

# **SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2004**

by

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## ABSTRACT

This report presents findings of a study designed to estimate the subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) in Alaska in 2004. The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted the study as part of a cooperative agreement with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). In May 2003, NMFS published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska for qualified individuals who are residents of 117 rural communities or members of 123 Alaska Native tribes with traditional uses of halibut. 2004 was the second year in which subsistence halibut fishing took place under these regulations. Subsistence fishers are required to obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (SHARC) from NMFS before fishing. By the end of 2004, 13,813 individuals had obtained SHARCs, compared to 11,635 by the end of 2003 (an increase of 18.7 percent). A one-page survey form was mailed to all SHARC holders in early 2005, with two follow-up mailings. Household visits supplemented the mailings in selected communities. In total, 8,524 surveys were returned, a response rate of 61.7 percent. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

According to the study findings, an estimated 5,984 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2004; the estimated number of subsistence fishers in 2003 was 4,942. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest in 2004 was 52,412 fish (+/- 1.6 percent) for 1,193,162 pounds (+/- 1.5 percent) net weight. ("Net weight" is 75 percent of "round" or live weight; the estimated harvest was 1,590,882 pounds round weight.) This compares to a harvest estimate of 43,926 halibut and 1,041,330 pounds net weight (+/- 3.9 percent) in 2003. Reflecting the larger number of SHARCs valid in 2004, this is an increase of 14.6 percent in the annual harvest as estimated in pounds net weight.

Of the total subsistence halibut harvest in 2004, 882,934 pounds (74.0 percent) were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (longlines or skates) and 310,228 pounds (26.0 percent) were harvested with hand-operated gear (rod and reel or handline). This was similar to the harvest by gear type in 2003 (72.3 percent setline and 27.7 percent hand-operated gear). Of those subsistence fishers using setline gear, the most (44.2 percent) usually fished with 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation. Subsistence fishers also harvested an estimated 19,001 rockfish (*Sebastes* spp) and 4,407 lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*) in 2004 while fishing for halibut. In 2003, subsistence halibut fishers had an estimated incidental harvest of 14,870 rockfish and 3,298 lingcod.

The largest subsistence halibut harvest in 2004 occurred in Halibut Regulatory Area 2C (southeast Alaska), 677,084 pounds net weight, for 56.7 percent of the statewide total. Harvests for the other regulatory areas, in descending order, were as follows: Area 3A (southcentral Alaska), 403,610 pounds (33.8 percent); Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 33,519 pounds (2.8 percent); Area 4A (east Aleutian Islands), 28,877 pounds (2.4 percent); Area 4E (east Bering Sea coast), 28,501 pounds (2.4 percent); Area 4D (central Bering Sea), 10,923 pounds (0.9 percent); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 9,734 pounds (0.8 percent); and Area 4B (western Aleutian Islands), 916 pounds (0.1 percent). This geographic distribution of the subsistence halibut harvest in 2004 was generally similar to

that of 2003, when Areas 2C and 3A accounted for 59.9 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively, of the Alaska total.

Preliminary data from the International Pacific Halibut Commission indicate that 81.986 million pounds (net weight) of halibut were removed from Alaskan waters in 2004. Of this total, the subsistence harvest accounted for 1.5 percent. Commercial harvests took 73.3 percent of the halibut, followed by bycatch in other commercial fisheries (14.2 percent), sport harvests (8.6 percent), and wastage in the commercial fishery (2.4 percent).

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

The report concludes that 1.2 million net pounds is a sound estimate of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2004. The estimate is based upon a scientific sampling of SHARC holders and a relatively high response rate. The total estimated harvest falls below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the subsistence harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see [www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf](http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf), page 16748). Although the 2004 harvest estimate is somewhat higher than the 2003 estimate, there is no certain trend in the harvest. The report recommends that research be continued for three more years, so that five years of data under the current set of regulations governing gear, participation requirements, and daily harvest limits can be evaluated.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

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

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# CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND METHODS

## BACKGROUND

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

As noted by Wolfe (2002) and described in *Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for a Regulatory Amendment for Defining a Halibut Subsistence Fishery Category* (an “EA/RIR”) by NPFMC, ADF&G, IPHC, and NMFS, August 11, 2000 (NMFS 2000; see also NMFS 2003), subsistence halibut fisheries are local, non-commercial, customary and traditional food fisheries in Alaska’s coastal areas. The EA/RIR summarizes information about the subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. This background information provides the NPFMC’s justifications for recommending subsistence fishing regulations for halibut in Alaska, and is not repeated here. Figure 1 illustrates halibut regulatory areas in Alaska.

In May 2003, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, published federal regulations implementing a subsistence halibut fishery for qualified individuals in the waters in and off Alaska (50 CFR Parts 300, 600, and 679) (see [www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/fr18145.pdf](http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/fr18145.pdf)). In total, residents of 117 rural communities<sup>1</sup> and members of 123 Alaska Native tribes are eligible to participate in the fishery.<sup>2</sup> (See Appendix A for a list of eligible tribes and communities as they appear in the federal register.) Subsistence halibut fishers are required to obtain a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) from the Restricted Access Management Program (RAM) office of NMFS prior to fishing. These federal regulations (50 CFR Part 300.65(h)(4)) authorize periodic surveys of holders of SHARCs to estimate annual subsistence harvests and related catch and effort information. The regulation states that, “Responding to a subsistence halibut harvest survey will be voluntary.” Table 1 provides population estimates for the eligible rural communities for 2000 based on the federal decennial census. The total population of these communities in 2000 was 82,572, of which 38,977 were Alaska Natives. In addition, the non-rural places of Juneau and Ketchikan in 2000 had Alaska Native populations of 5,084 and 2,689, respectively, most of whom were eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut program through their tribal membership. Also, an unknown number of eligible tribal members lived in other non-rural places such as Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. As also shown in Table 1, estimates published by the State of Alaska for 2004 report a total

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

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

population of 81,402 for eligible rural communities. Updated population estimates by ethnicity are not available.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the project was to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in the calendar year 2004. Objectives included:

1. An estimate of the subsistence harvest of halibut in Alaska in 2004 by community, tribe, gear type, and IPHC regulatory area, along with an estimate of the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut in 2004.
2. An estimate of the harvest of halibut by SHARC holders while sport fishing in 2004.
3. An estimate of the number of lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*) and rockfish (genus *Sebastes*) taken by subsistence fishers while fishing for halibut in 2004.

## DATA COLLECTION METHODS

### Public Outreach

In early December 2004, the Division of Subsistence sent a letter to all eligible tribes informing them about the second year of the research. This communication also included a copy of the short summary of the findings for 2003. (Appendix B is a copy of the letter sent to all eligible tribes.) Each tribe also received a copy of the full final report for 2003. In January 2005, announcements were made through the media (local newspapers and radio stations) about the upcoming mailing of halibut survey forms to SHARC holders. Appendix C is a copy of the ADF&G news release of January 28, 2005. Appendix D is a copy of an announcement that ran in the following Alaska newspapers in late January 2005: Kodiak Daily Mirror, Bristol Bay Times [Dillingham], the Dutch Harbor Fisherman, the Tundra Drums [Bethel], the Cordova Times, the Sitka Sentinel, the Ketchikan Daily News, the Petersburg Pilot, and the Chilkat Valley News [Haines]). Outreach about the project took place during the Coastal Villages Regional Fund halibut longline workshops in Kipnuk, Hooper Bay, Tununak, Chefornek, and Quinhagak in early April. A newspaper announcement also ran in the Delta Discovery newspaper (Bethel) for two weekly editions in late April that reminded SHARC holders in western Alaska communities to send back the survey forms. Bethel radio station KYUK played a reminder message during the Tundra Drums radio show in late April. Information was also available on the NMFS web site (<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>) for subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska.

### Mailed Household Survey

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

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

As recommended by Wolfe (2002), the methodology was based upon the registration system for all subsistence halibut fishers, which requires fishers to obtain a SHARC before fishing. All SHARC holders as of December 31, 2004, were surveyed with a mailed, retrospective recall survey covering a 12-month harvest period in calendar year 2004.

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

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

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

During a meeting of the ANSHWG on October 9, 2003, before the mail-out for the first study year, community representatives expressed concern that not all fishers would know what fish are to be included under the category “rockfish” for the incidental harvest question on the survey form. This could lead to an overestimation of this harvest if fishers reported fish such as Pacific cod or sculpins in response to this question. The instructions mailed with the survey provided guidance on this question.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The principal investigators for this study are aware that more than 30 species of rockfish inhabit Alaska waters. (See Alaska Administrative Code 5 AAC 39.975 for definitions of management assemblages of rockfishes.) The goal of this study was to keep the questions about incidental harvests simple. As discussed in the recommendations section (see Chapter Four), if more precise harvest data for various rockfish are needed for particular areas, future research should be designed and funded to address these data needs.

Table 2 provides a chronology of key activities during the project. The first mailing to 13,813 SHARC holders occurred on February 3, 2005. The second mailing to 8,706 SHARC holders occurred on March 10, 2005. The third mailing to 6,957 SHARC holders took place on April 25, 2005. Table 3 provides a summary of response rates by mailing, SHARC type, and place of residence.

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

### Community Visits

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

#### A. Category A Communities: Coordination with Other Fieldwork

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

Through a contract with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC), the Division of Subsistence and the ANHSC conduct annual household surveys in approximately 60 communities to collect harbor seal and sea lion harvest data from Alaska Native subsistence hunters. For the 2004 study year, most of these interviews took place in late January, February, and March 2004. In many of the study communities (especially in Southeast Alaska), only known marine mammal hunters were interviewed, but in others (primarily the smaller communities), the goal was to interview all Alaska Native households.<sup>4</sup> In most communities, local assistants hired to conduct the marine mammal interviews were asked to remind people they were interviewing to return the halibut survey form. In three southeast Alaska communities

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<sup>4</sup> For a description of this project, including a complete list of study communities and sampling goals, see Wolfe et al. 2005.

in which contracts were developed with tribes to conduct surveys, local assistants administered both the marine mammal surveys and the halibut surveys (see below).

#### B. Category B Communities: Plan to Conduct Interviews

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

As noted in the final report for 2003, in Toksook Bay, the number of SHARCs issued (534) approximates the community's total population. Meetings with community leaders in early 2004 determined that there are about 90 to 100 active halibut fishers in Toksook Bay, but only about a third to one-half fish in a particular year. Therefore, as for 2003, a Division of Subsistence staff member, Tracie Krauthoefer, visited the community, in April 2005. She reviewed the list of SHARC holders and conducted interviews with halibut fishers who had not yet returned the mailed surveys. Most identified subsistence halibut fishers in Toksook Bay returned SHARC surveys through the mail or were interviewed by Krauthoefer.

#### C. Category C Communities: Evaluate for Possible Interviewing

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

In January 2005, principal investigator James Fall met with several representatives of the St. Paul tribal government while attending the annual meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission in Victoria, British Columbia. These tribal representatives were very concerned about the very low response rate to the 2003 mail-out survey by SHARC holders from St. Paul (17 percent; see Figure 3 in Fall et al. 2004:61), and supported actions that would improve the response rate and result in a reliable estimate of the subsistence halibut harvest for 2004. Subsequently, in March 2005, Fall and division information management coordinator Bridget Easley developed an informal agreement with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA) for outreach and evaluation of the survey results. Staff at the CBSFA reviewed the list of St. Paul SHARC holders. They identified individuals who had left the community. They then divided the remaining names on the list into two groups: those who are active subsistence or commercial halibut fishers, and those who do not actively participate in either fishery (146 SHARC holders). This list was used during analysis of the survey results for St. Paul (see below). In addition, CBSFA staff posted flyers urging return of the mailed survey, ran an

announcement about the survey on the local radio station, and were otherwise available to answer questions about the survey and the subsistence halibut program.

In April 2005, Ronald Stanek of the Division of Subsistence Anchorage office traveled to Unalaska/Dutch Harbor to recruit community assistants and conduct training for a project to document subsistence harvests of migratory birds in several Aleutian Islands communities. During a training session that also involved staff of the Aleut Marine Mammal Commission and the Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska, review of the subsistence halibut mail-out survey and subsistence halibut regulations took place. Participants in the training session were encouraged to remind subsistence halibut fishers to return the mailed surveys or to obtain SHARCs if they had not already done so. Due to the high level of employment activity in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor related to M/V *Selendang Ayu* oil spill clean-up, the local assistants for the migratory bird survey obtained other jobs and replacements could not be located. Therefore the migratory bird survey was not completed. The extent of outreach accomplished in this community regarding the halibut survey is therefore uncertain.

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

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

### SAMPLE ACHIEVEMENT

Table 3 reports sample achievement by tribe, rural community, and community of residence. Overall, 8,524 surveys were returned by 13,813 SHARC holders, a response rate of 61.7 percent (Fig. 2). For residents of the 117 eligible rural communities who did not register as tribal members, 5,067 of 7,280 surveys were returned (69.6 percent). As shown in Figure 3, there were 11 communities with more than 100 nontribal SHARC holders, accounting in total for 82.5 percent of all nontribal SHARCs issued in rural communities. Return rates were approximately 60 percent or better in all 11 of these communities, and were 70 percent or better in 7 of them.

Of the 6,533 individual tribal members who obtained SHARCs in 2004, 3,457 (52.9 percent) returned surveys. As shown in Figure 3, there were 16 tribes with more than 100 members who obtained SHARCs. Return rates for these 16 tribes varied widely, from 92.1 percent in Sitka (where a contract between the Division of Subsistence and Sitka Tribe of Alaska [the tribal governing body] facilitated survey returns) to 29.8 percent in Sand Point (where no outreach efforts took place other than the initial letter to the tribal government). In total, these 16 tribes accounted for 73.3 percent of all tribal SHARCs.

Figure 4 illustrates survey response rates by place of residence of SHARC holders for the 22 communities with 100 or more SHARC holders. These communities accounted for 81.7 percent of all SHARCs and 83.6 percent of all returned surveys.

Figure 5 shows the survey return rate by response category. After the first mailing, 4,536 surveys were returned, for a response rate of 32.8 percent. Responses to the second mailing added 1,663 surveys, a total response rate of 44.9 percent up to that point. Responses to the third and final mailing added 1,970 surveys, for a total response to the mail-out of 8,169 surveys, 59.1 percent of the 13,813 surveys initially mailed. In addition, surveys administered by staff, either ADF&G personnel or representatives of tribal organizations working with ADF&G, added 355 surveys. Most of these were in Saint Paul, Hydaburg, Ketchikan, Toksook Bay, and Sitka. This brought the total response to 8,524 surveys, 61.7 percent of all SHARC holders through December 31, 2004.

The overall response rate for the survey for 2004 declined slightly compared to 2003, from 65.3 percent to 61.7 percent. The number of returned surveys increased, from 7,593 to 8,524, reflecting the larger number of SHARC holders in 2004. The response rate by mail declined from 61.9 percent in 2003 to 59.1 percent in 2004. However, the number of surveys returned as “undeliverable” increased from 208 in 2003 to 617 in 2004. Subtracting “undeliverables” from the mail-out totals gives a response rate by mail of 61.9 percent in 2004 compared to 63.0 percent in 2003. Fewer surveys were administered in person in 2004 (355 surveys) than in 2003 (392 surveys). Subtracting the 146 SHARC holders in Saint Paul identified as non-fishers by the CBSFA, 209 surveys were administered by staff in 2004. For 2003, the division conducted a household survey in 15 communities in the Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island Borough, and Chignik areas, funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, during which halibut harvest data were collected directly from interviewees. This survey did not take place for 2004, accounting for a large part of the decline in staff administered surveys in communities other than Saint Paul.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### Data Entry

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

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

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

### Analysis: Development of Harvest Estimates

Analysis included review of raw data frequencies, cross tabulations, table generation, and estimates of population parameters. Missing information was dealt with situationally. The Division of Subsistence has standard practices for dealing with missing information, such as minimal value substitution or use of an average response for similarly characterized households or communities. Typically, missing data are an uncommon, randomly occurring phenomenon in household surveys conducted by the division, as was the case in this project.

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

$$H_i = \bar{h}_i S_i$$

where  $\bar{h}_i = \frac{h_i}{n_i}$  (mean harvest per returned survey)

$H_i$  = the total harvest (numbers of fish or pounds) for tribe or community  $i$ ,  
 $h_i$  = the total harvest reported in returned surveys  
 $n_i$  = the number of returned surveys, and  
 $S_i$  = the number of SHARCs issued.

Rounding to two significant digits also occurs at every stage of the operation.

There were three exceptions. As discussed above, 534 SHARCs were issued to members of the Native Village of Toksook Bay, most of whom do not fish for halibut. Expanding the reported harvest based on in-person interviews and mailed survey returns (223 returns, or 41.8 percent of all SHARCs issued) would result in a large overestimate of the subsistence halibut harvest for the community. Therefore, the reported harvest is the estimated harvest for Toksook Bay.

Second, as discussed above, CBSFA staff in St. Paul divided the list of SHARC holders for that community into two strata: potential halibut fishers (either subsistence or commercial) (109 SHARC holders) and others (146 SHARC holders). All non-respondents to the mailed survey in the second category were classified as “staff administered surveys, did not fish.” Of the potential

fisher category, 61 of 109 surveys were returned. Survey results for respondents in this stratum were used to estimate harvests for the 48 non-respondents in this strata. This represents the harvest estimate for St. Paul.

Third, 242 SHARCs were issued to eligible tribal members living outside of Alaska. Only 58.7 percent of the mailed surveys were returned from this group, and only 24 of these returned surveys indicated any subsistence fishing activity. Rather than assign the mean value for their tribe (which would likely result in an overestimate of the harvest), all non-returned surveys for SHARC holders with out-of-state addresses were coded as “did not fish.”

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

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

Relative Precision of the Mean (CI%):

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

$s$  = sample standard deviation

$n$  = sample size

$N$  = population size

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

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

As noted above, survey respondents provided harvest estimates in pounds round (whole, live) weight. For ease of comparison with estimates of halibut removals in other fisheries, we have converted these estimates to pounds net (dressed, head off) weight, where (0.75) (round weight) = net weight.<sup>5</sup>

### Products

The public review draft of the final report was completed in mid-November 2005 and circulated for review and comments. A presentation of the study findings and recommendations took place at the December 2005 meetings of the ANSHWG and the NPFMC in Anchorage, Alaska. The final report was revised in consideration of comments and suggestions received from reviewers of the public review draft and those received during the NPFMC and ANSHWG meetings. In addition to the final report, a short findings summary was prepared (Appendix H). The summary was sent to tribal government representatives and other interested individuals and groups. This report and the project summary were posted on the Division of Subsistence web site and the RAM website in PDF format for downloading and printing by the public.

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<sup>5</sup> The factor of 0.75 for converting halibut round weight to net weight is the standard used by the International Pacific Halibut Commission and the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G. Division of Subsistence studies, as reported in the Technical Paper Series and the Community Profile Database (Scott et. al 2001), generally use a factor of .72 for converting halibut round weights to net weights, based on Crapo et al (1993:7), who report that on average, the weight of a dressed halibut with the head removed is 72 percent of the round weight, with a range of 68 percent to 80 percent. In Division reports, “net” weight (dressed, head off) is usually referred to as “usable weight.”

## CHAPTER TWO: FINDINGS

### SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT HARVESTS IN 2004

#### Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers

Of the 13,813 individuals who were holders of SHARCs in 2004 (obtained in either 2003 or 2004), an estimated 5,984 (43.3 percent) subsistence fished for halibut in 2004 (Table 4, Fig. 6). Of the 6,533 individuals who had obtained SHARCs as members of an eligible tribe, an estimated 2,157 subsistence fished for halibut (33.0 percent). Of the 7,280 individuals who had obtained SHARCs as residents of qualifying rural communities, an estimated 3,827 (52.6 percent) subsistence fished for halibut in 2004. In 2003, 4,924 of 11,635 SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (42.3 percent), including 1,836 of 5,578 tribal SHARC holders (32.9 percent) and 3,106 of 6,057 non-tribal rural SHARC holders (51.3 percent) (Fig. 6).

In 2004, as in 2003, demography may account for the difference between tribal SHARC holders and rural SHARC holders regarding participation in the subsistence halibut fishery. As shown in Table 5 and illustrated in Figure 7, in 2004, 18.3 percent of tribal SHARC holders were younger than 20 years of age, compared to 7.5 percent of rural SHARC holders. This may reflect a policy on the part of some eligible tribes to register all or most tribal members, including younger people who were less likely to subsistence fish than adults. For example, 534 members of the Native Village of Toksook Bay obtained SHARCs; of these, 44.4 percent were younger than 20 years of age (Table 5). Excluding Toksook Bay from the statewide tribal SHARC totals does not substantially alter the contrast in the younger age cohorts between tribal and rural resident SHARC holders (Table 5).

As illustrated in Figure 8 (see also Table 4), the largest number of Alaska subsistence halibut fishers in 2004 were from tribes and rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 3,552 (59.4 percent). There were 1,650 halibut fishers (27.6 percent) from tribes and communities in Regulatory Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 318 (5.3 percent) from Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast) tribes and communities, and 235 (3.9 percent) from Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula) tribes and communities. Additionally, there were 229 (3.8 percent) halibut fishers who were members of tribes and residents of communities in the four other regulatory areas. As also shown in Figure 8, the distribution of subsistence fishers by regulatory area in 2004 was very similar to that of 2003. There were increases in the estimated number of subsistence halibut fishers in the two regulatory areas with the largest number of SHARCs issued, Area 2C and Area 3A. These increases reflect the larger number of SHARCs held by tribal members and rural community residents in both these areas in 2004 compared to 2003.

Tribes with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2004 included the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians (178 subsistence halibut fishers), the Ketchikan Indian Corporation (165), the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (155), the Metlakatla Indian Community (125), the Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village (89), the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak (83), and the Hydaburg Cooperative Association (69). Of the SHARC holders who registered as residents of eligible rural communities, the most subsistence fishers lived in Sitka (785) followed by Kodiak (747), Petersburg (431), Haines (250), Wrangell (249), Cordova (241), and Craig (152). Appendix

Table A-3 provides details for each tribe and community regarding participation in the subsistence fishery and subsistence halibut harvests in 2004.

As noted above, not every tribal SHARC holder lives in his or her tribe's headquarters community. After assigning tribal members to a community based on their place of residence, an estimate of participation in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 by community can be obtained. Appendix Table A-4 provides study findings based on place of residence. Communities with 100 or more resident SHARC holders who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 were Sitka (904), Kodiak (802), Petersburg (482), Haines (293), Wrangell (286), Cordova (262), Craig (246), Ketchikan (218), Metlakatla (146), Hoonah (133), Klawock (128), and Sand Point (109). Of the 15 Alaska communities with the most subsistence halibut fishers in 2004, all but Hoonah showed increases in participation in the fishery compared to 2003, reflecting the larger number of SHARCs issued. Estimated participation was especially higher in Cordova and Sand Point in 2004 (Fig. 9). (See Chapter Three for further discussion of Cordova and Sand Point as case study communities.) Twenty-four non-Alaska resident tribal SHARC holders subsistence-fished for halibut in Alaska in 2004.

#### Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2004 by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area

Table 4 reports estimated Alaska subsistence halibut harvests for 2004 by SHARC type, regulatory area, and gear type. The total estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2004 was 52,412 fish (+/- 1.6 percent) for 1,193,162 pounds (+/- 1.5 percent) net weight.<sup>6</sup> As estimated in pounds net weight, 58.5 percent of the subsistence halibut harvest (698,531 pounds [+/- 2.0 percent]) was taken by fishers registered with tribes or rural communities in Regulatory Area 2C (Fig. 10). (Note that because some SHARC holders may fish in a regulatory area different from the location of their tribal headquarters or rural community of registration, the area totals in Table 4 do not generally represent harvest locations. See the section on harvests by location, below.) Fishers from Area 3A tribes and rural communities harvested 376,121 pounds (+/- 2.7 percent) (31.5 percent). Harvests totaled 37,745 pounds (+/- 9.9 percent) (3.2 percent) for communities and tribes of Regulatory Area 3B. For Regulatory Area 4E,<sup>7</sup> the estimated harvest for tribal and rural SHARC holders was 31,328 pounds (+/- 9.1 percent) (2.6 percent). For tribal and rural SHARC holders in Area 4A, the estimated harvest was 27,421 pounds (+/- 11.4 percent) (2.3 percent). Tribes and communities in the remaining three regulatory areas (4B, 4C, and 4D) harvested 22,015 pounds (1.9 percent).

The estimated subsistence harvest of 1,193,162 pounds of halibut in 2004 represents an increase of 14.6 percent over the estimated harvest of 1,041,330 pounds in 2003 (Fig. 11). Harvests by tribal SHARC holders increased by 5.8 percent, from 462,738 pounds in 2003 to 489,446 pounds

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<sup>6</sup> This approximates 1,590,882 pounds round (live or whole) weight. See footnote 5 for an explanation of the factor used to convert round weight to net weight (net weight = 75% of round weight).

<sup>7</sup> Community Development Quota (CDQ) organizations operating exclusively in Areas 4D and 4E may retain sublegal halibut (less than 32 inches) from their commercial catches for home use. In 2004, a total of 16,188 pounds net weight of halibut was retained by three organizations: Coastal Villages Regional Fund (7,120 pounds), Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (4,826 pounds), and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (4,242 pounds) (Williams 2005:60). The IPHC includes these fish within the "personal use" removal category, a category that also includes subsistence harvests (Gilroy 2005:64). See also the section in Chapter Three, "Comparisons with Non-Subsistence Harvests."

in 2004. Tribal SHARC holders harvested 41.0 percent of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2004, compared to 44.4 percent in 2003. Subsistence halibut harvests by non-tribal, rural resident SHARC holders increased by 21.6 percent, from 578,592 pounds in 2003 to 703,715 pounds in 2004. This group accounted for 59.0 percent of the statewide subsistence halibut harvests in 2004, compared to 55.6 percent in 2003.

As shown in Figure 12, members of 13 tribes accounted for 61.1 percent of the total subsistence halibut harvest by tribal SHARC holders in 2004. These 13 tribes accounted for 51.1 percent of the tribal SHARCs (3,337 of 6,533). Members of the remaining 110 tribes harvested 38.9 percent of the total. Members of 69 Alaska tribes harvested subsistence halibut in 2004. In five others, SHARC holders fished but had no subsistence harvest. In 20 others, tribal members obtained SHARCs, but no one fished. No one in the remaining 29 eligible tribes obtained a SHARC in 2003. Most of these tribes (26) were in Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast).

As shown in Figure 13, 14 rural communities accounted for 84.5 percent of the subsistence halibut harvest by the holders of rural (non-tribal) SHARCs in 2004. These communities accounted for 85.5 percent of the rural SHARCs. Residents of the remaining 103 communities harvested 15.5 percent of the total. Residents of 66 eligible rural communities harvested subsistence halibut in 2004. In two others, SHARC holders fished, but had no harvest. In 19 others, individuals obtained SHARCs but no one fished. No one in the remaining 30 eligible rural communities held a valid SHARC as a non-tribal member in 2004. Most of these communities (25) were in Regulatory Area 4E (East Bering Sea Coast).<sup>8</sup>

As also shown in Figure 13, rural SHARC holders from two communities accounted for 42.4 percent the total harvest by this group: Kodiak (23.6 percent) and Sitka (18.8 percent). Adding Petersburg, the next highest rural community harvest at 8.6 percent, the top three rural communities accounted for over half (51.0 percent) of the rural community (non-tribal) subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2004.

#### Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in 2004 by Harvest Location

Survey respondents were asked to report the “water body, bay, or sound usually fished” for subsistence halibut in 2004. In Table 6, estimated subsistence halibut harvests are reported for the eight Alaska halibut regulatory areas and 21 subdivisions within these areas. It should be noted that regulatory area totals in Table 6 differ slightly from those reported in Table 4 because not all SHARC holders fished within the regulatory area in which their tribal headquarters or residence is located.

Subsistence halibut harvests in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) accounted for 56.7 percent of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2004 (677,084 pounds net weight) (Fig. 14). Also, the three geographic subareas with the largest subsistence halibut harvests in 2004 were all in Area 2C: southern Southeast Alaska (369,319 pounds net weight; 30.1 percent of the state total); northern Southeast Alaska other than the Sitka Local Area Management Plan (LAMP) area (160,453 pounds; 13.4 percent); and the Sitka LAMP area (147,312 pounds; 12.3 percent), as shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16. Regulatory Area 3A ranked second, with 33.8 percent of

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<sup>8</sup> Note that residents of these communities may have obtained SHARCs as tribal members.

the state's total subsistence halibut harvest (403,610 pounds net weight). Waters bordering the Kodiak Island road system (including Chiniak Bay) ranked fourth among subareas, with a subsistence halibut harvest of 129,145 pounds (10.8 percent of the state total), followed by the remainder of the Kodiak Island area (111,944 pounds; 9.4 percent). Harvests within Cook Inlet waters of Area 3A accounted for 7.0 percent of the state total (83,939 pounds), those within Prince William Sound added 58,429 pounds (4.9 percent of the statewide total), and the Yakutat Area added 20,153 pounds (1.7 percent). Among regulatory areas, Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula including the Chignik Area) ranked third with 2.8 percent of the Alaska total (33,519 pounds). Area 4E (Bering Sea Coast) ranked fourth with 2.4 percent (28,501 pounds). Combined, Bristol Bay and the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta areas with Area 4E accounted for all of this area's harvest, with no reported harvests from Norton Sound. In descending order, subsistence halibut harvests in the other regulatory areas in 2004 were as follows: Area 4A (eastern Aleutian Islands), 28,877 pounds (2.4 percent); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 9,734 pounds (0.8 percent); Area 4D (St. Lawrence Island), 10,923 pounds (0.9 percent); and Area 4B the western Aleutian Islands, 916 pounds (0.1 percent).

Figure 17 reports estimated harvests in pounds net weight by location fished at the regulatory area level in 2003 and 2004. Table 7 compares estimated subsistence halibut harvests by regulatory area and geographic area in 2004 with those estimated for 2003. As noted previously, for the state overall, the estimated harvest in pounds increased by 14.6 percent in 2004 from 2003. For areas with harvests of over 50,000 pounds net weight, the largest increase in harvest was in Prince William Sound, which more than doubled. A 47 percent increase in the number of SHARCs issued to Cordova residents, and a consequent increase in the estimated harvest for that community, accounts for the larger estimated take of halibut in Prince William Sound (see Chapter Three for a discussion of halibut harvest data for Cordova). Harvests in Cook Inlet increased by about 60 percent and harvests in the waters of Kodiak Island outside the road system increased 41.2 percent. Largely as a consequence of these three changes, estimated harvests in Area 3A grew 41.4 percent (Fig. 18), and represented 33.8 percent of the state's total harvest in 2004, up from 27.4 percent in 2003.

While harvests in Area 2C were up 8.6 percent, almost all of this growth was in southern Southeast Alaska (up 27.2 percent). Harvests within the Sitka LAMP area were down 15.0 percent in 2004 compared to 2003, and harvests in the remainder of northern Southeast remained about the same. Overall, Area 2C represented 56.7 percent of the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska in 2004, down from 59.9 percent in 2003 because of the relatively larger increase in estimated harvests in Area 3A (Table 7).

Several factors may account for differences in subsistence halibut harvest estimates between 2003 and 2004 for the other regulatory areas or geographic subareas (Table 7). For example, the estimated harvest in Area 3B increased 22.0 percent, with most of this growth occurring near communities of the lower Alaska Peninsula. As discussed in Chapter Three, registration for SHARCs at Sand Point grew from 73 in 2003 to 351 at the close of 2004; the estimated halibut harvest for this community doubled, and may represent a more complete estimate of the total harvest for Sand Point than was achieved in 2003 rather than an actual larger take. In contrast, the estimated subsistence halibut harvest in Area 4E dropped 47 percent in 2004 compared to 2003. Accounting for much of this change is the lower estimated harvest for Toksook Bay:

6,596 pounds in 2004 compared to 24,500 in 2003 (see also Chapter Three). Whether this change reflects normal year-to-year variation or is the result of other factors requires further investigation. Changes in the method to estimate harvests at St. Paul (see Chapter One) may account for the lower harvest total for Area 4C in 2004 (9,734 pounds) compared to 2003 (22,881 pounds). In 2003, the estimated harvest of 19,744 pounds of halibut for this community was based on a low response rate of 17 percent. In 2004, the overall response rate was 82.3 percent, and the estimated harvest was derived through a stratified design that expanded reported harvests only to nonrespondents who were identified as subsistence or commercial fishers. This approach likely produced a more realistic harvest estimate for the community, but this will only be demonstrated through additional years of harvest data collection.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 19 illustrates the average subsistence halibut harvest in pounds net weight for those SHARC holders who subsistence fished in 2004. Figure 20 illustrates the average harvest per fisher in number of halibut. For the state overall, the average subsistence halibut fisher harvested 199 pounds net weight or about 8.8 halibut in 2004. Average harvests per fisher at the regulatory area level ranged from 83 pounds net weight in Area 4B to 331 pounds per fisher in Area 4D. In 2003, subsistence fishers on average harvested 8.9 halibut (211 pounds) (Fall et al. 2004:12-13).

#### Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence

As shown in Figure 21, there were 31 Alaska communities whose residents had combined estimated subsistence halibut harvests of more than 7,500 pounds net weight (over 10,000 pounds round weight) in 2004. In this figure, community totals include harvests of all SHARC holders living in the community, regardless of type of SHARC (tribal or rural) or tribal affiliation. Residents of these communities accounted for 88.5 percent of the total Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2004. Residents of Kodiak (Kodiak includes Kodiak city and other portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to it by roads) ranked first with 15.7 percent of the total Alaska harvest, and Sitka ranked second with 14.0 percent. With 12,667 and 8,805 residents, respectively, these two communities included about 26.4 of the population of rural communities eligible to participate in the subsistence fishery. There were 72 other Alaska communities with at least one resident who participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004. The total harvest for these other communities represented 11.1 percent of the state total.

A total of 242 SHARC holders provided out of state addresses from 165 communities in 43 states and territories.<sup>10</sup> Seattle was the non-Alaska community with the most SHARC holders, with 17. Of all non-Alaska resident SHARC holders, 24 (10.0 percent) subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, with an estimated total harvest of 169 fish and 4,845 pounds net weight (about 0.4 percent of the estimated total net pounds harvested).

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<sup>9</sup> Further discussion of differences between harvest estimates for 2003 and 2004 appears in Chapter Three and Chapter Four. However, more thorough discussion of harvest trends in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery should await availability of data for 2005, the third year of harvests under the new regulations.

<sup>10</sup> Note that members of eligible tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence.

## Subsistence Harvests by Gear Type

Table 6 reports the estimated subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska in 2004 by gear type and regulatory area fished. In total, 882,934 pounds (74.0 percent) of halibut (net weight) were harvested using setline (stationary) gear (longlines or skates) and 310,228 pounds (26.0 percent) were harvested using handlines or lines attached to a rod or pole (hand-operated gear). There were notable differences between regulatory areas (Table 6, Fig. 22). Harvests using setline gear predominated in Area 4D (92.3 percent of the total subsistence harvest), 2C (84.1 percent), 3A (65.7 percent), 4C (56.4 percent) and 3B (52.8 percent). In contrast, hand-operated gear accounted for most of the subsistence halibut harvests in Area 4E (82.2 percent), 4A (67.6 percent), and 4B (54.2 percent). In 2003, 72.3 percent of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest was taken with setline gear and 27.7 percent with hand operated gear (Fall et al. 2004:13).

## Number of Hooks Fished with Setline Gear

Respondents who fished with setline (stationary) gear (longline or skate) were asked to report how many hooks they “usually set.” The findings by regulatory area are reported in Table 8. For the fishery overall, most setline fishers (44.2 percent) used 30 hooks, the maximum number allowed by regulation (Figure 23). The next most frequently reported number was 20 hooks, usually used by 18.8 percent of the fishers who used setline gear. Twenty-five hooks (7.9 percent) ranked third, followed by 10 hooks (7.3 percent) and 15 hooks (6.8 percent). This pattern is similar to that recorded for 2003, when 43.1 percent of setline fishers used 30 hooks and 20.2 percent used 20 hooks (Fall et al. 2004:13).

Thirty was the most frequently used number of hooks with setline gear in seven of the eight regulatory areas (Table 8): 2C (Southeast Alaska), 45.7 percent; 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 44.7 percent; 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 44.7 percent; 3A (Southcentral Alaska), 41.2 percent; 4D (Central Bering Sea), 37.6 percent; 4E (East Bering Sea Coast), 37.2 percent; and Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 33.8 percent. In Area 4B (Western Aleutians), 68.3 percent of fishers who used set hook gear used one hook and 23.8 percent used 20 hooks.

## Sport Harvests of Halibut by SHARC Holders

Survey respondents were asked to report the number of halibut and pounds of halibut they harvested “while sport fishing during 2004.” They were instructed not to include fish they included as part of their subsistence harvests as sport caught. The goal of this question was to avoid double-counting harvested halibut in this survey and in the statewide survey of sport fishers administered by ADF&G’s Division of Sport Fish. Answering this question required respondents to classify their hand-operated gear (hook and line and hook and rod) harvests as either subsistence or sport; these gear types are legal gear for both sport fishing and subsistence fishing. Fish reported in the survey as “sport harvests” are not included in the estimated subsistence harvests discussed above. If SHARC holders also received the sport fish survey for 2004, they would be expected to report the same number of halibut as sport-caught as in their response in the SHARC survey and not include any halibut they reported as subsistence harvests, even if taken with rod and reel or handheld line with two or less hooks. Note that the study findings do not represent the total recreational halibut harvest by residents of eligible

communities and tribes in 2004, because individuals from these tribes and communities who did not obtain SHARCs could have sport fished.

As shown in Table 4, the estimated total sport halibut harvest by holders of SHARCs in 2004 was 12,530 fish and 251,092 pounds net weight. Of the total harvest, most was taken by SHARC holders from Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (121,302 pounds; 48.3 percent) and Area 3A (southcentral Alaska) (112,931 pounds; 45.0 percent). In total, an estimated 3,107 SHARC holders (22.5 percent) reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2004. A very large majority of these fishers were from either Area 2C (1,876; 60.4 percent) or Area 3A (1,048; 33.7 percent). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated sport halibut harvests by tribe and non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

The study did not investigate the criteria by which survey respondents classified their rod and reel halibut harvests as subsistence or sport, but some respondents offered reasons. Some viewed all rod and reel harvests as “sport” and some viewed harvests at or below the daily sport bag limit of two halibut as a sport harvest. Respondents who did not have a SHARC for all of the study year may have classified prior rod and reel harvests as recreational. Also, most tribal SHARC holders who live in nonrural places are required by the regulations to subsistence fish for halibut only “in his or her area of tribal membership” (50 CFR 300.65(g)(4)(ii)). Tribal members who halibut fished in other locations (for example, a SHARC holder who is a member of the Sitka Tribe living in Anchorage and halibut fishing in Cook Inlet) would need to abide by sport fishing regulations and report any harvests from these locations as sport-caught on the SHARC survey.

#### Average Net Weights of Subsistence and Sport-Caught Halibut

Table 9 reports the average net weight of subsistence and sport-caught halibut by SHARC holders in 2004. For the state, the average net weight of subsistence caught halibut was 22.8 pounds and the average net weight of sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 20.0 pounds. For all halibut harvested by SHARC holders in 2004, the average net weight per harvested halibut was 22.2 pounds. Between regulatory areas, there was range of average weights per halibut. The halibut harvested by the two communities of Area 4D (the Saint Lawrence Island communities of Savoonga and Gambell), averaged 35.5 pounds net weight per fish, about 50 percent higher than the statewide average. In Area 4E, halibut averaged 12.9 pounds net weight, about half of the statewide average. In 2003, the statewide average for subsistence-harvested halibut was estimated at 23.7, the average sport-harvested halibut by SHARC holders was 22.8 pounds, and the average for all halibut was 23.5 pounds (Fall et al. 2004:14).

### ROCKFISH HARVESTS

Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of rockfish they harvested while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2004. Harvest data at the species level were not collected as part of this survey.

Note that these survey results do not represent an estimate for the total subsistence rockfish harvest by SHARC holders in 2004 because they might have harvested rockfish while fishing for species other than halibut, and other fishers in the communities who did not obtain SHARCs might have harvested rockfish. The Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001) includes estimates of rockfish harvests for communities in which comprehensive household surveys have been administered.

It should also be noted that the label “bycatch” for these harvests is misleading.<sup>11</sup> Rockfish are used for subsistence purposes in rural communities throughout their range in Alaska (Scott et al. 2001). It is highly likely that rockfish harvested incidentally in the subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is highly unlikely that many incidentally caught rockfish are discarded in this subsistence fishery.

As shown in Table 10, the statewide estimated rockfish incidental harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 was 19,001 fish by 1,616 fishers (11.7 percent of all SHARC holders, and 27.0 percent of all SHARC holders who subsistence fished for halibut in 2004). This is an average of about 3.2 rockfish per fisher for all subsistence halibut fishers and about 11.8 rockfish per fisher for those who had a rockfish harvest. Most of the subsistence halibut fishers who caught rockfish lived in Area 2C (1,160 fishers; 71.8 percent) and Area 3A (371 fishers; 23.0 percent). The highest percentage of subsistence halibut fishers who incidentally harvested rockfish was in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), at 32.7 percent. (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated rockfish harvests by tribe and by non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

As illustrated in Figure 24 and Figure 25, most of the incidental rockfish harvest was harvested in Area 2C: 12,845 rockfish, 67.6 percent of the statewide total. Area 3A accounted for the second-highest total: 5,090 rockfish, 26.8 percent of the total. Harvests were relatively small by SHARC holders fishing in other regulatory areas, who combined harvested 1,066 rockfish, 5.6 percent of the statewide total. Compared to 2003, when 14,870 rockfish were harvested, the incidental rockfish harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 was up by 27.8 percent.

Table 10 also reports the estimated incidental rockfish harvest in 2004 by SHARC holders by location of harvests within geographic subareas. Most of the harvest occurred in southern Southeast Alaska (7,249 fish), the Sitka LAMP area (4,205 rockfish), the Kodiak Island Road System (1,522 rockfish), other Kodiak Island (1,476 rockfish), and northern Southeast Alaska (1,391 rockfish). Incidental rockfish harvests totaled 911 fish in Prince William Sound and 934 rockfish in Cook Inlet. In Aleutian Islands waters, there was an incidental harvest of 546 rockfish.

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<sup>11</sup> The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Section 3) defines “bycatch” as “fish harvested in a fishery, but which are not sold or kept for personal use, and includes economic discards and regulatory discards. Such term does not include fish released alive under a recreational catch and release fishery management program.” Federal regulations (50 CFR 679.2) define bycatch or bycatch species as fish caught and released while targeting another species or caught and released while targeting the same species; under 50 CFR 600.10 discard means to release or return fish to the sea, whether or not such fish are brought fully on board a fishing vessel. In all cases, bycatch means to discard fish and excludes retaining fish for use. The federal definition of “incidental catch” or “incidental species” is “fish caught and retained while targeting on some other species, but does not include discard of fish that were returned to the sea” (50 CFR 679.2).

## LINGCOD HARVESTS

Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of lingcod they harvested while subsistence fishing for halibut in 2004. Note that these survey results do not provide an estimate of the total subsistence lingcod harvest by SHARC holders in 2004 because they might have harvested lingcod while fishing for species other than halibut. Also, other fishers in the communities who did not hold SHARCs might have fished for or harvested lingcod, so that these incidental harvests represent only a portion of the total 2004 subsistence harvest. The Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001) includes estimates of lingcod harvests for communities in which comprehensive household surveys have been administered.

It should also be noted that the label “bycatch” for these harvests might be misleading.<sup>12</sup> Lingcod are used for subsistence purposes throughout their range in rural Alaska (Scott et al. 2001). It is highly likely that lingcod harvested incidentally in the subsistence halibut fishery are utilized as a subsistence food. It is very unlikely that many lingcod caught in this subsistence fishery are discarded.

The statewide estimated incidental lingcod harvest in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 was 4,407 fish by 953 fishers (Table 10). This is an average of about 0.74 lingcod per fisher for all subsistence halibut fishers and 4.6 lingcod per fisher for those who had a lingcod harvest. Of all SHARC holders who subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, 15.9 percent harvested at least one lingcod while halibut fishing. Most of the subsistence halibut fishers who harvested lingcod lived in Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) (649; 68.1 percent) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska) (224; 23.5 percent). (See Appendix Table A-7 for estimated lingcod harvests by tribe and by non-tribal rural community SHARC holders.)

As illustrated in Figure 26 and Figure 27, most of the incidental lingcod were harvested by in Area 2C: 2,475 lingcod, 56.2 percent. Area 3A tribes and communities accounted for the second-highest total: 1,125 lingcod, 25.5 percent. In 2003, an estimated 3,298 lingcod were harvested in the subsistence halibut fishery. The 2004 estimated harvest represents an increase of 33.6 percent in the incidental lingcod harvest.

Table 10 also reports the incidental harvest of lingcod in 2004 by SHARC holders while they were subsistence fishing for halibut by geographic subarea. Most of this harvest occurred in Area 2C (southeast Alaska): southern Southeast Alaska (1,212 lingcod), the Sitka LAMP area (1,084 lingcod), and the remainder of northern Southeast Alaska (179 lingcod). Incidental lingcod harvests totaled 361 fish in the eastern Aleutian Islands (Area 4A), 311 lingcod in the Yakutat Area, and 305 lingcod in Kodiak Island waters the road system. Harvests totaled less than 300 lingcod in each of the other geographic subareas.

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<sup>12</sup> See footnote 11 for definitions of bycatch and incidental catch.



## CHAPTER THREE: DISCUSSION

### COMPARISONS WITH OTHER HARVEST ESTIMATES

As discussed in the report for the first year of the SHARC survey pertaining to fishing in 2003 (Fall et al. 2004:19-22), comparing the statewide harvest estimate for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery based on the SHARC survey with estimates for previous years is difficult for several reasons. As noted in Chapter One, regulations that allow subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska waters using traditional gear such as longlines with more than two hooks, and that removed the restrictive daily harvest limit of two fish, have only been in place since May 2003. Also, 2003 and 2004 were the first two years for which a study was implemented to develop a comprehensive estimate of subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska. Although the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G has conducted systematic household surveys in many of the rural Alaska communities with traditional uses of halibut, these studies pertain to different harvest years. There are many communities, especially in western Alaska, where such surveys have not been conducted. Also, Division of Subsistence studies have attempted to estimate the total halibut harvest for home use in communities, including harvests conducted under sport fishing rules and harvests removed from commercial fisheries for home use. Typically, these studies collected harvests by gear type, such as rod and reel or “other gear.” Therefore, it is not possible to separate the “sport harvest” from the “subsistence harvest” for past harvest years, especially in the larger rural communities with a diverse population. In contrast, the statewide estimates of subsistence halibut harvests for 2003 and 2004 based on the SHARC mailed survey include only subsistence harvests by individuals who obtained SHARCs. The estimate does not include total harvests accomplished under sport fishing regulations or halibut removed by commercial fishers for their households’ use or for noncommercial sharing. Thus it is only a partial estimate of the total harvest of halibut for home use by rural Alaska residents and is not directly comparable to previous estimates from Division of Subsistence studies.

The report for the first year of this study included a detailed discussion of previous efforts to develop an estimate of subsistence halibut harvests at the regional and statewide level. The report suggested that the 2003 SHARC survey estimates were not markedly different from estimates based on Division of Subsistence household survey data as reported in the Community Profile Database. We will not repeat that full discussion here.<sup>13</sup> However the report also concluded that because of the limitations associated with the previous subsistence harvest estimates at the

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<sup>13</sup> For example for 2000, the IPHC estimated 439,000 pounds net weight for Alaska “personal use” (noncommercial, non-recreational) harvests (*in* Wolfe 2001). The IPHC estimate is based upon a methodology described by Trumble (1999). The IPHC method assumed that 50 percent of Alaska Native rod and reel halibut harvests as reported in ADF&G household surveys are “sport” and 50 percent “personal use,” and that 75 percent of the non-native rod and reel harvests are “sport” and 25 percent “personal use” (Trumble 1999:62). No justification for these assumptions is provided, and changing these sport to personal use ratios can result in a very different estimate for the “personal use” halibut harvest. In a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in May 2001, using the same data source as the IPHC, Wolfe (2001) estimated that the subsistence halibut harvest in Alaska “probably ranges between 400,000 and 1,000,000 pounds (round weight) annually,” based on harvest data in the Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database (Scott et al. 2001). This is an estimated harvest of 300,000 to 750,000 pounds net weight. See Fall et al. 2004: 19-21 for discussion of Wolfe’s methods. In the original analysis for the subsistence halibut program, the NPFMC estimated the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest at 1.5 million pounds net weight (68 FR 18145, April 15, 2003, EA/RIR (NMFS 2003).

statewide level, until a time series is developed based upon the SHARC survey results, discussion of harvest trends in the subsistence halibut fishery will remain speculative. A brief discussion comparing the study findings for 2003 with 2004 appears in Chapter Four. More detailed comparisons of the findings will appear in the report for the third year of this study.

## COMMUNITY CASE STUDIES

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

### Sitka (Regulatory Area 2C)

Sitka had a population of 8,835 people in 2000, 2,178 of whom were Alaska Native. In 2004, the estimated population of Sitka was 8,805. Sitka was the second largest rural community eligible to participate in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004, and had the most SHARCs issued, 1,871 (13.5 percent of the Alaska total). Of these, 1,464 were issued to non-tribal residents of Sitka, and 407 to tribal members. Members of the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA) obtained 442 SHARCs; some STA members live in communities other than Sitka. Members of other Alaska tribes also live in Sitka. Developing a reliable subsistence halibut harvest estimate for Sitka is essential for the success of the subsistence harvest assessment program. It is important to note that Sitka residents' response rates to the survey have been high in both 2003 and 2004, 75.2 percent and 71.7 percent, respectively.

Based on Division of Subsistence research, there are two estimates of halibut harvests for home use for Sitka prior to the authorization of subsistence halibut fishing by the NPFMC in May 2003 (Table 12). For 1987, the estimated total halibut harvest was 193,335 pounds (+/- 22%) (net weight); or 180,982 pounds if fish removed from commercial harvests are deleted. This noncommercial total only includes harvests reported by surveyed persons as taken with rod and reel; data on any harvests using "other methods" such as longlines (not then allowed in the subsistence fishery) were not collected. An estimated 1,252 Sitka households had at least one member who fished for halibut in 1987. For 1996, the total estimated harvest was 165,772

pounds net weight (+/- 28%), 149,244 pounds with commercial removals deleted. In 1996, an estimated 943 Sitka households had at least one member who fished for halibut.

The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut by tribal SHARC holders who live in Sitka (most, but not all, of whom are members of the STA) and other residents of Sitka for 2004 (1,871 SHARC holders) was 166,474 pounds net weight (6,588 fish). This was the second highest of any community (Kodiak ranked first), and accounted for 14.0 percent of the statewide total subsistence halibut harvest. Of Sitka's total subsistence halibut harvest, 151,660 pounds (91.1 percent) was taken with setline gear, and 14,739 pounds (8.9 percent) was taken with hand-operated gear. Adding sport harvests by Sitka SHARC holders (25,829 pounds) increases the estimate to 192,303 pounds net weight. Nine hundred and four SHARC holders from Sitka subsistence fished for halibut in 2004. Of these, 714 used setline gear and 147 used hand-operated gear. Also, 412 SHARC holders from Sitka sport-fished for halibut in 2004. The total number of SHARC holders living in Sitka who fished for halibut in either the subsistence or recreational fishery in 2004 was 1,026 (Table 11).

Estimated halibut harvests for home use by Sitka resident in 2004 were similar to, but slightly lower than, estimates for 2003. A total of 1,639 Sitka residents had SHARCs in 2003. Subsistence harvests were 174,880 pounds net weight in 2003 compared to 166,474 pounds in 2004 (a decline of 4.8 percent). The decline was less in terms of number of halibut harvested: 6,621 in 2003 and 6,583 in 2004 (a drop of 0.6 percent). Total halibut harvests as estimated in net pounds were down 7.2 percent in 2004 compared to 2003 (207,288 pounds harvested in 2003; 192,303 pounds in 2004). On the other hand, more Sitka residents participated in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004 (904 SHARC holders) compared to 2003 (821 SHARC holders), and more participated in either subsistence or sport fishing for halibut (956 SHARC holders in 2003, 1,026 SHARC holders in 2004).

Following a recommendation from the first study year (Fall et al. 2004:31), data from the Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G, Sport Fishing Statewide Household Survey (SWHS) about sport halibut harvests by Sitka residents were analyzed for additional background on halibut fishing in the community.<sup>14</sup> As shown in Table 13, for 2003 and 2004, just over half the SHARC holders in Sitka also had sport fishing licenses. Based on SWHS returns, sport halibut harvests in Sitka were 2,676 fish (62,886 pounds net weight) in 2003 and 3,539 fish in 2004 (62,291 pounds). Of these totals, SHARC holders harvested 1,143 sport halibut (26,861 pounds) in 2003 and 1,829 sport halibut (32,291 pounds) in 2004. In comparison, based on responses to the SHARC survey, SHARC holders harvested 1,379 sport halibut (32,408 pounds) in 2003 and 1,463 sport halibut (25,829 pounds) in 2004 (Table 14).

As reported in Table 14, adding the sport halibut harvests by non-SHARC holders living in Sitka to harvest estimates from the SHARC survey gives an estimate of 243,315 pounds net weight of halibut harvested by Sitka residents in subsistence and sport fisheries in 2003, and 222,493 pounds in 2004. These are the estimates most comparable to those of the household surveys

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<sup>14</sup> We thank Gretchen Jennings and Kathrin Sundet for running the analysis of these data. The authors of this report are responsible for the interpretation of the data that follows. For descriptions of the SWHS and sport fish catch and harvest estimates for 2003 and 2004, see Jennings et al. (In prep. a) and Jennings et al. (In prep. b).

from 1987 (180,982 pounds +/-22% with removal from commercial harvests deleted and harvests with “other gear” not requested) and from 1996 (149,244 pounds +/- 28%).

Table 15 reports harvest trends in the sport fishery in the Sitka Area, including estimated sport harvests by Sitka residents in the Sitka Area and anywhere in the state, from 1993 through 2004, based on SWHS returns. From 1996 through 2004, Sitka residents’ sport harvests of halibut ranged between 1,560 fish (1998) and 4,399 fish (2000), with a nine-year average of 2,817 halibut. Within the Sitka area (Survey Area D), Sitka residents have harvested between 4.1 percent and 14.8 percent of the total sport halibut harvest, with a nine-year average of 9.0 percent of 29,493 sport-harvested halibut. The 1996 harvest of 1,788 fish equates to about 36,654 pounds net weight (using the mean weight of sport-harvested halibut in the SHARC survey in 2003 and 2004). This estimate is considerably lower than the estimate of 135,048 pounds harvested with rod and reel based on the household survey data summarized in Table 12. One possible explanation of the different estimates is that the SWHS may have underestimated halibut harvests by Sitka residents. Another possibility is that some harvests with “other gear” were included by respondents in the “rod and reel” category in the earlier household surveys.

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

#### Petersburg (Regulatory Area 2C)

In 2000, Petersburg had population of 3,224, including 388 Alaska Natives. In 2004, the estimated population had dropped to 3,123. Before the authorization of subsistence halibut fishing under federal regulations in May 2003, there were two estimates for halibut harvests by Petersburg residents based on household surveys conducted by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G, pertaining to 1987 and 2000 (Table 16). In the 1987 study, a random sample of 49 of the 1,123 households in Petersburg were interviewed (4.4 percent). In that year, Petersburg residents harvested an estimated 119,176 pounds of halibut (net weight) (+/-51%); of this, 11,723 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, giving a noncommercial harvest of 107,448 pounds. As with Sitka, the 1987 study in Petersburg only collected noncommercial harvest data for halibut taken with rod and reel. Of the 1,123 households in Petersburg, 53.8 had at least one member that fished for halibut non-commercially, for a minimum of 604 halibut fishers in the community in 1987 (Scott et al. 2001). In 2000, Petersburg residents harvested an estimated 55,974 pounds net weight of halibut (+/-39%). Of this, 6,951 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, for a noncommercial harvest of 49,023 pounds, all of which was taken with rod and reel. In 2000, 468 Petersburg households had at least one member who fished for halibut for home use.

For 2004, the estimated subsistence harvest of halibut by Petersburg residents with SHARCs (1,187 SHARC holders) was 71,784 pounds net weight (Table 11). In 2003, 1,047 Petersburg SHARC holders harvested 55,718 pounds of halibut in the subsistence fishery. Of the total 2004

subsistence halibut harvest, 53,885 pounds (75.1 percent) was harvested with setline gear and 17,900 pounds (24.9 percent) with hand operated gear. In 2003, 74.8 percent of Petersburg's subsistence halibut harvest was taken with setline gear and 25.2 percent with hand operated gear.

In 2004, Petersburg SHARC holders also harvested 26,408 pounds of halibut they classified as sport harvested. This gives a total halibut harvest by Petersburg SHARC holders of 98,192 pounds. In 2003, the sport harvest of halibut by Petersburg SHARC holders was 19,611 pounds, giving a total halibut harvest of 75,329 pounds.

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

Given that some Petersburg residents without SHARC cards likely sport fished for halibut, the 2004 and 2003 estimates of noncommercial halibut harvests in the community based on the SHARC survey appears consistent with the 1987 estimate based on household interviews, but are slightly higher than the estimate for 2000. Note that in 2000, when regulations restricted subsistence fishing to handlines or rod and reel using no more than two hooks, no Petersburg households reported taking halibut for home use with any gear other than rod and reel, while 330 used setline gear in 2003 and 322 did so in 2004 (Table 11, Table 16).

### Cordova (Regulatory Area 3A)

In 2000, Cordova had a population of 2,454 people, including 368 Alaska Natives. Cordova's estimated population in 2004 was 2,298. Before 2003, there were six Division of Subsistence household surveys that estimated home-use halibut harvests for previous years (Table 17). After subtracting fish removed from commercial harvests for home use, estimated noncommercial halibut harvests by Cordova residents ranged from 25,609 pounds (+/-33 %) net weight in 1991 to 120,221 pounds (+/- 62%) in 1988, with an average over the six study years of 57,285 pounds. The estimated number of Cordova households with at least one member fishing non-commercially for halibut ranged from 228 in 1985 to 401 in 1992, with a mean of 325 households.

Subsistence halibut harvest estimates and participation estimates for Cordova residents for 2003 were lower than might be expected from previous research (Fall et al. 2004:24-25). In 2003, 358 residents of Cordova obtained SHARCs. Of these, 102 subsistence-fished (68 with setline gear, 40 with hand operated gear), 144 reported that they sport fished for halibut, and 194 fished for halibut either under the new subsistence provisions or in the sport fishery. The estimated subsistence harvest was 15,498 pounds net weight (7,613 pounds [49.1 percent] with setline gear, 7,885 pounds [50.9 percent] with hand operated gear), with an additional 11,534 pounds taken by SHARC holders while sport fishing. The total of 27,032 pounds was about 47.2 percent of the average for previous study years.

Based on these comparisons, the final report for 2003 suggested that the SHARC survey had underestimated the amount of halibut harvested by Cordova residents for home use, perhaps because not all subsistence fishers in Cordova obtained SHARCs in 2003. Based upon the results of the survey for 2004, this appears to have been the case (Table 11). A total of 526 Cordova residents had obtained SHARCs by the end of 2004 (an increase of 46.9 percent). An estimated 262 Cordova SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, up 156.9 percent from 2003. Of these, 174 fished with setline gear (up 155.9 percent) and 97 used hand-operated gear. The estimated subsistence halibut harvest by Cordova residents in 2004 is 40,640 pounds net weight, an increase of 162.2 percent. Sport harvests by Cordova SHARC holders (174 of whom sport fished for halibut in 2004) added 12,149 pounds to the community harvest, for a total of 52,789 pounds of halibut by 325 fishers. This total is an increase of 95.3 percent over 2003, and is about 92 percent of the average for the six survey years prior to 2003 (and exceeded the total for three of those six years). Given that some Cordova residents likely obtained halibut for home use exclusively in the sport fishery without obtaining SHARCs, the SHARC survey estimate for 2004 appears consistent with earlier estimates of subsistence halibut harvests in Cordova.

### Port Graham (Regulatory Area 3A)

Located in lower Cook Inlet, Port Graham had a population of 171 in 2000, including 151 Alaska Natives. Port Graham's population in 2004 was estimated at 153. It is included here as a case example to represent the other small, predominantly Alaska Native communities in Regulatory Areas 3A and 3B that depend heavily on subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife resources. There are estimates of subsistence halibut harvests by Port Graham residents for seven previous study years (Table 18). Excluding 1989, the year of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, Port Graham's halibut harvests ranged from 4,451 pounds (+/-14%) net weight in 1993 to 11,232 pounds (+/-14%) in 1992, with a six-year average of 7,591 pounds (net weight) (Fig. 28). Again excluding 1989, an average of 38 Port Graham households had at least one member who subsistence fished for halibut in the study years in the late 1980s and 1990s.

By the close of 2004, a total of 57 Port Graham residents had obtained SHARCs, up from 52 at the end of 2003. (Recall that this does not include Port Graham tribal members who do not live in Port Graham.) In 2004, 42 Port Graham SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut, with 15 using setline gear and 31 using hand operated gear; 11 said they sport fished for halibut. In 2003, 35 Port Graham SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut (10 used setline gear, 28 used hand operated gear), and 3 said they sport fished for halibut. These findings are consistent with levels of participation in the halibut fishery that could be expected from the previous studies.

The subsistence halibut harvest estimate for Port Graham in 2004 was 9,181 pounds net weight. Of this, 4,425 pounds (48.2 percent) were harvested with setline gear and 4,755 pounds (51.8 percent) with hand operated gear. In 2003, the estimated halibut harvest was 11,454 pounds net weight, with 4,398 pounds (38.4 percent) was harvested with setline gear, and 7,056 pounds (61.6 percent) with hand operated gear. Adding halibut taken while sport fishing gives a community total of 10,031 pounds of halibut for Port Graham for 2004, compared to 11,610 pounds of halibut harvested in 2003 (Table 11).

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

### Kodiak City and Road System (Regulatory Area 3A)

“Kodiak” in this report includes the city of Kodiak (population 6,334 in 2000, including 829 Alaska Natives) and those portions of the Kodiak Island Borough connected to Kodiak city by road. This area had a population of 12,973 people in 2000, including 1,697 Alaska Natives. The estimated population in 2004 was 12,667. This is the largest rural community eligible to participate in the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery.

Based on Division of Subsistence household surveys, estimates of halibut harvests for home use are available for the entire Kodiak road system population for 1982 and 1991. Estimates for Kodiak city residents alone are available for 1992 and 1993, but these can be used to develop a projected total for the entire road system population (Table 19). Excluding fish removed from commercial catches for home use, halibut harvests by Kodiak road system residents ranged from 247,283 pounds usable weight (+/-30%) in 1991 to 511,254 pounds (+/-33%) in 1993. The average for the four available study years was 366,682 pounds; of this, 338,476 pounds (92.3 percent) was taken with rod and reel, most likely consistent with sport fishing regulations. On average for the four study years, 1,306 Kodiak road system households had at least one member who fished for halibut for home use.

Kodiak residents had obtained 1,561 SHARCs by the close of 2004, up from 1,320 SHARCs at the end of 2003 (Table 11). In 2004, 802 Kodiak SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut; most (554; 69.1 percent) used setline gear. This compares to an estimated 646 subsistence halibut fishers in 2003, 438 of whom (67.8 percent) used setline gear. In 2004, 581 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and 971 fished for halibut under either subsistence or sport fishing rules. In 2003, 498 Kodiak SHARC holders sport fished for halibut, and there were 858 Kodiak resident SHARC holders who either subsistence or sport fished. Given that it is likely that many Kodiak residents continued to fish for halibut under sport fishing regulations in 2004 without obtained SHARCs, the estimated level of participation in the subsistence fishery based on the SHARC survey appears reasonable.

The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut in 2004 for Kodiak road system area residents was 187,214 pounds net weight, up from 153,254 pounds estimated for 2003. In 2004, 131,719 pounds of halibut (70.4 percent) were harvested with setline gear and 55,605 pounds (29.6 percent) with hand operated gear. This compares to 101,575 pounds taken in 2003 with setline gear (66.3 percent) and 51,678 pounds (33.7 percent) with hand-operated gear. In addition, Kodiak road system SHARC holders harvested an estimated 73,181 pounds net weight of halibut

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

### Sand Point (Regulatory Area 3B)

In 2000, the population of Sand Point was 952, with an Alaska Native population of 421. The population estimate for 2004 was 908. Prior to 2003, there was one estimate of halibut harvests for home use by Sand Point residents based on Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, household surveys, pertaining to 1992 (Fall et al. 1993). The estimated total harvest was 13,981 pounds net weight. Of this, 6,240 pounds were removed from commercial harvests, 6,934 pounds were taken with subsistence methods (setline or jigging with a hand-held line) and 807 pounds were harvested with rod and reel. The total harvest with noncommercial methods was 7,741 pounds. Of the 204 permanent households in the community, 122 harvested halibut for home use; 65 used “subsistence methods,” 16 fished with rod and reel, and the rest only obtained halibut for home use from their commercial harvests.

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

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

## Unalaska/Dutch Harbor (Regulatory Area 4A)

The city of Unalaska (which includes Dutch Harbor) had a population of 4,283 in 2000, including 397 Alaska Natives. The estimated population in 2004 was 4,366. The Division of Subsistence conducted a household harvest survey in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor for 1994. The estimated total halibut harvest was 97,601 pounds net weight (3,049 fish) (+/-34%), excluding 10,606 pounds (331 fish) removed from commercial catches for home use. Of the 700 households in the community, an estimated 391 (55.8 percent) had at least one member who fished for halibut in 1994. Most of the noncommercial harvest, 88,142 pounds (90.3 percent), was taken with rod and reel.

By the close of 2003, only 92 residents of Unalaska and Dutch Harbor had obtained SHARCs. Notably, only 14 members of the Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska registered to subsistence fish for halibut (see Table 3). For the community overall and for the tribe, this was far fewer registrants than might have been predicted from the 1994 survey results. By the end of 2004, 131 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents had obtained SHARCs, as had 25 Qawalingin Tribe members. While a notable increase, this total continues to appear lower than expected.

In 2004, 81 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut and 34 sport fished; 93 participated in either fishery. In comparison, in 2003, 50 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders subsistence fished for halibut, 33 sport fished, and 70 fished in either fishery.

The estimated subsistence harvest of halibut for Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents with SHARCs was 15,530 pounds net weight, with most (9,557 pounds; 61.5 percent) taken with setline gear and the balance with hand operated gear. In addition, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor SHARC holders harvested 2,165 pounds of halibut while sport fishing, for a total halibut harvest of 17,695 pounds. In comparison, the estimated subsistence harvest for Unalaska and Dutch Harbor residents with SHARCs for 2003 was 10,860 pounds net weight, and these SHARC holders harvested an additional 5,519 pounds of halibut while sport fishing, for a total noncommercial harvest of 16,379 pounds.

The 2004 total halibut harvest by Unalaska/Dutch Harbor residents represented just 18.1 percent of the harvest estimate for 1994; the 2003 estimate was 16.8 percent of the 1994 estimate. There are at least five possible explanations for these differences. One, halibut harvests in Unalaska may have declined since 1994, although an actual level of decline of this magnitude appears unlikely. Second, the SHARC survey may have underestimated the subsistence halibut harvest if many fishers have not obtained a SHARC. A third possible explanation is that the 1994 survey might have overestimated the halibut harvest. A fourth potential explanation is that many halibut fishers in Unalaska perhaps prefer to harvest halibut under sport fishing regulations and therefore did not obtain a SHARC. A fifth possibility that may account for a decline in subsistence halibut harvests is stock abundance. The IPHC has noted a decline in abundance in Area 4A since 1994 (Gregg Williams, IPHC, personal communication, 2005). A combination of all five factors could be responsible for the unexpectedly low subsistence halibut harvest estimated for Unalaska from the SHARC surveys for both 2003 and 2004. Further outreach in Unalaska is clearly appropriate, as well as additional research to better understand patterns of halibut fishing in the community.

### Toksook Bay (Regulatory Area 4E)

As discussed in Chapter Two, 534 Toksook Bay tribal members (and 529 community residents) (population 532 in 2000 and 561 in 2004) obtained SHARCs in 2003. The Division of Subsistence has not conducted a household harvest survey in this community. Wolfe (2002) estimated a subsistence halibut harvest of 12,600 pounds net weight (16,800 pounds round weight) for this community for 2000, based upon the per capita estimate for the neighboring community of Tununak from 1986. As also discussed in Chapter One, with the assistance of the tribal government in Toksook Bay, Division of Subsistence staff evaluated the list of SHARC holders in the community, estimated the total number of subsistence halibut fishers, and conducted interviews with likely fishers. Based upon this collaboration with the tribal government, it is highly likely that most community residents who subsistence fished for halibut in 2003 and 2004 provided harvest data through the SHARC survey. Therefore, harvest estimates for Toksook Bay present the harvests reported by respondents to the survey, and are not expanded to the total number of SHARC holders in the community.

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

For 2004, 56 Toksook Bay SHARC holders reported a harvest of 6,596 pounds of halibut, with most of this (5,737 pounds) harvested with hand operated gear (Table 11). This suggests a substantial decline in subsistence halibut harvests compared to 2003. As in 2003, a majority (69 percent of 7,120 pounds net weight) of the sublegal halibut retained for home use by the CVRF was landed at Toksook Bay and Mekoryuk (Williams 2005), but this cannot account for the decline in subsistence harvests.

### Tununak (Regulatory Area 4E)

Tununak had a population of 325 in 2000, 315 of whom were Alaska Native. The population for 2004 was 328. The Division of Subsistence conducted a comprehensive household harvest survey in Tununak in 1986, which provides the only estimate of subsistence halibut harvests for the community prior to the adoption of the new subsistence regulations. The harvest estimate was 1,532 fish and 30,643 pounds net (dressed) weight, with a 95% confidence limit of +/-26%. The harvest per capita was 93.49 pounds net weight (Scott et al. 2001).

No residents of Tununak obtained SHARCs in 2003<sup>15</sup>, and the Traditional Elders' Council in Tununak did not approve Division of Subsistence plans to conduct interviews with potential subsistence halibut fishers for 2003. Therefore, there was no subsistence halibut harvest estimate for this community for 2003. By the close of 2004, however, 70 residents of Tununak had obtained SHARCs (Table 11). Unfortunately, only 9 SHARC holders responded to the mailout

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<sup>15</sup> One tribal member obtained a SHARC, but this person was not a resident of Tununak.

survey (12.9 percent), so harvest estimates for Tununak are based on a very low sampling fraction. The estimated total subsistence halibut harvest was 1,954 pounds net weight by 31 fishers, 878 pounds harvested with set line gear and 1,076 pounds with hand operated gear. No Tununak SHARC holders reported any sport fishing activity. Compared to the results of the 1986 survey, the harvest estimate for 2005 appears very low and likely reflects incomplete participation in the SHARC program and the low response to the survey. An accurate halibut harvest estimate for Tununak is important for developing a reliable harvest estimate for Area 4E, but a better estimate will only result from additional outreach and community support.

#### COMPARISONS WITH NON-SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS IN 2004

As reported in Table 20, the preliminary estimated total halibut removal in Alaskan waters in 2004 was 81,986,350 pounds (net weight) based on data compiled the IPHC (Gilroy 2005, Williams 2005) and this study. In this total, the removal of 16,188 pounds of sublegal halibut for personal use by CDQ organizations in Areas 4D and 4E has been added to the subsistence harvest category. Commercial harvests accounted for 73.3 percent of halibut removals in Alaska in 2004 (Fig. 29). Bycatch of halibut in various other commercial fisheries ranked second, with 14.2 percent of the statewide removals. Sport harvests ranked third, with 8.6 percent. Wastage in commercial fisheries added 2.4 percent to the total halibut removals. Finally, the subsistence fishery accounted for 1.5 percent of the total removals of halibut in Alaska waters in 2004.

Halibut harvests by fishery in 2004 at the regulatory area level did not differ substantially from the statewide pattern (Table 20, Fig. 30). In all regulatory areas, commercial harvests accounted for about 60 percent or more of the total pounds net weight. In Area 2C (Southeast Alaska) and Area 3A (Southcentral Alaska), sport fisheries took 16.6 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively, of the halibut harvest in 2004, but sport fisheries were smaller than the subsistence harvests in Area 3B and Area 4. Commercial bycatch accounted for 40.6 percent of halibut removals in Area 4. As a percentage of the total removal, subsistence halibut harvests were largest in Area 2C at 4.9 percent of the total (although they were less than a third of the sport harvest and about 6.6 percent of the commercial harvest) and 1.2 percent in Area 3A.



## CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

New federal regulations governing subsistence halibut fishing in Alaska came into effect in May 2003. The 2004 calendar year was the second for which a program was implemented to estimate the subsistence harvest of halibut under these regulations. By several measures, the program was a success. By December 2004, 13,813 members of tribes with traditional uses of halibut and residents of eligible rural communities obtained subsistence halibut registration cards (SHARCs) from NMFS, an increase of 18.7 percent over the number of SHARCs that had been issued by the end of 2003. Of all SHARC holders, 8,524 (61.7 percent) voluntarily provided information about their subsistence halibut fishing activities in 2004 by responding to the survey. This compares to a response rate of 65.3 percent for the 2003 study year (7,593 respondents of 11,625 SHARC holders) (Table 21).

Based on these survey returns, an estimated 5,984 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in Alaska in 2004, up 21.1 percent from the estimated 4,942 SHARC holders who fished in 2003. The 2004 estimated subsistence harvest was 52,412 halibut and 1,193,162 net pounds (+/- 1.5 percent); in comparison, 43,926 halibut were harvested in the subsistence fishery in 2003 (representing a 19.3 percent increase from 2003 to 2004) for 1,041,330 pounds (+/- 3.9 percent) (an increase in 2004 of 14.6 percent) (Table 21). The total estimated harvests for both 2003 and 2004 fell below the 1.5 million net pounds estimated for the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest when the current regulations were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (see [www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf](http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/70fr16742.pdf), page 16748; NMFS 2003). The larger estimated harvest in 2004 compared to 2003 corresponds to the greater number of individuals who held SHARCs through December 2004 and a proportional increase in the number of individuals who subsistence fished for halibut. Average harvests per fisher were very similar in 2003 and 2004: 8.9 halibut per fisher in 2003, 8.8 halibut per fisher in 2003; 210.7 pounds net weight per fisher in 2003, 199.4 pounds per fisher in 2004 (Table 21).

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

In 2004, most subsistence halibut were harvested with setline (stationary) gear (74.0 percent) and the remainder with hand-operated gear (hook and rod or handline) (26.0 percent), much like 2003, when setlines accounted for 72.3 percent of the harvest and hand-operated gear provided 27.7 percent. The largest portion of the Alaska subsistence halibut harvest in 2004 occurred in Regulatory Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), 56.8 percent (677,084 pounds); followed by Area 3A

(Southcentral Alaska), 33.8 percent (403,610 pounds); Area 3B (Alaska Peninsula), 2.8 percent (33,519 pounds); Area 4A (eastern Aleutian Islands), 28,877 pounds (2.6 percent); Area 4E (east Bering Sea Coast), 2.6 percent (28,501 pounds); Area 4D (central Bering Sea), 0.9 percent (10,923 pounds); Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), 0.8 percent (9,734 pounds); and Area 4B (western Aleutian Islands), 0.1 percent (916 pounds). In 2003, Area 2C and Area 3A also accounted for most of the subsistence harvests. Subsistence harvests accounted for 1.5 percent of the total halibut removals in Alaska waters in 2004, compared to 1.3 percent in 2003.

Subsistence halibut fishers had an incidental harvest of 19,001 rockfish in 2004. This is a 27.8 percent increase over the 14,870 rockfish harvested in the fishery in 2003. There were 1,616 SHARC holders who harvested rockfish in 2004, compared to 1,239 in 2003 (Table 21). Most of the incidental rockfish harvests in 2004 occurred in Area 2C (67.6 percent), as they had in 2003 (66.7 percent).

In 2004, subsistence halibut fishers harvested an estimated 4,407 lingcod in the subsistence halibut fishery. This is an increase of 33.6 percent over the estimated 3,298 harvested in 2003. In total, 953 SHARC holders had an incidental harvest of lingcod, up from 699 (36.3 percent increase) in 2003 (Table 21). As with rockfish, most of the incidental lingcod harvest took place in Area 2C in 2004 (56.2 percent) and in 2003 (51.1 percent).

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

We conclude this report with the following recommendations based on experiences during the first two years of this project. These suggestions are similar to those that were offered at the conclusion of the first year's report (Fall et al. 2004:30-31).

1. The harvest assessment program for the Alaska subsistence halibut fishery should continue for at least one more year to document harvests occurring in 2005, using methods similar to those employed for 2003 and 2004. This three-year effort will begin to develop a time series for assessment of harvest trends as well as for assessment of the information collected for the first years of the fishery. As discussed above, the methods used for 2003 and 2004 (a short, mailed survey with three mailings, supplemented by community outreach, interviewing in selected communities, and partnerships with tribal governments), were successful and should be retained

to facilitate comparisons across study years. In addition, implementation of a program to collect harvest data in-season in selected communities should be considered on a trial basis to help supplement and evaluate the data collected through the mailed survey.<sup>16</sup> Further, given that the subsistence fishery is operating under relatively new regulations, consideration should be given to continuing the present study to at least a total of five years to strengthen the time series data and trend analysis.

2. Outreach is needed in several communities, including Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Angoon, and perhaps Sand Point, based on relatively low response rates or unexpectedly low numbers of SHARCs issued. Contracts with tribal governments in Sitka, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan should be renewed for the third year to build upon the successful work in those communities in the first two years of the program. Collaboration with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association should also continue in order to develop a reliable harvest estimate for St. Paul.

3. Further community outreach should also occur in Area 4E. There are many communities in this very large geographic area but relatively few SHARCs were issued. The focus of this outreach should be on those communities that are known to have relatively large traditional harvests of halibut. Harvests in many other communities in this area are likely to be small. Although a major outreach effort including most of these communities would be expensive and unnecessary, communications with tribal governments could result in more enrollments in the SHARC program and more confidence in the survey results.

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

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

6. Further evaluation of sport fish harvest data, achieved through the mailed survey administered by the Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G, should take place for the larger rural communities participating in the subsistence halibut fishery for at least several years. (Analysis of these data for Sitka began as a pilot effort for 2004.) As discussed in Chapter Two and Chapter Three, many SHARC holders also reported that they sport fished for halibut in 2003 and 2004. It will be important to try to determine if a shift in harvest from the "sport" category to the subsistence category is occurring, in order to evaluate trends in the subsistence fishery and the effect of the

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<sup>16</sup> In October 2005, the cooperative agreement between NMFS and the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G was amended to add funds to support the third year of the mail-out survey. Funds were also included to plan and implement a pilot project to collect subsistence halibut harvest data in season in selected communities. In addition, the new funding supports further community outreach efforts.

new subsistence halibut regulations on fishing patterns. Also, as also noted in Chapter Three, comparisons of community harvest estimates from previous research require consideration of sport harvests as well as harvests under the new subsistence regulations. Such comparisons are also important for evaluating the subsistence harvest assessment program and the performance of the new subsistence regulations.

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

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Table 1. Population of Rural Communities Eligible to Participate in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2000 and 2004

Community <sup>1</sup>	Regulatory Area	Population: 2000		Population: 2004
		Total	Alaska Native	Total
ANGOON	2C	572	419	481
COFFMAN COVE	2C	199	12	117
CRAIG	2C	1,397	432	1,475
EDNA BAY	2C	49	2	44
ELFIN COVE	2C	32	0	26
GUSTAVUS	2C	429	32	473
HAINES	2C	1,811	332	1,562
HOLLIS	2C	139	13	165
HOONAH	2C	860	597	841
HYDABURG	2C	382	342	349
HYDER	2C	97	4	83
KAKE	2C	710	530	663
KASAAN	2C	39	19	60
KLAWOCK	2C	854	496	848
KLUKWAN	2C	139	123	119
METLAKATLA	2C	1,375	1,125	1,302
MEYERS CHUCK	2C	21	2	14
PELICAN	2C	163	42	118
PETERSBURG	2C	3,224	388	3,123
POINT BAKER	2C	35	3	24
PORT ALEXANDER	2C	81	11	69
PORT PROTECTION	2C	63	7	47
SAXMAN	2C	431	302	391
SITKA	2C	8,835	2,178	8,805
SKAGWAY	2C	862	44	870
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2C	104	5	105
THORNE BAY	2C	552	27	497
WHALE PASS	2C	58	2	81
WRANGELL	2C	2,308	550	2,023
Regulatory Area 2C Subtotals <sup>5</sup>		25,821	8,039	24,775
AKHIOK	3A	80	75	56
CHENEGA BAY	3A	86	67	81
CORDOVA	3A	2,454	368	2,298
KARLUK	3A	27	26	26
KODIAK <sup>2</sup>	3A	12,973	1,697	12,667
LARSEN BAY	3A	115	91	96
NANWALEK	3A	177	165	203
OLD HARBOR	3A	237	203	196
OUZINKIE	3A	225	197	187
PORT GRAHAM	3A	171	151	153
PORT LIONS	3A	253	163	238
SELDOVIA	3A	286	66	263
TATITLEK	3A	107	91	108
YAKUTAT	3A	680	375	680
Regulatory Area 3A Subtotals		17,871	3,735	17,252

[continued]

Table 1. [continued]

Community <sup>1</sup>	Regulatory Area	Population 2000		Population: 2004
		Total	Alaska Native	Total
CHIGNIK	3B	79	48	92
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	103	85	81
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	145	127	113
COLD BAY	3B	88	15	89
FALSE PASS	3B	64	42	62
IVANOF BAY	3B	22	21	5
KING COVE	3B	792	379	723
NELSON LAGOON	3B	83	68	76
PERRYVILLE	3B	107	105	110
SAND POINT	3B	952	421	908
Regulatory Area 3B Subtotals		2,435	1,311	2,259
AKUTAN	4A	713	117	771
NIKOLSKI	4A	39	27	36
UNALASKA	4A	4,283	397	4,366
Regulatory Area 4A Subtotals		5,035	541	5,173
ADAK	4B	316	118	69
ATKA	4B	92	84	92
Regulatory Area 4B Subtotals		408	202	161
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	152	140	137
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C	532	460	494
Regulatory Area 4C Subtotals		684	600	631
GAMBELL	4D	649	622	648
SAVOONGA	4D	643	614	710
DIOMEDE	4D	146	137	141
Regulatory Area 4D Subtotals		1,438	1,373	1,499
ALAKANUK	4E	652	638	667
ALEKNAGIK	4E	221	187	219
BREVIG MISSION	4E	276	254	319
BETHEL	4E	5,471	3,719	5,888
CHEFORNAK	4E	394	386	439
CHEVAK	4E	765	734	899
CLARK'S POINT	4E	75	69	62
COUNCIL ANVSA <sup>3</sup>	4E	0	0	0
DILLINGHAM	4E	2,466	1,503	2,422
EEK	4E	280	271	292
EGEGIK	4E	116	89	76
ELIM	4E	313	297	318
EMMONAK	4E	767	720	762
GOLOVIN	4E	144	133	160
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	230	216	236
HOOPER BAY	4E	1,014	971	1,124
KING SALMON	4E	442	133	404

[continued]

Table 1. [continued]

Community <sup>1</sup>	Regulatory Area	Population		Population: 2004
		Total	Alaska Native	Total
KIPNUK	4E	644	631	660
KONGIGANAK	4E	359	349	411
KOTLIK	4E	591	568	588
KOYUK	4E	297	280	348
KWIGILLINGOK	4E	338	331	361
LEVELOCK	4E	122	116	57
MANOKOTAK	4E	399	378	405
MEKORYUK	4E	210	203	198
NAKNEK	4E	678	319	601
NAPAKIAK	4E	353	341	360
NAPASKIAK	4E	390	383	436
NEWTOK	4E	321	311	308
NIGHTMUTE	4E	208	197	232
NOME	4E	3,505	2,057	3,473
OSCARVILLE	4E	61	61	57
PILOT POINT	4E	100	86	75
PLATINUM	4E	41	38	39
PORT HEIDEN	4E	119	93	90
QUINHAGAK	4E	555	540	612
SCAMMON BAY	4E	465	453	486
SAINT MICHAEL	4E	368	343	409
SHAKTOOLIK	4E	230	218	209
SHELDON POINT	4E	164	154	172
SHISHMAREF	4E	562	531	591
SOLOMON ANVSA	4E	4	3	8
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	137	115	88
STEBBINS	4E	547	518	586
TELLER	4E	268	248	241
TOGIAK	4E	809	750	805
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	532	519	561
TUNTUTULIAK	4E	370	366	398
TUNUNAK	4E	325	315	328
TWIN HILLS	4E	69	65	67
UGASHIK	4E	11	9	12
UNALAKLEET	4E	747	655	728
WALES	4E	152	137	152
WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	203	175	213
Regulatory Area 4E Subtotals		28,880	23,176	29,652
Grand Total		82,572	38,977	81,402

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development population estimates for 2004 (<http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/pop/estimates>)

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> No Alaska Native Population data are available for 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Non-tribal residents of Naukati Bay were not eligible for SHARCs in 2004. The NPFMC in late 2004 recommended that Naukati Bay be added to the eligible list, but regulatory action had not occurred by late 2005. Naukati Bay had a population of 135, including 13 Alaska Natives, in 2000, and a total population of 107 in 2004.

**Table 2. Project Chronology, 2004 Study Year**

Date	Event/Action
September 13, 2004	Award No. NA04NMF4370314 finalized between NMFS and ADF&G to support the research for study year 2004
December 8, 2004	Mailing of letter to tribes concerning mailout of surveys for the second year of the project
Mid January 2005	Running of newspaper ads
January 28, 2005	ADF&G news release regarding mailing of SHARC surveys
February 3, 2005	First mailing of survey forms
March 10, 2005	Second mailing of survey forms
March 14, 2005	Development of informal agreement with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association to assist with outreach in St. Paul
April 1 to 30, 2005	Survey administration in Toksook Bay; phone calls to SHARC holders in selected other western Alaska communities
April 11 - June 30, 2005	Administration of surveys in Sitka, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan
April 25, 2005	Third mailing of survey forms
April 25, 2005	Submission of semi-annual report on project progress to NMFS
May 9 - 12, 2005	M. Turek and M. Brock travel to meetings in Sitka, Ketchikan, and Saxman to discuss the project
May 19, 2005	Review of project progress with ANSHWG, Anchorage
November 18, 2005	Release of public review draft of final report
December 5, 2005	Presentation of study findings, ANSHWG, Anchorage
December 7, 2005	Presentation of study findings, NPFMC, Anchorage
December 15, 2005	Completion of revised, final report

Table 3. Sample Achievement, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Survey for 2004, by Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Place of Residence of SHARC<sup>2</sup> Holders

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	30	14	0	16	4	0	12	3	0	30	21	0	21	70.00%	0
ANGOOK COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	126	27	0	99	8	0	91	13	0	126	48	0	48	38.10%	0
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2														
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT/HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	633	133	25	475	85	7	383	69	16	633	287	2	289	45.66%	48
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	6	1	0	5	1	0	4	2	1	6	4	0	4	66.67%	1
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	6	2	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	6	3	0	3	50.00%	0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	42	13	1	28	8	0	20	4	0	42	25	0	25	59.52%	1
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	46	10	2	34	6	0	28	13	0	46	29	0	29	63.04%	2
CHINIK ESKIMO COMMUNITY	1														
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	56	16	0	40	11	2	27	3	0	56	30	0	30	53.57%	2
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	24	2	1	21	6	1	14	4	0	24	12	0	12	50.00%	2
EGEGIK VILLAGE	6	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	6	100.00%	0
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	205	49	4	152	11	0	141	27	4	205	87	0	87	42.44%	8
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	181	80	6	95	20	3	72	19	0	181	119	42	161	88.95%	9
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	8	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	7	0	7	87.50%	1
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	57	11	3	43	15	0	28	13	0	57	39	0	39	68.42%	3
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	788	227	28	533	133	4	396	100	9	788	460	46	506	64.21%	41
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	2														
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	168	33	1	134	24	1	109	16	0	168	73	0	73	43.45%	2
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	258	60	21	177	26	6	145	26	3	258	112	0	112	43.41%	30
METLAKATLA ANNETTE ISLAND RESERVE	385	60	2	323	31	4	288	28	2	385	119	0	119	30.91%	8
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	22	5	1	16	3	0	13	4	0	22	12	0	12	54.55%	1
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHOK	21	4	0	17	2	0	15	0	0	21	6	0	6	28.57%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	44	6	0	38	0	0	38	3	0	44	9	0	9	20.45%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	6	2	0	4	1	0	3	1	1	6	4	0	4	66.67%	1
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	2														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	29	2	2	25	4	0	21	1	0	29	7	0	7	24.14%	2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	13	1	0	12	1	0	11	6	0	13	8	0	8	61.54%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	41	17	1	23	4	0	19	4	0	41	25	0	25	60.98%	1
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	22	5	0	17	3	0	14	3	0	22	11	0	11	50.00%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	21	2	0	19	4	0	15	0	0	21	6	0	6	28.57%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ELIM	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	62	18	1	43	7	1	35	10	0	62	35	0	35	56.45%	2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	4	0	9	1	0	8	1	0	13	6	0	6	46.15%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	1	16.67%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAQ)	15	0	0	15	3	0	12	1	0	15	4	0	4	26.67%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	90	5	1	84	17	1	66	11	0	90	33	0	33	36.67%	2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	89	12	0	77	2	0	75	1	0	89	15	0	15	16.85%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	8	3	0	5	1	0	4	2	0	8	6	0	6	75.00%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	9	3	0	6	1	0	5	1	0	9	5	1	6	66.67%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	41	9	2	30	8	0	22	3	0	41	20	0	20	48.78%	2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	16	5	1	10	0	0	10	2	0	16	7	2	9	56.25%	1
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	32	8	0	24	1	0	23	3	0	32	12	0	12	37.50%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	12	2	0	10	2	0	8	1	0	12	5	0	5	41.67%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	37	12	3	22	2	1	19	4	0	37	18	0	18	48.65%	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	38	18	1	19	9	0	10	3	0	38	30	0	30	78.95%	1
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	45	9	0	36	5	3	28	5	0	45	19	0	19	42.22%	3
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	54	19	0	35	13	0	22	5	0	54	37	0	37	68.52%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	43	7	0	36	3	0	33	4	0	43	14	0	14	32.56%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1														

[[continued]]

Table 3. [continued]

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATITLEK	32	10	0	22	4	0	18	3	0	32	17	0	17	53.13%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUAYAK)	534	132	0	402	13	0	389	45	2	534	190	33	223	41.76%	2
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	73	4	0	69	2	0	67	4	0	73	10	0	10	13.70%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	6	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	5	83.33%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	10	1	0	9	0	0	9	6	0	10	7	0	7	70.00%	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	2														
NEWTOK VILLAGE	3														
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	94	29	0	65	12	2	51	23	0	94	64	0	64	68.09%	2
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	14	1	0	13	3	0	10	0	0	14	4	0	4	28.57%	0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	122	26	7	89	26	0	63	15	1	122	67	0	67	54.92%	8
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	7	2	0	5	1	1	3	2	0	7	5	0	5	71.43%	1
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	61	20	1	40	6	0	34	9	1	61	35	6	41	67.21%	2
ORUTSARARMUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	2	0	6	1	0	5	1	0	8	4	0	4	50.00%	0
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	56	4	0	52	14	0	38	4	0	56	22	0	22	39.29%	0
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	124	32	4	88	18	0	70	28	0	124	78	0	78	62.90%	4
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	2														
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMM. OF ST GEORGE	27	2	0	25	3	0	22	0	0	27	5	0	5	18.52%	0
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMM. OF ST PAUL	255	42	8	59	4	0	55	15	0	255	61	146	207	81.18%	8
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND PT VILLAGE	312	42	44	226	26	3	197	25	0	312	93	0	93	29.81%	47
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	26	7	0	19	4	0	15	2	0	26	13	0	13	50.00%	0
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	13	2	26	7	1	18	5	0	41	25	0	25	60.98%	3
SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	46	8	101	22	2	77	25	8	155	93	0	93	60.00%	18
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	442	212	9	221	60	1	160	60	0	442	332	75	407	92.08%	10
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2														
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	1														
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	7	1	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	7	2	0	2	28.57%	0
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4														
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	16	2	0	14	2	0	12	0	0	16	4	0	4	25.00%	0
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	3														
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	11	0	2	9	2	1	6	0	0	11	2	0	2	18.18%	3
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	28	8	4	16	3	0	13	3	0	28	14	0	14	50.00%	4
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	8	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	4	0	4	50.00%	0
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	101	29	5	67	11	1	55	12	0	101	52	0	52	51.49%	6
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	54	15	0	39	9	0	30	7	0	54	31	0	31	57.41%	0
<b>Tribal Name Subtotals</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>52.92%</b>	<b>299</b>

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
ADAK	12	8	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	12	10	0	10	83.33%	0
AKHIOK	1														
AKUTAN	5														
ALEKNAGIK	2														
ANGOON	30	15	0	15	3	0	12	1	0	30	19	0	19	63.33%	0
ATKA	13	2	0	11	0	0	11	1	1	13	3	0	3	23.08%	1
BETHEL	4														
CHEFORNAK	4														
CHENEGA BAY	9	4	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	9	6	0	6	66.67%	0
CHEVAK	6	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	100.00%	0
CHIGNIK	12	7	1	4	0	0	4	3	0	12	10	0	10	83.33%	1
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	2	0	8	6	0	2	0	0	10	8	0	8	80.00%	0
CHIGNIK LAKE	6	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	4	66.67%	0
CLARKS POINT	1														
COFFMAN COVE	42	21	1	20	6	0	14	11	0	42	38	0	38	90.48%	1
COLD BAY	19	5	0	14	5	1	8	4	0	19	14	0	14	73.68%	1

[continued]

Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
CORDOVA	467	196	11	260	60	1	199	83	1	467	339	0	339	72.59%	13
CRAIG	321	116	8	197	40	1	156	86	2	321	242	0	242	75.39%	11
DILLINGHAM	31	25	0	6	2	0	4	2	0	31	29	0	29	93.55%	0
EDNA BAY	45	16	1	28	1	0	27	19	0	45	36	0	36	80.00%	1
EEK	1														
ELFIN COVE	21	5	0	16	4	0	12	7	0	21	16	0	16	76.19%	0
FALSE PASS	6	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	4	66.67%	0
GAMBELL	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	2														
GUSTAVUS	62	28	0	34	10	0	24	8	0	62	46	0	46	74.19%	0
HAINES	446	192	1	253	84	6	163	91	3	446	367	0	367	82.29%	10
HOLLIS	42	13	3	26	5	0	21	10	0	42	28	0	28	66.67%	3
HOONAH	137	48	3	86	17	0	69	14	1	137	79	0	79	57.66%	4
HOOPER BAY	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	1	12.50%	0
HYDABURG	16	6	0	10	3	0	7	3	0	16	12	0	12	75.00%	0
HYDER	36	9	0	27	4	0	23	7	0	36	20	0	20	55.56%	0
KAKE	63	22	5	36	7	0	29	10	0	63	39	0	39	61.90%	5
KASAAN	19	6	0	13	2	0	11	5	0	19	13	0	13	68.42%	0
KING COVE	14	7	0	7	1	0	6	3	0	14	11	0	11	78.57%	0
KING SALMON	5														
KIPNUK	1														
KLAWOCK	129	43	4	82	27	0	55	20	4	129	90	0	90	69.77%	8
KLUKWAN	3														
KODIAK	1,356	517	89	750	178	13	559	235	13	1,356	930	0	930	68.58%	115
KONGIGANAK	4														
KOTLIK	1														
KOYUK	1														
LARSEN BAY	16	6	1	9	1	0	8	4	0	16	11	0	11	68.75%	1
MANOKOTAK	2														
MEKORYUK	2														
METLAKATLA	43	15	0	28	4	0	24	4	0	43	23	0	23	53.49%	0
MEYERS CHUCK	13	7	0	6	0	0	6	2	0	13	9	0	9	69.23%	0
NAKNEK	5														
NANWALEK	7	2	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	7	4	0	4	57.14%	0
NETOK	1														
NIGHTMUTE	25	1	0	24	0	0	24	5	0	25	6	0	6	24.00%	0
NIKOLSKI	7	2	0	5	3	0	2	0	0	7	5	0	5	71.43%	0
NOME	10	2	0	8	1	0	7	1	0	10	4	0	4	40.00%	0
OLD HARBOR	41	19	1	21	3	0	18	1	0	41	23	0	23	56.10%	1
OUZINKIE	18	7	1	10	1	1	8	2	0	18	10	0	10	55.56%	2
PELICAN	46	18	0	28	4	0	24	10	2	46	32	0	32	69.57%	2
PETERSBURG	1,044	493	10	541	96	7	438	149	8	1,044	738	0	738	70.69%	25
PLATINUM	2														
PORT ALEXANDER	22	6	0	16	2	0	14	9	0	22	17	0	17	77.27%	0
PORT GRAHAM	20	4	1	15	2	1	12	4	2	20	10	0	10	50.00%	4
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	35	12	2	21	8	0	13	3	0	35	23	0	23	65.71%	2
PORT PROTECTION	19	8	0	11	3	0	8	4	0	19	15	0	15	78.95%	0
PT. BAKER	21	11	0	10	1	0	9	4	0	21	16	0	16	76.19%	0
QUINHAGAK	4														
SAND POINT	8	3	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	8	5	0	5	62.50%	1
SAVOONGA	2														
SAXMAN	36	10	0	26	4	0	22	6	0	36	20	0	20	55.56%	0
SCAMMON BAY	5														
SELDOVIA	102	62	3	37	9	0	28	11	3	102	82	0	82	80.39%	6
SHELDON POINT	1														
SITKA	1,464	544	50	870	193	4	673	238	10	1,464	975	0	975	66.60%	64
SKAGWAY	49	25	0	24	5	1	18	7	0	49	37	0	37	75.51%	1
SOUTH NAKNEK	1														

[continued]

Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8	1	0	7	1	0	6	1	0	8	3	0	3	37.50%	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	5														
TATITLEK	8	4	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	8	5	0	5	62.50%	0
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	41	13	0	28	4	0	24	16	0	41	33	0	33	80.49%	0
THORNE BAY	121	56	6	59	12	0	47	30	1	121	98	0	98	80.99%	7
TOGIAK	2														
TOKSOOK BAY	3														
UNALASKA	99	39	3	57	15	0	42	12	2	99	66	0	66	66.67%	5
WHALE PASS	27	15	2	10	5	0	5	3	0	27	23	0	23	85.19%	2
WRANGELL	422	158	10	254	55	4	195	66	5	422	279	0	279	66.11%	19
YAKUTAT	56	24	0	32	4	0	28	15	0	56	43	0	43	76.79%	0
<b>Rural Community Subtotals</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>69.60%</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>61.71%</b>	<b>617</b>

Place of Residence (includes both tribal and rural resident SHARC holders) <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
ADAK	13	8	0	5	1	0	4	1	0	13	10	0	10	76.92%	0
AKHIOK	19	4	0	15	1	0	14	0	0	19	5	0	5	26.32%	0
AKUTAN	50	7	2	41	0	0	41	4	0	50	11	0	11	22.00%	2
ALEKNAGIK	3														
ANCHOR POINT	12	3	0	9	0	0	9	6	1	12	9	0	9	75.00%	1
ANCHORAGE	210	43	5	162	36	3	123	44	5	210	123	0	123	58.57%	13
ANGOON	166	45	0	121	11	0	110	16	0	166	72	0	72	43.37%	0
ATKA	13	2	0	11	0	0	11	1	1	13	3	0	3	23.08%	1
AUKE BAY	2														
BETHEL	11	2	3	6	1	0	5	0	0	11	3	0	3	27.27%	3
BIG LAKE	3														
CHEFORNAK	20	2	0	18	3	0	15	0	0	20	5	0	5	25.00%	0
CHENEGA BAY	17	5	2	10	0	0	10	2	0	17	7	0	7	41.18%	2
CHEVAK	13	4	0	9	4	0	5	2	0	13	10	0	10	76.92%	0
CHIGNIK	30	9	1	20	1	0	19	9	0	30	19	0	19	63.33%	1
CHIGNIK LAGOON	45	19	2	24	9	0	15	4	0	45	32	0	32	71.11%	2
CHIGNIK LAKE	6	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	4	0	4	66.67%	0
CHINIAK	26	15	2	9	1	0	8	4	0	26	20	0	20	76.92%	2
CHUGIAK	6	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	5	83.33%	1
CLARKS POINT	4														
COFFMAN COVE	43	22	1	20	6	0	14	11	0	43	39	0	39	90.70%	1
COLD BAY	17	5	0	12	4	0	8	4	0	17	13	0	13	76.47%	0
CORDOVA	526	212	12	302	67	0	235	93	1	526	372	0	372	70.72%	13
CRAIG	473	154	11	308	58	3	247	101	2	473	313	3	316	66.81%	16
DILLINGHAM	48	30	0	18	3	0	15	3	0	48	36	0	36	75.00%	0
DOUGLAS	26	1	3	22	4	3	15	3	2	26	8	0	8	30.77%	8
DUTCH HARBOR	61	18	2	41	11	0	30	10	2	61	39	0	39	63.93%	4
EAGLE	1														
EAGLE RIVER	10	1	0	9	2	0	7	1	0	10	4	0	4	40.00%	0
EDNA BAY	18	7	0	11	0	0	11	9	0	18	16	0	16	88.89%	0
EEL	21	2	0	19	4	0	15	0	0	21	6	0	6	28.57%	0
ELFIN COVE	21	5	0	16	4	0	12	7	0	21	16	0	16	76.19%	0
EXCURSION INLET	2														
FAIRBANKS	10	2	0	8	4	0	4	1	0	10	7	0	7	70.00%	0
FALSE PASS	13	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	13	7	0	7	53.85%	0
FRITZ CREEK	2														
GAMBELL	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	1	14.29%	0
GLENNALLEN	4														

[continued]

Table 3. [continued]

Place of Residence (includes both tribal and rural resident SHARC holders) <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
SOLOVIN	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	17	1	0	16	3	0	13	1	0	17	5	0	5	29.41%	0
GUSTAVUS	61	28	0	33	10	0	23	6	0	61	44	0	44	72.13%	0
HAINES	528	212	3	313	93	5	215	104	3	528	409	0	409	77.46%	11
HOLLIS	5														
HOMER	28	7	1	20	9	0	11	4	0	28	20	0	20	71.43%	1
HOONAH	339	97	6	236	23	0	213	42	1	339	162	1	163	48.08%	7
HOOPER BAY	94	3	2	89	17	1	71	11	0	94	31	0	31	32.98%	3
HYDABURG	183	86	3	94	20	2	72	21	0	183	127	39	166	90.71%	5
HYDER	36	9	0	27	4	0	23	7	0	36	20	0	20	55.56%	0
JUNEAU	433	84	20	329	64	6	259	40	15	433	188	2	190	43.88%	41
KAKE	179	47	12	120	32	0	88	25	0	179	104	0	104	58.10%	12
KARLUK	1														
KASAAN	21	6	0	15	3	1	11	7	0	21	16	0	16	76.19%	1
KASILOF	9	0	1	8	0	0	8	2	0	9	2	0	2	22.22%	1
KENAI	57	13	4	40	14	0	26	11	0	57	38	0	38	66.67%	4
KETCHIKAN	918	278	34	606	136	7	463	133	11	918	547	49	596	64.92%	52
KETCHIKAN (SAXMAN)	6	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	3	0	3	50.00%	0
KING COVE	48	20	0	28	3	0	25	6	0	48	29	0	29	60.42%	0
KING SALMON	4														
KIPNUK	88	11	0	77	1	0	76	1	0	88	13	0	13	14.77%	0
KLAWOCK	310	83	4	223	56	1	166	35	4	310	174	0	174	56.13%	9
KODIAK	1,561	574	102	885	193	14	678	258	21	1,561	1,025	0	1,025	65.66%	137
KONGIGANAK	12	4	0	8	1	0	7	4	0	12	9	0	9	75.00%	0
LARSEN BAY	40	9	2	29	4	0	25	6	0	40	19	0	19	47.50%	2
LOWER KALSKAG	3														
MANOKOTAK	2														
MARSHALL	1														
MCGRATH	4														
MEKORYUK	15	5	0	10	0	0	10	1	0	15	6	2	8	53.33%	0
METLAKATLA	409	72	0	337	34	1	302	26	1	409	132	0	132	32.27%	2
MEYERS CHUCK	13	7	0	6	0	0	6	2	0	13	9	0	9	69.23%	0
NAKNEK	7	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	5	0	5	71.43%	0
NANWALEK	37	10	0	27	1	0	26	5	0	37	16	0	16	43.24%	0
NAPAKIAK	3														
NAUKATI	8	1	0	7	0	0	7	5	0	8	6	0	6	75.00%	0
NEWTOK	4														
NIGHTMUTE	29	1	0	28	1	0	27	5	0	29	7	0	7	24.14%	0
NIKISKI	7	1	0	6	2	0	4	0	0	7	3	0	3	42.86%	0
NIKOLSKI	18	3	0	15	5	0	10	1	0	18	9	0	9	50.00%	0
NINILCHIK	61	19	0	42	9	2	31	9	0	61	37	0	37	60.66%	2
NOME	14	3	0	11	0	0	11	1	0	14	4	0	4	28.57%	0
NORTH POLE	4														
NUNAPITCHUK	1														
OLD HARBOR	63	27	2	34	6	0	28	4	0	63	37	0	37	58.73%	2
OUZINKIE	47	16	2	29	2	2	25	7	0	47	25	0	25	53.19%	4
PALMER	3														
PELICAN	56	21	0	35	5	0	30	13	2	56	39	0	39	69.64%	2
PERRYVILLE	45	24	2	19	9	0	10	3	0	45	36	0	36	80.00%	2
PETERSBURG	1,187	535	14	638	113	7	518	176	8	1,187	824	0	824	69.42%	29
PLATINUM	2														
POINT BAKER	29	14	0	15	4	0	11	5	0	29	23	0	23	79.31%	0
PORT ALEXANDER	22	6	0	16	3	0	13	9	0	22	18	0	18	81.82%	0
PORT GRAHAM	57	12	1	44	7	4	33	7	1	57	26	0	26	45.61%	6
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	83	23	2	58	23	0	35	9	0	83	55	0	55	66.27%	2
PORT PROTECTION	1														
PORT WILLIAM	2														
QUINHAGAK	14	5	0	9	1	0	8	2	0	14	8	1	9	64.29%	0
SAND POINT	351	47	44	260	35	1	224	31	0	351	113	0	113	32.19%	45
SAVOONGA	45	7	0	38	4	0	34	4	0	45	15	0	15	33.33%	0

[(continued)]

Table 3. [continued]

Place of Residence (includes both tribal and rural resident SHARC holders) <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing			Second Mailing			Third Mailing			Totals					
	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	Surveys Mailed	Surveys Returned	Surveys Returned Undeliverable	SHARCs Issued	Returned by Mail	Returned through Staff	Response	Response Rate	Undeliverable
SAXMAN	9	3	0	6	2	0	4	1	0	9	6	1	7	77.78%	0
SCAMMON BAY	7	0	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	7	2	0	2	28.57%	0
SELDOVIA	113	68	3	42	11	1	30	10	3	113	89	0	89	78.76%	7
SEWARD	9	4	1	4	1	0	3	0	0	9	5	0	5	55.56%	1
SHISHMAREF	1														
SITKA	1,871	745	61	1,064	230	4	830	292	10	1,871	1,267	74	1,341	71.67%	75
SKAGWAY	53	25	0	28	7	2	19	7	0	53	39	0	39	73.58%	2
SOLDOTNA	13	6	0	7	2	0	5	1	0	13	9	0	9	69.23%	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	1														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	34	4	0	30	4	0	26	1	0	34	9	0	9	26.47%	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	249	40	6	58	5	0	53	15	0	249	60	145	205	82.33%	6
STERLING	4														
SUTTON	1														
TATITLEK	26	11	0	15	1	0	14	2	0	26	14	0	14	53.85%	0
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	38	13	0	25	4	0	21	13	0	38	30	0	30	78.95%	0
THORNE BAY	121	54	5	62	13	0	49	31	0	121	98	0	98	80.99%	5
TOGIAK	5														
TOKSOOK BAY	529	130	0	399	13	0	386	40	2	529	183	33	216	40.83%	2
TRAPPER CREEK	1														
TUNUNAK	70	3	0	67	2	0	65	4	0	70	9	0	9	12.86%	0
UNALAKLEET	1														
UNALASKA	70	26	3	41	8	0	33	7	0	70	41	0	41	58.57%	3
VALDEZ	28	1	0	27	7	1	19	4	0	28	12	0	12	42.86%	1
WARD COVE	43	14	1	28	6	0	22	7	0	43	27	0	27	62.79%	1
WASILLA	26	8	2	16	5	0	11	4	0	26	17	0	17	65.38%	2
WHALE PASS	6	0	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	5	83.33%	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1														
WHITTIER	2														
WILLOW	1														
WRANGELL	530	186	20	324	65	5	254	77	5	530	328	0	328	61.89%	30
YAKUTAT	107	40	0	67	11	0	56	23	0	107	74	0	74	69.16%	0
Alaska Resident Subtotal	13,571	4,481	409	8,535	1,605	77	6,853	1,944	103	13,571	8,030	352	8,382	61.76%	589
Non-Alaska Resident Subtotal <sup>3</sup>	242	55	16	171	58	9	104	26	3	242	139	3	142	58.68%	28
<b>RESIDENCE GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>61.71%</b>	<b>617</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate.

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

Table 4. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut, Sport Halibut Harvests by SHARC<sup>1</sup> Holders, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Type and Regulatory Area of the Tribe or Rural Community of Registration by the SHARC Holder, 2004

SHARC <sup>1</sup> Type	Halibut Regulatory Area	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished for Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished for Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Incidental Harvest		Rockfish Incidental Harvest	
		SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number of Fishers	Percent of SHARCs Issued	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Pounds <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Pounds <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number of Fishers	Estimated Number of Fish	Estimated Number of Fishers	Estimated Number of Fish
Tribal <sup>2</sup>	2C	3,515	2,032	57.8%	1,100	31.3%	10,499	282,713	489	13.9%	1,338	25,511	209	1,159	340	5,460
Tribal	3A	1,075	566	52.7%	459	42.7%	5,430	114,842	209	19.4%	740	15,551	65	363	102	1,601
Tribal	3B	540	225	41.7%	185	34.3%	1,473	28,385	68	12.6%	155	3,102	14	125	25	281
Tribal	4A	82	27	32.9%	53	64.6%	402	14,549	16	19.5%	67	1,629	12	308	19	346
Tribal	4B	6	4	66.7%	5	83.3%	57	1,046	0	0.0%	0	0	2	9	3	45
Tribal	4C	282	212	75.2%	56	19.9%	585	9,227	2	0.7%	94	2,700	0	0	0	0
Tribal	4D	49	15	30.6%	31	63.3%	298	10,323	3	6.1%	0	0	6	6	3	9
Tribal	4E	984	376	38.2%	268	27.2%	1,820	28,362	28	2.8%	245	5,277	35	164	21	230
Tribal	All	6,533	3,457	52.9%	2,157	33.0%	20,564	489,446	815	12.5%	2,639	53,770	343	2,134	513	7,972
Rural <sup>2</sup>	2C	4,780	3,361	70.3%	2,452	51.3%	17,782	415,819	1,387	29.0%	5,098	95,791	444	1,455	825	7,719
Rural	3A	2,136	1,487	69.6%	1,191	55.8%	12,165	261,279	839	39.3%	4,550	97,380	146	588	254	3,081
Rural	3B	75	56	74.7%	50	66.7%	664	9,361	27	36.0%	143	1,882	7	138	6	43
Rural	4A	111	72	64.9%	70	63.1%	663	12,872	27	24.3%	72	1,898	5	44	9	155
Rural	4B	25	13	52.0%	10	40.0%	61	819	5	20.0%	26	323	0	0	0	0
Rural	4C	13	5	38.5%	2	15.4%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	4
Rural	4D	3	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	10	600	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	4E	137	72	52.6%	50	36.5%	503	2,966	7	5.1%	2	50	8	48	7	27
Rural	All	7,280	5,067	69.6%	3,827	52.6%	31,848	703,715	2,292	31.5%	9,891	197,322	610	2,273	1,103	11,029
All <sup>3</sup>	2C	8,295	5,393	65.0%	3,552	42.8%	28,281	698,531	1,876	22.6%	6,436	121,302	653	2,614	1,165	13,179
All	3A	3,211	2,053	63.9%	1,650	51.4%	17,595	376,121	1,048	32.6%	5,290	112,931	211	951	356	4,682
All	3B	615	281	45.7%	235	38.2%	2,137	37,745	95	15.4%	298	4,984	21	263	31	324
All	4A	193	99	51.3%	123	63.7%	1,065	27,421	43	22.3%	139	3,527	17	352	28	501
All	4B	31	17	54.8%	15	48.4%	118	1,865	5	16.1%	26	323	2	9	3	45
All	4C	295	217	73.6%	58	19.7%	585	9,227	2	0.7%	94	2,700	0	0	2	4
All	4D	52	16	30.8%	33	63.5%	308	10,923	3	5.8%	0	0	6	6	3	9
All	4E	1,121	448	40.0%	318	28.4%	2,323	31,328	35	3.1%	247	5,327	43	212	28	257
All	All	13,813	8,524	61.7%	5,984	43.3%	52,412	1,193,162	3,107	22.5%	12,530	251,092	953	4,407	1,616	19,001

<sup>1</sup> SHARC = Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate

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

<sup>3</sup> Pounds net (dressed) weight, = 75 percent of round (whole) weight.

Table 5. Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2004

SHARC Type	Age in Years (Number of SHARC Holders)																				totals
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	
Tribal	125 1.9%	274 4.2%	372 5.7%	425 6.5%	442 6.8%	434 6.6%	486 7.4%	617 9.4%	757 11.6%	683 10.5%	602 9.2%	434 6.6%	355 5.4%	247 3.8%	149 2.3%	81 1.2%	30 0.5%	15 0.2%	4 0.1%	1 0.0%	6,533
Rural	37 0.5%	106 1.5%	181 2.5%	222 3.0%	296 4.1%	364 5.0%	549 7.5%	677 9.3%	919 12.6%	1074 14.8%	959 13.2%	772 10.6%	516 7.1%	297 4.1%	174 2.4%	87 1.2%	42 0.6%	4 0.1%	2 0.0%	2 0.0%	7,280
Grand Totals	162 1.2%	380 2.8%	553 4.0%	647 4.7%	738 5.3%	798 5.8%	1035 7.5%	1294 9.4%	1676 12.1%	1757 12.7%	1561 11.3%	1206 8.7%	871 6.3%	544 3.9%	323 2.3%	168 1.2%	72 0.5%	19 0.1%	6 0.0%	3 0.0%	13,813
Toksook Bay	14 2.6%	74 13.9%	92 17.2%	57 10.7%	37 6.9%	35 6.6%	40 7.5%	50 9.4%	34 6.4%	17 3.2%	24 4.5%	14 2.6%	25 4.7%	8 1.5%	4 0.7%	5 0.9%	0 0.0%	3 0.6%	0 0.0%	1 0.2%	534
Tribal, w/o Toksook Bay	111 1.9%	200 3.3%	280 4.7%	368 6.1%	405 6.8%	399 6.7%	446 7.4%	567 9.5%	723 12.1%	666 11.1%	578 9.6%	420 7.0%	330 5.5%	239 4.0%	145 2.4%	76 1.3%	30 0.5%	12 0.2%	4 0.1%	0 0.0%	5,999

Source: SHARC database, Restricted Access Management Program, NMFS, Juneau, as of 12/31/2004

Table 6. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Halibut Regulatory Area and Subarea Fished and by Gear Type, 2004.

Subarea	Halibut Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Fished	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type <sup>1</sup>								
			Setline (fixed) Gear			Hand-Operated Gear			All Gear		
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested <sup>2</sup>
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,922	1,343	11,601	297,552	629	3,524	71,768	1,922	15,121	369,319
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	805	640	5,430	139,160	193	1,068	21,293	805	6,498	160,453
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	825	643	5,311	132,825	147	707	14,486	825	6,018	147,312
Subtotal	2C	3,552	2,626	22,342	569,537	969	5,299	107,547	3,552	27,637	677,084
Yakutat Area	3A	61	47	797	15,311	30	223	4,843	61	1,020	20,153
Prince William Sound	3A	327	222	1,923	44,438	126	697	13,991	327	2,620	58,429
Cook Inlet	3A	251	103	2,289	49,179	168	2,079	34,760	251	4,368	83,939
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	563	349	3,887	85,154	253	1,867	43,991	563	5,754	129,145
Kodiak Island Other	3A	475	325	3,232	71,213	235	1,667	40,731	475	4,899	111,944
Subtotal	3A	1,677	1,046	12,128	265,295	812	6,533	138,315	1,677	18,661	403,610
Chignik Area	3B	77	28	285	6,659	56	261	5,393	77	546	12,053
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	148	54	503	11,025	95	735	10,442	148	1,237	21,467
Subtotal	3B	225	82	788	17,684	151	996	15,835	225	1,783	33,519
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	115	39	468	8,967	75	620	17,749	115	1,088	26,715
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	12	3	17	383	9	34	1,779	12	50	2,162
Subtotal	4A	127	42	485	9,350	84	654	19,528	127	1,138	28,877
Western Aleutians - East	4B	11	6	30	419	10	36	497	11	66	916
Western Aleutians - Other	4B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4B	11	6	30	419	10	36	497	11	66	916
St. George Island	4C	23	5	27	486	11	76	1,337	23	103	1,823
St. Paul Island	4C	34	11	380	5,002	21	133	2,909	34	512	7,911
Subtotal	4C	57	16	407	5,488	32	209	4,246	57	615	9,734
St. Lawrence Island	4D	33	33	280	10,086	6	28	837	33	308	10,923
Area 4D, Other	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4D	33	33	280	10,086	6	28	837	33	308	10,923
Bristol Bay	4E	20	1	1	15	5	7	188	20	8	203
YK Delta	4E	276	52	397	5,061	218	1,800	23,236	276	2,196	28,298
Norton Sound	4E	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Subtotal	4E	302	53	398	5,076	223	1,807	23,424	302	2,204	28,501
Grand totals <sup>1</sup>	Alaska	5,984	3,904	36,858	882,934	2,287	15,562	310,228	5,984	52,412	1,193,162

<sup>1</sup> Setline = longline or skate. Hand-operated gear = rod and reel or handline.

<sup>2</sup> Pounds are net (dressed) weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

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

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

	Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Net Lbs			Percentage of State Total		
	2003	2004	% Change	2003	2004	Difference
Southern Southeast Alaska	290,443	369,319	27.2%	27.9%	31.0%	3.1%
Northern Southeast Alaska	159,772	160,453	0.4%	15.3%	13.4%	-1.9%
Sitka LAMP Area	173,323	147,312	-15.0%	16.6%	12.3%	-4.3%
Area 2C Subtotal	623,538	677,084	8.6%	59.9%	56.7%	-3.1%
Yakutat Area	11,198	20,153	80.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Prince William Sound	28,409	58,429	105.7%	2.7%	4.9%	2.2%
Cook Inlet	52,609	83,939	59.6%	5.1%	7.0%	2.0%
Kodiak Island Road System	114,028	129,145	13.3%	11.0%	10.8%	-0.1%
Kodiak Island Other	79,256	111,944	41.2%	7.6%	9.4%	1.8%
Area 3A Subtotal	285,500	403,610	41.4%	27.4%	33.8%	6.4%
Chignik Area	10,500	12,053	14.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Lower Alaska Peninsula	16,977	21,467	26.4%	1.6%	1.8%	0.2%
Area 3B Subtotal	27,477	33,519	22.0%	2.6%	2.8%	0.2%
Eastern Aleutians - East	19,345	26,715	38.1%	1.9%	2.2%	0.4%
Eastern Aleutians - West	1,852	2,162	16.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Area 4A Subtotal	21,197	28,877	36.2%	2.0%	2.4%	0.4%
Western Aleutians - East	2,582	916	-64.5%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%
Western Aleutians - Other	0	0		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4B Subtotal	2,582	916	-64.5%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%
St. George Island	2,042	1,823	-10.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
St. Paul Island	20,839	7,911	-62.0%	2.0%	0.7%	-1.3%
Area 4C Subtotal	22,881	9,734	-57.5%	2.2%	0.8%	-1.4%
St. Lawrence Island	4,380	10,923	149.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Area 4D, Other	0	0		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4D Subtotal	4,380	10,923	149.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Bristol Bay	435	203	-53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
YK Delta	53,284	28,298	-46.9%	5.1%	2.4%	-2.7%
Norton Sound	56	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area 4E Subtotal	53,775	28,501	-47.0%	5.2%	2.4%	-2.8%
Alaska grand totals <sup>1</sup>	1,041,330	1,193,162	14.6%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

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

Table 8. Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Halibut Subsistence Fishery, 2004

Regulatory Area	SHARC holders	Number of Hooks																													Grand Total <sup>1</sup>		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30	Missing
2C	8,295	9	31	17	13	31	33	1	7	5	181	2	41	4	9	201	3	0	6	1	481	0	10	4	14	206	7	8	30	33	1,201	42	2,630
		0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	6.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	0.3%	7.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	7.8%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	45.7%	1.6%	
3A	3,211	10	9	3	8	11	12	2	4	0	92	0	28	0	0	52	5	2	3	2	221	2	0	1	1	87	2	2	12	9	426	31	1,034
		0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	21.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	8.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	41.2%	4.1%	
3B	615	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	42	2	93
		9.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.7%	3.6%	
4A	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	17	2	38
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	44.7%	4.8%	
4B	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
		68.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	
4C	295	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	16
		11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.8%	19.6%	
4D	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	12	0	33
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.6%	0.0%	
4E	1,121	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	56
		2.3%	10.1%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.2%	16.3%		
Alaska	13,813	35	47	27	21	41	46	3	12	5	286	2	77	4	9	266	8	3	11	3	732	2	13	6	15	310	8	10	43	41	1,725	99	3,906
		0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	7.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.1%	0.2%	6.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	18.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	7.9%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	44.2%	2.7%	

<sup>1</sup> Number of fishers using setline (fixed) gear. Based on location of tribe or rural community of SHARC holder. State total does not match Table 6 due to rounding.

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

Table 9. Average Net Weight of Subsistence and Sport Harvested Halibut, 2004, by Regulatory Area Fished

Area <sup>2</sup>	Subsistence Methods			Sport Harvest <sup>1</sup>			Total Halibut		
	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish	Number	Pounds, Net Weight	Average per fish
2C	27,637	677,084	24.5	6,436	121,302	18.8	34,073	798,386	23.4
3A	18,661	403,610	21.6	5,290	112,931	21.3	23,951	516,541	21.6
3B	1,783	33,519	18.8	298	4,984	16.7	2,081	38,503	18.5
4A	1,138	28,877	25.4	139	3,527	25.4	1,277	32,404	25.4
4B	66	916	13.9	26	323	12.4	92	1,239	13.5
4C	615	9,734	15.8	94	2,700	28.7	709	12,434	17.5
4D	308	10,923	35.5	0	0	0.0	308	10,923	35.5
4E	2,204	28,501	12.9	247	5,327	21.6	2,451	33,827	13.8
Alaska	52,412	1,193,162	22.8	12,530	251,094	20.0	64,942	1,444,256	22.2

<sup>1</sup> Sport harvest of halibut by SHARC holders.

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

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

Table 10. Estimated Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by SHARC Holders while Subsistence Fishing for Halibut, by Regulatory Area and Geographic Subarea Fished, 2004

Subarea	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Estimated Harvest			
			Lingcod		Rockfish	
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,922	291	1,212	597	7,249
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	805	69	179	168	1,391
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	825	289	1,084	395	4,205
Area 2C Subtotal	2C	3,552	649	2,475	1,160	12,845
Yakutat Area	3A	61	38	311	28	247
Prince William Sound	3A	327	44	104	81	911
Cook Inlet	3A	251	28	266	54	934
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	563	75	305	130	1,522
Kodiak Island Other	3A	475	39	139	78	1,476
Area 3A Subtotal	3A	1,677	224	1,125	371	5,090
Chignik Area	3B	77	4	9	8	107
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	148	15	253	19	218
Area 3B Subtotal	3B	225	19	262	27	325
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	115	18	361	26	475
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	12	0	0	5	71
Area 4A Subtotal	4A	127	18	361	31	546
Western Aleutians - East	4B	11	0	0	1	3
Area 4B Subtotal	4B	11	0	0	1	3
St. George Island	4C	23	0	0	0	0
St. Paul Island	4C	34	0	0	0	0
Area 4C Subtotal	4C	57	0	0	0	0
St. Lawrence Island	4D	33	6	6	3	9
Area 4D Subtotal	4D	33	6	6	3	9
Bristol Bay	4E	20	0	0	0	0
YK Delta	4E	276	37	178	20	180
Norton Sound	4E	6	0	0	3	3
Area 4E Subtotal	4E	302	37	178	23	183
Alaska Grand Total <sup>1</sup>	Alaska	5,984	953	4,407	1,616	19,001

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

Table 11. Estimated Harvests of Halibut by Gear Type and Participation in the Subsistence and Sport Fisheries, Selected Alaska Communities, 2004<sup>1</sup>

Community	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Subsistence Harvests						Sport Harvest <sup>4</sup>		All Harvests	
		Setline (fixed) Gear		Hand-Operated Gear		Total Subsistence Harvest		Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested
		Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Pounds Harvested				
Cordova	526	174	29,693	97	10,946	262	40,640	174	12,149	325	52,789
Kodiak	1,561	554	131,719	335	55,605	802	187,214	581	73,181	971	260,395
Petersburg	1,187	322	53,885	206	17,900	482	71,784	351	26,408	617	98,192
Port Graham	57	15	4,425	31	4,755	42	9,181	11	850	42	10,031
Sand Point	351	25	4,360	74	6,996	109	11,355	50	1,384	121	12,739
Sitka	1,871	714	151,660	147	14,739	904	166,474	412	25,829	1,026	192,303
Toksook Bay	529	7	859	44	5,737	56	6,596	0	0	56	6,596
Tununak	70	16	878	23	1,076	31	1,954	0	0	31	1,954
Unalaska <sup>3</sup>	131	43	9,557	39	5,973	81	15,530	34	2,165	93	17,695

<sup>1</sup> For data on all communities, see Appendix Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = Subsistence halibut registration certificate; includes all SHARC holders living in the community

<sup>3</sup> Includes Dutch Harbor

<sup>4</sup> Sport harvests by SHARC holders only.

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

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

Year	Number of Fishing Households	Pounds Usable (Net) Weight					95% confidence range (+/-%)	
		Removed from Commercial Harvests	Rod and Reel	Other Methods <sup>1</sup>	Total	Total w/o Commercial Removal		
1987	1252	12,353	180,982			193,335	180,982	22
1996	943	16,528	135,048	14,196		165,772	149,244	28
Annual average	1098	14,441	158,015	14,196		179,554	165,113	

<sup>1</sup> Harvest data not collected for "other methods" in 1987.

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 13. Sport Halibut Harvests by Sitka Resident SHARC Holders and Other Sitka Residents, 2003 and 2004

	2003	2004
SHARCs Issued <sup>3</sup>	1,669	1,879
Number of SHARC Holders with Sport Fishing Licences	854	1,017
Percentage of SHARC Holders with Sport Fishing Licenses	51.2%	54.1%
Other Sitka Residents with Sport Fishing Licenses	2,971	2,800
Total Sport Fishing Licenses Issued to Sitka Residents	3,825	3,817
Estimated Sport Halibut Harvests by SHARC Holders (Number of halibut)	1,143	1,829
Estimated Sport Halibut Harvests by Other Sitka Residents (Number of halibut)	1,533	1,710
Total Sport Halibut Harvest by Sitka Residents	2,676	3,539
Estimated Sport Halibut Harvests by SHARC Holders (Net Pounds of halibut) <sup>2</sup>	26,861	32,291
Estimated Sport Halibut Harvests by Other Sitka Residents (Net pounds of halibut) <sup>2</sup>	36,026	30,190
Total Sport Halibut Harvest by Sitka Residents <sup>2</sup>	62,886	62,481

<sup>1</sup> Includes individuals with sport fishing licenses or PID/DAV; PID = individuals over age 60 with permanent identification cards used as sport fishing licenses; DAV = disabled veterans with permanent sport fishing licenses.

<sup>2</sup> Net pounds per halibut based on results of SHARC survey, = 23.5 lbs/ fish for 2003 and 17.655 lbs/fish for 2004

<sup>3</sup> Individuals living in Sitka when issued SHARCs. Does not precisely match Table 11 (1,871 Sitka resident SHARC holders in 2004 or Fall et al. 2004 (Table 13, page 55) (1,639 Sitka resident SHARC holders in 2003) because the lower totals exclude SHARC holders who subsequently moved to another community.

Source: Division of Subsistence, ADF&G SHARC Survey 2005; Sport License File Database and SWHS database, Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G

Table 14. Components of Sitka's Noncommercial Halibut Harvests, 2003 and 2004

A. Using Angler Survey Estimate for all Sport Harvests

	Number of Halibut		Pounds of Halibut	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Subsistence Longline	5,691	5,859	155,276	151,660
Subsistence Rod & Reel/Hook & Line	930	724	19,604	14,739
"Sport" (Rod and Reel) by SHARC Holders	1,143	1,829	26,861	32,291
Sport Harvest by non-SHARC Holders	1,533	1,710	36,026	30,190
Subsistence Total	6,621	6,583	174,880	166,474
Sport Total	2,676	3,539	62,887	62,480
Grand total	9,297	10,122	237,767	228,954

B. Using SHARC Survey Estimates for all but Non-SHARC holder Sport Harvests

	Number of Halibut		Pounds of Halibut	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Subsistence Longline	5,691	5,859	155,276	151,660
Subsistence Rod & Reel/Hook & Line	930	724	19,604	14,739
"Sport" (Rod and Reel) by SHARC Holders	1,379	1,463	32,408	25,829
Sport Harvest by non-SHARC Holders	1,533	1,710	36,027	30,190
Subsistence Total	6,621	6,583	174,880	166,474
Sport Total	2,912	3,173	68,435	56,019
Grand total	9,533	9,756	243,315	222,493

Sources: Fall et al. 2004; ADF&G, Division of Subsistence SHARC Survey, 2005; ADF&G Division of Sport Fish SWHS database and Sport License File Database

Table 15 . Sport Halibut Harvests in the Sitka Area<sup>1</sup> and Total Estimated Sport Harvests of Halibut by Sitka Residents, 1993 - 2004

	Number of Halibut			% by Sitka residents	Total Estimated Sport Harvest by Sitka Residents, All Areas
	Sitka Residents	Other	Total		
1993			19,366		
1994			23,701		
1995			21,452		
1996	1,788	19,052	20,840	8.6%	2,013
1997	2,879	24,673	27,552	10.4%	2,929
1998	1,236	29,067	30,303	4.1%	1,560
1999	2,612	25,610	28,222	9.3%	2,688
2000	4,202	24,173	28,375	14.8%	4,399
2001	3,468	29,636	33,104	10.5%	3,535
2002	1,965	23,191	25,156	7.8%	2,017
2003	2,653	29,709	32,362	8.2%	2,676
2004	2,994	36,511	39,505	7.6%	3,539
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
5 year average	3,056	28,644	31,700	9.6%	3,233
9-year average	2,644	26,847	29,491	9.0%	2,817
12 year average			27,495		

<sup>1</sup> "Sitka Area" = Survey Area D

Source: Sport Fishing Statewide Household Survey, Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G

Note: 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2003 differ slightly from published totals

NOTE: above edited based on Gretchen's comments, 11/10/05

Table 16. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Petersburg

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

<sup>1</sup> Harvest data not collected for "other methods" in 1987.

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

Table 17. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Cordova

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

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 18. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 1989, the year of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 19. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Kodiak Road System

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

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

Source: Scott et al. 2001

Table 20. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area, 2004

Area	Pounds Net Weight					
	Commercial <sup>1</sup>	Sport <sup>2</sup>	Subsistence <sup>3</sup>	Wastage	Bycatch	Total
2C	10,231,000	2,306,000	677,084	350,000	354,000	13,918,084
3A	25,168,000	4,743,000	403,610	690,000	3,604,000	34,608,610
3B	15,460,000	9,000	33,519	756,000	1,230,000	17,488,519
4	9,204,000	15,000	95,138	168,000	6,489,000	15,971,138
Alaska	60,063,000	7,073,000	1,209,350	1,964,000	11,677,000	81,986,350

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

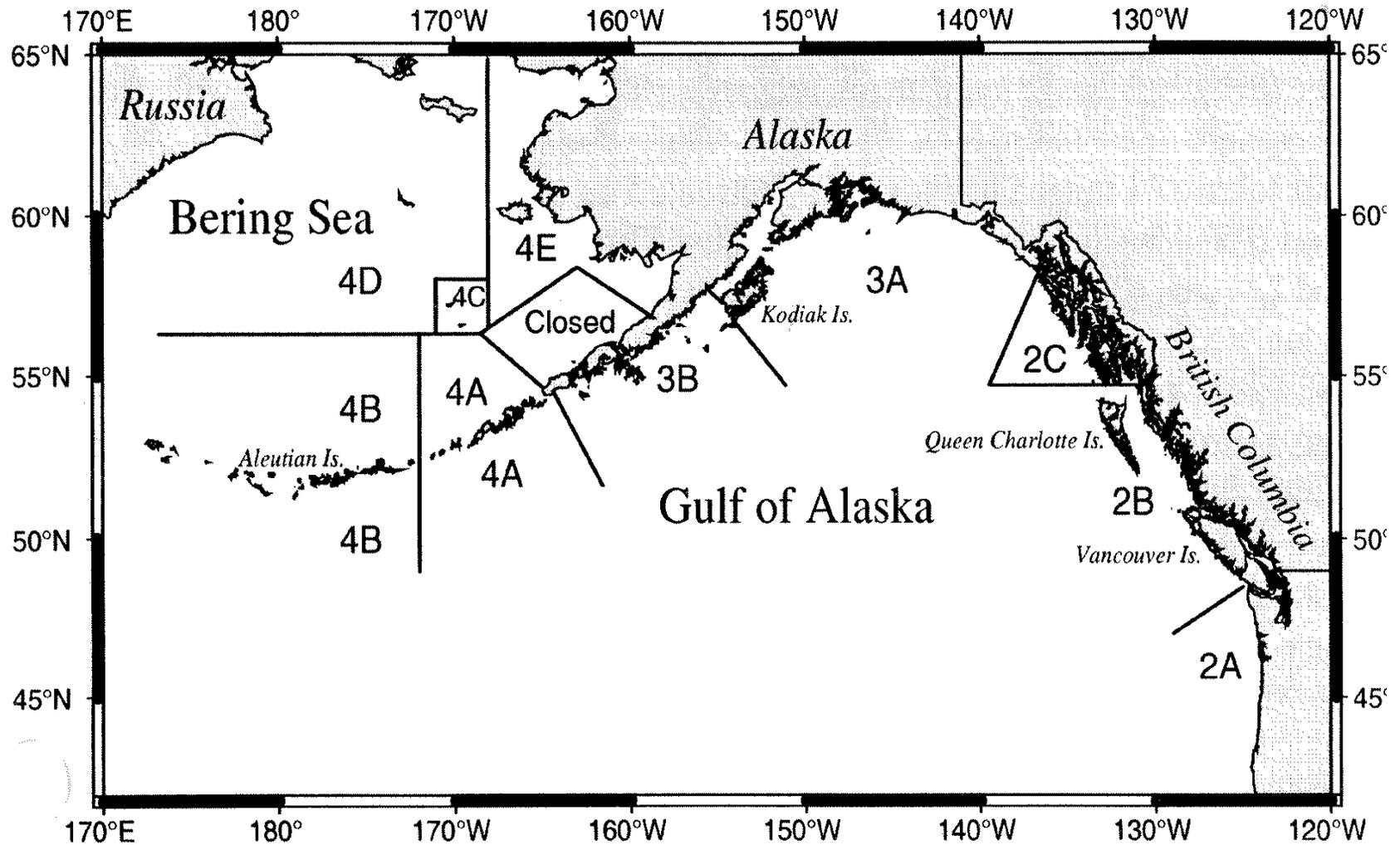
<sup>2</sup> Projected harvests

<sup>3</sup> Includes 16,188 pounds of sublegal halibut legally retained by CDQ organizations in areas 4D and 4E for personal use. The subsistence harvest by SHARC holders was 1,193,162 pounds, including 78,950 pounds in Area 4.

Sources: Gilroy 2005, Williams 2005; Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, SHARC Survey, 2005.

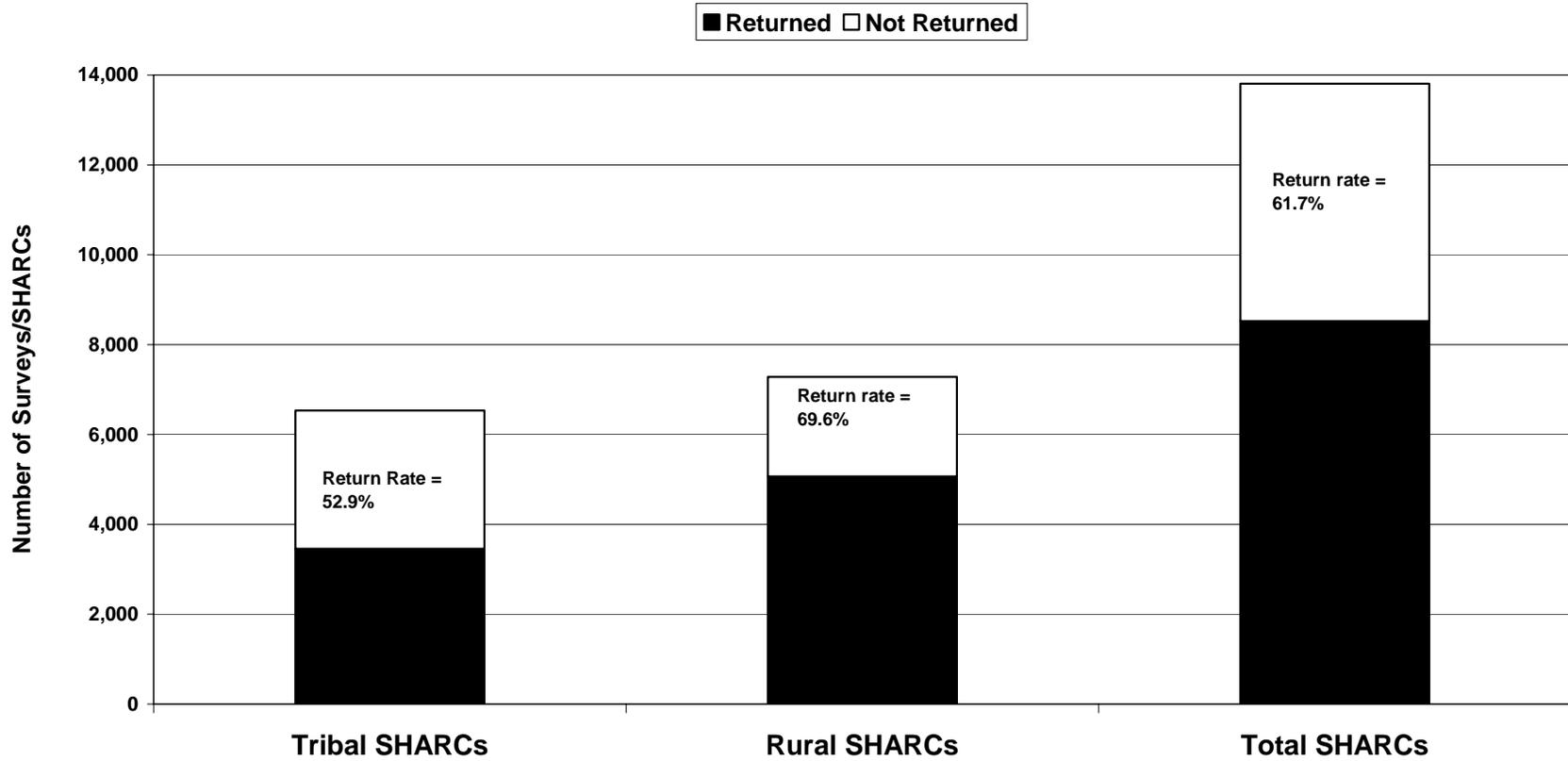
Table 21. Comparison of Selected SHARC Survey Results, 2003 and 2004 Study Years

	Study Years		
	2003	2004	% change
<u>Response to Survey</u>			
Number of SHARCs Issued	11,635	13,813	18.7%
Number of Surveys Returned	7,593	8,524	12.3%
Response Rate	65.3%	61.7%	-5.4%
<u>Subsistence Halibut Fishing</u>			
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers	4,942	5,984	21.1%
Percent of All SHARC Holders Subsistence Fishing	42.5%	43.3%	2.0%
Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut	43,926	52,412	19.3%
Estimated Net Pounds of Subsistence Halibut	1,041,330	1,193,162	14.6%
Average Weight of Subsistence-Harvested Halibut	23.7	22.8	-4.0%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Fish	8.9	8.8	-1.5%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Net Pounds	210.7	199.4	-5.4%
<u>Sport Halibut Fishing by SHARC Holders</u>			
Estimated Number of Sport Halibut Fishers	2,580	3,107	20.4%
Estimated Number of Sport Halibut	10,784	12,530	16.2%
Estimated Net Pounds of Sport Halibut	245,947	251,092	2.1%
Average Weight of Sport-Harvested Halibut	22.8	20.0	-12.1%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Fish	4.2	4.0	-3.5%
Average Harvest per Fisher, Net Pounds	95.3	80.8	-15.2%
<u>Total Number of Halibut Fishers</u>			
Estimated Number of Fishers, Subsistence or Sport	5,941	6,980	17.5%
Percent of Total SHARC Holders who Fished	51.1%	50.5%	-1.0%
<u>Incidental Rockfish Harvests</u>			
Number of Rockfish Harvesters	1,239	1,616	30.4%
Percent of all SHARC Holders	10.6%	11.7%	9.9%
Percent of all Subsistence Halibut Fishers	25.1%	27.0%	7.7%
Number of Rockfish Harvested	14,870	19,001	27.8%
Average Number of Rockfish Harvested, All Subsistence Halibut Fishers	3.0	3.2	5.5%
Average Number of Rockfish Harvested, Subsistence Halibut Fishers who Harvested Rockfish	12.0	11.8	-2.0%
<u>Incidental Lingcod Harvests</u>			
Number of Lingcod Harvesters	699	953	36.3%
Percent of all SHARC Holders	6.0%	6.9%	14.8%
Percent of all Subsistence Halibut Fishers	14.1%	15.9%	12.6%
Number of Lingcod Harvested	3,298	4,407	33.6%
Average Number of Lingcod Harvested, All Subsistence Halibut Fishers	0.67	0.74	10.4%
Average Number of Lingcod Harvested, Subsistence Halibut Fishers who Harvested Lingcod	4.72	4.62	-2.0%

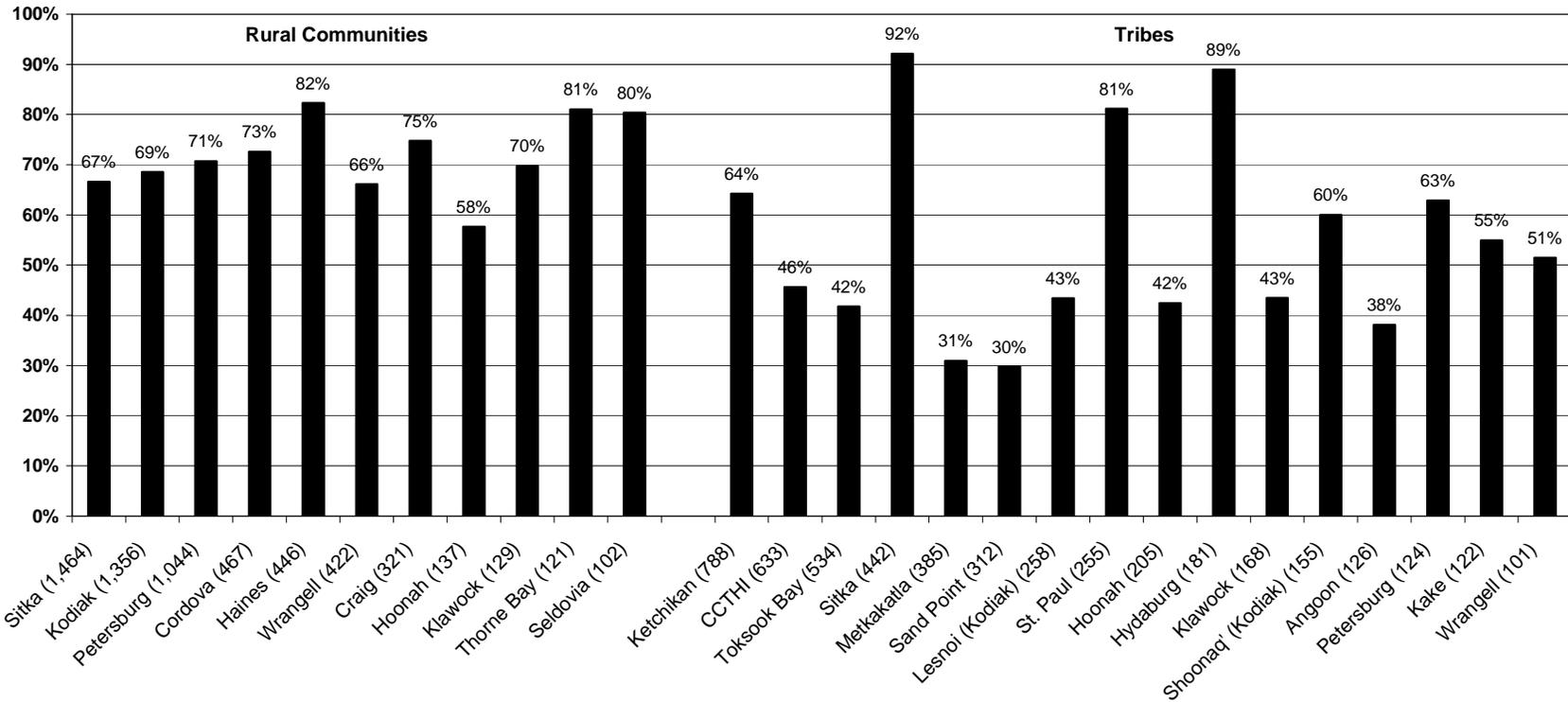


**Figure 1. Regulatory areas for the Pacific halibut fishery.**

**Figure 2. Number of Surveys Returned and Return Rates for Subsistence Halibut Surveys by SHARC Type, 2004**



**Figure 3. Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey Return Rates, Communities and Tribes with More than 100 SHARCs Issued, 2004**



**Figure 4. Return Rate by Place of Residence, 2004**

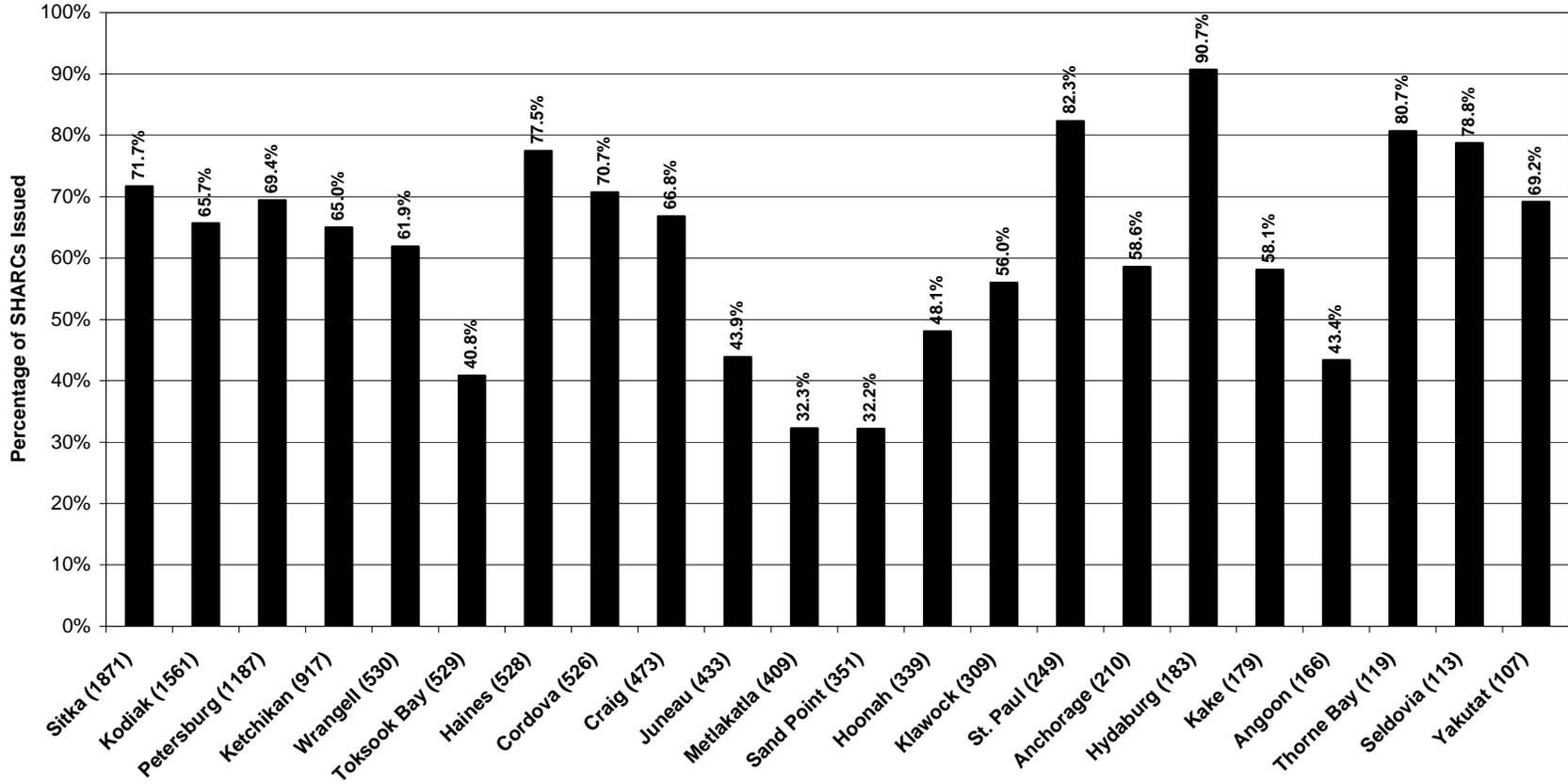
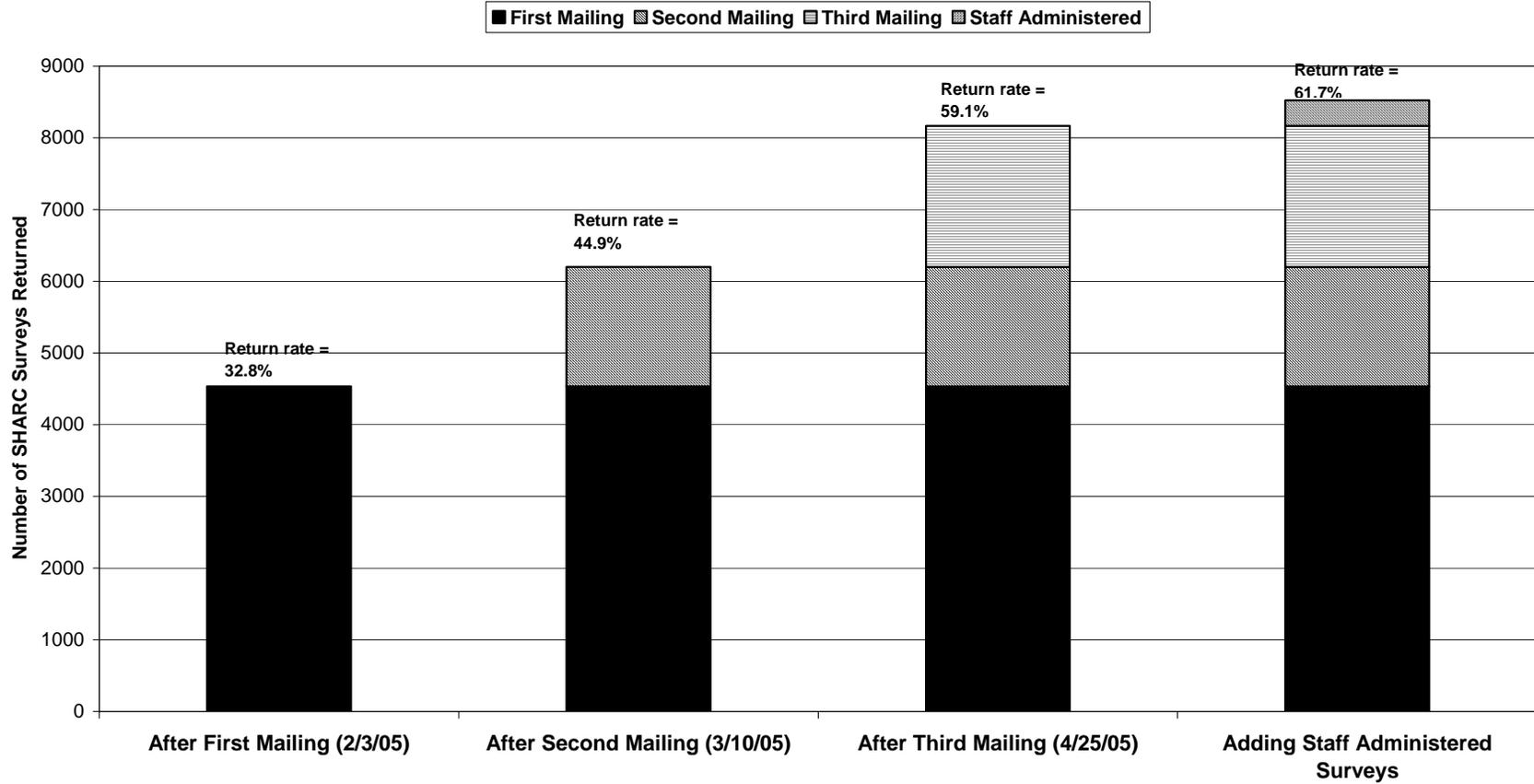
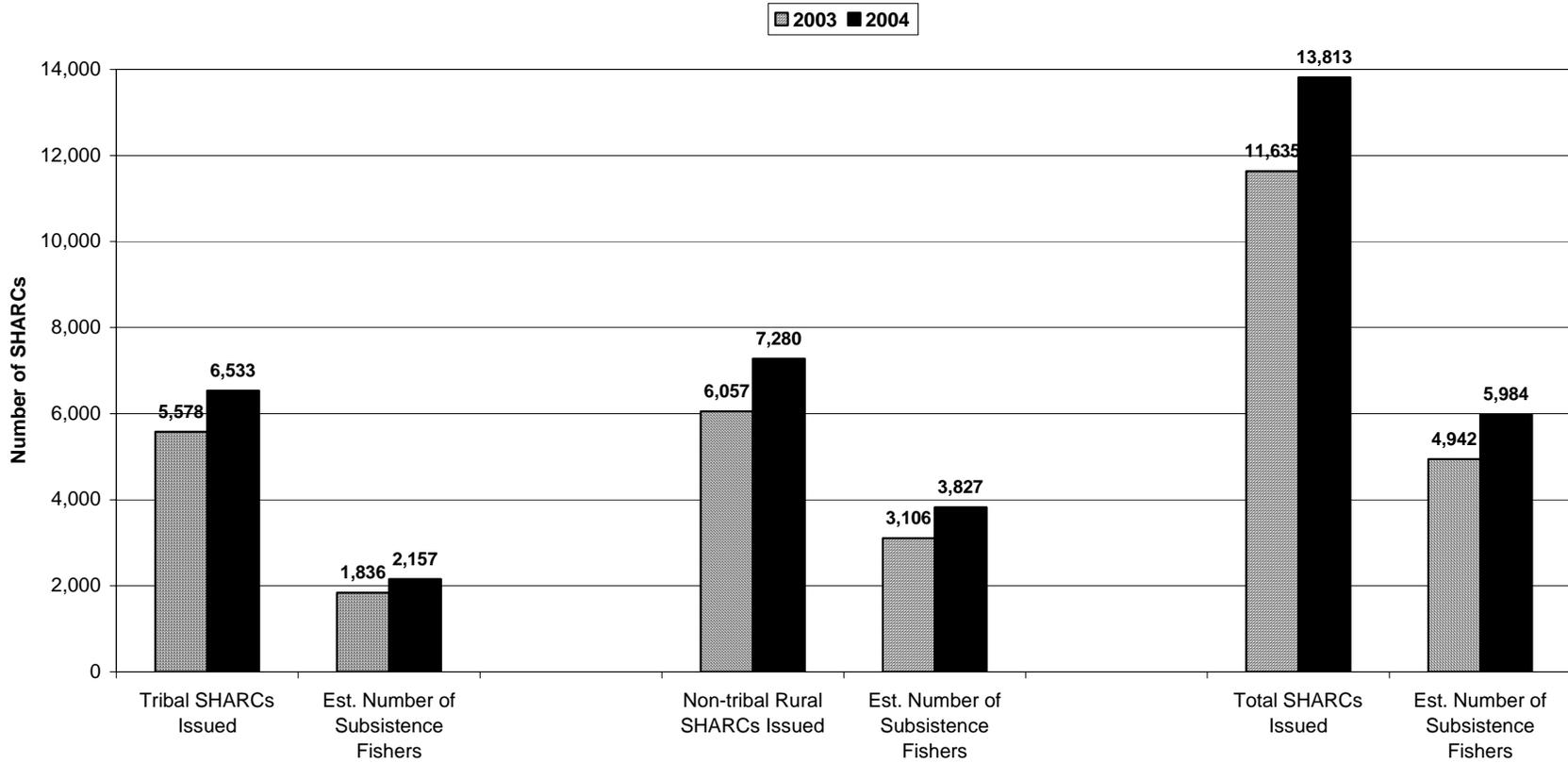


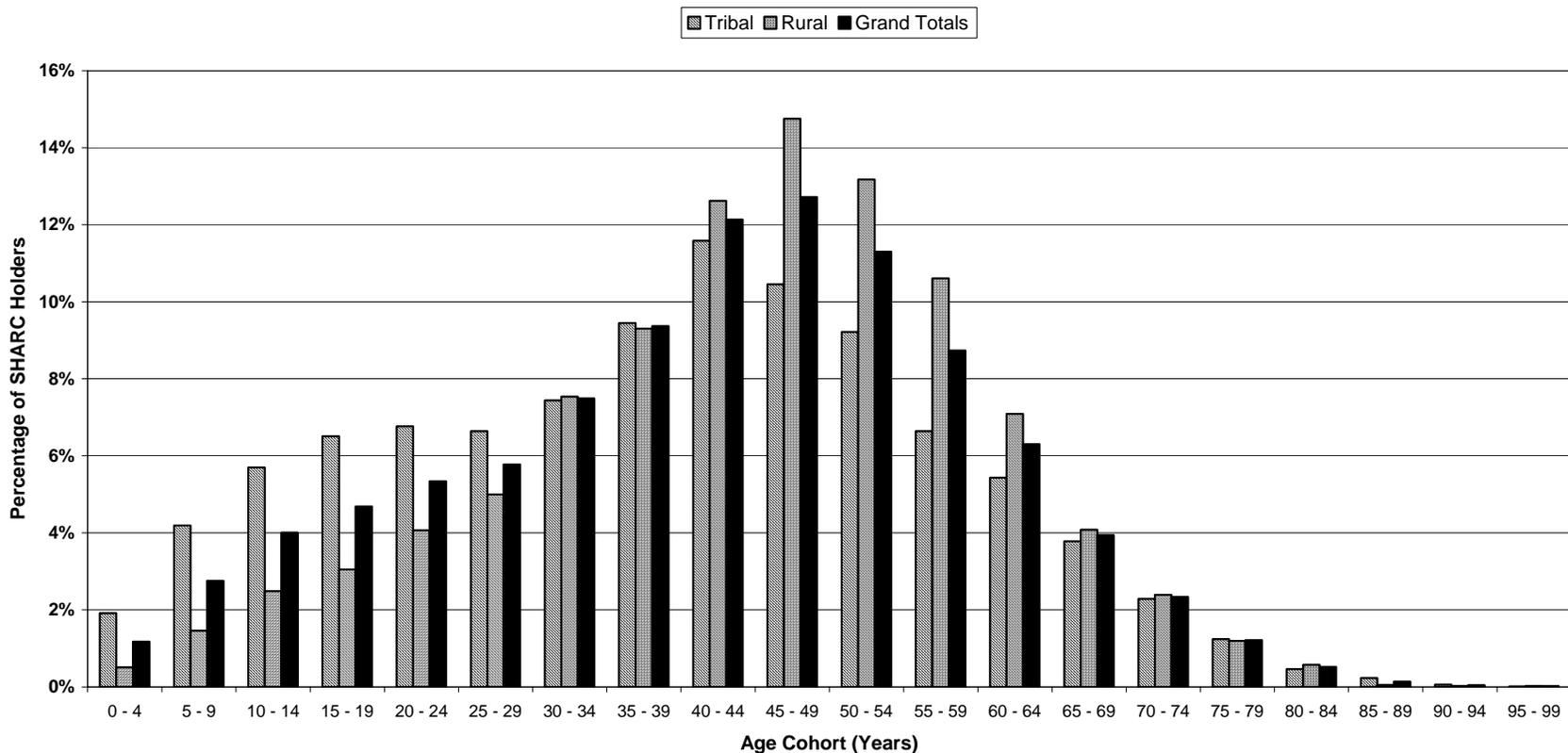
Figure 5. Number of Survey Responses by Response Category, 2004



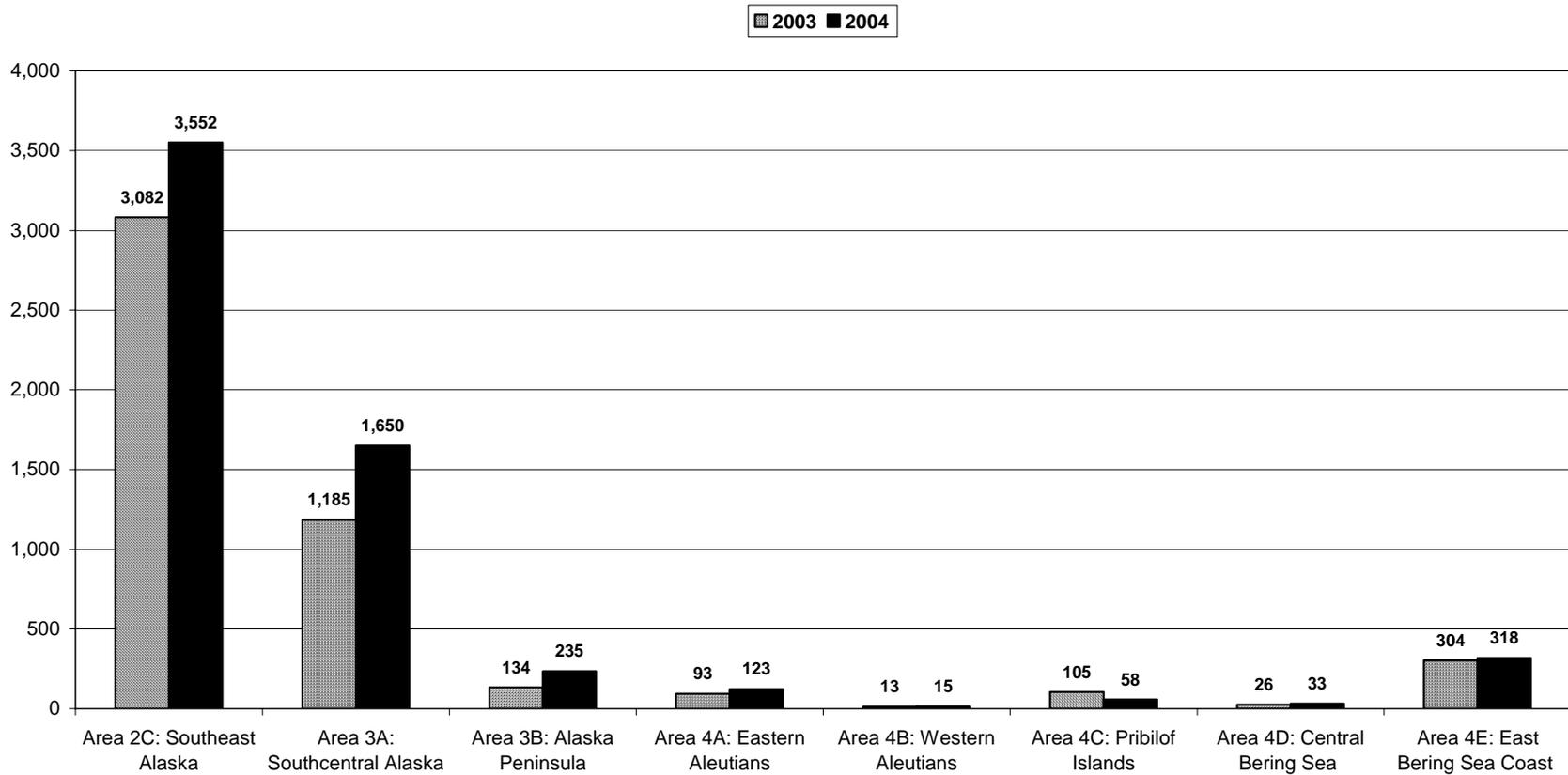
**Figure 6. Number of SHARCs Issued and Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by SHARC Type, 2003 and 2004**



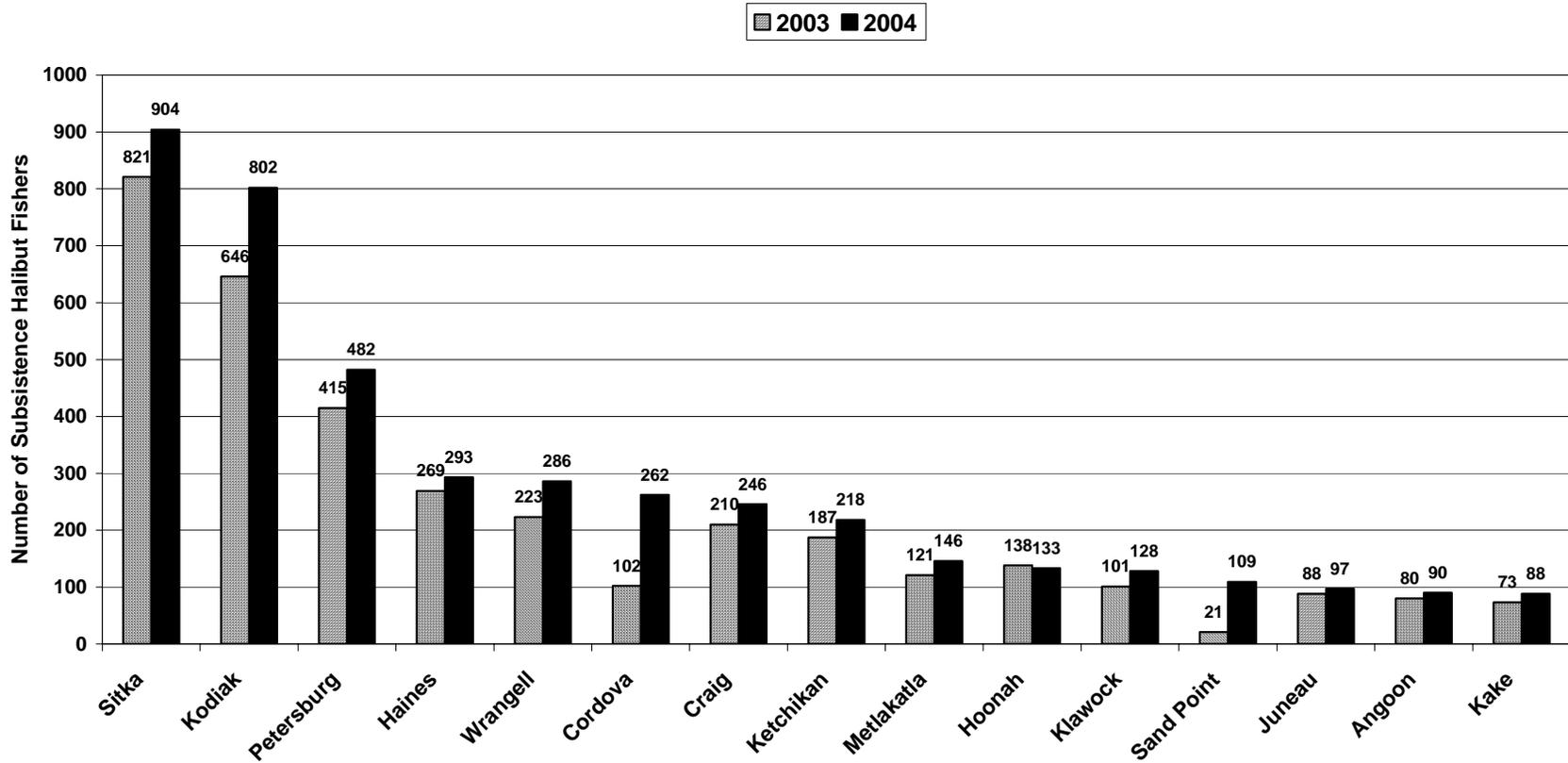
**Figure 7. Age of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate Holders by SHARC Type, 2004**



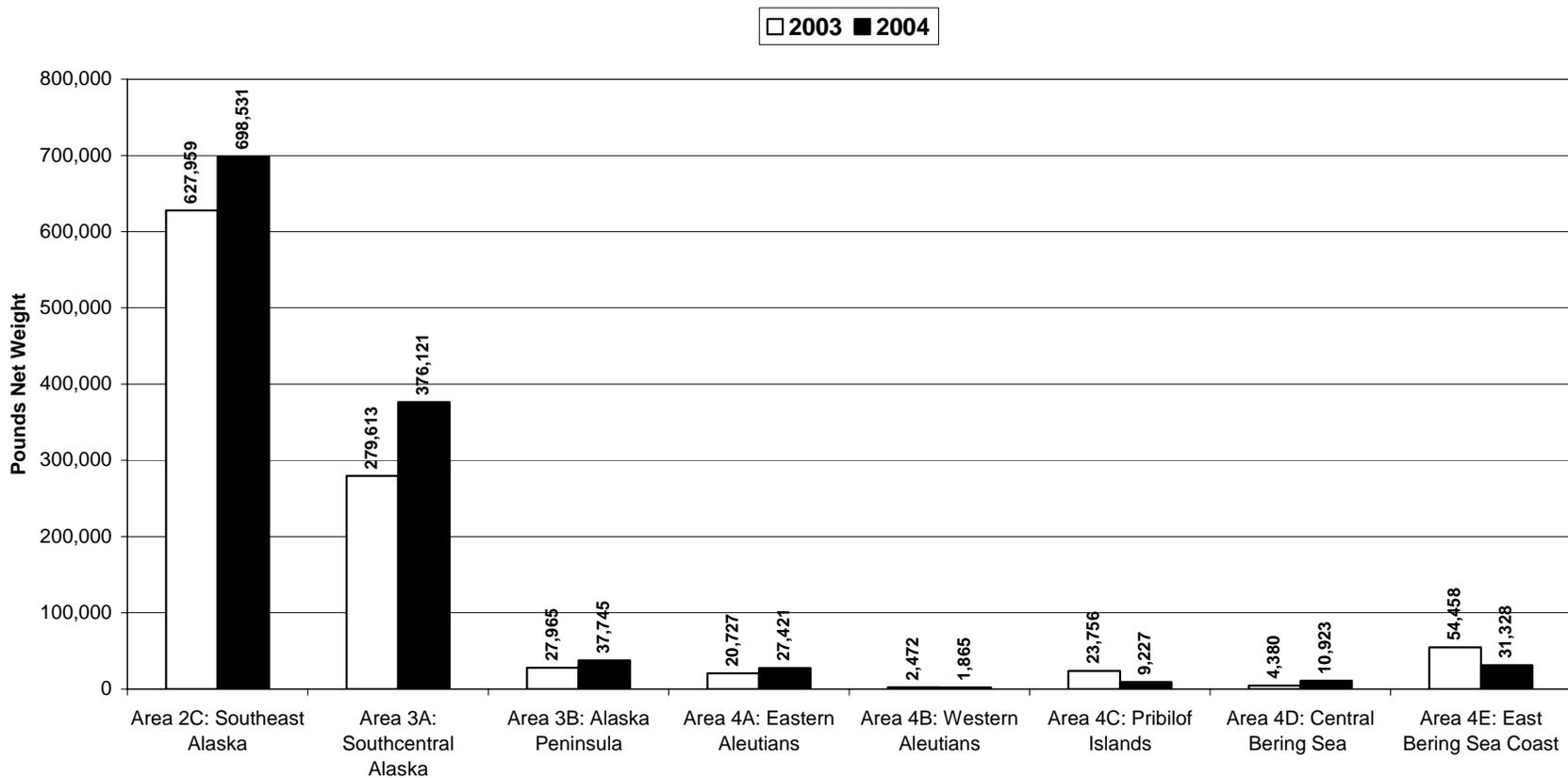
**Figure 8. Estimated Number of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishers, 2003 and 2004, by Regulatory Area of Tribe or Rural Community**



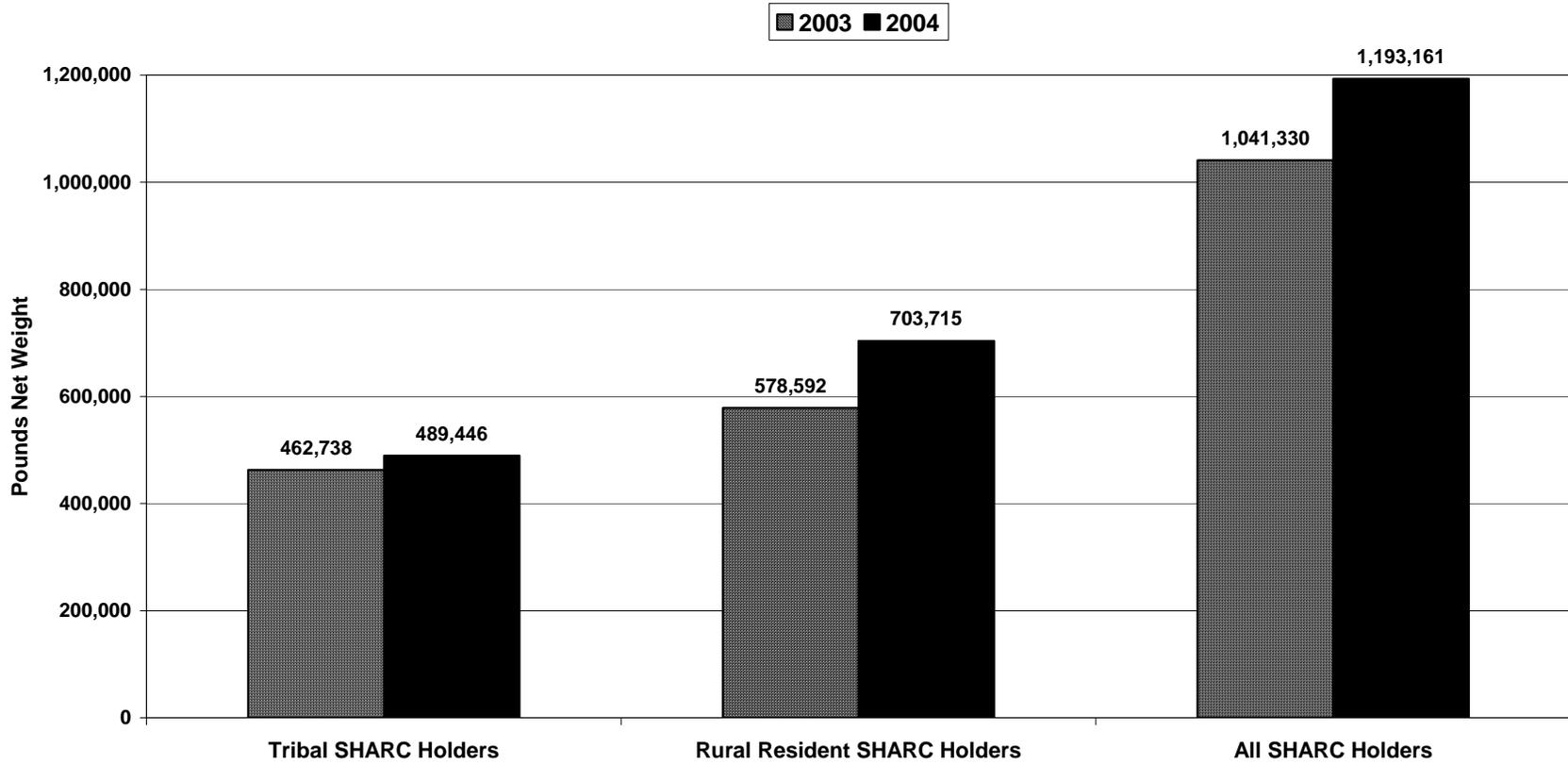
**Figure 9. Estimated Number of Subsistence Halibut Fishers by Place of Residence (Selected Communities), 2003 and 2004**



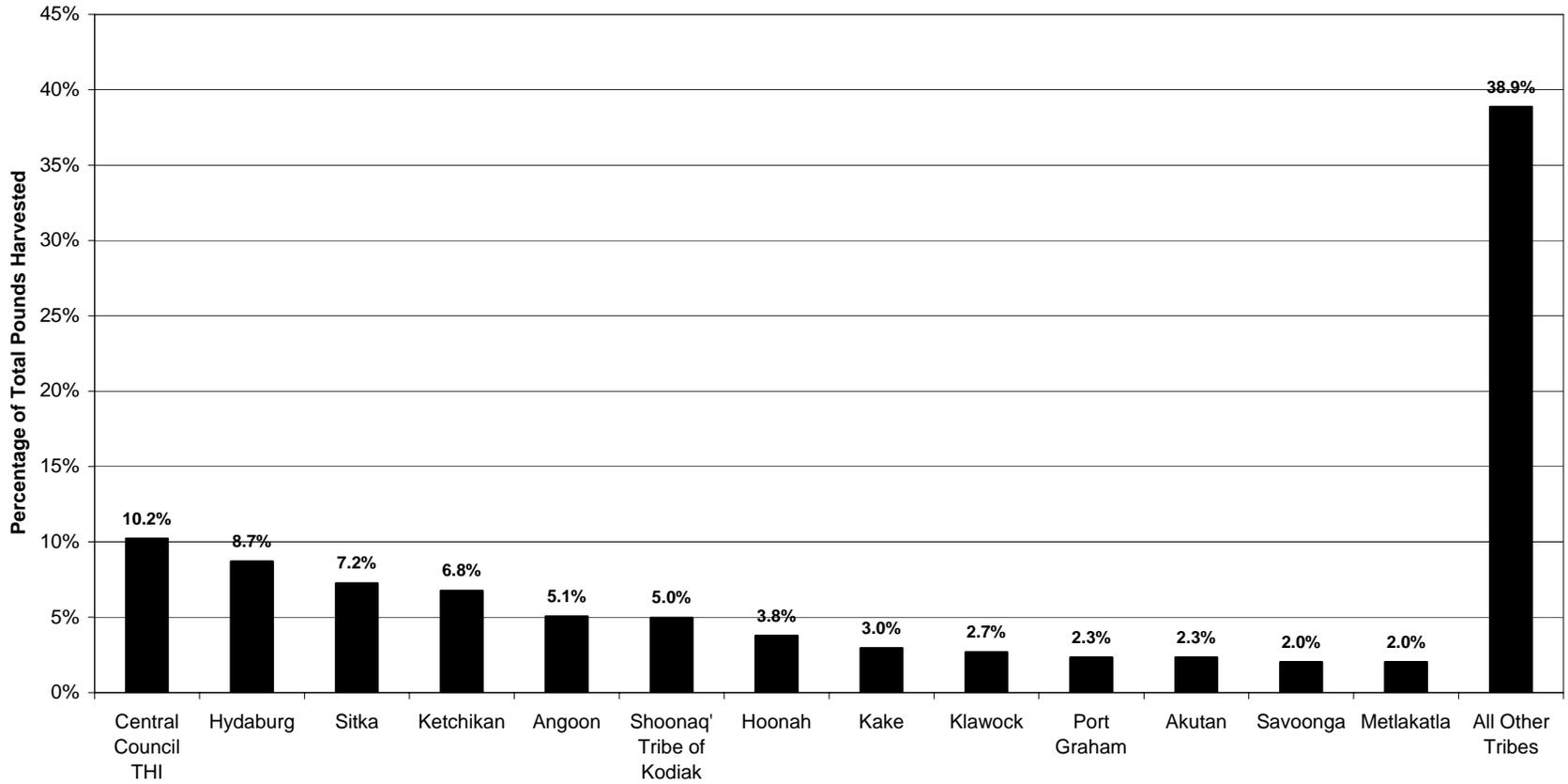
**Figure 10. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area of Tribe and Rural Community, 2003 and 2004**



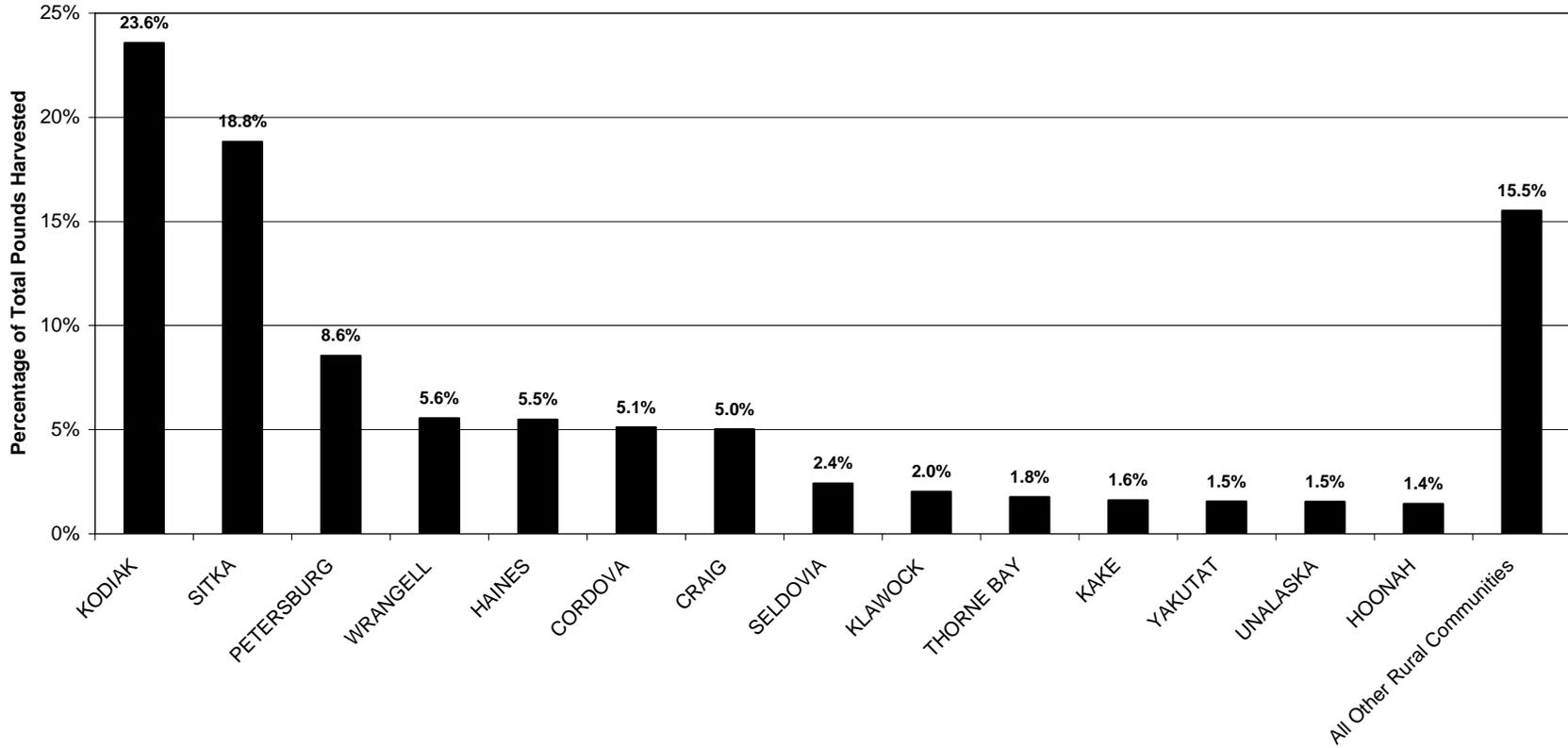
**Figure 11. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests in Pounds Net Weight by SHARC Type, 2003 and 2004**



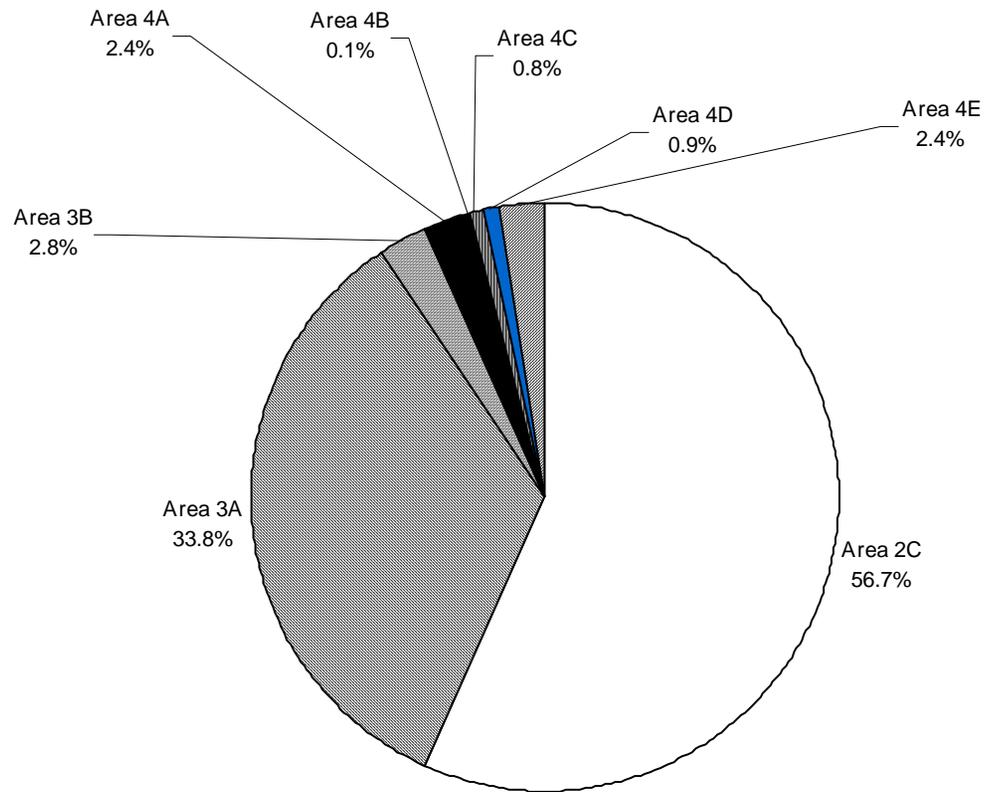
**Figure 12. Percentage of Tribal Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Tribe, 2004**



**Figure 13. Percentage of Rural Community Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Community, 2004**

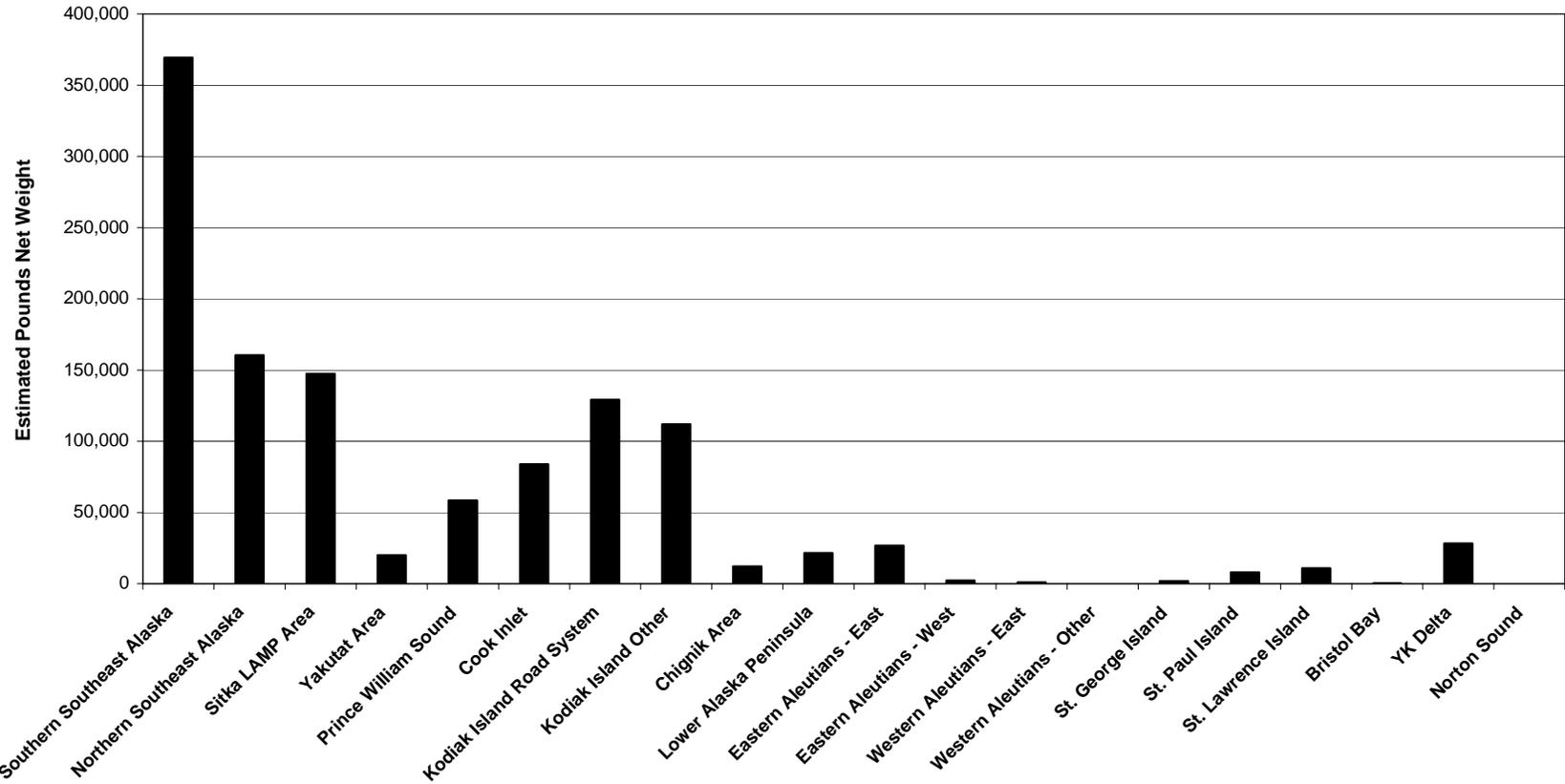


**Figure 14. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Regulatory Area Fished, 2004**

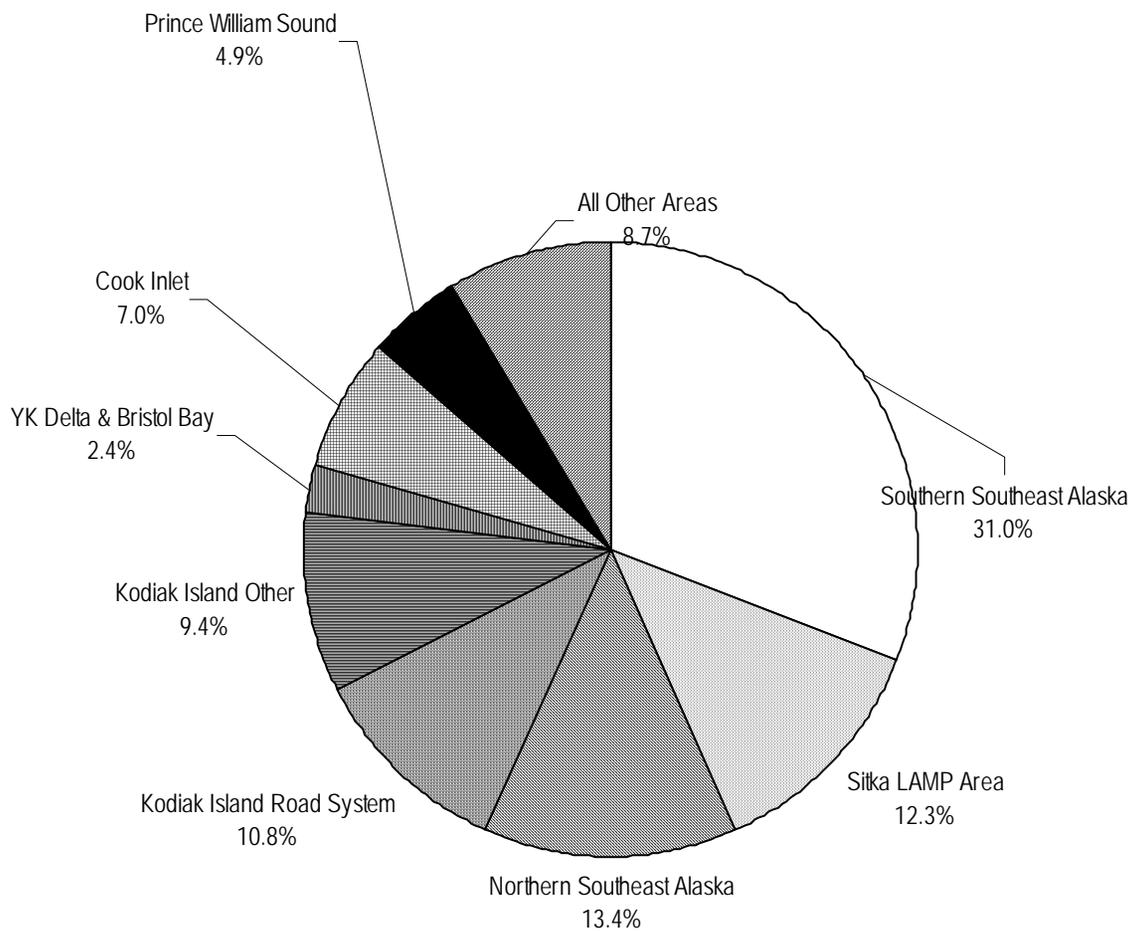


N= 1.193 million lbs net weight

Figure 15. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Geographic Area, 2004

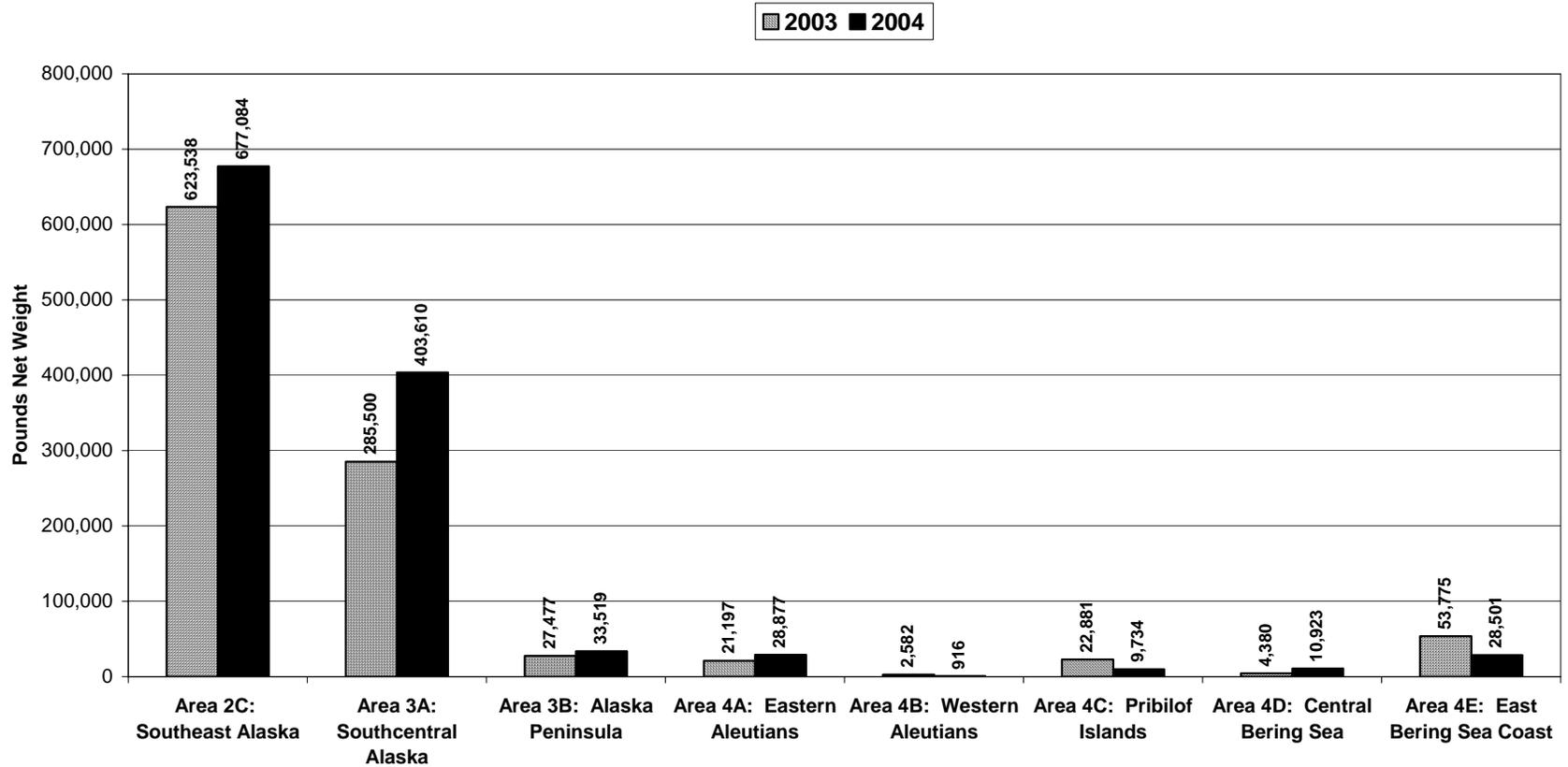


**Figure 16. Percentage of Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Geographic Area, 2004**

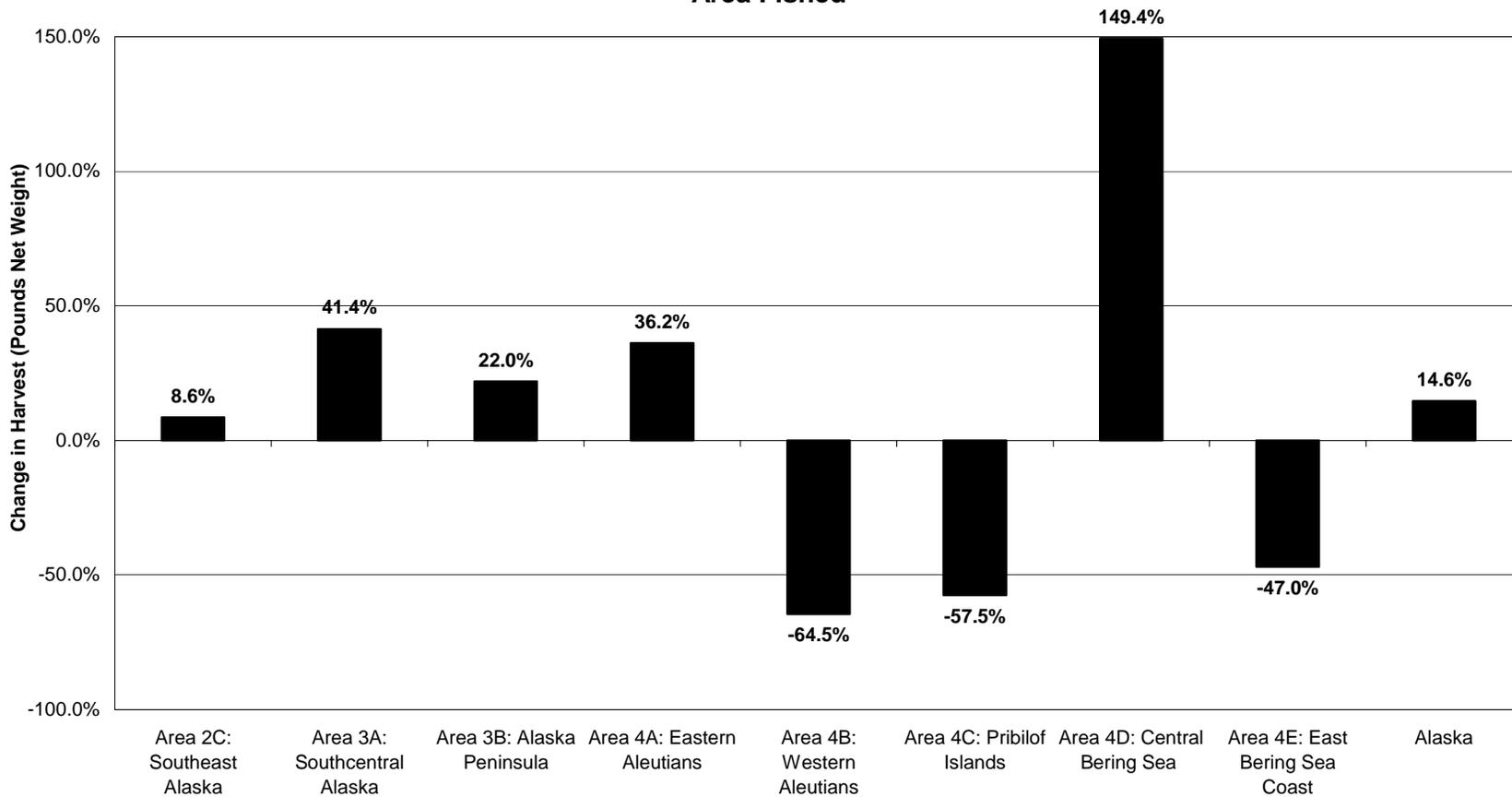


**N = 1,193,162**  
pounds net weight

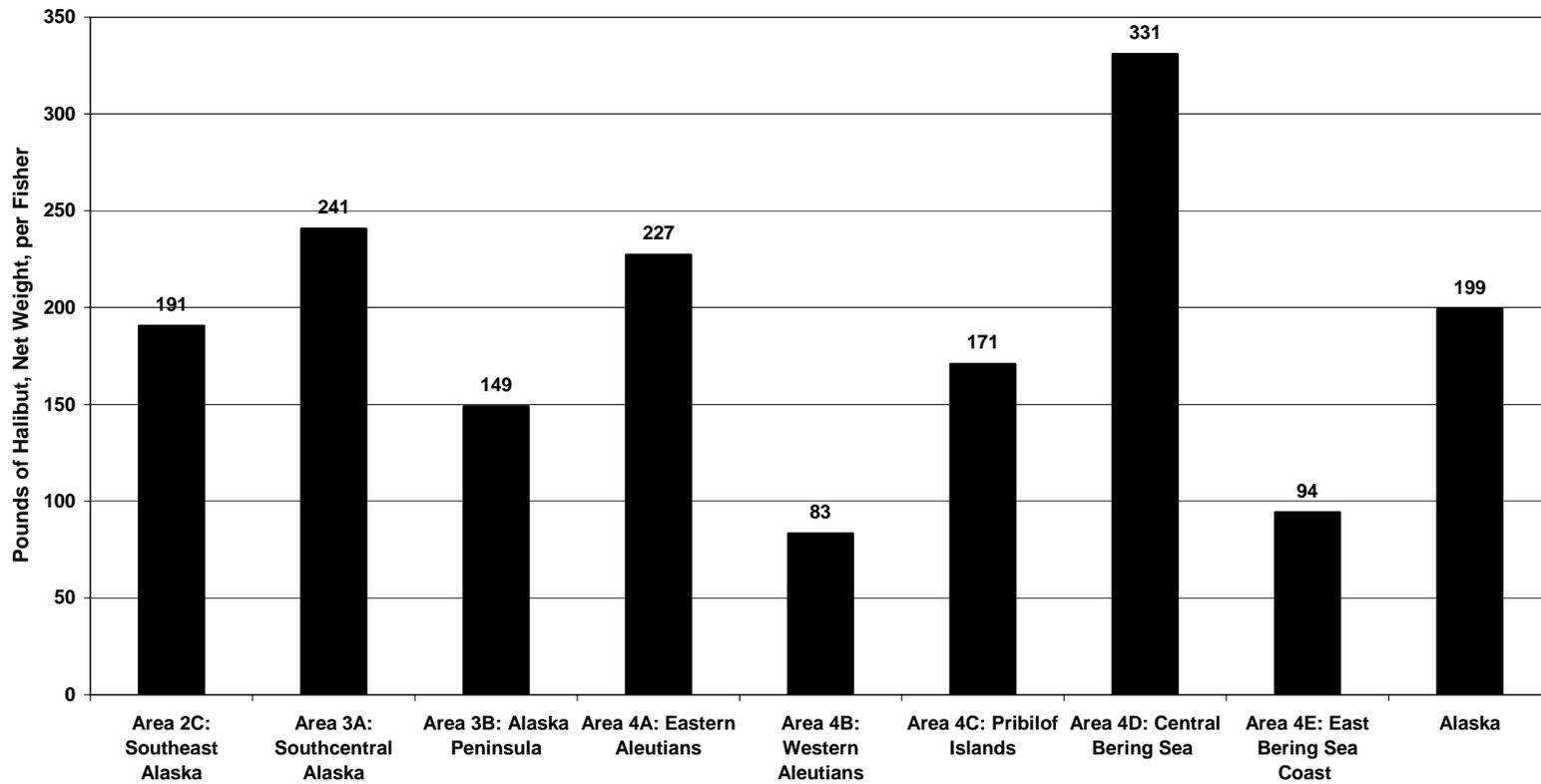
**Figure 17. Estimated Subsistence Halibut Harvests, Pounds Net Weight, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003 and 2004**



**Figure 18. Change in Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests from 2003 to 2004 by Regulatory Area Fished**



**Figure 19. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2004, by Regulatory Area, in Pounds Net Weight**



**Figure 20. Average Subsistence Harvest of Halibut per Fisher in Alaska, 2004, by Regulatory Area, in Number of Fish**

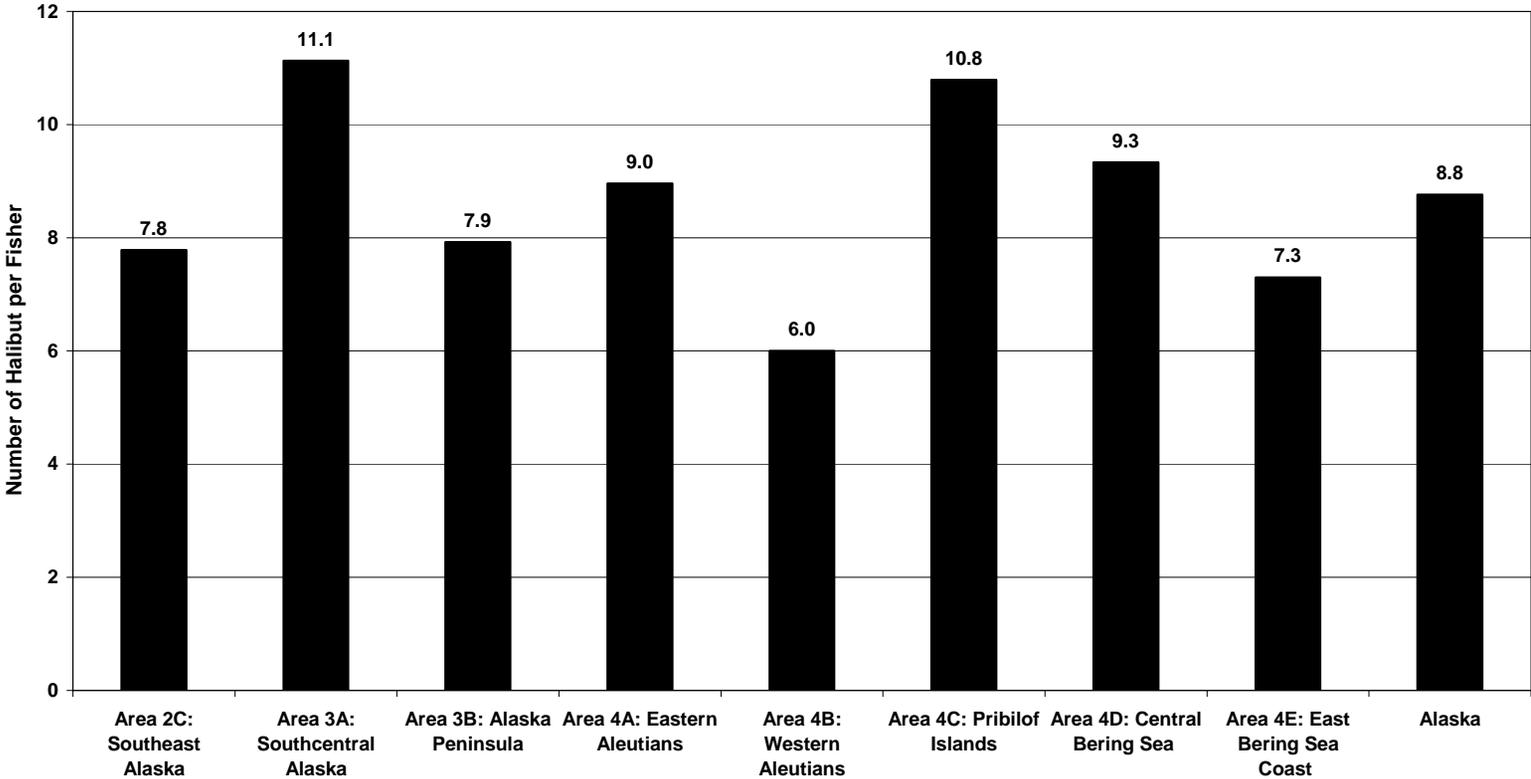
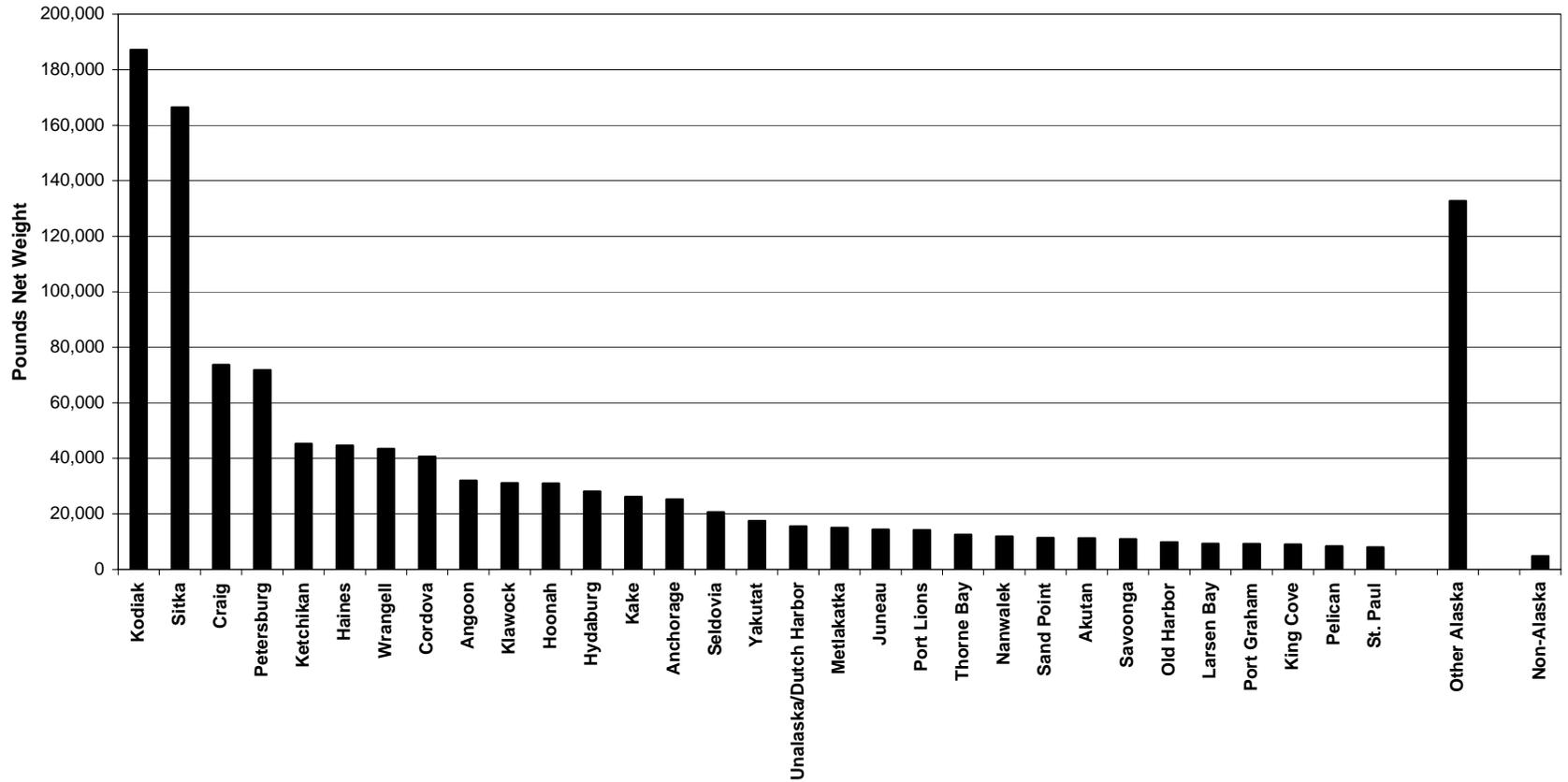
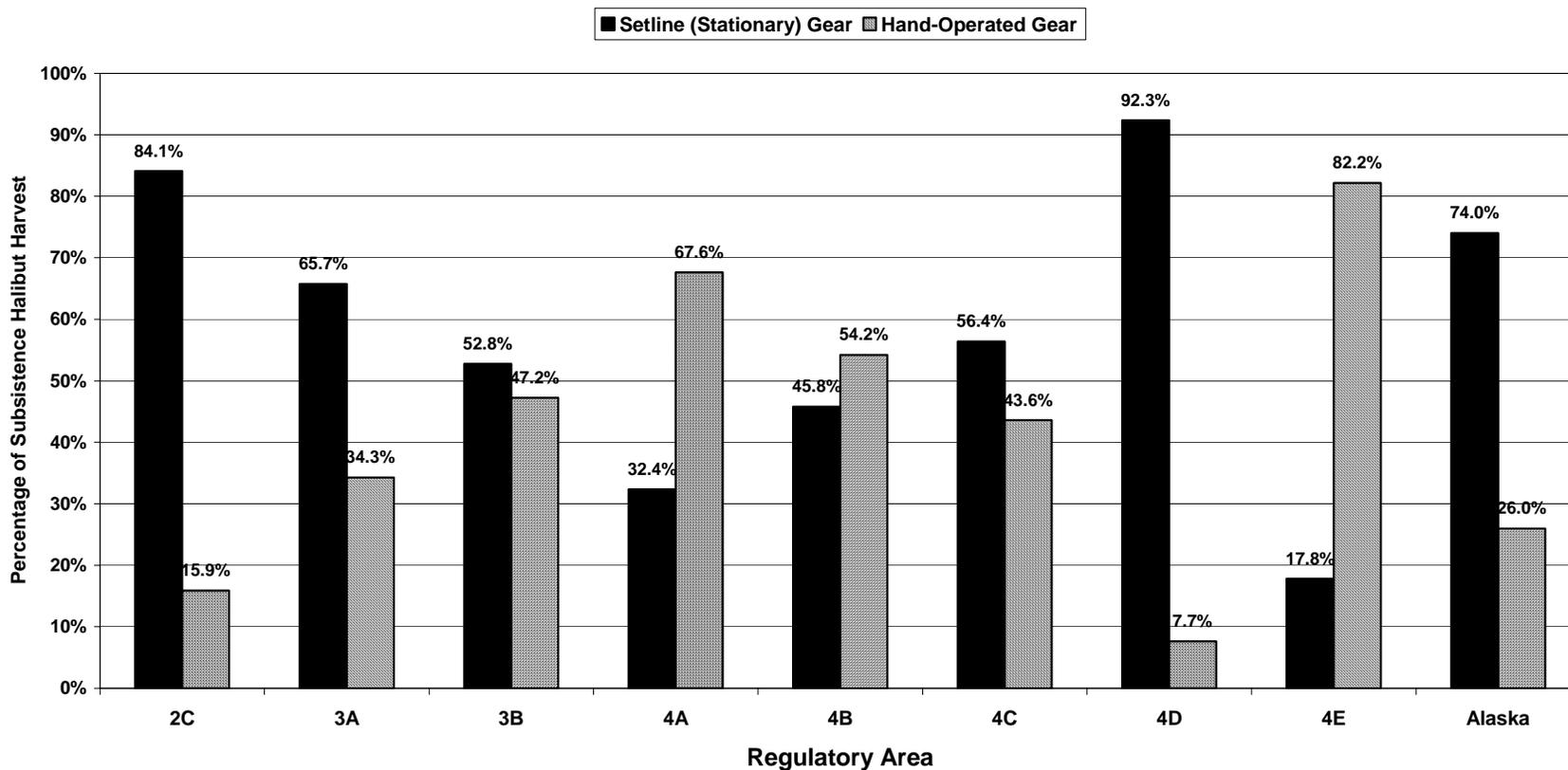


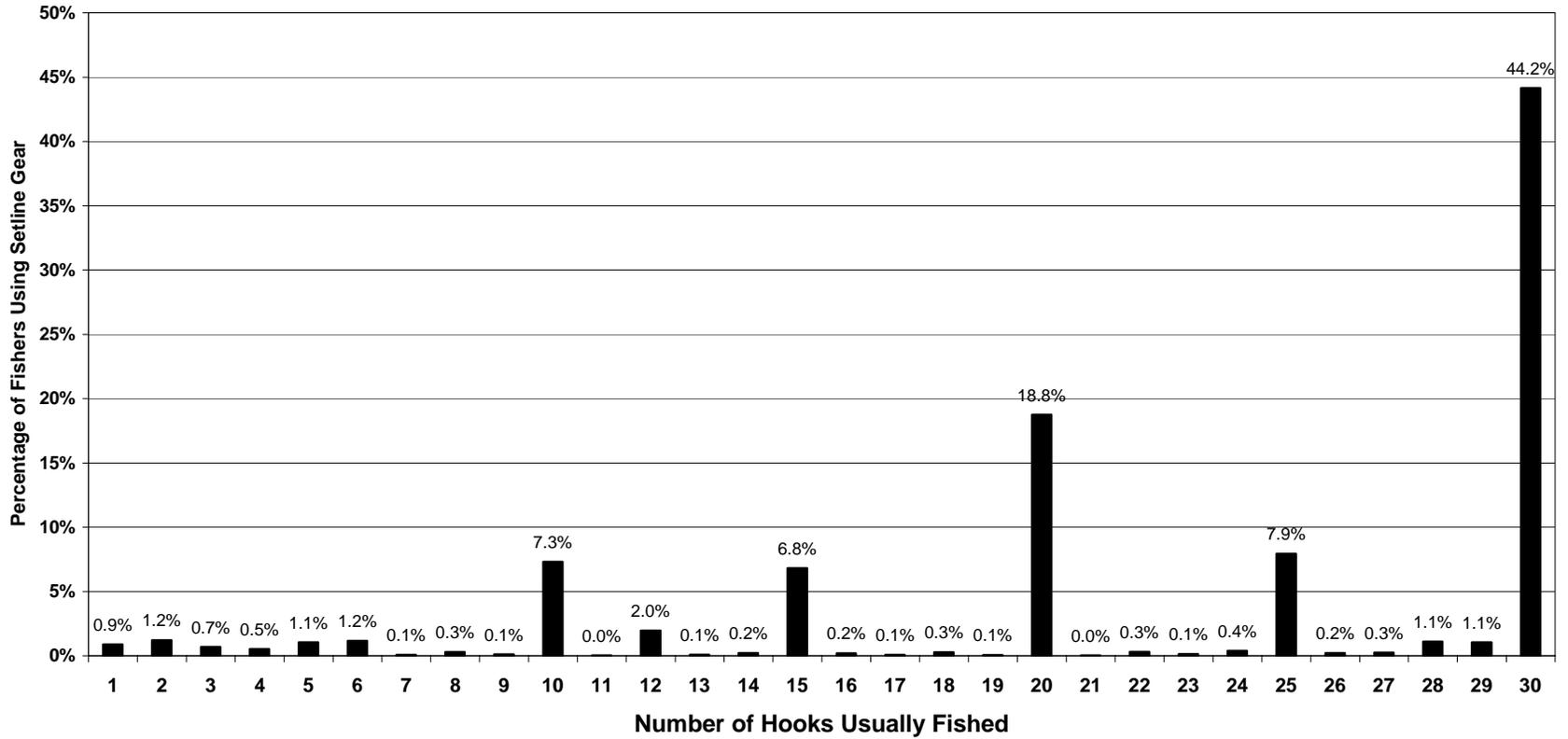
Figure 21. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence, 2004



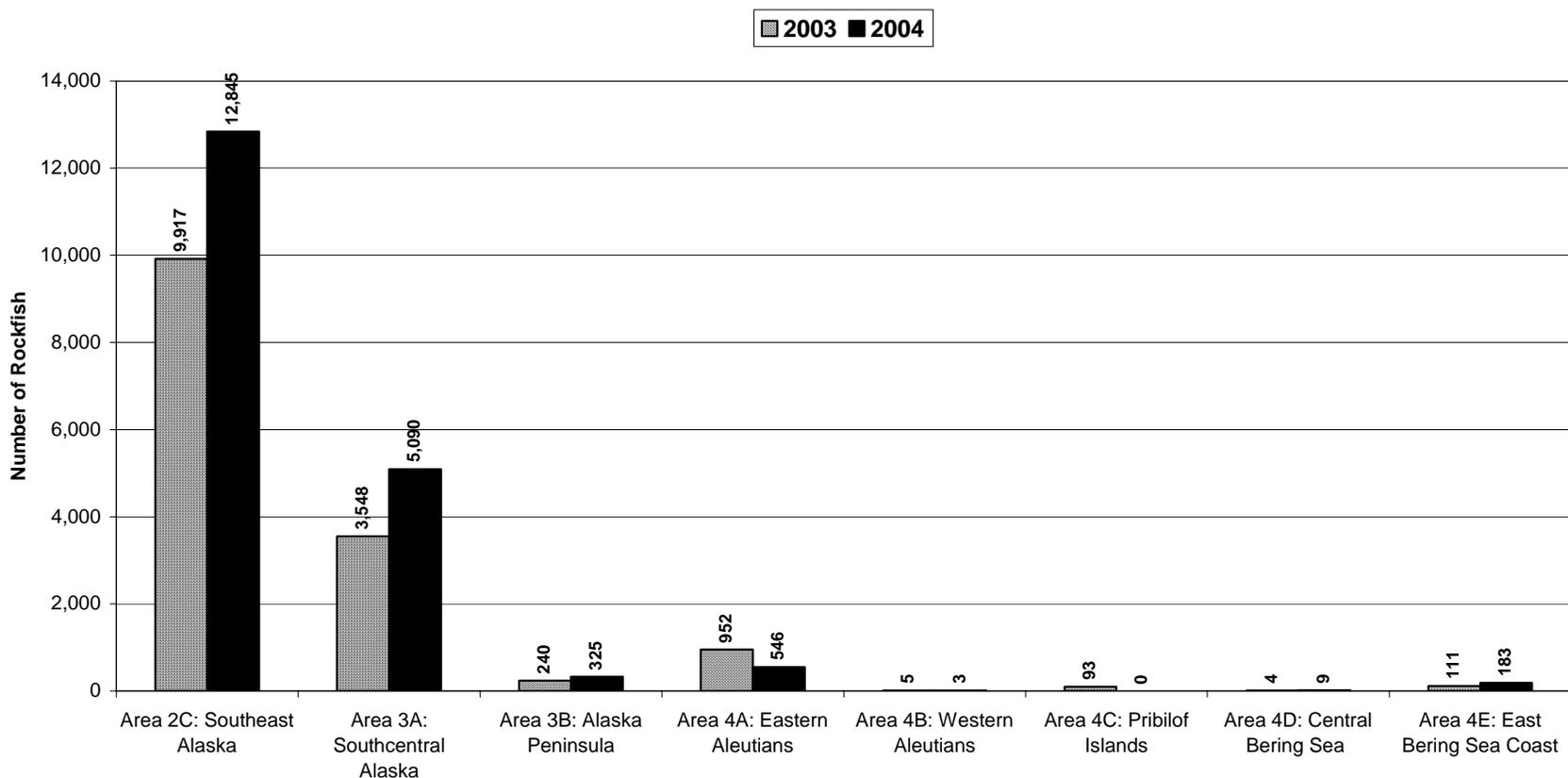
**Figure 22. Percentage of Subsistence Halibut Harvest by Gear Type by Regulatory Area, 2004**



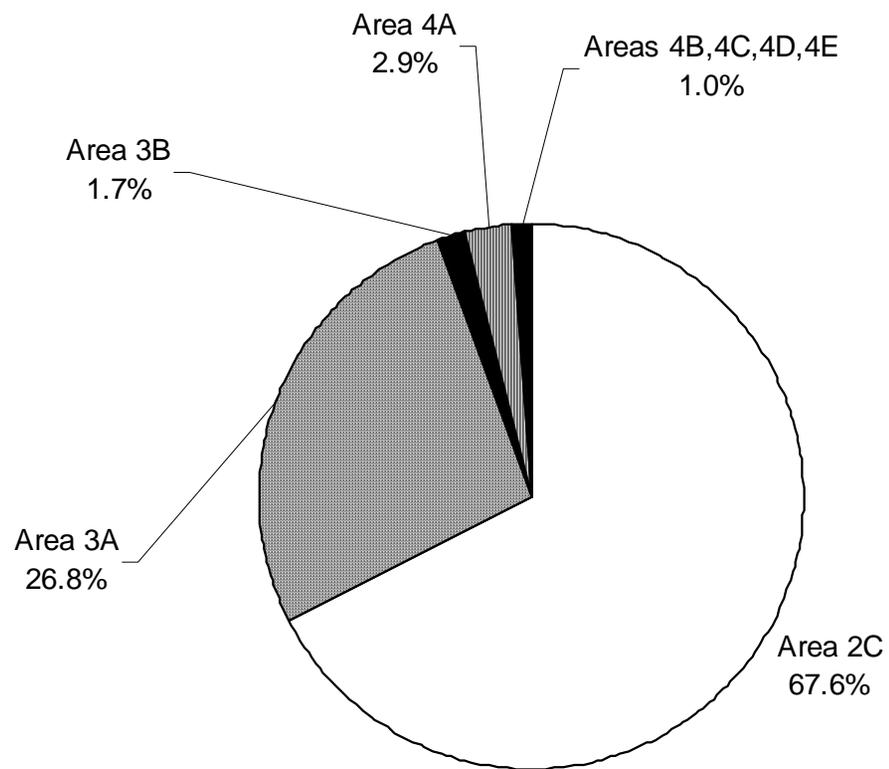
**Figure 23. Number of Hooks Usually Fished, Percentage of Fishers Using Setline (Stationary) Gear, Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, 2004**



**Figure 24. Estimated Incidental Harvests of Rockfish in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, Number of Fish, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003 and 2004**

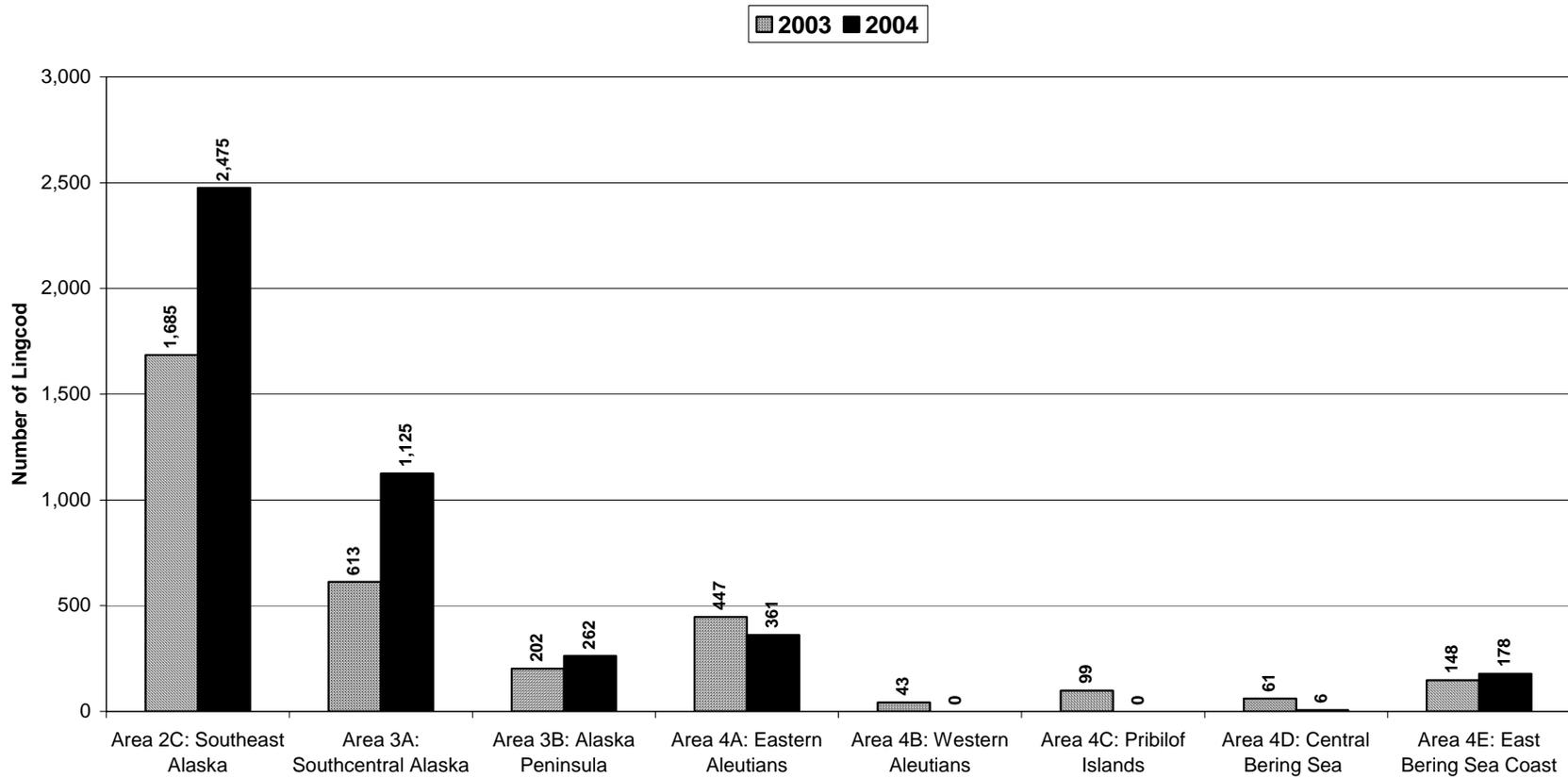


**Figure 25. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Rockfish by Regulatory Area Fished, 2004**

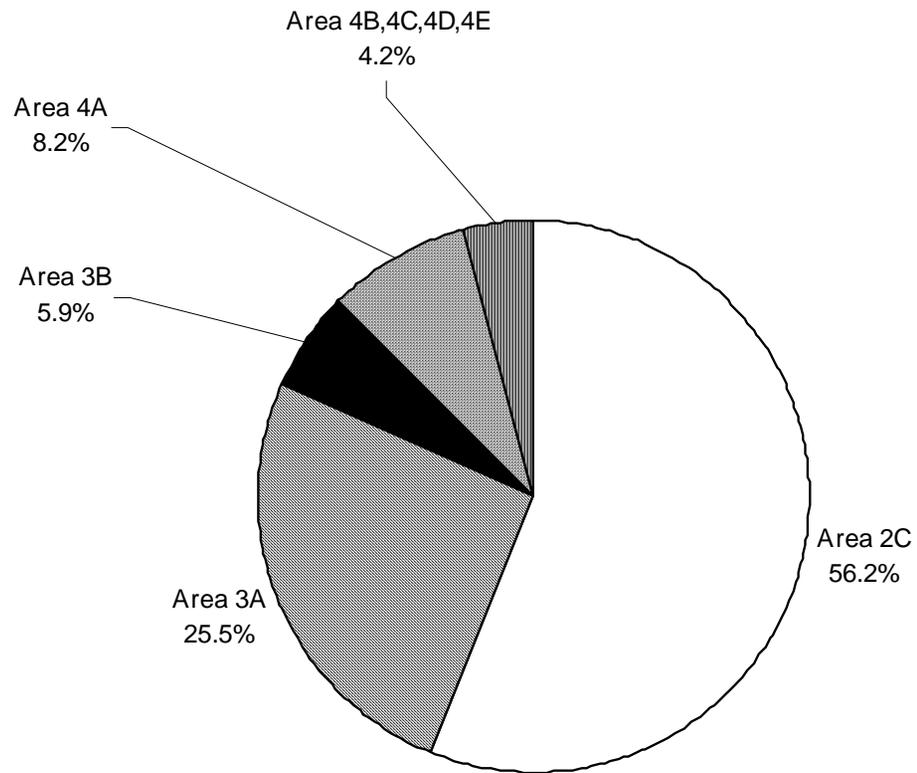


N = 19,001 rockfish

**Figure 26. Estimated Incidental Harvests of Lingcod in the Alaska Subsistence Halibut Fishery, Number of Fish, by Regulatory Area Fished, 2003 and 2004**

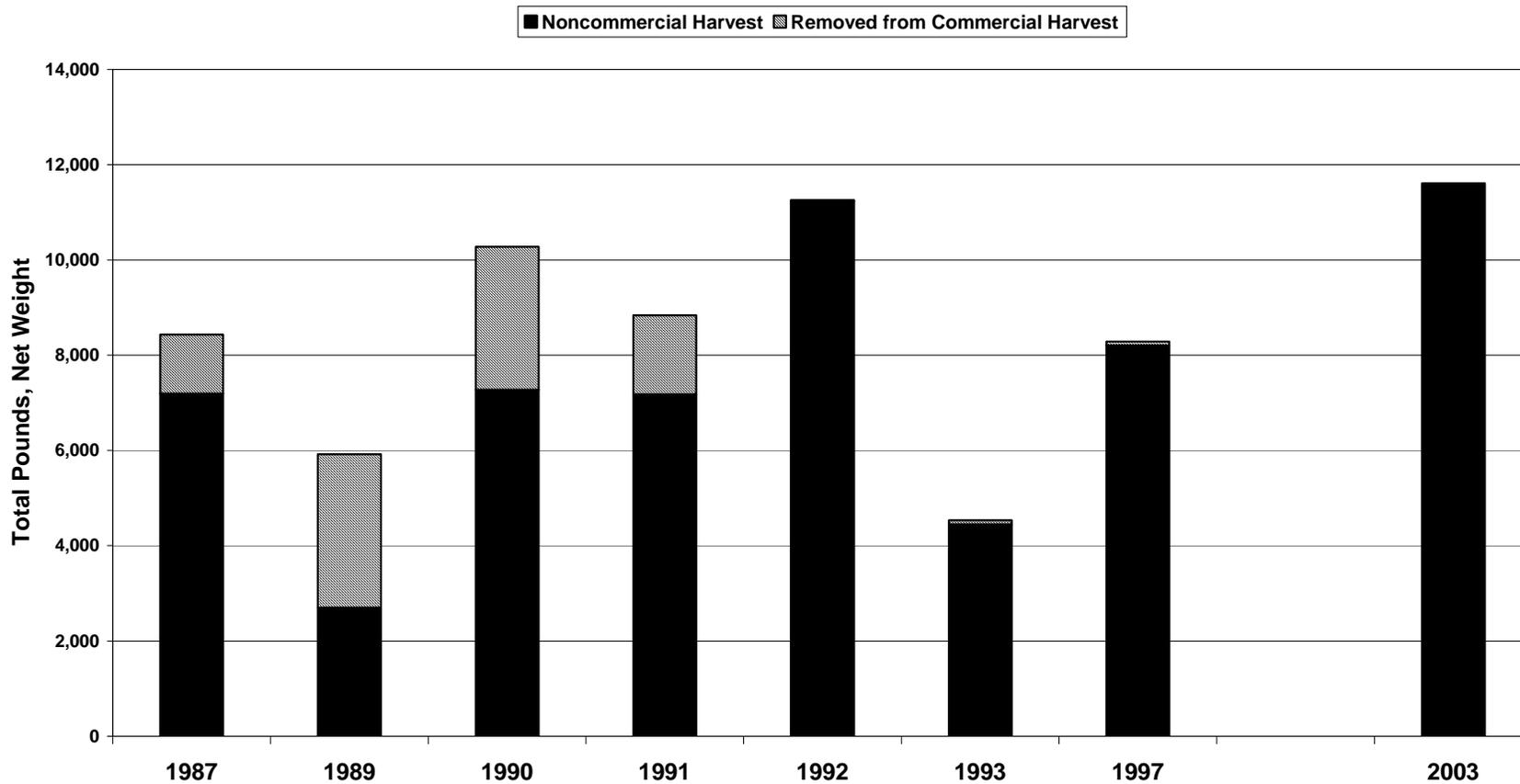


**Figure 27. Percentage of Incidental Harvest of Lingcod by Regulatory Area, 2004**

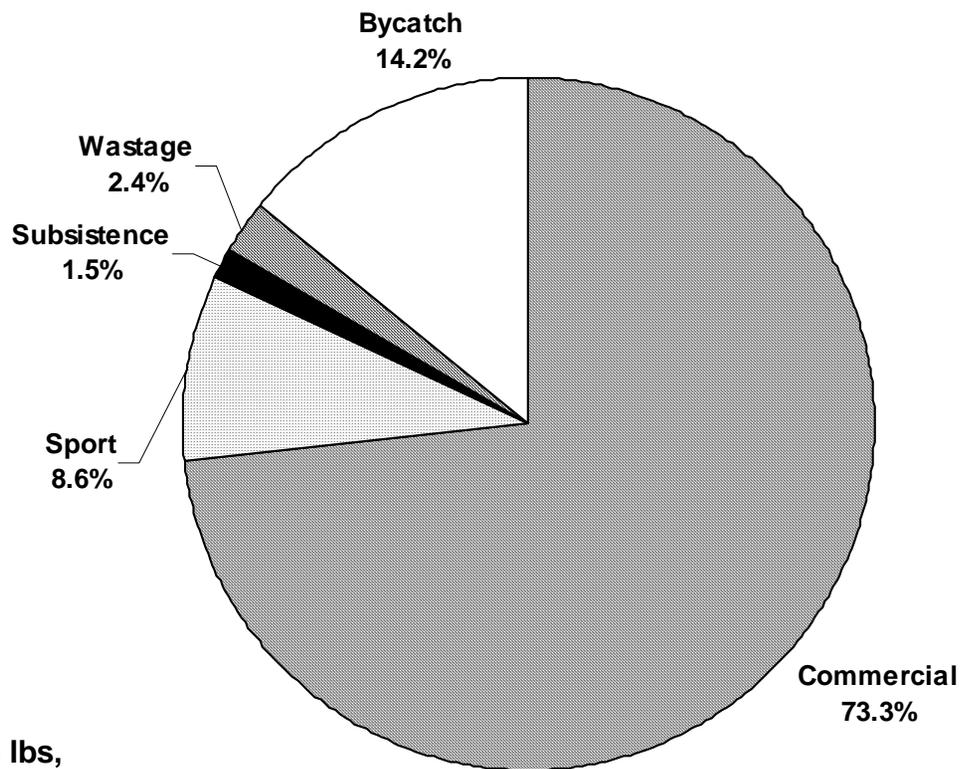


N = 4,407 lingcod

Figure 28. Estimated Harvests of Halibut for Home Use, Port Graham

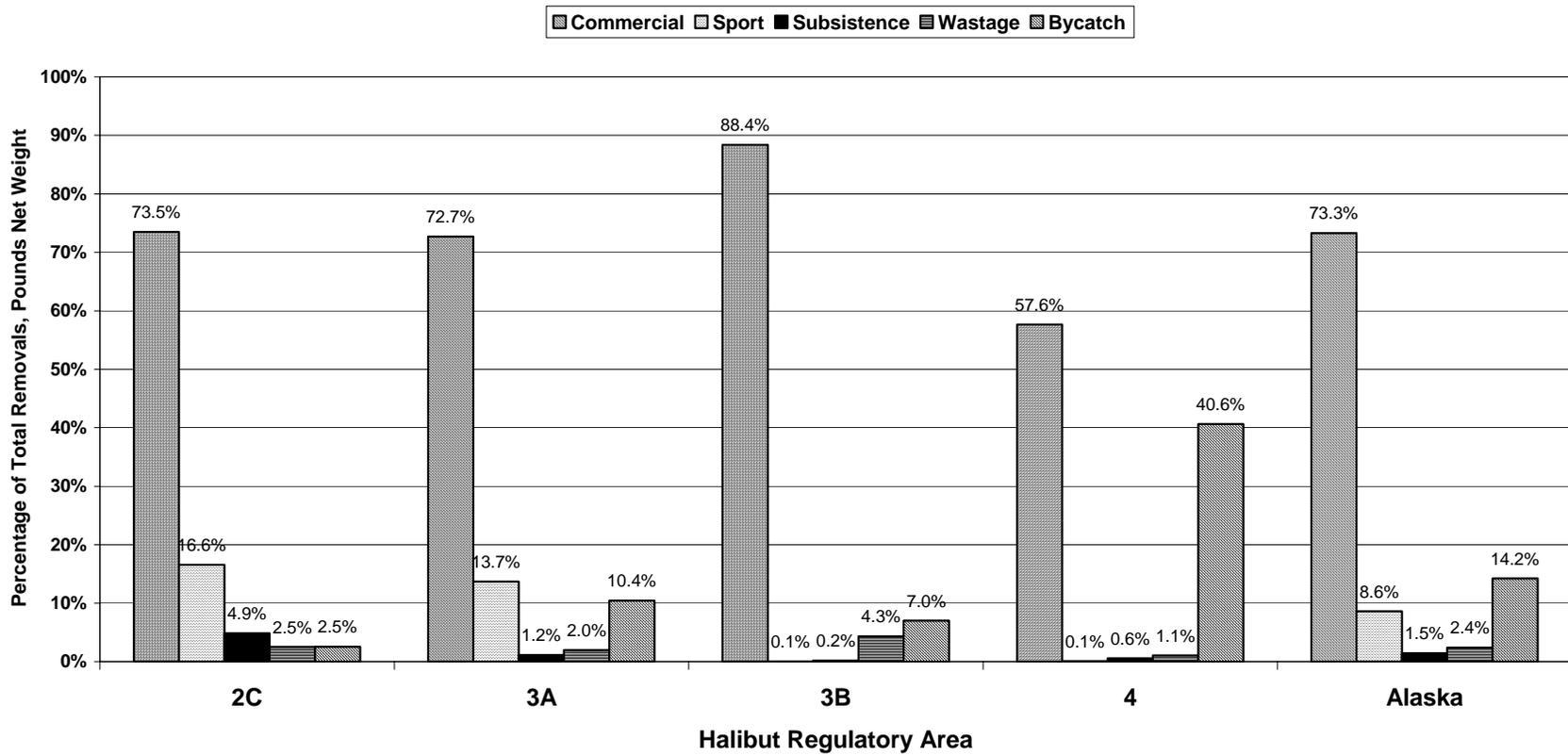


**Figure 29. Halibut Removals, Alaska, 2004**



**N = 81.986 million lbs,  
net weight**

**Figure 30. Halibut Removals in Alaska by Regulatory Area and Removal Category, 2004**





APPENDIX A:

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



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

(C) That is enclosed on the south and west by a line from Sitka Point at 56°59'23" N. lat., 135°41'34" W. long., to Hanus Point at 56°51'55" N. lat., 135°40'30" W. long.,

(D) To the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'45" W. long. to Baranof Island at 56°49'17" N. lat., 135°22'36" W. long.

(2) A person using a vessel greater than 35 ft (10.7 m) in overall length, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, is prohibited from fishing for IFQ halibut with setline gear, as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, within Sitka Sound as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56°55.5'N lat., 135°57.0'W long.

(2) No person shall engage in commercial, sport or subsistence fishing, as defined at § 300.61, for halibut within the Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve.

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

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

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

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C**

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

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Akhiok	Municipality
Chenega Bay	Census Designated Place
Cordova	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—  
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Karluk	Census Designated Place
Kodlak City	Municipality
Larsen Bay	Municipality
Nanwalek	Census Designated Place
Old Harbor	Municipality
Ouzinkie	Municipality
Port Graham	Census Designated Place
Port Lions	Municipality
Seldovia	Municipality
Tatitlek	Census Designated Place
Yakutat	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B**

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

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A**

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

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Adak	Census Designated Place
Atka	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4C**

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

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Gambell	Municipality
Savoonga	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D—  
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Diomede (Inalik) .....	Municipality

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Alakanuk .....	Municipality
Aleknegik .....	Municipality
Bethel .....	Municipality
Brevig Mission .....	Municipality
Chefomak .....	Municipality
Chevak .....	Municipality
Clark's Point .....	Municipality
Council .....	Census Designated Place
Dillingham .....	Municipality
Eek .....	Municipality
Egegik .....	Municipality
Eim .....	Municipality
Emmonak .....	Municipality
Golovin .....	Municipality
Goodnews Bay .....	Municipality
Kooper Bay .....	Municipality
King Salmon .....	Census Designated Place
Kipruk .....	Census Designated Place
Kongiganak .....	Census Designated Place
Kotlik .....	Municipality
Koyuk .....	Municipality
Kwigillingok .....	Census Designated Place
Levelock .....	Census Designated Place
Manokotak .....	Municipality
Mekoryak .....	Municipality
Naknek .....	Census Designated Place
Napaklak .....	Municipality
Napaskiak .....	Municipality
Nowtok .....	Census Designated Place
Nightmute .....	Municipality
Nome .....	Municipality
Oscarville .....	Census Designated Place
Pilot Point .....	Municipality
Platnum .....	Municipality
Port Heidon .....	Municipality
Quinhagak .....	Municipality
Scammon Bay .....	Municipality
Shaktolik .....	Municipality
Sheldon Point .....	Municipality
(Nunam Iqua).	
Shishmaref .....	Municipality
Solomon .....	Census Designated Place
South Naknek .....	Census Designated Place
St. Michael .....	Municipality
Stebbins .....	Municipality
Teller .....	Municipality
Togiak .....	Municipality
Toksook Bay .....	Municipality
Tuntutuliak .....	Census Designated Place
Tununak .....	Census Designated Place

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E—  
Continued**

Rural Community	Organized Entity
Twin Hills .....	Census Designated Place
Ugashik .....	Census Designated Place
Unalakleet .....	Municipality
Wales .....	Municipality
White Mountain .....	Municipality

(2) A person is eligible to harvest subsistence halibut if he or she is a member of an Alaska Native tribe with customary and traditional uses of halibut listed in the following table:

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 2C**

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Angoon .....	Angoon Community Association
Craig .....	Craig Community Association
Haines .....	Chilkoot Indian Association
Hoonah .....	Hoonah Indian Association
Hydaburg .....	Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Juneau .....	Aukquan Traditional Council
	Central Council
	Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes
	Douglas Indian Association
Kake .....	Organized Village of Kake
Kasaan .....	Organized Village of Kasaan
Ketchikan .....	Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Klawock .....	Klawock Cooperative Association
Klukwan .....	Chilkat Indian Village
Metlakatla .....	Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve
Petersburg .....	Petersburg Indian Association
Saxman .....	Organized Village of Saxman
Sitka .....	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skagway .....	Skagway Village
Wrangell .....	Wrangell Cooperative Association

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A**

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akhiok .....	Native Village of Akhiok
Chenega Bay .....	Native Village of Chanega

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3A—  
Continued**

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Cordova .....	Native Village of Eyak
Karluk .....	Native Village of Karluk
Kenai-Soldotna .....	Kenaitze Indian Tribe
	Village of Salamatoff
Kodiak City .....	Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)
	Native Village of Afognak
	Shoonaq Tribe of Kodiak
Larsen Bay .....	Native Village of Larsen Bay
Nanwalek .....	Native Village of Nanwalek
Ninilchik .....	Ninilchik Village
Old Harbor .....	Village of Old Harbor
Ouzinkie .....	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Port Graham .....	Native Village of Port Graham
Port Lions .....	Native Village of Port Lions
Seldovia .....	Seldovia Village Tribe
Tatitlek .....	Native Village of Tatitlek
Yakutat .....	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

**HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 3B**

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Chignik Bay .....	Native Village of Chignik
Chignik Lagoon .....	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake .....	Chignik Lake Village
False Pass .....	Native Village of False Pass
Ivanof Bay .....	Ivanoff Bay Village
King Cove .....	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove
	Native Village of Belkofski
Nelson Lagoon .....	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Perryville .....	Native Village of Perryville
Sand Point .....	Pauloff Harbor Village
	Native Village of Unga
	Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4A

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Akutan .....	Native Village of Akutan
Nikolski .....	Native Village of Nikolski
Unalaska .....	Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4B

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Atka .....	Native Village of Atka

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4C

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
St. George .....	Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul Island and St. George Island
St. Paul .....	

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4D

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Gambell .....	Native Village of Gambell
Savoonga .....	Native Village of Savoonga
Diomede (Inalik) .....	Native Village of Diomede (Inalik)

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Alakanuk .....	Village of Alakanuk
Aleknagik .....	Native Village of Aleknagik
Bethel .....	Orutsaramuit Native Village
Brevig Mission .....	Native Village of Brevig Mission
Chefornak .....	Village of Chefornak
Chevak .....	Chevak Native Village
Clark's Point .....	Village of Clark's Point
Council .....	Native Village of Council
Dillingham .....	Native Village of Dillingham
	Native Village of Ekuk
	Native Village of Kanakanak
Eek .....	Native Village of Eek
Egegik .....	Egegik Village
	Village of Kanatak

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E—  
Continued

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Elim .....	Native Village of Elim
Emmonak .....	Chuloonawick Native Village
	Emmonak Village
	Chinik Eskimo Community
Golovin .....	
Goodnews Bay .....	Native Village of Goodnews Bay
Hooper Bay .....	Native Village of Hooper Bay
	Native Village of Paimiut
King Salmon .....	King Salmon Tribal Council
Kipnuk .....	Native Village of Kipnuk
Kongiganak .....	Native Village of Kongiganak
Kotlik .....	Native Village of Hamilton
	Village of Bill Moore's Slough
	Village of Kotlik
Koyuk .....	Native Village of Koyuk
Kwigillingok .....	Native Village of Kwigillingok
Levelock .....	Levelock Village
Manokotak .....	Manokotak Village
Mekoryak .....	Native Village of Mekoryak
Naknek .....	Naknek Native Village
Napakiak .....	Native Village of Napakiak
Napaskiak .....	Native Village of Napaskiak
Newtok .....	Newtok Village
Nightmute .....	Native Village of Nightmute
	Umkumiute Native Village
Nome .....	King Island Native Community
	Nome Eskimo Community
Oscarville .....	Oscarville Traditional Village
Pilot Point .....	Native Village of Pilot Point
Platinum .....	Platinum Traditional Village
Port Heiden .....	Native Village of Port Heiden
Quinhagak .....	Native Village of Quinhagak
Scammon Bay .....	Native Village of Scammon Bay
Shaktoolik .....	Native Village of Shaktoolik
Sheldon Point (Nuna Iqua) .....	Native Village of Sheldon's Point
Shishmaref .....	Native Village of Shishmaref
Solomon .....	Village of Solomon
South Naknek .....	South Naknek Village
St. Michael .....	Native Village of Saint Michael

HALIBUT REGULATORY AREA 4E—  
Continued

Place with Tribal Headquarters	Organized Tribal Entity
Stebbins .....	Stebbins Community Association
Teller .....	Native Village of Mary's Igloo
	Native Village of Teller
Togiak .....	Traditional Village of Togiak
Toksook Bay .....	Native Village of Toksook Bay
Tuntutuliak .....	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Tununak .....	Native Village of Tununak
Twin Hills .....	Twin Hills Village
Ugashik .....	Ugashik Village
Unalakleet .....	Native Village of Unalakleet
Wales .....	Native Village of Wales
White Mountain .....	Native Village of White Mountain

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

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

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B:

LETTER SENT TO TRIBES ABOUT THE PROJECT



# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

### DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE

**FRANK MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR**

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

December 8, 2004

TO:

SUBJECT: Subsistence Halibut Fishing and Harvest Survey

In November 2003, we informed you about the project conducted by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G to estimate the subsistence harvests of halibut in Alaska. As part of a contract with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in early 2004 we mailed a short (one page) questionnaire to every person who obtained a subsistence halibut registration certificate (called a "SHARC") from NMFS. Through the survey, we collected information about participation in the fishery and the number of halibut, rockfish, and lingcod harvested for subsistence use in 2003. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Of the 11,635 SHARC holders, 7,593 (65.3 percent) completed the survey – an excellent response.

We are now about to complete the final report for the project as part of our Technical Paper Series. We will be mailing a copy to you shortly. In the meantime, enclosed is a short overview of the study findings. Please contact us if you have questions.

We also wanted to let you know that we will be doing the survey again in January 2005, to collect information about subsistence halibut harvests in 2004. Again, we'll be mailing a short questionnaire to every SHARC holder, and asking them to voluntarily fill it out and send it back to us (we pay the postage). We will again compile the harvest information in a report to NMFS that will be available to tribes and to the public. In our view, collecting and reporting accurate information about subsistence halibut harvests is important in supporting this fishery.

In addition to mailing out the survey forms, Division of Subsistence staff plan to visit some communities in 2005 to provide information about the subsistence halibut fishery program, and to encourage subsistence fishers to obtain registration cards (SHARCs) and return the surveys. We will of course coordinate these visits with tribal governments. We will also coordinate collection of subsistence halibut harvest information with other subsistence projects taking place in some communities, such as the collection of harbor seal and sea lion harvest data in communities of southeast, southcentral, and southwest Alaska.

SHARC. We will ask them to voluntarily fill out the form and return it to us. We will be collecting the following information:

- If the person subsistence fished for halibut in 2003
- Harvests of halibut in numbers of fish and pounds with set hook gear and with hook and line gear
- Harvests of rockfish and lingcod taken while subsistence halibut fishing

In addition to mailing out the survey forms, Division of Subsistence staff plan to visit some communities in early 2004 to provide information about the subsistence halibut fishery program and encourage subsistence fishers to obtain registration cards (SHARCs) and provide harvest information. We will of course coordinate these visits with tribal governments. We will also coordinate collection of subsistence halibut harvest information with other subsistence projects taking place in some communities, such as the collection of harbor seal and sea lion harvest data in communities of southeast, southcentral, and southwest Alaska.

The Division of Subsistence will compile the harvest information in a report to NMFS that will be available to tribes and to the public. The information will be summarized at a community level. In our view, collecting and reporting accurate information about subsistence halibut harvests is important in supporting this fishery.

We will develop public notices about the harvest survey within the next month, and will be contacting tribes in communities that we plan to visit. Again, the survey form itself will be mailed in early January. In the meantime, if you have questions about our project, please contact me (see below), or contact Jim Simon in our Fairbanks office (907-459-7317; [james\\_simon@fishgame.state.ak.us](mailto:james_simon@fishgame.state.ak.us)) or Mike Turek in our Douglas office (907-465-3617; [mike\\_turek@fishgame.state.ak.us](mailto:mike_turek@fishgame.state.ak.us)).

Sincerely,

James Fall  
Regional Program Manager  
907-267-2359  
[jim\\_fall@fishgame.state.ak.us](mailto:jim_fall@fishgame.state.ak.us)

Enclosure (“Alaska Subsistence Halibut Program Information”)

cc: Jim Simon, Mike Turek

APPENDIX C: NEWS RELEASE



STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
*Wayne Regelin, Acting Commissioner*



Division of Subsistence  
333 Raspberry Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

**News For Immediate Release...**

**January 28, 2005**

Contact: James Fall (907) 267-2359, in SE AK Mike Turek (907) 465-3617

### **Subsistence Halibut Fishery Mail Survey**

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence, will soon mail a one-page survey form to everyone who has registered and received a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Survey recipients will be asked to indicate if they subsistence fished for halibut in 2004, how many halibut they harvested, and to return the form to ADF&G.

This will be the second year of a project to estimate subsistence halibut harvests in Alaska. Results of the research pertaining to 2003 subsistence halibut harvests are available at the Division of Subsistence website at [www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us](http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us), under "Publications."

ADF&G and NMFS are encouraging everyone who receives the survey to take a few minutes to fill it out and return it to ADF&G; ensuring that future subsistence halibut fishery decisions are based on reliable information. Accurate harvest information is essential for effective management and for providing future subsistence fishing opportunities.

NMFS requested the ADF&G Division of Subsistence to conduct this survey because of the division's experience and expertise in performing subsistence research. The study findings will be summarized at a community level and presented in a final written report available to the public in late 2005.

NMFS issued the subsistence halibut fishery regulations for the first time in April 2003. This management program provides opportunities for residents in 117 rural Alaska communities and 123 Alaska Native tribes with customary and traditional uses of halibut to participate in the fishery after obtaining a SHARC from NMFS.

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

Questions about the survey should be addressed to the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G in Anchorage (907-267-2353) or Douglas (907-465-3617).

For more information, contact:  
James Fall  
Regional Program Manager  
Division of Subsistence



APPENDIX D: NEWSPAPER NOTICE





## NOTICE TO SUBSISTENCE HALIBUT FISHERS regarding MAIL-OUT HARVEST SURVEY

All holders of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs) will receive a one-page harvest survey in the mail from the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in late January 2005. For a second year, the Division of Subsistence is collecting subsistence halibut information under contract to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). If you receive a survey form, you will be asked whether you subsistence fished for halibut in 2004 and how many halibut you harvested. Even if you did not fish, it is very important that you complete the survey and return it to ADF&G.

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

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

### Questions?

#### Contact NMFS:

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

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

#### Contact ADF&G, Division of Subsistence:

- by phone: 907-267-2353
- by e-mail:  
[subsistence\\_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us](mailto:subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us)
- by mail:

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





## APPENDIX E: SURVEY FORM



**Subsistence Halibut  
Harvest Survey 2004**  
National Marine Fisheries Service &  
AK Dept. Fish & Game/Division of Subsistence



2  
0  
0  
4

(Please make address changes as needed)

Fisher's Name			Date of Birth		
First name	M.I.	Last name	Mo.	Day	Year

**Mailing Address**

Number and street or PO Box	City	State	Zip code
-----------------------------	------	-------	----------

Community of Residence	Daytime Telephone	SHARC Number
Tribe (if you are on a tribal role)		

**Please answer each question to the best of your knowledge.**

1. Did you subsistence fish for halibut during 2004? (Please check one)  Yes  No

2. How many halibut did you harvest with set hook gear (longline, skate) while subsistence fishing during 2004?  
(Set hook gear is hook-and-line set with anchors and buoys. Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

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

3. How many halibut did you harvest with hook-and-rod or hand-held lines while subsistence fishing during 2004?  
(Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Do not count fish reported in Question 2. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

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

4. How many lingcod and rockfish did you harvest while subsistence halibut fishing during 2004?  
(Please write in numbers of fish only.)

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

5. Did you sport fish for halibut during 2004? (Please check one)  Yes  No

6. How many halibut did you harvest while sport fishing during 2004?  
(Please write in both the number and pounds of halibut. Do not count fish reported in Question 3. Pounds should be round (live) weight.)

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

**Thank you!**

**Questions?**

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

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



## APPENDIX F: SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS



## Instructions for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey, 2004

### Question 1.

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

### Questions 2 and 3.

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

### Question 4.

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

### Questions 5 and 6.

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

### Do you still have questions?

Call the National Marine Fisheries Service at: 1-800-304-4846 (option 2);  
Or visit <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>;



APPENDIX G:  
RESPONSES TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



### RAM: FAQ's for Subsistence Halibut Harvest Survey

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

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

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

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

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

3. *Why do you need my birth date?*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. What is a lingcod?

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

9. What is a rockfish?

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

10. What is “sport fishing”?

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

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

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

**All other inquiries regarding the survey should be directed to ADF&G Division of Subsistence at (907) 267-2353 (Anchorage) or 907-465-3617, or e-mail at [subsistence\\_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us](mailto:subsistence_halibut@fishgame.state.ak.us)**



## APPENDIX H: PROJECT SUMMARY





## SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS OF PACIFIC HALIBUT IN ALASKA, 2004

Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518  
December 2005

Through a cooperative agreement with the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted a study to estimate the subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska in 2004. The full results of the study appear in Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 304, "Subsistence Harvests of Pacific Halibut in Alaska, 2004" (December 2005). Key points in the report are the following:

- In May 2003, the NMFS published final federal regulations for a subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska. Residents of 117 rural communities and members of 123 tribes are eligible to participate. Fishers must obtain a subsistence halibut registration certificate (SHARC) from NMFS before fishing ([www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm](http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm); 800-304-4846).
- 2004 was the second year in which subsistence halibut fishing took place under these regulations. Information about subsistence halibut harvests in 2003 is reported in Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 288.
- To estimate the 2004 harvests, a one-page survey form was mailed to 13,813 SHARC holders in early 2005. After three mailings and some supplemental community visits, 8,524 surveys (61.7%) were returned. Participation in the survey was voluntary.
- An estimated 5,984 individuals subsistence fished for halibut in 2004 (see Figure 8, below).
- The estimated subsistence harvest was 52,412 halibut for 1,193,162 pounds net weight.
- Of this total, 74.0% was harvested with setline (stationary) gear (longline or skate) and 26.0% was harvested with hand-operated gear (handline or rod and reel).
- The largest subsistence harvests occurred in southeast Alaska (Halibut Regulatory Area 2C), at 56.7% of the total, followed by southcentral Alaska (Area 3A) at 33.8%. Table 6 and Figure 17 from the final report (below) give more details on harvests by gear type and area.
- Based on place of residence of SHARC holders, communities with the largest subsistence halibut harvests in 2004 were Kodiak and Sitka (the eligible communities with the largest populations) (see Figure 21, below).
- An estimated 19,001 rockfish were harvested by 1,616 fishers in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004. Most (67.6%) were harvested in southeast Alaska.
- An estimated 4,407 lingcod were harvested by 953 fishers in the subsistence halibut fishery in 2004. Most (56.2%) were harvested in southeast Alaska.
- Based on preliminary data from the International Pacific Halibut Commission and this study, the estimated halibut removal in Alaska in 2004 was 81.986 million pounds, net weight. Subsistence harvests accounted for 1.5% of this total (see Figure 29, below).
- The report concludes that the project was, overall, a success, with good public outreach, good response rates, and a reliable estimate of subsistence halibut harvests.
- The report recommends that the subsistence harvest study continue for at least three more years (for a total of five years) in order to evaluate trends in the fishery.

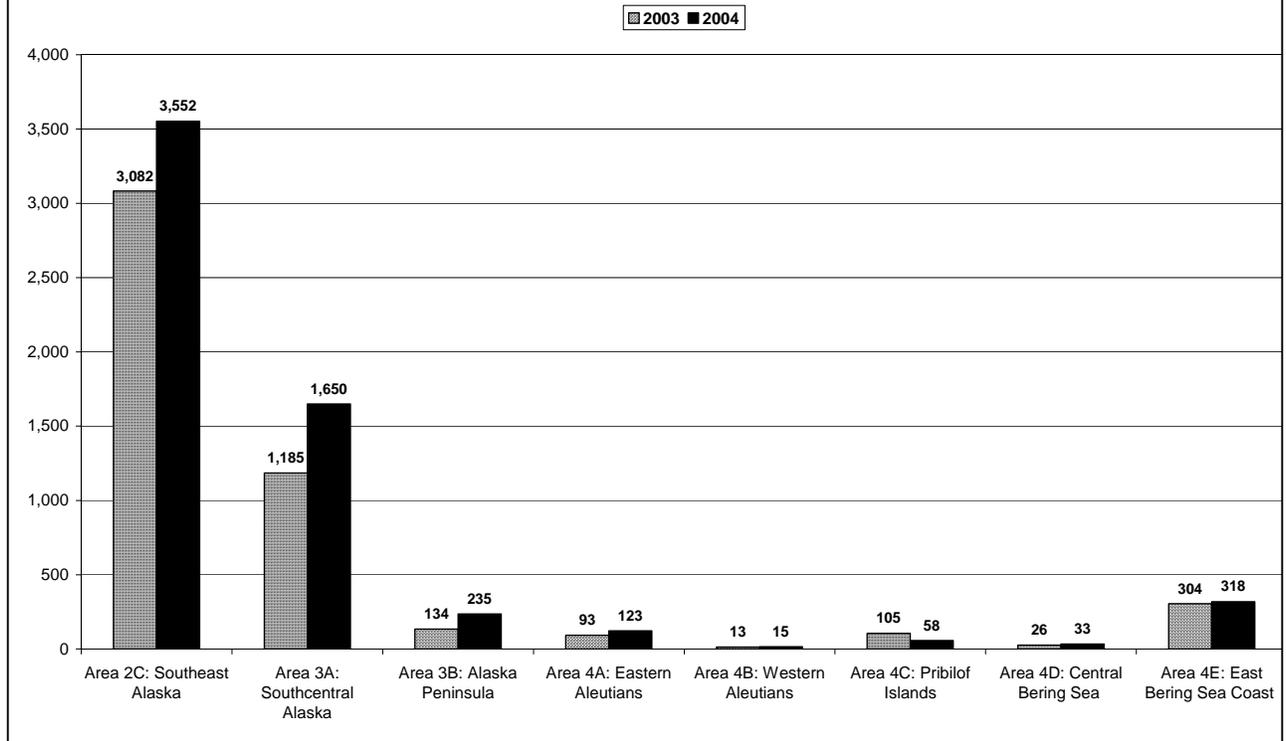
For a copy of the full report, go to [www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us](http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us), or call the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G at 907-267-2353 (Anchorage) or 907-465-4147 (Juneau).

Table 6. Estimated Alaska Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Halibut Regulatory Area and Subarea Fished and by Gear Type, 2004.

Subarea	Halibut Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Fished	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type <sup>1</sup>								
			Setline (fixed) Gear			Hand-Operated Gear			All Gear		
			Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Fished	Estimated Number Harvested	Estimated Pounds Harvested <sup>2</sup>
Southern Southeast Alaska	2C	1,922	1,343	11,601	297,552	629	3,524	71,768	1,922	15,121	369,319
Northern Southeast Alaska	2C	805	640	5,430	139,160	193	1,068	21,293	805	6,498	160,453
Sitka LAMP Area	2C	825	643	5,311	132,825	147	707	14,486	825	6,018	147,312
Subtotal	2C	3,552	2,626	22,342	569,537	969	5,299	107,547	3,552	27,637	677,084
Yakutat Area	3A	61	47	797	15,311	30	223	4,843	61	1,020	20,153
Prince William Sound	3A	327	222	1,923	44,438	126	697	13,991	327	2,620	58,429
Cook Inlet	3A	251	103	2,289	49,179	168	2,079	34,760	251	4,368	83,939
Kodiak Island Road System	3A	563	349	3,887	85,154	253	1,867	43,991	563	5,754	129,145
Kodiak Island Other	3A	475	325	3,232	71,213	235	1,667	40,731	475	4,899	111,944
Subtotal	3A	1,677	1,046	12,128	265,295	812	6,533	138,315	1,677	18,661	403,610
Chignik Area	3B	77	28	285	6,659	56	261	5,393	77	546	12,053
Lower Alaska Peninsula	3B	148	54	503	11,025	95	735	10,442	148	1,237	21,467
Subtotal	3B	225	82	788	17,684	151	996	15,835	225	1,783	33,519
Eastern Aleutians - East	4A	115	39	468	8,967	75	620	17,749	115	1,088	26,715
Eastern Aleutians - West	4A	12	3	17	383	9	34	1,779	12	50	2,162
Subtotal	4A	127	42	485	9,350	84	654	19,528	127	1,138	28,877
Western Aleutians - East	4B	11	6	30	419	10	36	497	11	66	916
Western Aleutians - Other	4B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4B	11	6	30	419	10	36	497	11	66	916
St. George Island	4C	23	5	27	486	11	76	1,337	23	103	1,823
St. Paul Island	4C	34	11	380	5,002	21	133	2,909	34	512	7,911
Subtotal	4C	57	16	407	5,488	32	209	4,246	57	615	9,734
St. Lawrence Island	4D	33	33	280	10,086	6	28	837	33	308	10,923
Area 4D, Other	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4D	33	33	280	10,086	6	28	837	33	308	10,923
Bristol Bay	4E	20	1	1	15	5	7	188	20	8	203
YK Delta	4E	276	52	397	5,061	218	1,800	23,236	276	2,196	28,298
Norton Sound	4E	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Subtotal	4E	302	53	398	5,076	223	1,807	23,424	302	2,204	28,501
Grand totals <sup>1</sup>	Alaska	5,984	3,904	36,858	882,934	2,287	15,562	310,228	5,984	52,412	1,193,162

<sup>1</sup> Setline = longline or skate. Hand-operated gear = rod and reel or handline.<sup>2</sup> Pounds are net (dressed) weight. Net weight = 75% of round weight.

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



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

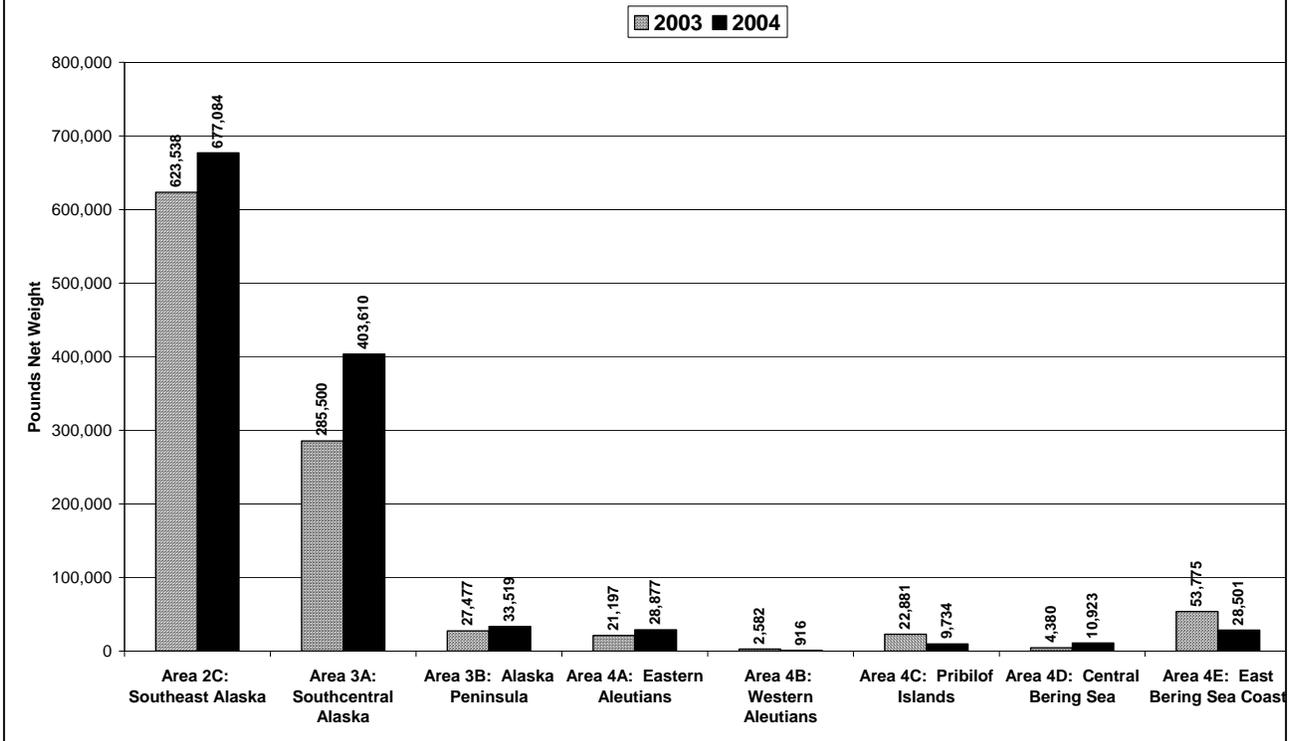


Figure 21. Alaska Subsistence Halibut Harvests by Place of Residence, 2004

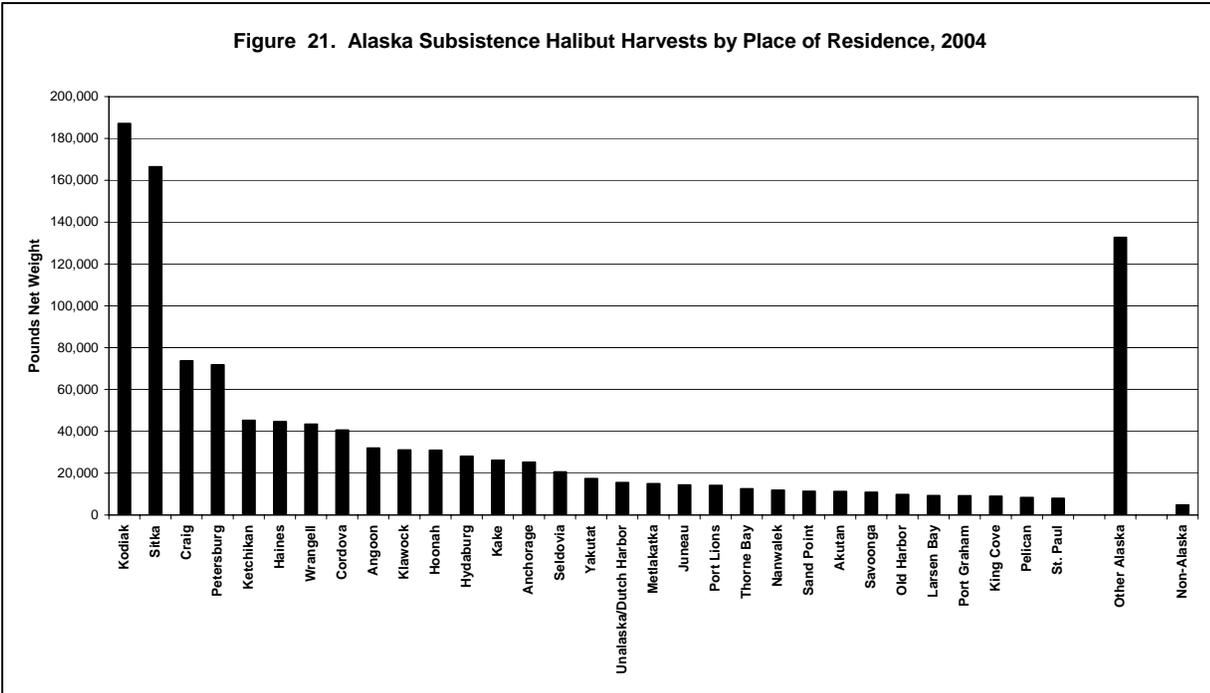
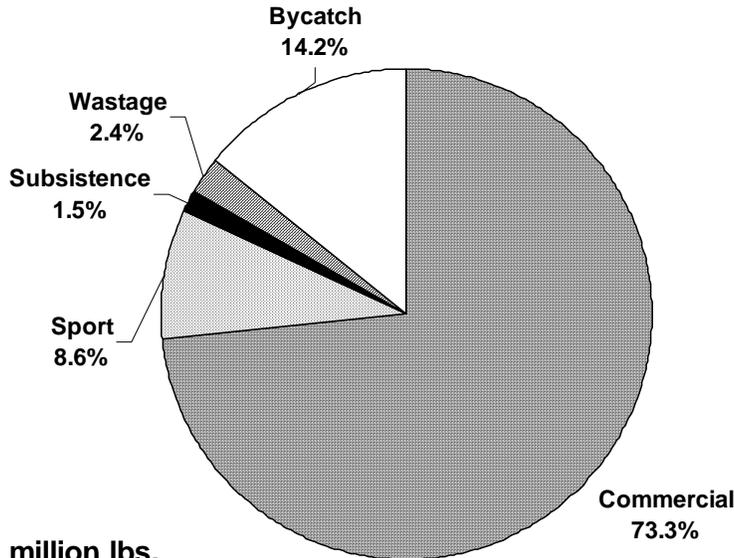


Figure 29. Halibut Removals, Alaska, 2004



N = 81.986 million lbs,  
net weight

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APPENDIX I: APPENDIX TABLES



Appendix Table 1. Results from Returned Surveys by Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Place of Residence, 2004

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Incidental		Rockfish Incidental	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
	AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	30	21	70.00%	11	52.38%	119	2,804	2	9.52%	12	248	1	20	2
ANGOON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	126	48	38.10%	25	52.08%	485	9,838	4	8.33%	20	413	2	5	6	78
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2														
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	633	289	45.66%	81	28.03%	980	23,524	58	20.07%	209	3,284	13	85	29	387
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	6	4	66.67%	1	25.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	6	3	50.00%	1	33.33%	4	75	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	42	25	59.52%	7	28.00%	18	686	1	4.00%	2	113	0	0	0	0
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	46	29	63.04%	12	41.38%	56	1,658	3	10.34%	1	23	0	0	0	0
CHINIK ESKIMO COMMUNITY	1														
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	56	30	53.57%	16	53.33%	120	3,634	6	20.00%	17	315	6	48	8	165
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	24	12	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	1	8.33%	6	225	0	0	0	0
EGEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	205	87	42.44%	26	29.89%	341	8,322	6	6.90%	10	255	1	2	2	30
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	181	161	88.95%	63	39.13%	993	40,101	5	3.11%	6	225	25	125	35	1,458
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	8	7	87.50%	2	28.57%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	57	39	68.42%	8	20.51%	113	2,063	8	20.51%	40	581	0	0	0	0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	788	506	64.21%	103	20.36%	842	21,370	71	14.03%	255	4,556	11	118	34	397
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	2														
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	168	73	43.45%	30	41.10%	166	5,905	8	10.96%	7	237	4	9	11	213
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	258	112	43.41%	13	11.61%	66	2,194	11	9.82%	32	844	1	1	1	4
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY, ANNETTE ISLAND RESERVE	385	119	30.91%	39	32.77%	152	3,208	18	15.13%	19	412	9	34	13	112
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	22	12	54.55%	7	58.33%	122	2,494	4	33.33%	4	75	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK	21	6	28.57%	4	66.67%	18	315	3	50.00%	2	11	1	5	1	5
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	44	9	20.45%	8	88.89%	64	2,423	2	22.22%	8	210	2	60	3	40
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	6	4	66.67%	3	75.00%	38	698	0	0.00%	0	0	1	6	2	30
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	2														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	29	7	24.14%	5	71.43%	45	1,240	1	14.29%	2	45	1	1	2	34
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	13	8	61.54%	3	37.50%	15	413	0	0.00%	0	0	1	3	1	20
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	41	25	60.98%	20	80.00%	102	2,045	9	36.00%	24	503	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	22	11	50.00%	3	27.27%	6	180	3	27.27%	20	645	1	2	1	4
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	21	6	28.57%	3	50.00%	20	923	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ELIM	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	62	35	56.45%	16	45.71%	144	2,883	9	25.71%	44	1,172	4	17	5	56
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	6	46.15%	3	50.00%	42	510	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	20
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	1	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAQ)	15	4	26.67%	4	100.00%	24	479	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	90	33	36.67%	8	24.24%	25	435	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	89	15	16.85%	10	66.67%	41	847	1	6.67%	0	0	3	16	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	8	6	75.00%	6	100.00%	38	1,481	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	9	6	66.67%	3	50.00%	4	154	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	41	20	48.78%	13	65.00%	167	3,394	4	20.00%	20	585	1	2	3	64
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	16	9	56.25%	6	66.67%	78	1,145	2	22.22%	2	23	1	8	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	32	12	37.50%	9	75.00%	251	3,016	1	8.33%	10	113	0	0	2	27
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	12	5	41.67%	1	20.00%	5	150	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	10
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	37	18	48.65%	13	72.22%	73	2,540	5	27.78%	13	300	3	8	5	100
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	38	30	78.95%	13	43.33%	386	6,262	4	13.33%	22	645	1	2	4	40
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	45	19	42.22%	13	68.42%	228	4,931	4	21.05%	17	191	1	10	3	53
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	54	37	68.52%	16	43.24%	168	3,750	14	37.84%	37	786	2	17	2	14
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	43	14	32.56%	10	71.43%	96	3,330	1	7.14%	0	0	2	2	1	3
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATITLEK	32	17	53.13%	12	70.59%	103	3,182	1	5.88%	4	75	1	1	6	103
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUYAK)	534	223	41.76%	55	24.66%	671	6,551	0	0.00%	0	0	4	11	5	55
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	73	10	13.70%	5	50.00%	33	251	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	5
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	6	5	83.33%	1	20.00%	0	0	1	20.00%	2	45	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	10	7	70.00%	1	14.29%	3	45	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	2														
NEWTOK VILLAGE	3														
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	94	64	68.09%	26	40.63%	267	5,201	20	31.25%	84	1,474	1	9	2	130
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	14	4	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0	1	25.00%	10	150	0	0	0	0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	122	67	54.92%	28	41.79%	239	8,327	5	7.46%	7	244	1	1	2	17
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	7	5	71.43%	4	80.00%	32	1,193	1	20.00%	0	0	1	2	2	10

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Incidental		Rockfish Incidental	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
	ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	61	41	67.21%	13	31.71%	209	2,141	3	7.32%	17	270	8	24	7
ORUTSARARMUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	50.00%	1	25.00%	8	240	1	25.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	56	22	39.29%	5	22.73%	43	994	5	22.73%	7	218	0	0	1	14
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	124	78	62.90%	29	37.18%	222	5,310	20	25.64%	56	1,027	4	5	1	1
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	2														
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	27	5	18.52%	4	80.00%	19	338	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	255	207	81.18%	19	9.18%	268	4,114	1	0.48%	52	1,500	0	0	0	0
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	312	93	29.81%	27	29.03%	119	2,487	10	10.75%	16	173	3	27	3	22
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	26	13	50.00%	6	46.15%	38	1,160	3	23.08%	14	300	1	7	1	63
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	25	60.98%	13	52.00%	154	2,348	7	28.00%	37	585	0	0	1	12
SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	93	60.00%	49	52.69%	647	14,790	18	19.35%	54	1,461	10	72	12	133
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	442	407	92.08%	141	34.64%	1,099	33,363	54	13.27%	83	1,970	48	311	51	741
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2														
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	1														
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	7	2	28.57%	2	100.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4														
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	16	4	25.00%	4	100.00%	35	394	0	0.00%	0	0	1	2	1	16
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	3														
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	11	2	18.18%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	28	14	50.00%	11	78.57%	65	2,108	5	35.71%	16	360	1	2	2	40
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	8	4	50.00%	2	50.00%	10	223	1	25.00%	4	150	1	1	1	2
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	101	52	51.49%	16	30.77%	152	4,371	8	15.38%	22	683	2	8	2	22
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	54	31	57.41%	15	48.39%	216	4,231	2	6.45%	8	225	6	56	3	34
<b>Tribal Name Subtotals</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>52.92%</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>32.86%</b>	<b>11,343</b>	<b>367,705</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>12.70%</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>40,144</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>4,859</b>

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
	ADAK	12	10	83.33%	1	10.00%	1	38	1	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0
AKHIOK	1														
AKUTAN	5														
ALEKNAGIK	2														
ANGOON	30	19	63.33%	10	52.63%	119	3,444	5	26.32%	9	184	1	6	5	46
ATKA	13	3	23.08%	2	66.67%	14	180	1	33.33%	6	75	0	0	0	0
BETHEL	4														
CHEFORNAK	4														
CHENEGA BAY	9	6	66.67%	5	83.33%	77	1,222	4	66.67%	13	218	0	0	0	0
CHEVAK	6	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	12	10	83.33%	8	80.00%	58	1,441	2	20.00%	1	23	1	1	2	15
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	8	80.00%	5	62.50%	18	525	0	0.00%	0	0	1	1	0	0
CHIGNIK LAKE	6	4	66.67%	2	50.00%	27	206	2	50.00%	7	60	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	1														
COFFMAN COVE	42	38	90.48%	22	57.89%	187	4,714	15	39.47%	85	1,828	1	2	8	109
COLD BAY	19	14	73.68%	10	71.43%	82	1,564	10	71.43%	39	681	2	35	0	0
CORDOVA	467	339	72.59%	172	50.74%	1,340	25,733	117	34.51%	440	7,685	22	57	36	302
CRAIG	321	242	75.39%	117	48.35%	1,208	27,191	88	36.36%	535	7,541	27	80	64	787
DILLINGHAM	31	29	93.55%	5	17.24%	2	52	2	6.90%	2	45	0	0	0	0
EDNA BAY	45	36	80.00%	25	69.44%	160	4,884	12	33.33%	14	503	8	30	14	182
EEK	1														
ELFIN COVE	21	16	76.19%	7	43.75%	63	1,331	1	6.25%	4	83	0	0	1	2
FALSE PASS	6	4	66.67%	3	75.00%	176	638	2	50.00%	49	488	1	60	1	10
GAMBELL	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	2														
GUSTAVUS	62	46	74.19%	22	47.83%	177	3,996	19	41.30%	109	2,657	0	0	4	15
HAINES	446	367	82.29%	208	56.68%	1,198	32,216	74	20.16%	152	3,441	14	30	24	86
HOLLIS	42	28	66.67%	19	67.86%	80	2,359	8	28.57%	29	675	4	10	6	99
HOONAH	137	79	57.66%	34	43.04%	294	5,988	18	22.78%	66	1,163	2	2	5	23
HOOPER BAY	8	1	12.50%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYDABURG	16	12	75.00%	6	50.00%	22	799	6	50.00%	18	366	1	3	4	45
HYDER	36	20	55.56%	15	75.00%	64	1,445	9	45.00%	7	431	2	11	5	53
KAKE	63	39	61.90%	24	61.54%	228	7,078	10	25.64%	14	487	5	15	7	39
KASAAN	19	13	68.42%	7	53.85%	38	968	4	30.77%	3	45	0	0	3	26
KING COVE	14	11	78.57%	5	45.45%	95	2,513	2	18.18%	2	45	0	0	0	0
KING SALMON	5														
KIPNUK	1														
KLAWOCK	129	90	69.77%	43	47.78%	395	10,204	39	43.33%	207	3,683	17	44	21	206
KLUKWAN	3														
KODIAK	1,356	930	68.58%	498	53.55%	4,903	110,610	373	40.11%	2,177	48,647	50	158	98	1,393

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [continued]

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Incidental		Rockfish Incidental	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
	KONGIGANAK	4													
KOTLIK	1														
KOYUK	1														
LARSEN BAY	16	11	68.75%	8	72.73%	90	2,010	5	45.45%	21	619	0	0	3	58
MANOKOTAK	2														
MEKORYUK	2														
METLAKATLA	43	23	53.49%	11	47.83%	87	1,939	7	30.43%	12	289	2	2	2	14
MEYERS CHUCK	13	9	69.23%	5	55.56%	18	304	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	2	3
NAKNEK	5														
NANWALEK	7	4	57.14%	3	75.00%	141	2,178	1	25.00%	1	15	1	3	1	27
NEWTOK	1														
NIGHTMUTE	25	6	24.00%	3	50.00%	88	161	0	0.00%	0	0	1	2	0	0
NIKOLSKI	7	5	71.43%	4	80.00%	29	1,196	1	20.00%	2	319	0	0	1	12
NOME	10	4	40.00%	2	50.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	1
OLD HARBOR	41	23	56.10%	15	65.22%	130	3,653	3	13.04%	16	413	0	0	1	4
OUZINKIE	18	10	55.56%	8	80.00%	66	1,256	2	20.00%	4	206	0	0	2	24
PELICAN	46	32	69.57%	22	68.75%	163	5,339	13	40.63%	30	338	8	18	11	166
PETERSBURG	1,044	738	70.69%	308	41.73%	2,260	43,007	228	30.89%	856	17,753	15	38	51	313
PLATINUM	2														
PORT ALEXANDER	22	17	77.27%	7	41.18%	58	1,182	3	17.65%	9	274	2	4	5	22
PORT GRAHAM	20	10	50.00%	8	80.00%	93	2,258	2	20.00%	3	195	0	0	1	10
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	35	23	65.71%	13	56.52%	216	5,234	15	65.22%	95	2,685	3	27	2	49
PORT PROTECTION	19	15	78.95%	13	86.67%	75	1,811	7	46.67%	15	341	3	6	7	38
PT. BAKER	21	16	76.19%	9	56.25%	80	1,946	2	12.50%	5	185	3	10	3	28
QUINHAGAK	4														
SAND POINT	8	5	62.50%	3	60.00%	22	240	2	40.00%	2	56	0	0	1	6
SAVOONGA	2														
SAXMAN	36	20	55.56%	6	30.00%	44	679	6	30.00%	59	773	0	0	1	1
SCAMMON BAY	5														
SELDOVIA	102	82	80.39%	53	64.63%	815	14,199	38	46.34%	257	3,789	7	18	13	84
SHELDON POINT	1														
SITKA	1,464	975	66.60%	523	53.64%	3,691	88,355	251	25.74%	1,005	17,426	172	551	251	2,449
SKAGWAY	49	37	75.51%	18	48.65%	85	2,025	12	32.43%	24	371	0	0	4	11
SOUTH NAKNEK	1														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8	3	37.50%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	5														
TATITLEK	8	5	62.50%	4	80.00%	22	851	2	40.00%	5	120	0	0	2	27
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	41	33	80.49%	25	75.76%	133	3,503	11	33.33%	56	1,069	0	0	10	55
THORNE BAY	121	98	80.99%	55	56.12%	391	10,341	37	37.76%	88	1,765	8	16	21	253
TOGIAK	2														
TOKSOOK BAY	3														
UNALASKA	99	66	66.67%	39	59.09%	398	7,214	17	25.76%	46	968	3	29	5	92
WHALE PASS	27	23	85.19%	11	47.83%	72	2,516	12	52.17%	21	617	1	2	2	25
WRANGELL	422	279	66.11%	166	59.50%	1,208	26,067	88	31.54%	195	4,016	11	120	39	335
YAKUTAT	56	43	76.79%	23	53.49%	424	8,390	11	25.58%	87	1,615	19	156	15	111

<b>Rural Community Subtotals</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>69.60%</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>52.48%</b>	<b>21,999</b>	<b>654,422</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>31.68%</b>	<b>6,902</b>	<b>183,020</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>7,664</b>
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<b>TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>61.71%</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>44.52%</b>	<b>33,342</b>	<b>1,022,127</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>23.98%</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>223,164</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>12,523</b>
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Place of Residence	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
	ADAK	13	10	76.92%	2	20.00%	4	107	1	10.00%	0	0	0	0	1
AKHIOK	19	5	26.32%	3	60.00%	15	334	1	20.00%	0	0	1	5	1	5
AKUTAN	50	11	22.00%	9	81.82%	69	2,498	2	18.18%	8	210	2	60	3	40
ALEKNAGIK	3														
ANCHOR POINT	12	9	75.00%	5	55.56%	68	1,089	7	77.78%	26	349	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	210	123	58.57%	27	21.95%	569	14,846	29	23.58%	256	5,130	9	79	12	191
ANGOON	166	72	43.37%	39	54.17%	624	13,917	11	15.28%	49	821	3	11	11	124
ATKA	13	3	23.08%	2	66.67%	14	180	1	33.33%	6	75	0	0	0	0
AUKE BAY	2														
BETHEL	11	3	27.27%	3	100.00%	3	113	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIG LAKE	3														
CHEFORNAK	20	5	25.00%	5	100.00%	47	535	0	0.00%	0	0	2	12	2	22
CHENEGA BAY	17	7	41.18%	6	85.71%	95	1,698	4	57.14%	13	218	1	1	1	25
CHEVAK	13	10	76.92%	1	10.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [Continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
	CHIGNIK	30	19	63.33%	11	57.89%	80	2,078	0	0.00%	0	0	1	3	1
CHIGNIK LAGOON	45	32	71.11%	24	75.00%	114	2,375	8	25.00%	20	315	1	1	0	0
CHIGNIK LAKE	6	4	66.67%	2	50.00%	27	206	2	50.00%	7	60	0	0	0	0
CHINIAK	26	20	76.92%	19	95.00%	233	4,594	6	30.00%	32	945	4	4	9	59
CHUGIAK	6	5	83.33%	1	20.00%	30	563	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	4														
COFFMAN COVE	43	39	90.70%	22	56.41%	187	4,714	16	41.03%	85	1,828	1	2	8	109
COLD BAY	17	13	76.47%	10	76.92%	82	1,564	10	76.92%	39	681	2	35	0	0
CORDOVA	526	372	70.72%	187	50.27%	1,455	29,028	124	33.33%	472	8,678	25	69	40	338
CRAIG	473	316	66.81%	164	51.90%	1,808	49,148	102	32.28%	565	8,140	34	167	79	1,335
DILLINGHAM	48	36	75.00%	5	13.89%	2	52	2	5.56%	2	45	0	0	0	0
DOUGLAS	26	8	30.77%	2	25.00%	14	240	2	25.00%	6	105	0	0	1	6
DUTCH HARBOR	61	39	63.93%	23	58.97%	203	3,700	15	38.46%	47	926	1	15	5	92
EAGLE	1														
EAGLE RIVER	10	4	40.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	1	25.00%	10	375	0	0	0	0
EDNA BAY	18	16	88.89%	14	87.50%	85	2,576	6	37.50%	2	113	4	13	6	74
EEK	21	6	28.57%	2	33.33%	17	810	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELFIN COVE	21	16	76.19%	7	43.75%	63	1,331	1	6.25%	4	83	0	0	1	2
EXCURSION INLET	2														
FAIRBANKS	10	7	70.00%	3	42.86%	5	304	2	28.57%	5	120	0	0	0	0
FALSE PASS	13	7	53.85%	5	71.43%	208	923	2	28.57%	49	488	1	60	1	10
FRITZ CREEK	2														
GAMBELL	7	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLENNALLEN	4														
GOLOVIN	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	17	5	29.41%	4	80.00%	24	479	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUSTAVUS	61	44	72.13%	21	47.73%	173	3,906	17	38.64%	104	2,544	0	0	3	9
HAINES	528	409	77.46%	225	55.01%	1,252	34,314	74	18.09%	139	3,216	13	28	24	86
HOLLIS	5														
HOMER	28	20	71.43%	7	35.00%	94	810	2	10.00%	8	150	0	0	0	0
HOONAH	339	163	48.08%	63	38.65%	660	14,734	22	13.50%	72	1,336	4	7	8	56
HOOPER BAY	94	31	32.98%	8	25.81%	25	435	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYDABURG	183	166	90.71%	63	37.95%	654	25,532	9	5.42%	23	524	24	87	37	1,173
HYDER	36	20	55.56%	15	75.00%	64	1,445	9	45.00%	7	431	2	11	5	53
JUNEAU	433	190	43.88%	42	22.11%	331	6,230	45	23.68%	188	3,449	4	8	11	140
KAKE	179	104	58.10%	52	50.00%	467	15,404	15	14.42%	21	731	6	16	9	56
KARLUK	1														
KASAAN	21	16	76.19%	11	68.75%	65	2,048	6	37.50%	4	95	1	2	5	36
KASILOF	9	2	22.22%	1	50.00%	28	690	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAI	57	38	66.67%	8	21.05%	96	1,830	8	21.05%	23	383	0	0	0	0
KETCHIKAN	918	596	64.92%	145	24.33%	1,266	30,161	106	17.79%	411	7,442	26	157	53	573
KETCHIKAN (SAXMAN)	6	3	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KING COVE	48	29	60.42%	15	51.72%	209	5,307	4	13.79%	14	293	1	20	1	30
KING SALMON	4														
KIPNUK	88	13	14.77%	10	76.92%	41	847	1	7.69%	0	0	3	16	0	0
KLAWOCK	310	174	56.13%	71	40.80%	556	17,296	49	28.16%	209	3,867	25	61	34	433
KODIAK	1,561	1,025	65.66%	534	52.10%	5,569	124,759	387	37.76%	2,187	48,788	56	238	104	1,516
KONGIGANAK	12	9	75.00%	8	88.89%	46	1,706	1	11.11%	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARSEN BAY	40	19	47.50%	14	73.68%	196	4,403	9	47.37%	41	1,204	1	2	5	116
LOWER KALSKAG	3														
MANOKOTAK	2														
MARSHALL	1														
MCGRATH	4														
MEKORYUK	15	8	53.33%	7	87.50%	81	1,171	1	12.50%	0	0	1	8	0	0
METLAKATLA	409	132	32.27%	47	35.61%	226	4,839	21	15.91%	21	438	11	36	15	126
MEYERS CHUCK	13	9	69.23%	5	55.56%	18	304	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	2	3
NAKNEK	7	5	71.43%	3	60.00%	1	15	4	80.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NANWALEK	37	16	43.24%	12	75.00%	392	5,194	2	12.50%	11	128	1	3	3	54
NAPAKIAK	3														
NAUKATI	8	6	75.00%	6	100.00%	64	1,328	2	33.33%	26	375	2	14	5	81
NEWTOK	4														
NIGHTMUTE	29	7	24.14%	3	42.86%	88	161	0	0.00%	0	0	1	2	0	0
NIKISKI	7	3	42.86%	2	66.67%	7	163	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	2
NIKOLSKI	18	9	50.00%	4	44.44%	16	934	1	11.11%	2	319	0	0	2	22
NINILCHIK	61	37	60.66%	16	43.24%	169	3,575	9	24.32%	45	896	1	9	2	130
NOME	14	4	28.57%	2	50.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	1
NORTH POLE	4														
NUNAPITCHUK	1														
OLD HARBOR	63	37	58.73%	27	72.97%	200	5,801	9	24.32%	34	784	1	2	3	44
OUZINKIE	47	25	53.19%	20	80.00%	113	2,540	7	28.00%	17	506	3	4	4	56
PALMER	3														

[continued]

Appendix Table 1. [Continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished		Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished		Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent Returned	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Percent Respondents	Number Halibut	Pounds Halibut	Number Respondents	Number Lingcod	Number Respondents	Number Rockfish
PELICAN	56	39	69.64%	27	69.23%	205	5,961	13	33.33%	28	293	9	20	13	185
PERRYVILLE	45	36	80.00%	14	38.89%	136	3,014	3	8.33%	7	83	1	2	4	40
PETERSBURG	1,187	824	69.42%	344	41.75%	2,662	51,275	251	30.46%	879	18,863	22	141	56	389
PLATINUM	2														
POINT BAKER	29	23	79.31%	15	65.22%	126	3,018	5	21.74%	16	422	5	13	7	59
PORT ALEXANDER	22	18	81.82%	9	50.00%	71	1,418	2	11.11%	5	161	2	4	5	22
PORT GRAHAM	57	26	45.61%	19	73.08%	214	4,173	5	19.23%	20	386	1	10	2	60
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	83	55	66.27%	29	52.73%	414	9,457	29	52.73%	146	4,007	4	35	3	55
PORT PROTECTION	1														
PORT WILLIAM	2														
QUINHAGAK	14	9	64.29%	5	55.56%	9	439	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAND POINT	351	113	32.19%	35	30.97%	181	3,663	16	14.16%	25	446	3	27	6	62
SAVOONGA	45	15	33.33%	11	73.33%	101	3,630	1	6.67%	0	0	2	2	1	3
SAXMAN	9	7	77.78%	3	42.86%	17	780	1	14.29%	10	150	2	5	2	9
SCAMMON BAY	7	2	28.57%	1	50.00%	1	23	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELDOVIA	113	89	78.76%	60	67.42%	910	15,865	37	41.57%	256	3,744	6	17	13	94
SEWARD	9	5	55.56%	0	0.00%	0	0	1	20.00%	2	113	0	0	0	0
SHISHMAREF	1														
SITKA	1,871	1,341	71.67%	645	48.10%	4,702	118,856	294	21.92%	1,045	18,449	216	844	297	3,158
SKAGWAY	53	39	73.58%	19	48.72%	92	2,175	14	35.90%	28	484	0	0	3	8
SOLDOTNA	13	9	69.23%	0	0.00%	0	0	3	33.33%	35	600	0	0	0	0
SOUTH NAKNEK	1														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	34	9	26.47%	5	55.56%	19	338	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	249	205	82.33%	20	9.76%	288	4,451	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	2
STERLING	4														
SUTTON	1														
TATITLEK	26	14	53.85%	13	92.86%	94	2,777	3	21.43%	9	195	0	0	7	120
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	38	30	78.95%	23	76.67%	114	3,229	11	36.67%	56	1,069	0	0	9	52
THORNE BAY	121	98	80.99%	56	57.14%	397	10,446	38	38.78%	90	1,795	8	16	21	253
TOGIAK	5														
TOKSOOK BAY	529	216	40.83%	56	25.93%	676	6,596	0	0.00%	0	0	4	11	5	55
TRAPPER CREEK	1														
TUNUNAK	70	9	12.86%	4	44.44%	33	251	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	1	5
UNALAKLEET	1														
UNALASKA	70	41	58.57%	26	63.41%	281	5,653	6	14.63%	17	401	4	27	3	93
VALDEZ	28	12	42.86%	5	41.67%	26	964	0	0.00%	0	0	1	1	1	10
WARD COVE	43	27	62.79%	13	48.15%	66	1,853	4	14.81%	9	173	1	4	6	39
WASILLA	26	17	65.38%	7	41.18%	52	1,714	6	35.29%	27	829	2	12	3	44
WHALE PASS	6	5	83.33%	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1														
WHITTIER	2														
WILLOW	1														
WRANGELL	530	328	61.89%	179	54.57%	1,247	27,177	93	28.35%	216	4,241	11	32	39	274
YAKUTAT	107	74	69.16%	37	50.00%	636	12,471	13	17.57%	95	1,840	25	212	18	145
Alaska Totals	13,571	8,382	61.76%	3,771	44.99%	33,173	1,015,667	2,028	24.19%	8,339	221,964	610	2,710	1,048	12,517
Non-Alaska Totals <sup>4</sup>	242	142	58.68%	24	16.90%	169	6,460	16	11.27%	41	1,200	3	5	2	6
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>61.71%</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>44.52%</b>	<b>33,342</b>	<b>1,022,127</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>23.98%</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>223,164</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>12,523</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

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

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

Appendix Table 2. Reported Harvests of Halibut in Number of Fish by Return Category, Eligible Alaska Tribe, Eligible Alaska Rural Community, and Community of Residence, 2004

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	14	7	75	5.4	10.7	4	2	38	9.5	19.0	3	2	6	2.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANGOON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	27	14	269	10.0	19.2	8	6	76	9.5	12.7	13	5	140	10.8	28.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL																				
CENTRAL COUNCIL TUNGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	133	30	262	2.0	8.7	85	23	342	4.0	14.9	69	27	371	5.4	13.7	2	1	5	2.5	5.0
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	2	1	4	2.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	13	3	10	0.8	3.3	8	2	1	0.1	0.5	4	2	7	1.8	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	10	5	17	1.7	3.4	6	4	35	5.8	8.8	13	3	4	0.3	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHINIK ESKIMO COMMUNITY																				
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	16	7	71	4.4	10.1	11	7	30	2.7	4.3	3	2	19	6.3	9.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EGEGIK VILLAGE	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	49	17	214	4.4	12.6	11	2	15	1.4	7.5	27	7	112	4.1	16.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	80	7	118	1.5	16.9	20	8	39	2.0	4.9	19	6	52	2.7	8.7	42	42	784	18.7	18.7
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	6	2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	11	2	30	2.7	15.0	15	3	34	2.3	11.3	13	3	49	3.8	16.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	227	41	359	1.6	8.8	133	5	30	0.2	6.0	100	23	239	2.4	10.4	46	34	214	4.7	6.3
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY																				
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	33	12	35	1.1	2.9	24	14	81	3.4	5.8	16	4	50	3.1	12.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	60	7	21	0.4	3.0	26	3	27	1.0	9.0	26	3	18	0.7	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY, ANNETTE ISLAND RESERVE	60	17	65	1.1	3.8	31	12	31	1.0	2.6	28	10	56	2.0	5.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	5	3	15	3.0	5.0	3	2	87	29.0	43.5	4	2	20	5.0	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK	4	3	18	4.5	6.0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	6	5	35	5.8	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	3	29	9.7	9.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	2	1	17	8.5	17.0	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	1	1	20	20.0	20.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	2	1	18	9.0	18.0	4	4	27	6.8	6.8	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	1	1	12	12.0	12.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	2	3	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	17	12	52	3.1	4.3	4	4	11	2.8	2.8	4	4	39	9.8	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	5	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1	0	0.0	0.0	3	2	6	2.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	2	2	17	8.5	8.5	4	1	3	0.8	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ELUM																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	18	6	61	3.4	10.2	7	4	9	1.3	2.3	10	6	74	7.4	12.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	4	3	42	10.5	14.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAQ)	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	3	24	8.0	8.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	5	0	0	0.0	0.0	17	4	9	0.5	2.3	11	4	16	1.5	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	12	8	26	2.2	3.3	2	1	8	4.0	8.0	1	1	7	7.0	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	3	3	21	7.0	7.0	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	2	2	13	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	3	2	4	1.3	2.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	9	8	92	10.2	11.5	8	3	40	5.0	13.3	3	2	35	11.7	17.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	5	4	56	11.2	14.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	2	22	11.0	11.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	8	6	165	20.6	27.5	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	3	86	28.7	28.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	5	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	12	10	58	4.8	5.8	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	3	15	3.8	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	18	8	81	4.5	10.1	9	3	55	6.1	18.3	3	2	250	83.3	125.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	9	6	105	11.7	17.5	5	3	3	0.6	1.0	5	4	120	24.0	30.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	19	7	44	2.3	6.3	13	8	116	8.9	14.5	5	1	8	1.6	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	7	6	58	8.3	9.7	3	2	23	7.7	11.5	4	2	15	3.8	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF																				
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATITLEK	10	8	58	5.8	7.3	4	2	28	7.0	14.0	3	2	17	5.7	8.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKUYAK)	132	10	213	1.6	21.3	13	0	0	0.0	0.0	45	12	174	3.9	14.5	33	33	284	8.6	8.6
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	4	3	4	1.0	1.3	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	2	29	7.3	14.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	4	1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	1	3	0.5	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN																				
NEWTOK VILLAGE																				
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	29	12	153	5.3	12.8	12	4	19	1.6	4.8	23	10	95	4.1	9.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	26	8	93	3.6	11.6	26	14	82	3.2	5.9	15	6	64	4.3	10.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	2	2	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	5	5.0	5.0	2	1	26	13.0	26.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	20	1	2	0.1	2.0	6	2	87	14.5	43.5	9	5	32	3.6	6.4	6	5	88	14.7	17.6
ORUTSARARMUIT NATIVE VILLAGE	2	1	8	4.0	8.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	4	4	43	10.8	10.8	14	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

[continued]

Appendix Table 2. [continued]

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	32	9	131	4.1	14.6	18	10	32	1.8	3.2	28	10	59	2.1	5.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE																				
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	2	2	9	4.5	4.5	3	2	10	3.3	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	42	11	207	4.9	18.8	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	15	8	61	4.1	7.6	146	0	0	0.0	0.0
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	42	13	59	1.4	4.5	26	9	25	1.0	2.8	25	5	35	1.4	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	7	3	15	2.1	5.0	4	2	8	2.0	4.0	2	1	15	7.5	15.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	13	5	52	4.0	10.4	7	6	88	12.6	14.7	5	2	14	2.8	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SHOONAQ' TRIBE OF KODIAK	46	31	433	9.4	14.0	22	9	115	5.2	12.8	25	9	99	4.0	11.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	212	38	381	1.8	10.0	60	14	119	2.0	8.5	60	23	90	1.5	3.9	75	66	509	6.8	7.7
SKAGWAY VILLAGE																				
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE																				
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
UGASHIK VILLAGE																				
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	2	2	14	7.0	7.0	2	2	21	10.5	10.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT																				
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	8	5	36	4.5	7.2	3	3	9	3.0	3.0	3	3	20	6.7	6.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	4	2	10	2.5	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	29	9	101	3.5	11.2	11	3	39	3.5	13.0	12	4	12	1.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	15	10	110	7.3	11.0	9	2	54	6.0	27.0	7	3	52	7.4	17.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Tribal Name Subtotals</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
ADAK	8	1	1	0.1	1.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AKHIOK																				
AKUTAN																				
ALEKNAGIK																				
ANGOON	15	9	117	7.8	13.0	3	1	2	0.7	2.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ATKA	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	12	12.0	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
BETHEL																				
CHEFORNAK																				
CHENEGA BAY	4	4	77	19.3	19.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHEVAK	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK	7	5	41	5.9	8.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	3	17	5.7	5.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAGOON	2	1	6	3.0	6.0	6	4	12	2.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE	4	2	27	6.8	13.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CLARKS POINT																				
COFFMAN COVE	21	11	80	3.8	7.3	6	3	31	5.2	10.3	11	8	76	6.9	9.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
COLD BAY	5	4	18	3.6	4.5	5	3	26	5.2	8.7	4	3	38	9.5	12.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CORDOVA	196	97	785	4.0	8.1	60	29	258	4.3	8.9	83	46	297	3.6	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CRAIG	116	51	608	5.2	11.9	40	20	201	5.0	10.1	86	46	399	4.6	8.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DILLINGHAM	25	5	2	0.1	0.4	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EDNA BAY	16	11	93	5.8	8.5	1	1	7	7.0	7.0	19	13	60	3.2	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EEK																				
ELFIN COVE	5	1	15	3.0	15.0	4	1	0	0.0	0.0	7	5	48	6.9	9.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
FALSE PASS	4	3	176	44.0	58.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GAMBELL																				
GOODNEWS BAY																				
GUSTAVUS	28	14	90	3.2	6.4	10	4	28	2.8	7.0	8	4	59	7.4	14.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HAINES	192	115	619	3.2	5.4	84	35	223	2.7	6.4	91	58	356	3.9	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOLLIS	13	8	47	3.6	5.9	5	2	5	1.0	2.5	10	9	28	2.8	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOONAH	48	22	182	3.8	8.3	17	5	25	1.5	5.9	14	7	87	6.2	12.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOOPER BAY	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HYDABURG	6	3	6	1.0	2.0	3	2	1	0.3	0.5	3	1	15	5.0	15.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HYDER	9	5	47	5.2	9.4	4	4	7	1.8	1.8	7	6	10	1.4	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KAKE	22	13	116	5.3	8.9	7	2	20	2.9	10.0	10	9	92	9.2	10.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KASAAN	6	2	8	1.3	4.0	2	1	7	3.5	7.0	5	4	23	4.6	5.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING COVE	7	4	87	12.4	21.8	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1	8	2.7	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING SALMON																				
KIPNUK																				
KLAWOCK	43	22	195	4.5	8.9	27	12	123	4.6	10.3	20	9	77	3.9	8.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KLUKWAN																				
KODIAK	517	284	2,677	5.2	9.4	178	71	804	4.5	11.3	235	143	1,422	6.1	9.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KONGIGANAK																				
KOTLIK																				
KOYUK																				
LARSEN BAY	6	4	42	7.0	10.5	1	1	10	10.0	10.0	4	3	38	9.5	12.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
MANOKOTAK																				

[continued]

Appendix Table 2. [continued]

Rural Community <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
MEKORYUK																				
METLAKATLA	15	8	62	4.1	7.8	4	3	25	6.3	8.3	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
MEYERS CHUCK	7	5	18	2.6	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NAKNEK																				
NANWALEK	2	2	139	69.5	69.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NEWTOK																				
NIGHTMUTE	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	3	88	17.6	29.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NIKOLSKI	2	2	24	12.0	12.0	3	2	5	1.7	2.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NOME	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
OLD HARBOR	19	12	115	6.1	9.6	3	2	9	3.0	4.5	1	1	6	6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
OUZINKIE	7	6	44	6.3	7.3	1	1	7	7.0	7.0	2	1	15	7.5	15.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PELICAN	18	11	85	4.7	7.7	4	4	22	5.5	5.5	10	7	56	5.6	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PETERSBURG	493	201	1,552	3.1	7.7	96	39	259	2.7	6.6	149	68	449	3.0	6.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PLATINUM																				
PORT ALEXANDER	6	3	23	3.8	7.7	2	1	16	8.0	16.0	9	3	19	2.1	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT GRAHAM	4	3	26	6.5	8.7	2	2	9	4.5	4.5	4	3	58	14.5	19.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT HEIDEN																				
PORT LIONS	12	9	116	9.7	12.9	8	2	82	10.3	41.0	3	2	18	6.0	9.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT PROTECTION	8	7	48	6.0	6.9	3	3	16	5.3	5.3	4	3	11	2.8	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PT. BAKER	11	7	42	3.8	6.0	1	1	20	20.0	20.0	4	1	18	4.5	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
QUINHAGAK																				
SAND POINT	3	2	22	7.3	11.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SAVOONGA																				
SAXMAN	10	2	3	0.3	1.5	4	1	9	2.3	9.0	6	3	32	5.3	10.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SCAMMON BAY																				
SELDOVIA	62	44	709	11.4	16.1	9	4	84	9.3	21.0	11	5	22	2.0	4.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SHELDON POINT																				
SITKA	544	308	1,993	3.7	6.5	193	92	665	3.4	7.2	238	123	1,033	4.3	8.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SKAGWAY	25	14	57	2.3	4.1	5	2	1	0.2	0.5	7	2	27	3.9	13.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SOUTH NAKNEK																				
ST GEORGE ISLAND	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ST PAUL ISLAND																				
TATTLETUK	4	3	19	4.8	6.3	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TELLER																				
TENAKEE SPRINGS	13	9	30	2.3	3.3	4	4	15	3.8	3.8	16	12	88	5.5	7.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
THORNE BAY	56	32	226	4.0	7.1	12	5	30	2.5	6.0	30	18	135	4.5	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TOGIAK																				
TOKSOOK BAY																				
UNALASKA	39	24	231	5.9	9.6	15	7	84	5.6	12.0	12	8	83	6.9	10.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WHALE PASS	15	9	47	3.1	5.2	5	1	10	2.0	10.0	3	1	15	5.0	15.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WRANGELL	158	94	608	3.8	6.5	55	37	258	4.7	7.0	66	35	342	5.2	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
YAKUTAT	24	13	136	5.7	10.5	4	2	23	5.8	11.5	15	8	265	17.7	33.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural Community Subtotals</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>12,565</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TRIBAL/RURAL GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>8,760</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
ADAK	8	1	1	0.1	1.0	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AKHIOK	4	3	15	3.8	5.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AKUTAN	7	6	40	5.7	6.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	3	29	7.3	9.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ALEKNAGIK																				
ANCHOR POINT	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	5	68	11.3	13.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANCHORAGE	43	7	54	1.3	7.7	36	10	185	5.1	18.5	44	10	330	7.5	33.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ANGOON	45	25	403	9.0	16.1	11	7	78	7.1	11.1	16	7	143	8.9	20.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ATKA	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	12	12.0	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
AUKE BAY																				
BETHEL	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
BIG LAKE																				
CHEFORNAK	2	2	14	7.0	7.0	3	3	33	11.0	11.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHENEGA BAY	5	5	95	19.0	19.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHEVAK	4	1	0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK	9	6	60	6.7	10.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	9	5	20	2.2	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAGOON	19	13	57	3.0	4.4	9	7	18	2.0	2.6	4	4	39	9.8	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHIGNIK LAKE	4	2	27	6.8	13.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHINIAC	15	15	206	13.7	13.7	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	4	3	27	6.8	9.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHUGIAK	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1	30	6.0	30.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CLARKS POINT																				
COFFMAN COVE	22	11	80	3.6	7.3	6	3	31	5.2	10.3	11	8	76	6.9	9.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
COLD BAY	5	4	18	3.6	4.5	4	3	26	6.5	8.7	4	3	38	9.5	12.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CORDOVA	212	103	846	4.0	8.2	67	33	247	3.7	7.5	93	51	362	3.9	7.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CRAIG	154	75	749	4.9	10.0	58	32	307	5.3	9.6	101	54	392	3.9	7.3	3	3	360	120.0	120.0
DILLINGHAM	30	5	2	0.1	0.4	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DOUGLAS	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	1	10	2.5	10.0	3	1	4	1.3	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
DUTCH HARBOR	18	12	89	4.9	7.4	11	5	73	6.6	14.6	10	6	41	4.1	6.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

[continued]

Appendix Table 2. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
EAGLE																				
EAGLE RIVER	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EDNA BAY	7	5	48	6.9	9.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	9	9	37	4.1	4.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EEL	2	2	17	8.5	8.5	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ELFIN COVE	5	1	15	3.0	15.0	4	1	0	0.0	0.0	7	5	48	6.9	9.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
EXCURSION INLET																				
FAIRBANKS	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	4	1	1	0.3	1.0	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
FALSE PASS	7	5	208	29.7	41.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
FRITZ CREEK																				
GAMBELL	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GLENNALLEN																				
GOLOVIN																				
GOODNEWS BAY	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	3	24	8.0	8.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
GUSTAVUS	28	14	90	3.2	6.4	10	4	28	2.8	7.0	6	3	55	9.2	18.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HAINES	212	123	646	3.0	5.3	93	41	258	2.8	6.3	104	61	348	3.3	5.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOLLIS																				
HOMER	7	1	4	0.6	4.0	9	5	81	9.0	16.2	4	1	9	2.3	9.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HOONAH	97	39	396	4.1	10.2	23	7	40	1.7	5.7	42	16	218	5.2	13.6	1	1	6	6.0	6.0
HOOPER BAY	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	17	4	9	0.5	2.3	11	4	16	1.5	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
HYDABURG	86	10	124	1.4	12.4	20	8	39	2.0	4.9	21	6	67	3.2	11.2	39	39	424	10.9	10.9
HYDER	9	5	47	5.2	9.4	4	4	7	1.8	1.8	7	6	10	1.4	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
JUNEAU	84	16	112	1.3	7.0	64	14	143	2.2	10.2	40	11	71	1.8	6.5	2	1	5	2.5	5.0
KAKE	47	21	209	4.4	10.0	32	16	102	3.2	6.4	25	15	156	6.2	10.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KARLUK																				
KASAAN	6	4	9	1.5	2.3	3	2	7	2.3	3.5	7	5	49	7.0	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KASILOF	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	28	14.0	28.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KENAI	13	4	55	4.2	13.8	14	2	20	1.4	10.0	11	2	21	1.9	10.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KETCHIKAN	278	54	423	1.5	7.8	136	12	160	1.2	13.3	133	41	389	2.9	9.5	49	38	294	6.0	7.7
KETCHIKAN (SAXMAN)	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING COVE	20	11	162	8.1	14.7	3	1	35	11.7	35.0	6	3	12	2.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KING SALMON																				
KIPNUK	11	8	26	2.4	3.3	1	1	8	8.0	8.0	1	1	7	7.0	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KLAWOCK	83	33	253	3.0	7.7	56	24	169	3.0	7.0	35	14	134	3.8	9.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KODIAK	574	311	2,945	5.1	9.5	193	75	887	4.6	11.8	258	148	1,737	6.7	11.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
KONGIGANAK	4	4	29	7.3	7.3	1	1	4	4.0	4.0	4	3	13	3.3	4.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LARSEN BAY	9	6	77	8.6	12.8	4	3	46	11.5	15.3	6	5	73	12.2	14.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LOWER KALSKAG																				
MANOKOTAK																				
MARSHALL																				
MCGRATH																				
MEKORYUK	5	5	59	11.8	11.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	2	22	11.0	11.0
METLAKATLA	72	23	114	1.6	5.0	34	15	56	1.6	3.7	26	9	56	2.2	6.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
MEYERS CHUCK	7	5	18	2.6	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NAKNEK	5	3	1	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NANWALEK	10	8	304	30.4	38.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	4	88	17.6	22.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NAPAKIAK																				
NAUKATI	1	1	11	11.0	11.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	5	53	10.6	10.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NEWTOK																				
NIGHTMUTE	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	3	88	17.6	29.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NIKISKI	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	2	1	4	2.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NIKOLSKI	3	1	6	2.0	6.0	5	2	5	1.0	2.5	1	1	5	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NINILCHIK	19	10	142	7.5	14.2	9	2	5	0.6	2.5	9	4	22	2.4	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NOME	3	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
NORTH POLE																				
NUNAPITCHUK																				
OLD HARBOR	27	18	156	5.8	8.7	6	5	18	3.0	3.6	4	4	26	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
OUIZINKIE	16	15	80	5.0	5.3	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	5	33	4.7	6.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PALMER																				
PELICAN	21	13	88	4.2	6.8	5	5	52	10.4	10.4	13	9	65	5.0	7.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PERRYVILLE	24	10	81	3.4	8.1	9	3	55	6.1	18.3	3	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PETERSBURG	535	214	1,757	3.3	8.2	113	49	293	2.6	6.0	176	81	612	3.5	7.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PLATINUM																				
POINT BAKER	14	9	67	4.8	7.4	4	4	36	9.0	9.0	5	2	23	4.6	11.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT ALEXANDER	6	4	34	5.7	8.5	3	2	18	6.0	9.0	9	3	19	2.1	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT GRAHAM	12	9	131	10.9	14.6	7	5	12	1.7	2.4	7	5	71	10.1	14.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT HEIDEN																				
PORT LIONS	23	14	153	6.7	10.9	23	12	220	9.6	18.3	9	3	41	4.6	13.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
PORT PROTECTION																				
PORT WILLIAM																				
QUINHAGAK	5	3	6	1.2	2.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	3	1.5	3.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0
SAND POINT	47	19	119	2.5	6.3	35	8	24	0.7	3.0	31	8	38	1.2	4.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SAVOONGA	7	6	58	8.3	9.7	4	3	28	7.0	9.3	4	2	15	3.8	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SAXMAN	3	1	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	9	4.5	9.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	8	8.0	8.0
SCAMMON BAY	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1	1	0.5	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SELDOVIA	68	47	737	10.8	15.7	11	8	146	13.3	18.3	10	5	27	2.7	5.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SEWARD	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SHISHMAREF																				
SITKA	745	340	2,356	3.2	6.9	230	98	721	3.1	7.4	292	142	1,122	3.8	7.9	74	65	503	6.8	7.7
SKAGWAY	25	13	54	2.2	4.2	7	4	11	1.6	2.8	7	2	27	3.9	13.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SOLDOTNA	6	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
SOUTH NAKNEK																				

[continued]

Appendix Table 2. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	First Mailing Response					Second Mailing Response					Third Mailing Response					Staff Administered				
	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished	Number Returned	Number Subsistence Fished	Number of Halibut Harvested	Mean, All Returned	Mean, Those Who Fished
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4	3	9	2.3	3.0	4	2	10	2.5	5.0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ST PAUL ISLAND	40	10	207	5.2	20.7	5	1	0	0.0	0.0	15	9	81	5.4	9.0	145	0	0	0.0	0.0
STERLING																				
SUTTON																				
TATITLEK	11	10	74	6.7	7.4	1	1	3	3.0	3.0	2	2	17	8.5	8.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TELLER																				
TENAKEE SPRINGS	13	9	30	2.3	3.3	4	4	15	3.8	3.8	13	10	69	5.3	6.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
THORNE BAY	54	32	226	4.2	7.1	13	6	36	2.8	6.0	31	18	135	4.4	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TOGIAK																				
TOKSOOK BAY	130	11	218	1.7	19.8	13	0	0	0.0	0.0	40	12	174	4.4	14.5	33	33	284	8.6	8.6
TRAPPER CREEK																				
TUNUNAK	3	2	4	1.3	2.0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	2	29	7.3	14.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
UNALAKLEET																				
UNALASKA	26	17	189	7.3	11.1	8	5	20	2.5	4.0	7	4	72	10.3	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
VALDEZ	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	4	17	2.4	4.3	4	1	9	2.3	9.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WARD COVE	14	9	52	3.7	5.8	6	1	3	0.5	3.0	7	3	11	1.6	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WASILLA	8	2	23	2.9	11.5	5	3	27	5.4	9.0	4	2	2	0.5	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WHALE PASS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
WHITE MOUNTAIN																				
WHITTIER																				
WILLOW																				
WRANGELL	186	103	709	3.8	6.9	65	40	278	4.3	7.0	77	36	260	3.4	7.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
YAKUTAT	40	22	242	6.1	11.0	11	4	77	7.0	19.3	23	11	317	13.8	28.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Alaska Subtotal	4481	2006	17186	3.8	8.6	1605	639	5361	3.3	8.4	1944	940	8716	4.5	9.3	352	186	1910	5.4	10.3
Non-Alaska Subtotal <sup>2</sup>	55	10	82	1.5	8.2	58	6	43	0.7	7.2	26	8	44	1.7	5.5	3	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>8,760</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> To protect confidentiality, data for tribes or communities with five or fewer SHARCs issued are not reported in this table. Subtotals and totals include all tribes and communities.

<sup>2</sup> Note that members of eligible Alaska tribes could obtain SHARCs regardless of their place of residence. All non-Alaska resident SHARC holders were members of eligible tribes.

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

Appendix Table 3. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Eligible Alaska Rural Community, by Gear Type and Regulatory Area in Number of Fish and Pounds Net Weight, 2004

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCS Issued <sup>2</sup>	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut <sup>3</sup>
			ANGOOK COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	126	62	1,095	23,583	18	166	1,995	65	1,261
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2C	2											
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	2C	633	125	1,694	42,476	81	462	9,276	178	2,156	12.7%	51,752	13.8%
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	2C	42	10	31	1,167	0	0	0	12	31	19.7%	1,167	38.8%
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	46	13	80	2,532	3	10	120	19	90	31.1%	2,652	39.9%
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2C	56	23	179	5,871	11	49	1,034	30	228	23.8%	6,905	28.5%
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	205	39	575	14,716	30	209	4,425	60	784	18.7%	19,141	18.8%
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	181	64	958	39,491	25	134	4,620	69	1,092	14.8%	44,111	15.0%
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	2C	788	99	1,042	24,594	29	306	9,598	165	1,347	12.3%	34,192	13.6%
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	168	46	359	12,720	12	23	861	69	382	23.2%	13,581	24.6%
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY, ANNETTE ISLAND RESERVE	2C	385	61	365	7,985	38	122	2,280	125	486	21.8%	10,265	16.4%
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	2C	122	34	392	14,101	13	38	887	50	430	22.2%	14,988	24.9%
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	2C	7	3	34	1,176	3	11	494	6	45	116.7%	1,670	126.5%
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	2C	61	14	239	2,228	5	75	985	20	314	27.5%	3,212	22.9%
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	2C	124	27	280	7,032	26	75	1,464	46	355	19.8%	8,496	20.7%
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	2C	442	121	1,110	33,721	26	99	2,978	155	1,209	8.3%	36,699	8.9%
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2C	2											
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	2C	101	25	243	6,980	17	46	1,325	30	289	26.6%	8,305	29.8%
<b>2C Totals</b>		<b>3,515</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>8,676</b>	<b>240,371</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>42,341</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>282,713</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	3A	57	6	77	1,080	5	93	2,014	12	170	31.3%	3,094	43.2%
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	3A	258	14	62	1,974	6	43	1,536	21	106	24.5%	3,510	23.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	3A	22	9	191	3,888	7	29	601	13	220	43.9%	4,489	50.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK	3A	21	0	0	0	11	63	1,103	14	63	24.1%	1,103	79.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	3A	29	21	168	4,745	8	16	338	21	185	58.3%	5,083	46.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	3A	62	20	209	4,302	10	36	599	27	245	25.9%	4,901	24.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	3A	5											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	3A	41	13	195	3,316	17	155	3,812	27	351	20.8%	7,127	24.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	3A	42	11	265	4,718	24	413	3,425	24	678	26.2%	8,143	28.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	3A	37	15	67	1,744	17	86	3,590	27	153	17.9%	5,333	22.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	3A	45	14	401	10,193	17	146	1,642	31	547	31.6%	11,835	43.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	3A	54	20	207	4,472	9	45	1,154	24	252	17.5%	5,625	18.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATITLEK	3A	32	13	127	4,264	8	68	1,781	23	196	22.6%	6,045	21.6%
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	3A	94	14	140	2,126	26	261	5,675	39	401	21.0%	7,801	23.1%
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	3A	41	11	128	2,036	13	118	1,722	21	246	20.6%	3,758	19.2%
SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	3A	155	70	932	21,110	34	168	4,033	83	1,100	13.2%	25,143	14.0%
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	3A	28	10	48	1,650	10	82	2,565	22	130	31.1%	4,215	28.9%
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	3A	8	4	20	446	0	0	0	4	20	245.7%	446	191.7%
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	3A	54	20	269	4,877	14	99	2,315	26	367	25.0%	7,193	25.8%
<b>3A Totals</b>		<b>1,075</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>76,940</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>37,902</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>114,842</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	3B	30	10	101	2,917	10	66	1,008	15	167	33.9%	3,925	35.2%
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	3B	6	0	0	0	2	8	150	2	8	260.5%	150	260.5%
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	3B	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	3B	2											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	3B	13	2	13	360	3	11	300	5	24	16.7%	660	17.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	41	6	61	1,110	27	102	2,162	32	163	350.7%	3,272	457.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	3B	13	2	2	50	4	90	1,073	7	92	108.7%	1,122	102.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	3B	38	13	454	6,546	10	48	1,595	17	502	39.6%	8,141	31.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	3B	10	0	0	0	1	4	63	1	4	139.8%	63	282.9%
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	3B	56	3	55	1,444	10	53	1,041	13	108	79.2%	2,485	95.0%
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	3B	312	26	139	3,458	56	254	4,750	89	393	15.4%	8,207	16.0%
<b>3B Totals</b>		<b>529</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>16,244</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>12,141</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>28,385</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	4A	44	0	0	0	34	314	11,870	39	314	26.3%	11,870	40.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	4A	12	0	0	0	2	12	360	2	12	194.8%	360	289.1%
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	4A	26	6	34	744	6	42	1,575	12	76	33.4%	2,319	42.0%
<b>4A Totals</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>13,805</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>14,549</b>	<b>26.2%</b>

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut <sup>3</sup>
			NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	4B	6	2	23	450	5	35	596	5	57
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	4B	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	<b>4B Totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>104.1%</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>105.8%</b>
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	4C	27	5	27	486	11	76	1,337	22	103	49.9%	1,823	40.6%
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	4C	255	11	380	5,002	20	103	2,403	34	482	38.5%	7,405	31.3%
	<b>4C Totals</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>9,227</b>	<b>29.0%</b>
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	4D	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	4D	43	31	270	9,486	6	28	837	31	298	29.7%	10,323	29.7%
	<b>4D Totals</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>9,486</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>10,323</b>	<b>30.1%</b>
CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	4E	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHINIK ESKIMO COMMUNITY	4E	1											
EGEGIK VILLAGE	4E	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	4E	2											
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	3											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	4E	3											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	4E	1											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	4E	22	0	0	0	2	12	360	6	12	300.7%	360	301.8%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	4E	21	0	0	0	11	70	3,229	11	70	73.1%	3,229	132.3%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	4E	3											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ELIM	4E	1											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAQ)	4E	15	0	0	0	11	91	1,821	15	91	104.0%	1,821	110.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	4E	90	3	3	304	16	65	871	22	68	41.6%	1,175	31.5%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	4E	89	6	24	863	47	218	4,133	59	242	13.7%	4,996	41.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	4E	8	0	0	0	8	49	1,926	8	49	14.9%	1,926	31.7%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	4E	1											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	4E	9	0	0	0	3	6	231	5	6	368.5%	231	189.1%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	4E	16	9	92	1,253	9	49	807	11	140	30.4%	2,060	24.2%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	4E	3											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4E	4											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	4E	5											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	4E	1											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	4E	1											
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUAYAK)	4E	534	7	134	859	43	534	5,691	55	671	13.7%	6,551	12.4%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	4E	73	15	102	821	22	139	1,007	37	241	109.1%	1,829	120.6%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	4E	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	4E	2											
NEWTOK VILLAGE	4E	3											
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	4E	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ORUTSARARMIUT NATIVE VILLAGE	4E	8	2	11	338	2	4	95	2	14	276.4%	432	276.4%
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	4E	2											
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	4E	1											
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	4E	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4E	4											
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	4E	16	4	16	72	16	124	1,503	16	140	25.0%	1,575	40.1%
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	4E	3											
	<b>4E Totals</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>23,852</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>28,362</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
<b>Tribal Name Subtotals</b>	<b>All Regulatory Areas</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>14,135</b>	<b>354,232</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>6,429</b>	<b>135,215</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>20,564</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>489,446</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut
			Fished	Harvested	Harvested	Fished	Harvested	Harvested	Fished	Harvested	Halibut	Harvested	Halibut
ANGOON	2C	30	13	160	4,488	8	30	1,022	16	190	25.7%	5,510	24.9%
COFFMAN COVE	2C	42	18	155	3,869	9	51	1,316	24	206	18.4%	5,186	16.0%
CRAIG	2C	321	120	1,131	28,583	53	439	6,767	152	1,570	7.7%	35,349	7.6%
EDNA BAY	2C	45	30	183	5,744	8	25	605	33	208	14.4%	6,350	11.7%
ELFIN COVE	2C	21	8	75	1,673	1	7	59	9	82	41.1%	1,731	24.4%
GUSTAVUS	2C	62	21	194	4,220	8	36	975	29	230	13.6%	5,195	13.2%
HAINES	2C	446	211	1,345	36,076	23	92	2,584	250	1,438	5.4%	38,660	6.1%
HOLLIS	2C	42	21	75	2,740	6	45	799	29	120	22.3%	3,539	17.7%
HOONAH	2C	137	44	403	8,052	19	97	2,128	58	500	13.6%	10,180	12.8%
HYDABURG	2C	16	4	22	731	4	7	308	8	29	61.1%	1,039	59.6%
HYDER	2C	36	14	103	2,241	7	13	359	27	115	31.5%	2,600	20.4%
KAKE	2C	63	34	328	10,380	11	37	944	38	365	13.7%	11,324	15.8%
KASAAN	2C	19	9	50	1,316	2	8	135	11	57	28.3%	1,451	23.5%
KLAWOCK	2C	129	36	298	10,697	29	255	3,589	60	553	13.2%	14,285	12.9%
KLUKWAN	2C	3											
METLAKATLA	2C	43	13	80	2,337	10	86	1,347	21	165	29.1%	3,684	29.5%
MEYERS CHUCK	2C	13	6	25	425	0	0	0	7	25	46.9%	425	49.6%
PELICAN	2C	46	25	199	6,626	13	29	848	31	228	16.1%	7,474	18.7%
PETERSBURG	2C	1,044	293	2,327	44,190	178	837	16,019	431	3,164	4.9%	60,209	4.4%
PORT ALEXANDER	2C	22	8	65	1,313	4	10	224	9	75	36.0%	1,537	27.8%
PORT PROTECTION	2C	19	14	59	1,604	9	39	751	17	98	13.6%	2,355	11.9%
PT. BAKER	2C	21	12	100	2,438	3	4	92	12	104	25.9%	2,529	28.0%
SAXMAN	2C	36	4	22	716	4	58	506	11	79	47.0%	1,222	57.8%
SITKA	2C	1,464	620	4,863	119,789	129	674	12,743	785	5,537	3.9%	132,532	3.8%
SKAGWAY	2C	49	17	109	2,613	1	1	20	23	111	20.7%	2,633	23.2%
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2C	41	23	101	3,266	10	59	938	30	160	11.1%	4,203	9.5%
THORNE BAY	2C	121	46	292	9,191	14	178	3,218	66	469	11.1%	12,410	11.5%
WHALE PASS	2C	27	5	41	1,386	11	46	1,634	13	86	24.5%	3,020	19.8%
WRANGELL	2C	422	192	1,499	32,783	60	314	6,318	249	1,812	7.2%	39,101	6.5%
	<b>2C Totals</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>14,310</b>	<b>349,572</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>66,245</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>17,782</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>415,819</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
AKHIOK	3A	1											
CHENEGA BAY	3A	9	5	99	1,181	5	17	652	8	116	59.6%	1,833	30.0%
CORDOVA	3A	467	157	1,295	25,363	90	581	10,663	241	1,876	6.8%	36,026	6.3%
KODIAK	3A	1,356	486	4,856	109,289	326	2,499	56,626	747	7,355	3.6%	165,915	3.6%
LARSEN BAY	3A	16	8	53	1,075	12	83	1,941	12	135	9.2%	3,015	8.6%
NANWALEK	3A	7	4	185	2,835	5	68	1,085	5	254	116.3%	3,920	122.7%
OLD HARBOR	3A	41	7	59	1,674	27	175	4,901	27	234	23.1%	6,575	21.3%
OUZINKIE	3A	18	13	88	1,593	7	31	668	14	119	24.0%	2,261	16.6%
PORT GRAHAM	3A	20	6	44	1,560	14	142	2,955	16	186	27.9%	4,515	30.7%
PORT LIONS	3A	35	15	201	4,433	12	123	3,419	20	324	23.7%	7,852	31.6%
SELDOVIA	3A	102	23	293	6,000	49	685	11,039	64	978	10.6%	17,039	10.5%
TATITLEK	3A	8	3	22	960	5	13	402	6	35	58.1%	1,362	88.1%
YAKUTAT	3A	56	22	467	9,268	10	85	1,640	30	551	19.2%	10,907	17.2%
	<b>3A Totals</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>7,662</b>	<b>165,230</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>4,504</b>	<b>96,050</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>12,165</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>261,279</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
CHIGNIK	3B	12	4	13	351	7	56	1,378	10	70	24.1%	1,729	13.2%
CHIGNIK LAGOON	3B	10	5	16	536	1	8	146	7	23	173.7%	683	235.9%
CHIGNIK LAKE	3B	6	0	0	0	3	41	310	3	41	22.0%	310	24.6%
COLD BAY	3B	19	10	81	1,697	5	26	337	13	107	26.8%	2,033	21.2%
FALSE PASS	3B	6	2	74	0	5	191	956	5	264	87.9%	956	111.7%
KING COVE	3B	14	5	81	2,048	5	43	1,219	7	124	40.3%	3,266	52.6%
SAND POINT	3B	8	2	6	120	3	29	264	5	35	210.6%	384	182.5%
	<b>3B Totals</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
AKUTAN	4A	5											
NIKOLSKI	4A	7	0	0	0	6	41	1,675	6	41	46.1%	1,675	50.7%
UNALASKA	4A	99	32	389	7,215	26	209	3,607	59	597	14.0%	10,822	13.2%
	<b>4A Totals</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>7,215</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12,872</b>	<b>12.6%</b>

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

Rural Community	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut
ADAK	4B	12	0	0	0	1	1	45	1	1	0.0%	45	289.2%
ATKA	4B	13	4	26	323	9	34	452	9	60	391.4%	774	389.6%
	<b>4B Totals</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>134.5%</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>103.5%</b>
ST GEORGE ISLAND	4C	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ST PAUL ISLAND	4C	5											
	<b>4C Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GAMBELL	4D	1											
SAVOONGA	4D	2											
	<b>4D Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>122.8%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>184.2%</b>
ALEKNAGIK	4E	2											
BETHEL	4E	4											
CHEFORNAK	4E	4											
CHEVAK	4E	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLARKS POINT	4E	1											
DILLINGHAM	4E	31	0	0	0	2	2	57	6	2	0.0%	57	259.1%
EEK	4E	1											
GOODNEWS BAY	4E	2											
HOOPER BAY	4E	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SALMON	4E	5											
KIPNUK	4E	1											
KONGIGANAK	4E	4											
KOTLIK	4E	1											
KOYUK	4E	1											
MANOKOTAK	4E	2											
MEKORYUK	4E	2											
NAKNEK	4E	5											
NEWTOK	4E	1											
NIGHTMUTE	4E	25	0	0	0	13	370	677	13	370	157.6%	677	182.7%
NOME	4E	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PLATINUM	4E	2											
PORT HEIDEN	4E	1											
QUINHAGAK	4E	4											
SCAMMON BAY	4E	5											
SHELDON POINT	4E	1											
SOUTH NAKNEK	4E	1											
TELLER	4E	2											
TOGIAK	4E	2											
TOKSOOK BAY	4E	3											
	<b>4E Totals</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>31.7%</b>

<b>Rural Community Subtotals</b>	<b>All Regulatory Areas</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>22,723</b>	<b>528,702</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>175,013</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>31,848</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>703,715</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
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	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut
<b>Tribal Subtotals</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>14,135</b>	<b>354,232</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>6,429</b>	<b>135,215</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>20,564</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>489,446</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Rural Community Subtotals</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>22,723</b>	<b>528,702</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>175,013</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>31,848</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>703,715</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>882,934</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>15,562</b>	<b>310,228</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>52,412</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1,193,162</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

[continued]

Appendix Table 3. [continued]

	Regulatory Area	Number of SHARCs Issued	Set Hook Gear			Hook & Line or Handline			All Gear				
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Number of Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut Harvested	Confidence Interval for Pounds of Halibut
			Fished	Harvested	Harvested	Fished	Harvested	Harvested	Fished	Harvested	Halibut	Harvested	Halibut
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	2C	8,295	2,630	22,986	589,943	971	5,302	108,587	3,552	28,281	2.0%	698,531	2.0%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	3A	3,211	1,034	11,168	242,171	799	6,425	133,952	1,650	17,595	2.6%	376,121	2.7%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	3B	604	92	1,108	20,995	152	1,030	16,751	235	2,137	10.7%	37,745	9.9%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	4A	193	38	423	7,959	79	643	19,462	123	1,065	11.4%	27,421	11.4%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	4B	42	6	49	773	15	70	1,093	15	118	55.6%	1,865	54.4%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	4C	295	16	407	5,488	31	179	3,740	58	585	34.2%	9,227	29.0%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	4D	52	33	280	10,086	6	28	837	33	308	29.5%	10,923	26.0%
Tribal and Rural Community Totals	4E	1,121	55	437	5,520	234	1,885	25,808	318	2,323	10.7%	31,328	9.1%
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>13,813</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>882,934</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>15,562</b>	<b>310,228</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>52,412</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1,193,162</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

<sup>1</sup> To protect confidentiality, values for tribes and communities with 5 or fewer SHARCs issued not reported here. Subtotals and totals include all tribes and communities.

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate

<sup>3</sup> Pounds net weight. Net weight = 75% of round (whole) weight

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



















Appendix Table 4. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	State <sup>4</sup>	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Subsistence Fished	Subsistence Harvest		Sport Fished	Sport Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
			Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Halibut	Estimated Pounds Halibut <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Lingcod	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Rockfish
WOODWAY	WA	1										
YELM	WA	1										
OSHKOSH	WI	1										
RIDGELEY	WV	1										
<b>Non-Alaska Subtotals</b>		<b>242</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>		<b>13,813</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>52,412</b>	<b>1,193,162</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>12,709</b>	<b>253,911</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>19,001</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

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

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

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









Appendix Table 5. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	Number of SHARCs <sup>2</sup> Issued	Estimated Harvest by Gear Type								
		Set Hook Gear			Hook and Line or Handline			All Gear		
		Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents Fished	Estimated Number Fish Harvested	Estimated Pounds Fish Harvested <sup>3</sup>
VALDEZ	28	12	55	2,087	5	5	130	12	60	2,217
WARD COVE	43	19	106	2,966	0	0	0	21	106	2,966
WASILLA	26	5	21	827	6	57	1,744	11	78	2,571
WHALE PASS	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1									
WHITTIER	2									
WILLOW	1									
WRANGELL	530	226	1,643	36,614	72	352	6,870	286	1,995	43,484
YAKUTAT	107	39	718	13,787	22	172	3,673	52	890	17,459
ALASKA SUBTOTAL	13,571	3,887	36,740	879,559	2,277	15,511	308,758	5,960	52,243	1,188,317
NON-ALASKA SUBTOTAL <sup>4</sup>	242	17	118	3,375	10	51	1,470	24	169	4,845
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>882,934</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>15,562</b>	<b>310,228</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>52,412</b>	<b>1,193,162</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

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

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

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

Appendix Table 6. Estimated Number of SHARC Holders Who Either Subsistence or Sport Fished for Halibut by Place of Residence, 2004

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	State	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
ADAK	AK	13	4
AKHIOK	AK	19	11
AKUTAN	AK	50	41
ALEKNAGIK	AK	3	
ANCHOR POINT	AK	12	9
ANCHORAGE	AK	210	75
ANGOON	AK	166	104
ATKA	AK	13	9
AUKE BAY	AK	2	
BETHEL	AK	11	11
BIG LAKE	AK	3	
CHEFORNAK	AK	20	20
CHENEGA BAY	AK	17	17
CHEVAK	AK	13	1
CHIGNIK	AK	30	18
CHIGNIK LAGOON	AK	45	34
CHIGNIK LAKE	AK	6	3
CHINIAK	AK	26	25
CHUGIAK	AK	6	1
CLARKS POINT	AK	4	
COFFMAN COVE	AK	43	30
COLD BAY	AK	17	14
CORDOVA	AK	526	325
CRAIG	AK	473	308
DILLINGHAM	AK	48	7
DOUGLAS	AK	26	7
DUTCH HARBOR	AK	61	45
EAGLE	AK	1	
EAGLE RIVER	AK	10	3
EDNA BAY	AK	18	15
EEK	AK	21	7
ELFIN COVE	AK	21	9
EXCURSION INLET	AK	2	
FAIRBANKS	AK	10	4
FALSE PASS	AK	13	11
FRITZ CREEK	AK	2	
GAMBELL	AK	7	0
GLENNALLEN	AK	4	
GOLOVIN	AK	1	
GOODNEWS BAY	AK	17	14

[continued]

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	State	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
GUSTAVUS	AK	61	46
HAINES	AK	528	306
HOLLIS	AK	5	
HOMER	AK	28	10
HOONAH	AK	339	155
HOOPER BAY	AK	94	24
HYDABURG	AK	183	70
HYDER	AK	36	27
JUNEAU	AK	433	166
KAKE	AK	179	95
KARLUK	AK	1	
KASAAN	AK	21	16
KASILOF	AK	9	5
KENAI	AK	57	20
KETCHIKAN	AK	918	278
KETCHIKAN (SAXMAN)	AK	6	0
KING COVE	AK	48	27
KING SALMON	AK	4	
KIPNUK	AK	88	68
KLAWOCK	AK	310	151
KODIAK	AK	1,561	971
KONGIGANAK	AK	12	10
LARSEN BAY	AK	40	34
LOWER KALSKAG	AK	3	
MANOKOTAK	AK	2	
MARSHALL	AK	1	
MCGRATH	AK	4	
MEKORYUK	AK	15	15
METLAKATLA	AK	409	164
MEYERS CHUCK	AK	13	7
NAKNEK	AK	7	6
NANWALEK	AK	37	28
NAPAKIAK	AK	3	
NAUKATI	AK	8	8
NEWTOK	AK	4	
NIGHTMUTE	AK	29	12
NIKISKI	AK	7	5
NIKOLSKI	AK	18	8
NINILCHIK	AK	61	30
NOME	AK	14	7
NORTH POLE	AK	4	
NUNAPITCHUK	AK	1	

[continued]

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	State	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
OLD HARBOR	AK	63	46
OUZINKIE	AK	47	38
PALMER	AK	3	
PELICAN	AK	56	39
PERRYVILLE	AK	45	18
PETERSBURG	AK	1,187	617
PLATINUM	AK	2	
POINT BAKER	AK	29	20
PORT ALEXANDER	AK	22	12
PORT GRAHAM	AK	57	42
PORT HEIDEN	AK	1	
PORT LIONS	AK	83	56
PORT PROTECTION	AK	1	
PORT WILLIAM	AK	2	
QUINHAGAK	AK	14	8
SAND POINT	AK	351	121
SAVOONGA	AK	45	33
SAXMAN	AK	9	4
SCAMMON BAY	AK	7	4
SELDOVIA	AK	113	87
SEWARD	AK	9	2
SHISHMAREF	AK	1	
SITKA	AK	1,871	1,026
SKAGWAY	AK	53	36
SOLDOTNA	AK	13	4
SOUTH NAKNEK	AK	1	
ST GEORGE ISLAND	AK	34	19
ST PAUL ISLAND	AK	249	36
STERLING	AK	4	
SUTTON	AK	1	
TATITLEK	AK	26	27
TELLER	AK	2	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	AK	38	33
THORNE BAY	AK	121	86
TOGIAK	AK	5	
TOKSOOK BAY	AK	529	56
TRAPPER CREEK	AK	1	
TUNUNAK	AK	70	31
UNALAKLEET	AK	1	
UNALASKA	AK	70	48
VALDEZ	AK	28	12
WARD COVE	AK	43	22

[continued]

Appendix Table 6. [continued]

Place of Residence <sup>1</sup>	State	Number of SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Number Subsistence or Sport Fished
WASILLA	AK	26	12
WHALE PASS	AK	6	0
WHITE MOUNTAIN	AK	1	
WHITTIER	AK	2	
WILLOW	AK	1	
WRANGELL	AK	530	318
YAKUTAT	AK	107	57
ALASKA SUBTOTAL		13,571	6,952
NON-ALASKA SUBTOTAL <sup>3</sup>		242	28
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>		<b>13,813</b>	<b>6,980</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

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

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

Appendix Table 7. Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Halibut and Sport Harvests of Halibut, Pounds Net Weight, and Incidental Harvests of Lingcod and Rockfish by Eligible Alaska Tribe and Eligible Alaska Rural Community SHARC Holders, 2004

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	30	21	70.0%	15	50.0%	167	3,925	3	10.0%	17	347	1	28	3	45
ANGOON COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	126	48	38.1%	65	51.6%	1,261	25,578	10	7.9%	52	1,073	5	13	16	203
AUKQUAN TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	2														
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	633	289	45.7%	178	28.1%	2,156	51,752	128	20.2%	460	7,226	29	187	64	851
CHEYAK NATIVE VILLAGE (KASHUNAMIUT)	6	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK LAKE VILLAGE	6	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	8	150	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	42	25	59.5%	12	28.6%	31	1,167	2	4.8%	3	191	0	0	0	0
CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	46	29	63.0%	19	41.3%	90	2,652	5	10.9%	2	36	0	0	0	0
CHINIUK ESKIMO COMMUNITY	1														
CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	56	30	53.6%	30	53.6%	228	6,905	11	19.6%	32	599	11	91	15	314
DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOCIATION	24	12	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	2	8.3%	12	450	0	0	0	0
EGEGIK VILLAGE	6	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	205	87	42.4%	60	29.3%	784	19,141	14	6.8%	23	587	2	5	5	69
HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	181	161	89.0%	69	38.1%	1,092	44,111	6	3.3%	7	248	28	138	39	1,604
IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE	8	7	87.5%	2	25.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	57	39	68.4%	12	21.1%	170	3,094	12	21.1%	60	872	0	0	0	0
KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION	788	506	64.2%	165	20.9%	1,347	34,192	114	14.5%	408	7,290	18	189	54	635
KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	2														
KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	168	73	43.5%	69	41.1%	382	13,581	18	10.7%	16	545	9	21	25	490
LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	258	112	43.4%	21	8.1%	106	3,510	18	7.0%	51	1,350	2	2	2	6
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY, ANNETTE ISLAND RESERVE	385	119	30.9%	125	32.5%	486	10,265	58	15.1%	61	1,318	29	109	42	358
NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	22	12	54.5%	13	59.1%	220	4,489	7	31.8%	7	135	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK	21	6	28.6%	14	66.7%	63	1,103	11	52.4%	7	40	4	18	4	18
NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	44	9	20.5%	39	88.6%	314	11,870	10	22.7%	39	1,029	10	294	15	196
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	6	4	66.7%	5	83.3%	57	1,046	0	0.0%	0	0	2	9	3	45
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	2														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	29	7	24.1%	21	72.4%	185	5,083	4	13.8%	8	185	4	4	8	139
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	13	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	24	660	0	0.0%	0	0	2	5	2	32
NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK LAGOON	41	25	61.0%	32	78.0%	163	3,272	14	34.1%	38	804	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF COUNCIL	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF DILLINGHAM (CURYUNG)	22	11	50.0%	6	27.3%	12	360	6	27.3%	40	1,290	2	4	2	8
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	21	6	28.6%	11	52.4%	70	3,229	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF ELIM	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	62	35	56.5%	27	43.5%	245	4,901	15	24.2%	75	1,993	7	29	9	95
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	13	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	92	1,122	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	44
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL	6	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY (MUMTRAQ)	15	4	26.7%	15	100.0%	91	1,821	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	90	33	36.7%	22	24.4%	68	1,175	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	89	15	16.9%	59	66.3%	242	4,996	6	6.7%	0	0	18	94	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KONGIGANAK	8	6	75.0%	8	100.0%	49	1,926	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	9	6	66.7%	5	55.6%	6	231	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF LARSEN BAY	41	20	48.8%	27	65.9%	351	7,127	8	19.5%	42	1,229	2	4	6	134
NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	16	9	56.3%	11	68.8%	140	2,060	4	25.0%	4	41	2	14	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	32	12	37.5%	24	75.0%	678	8,143	3	9.4%	27	304	0	0	5	73
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK	3														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIGHTMUTE	4														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI	12	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	12	360	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	2	24
NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	37	18	48.6%	27	73.0%	153	5,333	11	29.7%	27	630	6	17	11	210
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE	38	30	78.9%	17	44.7%	502	8,141	5	13.2%	29	839	1	3	5	52
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT GRAHAM	45	19	42.2%	31	68.9%	547	11,835	10	22.2%	41	459	2	24	7	127
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	54	37	68.5%	24	44.4%	252	5,625	21	38.9%	56	1,179	3	26	3	21
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	43	14	32.6%	31	72.1%	298	10,323	3	7.0%	0	0	6	6	3	9
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SCAMMON BAY	5														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	1														
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATITLEK	32	17	53.1%	23	71.9%	196	6,045	2	6.3%	8	143	2	2	11	196
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TOKSOOK BAY (NUNAKAUAYAK)	534	223	41.8%	55	10.3%	671	6,551	0	0.0%	0	0	4	11	5	55
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	73	10	13.7%	37	50.7%	241	1,829	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	7	37
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	6	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0	1	16.7%	2	54	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNGA	10	7	70.0%	1	10.0%	4	63	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	2														

[continued]

Appendix Table 7. [continued]

Tribal Name <sup>1</sup>	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued <sup>2</sup>	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
NEWTOK VILLAGE	3														
NINILCHIK VILLAGE	94	64	68.1%	39	41.5%	401	7,801	30	31.9%	126	2,211	2	14	3	195
NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	14	4	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0	4	28.6%	35	525	0	0	0	0
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	122	67	54.9%	50	41.0%	430	14,988	9	7.4%	13	439	2	2	4	31
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAAN	7	5	71.4%	6	85.7%	45	1,670	1	14.3%	0	0	1	3	3	14
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN	61	41	67.2%	20	32.8%	314	3,212	5	8.2%	26	405	12	36	11	32
ORUTSARARMIUT NATIVE VILLAGE	8	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	14	432	2	25.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	56	22	39.3%	13	23.2%	108	2,485	13	23.2%	18	544	0	0	3	35
PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOCIATION	124	78	62.9%	46	37.1%	355	8,496	32	25.8%	90	1,643	6	8	2	2
PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE	2														
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST GEORGE	27	5	18.5%	22	81.5%	103	1,823	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL	255	207	81.2%	34	13.3%	482	7,405	2	0.8%	94	2,700	0	0	0	0
QAGAN TOYAGUNGIN TRIBE OF SAND POINT VILLAGE	312	93	29.8%	89	28.5%	393	8,207	33	10.6%	53	569	10	89	10	73
QAWALINGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	26	13	50.0%	12	46.2%	76	2,319	6	23.1%	28	600	2	14	2	126
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE	41	25	61.0%	21	51.2%	246	3,758	11	26.8%	59	936	0	0	2	19
SHOONAQ' TRIBE OF KODIAK	155	93	60.0%	83	53.5%	1,100	25,143	31	20.0%	92	2,484	17	122	20	226
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	442	407	92.1%	155	35.1%	1,209	36,699	59	13.3%	91	2,168	53	342	56	815
SKAGWAY VILLAGE	2														
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE	1														
TRADITIONAL VILLAGE OF TOGIAK	7	2	28.6%	7	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGASHIK VILLAGE	4														
VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	16	4	25.0%	16	100.0%	140	1,575	0	0.0%	0	0	4	8	4	64
VILLAGE OF CLARK'S POINT	3														
VILLAGE OF KANATAK	11	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	28	14	50.0%	22	78.6%	130	4,215	10	35.7%	32	720	2	4	4	80
VILLAGE OF SALAMATOFF	8	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	20	445.5	2	25.0%	8	300	2	2	2	4
WRANGELL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	101	52	51.5%	30	29.7%	289	8,305	15	14.9%	42	1,297	4	15	4	42
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	54	31	57.4%	26	48.1%	367	7,193	3	5.6%	14	383	10	95	5	58
<b>Tribal Name Subtotals</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>20,564</b>	<b>489,446</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>53,770</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>7,972</b>

Rural Community	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
ADAK	12	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	1	45	1	8.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKHIOK	1														
AKUTAN	5														
ALEKNAGIK	2														
ANGOON	30	19	63.3%	16	53.3%	190	5,510	8	26.7%	14	294	2	10	8	74
ATKA	13	3	23.1%	9	69.2%	60	774	4	30.8%	26	323	0	0	0	0
BETHEL	4														
CHEFORNAK	4														
CHENEGA BAY	9	6	66.7%	8	88.9%	116	1,833	6	66.7%	20	326	0	0	0	0
CHEVAK	6	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIGNIK	12	10	83.3%	10	83.3%	70	1,729	2	16.7%	1	27	1	1	2	18
CHIGNIK LAGOON	10	8	80.0%	7	70.0%	23	682.5	0	0.0%	0	0	1	1	0	0
CHIGNIK LAKE	6	4	66.7%	3	50.0%	41	309.75	3	50.0%	11	90	0	0	0	0
CLARKS POINT	1														
COFFMAN COVE	42	38	90.5%	24	57.1%	206	5,186	17	40.5%	94	2,011	1	2	9	120
COLD BAY	19	14	73.7%	13	68.4%	107	2,033	13	68.4%	51	885	3	46	0	0
CORDOVA	467	339	72.6%	241	51.6%	1,876	36,026	164	35.1%	616	10,760	31	80	50	423
CRAIG	321	242	75.4%	152	47.4%	1,570	35,349	114	35.5%	696	9,804	35	104	83	1,023
DILLINGHAM	31	29	93.5%	6	19.4%	2	57	2	6.5%	2	50	0	0	0	0
EDNA BAY	45	36	80.0%	33	73.3%	208	6,350	16	35.6%	18	653	10	39	18	237
EEK	1														
ELFIN COVE	21	16	76.2%	9	42.9%	82	1,731	1	4.8%	5	107	0	0	1	3
FALSE PASS	6	4	66.7%	5	83.3%	264	956	3	50.0%	74	731	2	90	2	15
GAMBELL	1														
GOODNEWS BAY	2														
GUSTAVUS	62	46	74.2%	29	46.8%	230	5,195	25	40.3%	142	3,454	0	0	5	20
HAINES	446	367	82.3%	250	56.1%	1,438	38,660	89	20.0%	182	4,130	17	36	29	103
HOLLIS	42	28	66.7%	29	69.0%	120	3,539	12	28.6%	44	1,013	6	15	9	149
HOONAH	137	79	57.7%	58	42.3%	500	10,180	31	22.6%	112	1,978	3	3	9	39
HOOPER BAY	8	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0

[continued]

Appendix Table 7. [continued]

Rural Community	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
HYDABURG	16	12	75.0%	8	50.0%	29	1,039	8	50.0%	23	476	1	4	5	59
HYDER	36	20	55.6%	27	75.0%	115	2,600	16	44.4%	13	776	4	20	9	95
KAKE	63	39	61.9%	38	60.3%	365	11,324	16	25.4%	22	779	8	24	11	62
KASAAN	19	13	68.4%	11	57.9%	57	1,451	6	31.6%	5	68	0	0	5	39
KING COVE	14	11	78.6%	7	50.0%	124	3,266	3	21.4%	3	59	0	0	0	0
KING SALMON	5														
KIPNUK	1														
KLAWOCK	129	90	69.8%	60	46.5%	553	14,285	55	42.6%	290	5,156	24	62	29	288
KLUKWAN	3														
KODIAK	1,356	930	68.6%	747	55.1%	7,355	165,915	560	41.3%	3,266	72,970	75	237	147	2,090
KONGIGANAK	4														
KOTLIK	1														
KOYUK	1														
LARSEN BAY	16	11	68.8%	12	75.0%	135	3,015	8	50.0%	32	929	0	0	5	87
MANOKOTAK	2														
MEKORYUK	2														
METLAKATLA	43	23	53.5%	21	48.8%	165	3,684	13	30.2%	23	549	4	4	4	27
MEYERS CHUCK	13	9	69.2%	7	53.8%	25	425.25	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	3	4
NAKNEK	5														
NANWALEK	7	4	57.1%	5	71.4%	254	3,920	2	28.6%	2	27	2	5	2	49
NEWTOK	1														
NIGHTMUTE	25	6	24.0%	13	52.0%	370	677.25	0	0.0%	0	0	4	8	0	0
NIKOLSKI	7	5	71.4%	6	85.7%	41	1,675	1	14.3%	3	446	0	0	1	17
NOME	10	4	40.0%	5	50.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	3	3
OLD HARBOR	41	23	56.1%	27	65.9%	234	6,575	5	12.2%	29	743	0	0	2	7
OUZINKIE	18	10	55.6%	14	77.8%	119	2,261	4	22.2%	7	371	0	0	4	43
PELICAN	46	32	69.6%	31	67.4%	228	7,474	18	39.1%	42	473	11	25	15	232
PETERSBURG	1,044	738	70.7%	431	41.3%	3,164	60,209	319	30.6%	1,198	24,854	21	53	71	438
PLATINUM	2														
PORT ALEXANDER	22	17	77.3%	9	40.9%	75	1,537	4	18.2%	12	356	3	5	7	29
PORT GRAHAM	20	10	50.0%	16	80.0%	186	4,515	4	20.0%	6	390	0	0	2	20
PORT HEIDEN	1														
PORT LIONS	35	23	65.7%	20	57.1%	324	7,852	23	65.7%	143	4,028	5	41	3	74
PORT PROTECTION	19	15	78.9%	17	89.5%	98	2,355	9	47.4%	20	444	4	8	9	49
PT. BAKER	21	16	76.2%	12	57.1%	104	2,529	3	14.3%	7	241	4	13	4	36
QUINHAGAK	4														
SAND POINT	8	5	62.5%	5	62.5%	35	384	3	37.5%	3	90	0	0	2	10
SAVOONGA	2														
SAXMAN	36	20	55.6%	11	30.6%	79	1,222	11	30.6%	106	1,391	0	0	2	2
SCAMMON BAY	5														
SELDOVIA	102	82	80.4%	64	62.7%	978	17,039	46	45.1%	308	4,547	8	22	16	101
SHELDON POINT	1														
SITKA	1,464	975	66.6%	785	53.6%	5,537	132,532	377	25.8%	1,508	26,140	258	827	377	3,674
SKAGWAY	49	37	75.5%	23	46.9%	111	2,633	16	32.7%	31	483	0	0	5	14
SOUTH NAKNEK	1														
ST GEORGE ISLAND	8	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST PAUL ISLAND	5														
TATITLEK	8	5	62.5%	6	75.0%	35	1,362	3	37.5%	8	192	0	0	3	43
TELLER	2														
TENAKEE SPRINGS	41	33	80.5%	30	73.2%	160	4,203	13	31.7%	67	1,283	0	0	12	66
THORNE BAY	121	98	81.0%	66	54.5%	469	12,410	44	36.4%	106	2,118	10	19	25	304
TOGIAK	2														
TOKSOOK BAY	3														
UNALASKA	99	66	66.7%	59	59.6%	597	10,822	26	26.3%	69	1,451	5	44	8	138
WHALE PASS	27	23	85.2%	13	48.1%	86	3,020	14	51.9%	25	741	1	2	2	30
WRANGELL	422	279	66.1%	249	59.0%	1,812	39,101	132	31.3%	293	6,023	17	180	59	503
YAKUTAT	56	43	76.8%	30	53.6%	551	10,907	14	25.0%	113	2,099	25	203	20	144
<b>Rural Community Subtotals</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>69.6%</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>31,848</b>	<b>703,715</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>197,322</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>11,029</b>

[continued]

Appendix Table 7. [continued]

Totals	Return Rate			Subsistence Fished Halibut		Subsistence Halibut Harvest		Sport Fished Halibut		Sport Halibut Harvest		Lingcod Bycatch		Rockfish Bycatch	
	SHARCs Issued	Surveys Returned	Percent	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Percent of SHARCs	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Pounds	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish	Estimated Number Respondents	Estimated Number Fish
Tribal Name Subtotals	6,533	3,457	52.9%	2,157	33.0%	20,564	489,446	815	12.5%	2,639	53,770	343	2,134	513	7,972
Rural Community Subtotals	7,280	5,067	69.6%	3,827	52.6%	31,848	703,715	2,292	31.5%	9,891	197,322	610	2,273	1,103	11,029
Grand Totals	13,813	8,524	61.7%	5,984	43.3%	52,412	1,193,161	3,107	22.5%	12,530	251,092	953	4,407	1,616	19,001

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

<sup>2</sup> SHARC = subsistence halibut registration certificate

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

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