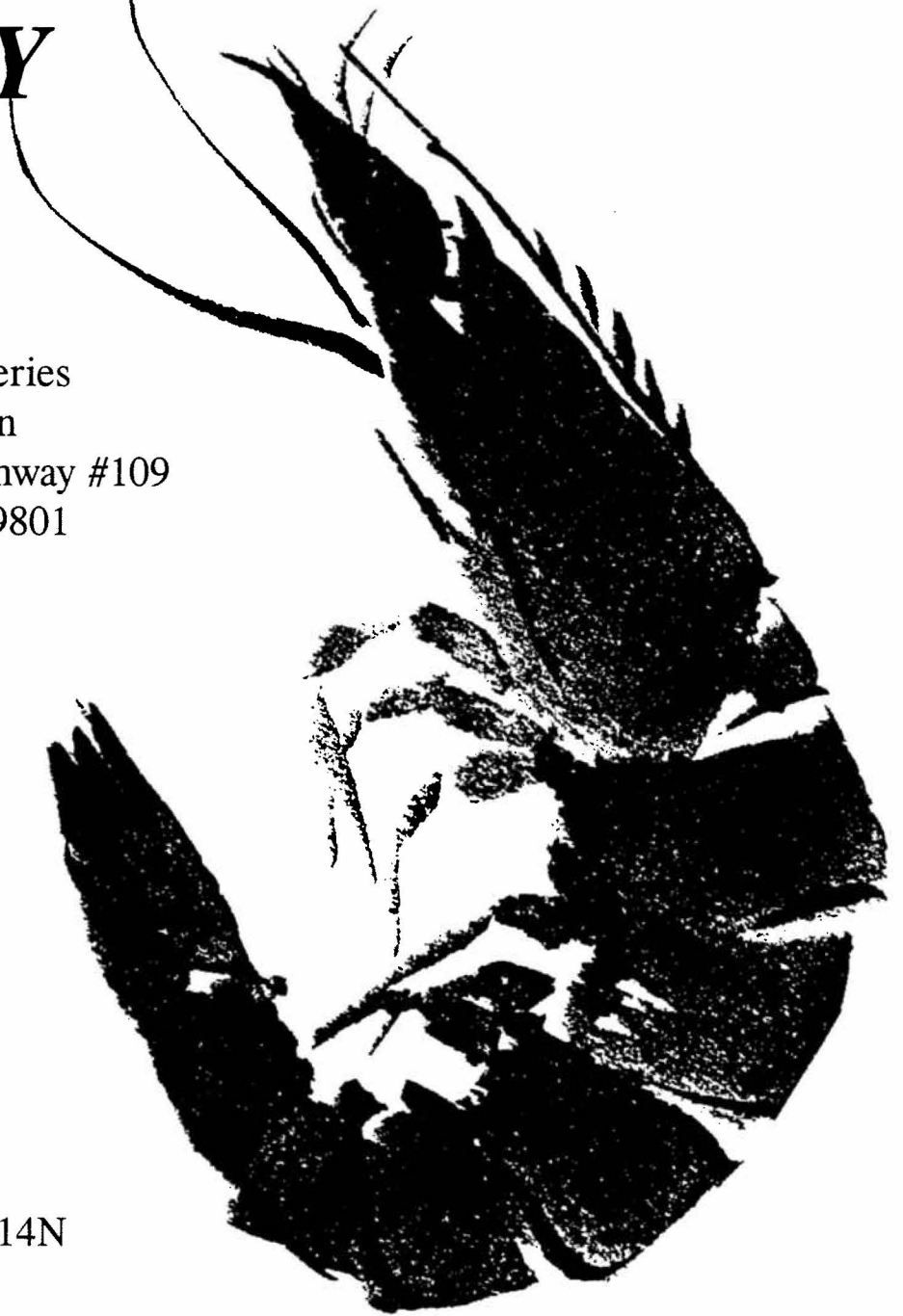

SOUTHEAST POT SHRIMP FISHERY

Commercial Fisheries
Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway #109
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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CFEC Report 95-14N
August 1995



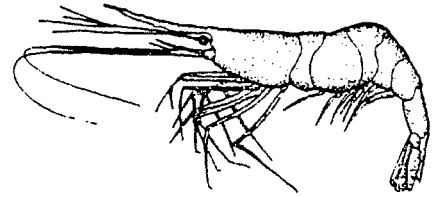
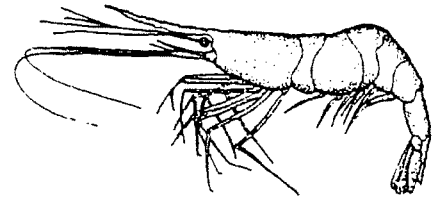


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Introduction

The pot shrimp fishery is one of three shrimp fisheries (including beam trawl and otter trawl fisheries) in Southeast Alaska. The pot shrimp fishery targets mainly large spot prawns (*Pandalus platyceros*) and coonstripe shrimp (*Pandalus goniurus*) while the beam trawl and otter trawl fisheries target other species, mainly pink shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*), but also sidestripe shrimp (*Pandalopsis dispar*) and smaller quantities of coonstripe and humpy (*Pandalus hypsinotus*) shrimp, and spot prawns.

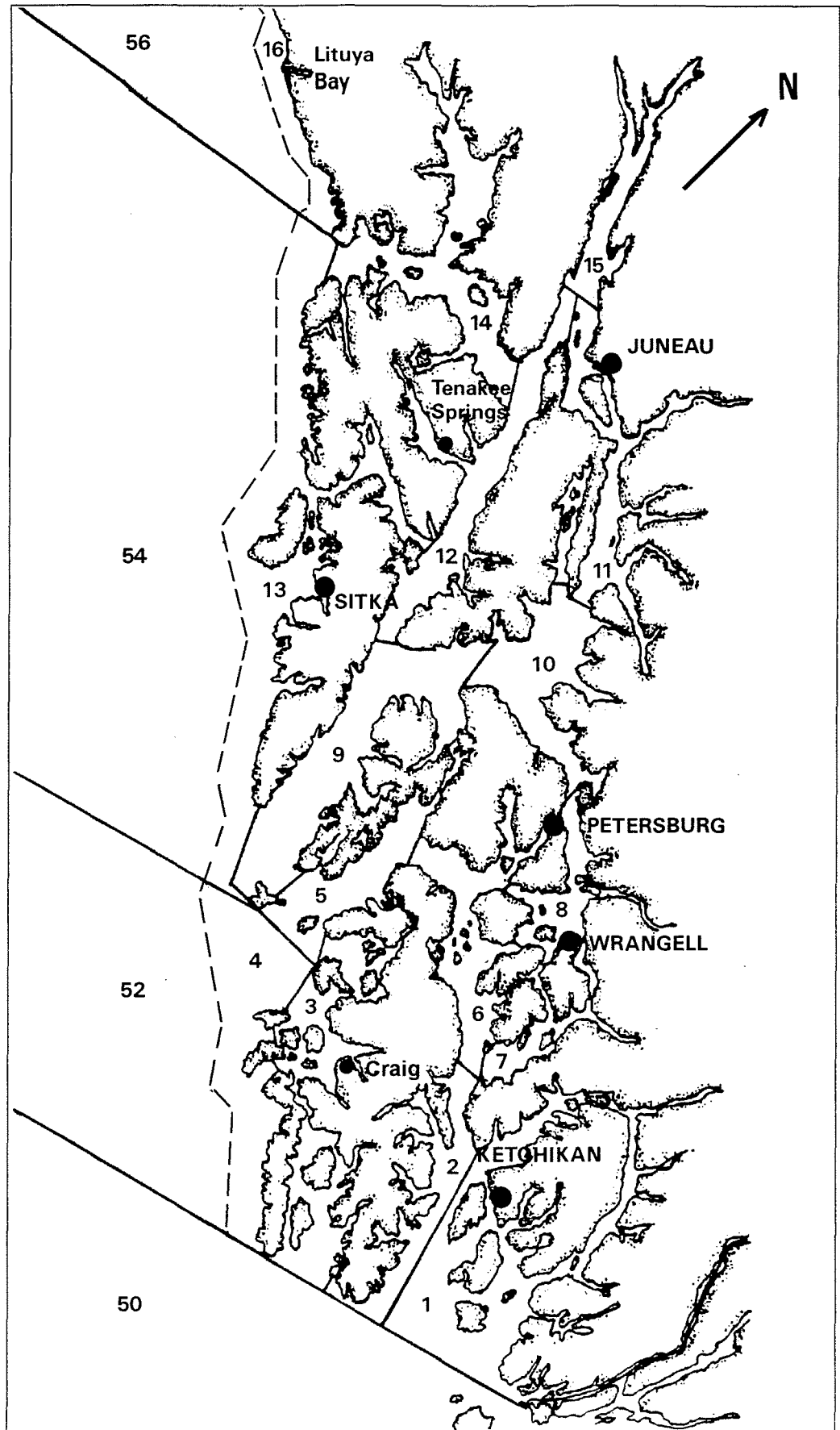
Mostly large spot prawns and sidestripe shrimp are harvested by the pot shrimp fishery

Although there are other small fisheries in Alaska which use pot gear to harvest shrimp, the Southeast fishery is the largest and produced about 99% of the total pot shrimp harvested in Alaska in 1993. The Southeast statistical area is subdivided into 16 districts (see Figure 1). Pot shrimp production has occurred mainly in Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 13.

Districts 1-3, 6-8, 10 & 13 have been some of the most productive areas in Southeast

Most of the shrimp has been sold as tails only, directly to private individuals, restaurants or other markets without first going to processors. In 1994, a floating processor began purchasing whole, unsorted shrimp at a reasonably high price from fishers in a few areas of Southeast. This practice has been limited, but could become widespread if market demand for shrimp remains high and high effort and production spread to other districts.

Figure 1. Southeast Alaska administrative area for the pot shrimp fishery with district boundaries indicated.



Fishery Overview

**Participation was
highest in 1994
when 186 persons
fished**

Historical data on number of participants, total and average harvest and earnings are given in Table 1 for the 1975 through 1994 pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska. The first pot shrimp fishery occurred in Southeast Alaska in the early 1960s. Until 1979, the number of permits fished was less than 10 per season. Participation increased 10-fold from 10 in 1979 to 111 persons in 1984. The number of shrimpers fluctuated around 100 until 1990 when participation began to increase again. Participation continued to grow through 1994 when the number of participants reached its highest level of 186 persons.

**Average harvest
roughly doubled
every 5 years
since 1980**

Harvest level generally paralleled the number of participants in the fishery. Total harvest varied from a low of 5,841 pounds (whole shrimp weight) in 1975 to a high of 737,949 pounds in 1994. The average harvest for the years 1975 through 1979 was 16,717 pounds per year. Harvests increased during 1980 through 1984 and averaged 164,698 pounds per year. The 1985 through 1989 and 1990 through 1994 harvests were even larger with averages of 286,570 pounds and 600,987 pounds per year, respectively.

Average ex-vessel price per pound was calculated by dividing the total earnings in Table 1 by the total pounds harvested in each of the years. The average ex-vessel price in the pot shrimp fishery has varied from a low of \$0.873 per pound in 1978 to a high of \$3.894 per pound in 1981. The 1994 price of \$2.233 per pound was intermediate between the high and low prices given in the table. Although price affects fishing effort and harvest levels to some degree, clear relationships between ex-vessel price and total harvest or number of participants were not obvious in Table 1.

Table 1
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual

Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings	Ex-Vessel Price/Lb.
75	4	1,460	1,470	5,841	\$3,008	\$3,027	\$12,032	\$2.060
76	5	2,305	2,457	11,525	\$4,187	\$4,668	\$20,934	\$1.816
77	7	2,741	410	19,185	\$7,797	\$1,185	\$54,582	\$2.845
78	8	2,966	1,102	23,727	\$2,588	\$935	\$20,707	\$0.873
79	10	2,331	752	23,305	\$2,463	\$948	\$24,630	\$1.057
80	24	2,595	766	62,276	\$7,589	\$2,243	\$182,144	\$2.925
81	30	2,885	1,689	86,544	\$11,234	\$6,026	\$337,028	\$3.894
82	52	3,358	1,128	174,604	\$8,739	\$2,860	\$454,412	\$2.603
83	81	3,124	1,144	253,021	\$8,028	\$2,952	\$650,233	\$2.570
84	111	2,226	974	247,045	\$6,553	\$2,876	\$727,368	\$2.944
85	104	2,428	902	252,556	\$6,175	\$2,357	\$642,177	\$2.543
86	83	2,921	701	242,465	\$7,981	\$2,184	\$662,382	\$2.732
87	93	3,423	907	318,349	\$10,243	\$3,153	\$952,604	\$2.992
88	107	3,416	1,172	365,522	\$9,545	\$3,118	\$1,021,319	\$2.794
89	101	2,514	927	253,960	\$7,796	\$3,177	\$787,361	\$3.100
90	133	3,069	1,169	408,187	\$8,521	\$3,296	\$1,133,355	\$2.777
91	156	4,391	1,498	684,930	\$10,481	\$3,817	\$1,635,080	\$2.387
92	145	3,231	969	468,540	\$7,003	\$2,055	\$1,015,369	\$2.167
93	174	4,054	1,198	705,330	\$8,880	\$2,759	\$1,545,142	\$2.191
94	186	3,967	1,763	737,949	\$8,858	\$4,082	\$1,647,657	\$2.233

In most years, the number of vessels was equal to or a few less than the number of persons fished in Table 1. The average pounds per vessel and average earnings per vessel tended to be slightly higher than the averages calculated based on number of persons. Other aspects of participation, harvest and vessels will be examined in more detail in the following sections of this report.

High effort in 1994 and 1995 resulted in the first emergency closures in the history of the fishery

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) began to receive reports from shrimpers and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) in 1995 of large floating processors operating in traditional pot shrimp areas in response to increased market demand and higher prices for shrimp. Effort increased, the fishery intensified, and conservation concerns arose regarding protection of smaller shrimp. The first emergency closure ever ordered for the pot shrimp fishery was issued in June, 1995, closing Districts 6 and 8 about two and one-half months before the regulatory season closure date. District 13 was closed later in 1995, also by emergency order.

ADF&G biologists reported that they had begun to receive calls about the Southeast fishery from interested fishers from Washington and other states. They thought the recent decision awarding the Indian Tribal Nations of Washington the rights to harvest and manage half of the shellfish resources in Puget Sound had stimulated more interest in the Southeast Alaska shrimp fisheries.

Participation escalated because of increased market demand for shrimp, high ex-vessel prices, displacement of fishers from other fisheries and limited entry speculation

Tim Koeneman, the regional shellfish biologist in Petersburg, believed that until about 1994, about half of the higher participation level was due to increased market demand for shrimp and about half to displacement of fishers from other fisheries or other causes not related to markets. After the first floating processor arrived in November of 1994, Koeneman thought most of the increase in participation was market-driven. This year, discussion of limited entry in the pot shrimp fishery has probably stimulated additional interest and participation.

Petitions for Limited Entry

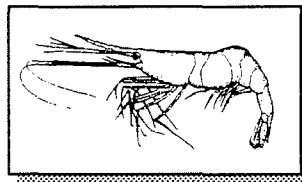
The CFEC received petitions in 1995 to limit entry into the Southeast pot shrimp fishery from fishermen in Wrangell, Ketchikan and Craig, and from the Tenakee Springs Fish and Game Advisory Committee (see Appendices). Petitioners stated

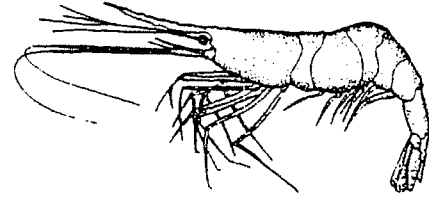
The huge increase in effort coupled with the increase in demand for spot prawns in the marketplace may have disastrous consequences for the long term health of the fishery. Presently, there exists enough effort, if not too much effort to harvest the resource in a timely manner.



We believe it is necessary to limit the number of participants in the pot shrimp fishery in order to maintain a viable pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska. It is the only commercial shellfish fishery without limited entry. If this unchecked growth is allowed to continue, shrimp seasons will continue to shrink until pot shrimp fishing will no longer be economically feasible.

The petitions were denied while information about the fishery could be gathered and analyzed. The purpose of this report is to provide CFEC with catch, earnings and participation data to use in formulating decisions regarding limitation of the pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska.





Management Regulations

The current ADF&G management regulations for the Southeast pot shrimp fishery are summarized in Table 2. The fishery has been managed passively by ADF&G, using a combination of season and gear restrictions, guideline harvest ranges (GHR) and vessel registration. A shrimp management plan has not been developed for this fishery.

Season

**October-February
season in the most
productive districts**

The fishing season was set to achieve three purposes. Summer closures (May through September) in the most productive districts allocated the fishery as a supplemental income source in the fall and winter. Summer closures also were intended to reduce fishing mortality during the growth and recruitment period for shrimp. Opening and closing dates have varied in the past as allocation of the fishery alternated between a summer fishery and winter fishery.

A season closure in March and April was implemented to protect the resource during the hatching period for shrimp eggs. Because the pot shrimp fishery targets mainly female shrimp, a fishery closure during the hatching period allows egg-bearing shrimp to remain in the water until the eggs hatch with the intent of enhancing recruitment of the next year class.

Gear

**150-pot limit for all
of Southeast**

The current gear limit of 150 pots per vessel applies to all districts in the Southeast management area. From 1976 through 1981, the 150-pot limit applied to only Districts 1 through 4. From 1982 through 1993, only District 15 was exempt from the pot limit. A prohibition on fishing

other shellfish pots concurrently with shrimp pots was instituted in 1991 to facilitate enforcement of the gear limit. Mesh restrictions and other pot design regulations provide for escapement of smaller shrimp from the pots.

Guideline Harvest Ranges

**GHR only for
Districts 6 & 8:
75,000-100,000
pounds**

Guideline harvest ranges (GHR) have varied among Districts 1 through 8 since 1984. Over time, the trend has been reduction and elimination of the GHR for Districts 1 through 5 and District 7, while GHRs for Districts 6 and 8 were maintained. GHRs were dropped from some districts because shrimpers felt the resource was sufficiently protected by the egg-hatch closures. Until recently, GHRs in Districts 6 and 8 were not restrictive because they greatly exceeded total harvests from those areas. Districts without GHRs may be closed by emergency order if the harvest exceeds the 5-year average for the district.¹

Vessel Registration

**Southeast is a
nonexclusive
registration area**

Vessels are required to be registered with ADF&G before fishing. Vessel registrations may be used by ADF&G as a pre-season estimate of the number of vessels intending to fish within a statistical area.

All pot shrimp registration areas in Alaska (areas A, D, E, G, H and J) are nonexclusive. A vessel or gear may be registered for any or all of the nonexclusive registration areas during a registration year. The registration year for pot shrimp vessels begins April 15 and ends April 14 of the following calendar year.

¹ In an October 1995 news release, ADF&G established guideline harvest limits by district for all Southeast districts.

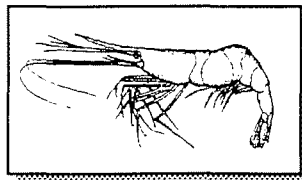
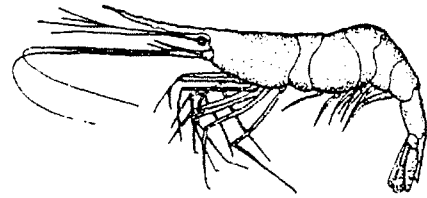


Table 2
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Commercial Fishing Regulations

S E A S O N	Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7	October 1 through February 28 (5AAC31.110a)
	Districts 6 and 8	October 1 through February 28; and May 1 through September 30
	All other districts	January 1 through December 31
G H R	Districts 6 and 8	75,000 to 100,000 pounds (5AAC31.115b)
	All other districts	No guideline harvest range
G E A R	All districts	Gear limit of 150 pots per vessel (5AAC31.125(3))
		Pots may be longlined (5AAC31.050f)
		No person or vessel may fish both shrimp pots and any other type of commercial, subsistence, sport or personal use pots at the same time (5AAC31.125(3))
		One buoy must be marked with permanent vessel ADF&G number of vessel operating the gear (5AAC31.050b)
		Pot design and mesh size are specified by regulation (5AAC31.125(6)), but not overall pot dimensions
		Pots may not be stored in water during closed season (5AAC31.050d)
		Pots are the only legal gear for shrimp in Lituya Bay and Tenakee Inlet (5AAC31.125(5))
R E G I S T R A T I O N	All districts	Southeast Alaska is a nonexclusive registration area for pot shrimp (5AAC31.020b)
		Vessel registration with ADF&G is required before fishing (5AAC31.020c). Vessel inspection is not required before fishing in Southeast waters (5AAC31.030a).
		The vessel owner or authorized agent shall register all fishing gear used to take shrimp (5AAC31.020c).
		Registration year: April 15 through April 14 (5AAC31.020d)
T E N D E R S	All districts	Vessels incapable of being used to take shrimp by virtue of lack of gear or equipment on board may be used to tender other vessels fishing shrimp (5AAC31.033a)
		Before tendering, tender must notify ADF&G in the area he intends to operate. Before moving to another area, tender must notify ADF&G of poundage aboard and unloading destination (5AAC31.033b,c)



Participation

Participation was measured as the number of persons (rather than vessels) who fished in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery. In this section, changes in individual and unique participation levels since 1975 were analyzed, as was the rate of participant turnover.

Unique Participants

The numbers of unique participants in the pot shrimp fishery over time are given in Table 3. The first line in the table gives the number of unique participants from

January 1, 1994 to January 1, 1995. The cumulative total increases on each of the following lines as new participants in their most recent year of participation are added to the cumulative total. Each unique individual was counted only once in the total regardless of how many years they participated.

Table 3
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Unique Participants in the Given Time Period

Year Combination	Cumulative Unique Individuals
Jan. 1, 1994 to Jan. 1, 1995	186
Jan. 1, 1993 to Jan. 1, 1995	241
Jan. 1, 1992 to Jan. 1, 1995	284
Jan. 1, 1991 to Jan. 1, 1995	331
Jan. 1, 1990 to Jan. 1, 1995	369
Jan. 1, 1989 to Jan. 1, 1995	393
Jan. 1, 1988 to Jan. 1, 1995	417
Jan. 1, 1987 to Jan. 1, 1995	436
Jan. 1, 1986 to Jan. 1, 1995	453
Jan. 1, 1985 to Jan. 1, 1995	498
Jan. 1, 1984 to Jan. 1, 1995	534
Jan. 1, 1983 to Jan. 1, 1995	556
Jan. 1, 1982 to Jan. 1, 1995	573
Jan. 1, 1981 to Jan. 1, 1995	577
Jan. 1, 1980 to Jan. 1, 1995	587
Jan. 1, 1979 to Jan. 1, 1995	589
Jan. 1, 1978 to Jan. 1, 1995	591
Jan. 1, 1976 to Jan. 1, 1995	592
Jan. 1, 1975 to Jan. 1, 1995	593

As of January 1, 1995, a total of 593 unique persons had participated in the Southeast Alaska pot shrimp fishery since 1975. In the four years immediately preceding January 1, 1995, 331 unique persons had fished. If the commission were to adopt a maximum number regulation with a qualification date of January 1, 1995, and an eligibility period of 1991 through 1994, at least 331 persons would be eligible to apply for a limited entry permit, and the maximum number would be at least 186.

Participation by Year and Permit Fishery

The pot shrimp fishery consists of two permit fisheries: the P09B fishery for vessels 50 feet in length or less, and the P91B fishery for vessels larger than 50 feet. The number of persons who fished in each year from 1975 through 1994 is given in Table 4 by permit fishery. Most of the participants in all years fished P09B permits, although the number of P91B permits fished has increased in recent years. In all other tables in this report, the P09B and P91B permit fisheries have been combined.

Growth in participation levels began in the 1980s and continued through the 1990s. Participation before 1980 was 10 persons or less in the combined P09B and P91B fisheries.

The highest number of participants was 186 persons in 1994. Percent change in the number of unique participants from one year to the next is also given in Table 4 for each year. The number of participants increased an average of 26.3% per year from 1975 through 1994.

Table 4
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Number of Persons Who Fished
By Fishery Code and Year

Year	P09B Persons Fished	P91B Persons Fished	P09B+P91B Persons Fished	Unique Persons Who Fished	Change From Prior Year
1975	4	0	4	4	.
1976	5	0	5	5	25.0%
1977	7	0	7	7	40.0%
1978	8	0	8	8	14.3%
1979	9	1	10	10	25.0%
1980	16	8	24	24	140.0%
1981	25	5	30	30	25.0%
1982	46	6	52	52	73.3%
1983	72	9	81	81	55.8%
1984	99	12	111	111	37.0%
1985	96	8	104	104	-6.3%
1986	79	4	83	83	-20.2%
1987	86	7	93	93	12.0%
1988	94	13	107	107	15.1%
1989	89	13	102	101	-5.6%
1990	120	13	133	133	31.7%
1991	142	14	156	156	17.3%
1992	131	14	145	145	-7.1%
1993	161	14	175	174	20.0%
1994	166	20	186	186	6.9%

**The highest participation
level since 1975 was 186
persons**

Participant Turnover

The number of unique participants from 1975 through 1994 was larger than the number of participants in any single year because of turnover in the fishery participants. New participants entered the fishery in most years while other participants dropped out. In Table 5, the number of total, new and first-year participants and the number of drop-outs is given by year for the pot shrimp fishery. A person who did not fish in the previous year was counted as a "new" participant. Persons were counted as "first-year" participants in the first year they fished during the 1975 through 1994 period. A person could be counted as a "new" participant in more than one year, but could only be counted once as a "first-year" participant.

Table 5
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Turnover in Participation By Year

Year	Total Participants	New Participants	Percent New	First-Year Participants	Percent First-Year	Drop Outs	Percent Drop-Outs
1975	4	4	.	4	.	.	.
1976	5	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%
1977	7	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%
1978	8	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	2	25.0%
1979	10	6	60.0%	6	60.0%	4	40.0%
1980	24	17	70.8%	16	66.7%	3	12.5%
1981	30	19	63.3%	17	56.7%	13	43.3%
1982	52	31	59.6%	30	57.7%	9	17.3%
1983	81	48	59.3%	45	55.6%	19	23.5%
1984	111	60	54.1%	59	53.2%	30	27.0%
1985	104	42	40.4%	37	35.6%	49	47.1%
1986	83	38	45.8%	32	38.6%	59	71.1%
1987	93	42	45.2%	33	35.5%	32	34.4%
1988	107	48	44.9%	37	34.6%	34	31.8%
1989	101	38	37.6%	24	23.8%	44	43.6%
1990	133	65	48.9%	44	33.1%	33	24.8%
1991	156	75	48.1%	61	39.1%	52	33.3%
1992	145	54	37.2%	40	27.6%	65	44.8%
1993	174	80	46.0%	53	30.5%	51	29.3%
1994	186	67	36.0%	47	25.3%	55	29.6%

An average of 45.8 % of the pot shrimpers in any of the years from 1976 through 1994 had not fished in the previous year and were considered new participants. About 36.6 % of the participants each year entered the fishery for the first-time while about 34.5 % of the participants dropped out.

Years of Participation

In Tables 6 and 7, the participants in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery are categorized by the number of years fished and by the combination of years they fished. Table 6 covers the last 10 years of the fishery from 1985 through 1994. Table 7 covers the most recent four years of the fishery, 1991 through 1994.

Since 1985, 44% of the shrimpers only fished in one year

Of the 498 unique participants who fished during the 10-year period from 1985 through 1994, the largest percentage, 44.0 % (219 persons) fished only one year (Table 6). Those persons who fished two years (110 persons) made up 22.1 % and the 116 persons who fished from three to five years made up 23.3 %. Only 10.6 % of the participants (53 persons) from 1985 through 1994 fished more than five years.

A total of 331 unique persons fished in the four years from 1991 through 1994. The percentage of persons fishing one year (43.5 %) during this shorter period was similar to the percentage who fished one year during the longer time period from 1985 through 1994 (Table 7). About 14.8 % (49 persons) fished in all four years, 13.6 % (45 persons) fished in three of the four years, and 28.1 % (93 persons) fished in two years.

Table 6
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Participation History
Number of Years Fished and Year Combinations

Years Fished	Total People	Year Combinations	94	93	92	91	90	Years 89	88	87	86	85
10	8	94-93-92-91-90-89-88-87-86-85	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	6	94-93-92-91-90-89-88-87-86-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
		94-93-92-91-90-89-88-86-85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
		94-93-92-91-90-88-87-86-85	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
		93-92-91-90-89-88-87-86-85	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	94-93-92-91-90-89-88-87-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
		94-93-92-89-88-87-86-85	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
		94-93-91-90-89-88-87-86-	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
		92-91-90-89-88-87-86-85	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	16	94-93-92-91-90-89-88-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0
		94-93-92-91-90-89-85	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2
		94-93-92-91-90-88-87-	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
		94-93-92-91-90-88-86-	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		94-93-92-91-90-87-85	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		94-92-91-90-89-88-86-	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
		93-92-91-90-87-86-85	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
		93-91-90-89-88-87-86-	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
		92-91-90-89-88-87-85	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
		92-91-90-88-87-86-85	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
		92-91-89-88-87-86-85	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
		91-90-89-88-87-86-85	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	15	94-93-92-90-89-88-	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
		94-93-91-90-89-88-	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
		94-92-91-90-89-88-	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
		94-91-88-87-86-85	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
		94-90-89-88-87-86-	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
		93-92-91-90-89-88-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
		93-90-89-87-86-85	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
		93-89-88-87-86-85	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
		92-91-89-88-87-86-	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
		91-90-89-88-87-86-	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
		91-89-88-87-86-85	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
		90-89-88-87-86-85	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	26	94-93-92-91-90-	11	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
		94-93-92-91-85	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		94-93-91-90-89-	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
		94-91-90-88-87-	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
		94-90-89-88-86-	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
		93-92-91-90-86-	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
		93-92-90-88-86-	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		92-91-90-89-88-	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
		92-91-90-89-87-	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
		92-91-90-86-85	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Table 6
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Participation History
Number of Years Fished and Year Combinations

Years Fished	Total People	Year Combinations	94	93	92	91	90	Years 89	88	87	86	85
5	26	91-90-89-88-87-	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
		91-90-89-88-86-	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
		91-88-87-86-85	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
		89-88-87-86-85	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
4	43	94-93-92-91-	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
		94-93-92-90-	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		94-93-90-89-	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
		94-93-88-87-	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
		94-92-91-88-	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
		93-92-91-90-	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
		93-92-90-89-	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
		93-92-88-87-	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
		93-88-87-86-	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
		92-91-90-89-	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
		92-91-90-86-	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
		92-90-89-85	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
		92-89-87-85	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		92-88-87-85	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
		91-90-89-88-	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
		91-89-87-86-	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		91-88-87-86-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
		90-89-86-85	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
		90-88-87-86-	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
		90-88-86-85	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
		90-87-86-85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
		89-88-87-86-	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
		89-88-86-85	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
		89-87-86-85	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
		88-87-86-85	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
3	47	94-93-92-	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		94-93-91-	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		94-93-90-	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		94-93-88-	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
		94-92-91-	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		94-90-85	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		94-87-86-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
		93-92-91-	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
		93-92-86-	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		93-91-90-	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		92-91-90-	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
		92-90-87-	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		92-89-87-	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
		91-90-89-	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
		90-89-88-	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
		90-89-86-	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

Table 6
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Participation History
Number of Years Fished and Year Combinations

Years Fished	Total People	Year Combinations	Years												
			94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85			
3	47	90-89-85	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		
		90-86-85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1			
		89-88-87-	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0			
		88-87-86-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0			
2	110	94-93-	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		94-92-	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		94-91-	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		93-92-	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		93-91-	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		93-88-	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
		93-87-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		
		92-91-	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		92-90-	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		91-90-	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		91-89-	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
		91-88-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
		91-87-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
		90-89-	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0		
		90-85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
		89-88-	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0		
		89-87-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
		88-87-	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0		
		88-85	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		
		87-86-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
		87-85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
		86-85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7		
		1	219	94-	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				93-	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92-	0			0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
91-	0			0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
90-	0			0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0		
89-	0			0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0		
88-	0			0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0		
87-	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0		
86-	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0		
85	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45			
Total Unique People = 498				Year Totals	186	174	145	156	133	101	107	93	83	104	

With a January 1, 1995 qualification date and a 1991-94 eligibility period, at least 331 eligible persons could apply for limited entry permits. The maximum number would be at least 186

187 persons fished in 2 years or more from 1991 through 1994

Table 7
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Participation History
Number of Years Fished and Year Combinations

Years Fished	Total People	Year Combinations	94	93	92	91
4	49	94-93-92-91-	49	49	49	49
3	45	94-93-92-	16	16	16	0
		94-93-91-	8	8	0	8
		94-92-91-	6	0	6	6
		93-92-91-	0	15	15	15
2	93	94-93-	46	46	0	0
		94-92-	2	0	2	0
		94-91-	6	0	0	6
		93-92-	0	14	14	0
		93-91-	0	4	0	4
		92-91-	0	0	21	21
1	144	94-	53	0	0	0
		93-	0	22	0	0
		92-	0	0	22	0
		91-	0	0	0	47
Total Unique People = 331		Year Totals	186	174	145	156

Residency

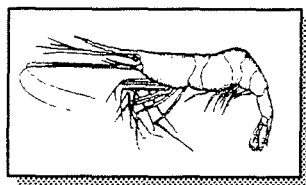
The numbers and percentages of Alaskan residents and non-residents are given in Table 8, by year, for the Southeast pot shrimp fishery. At the time interim use permits are purchased for the fishery, the permit holder certifies his or her residency as defined by 20 AAC 05.240c on the permit application form. Residency in Table 8 was determined from the residency on the application form.

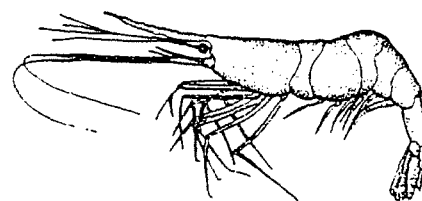
About 94% of all participants since 1975 were Alaskan residents

The majority of persons fishing pot shrimp in Southeast since 1975 have been residents of Alaska. An average of 93.9% of the total participants during the 1975 through 1994 period were Alaskan residents. The percentage of residents was lower during the earlier years, but increased to 95% or higher during the years 1991 through 1994.

Table 8
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Number and Percentage of Alaskan Residents and Non-Residents

		Residency				Totals by Year	
		RESIDENTS		NON-RESIDENTS			
		People	Percent	People	Percent	People	Percent
Fishery	Year						
Pots	1975	4	100.0	0	0	4	100.0
	1976	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
	1977	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	100.0
	1978	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
	1979	7	70.0	3	30.0	10	100.0
	1980	20	83.3	4	16.7	24	100.0
	1981	22	73.3	8	26.7	30	100.0
	1982	43	82.7	9	17.3	52	100.0
	1983	72	88.9	9	11.1	81	100.0
	1984	105	94.6	6	5.4	111	100.0
	1985	97	93.3	7	6.7	104	100.0
	1986	79	95.2	4	4.8	83	100.0
	1987	89	95.7	4	4.3	93	100.0
	1988	102	95.3	5	4.7	107	100.0
	1989	94	93.1	7	6.9	101	100.0
	1990	127	95.5	6	4.5	133	100.0
	1991	149	95.5	7	4.5	156	100.0
	1992	138	95.2	7	4.8	145	100.0
	1993	172	98.9	2	1.1	174	100.0
	1994	179	96.2	7	3.8	186	100.0





Harvest and Gross Earnings

The total, average and median harvest and gross earnings are given in Table 9 by district and year. Total harvest in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery from 1975 through 1994 varied from a low of 5,841 pounds worth an estimated \$12,032 in ex-vessel earnings in 1975 to a high of 737,949 pounds in 1994 worth an estimated \$1,647,657. With few exceptions, the total harvest appeared to vary with the number of participants in the fishery. In recent years, higher participation levels generated larger harvests.

Average harvests per person in the pot shrimp fishery were generally low for all years. The highest average was 4,391 pounds per person in 1991. The overall low average harvests were consistent with the management of the fishery as a supplemental winter fishery.

Harvest by Area

The distribution of harvest and participation patterns since 1990 indicate that most of the pot shrimp fishery has been prosecuted in the southern half of the Southeast administrative area. The largest harvests in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery were produced from Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7 with smaller contributions from District 13 (see Figure 1 for district locations). Districts 1, 2 and 3 are in the Ketchikan management area. District 7 is within the Petersburg/Wrangell area and District 13 is in the Sitka area. These five districts have produced about 80% of the total Southeast pot shrimp harvest since 1990.

The most productive areas within Districts 1, 2 and 3 have included Portland Canal, Behm Canal, Boca de Quadra, Carroll Inlet, southwestern Clarence Strait, Cordova Bay, Tlevak Strait, Kasaan Bay and

Chalmondeley Sound. The most productive areas within District 7 have included areas in Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Blake Channel and Zimovia Strait. The Peril Strait area has produced the largest percentage of the shrimp harvested from District 13.

Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 & 13 are some of the most important districts in terms of harvest and participation

These districts also had the largest participation levels. Other districts with consistent levels of participation, but smaller harvests, were Districts 6, 8 and 10 in the Petersburg/Wrangell management area and District 16 in the northern part of the Juneau management area. Frequently fished areas were Stikine Strait, northern Clarence Strait and Duncan Canal in District 6, southern Frederick Sound/LeConte Bay in District 8, southern Stephens Passage in District 10 and Lituya Bay in District 16.

The fishery was regulated to make Districts 1, 2, 3 & 7 the primary and Districts 6 & 8 the secondary harvest areas

High harvest levels in some districts were not wholly due to shrimp abundance nor to the proximity of those districts to the home ports of the fleet. Concentration of effort in Ketchikan Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7 can be traced, in part, back to the establishment of the fishery by the Board of Fisheries. Management regulations were structured so that the majority of the shrimp harvest would come from those districts. Districts 6 and 8 were managed as secondary districts.

As participation spreads to other districts, production may increase. ADF&G will manage the fisheries in those districts by emergency order closures when harvests exceed the 5-year average harvest for the district.

Table 9
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual
By Fishery, Fishing Section and Year

Fishing District	Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
All Districts	1975	4	1,460	1,470	5,841	\$3,008	\$3,027	\$12,032
	1976	5	2,305	2,457	11,525	\$4,187	\$4,668	\$20,934
	1977	7	2,741	410	19,185	\$7,797	\$1,185	\$54,582
	1978	8	2,966	1,102	23,727	\$2,588	\$935	\$20,707
	1979	10	2,331	752	23,305	\$2,463	\$948	\$24,630
	1980	24	2,595	766	62,276	\$7,589	\$2,243	\$182,144
	1981	30	2,885	1,689	86,544	\$11,234	\$6,026	\$337,028
	1982	52	3,358	1,128	174,604	\$8,739	\$2,860	\$454,412
	1983	81	3,124	1,144	253,021	\$8,028	\$2,952	\$650,233
	1984	111	2,226	974	247,045	\$6,553	\$2,876	\$727,368
	1985	104	2,428	902	252,556	\$6,175	\$2,357	\$642,177
	1986	83	2,921	701	242,465	\$7,981	\$2,184	\$662,382
	1987	93	3,423	907	318,349	\$10,243	\$3,153	\$952,604
	1988	107	3,416	1,172	365,522	\$9,545	\$3,118	\$1,021,319
	1989	101	2,514	927	253,960	\$7,796	\$3,177	\$787,361
	1990	133	3,069	1,169	408,187	\$8,521	\$3,296	\$1,133,355
	1991	156	4,391	1,498	684,930	\$10,481	\$3,817	\$1,635,080
	1992	145	3,231	969	468,540	\$7,003	\$2,055	\$1,015,369
	1993	174	4,054	1,198	705,330	\$8,880	\$2,759	\$1,545,142
	1994	186	3,967	1,763	737,949	\$8,858	\$4,082	\$1,647,657
01	1975	Confidential data						
	1976	Confidential data						
	1977	4	894	215	3,575	\$2,367	\$202	\$9,469
	1978	5	1,140	639	5,701	\$969	\$493	\$4,844
	1979	Confidential data						
	1980	5	4,284	2,473	21,421	\$12,553	\$7,246	\$62,764
	1981	10	1,442	1,016	14,420	\$6,407	\$4,728	\$64,071
	1982	15	1,262	910	18,932	\$2,659	\$484	\$39,880
	1983	24	1,645	767	39,475	\$4,248	\$2,088	\$101,956
	1984	27	1,750	1,024	47,261	\$4,574	\$2,673	\$123,494
	1985	29	1,972	421	57,185	\$4,676	\$997	\$135,595
	1986	20	2,327	578	46,530	\$6,000	\$1,481	\$119,993
	1987	25	2,823	1,211	70,563	\$7,903	\$3,409	\$197,567
	1988	40	3,622	899	144,874	\$9,653	\$2,396	\$386,119
	1989	37	2,912	686	107,762	\$8,635	\$2,053	\$319,511
	1990	36	4,183	1,462	150,577	\$11,025	\$3,868	\$396,898
	1992	32	3,716	704	118,899	\$7,164	\$1,343	\$229,232
	1993	40	3,250	882	130,004	\$6,315	\$1,723	\$252,603
	1994	39	2,928	790	114,198	\$5,576	\$1,472	\$217,451
02	1975	Confidential data						
	1976	4	1,668	1,341	6,671	\$3,169	\$2,547	\$12,675
	1977	Confidential data						
	1978	4	3,267	3,703	13,069	\$2,875	\$3,258	\$11,501

Table 9
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual
By Fishery, Fishing Section and Year

Fishing District	Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
02	1979	6	1,214	1,168	7,283	\$1,471	\$1,472	\$8,827
	1980	5	2,633	2,697	13,165	\$7,715	\$7,902	\$38,573
	1981	9	1,838	1,323	16,543	\$8,282	\$4,862	\$74,541
	1982	9	2,006	1,288	18,057	\$2,678	\$1,366	\$24,104
	1983	12	2,707	1,490	32,482	\$6,850	\$3,844	\$82,196
	1984	18	1,057	586	19,034	\$2,763	\$1,528	\$49,731
	1985	17	2,977	802	50,606	\$7,049	\$1,900	\$119,839
	1986	17	3,998	934	67,969	\$10,430	\$2,441	\$177,305
	1987	23	5,211	1,689	119,844	\$14,624	\$4,755	\$336,360
	1988	22	2,907	1,099	63,962	\$7,773	\$2,937	\$171,010
	1989	11	2,877	3,054	31,642	\$8,607	\$9,141	\$94,679
	1990	21	3,344	544	70,217	\$8,850	\$1,443	\$185,845
	1991	18	4,046	1,193	72,830	\$8,814	\$2,602	\$158,652
	1992	12	4,402	851	52,825	\$8,433	\$1,770	\$101,193
	1993	20	4,047	1,961	80,945	\$7,872	\$3,807	\$157,435
	1994	22	4,034	2,289	88,751	\$7,673	\$4,357	\$168,811
03	1975	Confidential data						
	1976	Confidential data						
	1979	Confidential data						
	1980	Confidential data						
	1981	7	3,305	775	23,133	\$12,259	\$3,877	\$85,814
	1982	11	5,499	1,746	60,488	\$14,600	\$2,624	\$160,601
	1983	11	5,549	2,583	61,036	\$14,312	\$6,664	\$157,433
	1984	14	2,507	1,510	35,095	\$6,544	\$3,941	\$91,610
	1985	10	3,105	715	31,046	\$7,355	\$1,693	\$73,548
	1986	12	5,456	723	65,474	\$14,257	\$1,889	\$171,084
	1987	6	4,329	480	25,975	\$12,187	\$1,350	\$73,120
	1988	7	3,494	1,254	24,456	\$9,345	\$3,353	\$65,418
	1989	6	1,089	428	6,536	\$3,260	\$1,280	\$19,562
	1990	22	1,795	945	39,486	\$4,744	\$2,505	\$104,361
	1991	31	6,051	1,837	187,591	\$13,213	\$4,012	\$409,591
	1992	24	5,424	3,067	130,175	\$10,355	\$5,854	\$248,519
	1993	36	7,305	3,493	262,973	\$14,248	\$6,822	\$512,930
	1994	32	6,696	3,698	214,269	\$12,750	\$7,045	\$407,995
04	1979	Confidential data						
	1980	Confidential data						
	1983	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	Confidential data						
	1989	Confidential data						
	1990	4	553	492	2,211	\$1,466	\$1,305	\$5,864
	1991	5	1,727	234	8,637	\$3,770	\$511	\$18,849

Table 9
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual
By Fishery, Fishing Section and Year

Fishing District	Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
04	1992	Confidential data						
	1993	6	1,285	338	7,711	\$2,510	\$659	\$15,060
05	1978	Confidential data						
	1983	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	Confidential data						
	1988	Confidential data						
	1989	Confidential data						
	1992	Confidential data						
	1993	Confidential data						
	1994	Confidential data						
06	1981	Confidential data						
	1982	6	751	358	4,505	\$2,617	\$1,248	\$15,704
	1983	11	1,164	496	12,806	\$2,997	\$1,280	\$32,966
	1984	8	586	288	4,689	\$1,854	\$926	\$14,829
	1985	6	746	553	4,473	\$2,033	\$1,506	\$12,199
	1986	9	631	528	5,678	\$1,941	\$1,721	\$17,470
	1987	4	307	94	1,228	\$844	\$294	\$3,375
	1988	4	165	141	658	\$457	\$365	\$1,828
	1989	8	1,130	227	9,042	\$3,556	\$682	\$28,448
	1990	8	402	199	3,212	\$1,085	\$588	\$8,676
	1991	11	910	444	10,014	\$2,389	\$1,211	\$26,281
	1992	11	1,407	585	15,477	\$3,465	\$863	\$38,117
	1993	13	1,846	852	23,998	\$5,053	\$2,361	\$65,688
	1994	23	1,514	551	34,817	\$3,845	\$1,203	\$88,440
07	1977	Confidential data						
	1978	Confidential data						
	1979	Confidential data						
	1980	9	1,706	262	15,351	\$4,998	\$768	\$44,978
	1981	8	2,406	1,360	19,249	\$8,602	\$4,760	\$68,818
	1982	15	1,882	599	28,228	\$6,560	\$2,088	\$98,403
	1983	33	2,214	543	73,065	\$5,692	\$1,401	\$187,830
	1984	44	1,879	1,048	82,683	\$5,873	\$3,369	\$258,427
	1985	29	1,988	906	57,646	\$5,273	\$2,347	\$152,909
	1986	22	1,136	965	24,992	\$3,503	\$3,146	\$77,064
	1987	25	1,811	741	45,280	\$5,653	\$2,333	\$141,337
	1988	21	2,230	1,565	46,836	\$6,632	\$4,687	\$139,264
	1989	20	1,835	1,011	36,709	\$5,867	\$3,249	\$117,345
	1990	23	2,473	1,651	56,877	\$7,237	\$4,892	\$166,451
	1991	27	4,185	2,169	112,998	\$11,117	\$5,473	\$300,146
	1992	21	2,053	678	43,115	\$4,902	\$1,695	\$102,950

Table 9
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual
By Fishery, Fishing Section and Year

Fishing District	Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
07	1993	23	3,937	1,753	90,553	\$9,920	\$2,619	\$228,167
	1994	24	4,867	2,380	116,802	\$12,141	\$5,541	\$291,375
08	1980	Confidential data						
	1982	5	442	271	2,211	\$1,542	\$945	\$7,708
	1983	11	444	431	4,882	\$1,145	\$1,112	\$12,596
	1984	18	833	302	14,997	\$2,563	\$587	\$46,135
	1985	7	793	323	5,549	\$2,143	\$880	\$14,999
	1986	7	375	87	2,628	\$976	\$284	\$6,831
	1987	8	193	140	1,542	\$535	\$356	\$4,281
	1988	4	518	160	2,070	\$1,480	\$478	\$5,920
	1989	4	1,294	593	5,176	\$4,122	\$1,885	\$16,490
	1990	13	935	404	12,155	\$2,695	\$1,197	\$35,035
	1991	12	960	544	11,524	\$2,550	\$1,440	\$30,606
	1992	17	958	288	16,292	\$2,324	\$739	\$39,504
	1993	19	965	494	18,331	\$2,371	\$1,217	\$45,046
	1994	19	923	503	17,528	\$2,181	\$1,112	\$41,447
09	1980	Confidential data						
	1981	Confidential data						
	1982	7	587	700	4,109	\$966	\$1,050	\$6,761
	1983	7	864	796	6,045	\$2,224	\$2,030	\$15,566
	1984	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	4	1,530	1,541	6,119	\$5,339	\$5,168	\$21,355
	1988	5	3,186	2,309	15,932	\$9,696	\$7,054	\$48,478
	1989	Confidential data						
	1990	Confidential data						
	1991	5	868	225	4,341	\$3,136	\$814	\$15,681
	1992	Confidential data						
	1993	6	1,231	590	7,386	\$3,268	\$1,682	\$19,608
	1994	5	2,978	2,168	14,890	\$8,361	\$6,712	\$41,805
10	1981	Confidential data						
	1982	Confidential data						
	1983	7	779	601	5,452	\$2,004	\$1,551	\$14,025
	1984	17	776	380	13,200	\$2,496	\$1,222	\$42,438
	1985	18	1,471	603	26,478	\$3,999	\$1,619	\$71,989
	1986	6	2,584	2,556	15,505	\$8,424	\$8,333	\$50,546
	1987	12	1,937	1,085	23,244	\$6,028	\$3,075	\$72,337
	1988	15	2,066	946	30,992	\$6,166	\$2,833	\$92,494
	1989	14	1,571	694	21,997	\$5,048	\$2,231	\$70,675
	1990	14	2,996	949	41,948	\$8,875	\$2,806	\$124,245
	1991	21	3,009	1,026	63,189	\$5,706	\$2,689	\$119,819

Table 9
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual
By Fishery, Fishing Section and Year

Fishing District	Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
10	1992	17	2,070	752	35,183	\$5,275	\$1,930	\$89,674
	1993	15	1,804	1,189	27,060	\$4,891	\$2,790	\$73,369
	1994	20	1,929	557	38,578	\$5,002	\$1,439	\$100,036
11	1982	Confidential data						
	1984	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	Confidential data						
	1988	Confidential data						
	1989	Confidential data						
	1990	Confidential data						
	1991	Confidential data						
	1992	Confidential data						
	1993	Confidential data						
	1994	Confidential data						
12	1979	Confidential data						
	1980	Confidential data						
	1981	Confidential data						
	1982	Confidential data						
	1983	Confidential data						
	1984	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	5	1,112	830	5,561	\$5,169	\$3,163	\$25,847
	1988	4	2,489	1,320	9,956	\$7,949	\$4,173	\$31,795
	1989	9	815	539	7,339	\$3,007	\$1,847	\$27,061
	1990	7	722	551	5,053	\$2,676	\$1,793	\$18,729
	1991	6	2,451	1,121	14,705	\$9,219	\$4,261	\$55,314
	1992	5	1,388	992	6,941	\$4,502	\$3,217	\$22,510
	1993	9	1,740	444	15,659	\$6,284	\$1,624	\$56,558
	1994	14	2,375	1,884	33,244	\$7,040	\$5,720	\$98,559
13	1978	Confidential data						
	1979	Confidential data						
	1980	Confidential data						
	1981	Confidential data						
	1982	9	1,751	443	15,762	\$2,789	\$1,035	\$25,101
	1983	12	1,269	981	15,226	\$3,261	\$2,531	\$39,130
	1984	18	1,173	904	21,116	\$4,112	\$3,185	\$74,011
	1985	11	819	751	9,004	\$2,466	\$2,368	\$27,129
	1986	11	564	323	6,201	\$1,934	\$1,120	\$21,275
	1987	10	1,199	855	11,989	\$4,333	\$3,064	\$43,331
	1988	16	1,212	445	19,394	\$3,695	\$1,358	\$59,122

Table 9
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Individual
By Fishery, Fishing Section and Year

Fishing District	Year	People	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
13	1989	18	1,057	967	19,031	\$3,607	\$3,314	\$64,932
	1990	15	1,413	1,069	21,201	\$4,552	\$3,479	\$68,274
	1991	20	2,106	1,718	42,126	\$7,633	\$6,212	\$152,663
	1992	26	1,566	856	40,713	\$4,598	\$2,551	\$119,551
	1993	23	1,539	751	35,399	\$4,369	\$2,152	\$100,478
	1994	24	2,405	1,681	57,714	\$7,184	\$4,343	\$172,408
14	1980	Confidential data						
	1981	Confidential data						
	1982	Confidential data						
	1983	Confidential data						
	1984	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	Confidential data						
	1988	Confidential data						
	1994	Confidential data						
15	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	Confidential data						
	1991	Confidential data						
	1992	Confidential data						
	1993	5	204	138	1,021	\$730	\$482	\$3,648
	1994	7	232	98	1,623	\$600	\$250	\$4,198
16	1982	5	4,103	870	20,513	\$14,302	\$3,033	\$71,508
	1984	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						
	1986	Confidential data						
	1987	Confidential data						
	1988	Confidential data						
	1999	Confidential data						
	1990	Confidential data						
	1991	Confidential data						
	1992	5	659	735	3,296	\$1,968	\$1,956	\$9,839
	1993	Confidential data						
	1994	Confidential data						
Unknown	1981	Confidential data						
	1984	Confidential data						
	1985	Confidential data						

Harvest by Month

In 1975 through 1979, the majority of the harvest generally was taken in March through July, with substantial December landings in 1975 and January landings in 1977 and 1978. Most of the harvest shifted to May through October in the early 1980s after an egg hatch closure during March and April was implemented. Harvest shifted again to July through October in the mid-1980s. Since 1985, the majority of the pot shrimp harvest was landed during the months of October through February. This followed regulations which closed the season in the most productive districts during the summer months.

The percentage of total participants who fished by month was highest in the months when the harvest was highest. Landings were also made in other months, but the percentages of the total harvest in those months were small.

Concentration of the harvest and participation during the months October through February reflected the open season for the largest producing districts Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7. Districts 6 and 8 are open from May through September, and the remaining districts open from January through December.

Diversification of Fishing Income

In 1993, the 174 unique participants in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery earned 19.1 % of their total fishing income in Alaska for the year from the pot shrimp fishery. Other fisheries they participated in are listed in Table 10 with the number and percentage of persons fished and the earnings and percent of total earnings generated by each fishery.

**Shrimpers earned
19.1% of their total
fishing income from
the pot shrimp
fishery in 1993**

The most common fisheries the shrimpers fished in 1993 were halibut (114 persons), salmon hand and power troll (55 persons), Dungeness crab (29 persons), sablefish (25 persons), miscellaneous saltwater finfish (all gear types, 24 persons), Southeast salmon gill net (16 persons) and rockfish (15 persons). The Alaskan fisheries which generated the largest percentages of the shrimpers' total fishing income were the pot shrimp fishery (19.1 %), halibut (17.7 %), combined hand and power troll (14.1 %), Southeast salmon purse seine (12.5 %), sablefish (10.2 %), Southeast salmon gill net (9.8 %) and Dungeness crab (5.7 %). These combined fisheries contributed 89.1 % of the shrimpers' total Alaskan fishing income for 1993.

Number of Delivery Days

The number of days with pot shrimp deliveries was examined as an indicator of consistency of participation in the fishery. Delivery days were counted as days on which an individual completed fish tickets for the sale of shrimp caught with shrimp pots. The number of delivery days does not necessarily equal the number of fishing days.

Table 10
Diversification of 1993 Alaskan Fishing Income for Participants in the Pot Shrimp Fishery

1993 FISHERY		PERSONS FISHED	PERCENT OF SHRIMPERS	FISHERY EARNINGS	PERCENT OF ALL EARNINGS
Dungeness crab	Statewide, Pots	29	16.7%	\$459,233	5.7%
Freshwater Finfish	Statewide, Beach Seine	2	1.1%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
Halibut	Statewide, Longline	114	65.5%	\$1,433,165	17.7%
Herring Food/Bait	Southeast, Purse Seine	1	0.6%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
Herring Roe	Southeast, Gill Net	2	1.1%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
	Southeast, Purse Seine	1	0.6%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
Herring Spawn on Kelp	Southeast, Pound	8	4.6%	\$31,387	0.4%
King & Tanner Crab	Southeast, Pots	6	3.4%	\$125,007	1.5%
Misc. Marine Invertebrates	Statewide, Diving	9	5.2%	\$102,943	1.3%
Misc. Saltwater Finfish	Statewide, Beach Seine	1	0.6%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
	Statewide, Jigging	5	2.9%	\$3,957	0.0%
	Statewide, Longline	17	9.8%	\$47,712	0.6%
	Statewide, Otter Trawl	1	0.6%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
Rockfish	Southeast, Longline	15	8.6%	\$58,001	0.7%
Sablefish	Southeast, Longline	5	2.9%	\$188,214	2.3%
	Statewide, Longline	20	11.5%	\$636,193	7.9%
Salmon	Bristol Bay, Drift Gill Net	3	1.7%	CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL
	Southeast, Drift Gill Net	16	9.2%	\$789,457	9.8%
	Southeast, Purse Seine	10	5.7%	\$1,013,684	12.5%
	Statewide, Hand Troll	13	7.5%	\$118,472	1.5%
	Statewide, Power Troll	42	24.1%	\$1,016,829	12.6%
Shrimp	Southeast, Pots	174	100.0%	\$1,545,379	19.1%
	Statewide, Trawl	7	4.0%	\$11,045	0.1%
Tanner Crab	Southeast, Pots/Ring Nets	11	6.3%	\$29,547	0.4%
Totals		174	100.0%	\$8,085,093	100.0%

Notes:

Earnings from brown king/Tanner crab, red/blue king crab, red/blue king/Tanner crab, and red/blue/brown king/Tanner crab permit holders are combined in the Southeast king & Tanner crab pot fishery.

Earnings from the statewide abalone and sea urchin diving fisheries are combined with earnings for the statewide misc. marine invertebrates diving fishery.

Earnings from the Southeast shrimp beam and otter trawl fisheries are combined in the Southeast shrimp trawl fishery.

Earnings from the Southeast Tanner crab pot and ring net fisheries are combined in the Southeast Tanner crab pots/ring net fishery.

Shrimpers were categorized by number of delivery days for the years 1975 through 1994. During that period an average of 21.2% made only one delivery per year, 38.7% made two to five deliveries per year, and 19.7% made 6 to 10 deliveries per year. The remaining 20.4% averaged more than 10 delivery days per year.

Almost 60% of the pot shrimpers averaged 5 deliveries or less per year since 1975

In the most recent four years of the fishery, 1991 through 1994, the average percentage of shrimpers with more than 10 deliveries per year was about 5% higher than the 1975 through 1994 average, while the average percentage making 10 deliveries or less per year was lower.

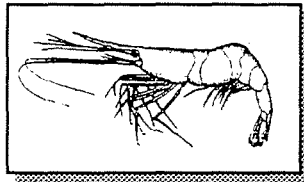
Average Daily Landings

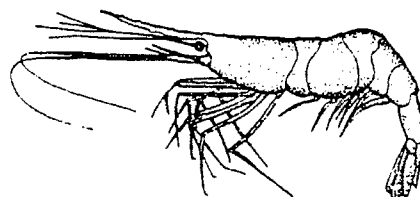
Pot shrimp participants were also categorized by the average pounds of shrimp per delivery day during the 1975 through 1994 period. These data differed from the average pounds landed per person (or vessel) for the entire year in Tables 1, 9 and 13.

Almost 90% of the pot shrimpers averaged 1,000 pounds or less per delivery day during 1975 through 1994. The largest percentage of persons, 49.8%, averaged 101 to 500 pounds per delivery day.

Shrimpers made slightly larger deliveries in the most recent four years of the fishery, 1991 through 1994, than the historic average. The percentage of participants who averaged 1 to 500 pounds per delivery day was about 3% less than during the 1975 through 1994

period, while the percentage in the 501 to 3,000 pound categories increased by about 3.3 %. As in the 1975 through 1994 period, the largest percentage of pot shrimpers during 1991 through 1994 averaged between 101 and 500 pounds per delivery day.





Vessels

The total number of vessels in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery varied from 4 in 1975 to a high of 184 in 1994. In Table 12, the number of vessels fished and the number of persons (or operators) fished is compared by year. The number of vessels was a few less than or equal to the number of people except in 1979, 1986 and 1989, when a few more vessels were fished than people. During the 1975 through 1994 period in the pot shrimp fishery, the ratio of operators to vessels was 1.03 to 1.

Table 12. Number of persons and vessels fished by year in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery

	Number of Persons	Number of Vessels
1975	4	4
1976	5	5
1977	7	7
1978	8	7
1979	10	11
1980	24	24
1981	30	30
1982	52	50
1983	81	73
1984	111	101
1985	104	99
1986	83	86
1987	93	88
1988	107	99
1989	101	102
1990	133	128
1991	156	154
1992	145	140
1993	174	173
1994	186	184

During the 1975
through 1994 period in
the pot shrimp fishery,
the ratio of operators to
vessels was 1.03 to 1

Harvest and Gross Earnings by Vessel

The total, average and median pounds harvested and gross earnings for vessels in Table 13 was similar to the same statistics for persons in Table 1. In years when the number of vessels was less than the number of persons, the average harvest and average gross earnings per vessel were higher than the average harvest and gross earnings per person. For example, in 1994 the average harvest was 3,967 pounds per person but 4,010 pounds per vessel. The average gross earnings in 1994 was \$8,858 per person and \$8,953 per vessel.

Table 13
Total, Average and Median Pounds and Earnings per Vessel
By Fishery and Year

Year	Vessels	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings
75	4	1,460	1,470	5,841	\$3,008	\$3,027	\$12,032
76	5	2,305	2,457	11,525	\$4,187	\$4,668	\$20,934
77	7	2,741	410	19,185	\$7,797	\$1,185	\$54,582
78	7	3,390	639	23,727	\$2,958	\$493	\$20,707
79	11	2,119	620	23,305	\$2,239	\$781	\$24,630
80	24	2,595	766	62,276	\$7,589	\$2,243	\$182,144
81	30	2,885	1,689	86,544	\$11,234	\$6,026	\$337,028
82	50	3,492	1,329	174,604	\$9,088	\$3,140	\$454,412
83	73	3,466	1,144	253,021	\$8,907	\$2,952	\$650,233
84	101	2,446	1,240	247,045	\$7,202	\$3,794	\$727,368
85	99	2,551	964	252,556	\$6,487	\$2,703	\$642,177
86	86	2,819	619	242,465	\$7,702	\$2,051	\$662,382
87	88	3,618	1,014	318,349	\$10,825	\$3,296	\$952,604
88	99	3,692	1,448	365,522	\$10,316	\$4,325	\$1,021,319
89	102	2,490	1,068	253,960	\$7,719	\$3,582	\$787,361
90	128	3,189	1,251	408,187	\$8,854	\$3,432	\$1,133,355
91	154	4,448	1,554	684,930	\$10,617	\$3,817	\$1,635,080
92	140	3,347	972	468,540	\$7,253	\$2,073	\$1,015,369
93	173	4,077	1,192	705,330	\$8,931	\$2,740	\$1,545,142
94	184	4,010	1,573	737,797	\$8,953	\$3,797	\$1,647,367

Vessel Length

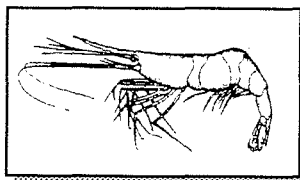
Vessels fished in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery were grouped by vessel length in Table 14. Vessels 30 to 39 feet long made up the largest percentage (43.3%) of all vessels fished from 1978 through 1994. About 22% were less than 30 feet in length and 27% were 40 to 49 feet. Only 7% of the vessels were larger than 50 feet. Size distribution of vessels fished in 1991 through 1994 was similar to the distribution for 1978 through 1994. The average vessel length in 1994 was 36.7 feet.

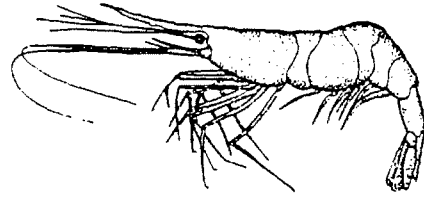
Table 14
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Number of Vessels by Vessel Length and Year

	Vessel Length													
	Under 20 ft.		20 - 29 ft.		30 - 39 ft.		40 - 44 ft.		45 - 49 ft.		50 - 59 ft.		60 - 69 ft.	
	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%
Year														
1978	0	0	0	0	3	42.9	0	0	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0
1979	0	0	1	9.1	3	27.3	1	9.1	3	27.3	1	9.1	1	9.1
1980	0	0	6	25.0	9	37.5	2	8.3	5	20.8	2	8.3	0	0
1981	3	10.0	1	3.3	14	46.7	5	16.7	5	16.7	2	6.7	0	0
1982	1	2.0	6	12.0	24	48.0	6	12.0	7	14.0	2	4.0	1	2.0
1983	4	5.5	10	13.7	36	49.3	9	12.3	10	13.7	2	2.7	0	0
1984	0	0	20	19.8	44	43.6	14	13.9	15	14.9	6	5.9	0	0
1985	1	1.0	22	22.2	47	47.5	11	11.1	10	10.1	6	6.1	0	0
1986	1	1.2	19	22.1	41	47.7	12	14.0	9	10.5	2	2.3	1	1.2
1987	3	3.4	17	19.3	41	46.6	13	14.8	10	11.4	4	4.5	0	0
1988	1	1.0	19	19.2	40	40.4	17	17.2	13	13.1	5	5.1	2	2.0
1989	3	2.9	20	19.6	43	42.2	14	13.7	11	10.8	5	4.9	1	1.0
1990	7	5.5	22	17.2	55	43.0	19	14.8	17	13.3	5	3.9	0	0
1991	6	3.9	25	16.2	69	44.8	19	12.3	21	13.6	7	4.5	2	1.3
1992	2	1.4	28	20.0	56	40.0	21	15.0	19	13.6	9	6.4	0	0
1993	4	2.3	37	21.4	72	41.6	29	16.8	18	10.4	11	6.4	0	0
1994	6	3.3	39	21.2	73	39.7	31	16.8	19	10.3	13	7.1	1	0.5
Totals by Length	42	2.7	292	18.9	670	43.3	223	14.4	195	12.6	83	5.4	9	0.6

Table 14
Southeast Pot Shrimp Fishery
Number of Vessels by Vessel Length and Year

	Vessel Length								Year Totals	
	70 - 79 ft.		80 - 89 ft.		Over 100 ft.		Unknown			
	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%	Vessels	%
Year										
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100.0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.1	11	100.0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	100.0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	100.0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6.0	50	100.0
1983	0	0	1	1.4	0	0	1	1.4	73	100.0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.0	101	100.0
1985	2	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	100.0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	86	100.0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	100.0
1988	1	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	99	100.0
1989	2	2.0	0	0	1	1.0	2	2.0	102	100.0
1990	2	1.6	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	128	100.0
1991	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	4	2.6	154	100.0
1992	2	1.4	0	0	0	0	3	2.1	140	100.0
1993	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	173	100.0
1994	2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	100.0
Totals by Length	13	0.8	1	0.1	1	0.1	20	1.3	1549	100.0





Feasibility of Limited Entry

The Commission has been petitioned to limit entry in the Southeast pot shrimp fishery. In order for CFEC to limit the fishery, it must find that limited entry will promote the conservation and sustained yield management of the fishery resource and the economic health and stability of the fishery.

The number of participants in the pot shrimp fishery has been increasing an average of 26.3 % per year since 1975. Limitation of the fishery at this time would lock in a maximum number which would be at least equal to the highest level of participation ever experienced in the pot shrimp fishery, but without limited entry the fishery will likely continue to grow.

Tim Koeneman, ADF&G shellfish biologist, read that worldwide production of natural and cultured shrimp had declined, and thought that may have increased demand for Alaskan shrimp and bolstered ex-vessel prices. The Southeast fishery supports Alaska's largest shrimp fisheries and has responded to increased market demand through increased participation and fishing effort. Market-driven stimulation of fishing effort can sometimes be short-lived, but Koeneman expected effort to continue increasing at least in the near future.

Pressure on the pot shrimp fishery may continue to grow as other fisheries become more restricted. The pot shrimp fishery is one of only a few open access

fisheries in Southeast. Southeast salmon fisheries, most herring fisheries, king crab, Tanner crab and sablefish fisheries have been limited. Southeast Dungeness crab fisheries are under a four-year moratorium and are presently being considered for limited entry. Recent IFQ restrictions in sablefish and halibut fisheries, further reductions of salmon troll quotas and closure of the Wrangell sawmill could result in more people turning to the open access shrimp fishery as a source of income. A court decision granting shellfish harvesting rights in Puget Sound to the Indian Tribes of Washington has already generated inquiries from Washington fishers about the Southeast pot shrimp fishery.

Intense fishing and late reporting of harvest could jeopardize resource conservation

Increased effort has begun to create problems in the fishery. Fishing has become more intense in some districts, and ADF&G reports pot soak times may be getting shorter. With shorter soak times, smaller shrimp captured in pots may not have time to escape through the pot webbing, the size of which was regulated to protect smaller shrimp and the future reproductive capacity of the resource. The accuracy and timeliness of harvest reporting may be compromised in intense fishing situations, and may jeopardize the fishery resource if guideline harvest ranges are exceeded before managers can total the harvest and close the fishery. These factors are creating conservation concerns for the fishery resource.

Early closure of district fisheries due to high effort eliminated fall and winter income for some fishers

The economic aspects of the pot shrimp fishery have also changed with increased participation and effort. The pot shrimp fishery has been managed to provide supplemental income to fishers during the fall and winter months. Although few participants rely solely on the shrimp fishery, the average shrimper in 1993 earned 19.1 % of his or her fishing income from the Southeast fishery. With increased

Limiting entry for the entire Southeast area may be preferable to limiting only part of the fishery

effort and participation in 1995, the fishing season in Districts 6 and 8, normally open from May through September, was closed by emergency order in June. A dependable source of income in the winter months for those who fished Districts 6 and 8 was no longer available.

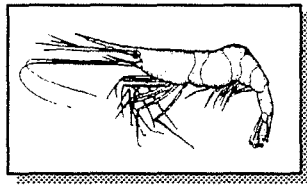
The Commission has within its authority the ability to propose limited entry for a portion of the Southeast area if it is determined to be more appropriate than limiting Southeast as a whole. The pot shrimp fishery does not occur uniformly throughout Southeast Alaska. Some districts are heavily fished and produce a large percentage of the harvest while the fishery in other districts is small and relatively undeveloped. Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 are some of the primary producing areas which also experience the highest participation levels, and have been impacted the most by increased participation and effort. These districts tend to be located mainly in the southern part of the Southeast administrative area.

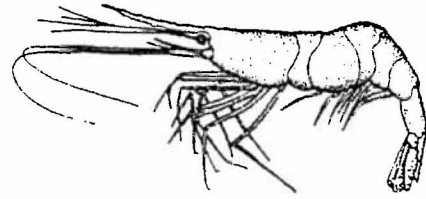
However, Tim Koeneman had reservations about limiting only part of the Southeast pot shrimp fishery. He thought additional effort would concentrate in the areas that remained open to access. The fishery is currently exploring new areas as traditional areas close when guideline harvest ranges are met.

Some of the problems experienced recently in the fishery because of increased participation could possibly be resolved by modifying the Board of Fisheries regulations rather than by limited entry. Such modifications might include requiring shore-based

processing of shrimp, better enforcement of fish ticket reporting and a shorter period within which fish tickets must be filed with ADF&G.

Limited entry would cap participation at current levels. Tim Koeneman felt that limited entry would eliminate the speculators he believes are in the fishery now, and would create a more identifiable fleet which would be helpful for communication and management purposes. Limited entry may also help to prolong the harvest period, thereby prolonging fishing income for the shrimpers during the fall and winter.





Summary

The pot shrimp fishery harvests the largest shrimp species, mainly spot prawns and sidestripe shrimp, and is an important provider of shrimp in Alaska. About 99% of the total shrimp harvested using pot gear in 1993 was produced from Southeast waters. Although Districts 1-3, 6-8, 10 and 13 support the majority of the harvest and effort, the fishery occurs throughout Southeast Alaska.

The fishery is managed using season and gear restrictions, and guideline harvest ranges for some districts. The fishing season was established with the intent of allocating the fishery as a winter fishery to provide supplemental income during the winter months. Most of the harvest in those districts is taken in the months from October through February. Gear is limited to 150 pots.

The number of participants has grown from 4 persons in 1975 to 186 persons in 1994. A total of 593 different people have participated in the fishery since 1975. The number of unique individuals who fished during the 1991 through 1994 period was 331 persons; about 44% of those participants fished in only one year. The fishery is largely an Alaskan-resident fishery. Only about 6% of all participants since 1975 were non-residents.

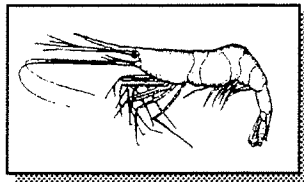
Harvest in the pot shrimp fishery has tended to reflect the number of participants; total harvests increased with increased participation. The average harvest since 1990 has been 600,987 pounds per year and the largest harvest of 737,949 pounds, worth an estimated \$1.65 million (ex-vessel), was landed in 1994. About 19% of the

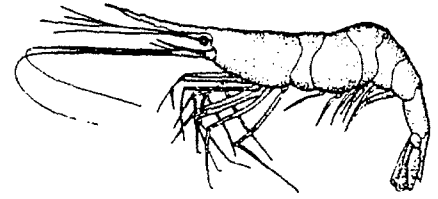
shrimpers' total fishing income from Alaskan fisheries in 1993 was derived from the pot shrimp fishery. The average shrimper earned \$8,858 from the pot shrimp fishery in 1994.

Vessel size in the traditionally "small boat" pot shrimp fishery has changed little since 1978. The average vessel length in the pot shrimp fishery was 36.7 feet in 1994. The largest group of vessels fished from 1978 through 1994 were 30 to 39 feet in length (43 % of all vessels). Only 7 % were larger than 50 feet. Most vessels were fished by only one operator. The ratio of persons fished to vessels fished was 1.03 persons to 1 vessel from 1975 through 1994.

CFEC received petitions from shrimpers in Wrangell and Tenakee Springs asking for limited entry in the pot shrimp fishery. They cited concerns that increasing effort was threatening the health and economic stability of the fishery. ADF&G biologists said the high effort, intense fishery has created some conservation concerns for the shrimp resource. Some of the problems in the fishery probably could be addressed by changes in the management regulations, but growth of participation and effort in the pot shrimp fishery seems likely to continue if the fishery is not limited. The pot shrimp fishery is one of the few open-access fisheries left in Southeast Alaska. Limitations in salmon, herring, sablefish and king and Tanner crab fisheries, the Southeast Dungeness crab fisheries moratorium, IFQs in the halibut and sablefish fisheries, reductions in troll salmon quotas and closure of the Wrangell sawmill may all contribute more effort to the pot shrimp fishery.

The maximum number of limited entry permits would have to be as high as the highest level of participation in any of the four years immediately preceding the qualification date. If the qualification date were January 1, 1995, the maximum number would be at least 186, which has been the highest participation level in the history of the pot shrimp fishery. This number might be lower if the commission were to limit the fishery in only part of the Southeast area, but limitation in one area could displace shrimpers from the limited area into the open-access area. Without limited entry, the number of pot shrimpers may continue to increase as other fisheries become more restrictive. The conservation and economic stresses that are beginning to develop in some areas of the fishery now could worsen if effort continues to grow in the future.





Appendices

The petitions on the following pages were received by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. All petitioners requested limited entry for the Southeast pot shrimp fishery.

- ◆ Petition from the Tenakee Springs Fish & Game Advisory Committee, dated March 31, 1995
- ◆ Petition from Brennon A. Eagle, dated April 13, 1995
- ◆ Petition from Peter C. Wolten, dated April 10, 1995
- ◆ Letter from Larry Painter, dated April 10, 1995
- ◆ Copies of Larry Painter's letter with additional signatures attached, dated April 10, 1995 (received May 4 and 18, 1995)

RECEIVED

APR 0

TENAKEE SPRINGS FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Casey A. Lyon, Chairman
PO Box 501
Tenakee Springs, AK 99841

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
ENTRY COMMISSION

March 31, 1995

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway
Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

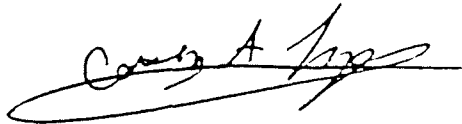
Dear Commissioners:

The Tenakee Springs Advisory Committee requests the Entry Commission establish a moratorium on new entrants into the pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska.

We believe it is necessary to limit the number of participants in the pot shrimp fishery in order to maintain a viable pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska. It is the only commercial shellfish fishery without limited entry. If this unchecked growth is allowed to continue, shrimp seasons will continue to shrink until pot shrimp fishing will no longer be economically feasible.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Casey A. Lyon", written over a horizontal line.

Casey A. Lyon

RECEIVED
APR 18 1995
CFEC

April 10, 1995

Bruce Twomley, Chair
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Commissioner Twomley:

The following Wrangell Pot Shrimp fishermen request that the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission start the process of Limited Entry in the pot shrimp fishery for all of Southeast Alaska. The huge increase in effort coupled with the increase in demand for spot prawns in the marketplace may have disastrous consequences for the long term health of the fishery. Presently, there exists enough effort, if not too much effort to harvest the resource in a timely manner.

A program of Limited Entry is one of the steps that needs to be taken to actively manage this fishery. A rational and active management plan also needs to be adopted by the Board of Fish and implemented by the Department of Fish and Game. When a management plan is adopted by the Board of Fish the Limited Entry plan must already be in place or the chances of a successful management plan will be greatly reduced if the effort is allowed to grow unchecked.

Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

Peter C Wolten
Signature

Box 501 Wrangell AK
Mailing Address

PETER C WOLTEN
Printed Name

City

Signature

Mailing Address

Printed Name

City

Signature

Mailing Address

Printed Name

City

F/V DOWNEAST'R

BRENNON & SUSAN EAGLE

P.O. Box 576 - Wrangell, AK 99929
(907) 874-2162

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APR 14 1995

CFEC

April 13, 1995

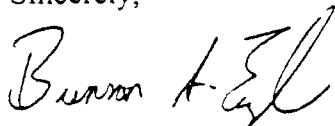
Bruce Twomley, Chair
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Commissioner Twomley:

Enclosed you will find the signatures of 16 Wrangell Pot Shrimp fishermen requesting the start of the limited entry process for this fishery. I collected these signatures during one day and only one person I talked to would not sign and thought this was a bad idea.

If you would be interested in coming to Wrangell I would be willing to help set up a meeting of the local fishermen. If any other documents are needed or if I can be of any help please let me know.

Sincerely,



Brennon A. Eagle

April 10, 1995

Bruce Twomley, Chair
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

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APR 14 1995
CFEC

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

① Alan N Reeves Box 741
Signature Mailing Address

Alan N Reeves Wrangell AK 99929
Printed Name City

② James E Smith P.O. Box 2025
Signature Mailing Address

James E Smith Wrangell AK 99929
Printed Name City

③ Chad R Smith Box 1878 W-g AK.
Signature Mailing Address

Chad R Smith Box 1878 Wrangell
Printed Name City

RECEIVED

APR 14 1995

CFEC

April 10, 1995

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Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

④ Randall W Easterly Box 1524
Signature Mailing Address

Randall W Easterly Wrangell
Printed Name City

⑤ Steve Thomassen SR Box 742
Signature Mailing Address

STEVE THOMASSEN SR WRANGELL AK
Printed Name City

⑥ Otto F. Forscheitz III PO Box 547 Wrangell
Signature Mailing Address

Otto Forscheitz III Wrangell AK 99929
Printed Name City

April 10, 1995

Bruce Twomley, Chair
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

⑦ Richard Wiederspohn Box 965
Signature Mailing Address

Richard Wiederspohn Wrangell, AK
Printed Name City

⑧ Bruce H Eagle Box 303
Signature Mailing Address

Bruce H Eagle Wrangell, AK
Printed Name City

⑨ Harold R Bailey PO Box 887
Signature Mailing Address

Harold Bailey Wrangell
Printed Name City

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APR 14 1995

CFEC

April 10, 1995

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Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

⑩ Chet Lowell Box 797
Signature Mailing Address

Chet Lowell WRANGELL
Printed Name City

⑪ Vern Phillips Box 522
Signature Mailing Address

VERN PHILLIPS WRANGELL
Printed Name City

⑫ Leland Phillips PO Box 1251
Signature Mailing Address

Leland Phillips Wrangell AK
Printed Name City

RECEIVED

APR 14 1995

April 10, 1995

CFEC

Bruce Twomley, Chair
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

⑬ Brenn A. Eagle Box 576
Signature Mailing Address

Brenn A. Eagle Wrangell AK 99429
Printed Name City

⑭ Chris Guggenbickler P.O. Box 1491 Wrg. AK
Signature Mailing Address

Chris Guggenbickler (907) 874-2015
Printed Name City

⑮ Michael T. Lockabe P.O. Box 1542
Signature Mailing Address

MICHAEL T. LOCKABE WRANGELL, ALASKA 99429
Printed Name City 907-874-3723

April 10, 1995

APR 14 1995

CFEC

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Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.

16

C. Taylor Box 1381 WRANGELL, AK 98929
Signature Mailing Address

Chuck Taylor Wrangell AK
Printed Name City

Signature Mailing Address

Printed Name City

Signature Mailing Address

Printed Name City

April 21, 1995

Bruce Twomley, Chair
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy., Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801

MAY 15 1995

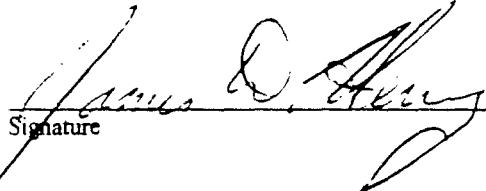
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
ENTRY COMMISSION

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Thank you for your timely consideration of this request.



Signature

Box 1675- Wrangell AK. 99929

Mailing Address

JAMES D Henry

Printed Name

P 9132511R 19358

City

Signature

Mailing Address

Printed Name

City

Signature

Mailing Address

Printed Name

City

April 10, 1995

Mr. Kurt Schelle
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway, #109
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RECEIVED

APR 12 1995

CFEC

Dear Mr. Schelle,

The pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska needs to be limited sometime this year. An implementation date of January 1, 1995 would be best for the fishery.

Limitation of other fisheries, effects of the "Boldt II" decision, and the availability of floating processors buying live shrimp of any size have increased the fishing effort and fishing intensity in the pot shrimp fishery. The pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska is one of the only productive fisheries open to entry

In the past the Alaska Board of Fisheries has implemented fishing seasons, pot limits, mesh restrictions and cotton escape panels to help sustain the fishery. These measures are no longer enough. Limited entry is needed to stop additional overcrowding on the fishing grounds. Limited entry is needed so that the fleet can continue to realize an economic benefit, and the shrimp resource will be protected from over harvest.

Two examples of increasing effort and catches are Ernest Sound (District 7) and Peril Strait (Subdistrict 13-C). The information below was obtained by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

First, in Ernest Sound 19 boats caught 34,000 pounds during the 1986 season. During the 1993 season 22 boats caught 98,000 pounds. So far this season 29 boats caught 171,000 pounds.

Second, most of the fishery in District 13 happens in Peril Strait where 8 boats caught 9,000 pounds of shrimp during the 1986 season. During the 1993 season 22 boats caught 38,000 pounds. This season, 36 boats caught 81,000 pounds.

I do not believe either of these areas can sustain this type of effort and harvest. This situation occurred primarily because a floating processor was present during the peak of the season in each fishing area, and was compounded by the high price for live shrimp of any size. Additionally, in Ernest Sound tender vessels were available. What this all means is that fishermen no longer have to run to port in order to deliver or market their harvest. They do not have to sort and discard the smaller shrimp. In combination, more time is available for actual fishing, soak times are reduced, the minimum mesh is not sorting out the small

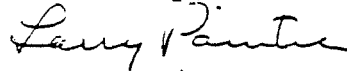
shrimp, the entire harvest is increasing mainly due to the sale of small shrimp, and the small shrimp are the future spawners.

If the fishery is not limited this year a number of speculators and late arrivals will enter the fishery causing a greater problem. There is a strong interest from Puget Sound homeported boats to enter the SE pot shrimp fishery. The entrance of floating processors on the scene brings another dimension with additional fishing vessels.

A fair solution to the problem would be to give a permit to all fishermen that held a permit before January 1, 1995, all permits would be non-transferrable and have no value. When a permit falls out of the fishery because of retirement, sickness, death, or other reasons, then that permit is not reissued to another fisherman. When the number of available permits has been reduced to a level that CFEC establishes as economically viable to the fishermen and biologically viable for the shrimp resource, then that will be the maximum number of permits for the shrimp pot fishery.

I am currently fishing shrimp and can be contacted through Alaska Glacier Seafoods, P.O. Box 209, Petersburg, Alaska, 99833, telephone (907) 772-3333. My home address is P.O. Box 6181, Ketchikan, Alaska, 99901. My home telephone is (907) 225-5279. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,



Larry Painter
F/V Sabrina

cc: Dave Ohmer, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, Petersburg
Craig Priebe, Silver Lining Seafoods, Ketchikan
Steve Thommassen, Jr., Wrangell
Brad Johnson, Ketchikan
Timothy Koeneman, ADF&G, Petersburg

April 10, 1995

Mr. Kurt Schelle
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway, #109
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RECEIVED
MAY 04 1995
CFEC

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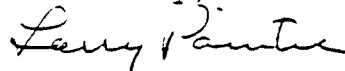
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F/V Sabrina

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Craig Priebe, Silver Lining Seafoods, Ketchikan
Steve Thommassen, Jr., Wrangell
Brad Johnson, Ketchikan
Timothy Koeneman, ADF&G, Petersburg

Those persons below support the need for limited entry in the SE
pot shrimp fishery.

PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Brennan A. Eagle	Box 576 Wrangell AK	Brennan A. Eagle
Chris C. Guggenbuckler	Box 1491 Wrangell, AK	Chris Guggenbuckler
Bruce S. Ward	Box 1501 Wrangell, AK	Bruce S. Ward
STEVE THOMASSEN SR	Box 742 WRANGELL AK	Steve Thomassen
STEVE THOMASSEN JR	PO BOX 468 WRANGELL	Steve Thomassen
Jim Smith	P.O. Box 2025 Wrangell	Jim Smith
Alan Norheim	P.O. Box 878 Petersburg AK	Alan Norheim
Alan Reeves	P.O. Box 741 Wrangell AK 99929	Alan Reeves
Randy Easterly	PO Box 1524 Wrangell, AK 99929	Randy Easterly
Q. Powell Jr.	P.O. Box 797 WRANGELL, AK 99929	Q. Powell Jr.
PAUL L. Norheim	P.O. Box 7284 Petersburg AK	Paul L. Norheim
Harold Bailey	P.O. Box 887 Wrangell 99929	Harold Bailey
C.H. Traylor	P.O. Box 1381 WRANGELL 99929	C.H. Traylor
C.H. TRAYLOR		

April 10, 1995

MAY 18 1995

Mr. Kurt Schelle
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway, #109
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Schelle,

The pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska needs to be limited sometime this year. An implementation date of January 1, 1995 would be best for the fishery.

Limitation of other fisheries, effects of the "Boldt II" decision, and the availability of floating processors buying live shrimp of any size have increased the fishing effort and fishing intensity in the pot shrimp fishery. The pot shrimp fishery in Southeast Alaska is one of the only productive fisheries open to entry

In the past the Alaska Board of Fisheries has implemented fishing seasons, pot limits, mesh restrictions and cotton escape panels to help sustain the fishery. These measures are no longer enough. Limited entry is needed to stop additional overcrowding on the fishing grounds. Limited entry is needed so that the fleet can continue to realize an economic benefit, and the shrimp resource will be protected from over harvest.

Two examples of increasing effort and catches are Ernest Sound (District 7) and Peril Strait (Subdistrict 13-C). The information below was obtained by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

First, in Ernest Sound 19 boats caught 34,000 pounds during the 1986 season. During the 1993 season 22 boats caught 98,000 pounds. So far this season 29 boats caught 171,000 pounds.

Second, most of the fishery in District 13 happens in Peril Strait where 8 boats caught 9,000 pounds of shrimp during the 1986 season. During the 1993 season 22 boats caught 38,000 pounds. This season, 36 boats caught 81,000 pounds.

I do not believe either of these areas can sustain this type of effort and harvest. This situation occurred primarily because a floating processor was present during the peak of the season in each fishing area, and was compounded by the high price for live shrimp of any size. Additionally, in Ernest Sound tender vessels were available. What this all means is that fishermen no longer have to run to port in order to deliver or market their harvest. They do not have to sort and discard the smaller shrimp. In combination, more time is available for actual fishing, soak times are reduced, the minimum mesh is not sorting out the small

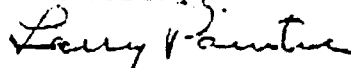
shrimp, the entire harvest is increasing mainly due to the sale of small shrimp, and the small shrimp are the future spawners.

If the fishery is not limited this year a number of speculators and late arrivals will enter the fishery causing a greater problem. There is a strong interest from Puget Sound homeported boats to enter the SE pot shrimp fishery. The entrance of floating processors on the scene brings another dimension MAY 18 1995
additional fishing vessels.

A fair solution to the problem would be to give a permit to all fishermen that held a permit before January 1, 1995, all permits would be non-transferrable and have no value. When a permit falls out of the fishery because of retirement, sickness, death, or other reasons, then that permit is not reissued to another fisherman. When the number of available permits has been reduced to a level that CFEC establishes as economically viable to the fishermen and biologically viable for the shrimp resource, then that will be the maximum number of permits for the shrimp pot fishery.

I am currently fishing shrimp and can be contacted through Alaska Glacier Seafoods; P.O. Box 209, Petersburg, Alaska, 99833, telephone (907) 772-3333. My home address is P.O. Box 6181, Ketchikan, Alaska, 99901. My home telephone is (907) 225-5279. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,



Larry Painter
F/V Sabrina

cc: Dave Ohmer, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, Petersburg
Craig Priebe, Silver Lining Seafoods, Ketchikan
Steve Thommassen, Jr., Wrangell
Brad Johnson, Ketchikan
Timothy Koeneman, ADF&G, Petersburg

MAY 18 1995

Those persons below support the need for limited entry in the SE
pot shrimp fishery.

PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Will Jones Jr	Box 72 Klawock	Will Jones Jr
Bill Kemperman	Box 65 CRAIG Box 14365 Thorne Bay	AL MICHAEL L. DODD William J. Kemperman
James Baines	Box 45 Craig	James F Baines
Tommy D. Hansen	Box 140 CRAIG P.O. Box 234 Craig	AL PATOTZKA Tommy D. Hansen
Quent Jones	Box 108 Craig	
Rick Jones	Box 206 Craig	Rick Jones
Steve Merritt	Box 332, Craig	Steve Merritt
Lewis Hiatt	Box 92 Craig	Lewis Hiatt
John Hansen		
DAVID ASPLUND	Box 231 Craig	David Asplund
Harrell B. Wortman	PO Box 271 Craig	Harrell B. Wortman
William L. Farmer	Box 325 Craig PO Box 336 Craig	William L. Farmer
Scott W. Dugan	Box 340 Craig	Scott W. Dugan
Thomas J. Tuttle	E. H. Coffman Corp Box 37 CRAIG, AK 99921	Thomas J. Tuttle
Mike Harding	PO Box 599 Craig AK 99921	Mike Harding

MAY 18 1995

Those persons below support the need for limited entry in the SE
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SIGNATURE

JACK LONGH

Box 6183 KTN. AK.

Bran Johnson

707743 Ktn AK

DONALD E Westlund

Po Box 7583 KTN AK

DAVID E. Hashagen

Po Box 23008 KTN AK (31 yrs)

Deborah Edwards

Po Box 7143 Ktn, AK

CHARLES R BELLON

304 WASH ST. KETCHIKAN, AK.

Rory Bifoss

P.O. Box 7144 Ketchikan, AK.

Robert L. Miller III

5655 So Tongass Ketchikan AK

GENE O. MORSE

P.O. Box 5906, KETCHIKAN, AK

Richard Osting

3204 S. Tongass

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Judy J. Furlan

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J. J. Gibbons

Box 307

" "

J. J. Gibbons

Dennis W. Watson

Box 134

Craig AK

Dennis W. Watson

MAY 18 1995

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MISSION

Those persons below support the need for limited entry in the SE
pot shrimp fishery.

PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
DANNY J. Knight	P.O. Box 6912 K-town 99701	
Dennis Northrup	Box 1159 Ward Cove AK	

MAY 18 1995

ENTRY COMMISSION