



Bristol Bay Report

Bristol Bay Fishermen's Association

November 2021 

Record Sockeye Run for Bristol Bay

Greetings BBBFA members, The total Bristol Bay sockeye return of 66 million is astounding, highlighted by the phenomenal return to the Nushagak drainage of nearly 28 million sockeye.

The prevailing southeasterly gale winds, no doubt, were favorable for the Nush but also, unfortunately, contributed to some vessels sinking, loss of life, there and in the Naknek/Kvichak.

The fleet operates vessels with slack fish tanks which are difficult to balance and that contributes to stability problems. This needs to be addressed.

The global markets for sockeye appear to be doing very well. People like and demand sockeye, just like we always thought they would, if they had a chance to taste good quality fillets.

The corporate consolidation over the past few years should be of concern to our membership. The potential cooling effect on ex-vessel prices could give us frostbite in the future. These events need to be discussed sooner rather than later.

This past season I heard how difficult it was for many to hire qualified crew. We should gather some thoughts on how to build a training program for crew. This can be a collaborative effort that could help younger people enter the fishery and provide our fleet with trained crew.

We continue to represent the fishermen to work towards permanent protections for Bristol Bay from large-scale mining operations.

Our attorney and I attended a stakeholders meeting in early June with Alaska Senator Lisa Murkowski in Dillingham. We committed to broad EPA protections and for federal legislation to put a value on mining claims and buy them out.

Consider contributing to our legal fund. Any protections that are put into place must be legally defensible and durable. Respectfully,

David Harsila, BBFA President

Round 2: CARES Act Funding

In March NOAA announced the allocation of an **additional \$255 million in fisheries assistance funding**.

The funding will support activities previously authorized under Sec. 12005 of the CARES Act. It will be allocated, in part, to fishery participants negatively affected by COVID-19.

The key eligibility requirement is to show a 35% loss of revenue in 2020 compared to your prior 5-year average.

Alaska residents, and **Alaska permit holders who are residents of a state without an allocation**, should apply in Alaska.

California (application is available with a deadline of November 17). Oregon and Washington fishermen, who fish in Alaska, can apply in their state when applications become available.

At press time applications are not yet available for Washington, Oregon and Alaska, but are expected to be soon.

More information and applications are available at www.psmfc.org.

EPA to Reinitiate 404(c) Review Process

EPA Announces Steps in Process to Protect Bristol Bay Watershed under Clean Water Act

The EPA took an important step in seeking to reinitiate the process of making a Clean Water Act Section 404(c) determination to protect certain waters in Bristol Bay.

If such a determination is finalized, it would protect waters over the long term that are essential to commercial, subsistence, and recreational fisheries and other activities that support Alaska Natives and communities in the state.

"The Bristol Bay Watershed is an Alaskan treasure that underscores the critical value of clean water in America," said EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan.

"Today's announcement reinforces once again EPA's commitment to making science-based decisions to protect our natural environment. What's at stake is preventing pollution that would disproportionately impact Alaska Natives, and protecting a sustainable future for the most productive salmon fishery in North America."

Under the previous administration, EPA issued a July 2019 notice withdrawing its 2014 Proposed Determination issued under CWA Section 404(c). This action terminated the review process for Bristol Bay.

A recent Ninth Circuit court decision found that EPA can withdraw a Proposed Determination "only if the discharge of materials would be

(Continued on page 5)



Photo Credit: Illayana Brown

66 Million Sockeye Return

2021 ADF&G Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon Summary

Millions of Sockeye Salmon (Preliminary)

DISTRICT River	Predicted Harvest	Actual Harvest	Predicted Escapement	Actual Escapement	Predicted Total Run	Actual Total Run
NAKNEK-KVICHAK	8.95	8.96	8.05		17.35	19.70
Kvichak	2.24		4.00	4.70	6.37	
Alagnak	1.32		2.35	3.24	3.75	
Naknek	5.39		1.70	2.80	7.23	
EGEGIK	9.26	8.10	1.70	1.83	11.18	9.90
UGASHIK	5.35	5.03	1.18	2.90	6.66	7.89
NUSHAGAK	12.19	17.65	2.57		15.06	27.64
Wood	6.26		1.53	4.41	7.94	
Igushik	1.05		0.28	0.88	1.35	
Nushagak	4.88		0.77	4.70	5.76	
TOGIAC	0.60	.67	0.20	0.28	0.82	.95
BRISTOL BAY	36.35	40.38	13.69	25.70	51.06	66.08

ADF&G Bristol Bay Season Summary

The following is an overview of the 2021 Bristol Bay commercial salmon season and all data are preliminary. The 2021 inshore Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run of 66.1 million fish is the largest total run on record and was 60% above the 41.3 million average run for the latest 20-year period (2001–2020). Additionally, it was just the third time, on record, the Bristol Bay inshore sockeye salmon run has exceeded 60.0 million fish.

The 2021 Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run was 32% above the preseason inshore forecast of 50.0 million fish.

Runs to every district, except Egegik, were larger than the preseason forecast. The commercial harvest of 40.4 million sockeye salmon was 11% above the 36.4 million preseason forecast, is the fifth largest harvest on record, and the third time in the last four years that the harvest has exceeded 40.0 million fish. All sockeye salmon escapement goals were met or exceeded, with a total bay-wide escapement of 25.7 million fish. The preliminary harvest estimates for other species are 6,100 Chinook, 316,600 chum, 47,900 coho, and 3,300 pink salmon.

Ex-Vessel Value

Ex-vessel value of salmon caught in Bristol Bay in 2021 was estimated using the weight, harvest, and price paid for each species. The 2021 Bristol Bay preliminary ex-vessel value of \$247.7 million for all salmon species ranks fourth in the last 20 years and was 64% above the 20-year average of \$150.9 million. The 40.8 million harvest of all salmon species was the fourth largest harvest since 2000.

Prices are an average of postseason processor final operations reports and do not include future price adjustments for icing, bleeding, or production bonuses.

Sockeye Salmon

The 2021 harvest of 40.4 million sockeye salmon was 44% higher than the recent 20-year average of 28 million for all districts. Sockeye salmon escapement goals were met on the Kvichak, Alagnak, and Egegik Rivers and all other systems exceeded their respective escapement goal ranges.

Inshore run timing to Bristol Bay this season was not as late as in recent years and aligned more with historical average timing in most districts. This helped the fishery to operate at full capacity for the entire season.

The 2021 Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run was dominated by the 1.2 and 1.3 age classes, or fish with one year of freshwater residence and two or three years of ocean growth. The 1.2 age class was the largest component of the 2021 run at roughly 60% and came in over the preseason forecast of 47%. Fish with two 2 years of freshwater residence (2.2s and 2.3s) nearly reached their preseason forecasts of 10% and 4% of the run, respectively.

Average weight for sockeye salmon was roughly a pound less than their most recent 20-year average of 5.7 pounds.

Chinook Salmon

Chinook salmon harvested in Bristol Bay this season were incidentally caught during directed sockeye salmon fishing periods. The Nushagak District, which is the main contributor of Chinook salmon in Bristol Bay, was actively managed this season to reduce Chinook salmon harvest in an effort to ensure achievement of the established escapement goal for the Nushagak River.

Overall, the 2021 Chinook salmon harvests were below average in all districts of Bristol Bay. A preliminary total of **6,100 Chinook salmon were harvested**, which is below the most recent 20-year average of 43,100 fish, and the lowest since 1955. The Nushagak District Chinook salmon harvest was 4,100 fish, which is well below the 20-year average harvest of 34,600 fish.

The Nushagak River Chinook salmon in-river run estimate at Portage Creek Sonar was 55,222 fish, which likely does not allow the escapement goal of 55,000–120,000 to be met when upstream harvest is eventually subtracted. However, it is likely that many Chinook salmon went undetected at the sonar because they were masked by the record high sockeye salmon passage.

High sockeye salmon passage saturates the test fishing nets at the sonar project, a situation shown to bias the Chinook salmon count low in previous years. This is supported by reported in-season sport fish catch rates along with postseason aerial surveys indicating that the run was larger than the final sonar count.

ADF&G 9/29/2021

Salmon Market Is “Unprecedented”

Salmon Market Hotter Than Ever!

Alaska’s salmon catch is on its way to 205 million fish and by all reports, markets are set to buy all they can get.

Here’s how global supplier Tradex of British Columbia sums it up. Spokesperson Rochelle Reiersen --

“Our recommendation is to buy everything and anything you need or will need for your inventories - now. Stocks will deplete and prices will continue to rise. If you require salmon, now is the time to buy and stock up or you will be left out.”

Reiersen says any sockeye on the market quickly sold out.

“Processors are even buying in the open market to ensure product for their programs and with that, processors are also taking PO’s in advance of fishing and pricing is subject to catch.”

The same holds true for farmed salmon. **The Covid pandemic caused “an explosion of salmon consumption”** James Griffin, director of the Chilean Salmon Marketing Council, told Undercurrent News. He said that Americans are more excited than ever to buy salmon “and even though food-service has returned and prices are way up, sales remain at a torrid pace.”

Griffin added that **the entire salmon market is “unprecedented”** describing it **“like an inflated balloon that’s expanding exponentially across every supplier, whether it’s wild or farmed.”**

Chile is the top importer of farmed Atlantic salmon to the U.S. followed by Canada and Norway.

The U.S. imported more than 450 million pounds of farmed salmon worth \$2.1 billion from all sources in the first six months of this year, according to federal trade data. (205,927mt) That’s equivalent to 57% of the total volume and 62% of total value for all of 2020.

Undercurrent said this past June, the average price paid for farmed salmon imports was \$5.70 a pound, 24% higher than the average \$4.60 paid the previous year.

Alaska provides 95% of the wild salmon purchased by Americans. But it’s share of the global salmon market is just 13% with farmed salmon production outnumbering wild harvests by nearly 3 to one.

Laine Welch, Fish Radio, 8/31/21

Tradex Report

Sockeye continues to remain short. We have not seen any twice-frozen fillets on the market yet and there are virtually zero once-frozen offers.

We do not expect much more Sockeye to come out for the remainder of the year and when the odd offer does appear, expect it to be very expensive.

Except from Tradex, 9/27/21

Canned Salmon Sales Surge

Sales of canned salmon continue to surge as Covid conscious consumers opt for more healthy, easy to use non-perishable foods.

Seafood Source highlights a new report by market tracker Fact.MR that projects the global market will reach \$4.5 billion this year and canned sales will continue to grow.

Consumers also care more about where their seafood comes from and wild Pacific salmon is the top choice, accounting for the highest market share of nearly 82% this year.

Boneless/skinless is the preferred canned item and those sales are expected to rise at an annual rate of nearly 7% through 2031.

Overall, wild canned salmon is projected to generate 67% of the total global market share and nearly 62% of total North American sales. It’s good news for Alaska which provides over 95% of the nation’s wild salmon.

Canned pinks are expected to have the highest demand with a market share this year of 34.5% and an up-surge in global markets at over 7% per year.

Canned sockeye salmon is the second-highest seller, especially in Europe...

Laine Welch, Fish Radio, 9/24/21

US Retail Seafood Sales Spike in the First Three Quarters of 2021

Frozen and fresh seafood sales reached nearly USD 5.5 billion in sales for the first nine months of 2021, with fresh sales leading the way in dollar and volume growth, according to new data.

Fresh seafood sales spiked 3.9% by value and 2.9% by volume and frozen seafood sales grew 2% by value, but shrunk 2.4% by volume through the first three quarters of 2021, according to research firms IRI and 210 Analytics.

“When compared to the pre-pandemic 2019 levels, all three areas (fresh, frozen, and ambient) easily trended ahead,” 210 Analytics Principal Anne-Marie Roerink told SeafoodSource.

Frozen seafood sales spiked more than 40% ahead of 2019, while fresh seafood sales jumped 33.7% compared to 2019...

...There is more good news for seafood at both retail and foodservice, as a quarter of Americans say they are eating more seafood than they did a year ago, according to a new International Food Information Council survey.

Plus three-quarters of consumers eat seafood at home or away from home at least once a month, and 46% eat it at least weekly. Only 12% of consumers say they never eat seafood...

...And it appears as if the seafood industry’s longtime efforts to sell the American public on the quality of freezing their perishable products are finally paying off, as frozen seafood is perceived to be just as good or even better than fresh by a majority of younger consumers, driven in part by changes in the versatility, quality, and healthfulness of frozen substitutes, according to a new Deloitte survey...

**Christine Blank, SeafoodSource
10/12/21**



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Bristol Bay Ex-Vessel Sockeye Prices

2021 Bristol Bay Ex-Vessel Salmon Prices			
Processor	*Sockeye Base Price/lb.	RSW/lb.	Additional adjustments and Notes:
Alaska General Seafoods	\$1.25 (July 18: \$1.40)	\$.20	
Coffee Point Seafoods/Big Creek	\$1.25 (July 18: \$1.40)		Additional 5¢ if all fish sold to Coffee Point (single market premium). Coffee Point took over operations of Big Creek.
Copper River Seafoods	\$1.25*	\$.30*	*All fish are iced and bled.
Ekuk Fisheries	\$1.25	**	**All fish are iced
Leader Creek	\$ 1.25 (July 18: \$1.40)	***	***20¢ for best fish (39° or lower, floating, less than 500 pound brailers.) 10¢ for bled sockeyes 2¢ for salmon slide \$1.57 for pre-July 18 fish and \$1.72 for fish after July 17
North Pacific Seafoods	\$ 1.25 (After July 18: \$1.40)	\$.20 (below 40°)	5¢ for floated fish Kings: 50¢/lb. Chums: 25¢/lb.
OBI (Ocean Beauty/Icicle)	\$ 1.25 (July 19: \$1.40)	\$.15	5¢ for floated fish 10¢ for bled fish (30¢ for premium: bled and chilled at 39°)
Peter Pan	\$ 1.25 (July 19: \$1.35)	\$.25 (floated, RSW)	5¢ for bled fish
Silver Bay Seafoods	\$1.45 (July 19: \$1.60)	\$.20**** RSW/Float	****20¢ for RSW less than 40° 12¢ for bled fish (must have mat or slide)
Trident	\$ 1.25 (July 18: \$1.40)	\$.15 (34°-39°)	5¢ for floated /chilled fish; 10¢ for bled fish

*Prices collected from fishermen by BBFA. Contact office if you have more information or to make a correction. Copyright © 2021 by BBFA.

Ex-vessel prices for Bristol Bay salmon processors are produced for informational purposes only. Price data is compiled from multiple sources, but BBFA and BBRSDA make no guarantee regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information. BBFA and BBRSDA do not assume any liability or responsibility for actions taken by parties involving the use of the ex-vessel price data published or distributed by BBFA. Ex-vessel price reporting is financially assisted by the BBRSDA for the benefit of its members.

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- Lengthening
- Repowering

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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More Corporate Consolidation for Bay

Canfisco Buys NPSI & Deepsea Fisheries

Canadian fisheries giant Canadian Fishing Company (aka Canfisco), known for producing salted herring roe for Japan, is a leading salmon and herring business in Alaska.

However, it announced on June 8 its policy to acquire North Pacific Seafoods, Inc. (NPSI), owned by the Marubeni Group.

As a result, Marubeni, which has engaged in the North American business for many years, will completely withdraw from the production business in Alaska. Suisan Keizai reports it has already officially signed on June 4.

Details of the acquisition have not been reported. Still, Canfisco's parent company Jim Pattison Group has restarted its expansion into Alaska in March this year, including the **purchase of Bristol Bay salmon packer Deepsea Fisheries.**

NPSI has processing plants in five locations along Bristol Bay in Alaska, including Pederson Point and Togiak Fisheries. It has mainly produced and supplied roe herring, sockeye salmon, salmon eggs, and bot-tomfish such as sablefish for Japan.

However, with the withdrawal of Marubeni, there is a possibility that the production volume and specifications for the Japanese market will change significantly in the future.

Marubeni's complete withdrawal from the Alaskan business marks the end of an era of Japan's brisk seafood import business from North America, which expanded rapidly after establishing the 200-mile EEZ.

Moreover, it is an indication that Japan's seafood import business has reached a significant turning point.

Tom Asakawa, Seafood-News.com/6/9/21

Editor's Note: Canfisco is parent company to Alaska General Seafoods and Leader Creek Seafoods.

Bristol Bay Fisher Named for Board of Fisheries, Pending Legislative Approval

It took freedom of information requests, weeks of queries to administrators and more than three months past a legal deadline for Governor Dunleavy to finally release his choice for a Board of Fisheries seat.

Dunleavy announced his appointment of Indy Walton of Soldotna to fill the vacant seat on the seven-member Board that directs management of subsistence, personal use, sport and commercial fisheries in state waters out to three miles.

The vacancy came 115 days after the Alaska Legislature on May 11 rejected his choice of Abe Williams, a regional affairs director for the Pebble Mine.

Alaska law states that the governor must submit a new name to the Legisla-

ture within 30 days for confirmation, but Dunleavy moves to his own legal drummer and 15 candidates remained under wraps from the public although all applied for the BOF seat in June.

In a statement the governor said Walton has 37 years of commercial salmon fishing experience at both Kodiak and Bristol Bay.

He is a partner at Last Cast Lodge in Igiugik and has worked as a financial adviser with Edward Jones Investments for 19 years.

Court records show that Walton was charged with two closed waters fishing violations in 2005 and 2012 although the fines paid weren't immediately available, reported KSTK in Wrangell.

Two Bristol Bay boats, Sniper and Turbo, are registered in his name.

Laine Welch, Fish Factor, 9/13/21

(Continued from page 1) EPA

unlikely to have an unacceptable adverse effect.”

The agency believes the 2019 withdrawal notice did not meet the Ninth Circuit's standard. On remand from the Ninth Circuit, the Alaska federal district court recently directed EPA to file a proposal for additional court proceedings by September 10.

Today, the U.S. Dept. of Justice, in a filing in the district court, is announcing EPA's intent to request that the 2019 withdrawal notice be remanded and vacated. If the court grants the motion, remand and vacatur would automatically reinstate **EPA's 404(c) review process** and the agency would announce a schedule for resuming a process to protect certain waters in the Bristol Bay watershed—including opportunities for public input...

...The Bristol Bay watershed is an area of exceptional ecological value with salmon fisheries unrivaled anywhere in North America. The region's streams, wetlands, lakes and ponds provide essential habitat that support all five species of Pacific salmon found in North America: coho, Chinook, sockeye, chum, and pink. The salmon populations are critical to the health of the entire ecosystem, which is home to more than 20 fish species, 190 bird species, and more than 40 terrestrial mammal species, including bears, moose, and caribou.

Background

...The Clean Water Act (CWA) generally requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to authorize a discharge of dredged or fill material into certain streams, wetlands, lakes and ponds. Section 404 directs EPA to develop the environmental criteria used to make permit decisions.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorizes thousands of Section 404 permits every year, and EPA works with the Corps and developers to resolve environmental concerns so projects can move forward. However, the CWA, in Section 404(c), also authorizes EPA to prohibit or restrict fill activities if EPA determines a discharge would have an unacceptable adverse effect on certain resources.

EPA has used its Section 404(c) authority sparingly, issuing final determinations only 13 times in the CWA's 50-year history. The agency's use of the authority has typically involved major projects with significant impacts on some of America's most ecologically valuable waters.

EPA Press Release 9/9/21

Stricter Limits For King Salmon Bycatch?

Animosity toward Alaska’s trawl fleet reached a fever pitch over the summer. In most parts of the state, where salmon fishing would have kept stakeholders busy, lackluster returns and some closures instead gave thousands of fishermen more time to mull over answers to where the fish may have gone.

Although Alaska’s overall salmon returns have been strong this year, the results are stratified. King salmon returns, specifically, have been in a long and steady decline. Statewide, king landings — by number of fish — have declined by more than 70 percent in the last 40 years, from a high of 875,630 fish in 1982 to 265,081 in 2020. The harvest so far for 2021 is about 212,000 fish.

As council meetings went virtual during the pandemic-induced shutdowns, participation and feedback from local stakeholders increased significantly.

Heading into the October meeting two letters from Bering Sea crab as well as coastal salmon and halibut stakeholders urged Alaska’s governor and the council to improve management of bycatch for the sake of non-trawl fisheries.

“Trawlers are allowed to fish as though all of the populations of fish they discard as bycatch are in good health, while the rest of Alaska’s user groups are making the sacrifice of significantly reduced access or complete closures in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of those same stocks. It’s a bad deal for Alaskans,” said Sommers Cole, a gillnetter in Southeast Alaska and manager of the Alaska Salmon Habitat Information Program.

The disparities create a quandary for fishery managers. Bycatch among the trawl fleet is determined by the federal North Pacific Fishery Management Council under NMFS. However, management of salmon fisheries and escapement falls to the state. The divide deepens along ownership lines, as well. Many coastal Alaska fishermen see the trawl fleet as representatives of corporate Seattle ownership of state resources in federal waters, especially the pollock fleet.

“It’s time to manage these ecosystems for more than just a single species — pollock — which has been the status quo,” said Alexis Kwachka, who fishes out of Kodiak and Bristol Bay and has served on the Advisory Panel for the North Pacific council. “Our goal here should be getting the gulf

and Bering Sea back to their former levels of health and abundance. If trollers, gillnetters, seiners, sportfishers and tribal citizens throughout Alaska are being forced to go without fishing while trawlers keep their nets in the water, we have a serious management problem, and it is beyond time to right that ship.”

The disparity between federal and coastal fisheries was highlighted by the council’s action to approve the transfer of king salmon bycatch from one Gulf of Alaska trawl fleet to another this summer.

“Alaskans are making huge sacrifices to protect Chinook; the federal government via the NPFMC needs to do the same,” says the letter via the Alaska Salmon Habitat Information Program with almost 300 individual signatures. “Chinook bycatch being rolled over to another trawl sector to kill and discard is unconscionable when many Alaskans are foregoing subsistence, sport and commercial harvest. During this time of crisis, minimizing Chinook bycatch must take priority over optimizing trawl harvest.”...

...“Right now, the council is optimizing trawl harvest at the expense of Alaska’s fish and fisheries. That needs to change,” says Linda Behnken, a Sitka-based fisherman, executive director of the Alaska Longline Fishermen’s Association, and an *NF* Highliner. “We need to protect fish habitat, reduce bycatch, and prioritize Alaska’s historic fisheries before it is too late.”

**National Fisherman,
Jessica Hathaway, 10/2/21**

Low King Salmon Runs Trigger Bering Sea Bycatch Caps

Unofficial estimates of this summer’s king salmon run in Western Alaska rivers show a lower than average return, which will trigger **stricter limits on the Bering Sea pollock fishery’s bycatch caps for king salmon next year.**

State biologists said that about 129,000 king salmon returned to the Kuskokwim River this year. Of those, the state estimates that about 28,000 were harvested, and 101,000 made their way upriver to spawn.

The state’s escapement goal of 65,000 to 120,000 kings was met, but federal and tribal managers’ escapement goal of 110,000 king salmon was not. This year’s king salmon run is slightly higher than last year’s estimated run size of 116,000 king salmon, but much lower than the 2019 run of 233,000.

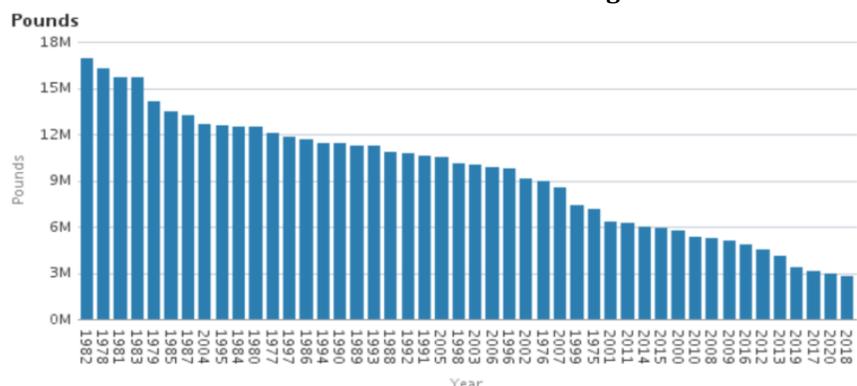
State biologists are not entirely confident on initial estimates of this year’s run, however. Poor weather conditions prevented the ADF&G from flying aerial surveys during the 2021 fishing season. That means that the actual king salmon run could be much lower or much higher than estimated.

The upper Yukon River king salmon return fared even worse. State biologists estimate that 33,000 king salmon returned to the upper Yukon, which was below preseason estimates and a 36% decrease from last year.

Further north, less than 3,000 king salmon swam up the Unalakleet River, a 45% decrease from the previous year...

KYUK AM by Greg Kim, 9/28/21

Alaska Chinook Salmon Landings



Alaska chinook salmon landings, 1975-2020, by pounds. ADF&G

Pacific Marine Expo—In Person



November 18-20, 2021
Lumen Field Event Center, Seattle

**BBFA Booth, Alaska Hall—
#4228**

Current Expo COVID Protocols

Pacific Marine Expo will follow current recommendations from public health officials, federal, state, and local authorities, and venues.

Vaccine Policy

Currently, per Lumen Field policy all attendees, exhibitors, speakers and staff will be required to provide proof of COVID-19 vaccination for entry into Lumen Field Event Center. In lieu of vaccination verification, entrants may also present a negative COVID-19 test result taken within 72 hours prior to the event.

Mask Mandate

In accordance with the current Washington state and King County mask mandates, until further notice all people entering Lumen Field Event Center will be required to wear masks at all times except while actively eating or drinking, regardless of vaccination status.

Fish Expo Meetings

BBRSDA Member Meeting

Thursday, November 18
11:00 am-1:30 pm
Silver Cloud Hotel
Avenue One Ballroom
Lunch Provided

Protecting Bristol Bay:

Permanent Protections Against Pebble Mine

Thursday, November 18
2:45 PM - 3:30 PM
Main Stage



Alaska Young Fishermen's

Summit Online: December 6-9

Due to COVID-related health concerns around the state, Alaska Sea Grant will hold December's Alaska Young Fishermen's Summit online with a reduced agenda and registration cost.

The summit brings young fishermen together face-to-face and to "weave a network of future fishing leaders." Sea Grant states that offering AYFS online in 2021 is a temporary solution to extraordinary circumstances. Alaska Sea Grant remains committed to providing the best possible educational and networking opportunities.

More details will be coming.

The event will take place evenings from December 6–9, and registration will open November 1.

For information and updates, visit the AYFS event page and the AYFS Facebook page.

If you have questions, please contact one of the AYFS planning committee members.



BBFA's mission is to protect the renewable salmon resource and promote economic sustainability for commercial salmon permit holders in Bristol Bay, Alaska.

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BBFA's insurance program is administered by North Star Insurance Services. This program is exclusive to BBFA members. The cost of running our operations has escalated over the years from fuel and gear to maintenance of our vessels. Keeping you and your vessel adequately insured to cover you for any unforeseen accidents or liabilities is paramount as all associated costs with an accident, also rise each year.

Highlights of North Star's program are:

- Exclusive pricing for BBFA members
- Excess Collision Liability included at no extra cost
- Limited Catch Cover
- Pollution Liability providing full OPA90 (oil pollution) and CERCLA (non oil pollutants)
- **No Claims Bonus:** returning 5% of the premium paid over three years.

For full details of this new program please contact North Star Insurance LLC by phone a (206) 285-4655 or by email.

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Bristol Bay Report



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Inside This Issue:

Record Sockeye Run for Bristol Bay