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Prince William Sound Shrimp Pot Fisheries, 2010–2017

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Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics		
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations		
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A	
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	e	
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE	
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV	
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)	
liter	L			confidence interval	CI	
meter	m			correlation coefficient		
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		(multiple)	R	
millimeter	mm	east	E	correlation coefficient (simple)	r	
Weights and measures (English)		north	N	covariance	cov	
	cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	south	S	degree (angular)	°
	foot	ft	west	W	degrees of freedom	df
	gallon	gal	copyright	©	expected value	E
	inch	in	corporate suffixes:		greater than	>
	mile	mi	Company	Co.	greater than or equal to	≥
	nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
	ounce	oz	Incorporated	Inc.	less than	<
	pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	less than or equal to	≤
	quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (base 10)	log	
Time and temperature		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.	
		exempli gratia		minute (angular)	'	
	day	d	(for example)	e.g.	not significant	NS
	degrees Celsius	°C	Federal Information Code	FIC	null hypothesis	H ₀
	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	id est (that is)	i.e.	percent	%
	degrees kelvin	K	latitude or longitude	lat or long	probability	P
	hour	h	monetary symbols		probability of a type I error	
	minute	min	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
	second	s	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability of a type II error	
	Physics and chemistry		registered trademark	®	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
all atomic symbols			trademark	™	second (angular)	"
alternating current		AC	United States		standard deviation	SD
ampere		A	(adjective)	U.S.	standard error	SE
calorie		cal	United States of America (noun)	USA	variance	
direct current		DC	U.S.C.	United States Code	population sample	Var var
hertz		Hz	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations		
horsepower		hp		(e.g., AK, WA)		
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)		pH				
parts per million		ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰					
volts	V					
watts	W					

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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the most recent fishing seasons and management actions for commercial and noncommercial (personal use, subsistence, and sport fish) shrimp pot fisheries managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) in the Prince William Sound Management Area (Area E) through the 2017 season. Spot shrimp *Pandalus platyceros* is the targeted species in this fishery, although coonstripe shrimp *Pandalus hypsinotus* are harvested to a lesser extent. The shrimp pot fishery season runs from April 15 to September 15 for all commercial and noncommercial fisheries. Harvest in the 2017 commercial and noncommercial fisheries was 67,421 lb and 91,827 lb, respectively. Total harvest was 159,248 lb or 95% of the 167,000 lb total allowable harvest (TAH). Catch per unit effort (CPUE) in the department index survey has remained stable with an average of 2.19 lb per pot from 2010 to 2017 of all-sized shrimp and 1.51 lb per pot of marketable-sized shrimp (≥ 32 mm carapace length). CPUE in the commercial fishery over the same time period fluctuated because fishing areas were rotated; average CPUE was 2.02 lb per pot in Area 1, 1.64 lb per pot in Area 2, and 1.13 lb per pot in Area 3. Noncommercial fishery CPUE (where effort is measured in pot-days) averaged 1.7 lb per pot-day between 2010 and 2014 and increased to a 2.1 lb per pot-day average between 2015 and 2017. Commercial and noncommercial fisheries combined remained within the TAH between 2010 and 2017 for all years except 2016. Percentage of the TAH harvested has ranged from 60% to 128%. The TAH is set at the lower 90% confidence interval of maximum sustained yield (MSY) and is therefore a conservative estimate of sustainable allowable harvest.

Key words: Prince William Sound, Area E, spot shrimp, *Pandalus platyceros*, coonstripe shrimp, *Pandalus hypsinotus*, assessment, management, commercial, noncommercial, Alaska Board of Fisheries

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the most recent fishing seasons and management actions that occurred in the Prince William Sound (PWS) commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence shrimp pot fisheries. The boundaries of the PWS Area (Registration Area E) historically included waters within PWS and territorial waters of Alaska outside of PWS between the longitudes of Cape Fairfield (148°50.25'W long) and Cape Suckling (143°53' W long; Figure 1). In 2001, the eastern boundary was moved to 144°00'W long, making the regulatory boundaries consistent among all state shellfish and groundfish fisheries.

The PWS Area for commercial fisheries is divided into the Inside and Outside Districts (Figure 1). The Inside District is defined as waters enclosed by lines from Point Whittard to Point Bentinck, from Cape Hinchinbrook to Zaikof Point, and from Cape Cleare to Cape Puget. The Outside District, made up of Gulf of Alaska waters 0–3 miles from shore, is further divided into 2 sections: Western and Eastern. The Western Section includes waters between Cape Fairfield and 147°00'W long, and the Eastern Section includes waters between 147°00'W long and 144°00'W long.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) manages shrimp fisheries within the PWS Area; the Division of Commercial Fisheries manages the commercial shrimp fishery and the Division of Sport Fish manages noncommercial shrimp fisheries (sport, personal use, and subsistence). The Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) establishes management regulations, determines reasonable opportunity for subsistence, and the department uses its emergency order (EO) authority to make adjustments to fishing time and area. The board schedules regular meetings for shellfish on a triennial basis.

There are commercial and noncommercial shrimp pot fisheries that target spot shrimp *Pandalus platyceros* and, to a limited extent, coonstripe shrimp *Pandalus hypsinotus*. These pandalid shrimp are protandric hermaphrodites, first maturing as males and, as they get larger, later transitioning to females. Spot shrimp may reach sexual maturity by their third year, and eggs are

typically found on females from October to March. A department tagging study in PWS between 1983 and 1986 indicated that spot shrimp lifespans may range from 7 to 10 years (Kimker et al. 1996). Although spot shrimp are typically caught in greatest concentrations around 60 fathoms, they occur at depths between 2 and 250 fathoms.

The commercial fishery is allocated 40% of the total allowable harvest (TAH) in years when the TAH exceeds 110,000 lb (5 AAC 31.214; Table 1). Commercial shrimp harvests are monitored inseason through department fish tickets (5 AAC 39.130) with additional information from required inseason reporting on fishing location and effort (5 AAC 31.245). Logbooks are also required for this fishery. Reporting requirements specify that all shrimp retained, including harvest retained for personal use or used as bait, must be reported on department fish tickets. Also, regulations specify that only 50% of the harvest may come from a single statistical area (5AAC 31.214).

The noncommercial fishery is allocated 60% of the TAH and in years when the TAH exceeds 110,000 lb, a commercial fishery is opened. However, the noncommercial fishery will still open if the TAH falls below the commercial fishery threshold. Noncommercial harvest is currently monitored through a permit with a catch log, and data are analyzed postseason. Permits record location, effort, and harvest and are used to evaluate fishery dynamics.

Harvests from both commercial and noncommercial PWS shrimp pot fisheries are incorporated into a surplus production model to establish TAH and guideline harvest levels (GHLs) within the fisheries.

Data collected from the commercial and noncommercial PWS shrimp pot fisheries, as well as from department index surveys, provide the information necessary to manage PWS spot shrimp. This report gives background information on spot shrimp fisheries in PWS and summarizes available and relevant information for continued sustainable management of these fisheries.

RESEARCH

STOCK ASSESSMENT

The PWS shrimp pot survey has changed since its inception. The survey began in 1989 as part of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) damage assessment process, and the department initiated an annual survey using pot gear to assess oiled spot shrimp in PWS (Trowbridge 1992, 1994). Variable numbers of pots were set at each survey site during these first 3 years of the survey. Between 1989 and 1991 there were 6 stations set on the survey (Unakwik, Golden, Culross, Herring Bay, Green Island, and north of Chenega [site later referred to as Junction Island]; Figure 2) using 2 depth strata: 20–70 fathoms and 70–120 fathoms. The survey transitioned into an abundance index assessment tool starting in 1992; south Chenega and Prince of Wales were added to the survey and fishing depths were standardized to range from 20 to 80 fathoms because survey catch rates dropped precipitously at depths below 80 fathoms in previous surveys (Trowbridge 1994). The survey was also expanded to cover more area: 10 areas are currently surveyed in PWS. The shrimp pots used in the survey are designed to catch all sizes of shrimp in order to evaluate small shrimp and potential recruitment, along with larger more marketable shrimp. These pots do not fit the regulatory guidelines of commercial pot gear and therefore survey catch per unit effort (CPUE) cannot be directly compared with that of the commercial fishery.

In 1992, the annual survey was standardized to a set of 4 strings at each survey site. Each string of standardized gear was made up of 11 pots spaced approximately 10 fathoms apart on a groundline with buoys at each end. In 2009, the Green Island station was eliminated due to regular gear loss from heavy currents and a new survey site was added at Long Bay. In 2012, another new survey site was added at Bald Head Chris to provide better area coverage, and in 2013, an additional survey site was added in the Valdez Arm area (in the nonsubsistence area), to obtain fishery-independent data in this area of high noncommercial (sport and personal use) harvest.

In 2016, the number of pots on each string was reduced from 11 to 5 pots. This allowed the number of strings to be increased to 8 at each survey site, which increased the coverage area. The reduction in number of pots per string should not affect CPUE results because an analysis showed high correlation of CPUE in pots across strings within each survey site.

Data from the survey, specifically CPUE and sex ratios, were used to make management decisions in the 1991 fishery and in subsequent years when the fishery was closed by EO. Sex ratios are important because as noted earlier, spot shrimp are protandrous hermaphrodites, first recruiting to the fishery as males and then transitioning to females as they get larger. The majority of the harvest typically consists of larger shrimp, which are females.

Although a department damage assessment study following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill concluded that PWS spot shrimp may have declined as a result of overfishing, environmental conditions may have also been instrumental in both the decline and slow recovery of spot shrimp in PWS and other shellfish populations throughout the Gulf of Alaska (Trowbridge 1992; Bechtol 1997). Spot shrimp are a sedentary species and there is no indication that they migrate out of an area after settling, making them particularly susceptible to localized and serial depletion.

CPUE in the department's standardized index survey for spot shrimp declined from 0.71 lb/pot in 1992 to 0.29 lb/pot in 1998 (Table 2). After 1998, survey CPUE demonstrated a slow but steady increase in abundance and biomass to a high of 3.94 lb/pot for all shrimp in 2017, and an average of 2.19 lb/pot over the last 8 years (2010–2017; Figure 3). Similarly, index survey results for commercially marketable shrimp with a carapace length of 32 mm or greater also increased from 0.14 lb/pot in 1998 to a high of 1.98 lb/pot in 2016, then decreased slightly in 2017. The CPUE of these larger shrimp averaged 1.51 lb/pot over the last 8 years (Table 2; 2010–2017). Although the CPUE for larger shrimp decreased in 2017, the total catch weight was at its highest level seen in the survey: 1,413 lb with 37,722 shrimp caught. Between 2010 and 2016, the average catch was 730 lb and 14,369 shrimp.

Since 2010, CPUE during index surveys in commercial fishery Area 1 has averaged 2.67 lb/pot, CPUE in Area 2 has averaged 2.89 lb/pot with a high of 5.62 lb/pot in 2017 (this includes all sizes of shrimp; Table 3), whereas Area 3 was lower with an average CPUE of 1.12 lb/pot. Area 3, in the southwestern part of PWS, also has the lowest values for CPUE during the commercial fishery.

The shrimp pot survey occurs in October and sex composition results indicate there was a shift toward a higher proportion of females beginning in 2009. From 1994 to 2008, the percentage of females in the survey catch was 9% or less (Table 2). Starting in 2009, the percentage of female shrimp was above 10% in all years except 2015 and 2017, with an average of 94% of the female shrimp having eggs. Concerns over fishery timing prompted department staff to query the PWS

commercial shrimp pot fishery participants after the first 2017 opening (April 15–April 25) and interviewed participants reported observing less than 5% females with eggs.

Survey results are currently used to assess the relative abundance of spot shrimp in PWS, and these data, along with survey CPUE and total catch weight, are used in combination with harvests from the commercial and noncommercial fisheries each year to model the harvestable surplus of spot shrimp in PWS. Model results provide the following year's TAH and guideline harvest levels (GHLs) for both commercial and noncommercial spot shrimp fisheries. All of the biological metrics from this survey, which are used to examine the relative abundance and composition of spot shrimp in PWS, indicate that the abundance of spot shrimp has been stable or is increasing (depending on area) and that PWS spot shrimp fisheries are sustainable.

MODELING POPULATION DYNAMICS

The population dynamics of spot shrimp in PWS is modeled using the Schaefer surplus production model (Haddon 2011). The equation is written as follows:

$$B_{t+1} = B_t + rB_t \left(1 - \frac{B_t}{K}\right) - C_t, \quad (1)$$

where r is an intrinsic rate of population growth, K is a parameter that corresponds to the unfished equilibrium population size, B_{t+1} is the exploitable biomass at the end of year t or the beginning of year $t+1$, B_t is the exploitable biomass at the start of year t , and C_t is the biomass caught during year t .

Also, an index of relative abundance is generated from the equation:

$$\hat{I}_t = q \frac{\hat{B}_{t+1} + \hat{B}_t}{2}, \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{I}_t$ is an estimated index of relative abundance for year t and q is the catchability coefficient. Taking the average of the biomass levels at the start and end of year t allows catches to be related to biomass more realistically.

The input data to the model are catches (C_t) and CPUE (observed I_t) from 1981 to present. The CPUE data are from 2 sources: the commercial fisheries (1981 to 1988) and the index survey (1989 to present). The CPUE from commercial fisheries is adjusted to the level of the survey CPUE using the ratio of the average of CPUE from 1989 and 1990 to the average of CPUE from 1987 and 1988. The catch data are the total catch weight, which is the summation of catches from the survey and from the commercial and noncommercial fisheries.

The parameters r , K , initial biomass B_0 , and q can then be estimated by minimizing the sum of squares error $\sum (I_t - \hat{I}_t)^2$. The maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is obtained from the equation:

$$MSY = \frac{rK}{4}. \quad (3)$$

To determine the uncertainty in the estimate of *MSY*, a bootstrap analysis is conducted by resampling the residuals between estimated CPUE ($\hat{I}_t$) and observed CPUE (I_t); 90% confidence intervals are constructed using at least 1,000 bootstrapping samples. The lower confidence interval (CI) bound is used instead of *MSY* as the harvestable surplus biomass in order to deal with the uncertainty of *MSY* and set more conservative, sustainable harvest limits.

COMMERCIAL FISHERY

HISTORY

Commercial shrimp landings from pot gear were first documented in 1960 when approximately 5,000 lb was harvested (Table 4). The historical fishery occurred within the Inside District of PWS, primarily in the traditional harvest area, which encompassed the northern and western shores of PWS from Port Valdez to Whittier and the entire southwest portion of PWS (Figure 1). From 1960 to 1977, harvest ranged from 0 in 1961 and 1966, to approximately 25,000 lb in 1974. The shrimp pot fishery expanded rapidly from 1978 to 1982 as local markets were established and the major harvest areas located. Early seasons were open year-round with no harvest restrictions.

From 1982 to 1984, seasons were shortened to April 1 through November 30 and the first guideline harvest range (GHR) of 75,000–145,000 lb was adopted. Despite the shortened season, catch increased to approximately 214,000 lb in 1982 and effort increased to 79 vessels in 1984 (Table 4). Beginning in 1985, the board established a split season of March 15 through June 30 and August 15 through December 5, with a GHR of 75,000–100,000 lb each season. An experimental harvest area in Montague Strait with no closed season was also established. The split season was intended to reduce harvests during the egg-bearing periods. Due to incomplete and late catch reporting, coupled with harvest from the experimental fishing area, harvests substantially exceeded the GHR over the next few years. Harvest peaked at approximately 290,600 lb in 1986, and effort increased to 86 vessels in 1987 (Table 4).

Harvest declines beginning in 1988 indicated potential stock conservation problems. The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on March 24, 1989, complicated prosecution of the 1989 fishery in which 33 vessels harvested 29,315 lb. In 1990, year-round harvest in the experimental area was discontinued, and this area was included with the traditional harvest area and the spring season was shortened. Also in 1990, a gear limit of 150 pots and mesh size restrictions to allow the escape of undersized shrimp were adopted. In 1991, a limited commercial fishery with a conservative GHR of 10,000–40,000 lb was closed after 46 days of fishing. The fishery yielded only 17,580 lb taken by 15 vessels in 45 landings. Fishery performance information from the 1991 fishery indicated low shrimp abundance. In 1994, the board lowered the GHR for PWS pot shrimp to 0–100,000 lb. The commercial fishery was closed by EO from 1992 to 1999, and in 2000, the board closed the fishery. The fishery remained closed for a total of 18 years (1992–2009). In 2009, the board adopted a new management plan and in 2010, the PWS commercial fishery opened.

CURRENT FISHERY REGULATIONS

Regulations to manage the PWS commercial shrimp pot fishery guideline harvest level (GHL) were adopted by the board in March of 2009 with additional regulation changes at the 2015 Statewide Dungeness and Miscellaneous Shellfish meeting:

- 1) Shrimp may be taken April 15 through September 15.
- 2) A person may only register 1 vessel to participate in the fishery during a registration year (5 AAC 31.206 [c]).
- 3) No more than 50% of the GHL may be harvested from any one statistical area (5 AAC 31.214).
- 4) Stringent reporting regulations require all shrimp fishermen to contact the department within 24 hours of leaving to harvest shrimp, and additionally to contact the department before landing to provide all harvest information (5 AAC 31.245).
- 5) Shrimp pots deployed on a longline consisting of more than 5 pots must have a buoy marking each end (5 AAC 31.226 [c]).

Other regulatory elements include the following:

- 6) The estimated total allowable harvest (TAH) must be more than 110,000 lb before a commercial harvest may be opened (5 AAC 31.214).
- 7) The commercial fishery is allocated 40% of the TAH for the GHL.
- 8) The fishery occurs within the Inside District and is rotated on an annual basis between 3 different areas described in 5 AAC 31.210(a) (1), (2), and (3) (Figure 2).
- 9) The department determines each season the number of shrimp pots that may be operated from a vessel based on total number of registered vessels, estimated catch per unit effort, and magnitude of the guideline harvest level, with the maximum number of allowable pots set at 100 (5 AAC 31.223). This may change inseason by EO.
- 10) Shrimp pot gear may only be deployed and retrieved between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM, unless modified by EO.
- 11) A vessel operator may not have more than the legal limit of pot gear on the vessel or in the water.

Statewide commercial shrimp regulations describe buoy marking, maximum tunnel size, and a biodegradable escape mechanism. Area shrimp pot regulations specify that a pot may not have more than one 1 bottom, a vertical height of more than 24 in, more than 4 tunnel eye openings, or a bottom perimeter exceeding 124 in. Additionally, a shrimp pot must be entirely covered with net webbing or rigid mesh and at least 2 adjacent sides or 50% of the vertical or near vertical sides must be covered with net webbing or rigid mesh that allows the unaided passage of a seven-eighths inch diameter dowel. Although the PWS Area was originally designated a superexclusive registration area for vessels fishing for shrimp with pot gear, it was redesignated as an exclusive registration area at the 2012 board meeting when it was determined that superexclusive was not defined for shrimp fisheries and that exclusive met the same definition. A commissioner's permit is required to fish in the eastern area to allow monitoring of effort and catch with mandatory logbooks and department contact.

CURRENT FISHERY MANAGEMENT

The opening of the commercial fishery is dependent on the results of the surplus production model, described previously in the research section of this document, which sets the TAH. This model incorporates survey catch weight and CPUE and all commercial and noncommercial harvest, updated with the previous year's fishery. This information is available in early February, when an announcement is made regarding whether or not the commercial fishery will occur. If a commercial fishery is to be prosecuted, registrations are then made available at area offices with a deadline of April 1. The registration deadline enables the department to estimate effort in the

fishery. Following adoption of new regulations establishing the TAH threshold and GHL in 2009, the commercial fishery has been open each year from 2010 to the present (Table 1). Immediately following the registration deadline, the department sets commercial gear limits and initial fishing periods based on the number of vessels registered relative to the GHL, expected CPUE, and likely participation.

Between 2015 and 2017, gear limits have been set for the first fishing period and have not changed throughout the season, although the department has the authority to adjust gear limits inseason. In 2015, gear limits were set at a maximum of 60 pots per vessel with 50 vessels registered for the fishery (Tables 5 and 6); in 2016, gear limits were 30 pots per vessel with 86 vessels registered; and, most recently in 2017, gear limits were 40 pots for the entire season, with 85 vessels registering to fish.

Total fishing time and fishing period lengths vary each season depending on vessels registered and the area open to fishing (Tables 5 and 6). Between 2015 and 2017, total available fishing time ranged from 28 days in Area 1 in 2016 to 146 days of fishing time in 2015 in Area 3, the least productive area (Table 6). Fishing periods ranged from 6 days in Area 1 for the fourth period in 2017 to 113 days in Area 3 during the third period in 2015 (Table 5).

Hours of gear operation (8:00 AM–4:00 PM by regulation) have been consistently relaxed by EO to 8:00 AM–8:00 PM in order to allow fishermen to take advantage of the most favorable tide conditions to operate their gear (Table 5). For the past 3 seasons, these hauling hours have stayed the same, providing managers a consistent reference on CPUE per day. Along with CPUE information, managers have effort information from the pre-trip call-in and data from landing reports, which allows the GHL to be targeted closely.

There are several requirements to participate in the commercial shrimp pot fishery in PWS, including purchasing a permit from the Commercial Fishery Entry Commission (CFEC) and registering for the fishery with the department, which is free but has a deadline of April 1. In this fishery, many vessels are registered that do not participate. Between 2010 and 2017, an average of 53% of the vessels that registered actually participated in the fishery (Table 7). From 2010 to 2017, an average of 147 CFEC permits were issued annually, with an average of 33% of these permits being fished, ranging from 26% (2015) to 50% (2017) in the last 3 seasons. Multiple permits can fish on 1 registered vessel, but the vessel is still limited to the maximum gear allowance.

CURRENT FISHERY HARVEST AND EFFORT

Fishing areas are defined in regulation and have rotated the past 3 seasons (2015–2017) through all 3 areas. The 2017 PWS commercial shrimp pot fishery was prosecuted in Area 2 and the GHL was set at 67,000 lb (Table 1). A total of 67,421 lb of shrimp was harvested by 61 permit holders on 54 vessels from 349 landings and 45,261 pot pulls (Tables 7 and 8); the fishery closed by EO on August 14 (Table 5). Harvest composition was 66,555 lb spot shrimp (98.7%), 783 lb coonstripe shrimp (1.2%), and 83 lb other shrimp (0.1%; Table 6).

The commercial shrimp fishery GHL was achieved in 4 years between 2010 and 2017 (Table 1); the GHL for 2015 and 2107 was 67,000 lb and for 2016 it was 47,061 lb, with commercial harvest ranging from 35% to 103% of the GHL. Commercial harvest has been highest in Area 2 with an average of 62,970 lb for the 3 seasons it has been open in that area (Table 8). Area 1 had an average harvest of 51,774 lb for 3 seasons, whereas Area 3 has only been open 2 seasons

between 2010 and 2016, with the lowest average harvest of 22,350 lb, and the GHL was not achieved in either season fished. CPUE in the fishery has ranged from a low of 1.10 lb/pot in Area 3 (2012) to high of 2.52 lb/pot in Area 1 (2010) (Table 6).

NONCOMMERCIAL FISHERY

HISTORY

Shellfish have played an important role in the diets of the indigenous Chugach and Eyak peoples of Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta (ADF&G 2008). In March 1999, the board made a positive customary and traditional use finding for shrimp (various species), Dungeness crab, and miscellaneous shellfish in the Prince William Sound Management Area. The noncommercial shrimp pot fishery in PWS was historically composed of sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries. In 2016, personal use fishing regulations were repealed by the board to simplify regulations by removing regulations that were redundant to sport fishing regulations. Beginning in 2017, the noncommercial shrimp season only consisted of sport and subsistence shrimp pot fisheries in PWS. The sport fishery for shrimp has been documented since 1994 by statewide harvest surveys (SWHS) and intermittently by harvest permits since 2002 (Marston and Brazil 2008). In 1999, the board established a pot limit of 5 pots per vessel in order to maintain a modest noncommercial shrimp fishery in PWS. In 2000, the Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel opened to vehicle traffic, providing increased access to the PWS port of Whittier. The initial 5-pot limit was retained, and the board delegated authority to the department to modify effort, area, and season to match trends in harvestable surpluses. Data from the SWHS and occasional household surveys were used from 2006 to 2008 to estimate noncommercial harvests during a time when no PWS commercial fisheries targeting shrimp were prosecuted. In March 2009, the board adopted the *PWS Noncommercial Shrimp Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 55.055) that included an allocation of 60% of the harvestable surplus to noncommercial users. Harvestable surplus is estimated annually prior to the start of the fishing season (April 15) with a surplus production model that requires more timely and precise estimates of noncommercial harvest than are provided by the SWHS. As such, it became necessary to reinstate the noncommercial shrimp permit prior to the start of the 2009 shrimp pot fishery season. In 2012, the board revisited the shrimp pot fishery management plan and repealed the department's emergency order authority under 5 AAC 75.003 to increase the pot limit. However, this did not limit the department's emergency order authority under AS 16.05.060 to restrict the fishery preseason and inseason as needed for conservation purposes.

CURRENT FISHERY REGULATIONS

A management plan for the PWS noncommercial shrimp pot fishery was adopted by the board in March of 2009. Specific regulations include the following:

- 1) The guideline harvest level for shrimp taken by pot gear in noncommercial fisheries is calculated as 60% of the TAH for PWS.
- 2) Shrimp may be taken from April 15 to September 15.
- 3) A harvest recording form (permit) is required to participate in the fishery.
 - a. Fishermen must be in possession of a permit at the time of harvest and must record harvest before leaving the fishing area or concealing shrimp.
 - b. The permit can be issued to a household where all household members listed on the permit can fish the permit, or it can be issued to individuals.

- c. Permits must be returned to the department by October 15.
- 4) There is no bag, possession, or size limit on shrimp.
- 5) No more than 5 pots per person and 5 pots per vessel may be used.
- 6) The amount reasonably necessary for all subsistence uses of shrimp in the Prince William Sound Area is 9,000–15,000 pounds of usable weight of shrimp.

Statewide noncommercial shrimp regulations describe buoy marking, maximum tunnel size, and a biodegradable escape mechanism (5 AAC 02.010; 5 AAC 39.145; 5 AAC 75.035; 5 AAC 77.010). In addition, a shrimp pot must be entirely covered with net webbing or rigid mesh and at least 2 vertical adjacent sides or 50% of the vertical or near vertical sides must be covered with net webbing or rigid mesh that allows the unaided passage of a round wooden peg 12 inches long and seven-eighths inches in diameter (5 AAC 55.022).

CURRENT FISHERY MANAGEMENT

Unlike the commercial shrimp fishery in PWS, there is no threshold of harvestable surplus that must be met in order for the noncommercial shrimp fisheries to take place. Once the fishery begins, the department does not specifically track or actively manage these fisheries inseason. Effort and harvest in this fishery has ranged from 19,387 pot-days and 9,288 lb in 2002 to 78,083 pot-days in 2010 and 102,785 lb in 2016 (Table 9). However, from 2013 to 2017, effort has remained relatively consistent, averaging 47,278 pot-days, ranging from 45,012 to 48,967 pot-days. Harvest from 2013 to 2017 has also remained relatively consistent with an average harvest of 92,365 lb of shrimp (range: 85,988–102,785; Table 9). In years with potentially low or no harvestable surpluses, the department does have EO authority to close the fishery or reduce the number of pots. In years with potentially high harvestable surpluses, the department does not have the authority to increase the number of pots. In lieu of inseason management, the department uses a harvest record to estimate noncommercial harvest after the fishing season has concluded and uses preseason estimates of harvestable surpluses to guide management decisions.

In 2015, the noncommercial fishery was allocated a GHL of 100,000 lb. Based on historical effort and harvest, no preseason action was necessary to maintain a harvest that would fall near the GHL (Table 9). The noncommercial harvest determined postseason was 7,928 lb below the established GHL. In 2016, the noncommercial GHL level was reduced to the lowest number since 2009 (70,500 lb). Based on historical effort and harvest, it was necessary for the department to reduce the number of pots allowed per permit (and vessel) from 5 to 4 pots in an effort to keep harvest below the GHL. Two emergency orders (EO 2-SHR-6-13-16 and EO 2-SHR-6-14-16; Table 10) were issued in 2016 for the sport and personal use shrimp fisheries that reduced the number of pots allowed. The goal was to reduce effort and harvest; however, harvest exceeded the previous 7-year average (2009–2015) of 98,090 lb even with a 20% reduction in pots, which led to a reduction in effort (pot-days). Despite the lowest effort recorded since 2005, the 2016 noncommercial harvest of shrimp was 102,785 lb, exceeding the GHL by 32,285 lb. In 2016, the CPUE for the noncommercial fishery was the highest recorded. This was the second time since the inception of the management plan in 2009 that the GHL was exceeded but typically the GHL has not been fully utilized.

In 2017, the GHL increased to 100,000 lb, similar to 2013–2015 GHLs (Table 9). However, if harvest and effort trends in 2017 were similar to what was observed in 2016, the established GHL would again be exceeded. To reduce harvest and effort during the 2017 noncommercial

shrimp season, an EO (EO 2-SHR-6-11-17) was issued once again reducing the pot limit to 4 pots per permit and vessel. In 2017, the noncommercial shrimp GHF was not achieved.

NONCOMMERCIAL SHRIMP PERMIT

Noncommercial fisheries in PWS are monitored with a variety of methods that include a postseason mail-out survey of all sport fish license holders¹, onsite creel surveys, and harvest permits that require submittal of a postseason harvest report. The method used to monitor a particular fishery is based, in part, on the ability of the survey method to provide parameter estimates on a time scale and with a quality (precision and accuracy) that matches the needs of management. In general, the department relies on the SWHS to generate estimates of participation, catch, and harvest for most sport fisheries throughout the state. However, because estimates generated by the SWHS are not available to managers until after the following fishing season (e.g., 2013 estimates were not available until November 2014), the timeliness of SWHS estimates can be inadequate if inseason management is necessary or if estimation of the harvest level for one year is dependent on the harvest from the previous year (e.g., surplus production models). In addition, several fisheries throughout the state allow users to harvest fish resources under personal use, subsistence, or sport fish designation, and although regulations for each user type may be similar, harvest may not be recorded by SWHS (e.g., PWS noncommercial shrimp fishery) because those fishing under subsistence regulations are not required to obtain a sport fish license prior to participation in subsistence fisheries; therefore, they may or may not be in the sport fishing license database and may or may not receive a SWHS.

The PWS noncommercial shrimp permit (hereafter “permit”) requires all noncommercial users to report the date, location, duration, number of pots, and harvest of shrimp (gal) for each set of pot gear made throughout the fishing season (15 April–15 September). This harvest information from the permit can be submitted online or turned in on a paper copy. With these data, total effort and harvest is estimated (detailed below) and spatial distribution of effort and harvest is monitored. This report summarizes these data for the years 2002–2005 and 2009–2017.

Objectives

The objectives of the noncommercial PWS shrimp permit are as follows:

- 1) Estimate effort (pot-days of effort) and harvest of shrimp in the PWS management area noncommercial shrimp fishery such that the estimate of total harvest is within 10% of the true value 95% of the time;
- 2) Monitor the spatial distribution of noncommercial effort and harvest of shrimp in PWS.

Methods

All noncommercial participants in PWS shrimp fisheries were required to obtain a permit (Appendix A1) or be named on the permit of another household member. Permits were made available online or at major license vendors in the Anchorage, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier areas. Permits were also issued at department offices in Anchorage, Cordova, Fairbanks, Soldotna, and Homer and at Village Council offices in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay. License vendors and department offices were required to return the top copy of the permit to the

¹ Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996– . Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited October 14, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

department's Division of Sport Fish office in Cordova. This "vendor copy" had the permit holder's name, sport license number (if sport or personal use), and address. The carbonless copy paper used for the permit allowed information from the "vendor copy" to be transferred to the second page (permittee's copy).

Permit holders were required to record on the permit their effort (number of pots and soak time), harvest (in gallons of whole shrimp), and location of each set. Permit holders were also required to return their harvest records to Anchorage or Cordova department offices by 15 October each year; permit holders that did so were considered "compliant." Permit holders who failed to return their permits by 7 November ("noncompliant") were mailed a reminder letter (Appendix B1) by 15 November. Nonrespondents from the first reminder letter were mailed a second reminder letter in mid-December. Dates for mailing reminder letters allowed adequate time for permit holders to respond prior to subsequent reminder letters being mailed. To reduce the number of mailings and increase the timeliness of reporting, in 2016 and 2017 the nonrespondents that provided a valid email address on their permit also received 2 reminder emails encouraging reporting.

Vendors who failed to return their vendor copies were contacted at the end of the season and reminded of their obligation. Although this minimized the number of missing vendor copies, a portion of the vendor copies were not received each year. Permits returned with no corresponding vendor copy (i.e., the vendor did not return the vendor copy, but the permit holder did return the permit; these are hereafter referred to as "orphan permits") were used to estimate the total number of permits issued for that year. Specifically, orphan permits were assumed to have the same response rate as voluntarily returned permits for which a vendor copy was received. This response rate was then used to estimate the total number of orphan permits as follows:

$$\hat{N} = \frac{o}{\hat{p}} + M, \quad (4)$$

where

$\hat{N}$ = the total number of household permits issued,

o = the number of permits issued and returned by households before the first reminder letter, but with no vendor card ("orphan permits"), and

$\hat{p}$ = the response rate before the first reminder letter among households with vendor cards.

$\hat{p}$ was calculated as follows:

$$\hat{p} = \frac{m}{M}, \quad (5)$$

where

m = the number of permits with vendor cards, returned before the first reminder letter, and

M = the total number of permits with vendor cards.

Variance was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{V}[\hat{N}] = \left[\frac{o^2 \hat{V}[\hat{p}]}{\hat{p}^4} \right], \quad (6)$$

where

$$\hat{V}[\hat{p}] = \left(\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{M-1} \right). \quad (7)$$

The estimated number of issued permits was then divided into 4 groups:

$$\hat{N} = N_{cf} + N_{cz} + \hat{N}_{df} + \hat{N}_{dz}, \quad (8)$$

where

N_{cf} = the number of compliant households who reported fishing,

N_{cz} = the number of compliant households who reported they did not fish,

$\hat{N}_{df}$ = the estimated number of noncompliant households who fished, and

$\hat{N}_{dz}$ = the estimated number of noncompliant households who did not fish.

$\hat{N}_{df}$ was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{N}_{df} = (\hat{N} - (N_{cf} + N_{cz})) \hat{w}, \quad (9)$$

where

$$\hat{w} = \frac{n_{df}}{n_d}, \quad (10)$$

and

n_d = the number of noncompliant households responding to the last reminder, and

n_{df} = the number of noncompliant households who responded to the last reminder and reported fishing.

$\hat{N}_{dz}$ was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{N}_{dz} = \hat{N} - (N_{cf} + N_{cz} + \hat{N}_{df}). \quad (11)$$

Information from returned permits (effort, harvest, location, and associated dates for each set of pot gear) was entered into a department database. Occasionally, a permit holder ended up with 2 or more permits if the original permit was lost. Prior to mailing out reminder letters, all but one of the permits for a given individual was marked as “duplicate” in the database. If 2 copies of

one permit were received (e.g., the person responded to 2 reminder letters), only the first response was entered into the database. An exception to this was if a person returned a permit, but then got a second permit and went fishing after the first was returned (identifiable because the dates of the harvest information on the second permit were after those on the first permit). In that case, the record from the second permit was appended to the end of the first permit and the second permit was marked as a duplicate.

After all records were entered into the database, the records were screened for errors. Flagged records were checked by comparing the database information to the original permits. If the database accurately reflected what was written on a permit, then no changes were made. Errors were corrected and only those records that met all checks were placed in “corrected” database tables.

The database was scanned to identify and flag the following:

- 1) incorrect areas (outside of PWS)
- 2) permit records marked as “not returned” yet containing harvest data or having “true” entered in the “did not fish” field
- 3) permit records marked as duplicates, yet without a final replacement permit associated with them
- 4) permit records marked as duplicates, yet containing harvest or “did not fish” information (see 2 paragraphs above for final disposition of this information)
- 5) permit records containing harvest data, or having “true” entered in the “did not fish” field, or marked as having no reported harvest, yet were not recorded as returned
- 6) permit records marked as “returned” but not marked as duplicates, yet containing no harvest data, no record of “true” under the “did not fish” field, nor a record of “no harvest reported”

Harvest and effort were estimated with the following general equation (for simplicity, subscripts denoting parameter of estimation [harvest or effort] are not shown):

$$\hat{H} = H_{cf} + \hat{H}_{df} , \quad (12)$$

where

$\hat{H}$ = estimated total harvest or effort,

H_{cf} = harvest or effort reported by compliant households, and

$\hat{H}_{df}$ = estimated harvest by noncompliant households.

$\hat{H}_{df}$ was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{H}_{df} = \hat{N}_{df} \bar{h}_{df} , \quad (13)$$

where

$$\bar{h}_{df} = \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{df}} h_{dfj} \right)}{n_{df}}, \quad (14)$$

which is the mean harvest or effort per household for noncompliant households that fished and where

h_{dfj} = reported harvest by household j that responded, was noncompliant and fished, and

n_{df} = the number of noncompliant households responding to the reminder mailings.

Variance was calculated as follows:

$$\hat{V}[\hat{H}] = \hat{V}[\hat{H}_{df}] = \hat{N}_{df}^2 \hat{V}[\bar{h}_{df}] + \bar{h}_{df}^2 \hat{V}[\hat{N}_{df}] - \hat{V}[\bar{h}_{df}] \hat{V}[\hat{N}_{df}], \quad (15)$$

where

$$\hat{V}[\hat{N}_{df}] = \hat{V}[\hat{N}] \hat{V}[\hat{w}] = \hat{N}^2 \hat{V}[\hat{w}] + \hat{w}^2 \hat{V}[\hat{N}] - \hat{V}[\hat{w}] \hat{V}[\hat{N}], \quad (16)$$

$$\hat{V}[\hat{w}] = \left(\frac{\hat{w}(1 - \hat{w})}{n_d - 1} \right), \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{V}[\bar{h}_{df}] = \left(1 - \frac{n_{df}}{\hat{N}_{df}} \right) \frac{s_{df}^2}{n_{df}}, \quad (18)$$

and

$$s_{df}^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{df}} (h_{dfj} - \bar{h}_{df})^2}{n_{df} - 1}. \quad (19)$$

Shrimp harvest was then converted from gallons of whole shrimp to pounds of shrimp with the conversion factor of 3.89 lb/gal of whole shrimp (Maria Wessel, Division of Commercial Fisheries Biologist, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Cordova; unpublished data). This conversion factor was determined in 2012 and is substantially higher than estimates previously used in pound-per-gallon estimates. As a result, previously published harvests reported in pounds were underestimated.

In addition to the estimates of total harvest and effort, we calculated the catch per unit effort (CPUE) for selected statistical areas with catch equal to pounds of whole spot shrimp and effort equal to 1 pot soaked for 24 h. We assumed that the proportional distribution of effort and harvest by nonrespondents was similar to that of respondents. Therefore, to calculate effort and harvest by statistical area, we multiplied the percentage of the total reported effort and harvest

for each statistical area by the expanded estimate of total effort and harvest. Temporal trends in effort, harvest, and CPUE were investigated for those statistical areas that support most of the noncommercial effort and harvest.

CURRENT FISHERY HARVEST AND EFFORT

The average number of PWS shrimp permits issued and reporting fishing from 2015 to 2017 was slightly higher (by 113 permits) than the prior 5-year average (2010–2014; Table 9). From 2015 to 2017, the average harvest (95,561 lb) increased from the prior 5-year average of 75,558 lb (2010–2014) and the average effort (46,380 pot-days) decreased from the prior 5-year average of 56,899 pot-days (2010–2014) (Table 9). Since 2009, the number of permits issued, the number of individuals that turned in harvest reports, and the number that reported successfully harvesting shrimp has remained relatively constant. The number of permits issued in 2015 was 3,033 permits, which was only 132 permits lower than the prior 5-year average (2010–2014; Table 9).

Effort and harvest in 2015 were very similar to 2013 and 2014 (Figure 4). Effort in 2016 and 2017 were the lowest observed since 2009 when permits were reinstated (45,012 and 45,606 pot-days respectively; Figure 4). The low effort in 2016 and 2017 can be attributed to preseason emergency orders that reduced the maximum number of pots allowed to 4 per person, per vessel. Even with the reduced effort, the pounds of shrimp harvested in 2016 (102,785 lb) was one of the largest on record since 2002 (Figure 5). In addition, 2016 was the first year that both PWS shrimp permits and harvest reporting was available online. This may be why 2016 and 2017 had the greatest number of permits issued (3,592 and 3,441, respectively) and some of the highest response rates (90.7% and 92.0%, respectively) recorded since 2002, although similar numbers have been achieved in the past (Table 9).

In 2016, although more permits were issued and response rates were high, only 1,847 fishermen (58.7%) reported harvesting shrimp, which is slightly lower than the 2010–2014 average (Table 9). Conversely, in 2017, the percentage of fishermen reporting harvest (62.5%) was slightly higher than the 2010–2014 average.

The spatial distribution of effort (Table 11) and harvest (Table 12) in the noncommercial fisheries has remained relatively constant since 2002. The PWS statistical areas that support most of the noncommercial effort and harvest are the waters nearest Valdez (466100), Whittier (486033), Port Wells (486034), Unakwik Inlet (476036 and 476101), and Port Nellie Juan (486031 and 486003). The Whittier and Valdez statistical areas have supported on average a sum of 68% (range: 55–74%) of the total annual reported effort and 53% (range: 48–59%) of the total annual reported harvest, with no detectable trend across years.

The average CPUE within the noncommercial fishery for 2015–2017 was higher than the prior 5-year average (2010–2014; Table 9). This increase in CPUE reflects that even with less time shrimping (pot-days), noncommercial shrimpers are having a greater success catching shrimp compared to prior years. The highest level of CPUE occurred in 2016 (Figure 5). The observed high catches and low effort in the noncommercial fishery contradict the model results that produced the low GHF in 2016.

CPUE in the areas with the most harvest and effort (Whittier and Valdez) have remained consistent since 2009 (Figure 6). In Port Wells and Port Nellie Juan, the CPUE has been more variable. Since permits were reinstated in 2009, Unakwik has continued to have the highest CPUE; however, the noncommercial CPUE decreased in 2010, 2013, and 2016 when

commercial fisheries occurred in this area. Other variations in the CPUE from one area to another are most likely impacted by variability in fisherman efficiency and fishing pressure near major ports.

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TABLES

Table 1.–Prince William Sound total allowable harvests (TAH), guideline harvest levels (GHL), harvests in commercial and noncommercial shrimp pot fisheries, and percentage of total allowable harvest (TAH), 2010–2017.

Year	TAH (lb)	GHL (lb)		Shrimp harvest (lb)			% of TAH	Non- commercial % of GHL	Commercial % of GHL
		Non- commercial	Commercial	Non- commercial	Commercial	Total			
2010	137,500	82,200	55,000	87,699 ^a	45,349	133,048	97%	107%	82%
2011	131,900	79,200	52,760	59,182 ^a	52,694	111,876	85%	75%	100%
2012	128,100	76,860	51,240	55,765 ^a	21,561	77,326	60%	73%	42%
2013	165,750	99,500	66,300	85,988 ^b	61,644	147,632	89%	86%	93%
2014	166,500	100,000	66,600	89,155 ^b	68,464	157,619	95%	89%	103%
2015	167,000	100,000	67,000	92,072 ^b	23,138	115,209	69%	92%	35%
2016	117,653	70,500	47,061	102,785 ^b	48,346	151,131	128%	146%	103%
2017	167,000	100,000	67,000	91,827 ^b	67,421	159,248	95%	92%	101%

^a Calculated with 2.4 lb spot shrimp/gallon conversion.

^b Calculated with 3.89 lb spot shrimp/gallon conversion.

Table 2.–Prince William Sound spot shrimp survey results, 1992–2017.

Year	Number of pots	Catch weight (lb)	CPUE lb/pot all shrimp	CPUE lb/pot >32 mm	Number of shrimp	Percent		
						Male	Female	Females with eggs
1992	349	249	0.71	0.55	5,009	88.2	11.8	96.8
1993	325	121	0.37	0.27	2,434	80.6	19.4	97.7
1994	355	145	0.41	0.19	4,128	95.1	4.9	95.5
1995	350	206	0.59	0.34	5,053	95.7	4.3	NA
1996	350	182	0.52	NA	4,618	94.9	5.1	NA
1997	345	142	0.41	0.21	3,835	94.1	5.9	NA
1998	264	76	0.29	0.14	2,252	94.6	5.4	99.2
1999 ^a	346	165	0.48	0.22	4,392	94.3	5.7	97.8
2000	349	245	0.70	0.39	6,545	95.1	4.9	97.2
2001	351	331	0.94	0.64	7,034	92.7	7.3	99.6
2002 ^b	304	377	1.24	0.81	8,797	91	9	98.5
2003	352	398	1.13	0.79	9,333	92	8	99.7
2004	352	502	1.43	0.83	12,593	91.5	8.5	97.3
2005	349	481	1.38	0.63	14,453	95	5	95.0
2006	346	553	1.60	0.83	14,203	91.6	8.4	91.7
2007	349	838	2.40	1.06	24,152	94.2	5.8	83.7
2008	348	893	2.56	1.10	23,004	93.4	6.6	81.4
2009	351	825	2.35	1.48	17,622	86.2	13.8	88.0
2010	350	478	1.37	1.11	8,585	81.8	18.2	93.5
2011	350	687	1.96	1.69	11,627	74.8	25.2	99.1
2012	392	834	2.13	1.60	15,928	84.7	15.3	90.8
2013	392	744	1.90	1.37	14,453	85.7	14.3	87.1
2014	393	752	1.91	1.40	16,051	89.2	10.8	93.1
2015	395	629	1.59	1.01	14,118	91.7	8.3	98.3
2016	359	986	2.75	1.98	19,821	86.8	13.2	99.6
2017	359	1,413	3.94	1.92	37,722	92.8	7.2	98.6
Avg. CPUE 2010–2017			2.19	1.51				

Note: NA means data are not available.

^a Sex data interpolated for 452 lost data points.

^b Sex data interpolated for 192 lost data points.

Table 3.–Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of spot shrimp in 3 management areas in the Prince William Sound shrimp pot survey, 1992–2017.

Year	Survey CPUE (lb/pot) ^a		
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
1992	0.86	0.62	0.75
1993	0.69	0.48	0.19
1994	0.40	0.41	0.41
1995	0.67	0.61	0.55
1996	0.58	0.53	0.50
1997	0.50	0.40	0.40
1998	0.22	0.38	0.19
1999	0.22	0.73	0.35
2000	0.40	0.77	0.73
2001	1.14	1.19	0.71
2002	0.77	1.99	0.65
2003	0.61	1.75	0.80
2004	3.12	1.82	0.71
2005	1.66	1.92	0.89
2006	2.93	1.84	1.08
2007	3.58	3.23	1.49
2008	3.46	3.17	1.87
2009	2.79	2.67	1.75
2010	1.87	1.63	0.77
2011	3.67	2.19	0.61
2012	2.94	2.32	1.12
2013	1.79	2.55	1.35
2014	1.98	2.73	1.03
2015	1.84	2.48	0.46
2016	3.38	3.61	1.26
2017	3.87	5.62	2.33
Avg. 2010–2017	2.67	2.89	1.12

^a All size shrimp are included.

Table 4.–Prince William Sound Area commercial shrimp pot fishery harvest and effort, 1960–2009.

Year	Vessels	Landings	Harvest (lb)			Total
			Spot	Coonstripe	Other	
1960						4,988
1961						–
1962						3,576
1963						1,101
1964						4,248
1965						4,356
1966						–
1967						749
1968						6,866
1969						5,146
1970						19,776
1971						13,073
1972						6,949
1973						6,370
1974						24,978
1975						4,150
1976						2,410
1977						7,516
1978	9	17				15,466
1979	17	98				52,208
1980	23	155	84,787	5,174	67	90,028
1981	51	509	153,017	20,055	465	173,537
1982	57	397	205,746	7,250	784	213,781
1983	71	646	198,719	14,119	583	213,420
1984	79	513	198,729	7,911	640	207,280
1985	78	528	271,928	3,919	860	276,707
1986	80	540	286,105	3,715	812	290,632
1987	86	498	265,707	3,795	151	269,653
1988	76	433	191,630	764	48	192,442
1989	33	69	28,884	431	0	29,315
1990	23	59	36,378	358	0	36,737
1991	15	45	17,302	278	0	17,580
1992–2009			Fishery closed			

Table 5.–Prince William Sound commercial shrimp pot fishery emergency orders (EOs) 2015–2017.

Emergency order	Effective date	Explanation
2015 Calendar year		
2-SF-E-01-15	4/15/15	Established first commercial fishing period 8:00 AM April 15–8:00 PM April 30, set maximum gear limit at 60 pots per vessel, and set hours of gear operation 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM.
2-SF-E-02-15	5/05/15	Set second commercial fishing period 8:00 AM May 5–8:00 PM May 21.
2-SF-E-03-15	5/26/15	Set third commercial fishing period 8:00 AM May 26–8:00 PM September 15.
2016 Calendar year		
2-SF-E-02-16	4/15/16	Established first commercial fishing period 8:00 AM April 15–8:00 PM April 21, set maximum gear limit at 30 pots per vessel, and set hours of gear operation 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM.
2-SF-E-03-16	4/26/16	Set second commercial fishing period 8:00 AM April 26–8:00 PM May 5 closes statistical area 476036 to commercial harvest of shrimp 8:00 PM April 29.
2-SF-E-04-16	5/10/16	Set third commercial fishing period 8:00 AM May 10–8:00 PM May 26.
2-SF-E-05-16	5/19/16	Close the commercial shrimp pot season 8:00 PM May 19.
2017 Calendar year		
2-SF-E-02-17	4/15/17	Established first commercial fishing period 8:00 AM April 15–8:00 PM April 25, set maximum gear limit at 40 pots per vessel, and set hours of gear operation 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM.
2-SF-E-03-17	5/01/17	Set second commercial fishing period 8:00 AM May 1–8:00 PM May 11.
2-SF-E-04-17	5/10/17	Set third commercial fishing period 8:00 AM May 16–8:00 PM May 25.
2-SF-E-05-17	5/19/17	Set fourth commercial fishing period 8:00 AM May 31–8:00 PM June 5.
2-SF-E-06-17	6/05/17	Extended fourth commercial fishing period to 8:00 PM June 8.

Table 6.—Prince William Sound commercial shrimp pot fishery guideline harvest levels (GHL), effort, gear limits, harvest, catch per unit effort (CPUE), and available fishing days, 2010–2017.

Year	Area	GHL (lb)	Effort		Gear limits		Shrimp harvest (lb)				CPUE (lb/pot)	Available fishing days
			Vessel count	Pot lifts	Open	Close	Spot	Coonstripe	Other	Total		
2010	1	55,000	75	18,025	20	20	45,076	263	10	45,349	2.52	118
2011	2	52,760	45	29,580	40	40	51,302	1,204	44	52,550	1.78	96
2012	3	51,240	35	19,644	50	50	18,097	3,428	36	21,561	1.10	93
2013	1	66,300	43	34,804	30	50	59,376	2,266	2	61,644	1.77	145
2014	2	66,600	32	41,027	40	50	64,220	4,085	158	68,464	1.67	111
2015	3	67,000	30	20,004	60	60	21,193	1,934	11	23,138	1.16	146
2016	1	47,061	57	27,360	30	30	47,822	580	21	48,423	1.77	28
2017	2	67,000	54	45,261	40	40	66,555	783	83	67,421	1.67	41

Table 7.—Number of CFEC permits issued and fished, number of registered vessels, vessels fished, and number of landings in the Prince William Sound commercial shrimp pot fishery by year, 2010–2017.

Year	Permits issued	Permits fished	% of permits fished	Registered vessels	Vessels fished	% Vessels fished	Landings
2010	195	82	42%	156	75	48%	233
2011	182	48	26%	91	45	50%	183
2012	158	40	25%	83	35	42%	105
2013	148	46	31%	89	45	51%	214
2014	129	33	26%	65	32	49%	214
2015	112	29	26%	56	30	54%	107
2016	131	52	40%	86	57	66%	219
2017	122	61	50%	85	54	64%	349
Avg. 2010–2017	147	49	33%	89	47	53%	203

Table 8.–Prince William Sound commercial shrimp pot fishery harvest, pots pulled, and CPUE by area and year.

Area 1	2010	2013	2016	Average
Harvest (lb)	45,349	61,644	48,329	51,774
Pot pulls	18,025	34,804	27,360	26,730
CPUE (lb/pot)	2.52	1.77	1.77	2.02
Area 2	2011	2014	2017	Average
Harvest (lb)	52,550	68,938	67,421	62,970
Pot pulls	29,580	41,670	45,261	38,837
CPUE (lb/pot)	1.78	1.65	1.49	1.64
Area 3	2012	2015	2018	Average
Harvest (lb)	21,561	23,138	NA	22,350
Pot pulls	19,644	20,004	NA	19,824
CPUE (lb/pot)	1.10	1.16	NA	1.13

Table 9.—Number of permits issued, guideline harvest level (GHL), pounds (lb) of whole shrimp and percentage of GHL harvested, pot-days of effort, catch per unit effort (CPUE), pound of harvested whole shrimp, and percentage of GHL harvested by year in the noncommercial Prince William Sound pot shrimp fishery, 2002–2017.

Noncommercial PWS shrimp permit data								
Year	Permits issued	Response rate	Permits fished	% of permits fished	Effort (pot-days)	Catch per unit effort	Harvest (lb)	GHL
2002	717	84.0%	385	53.7%	19,387	0.78	9,288	—
2003	1,061	91.0%	614	57.9%	24,094	0.94	13,965	—
2004	1,649	90.0%	902	54.7%	30,694	1.36	25,694	—
2005	2,112	90.0%	1,202	56.9%	37,271	1.39	31,950	—
2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	2,733	89.0%	1,719	62.9%	47,631	1.91	56,120	57,900
2010	3,181	90.0%	2,007	63.1%	78,083	1.82	87,699	82,200
2011	3,309	88.0%	1,972	59.6%	56,543	1.70	59,182	79,200
2012	3,098	87.0%	1,829	59.0%	52,620	1.72	55,765	76,860
2013	3,101	89.0%	1,895	61.1%	48,967	1.76	85,988	99,500
2014	3,134	86.0%	1,903	60.7%	48,283	1.85	89,155	100,000
2015	3,033	86.7%	1,847	60.9%	48,521	1.90	92,072	100,000
2016	3,592	90.7%	2,107	58.7%	45,012	2.28	102,785	70,500
2017	3,441	92.0%	2,149	62.5%	45,606	2.01	91,827	100,000
Avg. 2010–2014	3,165	88.0%	1,921	60.7%	56,899	1.77	75,558	
Avg. 2015–2017	3,355	89.8%	2,034	60.6%	46,380	2.1	95,561	

Note: Permits were first offered online in 2016. Between 2002 and 2012, the conversion factor for a gallon of shrimp was 2.4 lb. In 2013, this was reevaluated and updated to a conversion factor of 3.89 lb per gallon of shrimp.

Table 10.—Prince William Sound noncommercial shrimp pot fishery emergency orders (EOs) 2015–2017.

Emergency order	Effective date	Explanation
2015 Calendar year		
No noncommercial fisheries EOs issued in 2015		
2016 Calendar year		
2-SHR-6-13-16	4/15/2016	Restricts the number of shrimp pots allowed to harvest shrimp in the Prince William Sound sport fishery from 5 pots per person with a maximum of 5 pots per vessel, to 4 pots per person with a maximum of 4 pots per vessel.
2-SHR-6-14-16	4/15/2016	Restricts the number of shrimp pots allowed to harvest shrimp in the Prince William Sound personal use fisheries from 5 pots per person with a maximum of 5 pots per vessel, to 4 pots per person with a maximum of 4 pots per vessel.
2017 Calendar year		
2-SHR-6-11-17	4/15/2017	Restricts the number of shrimp pots allowed to harvest shrimp in the Prince William Sound sport fishery from 5 pots per person with a maximum of 5 pots per vessel, to 4 pots per person with a maximum of 4 pots per vessel.

Table 11.—Contribution of major statistical areas to total effort (expanded) in the noncommercial shrimp fishery in Prince William Sound by year, 2002–2005 and 2009–2017.

Year	Name (statistical area)												Total pot- days
	Whittier vicinity (486033)		Valdez Arm (466100)		S. Port Wells (486034)		Unakwik Inlet (476036, 476101)		Port Nellie Juan (486031, 486003)		All other areas ^a		
	Pot-days	%	Pot-days	%	Pot-days	%	Pot-days	%	Pot-days	%	Pot-days	%	
2002	4,459	23%	9,694	50%	1,745	9%	582	3%	1,551	8%	1,357	7%	19,387
2003	7,710	32%	8,192	34%	1,928	8%	964	4%	2,891	12%	2,409	10%	24,094
2004	5,832	19%	14,119	46%	2,456	8%	1,535	5%	3,376	11%	3,376	11%	30,694
2005	10,436	28%	15,281	41%	2,982	8%	2,236	6%	2,236	6%	4,100	11%	37,271
^b													
2009	13,337	28%	20,958	44%	3,334	7%	2,382	5%	2,382	5%	5,239	11%	47,631
2010	24,987	32%	32,795	42%	5,466	7%	3,123	4%	3,123	4%	8,589	11%	78,083
2011	17,528	31%	22,617	40%	3,393	6%	3,393	6%	3,393	6%	6,220	11%	56,543
2012	21,048	40%	17,891	34%	3,683	7%	3,683	7%	2,631	5%	4,210	8%	52,620
2013	15,669	32%	11,262	23%	3,428	7%	2,448	5%	3,428	7%	12,731	26%	48,967
2014	18,348	38%	14,002	29%	3,863	8%	3,380	7%	2,414	5%	6,277	13%	48,283
2015	17,953	37%	15,042	31%	4,367	9%	4,367	9%	2,911	6%	4,367	9%	48,521
2016	16,204	36%	11,703	26%	2,701	6%	3,601	8%	3,151	7%	7,652	17%	45,012
2017	16,874	37%	12,314	27%	3,648	8%	3,192	7%	912	2%	8,665	19%	45,606
Average	14,645	32%	15,836	36%	3,307	8%	2,684	6%	2,646	6%	5,784	13%	44,824

^a Remaining 24 statistical areas where noncommercial shrimp harvest was reported contributed on average less than 5% each to the total reported shrimp effort on any given year.

^b Between 2006 and 2008, permits were not required for noncommercial shrimp harvests in PWS. Harvest data for these years are not comparable and not included.

Table 12.—Contribution of major statistical areas to total harvest of whole shrimp in the noncommercial shrimp pot fishery in Prince William Sound, 2002–2005 and 2009–2017.

Year	Name (statistical area)												Total Pounds
	Whittier vicinity (486033)		Valdez Arm (466100)		S. Port Wells (486034)		Unakwik Inlet (476036, 476101)		Port Nellie Juan (486031, 486003)		All other areas ^a		
	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	
2002	1,579	17%	3,901	42%	1,115	12%	650	7%	1,115	12%	836	9%	9,288
2003	3,631	26%	3,771	27%	1,815	13%	1,397	10%	2,234	16%	1,117	8%	13,965
2004	4,882	19%	9,764	38%	2,312	9%	2,826	11%	3,597	14%	2,569	10%	25,694
2005	8,627	27%	8,627	27%	3,195	10%	5,112	16%	2,876	9%	3,195	10%	31,950
^b													
2009	16,836	30%	14,030	25%	6,734	12%	7,296	13%	4,490	8%	6,734	12%	56,120
2010	29,818	34%	19,294	22%	13,155	15%	7,893	9%	7,893	9%	9,647	11%	87,699
2011	20,122	34%	12,428	21%	5,918	10%	8,877	15%	5,918	10%	5,918	10%	59,182
2012	21,748	39%	9,480	17%	6,134	11%	8,922	16%	4,461	8%	4,461	8%	55,765
2013	29,236	34%	12,898	15%	8,599	10%	7,739	9%	7,739	9%	20,637	24%	85,988
2014	33,879	38%	14,265	16%	9,807	11%	15,156	17%	5,349	6%	10,699	12%	89,155
2015	31,304	34%	14,732	16%	9,207	10%	21,177	23%	7,366	8%	9,207	10%	92,072
2016	34,358	35%	12,762	13%	10,798	11%	12,762	13%	11,780	12%	16,688	17%	98,167
2017	32,178	37%	9,566	11%	18,263	21%	8,697	10%	2,609	3%	16,524	19%	86,968
Average	20,631	31%	11,194	22%	7,466	12%	8,346	13%	5,187	10%	8,326	12%	60,924

Note: Permits were first offered online in 2016. Between 2002 and 2012 the conversion factor for a gallon of shrimp was 2.4 lb. In 2013, this was reevaluated and updated to a conversion factor of 3.89 lb per gallon of shrimp.

^a Remaining 24 statistical areas where noncommercial shrimp harvest was reported contributed on average less than 5% each to the total reported shrimp harvest on any given year.

^b For years 2006–2008, permits were not required for noncommercial shrimp harvests in PWS. Harvest data for these years are not comparable and therefore are not included here.

FIGURES

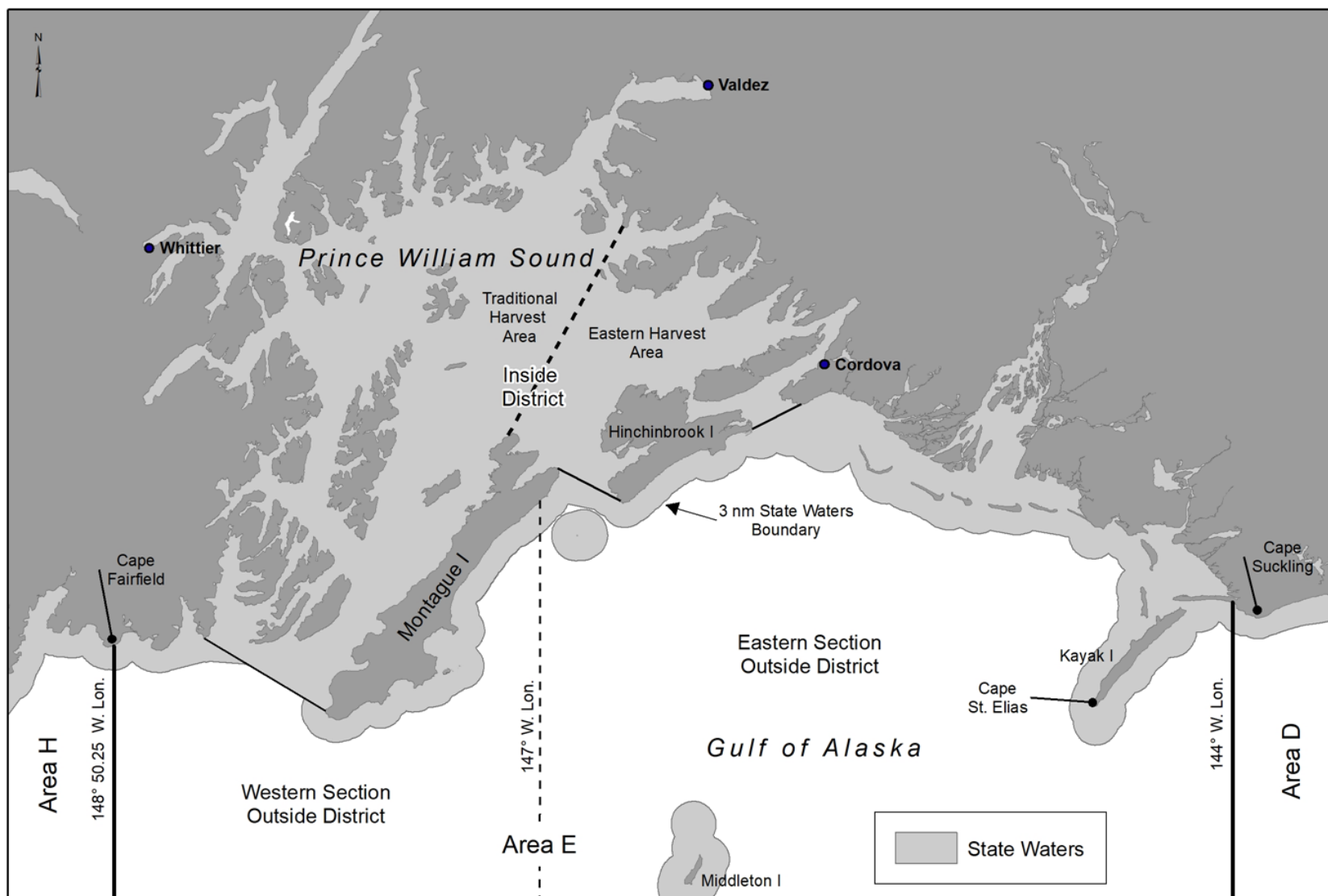


Figure 1.—Prince William Sound shellfish management districts and sections.

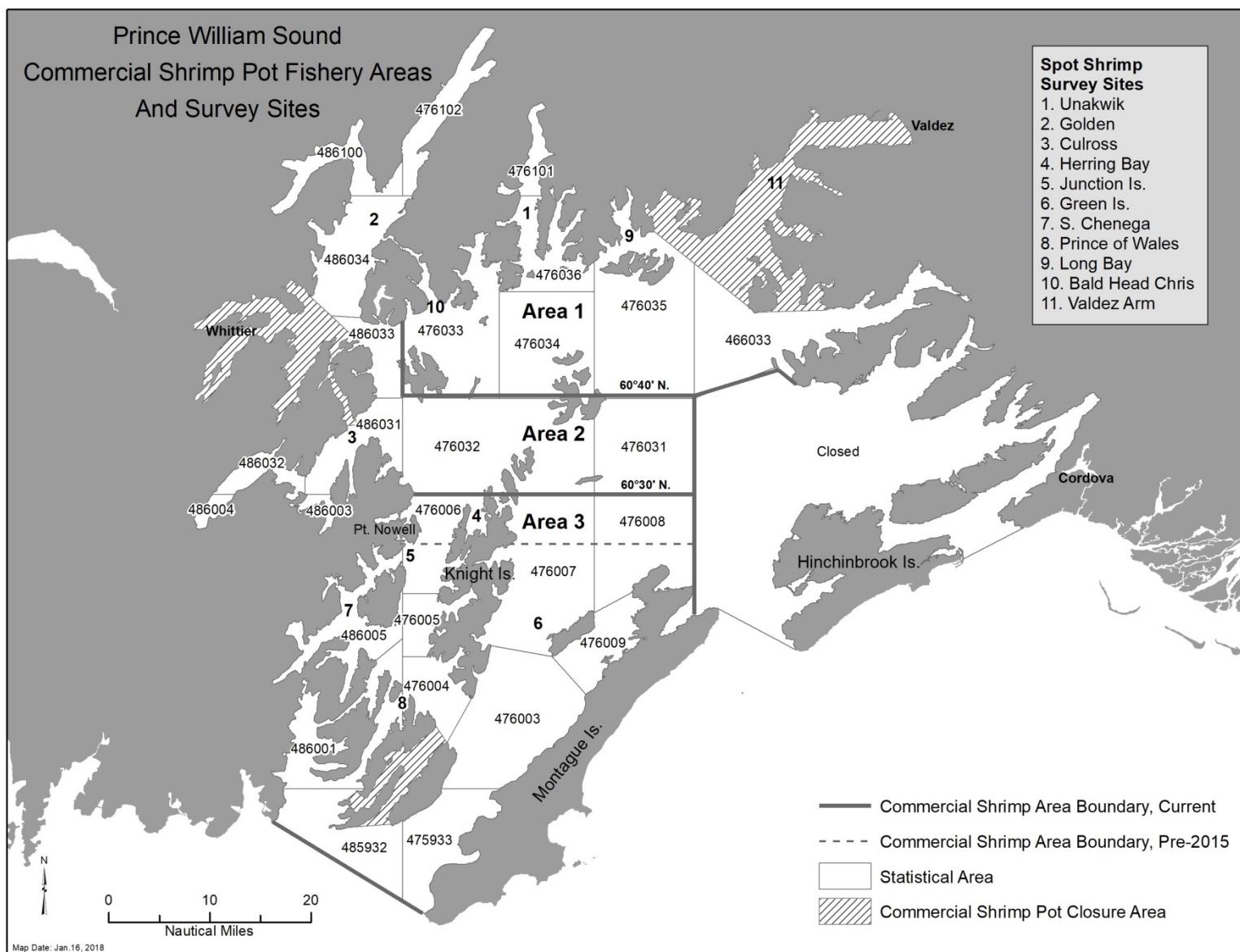


Figure 2.—Prince William Sound commercial management areas and index survey sites for spot shrimp.

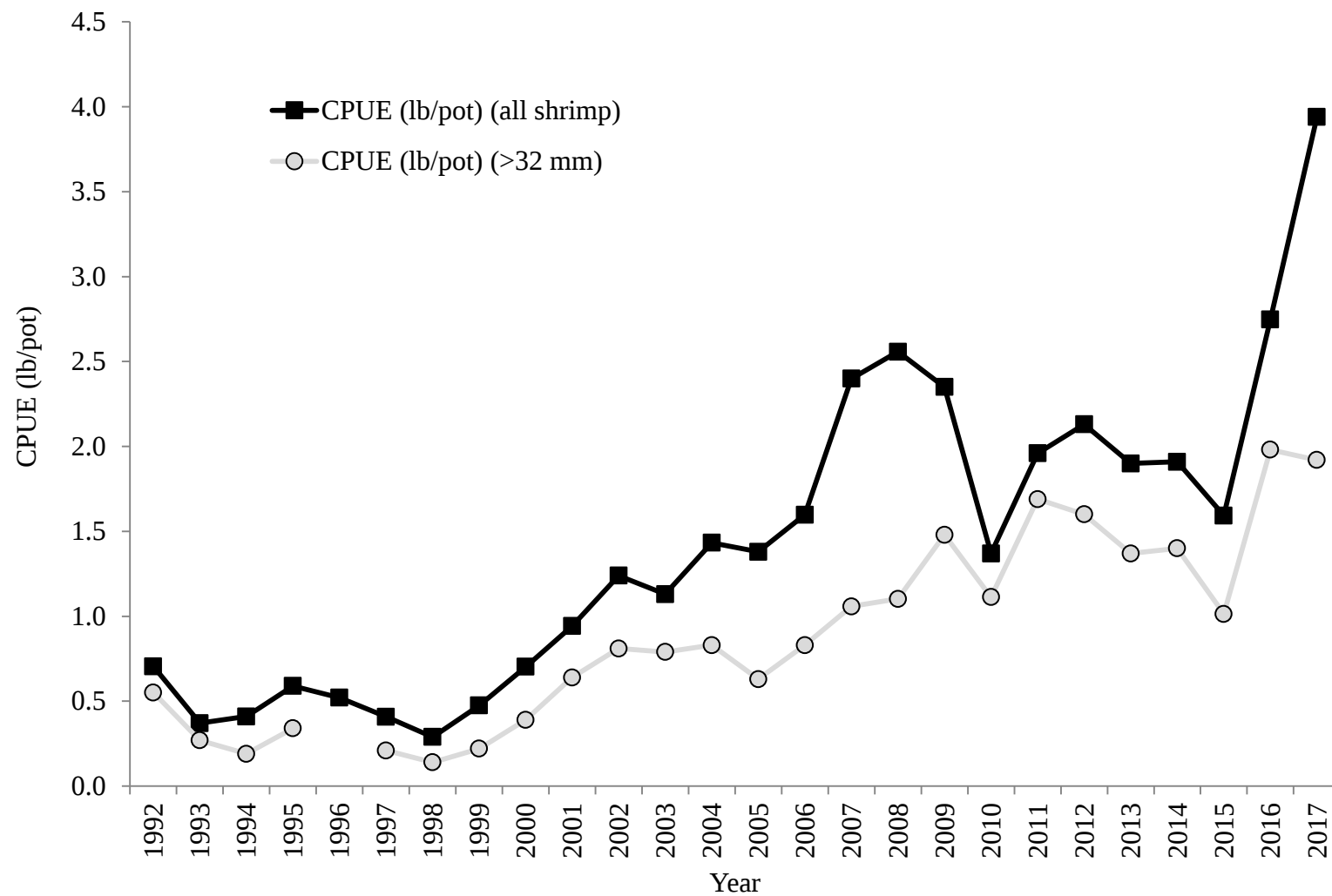


Figure 3.—Prince William Sound spot shrimp survey average catch per unit effort (CPUE) for all spot shrimp and commercially marketable spot shrimp (those equal to or greater than 32 mm in carapace length), 1992–2017.

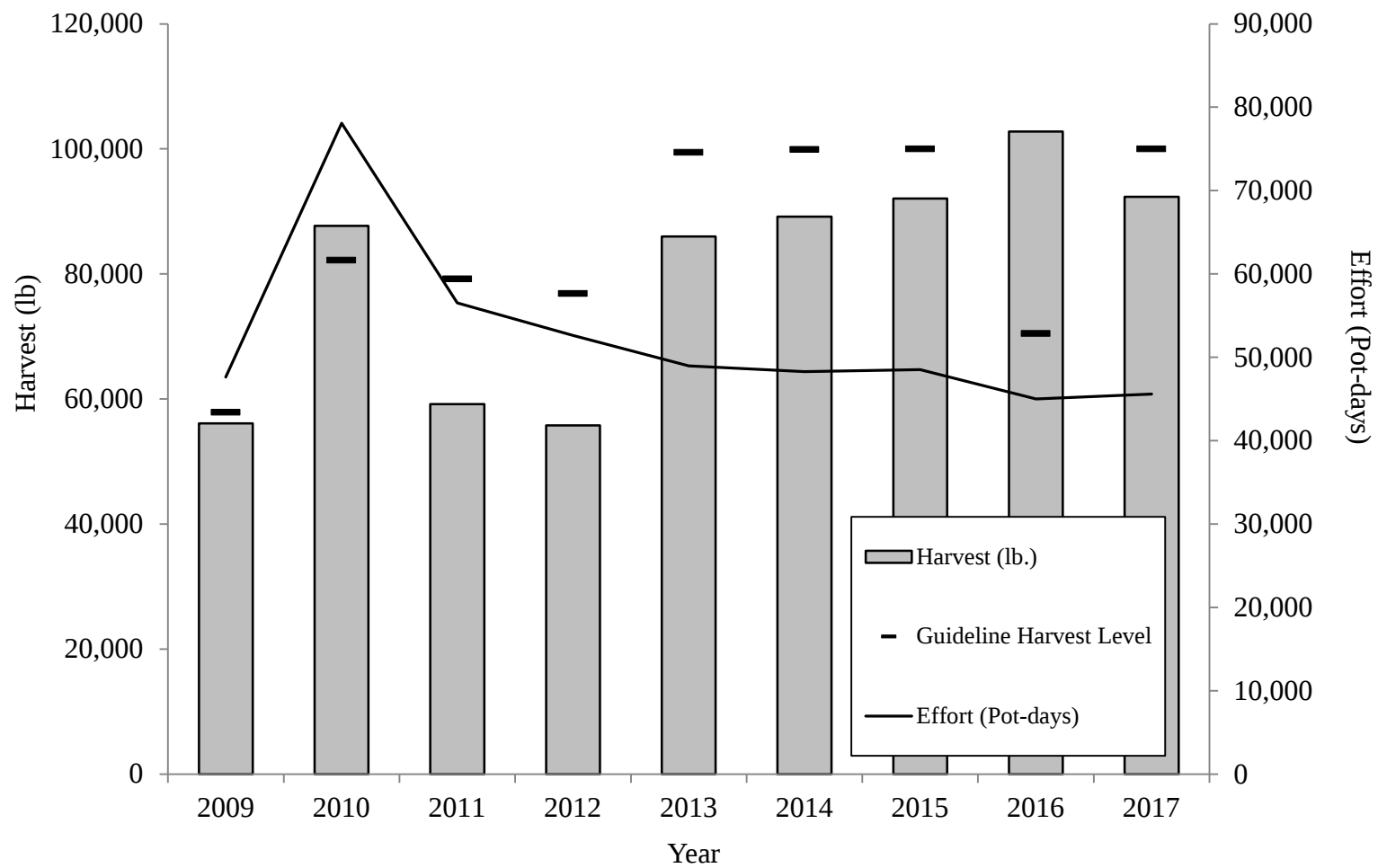


Figure 4.—Guideline harvest level (GHL), effort (pot-days), and harvest (lb) in the noncommercial shrimp fishery in the Prince William Sound Management Area (PWSMA), 2009–2017.

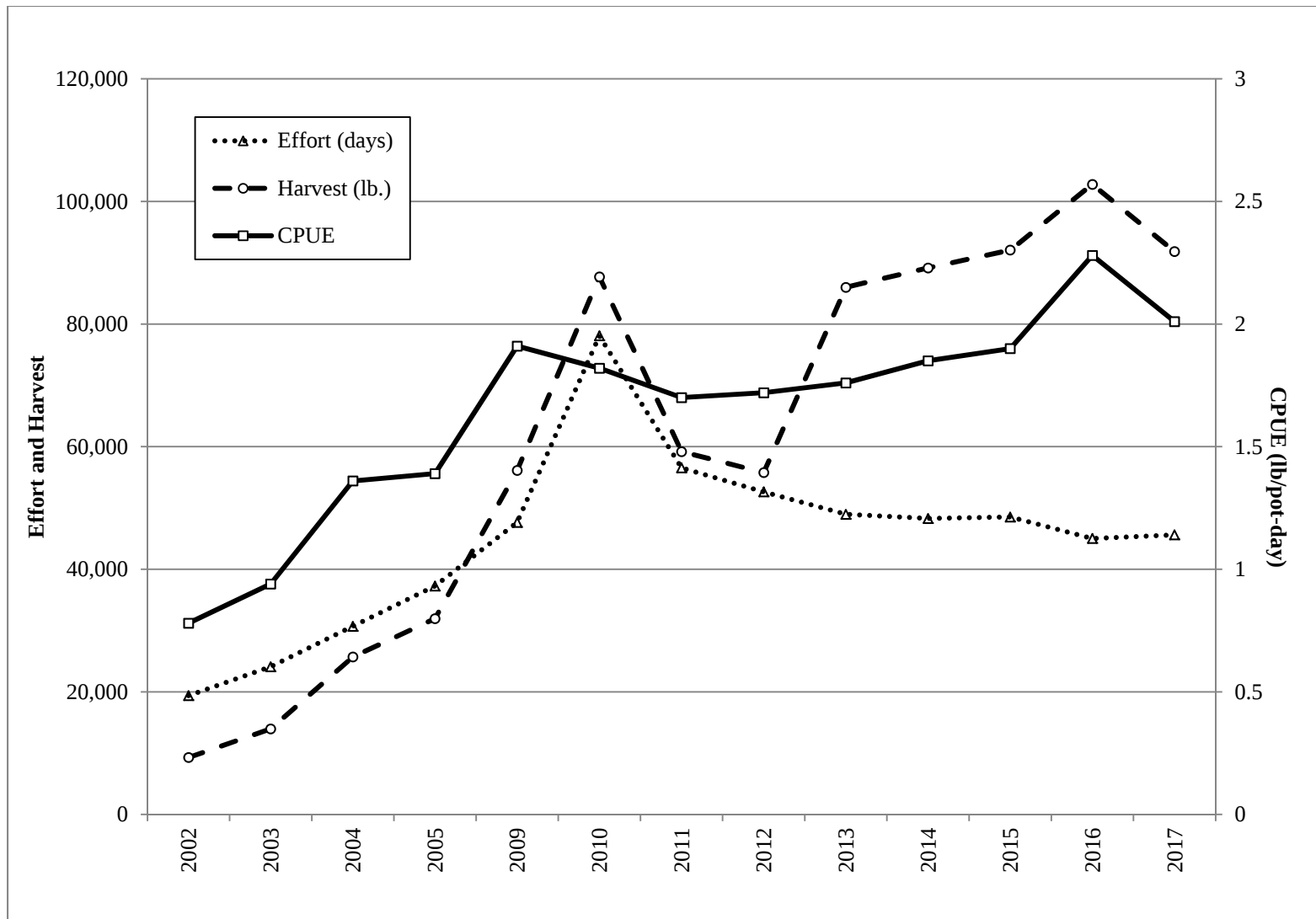


Figure 5.—Total estimated harvest, effort, and catch per unit effort (pounds of whole shrimp caught in 1 pot soaked for 24 hours; CPUE) in the noncommercial pot shrimp fishery of Prince William Sound, 2002–2005, 2009–2017.

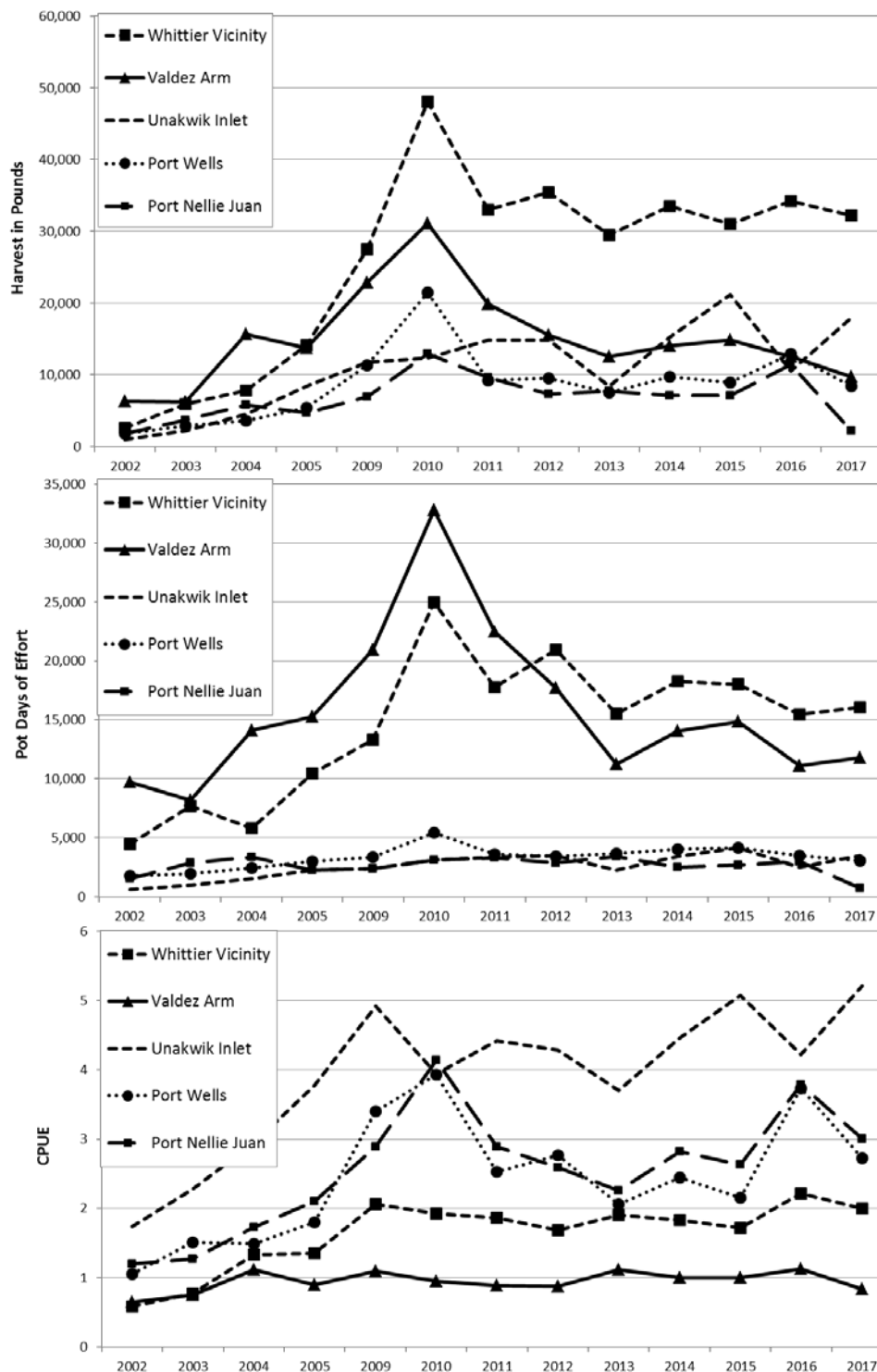


Figure 6.—Harvest, effort, and catch per unit effort (pounds of whole shrimp caught in 1 pot soaked for 24 hours) at the 5 major statistical areas in the noncommercial pot shrimp fishery of Prince William Sound, 2002–2005, 2009–2017.

APPENDIX A: SHRIMP PERMIT

Appendix A1.-Copy of noncommercial shrimp permit.



Alaska Department of Fish & Game
2017 Prince William Sound Shrimp Permit



☐ replacement for lost original

Last Name										First Name										Initial		☐ Alaska Resident ☐ Non-Resident	
Mailing Address										Sport Fishing License #										sport only			
City										State		Zip Code		Phone Number				Driver's License #		State			
E-Mail Address (Optional but highly recommended)																							
Names Of Other Household Members (this permit may only be used by the permit holder or by individuals listed here)																							

This permit is valid for the period April 15th – September 15th, 2017

- ▶ You must have this permit with you while taking shrimp in the waters of Prince William Sound (from Cape Fairfield to Cape Suckling).
- ▶ See the Southcentral Sport Fishing Regulations for complete descriptions of shrimp pot regulations (including marking requirements).
- ▶ If you share pots with a friend or relative, be careful to report each harvest on only ONE permit.
- ▶ By signing this permit you agree to all conditions and terms of this fishery. See back side of permit for additional information.
- ▶ Harvest information must be recorded in ink below prior to leaving the fishing site or concealing the shrimp from view. Please continue on another piece of paper if you need more lines to report your harvest.
- ▶ You must submit a report even if you did not fish.
- ▶ Final report must be completed online or by submitting a hard copy of the permit in person or by mail to the address on the reverse side by October 15th, 2017.

Permit Holder Signature	Date	Vendor	Vendor Signature

VENDOR INSTRUCTIONS

Issuing a permit:

1. The applicant should fill out the top portion of the permit, including the names of other household members who will fish with this permit. Review the information for legibility and accuracy. Verify that the applicant has signed the permit and written today's date.
2. Vendors are responsible for verifying that ALL identifying information on this form is complete.
3. Write in your vendor number and sign your name. Unless optional, DO NOT let applicant leave any blank spaces except sport fishing license field if the applicant is only subsistence shrimping. DO NOT allow people to walk out with vendor copy (copy with these instruction on them) or blank permits.
4. If you mess up a permit, **do not throw it out**. Simply write "VOID" on the permit and add it to your stack for return to Anchorage Fish & Game.
5. You (Vendor) keep the top (white) copy to mail back to Anchorage Fish & Game weekly. The permit holder gets the bottom copy.
6. Return your top copies **each week** to Anchorage Fish & Game in the envelopes provided. If you run out of envelopes, send all issued permits and voided permit forms to:

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME -SF
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SHRIMP PERMITS
333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599

Weekly return of vendor copy is CRITICAL!

7. All vendor copies of issued permits and any remaining unissued or voided permit forms must be returned after the fishery closes or by October 15th, 2017.

Questions? Call the Anchorage Sport Fish Information Center at (907) 267-2218.

-continued-



Alaska Department of Fish & Game 2017 Prince William Sound Shrimp Permit


☐ replacement for lost original

Last Name First Name Initial
 Mailing Address Sport Fishing License # sport only
 City State Zip Code Phone Number - - Driver's License # State
 E-Mail Address
 Names Of Other Household Members (this permit may only be used by the permit holder or by individuals listed here)

This permit is valid for the period April 15th – September 15th, 2017

- ▶ You must have this permit with you while taking shrimp in the waters of Prince William Sound (from Cape Fairfield to Cape Suckling).
- ▶ See the Southcentral Sport Fishing Regulations for complete descriptions of shrimp pot regulations (including marking requirements).
- ▶ If you share pots with a friend or relative, be careful to report each harvest on only ONE permit.
- ▶ By signing this permit you agree to all conditions and terms of this fishery. See back side of permit for additional information.
- ▶ Harvest information must be recorded in ink below prior to leaving the fishing site or concealing the shrimp from view. Please continue on another piece of paper if you need more lines to report your harvest.
- ▶ You must submit a report even if you did not fish.
- ▶ Final report must be completed online or by submitting a hard copy of the permit in person or by mail to the address on the reverse side by October 15th, 2017.



Permit Holder Signature Date Vendor Vendor Signature

▶ Was this permit used to set shrimp pots in 2017? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Number of lost shrimp pots:

How to enter for gallons of harvested shrimp:

Example: 0.5 = harvest ½ gallon whole shrimp (shrimp heads on)

DATE		LOCATION shrimp was harvested from in Prince William Sound	NUMBER OF POTS FISHED	TIME SOAKED	WHOLE SHRIMP HARVESTED
MM	DD	Examples include: specific bay, fjord, canal, arm, etc.	Pots	Hours	Gallons
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

Report each day you shrimped and record your harvest, even if you did not catch anything.

-continued-

Summary of regulations	Sport	Subsistence
Alaska residency required?	No	Yes
Fishing license required?	Yes	No
Open season?	April 15 - September 15	
Bag limit?	none	
Number of pots allowed? Pot limit reduced in 2017	Per Emergency Order: Only 4 pots per vessel may be used to take shrimp in 2017	
Open areas?	All salt waters of PWS	All salt waters of PWS (except "Valdez non-subsistence area", see below)
Can keep crab caught?	No	
Can keep finfish?	No	
Can keep octopus?	Yes	
Can buy, sell or trade shrimp?	No	

The Alaska Board of Fisheries has defined an area of Prince William Sound that is within the Valdez city limits as "non-subsistence" (described in 5 AAC 24.100 as of March 1993). See map online:

http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=subsistence.nonsub_detail&area=Valdez

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Summary Of Shrimp Pot Regulations

- Each keg or buoy must have the name of the fisher (first initial, last name) the address, and the name or AK number of the boat used to fish the pots. Phone numbers are also recommended.
- Two vertical sides of all shrimp pots must be entirely made of webbing big enough to allow a 7/8-inch round wooden dowel to go through without stretching or otherwise deforming the opening. The two vertical sides must touch each other. The webbing on these two sides cannot be covered by anything. The other two sides, as well as the top and bottom, can be composed of any material. The 7/8-inch size allows undersized and juvenile shrimp to escape.
- A pot with no definable sides, such as a round pot, must have 50% of its vertical surface area covered with the 7/8-inch webbing. The other 50% of the vertical sides, as well as the top and bottom, may be composed of any material.
- The 7/8-inch requirement does not apply to the tunnels.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

IMPORTANT:
Report online at <http://fish.alaska.gov/PWS>
OR mail this permit to Fish and Game by
October 15th, 2017 even if you did not fish.



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME - SPORT FISH
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SHRIMP PERMITS
333 RASPBERRY RD
ANCHORAGE AK 99518-1599

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Escape Mechanisms

Rigid mesh pots: Each pot must have an opening at least four (4) inches square with its lower edge within six (6) inches of and parallel to the bottom of the pot. This opening may be covered with a single panel secured with no more than four (4) single loops of 100% untreated cotton twine no larger than 30-thread. Each single loop of cotton twine may contain only one knot. Cotton twine fastenings may not be looped or laced along the edges of the opening. The panel must be attached in such a manner that when the cotton twine degrades the panel will drop away leaving the opening fully exposed.

Net mesh pots and pots with no definable sides: Each pot must have an opening at least six (6) inches long on one sidewall. The opening must be within six (6) inches from the bottom of the pot. The opening must be parallel to the bottom of the pot. To lace the opening together, you must use 100% untreated cotton twine no larger than 30-thread. Knots may be used only at each end of the opening, not in the middle. The twine cannot be tied to or looped around the web bars.

If a pot is lost, the 100% cotton twine will degrade and allow shrimp to escape.

Guide to reporting accurately:

MM/DD = Month and
Day shrimp gear
deployed.

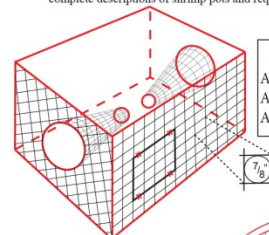
Location = specific
name of bay, canal,
arm or fjord in P.W.S.

Time soaked = The hours between when you dropped
your gear to the time you retrieve or check your gear.

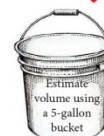
Harvest must be recorded as you are actively shrimping on paper permit. Final reports can be submitted to ADF&G after each trip (online) or at the conclusion of the season (September 15).

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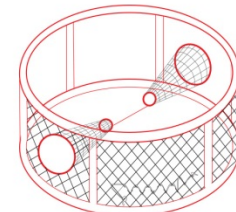
See the most recent Southcentral Sport Fishing Regulations for more complete descriptions of shrimp pots and required escape mechanisms.



Contact Information:
ADF&G SF info. 267-2218
ADF&G Cordova 424-3212
AK Troopers 352-5401



Gallons = Volume of whole
shrimp (with shrimp heads
attached).



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APPENDIX B: REMINDER LETTER

Appendix B1.–Copy of reminder letter sent to nonrespondent permit holders.

December 28, 2017

To: «first_name» «last_name»
«address»
«city», «state» «zipcode»

From: Jay Baumer (Area Management Biologist) jay.baumer@alaska.gov
Brittany Blain (Assistant Area Biologist) brittany.blain@alaska.gov

Subject: 2017 Prince William Sound Area Non-Commercial Shrimp Permits

Our records show that you have not returned your **2017 Prince William Sound Shrimp permit**. Even if you think you have returned your permit, it still has not reached us. Please return the original permit, use the Harvest Report on the back of this page, OR enter your harvest data online here: <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/PU/>. If you enter your data online your permit number is: XXXXXXXX. If you choose to mail it please put this sheet or your original permit in an envelope then seal the envelope, apply postage and mail to the address below.

Note that you must return the permit even if you did not fish – be sure to check the "Did Not Fish" box on the Harvest Report if this is the case. Failure to return your permit may result in denial of your shellfish harvest privileges in the future. Please turn in your report or enter it online immediately.

MAIL RESPONSES TO:
PWS Shrimp Permit
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Sport Fish Division
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

Sincerely,

Jay Baumer

Jay Baumer, Area Management Biologist
Anchorage/Prince William Sound/ North Gulf Coast
Division of Sport Fish

-continued-

[illegible]

Place
First
Class
Postage
Here

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