in 6 of them.

Of the 6,437 individual tribal members who held SHARCs in 2005, 3,120 (48%) returned surveys. As shown in Figure 3, there were 15 tribes with more than 100 members who obtained SHARCs. Return rates for these 15 tribes varied widely, from 92% in Sitka (where a contract between the Division of Subsistence and Sitka Tribe of Alaska [the tribal governing body] facilitated survey returns) to 30% in Sand Point (where no outreach efforts took place other than the initial letter to the tribal government). In total, these 15 tribes accounted for 70% of all tribal SHARCs.

Figure 4 illustrates survey response rates by place of residence of SHARC holders for the 22 communities with 100 or more SHARC holders in 2005. These communities accounted for 81% of all SHARCs and 82% of all returned surveys.

Figure 5 shows the survey return rate by response category. After the first mailing, 5,824 surveys were returned, for a response rate of 41%. Responses to the second mailing added 1,180 surveys, a total response rate of 49% up to that point. Responses to the third and final mailing added 828 surveys, for a total response to the mail-out of 7,832 surveys, 55% of the 14,306 surveys initially mailed. In addition, surveys administered by staff, either ADF&G personnel or representatives of tribal organizations working with ADF&G, added 733 surveys. Most of these

were in Saint Paul, Hydaburg, Ketchikan, Toksook Bay, and Sitka. This brought the total response to 8,565 surveys, 60% percent of all individuals who held SHARCs in 2005.

The overall response rate for the survey for 2005 declined slightly compared to 2004, from 62% percent to 60%. The return rate for 2003, the first year of the survey, was 65%. The number of returned surveys has increased over the three years of the project, from 7,593 in 2003, to 8,524 in 2004, and 8,565 in 2005, reflecting the larger number of SHARC holders in 2004 and 2005 and the larger number of staff administered surveys in 2005. The response rate by mail declined from 62% in 2003 to 59% in 2004 and 55% in 2005. However, the number of surveys returned as “undeliverable” increased from 208 in 2003 to 617 in 2004 and 613 in 2005. Subtracting “undeliverables” from the mail-out totals gives a response rate by mail of 57% in 2005, compared to 62% in 2004 and 63% in 2003. More surveys were administered in person or through phoning in 2005 (755) compared to 2004 (355 surveys) or 2003 (392 surveys). The interviewing in Tununak and the effort to contact residents of several western Alaska communities by phone account for much of this increase.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data Entry

All returned survey forms were reviewed for completeness prior to data entry. Responses were coded following standardized codebook conventions used by Division of Subsistence. Staff within the Information Management Section of the division set up database structures within an MS SQL Server at ADF&G in Anchorage to hold the survey data. The database structures included rules, constraints, and referential integrity to insure that data were entered completely and accurately. Data entry screens were available on a secure Internet site. Daily incremental backups of the database occurred, and transaction logs were backed up hourly. Full backups of the database occurred twice weekly. This ensured that no more than one hour of data entry would be lost in the unlikely event of a catastrophic failure.

Survey responses were manually entered twice, and survey forms were electronically scanned. All data were compared programmatically for inconsistent data entry. Double data entry ensured a more accurate transfer of information from the coded survey forms into the database, and is a standard practice with data processing for the Division of Subsistence. Data did not pass to the processing phase until inconsistencies between the twice-entered data set were eliminated. The scanned survey forms also facilitated efficient data correction and editing.

Information was processed and analyzed using MS SQL programming. Initial processing included the performance of standardized logic checks of the data. Logic checks are often needed in complex data sets where rules, constraints, and referential integrity do not capture all of the possible inconsistencies that may appear.

Analysis: Development of Harvest Estimates

Analysis included review of raw data frequencies, cross tabulations, table generation, and estimates of population parameters. Missing information was dealt with situationally. The

Division of Subsistence has standard practices for dealing with missing information, such as minimal value substitution or use of an average response for similarly characterized households or communities. Typically, missing data are an uncommon, randomly occurring phenomenon in household surveys conducted by the division, as was the case in this project.

In general, estimates of harvests, levels of participation, and other findings were calculated based upon the application of weighted means (Cochran 1977). These calculations are standard methods for extrapolating sampled data. In this study, each tribe and rural community was a separate stratum for purposes of estimating total harvests. In most cases, the mean for returned SHARC surveys was applied to the total number of SHARCs issued for the tribe or community to calculate the estimated harvest. (See Appendix Table A-1 in Appendix H for the reported harvests for each tribe and community.) The formula for standard expansion of community harvests is:

$$H_t = \sum H_i$$

where $H_i = h_i W_i$

and $W_i = \frac{N_i}{n_i}$ (Harvest weight factor per strata i)

H_t = the total harvest (numbers of fish or pounds),

H_i = the total harvest for tribe or community i

W_i = the weight factor for tribe or community i,

h_i = the total harvest reported in returned surveys for tribe or community,

n_i = the number of returned surveys in each tribe or community, and

S_i = the number of SHARCs issued for tribe or community.

There were 5 exceptions. As discussed above, in 2005, 527 SHARCs were held by members of the Native Village of Toksook Bay, most of whom do not fish for halibut. Expanding the reported harvest based on in-person interviews and mailed survey returns (154 returns, or 29% of all SHARCs issued) would result in a large overestimate of the subsistence halibut harvest for the community. Therefore, the reported harvest is the estimated harvest for Toksook Bay.

Second, as discussed above, CBSFA staff in St. Paul divided the list of SHARC holders for that community into two strata: potential halibut fishers (either subsistence or commercial) (98 SHARC holders) and others (131 SHARC holders). All non-respondents to the mailed survey in the second category were classified as "staff administered surveys, did not fish." Of the potential fisher category, 47 of 98 surveys were returned. Survey results for respondents in this stratum were used to estimate harvests for the 51 non-respondents in this strata. This represents the harvest estimate for St. Paul.

Third, 230 SHARCs were held by eligible tribal members living outside of Alaska. Only 40% of the mailed surveys were returned from this group, and none of these returned surveys indicated any subsistence fishing activity. Rather than assign the mean value for their tribe (which would

likely result in an overestimate of the harvest), all non-returned surveys for SHARC holders with out-of-state addresses were coded as “did not fish.”

Fourth, because of a very low response rate (1 of 8 SHARC holders), an expanded harvest estimate was not calculated for the Village of Kanatak. The reported harvests by the single respondent serve as the harvest estimate for this tribe.

Fifth, rural community SHARC holders were divided into 2 categories based upon the expiration date of their SHARC. SHARCs having an expiration date falling within the study period and that were not renewed were treated as separate strata from other SHARCs for the purpose of generating harvest estimates. This was done to account for potential bias and resulting overestimation of harvest for SHARCs that only fished for part of the year. During 2005, 1,854 rural community SHARCs expired; of those 795 (43%) participated in the survey.

It should also be noted that not every individual who obtained a SHARC as a tribal member resided in the community where his or her tribe’s headquarters is located. Therefore, the sum of harvest estimates for tribal SHARC holders and rural resident SHARC holders does not necessarily equal the halibut harvest for particular communities. Rather, an additional analysis was necessary to estimate harvests by community of residence that assigned tribal SHARC holders to a community based on their mailing addresses. Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6 report study results by place of residence of the SHARC holders.

The standard deviation (SD) (or Variance [V], which is the SD squared) of the harvest was calculated with the raw, unexpanded data. The Standard Error (SE), or SD of the mean, was also calculated for each community or tribe. This was used to calculate the *relative precision of the mean*, or the likelihood an unknown value falls within a certain distance from the mean. In this study, the relative precision of the mean is shown in the tables as a confidence interval (CI), expressed as a percent. Once the standard error was calculated, the CI was determined by multiplying the SE by a constant that reflected the level of significance desired, based on a normal distribution. The constant for 95 percent confidence intervals is 1.96. Though there are numerous ways to express the formula below, it contains the components of a SD, V, and SE.

Relative Precision of the Mean (CI%):

$$CI\%(\pm) = \frac{t_{\alpha/2} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \times \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}}{\bar{x}}$$

Where $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{n_i} (x - \bar{x}_i)^2}{n_i - 1}}$ (Sample standard deviation)

s = sample standard deviation

n = total sample size

N = total population size

n_i = tribal or community sample size

N_i = tribal or community population size

$t_{\alpha/2}$ = Student's *t* statistic for alpha level ($\alpha=.95$) with $n-1$ degrees of freedom.

Project staff explored the possibility of non-response bias for returned mail out surveys and its effect on harvest estimates. However, it was determined that responses to the survey, including harvest levels and involvement in the fishery, were not significantly different between any of the response categories (responses to the first mail out, the second mailout, the third mailout, and staff administered surveys) (see Appendix Table A-2).

As noted above, survey respondents provided harvest estimates in pounds round (whole, live) weight. For ease of comparison with estimates of halibut removals in other fisheries, we have converted these estimates to pounds net (dressed, head off) weight, where (0.75) (round weight) = net weight.⁷

Supplemental Mailing and In-Season Study

In 2005, the grant agreement between ADF&G and NMFS was amended to add funds to support a supplemental survey mailing to 1,108 SHARC holders in Sitka and Kodiak who had responded to the mailed survey in 2005 and had reported fishing for halibut in 2004. The primary goal of the supplemental mailing was to collect additional background information about subsistence halibut fishing that was necessary to design an in-season harvest assessment program for 2006. Respondents were asked to indicate the months in which they fished for halibut in 2004 and their harvests in each month; name the locations at which they landed (brought to shore) halibut in 2004; explain how they distinguished between sport fishing and subsistence fishing for halibut; and evaluate their understanding of the subsistence halibut regulations. Survey findings are reported in Appendix I. Chapter 2 includes a short discussion of reasons provided by supplemental survey respondents for distinguishing between subsistence and sport-caught halibut.

The grant agreement between ADF&G and NMFS was also amended to fund an in-season harvest monitoring program for the subsistence halibut fisheries in Sitka and Kodiak in 2006. This study was implemented in May 2006. Findings will be reported in the final report for the 2006 study year.

Products

The public review draft of this final report was completed in November 2006 and circulated for review and comments. A presentation of the study findings and recommendations took place at the December 2006 meetings of the ANSHWG and the NPFMC in Anchorage, Alaska. The final report was revised in consideration of comments and suggestions received from reviewers

⁷ The factor of 0.75 for converting halibut round weight to net weight is the standard used by the International Pacific Halibut Commission and the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G. Division of Subsistence studies, as reported in the Technical Paper Series and the Community Profile Database (Scott et. al 2001), generally use a factor of .72 for converting halibut round weights to net weights, based on Crapo et al (1993:7), who report that on average, the weight of a dressed halibut with the head removed is 72 percent of the round weight, with a range of 68 percent to 80 percent. In Division reports, "net" weight (dressed, head off) is usually referred to as "usable weight."

of the public review draft and those received during the NPFMC and ANSHWG meetings. In addition to the final report, a short findings summary was prepared (Appendix J). The summary was sent to tribal government representatives and other interested individuals and groups. This report and the project summary were posted on the Division of Subsistence web site and the RAM website in PDF format for downloading and printing by the public.

CHAPTER 2: FINDINGS

SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVESTS IN 2005

Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers

Of the 14,306 individuals who were holders of SHARCs in 2005 (obtained in either 2003, 2004, or 2005), an estimated 5,621 (39%) subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 (Table 4, Fig. 6). Of the 6,437 individuals who had obtained SHARCs as members of an eligible tribe, an estimated 2,035 subsistence fished for halibut (32%). Of the 7,869 individuals who had obtained SHARCs as residents of qualifying rural communities, an estimated 3,349 (43%) subsistence fished for halibut in 2005. In 2004, 5,984 of 13,813 SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (43%), including 2,157 of 6,533 tribal SHARC holders (33%) and 3,827 of 7,280 non-tribal rural SHARC holders (53%). In 2003, 4,924 of 11,635 SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (42%), including 1,836 of 5,578 tribal SHARC holders (33%) and 3,106 of 6,057 non-tribal rural SHARC holders (51%) (Fig. 6).

In 2005, as in 2004 and 2003, demography may account for the difference in the rate of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery between tribal SHARC holders and rural SHARC holders. As shown in Table 5 and illustrated in Figure 7, in 2005, 17% of tribal SHARC holders were younger than 20 years of age, compared to 8% of rural SHARC holders. This may reflect a policy on the part of some eligible tribes to register all or most tribal members, including younger people who were less likely to subsistence fish than adults. For example, 527 members of the Native Village of Toksook Bay obtained SHARCs; of these, 42% were younger than 20 years of age (Table 5). Excluding Toksook Bay from the statewide tribal SHARC totals does not substantially alter the contrast in the younger age cohorts between tribal and rural resident SHARC holders (Table 5).

As illustrated in Figure 8 (see also Table 4), the largest number of Alaska subsistence halibut fishers in 2005 were from tribes and rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 3,219 (57%). There were 1,657 subsistence halibut fishers (29%) from tribes and communities in Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 305 (5%) from Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) tribes and communities, and 237 (4%) from Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula) tribes and communities. Additionally, there were 203 (4%) halibut fishers who were members of tribes and residents of communities in the four other regulatory areas. As also shown in Figure 8, the distribution of subsistence fishers by regulatory area in 2005 was similar to that of 2003 and 2004. Compared to 2004, there was decrease in the estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in Area 2C in 2005, but the level of participation in 2005 remained slightly above the estimate for 2003. The number of fishers remained about the same in Area 3A in 2005 compared to 2004, but remained higher than the 2003 estimate.

Alaska Native tribes with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2005 included the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians (173 subsistence halibut fishers), the Ketchikan Indian Corporation (167), the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (148), the Metlakatla Indian Community (102), the Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village (79), the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak (85), the Hoonah Indian Association (69), the Angoon Community Association (66), and the Hydaburg

Cooperative Association (65). Of the SHARC holders who registered as residents of eligible rural communities, the most subsistence fishers lived in Kodiak (777), followed by Sitka (654), Petersburg (399), Cordova (245), Haines (226), Wrangell (184), and Craig (165). Appendix Table A-3 provides details for each tribe and community regarding participation in the subsistence fishery and subsistence halibut harvests in 2005.

As noted above, not every tribal SHARC holder lives in his or her tribe's headquarters community. After assigning tribal members to a community based on their place of residence, an estimate of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 by community can be obtained. Appendix Table A-4 provides study findings based on place of residence. Communities with 100 or more resident SHARC holders who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 were Kodiak (871), Sitka (814), Petersburg (436), Cordova (281), Haines (247), Craig (231), Wrangell (228), Ketchikan (224), Hoonah (126), Metlakatla (120), Klawock (114), Juneau (102) and Sand Point (100). Of the 14 Alaska communities with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2005, most had about the same or fewer fishers than in 2004. Compared to 2003, estimated participation in the fishery was higher in Cordova, Kodiak, and Sand Point in 2004, but this growth moderated in 2005 in all 3 places (Fig. 9). (See Chapter Three for further discussion of Cordova, Kodiak, and Sand Point as case study communities.) No non-Alaska resident tribal SHARC holders subsistence-fished for halibut in Alaska in 2005, compared to 24 in 2004 and 5 in 2003.

Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005 by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area

Table 4 reports estimated Alaska subsistence halibut harvests for 2005 by SHARC type, regulatory area, and gear type. The total estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2005 was 55,875 fish (+/- 3%) for 1,178,222 pounds (+/- 3%) net weight.⁸ As estimated in pounds net weight, 51% of the subsistence halibut harvest (600,155 pounds [+/- 4%]) was taken by fishers registered with tribes or rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Fig. 10). (Note that because some SHARC holders may fish in a regulatory area different from the location of their tribal headquarters or rural community of registration, the area totals in Table 4 do not precisely represent harvest locations. See the section on harvests by location, below.) Fishers from Area 3A tribes and rural communities harvested 424,352 pounds (+/- 5%) (36% of the state total). Harvests totaled 50,656 pounds (+/- 19%) (4%) for communities and tribes of Regulatory Area 3B. For Regulatory Area 4E,⁹ the estimated harvest for tribal and rural SHARC holders was 50,488 pounds (+/- 9%) (4%). For tribal and rural SHARC holders in Area 4A, the estimated harvest was 35,185 pounds (+/- 21%) (3%). Tribes and communities in the remaining three regulatory areas (4B, 4C, and 4D) harvested 17,387 pounds (about 1%).

⁸ This approximates 1,590,882 pounds round (live or whole) weight. See footnote 5 for an explanation of the factor used to convert round weight to net weight (net weight = 75% of round weight).

⁹ Community Development Quota (CDQ) organizations operating exclusively in Areas 4D and 4E may retain sublegal halibut (less than 32 inches) from their commercial catches for home use. In 2005, a total of 23,221 pounds net weight of halibut was retained by 3 organizations: Coastal Villages Regional Fund (11,335 pounds), Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (8,750 pounds), and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (3,136 pounds) (Gilroy pers. comm. 11/9/06). The IPHC includes these fish within the "personal use" removal category, a category that also includes subsistence harvests (Gilroy 2005:64). See also the section in Chapter 3, "Comparisons with Non-Subsistence Harvests."

The estimated subsistence harvest of 1,178,222 pounds of halibut in 2005 represents a slight decrease of 1.3% compared the estimated harvest of 1,193,161 pounds in 2004 (Fig. 11). Harvests by tribal SHARC holders increased by 1.5%, from 489,446 pounds in 2004 to 496,792 pounds in 2005. Tribal SHARC holders harvested 42% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005, compared to 41% in 2004. Subsistence halibut harvests by non-tribal, rural resident SHARC holders decreased by 3.2%, from 703,715 pounds in 2004 to 681,430 pounds in 2005. This group accounted for 58% of the statewide subsistence halibut harvests in 2005, compared to 59% in 2004.

Members of 74 Alaska tribes harvested subsistence halibut in 2005. In 21 others, tribal members obtained SHARCs, but no one fished. No one in the remaining 25 eligible tribes held a valid SHARC in 2005. Most of these tribes (24) were in Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast). As shown in Figure 12, members of the 16 tribes with harvests of 10,000 pounds or more accounted for 67% of the total subsistence halibut harvest by tribal SHARC holders in 2005. These 16 tribes accounted for 63% of the tribal SHARCs (4,069 of 6,437). Members of the other 58 tribes with harvests accounted for about 33% of the total harvest by tribal members.

Residents of 70 eligible rural communities harvested subsistence halibut in 2005.¹⁰ In 2 others, SHARC holders fished unsuccessfully. In 19 others, individuals obtained SHARCs but no one fished. No one in the remaining 26 eligible rural communities held a valid SHARC as a non-tribal member in 2005. Most of these communities (24) were in Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast).¹¹ As shown in Figure 13, 13 rural communities with harvests of over 10,000 pounds accounted for 83% of the subsistence halibut harvest by the holders of rural (non-tribal) SHARCs in 2005. These communities accounted for 85% of the rural SHARCs. Residents of the other 57 communities with harvests accounted for 17% of the total harvest by rural SHARC holders.

As also shown in Figure 13, rural SHARC holders from 2 communities accounted for 44% percent the total harvest by this group: Kodiak (27%) and Sitka (17%). Adding Petersburg, the next highest rural community harvest at 8%, the top 3 rural communities accounted for over half (52%) of the rural community (non-tribal) subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2005.

Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2005 by Harvest Location

Survey respondents were asked to report the “water body, bay, or sound [that they] usually fished” for subsistence halibut in 2005. Multiple responses were permitted. In Table 6, estimated subsistence halibut harvests are reported for the 8 Alaska halibut regulatory areas and 21 subdivisions within these areas. It should be noted that regulatory area totals in Table 6 differ slightly from those reported in Table 4 because not all SHARC holders fished within the regulatory area in which their tribal headquarters or residence is located.

Subsistence halibut harvests in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for 51% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 (598,072 pounds net weight) (Fig. 14). Also, 3 of the 4 geographic subareas with the largest subsistence halibut harvests in 2005 were in Area 2C:

¹⁰ In this tally, Chiniak, listed separately in tables in this report, is counted as part of Kodiak, as it is for eligibility.

¹¹ Note that residents of these communities may have obtained SHARCs as tribal members.

southern Southeast Alaska (328,658 pounds net weight; 28% of the state total); northern Southeast Alaska other than the Sitka Local Area Management Plan (LAMP) area (135,869 pounds; 12%); and the Sitka LAMP area (133,545 pounds; 11%), as shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16. Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) ranked second, with 36% of the state's total subsistence halibut harvest (429,275 pounds net weight). Waters bordering the Kodiak Island road system (including Chiniak Bay) ranked third among subareas, with a subsistence halibut harvest of 134,849 pounds (11% of the state total), followed by the remainder of the Kodiak Island area, which ranked fifth (110,824 pounds; 9%). Harvests within Cook Inlet waters of Area 3A accounted for 7% of the state total (79,024 pounds), those within Prince William Sound added 68,063 pounds (6% of the statewide total), and the Yakutat Area added 36,515 pounds (3%). Among regulatory areas, Area 4E (Bering Sea Coast) ranked third with 5% (54,119 pounds). Combined, Bristol Bay and the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta areas with Area 4E accounted for all of this area's harvest, with no reported harvests from Norton Sound. Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula including the Chignik Area) ranked fourth with 4% of the Alaska total (46,225 pounds). In descending order, subsistence halibut harvests in the other regulatory areas in 2005 were as follows: Area 4A (eastern Aleutian Islands), 35,615 pounds (3%); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 7,716 pounds (1%); Area 4D (St. Lawrence Island), 5,848 pounds (less than 1%); and Area 4B the western Aleutian Islands, 1,351 pounds (less than 1%).

Figure 17 reports estimated harvests in pounds net weight by location fished at the regulatory area level in 2003, 2004, and 2005. Table 7 compares estimated subsistence halibut harvests by regulatory area and geographic area in 2005 with those estimated for 2004 and 2003. As noted previously, for the state overall, the estimated harvest in pounds decreased by 1.3% in 2005 from 2004 (Fig. 18). However, the estimated harvest in 2005 was about 13% higher than the estimate for 2003 (Fig. 19).

Estimated subsistence halibut harvests increased in 5 regulatory areas in 2005 compared to 2004 (Fig. 18). The largest proportional increase was in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), where estimated harvests increased 90%, from 28,501 pounds to 54,119 pounds. However, the 2005 harvest in this area was approximately the same as the estimate for 2003 (53,775 pounds). More thorough harvest reporting in several western Alaska communities may account for the change in harvest estimates from 2004 to 2005. For Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), the 2005 harvest estimate of 1,351 pounds was 48% higher than 2004 (916 pounds) but still 48% lower than the 2,582 pounds estimated for 2003 (Fig. 19). Estimated harvests in Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands) grew by 23% in 2005 (35,615 pounds) over 2004 (28,877 pounds), and were 68% above the estimate for 2003 (21,197 pounds). There was a similar pattern for Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), where 2005 subsistence halibut harvests (46,225 pounds) were 38% higher than the estimate for 2004 (33,519 pounds) and 68% higher than 2003 (27,477 pounds).

In terms of total pounds, the largest increases in estimated harvests over the 3 years of the project have taken place in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), where the 2005 harvest of 429,275 pounds was 6% higher than the estimate for 2004 (403,610 pounds) and 50% higher than the estimate for 2003 (285,500 pounds). As a consequence, Area 3A accounted for 36% of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 compared to 34% in 2004 and 27% in 2003 (Table 7). In Area 3A, the greatest changes in subsistence halibut harvests from 2004 to 2005 took place in the Yakutat area (81% increase), Prince William Sound (17% increase), and the Kodiak Road

System (4% increase). Compared to 2003, harvests in these 3 subareas have increased 226%, 140%, and 18%, respectively. Increases in the number of SHARCs issued to Cordova residents and more participation in the fishery by Kodiak residents account for much of the increased harvest in Prince William Sound and the Kodiak area. While estimated harvests in the Cook Inlet subarea declined by 6% in 2005 compared to 2004, the 2005 harvest remained about 50% above the estimated harvest for 2003.

Estimated subsistence halibut harvests in other 3 regulatory areas were lower in 2005 compared to 2004 (Table 7, Fig. 18). Harvests dropped by 47% in Area 4D (Central Bering Sea) (from 10,923 pounds in 2004 to 5,848 pounds in 2005), but remained 34% higher than 2003 (4,380 pounds). The 2005 harvest estimate of 7,716 pounds of subsistence halibut for Area 4C (Pribilof Islands) continued a downward trend; 2005 was 21% below the 2004 estimate (9,734 pounds) and 66% below the 2003 estimate (22,881 pounds). As noted in the report for the 2004 study year (Fall et al. 2005:15), an improved response rate to the survey is likely resulting in better harvest estimates for St. Paul, the largest community in Area 4C.

As in the first two years of the project, Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for the most subsistence halibut harvests in 2005 (598,072), but this harvest represents a decrease of 12% compared to 2004 and 4% compared to 2003. The percentage of the total statewide subsistence halibut harvest that took place in Area 2C in 2005 declined to 51% compared to 57% in 2004 and 60% in 2003. Harvests decreased in all 3 subareas within Area 2C in 2005 compared to 2004, ranging from a 9% decrease in the Sitka LAMP area to a decrease of 11% in southern southeast Alaska and an 15% decrease in the portion of northern southeast outside the LAMP. The reasons for these changes in Area 2C are likely complex and beyond the scope of this report.¹²

Figure 20 illustrates the average subsistence halibut harvest in pounds net weight for those SHARC holders who subsistence fished in 2005. Figure 21 illustrates the average harvest per fisher in number of halibut. For the state overall, the average subsistence halibut fisher harvested 210 pounds net weight or about 9.9 halibut in 2005. Average harvests per fisher at the regulatory area level ranged from 170 pounds net weight in Area 4B to 359 pounds per fisher in Area 4D. In 2003, subsistence fishers on average harvested 8.9 halibut (211 pounds) (Fall et al. 2004:12-13), and in 2004 the average harvests were 8.8 halibut and 199 pounds (Fall et al. 2005:15).

Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence

As shown in Figure 22, there were 35 Alaska communities whose residents had combined estimated subsistence halibut harvests of more than 7,500 pounds net weight (over 10,000 pounds round weight) in 2005. In this figure, community totals include harvests of all SHARC holders living in the community, regardless of type of SHARC (tribal or rural) or tribal

¹² Further discussion of differences between harvest estimates for 2003, 2004, and 2005 appears in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4. However, more thorough discussion of harvest trends in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery should await availability of data for 2006, the fourth year of harvests under the new regulations.

affiliation.¹³ Residents of these communities accounted for 89% of the total Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005. Residents of Kodiak (Kodiak includes Kodiak city and other portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to it by roads) ranked first with 18% of the total Alaska harvest, and Sitka ranked second with 12%. With 12,816 and 8,947 residents, respectively, these two communities included about 27% of the population of rural communities eligible to participate in the subsistence fishery. There were 66 other Alaska communities with at least one resident who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005. The total harvest for these other communities represented 11% of the state total.

For 2005, 230 SHARC holders provided out of state addresses from 162 communities in 36 states and territories.¹⁴ Seattle was the non-Alaska community with the most SHARC holders, with 17. No non-Alaska resident SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 (see Appendix Table A-4). In 2004, 24 non-Alaska residents reported subsistence fishing for halibut in Alaska, with an estimated total harvest of 169 fish and 4,845 pounds net weight (about 0.4% of state total). In 2003, 5 non-Alaska residents participated in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery, harvesting 5 fish.

Subsistence Harvests by Gear Type

Table 6 reports the estimated subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska in 2005 by gear type and regulatory area fished. In total, 824,006 pounds (70%) of halibut (net weight) were harvested using setline (stationary) gear (longlines or skates) and 354,216 pounds (30%) were harvested using handlines or lines attached to a rod or pole (hand-operated gear). There were notable differences between regulatory areas (Table 6, Fig. 23). Harvests using setline gear predominated in Area 4D (Central Bering Sea) (99% of the total subsistence harvest), 2C (Southeast Alaska) (81%), 3A (Southcentral Alaska) (67%), 4B (Alaska Peninsula) (74%), and 4C (Pribilof Islands) (56%). In contrast, hand-operated gear accounted for most of the subsistence halibut harvests in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) (87%), 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands) (68%), and 3B (Alaska Peninsula) (52%). In 2004, 74% of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest was taken with setline gear and 26% with hand operated gear (Fall et al. 2005:16). In 2003, 72% was taken with setline gear and 28% with hand operated gear (Fall et al. 2004:13).

Number of Hooks Fished with Setline Gear

Respondents who fished with setline (stationary) gear (longline or skate) were asked to report how many hooks they “usually set.” The findings by regulatory area are reported in Table 8. For the fishery overall, most setline fishers (42%) used 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation in Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B (there is no hook limit in Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E) (Fig. 23). The next most frequently reported number was 20 hooks, usually used by 20% of the fishers who used setline gear. Twenty-five hooks (8%) ranked third, followed by 10 hooks (8%) and 15 hooks (7%). This pattern is similar to that recorded for 2004, when 44% of setline fishers

¹³ Note that nonrural places, such as Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez, appear in Figure 22 and in Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6, because members of eligible Alaska Native tribes may participate in the fishery regardless of where they live.

¹⁴ Note that members of eligible tribes may obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence.

used 30 hooks and 19% percent used 20 hooks (Fall et al. 2005:16), and 2003, when 43% of setline fishers used 30 hooks and 20% used 20 hooks (Fall et al. 2004:13).

Thirty was the most frequently used number of hooks with setline gear in 6 of the 8 regulatory areas (Table 8): 2C (Southeast Alaska), 43%; 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 37%; 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 37%; 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 40%; 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 62%; and Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 72%. In Area 4B (Western Aleutians), 47% of fishers who used set hook gear used one hook and 27% used 30 hooks. In Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), 50% used 20 hooks, followed by 25 hooks (25%) and 15 hooks (25%).

Sport Harvests of Halibut by SHARC Holders

Survey respondents were asked to report the number of halibut and pounds of halibut they harvested “while sport fishing during 2005.” They were instructed not to include fish they included as part of their subsistence harvests as sport caught. The goal of this question was to avoid double-counting harvested halibut in this survey and in the statewide survey of sport fishers administered by ADF&G’s Division of Sport Fish. Answering this question required respondents to classify their hand-operated gear (hook and line, and rod and reel) harvests as either subsistence or sport; these gear types are legal gear for both sport fishing and subsistence fishing. Fish reported in the survey as “sport harvests” are not included in the estimated subsistence harvests discussed above. If SHARC holders also received the sport fish survey for 2005, they would be expected to report the same number of halibut as sport-caught as in their response in the SHARC survey and not include any halibut they reported as subsistence harvests, even if taken with rod and reel or handheld line with two or less hooks. Note that the study findings do not represent the total recreational halibut harvest by residents of eligible communities and tribes in 2005, because individuals from these tribes and communities who did not obtain SHARCs could have sport fished.

As shown in Table 4, the estimated total sport halibut harvest by holders of SHARCs in 2005 was 14,096 fish and 293,415 pounds net weight. Of the total harvest, most was taken by SHARC holders from Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (153,920 pounds; 52%) and Area 3A (southcentral Alaska) (124,608 pounds; 42%). By area fished, most of the sport halibut harvest by SHARC holders occurred in Area 2C (149,402 pounds; 51%) and Area 3A (133,276 pounds; 45%) (Table 6). In total, an estimated 3,147 SHARC holders (22%) reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2005. A very large majority of these fishers fished in either Area 2C (1,827; 58%) or Area 3A (1,236; 39%) (Table 6). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated sport halibut harvests by tribe and non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

The mail-out survey did not investigate the criteria by which survey respondents classified their rod and reel (hook and line attached to a rod or pole) halibut harvests as subsistence or sport. However, a supplemental mailing to 1,098 SHARC holders from Kodiak and Sitka who fished for halibut in 2004 (see Chapter 1) asked respondents to provide reasons for classifying their halibut harvests as sport or subsistence. The primary factor (for 69% of respondents) was the gear used to harvest the fish: respondents viewed rod and reel as “sport gear” and setline gear as “subsistence gear.” (See Table 4 and Figure C in Appendix I.) Another factor, reported by 12%, concerned the composition of the fishing group. If the SHARC holders had fished with relatives

or friends who did not possess a SHARC, they classified their fishing as recreational. Harvest amounts were also a consideration: harvests of one or two halibut with a rod and reel were considered “sport” by some respondents, but if they harvested more than 2 fish with rod and reel in one day, they classified the harvest as subsistence.

Finally, about 19% of the respondents gave reasons related to the use of the fish or cultural and lifestyle explanations. Many in this group said that because they fished for food and because halibut fishing was part of their cultural tradition, all of their fishing was subsistence fishing. Also, respondents to the mail survey for 2005 who did not have a SHARC for all of the study year may have classified prior rod and reel harvests as recreational. (See Appendix I for more findings from the supplemental mailing.) Further, most tribal SHARC holders who live in nonrural places are required by the regulations to subsistence fish for halibut only “in his or her area of tribal membership” (50 CFR 300.65(g)(4)(ii)). Tribal members who halibut fished in other locations (for example, a SHARC holder who is a member of the Sitka Tribe living in Anchorage and halibut fishing in Cook Inlet) would need to abide by sport fishing regulations and report any harvests from these locations as sport-caught on the SHARC survey.

Average Net Weights of Subsistence and Sport-Caught Halibut

Table 9 reports the average net weight of subsistence and sport-caught halibut by SHARC holders in 2005. For the state, the average net weight of subsistence caught halibut was 21.1 pounds and the average net weight of sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 20.8 pounds. For all halibut harvested by SHARC holders in 2005, the average net weight per harvested halibut was 21.0 pounds. Between regulatory areas, there was range of average weights per halibut. The halibut harvested by the communities of Area 4D (Saint Lawrence Island), averaged 54.7 pounds net weight per fish, more than double the statewide average. In Area 4E, halibut averaged 14.4 pounds net weight, about two-thirds of the statewide average. In 2004, the statewide average for subsistence-harvested halibut was estimated at 22.8 pounds, the average sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 20.0 pounds, and the average for all halibut was 22.2 pounds (Fall et al. 2005:17). In 2003, the statewide average for subsistence-harvested halibut was 23.7 pounds, the average sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 22.8 pounds, and the average for all halibut was 23.5 pounds (Fall et al. 2004:14).

ROCKFISH HARVESTS

Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of rockfish they harvested while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2005. Harvest data at the species level were not collected as part of this survey.

Note that these survey results do not represent an estimate for the total subsistence rockfish harvest by SHARC holders in 2005 because they might have harvested rockfish while fishing for species other than halibut, and other fishers in the communities who did not obtain SHARCs might have harvested rockfish. The Division of Subsistence Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS) (ADF&G 2006)¹⁵ includes estimates of rockfish harvests for communities in which comprehensive household surveys have been administered.

¹⁵ This was formerly the Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001).

It should also be noted that the label “bycatch” for these harvests is misleading.¹⁶ Rockfish are used for subsistence purposes in rural communities throughout their range in Alaska (ADF&G 2006). It is highly likely that rockfish harvested incidentally in the subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is highly unlikely that many incidentally caught rockfish are discarded in this subsistence fishery.

As shown in Table 10, the statewide estimated rockfish incidental harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 was 12,395 fish by 1,544 fishers (11% of all SHARC holders, and 27% of all SHARC holders who subsistence fished for halibut in 2005). This is an average of about 2.2 rockfish per fisher for all subsistence halibut fishers and about 8.0 rockfish per fisher for those who had a rockfish harvest. Most of the subsistence halibut fishers who caught rockfish fished in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (1,047 fishers; 68%) and Area 3A (426 fishers; 28%). In Area 2C, about 32% of subsistence halibut fishers incidentally harvested rockfish, as did 25% in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated rockfish harvests by tribe and by non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

As illustrated in Figure 25 and Figure 26, most of the incidental rockfish harvest in 2005 was harvested in Area 2C: 7,764 rockfish, 63% of the statewide total. Area 3A accounted for the second-highest total: 3,638 rockfish, 29% percent of the total. Harvests were relatively small by SHARC holders fishing in other regulatory areas, who combined harvested 993 rockfish, 8% percent of the statewide total. Compared to 2004, when 19,001 rockfish were harvested, the incidental rockfish harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 was down by 35%. The 2005 harvest was down by about 17% compared to 2003, when 14,870 rockfish were harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery.

Table 10 also reports the estimated incidental rockfish harvest in 2005 by SHARC holders by location of harvests within geographic subareas. Most of the harvest occurred in southern Southeast Alaska (4,334 fish), the Sitka LAMP area (2,422 rockfish), the Kodiak Island Road System (1,141 rockfish), northern Southeast Alaska (1,009 rockfish), and other Kodiak Island (830 rockfish). Incidental rockfish harvests totaled 792 fish in Prince William Sound and 679 rockfish in Cook Inlet. In Aleutian Islands waters, there was an incidental harvest of 431 rockfish.

LINGCOD HARVESTS

Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of lingcod they harvested while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2005. Note that these survey results do not provide an estimate

¹⁶ The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Section 3) defines “bycatch” as “fish harvested in a fishery, but which are not sold or kept for personal use, and includes economic discards and regulatory discards. Such term does not include fish released alive under a recreational catch and release fishery management program.” Federal regulations (50 CFR 679.2) define bycatch or bycatch species as fish caught and released while targeting another species or caught and released while targeting the same species; under 50 CFR 600.10 discard means to release or return fish to the sea, whether or not such fish are brought fully on board a fishing vessel. In all cases, bycatch means to discard fish and excludes retaining fish for use. The federal definition of “incidental catch” or “incidental species” is “fish caught and retained while targeting on some other species, but does not include discard of fish that were returned to the sea” (50 CFR 679.2).

of the total subsistence lingcod harvest by SHARC holders in 2005 because they might have harvested lingcod while fishing for species other than halibut. Also, other fishers in the communities who did not hold SHARCs might have fished for or harvested lingcod, so that these incidental harvests represent only a portion of the total 2005 subsistence harvest. The Division of Subsistence Community Subsistence Information System (ADF&G 2006) includes estimates of lingcod harvests for communities in which comprehensive household surveys have been administered.

It should also be noted that the label “bycatch” for these harvests might be misleading.¹⁷ Lingcod are used for subsistence purposes throughout their range in rural Alaska (ADF&G 2006). It is highly likely that lingcod harvested incidentally in the subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is very unlikely that many lingcod caught in this subsistence fishery are discarded.

The statewide estimated incidental lingcod harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 was 2,355 fish by 862 fishers (Table 10). This is an average of about 0.4 lingcod per fisher for all subsistence halibut fishers and 2.7 lingcod per fisher for those who had a lingcod harvest. Of all SHARC holders who subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, 15% harvested at least one lingcod while halibut fishing. Most of the subsistence halibut fishers who harvested lingcod fished in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (568; 66%) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) (268; 31%). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated lingcod harvests by tribe and by non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

As illustrated in Figure 27 and Figure 28, most of the incidental lingcod were harvested in Area 2C: 1,311 lingcod, 56%. Area 3A fishing locations accounted for the second-highest total: 735 lingcod, 31%. In 2004 and 2003, an estimated 4,407 and 3,298 lingcod, respectively, were harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery. The 2005 estimated harvest represents a decrease of 47% in the incidental lingcod harvest compared to 2004 and a 29% decrease compared to 2003.

Table 10 also reports the incidental harvest of lingcod in 2005 by SHARC holders while they were subsistence fishing for halibut by geographic subarea. Most of this harvest occurred in Area 2C (southeast Alaska): the Sitka LAMP area (642 lingcod), southern Southeast Alaska (545 lingcod), and the remainder of northern Southeast Alaska (123 lingcod). Incidental lingcod harvests totaled 228 fish in the lower Alaska Peninsula area (Area 3B), 200 lingcod in the Yakutat Area, and 204 lingcod in Kodiak Island waters along the road system. Harvests totaled less than 150 lingcod in each of the other geographic subareas.

¹⁷ See footnote 16 for definitions of bycatch and incidental catch.

CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSION

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER HARVEST ESTIMATES

As discussed in the report for the first year of the SHARC survey pertaining to fishing in 2003 (Fall et al. 2004:19-22), comparing the statewide harvest estimate for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery based on the SHARC survey with estimates for previous years is difficult for several reasons. As noted in Chapter One, regulations that allow subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska waters using traditional gear such as longlines with more than 2 hooks, and that removed the restrictive daily harvest limit of 2 fish, have only been in place since May 2003. Also, 2003, 2004, and 2005 were the first 3 years for which a study was implemented to develop a comprehensive estimate of subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska.

Although the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G has conducted systematic household surveys in many of the rural Alaska communities with traditional uses of halibut, these studies pertain to different harvest years. There are many communities, especially in western Alaska, where such surveys have not been conducted. Division of Subsistence studies have attempted to estimate the total halibut harvest for home use in communities, including harvests conducted under sport fishing rules and harvests removed from commercial fisheries for home use. Typically, these studies collected harvests by gear type, such as rod and reel or "other gear." Therefore, it is not possible to separate the "sport harvest" from the "subsistence harvest" for past harvest years, especially in the larger rural communities with a diverse population.

In contrast, the statewide estimates of subsistence halibut harvests for 2003, 2004, and 2005 based on the SHARC mailout survey include only subsistence harvests by individuals who obtained SHARCs. The estimates do not include total harvests accomplished under sport fishing regulations or halibut removed by commercial fishers for their households' use or for noncommercial sharing. Thus they are only partial estimates of the total harvest of halibut for home use by rural Alaska residents and are not directly comparable to previous estimates from Division of Subsistence studies.

The report for the first year of this study included a detailed discussion of previous efforts to develop an estimate of subsistence halibut harvests at the regional and statewide level. The report suggested that the 2003 SHARC survey estimates were not markedly different from estimates based on Division of Subsistence household survey data as reported in the Community Subsistence Information System (ADF&G 2006). We will not repeat that full discussion here.¹⁸

¹⁸ For example for 2000, the IPHC estimated 439,000 pounds net weight for Alaska "personal use" (noncommercial, non-recreational) harvests (*in* Wolfe 2001). The IPHC estimate is based upon a methodology described by Trumble (1999). The IPHC method assumed that 50% of Alaska Native rod and reel halibut harvests as reported in ADF&G household surveys are "sport" and 50% "personal use," and that 75% of the non-native rod and reel harvests are "sport" and 25% "personal use" (Trumble 1999:62). No justification for these assumptions is provided, and changing these sport to personal use ratios can result in a very different estimate for the "personal use" halibut harvest. In a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in May 2001, using the same data source as the IPHC, Wolfe (2001) estimated that the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska "probably ranges between 400,000 and 1,000,000 pounds (round weight) annually," based on harvest data in the Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001). This is an estimated harvest of 300,000 to 750,000 pounds net weight. See Fall et al. 2004: 19-21 for discussion of Wolfe's methods. In the original analysis for the subsistence halibut program, the NPFMC

However the report also concluded that because of the limitations associated with the previous subsistence harvest estimates at the statewide level, until a time series is developed based upon the SHARC survey results, discussion of harvest trends in the subsistence halibut fishery will remain speculative. A brief discussion comparing the study findings for 2005 with those for 2004 and 2003 appears in Chapter Four. More detailed comparisons of the findings will appear in the report planned for the fourth year of this study.

COMMUNITY CASE STUDIES

To evaluate the subsistence halibut harvest estimate for 2005, comparisons can be made with previous harvest estimates for particular communities where Division of Subsistence household harvest surveys have been administered. These comparisons are subject to several limitations, including different sampling methods, uncertainty in the separation of subsistence and recreational harvests, and the potential effects of the subsistence regulatory changes beginning in 2003. The following communities were selected as case studies to represent communities of similar size and geographic location. In this evaluation, an emphasis is placed on larger communities, since, as discussed in Chapter 2, a small number of large communities accounted for most of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest in 2003, 2004, and 2005. The quality of the harvest estimates for these places largely determines the reliability of the statewide estimate and the performance of the harvest assessment program. Also, as noted in Chapter 1, not all tribal SHARC holders live in the community where their tribal headquarters is located. The following comparisons are based upon place of residence of the SHARC holder to be consistent with earlier division studies. Table 11 reports selected study findings for the case study communities discussed below for 2003, 2004, and 2005. Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6 report study results for 2005 for all communities based upon residence of SHARC holders.

Sitka (Regulatory Area 2C)

Sitka had a population of 8,835 people in 2000, 2,178 of whom were Alaska Native (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). In 2005, the estimated population of Sitka was 8,947 (ADLWD 2006). Sitka was the second largest rural community eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005, and had the most SHARCs issued, 1,974 (about 14% of the Alaska total). Of these, 1,578 were issued to non-tribal residents of Sitka, and 396 to tribal members. Members of the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA) obtained 436 SHARCs; some STA members live in communities other than Sitka. Members of other Alaska tribes also live in Sitka. Developing a reliable subsistence halibut harvest estimate for Sitka is essential for the success of the subsistence harvest assessment program. It is important to note that Sitka residents' response rates to the survey have been high in the 3 years of the project: 75% in 2003, 72% in 2004, and 68% in 2005.

Based on Division of Subsistence research, there are 2 estimates of halibut harvests for home use for Sitka prior to the authorization of subsistence halibut fishing by the NPFMC in May 2003 (Table 12). For 1987, the estimated total halibut harvest was 193,335 pounds (+/- 22%) (net weight); or 180,982 pounds if fish removed from commercial harvests are deleted. This noncommercial total only includes harvests reported by surveyed persons as taken with rod and

estimated the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest at 1.5 million pounds net weight (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003, EA/RIR (NMFS 2003).

reel; data on any harvests using “other methods” such as longlines (not then allowed in the subsistence fishery) were not collected. An estimated 1,252 Sitka households had at least one member who fished for halibut in 1987. For 1996, the total estimated harvest was 165,772 pounds net weight (+/- 28%), 149,244 pounds with commercial removals deleted. In 1996, an estimated 943 Sitka households had at least one member who fished for halibut.

For 2005, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut by tribal SHARC holders who live in Sitka (most, but not all, of whom are members of the STA) and other residents of Sitka (1,974 SHARC holders) was 146,319 pounds net weight (6,062 fish). This was the second highest of any community (Kodiak ranked first), and accounted for 12% of the statewide total subsistence halibut harvest. Of Sitka’s total subsistence halibut harvest, 126,426 pounds (86%) was taken with setline gear, and 19,893 pounds (14%) was taken with hand-operated gear. Adding sport harvests by Sitka SHARC holders (55,913 pounds) increases the estimate to 202,232 pounds net weight. Eight hundred fourteen SHARC holders from Sitka subsistence fished for halibut in 2005. Of these, 738 used setline gear and 172 used hand-operated gear. Also, 417 SHARC holders from Sitka sport-fished for halibut in 2005. The total number of SHARC holders living in Sitka who fished for halibut in either the subsistence or recreational fishery in 2005 was 987 (Table 11).

Estimated subsistence and sport halibut harvests by Sitka SHARC holders in 2005 were similar to estimates for 2003 and 2004 (Table 11). A total of 1,639 Sitka residents had SHARCs in 2003 and as did 1,871 in 2004. Subsistence harvests were 174,880 pounds net weight in 2003 compared to 166,474 pounds in 2004 (a decline of 5%) and 146,319 pounds in 2005 (a decline of 16%). The decline was less in terms of number of halibut harvested: 6,621 in 2003, 6,583 in 2004, and 6,062 in 2005. Adding sport harvests of halibut by SHARC holders to subsistence harvest totals results in very similar harvest estimates for Sitka for the 3 years of the study: 207,288 pounds for 2003, 192,303 pounds in 2004, and 202,232 pounds for 2005. Less Sitka residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005 (814) compared to 2004 (904 SHARC holders) or 2003 (821 SHARC holders); 987 participated in either subsistence or sport fishing for halibut in 2005 compared to 956 SHARC holders in 2003 and 1,026 SHARC holders in 2004.¹⁹

In summary, this comparison of harvest estimates from face-to-face comprehensive household surveys and the SHARC survey, although it has limitations because of the different survey and sampling methods used, suggests that the 2003, 2004, and 2005 subsistence halibut harvest estimates for Sitka based on the SHARC survey returns appear reasonable. They are generally in line with the anonymous, face-to-face household surveys results from 1987 and 1996.

¹⁹ Following a recommendation from the first study year (Fall et al. 2004:31), data from the Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G, Sport Fishing Statewide Household Survey (SWHS) about sport halibut harvests by Sitka residents were analyzed for additional background on halibut fishing in the community and discussed in the report for the 2004 study year (Fall et al. 2005:23-24). An updated analysis was not prepared for this report, but will appear in the report planned for the 2006 study year.

Petersburg (Regulatory Area 2C)

In 2000, Petersburg had population of 3,224, including 388 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). In 2005, the estimated population had dropped to 3,155 (ADLWD 2006). Before the authorization of subsistence halibut fishing under federal regulations in May 2003, there were two estimates for halibut harvests by Petersburg residents based on household surveys conducted by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G, pertaining to 1987 and 2000 (Table 13). In the 1987 study, a random sample of 49 of the 1,123 households in Petersburg were interviewed (4%). In that year, Petersburg residents harvested an estimated 119,176 pounds of halibut (net weight) (+/-51%); of this, 11,723 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, giving a noncommercial harvest of 107,448 pounds. As with Sitka, the 1987 study in Petersburg only collected noncommercial harvest data for halibut taken with rod and reel. Of the 1,123 households in Petersburg, 54% had at least one member that fished for halibut noncommercially, for a minimum of 604 halibut fishers in the community in 1987 (Scott et al. 2001). In 2000, Petersburg residents harvested an estimated 55,974 pounds net weight of halibut (+/-39%). Of this, 6,951 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, for a noncommercial harvest of 49,023 pounds, all of which was taken with rod and reel. In 2000, 468 Petersburg households had at least one member who fished for halibut for home use.

For 2005, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut by Petersburg residents with SHARCs (1,197 SHARC holders) was 61,372 pounds net weight (Table 11). In 2004, 1,187 SHARC holders in Petersburg harvested 71,784 pounds of halibut in the subsistence fishery; in 2003, 1,047 Petersburg SHARC holders harvested 55,718 pounds. Of the total 2005 subsistence halibut harvest, 44,050 pounds (72%) was harvested with setline gear and 17,321 pounds (28%) with hand operated gear. In both 2003 and 2004, about 75% of Petersburg's subsistence halibut harvest was taken with setline gear and 25% with hand operated gear.

In 2005, Petersburg SHARC holders also harvested 23,289 pounds of halibut they classified as sport harvested. This gives a total halibut harvest by Petersburg SHARC holders of 84,661 pounds. In 2004, the sport harvest of halibut by Petersburg SHARC holders 26,408 pounds for a total harvest of 98,192 pounds of halibut. In 2003, the sport harvest was 19,611 pounds, giving a total halibut harvest of 75,329 pounds (Table 11).

In 2005, 436 Petersburg SHARC holders harvested halibut in the subsistence fishery (338 used setline gear and 175 used hand operated gear). This compares to 482 fishers in 2004 (322 used set line gear, 206 used hand operated gear) and 415 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003 (330 used setline gear, 138 used hand operated gear). In 2005, 312 Petersburg SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, as did 351 in 2004 and 268 in 2003. A total of 569 Petersburg SHARC holders either subsistence or sport fished for halibut in 2005; the estimated total halibut fishers among Petersburg SHARC holders in 2004 was 617 and for 2003 was 523 (Table 11).

Given that some Petersburg residents without SHARC cards likely sport fished for halibut, the 2003, 2004, and 2005 estimates of noncommercial halibut harvests in the community based on the SHARC survey appear consistent with the 1987 estimate based on household interviews, but are slightly higher than the estimate for 2000. Note that in 2000, when regulations restricted subsistence fishing to handlines or rod and reel using no more than 2 hooks, no Petersburg

households reported taking halibut for home use with any gear other than rod and reel, while 330 used setline gear in 2003, 322 did so in 2004, and 338 did so in 2005 (Table 11, Table 13).

Cordova (Regulatory Area 3A)

In 2000, Cordova had a population of 2,454 people, including 368 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). Cordova's estimated population in 2005 was 2,288 (ADLWD 2006). Before 2003, there were 6 Division of Subsistence household surveys that estimated home-use halibut harvests for previous years (Table 14). After subtracting fish removed from commercial harvests for home use, estimated noncommercial halibut harvests by Cordova residents ranged from 25,609 pounds (+/-33%) net weight in 1991 to 120,221 pounds (+/- 62%) in 1988, with an average over the 6 study years of 57,285 pounds. The estimated number of Cordova households with at least one member fishing noncommercially for halibut ranged from 228 in 1985 to 401 in 1992, with a mean of 325 households (ADF&G 2006).

Subsistence halibut harvest estimates and participation estimates for Cordova residents for 2003 were lower than might be expected from previous research (Fall et al. 2004:24-25). In 2003, 358 residents of Cordova obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Of these, 102 subsistence-fished (68 with setline gear, 40 with hand operated gear), 144 reported that they sport fished for halibut, and 194 fished for halibut either under the new subsistence provisions or in the sport fishery. The estimated subsistence harvest was 15,498 pounds net weight (7,613 pounds [49%] with setline gear, 7,885 pounds [51%] with hand operated gear), with an additional 11,534 pounds taken by SHARC holders while sport fishing. The total of 27,032 pounds was about 47% of the average for previous study years.

Based on these comparisons, the final report for 2003 suggested that the SHARC survey had underestimated the amount of halibut harvested by Cordova residents for home use, perhaps because not all subsistence fishers in Cordova obtained SHARCs in 2003. The results of the survey for 2004 supported this conclusion (Fall et al. 2005:25-26). A total of 526 Cordova residents had obtained SHARCs by the end of 2004 (an increase of 47% percent) (Table 11). An estimated 262 Cordova SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, up 157% from 2003. Of these, 174 fished with setline gear (up 156%) and 97 used hand-operated gear. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest by Cordova residents in 2004 was 40,640 pounds net weight, an increase of 163% over 2003. Sport harvests by Cordova SHARC holders (174 of whom sport fished for halibut in 2004) added 12,149 pounds to the community harvest for 2004, for a total of 52,789 pounds of halibut by 325 fishers. This total was an increase of 95% over 2003, and was about 92% of the average for the 6 survey years prior to 2003 (and exceeded the total for 3 of those 6 years). Given that some Cordova residents likely obtained halibut for home use exclusively in the sport fishery without obtaining SHARCs, the SHARC survey estimate for 2004 appeared consistent with earlier estimates of subsistence halibut harvests in Cordova.

Findings for Cordova for 2005 are much like those for 2004 and support the conclusions of the 2004 final report. As shown in Table 11, 602 Cordova residents held SHARCs in 2005, continuing the growth that had occurred in 2004, but at a slower pace. Subsistence halibut harvests totaled 47,141 pounds, up about 16% from 40,640 pounds in 2004. In 2004, 73% of the total was harvested with setline gear, as was 74% in 2005. In 2005, 281 Cordova residents

participated in the subsistence halibut fishery, compared to 262 in 2004. Cordova SHARC holders harvested 10,519 pounds of halibut while sport fishing in 2005, for a total harvest for home use of 57,660 pounds. This total is similar to the estimate for 2004 (a combined total of 52,789 pounds in the subsistence and sport fishery) and approximates the mean harvest of 57,285 pounds estimated in the 6 harvest survey study years.

Port Graham (Regulatory Area 3A)

Located in lower Cook Inlet, Port Graham had a population of 171 in 2000, including 151 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). Port Graham's population in 2005 was estimated at 134 (ADLWD 2006). It is included here as a case example to represent the small, predominantly Alaska Native communities in Regulatory Areas 3A and 3B that depend heavily on subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife resources. There are estimates of subsistence halibut harvests by Port Graham residents for 7 previous study years (Table 15). Excluding 1989, the year of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, Port Graham's halibut harvests ranged from 4,451 pounds (+/-14%) net weight in 1993 to 11,232 pounds (+/-14%) in 1992, with a 6-year average of 7,591 pounds (net weight) (Fig. 29). Again excluding 1989, an average of 38 Port Graham households had at least one member who subsistence fished for halibut in the study years in the late 1980s and 1990s.

At the close of 2005, a total of 52 Port Graham residents held a SHARC. (Recall that this total does not include Port Graham tribal members who do not live in Port Graham.) In 2005, an estimated 18 Port Graham residents subsistence fished for halibut, with 8 using setline gear and 18 using hand operated gear. Also, 9 said they sport-fished for halibut in 2005. In 2004, 42 Port Graham SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut, with 15 using setline gear and 31 using hand operated gear; 11 said they sport fished for halibut. In 2003, 35 Port Graham SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (10 used setline gear, 28 used hand operated gear), and 3 said they sport fished for halibut (Table 11). The findings for 2003 and 2004 were consistent with levels of participation in the halibut fishery that could be expected from the previous studies in Port Graham, but the estimated participation level in 2005 was lower.

The subsistence halibut harvest estimate for Port Graham in 2005 was 11,127 pounds. Of this, 7,938 pounds (71%) were harvested with setline gear and 3,190 pounds (29%) with hand-operated gear. In 2004, Port Graham's estimated subsistence halibut harvest was 9,181 pounds net weight with 4,425 pounds (48%) harvested with setline gear and 4,755 pounds (52%) with hand operated gear. In 2003, the estimated halibut harvest was 11,454 pounds net weight, with 4,398 pounds (38%) harvested with setline gear and 7,056 pounds (62%) with hand operated gear. Adding halibut taken while sport fishing gives a community total of 11,615 pounds of halibut for Port Graham for 2005, compared to 10,031 pounds for 2004, and 11,610 pounds of halibut harvested in 2003 (Table 11).

While halibut harvest estimates for Port Graham for 2003, 2004, and 2005 were similar to the previous highest estimate (11,232 pounds in 1992), they exceeded the average of previous study years of 7,591 pounds. These findings are not unexpected: Port Graham has traditionally used setlines with multiple hooks to harvest halibut as well as hand-operated gear (Stanek 1985:67-69,151). With regulations in place beginning in May 2003 consistent with traditional harvest methods, residents of Port Graham and other communities with similar traditions have fished

with setline gear and hand operated gear, and reported subsistence halibut harvests that are probably similar to historic levels.²⁰

Kodiak City and Road System (Regulatory Area 3A)

“Kodiak” in this report includes the city of Kodiak (population 6,334 in 2000, including 829 Alaska Natives) and those portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to Kodiak city by road. This area had a population of 12,973 people in 2000, including 1,697 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The estimated population in 2004 was 12,816 (ADLWD 2006). This is the largest rural community eligible to participate in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery.

Based on Division of Subsistence household surveys, estimates of halibut harvests for home use are available for the entire Kodiak road system population for 1982 and 1991 (ADF&G 2006). Estimates for Kodiak city residents alone are available for 1992 and 1993, but these can be used to develop a projected total for the entire road system population (Table 16). Excluding fish removed from commercial catches for home use, halibut harvests by Kodiak road system residents ranged from 247,283 pounds usable weight (+/-30%) in 1991 to 511,254 pounds (+/-33%) in 1993. The average for the 4 available study years was 366,682 pounds; of this, 338,476 pounds (92%) was taken with rod and reel, most likely consistent with sport fishing regulations. On average for the four study years, 1,306 Kodiak road system households had at least one member who fished for halibut for home use.

Kodiak residents had obtained 1,741 SHARCs by the close of 2005, up from 1,561 SHARCS at the end of 2004 and 1,320 SHARCs at the end of 2003 (Table 11). In 2005, 871 Kodiak SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut; most (650; 75%) used setline gear. This compares to an estimated 802 subsistence halibut fishers in Kodiak in 2004, 554 (69%) of whom used setline gear; and 646 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003, 438 of whom (68%) used setline gear. In 2005, 669 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 1,116 fished for halibut under either subsistence or sport fishing rules. This compares to 2004, when 581 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 971 fished for halibut under either subsistence or sport regulations, and 2003, when 498 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 858 either subsistence or sport fished for halibut. Given the likelihood that many Kodiak residents continued to fish for halibut under sport fishing regulations in 2003, 2004, and 2005 without obtaining SHARCs, the estimated level of participation in the subsistence fishery based on the SHARC survey appears reasonable when compared to the earlier household survey results.

The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in 2005 for Kodiak road system area residents was 210,826 pounds net weight, up from 187,214 pounds for 2004 and 153,254 pounds estimated for 2003 (Table 11). In 2005, Kodiak subsistence fishers harvested 146,781 pounds of halibut with setline gear (70%) and 64,047 pounds (30%) with hand operated gear. This compares to 131,719 pounds (70%) harvested with setline gear and 55,605 pounds (30%) with hand operated gear in 2004, and 101,575 pounds taken in 2003 with setline gear (66%) and 51,678 pounds (34%) with hand-operated gear. In addition, Kodiak road system SHARC holders harvested an estimated

²⁰ A cautionary note for Port Graham for 2005 concerns sample size. Only 16 of 52 SHARC holders responded to the 2005 survey (31%) (Table 3). Further outreach in this community will be necessary to improve the response rate and build confidence in the harvest estimates.

82,455 pounds net weight of halibut in 2005 they classified as sport-caught, up from 73,181 pounds in 2004 and 68,170 pounds in 2003. In total, Kodiak SHARC holders harvested 293,283 pounds of halibut in 2005, compared to 260,395 pounds in 2004 and 221,424 pounds net weight in 2003. Not surprisingly, the totals for all 3 years are lower than those based on household surveys for previous years (except that the 2004 and 2005 estimates are higher than that for 1991) because, as just noted, many Kodiak road system residents who fish for halibut likely have not obtained SHARCs and continue to harvest halibut under sport fishing rules. Overall, the 2003, 2004, and 2005 subsistence harvest estimates for Kodiak appear reasonable, but they should be further evaluated using angler survey data and with additional years of subsistence harvest survey data.

Sand Point (Regulatory Area 3B)

In 2000, the population of Sand Point was 952, with an Alaska Native population of 421 (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The population estimate for 2005 was 939 (ADLWD 2006). Prior to 2003, there was one estimate of halibut harvests for home use by Sand Point residents based on Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, household surveys, pertaining to 1992 (Fall et al. 1993). The estimated total harvest was 13,981 pounds net weight. Of this, 6,240 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, 6,934 pounds were taken with subsistence methods (setline or jigging with a hand-held line) and 807 pounds were harvested with rod and reel. The total harvest with noncommercial methods was 7,741 pounds. Of the 204 permanent households in the community, 122 harvested halibut for home use; 65 used "subsistence methods," 16 fished with rod and reel, and the rest only obtained halibut for home use from their commercial harvests.

At the end of 2003, 73 residents of Sand Point had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). The estimated subsistence halibut harvest for 2003 was 4,819 pounds net weight. Of this, 3,409 pounds were harvested with setline gear and 1,410 pounds with hand operated gear. Twenty-one Sand Point residents subsistence fished for halibut in 2003. In addition, 11 Sand Point SHARC holders harvested an estimated 410 pounds of halibut while sport fishing, for a total estimated harvest of 5,229 pounds of halibut. These are lower harvests and levels of participation than might be expected based on the 1992 survey findings.

By December 31, 2004, 351 Sand Point residents had obtained SHARCs, a very substantial increase over 2003 (Table 11). The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 11,355 pounds net weight. Of this total, 4,360 pounds were harvested with setline gear (38%) and 6,996 pounds (61%) with hand operated gear. In total, an estimated 109 Sand Point SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, about 5 times the estimate for 2003. Also, 50 Sand Point SHARC holders sport-fished for halibut, with an estimated total harvest of 1,384 pounds. In total, 121 Sand Point SHARC holders fished for halibut for home use in 2004 with a total harvest of 12,739 pounds net weight. This is more than double the 2003 estimate, and similar to the total community estimate for 1992 (which included halibut removed from commercial harvests). It is likely that the higher estimate for 2004 does not indicate an increased harvest by Sand Point residents over 2003, but rather a more complete estimate due to much larger number of participants in the SHARC program.

A total of 321 Sand Point residents held SHARCs in 2005. The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut increased to 21,901 pounds, with 12,201 pounds (56%) taken with setline gear and 9,700 pounds (44%) caught with hand operated gear (Table 11). One hundred Sand Point residents subsistence fished for halibut in 2005. In addition, 23 sport-fished for halibut, adding 1,281 pounds to the total halibut harvest for home use of 23,182 pounds. The increase in the total halibut harvest and especially in the increase in setline harvests suggests that Sand Point residents are increasingly participating in the opportunities provided by the subsistence halibut fishery.

Unalaska/Dutch Harbor (Regulatory Area 4A)

The city of Unalaska (which includes Dutch Harbor) had a population of 4,283 in 2000, including 397 Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The estimated population in 2005 was 4,297 (ADLWD 2006). The Division of Subsistence conducted a household harvest survey in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor for 1994. The estimated total halibut harvest was 97,601 pounds net weight (3,049 fish) (+/-34%), excluding 10,606 pounds (331 fish) removed from commercial catches for home use. Of the 700 households in the community, an estimated 391 (56%) had at least one member who fished for halibut in 1994. Most of the noncommercial harvest, 88,142 pounds (90%), was taken with rod and reel (ADF&G 2006)

By the close of 2003, only 92 residents of Unalaska and Dutch Harbor had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Notably, only 14 members of the Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska registered to subsistence fish for halibut in 2003. For the community overall and for the tribe, this was far fewer registrants than might have been predicted from the 1994 survey results. By the end of 2004, 131 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents had obtained SHARCs, as had 25 Qawalingin Tribe members. In 2005, 150 community members held SHARCs, as did 31 Qawalingin Tribe members. While a notable increase over 2003, this total continued to appear lower than expected.

In 2005, 88 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery and 28 sport-fished; 97 participated in either fishery. In comparison, in 2004, 81 community members subsistence fished for halibut and 34 sport-fished; 93 participated in either fishery. In 2003, 50 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut, 33 sport-fished, and 70 fished in either fishery (Table 11).

In 2005, the estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor was 18,108 pounds. This total was divided between harvests with setline gear (9,573 pounds; 53%) and hand operated gear (8,535; 47%) (Table 11). The estimated sport harvest of halibut by Unalaska SHARC holders in 2005 was 2,439 pounds, giving a total harvest for home use by SHARC holders of 20,547 pounds. In 2004, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut for Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents with SHARCs was 15,530 pounds net weight, with most (9,557 pounds; 62%) taken with setline gear and the balance with hand operated gear. In addition, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders harvested 2,165 pounds of halibut while sport fishing in 2004, for a total halibut harvest of 17,695 pounds. The estimated subsistence harvest for Unalaska and Dutch Harbor residents with SHARCs for 2003 was 10,860 pounds net weight, and these SHARC holders harvested an additional 5,519 pounds of halibut while sport fishing, for a total noncommercial harvest of 16,379 pounds.

The 2005 total halibut harvest by Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents represented just 21% of the harvest estimate for 1994. Similarly, the 2004 total halibut harvest was 18% of the harvest estimate for 1994 and the 2003 estimate was 17% of the 1994 estimate. There are at least 5 possible explanations for these differences. One, halibut harvests in Unalaska may have declined since 1994, although an actual level of decline of this magnitude appears unlikely. Second, the SHARC survey may have underestimated the subsistence halibut harvest if many fishers have not obtained a SHARC. A third possible explanation is that the 1994 survey might have overestimated the halibut harvest. A fourth potential explanation is that many halibut fishers in Unalaska perhaps prefer to harvest halibut under sport fishing regulations and therefore did not obtain a SHARC. A fifth possibility that may account for a decline in subsistence halibut harvests is stock abundance. The IPHC has noted a decline in abundance in Area 4A since 1994 (Gregg Williams, IPHC, personal communication, 2005). A combination of all five factors could be responsible for the unexpectedly low subsistence halibut harvest estimated for Unalaska from the SHARC surveys in all 3 study years. Further outreach in Unalaska is clearly appropriate, as well as additional research to better understand patterns of halibut fishing in the community.

Toksook Bay (Regulatory Area 4E)

As discussed in Chapter Two, 534 Toksook Bay tribal members (and 529 community residents) (population 532 in 2000 and 596 in 2005; U.S. Census Bureau 2001, ADLWD 2006) obtained SHARCs in 2003. The Division of Subsistence has not conducted a household harvest survey in this community. Wolfe (2002) estimated a subsistence halibut harvest of 12,600 pounds net weight (16,800 pounds round weight) for this community for 2000, based upon the per capita estimate for the neighboring community of Tununak from 1986. As also discussed in Chapter 1, with the assistance of the tribal government in Toksook Bay, Division of Subsistence staff evaluated the list of SHARC holders in the community, estimated the total number of subsistence halibut fishers, and conducted interviews with likely fishers. Based upon this collaboration with the tribal government, it is highly likely that most community residents who subsistence fished for halibut in 2003, 2004, and 2005 provided harvest data through the SHARC survey. Therefore, harvest estimates for Toksook Bay represent the harvests reported by respondents to the survey, and are not expanded to the total number of SHARC holders in the community.

The estimated harvest for Toksook Bay for 2003 was 24,500 pounds net weight by 54 fishers (Table 11). In the assessment by project staff, this was considered a reliable subsistence harvest estimate for the community. It should be noted that Toksook Bay is a member of the Coastal Villages Regional Fund (CVRF) CDQ organization. The majority of the 5,034 pounds of sublegal halibut retained for home use by members of this CDQ organization in 2003 was landed at Toksook Bay and Mekoryuk (Williams 2004:59-60).

For 2004, 56 Toksook Bay SHARC holders reported a harvest of 6,596 pounds of halibut, with most of this (5,737 pounds) harvested with hand operated gear (Table 11). This suggests a substantial decline in subsistence halibut harvests compared to 2003. As in 2003, a majority (69 percent of 7,120 pounds net weight) of the sublegal halibut retained for home use by the CVRF

was landed at Toksook Bay and Mekoryuk (Williams 2005), but this cannot account for the decline in subsistence harvests.

In 2005, subsistence harvests by Toksook Bay residents rebounded to 14,870 pounds; adding 98 pounds of sport-caught halibut gives a community total of 14,968 pounds (Table 11). Almost all (14,269 pounds; 96%) of the subsistence harvest was taken with hand-operated gear. Sixty-one Toksook Bay residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2005.

Tununak (Regulatory Area 4E)

Tununak had a population of 325 in 2000, 315 of whom were Alaska Native (U.S. Census Bureau 2001). The population for 2005 was 328 (ADLWD 2006). The Division of Subsistence conducted a comprehensive household harvest survey in Tununak in 1986, which provides the only estimate of subsistence halibut harvests for the community prior to the adoption of the new subsistence regulations. The harvest estimate was 1,532 fish and 30,643 pounds net (dressed) weight, with a 95% confidence limit of +/-26%. The harvest per capita was 93 pounds net weight (ADF&G 2006).

No residents of Tununak obtained SHARCs in 2003²¹, and the Traditional Elders' Council in Tununak did not approve Division of Subsistence plans to conduct interviews with potential subsistence halibut fishers for 2003. Therefore, there was no subsistence halibut harvest estimate for this community for 2003. By the close of 2004, however, 70 residents of Tununak had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Because only 9 SHARC holders responded to the mailout survey (12.9 percent), harvest estimates for Tununak for 2004 were based on a very low sampling fraction. The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 1,954 pounds net weight by 31 fishers, 878 pounds harvested with set line gear and 1,076 pounds with hand operated gear. No Tununak SHARC holders reported any sport fishing activity.

As noted in Chapter One, the tribal government supported Division of Subsistence interviewing of subsistence halibut fishers in Tununak for the 2005 study year. Thirty-three of 70 SHARC holders were interviewed (47%). As in Toksook Bay, reported harvests were not expanded for Tununak because most known halibut fishers were interviewed. The total subsistence harvest of halibut was 2,661 pounds by 20 fishers. Most of the harvest (88%) was taken with hand-operated gear. There were no sport harvests of halibut in Tununak in 2005.

Compared to the results of the 1986 survey, the harvest estimate for Tununak for 2005 appears low. The reasons for this difference are uncertain. Several additional years of harvest data collection plus continuing outreach and community support will be necessary to understand subsistence halibut harvest trends in this community.

COMPARISONS WITH NON-SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS IN 2005

As reported in Table 17, the preliminary estimated total halibut removal in Alaskan waters in 2005 was 81,165,442 pounds (net weight) based on data compiled the IPHC (Gilroy personal communication 2006) and this study. In this total, the removal of 23,221 pounds of sublegal

²¹ One tribal member obtained a SHARC, but this person was not a resident of Tununak.

halibut for personal use by CDQ organizations in Areas 4D and 4E has been added to the subsistence harvest category. Commercial harvests accounted for 72.3% of halibut removals in Alaska in 2005 (Fig. 30). Bycatch of halibut in various other commercial fisheries ranked second, with 14.1% of the statewide removals. Sport harvests ranked third, with 9.9%. Wastage in commercial fisheries added 2.2% to the total halibut removals. Finally, the subsistence fishery accounted for 1.5% of the total removals of halibut in Alaska waters in 2005.

Halibut harvests by fishery in 2005 at the regulatory area level did not differ substantially from the statewide pattern (Table 17, Fig. 31). In all regulatory areas, commercial harvests accounted for 55% or more of the total pounds net weight. In Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), sport fisheries took 17.7% and 15.2%, respectively, of the halibut harvest in 2005, but sport fisheries were smaller than the subsistence harvests in Area 3B and Area 4. Commercial bycatch accounted for 42.5% of halibut removals in Area 4. As a percentage of the total removal, subsistence halibut harvests were largest in Area 2C at 4.2% of the total (although they were less than a third of the sport harvest and about 5.6% of the commercial harvest) and 1.2% in Area 3A.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

New federal regulations governing subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska went into effect in May 2003. The 2005 calendar year was the third for which a program was implemented to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut under these regulations. By several measures, the program was a success. In 2005, 14,306 members of Alaska Native tribes with traditional uses of halibut and residents of eligible rural communities held subsistence halibut registration cards (SHARCs) from NMFS, an increase of 23% over the number of SHARCs that had been issued by the end of 2003. Of all SHARC holders, 8,565 (60%) voluntarily provided information about their subsistence halibut fishing activities in 2005 by responding to the survey. This compares to a response rate of 62% for the 2004 study year (8,524 respondents of 13,813 SHARC holders) and 65% percent for the 2003 study year (7,593 respondents of 11,625 SHARC holders) (Table 18).

Based on these survey returns, and estimated 5,621 individuals participated in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery in 2005. This is a decrease of 6% from the estimated 5,984 individuals who subsistence fished for halibut in Alaska in 2004, but is 14% higher than the estimated 4,942 SHARC holders who fished in 2003. The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2005 is 55,875 fish and 1,178,222 pounds (+/-3.0%) (net weight). In comparison, the 2004 estimated subsistence harvest was 52,412 halibut and 1,193,162 net pounds (+/- 1.5%), and 43,926 halibut for 1,041,330 pounds (+/- 4%) were harvested in the subsistence fishery in 2003. As measured in pounds, the 2005 subsistence halibut harvest was about 1% lower than the harvest in 2004 and 13% higher than the 2003 estimated harvest (Table 18). The total estimated harvests for 2003, 2004, and 2005 all fell below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf , page 16748; NMFS 2003). The larger estimated harvest in 2004 compared to 2003 corresponded to the greater number of individuals who held SHARCs through December 2004 and a proportional increase in the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut. The leveling off of the harvest in 2005 compared to 2004 is consistent with the small increase in individuals who held SHARCs for at least a portion of 2005. Average harvests per fisher were higher in 2005 compared to the first 2 years of the study: 9.9 halibut per fisher for 210 pounds, compared to 8.8 halibut per fisher for 199 pounds in 2004 and 8.9 halibut per fisher in for 211 pounds in 2003 (Table 18).

After the first 3 years of the harvest assessment program, it is not possible to determine if the overall increase in statewide harvest estimates in 2004 and 2005 compared to 2003 was the result of an actual increase in the subsistence halibut harvest, a reflection of normal year-to-year variations, a consequence of more complete participation of subsistence fishers in the SHARC program, the product of different sample sizes and the nature of the respondent pool, or the result of increasing trust on the part of subsistence fishers in the survey. As the community case studies demonstrate, a number of factors appear to have caused the differences in harvest estimates over the 3 study years, and these differ by community. Some are methodological (St. Paul for example), while other factors are probably linked to more thorough and accurate documentation of harvests (Cordova, Sand Point) rather than a true increase.

In 2005, most subsistence halibut were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (70%) and the rest with hand operated gear (30%). Similarly, in 2004, 74% of the subsistence halibut were harvested with setline (stationary) gear, and in 2003, setlines accounted for 72% of the harvest.

The largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2005 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 51% (598,072 pounds); followed by Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 36% (429,275 pounds); Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 5% (54,119 pounds); Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 4% (46,225 pounds); Area 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 3% (35,615 pounds); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 1% (7,716 pounds); Area 4D (Central Bering Sea), less than 1% (5,848 pounds); and Area 4B (Western Aleutian Islands), less than 1% (1,351 pounds). In 2004 and 2003 also, Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) accounted for most of the subsistence harvests. The proportion of the statewide subsistence halibut harvest occurring in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) has declined from 60% in 2003 to 57% in 2004 and 51% in 2005. Correspondingly, the portion occurring in Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) has increased from 27% in 2003 to 34% in 2004 and 36% in 2005. Subsistence harvests accounted for 1.5% of the total halibut removals in Alaska waters in 2005, compared to 1.5 % in 2004 and 1.3% in 2003.

Subsistence halibut fishers had an estimated incidental harvest of 12,395 rockfish in 2005. This is a decline of 35% from the estimated harvest of 19,001 rockfish in 2004, and a decline of 17% from the 14,870 rockfish harvested in the fishery in 2003 (Table 18). There were 1,544 SHARC holders who harvested rockfish while subsistence halibut fishing in 2005, compared to 1,616 in 2004 and 1,239 in 2003. Most of the incidental rockfish harvests in 2005 occurred in Area 2C (63%), as they had in 2004 (68%) and 2003 (67%).

In 2005, subsistence halibut fishers harvested an estimated 2,355 lingcod in the subsistence halibut fishery. This is a decline of 47% from the estimate of 4,407 lingcod harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 and a decline of 29% from the 2003 estimate of 3,298 lingcod. In total, 862 SHARC holders harvested lingcod while subsistence halibut fishing in 2005. This is 10% lower than the 953 SHARC holders who had an incidental harvest of lingcod in 2004, but 23% higher than the estimate of 699 SHARC holders in 2003 (Table 18). As with rockfish, most of the incidental lingcod harvest took place in Area 2C in 2005 (56%), 2004 (56%) and 2003 (51%).

As discussed above, comparisons of the 2003, 2004, and 2005 harvest estimates with those from previous research by the Division of Subsistence are complicated by different research methods, but such comparisons are still instructive. Subsistence harvest estimates for most of the larger communities (combining tribal and rural SHARC holders) such as Sitka, Petersburg, and Kodiak for 2003, 2004, and 2005 are similar to earlier estimates based on household surveys. This is significant in that these communities account for a very large percentage of the total harvest. We conclude that the first 3 years of the survey of SHARC holders produced sound estimates of subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska based on a scientific sample and a relatively high response rate. The estimates can be further evaluated in the future as the new subsistence regulations become more completely implemented and additional years of harvest data are

collected. Continued documentation of the subsistence harvests is also necessary for any meaningful discussion of trends in the fishery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We conclude this report with the following recommendations based on experiences during the first 3 years of this project. These suggestions are similar to those that were offered at the conclusion of the first and second years' reports (Fall et al. 2004:30-31; Fall et al. 2005:34-36).

1. The harvest assessment program for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery should continue for at least one more year to document harvests occurring in 2006, using methods similar to those employed for 2003, 2004, and 2005. This 4-year effort will continue the development of a time series for assessment of harvest trends as well as for assessment of the information collected for the first years of the fishery. As discussed above, the methods used for 2003, 2004, and 2005 (a short, mailed survey with 3 mailings, supplemented by community outreach, interviewing in selected communities, and partnerships with tribal governments), were successful and should be retained to facilitate comparisons across study years. In addition, implementation of a program to collect harvest data in-season in selected communities should be considered on a trial basis to help supplement and evaluate the data collected through the mailed survey.²² Further, given that the subsistence fishery is operating under relatively new regulations, consideration should be given to continuing the present study to at least a total of 5 years to strengthen the time series data and trend analysis.
2. Outreach is needed in several communities, including Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Angoon, and perhaps Sand Point, based on relatively low response rates or unexpectedly low numbers of SHARCs issued. Contracts with tribal governments or local hiring in Sitka, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan should be renewed for the fourth year to build upon the successful work in those communities in the first 3 years of the program. Collaboration with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association should also continue in order to develop a reliable harvest estimate for St. Paul.
3. Further community outreach should continue in Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast). There are many communities in this very large geographic area but relatively few SHARCs were issued. For the 2005 study year (as discussed in Chapter One), the focus of this outreach was on those communities that are known to have relatively large traditional harvests of halibut. Harvests in many other communities in this area are likely to be small. Although a major outreach effort including most of these other communities would be expensive and unnecessary, communications with tribal

²² In October 2005, when the grant award between NMFS and the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G was amended to add funds to support the third year of the mail-out survey for 2005, funds were also included to plan and implement a pilot project to collect subsistence halibut harvest data in season in Kodiak and Sitka. That in-season project was implemented in the summer of 2006. Findings will be reported in final report for the 2006 harvest year. In addition, the funding provided in 2005 supported further community outreach efforts. In June 2006, the agreement between NMFS and the Division of Subsistence was amended to add funds to support the mail survey for the 2006 study year.

governments could result in more enrollments in the SHARC program and more confidence in the survey results.

4. Regulations were adopted by NMFS in late 2004 creating a community harvester program for subsistence halibut fishing. It will be essential to integrate this program into the SHARC harvest assessment program. This will entail further cooperative work with tribal governments.

5. If rockfish or lingcod incidental harvests in the halibut subsistence fishery continue to be of interest to managers in some areas, more specific data collection tools need to be developed to collect harvest data at the species level for rockfish in particular communities. This should only be done in selected areas of concern given the additional costs to data collection and analysis that this will entail (see Wolfe 2002 for more discussion of collection of rockfish harvest data through the SHARC survey). Such research should only occur through partnerships with local communities and tribes, and should include a combination of participant observation, key respondent interviewing, and survey methods.²³

6. Further evaluation of sport fish harvest data, achieved through the mailed survey administered by the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G, should take place for the larger rural communities participating in the subsistence halibut fishery for at least several years. (Analysis of these data for Sitka was conducted as a pilot effort for 2004. See Fall et al. 2005:22-24.) As discussed in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, many SHARC holders also reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2003, 2004, and 2005. It will be important to try to determine if a shift in harvest from the “sport” category to the subsistence category is occurring, in order to evaluate trends in the subsistence fishery and the effect of the new subsistence halibut regulations on fishing patterns. Also, as also noted in Chapter 3, comparisons of community harvest estimates from previous research require consideration of sport harvests as well as harvests under the new subsistence regulations. Such comparisons are also important for evaluating the subsistence harvest assessment program and the performance of the new subsistence regulations.

7. Consideration should be given to funding and implementing ethnographic investigations in key halibut fishing communities to evaluate the effects of the new subsistence fishing regulations on fishing patterns. These studies would entail more detailed interviewing of fishers regarding any changes in gear choice, fishing effort, harvest amounts, incidental harvests of rockfish or lingcod, or other fishing activities that have resulted from the regulatory changes. These interviews could also investigate traditional knowledge about local halibut stocks (as well as local stocks of rockfish and lingcod) that might prove useful to management agencies, communities, and tribes for future management of the subsistence, sport, and commercial halibut fisheries in Alaska.

²³ In 2006, the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, received funding from the North Pacific Research Board to conduct research on subsistence rockfish fishing in Sitka (southeast Alaska), Chenega Bay (Prince William Sound), and Nanwalek and Port Graham (lower Cook Inlet). Findings of this research will be available in 2007.

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REPORT TABLES

Table 1. Population of Rural Communities Eligible to Participate in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2000 and 2005

Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2005
		Total	Alaska Native	
ANGOON	2C	572	419	497
COFFMAN COVE	2C	199	12	156
CRAIG	2C	1,397	432	1,417
EDNA BAY	2C	49	2	41
ELFIN COVE	2C	32	0	29
GUSTAVUS	2C	429	32	459
HAINES	2C	1,811	332	1,525
HOLLIS	2C	139	13	137
HOONAH	2C	860	597	861
HYDABURG	2C	382	342	369
HYDER	2C	97	4	91
KAKE	2C	710	530	598
KASAAN	2C	39	19	61
KLAWOCK	2C	854	496	780
KLUKWAN	2C	139	123	109
METLAKATLA	2C	1,375	1,125	1,343
MEYERS CHUCK	2C	21	2	15
PELICAN	2C	163	42	115
PETERSBURG	2C	3,224	388	3,155
POINT BAKER	2C	35	3	22
PORT ALEXANDER	2C	81	11	75
PORT PROTECTION	2C	63	7	54
SAXMAN	2C	431	302	405
SITKA	2C	8,835	2,178	8,947
SKAGWAY	2C	862	44	834
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2C	104	5	98
THORNE BAY	2C	552	27	486
WHALE PASS	2C	58	2	76
WRANGELL	2C	2,308	550	1,974
Regulatory Area 2C Subtotals ⁵		25,821	8,039	24,729
AKHIOK	3A	80	75	41
CHENEGA BAY	3A	86	67	82
CORDOVA	3A	2,454	368	2,288
KARLUK	3A	27	26	27
KODIAK ²	3A	12,973	1,697	12,816
LARSEN BAY	3A	115	91	97
NANWALEK	3A	177	165	222
OLD HARBOR	3A	237	203	200
OUZINKIE	3A	225	197	191
PORT GRAHAM	3A	171	151	134
PORT LIONS	3A	253	163	220
SELDOVIA	3A	286	66	391
TATITLEK	3A	107	91	102
YAKUTAT	3A	680	375	618
Regulatory Area 3A Subtotals		17,871	3,735	17,429

[continued]

Table 1. [continued]

Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2005
		Total	Alaska Native	
CHIGNIK	3B	79	48	95
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	103	85	86
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	145	127	117
COLD BAY	3B	88	15	89
FALSE PASS	3B	64	42	63
IVANOF BAY	3B	22	21	2
KING COVE	3B	792	379	723
NELSON LAGOON	3B	83	68	70
PERRYVILLE	3B	107	105	114
SAND POINT	3B	952	421	939
Regulatory Area 3B Subtotals		2,435	1,311	2,298
AKUTAN	4A	713	117	773
NIKOLSKI	4A	39	27	31
UNALASKA	4A	4,283	397	4,297
Regulatory Area 4A Subtotals		5,035	541	5,101
ADAK	4B	316	118	167
ATKA	4B	92	84	90
Regulatory Area 4B Subtotals		408	202	257
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	152	140	128
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C	532	460	488
Regulatory Area 4C Subtotals		684	600	616
GAMBELL	4D	649	622	660
SAVOONGA	4D	643	614	695
DIOMEDE	4D	146	137	132
Regulatory Area 4D Subtotals		1,438	1,373	1,487
ALAKANUK	4E	652	638	678
ALEKNAGIK	4E	221	187	241
BREVIG MISSION	4E	276	254	327
BETHEL	4E	5,471	3,719	5,960
CHEFORNAK	4E	394	386	457
CHEVAK	4E	765	734	916
CLARK'S POINT	4E	75	69	65
COUNCIL ANVSA ³	4E	0	0	0
DILLINGHAM	4E	2,466	1,503	2,370
EEK	4E	280	271	291
EGEGIK	4E	116	89	81
ELIM	4E	313	297	302
EMMONAK	4E	767	720	740
GOLOVIN	4E	144	133	150
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	230	216	238
HOOPER BAY	4E	1,014	971	1,133
KING SALMON	4E	442	133	420

[continued]

Table 1. [continued]

Community ¹	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2005
		Total	Alaska Native	
KIPNUK	4E	644	631	688
KONGIGANAK	4E	359	349	427
KOTLIK	4E	591	568	609
KOYUK	4E	297	280	350
KWIGILLINGOK	4E	338	331	361
LEVELOCK	4E	122	116	54
MANOKOTAK	4E	399	378	437
MEKORYUK	4E	210	203	192
NAKNEK	4E	678	319	577
NAPAKIAK	4E	353	341	373
NAPASKIAK	4E	390	383	428
NEWTOK	4E	321	311	315
NIGHTMUTE	4E	208	197	234
NOME	4E	3,505	2,057	3,508
OSCARVILLE	4E	61	61	59
PILOT POINT	4E	100	86	73
PLATINUM	4E	41	38	38
PORT HEIDEN	4E	119	93	89
QUINHAGAK	4E	555	540	642
SCAMMON BAY	4E	465	453	509
SAINT MICHAEL	4E	368	343	509
SHAKTOOLIK	4E	230	218	224
SHELDON POINT	4E	164	154	158
SHISHMAREF	4E	562	531	581
SOLOMON ANVSA	4E	4	3	8
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	137	115	76
STEBBINS	4E	547	518	596
TELLER	4E	268	248	263
TOGIAK	4E	809	750	779
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	532	519	596
TUNTUTULIAK	4E	370	366	399
TUNUNAK	4E	325	315	328
TWIN HILLS	4E	69	65	71
UGASHIK	4E	11	9	15
UNALAKLEET	4E	747	655	710
WALES	4E	152	137	151
WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	203	175	224
Regulatory Area 4E Subtotals		28,880	23,176	30,020
Grand Total		82,572	38,977	81,937

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development population estimates for 2005 (<http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/pop/estimates> on September 18, 2006)

¹ Alaska Native Village statistical Area populations were used whenever no city or census designated place (CDP) populations were present in the census.

² Total population for Kodiak Island road system area; includes Kodiak City, Kodiak Station, Chiniak, and other areas on the road system.

³ There is no census table for a Council CDP or municipality. The Council ANVSA table indicated that all 40 housing units were vacant.

⁴ No Alaska Native Population data are available for 2005.

⁵ Non-tribal residents of Naukati Bay were not eligible for SHARCs in 2004. The NPFMC in late 2004 recommended that Naukati Bay be added to the eligible list, but regulatory action had not occurred by late 2005. Naukati Bay had a population of 135, including 13 Alaska Natives, in 2000, and a total population of 106 in 2005.

Table 2. Project Chronology, 2005 Study Year

Date	Event/Action
September 1, 2005	Amendment 1 to Award No. NA04NMF4370314 finalized between NMFS and ADF&G to support the research for study year 2005
December 20, 2005	Mailing of letter to tribes concerning mailout of surveys for the second year of the project
Mid January 2006	Running of newspaper ads
January 31, 2006	ADF&G news release regarding mailing of SHARC surveys
February 2, 2006	First mailing of survey forms
March 6, 2006	Development of informal agreement with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association to assist with outreach in St. Paul
March 21, 2006	Second mailing of survey forms
March 15 - April 7, 2006	Survey administration in Toksook Bay; phone calls to SHARC holders in selected other western Alaska communities
April through June 2006	Administration of surveys in Sitka, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan
April 25, 2006	Third mailing of survey forms
April 28, 2006	Submission of semi-annual report on project progress to NMFS
May 16 - 18, 2006	M. Brock traveled to meetings in Sitka, Ketchikan, and Saxman to discuss the project
November 1, 2006	Release of public review draft of final report
December X, 2006	Presentation of study findings, ANSHWG, Anchorage
December 6, 2006	Presentation of study findings, NPFMC, Anchorage
December 20, 2006	Completion of revised, final report

Table 3. Sample Achievement, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Survey for 2005, by Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Place of Residence

Tribe Name	First Mailing		Second Mailing		Third Mailing		Totals	
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Through Mail	Response Rate
AGDAQUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	39	15	27	4	21	39	23	59.0%
AUKOAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	129	26	106	11	90	129	45	34.9%
ANDOON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2	0	47	11	342	615	278	45.5%
CENTRAL COUNCIL TUNGIT AND HADA INDIAN TRIBE	615	190	427	47	41	4	2	280
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (ASHNUMAKUT)	6	0	6	0	5	6	1	83.3%
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	9	4	6	2	2	9	6	66.7%
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	38	14	25	7	16	38	22	57.9%
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	47	24	28	4	20	30	32	63.8%
CRAG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	55	26	31	4	26	55	30	58.2%
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	22	6	17	4	13	22	13	59.1%
EGEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	100.0%
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	200	53	152	19	123	200	87	43.5%
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	181	41	139	4	129	181	101	89.0%
KENAIITE INDIAN TRIBE	66	29	44	10	27	66	45	68.2%
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	770	190	562	56	458	770	277	36
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	165	44	128	17	22	165	83	50.3%
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	224	61	156	15	131	224	90	40.6%
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	380	82	303	28	263	380	131	34.5%
NANAI NATIVE VILLAGE	6	2	4	1	3	6	3	50.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	24	12	10	4	17	24	9	37.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	44	6	44	2	36	44	9	20.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALENAKIK	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	1	1	19	5	5	27	11	40.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	1	1	24	2	19	27	11	40.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	14	7	11	3	4	14	10	71.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAAGOON	39	19	21	2	14	39	26	66.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	23	11	12	5	8	23	17	73.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	21	5	16	3	13	21	8	38.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	67	26	42	8	23	67	43	64.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	2	11	2	9	13	4	30.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	0	6	0	6	6	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAO)	15	8	8	0	6	15	9	60.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	89	12	78	12	61	89	29	32.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAPLUK	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPYUK	88	7	79	3	77	88	11	12.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGANAK	10	2	8	2	6	10	4	40.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGSILLINGOK	46	2	44	1	43	46	3	6.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIMNHAQAK	11	3	10	1	7	11	4	36.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	41	16	25	7	18	41	31	75.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	15	7	10	0	7	15	7	46.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAWMLAK	32	9	24	0	23	32	9	28.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAQAK	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAAGOON	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	8	0	8	0	7	8	1	12.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	12	0	12	0	11	12	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZNIKE	34	15	18	2	14	34	18	52.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	36	21	18	3	12	36	24	66.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	42	8	34	4	29	42	13	31.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	56	20	39	11	25	56	35	62.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONA	42	8	35	2	32	42	11	26.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMARBEF	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATLER	32	15	19	2	14	32	18	56.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUKAKUYAYU)	527	33	495	2	485	527	32	5.9%

(continued)

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued.

Tribal Name	Tribal Name Subtotals			
	First Mailing	Second Mailing	Third Mailing	Totals
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	73	4	0	77
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	5	8	0	13
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	8	4	0	12
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	2	2	0	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	3	0	0	3
NEWTON VILLAGE	96	33	1	130
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	15	2	0	17
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	113	32	6	151
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAM	8	1	0	9
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAM	59	13	3	75
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAM	8	1	0	9
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAM	59	13	3	75
ORUTSARAKUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	0	12
ORUTSARAKUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	0	12
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	53	11	1	65
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	118	49	10	177
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	1	0	0	1
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	25	21	1	47
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	224	207	181	612
QAGAN TOVAOUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	264	205	24	493
QAVAILING TRIBE OF UNALASKA	31	26	3	60
SELDOVA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	23	2	66
SHOONAO' TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	97	14	266
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	436	299	24	759
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	1	0	0	1
SOUTH HAKNEK VILLAGE	2	0	0	2
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGAIK	11	10	1	22
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4	16	2	22
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	17	0	0	17
VILLAGE OF CLARKS POINT	3	7	0	10
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	8	0	0	8
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	45	35	6	86
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	13	4	4	21
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	97	49	13	159
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	58	37	6	101
Totals	6,437	4,822	3,295	14,554

Rural Community	Rural Community Subtotals			
	First Mailing	Second Mailing	Third Mailing	Totals
ADAK	13	0	11	24
AKHIOK	1	0	0	1
AKUTAN	4	4	4	12
ALEKNAGIK	4	22	13	39
ANCOON	33	14	0	47
ATKA	12	2	0	14
BETHEL	5	0	0	5
CHEFORNAK	3	0	0	3
CHEMENA BAY	12	6	0	18
CHEVAK	5	0	0	5
CHIGNIK	11	8	0	19
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	0	0	10
CHIGNIK LAKE	4	0	0	4
CHIGNIK	2	0	0	2
CLARKS POINT	1	1	0	2
COFFMAN COVE	45	31	2	78
COLD BAY	21	8	0	29
CORDOVA	542	310	14	866
CRAG	352	198	8	558
DILLINGHAM	44	28	0	72
EDNA BAY	52	28	0	80
EELK	1	0	0	1
Totals	1,811	1,571	1,822	5,204

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

Rural Community	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
ELFIN COVE	20	13	0	11	1	0	6	0	0	20	14	0	14	70.0%	0
EMMONAK	1														
FALSE PASS	5	1	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	5	3	0	3	60.0%	0
GAMBELL	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	2														
GUSTAVUS	76	48	1	35	6	0	24	3	0	76	57	0	57	75.0%	1
HAINES	477	319	11	194	48	3	97	20	0	477	387	0	387	81.1%	14
HOLLIS	52	32	1	29	3	0	19	2	0	52	37	0	37	71.2%	1
HOONAH	141	73	4	77	14	2	50	4	1	141	91	0	91	64.5%	7
HOOPER BAY	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	5	62.5%	0
HYDABURG	18	11	0	7	0	0	7	1	0	18	12	5	17	94.4%	0
HYDER	39	12	0	29	13	0	16	5	0	39	30	0	30	76.9%	0
KAKE	54	25	4	33	6	0	20	4	0	54	35	0	35	64.8%	4
KASAAN	20	12	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	20	12	0	12	60.0%	0
KETCHIKAN	2														
KING COVE	23	12	0	13	1	0	9	5	0	23	18	0	18	78.3%	0
KING SALMON	5														
KIPNUK	1														
KLAWOCK	127	74	4	61	10	0	44	3	2	127	87	0	87	68.5%	6
KLUKWAN	3														
KODIAK	1538	780	47	860	123	20	558	93	23	1538	996	0	996	64.8%	90
KONGIGANAK	3														
KOTLIK	1														
KOYUK	1														
LARSEN BAY	16	10	0	8	1	0	3	1	1	16	12	0	12	75.0%	1
MANOKOTAK	2														
MEKORYUK	2														
METLAKATLA	46	13	5	29	2	1	22	3	4	46	18	0	18	39.1%	10
MEYERS CHUCK	14	6	0	10	4	0	5	0	0	14	10	0	10	71.4%	0
NAKNEK	5														
NANWALEK	7	3	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	7	3	0	3	42.9%	1
NEWTOK	1														
NIGHTMUTE	24	1	1	22	0	0	21	1	0	24	2	9	11	45.8%	1
NIKOLSKI	7	4	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	7	5	0	5	71.4%	0
NOME	11	4	0	8	0	1	6	0	0	11	4	0	4	36.4%	1
OLD HARBOR	35	18	1	21	4	4	7	2	0	35	24	0	24	68.6%	5
OUZINKIE	16	7	2	7	2	0	5	1	0	16	10	0	10	62.5%	2
PELICAN	48	23	3	24	6	1	16	4	0	48	33	0	33	68.8%	4
PERRYVILLE	1														
PETERSBURG	1065	580	25	532	99	11	361	64	2	1065	743	0	743	69.8%	38
PLATINUM	1														
PORT ALEXANDER	26	11	1	17	6	0	10	0	0	26	17	0	17	65.4%	1
PORT GRAHAM	16	3	0	13	3	1	8	1	0	16	7	0	7	43.8%	1
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	32	16	0	22	2	0	15	3	0	32	21	0	21	65.6%	0
PORT PROTECTION	19	12	0	9	1	0	8	0	0	19	13	0	13	68.4%	0
PT. BAKER	18	12	1	7	1	0	4	1	0	18	14	0	14	77.8%	1
QUINHAGAK	4														
SAND POINT	18	8	0	10	1	1	6	2	0	18	11	0	11	61.1%	1
SAVOONGA	2														
SAXMAN	36	16	2	19	2	0	16	1	0	36	19	3	22	61.1%	2
SCAMMON BAY	5														
SELDOVIA	115	69	4	52	10	0	31	7	0	115	86	0	86	74.8%	4
SHELDON POINT	1														
SITKA	1578	751	37	889	117	27	626	94	11	1578	962	123	1085	68.8%	75
SKAGWAY	58	32	0	31	8	1	17	3	1	58	43	0	43	74.1%	2
SOUTH NAKNEK	3														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8	1	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	8	2	0	2	25.0%	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	5														
TATILEK	12	8	0	5	0	0	4	2	0	12	10	0	10	83.3%	0
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	31	1	18	4	0	11	2	0	44	37	0	37	84.1%	1
THORNE BAY	134	93	5	54	9	2	26	8	0	134	110	0	110	82.1%	7

[[continued]]

Table 3. Sample Achievement. continued

Rural Community	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response Rate	Undeliverable
TOSIAK	3													
TOKSOOK BAY	116	59	2	58	11	0	43	10	0	116	60	0	60	69.0%
UNALASKA	27	24	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	27	24	0	24	88.9%
WHALE PASS	424	227	11	205	45	5	134	30	2	424	302	0	302	71.2%
WRANGELL	63	32	2	32	2	2	27	7	0	63	41	0	41	65.1%
YAKUTAT														
Rural Community Subtotals	7,869	4,153	200	4,151	681	91	2,744	457	57	7,869	5,291	154	5,445	69.2%
TRIBAL RURAL GRAND TOTALS	14,306	5,824	381	8,973	1,180	155	6,739	828	77	14,306	7,832	733	8,565	59.9%

City of Residence	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals				
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response Rate	Undeliverable
ADAK	13	2	0	12	0	1	10	7	0	13	9	0	9	69.2%
AKHIK	22	2	0	20	3	0	15	2	2	22	7	0	7	31.8%
AKUTAN	49	10	0	46	2	0	37	1	0	49	13	0	13	26.5%
ALEKUGAK	4													
ANCHOR POINT	11	3	0	8	1	0	7	0	0	11	4	0	4	36.4%
ANCHORAGE	221	62	9	162	18	13	112	24	3	221	104	2	106	48.0%
ANGOON	172	42	0	137	17	3	109	13	0	172	72	0	72	41.9%
ATKA	12	2	0	12	2	0	8	0	0	12	4	0	4	33.3%
AUKE BAY	2													
BETHEL	8	1	0	7	4	0	4	0	0	8	5	0	5	62.5%
BIG LAKE	2													
CHEFORNAK	20	1	0	19	2	0	15	2	0	20	5	10	15	75.0%
CHENEGA BAY	18	8	0	11	1	1	8	1	0	18	10	0	10	55.6%
CHEVAK	13	1	0	12	3	0	9	2	0	13	6	4	10	76.9%
CHIGNIK	31	14	1	20	7	0	8	1	0	31	22	0	22	71.0%
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	21	0	21	1	0	16	4	0	42	26	0	26	61.9%
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	4	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	8	7	0	7	87.5%
CHINIAC	21	9	0	13	2	0	10	0	0	21	11	0	11	52.4%
CHUGIAK	7	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	7	6	0	6	85.7%
CLARKS POINT	4													
COFFMAN COVE	46	32	2	21	5	0	7	2	0	46	39	0	39	84.8%
COLD BAY	24	12	0	13	1	2	9	1	0	24	14	0	14	58.3%
COPPER CENTER	2													
COPPER CENTER	602	331	17	285	57	2	180	30	6	602	418	0	418	69.4%
CORDOVA	499	268	10	275	37	1	202	21	4	499	326	0	326	65.3%
CRAIG	3													
DELTA JUNCTION	62	38	0	25	2	0	21	8	0	62	48	0	48	77.4%
DILLINGHAM	17	4	0	14	2	0	13	1	1	17	7	0	7	41.2%
DOUGLAS	61	29	1	33	6	0	23	8	0	61	43	1	44	72.1%
DUTCH HARBOR	12	2	0	10	0	0	8	4	0	12	6	0	6	50.0%
EAGLE RIVER	24	12	0	17	3	0	9	3	0	24	18	0	18	75.0%
EDNA BAY	21	4	0	17	4	0	13	0	0	21	8	3	11	52.4%
EELK	20	13	0	11	1	0	6	0	0	20	14	0	14	70.0%
ELFIN COVE	2													
EXCURSION INLET	9	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	8	88.9%
FAIRBANKS	10	2	1	8	2	0	5	0	0	10	4	0	4	40.0%
FALSE PASS	2													
FRITZ CREEK	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0.0%
GAMBELL	4													
GLENNALLEN	1													
GOLOVIN	17	9	0	9	0	0	7	1	0	17	10	0	10	58.8%
GOODNEWS BAY	77	49	1	35	5	0	24	3	0	77	57	0	57	74.0%
GUSTAVUS	556	350	14	248	57	0	139	22	0	556	429	0	429	77.2%
HAINES	5													
HOLLIS	28	16	0	12	1	0	11	0	0	28	17	0	17	60.7%
HOMER														

(continues)

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued.

City of Residence	First Mailing		Second Mailing		Third Mailing		Totals	
	Surveys Returned	Mailings Undeliverable	Surveys Returned	Mailings Undeliverable	Surveys Returned	Mailings Undeliverable	Surveys Returned Through Staff	Mailings Undeliverable
HOONAH	121	2	121	2	121	1	175	52.4%
HOOPER BAY	93	11	83	12	66	5	34	66.7%
HYDABURG	186	48	136	4	128	16	106	93.5%
HYDER	39	12	29	13	15	5	30	76.9%
JUNEAU	419	122	299	34	238	24	419	43.2%
KAVE	163	56	110	20	79	13	163	54.6%
KALSKAG	1	1	0	0	7	0	19	63.2%
KARLUK	10	10	10	2	7	0	12	63.2%
KASAN	19	0	10	2	7	0	19	63.2%
KASLOF	7	0	7	1	6	0	7	14.3%
KENAI	57	31	32	7	10	3	41	71.9%
KETCHIKAN	882	249	622	63	504	35	882	44.2%
KING COVE	61	24	41	5	31	7	61	59.0%
KING SALMON	4	0	79	3	77	1	87	47.1%
KIPNUK	87	7	79	3	77	1	11	47.1%
KLAWOCK	320	126	207	28	156	29	320	57.2%
KODIAK	1741	861	999	142	654	107	1741	63.8%
KONGIGANUK	13	2	11	3	9	0	13	53.8%
KWIGILLINGOK	45	2	43	1	42	0	45	40.0%
LARSEN BAY	39	19	20	4	14	9	39	82.1%
LOWER KALSKAG	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANOKOTAK	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCCRATH	4	0	10	0	8	1	15	100.0%
MEKORVUK	15	6	10	0	8	0	7	100.0%
METLAKATLA	414	89	326	29	281	24	414	34.3%
MEYERS CHUCK	14	6	10	4	5	0	10	71.4%
MAKNEK	10	4	6	2	5	0	10	60.0%
MANWALEK	37	12	25	0	24	0	37	32.4%
MAPAKAK	3	0	5	1	3	1	11	81.8%
NALUKATI	11	7	0	0	0	0	9	0
NELSON LAGOON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEWTOK	5	0	30	1	28	1	31	48.4%
NIGHTMUTE	31	1	30	1	28	1	31	48.4%
NIKISKI	7	1	6	1	5	0	7	28.6%
NIKOLSKI	18	3	17	1	14	1	18	27.8%
NINILCHIK	62	24	41	7	33	0	62	50.0%
NOME	15	5	11	0	10	0	15	33.3%
NORTH POLE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUAAPTCHUK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OLD HARBOR	74	26	53	12	30	3	74	55.4%
OUZINKIE	43	19	22	3	18	3	43	58.1%
PALMER	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PELICAN	57	24	32	10	19	5	57	68.4%
PERRYVILLE	38	22	17	3	12	0	38	65.8%
PETERSBURG	1197	634	602	109	422	73	1197	68.2%
PLATINUM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POINT BAKER	28	17	14	2	10	1	20	71.4%
POINT ALEXANDER	25	10	18	7	10	0	17	68.0%
POINT GRAHAM	52	8	44	7	34	1	52	30.8%
POINT HEIDEN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POINT LIONS	84	34	60	13	38	7	84	64.3%
PORT PROTECTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PORT WILLIAM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUINHAGAK	16	5	15	2	9	0	16	62.5%
SAND POINT	321	76	247	33	200	12	321	37.7%
SAYONGA	44	8	34	2	34	1	44	25.0%
SAXMAN	15	5	10	0	10	1	15	80.0%
SCAMMON BAY	7	1	6	0	6	2	7	57.1%
SELDOVA	123	71	57	12	35	8	123	74.0%
SEWARD	10	1	9	0	8	1	10	20.0%
SHISHMARF	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SITKA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(continued)

Table 3. Sample Achievement, continued

City of Residence	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
SKAGWAY	62	35	0	32	8	1	18	4	1	62	47	0	47	75.8%	2
SOLDOTNA	18	9	0	10	2	0	7	1	0	18	12	0	12	66.7%	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	3														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	5	0	27	1	0	26	0	0	32	6	1	7	21.9%	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	22	0	201	18	1	175	6	0	218	46	123	169	77.5%	1
STERLING	4														
TATITLEK	30	15	0	16	0	0	15	3	0	30	18	0	18	60.0%	0
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	31	1	18	4	0	11	2	0	44	37	0	37	84.1%	1
THORNE BAY	134	93	6	52	9	1	26	7	0	134	109	0	109	81.3%	7
TOGIAK	10	2	0	9	2	0	5	2	0	10	6	0	6	60.0%	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	27	2	496	7	0	486	12	0	522	46	102	148	28.4%	2
TRAPPER CREEK	2														
TUNUNAK	70	4	0	67	0	0	66	1	0	70	5	28	33	47.1%	0
TWIN HILLS	1														
UNALAKLEET	1														
UNALASKA	89	37	2	55	8	0	44	4	0	89	49	4	53	59.6%	2
VALDEZ	26	9	1	19	2	0	14	5	0	26	16	0	16	61.5%	1
WARD COVE	46	13	2	33	12	0	19	4	0	46	29	0	29	63.0%	2
WASILLA	28	12	1	17	0	1	12	2	0	28	14	0	14	50.0%	2
WHALE PASS	6	2	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	6	2	0	2	33.3%	3
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1														
WHITTIER	2														
WILLOW	1														
WRANGELL	530	281	15	255	57	6	165	35	2	530	373	0	373	70.4%	23
YAKUTAT	118	56	3	67	8	2	52	10	0	118	74	0	74	62.7%	5
Alaska Resident Subtotal	14076	5753	361	8828	1170	138	6626	817	75	14076	7740	733	8473	60.2%	574
Non-Alaska Resident Subtotal³	230	71	20	145	10	17	113	11	2	230	92	0	92	40.0%	39
RESIDENCE GRAND SUBTOTALS	14,306	5,824	381	8,973	1,180	155	6,739	828	77	14,306	7,832	733	8,565	59.9%	613

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate.

³ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes may obtain SHARCs regardless of place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Table 4. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut, Sport Halibut Harvests by SHARC¹ Holders, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area of the Tribe or Rural Community of Registration by the SHARC Holder, 2005

SHARC ¹ Type	Halibut Regulatory Area	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished for Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished for Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Incidental Harvest		Rockfish Incidental Harvest	
		SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number of Fishers	Percent of SHARCs Issued	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Pounds ³	Estimated Number	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Pounds ³	Estimated Number of Fishers	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Fishers	Estimated Number of Fish
Tribal ²	2C	3,436	1,690	49.2%	1,021	29.7%	9,699	246,746	500	14.6%	1,493	33,670	154	442	313	2,393
Tribal	3A	1,082	570	52.7%	453	41.9%	6,287	136,974	231	21.4%	974	20,399	78	249	118	1,251
Tribal	3B	494	212	42.9%	187	37.9%	2,112	36,949	51	10.3%	138	3,706	14	165	24	308
Tribal	4A	87	21	24.1%	73	83.8%	762	18,318	15	16.9%	5	183	6	11	25	72
Tribal	4B	5	4	80.0%	4	75.0%	24	516	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	3	15
Tribal	4C	249	180	72.3%	30	12.2%	425	9,209	1	0.5%	5	336	3	9	4	141
Tribal	4D	48	11	22.9%	15	31.8%	99	5,813	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	4	4
Tribal	4E	1,036	432	41.7%	250	24.2%	3,091	42,267	26	2.5%	202	4,136	14	43	5	21
Tribal	All	6,437	3,120	48.5%	2,035	31.6%	22,500	496,792	824	12.8%	2,817	62,430	268	920	494	4,206
Rural ²	2C	5,048	3,583	71.0%	2,197	43.5%	16,295	353,409	1,346	26.7%	5,939	120,250	413	898	729	5,469
Rural	3A	2,407	1,599	66.4%	1,204	50.0%	14,947	287,378	915	38.0%	5,019	104,210	166	434	283	2,281
Rural	3B	93	59	63.4%	50	53.6%	718	13,707	25	26.5%	181	3,059	7	71	14	101
Rural	4A	127	88	69.3%	69	54.3%	716	16,867	33	25.8%	139	3,466	6	19	14	252
Rural	4B	25	14	56.0%	6	24.0%	31	1,275	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	8	73
Rural	4C	13	5	38.5%	6	42.3%	41	574	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	4D	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	4E	153	97	63.4%	55	35.7%	627	8,221	6	3.7%	0	0	1	13	2	12
Rural	All	7,869	5,445	69.2%	3,349	42.6%	33,375	681,430	2,310	29.4%	11,279	230,985	591	1,435	1,044	8,189
All ³	2C	8,484	5,273	62.2%	3,219	37.9%	25,993	600,155	1,846	21.8%	7,432	153,920	567	1,341	1,042	7,862
All	3A	3,489	2,169	62.2%	1,657	47.5%	21,234	424,352	1,146	32.8%	5,993	124,608	244	683	401	3,532
All	3B	587	271	46.2%	237	40.4%	2,830	50,656	76	12.9%	319	6,766	21	236	38	410
All	4A	214	109	50.9%	142	66.3%	1,479	35,185	47	22.2%	144	3,649	12	30	40	325
All	4B	30	18	60.0%	10	32.5%	55	1,791	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	10	88
All	4C	262	185	70.6%	36	13.7%	466	9,783	1	0.5%	5	336	3	9	4	141
All	4D	51	11	21.6%	15	29.9%	99	5,813	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	4	4
All	4E	1,189	529	44.5%	305	25.7%	3,719	50,488	31	2.6%	202	4,136	15	56	7	33
All	All	14,306	8,565	59.9%	5,621	39.3%	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	22.0%	14,096	293,415	862	2,355	1,544	12,395

¹ SHARC = Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate

² "Tribal" = individuals who obtained SHARCs as member of an eligible tribe, sorted by location of tribal headquarters. "Rural" = individuals who obtained SHARCs as residents of an eligible rural community. "All" = sum of tribal and rural SHARC holders for a regulatory area based on location of tribal headquarters or rural community. Because some SHARC holders may fish in regulatory areas other than the location of the area of their tribal headquarters or rural residence, area totals in this table differ slightly from those in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 9.

³ Pounds net (dressed) weight, = 75 percent of round (whole) weight.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2005

Table 5. Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2005

SHARC Type	Age in Years (Number of SHARC Holders)																				totals
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	
Tribal	88 1.3%	239 3.7%	350 5.4%	433 6.6%	444 6.8%	412 6.3%	448 6.9%	600 9.2%	716 11.0%	722 11.1%	616 9.4%	467 7.1%	342 5.2%	267 4.1%	157 2.4%	78 1.2%	37 0.6%	13 0.2%	7 0.1%	1 0.0%	6,437
Rural	41 0.6%	116 1.6%	171 2.3%	247 3.4%	308 4.2%	420 5.8%	593 8.1%	725 10.0%	894 12.3%	1119 15.4%	1092 15.0%	875 12.0%	586 8.0%	338 4.6%	182 2.5%	100 1.4%	50 0.7%	9 0.1%	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	7,869
Grand Totals	129 0.9%	355 2.6%	521 3.8%	680 4.9%	752 5.4%	832 6.0%	1041 7.5%	1325 9.6%	1610 11.7%	1841 13.3%	1708 12.4%	1342 9.7%	928 6.7%	605 4.4%	339 2.5%	178 1.3%	87 0.6%	22 0.2%	8 0.1%	3 0.0%	14,306
Toksook Bay	12 2.2%	61 11.4%	88 16.5%	65 12.2%	41 7.7%	30 5.6%	42 7.9%	47 8.8%	37 6.9%	22 4.1%	20 3.7%	15 2.8%	25 4.7%	9 1.7%	4 0.7%	5 0.9%	1 0.2%	0 0.0%	2 0.4%	1 0.2%	527
Tribal, w/o Toksook Bay	76 1.3%	178 3.0%	262 4.4%	368 6.1%	403 6.7%	382 6.4%	406 6.8%	553 9.2%	679 11.3%	700 11.7%	596 9.9%	452 7.5%	317 5.3%	258 4.3%	153 2.6%	73 1.2%	36 0.6%	13 0.2%	5 0.1%	0 0.0%	5,910

Source: SHARC database, Restricted Access Management Program, NMFS, Juneau, as of 12/31/2005

Subarea	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCS Fished	Setline (fixed) Gear		Hand-Operated Gear		All Subsistence Gear		Estimated Sport Harvest		
			Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested ²	
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,749	1,467	10,815	259,822	600	3,379	68,835	1,749	4,008	78,543
	2C	796	4,999	114,310	177	1,054	19,235	796	6,147	2,066	46,239
Northern Southeast Alaska		812	699	4,969	111,077	213	1,178	24,792	812	1,145	24,620
Subtotal		3,245	2,783	20,283	465,210	980	5,610	112,662	3,245	7,222	149,402
Yakutat Area	3A	82	60	793	24,789	41	323	11,726	82	32	275
	3A	363	304	2,616	51,319	138	873	16,745	363	242	15,613
Prince William Sound		363	304	2,616	51,319	138	873	16,745	363	242	15,613
Cook Inlet		210	111	2,364	46,376	152	2,262	32,648	210	740	15,238
Kodiak Island Road System		656	482	4,899	93,399	294	2,345	41,450	656	3,039	65,627
Kodiak Island Other		541	339	3,221	71,327	284	1,815	39,497	541	1,358	30,850
Subtotal		1,714	1,222	13,913	287,210	852	7,618	142,065	1,714	6,419	133,276
Chignik Area	3B	83	42	319	7,265	62	320	7,518	83	21	2,997
	3B	145	57	1,053	14,975	105	925	16,467	145	202	3,847
Lower Alaska Peninsula		227	100	1,372	22,240	166	1,245	23,985	227	316	6,844
Subtotal		153	73	591	11,240	112	925	24,376	153	41	2,712
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	140	73	591	11,240	99	874	22,642	140	117	2,712
	4A	14	0	0	0	14	51	1,734	14	0	0
Eastern Aleutians - West		153	73	591	11,240	112	925	24,376	153	117	2,712
Subtotal		8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	2	0
Western Aleutians - East	4B	8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	2	0
	4B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Aleutians - Other		8	5	23	1,001	4	18	350	8	2	0
Subtotal		16	7	38	919	9	67	1,226	16	0	0
St. George Island	4C	19	11	193	3,376	12	108	2,195	19	0	0
	4C	32	16	230	4,285	21	175	3,421	32	0	0
Subtotal		16	15	99	5,813	8	8	35	16	0	0
St. Lawrence Island	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4D, Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		16	15	99	5,813	8	8	35	16	0	0
Bristol Bay	4E	23	21	73	1,899	7	11	269	23	4	0
	4E	275	26	457	5,098	182	3,224	46,853	275	11	1,181
Norton Sound		9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Subtotal		308	56	529	6,997	189	3,235	47,122	308	17	1,181
Alaska		5,621	4,225	37,041	824,006	2,305	18,834	354,216	5,621	3,147	293,415
Grand totals		14,096	10,815	108,815	2,305,006	7,618	61,010	112,662	14,096	14,096	293,415

¹ Setline = longline or skate Hand-operated gear = rod and reel or handline
² Pounds are net (dressed) weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.
³ Because fishers might fish in more than one area, subtotals for regulatory areas and the state total might exceed the sum of the subarea values.
 Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 6. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Habitat Regulatory Area and Subarea Fished and by Gear Type, and Estimated Sport Harvests by SHARC Holders, 2005

Table 7. Alaska Subsistence Halibut harvests in 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Geographic Area Fished

	Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Net Lbs			% Change between Years			Percentage of State Total		
	2003	2004	2005	2003 to 2004	2004 to 2005	2003 to 2005	2003	2004	2005
Southern Southeast Alaska	290,443	369,319	328,658	27.2%	-11.0%	13.2%	27.9%	31.0%	27.9%
Northern Southeast Alaska	159,772	160,453	135,869	0.4%	-15.3%	-15.0%	15.3%	13.4%	11.5%
Sitka LAMP Area	173,323	147,312	133,545	-15.0%	-9.3%	-23.0%	16.6%	12.3%	11.3%
Area 2C Subtotal	623,538	677,084	598,072	8.6%	-11.7%	-4.1%	59.9%	56.7%	50.8%
Yakutat Area	11,198	20,153	36,515	80.0%	81.2%	226.1%	1.1%	1.7%	3.1%
Prince William Sound	28,409	58,429	68,063	105.7%	16.5%	139.6%	2.7%	4.9%	5.8%
Cook Inlet	52,609	83,939	79,024	59.6%	-5.9%	50.2%	5.1%	7.0%	6.7%
Kodiak Island Road System	114,028	129,145	134,849	13.3%	4.4%	18.3%	11.0%	10.8%	11.4%
Kodiak Island Other	79,256	111,944	110,824	41.2%	-1.0%	39.8%	7.6%	9.4%	9.4%
Area 3A Subtotal	285,500	403,610	429,275	41.4%	6.4%	50.4%	27.4%	33.8%	36.4%
Chignik Area	10,500	12,053	14,783	14.8%	22.7%	40.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Lower Alaska Peninsula	16,977	21,467	31,442	26.4%	46.5%	85.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Area 3B Subtotal	27,477	33,519	46,225	22.0%	37.9%	68.2%	2.6%	2.8%	3.9%
Eastern Aleutians - East	19,345	26,715	33,882	38.1%	26.8%	75.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%
Eastern Aleutians - West	1,852	2,162	1,734	16.7%	-19.8%	-6.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Area 4A Subtotal	21,197	28,877	35,615	36.2%	23.3%	68.0%	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%
Western Aleutians - East	2,582	916	1,351	-64.5%	47.5%	-47.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Western Aleutians - Other	0	0	0				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4B Subtotal	2,582	916	1,351	-64.5%	47.5%	-47.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
St. George Island	2,042	1,823	2,145	-10.7%	17.7%	5.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
St. Paul Island	20,839	7,911	5,571	-62.0%	-29.6%	-73.3%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Area 4C Subtotal	22,881	9,734	7,716	-57.5%	-20.7%	-66.3%	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%
St. Lawrence Island	4,380	10,923	5,848	149.4%	-46.5%	33.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Area 4D, Other	0	0	0				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4D Subtotal	4,380	10,923	5,848	149.4%	-46.5%	33.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Bristol Bay	435	203	2,169	-53.3%	967.2%	398.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
YK Delta	53,284	28,298	51,950	-46.9%	83.6%	-2.5%	5.1%	2.4%	4.4%
Norton Sound	56	0	0	-100.0%		-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4E Subtotal	53,775	28,501	54,119	-47.0%	89.9%	0.6%	5.2%	2.4%	4.6%
Alaska grand totals¹	1,041,330	1,193,162	1,178,222	14.6%	-1.3%	13.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ The sum of the harvests by geographic areas for 2003 reported here differs slightly from that reported in Table 8 in Fall et al (2004:50) due to rounding.

Table 8. Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Halibut Subsistence Fishery, 2005

Regulatory Area	SHARC holders	Number of Hooks ¹																														Grand Total ¹																																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Missing																																
2C	8,484	22	0.8%	22	0.8%	11	0.4%	15	0.6%	37	1.3%	25	0.9%	1	0.0%	14	0.5%	6	0.2%	8	0.3%	52	1.9%	0	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	19	0.7%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.5%	4	0.1%	4	0.1%	546	19.7%	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	23	0.8%	215	7.8%	4	0.2%	15	0.5%	27	1.0%	23	0.8%	1,193	43.0%	56	2.1%				
3A	3,469	16	0.5%	6	0.3%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	15	1.2%	12	0.9%	8	0.6%	1	0.1%	6	0.5%	8	0.7%	8	3.2%	0	0.0%	38	1.1%	0	0.0%	74	2.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	273	23.1%	3	0.0%	9	0.8%	10	8.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	18	1.5%	1	0.1%	476	40.3%	17	2.3%						
3B	587	10	1.7%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	3.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.5%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	7	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	3.4%	0	0.0%	5	0.8%	4.9%	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	41	6.9%	0	0.0%									
4A	2,144	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.3%	8.4%	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	25	1.2%	4	0.2%	66	3.1%				
4B	30	4	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	1	3.3%	9	30.0%								
4C	262	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	5.0%	0	0.0%	19	7.2%						
4D	51	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	29.4%
4E	1,189	8	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	6.7%	0.6%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	3.1%	1	0.1%	60	5.0%
Alaska	14,306	62	0.4%	31	0.2%	15	0.1%	20	0.1%	55	0.4%	40	0.3%	7	0.0%	24	0.2%	11	0.1%	6	0.0%	93	0.7%	0	0.0%	93	0.7%	0	0.0%	296	2.1%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	15	0.1%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	856	6.0%	8	0.1%	5	0.0%	33	0.2%	343	2.4%	6	0.0%	16	0.1%	44	0.3%	28	0.2%	1,787	12.5%	79	0.6%	4,233	29.6%

¹ Number of fishers using setline (fixed) gear. Based on location of tribe or rural community of SHARC holder.

² The column for 30 hooks includes those fishers who reported using more than 30. There is no 30-hook limit in Areas 4C, 4D, or 4E.

Table 9. Average Net Weight of Subsistence and Sport Harvested Halibut, 2005, by Regulatory Area Fished

Area ²	Subsistence Methods			Sport Harvest ¹			Total Halibut		
	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish
2C	25,893	598,072	23.1	7,222	149,402	20.7	33,115	747,474	22.6
3A	21,531	429,275	19.9	6,419	133,276	20.8	27,950	562,551	20.1
3B	2,617	46,225	17.7	318	6,844	21.5	2,935	53,069	18.1
4A	1,515	35,615	23.5	117	2,712	23.2	1,632	38,327	23.5
4B	41	1,351	33.0	0	0		41	1,351	33.0
4C	405	7,716	19.1	0	0		405	7,716	19.1
4D	107	5,848	54.7	0	0		107	5,848	54.7
4E	3,764	54,119	14.4	20	1,181	59.1	3,784	55,300	14.6
Alaska	55,875	1,178,222	21.1	14,096	293,415	20.8	69,969	1,471,636	21.0

¹ Sport harvest of halibut by SHARC holders.

² Area totals are based on the location of the harvest (see also Table 6 and Table 7).

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 10. Estimated Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Holders while Subsistence Fishing for Halibut, by Regulatory Area and Geographic Subarea Fished, 2005

Subarea	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Fished	Estimated Harvest			
			Lingcod		Rockfish	
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,749	239	545	549	4,334
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	796	284	642	366	2,422
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	812	74	123	188	1,009
Area 2C Subtotal	2C	3,245	568	1,311	1,047	7,764
Yakutat Area	3A	82	44	200	31	195
Prince William Sound	3A	363	57	103	108	792
Cook Inlet	3A	210	45	129	73	679
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	656	83	204	142	1,141
Kodiak Island Other	3A	541	62	99	114	830
Area 3A Subtotal	3A	1,714	268	735	426	3,638
Chignik Area	3B	83	5	5	14	77
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	145	17	228	26	307
Area 3B Subtotal	3B	227	21	233	39	384
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	140	12	30	42	337
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	14	0	0	0	0
Area 4A Subtotal	4A	153	12	30	42	337
Western Aleutians - East	4B	8	0	0	11	94
Area 4B Subtotal	4B	8	0	0	11	94
St. George Island	4C	16	0	0	0	0
St. Paul Island	4C	19	3	9	4	141
Area 4C Subtotal	4C	32	3	9	4	141
St. Lawrence Island	4D	16	0	0	4	4
Area 4D Subtotal	4D	16	0	0	4	4
Bristol Bay	4E	23	2	1	2	3
Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta	4E	275	6	37	4	28
Norton Sound	4E	9	0	0	0	0
Area 4E Subtotal	4E	308	8	38	6	31
Alaska Grand Total ¹	Alaska	5,621	862	2,355	1,544	12,395

¹ Because fishers might fish in more than one area, subtotals for regulatory areas and the state total might exceed the sum of the subarea values.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 11. Estimated Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Participation Subsistence and Sport Fisheries. Selected Alaska Communities, 2003, 2004, and 2005¹

Community	Year	Number of SHARC Holders ²	Subsistence Harvests						Sport Harvest ⁴		All Harvests	
			Setline (fixed) Gear		Hand-Operated Gear		Total Subsistence Harvest		Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested				
Cordova	2003	358	68	7,613	40	7,885	102	15,498	144	11,534	194	27,032
	2004	526	174	29,693	97	10,946	262	40,640	174	12,149	325	52,789
	2005	602	238	34,907	104	12,234	281	47,141	179	10,519	358	57,660
Kodiak	2003	1,320	438	101,575	278	51,678	646	153,254	498	68,170	858	221,424
	2004	1,561	554	131,719	335	55,605	802	187,214	581	73,181	971	260,395
	2005	1,741	650	146,781	398	64,047	871	210,828	669	82,455	1,116	293,283
Petersburg	2003	1,047	330	41,704	138	14,013	415	55,718	268	19,611	523	75,329
	2004	1,187	322	53,885	206	17,900	482	71,784	351	26,408	617	98,192
	2005	1,197	338	44,050	175	17,321	436	61,372	312	23,289	569	84,661
Port Graham	2003	52	10	4,398	28	7,056	35	11,454	3	156	36	11,610
	2004	57	15	4,425	31	4,755	42	9,181	11	850	42	10,031
	2005	52	8	7,938	18	3,190	18	11,127	9	488	18	11,615
Sand Point	2003	73	15	3,409	11	1,410	21	4,819	11	410	21	5,229
	2004	351	25	4,360	74	6,996	109	11,355	50	1,384	121	12,739
	2005	321	35	12,201	77	9,700	100	21,901	23	1,281	105	23,182
Sitka	2003	1,639	760	155,276	160	19,604	821	174,880	401	32,408	956	207,288
	2004	1,871	714	151,660	147	14,739	904	166,474	412	25,829	1,026	192,303
	2005	1,974	738	126,426	172	19,893	814	146,319	417	55,913	987	202,232
Toksook Bay	2003	532	8	3,790	47	20,709	54	24,500	0	0	54	24,500
	2004	529	7	859	44	5,737	56	6,596	0	0	56	6,596
	2005	522	5	602	60	14,269	61	14,870	2	98	62	14,968
Tununak	2003	0										
	2004	70	16	878	23	1,076	31	1,954	0	0	31	1,954
	2005	70	3	332	18	2,329	20	2,661	0	0	20	2,661
Unalaska ³	2003	92	39	6,713	31	4,146	50	10,860	33	5,519	70	16,379
	2004	131	43	9,557	39	5,973	81	15,530	34	2,165	93	17,695
	2005	150	60	9,573	57	8,535	88	18,108	28	2,439	97	20,547

¹ For data on all communities for 2005, see Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6

² SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate; includes all SHARC holders living in the community

³ Includes Dutch Harbor

⁴ Sport harvests by SHARC holders only.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2004, 2005, & 2006

Table 12. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Sitka

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					95% confidence range (+/-)% ²	
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods ¹	Total	Total w/o Commercial Removal		
1987	1,252	12,353	180,982			193,335	180,982	22
1996	943	16,528	135,048	14,196		165,772	149,244	28
Annual average	1,098	14,441	158,015	14,196		179,554	165,113	

¹ Harvest data not collected for "other methods" in 1987.

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 13. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Petersburg

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods ¹	Total	Total w/o Commercial Removal	
1987	604	11,728	107,448		119,176	107,448	51
2000	468	6,951	49,023	0	55,974	49,023	39
Annual average	536	9,339	78,236	0	87,575	78,236	

¹ Harvest data not collected for "other methods" in 1987.

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001; Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, Household Survey, 2001

Table 14. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Cordova

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					95% confidence range (+/-%) ¹
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods	Total	Total w/o Commercial Removal	
1985	228	3,776	31,002	1,752	36,530	32,754	29
1988	343	18,701	119,873	348	138,922	120,221	62
1991	272	25,107	25,493	116	50,716	25,609	33
1992	401	11,383	60,612	0	71,995	60,612	48
1993	382	3,762	39,556	2,056	45,374	41,612	32
1997	321	3,551	58,647	4,252	66,450	62,899	41
Annual average	325	11,047	55,864	1,421	68,331	57,285	

¹ Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 15. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					Total w/o Commercial Removal	95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods	Total			
1987	42	1,237	3,809	3,389	8,435	7,198	14	
1989	29	3,217	1,482	1,222	5,921	2,704	47	
1990	32	3,003	4,106	3,171	10,280	7,277	22	
1991	35	1,663	2,332	4,846	8,841	7,178	17	
1992	42	24	7,867	3,365	11,256	11,232	14	
1993	42	86	3,105	1,346	4,537	4,451	14	
1997	36	79	2,881	5,326	8,286	8,207	28	
Annual average ¹	38	1,015	4,017	3,574	8,606	7,591		

¹ Excludes 1989, the year of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 16. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Kodiak Road System¹

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					Total w/o Commercial Removal	95% confidence range (+/-%) ²
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods	Total			
1982	1,404	NA	NA	NA	451,223	360,113	45	
1991	1,178	48,245	206,692	40,591	295,528	247,283	30	
1992	1,178	89,625	329,345	18,732	437,702	348,077	33	
1993	1,336	142,108	479,391	31,863	653,362	511,254	33	
Annual average	1,306	93,326	338,476	30,395	462,197	366,682		

¹ Harvest data are available based on random samples drawn from the entire road system population for 1982 and 1991. Just Kodiak City was sampled in 1992 and 1993. Estimates for the entire road system population were developed for this table based on the known portion of the total road system harvest harvested by city residents in 1982 and 1991.

² Pertains to estimate of total harvests.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 17. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area, 2005

Area	Pounds Net Weight					Total
	Commercial ¹	Sport ²	Subsistence ³	Wastage	Bycatch	
2C	10,625,000	2,544,000	598,072	266,000	340,000	14,373,072
3A	26,033,000	5,437,000	429,275	728,000	3,130,000	35,757,275
3B	13,171,000	6,000	46,225	576,000	1,125,000	14,924,225
4	8,860,000	37,000	127,870	239,000	6,847,000	16,110,870
Alaska	58,689,000	8,024,000	1,201,442	1,809,000	11,442,000	81,165,442

¹ Commercial catch includes IPHC research catch and in Area 2C, the Metlakatla fishery catch.

² Projected harvests

³ Includes 23,221 pounds of sublegal halibut legally retained by CDQ organizations in areas 4D and 4E for personal use. The subsistence harvest by SHARC holders was 1,178,222 pounds, including 104,649 pounds in Area 4.

Sources: Gilroy, pers. Comm., 9/18/06 & 11/9/06; Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, SHARC Survey, 2006

Table 18. Comparison of Selected SHARC Survey Results, 2003, 2004, and 2005 Study Years

	Study Years			% Change		
	2003	2004	2005	2004 Compared to 2003	2005 Compared to 2004	2005 Compared to 2003
<u>Response to Survey</u>						
Number of SHARCs Issued	11,635	13,813	14,306	18.7%	3.6%	23.0%
Number of Surveys Returned	7,593	8,524	8,565	12.3%	0.5%	12.8%
Response Rate	65.3%	61.7%	59.9%	-5.4%	-3.0%	-8.3%
<u>Subsistence Halibut Fishing</u>						
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers	4,942	5,984	5,621	21.1%	-6.1%	13.7%
Percent of All SHARC Holders Subsistence Fishing	42.5%	43.3%	39.3%	2.0%	-9.3%	-7.5%
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut	43,926	52,412	55,875	19.3%	6.6%	27.2%
Estimated Net Pounds of Subsistence Halibut	1,041,330	1,193,162	1,178,222	14.6%	-1.3%	13.1%
Average Weight of Subsistence-Harvested Halibut	23.7	22.8	21.1	-4.0%	-7.3%	-11.0%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Fish	8.9	8.8	9.9	-1.5%	13.5%	11.8%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Net Pounds	210.7	199.4	209.6	-5.4%	5.1%	-0.5%
<u>Sport Halibut Fishing by SHARC Holders</u>						
Estimated Number of Sport Halibut Fishers	2,580	3,107	3,147	20.4%	1.3%	22.0%
Estimated Number of Sport Halibut	10,784	12,530	14,096	16.2%	12.5%	30.7%
Estimated Net Pounds of Sport Halibut	245,947	251,092	293,415	2.1%	16.9%	19.3%
Average Weight of Sport-Harvested Halibut	22.8	20.0	20.8	-12.1%	3.8%	-8.8%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Fish	4.2	4.0	4.5	-3.5%	11.1%	7.2%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Net Pounds	95.3	80.8	93.2	-15.2%	15.4%	-2.2%
<u>Total Number of Halibut Fishers</u>						
Estimated Number of Fishers, Subsistence or Sport	5,941	6,980	6,876	17.5%	-1.5%	15.7%
Percent of Total SHARC Holders who Fished	51.1%	50.5%	48.1%	-1.0%	-4.9%	-5.9%
<u>Incidental Rockfish Harvests</u>						
Number of Rockfish Harvesters	1,239	1,616	1,544	30.4%	-4.5%	24.6%
Percent of all SHARC Holders	10.6%	11.7%	10.8%	9.9%	-7.7%	1.4%
Percent of all Subsistence Halibut Fishers	25.1%	27.0%	27.5%	7.7%	1.7%	9.6%
Number of Rockfish Harvested	14,870	19,001	12,395	27.8%	-34.8%	-16.6%
Average Number of Rockfish Harvested, All Subsistence Halibut Fishers	3.0	3.2	2.2	5.5%	-30.6%	-26.7%
Average Number of Rockfish Harvested, Subsistence Halibut Fishers who Harvested Rockfish	12.0	11.8	8.0	-2.0%	-31.7%	-33.1%
<u>Incidental Lingcod Harvests</u>						
Number of Lingcod Harvesters	699	953	862	36.3%	-9.5%	23.3%
Percent of all SHARC Holders	6.0%	6.9%	6.0%	14.8%	-12.7%	0.3%
Percent of all Subsistence Halibut Fishers	14.1%	15.9%	15.3%	12.6%	-3.7%	8.4%
Number of Lingcod Harvested	3,298	4,407	2,355	33.6%	-46.6%	-28.6%
Average Number of Lingcod Harvested, All Subsistence Halibut Fishers	0.7	0.7	0.4	10.4%	-43.1%	-37.2%
Average Number of Lingcod Harvested, Subsistence Halibut Fishers who Harvested Lingcod	4.7	4.6	2.7	-2.0%	-40.9%	-42.1%

REPORT FIGURES

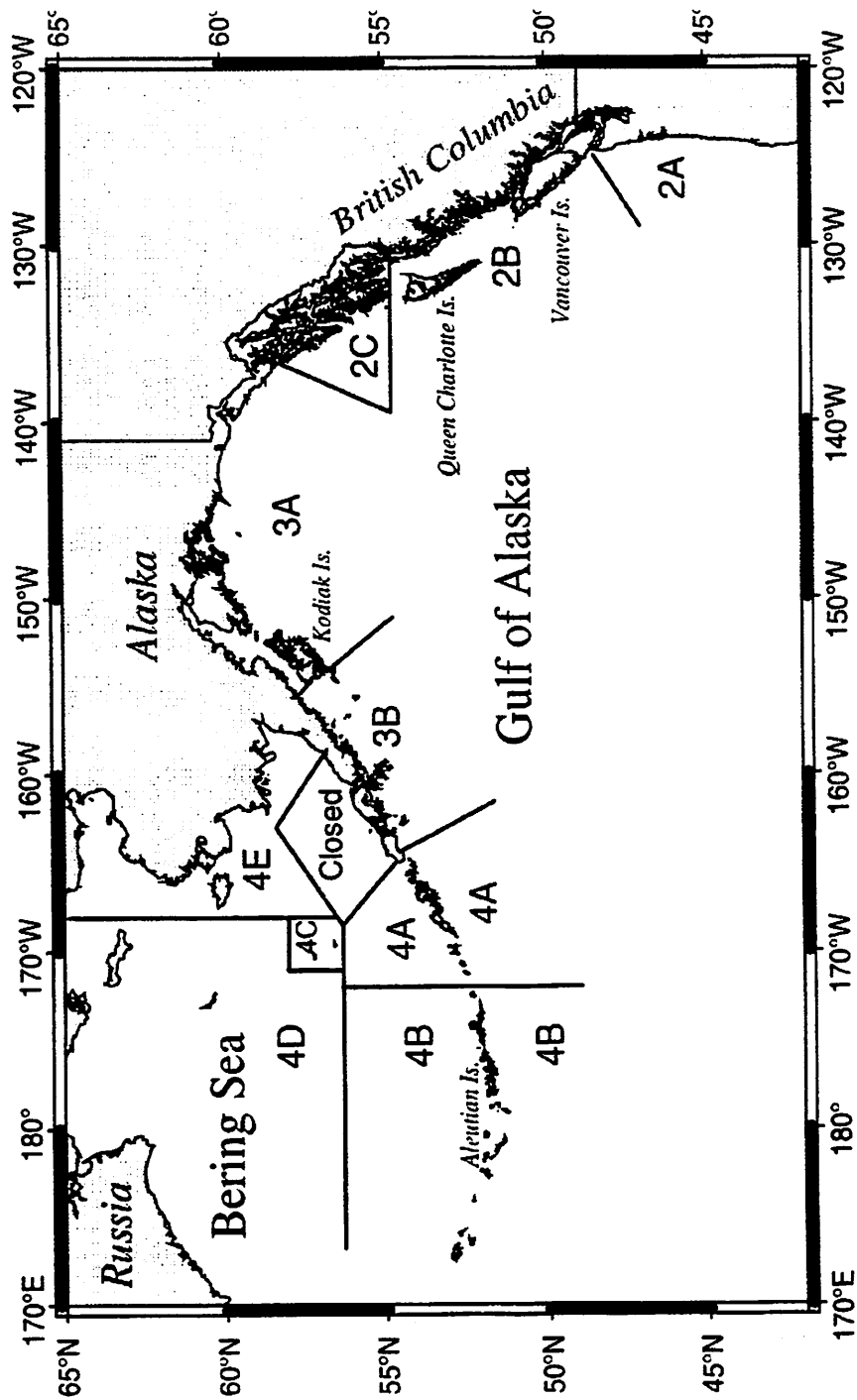


Figure 1. Regulatory areas for the Pacific halibut fishery.

Figure 2. Number of Surveys Returned and Return Rates for Subsistence Halibut Surveys by SHARC Type, 2005

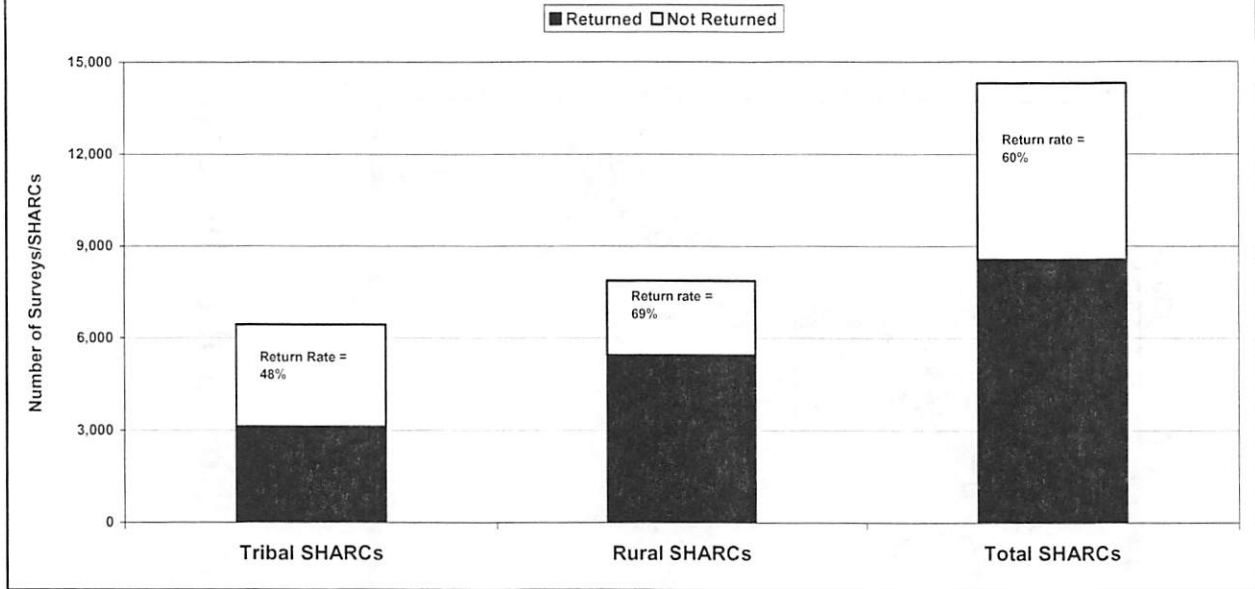


Figure 3. Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey Return Rates, Communities and Tribes with More than 100 SHARCs Issued, 2005

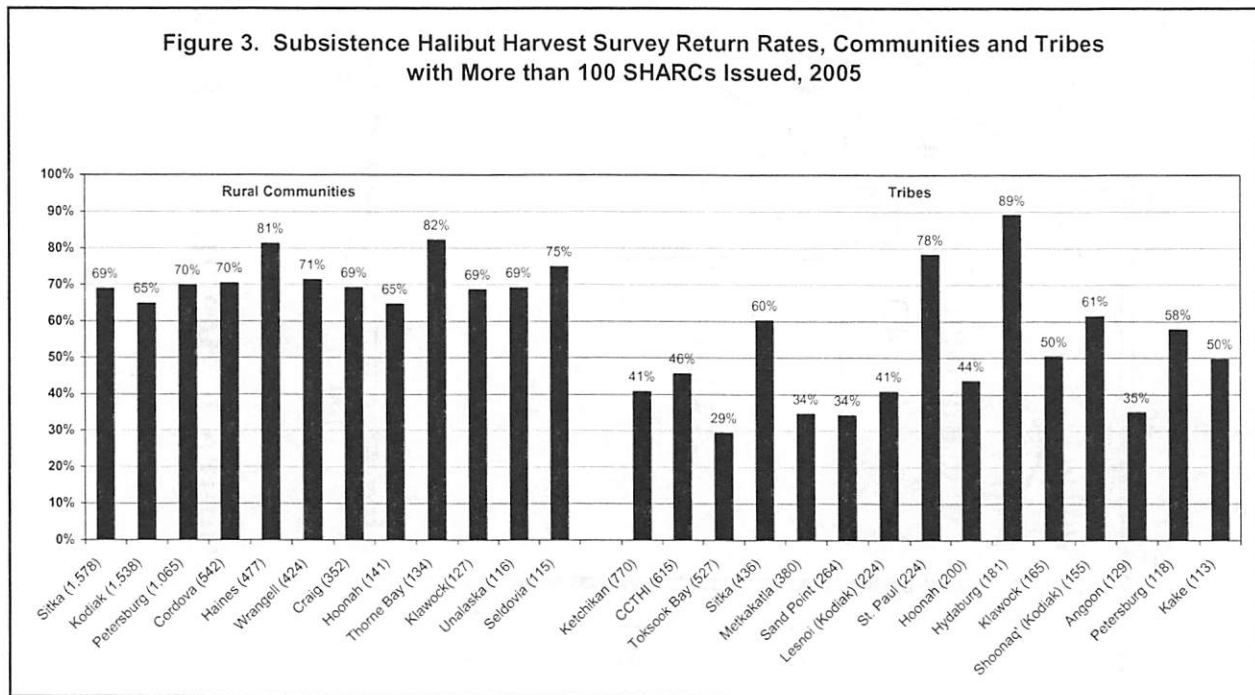


Figure 4. Return Rate by Place of Residence, 2005

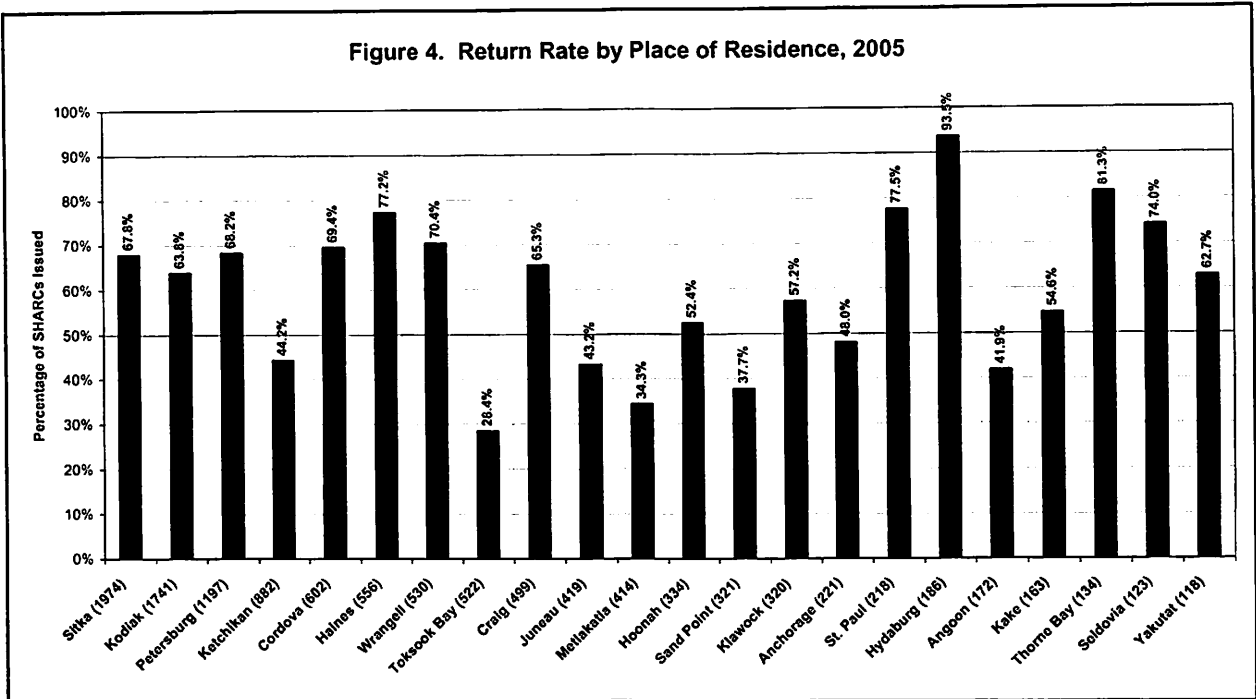


Figure 5. Number of Survey Responses by Response Category, 2005

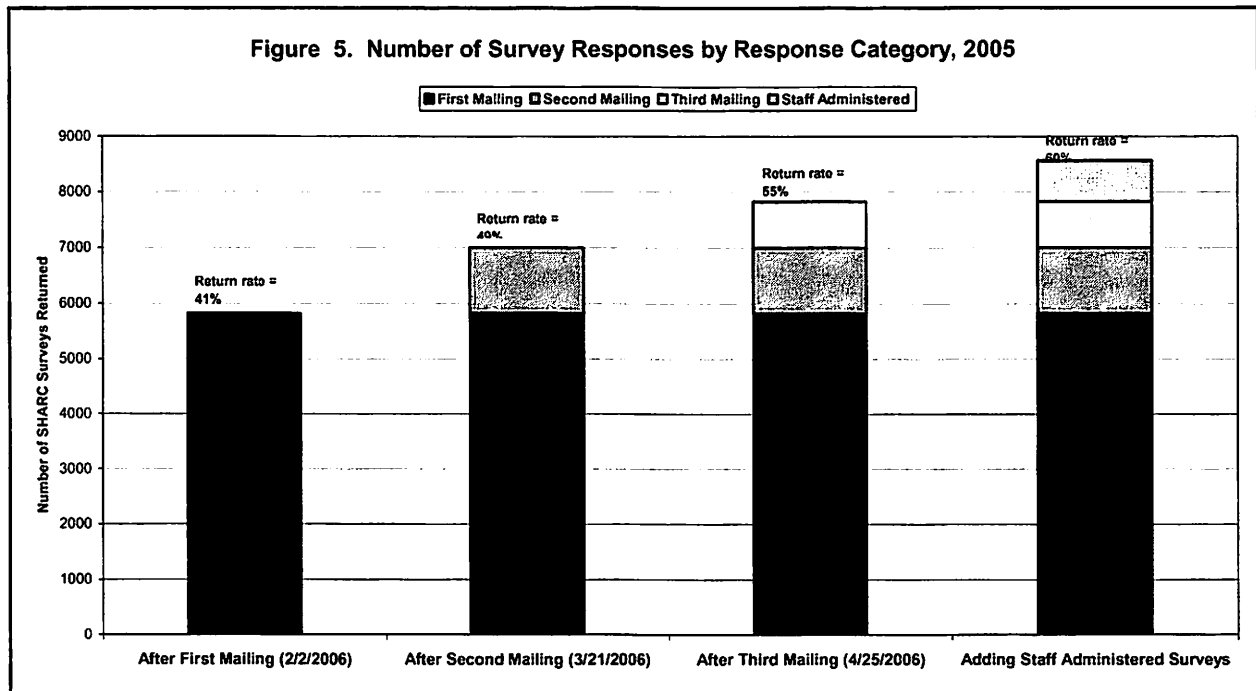


Figure 6. Number of SHARCs Issued and Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by SHARC Type, 2003, 2004, and 2005

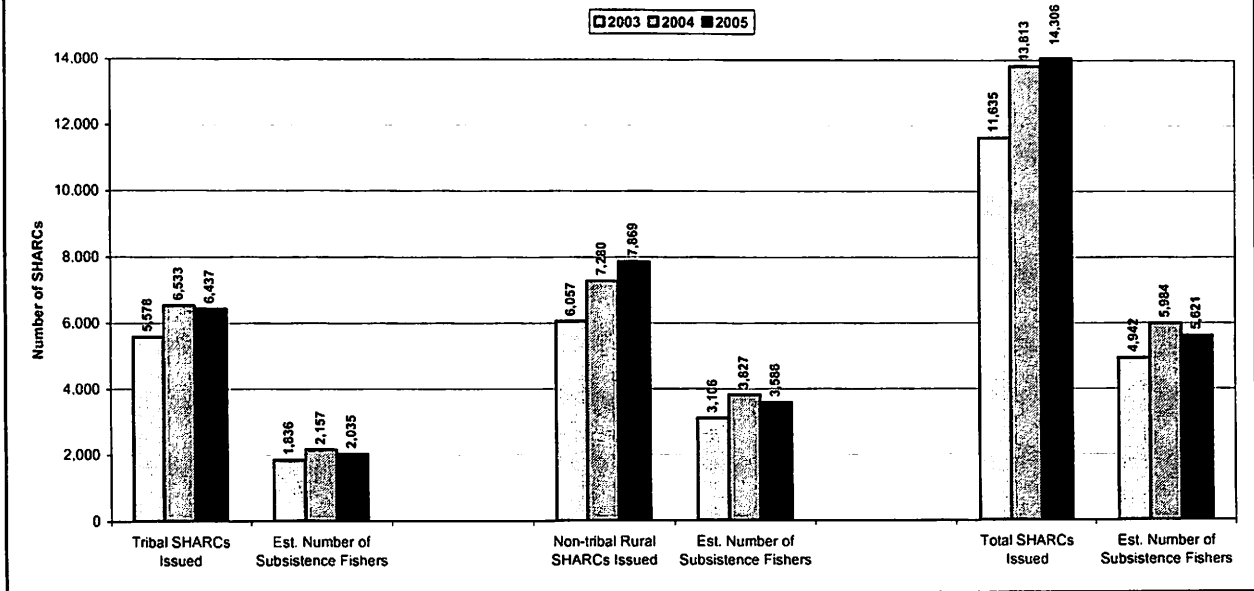


Figure 7. Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2005

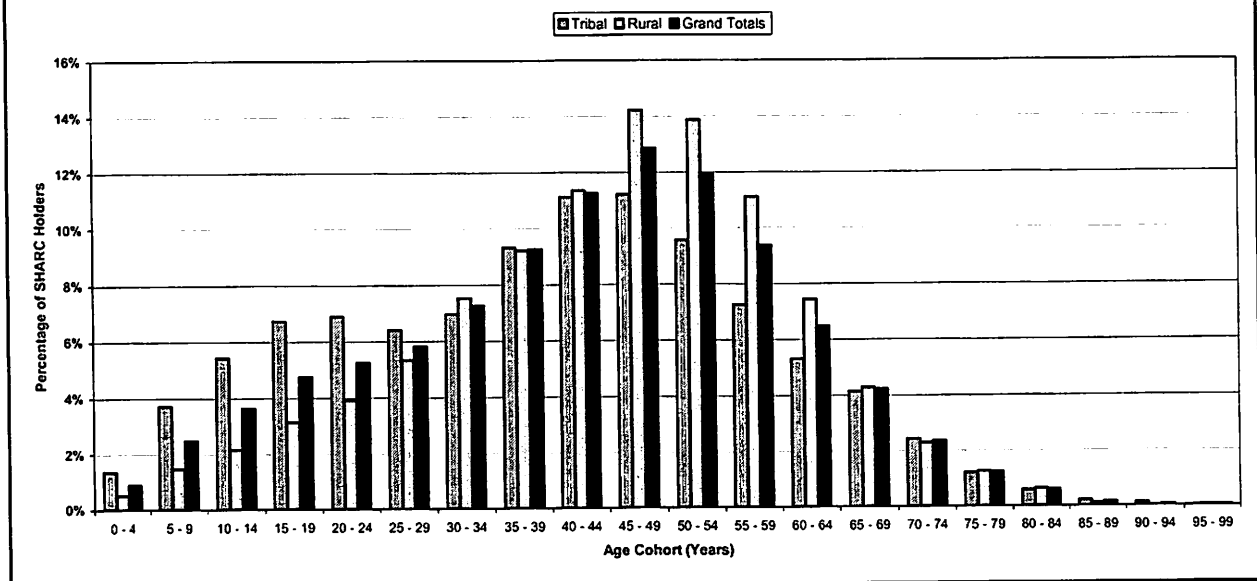


Figure 8. Estimated Number of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishers, 2003, 2004, and 2005 by Regulatory Area of Tribe or Rural Community

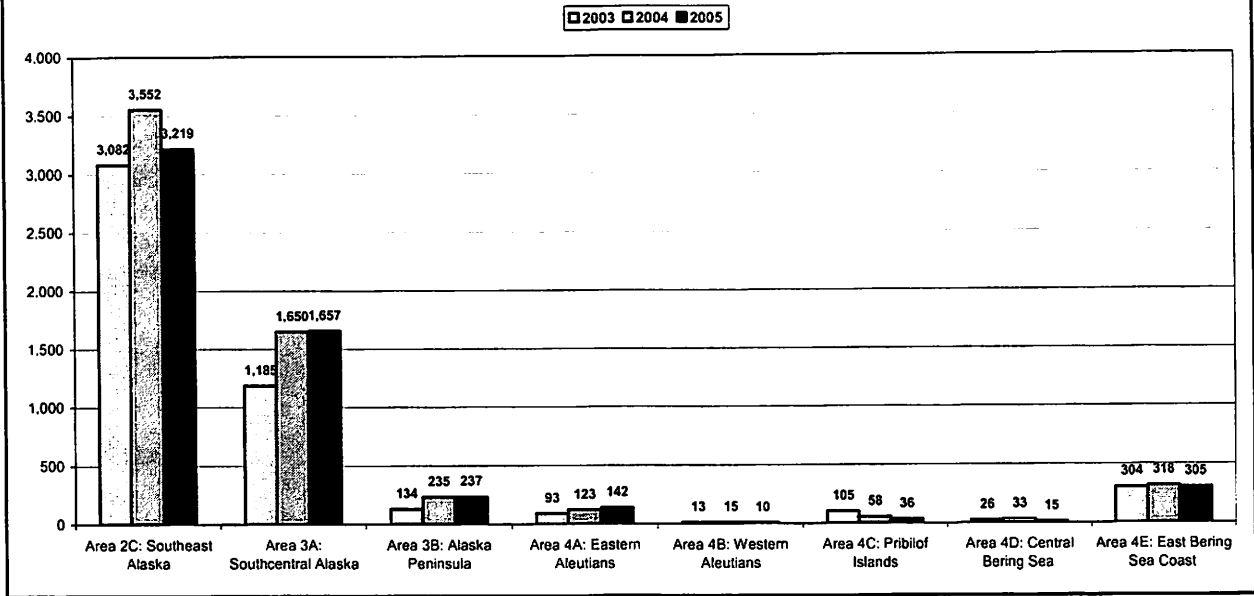


Figure 9. Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by Place of Residence (Selected Communities), 2003, 2004, and 2005

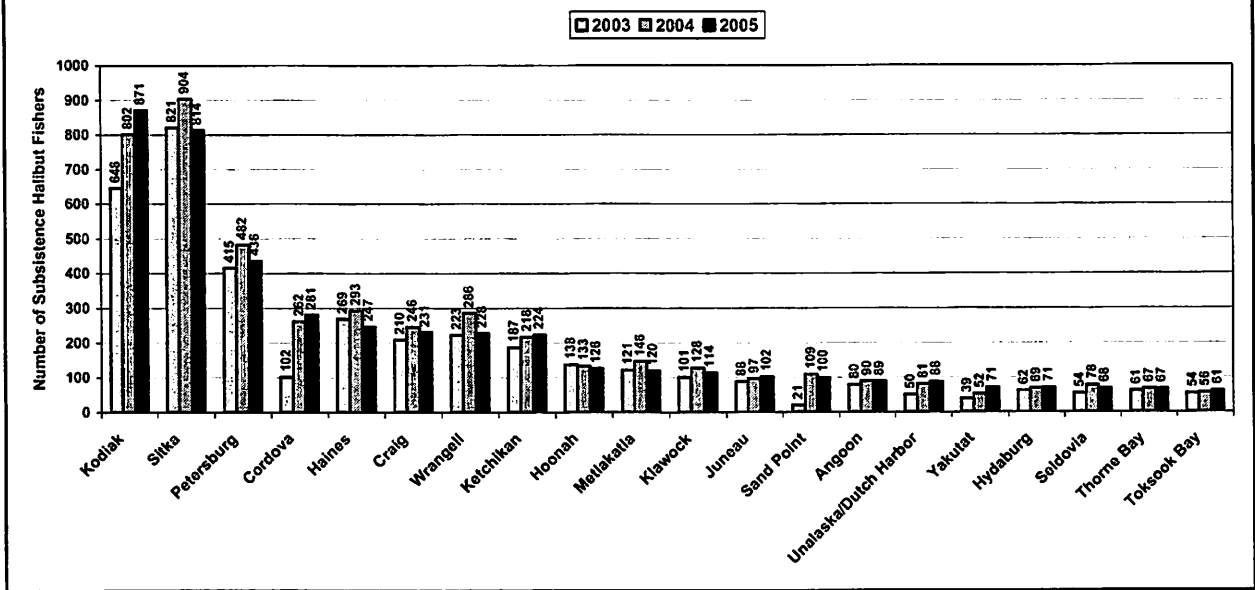


Figure 10. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area of Tribe and Rural Community, 2003, 2004, and 2005

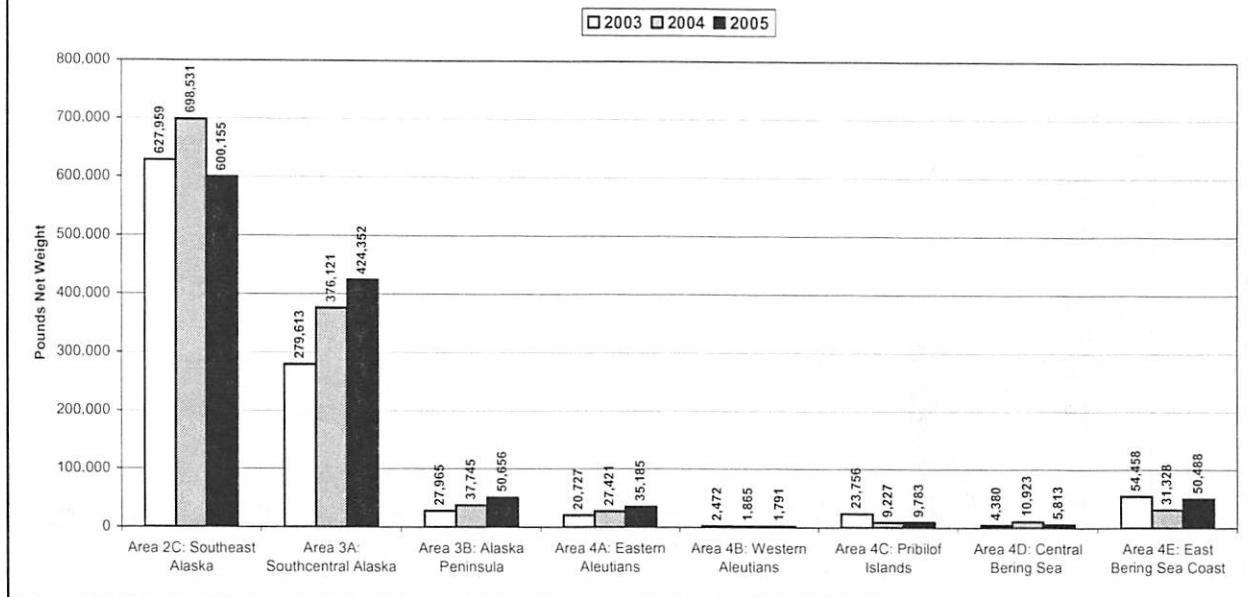


Figure 11. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in Pounds Net Weight by SHARC Type, 2003, 2004, and 2005

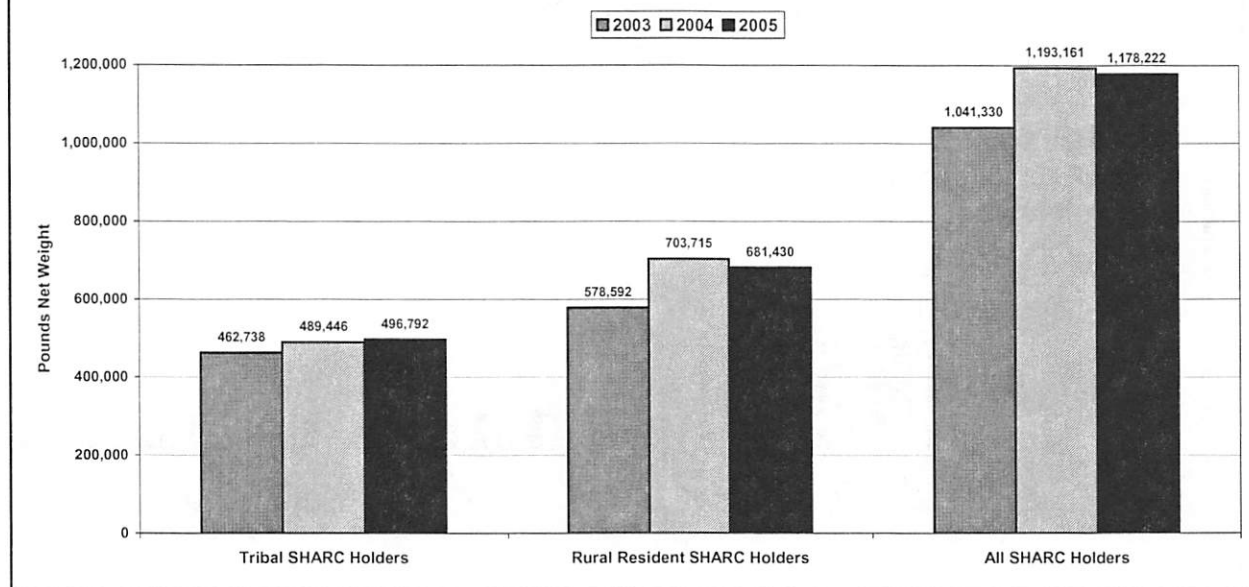


Figure 12. Percentage of Tribal Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Tribe, 2005

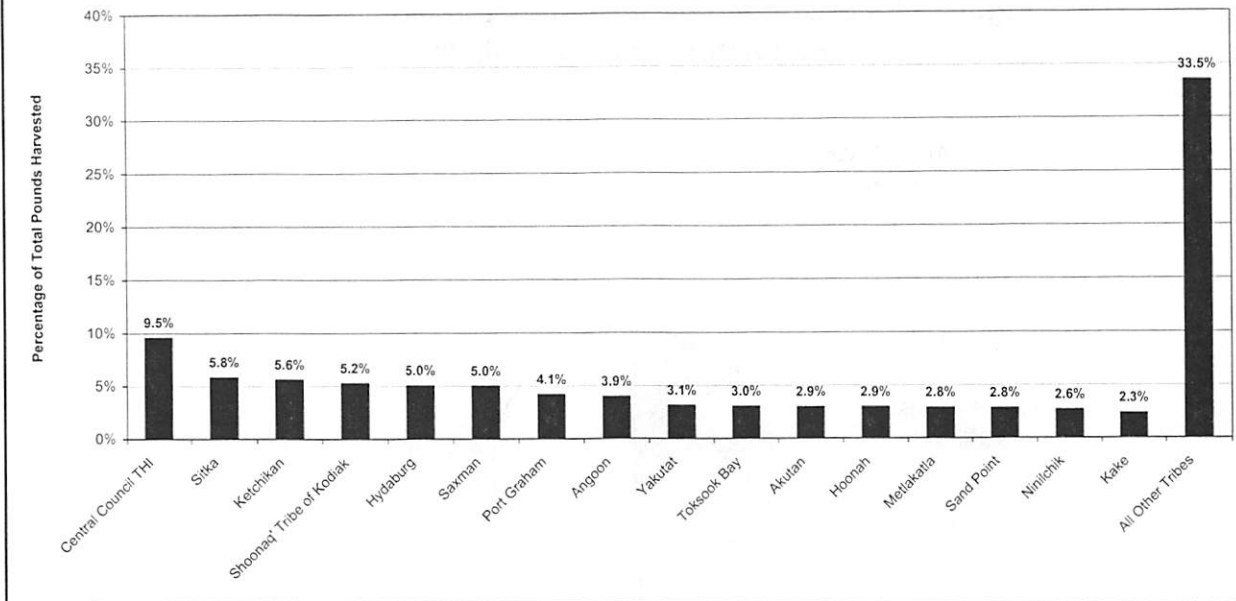


Figure 13. Percentage of Rural Community Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Community, 2005

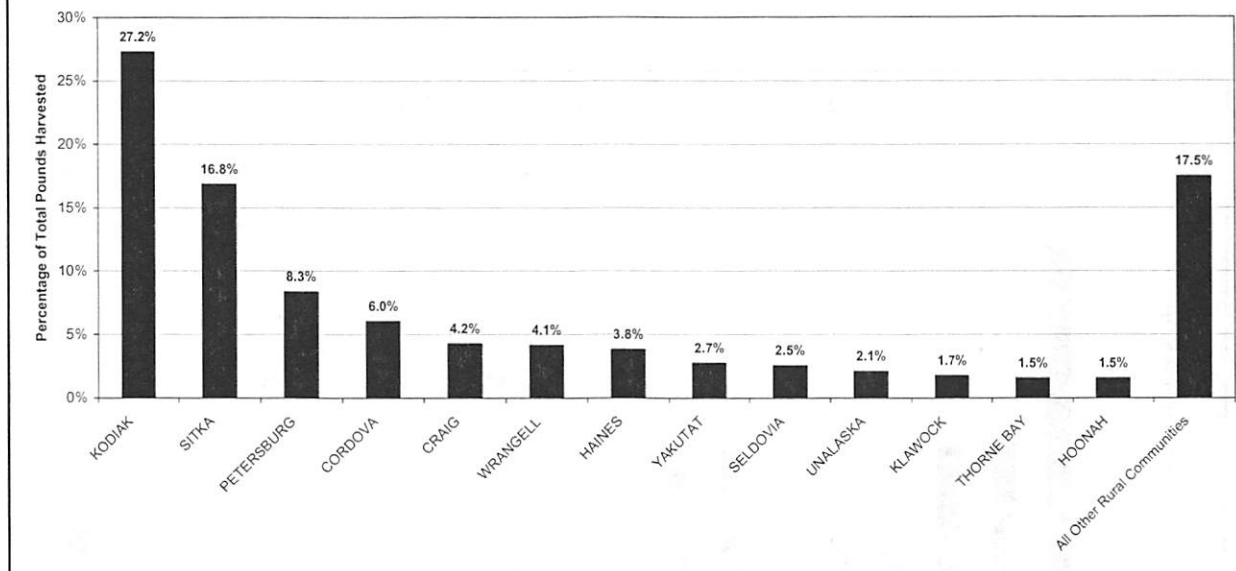
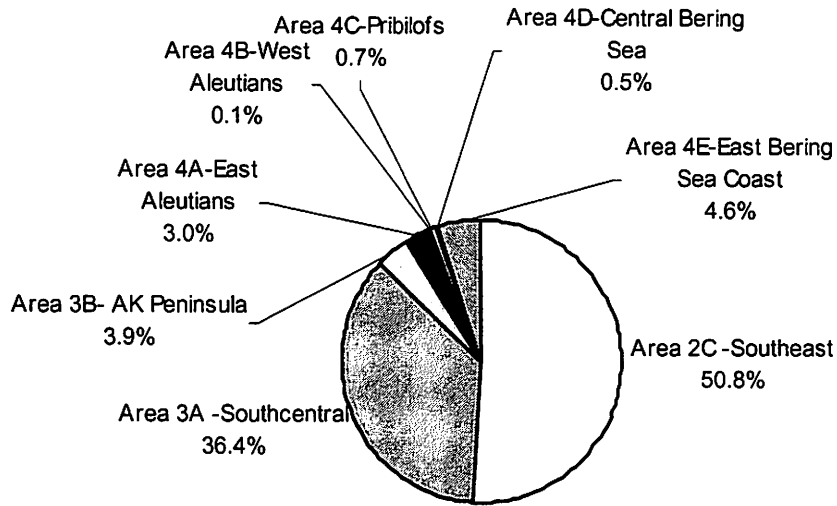


Figure 14. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005



N= 1.178 million lbs net weight

Figure 15. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Geographic Area, 2005

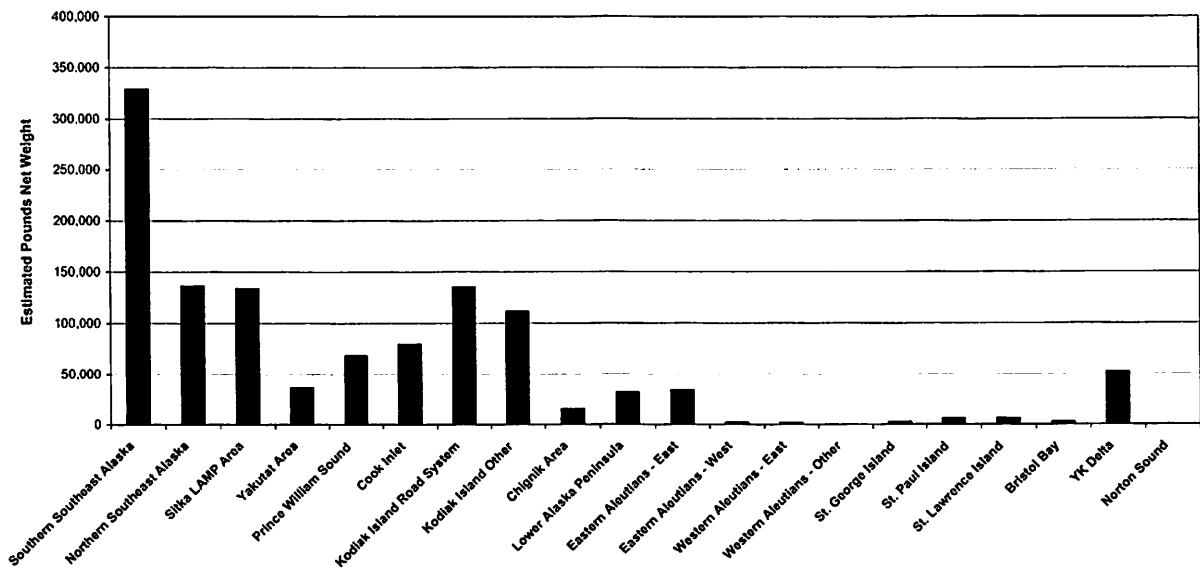


Figure 16. Percentage of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Geographic Area, 2005

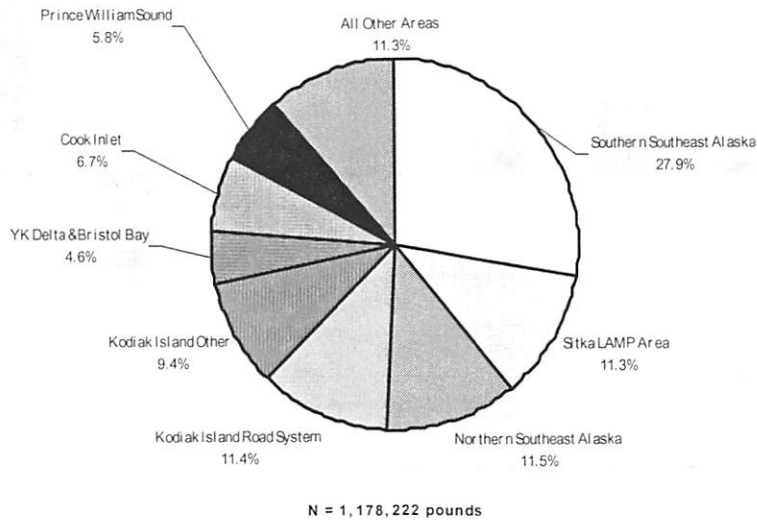
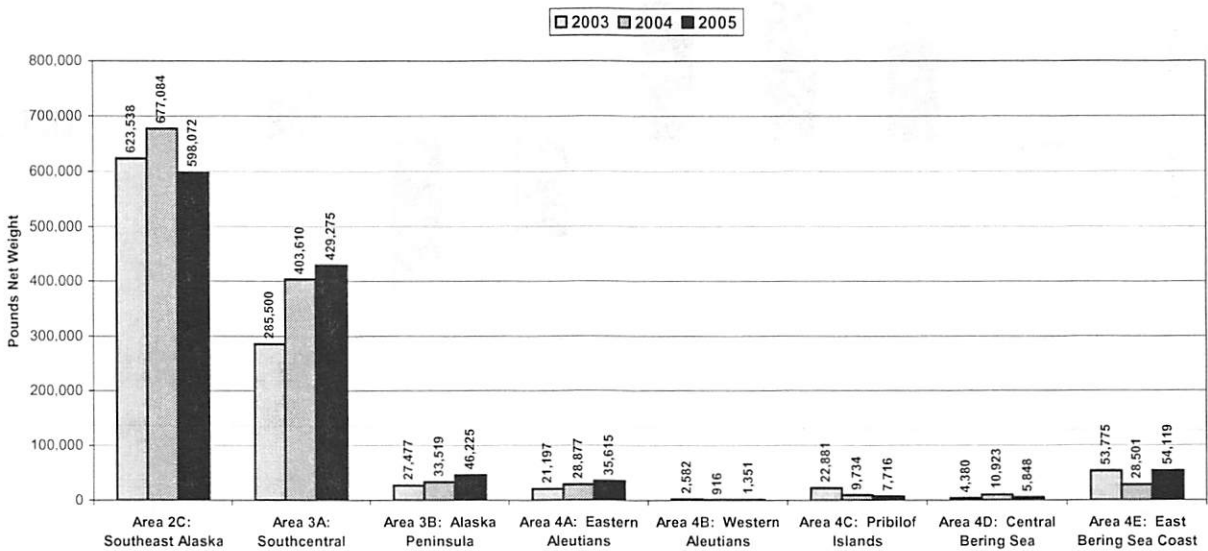


Figure 17. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005



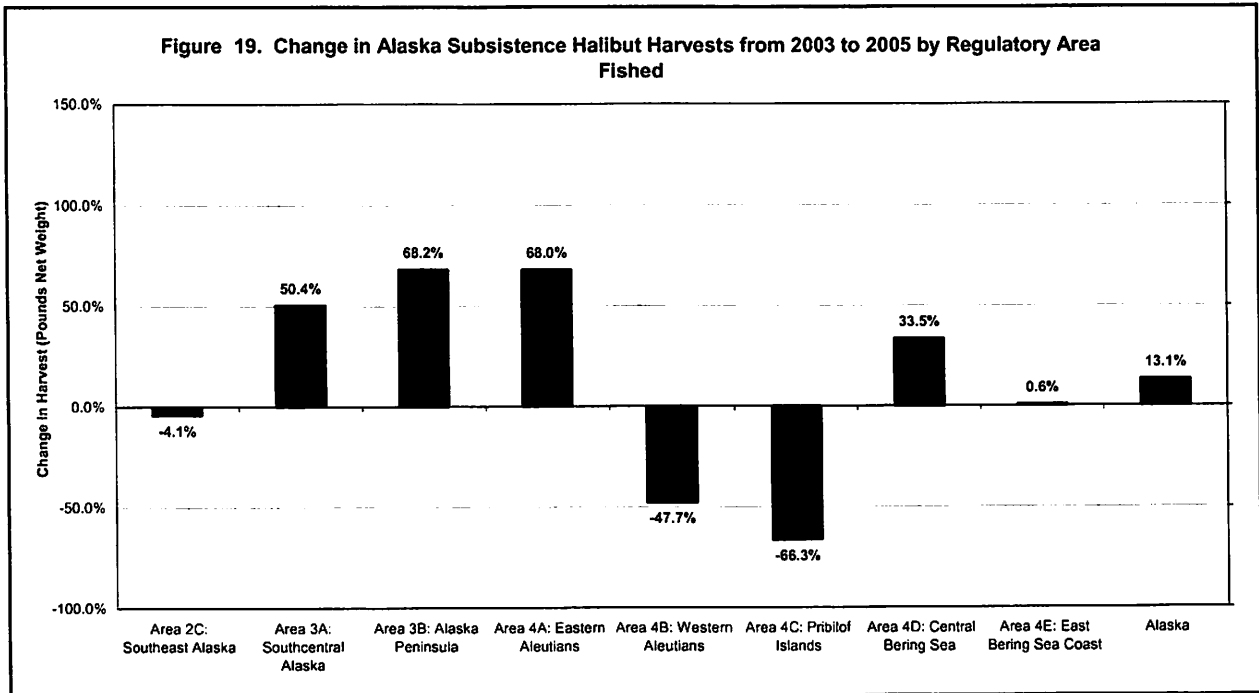
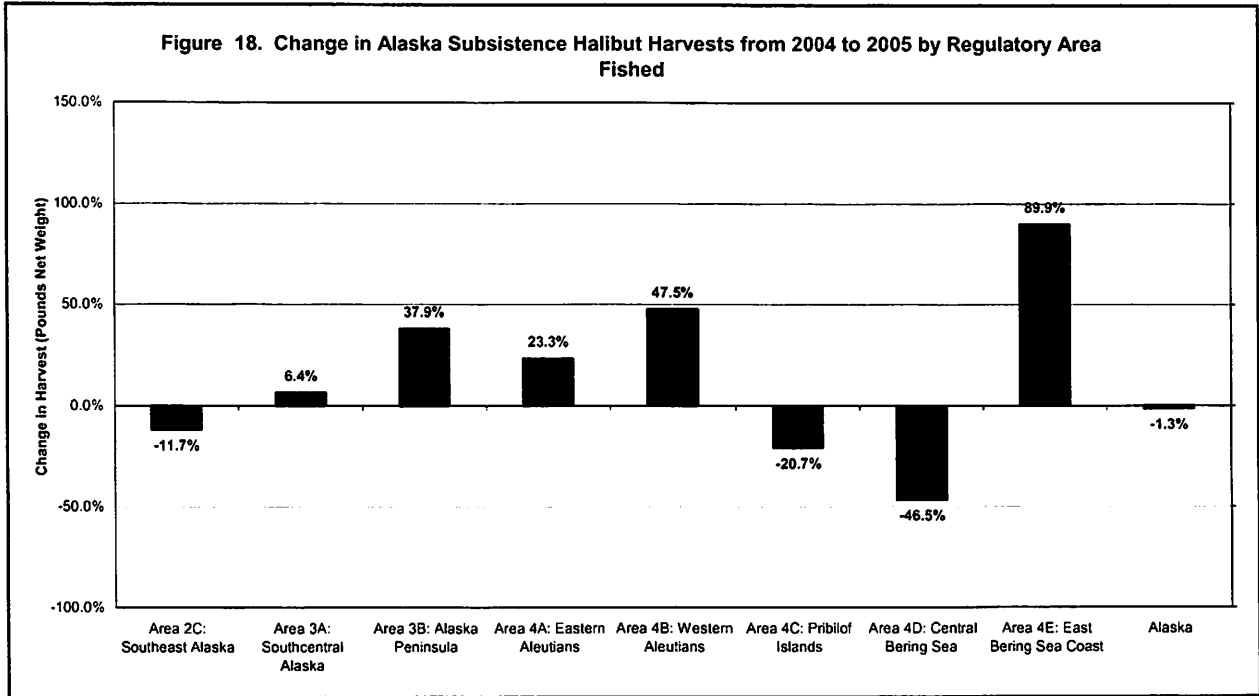


Figure 20. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area, in Pounds Net Weight

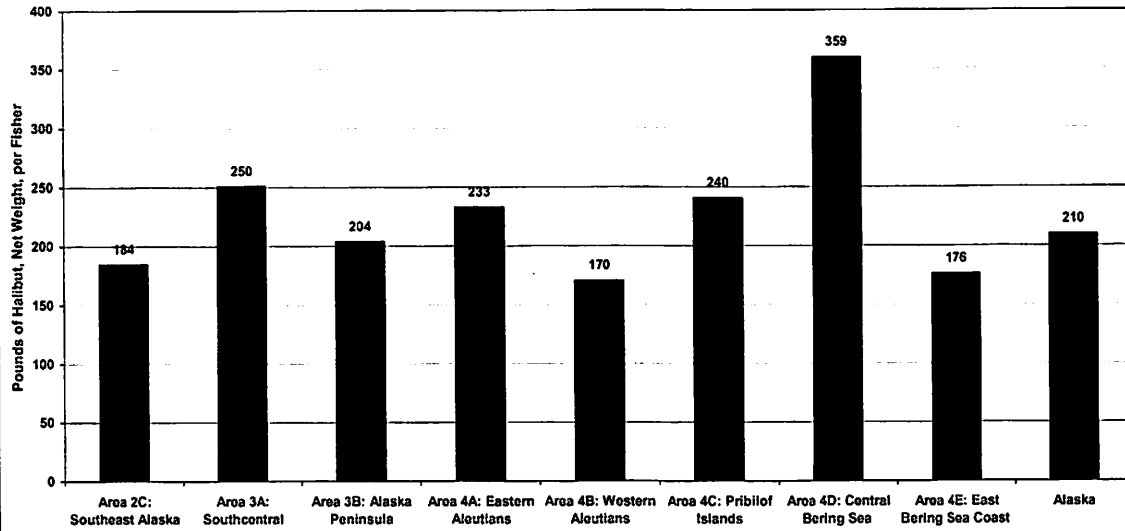


Figure 21. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2005, by Regulatory Area, in Number of Fish

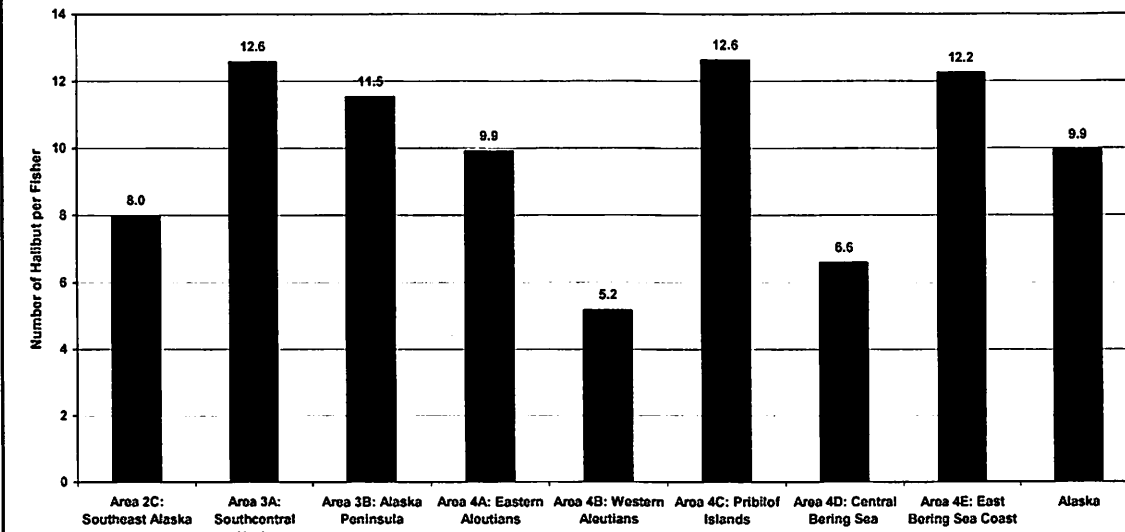


Figure 22. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence, 2005

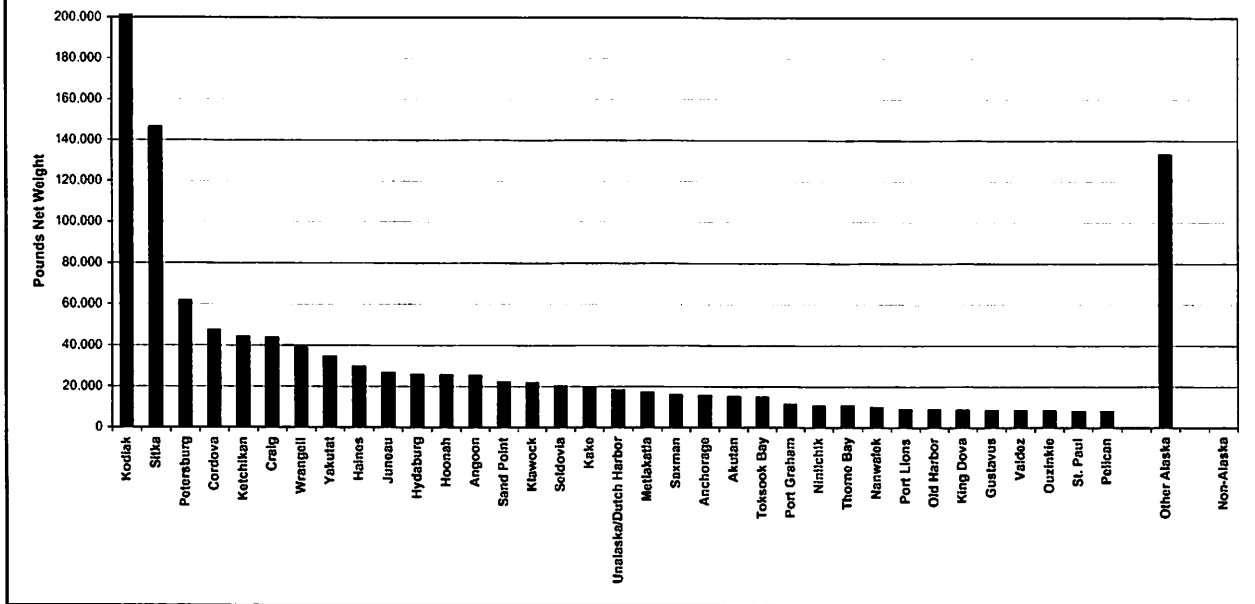


Figure 23. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Gear Type by Regulatory Area, 2005

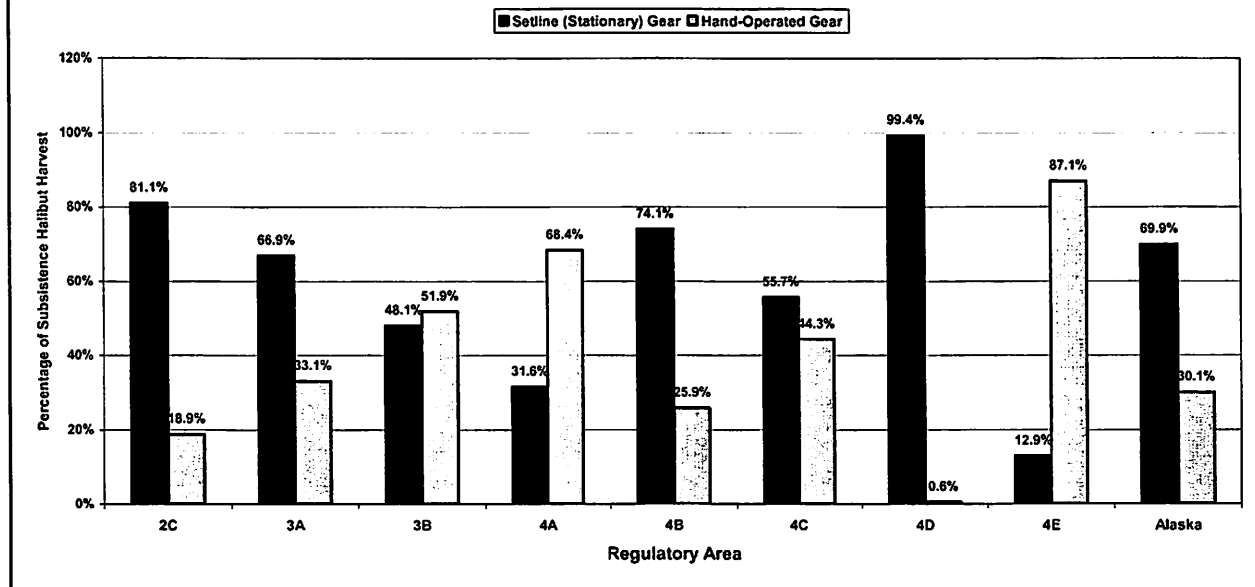


Figure 24. Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Percentage of Fishers Using Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2005

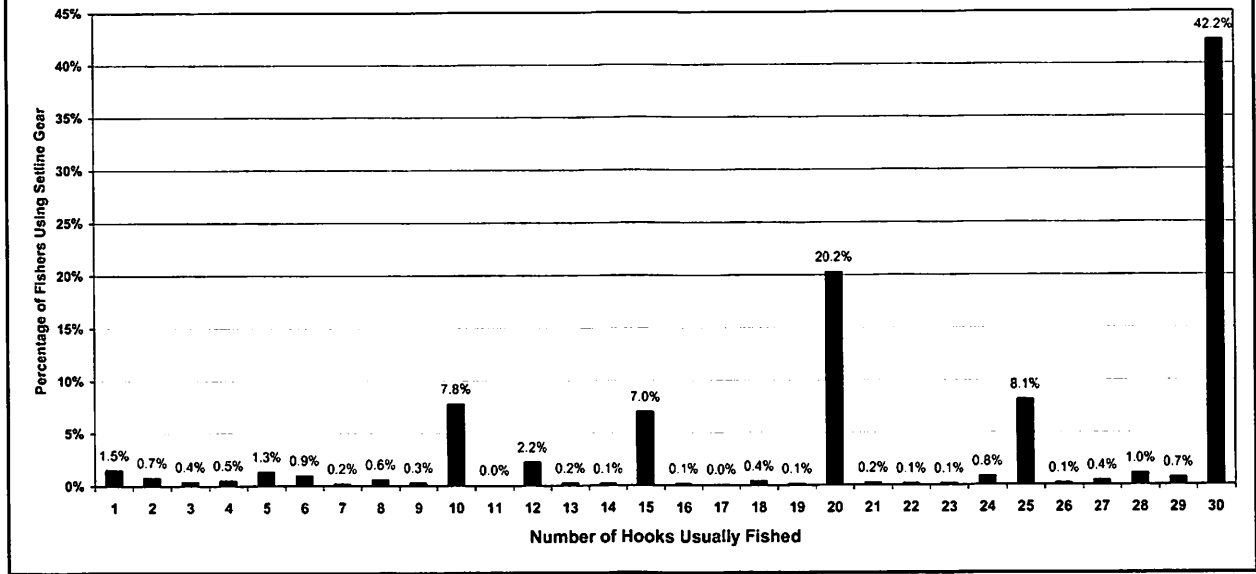


Figure 25. Estimated Incidental Harvests of Rockfish in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, Number of Fish, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005

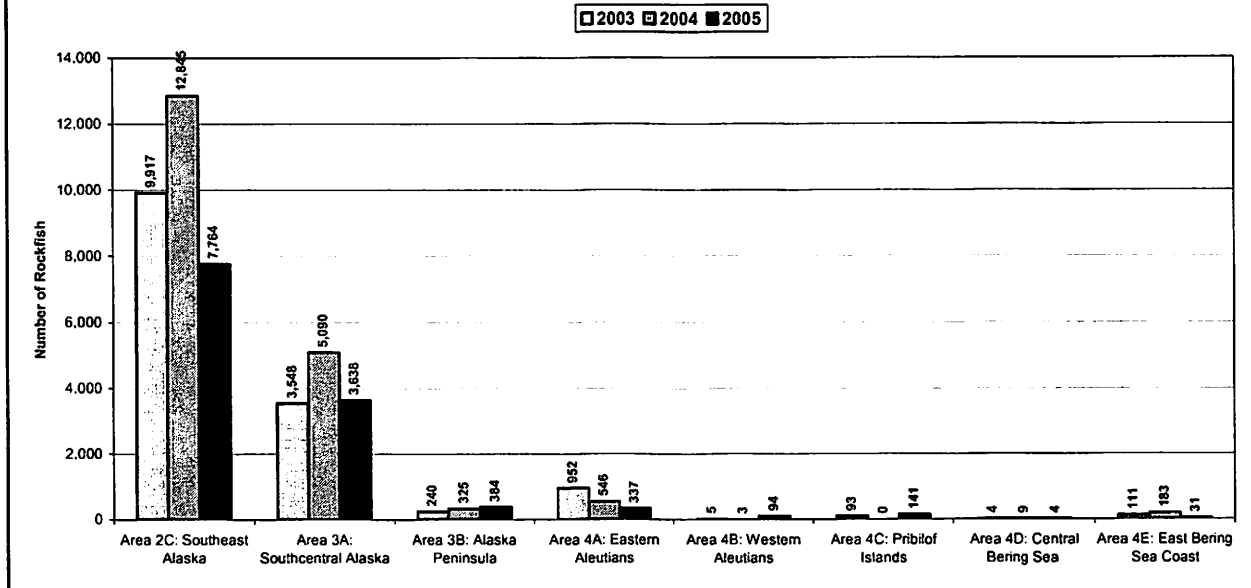


Figure 26. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Rockfish by Regulatory Area Fished, 2005

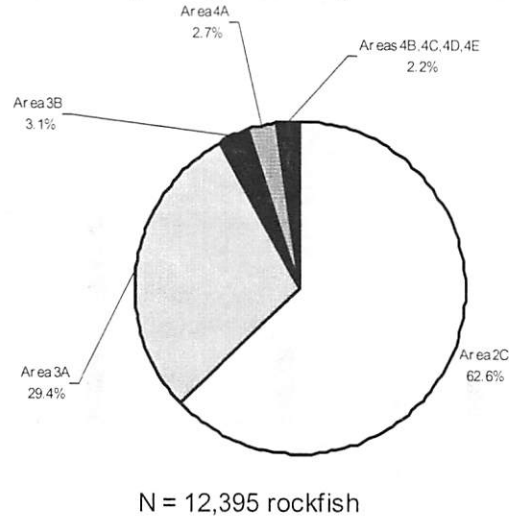


Figure 27. Estimated Incidental Harvests of Lingcod in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, Number of Fish, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003, 2004, and 2005

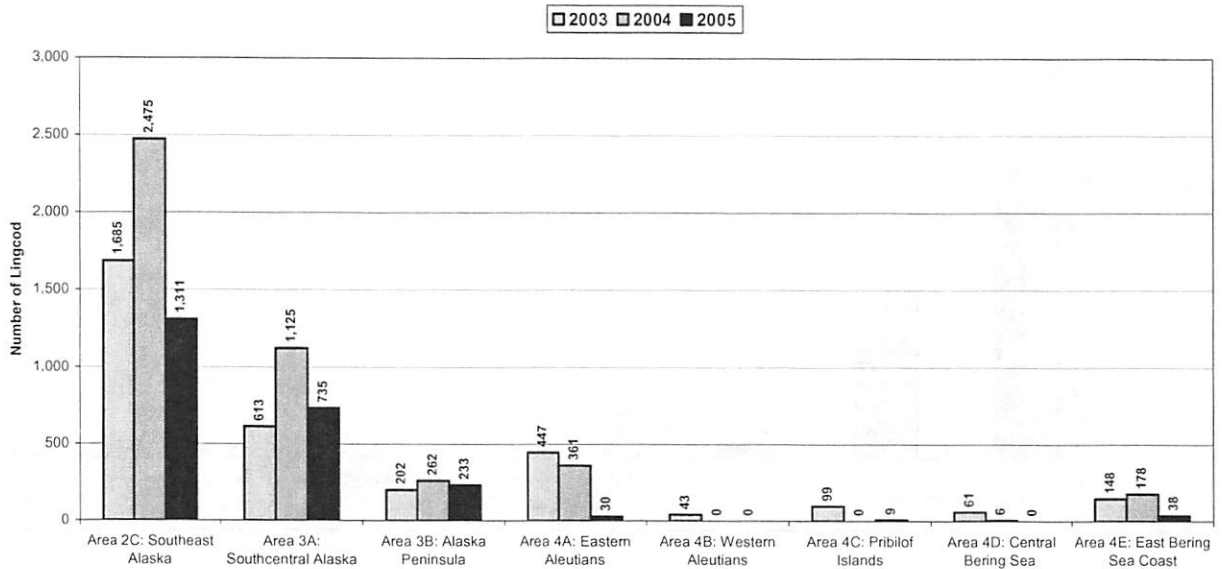


Figure 28. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Lingcod by Regulatory Area, 2005

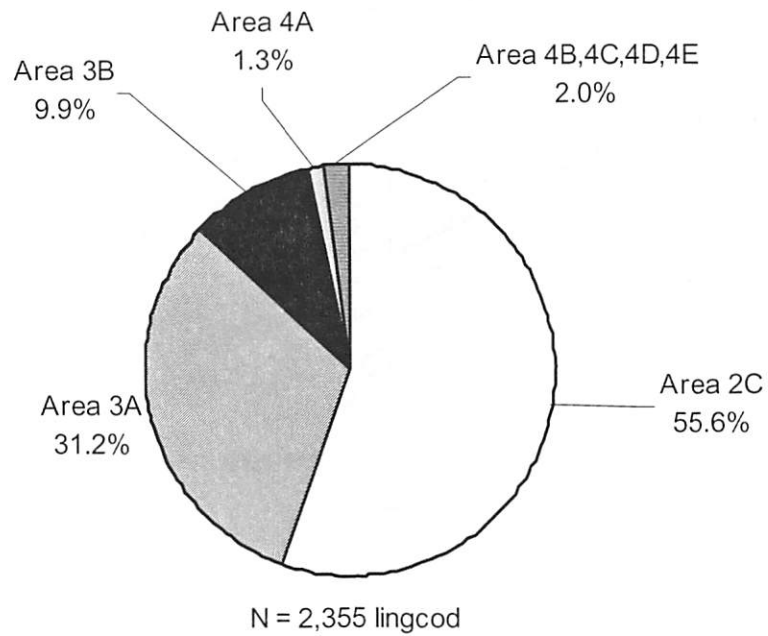


Figure 29. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham

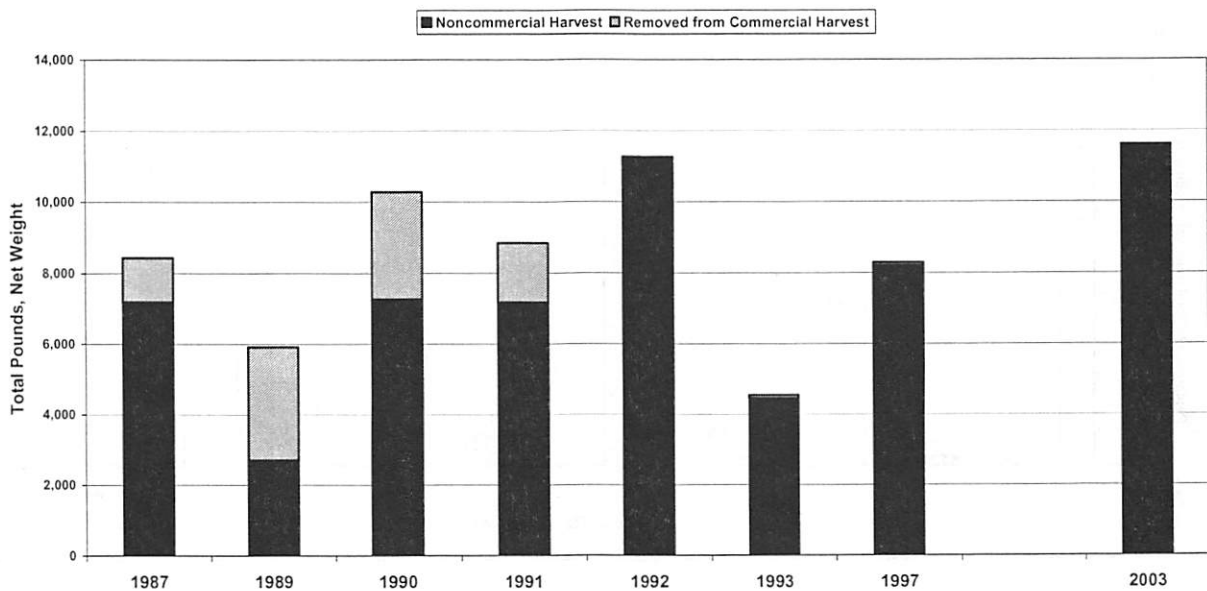
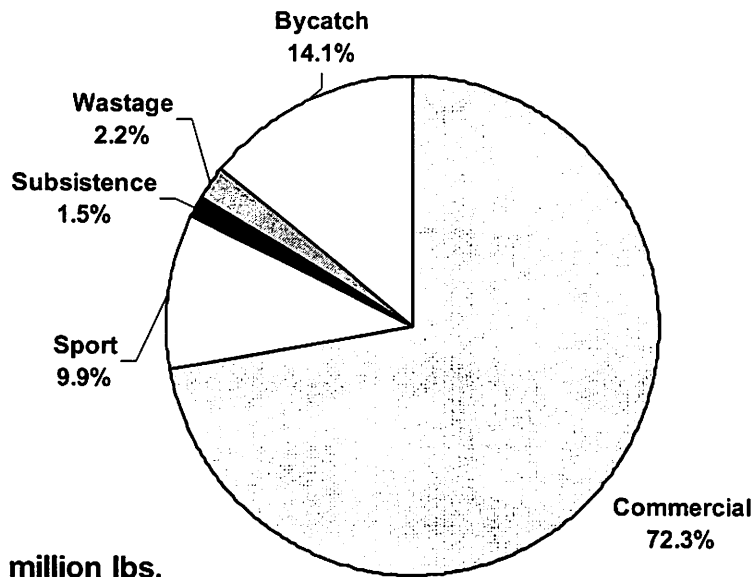
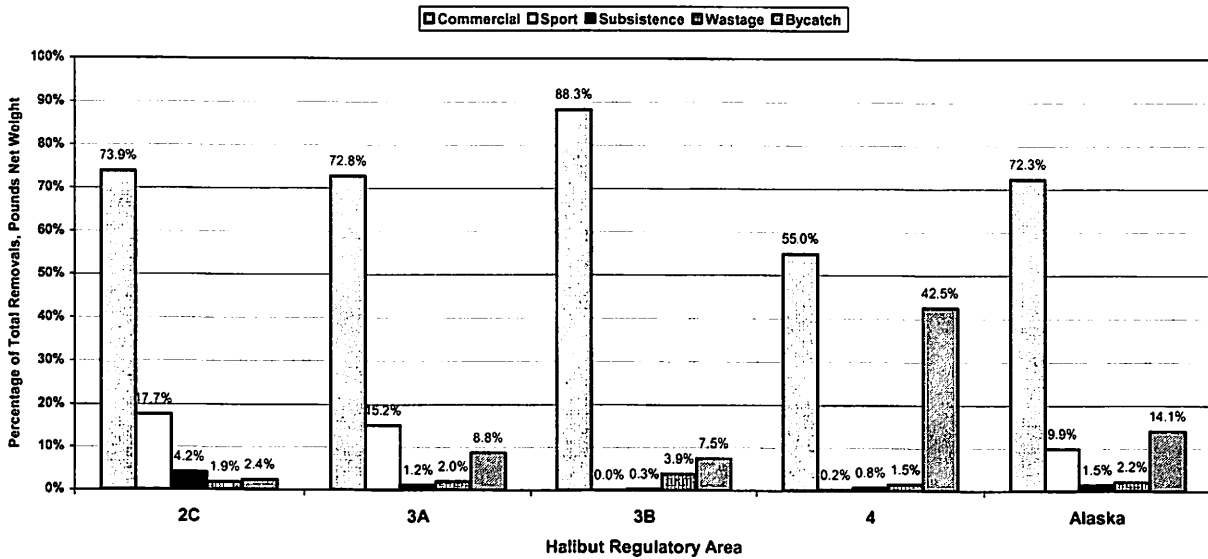


Figure 30. Halibut Removals, Alaska, 2005



**N = 81.165 million lbs,
net weight**

Figure 31. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area and Removal Category, 2005



APPENDIX A

List of Eligible Tribes and Rural Communities
(from Federal Register)

Chichagof Island at 57°22'03" N. lat., 135°43'00" W. long., and
 (B) A line from Chichagof Island at 57°22'35" N. lat., 135°41'18" W. long. to Baranof Island at 57°22'17" N. lat., 135°40'37" W. lat.; and

(C) That is enclosed on the south and west by a line from Sitka Point at 56°59'23" N. lat., 135°49'34" W. long., to Hamus Point at 56°51'55" N. lat., 135°30'30" W. long.,

(D) To the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'45" W. long. to Baranof Island at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'38" W. long.
 (2) A person using a vessel greater than 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, within Sitka Sound as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) A person using a vessel less than or equal to 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61:

(i) Is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31; and

(ii) Is prohibited, during the remainder of the designated IFQ season, from retaining more than 2,000 lb (0.91 mt) of IFQ halibut within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, per IFQ fishing trip, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61.

(4) No charter vessel, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, shall engage in sport fishing, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61(b), for halibut within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(5) No charter vessel shall retain halibut caught while engaged in sport fishing, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61(b), for other species, within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraphs (d)(4) and (d)(5) of this section, halibut harvested outside Sitka Sound, as defined in (d)(1)(ii) of this section, may be retained onboard a charter vessel engaged in sport fishing, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61(b), for other species within Sitka Sound, as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, from June 1 through August 31.

(e) Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve. (1) For purposes of this paragraph (e), the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve means an area totaling 2.5 square nm off Cape Edgcombe, defined by straight lines connecting the following points in a counterclockwise manner:

- 56°55.5'N lat., 135°54.0'W long;
- 56°57.0'N lat., 135°54.0'W long;
- 56°57.0'N lat., 135°57.0'W long;

56°55.5'N lat., 135°57.0'W long.
 (2) No person shall engage in commercial, sport or subsistence fishing, as defined at § 300.61, for halibut within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve.

(3) No person shall anchor a vessel within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve if halibut is on board.

(f) *Subsistence fishing in and off Alaska.* No person shall engage in subsistence fishing for halibut unless that person meets the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a rural resident of a community with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Angoon	Municipality
Coffman Cove	Municipality
Craig	Municipality
Edna Bay	Census Designated Place
Elfin Cove	Census Designated Place
Gustavus	Census Designated Place
Haines	Municipality
Hollis	Census Designated Place
Hoonah	Municipality
Hydaburg	Municipality
Hyder	Census Designated Place
Kake	Municipality
Kasaan	Municipality
Klawock	Municipality
Klukwan	Census Designated Place
Metlakatla	Census Designated Place
Moyers Chuck	Census Designated Place
Pelican	Municipality
Petersburg	Municipality
Point Baker	Census Designated Place
Port Alexander	Municipality
Port Protection	Census Designated Place
Saxman	Municipality
Sitka	Municipality
Skagway	Municipality
Tenassee Springs	Municipality
Thorne Bay	Municipality
Whale Pass	Census Designated Place
Wrangell	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akiok	Municipality
Chenege Bay	Census Designated Place
Cordova	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—Continued

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Kariuk	Census Designated Place
Kodiak City	Municipality
Larsen Bay	Municipality
Nanwalek	Census Designated Place
Old Harbor	Municipality
Ouzinkie	Municipality
Port Graham	Census Designated Place
Port Lions	Municipality
Seldovia	Municipality
Tattilek	Census Designated Place
Yakutat	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Chignik Bay	Municipality
Chignik Lagoon	Census Designated Place
Chignik Lake	Census Designated Place
Cold Bay	Municipality
Faise Pass	Municipality
Ivanof Bay	Census Designated Place
King Cove	Municipality
Neison Lagoon	Census Designated Place
Perryville	Census Designated Place
Sand Point	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akutan	Municipality
Nikolski	Census Designated Place
Unalaska	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Adak	Census Designated Place
Atka	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4C

Rural Community	Organized Entity
St. George	Municipality
St. Paul	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Gambell	Municipality
Savoonga	Municipality

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D— Continued		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A— Continued		
Rural Community	Organized Entity	Rural Community	Organized Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	
Diomedes (Inalik)	Municipality	Twin Hills	Census Designated Place	Cordova	Native Village of Eyak	
HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E						
Rural Community	Organized Entity	Rural Community	Organized Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	
Alakanuk	Municipality	Ugashik	Census Designated Place	Karluk	Native Village of Kartuk	
Alaknegik	Municipality	Unalakleet	Municipality	Kenai-Soldotna	Kanaitze Indian Tribe	
Bethel	Municipality	Wales	Municipality		Village of Salsamotoff	
Brevig Mission	Municipality	White Mountain	Municipality	Kodiak City	Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)	
Chetomak	Municipality	(2) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a member of an Alaska Native tribe with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:			Native Village of Afognak	
Chovak	Municipality	HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C			Shoonak' Tribe of Kodiak	
Clark's Point	Municipality	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Larsen Bay	Native Village of Larsen Bay	
Council	Census Designated Place	Angoon	Angoon Community Association	Narwalek	Native Village of Narwalek	
Dillingham	Municipality	Craig	Craig Community Association	Ninichik	Ninichik Village	
Eek	Municipality	Haines	Chilkoot Indian Association	Old Harbor	Village of Old Harbor	
Egegik	Municipality	Hoonah	Hoonah Indian Association	Ouzinkie	Native Village of Ouzinkie	
Elim	Municipality	Hydaburg	Hydaburg Cooperative Association	Port Graham	Native Village of Port Graham	
Emmonak	Municipality	Juneau	Juneau Traditional Council	Port Lions	Native Village of Port Lions	
Golovin	Municipality		Central Council	Seidovia	Seidovia Village Tribe	
Goodnews Bay	Municipality		Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	Tattilek	Native Village of Tattilek	
Hooper Bay	Municipality		Douglas Indian Association	Yakutat	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	
King Salmon	Census Designated Place	Kake	Organized Village of Kake	HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B		
Kipnuk	Census Designated Place	Kasaan	Organized Village of Kasaan	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	
Kongiganak	Census Designated Place	Ketchikan	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	Chignik Bay	Native Village of Chignik	
Kotik	Municipality	Klawock	Klawock Cooperative Association	Chignik Lagoon	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	
Koyuk	Municipality	Klukwan	Chilkat Indian Village	Chignik Lake	Chignik Lake Village	
Kwigillingok	Census Designated Place	Metlakatla	Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	False Pass	Native Village of False Pass	
Levelock	Census Designated Place	Petersburg	Petersburg Indian Association	Ivanof Bay	Ivanof Bay Village	
Manokotak	Municipality	Saxman	Organized Village of Saxman	King Cove	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	
Mekoryak	Municipality	Sitka	Sitka Tribe of Alaska		Native Village of Belkofski	
Naknek	Census Designated Place	Skagway	Skagway Village	Nelson Lagoon	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	
Napakiaik	Municipality	Wrangell	Wrangell Cooperative Association	Perryville	Native Village of Perryville	
Napaskiak	Municipality	HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A			Sand Point	Pauloff Harbor Village
Nowtok	Census Designated Place	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity		Native Village of Unga	
Nightmute	Municipality	Akhik	Native Village of Akhik		Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village	
Nome	Municipality	Chenegas Bay	Native Village of Chenegas			
Oscarville	Census Designated Place					
Pilot Point	Municipality					
Platinum	Municipality					
Port Heiden	Municipality					
Quinhagak	Municipality					
Scammon Bay	Municipality					
Shaktovich	Municipality					
Sheldon Point (Nunam Iqua)	Municipality					
Shishmaref	Municipality					
Solomon	Census Designated Place					
South Naknek	Census Designated Place					
St. Michael	Municipality					
Stebbins	Municipality					
Teller	Municipality					
Togiak	Municipality					
Toksook Bay	Municipality					
Tuntutuliak	Census Designated Place					
Tununak	Census Designated Place					

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued		HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E— Continued	
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akutan	Native Village of Akutan	Elim	Native Village of Elim	Stebbins	Stebbins Community Association
Nikolski	Native Village of Nikolski	Emmonak	Chuloonawick Native Village	Teller	Native Village of Mary's Igloo
Unalaska	Qawlingin Tribe of Unalaska	Golovin	Emmonak Village	Togiak	Native Village of Teller
HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B		Goodnews Bay	Chinik Eskimo Community	Toksook Bay	Traditional Village of Togiak
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Hooper Bay	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Tuntutuliak	Native Village of Toksook Bay
Atka	Native Village of Atka	King Salmon	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Tununak	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4C		Kipnuk	Native Village of Peaimut	Twin Hills	Native Village of Tununak
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Kongiganak	King Salmon Tribal Council	Ugashik	Twin Hills Village
St. George	Principles Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul Island and St. George Island	Kotik	Native Village of Kipnuk	Unalakleet	Ugashik Village
St. Paul		Koyuk	Native Village of Kongiganak	Wales	Native Village of Unalakleet
HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D		Kwigillingok	Native Village of Hamilton	White Mountain	Native Village of Wales
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Levelock	Village of Bill Moore's Slough		Native Village of White Mountain
Gambell	Native Village of Gambell	Manokotak	Village of Kotik		
Savoonga	Native Village of Savoonga	Mekoryak	Village of Kotik Moore's Slough		
Diomedes (Inalik)	Native Village of Diomedes (Inalik)	Naknek	Native Village of Koyuk		
HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E		Napaklak	Native Village of Kwigillingok		
Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity	Napaskiak	Levelock Village		
Alakanuk	Village of Alakanuk	Nowtok	Manokotak Village		
Aleknagik	Native Village of Aleknagik	Nightmute	Native Village of Mekoryak		
Bethel	Orutsaramuit Native Village	Nome	Naknek Native Village		
Brevig Mission	Native Village of Brevig Mission	Oscarville	Native Village of Napaskiak		
Chefornak	Village of Chefornak	Pilot Point	Native Village of Napaskiak		
Chevak	Chevak Native Village	Platinum	Native Village of Nowtok		
Clark's Point	Village of Clark's Point	Port Heiden	Native Village of Nightmute		
Council	Native Village of Council	Quinhagak	Umkmute Native Village		
Dillingham	Native Village of Dillingham	Scammon Bay	King Island Native Community		
Eek	Native Village of Eek	Shaktotik	Nome Eskimo Community		
Egegik	Native Village of Eek	Sheldon Point (Nuna Iqua)	Oscarville Traditional Village		
	Egegik Village	Shishmaref	Native Village of Pilot Point		
	Village of Kanatak	Solomon	Platinum Traditional Village		
		South Naknek	Native Village of Port Heiden		
		St. Michael	Native Village of Quinhagak		
			Native Village of Scammon Bay		
			Native Village of Shaktotik		
			Native Village of Sheldon's Point		
			Native Village of Shishmaref		
			Village of Solomon		
			South Naknek Village		
			Native Village of Saint Michael		

(g) *Limitations on subsistence fishing.* Subsistence fishing for halibut may be conducted only by persons who qualify for such fishing pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section and who hold a valid subsistence halibut registration certificate in that person's name issued by NMFS pursuant to paragraph (h) of this section, provided that such fishing is consistent with the following limitations.

(1) Subsistence fishing is limited to setline gear and hand-held gear, including longline, handline, rod and reel, spear, jig and hand-troll gear.

(i) Subsistence fishing gear must not have more than 30 hooks per person registered in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section and on board the vessel from which gear is being set or retrieved.

(ii) All setline gear marker buoys carried on board or used by any vessel regulated under this section shall be marked with the following: first initial, last name, and address (street, city, and state), followed by the letter "S" to indicate that it is used to harvest subsistence halibut.

(iii) Markings on setline marker buoys shall be in characters at least 4 inches (10.16 cm) in height and 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) in width in a contrasting color visible above the water line and shall be maintained so the markings are clearly visible.

(2) The daily retention of subsistence halibut in rural areas is limited to no more than 20 fish per person eligible to conduct subsistence fishing for halibut under paragraph (g) of this section.

APPENDIX B:

Letter Sent to Tribes about the Project

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE

333 Raspberry Road
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518-1599
PHONE: (907) 267-2353
FAX: (907) 267-2450

December 20, 2005

TO:

SUBJECT: Subsistence Halibut Fishing and Harvest Survey

In December 2005, we informed you about the second year of the project conducted by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G to estimate the subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska. As part of a contract with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in early 2005 we mailed a short (one-page) questionnaire to every person who obtained a subsistence halibut registration certificate (called a "SHARC") from NMFS. Through the survey, we collected information about participation in the fishery and the number of halibut, rockfish, and lingcod harvested for subsistence use in 2004. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Of the 13,813 SHARC holders, 8,524 (61.7 percent) completed the survey – an excellent response.

We have completed the final report for the project as part of our Technical Paper Series (No. 304). A copy will be mailed to you shortly. Enclosed is a short overview of the study findings. You can also obtain the overview and the complete report through the Division of Subsistence website at www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us. Please contact us if you have questions.

We also wanted to let you know that we will be doing the survey again beginning in late January 2006, to collect information about subsistence halibut harvests in 2005. Again, we'll be mailing a short questionnaire to every SHARC holder, and asking them to voluntarily fill it out and send it back to us (we pay the postage). We will again compile the harvest information in a report to NMFS that will be available to tribes and to the public. In our view, collecting and reporting accurate information about subsistence halibut harvests is important in supporting this fishery.

In addition to mailing out the survey forms, Division of Subsistence staff plan to visit some communities in 2006 to provide information about the subsistence halibut fishery program, and to encourage subsistence fishers to obtain registration cards (SHARCs) and

return the surveys. We will of course coordinate these visits with tribal governments. We will also coordinate collection of subsistence halibut harvest information with other subsistence projects taking place in some communities, such as the collection of harbor seal and sea lion harvest data in communities of southeast, southcentral, and southwest Alaska.

As we noted, an important feature of the subsistence halibut regulations is that eligible people who want to subsistence fish need to obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (called a "SHARC" for short). Applications are available from NMFS at the address below. People can also submit applications on the Internet by logging on to: www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram and following the links to the subsistence halibut program. We encourage you to get the word out about this program to your tribal members who subsistence fish for halibut. More information about the subsistence halibut fishing program is available from NMFS as follows:

On the Internet: www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm
By e-mail: RAM.Alaska@noaa.gov
By phone: 800-304-4846 (option #2)
By mail: Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service
Restricted Access Management (RAM) Program
PO Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802

We will develop public notices about our subsistence halibut harvest survey within the next month or so, and will be contacting tribes in communities that we would like to visit. Again, the survey form itself will be mailed in late January. In the meantime, if you have questions about our project, please contact me (see below), or contact Jim Simon in our Fairbanks office (907-459-7317; james_simon@fishgame.state.ak.us) or Mike Turek in our Juneau office (907-465-3617; mike_turek@fishgame.state.ak.us).

Sincerely,

James Fall
Regional Program Manager
907-267-2359
jim_fall@fishgame.state.ak.us

Enclosures: "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2004"

cc: Jim Simon, Mike Turek

APPENDIX C

News Release



State of Alaska
Frank H. Murkowski, Governor



DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
McKie Campbell, Commissioner

Sarah A. Gilbertson, Communications Director
P.O. Box 115526; Juneau, Alaska 99802 • Phone: (907) 465-6137 • Fax: (907) 465-2332

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: January 31, 2006

No. 06-05

Contact: James Fall, Regional Program Manager, Division of Subsistence, (907) 267-2359; in Southeast Alaska, contact Mike Turek, Subsistence Resource Specialist, (907) 465-3617

Subsistence Division Conducts Halibut Fishery Mail Survey

(Juneau) – In early February, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence, will mail a one-page survey form to everyone who has registered and received a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Survey recipients will be asked to indicate if they subsistence fished for halibut in 2005, how many halibut they harvested, and to return the form to ADF&G.

To ensure future subsistence halibut fishery decisions are based on reliable information, everyone who receives the survey is encouraged to take a few minutes to fill it out and return it to ADF&G. Accurate harvest information is essential for effective management and for providing future subsistence fishing opportunities. The study findings will be summarized at a community level and presented in a final written report available to the public in late 2006.

This year is the third year in an ongoing project to estimate subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska. Results of the research pertaining to 2003 and 2004 subsistence halibut harvests are available at the Division of Subsistence website at www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us, under "Publications."

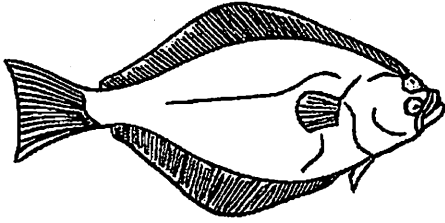
Questions about the survey should be addressed to James Fall or Brian Davis, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G; 333 Raspberry Road; Anchorage, Alaska 99518; Phone: (907) 267-2353; e-mail: jim_fall@fishgame.state.ak.us or brian_davis@fishgame.state.ak.us

In southeast Alaska, please contact Mike Turek, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, PO Box 115526, Juneau, Alaska, 99802; Phone (907-465-3617); e-mail: mike_turek@fishgame.state.ak.us

Questions about subsistence halibut fishing regulations, including how to obtain a SHARC, should be addressed to NMFS at 1-800-304-4846 (option #2).

APPENDIX D

Newspaper Notice



NOTICE TO SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT FISHERS REGARDING MAIL-OUT HARVEST SURVEY

All holders of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs) will receive a one-page harvest survey in the mail from the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in late spring 2006. For a third year, the Division of Subsistence is collecting subsistence halibut information under contract to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). If you receive a survey form, you will be asked whether you subsistence fished for halibut in 2005 and how many halibut you harvested. Even if you did not fish, it is very important that you complete the survey and return it to ADF&G.

In April 2003, NMFS issued regulations that allow the harvest of halibut for subsistence purposes. Residents of 118 rural Alaska communities and 123 Alaska Native tribes with customary and traditional uses of halibut are eligible to participate once they obtain a SHARC from NMFS.

Accurate and complete subsistence harvest information is essential for proper management of the fishery and protection of future subsistence fishing opportunities. PLEASE fill out and return your survey form as soon as it arrives in the mail. Thank you for your support of this program!

Questions?

Contact NMFS:

- by phone: 1-800-304-4846 (option #2)
- on the Internet:
www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut
- by mail:

Alaska Region, NMFS
Restricted Access Management Program
PO Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99518

Contact ADF&G, Division of Subsistence:

- by phone: 907-267-2353
- by e-mail:
subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us
- by mail:

Division of Subsistence, ADF&G
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

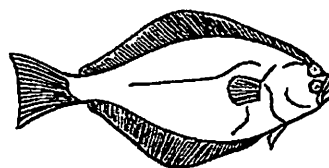


APPENDIX E

Survey Form

SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVEST SURVEY 2005

National Marine Fisheries Service &
AK Dept. Fish & Game/Division of Subsistence



2
0
0
5

(Please make address changes as needed)

Fisher's Name			Date of Birth		
First name	M.I.	Last name	Mo.	Day	Year
Mailing Address					
Number and street or PO Box		City	State	Zip code	
Community of Residence			Daytime Telephone		SHARC Number
Tribe (if you are on a tribal role)					

Please answer each question to the best of your knowledge.

1. Did you subsistence fish for halibut during 2005? (Please check one) Yes No

2. How many halibut did you harvest with set hook gear (longline, skate) while subsistence fishing during 2005?
(*Set hook gear* is hook-and-line set with anchors and buoys. Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

2a. Number of halibut 2b. Pounds of halibut 2c. How many hooks did you usually set? 2d. Water body, bay or sound usually fished

3. How many halibut did you harvest with hook-and-rod or hand-held lines while subsistence fishing during 2005?
(Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Do not count fish reported in Question 2. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

3a. Number of halibut 3b. Pounds of halibut 3c. Water body, bay or sound usually fished

4. How many lingcod and rockfish did you harvest while subsistence halibut fishing during 2005?
(Please write in numbers of fish only.)

4a. Number of lingcod 4b. Number of rockfish

5. Did you sport fish for halibut during 2005? (Please check one) Yes No

6. How many halibut did you harvest while sport fishing during 2005?

(Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Do not count fish reported in Question 3. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

6a. Number of halibut 6b. Pounds of halibut 6c. Water body, bay or sound usually sport fished

THANK YOU!

Please mail the completed survey to:
Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey
Ak. Dept. Fish & Game/Div. of Subsistence
333 Raspberry Rd
Anchorage AK 99518-1599

QUESTIONS?

ADF&G 1-907-267-2353
NMFS at 1-800-304-4846 (option 2)
subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us

APPENDIX F
Survey Instructions

Instructions for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey, 2005

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE SURVEY EVEN IF YOUR SHARC HAS EXPIRED

Question 1.

- Mark “yes” even if you fished but were unsuccessful

Questions 2 and 3.

- Include only those fish harvested by you, the individual fisher (SHARC holder). If you fished with someone else and split the catch, count only your share of the catch. Other household members who harvested halibut should fill out their own forms.
- Include fish that you harvested and kept for your household’s use AND fish you harvested and gave away or traded. DO NOT include fish that you received from someone else.
- Identify both the number and pounds of halibut harvested; if you cannot provide both, please provide what you are able. Pounds should be **ROUND (LIVE) WEIGHT**. If you only know the dressed weight of your halibut harvest, record that number and make a note of “dressed, head on” (equals about 88% of round weight) or “dressed, head off” (equals about 75% of round weight).
- Number of hooks: write in the number that you use most often each time you set a line. That is, the number of hooks you usually have on your longline/skate.
- Water body, bay, or sound: record the general location where you did most of your subsistence halibut fishing (for example, “Chiniak Bay,” “Sitka Sound”). If you used more than one general area for a significant portion of your catch, please provide the portion of your harvest from each.

Question 4.

- DO NOT include all the lingcod and rockfish you harvested, but just those you harvested while subsistence halibut fishing.
- “Rockfish” means all fish of the genus *Sebastes*. These include fish with common English names such as red snapper, black bass, and sea bass.
- “Rockfish” DO NOT include sculpin, greenling, sablefish (black cod), tomcod, or Pacific cod. Please DO NOT include these other fish in your harvest estimates for rockfish.

Questions 5 and 6.

- Sport fishing for halibut requires an Alaska sport fishing license. Sport fishers for halibut must fish with a line attached to a rod or pole. There is a limit of two hooks. The daily bag limit is two halibut and the possession limit is four halibut.

Do you still have questions?

Call the National Marine Fisheries Service at: 1-800-304-4846 (option 2);

Or visit <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>;

Or call ADF&G Division of Subsistence at: 907-267-2353;

Or contact the Division of Subsistence via e-mail at: subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us

APPENDIX G

Responses to Frequently Asked Questions

RAM: FAQ's for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey

The following is a list of standard responses that may be given to common questions regarding the Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey. Any question that cannot be answered by the responses below or by other personnel in RAM division may be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at the phone number(s) indicated at the bottom of the page.

1. I got my SHARC from NMFS. Why is this survey being done by ADF&G?

- NMFS contracted with ADF&G Division of Subsistence to conduct this survey because the Division of Subsistence has a lot of experience in collecting and analyzing subsistence harvest data. They have staff who are familiar with local communities and subsistence harvest patterns.

2. What happens to this information after I send it in?

- The survey responses are entered into a database by ADF&G. They will use the responses to estimate and report subsistence harvests at a community level. NMFS will receive a report from ADF&G with the survey results. The report will not include individual responses.

3. Why do you need my birth date?

- ADF&G needs birth date only to distinguish between individuals who may have the same name. For instance, there may be many John Smith's in area 2C. Providing birth date prevents ADF&G from counting the same person more than once or even counting multiple people as the same person. However, ADF&G is required to maintain birth date confidential under the Privacy Act.

4. I live in an isolated area near [insert]. What do I put down as my Community of Residence?

- Your Community of Residence is defined as the geographical location of your home. If you live in a remote location, you may list the community nearest your home. "Community of residence" is not necessarily the same as where you receive your mail.

5. The survey asks me to put down Pounds of Halibut. Does this mean I should weigh all my halibut on a scale?

- No. While an actual weight using a scale would be helpful to ADF&G, you only need to estimate the total pounds of halibut you harvested. If you know how many halibut you harvested, but have no idea how much they weighed, leave the "pounds" area blank. If you know about how many pounds you harvested but have no idea how many fish you caught, leave the "number" area blank. We will calculate the pounds or number based on standard conversion factors. However, we prefer that you do your best to provide an estimate of both numbers and pounds, because this information is lacking for the subsistence fishery.

6. Should I record the weight of my halibut before or after I process them?

- The survey asks for **ROUND WEIGHT**, which is the weight of the fish **BEFORE** it is gutted and beheaded. If you only know the approximate weight of the fish after you gutted them, write "dressed, head on" next to the weight (this equals about 88% of round/live weight). If you only know the approximate weight of the fish after you gutted and beheaded them, write "dressed, head off" next to the weight (this equals about 72% of round/live weight).

7. I fish near [insert]. What is the water body, bay, or sound?

- The water body, bay, or sound is the area in which you subsistence fished for halibut. For instance, a subsistence fisher from Sitka might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in *Sitka Sound* or a subsistence fisher from Kodiak might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in *Chiniak Bay*. However, a subsistence fisher from Akutan might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in Unimak Pass, which is neither a bay nor sound but would be classified as a *water body*. Likewise, a subsistence fisher from St. Paul might put down that he subsistence fished for halibut in the Bering Sea, which is also a *water body*. However, the more specific the description, the more helpful it will be to ADF&G.

8. What is a lingcod?

- A lingcod is a relatively long fish that ranges from black, to grey, to greenish, to bluish-purple, usually with dark brown or copper blotches arranged in clusters, and has a large mouth with 18 large teeth. For a more accurate description and local or tribal names, you can refer to the sheet distributed by ADF&G in the original mailing that also contained your Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey or visit the NMFS website http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/photo_gallery/fish_by_family.htm.

9. What is a rockfish?

- These fish are characterized by having bony plates or spines on the head and body and a large mouth. Some species are brightly colored, and many are difficult to distinguish from one another. They are also known as sea bass, black bass, and red snapper. For a more accurate description and local or tribal names, you can refer to the instruction sheet distributed by ADF&G in the original mailing that also contained your Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey or visit the NMFS website http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/photo_gallery/fish_by_family.htm.

10. What is "sport fishing"?

- Sport fishing is defined as all fishing other than commercial fishing, personal use fishing, and subsistence fishing. Typically, sport fishing is conducted with a rod and reel using no more than 2 hooks under ADF&G regulations.

11. Why do I need to report my sport-caught halibut on this subsistence harvest survey form (Question 6)?

- The survey is designed to prevent double-counting of harvested halibut. If you fish for halibut with a rod and reel and have a sport fishing license, you may include your harvests in Question 2 if you consider your activity to be subsistence fishing, or under Question 6 if you consider it sport fishing. **DO NOT INCLUDE THE SAME FISH IN YOUR RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS 2 AND 6.** We will exclude responses to Question 6 from our estimate of subsistence halibut harvests. Holders of sport fishing licenses may receive a survey from ADF&G about their sport harvests. If you do, you should report the halibut you record in Question 6 in that survey too, but do not include the halibut you record in Question 2.

All other inquiries regarding the survey should be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at (907) 267-2353 (Anchorage) or 907-465-3617, or e-mail at subsistence_hallbut@fishgame.state.ak.us

APPENDIX H

Project Summary

[A 4-page project findings summary will be prepared and distributed in December 2006. A copy will be included in the final report.]

APPENDIX I

Findings from the Supplemental Mailing to SHARC Holders from Kodiak and Sitka, 2005

Prepared by:

Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518
907-267-2353

Funded through a cooperative agreement between the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G,
and the National Marine Fisheries Service (Award Number NA04NMF4370314).

January 13, 2006

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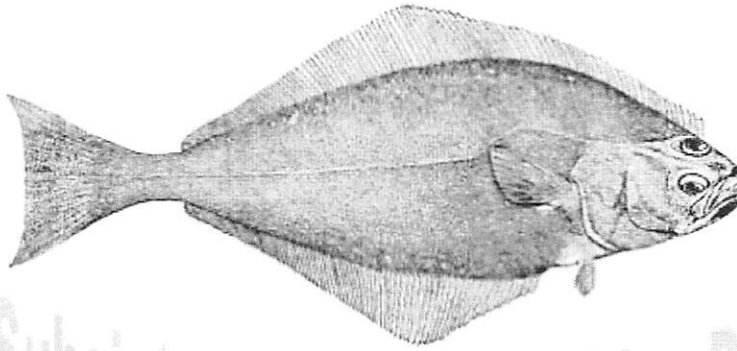
Copy of Supplemental SHARC Survey Form

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Please Respond
by October 1,
2005!

Subsistence Halibut Fishing Detail

Hello SHARC- Registrant! Thank you for responding to our 2004 harvest survey, and helping with the research needed to support the subsistence harvest program. As you probably know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division has no role in regulations, only research. This follow-up survey is designed to add to some detail to our harvest estimates.

We hope you will be as generous with your time as you were in the past. Don't worry about how well you remember 2004...just answer the best that you can. We're just looking for cooperative and supportive SHARC-holders who are patient enough to give us this detail, and help us design future surveys. This is confidential, and your individual responses will be combined with all others. THANK YOU AGAIN in advance!

You can contact the Subsistence Division at 907-267-2358 if you have any questions about the research, or the National Marine Fisheries Service at 800-304-4846 about the SHARC registration or rules.

Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
«LAST_NAME» ..NAME SUFFIX..	«FIRST_NAME»	«MIDDLE_INITIAL»
Street		
«MAILING_ADDRESS»		
City	State	Zip
«CITY»	«STATE»	«ZIP_CODE»

Number of Fish Harvested 2004

SHARC Number

«SHARC_ID»

Subsistence: «SUBSISTENCE_HALIBUT»

Sport: «SPORT_HALIBUT»

1 What community is nearby most or all of your landing locations?

- Sitka Kodiak
 Other _____

2 If you caught both subsistence and sport halibut, what factors did you use to decide if they were subsistence or sport fish?

3 Thinking back to the 2004 fishing season, in what location, and in which month, did you bring each subsistence fish onto shore? A reminder of the fish you reported appears on the other side of the survey form. Please list a landing site for each halibut you harvested. Please list up to 20 fish and landing locations. Be as specific as you can.

Halibut	Location Brought to Land	Month Caught
Sample for one Halibut	SHORE 1.5 MILES N. OF CITY DOCK	JUN
Halibut #1		
Halibut #2		
Halibut #3		
Halibut #4		
Halibut #5		
Halibut #6		

Halibut	Location Brought to Land	Month Caught
Halibut #7		
Halibut #8		
Halibut #9		
Halibut #10		
Halibut #11		
Halibut #12		
Halibut #13		

Halibut	Location Brought to Land	Month Caught
Halibut #14		
Halibut #15		
Halibut #16		
Halibut #17		
Halibut #18		
Halibut #19		
Halibut #20		

4 How well do you think you understand the National Marine Fisheries SHARC Guidelines? Please rate the following with "5" as excellent, and "1" as poor.

Rules	5	4	3	2	1
Gear Types	5	4	3	2	1
Number of Hooks	5	4	3	2	1
Daily Limits	5	4	3	2	1
Fishing Areas	5	4	3	2	1
Seasons	5	4	3	2	1
Eligibility	5	4	3	2	1
Registration	5	4	3	2	1

5 Is there anything else you'd like to add about subsistence halibut fishing patterns, or comments on the SHARC Program? Add another page if you'd like.

Table 1. Sample Achievement, Supplemental Mailing

	Kodiak	Sitka	Total
Number of surveys mailed*	536	572	1108
Number of Surveys Returned	256	246	502
Responses from other community**	5	5	10
Adjusted	251	241	492
Adjusted reponse rate	47.3%	42.5%	44.8%

* Surveys were mailed to all respondents to the previous mailings who fished

** Responses from SHARC holders who had moved from Kodiak or Sitka; not included in analysis

Source: Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, SHARC Survey Supplemental Mailing, August/September 2005

Table 2. Reported Number and Percentage of SHARC Holders Fishing in Each Month, 2004

Total Surveys Returned		Kodiak	Sitka	All Communities
		251.0	241.0	492.0
January	No.	1	0	1
	Pctg.	0.40%	0.00%	0.20%
February	No.	0	2	2
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.83%	0.41%
March	No.	1	2	3
	Pctg.	0.40%	0.83%	0.61%
April	No.	4	9	13
	Pctg.	1.59%	3.73%	2.64%
May	No.	19	33	52
	Pctg.	7.57%	13.69%	10.57%
June	No.	65	73	138
	Pctg.	25.90%	30.29%	28.05%
July	No.	113	108	221
	Pctg.	45.02%	44.81%	44.92%
August	No.	94	89	183
	Pctg.	37.45%	36.93%	37.20%
September	No.	46	27	73
	Pctg.	18.33%	11.20%	14.84%
October	No.	5	4	9
	Pctg.	1.99%	1.66%	1.83%
November	No.	1	5	6
	Pctg.	0.40%	2.07%	1.22%
December	No.	0	0	0
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Unknown	No.	18	18	36
	Pctg.	7.17%	7.47%	7.32%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% because SHARC holders may have fished in multiple months.

Source: Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 3. Reported Number and Percentage of Halibut Harvested by Month, 2004

		Kodiak	Sitka	All Communities
All Months	No.	1461.0	1278.0	2739.0
	Pctg.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
January	No.	7	0	7.0
	Pctg.	0.48%	0.00%	0.25%
February	No.	0	3	3.0
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.23%	0.11%
March	No.	4	2	6.0
	Pctg.	0.27%	0.16%	0.22%
April	No.	17	17	34.0
	Pctg.	1.16%	1.33%	1.22%
May	No.	62	108	170.0
	Pctg.	4.24%	8.45%	6.19%
June	No.	242	237	479.0
	Pctg.	16.56%	18.54%	17.70%
July	No.	480	379	859.0
	Pctg.	32.85%	29.66%	31.81%
August	No.	335	361	696.0
	Pctg.	22.93%	28.25%	25.04%
September	No.	185	86	271.0
	Pctg.	12.66%	6.73%	9.75%
October	No.	17	10	27.0
	Pctg.	1.16%	0.78%	0.97%
November	No.	4	8	12.0
	Pctg.	0.27%	0.63%	0.43%
December	No.	0	0	0.0
	Pctg.	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Unknown	No.	108	67	175.0
	Pctg.	7.39%	5.24%	6.30%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
 Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 4. Reasons for Classifying Halibut Harvests as Subsistence or Sport

Community	Mailed Surveys	Valid Responses	Percentage of Valid Responses ¹					
			Gear	Social	Amount Harvested	Fish Use	Cultural/Lifestyle	Other
Kodiak	531	113	59.3%	17.7%	12.4%	12.4%	7.1%	1.8%
Sitka	567	82	81.7%	4.9%	6.1%	11.0%	7.3%	1.2%
Overall	1098	195	68.7%	12.3%	9.7%	11.8%	7.2%	1.5%

¹ Total exceeds 100% because respondents could give more than one reason.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/Sep-05

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Table 5. Respondents' Evaluation of How Well They Understand Subsistence Halibut Regulations: Kodiak

	Surveys Returned	Valid Responses		No Response		SHARC holders responding to how well they understand the NMFS SHARC Guidelines									
						1 (Poor)		2		3		4		5 (Excellent)	
						No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Daily Limits	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	10	4.5%	8	3.6%	29	13.0%	45	20.2%	131	58.7%
Eligibility	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	9	4.0%	7	3.1%	35	15.7%	44	19.7%	128	57.4%
Fishing Areas	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	11	4.9%	7	3.1%	44	19.7%	60	26.9%	101	45.3%
Gear Types	251	225	89.6%	26	10.4%	9	4.0%	8	3.6%	37	16.4%	49	21.8%	122	54.2%
Number of Hooks	251	227	90.4%	24	9.6%	8	3.5%	10	4.4%	26	11.5%	45	19.8%	138	60.8%
Registration	251	223	88.8%	28	11.2%	8	3.6%	8	3.6%	35	15.7%	52	23.3%	120	53.8%
Seasons	251	222	88.4%	29	11.6%	11	5.0%	11	5.0%	38	17.1%	49	22.1%	113	50.9%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 6. Respondents' Evaluation of How Well They Understand Subsistence Halibut Regulations: Sitka

	Surveys Returned	Valid Responses		No Response		SHARC holders responding to how well they understand the NMFS SHARC Guidelines									
						1 (Poor)		2		3		4		5 (Excellent)	
						No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Daily Limits	241	217	90.0%	24	10.0%	14	6.5%	12	5.5%	38	17.5%	42	19.4%	111	51.2%
Eligibility	241	217	90.0%	24	10.0%	2	0.9%	16	7.4%	30	13.8%	42	19.4%	127	58.5%
Fishing Areas	241	215	89.2%	26	10.8%	11	5.1%	18	8.4%	46	21.4%	46	21.4%	94	43.7%
Gear Types	241	215	89.2%	26	10.8%	7	3.3%	8	3.7%	34	15.8%	48	22.3%	118	54.9%
Number of Hooks	241	218	90.5%	23	9.5%	10	4.6%	10	4.6%	35	16.1%	39	17.9%	124	56.9%
Registration	241	217	90.0%	24	10.0%	5	2.3%	17	7.8%	24	11.1%	42	19.4%	129	59.4%
Seasons	241	216	89.6%	25	10.4%	12	5.6%	18	8.3%	47	21.8%	39	18.1%	100	46.3%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, August/September 2005

Table 7. Locations of Landing Halibut, Kodiak, 2004

Location Brought to Land	Percent of Landings by SHARC	Percent of Landings by Halibut
City Dock/Kodiak Harbor/Kodiak	16.33%	16.08%
Near Island/Near Island Harbor/Near Island Boat Ramp	1.99%	3.08%
Chiniak area	15.14%	13.14%
Dog Bay/Dog Bay Marina/Dog Marina	7.57%	8.83%
Pasagshak/Pasagshack/X Miles from Pasagshak	6.37%	4.45%
Settlers Cove	0.40%	0.07%
Other Locations Reported		
Buoy 4/Buoy 3/Buoy #4	16.73%	10.47%
Long Island	7.57%	5.95%
Woody Island	0.80%	0.34%
Uyak Bay	1.99%	3.15%
Whale Pass	3.19%	2.67%
Danger Bay	2.79%	1.71%
Marmot Bay	3.98%	2.33%
Olga Bay	0.80%	0.62%
Kalsin Bay	5.18%	3.90%
Kodiak Shoreline	5.18%	6.30%
Other Waters Near Kodiak	11.55%	7.12%
Buskin River/Beach	1.99%	1.44%
x. Miles From Town	2.39%	0.89%
Anton Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie	5.58%	3.01%
Uganik Bay/Island	1.59%	1.23%
Williams Reef	0.80%	0.14%
Woody Island	1.99%	1.37%
Abercrombie	0.40%	0.07%
Popof Island	1.20%	1.37%
Middle Bay	0.40%	0.07%
Izhut Bay	0.40%	0.14%
Missing/Unknown	0.40%	0.07%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, 2005

Table 8. Locations of Landing Halibut, Sitka, 2004

Location Brought to Land	Percent of Landings by SHARC	Percent of Landings by Halibut
City Dock/Sitka/Sitka Dock	10.37%	13.93%
Sealing Cove Harbor/Sealing Cove	12.45%	16.20%
Crescent Harbor	5.81%	4.85%
Old Thompson Harbor/New Thompson Harbor	9.96%	10.02%
ANB Harbor	1.24%	1.56%
False Island Dock	0.41%	0.31%
Starigavan Boat Launch	2.07%	1.96%
Other Locations Reported		
Katlian Bay	1.66%	0.78%
Sitka Sound	7.05%	4.85%
Nakwasina	2.07%	1.02%
Fish Bay	1.66%	1.64%
Dog Bay	0.41%	0.23%
Middle Island	5.39%	3.68%
Biorka Island	6.22%	4.07%
Hoonah Sound	2.90%	1.49%
Vitskari Rock	5.39%	3.44%
Rodman Bay	0.83%	0.63%
Eastern Channel	2.90%	2.19%
Islands/Waters Near Sitka	22.82%	17.14%
Krestof Sound	1.66%	0.55%
Shores Around Sitka	8.30%	5.16%
Silver Bay	0.83%	0.39%
Hayward Strait	1.24%	0.39%
Necker Bay	1.24%	0.78%
Salisbury Sound	2.49%	0.94%
Outside of Gilmer Bay, Krousuzok Island	0.83%	0.94%
Missing/Unknown	2.49%	0.55%

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Supplemental SHARC Survey, 2005

Figure A. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Fishers Who Fished by Month, Sitka and Kodiak, 2004

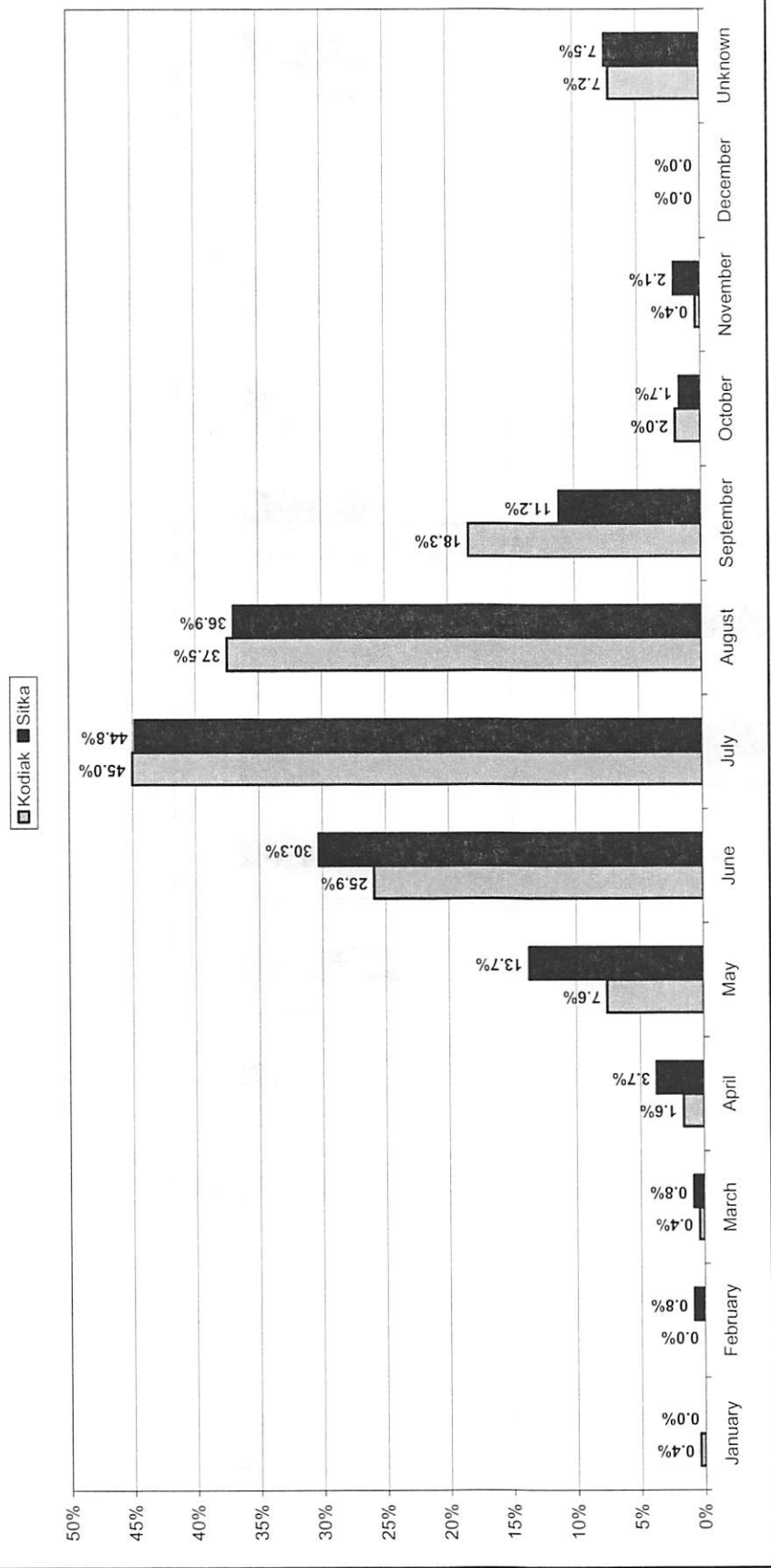


Figure B. Percentage of Halibut Harvest by Subsistence Fishers by Month, Sitka and Kodiak, 2004

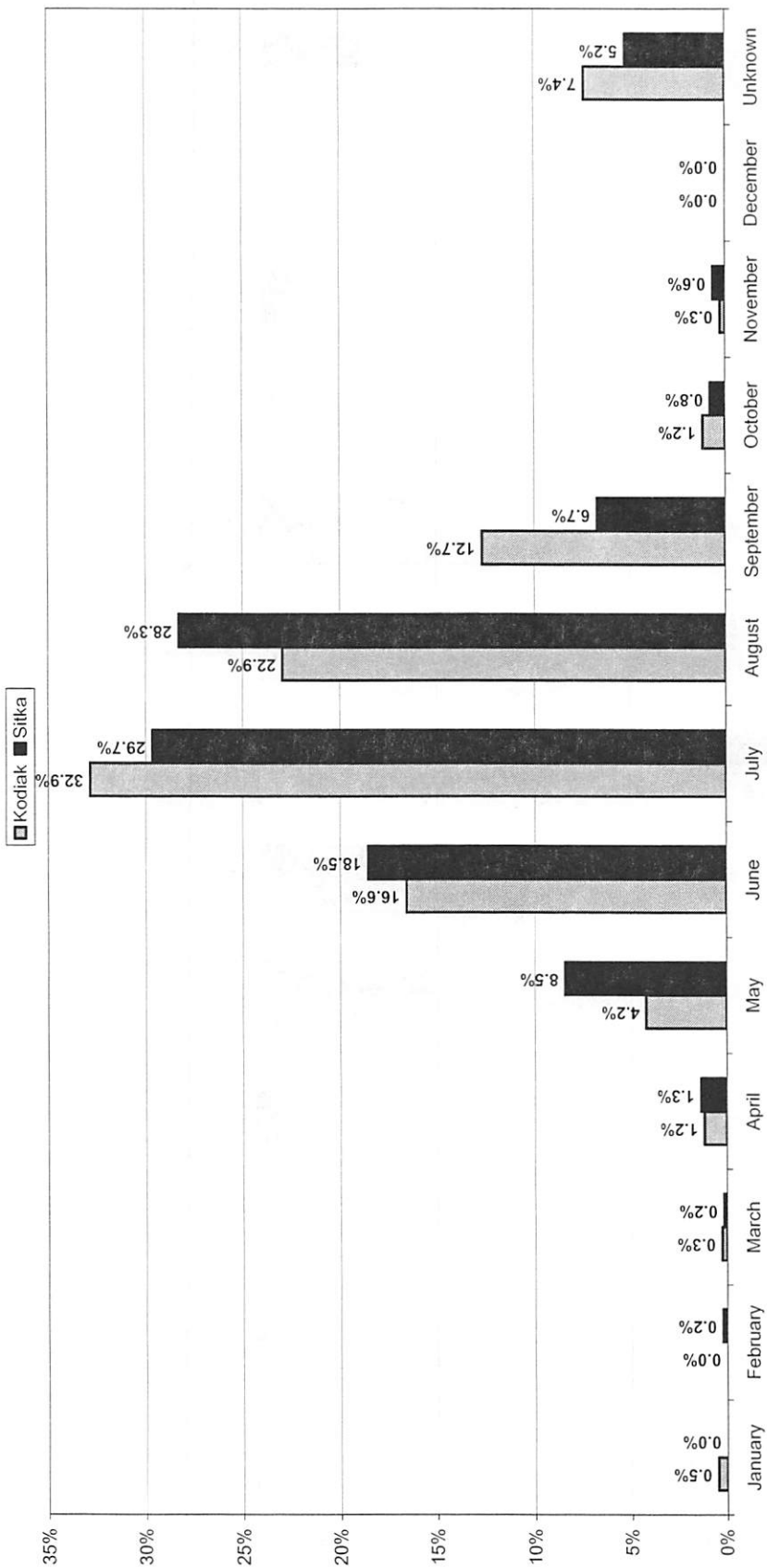


Figure C. Reasons Used by Respondents to Distinguish between Sport and Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Kodiak and Sitka

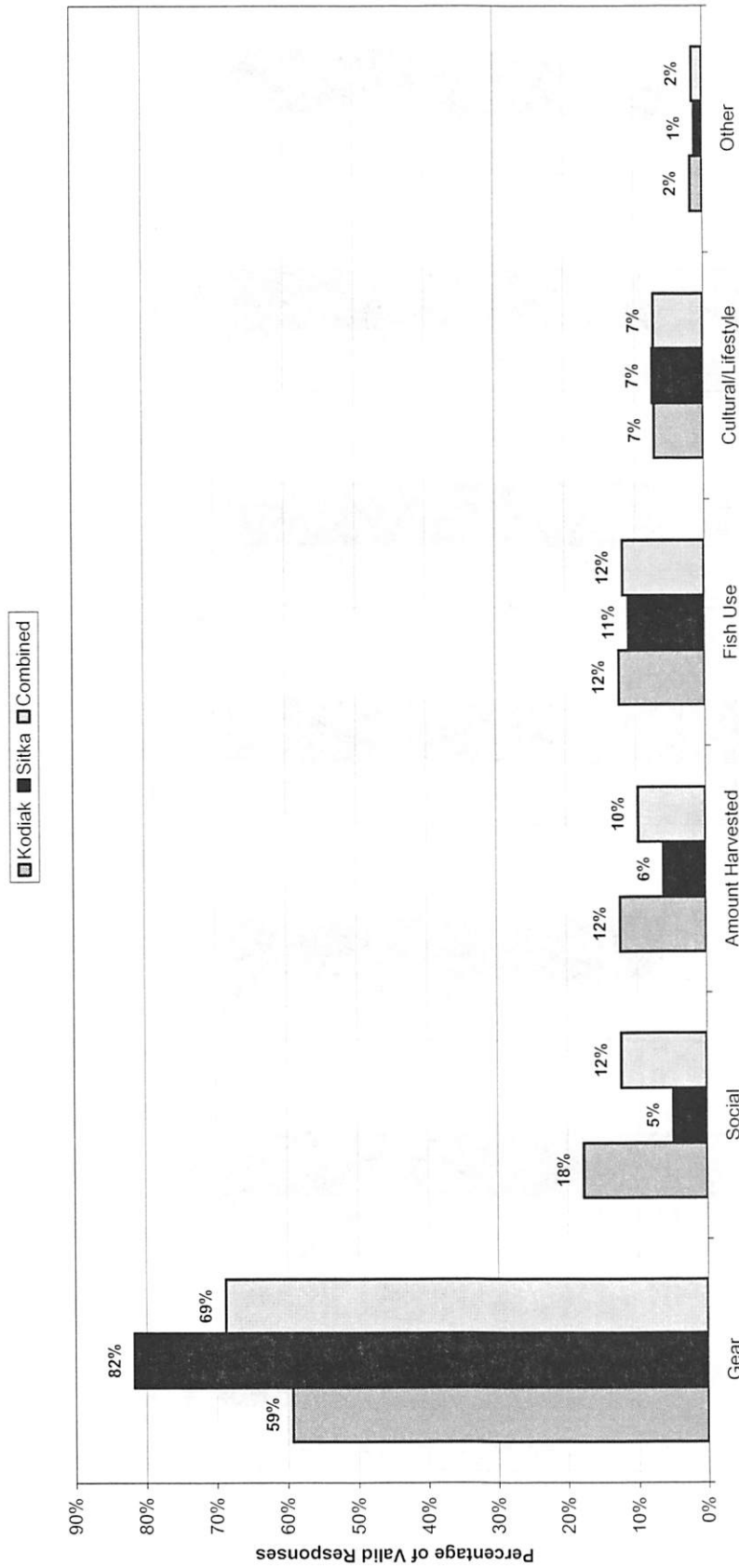
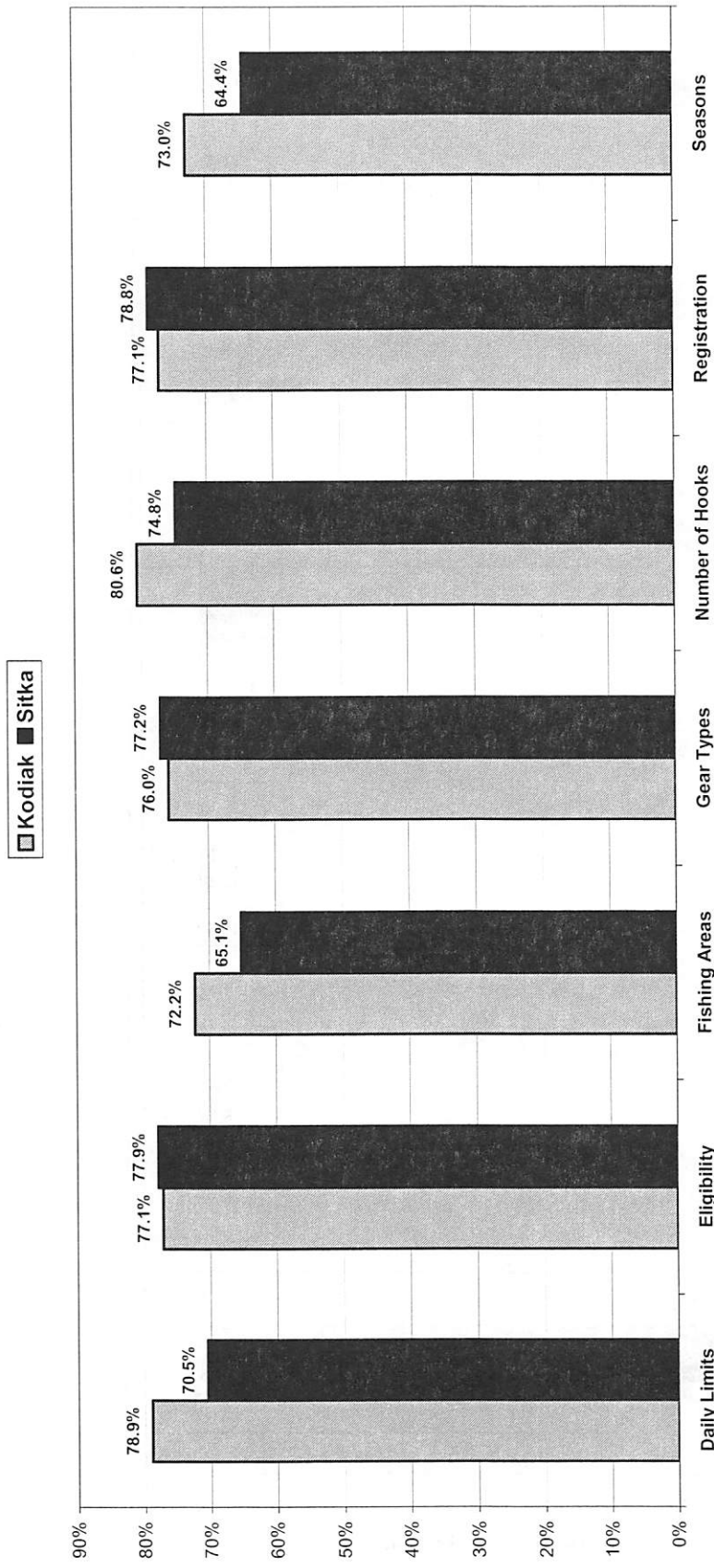


Figure D. Percentage of Respondents Who Rated Their Understanding of Subsistence Halibut Fishing Regulations as "Excellent" (5) or "Very Good" (4)



APPENDIX J

Appendix Tables

Tribal Name	Return Rate	Subsistence Fish	Subsistence Harvest	Sport Fish	Sport Harvest	Lingcod Bycatch	Rockfish Bycatch
	Number Percent	Number Percent	Number Pounds Halibut	Number Percent	Number Pounds Halibut	Number Percent	Number Percent
AGDAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	23	13	96	2	5	2	1
ANCOON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	45	23	344	6	27	0	3
2							
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND Haida INDIAN TRIBES	615	280	983	57	244	7,564	48
CHEWAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMU1)	6	5	215	0	0	0	0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	9	4	24	0	20	187	0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	38	5	70	2	5	140	0
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	47	8	116	4	3	130	0
CRAG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	55	15	3,277	4	3	140	0
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	22	2	64	1	1	12	0
EGEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	445	0	0	0	0
HOOHAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	200	30	289	9	14	525	0
HONOH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	181	58	533	13	36	1,950	0
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
7							
VAANOFF BAY VILLAGE	2	2	80	0	0	0	0
66							
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	45	9	193	14	50	1,326	0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	770	68	515	49	147	4,111	25
1							
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	1						
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	165	25	265	8	30	940	8
LEVELOCK VILLAGE	1						
LENOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	224	9	38	8	17	543	1
380							
METLAKATLA INDIAN RESERVE	131	35	210	20	23	775	11
6							
MAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	3	3	478	0	0	0	0
18							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	24	10	3,100	4	6	210	1
24							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ARHOK	9	7	1,885	2	8	50	0
44							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALENAGIK	4	9	3,966	3	1	50	4
5							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKKA	5						
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOPSKI	1						
11							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	27	8	98	3	17	910	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	14	3	35	1	2	100	1
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	39	17	129	6	38	1,375	0
1							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	23	3	778	1	20	500	0
21							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EERK	3	6	53	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ERUK	67	22	181	9	25	532	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	2	25	0	0	0	0
6							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
15							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAO)	9	4	1,965	1	0	0	0
89							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	58	22	151	1	5	50	1
5							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAPLUK	88	17	158	2	0	0	0
10							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	6	3	510	0	0	0	0
46							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	18	4	31	0	0	0	0
11							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	6	4	18	0	0	0	0
41							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	31	17	4,936	7	24	865	7
15							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	15	8	2,509	2	2	50	0
32							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	9	8	170	2	45	350	6
3							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKAK	3						
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	8	4	29	0	0	0	0
12							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	8	4	269	0	0	0	0
34							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OZINKIE	18	13	4,366	5	18	885	3
38							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	36	15	3,939	4	7	600	3
1							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	42	7	8,062	4	19	275	2
1							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	56	11	3,390	15	57	2,287	2
42							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	42	4	26	0	0	0	0
5							
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5						

Appendix Table 1. Results from Returned Surveys by Eligible Tribe, Eligible Rural Community, and Place of Residence, 2005

[continued]

Tribal Name	Return Rate	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest	Sport Fished	Sport Harvest	Lingcod Bycatch	Rockfish Bycatch
SHARCS Surveys Returned	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
SHARCS Surveys Issued	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
ADAK	13	2	20.0%	15	64.0	0	1
AKHIOK	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0
AKUTAN	4	4	100.0%	0	0	0	0
ALEKNAGIK	4	4	100.0%	0	0	0	0
ANGOON	33	21	63.6%	120	3.679	6	6
ATKA	12	4	33.3%	4	26.5	0	2
BETHEL	5	5	100.0%	0	0	0	0
CHEFORNAK	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0	0
CHEMENA BAY	12	7	58.3%	152	3.222	17	9
CHEVAK	5	5	100.0%	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	11	9	81.8%	53	1.393	3	2
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	4	40.0%	28	1.123	0	1
CHINIAK	4	4	100.0%	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0

Tribal Name	Return Rate	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest	Sport Fished	Sport Harvest	Lingcod Bycatch	Rockfish Bycatch
SHARCS Surveys Returned	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
SHARCS Surveys Issued	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned	Returned
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMARREF	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATILEK	32	18	56.3%	112	3.880	0	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAVUAK)	527	154	29.2%	1,135	19.707	130	8
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNNNAK	73	34	46.6%	303	3.618	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKTSET	5	5	100.0%	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	8	5	62.5%	136	1.36	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0
NEWTOK VILLAGE	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0	0
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	96	45	46.9%	238	8.076	13	3
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	15	4	26.7%	0	0	3	3
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	113	56	49.6%	247	7.655	23	2
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASMAN	8	4	50.0%	39	1.405	0	0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAKMAN	59	33	55.9%	158	18.370	126	11
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	50.0%	5	1.80	0	1
PAUL OFF HARBOR VILLAGE	53	18	34.0%	122	3.930	0	2
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	118	68	57.6%	126	3.084	33	6
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0
PRIOR OF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	25	5	20.0%	18	4.80	0	0
PRIOR OF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	224	175	78.1%	261	7.695	4	9
DAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	264	90	34.1%	371	6.320	7	2
DAVANINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	31	11	35.5%	47	1,020	0	10
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	29	70.7%	205	5,270	40	1
SHOONAO TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	95	61.3%	52	21,480	99	6
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	436	262	60.1%	699	22,829	89	17
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0
TOGIAK TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	11	4	36.4%	0	0	0	0
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4	4	100.0%	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	17	14	82.4%	221	2.988	0	0
VILLAGE OF CLARKS POINT	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	8	8	100.0%	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	45	18	40.0%	1,803	1.803	370	11
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	13	10	76.9%	16	670	330	2
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	97	67	69.1%	247	7,443	46	3
YAKUTAI TLINGIT TRIBE	58	30	51.7%	17	10,595	14	5

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Limpod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Limpod	Number	Rockfish
ADAK	13	69.2%	1	11.1%	8	355	1	11.1%	0	0	0	0	1	10
AKHIAK	22	31.8%	7	31.8%	6	1,850	0	0.0%	0	0	1	6	0	0
AKUTIAK	49	26.5%	13	26.5%	12	1,039	5	38.5%	5	170	1	6	5	72
ALEKNAGIK	4		4		0	0	2	50.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHOR POINT	11	36.4%	4	36.4%	0	0	2	50.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	221	48.0%	166	48.0%	21	19,177	24	22.6%	111	3,157	7	52	8	117
ANGSON	172	41.9%	72	41.9%	37	13,076	10	13.9%	47	1,145	1	10	10	96
ATKA	12	33.3%	4	33.3%	1	265	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	63
AUKA BAY	2		2		3	590	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
BETHEL	8	62.5%	5	62.5%	21	590	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIG LAKE	2		2		11	2,988	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEFORNAK	20	75.0%	15	75.0%	11	2,211	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEMGA BAY	18	55.6%	10	55.6%	7	6,547	4	40.0%	27	1,171	4	22	6	188
CHEVAK	13	76.9%	10	76.9%	8	495	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	31	71.0%	22	71.0%	13	4,966	5	22.7%	21	1,280	2	4	4	43
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	61.9%	26	61.9%	19	3,854	3	11.5%	34	1,100	0	0	1	6
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	87.5%	7	87.5%	4	475	3	42.9%	20	187	0	0	0	0
CHINIAK	21	52.4%	11	52.4%	9	6,072	4	36.4%	26	873	0	0	2	22
CHUGIAK	7	85.7%	6	85.7%	1	700	1	16.7%	4	150	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	4		4		22	5,805	14	35.9%	54	1,220	1	1	5	54
COFFMAN COVE	46	84.8%	39	84.8%	22	2,399	14	35.9%	54	1,220	1	1	5	54
COLD BAY	24	58.3%	14	58.3%	8	135	7	50.0%	49	1,285	1	50	1	4
COPPER CENTER	2		2		199	1,797	129	30.9%	396	9,598	23	58	44	331
CORDOVA	602	69.4%	418	69.4%	199	47,661	129	30.9%	396	9,598	23	58	44	331
CRAIG	499	65.3%	326	65.3%	159	1,683	118	36.2%	615	11,351	36	98	68	828
DELTA JUNCTION	3		3		9	1,337	2	4.2%	0	0	0	0	1	2
DILLINGHAM	62	77.4%	48	77.4%	1	14	1	14.3%	3	50	1	4	1	2
DOUGLAS	17	41.2%	7	41.2%	1	17	1	14.3%	3	50	1	4	1	2
DUTCH HARBOR	61	72.1%	44	72.1%	20	240	13	29.5%	63	1,738	2	2	8	161
EAGLE RIVER	12	50.0%	6	50.0%	0	0	3	50.0%	23	585	0	0	0	0

Rural Community ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Limpod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Limpod	Number	Rockfish
SCAMMON BAY	5	74.8%	48	55.8%	935	18,143	33	38.4%	276	5,890	6	15	15	89
SELDOWIA	115	74.8%	86	74.8%	484	3,618	264	24.3%	1,647	51,080	178	490	242	1,952
SITKA	1		1		19	2,501	13	30.2%	29	619	1	1	1	2
SKAGWAY	58	74.1%	43	74.1%	19	44,261	13	30.2%	29	619	1	1	1	2
SOUTHNAKER	3	25.0%	2	50.0%	2	110	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8	25.0%	2	50.0%	2	110	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	5		7	70.0%	68	3,455	3	30.0%	9	275	3	4	5	49
TATTLEK	12	83.3%	10	83.3%	7	3,455	3	30.0%	9	275	3	4	5	49
TELLER	2		2		119	4,500	15	40.5%	36	901	2	2	10	91
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	84.1%	37	84.1%	24	4,500	15	40.5%	36	901	2	2	10	91
THORNE BAY	134	82.1%	110	82.1%	56	11,975	40	36.4%	98	2,729	8	10	23	240
TOGIAK	3		3		24	58.5%	8	19.5%	39	1,555	14	84	10	86
TOKSOK BAY	3		3		143	29,428	71	23.5%	153	4,277	5	20	30	177
UNALASKA	116	69.0%	80	69.0%	449	13,326	21	26.3%	79	2,382	4	6	10	174
WHALE PASS	27	88.9%	24	88.9%	13	1,705	13	54.2%	38	1,410	0	0	4	34
WRANGELL	424	71.2%	302	71.2%	143	29,428	71	23.5%	153	4,277	5	20	30	177
YAKUTAI	63	65.1%	41	65.1%	24	334	8	19.5%	39	1,555	14	84	10	86

THRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS	14,306	8,565	59.9%	3,690	43.1%	36,292	1,011,348	2,063	24.1%	9,418	261,046	572	2,136	11,226
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Rural Community Subtotals	7,869	5,445	428.0%	2,620	307.8%	24,233	660,711	1,655	126.3%	7,997	217,342	432	1,300	7,332
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Rockfish Bycatch	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Rockfish Bycatch	15	178	490	242	1,952	89	15	178	490	242	1,952	89	15	178
Limpod Bycatch	6	178	490	242	1,952	89	6	178	490	242	1,952	89	6	178
Limpod Bycatch	432	1,300	774	732	732	732	432	1,300	774	732	732	732	432	1,300
Rockfish Bycatch	11,226	1,025	11,226	1,025	11,226	1,025	11,226	1,025	11,226	1,025	11,226	1,025	11,226	1,025

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Place of Residence	SHARCS		Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
EDNA BAY	24	75.0%	18	66.7%	12	66.7%	66	3,436	6	33.3%	8	32	2	33.3%	8	33.3%
EK	21	52.4%	11	52.4%	5	45.5%	43	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELFIN COVE	20	70.0%	14	70.0%	4	28.6%	35	635	1	7.1%	2	160	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EXCURSION INLET	2		2		2		2		1		2		1		1	
FARBANKS	9	88.9%	8	88.9%	1	12.5%	400	1,400	2	25.0%	3	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FALSE PASS	10	40.0%	4	40.0%	1	75.0%	76	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0	1	89	0	0.0%
FRITZ CREEK	2		2		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GABELL	7		7		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GLENALLEN	4		4		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLVIN	1		1		1	100%	108	2,319	1	10.0%	0	0	1	4	0	0.0%
GOODNEWS BAY	17	58.8%	10	58.8%	5	50.0%	108	2,319	2	20.0%	92	2,667	2	2.67%	4	4.0%
HAINES	566	77.2%	429	77.2%	203	47.3%	1,042	30,857	84	19.6%	106	3,327	8	3.32%	15	3.32%
HOLLIS	5		5		9	52.9%	50	850	3	17.6%	15	224	4	26.7%	11	73.3%
HOMER	28	60.7%	17	60.7%	9	52.9%	50	850	3	17.6%	15	224	4	26.7%	11	73.3%
HOONAH	334	52.4%	175	52.4%	68	38.9%	687	18,202	37	21.1%	193	4,686	18	9.3%	145	74.5%
HODDER BAY	93	66.7%	62	66.7%	22	35.5%	151	3,085	1	1.6%	5	50	9	18.0%	10	20.0%
HYDABURG	186	93.5%	174	93.5%	63	36.2%	554	30,417	17	9.8%	40	2,220	16	123%	41	617%
HYDER	39	76.9%	30	76.9%	16	53.3%	68	2,452	4	13.3%	13	450	3	4.5%	8	31%
JUNEAU	419	43.2%	181	43.2%	48	26.5%	485	14,912	30	16.6%	154	5,380	5	16.6%	11	200%
KAKE	163	54.6%	89	54.6%	35	39.3%	471	15,344	13	14.6%	40	1,827	5	12.5%	9	93%
KALSKAG	1		1		8	66.7%	84	3,005	5	41.7%	6	215	2	33.3%	4	50%
KARLUK	19	63.2%	12	63.2%	1	100.0%	17	315	0	0.0%	0	0	3	12%	5	20%
KASVAN	7	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	100.0%	17	315	0	0.0%	0	0	3	12%	5	20%
KASTLOF	57	19.5%	8	19.5%	99	2,570	99	2,570	16	39.0%	71	1,336	12	12%	1	1%
KETCHIKAN	882	44.2%	390	44.2%	111	28.5%	852	24,223	78	20.0%	250	6,935	15	53%	39	695%
KING COVE	61	59.0%	36	59.0%	20	55.6%	231	8,062	6	16.7%	25	918	3	57%	5	185%
KING SALMON	4		4		18	43.9%	178	2,841	2	4.9%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KIPLUK	87	47.1%	41	47.1%	12	39.3%	698	18,669	38	20.8%	194	4,913	20	63%	33	423%
KLAWOCK	320	57.2%	183	57.2%	72	39.3%	698	18,669	38	20.8%	194	4,913	20	63%	33	423%
KODIAK	1,741	1,110	1,110	63.8%	585	52.7%	7,366	191,473	447	40.3%	2,613	73,393	223	123%	1,456	1,456%
KONGIGANUK	13	42.9%	7	53.8%	3	23	510	785	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KWIGILLINGOK	45	40.0%	18	40.0%	4	22.2%	31	785	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LARSEN BAY	39	82.1%	32	82.1%	16	50.0%	211	4,738	11	34.4%	65	2,320	4	13%	8	104%
LOWER KALSKAG	2		2		2		2		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MANOKOTAK	2		2		2		2		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MAFSHAL	1		1		1		1		1	6.7%	0	0	1	13%	0	0%
MACGRATH	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	9	60.0%	216	2,618	1	6.7%	0	0	1	13%	0	0%
MEKORYUK	15	34.3%	414	34.3%	42	29.6%	291	7,364	21	14.8%	975	975	31	31%	126	126%
METLAKATLA	14	71.4%	6	71.4%	7	70.0%	36	1,680	0	0.0%	0	0	1	13%	13	13%
MEYERS CHUCK	10	60.0%	6	60.0%	4	66.7%	8	478	1	16.7%	0	0	1	13%	0	0%
MANTEK	37	32.4%	12	32.4%	11	91.7%	373	5,600	2	16.7%	45	350	3	23%	9	230%
NANPALEK	3		3		6	66.7%	72	1,517	6	66.7%	35	820	0	0.0%	3	91%
NAPAKATI	11	81.8%	9	81.8%	6	66.7%	72	1,517	6	66.7%	35	820	0	0.0%	3	91%
NELSON LAGOON	1		1		1		1		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWTOK	5		5		11	73.3%	222	2,689	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NIGHTMUTE	31	48.4%	15	48.4%	11	50.0%	4	130	1	50.0%	4	130	1	13%	1	13%
NIKISKI	7	27.8%	5	27.8%	3	60.0%	36	2,281	1	20.0%	5	700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NIKOLSKI	18	50.0%	10	50.0%	10	32.3%	151	4,449	4	12.9%	31	820	1	10%	2	208%
NINITCHIK	62	32.3%	31	32.3%	3	60.0%	36	2,281	1	20.0%	5	700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTH POLE	4		4		3	60.0%	0	0	1	20.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NUNAPITCHUK	1		1		28	68.3%	170	5,791	17	41.5%	56	1,670	4	18%	5	105%
OLD HARBOR	43	58.1%	25	58.1%	20	80.0%	133	5,096	6	24.0%	24	1,165	4	18%	5	105%
OUZINKIE	4		4		22	56.4%	159	6,555	13	33.3%	93	2,887	11	34%	9	184%
PELICAN	57	68.4%	39	68.4%	22	56.4%	159	6,555	13	33.3%	93	2,887	11	34%	9	184%

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Return Rate		Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCS Returned Percent	SHARCS Returned Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Pounds	Number	Respondents	Number	Respondents
PERRYVILLE	38	16	64.0%	118	3,059	12.0%	3	1.2%	2	100	1	52	3	36
PETERSBURG	1,197	816	68.2%	318	2,430	39.0%	218	26.7%	879	21,521	20	5	54	166
PLATINUM	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	30	1	1	7	43
POINT BAKER	28	20	71.4%	15	66	20.0%	4	20.0%	2	30	1	1	7	43
PORT ALEXANDER	25	17	68.0%	11	93	23.5%	4	23.5%	3	70	3	5	4	24
PORT GRAHAM	52	16	30.8%	7	194	18.8%	3	18.8%	17	205	0	0	1	2
PORT HEIDEN	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	1	2
PORT LIONS	84	54	64.3%	25	310	46.3%	31	57.4%	168	5,512	1	4	1	5
PORT PROTECTION	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	1	5
QUINHAGAK	16	10	62.5%	7	58	70.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAND POINT	321	121	37.7%	38	556	31.4%	10	8.3%	54	1,045	3	11	7	117
SAVONGA	44	11	25.0%	4	26	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	1	4
SAXMAN	15	12	80.0%	7	125	58.3%	1	8.3%	1	80	0	0	1	3
SCAMMON BAY	7	4	57.1%	2	17	21.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELDOVIA	123	91	74.0%	53	1,045	58.2%	36	39.6%	292	6,210	16	17	103	103
SEWARD	10	2	20.0%	1	10	50.0%	1	50.0%	5	250	0	0	0	0
SHISHMAROFF	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	5	250	0	0	0	0
SITKA	1,974	1,339	67.8%	578	4,339	43.2%	295	22.0%	1,746	54,030	195	591	274	2,270
SKAGWAY	62	47	75.8%	21	106	44.7%	14	29.8%	31	665	1	1	1	2
SOLDOTNA	18	12	66.7%	2	4	16.7%	7	58.3%	25	890	0	0	0	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	3	3	100.0%	3	20	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	7	21.9%	3	20	42.9%	0	0.0%	4	350	0	0	0	0
STERLING	4	18	77.5%	18	288	10.7%	1	0.6%	4	350	2	9	134	134
TATTLEK	30	18	60.0%	10	151	55.6%	1	5.6%	2	90	3	3	7	95
TELLER	2	37	84.1%	24	119	64.9%	15	40.5%	36	901	2	2	10	91
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	134	81.3%	56	300	51.4%	40	36.7%	98	2,729	10	23	240	240
TOGAK	10	6	60.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOGAK BAY	522	148	28.4%	61	1,140	41.2%	2	1.4%	5	130	2	6	6	6
TRAPPER CREEK	2	70	47.1%	20	298	60.6%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUNUK	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN HILLS	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNALAKLET	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	16	644	4	14	47	47
UNALASKA	89	53	59.6%	35	305	66.0%	8	15.1%	16	644	4	14	47	47
VALDEZ	26	16	61.5%	10	41	62.5%	4	25.0%	9	255	5	6	42	42
WARD COVE	46	29	63.0%	5	740	17.2%	6	20.7%	8	365	9	37	37	37
WASILLA	28	14	50.0%	2	100	14.3%	3	21.4%	12	460	0	0	0	0
WHALE PASS	6	2	33.3%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITTIER	2	2	100.0%	2	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILLOW	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	196	5,473	8	30	211	211
WRANGELL	530	373	70.4%	171	1,228	45.8%	91	24.4%	196	5,473	8	30	211	211
YAKUTAT	118	74	62.7%	42	598	56.8%	11	14.9%	53	2,175	23	173	150	150
Alaska Totals	14,076	8,473	78	3,690	53	36,292	1,011,348	2,082	9,417	261,020	20	1,025	11,226	11,226
Non-Alaska Totals ²	230	92	66	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	0	0	0	0
PLACE OF RESIDENCE GRAND TOTALS	14,306	8,565	59.9%	3,690	43.1%	36,292	1,011,348	2,063	9,418	261,040	572	1,025	11,226	11,226

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCS issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals included all tribes and communities.
² SHARCS = subsistence halibut registration certificate.
³ Pounds, round weight, as reported by respondents, converted to pounds net weight in other tables. Net weight=75% of round weight.
⁴ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCS regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Appendix Table 2. Reported Harvests of Halibut in Number of Fish by Return Category, Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Community of Residence, 2005

Tribal Name ¹	First Mailing Response			Second Mailing Response			Third Mailing Response			Staff Administered		
	Number Returned	Subsistence Fishes	Number of Mean All Those Who Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fishes	Number of Mean All Those Who Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fishes	Number of Mean All Those Who Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fishes	Number of Mean All Those Who Returned
AGDAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	15	8	5.9	11.0	3	0.8	1.3	5	1.3	17	0	0.0
ANDSON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	26	14	226	8.7	4	2.8	7.6	5	10.9	17.4	0	0.0
AUKUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	190	58	662	3.5	11	1.9	8.0	9	228	5.6	2.5	5.0
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBE	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	1.3	0.0
CHICKNAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMUJ)	4	2	10	2.5	2	7.0	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	14	5	22	1.6	7	4.2	4.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	4	2	10	2.5	2	14	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	24	6	22	0.9	4	6.0	24.0	1	12.0	24.0	0.0	0.0
CRAG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	26	12	95	3.7	4	1.3	2.5	1	16	16.0	0.0	0.0
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	6	1	62	10.3	1	2.0	2.0	3	3	3.0	0.0	0.0
ESEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	25	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HODNA INDIAN ASSOCIATION	53	21	200	3.8	19	2.9	7.9	15	2.3	17.0	0.0	0.0
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	18	63	1.5	3.5	4	0.0	0.0	15	64	4.3	32.0	10.7
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	41	18	63	1.5	4	0.0	0.0	2	2.3	17.0	0.0	0.0
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	2	1	2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KENAI TZE INDIAN TRIBE	29	5	118	4.1	10	3.5	11.7	1	40.0	6.7	40.0	0.0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	190	47	399	2.1	13	92	1.6	31	7	20	2.5	4.0
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	44	14	101	2.3	4	62	3.6	22	4.6	14.6	0.0	0.0
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	44	14	101	2.3	4	62	3.6	22	4.6	14.6	0.0	0.0
LEWIS VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	61	4	5	0.1	1	2	0.1	4	31	2.2	7.6	0.0
LEWIS VILLAGE	0	0	0	0	28	5	61	21	8	38	4.8	0.0
NETLAKTA INDIAN COMMUNITY	82	22	111	1.4	5	2.2	12.2	8	38	1.8	4.8	0.0
NAKANAK NATIVE VILLAGE	2	2	3.5	3.5	1	1.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	2	2	7	3.5	1	1.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFGNAK	12	8	136	11.3	4	0.8	3.0	3	3	1.5	3.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	2	2	18	9.0	4	21	5.3	3	1	1.0	18.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	6	6	95	15.8	2	6	3.0	1	18	18.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTIA	6	6	95	15.8	2	6	3.0	1	18	18.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	2	2	18	9.0	4	21	5.3	3	1	1.0	18.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	6	6	95	15.8	2	6	3.0	1	18	18.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOPSKI	4	3	56	14.0	2	31	15.5	5	3	3.7	3.7	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENGA	7	1	6	0.9	2	29	14.5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	19	13	101	5.3	1	3	1.5	3	25	5.0	8.3	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	11	3	22	2.0	5	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (GURRYONG)	11	3	22	2.0	5	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	5	3	32	6.4	3	1.7	5.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	26	14	118	4.5	8	2.3	4.5	4	45	5.0	11.3	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	14	11	84	4.5	4	18	2.3	4	45	5.0	11.3	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	2	1	5	2.5	2	20	10.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAO)	8	4	93	11.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	12	4	76	6.3	6	19	1.6	9	1.8	9.0	4.3	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAPLUK	7	4	25	3.6	3	10	3.0	1	6	6.0	2.9	11.3
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	7	4	25	3.6	3	10	3.0	1	6	6.0	2.9	11.3
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	2	2	19	9.5	2	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	4.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	2	2	12	6.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1.5	9.5
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIMNAGAK	3	3	130	4.3	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	5.0	5.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	16	14	119	13.6	7	0	0.0	8	19	2.4	6.3	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	7	4	131	18.7	0	0	0.0	1	20	20.0	20.0	19.7
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MANWALEK	9	8	170	18.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	0	0	0	0.0	1	150	15.0	0	0	0.0	3	4.7
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOTOSKI	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	1.0	0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZUMBE	15	10	79	5.3	2	17	8.5	1	1	1.0	0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	21	13	85	4.0	2	40	13.3	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	8	4	207	25.9	4	86	21.5	1	3	3.0	3.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	20	7	35	1.8	11	108	9.8	4	0	0.0	0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	8	3	23	2.9	2	1	1.5	1	0	0.0	0	0.0

continued

Tribal Name ¹	First Mailing Response			Second Mailing Response			Third Mailing Response			Staff Administered		
	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMNON BAY	15	7	90	2	2	5	1	1	17	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TAITLLEK	33	9	126	7	7	38	12	2	32	49	977	9.6
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAVYAK)	4	2	24	1	1	5	0	0	0	18	274	9.8
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNNARAK												15.2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET												0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA												0.0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF UNALASKA	13	3	42	3	3	10	2	2	0	108	108	13.4
ORUTSARAMUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	49	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	11	3	84	7	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	49	15	63	3	11	12	8	2	51	64	25.5	0.0
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	5	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
PRIBIL OF ISLANDS ALFUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	21	3	87	9	18	180	6	4	55	92	13.8	130
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	55	21	342	24	19	180	11	2	10	69	5.0	0.0
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	7	5	38	3	9	30	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
SELDOVA VILLAGE TRIBE	20	12	135	2	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SHONAO TRIBE OF KODIAK	65	38	529	14	10	152	16	4	17	11	4.3	0.0
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	134	50	271	24	13	133	42	12	150	3.6	12.5	62
SKAGWAY VILLAGE												8.8
SOUTH MAKNEK VILLAGE												0.0
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGVAK	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
UGASHIK VILLAGE												0.0
VILLAGE OF CHERFORMAK	1	1	50	2	35	175	2	2	92	460	460	7.3
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT												0.0
VILLAGE OF KANATAK												0.0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	11	7	28	6	4	40	1	1	6	60	60	0.0
VILLAGE OF SALAMATORF	9	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	12	120	120	0.0
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	49	19	177	13	68	52	5	2	2	04	20	0.0
YAKUTAI TLINGIT TRIBE	23	13	195	6	3	58	1	1	6	60	60	0.0
Tribal Name Subtotals	1,671	622	6,626	499	164	1,800	371	111	1,402	3.8	12.6	579
												3.9
												13.0

Rural Community ¹	First Mailing Response			Second Mailing Response			Third Mailing Response			Staff Administered		
	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Fished
ADAK	3	2	15	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0.0
AKHIOK												0.0
AKUTAN												0.0
ALEKNAGIK												0.0
ANGOON	14	7	96	4	2	15	3	2	9	30	45	0.0
ATKA	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
BETHEL												0.0
CHEFORMAK	6	4	152	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
CHEWAK												0.0
CHIGNIK	8	5	43	0	0	0	1	1	10	100	100	0.0

Appendix Table 2 [continued]

Rural Community ¹	First Mailing Response				Second Mailing Response				Third Mailing Response				Staff Administered			
	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Habit Returned	Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Habit Returned	Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Habit Returned	Mean, All Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Habit Returned	Mean, All Those Who Fished
CHIGNIK LAGOON	4	4	28	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE																
CHINIAK																
CLARKS POINT	31	18	181	5.8	10	1	10	14.5	2	2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
COFFMAN COVE	8	6	125	15.6	20	6	20	0.0	1	1	2	2.0	2	2	2	2.0
COLD BAY	319	156	711	2.2	48	27	256	5.3	7	7	28	4.0	1	1	1	1.0
HAINES	32	22	132	4.1	3	1	10	0.3	1	1	12	6.0	0	0	0	0.0
HOLLIS	73	30	295	9.8	6	83	59	13.6	4	4	12	3.0	0	0	0	0.0
HOONAH	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
HOOPER BAY	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
HYDABURG	11	5	18	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	1	1.0	1	1	1	1.0
HYDER	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
KAKE	12	7	52	4.3	6	2	25	4.2	3	3	5	1.0	5	5	5	1.7
KASANAN	25	15	180	7.2	12	25	42	12.5	4	4	19	4.8	3	3	3	6.3
KETCHIKAN	12	7	52	7.4	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
KING COVE	12	5	108	9.0	1	0	0	0.0	3	3	6	6.4	0	0	0	0.0
KING SALMON	74	36	341	4.6	10	6	76	7.6	2	2	10	3.3	0	0	0	0.0
KIPNUK	780	426	5432	7.0	123	63	705	5.7	39	39	487	5.2	0	0	0	0.0
KODIAK																
KONGIGANUK																
KOTLIK																
KOYUK																
LARSEN BAY	10	6	85	8.5	1	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
MANOKOTAK																
MEKORYUK	13	6	86	6.6	2	2	12	6.0	3	3	12	4.0	0	0	0	0.0
METLAKATLA	6	5	22	3.7	4	2	14	3.5	2	2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
MEYERS CHUCK	6	5	22	3.7	4	2	14	3.5	2	2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
MAKNEK																
MAWALEK	3	3	203	67.7	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
NEWTOK																
NIGHTMUTE	1	1	60	60.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
NIKOLSKI	4	2	32	8.0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
NOME	4	3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
OLD HARBOR	18	9	82	4.6	4	3	18	4.5	2	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	0.0
OUZINKIE	7	6	32	4.6	2	1	10	5.0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
PELICAN	23	13	82	3.6	6	4	46	7.7	4	4	5	1.3	2	2	2	2.5
PERRVILLE	580	250	2028	3.5	99	34	213	2.2	64	64	70	1.1	0	0	0	0.0
PLATINUM																
PORT ALEXANDER	11	8	65	5.9	6	3	27	4.5	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
PORT HEIDEN																
PORT GRAYHAM	3	2	33	11.0	3	2	70	23.3	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
PORT LIONS	16	9	96	6.0	2	1	18	9.0	3	3	47	15.7	0	0	0	0.0
PORT PROTECTION	12	9	42	3.5	1	1	2	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
PT BAKER	12	9	33	2.8	3	1	10	10.0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0

Appendix Table 2 (continued)

Rural Community	First Mailing Response			Second Mailing Response			Third Mailing Response			Staff Administered		
	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned
QUNIHGAK	8	4	33	1	0	0	2	1	50	0	0	0
SAND POINT	16	5	68	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SAVOONGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAXMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCAMMON BAY	69	39	821	10	4	54	7	5	60	8	12	0
SELDOVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHELDON POINT	751	361	2615	117	41	309	94	45	424	4	94	270
SITKA	32	17	71	8	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
SKAGWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH MAKNEK	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST GEORGE ISLAND	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TATILEK	8	7	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TELLER	31	22	97	4	1	20	2	1	10	2	2	0
TENAKEE SPRINGS	93	49	263	5	5	23	8	2	13	1	16	0
THORNE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOGIAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOKSOK BAY	59	33	334	11	6	70	10	6	45	7	7	0
UNALASKA	24	13	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHALE PASS	227	120	773	45	13	107	30	10	73	2	24	0
WRANGELL	32	16	216	2	2	26	7	4	92	13	13	0
YAKUTAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Community Subtotals	4,153	2,093	19,135	681	292	2,987	457	187	1,680	3	3	154
TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS	5,824	2,715	25,761	1,180	456	4,787	828	298	3,062	3	3	219
				9.5	4.4	47.87	4.1	10.5	3.7	10.3	7.3	2.62
												3.7
												12.2

Appendix Table 2. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	First Mailing Response			Second Mailing Response			Third Mailing Response			Staff Administered		
	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned	Number Returned	Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Returned
ADAK	2	1	8	3	3	16	2	1	18	0	0	0
AKHIOK	2	2	18	3	3	5	2	1	9	0	0	0
AKUTAN	10	9	115	2	6	3	1	1	18	0	0	0
ALEKNAGIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHOR POINT	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	62	16	479	18	8	8	24	4	95	2	2	0
ANCOON	42	22	329	17	7	46	13	8	108	8	13	0
ATKA	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUKE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BETHEL	1	1	10	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIG LAKE	1	1	10	2	2	17	2	2	46	2	2	10
CHEFORNAK	1	6	186	1	1	30	1	2	92	0	0	6
CHEMGA BAY	8	6	233	31	3	40	2	2	10	10	4	0
CHEVAK	1	1	0	3	2	12	2	2	10	10	4	0
CHIGNIK	14	6	82	7	6	68	1	1	97	11	10	0
CHIGNIK LAGOON	21	16	115	1	3	30	4	2	20	5	5	0
CHIGNIK LAKE	4	1	5	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINAIK	9	7	101	2	2	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHUGIAK	4	1	45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	32	18	181	10	4	58	2	0	0	0	0	0
COFFMAN COVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLD BAY	12	7	133	19	11	11	1	1	2	2	2	0
COPPER CENTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORDOVA	331	156	1335	8	4	40	0	0	0	0	0	0

[continued]

Place of Residence ¹	First Mailing Response			Second Mailing Response			Third Mailing Response			Staff Administered		
	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Returned	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Returned	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Returned	Number Returned	Substance Fished	Number of Mean, All Those Who Returned
CRAIG	268	137	1443	5.4	10.5	12.8	21	7	48	2.3	6.9	0.0
DELTA JUNCTION	38	8	39	1.0	4.9	0.0	8	1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
DOUGLAS	4	1	17	4.3	17.0	0.0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DUTCH HARBOR	29	13	149	5.1	11.5	23.0	8	5	45	5.6	9.0	0.0
EDNA BAY	12	7	32	2.7	4.6	9.3	3	2	6	2.0	3.0	0.0
EELK	4	2	22	5.5	11.0	5.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ELFIN COVE	13	3	29	2.2	9.7	6.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EXCURSION INLET	6	1	10	1.7	10.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAIRBANKS	6	1	10	1.7	10.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FALSE PASS	2	1	5	2.5	5.0	35.5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FRITZ CREEK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GAMBELL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GLENALLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GOLVIN	9	5	108	12.0	21.6	18.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GUSTAVUS	49	22	211	4.3	9.6	10.8	3	3	9	3.0	3.0	0.0
HAINES	350	170	749	2.1	4.4	10.2	22	7	28	1.3	4.0	0.0
HOLLIS	16	9	50	3.1	5.6	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HONER	121	51	495	4.1	9.7	10.4	19	3	46	2.4	15.3	0.0
HOOPER BAY	11	4	76	6.9	19.0	3.2	5	1	9	1.8	9.0	0.0
HYDABURG	48	21	177	1.6	3.7	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HYDER	12	7	36	3.0	5.1	4.5	5	5	5	1.0	1.7	0.0
LUNEAU	122	36	322	2.6	8.9	8.6	24	5	103	4.3	20.6	0.0
KAKE	56	24	340	6.1	14.2	10.0	13	6	81	6.2	13.5	0.0
KALSIAK	10	6	47	4.7	7.8	18.5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KASLAN	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KASLOF	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KENAI	31	4	28	0.9	7.0	12.0	3	3	59	19.7	19.7	0.0
KETCHIKAN	249	77	661	2.7	8.6	6.6	35	9	30	0.9	3.3	5.5
KING COVE	24	12	191	8.0	15.9	1.5	7	6	37	5.3	6.2	0.0
KING SALMON	7	4	25	3.6	6.3	3.0	1	1	6	6.0	6.0	0.0
KIPNUK	126	53	467	3.7	8.8	11.0	29	8	110	3.8	13.6	0.0
KLAWOCK	861	472	6107	7.1	12.9	10.9	107	46	526	4.9	11.4	0.0
KODIAK	2	2	19	9.5	9.5	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KONGIGANAK	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KWIGILLINGOK	2	2	12	6.0	6.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LARSEN BAY	19	13	192	10.1	14.6	0.0	9	3	19	2.1	6.3	0.0
LOWER KALSKAG	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAANOKOTAK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAARSHALL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAGSRATH	6	5	137	22.8	27.4	0.0	1	1	20	20.0	20.0	19.7
MEKORYUK	89	26	188	7.2	7.2	8.8	24	10	50	5.0	5.0	0.0
METLAKATLA	6	5	22	3.7	4.4	7.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEYERS CHUCK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANEK	4	3	7	1.8	2.3	1.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANVALEK	12	11	373	31.1	33.9	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAPAKIAK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAUKATI	7	5	57	8.1	11.4	0.0	1	1	15	15.0	15.0	0.0
NELSON LAGOON	1	1	60	60.0	60.0	15.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	18.4
NEWTOK	1	1	1	1	1	15.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIGHTMUTE	1	1	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	0.0
NIKOLSKI	1	1	2	32	10.7	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NINLCHIK	24	8	135	5.6	18.9	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Appendix Table 3. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Eligible Alaska Rural Community, by Gear Type and Regulatory Area in Number of Fish and Pounds Net Weight, 2005

Tribeal Name ¹	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCS Issued ²	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear			
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	
ANGOON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	129	60	817	16845	26	169	2634	66	986	19479	41.5%
ALUKOAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2C	2	142	1593	36931	64	487	10389	173	2081	47320	26.7%
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	2C	615	9	38	1116	0	0	0	9	38	1116	71.9%
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	2C	47	13	92	1872	3	20	259	13	113	2130	46.7%
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	55	24	157	3953	12	37	706	26	193	4659	30.6%
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	22	3	108	2082	0	0	0	3	108	2082	129.6%
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	200	48	427	9017	37	227	5449	69	654	14466	31.0%
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	181	62	551	22549	12	52	2260	65	603	24809	12.6%
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	770	130	908	21822	52	316	5857	167	1224	27679	27.5%
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	2C	165	40	441	8321	16	85	1610	50	527	9831	30.8%
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	380	84	478	11776	46	142	2260	102	620	14037	38.6%
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	2C	113	30	464	11040	6	26	342	30	490	11382	54.6%
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	2C	8	6	56	1545	2	22	563	6	78	2108	137.2%
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	2C	58	25	186	12953	13	97	11679	35	282	24633	51.8%
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAKMAN	2C	118	23	125	2589	16	94	1415	25	219	4014	56.9%
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	436	135	970	24858	32	155	3915	148	1124	28777	21.4%
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	2C	97	28	295	6645	16	62	1437	35	358	8082	31.9%
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	3,435	681	7707	185924	353	1932	60822	1021	9839	246746	10.5%
2C Totals												
KENAI/IZE INDIAN TRIBE	3A	66	6	32	479	9	245	3809	13	278	4288	49.0%
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	3A	224	12	28	511	10	25	574	22	53	1085	40.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	3A	24	9	144	2070	9	40	1030	13	189	4020	37.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK	3A	24	0	0	0	19	152	3770	19	152	3770	60.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	3A	27	20	196	6195	10	44	2108	20	241	8303	80.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	3A	67	33	237	4381	9	45	732	34	282	5113	24.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	3A	5	12	160	2277	15	115	2503	22	275	4780	23.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LAHSEN BAY	3A	41	21	242	3427	25	363	3000	28	604	6427	66.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	3A	32	19	132	4506	13	59	1676	25	191	6185	35.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	3A	34	16	851	19121	13	148	1419	22	999	20541	103.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	3A	42	14	206	3556	3	22	510	18	229	4088	50.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	3A	56	18	178	4667	5	21	507	18	199	5173	62.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATILEK	3A	32	15	213	7193	17	294	5728	28	508	12921	76.3%
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	3A	96	15	129	1803	16	161	3785	18	290	5588	43.8%
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	3A	41	6	894	17982	36	233	8029	85	1127	26011	19.8%
SHOONAOQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	3A	155	69	30	767	25	115	2614	30	145	3381	56.1%
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	3A	45	5	30	653	0	0	0	3	21	653	87.8%
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	3A	13	3	21	13239	15	81	2124	33	501	15363	55.4%
VAKUTAI TLINGIT TRIBE	3A	58	25	420	13239	15	81	2124	33	501	15363	55.4%
3A Totals												
AGDAAGLUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	3B	1,082	302	4713	92832	251	2174	44142	453	6287	136974	13.1%
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	3B	39	7	60	1343	17	105	2817	22	165	4160	40.2%
WANOFF BAY VILLAGE	3B	7	0	0	0	6	36	444	6	36	444	72.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	3B	14	1	29	788	4	20	625	4	49	1412	86.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	3B	39	14	78	1626	21	116	2094	26	194	3719	30.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	13	3	65	975	3	16	244	7	81	1219	200.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	3B	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NELSON LAGOON	3B	36	18	153	3734	11	35	698	23	188	4431	35.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	3B	8	2	6	120	2	2	43	3	8	163	121.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	3B	53	12	240	6161	12	68	1278	15	308	7439	78.5%
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	3B	264	26	661	7289	59	415	6462	79	1076	13751	56.9%
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	3B	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	3B	492	83	1283	22033	137	819	14914	187	2112	36949	22.6%
3B Totals												
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	4A	44	10	98	1137	39	484	13405	44	582	14542	63.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	4A	12	0	0	0	12	48	1620	12	48	1620	0.0%
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	4A	31	11	87	1522	14	45	634	17	132	2156	77.0%
4A Totals												
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AIKA	4B	5	3	9	234	3	15	281	4	24	516	71.3%
4B Totals												

(continued)

Tribal Name	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued*	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear			
			Estimated Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	Estimated Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut	
PRIORIS OF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST. GEORGE	4C	25	5	30	863	5	60	938	10	90	1800	152.3%
PRIORIS OF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST. PAUL	4C	224	12	194	3906	14	141	3503	20	335	7409	25.7%
4C Totals		249	17	224	4769	19	201	4441	30	425	9209	27.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	4D	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVONGA	4D	47	15	99	5813	0	0	0	15	99	5813	149.5%
4D Totals		48	15	99	5813	0	0	0	15	99	5813	152.8%
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNMIUTI)	4E	6	0	0	0	5	10	194	5	10	194	53.6%
EGEGIK VILLAGE	4E	6	0	6	75	5	19	259	6	25	334	0.0%
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	4E	1	1	6	75	5	19	259	6	25	334	0.0%
TELELOK VILLAGE	4E	1	1	6	75	5	19	259	6	25	334	0.0%
MAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	6	6	14	680	2	2	38	6	16	717	123.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	4E	4	4	26	676	4	4	114	4	30	789	80.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	4E	23	4	26	676	11	101	3164	11	101	3164	55.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	4E	21	0	0	0	11	101	3164	11	101	3164	55.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	4E	3	2	28	446	7	127	2015	7	155	2461	76.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAO)	4E	15	2	28	446	7	127	2015	7	155	2461	76.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	4E	89	5	18	58	31	213	3493	34	232	3550	45.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	4E	88	0	0	0	37	348	4358	37	348	4358	59.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	4E	10	0	0	0	5	38	638	5	38	638	94.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	4E	46	0	0	0	10	79	1505	10	79	1505	80.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	4E	11	0	0	0	7	33	1258	7	33	1258	78.9%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORVUK	4E	15	4	145	1241	7	65	641	7	210	1882	104.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAIAK	4E	3	2	0	0	6	58	404	8	58	404	104.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4E	8	0	0	0	6	58	404	8	58	404	104.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	4E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	4E	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	4E	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	4E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUVAK)	4E	527	5	69	602	59	1070	14235	60	1139	14837	2.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	4E	73	3	44	332	20	267	2458	22	312	2790	8.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALKLEET	4E	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0%
NEWTOK VILLAGE	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	4E	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
ORTUSARAKMUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	8	2	6	168	2	2	48	2	8	216	170.0%
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	4E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0%
SOUTH MAKNEK VILLAGE	4E	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0%
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	4E	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4E	4	1	48	659	13	223	2087	13	271	2746	42.2%
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	4E	17	1	48	659	13	223	2087	13	271	2746	42.2%
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
4E Totals		1,036	36	411	5025	234	2880	37242	250	3091	42267	9.2%
All Areas		6,437	1336	14042	329290	1082	8458	167502	2035	22500	496792	6.6%
Tribal Name Subtotals												
ANGCON	2C	33	12	158	3551	8	77	1086	17	184	4235	48.7%
COFFMAN COVE	2C	45	22	189	3766	7	77	1086	25	266	4851	15.2%

Appendix Table 3 (continued)

Appendix Table 3. (continued)

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCS Issued	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear			Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested	
CRAIG	2C	352	136	1306	22088	52	403	6730	165	1709	28818	11.7%
EDNA BAY	2C	52	24	131	4107	8	24	286	26	155	4395	26.4%
ELFIN COVE	2C	20	4	17	330	3	29	303	5	47	635	61.0%
GUSTAVUS	2C	76	30	334	6970	16	66	1311	37	400	8281	26.5%
HAINES	2C	477	221	1093	24300	24	65	1357	226	1158	25657	11.3%
HOLLIS	2C	52	30	138	3736	6	35	304	31	173	2754	25.9%
HOONAH	2C	141	46	417	7808	18	159	2524	54	577	10332	21.4%
HYDABURG	2C	18	7	671	871	4	8	429	8	27	1100	21.5%
HYDER	2C	38	23	102	2827	6	14	351	23	116	2978	34.0%
KAKE	2C	54	26	240	6567	14	62	1370	28	302	7936	34.7%
KASAAN	2C	20	9	69	2030	0	0	0	9	69	2030	45.1%
KETCHIKAN	2C	2	43	280	8357	26	297	3327	60	576	11684	18.6%
KLAWOCK	2C	127	3	172	3911	4	52	349	27	224	4261	65.5%
KLUKWAN	2C	46	6	34	1254	3	6	146	8	40	1400	50.9%
METLAKATLA	2C	14	23	185	5746	8	34	719	28	219	6465	44.8%
MEYERS CHUCK	2C	48	313	2162	40761	159	891	15907	399	3053	56668	7.7%
PETERSBURG	2C	1065	16	138	2981	5	12	270	18	150	3273	30.4%
PORT ALEXANDER	2C	26	10	42	1163	7	12	0	12	54	1433	39.0%
PORT PROTECTION	2C	18	12	48	1266	0	0	0	12	48	1286	26.5%
PT. BAKER	2C	36	8	105	945	2	5	73	8	110	1018	61.9%
SAXMAN	2C	1578	591	3873	98448	142	925	16186	654	4797	114632	6.4%
SITKA	2C	58	23	94	2314	3	5	125	25	99	2438	29.4%
SKAGWAY	2C	44	23	102	3213	4	30	538	27	344	3750	16.8%
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2C	134	50	258	8206	22	86	2056	67	322	10355	14.9%
THORNE BAY	2C	27	5	36	743	10	23	642	14	59	1365	22.1%
WHALE PASS	2C	424	171	961	23943	58	244	4093	184	1284	28041	12.3%
WRANGELL	2C	5045	1911	12705	281845	618	3350	61484	2157	16285	353409	3.7%
AKHIOK	3A	1	5	188	3088	1	8	116	5	195	3203	86.4%
CHENEGA BAY	3A	12	2	1705	29361	94	656	11502	245	2361	40863	10.6%
CHINIUK	3A	542	571	6277	127677	363	3259	57998	777	9536	185675	6.7%
CORDOVA	3A	1538	4	44	536	8	65	1315	8	109	1851	36.8%
KODIAK	3A	16	4	223	2150	4	48	1040	4	271	3190	204.7%
LARSEN BAY	3A	7	4	30	1304	17	120	2929	20	150	4233	29.5%
NANWALEK	3A	35	4	47	1275	7	20	632	11	67	1907	47.8%
OLD HARBOR	3A	16	6	38	579	5	139	1770	7	177	850%	2349
OUZINKIE	3A	16	3	149	2456	10	88	2138	21	237	4595	30.0%
PORT GRAHAM	3A	32	17	389	6281	48	791	10915	61	1179	17196	18.9%
PORT LIONS	3A	115	26	63	2619	4	12	231	8	75	2850	41.9%
SELDOVIA	3A	12	8	344	10375	18	194	6085	36	538	18459	54.9%
TATILEK	3A	63	28	937	18335	682	5409	83838	1204	14847	287378	5.7%
YAKUTAT	3A	2407	880	9537	18335	682	5409	83838	1204	14847	287378	5.7%
CHIGNIK	3B	11	2	10	232	8	58	1140	8	68	1372	36.3%
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	10	8	46	1310	2	10	375	8	56	1685	88.7%
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	4	9	112	1456	10	102	1204	13	214	2660	64.1%
COLD BAY	3B	21	6	52	1206	8	124	3346	10	175	4554	54.7%
FALSE PASS	3B	5	1	16	251	6	105	1958	7	121	2209	84.4%
KING COVE	3B	23	1	16	251	6	105	1958	7	121	2209	84.4%
PERRYVILLE	3B	1	1	16	251	6	105	1958	7	121	2209	84.4%
SAND POINT	3B	16	1	16	251	6	105	1958	7	121	2209	84.4%
3B Totals		95	28	241	4544	35	477	9053	80	718	13707	31.1%
AKUTAN	4A	4	0	0	0	3	48	2364	3	48	2364	139.7%
NIKOLSKI	4A	7	44	343	7007	37	308	7073	64	649	14079	16.6%
UNALASKA	4A	116	44	343	7007	37	308	7073	64	649	14079	16.6%
4A Totals		127	45	346	7712	42	367	9785	69	716	16867	19.1%

(continued)

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear						Hook & Line or Handline						All Gear					
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut Harvested	
ADAK	4B	13	2	13	364	2	2	116	2	2	15	2	2	15	72.6%	480	73.0%			
ATKA	4B	12	4	16	795	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	259.8%	795	259.8%					
	4B Totals	25	6	29	1159	2	2	116	2	2	19	16	78.5%	1275	76.9%					
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	6	0	0	0	0	4	7	4	7	4	7	0.0%	289	0.0%					
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C Totals	13	2	30	225	6	11	347.5	6	41	190.4%	574	141.1%							
GAMBELL	4D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%					
SAVOONGA	4D Totals	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%					
ALEKNAGIK	4E	4	5	12	170	1	7	264	6	19	46.1%	434	59.8%							
BETHEL	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
CHEFORNAK	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
CHEVAK	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
CLARKS POINT	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
DILLINGHAM	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
EEL	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
EMMONAK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
HOOPER BAY	4E	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
KING SALMON	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
KIPNUK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
KONGIGANAK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
KOTLIK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
KOYUK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
MANOKOTAK	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
MEKORYUK	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
NAKNEK	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
NEWTOK	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
NIGHTMUTE	4E	24	2	68	456	15	359	3829	15	427	55.7%	4284	50.8%							
NOME	4E	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
PLATINUM	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
PORT HEIDEN	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
QUINHAGAK	4E	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
SCAMMON BAY	4E	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
SHELDON POINT	4E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
TELLER	4E	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
TOGIAK	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%							
4E Totals		153	24	105	1232	36	519	6888	55	627	29.7%	8221	34.9%							
Rural Community Subtotals	All Regulatory Areas	7,868	2897	22999	494716	1321	10376	186714	3586	33375	3.3%	681430	3.0%							

Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear						Hook & Line or Handline						All Gear					
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut Harvested	
Tribal Name Subtotals	All	6,437	1336	14042	329290	1062	8458	167502	2035	22500	6.2%	496792	6.9%						
Rural Community Subtotals	All	7,868	2897	22999	494716	1321	10376	186714	3586	33375	3.3%	681430	3.0%						
Grand Totals	All	14,305	4233	37041	824006	2383	18834	354216	5621	55875	3.0%	1178222	3.0%						

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. Estimated Subsistence and Sport Harvests of Halibut and Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by Place of Residence, 2005

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished	Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Rockfish
ADAK	13	1	8	240	2	4	352	0	0	1	10
AKHIOK	22	16	130	3,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKUTAN	49	47	602	15,011	17	9	273	1	12	21	96
ALEKNAGIK	4										
ANCHOR POINT	11	0	0	0	4	16	288	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	221	39	666	15,474	47	236	5,146	16	46	18	202
ANGOON	172	89	1,231	25,166	24	97	1,532	2	11	20	121
ATKA	12	4	16	795	0	0	0	0	0	7	63
AUKE BAY	2										
BETHEL	8	5	38	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIG LAKE	2										
CHEFORNAK	20	13	271	2,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHENEGA BAY	18	13	302	7,107	6	36	916	7	23	11	197
CHEVAK	13	9	20	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	31	19	199	4,958	7	25	739	3	4	6	47
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	30	226	4,971	5	29	773	0	0	2	7
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	6	32	533	5	30	210	0	0	0	0
CHINIAC	21	14	190	3,670	6	23	614	0	0	4	29
CHUGIAK	7	1	41	635	1	5	102	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	4										
COFFMAN COVE	46	25	266	4,851	16	60	1,020	1	1	6	64
COLD BAY	24	14	229	2,983	12	79	1,561	2	55	1	13
COPPER CENTER	2										
CORDOVA	602	281	2,672	47,141	179	554	10,519	35	62	62	361
CRAIG	499	231	2,328	43,620	176	933	14,531	47	105	102	933
DELTA JUNCTION	3										
DILLINGHAM	62	11	52	1,297	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
DOUGLAS	17	2	41	931	2	9	217	2	3	2	21
DUTCH HARBOR	61	29	341	6,761	18	67	1,510	3	4	11	163
EAGLE RIVER	12	0	0	0	5	36	708	0	0	0	0
EDNA BAY	24	15	91	2,690	8	21	559	3	6	9	90
EEK	21	10	84	2,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELFIN COVE	20	5	47	635	1	3	160	0	0	1	1
EXCURSION INLET	2										
FAIRBANKS	9	2	8	223	4	19	338	0	0	2	2
FALSE PASS	10	8	158	2,231	0	0	0	3	96	0	0
FRITZ CREEK	2										
GAMBELL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLENNALLEN	4										

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished	Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Rockfish
GOLOVIN	1										
GOODNEWS BAY	17	9	185	2,986	2	0	0	2	5	0	0
GUSTAVUS	77	37	400	8,281	26	110	2,400	2	6	5	22
HAINES	556	247	1,372	29,531	103	154	3,517	9	17	29	121
HOLLIS	5										
HOMER	28	11	108	1,770	7	53	1,208	4	13	0	0
HOONAH	334	126	1,255	25,371	61	298	5,503	10	20	24	161
HOOPER BAY	93	34	232	3,550	2	8	58	2	10	2	11
HYDABURG	186	71	622	25,614	19	43	1,793	18	141	46	646
HYDER	39	23	116	2,978	5	15	396	4	5	9	32
JUNEAU	419	102	1,179	26,475	64	246	5,730	11	23	24	180
KAKE	163	58	792	19,318	21	72	2,223	7	12	15	101
KALSKAG	1										
KARLUK	1										
KASAAN	19	12	119	3,333	7	8	215	4	11	7	55
KASILOF	7	1	41	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAI	57	13	198	3,405	31	101	1,763	4	9	1	3
KETCHIKAN	882	224	1,719	44,268	157	522	11,066	31	51	81	651
KING COVE	61	31	330	8,432	9	44	945	5	68	8	213
KING SALMON	4										
KIPNUK	87	38	368	4,508	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLAWOCK	320	114	1,096	21,591	58	293	5,179	29	71	50	495
KODIAK	1,741	871	10,694	210,828	669	3,862	82,455	98	253	183	1,642
KONGIGANAK	13	5	38	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KWIGILLINGOK	45	10	79	1,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARSEN BAY	39	21	262	4,303	14	80	2,291	6	14	11	146
LOWER KALSKAG	2										
MANOKOTAK	2										
MARSHALL	1										
MCGRATH	4										
MEKORYUK	15	9	216	1,964	1	1	20	1	13	0	0
METLAKATLA	414	120	786	16,938	64	88	2,382	27	31	35	126
MEYERS CHUCK	14	8	40	1,400	0	0	0	1	3	3	13
NAKNEK	10	8	16	717	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
NANWALEK	37	32	875	9,617	7	160	933	11	25	25	230
NAPAKIAK	3										
NAUKATI	11	7	45	1,071	7	25	559	0	0	4	40
NELSON LAGOON	1										

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished	Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Rockfish
NEWTOK	5										
NIGHTMUTE	31	23	485	4,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIKISKI	7	1	10	327	1	5	102	1	3	1	3
NIKOLSKI	18	15	96	3,984	2	8	788	0	0	0	0
NINILCHIK	62	21	404	10,462	9	32	576	2	14	4	163
NOME	15	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH POLE	4										
NUNAPITCHUK	1										
OLD HARBOR	74	55	327	8,517	30	102	2,365	0	0	0	0
OUZINKIE	43	35	263	7,984	11	40	1,444	8	23	9	136
PALMER	4										
PELICAN	57	34	276	7,816	19	113	2,661	21	46	15	193
PERRYVILLE	38	26	184	4,345	5	8	506	2	1	5	17
PETERSBURG	1,197	436	3,305	61,372	312	1,246	23,289	28	56	72	410
PLATINUM	1										
POINT BAKER	28	17	70	1,857	7	1	45	1	1	8	65
PORT ALEXANDER	25	18	152	3,448	5	3	67	5	6	7	36
PORT GRAHAM	52	18	646	11,127	9	45	488	0	0	2	2
PORT HEIDEN	1										
PORT LIONS	84	41	467	8,765	50	258	6,126	2	3	2	8
PORT PROTECTION	1										
PORT WILLIAM	1										
QUINHAGAK	16	10	73	2,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAND POINT	321	100	1,356	21,901	23	89	1,281	7	11	18	125
SAVOONGA	44	15	99	5,813	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
SAXMAN	15	12	183	15,751	2	1	40	0	0	2	6
SCAMMON BAY	7	3	28	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELDOVIA	123	68	1,311	19,874	48	373	6,058	9	18	22	111
SEWARD	10	1	15	344	1	6	121	0	0	0	0
SHISHMAREF	1										
SITKA	1,974	814	6,062	146,319	417	2,450	55,913	269	639	376	2,514
SKAGWAY	62	28	137	3,160	20	49	858	1	1	1	2
SOLDOTNA	18	3	21	355	12	44	987	0	0	0	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	3										
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	14	97	2,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	24	377	7,835	1	5	336	3	9	4	141
STERLING	4										
TATITLEK	30	14	167	4,942	1	3	76	5	4	10	78

[continued]

Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished	Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
		Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut ³	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Rockfish
TELLER	2										
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	27	132	3,750	20	52	946	2	2	11	93
THORNE BAY	134	67	346	10,387	49	118	2,500	10	11	28	273
TOGIAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	61	1,144	14,870	2	5	98	2	8	1	6
TRAPPER CREEK	2										
TUNUNAK	70	20	297	2,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN HILLS	1										
UNALAKLEET	1										
UNALASKA	89	59	562	11,348	11	41	929	8	15	11	80
VALDEZ	26	20	314	8,090	8	25	385	4	4	9	67
WARD COVE	46	12	86	2,059	11	27	645	7	9	5	38
WASILLA	28	3	25	646	11	25	556	0	0	0	0
WHALE PASS	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1										
WHITTIER	2										
WILLOW	1										
WRANGELL	530	228	1,692	38,805	129	288	6,192	11	44	41	310
YAKUTAT	118	71	1,063	34,394	19	94	3,024	39	186	26	168
Alaska Subtotals	14,076	5,621	55,875	1,178,222	3,145	14,086	293,198	862	2,355	1,544	12,395
Non-Alaska Subtotals⁴	230	0	0	0	2	9	217	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTALS	14,306	5,621	55,875	1,178,222	3,147	14,096	293,415	862	2,355	1,544	12,395

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

³ Pounds net weight; converted from reported pounds round weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

⁴ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2006

Appendix Table 5. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Place of Residence, 2005

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
		Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
ADAK	13	1	7	182	1	1	58	1	8	240
AKHIOK	22	0	0	0	16	130	3,231	16	130	3,231
AKUTAN	49	11	104	1,242	42	498	13,769	47	602	15,011
ALEKNAGIK	4									
ANCHOR POINT	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	221	25	485	11,505	20	181	3,969	39	666	15,474
ANGOON	172	79	1,035	21,848	34	196	3,317	89	1,231	25,166
ATKA	12	4	16	795	0	0	0	4	16	795
AUKE BAY	2									
BETHEL	8	0	0	0	5	38	752	5	38	752
BIG LAKE	2									
CHEFORNAK	20	1	48	659	13	223	2,087	13	271	2,746
CHENEGA BAY	18	13	261	5,411	9	41	1,697	13	302	7,107
CHEVAK	13	2	0	0	7	20	404	9	20	404
CHIGNIK	31	6	77	1,760	19	121	3,198	19	199	4,958
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	19	107	2,574	21	119	2,397	30	226	4,971
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	1	5	200	5	27	333	6	32	533
CHINIAK	21	11	132	2,511	7	58	1,159	14	190	3,670
CHUGIAK	7	0	0	0	1	41	635	1	41	635
CLARKS POINT	4									
COFFMAN COVE	46	22	189	3,766	7	77	1,086	25	266	4,851
COLD BAY	24	11	127	1,778	10	102	1,204	14	229	2,983
COPPER CENTER	2									
CORDOVA	602	238	1,970	34,907	104	701	12,234	281	2,672	47,141
CRAIG	499	201	1,788	34,440	79	539	9,180	231	2,328	43,620
DELTA JUNCTION	3									
DILLINGHAM	62	9	37	846	5	14	450	11	52	1,297
DOUGLAS	17	2	24	572	2	17	358	2	41	931
DUTCH HARBOR	61	19	195	3,523	18	146	3,237	29	341	6,761
EAGLE RIVER	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDNA BAY	24	15	83	2,594	3	8	96	15	91	2,690
EEK	21	0	0	0	10	84	2,637	10	84	2,637
ELFIN COVE	20	4	17	330	3	29	305	5	47	635
EXCURSION INLET	2									
FAIRBANKS	9	2	8	223	0	0	0	2	8	223
FALSE PASS	10	3	65	975	5	93	1,256	8	158	2,231
FRITZ CREEK	2									
GAMBELL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLENNALLEN	4									
GOLOVIN	1									

[continued]

Appendix Table 5. Continued

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
		Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
GOODNEWS BAY	17	2	28	446	9	157	2,540	9	185	2,986
GUSTAVUS	77	30	334	6,970	16	66	1,311	37	400	8,281
HAINES	556	239	1,280	27,686	28	92	1,845	247	1,372	29,531
HOLLIS	5									
HOMER	28	3	53	879	8	55	891	11	108	1,770
HOONAH	334	97	869	17,398	55	386	7,973	126	1,255	25,371
HOOPER BAY	93	5	18	58	31	213	3,493	34	232	3,550
HYDABURG	186	67	567	23,130	16	55	2,483	71	622	25,614
HYDER	39	23	102	2,627	6	14	351	23	116	2,978
JUNEAU	419	78	833	19,111	49	345	7,364	102	1,179	26,475
KAKE	163	57	704	17,606	20	87	1,712	58	792	19,318
KALSKAG	1									
KARLUK	1									
KASAAN	19	12	97	2,770	2	22	563	12	119	3,333
KASILOF	7	0	0	0	1	41	635	1	41	635
KENAI	57	5	33	641	9	166	2,764	13	198	3,405
KETCHIKAN	882	176	1,311	35,097	77	408	9,172	224	1,719	44,268
KING COVE	61	13	112	2,549	23	218	5,883	31	330	8,432
KING SALMON	4									
KIPNUK	87	0	0	0	38	368	4,508	38	368	4,508
KLAWOCK	320	87	727	16,644	40	369	4,947	114	1,096	21,591
KODIAK	1,741	650	7,257	146,781	398	3,436	64,047	871	10,694	210,828
KONGIGANAK	13	0	0	0	5	38	638	5	38	638
KWIGILLINGOK	45	0	0	0	10	79	1,505	10	79	1,505
LARSEN BAY	39	10	136	1,667	17	126	2,636	21	262	4,303
LOWER KALSKAG	2									
MANOKOTAK	2									
MARSHALL	1									
MCGRATH	4									
MEKORYUK	15	5	149	1,283	8	67	680	9	216	1,964
METLAKATLA	414	100	600	14,469	47	185	2,469	120	786	16,938
MEYERS CHUCK	14	6	34	1,254	3	6	146	8	40	1,400
NAKNEK	10	8	14	680	2	2	38	8	16	717
NANWALEK	37	25	464	5,577	29	411	4,040	32	875	9,617
NAPAKIAK	3									
NAUKATI	11	6	41	1,023	1	4	48	7	45	1,071
NELSON LAGOON	1									
NEWTOK	5									
NIGHTMUTE	31	4	68	456	21	417	4,232	23	485	4,688
NIKISKI	7	1	10	327	0	0	0	1	10	327

(continued)

Appendix Table 5. Continued

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
		Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
NIKOLSKI	18	0	0	0	15	96	3,984	15	96	3,984
NINILCHIK	62	13	183	6,166	13	221	4,296	21	404	10,462
NOME	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
NORTH POLE	4									
NUNAPITCHUK	1									
OLD HARBOR	74	9	60	2,071	47	268	6,446	55	327	8,517
OUZINKIE	43	23	174	5,311	22	89	2,673	35	263	7,984
PALMER	4									
PELICAN	57	27	234	6,891	9	42	926	34	276	7,816
PERRYVILLE	38	17	140	3,423	15	44	923	26	184	4,345
PETERSBURG	1,197	338	2,321	44,050	175	984	17,321	436	3,305	61,372
PLATINUM	1									
POINT BAKER	28	16	64	1,722	4	6	135	17	70	1,857
PORT ALEXANDER	25	16	140	3,156	5	12	292	18	152	3,448
PORT GRAHAM	52	8	359	7,938	18	287	3,190	18	646	11,127
PORT HEIDEN	1									
PORT LIONS	84	31	344	5,795	17	123	2,969	41	467	8,765
PORT PROTECTION	1									
PORT WILLIAM	1									
QUINHAGAK	16	1	5	281	10	68	2,593	10	73	2,874
SAND POINT	321	35	777	12,201	77	579	9,700	100	1,356	21,901
SAVOONGA	44	15	99	5,813	0	0	0	15	99	5,813
SAXMAN	15	12	101	5,740	11	83	10,011	12	183	15,751
SCAMMON BAY	7	0	0	0	3	28	269	3	28	269
SELDOVIA	123	28	453	7,182	55	858	12,692	68	1,311	19,874
SEWARD	10	0	0	0	1	15	344	1	15	344
SHISHMAREF	1									
SITKA	1,974	738	4,988	126,426	172	1,074	19,893	814	6,062	146,319
SKAGWAY	62	25	105	2,548	6	32	612	28	137	3,160
SOLDOTNA	18	1	8	120	1	13	235	3	21	355
SOUTH NAKNEK	3									
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	5	30	863	9	67	1,226	14	97	2,089
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	14	224	4,131	17	152	3,704	24	377	7,835
STERLING	4									
TATITLEK	30	14	134	4,204	10	33	738	14	167	4,942
TELLER	2									
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	23	102	3,213	4	30	538	27	132	3,750
THORNE BAY	134	50	258	8,274	23	87	2,114	67	346	10,387
TOGIAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	5	69	602	60	1,075	14,269	61	1,144	14,870

[continued]

Appendix Table 5. Continued

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
		Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested ³
TRAPPER CREEK	2									
TUNUNAK	70	3	44	332	18	253	2,329	20	297	2,661
TWIN HILLS	1									
UNALAKLEET	1									
UNALASKA	89	41	318	6,049	39	244	5,298	59	562	11,348
VALDEZ	26	20	314	8,090	0	0	0	20	314	8,090
WARD COVE	46	12	86	2,059	0	0	0	12	86	2,059
WASILLA	28	3	25	646	0	0	0	3	25	646
WHALE PASS	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1									
WHITTIER	2									
WILLOW	1									
WRANGELL	530	207	1,375	33,043	75	317	5,763	228	1,692	38,805
YAKUTAT	118	55	788	24,185	33	275	10,209	71	1,063	34,394
Alaska Subtotal	14,076	4,233	37,041	824,006	2,383	18,834	354,216	5,621	55,875	1,178,222
Non-Alaska Subtotal ⁴	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTALS	14,306	4,233	37,041	824,006	2,383	18,834	354,216	5,621	55,875	1,178,222

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Tribal and community subtotals include all tribes and communities.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

³ Pounds net weight; converted from reported pounds round weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

⁴ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2005

Appendix Table 6. Estimated Number of SHARC Holders Who Either Subsistence or Sport Fished for Halibut by Place of Residence, 2005

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
ADAK	13	3
AKHIOK	22	16
AKUTAN	49	47
ALEKNAGIK	4	
ANCHOR POINT	11	4
ANCHORAGE	221	70
ANGOON	172	96
ATKA	12	4
AUKE BAY	2	
BETHEL	8	5
BIG LAKE	2	
CHEFORNAK	20	13
CHENEGA BAY	18	13
CHEVAK	13	9
CHIGNIK	31	19
CHIGNIK LAGOON	42	30
CHIGNIK LAKE	8	6
CHINIAK	21	14
CHUGIAK	7	3
CLARKS POINT	4	
COFFMAN COVE	46	31
COLD BAY	24	15
COPPER CENTER	2	
CORDOVA	602	358
CRAIG	499	299
DELTA JUNCTION	3	
DILLINGHAM	62	13
DOUGLAS	17	2
DUTCH HARBOR	61	35
EAGLE RIVER	12	5
EDNA BAY	24	16
EEK	21	10
ELFIN COVE	20	5
EXCURSION INLET	2	
FAIRBANKS	9	4
FALSE PASS	10	8
FRITZ CREEK	2	
GAMBELL	7	0
GLENNALLEN	4	
GOLOVIN	1	
GOODNEWS BAY	17	10
GUSTAVUS	77	53
HAINES	556	282
[continued]		

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
HOLLIS	5	
HOMER	28	14
HOONAH	334	153
HOOPER BAY	93	34
HYDABURG	186	72
HYDER	39	24
JUNEAU	419	142
KAKE	163	63
KALSKAG	1	
KARLUK	1	
KASAAN	19	17
KASILOF	7	1
KENAI	57	36
KETCHIKAN	882	295
KING COVE	61	31
KING SALMON	4	
KIPNUK	87	38
KLAWOCK	320	133
KODIAK	1,741	1,116
KONGIGANAK	13	5
KWIGILLINGOK	45	10
LARSEN BAY	39	23
LOWER KALSKAG	2	
MANOKOTAK	2	
MARSHALL	1	
MCGRATH	4	
MEKORYUK	15	9
METLAKATLA	414	153
MEYERS CHUCK	14	8
NAKNEK	10	8
NANWALEK	37	32
NAPAKIAK	3	
NAUKATI	11	10
NELSON LAGOON	1	
NEWTOK	5	
NIGHTMUTE	31	23
NIKISKI	7	3
NIKOLSKI	18	15
NINILCHIK	62	28
NOME	15	9
NORTH POLE	4	
NUNAPITCHUK	1	
OLD HARBOR	74	60
OUZINKIE	43	35
PALMER	4	
[continued]		

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
PELICAN	57	42
PERRYVILLE	38	27
PETERSBURG	1,197	569
PLATINUM	1	
POINT BAKER	28	22
PORT ALEXANDER	25	19
PORT GRAHAM	52	18
PORT HEIDEN	1	
PORT LIONS	84	69
PORT PROTECTION	1	
PORT WILLIAM	1	
QUINHAGAK	16	10
SAND POINT	321	105
SAVOONGA	44	15
SAXMAN	15	12
SCAMMON BAY	7	3
SELDOVIA	123	90
SEWARD	10	1
SHISHMAREF	1	
SITKA	1,974	987
SKAGWAY	62	41
SOLDOTNA	18	13
SOUTH NAKNEK	3	
ST GEORGE ISLAND	32	14
ST PAUL ISLAND	218	24
STERLING	4	
TATITLEK	30	14
TELLER	2	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	44	34
THORNE BAY	134	81
TOGIAK	10	0
TOKSOOK BAY	522	62
TRAPPER CREEK	2	
TUNUNAK	70	20
TWIN HILLS	1	
UNALAKLEET	1	
UNALASKA	89	62
VALDEZ	26	20
WARD COVE	46	16
WASILLA	28	14
WHALE PASS	6	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	
WHITTIER	2	
WILLOW	1	
[continued]		

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence ¹	Number of SHARCs Issued ²	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
WRANGELL	530	270
YAKUTAT	118	78
Alaska Total	14,076	6,874
Non-Alaska Total ³	230	2
GRAND TOTALS	14,306	6,876

¹ To protect confidentiality, data for communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals include all SHARC holders.

² SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate.

³ Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
SHARC Survey, 2006

Regulatory Area	Tribal Name	Share's Survey	Share's Survey Respondents	Share's Survey Percent	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent of SHARCS	Substance Fish	Substance Fish Respondents	Substance Fish Percent of SHARCS	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent of SHARCS	Sport Fish	Sport Fish Respondents	Sport Fish Percent of SHARCS	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent of SHARCS	Sport Halibut Harvest	Sport Halibut Harvest Respondents	Sport Halibut Harvest Estimated Number	Sport Halibut Harvest Estimated Percent of SHARCS	Inged Bycatch	Inged Bycatch Respondents	Inged Bycatch Estimated Number	Inged Bycatch Estimated Percent of SHARCS	Redfish Bycatch	Redfish Bycatch Respondents	Redfish Bycatch Estimated Number	Redfish Bycatch Estimated Percent of SHARCS		
38	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	97%	66	56.5%	22	165	47.6%	165	100%	3	3	8.7%	705	9.7%	705	9	705	100%	61	61	2	2	123	123	100%	123	100%	
37	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	30	30	100%	66	100%	22	2081	31.2%	2081	100%	14	14	6.7%	1675	7.9%	1675	42	1675	100%	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
35	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
33	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
31	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
29	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
27	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
25	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
23	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
21	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
19	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
17	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
15	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
13	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
11	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
9	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
7	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
5	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
3	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	129	129	100%	66	51.9%	22	1979	13.3%	1979	100%	14	14	0.7%	1000	0.5%	1000	27	1000	100%	96	96	9	9	557	557	100%	557	100%	
1	ADIGACUX TRIBE OF 1st COVE	23	23	100%	66	28.7%	22	4733	5.8%	4733	100%	14	14	0.3%	17182	0.2%	17182	523	17182	100%	30	30	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Table 2. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut and Incident Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by English Alaska Tribe and Rural Community SHARCS Holders, 2005

