

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH Fish & Wildlife Commission

350 E Dahlia Ave., Palmer, Alaska 99645

CHAIRPERSON
Peter Probasco

VICE CHAIR
Andy Couch

MSB STAFF
Paul Clark



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Michael Bowles
Marty Van Diest
Gabe Kitter
Bill Gamble
Kendra Zamzow
Ex officio: Jim Sykes

Special Meeting
February 26, 2026

MEETING PACKET

Pg. = Item:

- 1 = Meeting Agenda
- 3 = Preliminary 2025 Upper Cook Inlet
Commercial Fishery Coho Salmon Genetic
Stock Identification Estimates
- 18 = Draft comment on Proposal 186
- 22 = Proposal 186 Simplified
- 23 = Andy's 2.13.26 Frontiersman Article
- 25 = BOF Guidelines for Written Comments
- 26 = Draft Letter Supporting HB203
- 28 = Letter from Mayor to Governor
- 29 = Draft FWC Revised Goals
- 30 = NPFMC Salmon Harvest Specs

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission
AGENDA

Edna Devries, Mayor

Peter Probasco – Chair
Andy Couch – Vice Chair
Gabriel Kitter
Bill Gamble
Kendra Zamzow
Michael Bowles
Marty Van Diest
Jim Sykes – Ex officio member

Paul Clark – Staff



Michael Brown, Borough Manager

PLANNING & LAND USE DEPARTMENT
Alex Strawn, Planning & Land Use Director
Jason Ortiz, Planning & Land Use Deputy Director
Wade Long, Development Services Manager
Fred Wagner, Platting Officer

*Assembly Chambers
Dorothy Swanda Jones Building
350 E. Dahlia Avenue, Palmer*

FEBRUARY 26, 2026
SPECIAL MEETING
4:00 p.m.

Ways to participate in MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission meetings:

IN-PERSON: Assembly Chambers, DSJ (Main Borough) Building

REMOTE PARTICIPATION VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS:

Join on your computer:

[Join the meeting now](#)

Meeting ID: 230 143 734 385 99

Passcode: NH3zj6oT

Or call in (audio only):

1-907-290-7880

Phone Conference ID: 268 436 425#

Note: Decision items are bold and marked with an asterisk

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. ROLL CALL – DETERMINATION OF QUORUM
- III. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- IV. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- V. AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION (*three minutes per person*)
- VI. STAFF/AGENCY REPORTS & PRESENTATIONS
 - A. Staff Report
 - B. Chair Report
 - C. Preliminary 2025 UCI Commercial Fishery Coho Genetic Stock ID Estimates

VII. ITEMS OF BUSINESS

A. Board of Fisheries 2026 March Meeting Strategy

1. Draft FWC letter*

2. Outreach

3. FWC participation at the meeting*

B. Letter of support for [HB 203](#) / [SB 161](#)*

C. Prep for 2027 Board of Fisheries

1. Draft Proposals

2. Draft Goals

D. [NPFMC Results](#) & Next Steps

VIII. MEMBER COMMENTS (10 minutes)

IX. NEXT MEETING DATE: Regular Meeting, March 12, 4:00 PM

X. ADJOURNMENT

Disabled persons needing reasonable accommodation in order to participate at a MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission Meeting should contact the borough ADA Coordinator at 861-8432 at least one week in advance of the meeting.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bert Lewis, Regional Supervisor *BL* DATE: February 11, 2026
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Central Region

Jack Erickson, Research Coordinator *JWE*
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Central Region

Colton Lipka, Upper Cook Inlet Management
Biologist *CL*
Division of Commercial Fisheries

Kyle Gatt, Upper Cook Inlet Research Biologist
Division of Commercial Fisheries *KG*

THROUGH: Sara Gilk-Baumer, Director
Gene Conservation Laboratory *SGB*
Division of Commercial Fisheries

FROM: Andy Barclay, Southcentral Project Biologist *AB* SUBJECT: Preliminary 2025 Upper
Gene Conservation Laboratory Cook Inlet Commercial
Division of Commercial Fisheries Fishery Coho Salmon
Genetic Stock Identification
Estimates

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of the preliminary results of the mixed-stock analysis (MSA) performed on tissue samples collected from coho salmon harvested in the Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) Commercial Fishery in 2025. The 2025 results are the first set of coho salmon genetic stock identification estimates produced for the UCI fishery since the analysis of the 2013–2016 harvests (Barclay et al. 2019). The results in this memo are a preliminary summary of what will be reported in greater detail prior to the UCI Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting in February 2027.

This memo includes annual stock-specific harvest estimates by fishing area and overall annual stock-specific harvest estimates for the entire UCI fishery for the following 11 reporting groups identified in Barclay and Habicht (2019):

- (1) *Southwest CI* (West side populations south of Little Jack Creek)
- (2) *Northwest CI* (West side populations from Little Jack Creek north to the Susitna River and Alexander Creek)
- (3) *Susitna* (Susitna River mainstem tributary populations, excluding Deshka River)

- (4) *Deshka* (Deshka River population)
- (5) *Yentna* (Yentna River populations)
- (6) *Knik* (Knik Arm, Little Susitna River, and Campbell Creek populations)
- (7) *Jim* (Jim Creek populations)
- (8) *Turnagain/Northeast CI* (Turnagain Arm and northeast Cook Inlet populations)
- (9) *Kenai* (Kenai River populations)
- (10) *Kasilof* (Kasilof River populations)
- (11) *Southeast CI* (Kenai Peninsula populations south of the Kasilof River)

See Figure 1 for a map of these reporting groups.

Methods

Fishing area and overall UCI stock-specific harvest estimates were calculated by combining estimates among strata using a stratified estimator. Sampling, laboratory, and statistical methods used for the 2025 MSA generally follow those reported in Barclay et al. (2019). The 2025 sampling goal was to collect 3,604 tissue samples from the Central District drift, Central District set, and Northern District set gillnet fisheries across statistical weeks 25 to 35 (Table 1). See Table 1 for breakdown of the weekly sampling goal for each fishing area.

Results

Mixture samples

In 2025, genetic tissue samples were collected from 3,924 coho salmon from commercial catches throughout the UCI Central and Northern Districts (Appendix A1). Sampling exceeded the original sampling goal because additional samples were collected from an unexpected two-day Upper Subdistrict set gillnet opener in early August. A total of 8 mixture samples (strata) were constructed for estimating stock compositions and stock-specific harvests of fishing area (area strata) harvests, with a sample size goal of 190 fish per stratum. A total of 1,520 samples were genotyped, and 1,446 samples were used in the MSA.

For the Central District Drift gillnet fishery, 2 mixture samples were constructed to represent districtwide (excluding corridor-only) harvests and 1 mixture was constructed to represent corridor-only harvests (Table 2; Appendix A1). See Figure 2 for a map of Central District drift gillnet statistical area boundaries.

For the Central District Set gillnet fishery, single mixture samples were constructed to represent harvests in the Upper Subdistrict and the combined harvest for Western, Kustatan, and Kalgin Island subdistricts (Table 2; Appendix A1). For the Northern District set gillnet fishery, a single mixture sample was constructed to represent harvests in the Eastern Subdistrict, and 2 spatial mixture samples were constructed to represent harvests in the General Subdistrict (Table 2; Appendix A1). See Figure 3 for a map of set gillnet subdistrict boundaries.

These mixture samples represented 99.9% of the total UCI commercial fishery coho salmon harvest in 2025.

Stock-specific Harvest Estimates

Annual stock-specific harvest estimates for area strata can be found in Table 3 and Figure 4. Annual UCI total stock-specific harvest estimates can be found in Table 4 and Figure 4. Stock composition and stock-specific harvest estimates for the 8 mixture samples will be included in the final report.

References Cited

Barclay, A. W., E. Chenoweth, and C. Habicht. 2019. Reanalysis of Upper Cook Inlet coho salmon harvest from 2013 to 2016 using an updated genetic baseline. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 5J19-06, Anchorage.

Barclay, A. W. and C. Habicht. 2019. Genetic baseline for Cook Inlet coho salmon and evaluations for mixed stock analysis. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 19-19, Anchorage.

Table 1.–Weekly coho salmon sampling goals by statistical week for sampling Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery harvests in 2025.

Fishery	Area ¹	Statistical week							Total
		25 to 29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Central District drift gillnet	Combined EEZ and the SOA waters	260	260	280	260	192	144	96	1,492
Central District set gillnet	Combined Western, Kustatan, and Kalgin Island subdistricts	48	144	144	144	96	24	24	624
Northern District set gillnet	Eastern subdistrict	24	48	96	96	96	96	96	552
Northern District set gillnet	General subdistrict - north	24	96	96	96	48	24	24	408
Northern District set gillnet	General subdistrict - south	48	96	144	144	48	24	24	528
Total		404	644	760	740	480	312	264	3,604

¹ EEZ = Exclusive Economic Zone (federally managed); SOA = State of Alaska (state managed)

Table 2.- Commercial fishery strata (mixtures) for estimating stock compositions and stock-specific harvests for 2025, including mixture number, fishery and fishing area represented, sampling dates, harvest dates represented by each mixture, and number of fish genotyped and used in the mixed-stock analysis.

Mixture No.	Fishery	Area	Dates sampled	Dates represented	Harvest represented	Number of fish	
						Genotyped	Used ¹
25-1	Central District Drift	district-wide (excluding corridor-only periods)	7/3–7/21	6/23–7/21	27,598	186	186
25-2			7/28–8/22	7/28–9/5	14,011	158	158
25-3		corridor-only periods	7/11–7/31	7/4–8/1	43,739	180	180
25-4	Central District Set	Upper Subdistrict	8/5 & 8/6	8/5 & 8/6	1,561	184	184
25-5		Western, Kustatan, & Kalgin Island subdistricts	7/3–8/14	6/26–8/21	10,062	176	176
25-6	Northern District Set	Eastern Subdistrict	7/3–8/14	7/3–8/14	9,186	184	184
25-7		General Subdistrict - north	7/14–8/11	7/7–8/14	3,832	188	188
25-8		General Subdistrict - south	7/14–8/4	7/3–8/14	5,942	190	190

¹ Samples missing genotypes for 20% or more loci and duplicate samples were removed prior to analysis.

Table 3.—Mean and median stock-specific harvest estimates, standard deviation (SD), and 90% credibility intervals calculated using a stratified estimator for combined strata in the Central District drift gillnet excluding corridor-only periods (2 temporal strata), drift gillnet corridor-only periods (1 temporal stratum), and Western, Kustatan, and Kalgin Island subdistricts set gillnet (1 temporal stratum), and Northern District set gillnet (3 spatiotemporal strata) fisheries and based on genetic analysis of mixtures of coho salmon harvested in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery, 2025.

Area stratum	Reporting group	Harvest		90% CI		SD
		Mean	Median	5%	95%	
Central District drift gillnet (excluding corridor-only periods)						
	<i>Southwest CI</i>	1,981	1,917	1,139	3,030	591
	<i>Northwest CI</i>	6,581	6,554	3,364	9,758	1,929
	<i>Susitna</i>	12,035	12,029	8,460	15,823	2,246
	<i>Deshka</i>	3,087	3,034	1,261	5,097	1,161
	<i>Yentna</i>	7,645	7,558	4,840	10,640	1,792
	<i>Knik</i>	5,989	5,905	3,861	8,463	1,405
	<i>Jim</i>	1,700	1,635	806	2,795	600
	<i>Turnagain/Northeast CI</i>	1,400	1,184	30	3,515	1,073
	<i>Kenai</i>	299	249	30	719	227
	<i>Kasilof</i>	96	54	0	327	121
	<i>Southeast CI</i>	794	767	105	1,543	430
	Harvest represented	41,609				
	Harvest unrepresented	-				
	Total harvest	41,609				
Central District drift gillnet (corridor-only periods)						
	<i>Southwest CI</i>	224	1	0	1,464	533
	<i>Northwest CI</i>	645	16	0	3,509	1,278
	<i>Susitna</i>	11,272	11,111	6,566	16,659	3,065
	<i>Deshka</i>	4,436	4,442	384	7,998	2,170
	<i>Yentna</i>	9,697	9,513	5,503	14,322	2,670
	<i>Knik</i>	9,453	9,259	5,496	13,912	2,595
	<i>Jim</i>	1,666	1,572	458	3,199	855
	<i>Turnagain/Northeast CI</i>	5,939	5,982	239	10,221	2,667
	<i>Kenai</i>	316	223	20	943	316
	<i>Kasilof</i>	32	0	0	185	117
	<i>Southeast CI</i>	60	0	0	366	174
	Harvest represented ¹	43,739				
	Harvest unrepresented	-				
	Total harvest	43,739				

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Table 3.–Page 2 of 3.

Area stratum	Reporting group	Harvest		90% CI		SD
		Mean	Median	5%	95%	
Central District, Upper Subdistrict set gillnet						
	<i>Southwest CI</i>	7	0	0	34	12
	<i>Northwest CI</i>	113	114	0	219	65
	<i>Susitna</i>	14	0	0	75	27
	<i>Deshka</i>	7	0	0	42	16
	<i>Yentna</i>	4	0	0	24	10
	<i>Knik</i>	84	82	0	194	63
	<i>Jim</i>	9	3	0	33	12
	<i>Turnagain/Northeast CI</i>	371	367	239	518	85
	<i>Kenai</i>	930	933	820	1,035	65
	<i>Kasilof</i>	1	0	0	8	5
	<i>Southeast CI</i>	22	16	0	67	23
	Harvest represented	1,561				
	Harvest unrepresented ²	77				
	Total harvest	1,638				
Central District, Western, Kustatan, and Kalgin Island subdistricts set gillnet						
	<i>Southwest CI</i>	676	644	254	1,211	295
	<i>Northwest CI</i>	3,290	3,250	2,149	4,571	738
	<i>Susitna</i>	2,219	2,227	1,080	3,295	666
	<i>Deshka</i>	42	0	0	254	112
	<i>Yentna</i>	2,909	2,859	1,854	4,141	684
	<i>Knik</i>	552	532	0	1,331	445
	<i>Jim</i>	29	0	0	158	64
	<i>Turnagain/Northeast CI</i>	272	193	0	815	266
	<i>Kenai</i>	32	1	0	160	61
	<i>Kasilof</i>	27	0	0	170	76
	<i>Southeast CI</i>	14	0	0	84	41
	Harvest represented	10,062				
	Harvest unrepresented	-				
	Total harvest	10,062				

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Table 3.—Page 3 of 3.

Area stratum	Reporting group	Harvest		90% CI		SD
		Mean	Median	5%	95%	
Northern District, Eastern Subdistrict and General Subdistrict set gillnet						
	<i>Southwest CI</i>	154	145	31	307	85
	<i>Northwest CI</i>	1,563	1,517	814	2,503	508
	<i>Susitna</i>	3,077	3,090	1,922	4,223	698
	<i>Deshka</i>	508	467	20	1,154	346
	<i>Yentna</i>	2,737	2,716	1,738	3,865	655
	<i>Knik</i>	3,233	3,216	2,436	4,090	505
	<i>Jim</i>	261	248	92	459	117
	<i>Turnagain/Northeast CI</i>	7,005	6,998	5,960	8,008	633
	<i>Kenai</i>	79	63	8	205	65
	<i>Kasilof</i>	54	17	0	232	84
	<i>Southeast CI</i>	287	232	4	761	235
	Harvest represented	18,960				
	Harvest unrepresented	-				
	Total Harvest	18,960				

¹ Harvests on July 24 and 31 contained fish from statistical area 244-64 (5,015 fish). This non-corridor harvest accounted for 11.5% of the harvest represented by the corridor-only mixture sample.

² All unrepresented Upper Subdistrict harvest was harvested by dip net.

Table 4.— Mean and median stock-specific harvest, standard deviation (SD), and 90% credibility intervals (CI) calculated using a stratified estimator for combined spatial and temporal strata in all represented fishing area strata and based on genetic analysis of coho salmon harvested in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery, 2025. The numbers of fish that contribute to the unrepresented strata are also provided.

Reporting group	Harvest		90% CI		SD
	Mean	Median	5%	95%	
<i>Southwest CI</i>	3,042	2,923	1,883	4,685	887
<i>Northwest CI</i>	12,192	12,069	8,185	16,464	2,527
<i>Susitna</i>	28,617	28,525	22,274	35,131	3,996
<i>Deshka</i>	8,081	8,052	3,924	12,297	2,486
<i>Yentna</i>	22,992	22,903	17,865	28,837	3,330
<i>Knik</i>	19,312	19,223	14,560	24,554	3,053
<i>Jim</i>	3,665	3,580	2,117	5,526	1,051
<i>Turnagain/Northeast CI</i>	14,988	14,966	10,202	19,652	2,852
<i>Kenai</i>	1,656	1,583	1,136	2,448	405
<i>Kasilof</i>	211	160	8	599	207
<i>Southeast CI</i>	1,177	1,142	412	2,062	508
Harvest represented	115,931				
Harvest unrepresented ¹	77				
Total harvest	116,008				

¹ All unrepresented harvest in 2025 was from the Upper Subdistrict commercial dip gillnet fishery.

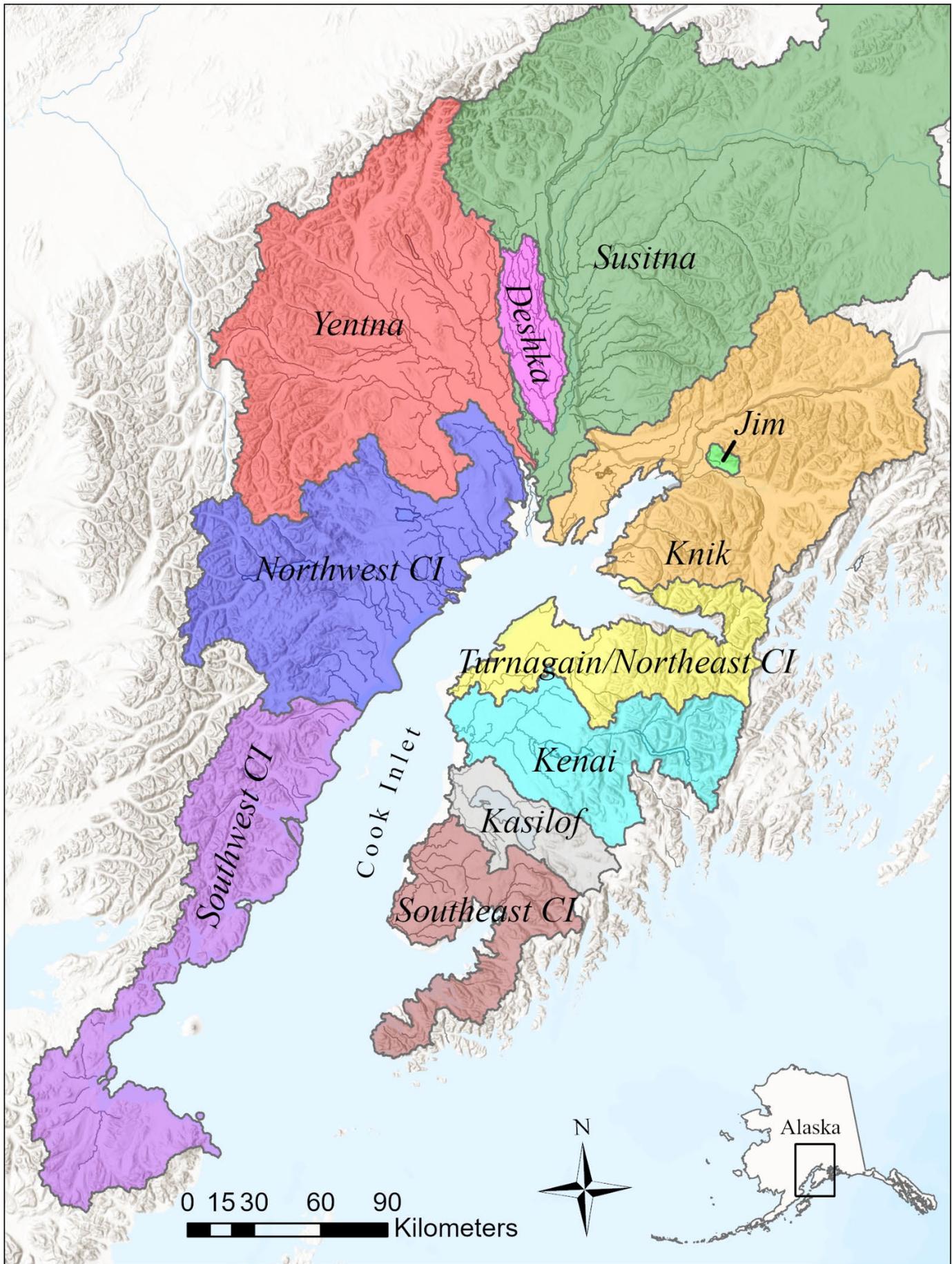


Figure 1.– Map of Cook Inlet showing reporting group areas for genetic stock identification of coho salmon harvest samples.

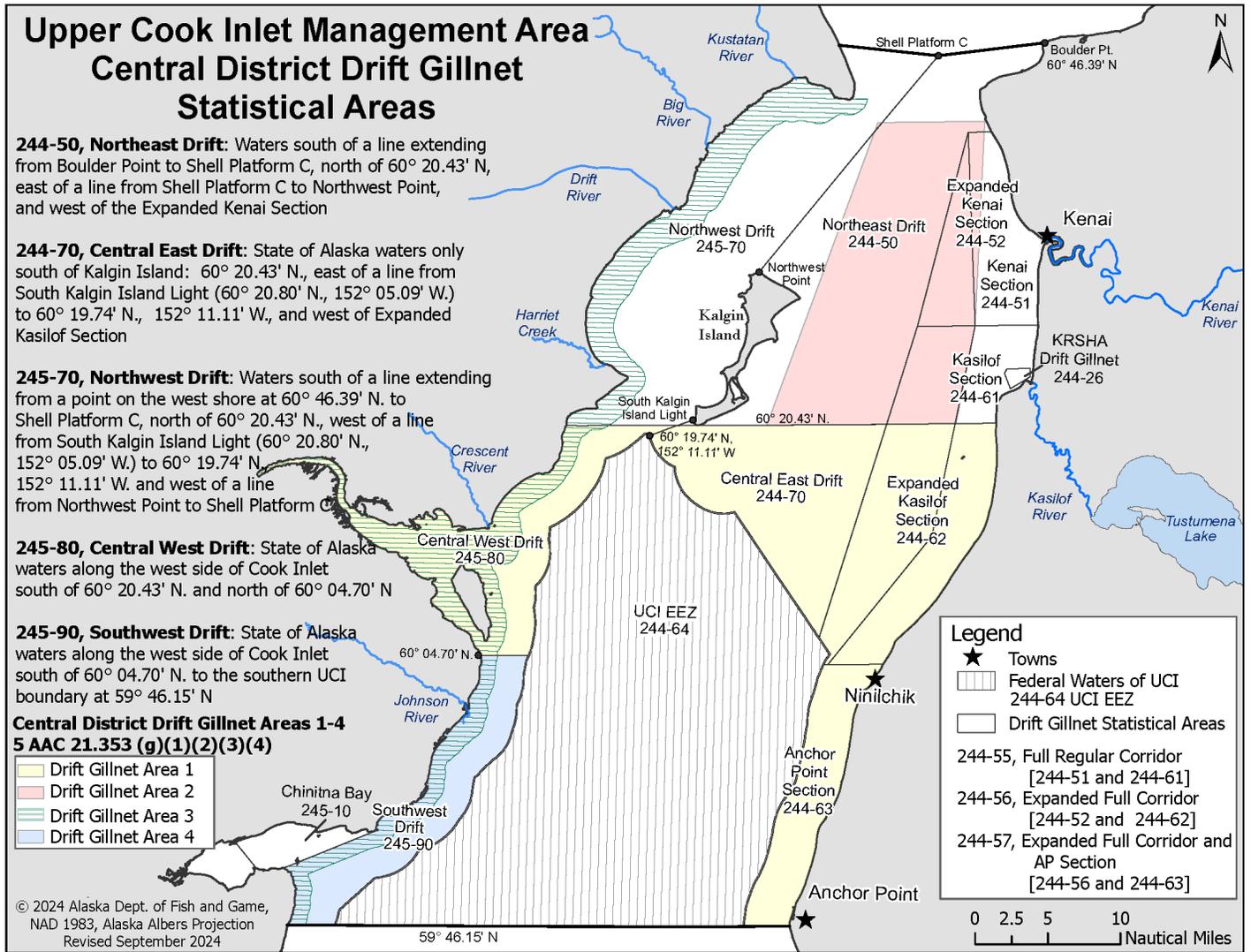


Figure 2.— Map of Upper Cook Inlet showing commercial fishing boundaries (statistical areas) for the Central District drift gillnet fishery.

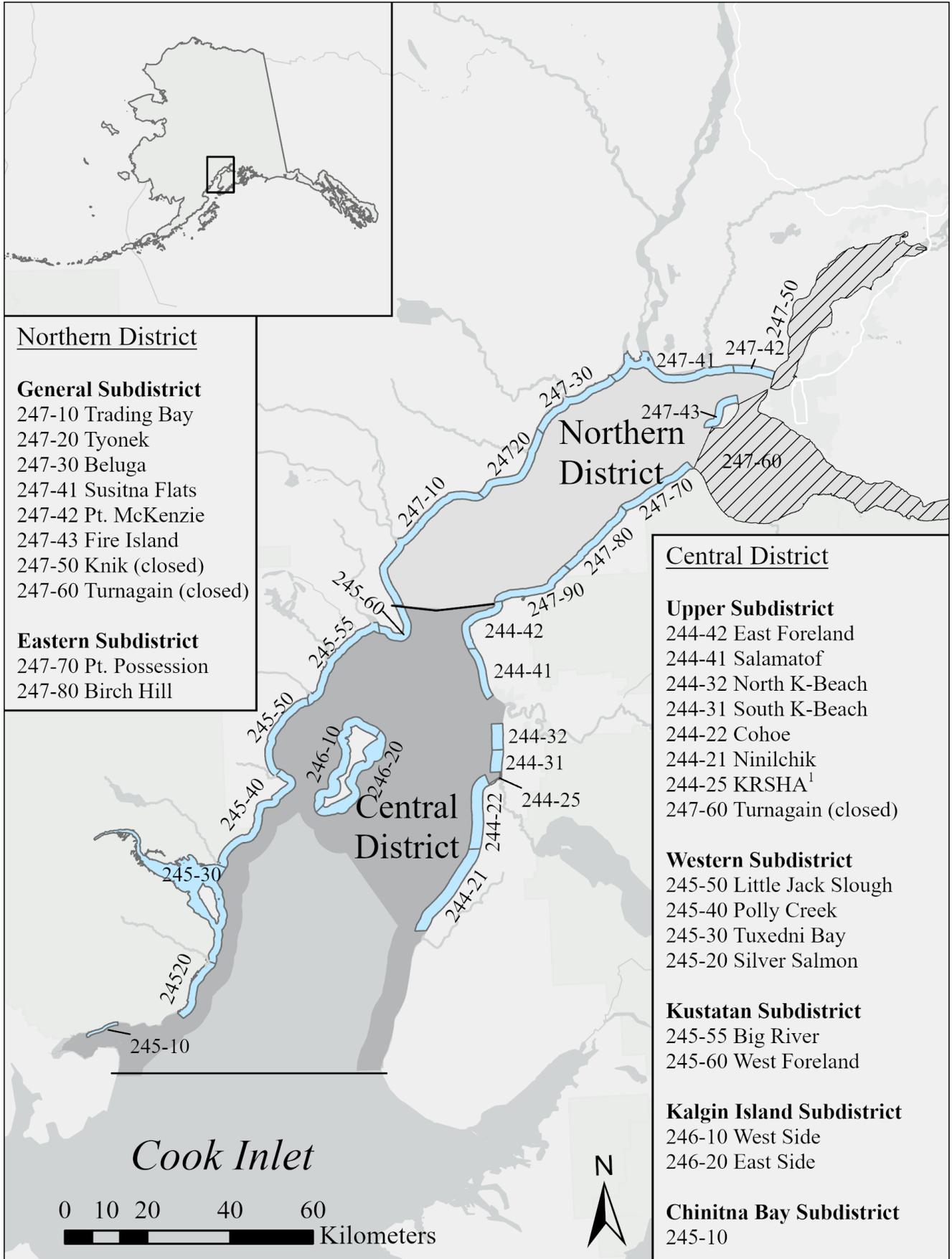


Figure 3—Map of Upper Cook Inlet showing commercial fishing boundaries (statistical areas) for subdistricts within the Northern and Central districts for set gillnet fisheries.

¹ KRSHA = Kasilof River Special Harvest Area

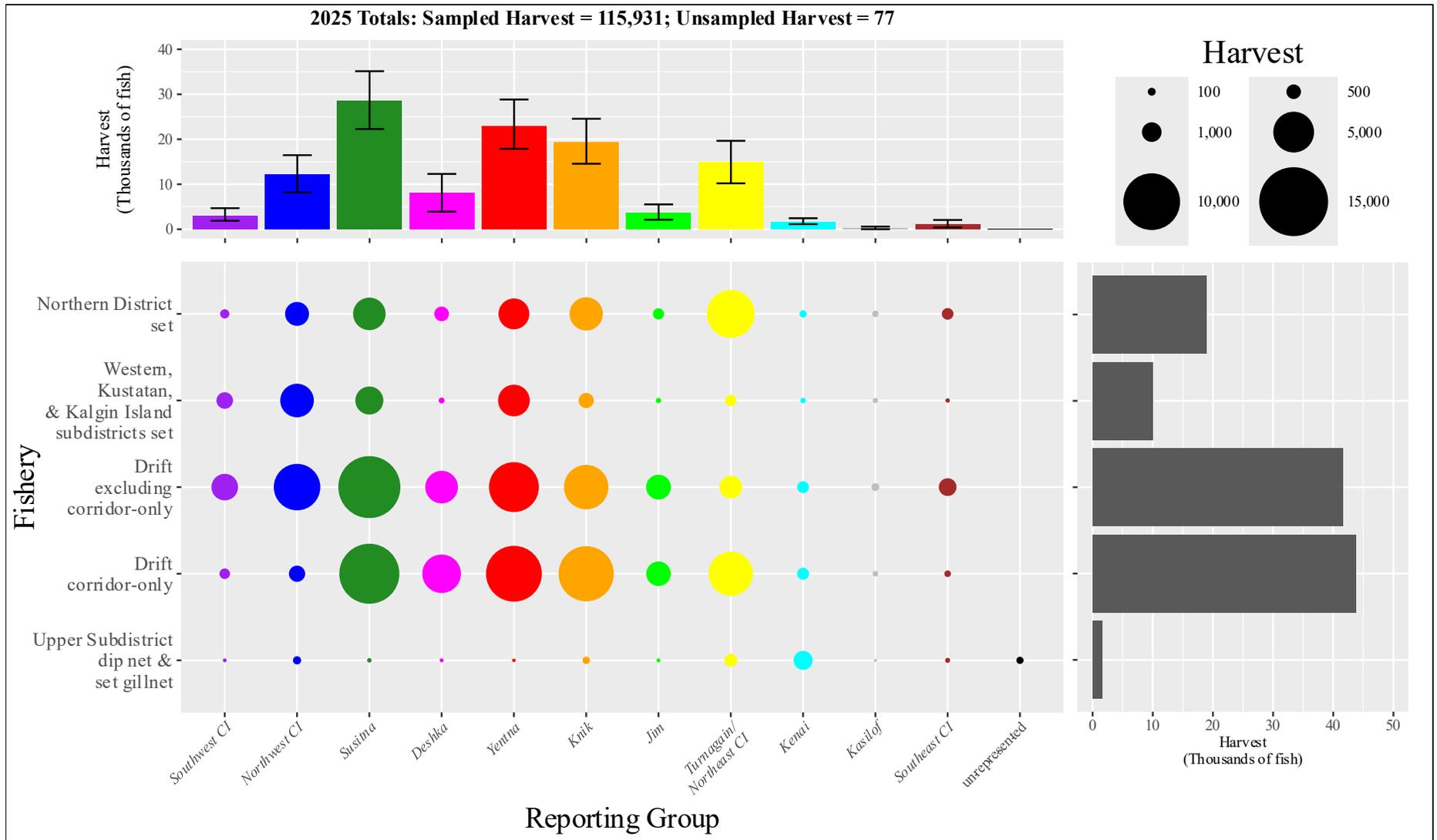


Figure 4.— Upper Cook Inlet commercial coho salmon harvest estimates by fishery and reporting group, 2025.

Key: The bubble plot shows stock-specific harvest estimates (means) of coho salmon for 11 reporting groups (colored circles) and unanalyzed harvest (unrepresented; black circles) (x-axis) and 5 fisheries (y-axis). The size of the circle represents the stock-specific harvest for fishery (see legend, top right). The right bar plot shows the total harvest for each fishery. The top bar plot shows the stock-specific harvest and 90% credibility intervals for the entire season across all fisheries (colored bars) and unrepresented harvest (black bar).

Note: The scales on this figure may differ from the scales used for previously reported years.

Appendix A1.—Statistical area, sampling dates, number of fish sampled, genotyped, and used, and mixture dates and number for mixtures of coho salmon harvested in the Upper Cook Inlet commercial fishery in 2025. Mixture numbers correspond to mixture numbers in Table 2. Maps of statistical areas can be found in Figures 2 and 3.

Statistical area(s) ¹	Sample date	Number of fish			Mixture	
		Sampled	Genotyped	Used	Dates	Number
Central District drift excluding corridor-only periods						
244-50, 57, 64, 70	7/3/2025	15	3	3	6/23–7/21	25-1
244-50, 57, 64, 70	7/7/2025	49	15	15	6/23–7/21	25-1
244-56, 64, 70	7/10/2025	77	16	15	6/23–7/21	25-1
244-56, 64, 70	7/14/2025	48	48	48	6/23–7/21	25-1
244-57, 64, 70	7/17/2025	32	31	30	6/23–7/21	25-1
244-57, 70	7/21/2025	161	77	75	6/23–7/21	25-1
244-50, 57, 70	7/28/2025	144	120	96	7/28–9/5	25-2
244-57, 64, 70; 245-70	8/4/2025	192	31	24	7/28–9/5	25-2
244-57, 64; 245-70	8/7/2025	91	4	4	7/28–9/5	25-2
244-57, 64, 70; 245-70	8/11/2025	54	7	7	7/28–9/5	25-2
245-70, 90	8/14/2025	77	8	7	7/28–9/5	25-2
245-10	8/22/2025	144	20	20	7/28–9/5	25-2
Central District drift corridor-only periods ²						
244-56	7/11/2025	10	4	4	7/4–8/1	25-3
244-56	7/15/2025	30	25	22	7/4–8/1	25-3
244-57	7/22/2025	32	32	31	7/4–8/1	25-3
244-57, 64	7/24/2025	69	69	68	7/4–8/1	25-3
244-57	7/29/2025	40	27	27	7/4–8/1	25-3
244-57, 64	7/31/2025	168	33	28	7/4–8/1	25-3
Central District-Upper Subdistrict set gillnet						
244-21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42	8/5/2025	232	92	88	8/5 & 8/6	25-4
244-21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42	8/6/2025	221	98	96	8/5 & 8/6	25-4
Central District-Western, Kustatan, and Kalgin Island subdistricts set gillnet						
245-30; 246-10, 20	7/3/2025	10	1	1	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-30, 60; 246-10	7/7/2025	15	1	1	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-30, 60; 246-10, 20	7/10/2025	23	9	9	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-50, 60; 246-10, 20	7/21/2025	72	36	34	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-30, 50, 60; 246-10, 20	7/24/2025	72	22	20	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-30, 50, 60; 246-10, 20	7/28/2025	72	39	38	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-30, 50, 60; 246-10, 20	7/31/2025	72	36	27	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-30, 50, 60; 246-10, 20	8/4/2025	48	28	28	6/26–8/21	25-5
246-10	8/7/2025	96	0	0	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-50, 60; 246-10	8/11/2025	110	6	6	6/26–8/21	25-5
245-50; 246-10, 20	8/14/2025	40	12	12	6/26–8/21	25-5

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Statistical area(s)	Sample date	Number of fish			Mixture	
		Sampled	Genotyped	Used	Dates	Number
Northern District-Eastern and General subdistricts set gillnet						
247-70, 90	7/3/2025	6	0	0	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/7/2025	3	1	1	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/10/2025	10	1	1	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/14/2025	48	2	1	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/17/2025	7	5	4	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/21/2025	45	15	15	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/24/2025	8	6	6	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/28/2025	32	10	10	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	7/31/2025	64	31	29	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	8/4/2025	48	23	21	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	8/7/2025	48	8	8	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	8/11/2025	288	54	54	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-70, 80, 90	8/14/2025	48	34	34	7/3–8/14	25-6
247-42, 43	7/14/2025	24	18	18	7/7–8/14	25-7
247-41, 42, 43	7/21/2025	48	48	48	7/7–8/14	25-7
247-41, 42, 43	7/24/2025	48	24	23	7/7–8/14	25-7
247-41, 42, 43	7/28/2025	96	63	63	7/7–8/14	25-7
247-42, 43	8/4/2025	96	25	24	7/7–8/14	25-7
247-42, 43	8/11/2025	48	12	12	7/7–8/14	25-7
247-10, 20, 30	7/14/2025	24	19	19	7/3–8/14	25-8
247-10, 20, 30	7/17/2025	24	24	24	7/3–8/14	25-8
247-10, 20, 30	7/21/2025	34	31	31	7/3–8/14	25-8
247-10, 20, 30	7/24/2025	71	16	16	7/3–8/14	25-8
247-20, 30	7/28/2025	96	34	34	7/3–8/14	25-8
247-10, 20, 30	7/31/2025	48	32	32	7/3–8/14	25-8
247-10, 20, 30	8/4/2025	96	34	34	7/3–8/14	25-8
Total		3,924	1,520	1,446		

¹ These are the statistical areas where coho salmon were harvested within a given day. i.e., these may not include all statistical areas fished each day.

² Harvests on July 24 and 31 contained fish from statistical area 244-64 (5,015 fish). This non-corridor harvest accounted for 11.5% of the harvest represented by the corridor-only mixture sample.

Note: Days when samples were collected but not genotyped represented very small harvests and the number of fish needed for a 190 fish mixture sample was less than half a fish. For example, a day representing 0.10% of the total harvest for a given area stratum would only need 0.19 fish genotyped for a 190 fish sample (i.e., $0.001 \times 190 = 0.19$ fish).



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Planning and Land Use Department

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DRAFT

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries

From: Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission

Date: February 9, 2026

Re: Comments on 2026 Statewide Finfish and Supplemental Issues

I. Preamble

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (MSB) Fish and Wildlife Commission (FWC). The MSB FWC represents the interests of the Borough in the conservation and allocation of fish, wildlife and habitat. Specifically, the FWC advises borough officials, state or federal agencies and other organizations with interests that may affect conservation of fish, wildlife, and habitat across an area the size of West Virginia. Within this area, residents fish commercially, personal use dip net, sport fish, and four indigenous communities — Chickaloon, Knik, Eklutna Village, and Tyonek – engage in subsistence, educational, and personal use fisheries. The members of the FWC bring decades of experience managing fish and wildlife resources within Alaska.

Positions and actions of the MSB FWC related to fisheries conservation and management are informed by six (6) clearly stated goals:

1. Long-term salmon conservation and protection of salmon habitat.
2. Maintain and enhance the Conservation Corridor in the drift gillnet fishery management plan.
3. Clarify or strengthen conservative management practices which provide protection for current and formerly identified Stocks of Concern.
4. Increase inriver returns of coho and sockeye salmon to Northern Cook Inlet systems.
5. Adjust existing king salmon management plan and strategies to more adequately address conservation concerns for king salmon returning to Northern Cook Inlet drainages.
6. Maintain or extend Personal Use fishing opportunity for Alaskan residents fishing Northern Cook Inlet drainages.

MSB Fish and Wildlife Commission Proposal Positions

For the 2026 Statewide meeting of the Alaska Board of Fisheries, the FWC is focused solely on reviewing and developing a position for proposal 186, which was accepted as an Agenda Change Request (ACR) consistent with guidelines set forth in 5 AAC 39.999, to address a “fishery conservation purpose or

reason". The FWC is pleased that the Board, through its actions in accepting the ACR, recognizes the magnitude and urgency of the issues that Proposal 186 seeks to address.

II. Matanuska-Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission Comments on Statewide Finfish and Supplemental Proposals

Proposal 186 5 AAC 21.353

Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan.

SUPPORT

What problem does Proposal 186 address?

With the inception of the more liberal Federally managed EEZ drift gillnet fishery, and Kenai king salmon conservation changes, the State of Alaska seeks to harvest a greater portion of surplus Kasilof and Kenai River sockeye salmon offshore in the drift gillnet fishery. This strategy is inconsistent with terminal stock fisheries management and has resulted in increasing incidental catches of Northern bound coho salmon, negatively affecting spawning escapements, and reasonable harvest opportunities for subsistence, commercial, sport, and personal use needs in Northern Cook Inlet.

Inriver salmon shortages have resulted in consistent restrictions and closures for Northern District commercial and sport fisheries over the past three years. Sport fishery closures were focused most specifically on the Deshka River and Little Susitna River during this time. In spite of intense inriver restrictions, too few salmon were left to even remotely achieve published Department coho salmon SEGs in either river. Adaptive Management Changes need to be considered and made. A more precautionary management approach as outlined in 5 AAC 39.222 is clearly required.

What does Proposal 186 do?

Proposal 186 seeks to limit incidental catches of coho salmon by effectively reducing the fishing area starting July 9 by limiting commercial fishing to the Expanded Kenai section (Statistical Area 244-52) and Expanded Kasilof Section (Statistical Area 244-62) and Anchor Point Section (Statistical Area 244-63) with removal of additional fishing time outside these sections regardless of sockeye run strength.

Specifically, Proposal 186 does the following:

- 1) from July 9 – July 15 at run strengths greater than 2.3 million Kenai River sockeye, Drift Gillnet Area 1 is removed from the current regulation
- 2) from July 16 – July 31 at run strengths of 2.3 and 4.6 million Kenai sockeye
 - a. removes reference to one regular 12 hr. period
 - b. removes Drift Gillnet Area 1
- 3) Removes reference to remaining weekly 12-hour regular fishing periods that took place in the Expanded Kenai, Kasilof and Anchor Point Sections.

Discussion and Rationale

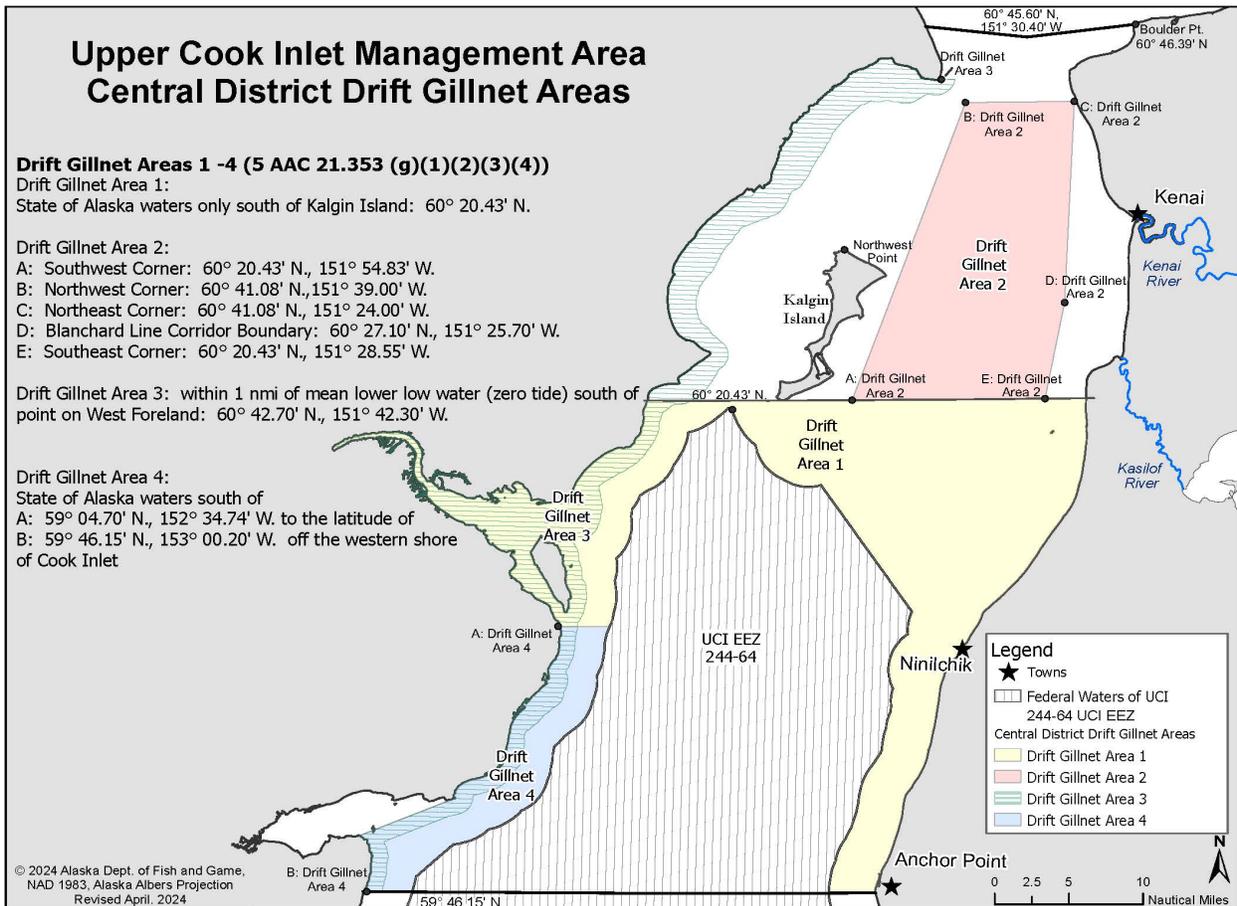
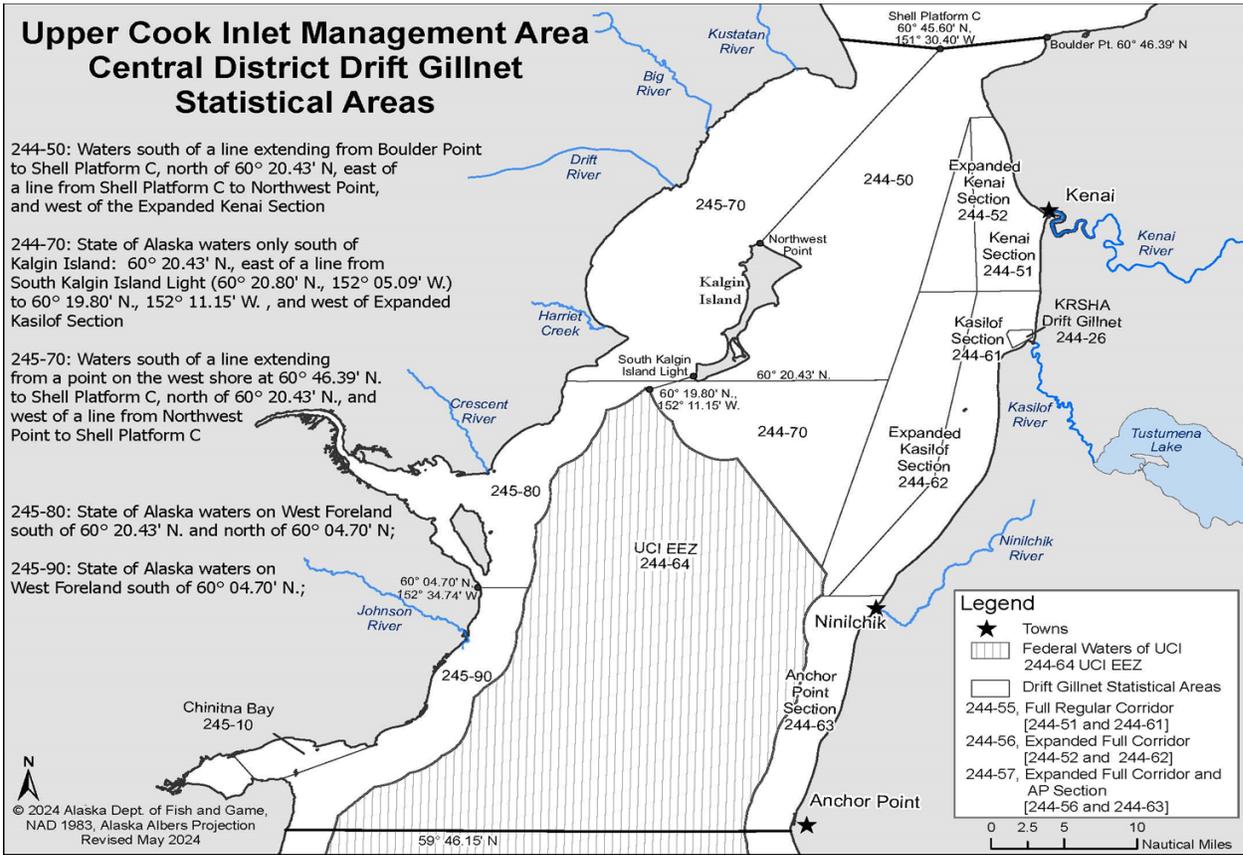
The history of commercial fisheries management priorities in Upper Cook Inlet has been one of placing the harvest of surplus sockeye salmon, particularly those stocks bound for Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, ahead of conservation concerns for weaker Northern bound coho and chinook salmon stocks. Additionally, Upper Cook Inlet has historically been managed as a mixed stock commercial fishery which further impacts the weaker Northern bound stocks.

In more recent Board of Fisheries actions, the board has moved incrementally toward regulations favoring Terminal Stock Fisheries management as is employed in Bristol Bay. This was first evidenced in the Board's recognition of the value of a "Conservation Corridor" to pass Northern bound stocks by limiting more commercial drift gillnet fishing to what is now referred to as the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and Expanded Anchor Point sections. This enlightened approach had the potential to favorably address stock conservation issues in the Northern District and allow the harvest of surplus sockeye until the creation of the Federally managed EEZ.

The creation and management of the EEZ creates an incredible amount of uncertainty for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Board of Fisheries. In the face of uncertainty, the Board routinely has applied a precautionary principle to managing salmon harvest in favor of meeting escapement and inriver targets. Proposal 186 calls for restrictions in the drift gillnet fishery to address the consistent failure of the current management system to meet escapement and inriver use needs of the Northern district, while still providing sufficient tools for the Department to effectively manage the important commercial fishery.

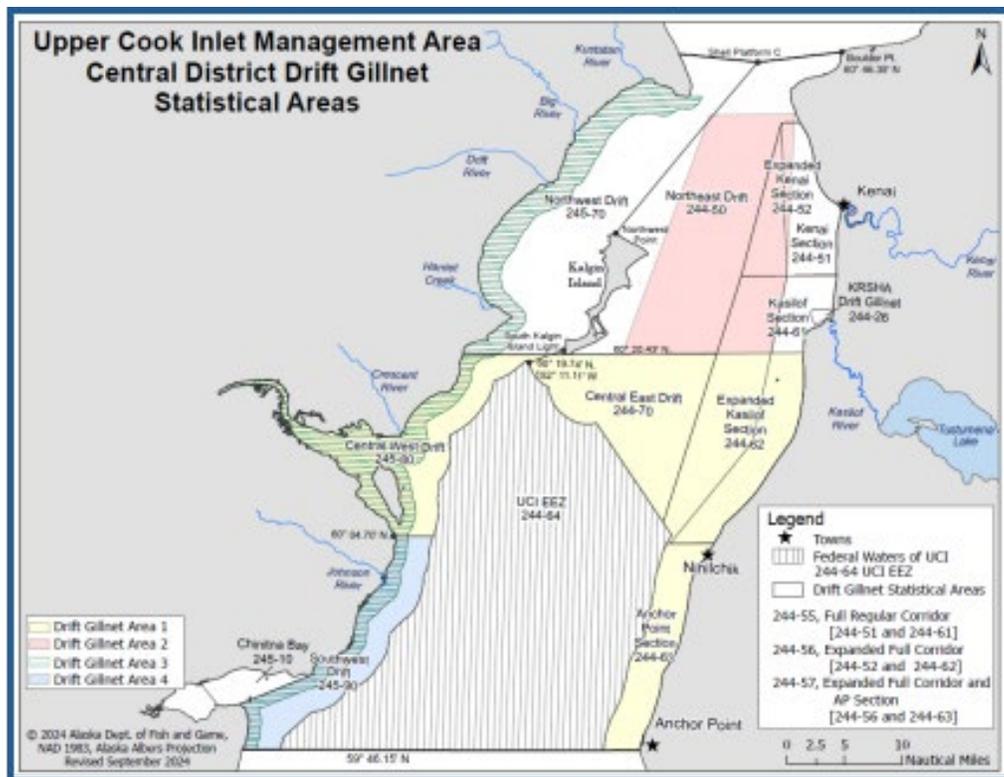
The Matanuska Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission strongly supports Proposal 186 and looks forward to working with the Board of Fisheries and other stakeholders to address the serious and chronic conservation concerns recognized by the Board in accepting Proposal 186 as an Agenda Change Request.

MSB Fish & Wildlife Commission Chair, Pete Probasco



Proposal 186 Simplified

If adopted Proposal 186 may allow State of Alaska commercial drift gillnetting in the mixed stock staging area west of the Anchor Point, Expanded Kasilof, and Expanded Kenai Sections at a similar level as the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan currently provides when sockeye salmon abundance levels of under 2.3 million sockeye salmon are returning to the Kenai River. Any additional State of Alaska commercial drift gill netting aimed at harvesting higher Kenai River or Kasilof River sockeye salmon abundances from July 9 until **closed** by emergency order would be restricted to one or more of the following more terminal harvest areas: Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and / or Anchor Point Sections.



This week's Frontiersman Newspaper fishing column -- please distribute to FWC members

From Andy Couch <fishing@fish4salmon.com>

Date Tue 2/10/2026 10:29 PM

To Paul Clark <Paul.Clark@matsugov.us>; Mac Minard <macminard@mt.net>

[EXTERNAL EMAIL - CAUTION: Do not open unexpected attachments or links.]

Mat-Su Anglers Column for Friday February 13, 2026 Frontiersman Newspaper

Proposal 186 For Northern Cook Inlet Coho By Andy Couch

Last Summer during the 3rd season in a row where the Deshka River and Little Susitna River sport coho salmon fisheries were restricted inseason and then closed by ADF&G emergency orders — with not enough coho documented up either river to achieve even the lower end of the Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) range at either location, an individual asked if I would submit an Agenda Change Request (ACR) proposing conservative adjustment of the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan to allow additional passage of Northern Cook Inlet coho salmon into Northern Cook Inlet waters to better ensure attaining adequate coho salmon spawning escapements (ACR5).

ACR 5 was considered by the Alaska Board of Fisheries at its October 2025 work session with support from 4 of the 7 Board members, agreeing it met the Agenda Change Request Criteria to be scheduled for an out of cycle regular meeting. During that October worksession ACR 5 was scheduled to be considered during the Statewide Board of Fisheries Meeting at the Egan Convention Center in Anchorage from March 17 - 21, 2026.

ACR 5 is now Proposal 186 and if adopted, as written, would adjust fishing opportunity for the Central District commercial drift gillnet fishery targeting Kenai River sockeye salmon in the Central District mixed stock zone west of the Extended Kenai, Extended Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections to one consistent opportunity for each of the 3 abundance levels provided for in the management plan. — Additional drift gillnet fishing allowed at the two higher levels of sockeye salmon returns to the Kenai River would be restricted to occurring in the more terminal sections (Anchor Point) Expanded Kasilof, Expanded Kenai) closer to the Kenai River. While allowing additional drift gillnet harvest opportunity for harvestable surplus Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon, only allowing that harvest to occur closer to the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers should allow better passage of coho salmon through the center of Upper Cook Inlet to ensure better attainment of adequate coho salmon spawning escapement levels throughout Northern Cook Inlet — as measured by coho salmon escapement goals at Deshka and Little Susitna River. Note: Achieving coho SEG levels at Deshka and Little Susitna during 2026 would relieve pressure to list both coho stocks as Stock of Management Concern during the Board's 2026 / 2027 cycle next winter.

<https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/regulations/regprocess/fisheriesboard/pdfs/2025-2026/proposals/186.pdf>

With recent management changes in Upper Cook Inlet — Federal management providing a more liberal drift gillnet harvest opportunity in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters and State of Alaska management commercial changes to conserve late-run Kenai River Chinook requiring a larger percentage of drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvests, changes are need to ensure that the purpose of the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan is achieved, "...to ensure adequate salmon escapements and a harvestable surplus of salmon into the Northern District drainages" <https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/alaska/5-AAC-21.353>

A majority of the current Alaska Board of Fisheries members have acknowledged liberal practices within the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan that may be sabotaging the ability to achieve adequate Northern District coho salmon escapements on almost-chronic level by acknowledging that ACR 5 met 539.999 ACR criteria and scheduling what is now Proposal 186 for Board consideration in March. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/alaska/5-AAC-39.999>

Should the Board of Fisheries and State of Alaska manage the Central District drift gillnet fishery to better ensure adequate coho salmon escapement levels in Northern Cook Inlet? <https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/alaska/5-AAC-39.220> and <https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/alaska/5-AAC-39.220> and

AS 16.05.258 (e) The Board of Fisheries may allocate fishery resources among personal use, sport, guided sport, and commercial fisheries. The board shall adopt criteria for the allocation of fishery resources and shall use the criteria as appropriate to particular allocation decisions. The criteria may include factors such as

- (1) the history of each personal use, sport, guided sport, and commercial fishery;
- (2) the number of residents and nonresidents who have participated in each fishery in the past and the number of residents and nonresidents who can reasonably be expected to participate in the future;
- (3) the importance of each fishery for providing residents the opportunity to obtain fish for personal and family consumption;
- (4) the availability of alternative fisheries resources;

- (5) the importance of each fishery to the economy of the state;
- (6) the importance of each fishery to the economy of the region and local area in which the fishery is located;
- (7) the importance of each fishery in providing recreational opportunities for residents and nonresidents.

There are currently plenty of regulations (as evidenced above) that should ensure Board of Fisheries adopted fishing regulations and ADF&G management decisions provide for adequate salmon escapements and harvestable surpluses into Northern Cook Inlet (including Mat-Su Valley) drainages. Board of Fisheries decisions and ADF&G management actions, however, are determined through a public meeting process. Recent below SEG coho salmon escapements at Deshka River and Little Susitna River for 3 consecutive years, combined with a majority of current Board members who have recognized that issue, appear to align for positive change which could occur for Northern Cook Inlet coho salmon stocks. Opportunity for positive change increases with additional public support from groups and individuals most interested in maintaining sustainable coho salmon stock levels — that could also provide reasonable Northern Cook Inlet coho salmon harvest opportunities for all user groups throughout entire fishing seasons.

The Matanuska - Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission (FWC) will be working with groups and individuals willing to participate to achieve positive management change for Northern Cook Inlet coho salmon through proposal 186 and has multiple meetings: Feb 12, Feb 26, March 12 scheduled to facilitate that process between now and the March 17 - 21 Board of Fisheries meeting. Please consider participating and requesting friends, organizations, groups, and legislators, representatives, officials to participate in this effort as well. <https://matsugov.us/agendas?board=84> for more information people may also call Mat-Su Borough staff member, Paul Clark at 907-861-8556.

For sustainable and healthy Mat-Su coho stocks and fishery opportunities!!!

Andy Couch is a member of the Matanuska - Susitna Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee the thoughts and opinions expressed in this column are his own - unless noted otherwise.

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Alaska Board of Game

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Guidelines for Written Comments

The Board of Game (board) relies heavily on information provided by the public. Explaining the effect of the proposed changes help inform the board members for their decisions on the hundreds of proposals scheduled for consideration each year. The following information provides guidelines and helpful tips to be effective with submitting written comments and oral testimony.

GUIDELINES FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS

Timely submission: Written comments are strongly encouraged to be submitted online at www.boardofgame.adfg.alaska.gov, by the set deadline for each meeting, usually two weeks in advance. New this cycle, Boards Support will be utilizing an online form that will allow comments to be uploaded as a file or entered manually. With the new system in place, Boards Support will no longer accept comments via email.

Comments received by the deadline are provided to the board and the public on the meeting information webpages in advance of the meeting. Each public and advisory committee comment is indexed, assigned a public comment ("PC") or advisory committee ("AC") log number, and cross-referenced with proposals. Comments are public documents and part of the board record.

Tips for format and content:

- Clearly state the proposal number and your position by indicating "support" or "oppose". If the comments support a modification in the proposal, please indicate "support as amended" and provide your preferred amendment in writing.
- Briefly explain why you support or oppose the proposal to help the board members understand the pros and cons of each issue. Board actions are based on a complete review of the facts involved, not the sum of total comments for or against a proposal.
- For advisory committees (AC), meeting recommendations should reflect why the AC voted as it did. If the vote was split, include the minority opinion. A brief description consisting of a couple sentences is sufficient.
- Include your name and if including graphs or charts, please indicate the source.
- If using acronyms, please state what the acronym stands for.
- Page limits: For on-time comments, up to 100 single-sided pages from any one individual or organization; during the meeting, comments are limited to ten single-sided pages.
- If commenting on multiple proposals, please do not use separate pieces of paper.
- If handwriting comments, write clearly, use dark ink and write legibly. Comments will be scanned and photocopied so please use 8 1/2" x 11" paper and leave reasonable margins.

[date]

[address]

Re: HB 203 – an Act relating to the use of certain trawl or dredge fishing gear in state water (“Prohibit Bottom Trawling”)

Dear Representatives McCabe, Foster, and Tomaszewski,

The Mayor’s office provides this letter of support for Alaska House Bill 203 that would prohibit trawl and dredge fishing gear that make substantial contact with the seafloor. This would apply to bottom trawling, pelagic trawls that drop their nets to the bottom, and dredge fisheries. In bottom trawling, heavy metal doors keep the net mouth open and are dragged across the seafloor, essentially rototilling it, while the nets behind capture everything that is brought up. Pelagic trawls (above the seafloor) mimic bottom trawls when the doors towed in open water are dropped to the seafloor. Dredging employs a 10- to 15-foot wide metal frame that tows heavy chain.

These fisheries damage benthic ecosystems, disrupt fish habitat, and catch and kill non-target “bycatch” species, including species that Alaska residents rely on in subsistence, sport, and commercial fisheries. Alaska’s seafood industry contributes \$33.3 million in ex-vessel earnings in the Mat-Su Borough and sportfishing contributes another \$31-\$64 million in local income.

The ability of marine life to rebound after damage to the seafloor may depend on whether fishing occurs on hard or soft bottom, the complexity of the ecosystem and habitat, and the frequency of gear contact. The ability of target species to be harvested sustainably depends on data-informed fisheries management. The types of and rates at which non-target bycatch species are caught come from federal and state fisheries observers. Observers are deployed on mid-water trawl and bottom trawl vessels in federal waters and those that move between federal and state waters. Observers are also deployed on scallop dredge vessels that operate between state and federal waters.

Dredge vessels specifically target weathervane scallops. Over the last 20 years, only two to four vessels have participated in this fishery, moving between federal and state waters with about 22% of the harvest occurring in state waters. The limited number of vessels has limited both the bycatch and the ecosystem damage. There is also research that suggests soft-bottom habitats are able to recover from dredging relatively quickly, unlike hard-bottom seafloor communities. It is unlikely that there will be increased effort in this fishery. In 2013 the fishery was changed from limited entry to open access, yet there has been no increase in effort. This is likely due to the high cost of outfitting a vessel for this type of fishery and the steep learning curve required.

While we share concerns regarding damage to the benthic environment; the ability of benthic communities, target species, and bycatch species to recover from gear contact with the seafloor; and the impact on sport- and subsistence harvests, we are also concerned about the degree to which a ban on dredging could impact fishery management.

In March 2025, the Alaska Board of Fisheries considered Proposal 298, which would amend the State-Waters Weathervane Scallop Management plan to close state waters in the Yakutat, Prince William Sound, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor areas to commercial scallop fishing using dredge gear and allow other experimental gear types, while removing the vessel monitoring system and onboard observer requirements. While ADFG was neutral on the allocative aspects, they opposed aspects that reduced their ability to assess fishing effort and harvest. An effect they considered was the potential for this to shift vessels entirely into federal waters and increase pressure in those areas. It could also affect the data being collected and potentially threaten the fishery itself. While the scallop fishery is co-managed by federal and state agencies, ADFG manages the observer program. Should state waters be closed to dredging, all weathervane scallop harvest would be stopped until a new Fishery Management Plan could be developed in which the federal government set up and managed an observer program on these vessels

Given the current limited impact of the dredge fishery and the benefit of the data collected by observers, our recommendation would be to ban bottom trawling and pelagic trawls that contact the bottom, but to leave in place ADFG's management of the dredge fishery while research is conducted on impacts of gear contact with the seafloor in different areas and habitat types, and development of less destructive gear options.

HB203 recognizes the importance of research on the impacts of gear on fish habitat, ecosystems, and bycatch. The NOAA SAFE report and ADFG have outlined some of the most pressing scallop research needs. These include greater understanding of age-to and size-at maturity, stock assessments, environmental variables at specific scallop beds, and understanding where there are distinct populations, how they interact, and how that influences the ability of stocks to recover from harvest. Before-after control-impact (BACI) controlled fishing experiments could improve understanding of the ability for benthic communities to recover from dredging on soft-bottom habitats. These are just a few of the stock research studies that could be conducted. Additional studies could be conducted to determine the feasibility of alternative harvest methods, including scallop farming, and on the ways in which biodiversity and health of Alaska's fisheries – including salmon, halibut, crab, and flatfish – are dependent on benthic habitat and resilient to habitat damage.



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Edna.DeVries@matsu.gov

February 5, 2026

The Honorable Mike Dunleavy
Governor
Office of the Governor
PO Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Honorable Governor Dunleavy,

Thank you for your November 14 letter about Chinook and Coho salmon returns in the Mat-Su Borough and Northern Cook Inlet. I appreciate the recognition of the concerns raised by the Borough and the direction to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to continue improving how these runs are assessed. I also want to thank ADF&G leadership, managers, and biologists for staying in regular contact with the Mat-Su Borough Fish and Wildlife Commission. That open communication is critical as we work through challenges, review data, and look for practical ways to support healthy, sustainable salmon populations.

The Borough looks forward to continuing this partnership, beginning with the Board of Fisheries meeting in March. Our Commission members are ready to participate in discussions on Proposal 186 and the management issues you highlighted related to the Upper Cook Inlet Drift Gillnet Fishery, with the shared goal of improving how the Cook Inlet conservation corridor functions. Other priorities for the Mat-Su Borough include evaluating whether certain Chinook and coho stocks should be listed at an appropriate level of concern, and continuing investments in fish weirs, sonar, genetic testing, and staffing needed to guide sound management decisions—even during tight budget times. Reflecting how important salmon are to our communities and way of life, the Mat-Su Borough Assembly identified fishery management as our top legislative priority this year.

Thank you again for your continued commitment and for recognizing how vital these fisheries are to our residents.

Sincerely,

Edna DeVries

Mayor

Cc: Mat-Su Valley Delegation; Borough Manager; Commissioner ADF&G; Ak Board of Fisheries

CURRENT COMMISSION GOALS

1. Long-term salmon conservation and protection of salmon habitat.
2. Maintain and enhance the Conservation Corridor in the drift gillnet fishery management plan.
3. Clarify or strengthen conservative management practices which provide protection for current and formerly identified Stocks of Concern.
4. Increase in-river returns of coho and sockeye salmon to Northern Cook Inlet river systems.
5. Adjust existing king salmon management plans and strategies to more adequately address conservation concerns for king salmon returning to Northern Cook Inlet drainages.
6. Maintain or extend personal use fishing opportunity for Alaskan residents fishing Northern Cook Inlet drainages.

DRAFT REVISED COMMISSION GOALS

- 1 Restore, Conserve and Protect all salmon and their habitat to reverse declining population trends and restore long term salmon health and sustainability.
- 2 Maintain and enhance the Conservation Corridor in the State of Alaska Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan to ensure healthy returns to in-river natal waters.
- 3 Strengthen conservative management by both state and federal agencies with best available science, data and practices that protect and restore current and formerly identified Stocks of Concern. Make the case for stocks that need immediate critical Stock of Concern designation.
- 4 Increase in-river critically low returns of Chinook, coho and declining sockeye salmon to Northern Cook Inlet river systems.
- 5 Adjust existing king salmon management plans and strategies to more adequately address conservation, concerns for king salmon returning to Northern Cook Inlet drainages.
- 6 Extend and protect personal use fishing opportunities in Northern Cook Inlet drainages as sustainable populations allow.
7. Find out why large runs of salmon to Central Cook Inlet are not replicated to northern bound fish. Enlist help of scientists, federal and state managers, genetic identification and better management with time and place when Northern bound salmon need to be allowed to migrate north to their natal waters.

C3 Council Motion
2026 Cook Inlet Salmon Harvest Specifications
February 11, 2026

The Council adopts the Preliminary 2026 Cook Inlet Salmon SAFE report.

The Council adopts the 2026 Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon specifications for OFLs and ABCs as recommended by the SSC, and recommends the TACs as shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed 2026 harvest specifications for Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon stocks. The *SSC recommended* minimum stock size threshold (MSST), preseason overfishing level (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), annual catch limit (ACL), and *Council recommended* total allowable catch (TAC) are in numbers of fish.

Stock	Tier	MFMT	MSST	OFL	OFL_{PRE}	ABC Buffer	ABC/ACL	TAC Buffer	TAC
Kenai Sockeye (KNSOCK)	1	0.265	3,030,000	NA	1,284,478	27.0%	937,993	6%	
Kasilof Sockeye (KASOCK)	1	0.538	555,000	NA	617,006	20.6%	489,936	6%	1,487,153 *
Aggregate Sockeye (AOSOCK)	3	NA	NA	906,757	181,351	15%	154,149	6%	
Aggregate Chinook (ACHIN)	3	NA	405,002	2,237	373	30%	261	8%	240
Aggregate Coho (COHO)	3	NA	NA	268,053	67,013	60%	26,805	38%	16,619
Aggregate Chum (CHUM)	3	NA	NA	390,030	97,508	20%	78,006	12%	68,645
Aggregate Pink (PINK)	3	NA	NA	282,813	141,406	10%	127,266	2%	124,721

* Combined sockeye salmon TAC. The sum of KNSOCK, KASOCK, and AOSOCK.