Southeast Region Strategic Plan for the Subsistence Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program

Part 2

Assessment of Strategic Importance of Sockeye Salmon Stocks and Workgroup Recommendations for Funding Consideration

Developed by the

Southeast Region Planning Workgroup

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Table **Page**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix

INTRODUCTION

Rationale for Strategic Planning:

Section 812 of ANILCA[1] directs the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, cooperating with the State of Alaska and other Federal agencies, to research fish and wildlife subsistence uses on Federal public lands. To increase the quantity and quality of information available for management of subsistence fisheries, the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program was created within the Office of Subsistence Management (OSM). The Monitoring Program was envisioned as a collaborative inter-agency, inter-disciplinary approach to enhance existing fisheries research, and effectively communicate information needed for subsistence fisheries management on Federal public lands.

> ***The mission of the Monitoring Program is to identify and provide information needed to sustain subsistence fisheries on Federal public lands, for rural Alaskans, through a multidisciplinary, collaborative program.***

Since its inception in 2000, over 200 monitoring and research projects have been funded through the Monitoring Program to support Federal subsistence fisheries management. To date, strategic priorities for the Monitoring Program have been identified through the Regional Advisory Councils (Councils) as issues and information needs. These issues and information needs have been used to guide solicitation and evaluation of project proposals. This process has provided a valuable public forum for a wide range of staff and public to provide recommendations regarding informational needs for the Monitoring Program. However, effective use of limited funds will require clarification and careful consideration of strategic priorities for the Federal subsistence program.

To ensure strategic use of limited Monitoring Program funds, OSM initiated a more rigorous strategic planning process to identify and prioritize program goals, research objectives and information needs by region. To identify key information needed to better manage Federal subsistence fisheries, Fisheries Information Services (FIS) staff is undertaking a collaborative planning process for each region. Participants in the process for each region include managers, fisheries professionals, and Council members. Strategic planning was first implemented in 2004 for the Copper River and Prince William Sound areas of the Southcentral Region, and Bristol Bay. Workshop participants were solicited from organizations appropriate to each region including the Council, Federal agencies, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), academia, and Alaska Native, rural, and other organizations. Strategic plans were developed through two workshops, reviewed by respective Regional Councils, and are available on the web[2].

Strategic Planning in the Southeast Region:

A total of 36 projects at a total cost of ~$8.9 million have been funded under the Monitoring Program in Southeast and Yakutat (Southeast Region) (Table 1). Most of these projects (22) and funds (~$6.6 million) were directed at estimation and assessment

[1] www.r7.fws.gov/asm/anilca/title08.html

[2] http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/strategic.cfm?CFID=705&CFTOKEN=87457027

of sockeye salmon escapements for stocks that sustain subsistence fisheries. This investment strategy is consistent with issues and information needs for the Southeast Region as identified through the Council:

1. Traditional Ecological Knowledge
2. Harvest Monitoring
3. Salmon assessment, particularly sockeye salmon and coho salmon
4. Assessment of fish species (other than salmon) important to subsistence use; particularly Prince of Wales steelhead and Behm Canal eulachon.

Similar to other regions, funding limitations for Southeast Region have become acute in 2007. The annual funding guideline for this region, $1.25 million, has remained unchanged since inception of the program and its buying power has eroded due to inflation. Significant co-funding from the Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund (SSSF) for select sockeye salmon assessment projects under the Monitoring Program has been realized since 2002 (Table 2); however, consistent funding from this source is unlikely after 2006.

Strategic planning was initiated for Southeast Region in April 2006. FIS staff hosted a workshop, and invited a workgroup of regional professionals to utilize their expertise to articulate and prioritize information needs for the Federal Subsistence Program in southeast.

The strategic plan for Southeast Region consists of two parts:

- a framework of prioritized goals, management problems and information needs for Federal subsistence fishery management within the region; and,
- an assessment of the relative importance of sockeye salmon stocks for funding consideration under the Monitoring Program.

At the workshop, the workgroup developed a framework of prioritized goals, management problems and information needs for Federal subsistence fishery management[3]. In addition, the workgroup added to a draft framework to determine high priority sockeye salmon stocks for assessment and information gathering, and this work constitutes this report. Both documents were presented to the Council for review and comment.

Purpose:

Both planning documents are intended to complement each other when considering further assessment of sockeye salmon under the Monitoring Program. The first document[3] articulates priority information needs, which are essentially the questions to be addressed. However the large number of sockeye salmon stocks in southeast precludes addressing these information needs for all stocks. Therefore, strategic planning for

[3] Southeast Region Planning Workgroup. 2006a. Southeast Region Strategic Plan for the Subsistence Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. Part 1: A Framework of Prioritized Goals, Management Problems, and Information Needs for Federal Subsistence Fishery Management. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Anchorage, Alaska.

sockeye salmon assessment in this region must also address *which* sockeye salmon stocks are of greatest importance to assess priority information needs. Attempting to address this question with some rigor requires review of a substantial body of material.

This report presents a synthesis of some of the assessment information for sockeye salmon stocks in the Southeast Region that support subsistence fisheries with *nexus* to the Federal subsistence program. Of particular interest for each sockeye salmon stock was examination of the history of stock assessment; level of subsistence harvest and exploitation; level of management actions required to maintain escapements, relevance to Federal subsistence management; and importance of stocks to subsistence communities.

METHODS

Participants:

Workshop participants were solicited from professionals associated with management and/or research of subsistence fisheries in Southeast Alaska. The Council was asked to provide up to two participants for this planning effort to effectively transition from the Council's issues and information needs and to provide valuable local input. A total of 18 participants, with a cross section of perspectives from regional professionals of different disciplines, balanced with the logistic considerations concerning group size, attended and offered judgments (Appendix 1). The meeting was co-chaired by staff from FIS. A professional facilitator and decision analyst, Dr. Margaret Merritt (Resource Decision Support), was hired to provide training in decision-making methodology, guide the discussion, and analyze results.

Reference Material:

The years for which sockeye salmon escapements were assessed, or are currently being considered, under the Monitoring Program, were summarized by community and stock (Table 1 and Figure 1). Maps showing the boundaries of Federal public lands were reviewed to determine *nexus* of subsistence fisheries or spawning escapements to the Federal subsistence program. Subsistence harvest data were summarized from *Alaska Subsistence Fisheries 2002 Annual Report* (*ADFG 2003)*[4], *Southeast Alaska Subsistence Salmon Fishery Review* (ADFG 2000)[5], and on-site estimates of harvest from assessment projects funded under the Monitoring Program (Appendix 1 and 2, Table 3). Escapement data (Appendix 2) were summarized from queries to the ADFG Alexander Integrated Fisheries Database for Southeast Alaska and Yakutat data base (IFDB), and estimates of escapement from assessment projects, including those funded under the Monitoring Program (Appendix 1). Recent Federal and State management actions were summarized by respective staff on the workgroup (Appendices 3-6). Importance of individual sockeye systems to meet subsistence needs was assessed in several ways (Appendix 7). Small communities with large Alaska Native populations were assessed through a survey

[4] ADFG 2003. Alaska Subsistence Fisheries 2002 Annual Report. Division of Subsistence. Juneau, AK.
[5] ADFG unpublished. Southeast Alaska Subsistence Salmon Fishery Review. Division of Commercial Fisheries, Douglas, Alaska.

of tribal natural resource departments[6]. Several communities did not respond to this survey (notably Yakutat, Wrangell, Angoon, Hoonah, and Saxman), and reported subsistence harvest from 2002 (Table 3) was substituted in its stead. This survey methodology was not appropriate for Sitka, which is the largest community of federally-qualified subsistence fishers in the region and comprised of diverse demographics. Therefore, reported subsistence harvest from 2002 (Table 3) was also used to measure importance of sockeye salmon systems to meet subsistence needs for Sitka. Neither survey data nor reported subsistence harvest by community addressed this question for the small and largely non-Alaska Native communities on central and northern Prince of Wales Island. Therefore, Federal staff substituted their judgment and identified Hatchery Creek and Thorne River as the most important sockeye salmon systems for these communities.

It was our intent to also utilize comprehensive 2003 subsistence harvest data (ADFG 2005)[7], so that these assessments better reflect current conditions. However, the 2003 harvest summaries were not presented by system as was done in prior years, and the administrators of this project do not anticipate that these estimates will be available until at least 2007. Efforts are underway to make area-specific subsistence harvest data available for 2003, and to ensure their presentation in future reports. We considered utilizing queries to the ADFG IFDB data base as an alternative; however, the data available on IFDB have not been expanded to account for unreturned permits. To maintain some level of consistency in subsistence harvest data, we elected to only utilize permit data through 2002 that was consistently treated per the methods described in ADFG 2003, or on-site estimates of harvest from assessment projects funded under the Monitoring Program.

Assessment:
The above reference material was assessed to address several questions relating to strategic importance for funding under the Monitoring Program.

First, to have *nexus* to the Federal subsistence program in the Southeast Region, either the subsistence fishery and/or the spawning escapement must occur within or adjacent to the Tongass National Forest or Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. Sockeye salmon subsistence fisheries and/or escapements outside of any Federal lands (e.g. Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers), or within Glacier Bay National Park[8] do not have *nexus* to the Federal subsistence program and therefore did not receive any consideration in this analysis for their strategic importance to fund under the Monitoring Program.

Second, there are some substantial escapement assessment programs funded outside of the Monitoring Program. Sockeye salmon stocks which are the subject of quantitative stock assessment programs (e.g. weirs, tagging studies, or consistent annual aerial/foot surveys where observed minimum abundance was substantially greater than subsistence

[6] Survey was conducted by Cathy Needham, Director, Organized Village of Kasaan Natural Resources Depaartment, and workgroup member.
[7] ADFG 2005. Alaska Subsistence Fisheries 2003 Annual Report. Division of Subsistence, Juneau AK.
[8] 50 CFR 100.3

harvest estimates) funded outside of the Monitoring Program, even those that support large subsistence fisheries, were not further considered for their strategic importance to fund under the Monitoring Program. Examples include the Situk, Necker, and Redoubt systems.

Third, there is a recent Federal subsistence fishery for the Stikine River. While there is clearly Federal jurisdiction, this fishery is already being carefully monitored outside of the Monitoring Program. Also, the Stikine River: is a trans boundary river; is the subject of negotiations between the United States and Canada; and is currently being monitored through a large assessment program outside of the Monitoring Program. Presently, the subsistence harvest is insignificant in comparison to abundance. Therefore, the Stikine River was not further considered for strategic importance to fund under the Monitoring Program.

The remaining sockeye salmon stocks that support subsistence fisheries were then assessed as follows:

- Is there a history of assessment funded under the Monitoring Program? Although not rigorously assessed in the manner presented here, past funding decisions were based in large part on evaluation of strategic priorities and reviewed at many levels. Therefore, we considered the funding history of the Monitoring Program as having relevance for this assessment. Each system was graded from 5 (long history of assessment) to 1 (no history of assessment).
- What is the magnitude of subsistence harvest by Federally-qualified users? Large subsistence harvests were considered one means by which to identify systems important for subsistence, and therefore of consideration for assessment under the Monitoring Program. Consistent subsistence harvest estimates were available through 2002. Each system was graded from 5 (2002 harvest >2,000) to 1 (low or no harvest).
- Does the stock sustain significant exploitation from the subsistence fishery? Systems where the subsistence harvest is large in comparison to terminal abundance are generally of concern to subsistence fisheries managers and of interest to obtain information. Estimates of subsistence exploitation should not be confused with estimates of total exploitation, which would require total run reconstruction and assessment of commercial and sport harvests. Again, 2002 subsistence harvest and escapement data were used. Each system was graded from 5 (exploitation >50%) to 1 (low or insignificant). Stocks for which there are no credible estimates of exploitation were graded as 4.
- Are management or regulatory actions required to maintain escapements or manage the subsistence harvest? Inseason actions, alterations to permits, voluntary restrictions, or consideration by a regulatory board under either the Federal or State systems were evaluated. Systems with adequate terminal abundance to sustain both historic escapements and subsistence harvest levels generally had little or no management or regulatory actions. Conversely, high harvest potential (either on the part of subsistence, commercial, or sport fisheries) in comparison to terminal abundance levels generally required some level of management or regulatory action

to maintain escapements. Each system was graded from 5 (significant action) to 1 (none).

- Is any part of the subsistence fishery under Federal jurisdiction? While most subsistence fisheries for sockeye salmon in Southeast occur in marine waters outside of the exterior boundaries of the Tongass National Forest, there are some inriver subsistence fisheries that are under Federal jurisdiction. In these cases, management or regulatory actions for subsistence fisheries necessary to sustain escapements is the responsibility of the Federal Subsistence Board, and of importance for funding consideration under the Monitoring Program. Each system was graded from 5 (all or significant part of the overall subsistence fishery within Federal jurisdiction) to 1 (none).
- Which systems are most important to meeting subsistence needs? Sole reliance on select subsistence harvest data to make this assessment could provide skewed results for systems where harvest reporting is not accurate, or for systems that are the subject of management or regulatory restrictions in response to poor escapements. Also, some systems are important subsistence fishing locations for multiple communities, which increases their importance. For small, predominantly Alaska Native communities, these assessments were made by subsistence fishers, as surveyed through their respective Tribal Natural Resource Departments, for the period 1995-2005. Systems were graded for each community from 5 (high importance) to 1 (limited importance). Scores were accumulated across communities. For communities that did not respond to these surveys, or for communities where reliance upon a survey of Tribal Natural Resource Departments was not appropriate; reported subsistence harvest data or Federal staff assessment was substituted as the measure of systems most important to meeting subsistence needs.

Scores for each question were summed, and the total interpreted as a measure of strategic importance for assessment under the Monitoring Program. The scores were graphed and subjectively examined for clusters so that systems could be categorized as high, medium, or low strategic priority.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Sockeye salmon systems in Southeast Region that support subsistence fisheries and that have *nexus* to the Federal subsistence program were summarized by community (Table 3). The subsistence harvest and escapement history was summarized to compute subsistence exploitation (Appendix 2). Sockeye salmon stocks were then ordered by exploitation, with stocks for which exploitation is unknown categorized together (Figure 2).

Several stocks are the subject of stock assessment programs outside of the Monitoring Program: all sockeye salmon systems in Yakutat (Situk/Ahrnklin, Akwe/Italio, East and Alsek rivers), Necker Bay, Redoubt, Ford Arm, Hugh Smith, and Stikine. Several of these sockeye salmon systems support large subsistence harvests, or large subsistence

exploitation; notably Necker, Redoubt, and Situk. Since all of these stocks are already the subject of assessment projects, we did not consider them further in this analysis for funding consideration under the Monitoring Program.

Assessment projects already funded under the Monitoring Program through 2006 have addressed a wide range of systems throughout Southeast Region. Most of these assessments focused on systems with the largest subsistence harvests, or the systems which had the greatest subsistence exploitations (as measured in 2002), notably: Falls, Hetta, Hoktaheen, Eek, Klawock, Mill Creek, Kook, Klag Bay, Salmon Lake, and Kutlaku. Several assessments were also funded on systems which had low subsistence harvests as well as low exploitations (in 2002), notably: Thoms Creek, Redfish, Salmon Bay, Sitkoh, Pavlof, Neva, Salmon and Luck Lakes. The assessment at Kanalku Lake provides assessment of a system with low subsistence harvest, but likely high exploitation. Several programs were unsuccessful in credibly estimating escapement, notably Gut Bay and Hasselborg; hence, exploitation remains unknown. The largest subsistence harvests for which exploitation is unknown are Hatchery Creek and Sarkar; and neither system has been assessed.

All remaining sockeye salmon stocks were then assessed against the evaluation criteria (Appendix 8 and Figure 3).

Seven sockeye salmon stocks received scores greater than 20, and were categorized as being of high strategic importance. Klawock, Falls, and Hetta lakes rank as the highest strategic priorities for funding under the Monitoring Program. All three systems have a long history of assessment under the Monitoring Program, and support large subsistence harvests as well as subsistence exploitation. However, little to none of the subsistence fisheries for these systems are under Federal jurisdiction. Klawock has not required any management or regulatory action; however, it is the most important subsistence fishery for the communities of Klawock and Craig (Appendix 7). Falls and Hetta have required some management action; and are the most important fisheries for Kake and Hydaburg, respectively. All three of these systems have been assessed under the Monitoring Program since 2001, and are recommended for continued funding under the 2007 Monitoring Plan. Klag Bay, Hatchery Creek, Karta, and Kanalku were also in this cluster of strategically important systems. Klag Bay and Kanalku lakes have been assessed under the Monitoring Program, and are recommended for additional assessment under the 2007 Monitoring Plan. Kanalku Lake is of particular concern as recent escapements have been estimated as low as hundreds of fish. Hatchery Creek has not been assessed, the entire subsistence fishery is under Federal jurisdiction, the fishery has been the subject of substantial regulatory actions, and it is also recommended for funding under the 2007 Monitoring Plan. Escapement into Karta Lake has been recently assessed outside of the Monitoring Program, and may merit further consideration.

Ten sockeye salmon systems comprised a cluster of scores between 15 and 20. Many of these systems have already been assessed under the Monitoring Program, including Kook, Sitkoh, and Salmon Lake that are ongoing in 2006. Some of the highest scoring

systems in this cluster (Hoktaheen, Gut Bay, Sarkar, and Thorne River) have not been successfully assessed, and should merit consideration under future Monitoring Plans.

A large number of stocks had scores less than 15. Many of these systems already have a successful history of assessment under the Monitoring Program; including Mill Creek, Kutlaku, Salmon Bay, Neva, Redfish, Thoms Creek, Luck, and Pavlof lakes. Given limited funding under the Monitoring Program, continued assessment for these systems is not likely, unless additional issues arise or the proposed assessment is extremely cost-effective.

TRC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 2007 MONITORING PLAN

Six sockeye salmon stocks are recommended by the TRC for funding under the 2007 Monitoring Plan (2007-2009):

System	Strategic Priority
Klawock Lake	1
Falls Lake	2
Hetta Lake	3
Klag Lake	4
Hatchery Creek	5
Kanalku Lake	7

CONTINUED USE OF THIS PLANNING DOCUMENT

The workgroup anticipates that further use of this planning document must be in concert with draft *Strategic Plan for the Subsistence Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Southeast Region, 2006*. This strategic plan identifies and prioritizes questions or information needs anticipated over the next 3 to 5 years. Continued assessment of strategic importance for the Monitoring Program during this planning horizon should combine the issues associated with any particular system, as summarized here; with the questions or information needs being addressed, as summarized in the draft strategic plan. Within the 5-year planning horizon for these documents, the questions or information needs for some of these assessed systems may be adequately addressed, thus relieving the need for further assessment. It is the assessment of Federal staff that this is already the case for stocks ranked lower in this analysis, such as Salmon Bay, Kutlaku, Redfish, Toms Creek and Luck lakes. An additional three years of assessment for some of the high priority stocks recommended under the 2007 Monitoring Plan may also address the questions or information needs identified in the draft strategic plan.

Beyond this planning horizon, future planners should consider estimation of escapement goals that will sustain subsistence harvests as an information need for some systems. This will require a long term commitment to continued escapement assessment for selected systems, as well as consideration of more complete assessments of lake productivity and total harvests.

Table 1. Summary of projects funded under the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program in the Southeast region, 2000 -2007. Abbreviations used by investigators are: ACA=Angoon Community Association, ADFG=Alaska Departme Fish and Game, CCTHITA=Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, HCA=Hydaburg Cooperative Assnociation, HIA=Hoonah Indian Association, KCA=Klawock Cooperative Association, NPS=National Park Service, OVK=Organized Village of Kake, OVKa=Organized Village of Kassan, STA=Sitka Tribe of Alaska, TST=Third Sector Technologies, USFS=USDA Forest Service, WCA=Wrangell Cooperative Association, YTT=Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.

Project Number	Data Type	Project Title		Investigators	Budget ($000s) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
		Estimation of Sockeye Salmon Escapement										
00-043	SST	Klawock Lake sockeye assessment		ADFG, KCA	$164.1	$197.9	$207.2					
00-044	SST	Falls Lake sockeye stock assessment		ADFG, OVK	$132.3	$140.3	$145.6					
01-125	SST	Gut, Kook, and Hoktaheen L sockeye salmon esc Index		ADFG, OVK		$160.4	$141.1					
01-125	SST	Falls, Gut, Kutlaku subsistence sockeye stock assessment	a,b	ADFG, OVK				$137.1				
01-127	SST	Thoms, Salmon Bay, Luck L sockeye salmon esc index		ADFG, WCA		$100.5	$115.9	$108.2				
01-128	SST	Klag Bay sockeye salmon stock assessment		ADFG, STA, USFS		$198.4	$148.5	$81.5				
01-130	SST	Hetta Lake sockeye stock assessment	b	ADFG, HCA		$121.3	$101.1	$50.2				
01-175	SST	Salmon Lake sockeye and soho salmon stock assessment		ADFG, STA, NSRAA, USFS		$197.5	$68.0	$170.1				
01-179	SST	Virginia Lake sockeye salmon assessment		USFS		$103.8	$85.1	$87.2				
02-012	SST	Neva, Pavlof sockeye salmon stock assessment		USFS, HIA			$71.8	$75.8	$80.3			
02-017	SST	Redfish Bay sockeye salmon stock assessment		STA, ADFG, USFS			$186.5	$175.0	$186.6			
03-007	SST	Eek Lake sockeye salmon stock assessment		HCA, ADFG				$58.4				
04-604	SST	Klawock Lake sockeye salmon assessment	d	ADFG, KCA					$171.6			
04-605	SST	Kanalku, Sitkoh Lakes sockeye salmon stock assessment		ADFG, ACA					$85.3	$88.7	$94.6	
04-606	SST	Hetta Lake sockeye salmon stock assessment		ADFG, HCA					$91.7	$109.2	$96.1	
04-607	SST	Falls, Gut, Kutlaku Subsistence Sockeye Stock Assessment	d	ADFG, OVK					$130.0	$186.6	$146.1	
04-608	SST	Salmon Lake Sockeye Stock Assessment	e	STA					$91.5	$115.2	$115.2	
04-609	SST	Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment		STA, ADFG, USFS					$114.4	$117.2	$118.2	
05-601	SST	Kook Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment		ADFG, ACA, USFS						$78.5	$79.6	$81.6
05-603	SST	Klawock Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment		ADFG, USFS						$164.2	$167.8	
06-601	SST	Neva Lake Sockeye salmon stock assessment		USFS							$28.1	$29.0
06-602	SST	Subsistence sockeye salmon stock Kutlaku Lake		ADFG, OVK							$51.0	
			Subtotal		$296.4	$1,220.1	$1,270.8	$943.5	$951.4	$859.6	$896.7	$110.6
		Documentation of Subsistence Use Patterns for Salmon										
00-015	HM-TEK	SE Alaska Subsistence Fisheries Database Development		ADFG	$48.1							
00-045	HM-TEK	Traditional Subsistence Territory Mapping of SE Tribes		USFS, OVK, ACA, HIA	$150.0	$150.0	$150.0					
01-103	HM-TEK	SE Subsistence Fisheries GIS Database		ADFG		$29.2						
01-104	HM-TEK	Kake Subsistence Sockeye Salmon Harvest Use Pattern		ADFG, OVK		$70.6						
01-105	HM-TEK	Klawock R and Sarkar L Sockeye Salmon Harvest Use Patt.		ADFG, KCA		$72.6						
01-091	HM-TEK	East Alsek R Salmon Historical Use and TEK		YTT		$25.0						
02-038	HM-TEK	SE Subsistence Fisheries GIS Database Development		ADFG, CCTHITA, TST			$40.0	$40.0				
02-049	HM-TEK	Wrangell Subsistence Salmon Harvest Use Pattern		ADFG, WCA, USFS			$30.8	$33.9				
02-104	HM-TEK	Hoonah and Klawock Salmon Survey		ADFG, CCTHITA, TST			$80.8	$24.2				
04-651	HM-TEK	TEK and Subsistence Salmon Monitoring in SE Alaska		STA, ADFG					$79.3	$146.0	$88.6	
04-652	HM-TEK	Subsistence TEK Database		ADFG, STA					$82.8	$84.4	$94.4	
06-651	HM-TEK	Southeast survey of customary trade in seafood		CCTHITA								$83.7
			Subtotal		$198.1	$347.4	$301.6	$98.1	$162.1	$230.4	$183.0	$83.7
		Prince of Wales Island Steelhead										
01-105	HM-TEK	POW Island Steelhead/Rainbow Trout Harvest Use Patterns	c	ADFG				$40.0				
05-604	SST	Prince of Wales Steelhead		ADFG, OVKa						$127.7	$136.9	$156.9
			Subtotal		$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$40.0	$0.0	$127.7	$136.9	$156.9
		Total Southeast Monitoring Program			$494.5	$1,567.5	$1,572.4	$1,081.6	$1,113.5	$1,217.7	$1,216.6	$351.2

a Systems to be monitored changed for 2003.
b The Monitoring Program funded 50% of the total cost of these projects in 2003. The remaining money provided by the SSSF.
c Supplement to previousl funded 01-105.
d The Monitoring Program funded operational costs of these projects in 2004-2006. The remaining money for staff salaries provided by the SSSF.
e Assessment for coho in 2004-2005 funded by the SSSF.

Table 2. Projects co-funded by the Subsistence Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program and SE Sustainable Salmon Fund.

Year	Stock	Subsistence Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program	SE Sustainable Salmlon Fund
2002	Klawock	$207.1	$100.0
2003	Klag Bay	$81.5	$81.5
	Falls, Gut Bay, Kutlaku	$137.1	$137.1
2004	Klawock	$204.6	$33.0
	Falls	$189.1	$58.5
	Klawock Weir		$27.5
	Salmon L Sockeye	$91.5	
	Salmon L Coho		$50.0
2005	Klawock	$164.2	$33.6
	Falls	$186.6	$81.6
	Salmon L Sockeye	$115.2	
	Salmon L Coho		$50.0
2006	Klawock	$167.8	$33.6
	Falls	$146.1	$81.6
Total		$1,690.8	$768.0

Table 3. Systems which support subsistence harvests of sockeye (2002), with *nexus* to the Federal subsistence program in Southeast Region, and their history of assessment.

Community	System	2002 Subsistence Harvest	Assessment under Monitoring Program	Assessment outside of Monitoring Program
Sitka	Necker Bay	10,923		Yes
	Klag Bay	3,961	2002-2006	
	Redoubt	1,336		Yes
	Redfish	1,250	2002-2005	
	Ford Arm	1,250		Yes
	Salmon Lake	149	2001-2006	Yes[1]
PWI	Klawock	4,418	2000-2006	
	Sarkar	910		
	Karta	121		2005-2006
	Hatchery Cr	509		
	Hetta/Eek	794	2001-2006	
	Thorne River	398		
	Shipley Bay	12		
	Klakas	53		
Wrang/Ptbrg	Salmon Bay	1,098	2001-2003	
	Mill Cr	861	2001-2003	
	Thoms Cr	366	2001-2003	
	Kah Sheets	0		
	Stikine	0		Yes
Kake	Falls	1,814	2000-2006	
	Gut Bay	134	2001-2003	
	Kutlaku	217	2003, 2005-2006	
	Kushneahin	0		
Hoonah	Hoktaheen	1,307	2001-2004	
	Neva	50	2002-2008	
	Pavlof	0	2002-2004	
Angoon	Kook	808	2001-03, 2005-07	
	Sitkoh	242	2001-2006	
	Hasselborg	78	2001-2003	
	Kanalku	22	2001-2006	
	Hanus Bay/Lake Eva	112		
Saxman/ Metlakatla	Wolverine Cr/Yes Bay	3,942		
	Naha	13		
	Kegan Cove	168		
	Hugh Smith	0		Yes
Yakutat	Situk/Ahrnklin	3,300		Yes
	Akwe/Italio	98		Yes
	East	46		Yes
	Alsek	103		Yes

[1] Assessment will be conducted by Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association starting in 2007.

Figure 1. Years of escapement assessment by stock since inception of the Subsistence Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, 2000 - 2009.

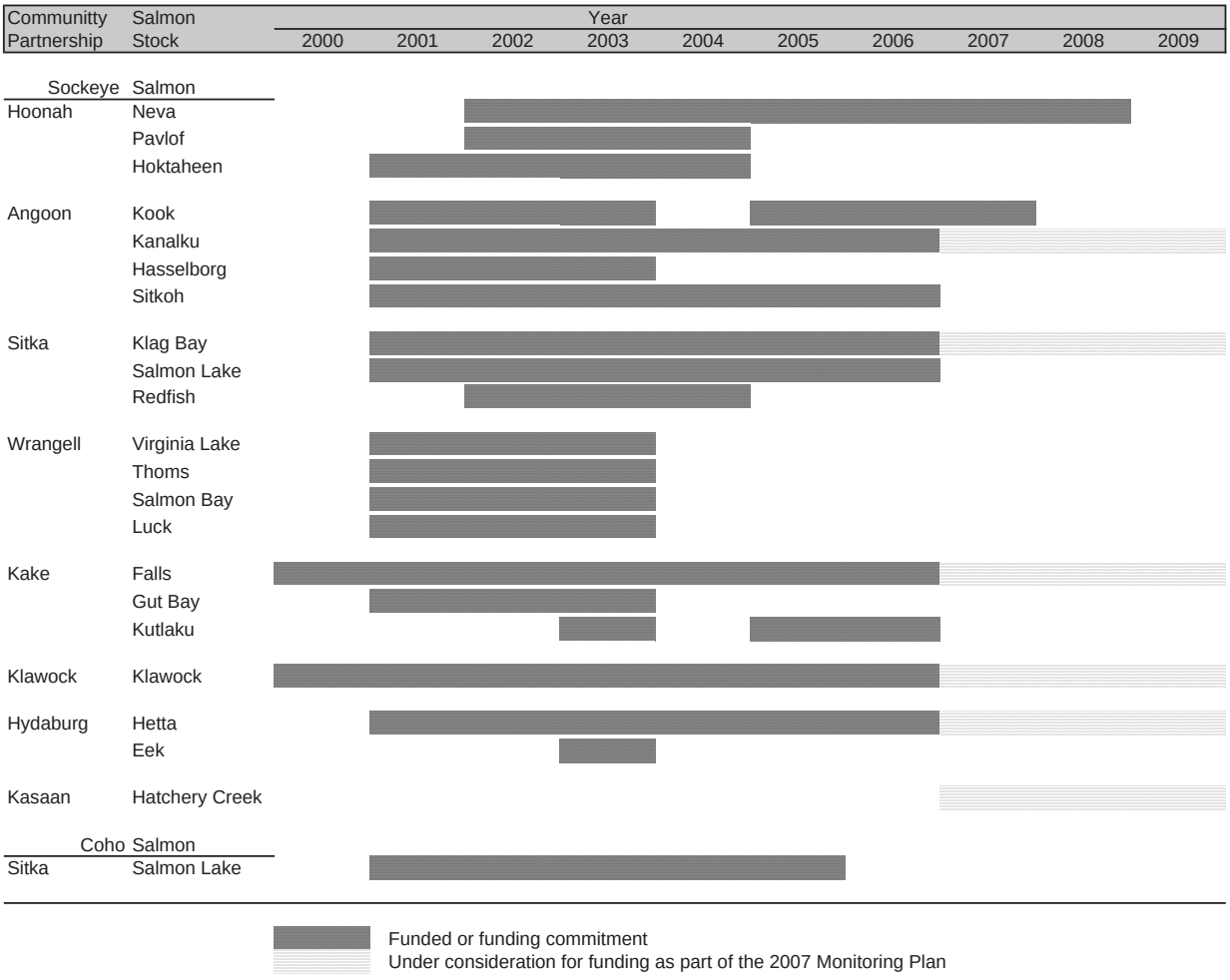
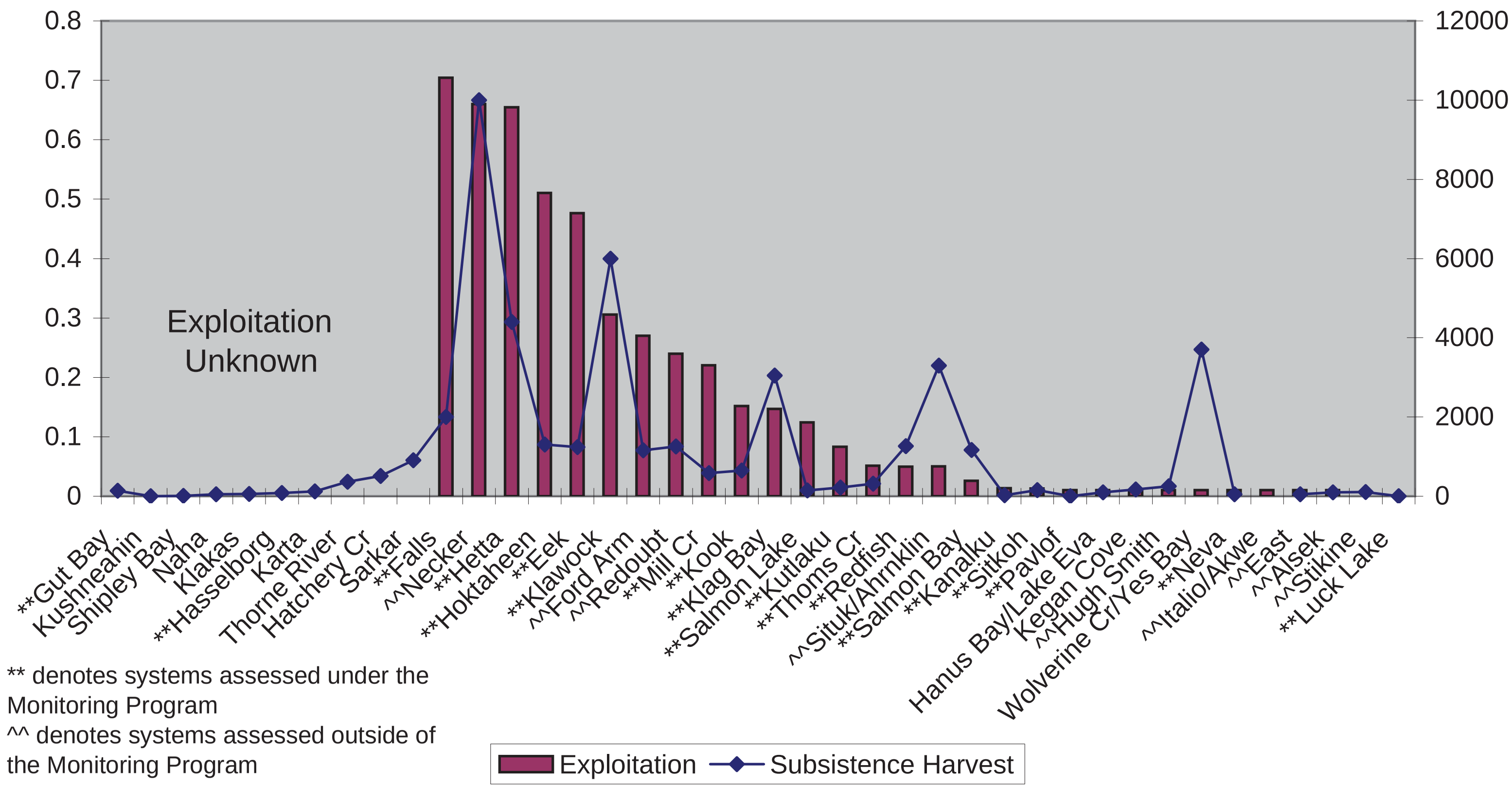
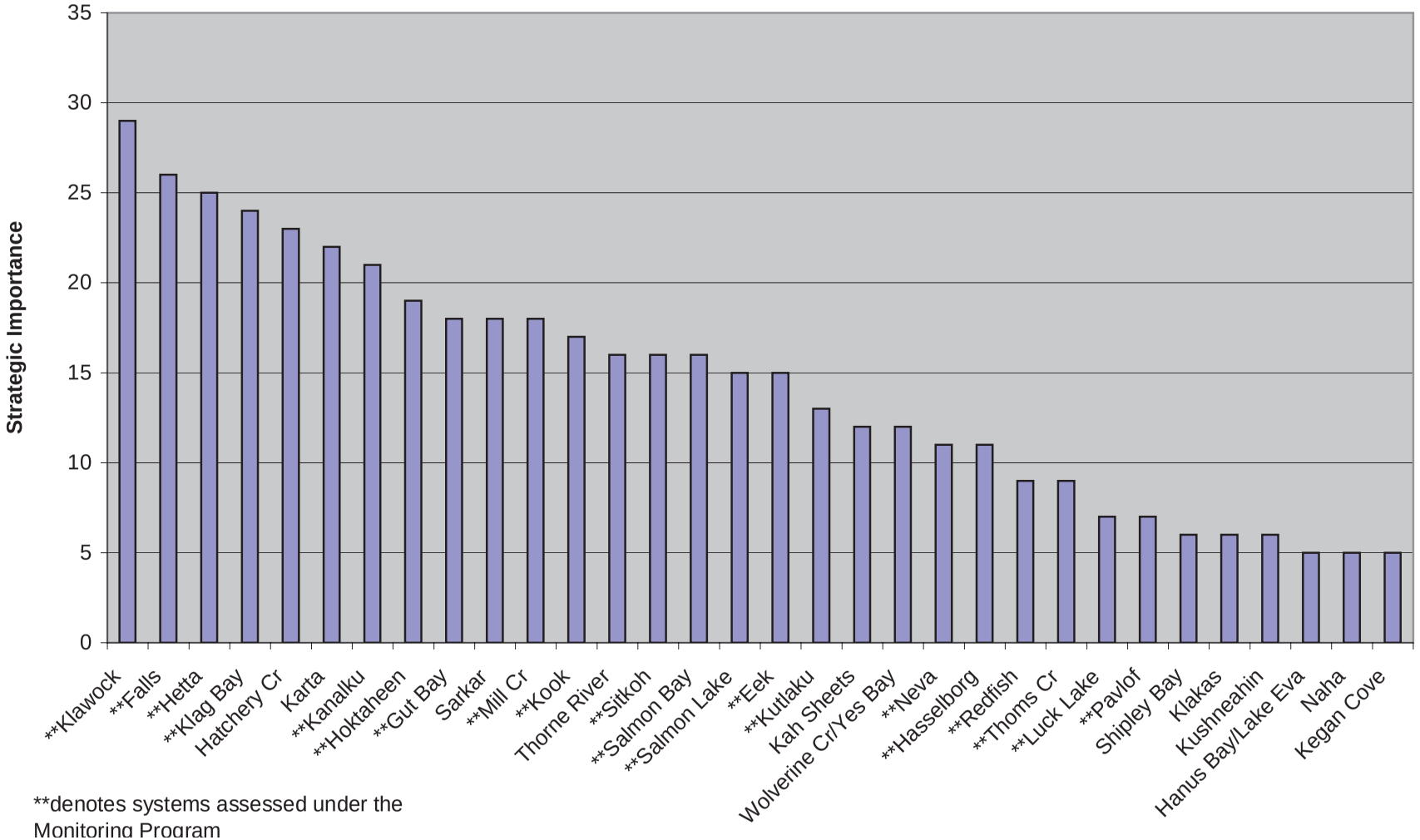


Figure 2. Exploitation and subsistence harvest for sockeye salmon stocks in Southeast that have nexus to the Federal subsistence program, 2002 data.



** denotes systems assessed under the Monitoring Program
^^ denotes systems assessed outside of the Monitoring Program

Figure 3. Assessment of strategic importance for sockeye salmon stocks in Southeast that have nexus to the Federal subsistence program.



**denotes systems assessed under the Monitoring Program

APPENDIX 1
STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP
SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES RESOURCE MONITORING PROGRAM
SOUTHEAST REGION
APRIL 25-27, 2006
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Appendix 2. Summary of citations for sockeye salmon stock assessment reports funded under the Monitoring Program.
Only the most recent reports are presented here.
All reports and abstracts can be downloaded from the Office of Subsistence Management website at http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/fisreportdetail.cfm?fisrep=26.

Sitka Area:

Lorrigan, J., M. Cartwright, and J.M. Conitz. 2003. Redfish Bay sockeye salmon stock assessment. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, 2002 Annual Report, (Study No. 02-017). Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Sitka, Alaska.

Tydingco, T., R. Chadwick, S. Reifenstuhl, J. Lorrigan, T. Suminski, and D. Reed. 2005. Stock assessment of Salmon Lake sockeye and coho salmon 2001-2003. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Final Report (Study No. 01-175). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series Report in press.

Conitz, J. Cartwright, M, Lingle, C, and J. Lorrigan. 2005. Klag Lake subsistence sockeye salmon project: 2003 annual report and 2001-2003 final report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program Final Report (Study No. 01-128). Alaska Department of Fish and Game Fishery Data Series Report 05-55.

Hoonah and Angoon Areas:

Van Alen, B. W. 2004. Neva, Pavlof, and Hoktaheen sockeye salmon stock assessment. 2002. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, 2002 Annual Report (Study No. 02-012). USDA Forest Service, Juneau Ranger District, Juneau, Alaska.

Conitz, J. and M. Cartwright. 2005. Kanalku, Sitkoh, and Kook lakes subsistence sockeye salmon project: 2003 annual report and 2001-2003 final report. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Final Report (Study No. 01-126) Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Fishery Data Series Report 05-57.

Conitz, J. and M. Cartwright. 2006. Kanalku and Sitkoh lakes subsistence sockeye salmon project: 2004 annual report. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, 2004 Annual Report (Study No. 04-605) Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Fishery Data Series Report in press.

Wrangell Area:

Howell, G. J and T. P. Zadina. 2002. Limnological and Fisheries Investigation at Virginia Lake, Southeast Alaska, 2001. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Management Program, 2001 Annual Report (Study No. 01-179). Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Commercial Fisheries, Douglas, Alaska.

Cartwright, M. and H.J. Geiger. 2005. Thoms, Salmon Bay and Luck Lakes subsistence sockeye salmon project 2003 annual report and 2001-2003 final report. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Final Report (Study No. 01-127). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series Report i06-08.

Cady, T. and D. Reed. 2003. Virginia Lake sockeye juvenile survival and adult escapement monitoring. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Management Program, 2002 Annual Report, (Study No. 01-179, 2001). USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region Tongass National Forest, Wrangell Ranger District, Wrangell, Alaska.

Cady, T. 2004. Migration patterns and spawning site selection by Virginia Lake sockeye salmon and final conclusions for fishery management. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Final Report (Study No. 01-179). USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region Tongass National Forest, Wrangell Ranger District, Wrangell, Alaska.

Prince of Wales Island:

Stahl, J.P., Bale, R.W., J.M. Conitz, M.A. Cartwright. 2006. Hetta and Eek lakes subsistence sockeye salmon project: 2004 Annual Report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Annual Report (Study No. 04-606). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries. Fishery Data Series Report in press.

Cartwright M. A. and B.A. Lewis. 2004. Klawock Lake Sockeye (Oncorhynchus nerka) stock assessment Project, 2002. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program 2002 Annual Report (Study No. 00-043). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries. Regional Information Report No. 1J04-12, Douglas, Alaska.

Kake Area:

Conitz, J. and M. Cartwright. 2004. Falls, Gut Bay, and Kutlaku Lakes subsistence sockeye salmon stock assessment project 2003 annual report and 2001-2003 final report. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Final Report (Study No. 01-125). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series Report 05-13.

Conitz, J. and M. Cartwright. 2006. Falls Lake subsistence sockeye salmon project 2004 annual report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, 2004 Annual Report (Study No. 04-607). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series Report in press.

Appendix 3. Estimated escapement and subsistence exploitation by sockeye salmon stock with nexus to the Federal subsistence program, Southeast Alaska.

		Escapement					Subsistence Harvest					2002 Subsistence	2003 Subsistence	2004 Subsistence
Community	System	Past	2001	2002	2003	2004	Past	2001	2002	2003	2004	Exploitation	Exploitation	
Sitka	Necker Bay	3,000-200,000	40,000	5,000	20,000	25,000	1,000-10,000	10,926	9,872			66%	.	.
	Klag Bay	None	12,117	17,684	22,799	27,000	1,000-3,000	1,706	3,048	2,377	2,800	15%	9%	9%
	Redoubt	500-70,000	3,667	23,988	69,893	77,263	2,000-5,000	16	1,255	10,591	9,308	5%	13%	11%
	Redfish	None		34,000	56,000	49,000	None		1,262	597	625	4%	1%	1%
	Ford Arm	1,500-6,000	2,723	3,093			10-1,000	1,115	1,156			27%		
	Salmon Lake	None	1,941	1,051	1,206	827			149			12%		
PWI	Klawock	None	14,000	13,631	22,900	14,000	2,000-6,000	6,400	6,000	5,990		31%	21%	
	Sarkar	2,000-8,000					1,000-2,000		910			Unknown		
	Karta	3,400-34,000					300-3,000		121			Unknown		
	Hatchery Cr	None					600-2,000		509			Unknown		
	Hetta	5,000-18,000	6,000	500	2,000	3,100	1,000-2,000	4,400	947	5,800	630	65%	74%	
	Eek				1,230	600			1,242	1,120	540	48%		
	Thorne River	None					50-400	0	365			Unknown		
	Shipley Bay	200-5,000					100-400		12			Unknown		
	Klakas	1,000-4,000					50-200					Unknown		
Wrang/Ptbrg	Salmon Bay	None	20,800	43,575				892	1,166			3%		
	Mill Cr	None	1,003	2,073				346	586			22%		
	Thoms Cr	None	3,000	5,877	11,000			163	319			5%		
	Luck Lake	None	7,900	13,841	3,600			0	0			0%		
	Kah Sheets	2400					None					Unknown		
Kake	Falls	1,200-6,000	2,600	1,090	5,700	3,100	600-1200	2,000	2,600	2,641	2,875	70%	32%	48%
	Gut Bay	None					200-800	577	121	245		Unknown		
	Kutlaku	None		2,400	8,500			130	194	366		7%	4%	
	Kushneahin	None					None					Unknown		
Hoonah	Hoktaheen	None	660	1,130	3,800	810	400-1,800		1,307			54%		
	Neva	None		4,951	11,393	9,513			50			1%		
	Pavlof	None		1,350	1,474	688	None					1%		
Angoon	Kook	1,800-5,800	250	3,500			200-1,400	279	645	941		16%		
	Sitkoh	6,000-17,000	14,134	11,915	8,677	3,701		276	184	647		2%	7%	
	Hasselborg								78			Unknown		
	Kanalku	None	229	1,630	276	1,154	500-1,700	951	14	90		1%	25%	
	Hanus Bay/Lake Eva	1,500-7,000					10-150		99			Unknown		
Saxman/ Metlakatla	Wolverine Cr/Yes Bay	5,000-50,000	15,000	8,100	16,000		1,000-10,000	6,400	3,700			1%	1%	
	Naha						0-50					Unknown		
	Kegan Cove		1,200	1,232	950		50-200	127	170			1%		
	Hugh Smith	5,000-65,000					250					1%		
Yakutat	Situk/Ahrnklin	35,000-100,000	57,692	65,383			2,000-4,000	3,481	3,300			5%		
	Italio/Akwe								98			1%		
	East	13,000-57,000			122,000				46			1%	1%	
	Alsek	39,413	37,917	79,546	90,088			72	232			1%	1%	

Appendix 4. Summary of recent Federal management actions for sockeye salmon systems that support subsistence fisheries, Southeast Alasks.

Location	Action	Duration
	Regulatory Action:	
Sarkar Lake	Eliminate the use of nets for all users	2001-present
Salmon Bay (PWI), Thoms Lake, Virginia Lake	Increase harvest limits	2001-present
Redoubt Lake	Closed to non-federally qualified subsistence users	2001
Kutlaku, Falls, and Gut lakes	Closed to non-federally qualified subsistence users	2001-present
Stikine River	Poen season, harvest limits, methods and means	2003-present
	Inseason Action:	
Redoubt Lake	Closure to all users	7/13/00 - 8/31/00
Redoubt Lake	Closure to all users	7/13/01 - 8/31/01
Salmon Lake	Closure to all users	7/13/01 - 8/31/01
Falls Lake	Closure to all users	7/24/01 - 8/15/01
Salmon Lake	Closure to all users	7/24/02 - 7/31/02
Falls Lake	Closure to all users	7/24/02 - 7/31/02
Klag Lake	Closure to all users	7/24/02 - 7/31/02
Klag Lake	Reopened	8/14/02 - 8/31/02
	Administrative Action:	
Kanalku, Kutlaku, Hatchery Creek	Closure for outfitters and guides	

Appendix 5. Summary of changes to subsistence permits for sockeye salmon, administered by ADFG Division of Commercial Fisheries.

Area Office	System	Year	Season Change	Limit Change	Gear Change/Other
Sitka	Klag Bay, Ford Arm	1999	June 1-July 25	Reduced to 20 Possession	
Sitka	Surge Lake, Hoktaheen Lake, Takanis Bay	1999	June 1-July 20	Reduced to 20 Possession	
Sitka	Lake Anna, Leo's Lake	1999	June 1-July 25	No change - 10 possession	
Sitka	Salmon Lake, Politofski Lake, Lake Eva, Sitkoh Lake	1999	June 1-July 31	No change - 10 possession	
Sitka	Redfish Bay	1999	No change - June 1-Aug 15	Reduced to 25 possession	
Sitka	Gut Bay , Falls Lake	1999	June 1-July 20	No change - 10 possession	
Sitka	Takanis Bay	2000	No change - June 1-July 20	Reduced to 10 possession	
Sitka	Lake Anna	2001	No change - June -July 25	Increase to 20 possession	
Sitka	Lake Eva, Sitkoh Lake	2001	June 1-August 15	Increase to 15 possession	
Sitka	Politofski	2001	No change - June 1-July 31	Increase to 20 possession	
Sitka	Gut Bay , Falls Lake	2001	June 1-August 15	No change - 10 possession	
	Note: Changes include only Sitka Area Office prior to 2002, Sitka/Ketchikan/Petersburg/Juneau from 2002-2006, No changes for Haines or Yaku Permit changes follow February, 2002 meeting with community representatives from Kake, Angoon, Hoonah, Pelican and Sitka				
Sitka	Hoktaheen	2002	No change - June 1-July 20	50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Surge Bay, Klag Bay, Lake Anna, Ford Arm	2002	June 1-August 15	50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Leo's Anchorage	2002	No chanage - June 1-July 25	10 possession/10 annual	
Sitka	Redoubt Bay	2002	No change - June 1-August 15	10 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Salmon Lake	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	10 possession/20 annual	
Sitka	Necker Bay	2002	June 1-August 31	150 possession/150 annual	
Sitka	Politofski Lake	2002	No chanage - June 1-July 31	50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Redfish Bay	2002	June 1-August 31	50 possession/100 annaul	
Sitka	Lake Eva	2002	No change - June 1-August 15	50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Sitkoh Bay	2002	June 1-August 31	50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Gut Bay	2002	June 1-July 20	10 possession/20 annual	Mouth Area Closure
Sitka	Falls Lake	2002	June 1-July 31	50 possession/50 annual	Mouth Area Closure
Sitka	Takanis Bay (Personal Use)	2002	No change - June 1-July 20	10 possession/10 annual	
Petersburg	Aleck's Creek, Bay of Pillars (Kutlaku)	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	50 possession/50 annual	Mouth Area Closure
Petersburg	Shipley Bay	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	25 possession/no annual	
Petersburg	Salmon Bay, Red Bay	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	30 possession/30 annual	
Petersburg	Hatchery Creek (Personal Use)	2002	No change - June 1-June 30	5 possession/20 annual	
Ketchikan	Subsistence and Personal Use	2002	No changes	household=possession/no annual	
Ketchikan	McDonald Lake andYes Bay (Personal Use)	2002	No change - June 1- August 30	40 possession/no annual	
Juneau	Kanalku Bay	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	25 possession/25 annual	"voluntary closure agreement"
Juneau	Basket Bay	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	15 possession/15 annual	
Juneau	Berg Bay	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	25 possession/ 25 annual	
Juneau	Neva Creek	2002	No change - June 1-July 31	25 possession/25 annual	
Juneau	Hasselborg River/Salt Lake	2002	July 1- July 31	25 possession/25 annual	
	Note: Following coho C&T finding coho added as to subsistence permits in 2003, 20 possession/40 annual following sockeye seasc				
Sitka	Takanis Bay	2003	No change - June 1-July 20	50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Necker Bay	2003	No change - June 1-August 31	100 possession/100 annual	
Sitka	Falls Lake	2003	Jun 1-Jul 6/Jul 14-Jul 20	No change - 50 possession/50 annual	
Sitka	Redoubt Bay	2003	June 1-August 31	Management Plan in Effect	
Petersburg	Shipley Bay	2003	No change - June 1-July 31	25 possession/50 annual	
Petersburg	Hatchery Creek (Personal Use)	2003	No change - June 1-June 30	open Sunday - Thursday, 5 poss/20 annual	
Ketchikan	Naha River, Karta River	2003	June 1-July 31	20 possession/no annual	
Ketchikan	Klackas Lake	2003	No change - June 1-July 31	20 possession/no annual	
Ketchikan	Dolomi Lake (Personal Use)	2003	June 1-July 31	No change - 12 possession/no annual	
Ketchikan	Helm Lake (Personal Use)	2003	June 1-July 31	12 possession/no annual	
Ketchikan	Checates Lake (Personal Use)	2003	June 1-July 31	12 possession/no annual	
Ketchikan	Mahoney Lake (Personal Use)	2003	June 1-July 31	No change - 12 possession/no annual	
Juneau	*No changes for 2003 for Juneau Area*	2003			
Sitka	*No Changes for 2004 for Sitka Area*	2004			
Petersburg	Hatchery Creek (Personal Use)	2004	No change - June 1 - June 30	6 possession/24 annual, Sun-Thursday	
Ketchikan	*No Changes for 2004 for Ketchikan Area*	2004			
Juneau	Neva Creek	2004	June 1- August 15	40 possession/40 annual	
Ketchikan	McDonald Lake and Yes Bay (Personal Use)	2005	No change - June 1-August 30	Reduced to 25 possession, No Annual	
Ketchikan	Naha River	2005	June 22-July 12	12 possession/no annual	
Juneau	*No Changes for 2005 for Juneau Area*	2005			
Petersburg	Point Baker Area	2005	June 13 - July 31	25 possession/25 annual	
Sitka	Salmon Lake	2005	No change - June 1-July 31	10 possession, 10 annual	gillnet prohibited
Sitka	Falls Lake	2005	June 1-July 13, July 23- Aug 15	No Change -50 possession/50 annual	
Petersburg	Hatchery Creek (Personal Use)	2006	June1-June 30	Reduced to 5 possession/15 annual	
Juneau	Kanalku Lake	2006	July 20-August 15	15 possession/15 annual	No Voluntary Closure Agreement
Ketchikan	*No Changes for 2006 for Ketchikan Area*	2006			
Sitka	Ford Arm/Lake Anna	2006	June 1-August 15	Reduce to 25 possession/25 annual	

Appendix 6. Summary of Emergency Orders (EO) implemented by ADFG Division of Commercial Fisheries for subsistence or personal use fisheries for sockeye saln

Year	EO number	District	General Area	Effective Date	Action	Reason for Action
1990	1-S-13-90	12	Basket bay	7/16/1990	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1990	1-S-13-90	13	Sitkoh Bay	7/16/1990	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1991	1-S-18-91	13	Sitkoh Bay	7/15/1991	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1992	1-S-11-92	6	Hatchery Creek in Sweetwater lake system	7/5/1992	Closure	high effort and high harvest, closed early to protect stock
1992	1-S-20-92	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	7/16/1992	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1993	1-S-35-93	9	Several areas within D9	7/23/1993	Closure	low water, reopened 8/1/93 due to increased water
1993	1-S-41-93	13	Sitkoh Bay and Klag Bay	7/23/1993	Closure	low water
1994	1-S-32-94	12	Basket Bay	7/18/1994	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1994	1-S-32-94	13	Sitkoh Bay	7/18/1994	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1995	1-S-40-95	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	8/1/1995	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1996	1-S-53-96	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	6/30/1996	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1996	1-S-49-96	13	Sitkoh Bay, Sitkoh Lake, Gut Bay	7/26/1996	Closure	Low sockeye returns
Regional electronic storage of EOs and NRs began 1997-present. EO List above is complete only for Sitka Management Area.						
1997	1-S-19-97	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	6/14/1997	Closures inlet and river	Low forecast Chinook returns
1997	1-S-53-97	13	Klag Bay	7/30/1997	Closure	Low sockeye returns
1997	1-S-82-97	15	Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets	9/13/1997	Extend season	Low forecast Chinook returns
1997	1-S-91-97	15	Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets	9/24/1997	Extend season	Adequate sockeye returns
1998	1-S-17-98	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	6/11/1998	Closure area/time	Low forecast Chinook returns
1998	1-S-52-98	3	Klawock Inlet and Klawock Lake	7/31/1998	Extend season	Adequate sockeye returns
1998	1-S-58-98	11	Sweetheart Creek	8/4/1998	Increase days in Personal Use	Available surplus sockeye
1998	1-S-70-98	2	Karta River	7/17/1998	Extend season/reduce possession	Available surplus sockeye
1999	1-S-14-99	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	5/28/1999	Closure area/time	Low forecast Chinook returns
1999	1-S-45-99	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	7/23/1999	Delay re-opening	Low or late returns
1999	1-S-77-99	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	9/29/1999	Extend season	Adequate sockeye escapement
1999	1-S-80-99	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	10/6/1999	Extend season	Adequate sockeye escapement
2000	1-S-20-00	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	5/22/2000	Closure area/time	Low forecast returns
2000	1-S-51-00	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	7/13/2000	Closure	Low sockeye returns
2000	1-S-100-00	15	Chilkat River	7/13/2000	Delay re-opening	Low or late returns
2001	1-S-10-01	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	4/30/2001	Closure area/time	Low forecast Chinook returns
2001	1-S-41-01	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	7/14/2001	Closure	Low sockeye returns
2001	1-S-41-01	13	Salmon Lake	7/14/2001	Closure	Concern of increased effort from Redoubt closure
2002	1-S-09-02	15	Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River	4/29/2002	Closure area/time	Low forecast Chinook returns
2002	1-S-46-02	9	Falls Lake	7/24/2002	Closure	Low escapement / High effort and catch
2002	1-S-47-02	13	Klag Bay	7/24/2002	Closure	Low escapement / High effort and catch
2002	1-S-48-02	13	Salmon Lake	7/24/2002	Closure	Low sockeye returns
2002	1-S-75-02	13	Klag Bay	8/24/'2002	Reopened	Adequate escapement
2003	1-S-39-03	13	Salmon Lake	7/11/2003	Closure	Low sockeye returns
2003	1-S-43-03	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	7/15/2003	Increase Possession Limit to 25 daily/1(	Management Plan / High returns
2003	1-S-47-03	13	Klag Bay	7/25/2003	Closure	High harvest and low water impeding escapement
2003	1-S-50-03	13	Klag Bay	8/2/2003	Reopened	Adequate escapement
2004	1-S-31-04	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	7/15/2004	Increase Possession Limit to 25 daily/1(	Management Plan / High returns
2004	1-S-32-04	13	Salmon Lake	7/15/2004	Closure	Low sockeye returns
2004	1-S-53-04	9	Falls Lake	8/20/2004	Reopened after season closure date	Adequate escapement
2005	1-S-36-05	13	Salmon Lake and Ford Arm Lake	7/1/2005	Closure	Low sockeye returns
2005	1-S-44-05	13	Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake	7/16/2005	Increase Possession Limit to 25 daily/1(	Management Plan / High returns
2005	1-S-59-05	3	Klawock Inlet and Klawock Lake	8/2/2005	Reopened after season closure date	Adequate escapement

Appendix 7. Summary of voluntary community actions for sockeye salmon.

Location	Action	Duration
Kanalku	Closure to subsistence	2002-2005

Appendix 8. Summary of results to rank importance of sockeye salmon systems to communities.

	Results based on Survey Data						Results based on 2002 Harvest Data						Results based on Staff Assessment
Category	**Hydaburg**	**Kasaan**	**Petersburg**	**Craig**	**Klawock**	**Kake**	**Yakutat**	**Wrangell**	**Sitka**	**Angoon**	**Hoonah**	**Saxman**	**Northern Prince of Wales Island Communities**
2005 most important	Hetta Eek Kasook Hunter's Bay Klakas	Karta Sarkar Hetta Klawock Eek	Red Bay Kahsheets	Klawock Sarkar Karta	Klawock Karta Sarkar	Falls Creek Gut Bay Elena Creek							
2000-2004 most important	Hetta Eek Kasook Hunter's Bay Klakas	Karta Sarkar Hetta Klawock Eek	Red Bay Kahsheets	Klawock Sarkar Karta	Klawock Karta Sarkar	Falls Creek Gut Bay Elena Creek	Situk	Salmon Bay Mill Creek Thoms Creek	Necker Klag Bay Redoubt	Kook Sitkoh Hasselborg	Hoktaheen Neva	Wolverine Cr/Yes Bay	Hatchery Creek Thorne River
1995-1999 most important	Hetta Eek Kasook	Karta Sarkar Hetta	Kahsheets Red Bay	Klawock Sarkar Karta	Klawock Karta Sarkar	Gut Bay Falls Creek Elena Creek							

Appendix 9. Summary of factors examined to assess strategic priorities for sockeye salmon systems with nexus to the Federal subsistence program, Southeast Region..

Grading system 1-5

Community	System	Assessment Outside of Monitoring Program	History of Assessment under Monitoring Program	Magnitude of Subsistence Harvests	Significant Subsistence Exploitation	Require Management or Regulatory Action	Subsistence Fishery under Federal Jurisdiction	Importance to Communities	Total
Sitka	Necker Bay	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Sitka	Redoubt	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Sitka	Ford Arm	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Saxman/ Metlakatla	Hugh Smith	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Wrang/Ptbrg	Stikine	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Yakutat	Situk/Ahrnklin	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Yakutat	Akwe/Italio	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Yakutat	East	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Yakutat	Alsek	Yes	No further consideration under the Monitoring Program.						
Sitka	Klag Bay		5	5	3	3	5	3	24
Sitka	Redfish		3	3	1	1	1		9
Sitka	Salmon Lake		5	1	3	5	1		15
PWI	Klawock		5	5	5	1	3	10	29
PWI	Sarkar		1	3	4	3	3	4	18
PWI	Karta		1	2	4	1	5	9	22
PWI	Hatchery Cr		1	3	4	5	5	5	23
PWI	Hetta		5	5	5	3	1	6	25
PWI	Eek		2	3	5	1	1	3	15
PWI	Thorne River		1	3	3	1	5	3	16
PWI	Shipley Bay		1	1	2	1	1		6
PWI	Klakas		1	1	2	1	1		6
Wrang/Ptbrg	Salmon Bay		3	3	1	1	3	5	16
Wrang/Ptbrg	Mill Cr		3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Wrang/Ptbrg	Thoms Cr		3	2	1	1	1	1	9
Wrang/Ptbrg	Luck Lake		3	1	1	1	1		7
Wrang/Ptbrg	Kah Sheets		1	1	1	1	5	3	12
Kake	Falls		5	5	5	5	1	5	26
Kake	Gut Bay		2	3	4	5	1	3	18
Kake	Kutlaku		2	3	1	5	1	1	13
Kake	Kushneahin		1	1	2	1	1		6
Hoonah	Hoktaheen		3	3	5	2	1	5	19
Hoonah	Neva		3	2	1	2	3	3	14
Hoonah	Pavlof		3	1	1	1	1		7
Angoon	Kook		5	2	3	1	1	5	17
Angoon	Sitkoh		5	3	1	1	3	3	16
Angoon	Hasselborg		3	1	4	1	1	1	11
Angoon	Kanalku		5	3	5	5	3		21
Angoon	Hanus Bay/Lake Eva		1	1	1	1	1		5
Saxman/ Metlakatla	Wolverine Cr/Yes Bay		1	3	1	1	1	5	12
Saxman/ Metlakatla	Naha		1	1	1	1	1		5
Saxman/ Metlakatla	Kegan Cove		1	1	1	1	1		5