

Stikine River Chinook and Coho Salmon Coded Wire Tagging Augmentation, 2012

(A study funded by the Northern Fund under the auspices of the Pacific Salmon Commission)

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Executive Summary

In 2012 funding was received from the Northern Fund (N/F) under the umbrella of the Pacific Salmon Commission to augment an existing Stikine River Chinook and coho coded wire tagging programme. This year's funding was the sixth time over the past seven years that the N/F has provided financial support to shore up staffing, operation, and maintenance monies. The existing programme originated in 2000 and has operated every year since its inception date. Prior to additional support funding provided by the 2006 Northern Fund grant, the original tagging goals of 20,000-25,000 chinook and 25,000 coho salmon smolts were seldom met. (*note: In response to the relatively low recovery rates of tagged Stikine River Chinook and coho salmon from the 2000 to 2005 tagging projects, the Chinook tagging goal was increased to 40,000 smolts and later reduced to 32,000 and the coho goal was increased to 25,000 to 30,000 fish in January 2006. Smith et al, 2010, however, recommended that the coho tagging goal be reduced to 10,000 fish because of the fundamental change in the coho study objective which focused on marine interception by area and gear only, and not on overall coho smolt survival.*) In 2012, both the Chinook and coho tagging goals were met. The success of the 2012 project was due, in a large part, to the increase fishing effort as provided by the largess of the N/F.

This year's funding covered the costs of two additional field staff and associated support cost. The additional staff served as a third crew to setup and maintain a smolt trap line and to seine net for smolts as required. In addition to the two fisheries field technicians, funding was provided to hire a camp cook in order to provide the field crew with a more comfortable and efficient base camp.

A total of 34,799 chinook smolts was tagged, exceeding the tagging goal of 32,000 fish, and above the recent 11 year average of 32,939 chinook smolts. In concert with the release of capture and tagging Chinook smolts, a total of 11,085 coho smolts was tagged, which is above the tagging goal of 10,000 fish, but below the recent 11 year average catch of 18,038 fish.

It appears evident that without the N/F support of this project tagging goals will, in all likelihood, not be met. It is recommended that the Stikine Chinook and coho augmentation project be continued in 2013 through till 2015.

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1.0 Introduction

The Stikine River drainage covers approximately 52,000 km² (Bigelow et al. 1995), much of which is inaccessible to anadromous fish because of natural barriers. Principal tributaries include the Tahltan, Chutine, Scud, Porcupine, Tanzilla, Iskut, and Tuya rivers. The lower river and most tributaries are glacially occluded (e.g., Chutine, Scud, Porcupine, and Iskut rivers). Only 2% of the drainage is in Alaska (Beak Consultants Limited 1981). The upper drainage of the Stikine is accessible via the Telegraph Creek Road and the Stewart Cassiar Highway.

All seven North American species of the genus *Onchorhynchus* are present in the Stikine River (Scott and Crossman 1985). Sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*) is the most abundant, followed by Chinook salmon (*O. Tshawytscha*). Coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) ranks third in hierarchy of abundance. There are relatively minor numbers of pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*), chum salmon (*O. keta*), and steelhead trout (*O. mykiss*), a portion of which are resident species and are not anadromous. Cutthroat trout (*O. clarki*) appear to be relatively abundant throughout the lower reaches of the river and some may be anadromous.

Stikine River salmon are harvested by U.S. commercial gillnet, troll, subsistence, and sport fisheries in Alaskan Districts 106 and 108. Stikine River salmon are also harvest in the US portion of the Stikine River by fishers licensed under a subsistence fishery. Additional catches of unknown quantity are taken in U.S. troll and seine fisheries in marine waters beyond Districts 106 and 108. In Canada, Stikine River salmon are harvested in two commercial gillnet fisheries located in the lower and upper Stikine River, and by a Canadian aboriginal fishery in the upper portion of the river (Figure 1). In addition, Canadian terminal area sockeye fisheries are operated in the lower Tuya River and/or at Tahltan Lake when escapements are estimated to include excess salmon to spawning requirements (ESSR). A minor Chinook salmon recreational fishery also exists in the Canadian sections of the Stikine River drainage. There is very little recreational fishing targeting coho salmon in the Canadian section of the Stikine River.

Because the Stikine River is a transboundary (TBR) river which originates in British Columbia, Canada, and flows to the sea near Wrangell, Alaska (Figure 1) the harvest of its salmon resources are governed by the principles and specifics (annexes) outlined in the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST 1985). Generally, the catch sharing of Stikine River sockeye and coho was negotiated at the outset of the PST and successfully renegotiated at the expiration of the annexes. Catch sharing arrangements of Stikine River Chinook salmon, however, were deferred until such time that both Canada and the US determined that the population had rebounded from low numbers observed in the 1970's and 1980's. It was further agreed to under Annex IV, chapter 1, paragraph 2 of the PST that abundance based management regimes for Stikine Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon be developed and implement by 2004.

Based on the analyses from the information garnered from a suite of Stikine Chinook assessment activities including: aerial surveys (1975-1999), Little Tahltan weir counts (1985-1999), and an inriver mark-recapture projects (1995-1995), Bernard et al (2000) concluded that the Chinook run had rebounded from the its formerly depressed state and that escapements were above the optimum escapement of goal of 17,400 large fish since 1985 (excluding 1995). Based on the results of these stock assessment studies and after discussions and negotiations between the Canadian and US sections of the Pacific Salmon Treaty's transboundary river panel , directed commercial fisheries were sanctioned by the Pacific Salmon Commission, under the auspices of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) in February 2005.

In order to properly prosecute this new directed Chinook fishery and adhere to the principle of abundance based management, the stock assessment studies conducted preceding the new fishery were maintained, namely: the inriver mark recapture project, select aerials surveys, and the Little Tahltan River Chinook weir. The coded wire tagging (cwt) project was also maintained and was one of the recommendations listed by Bernard et al, (2000) who recommended that a coded wire tagging programme be reinstated with the objective of providing both freshwater and marine survivorships estimates of Stikine Chinook salmon and to further provide a measure of catch accounting of this population.

Canada and the US acted on this recommendation to coded wire tag Chinook salmon in the spring of 2000. Canada's recommendation to capitalize on the Chinook cwt study infrastructure and include the tagging of coho salmon was adopted by ADF&G. The state of knowledge of Stikine coho salmon is not at the level of Stikine Chinook or sockeye where abundance based management regimes are in effect. It is widely believed by fisheries managers that the information and necessary Stikine River coho management tools will require a substantial amount of time and resources to collect and implement. The coho cwt study is a start at better developing the state of knowledge that will lead to affective abundance based management.

Since the inception of the Stikine cwt programme through till 2006 the tagging goals of 20-25k Chinook smolts and 25k coho smolts have seldom been met, Table 1. Further, it had become apparent in January 2006 that our tagging fraction of Chinook salmon smolts was inadequate to properly assess smolt run size and outside fishery interception rates. A new tagging goal of 40k Chinook was adopted and later reduced to 32,000 smolts. The new coho tagging goal of 25k-30k was adopted in 2006, but based on the recommendation from Smith, et al. (2010) the tagging goal was reduced to 10,000 coho smolts.

In order to meet the cwt tagging goals it was apparent that an increase in staff and support monies was required. To that end an application entitled "*Stikine River CWT Augmentation*" was submitted to and approved by the Northern Fund Committee in January 2006. An application to conduct the project for three consecutive years (2007-2009) was approved; however, the 2009 component was not funded due to the poor returns of the N/F's investments. The 2009 project was "rolled over" to 2010 and 2011. The 2012 project was funded as an ongoing project. The following report summarizes the 2012 project and contrasts the results with past year's cwt project results.

2.0 Methods

Three field staff, including a camp cook, was hired in late March and started their employ in mid April. Some staff was deployed to Wrangell, Alaska, via the Alaska State Ferry system; while two staff accessed the camp via Pacific Western's Bell 206 Long Ranger helicopter. From Wrangell, staff, equipment and supplies were boated using both government and charter vessels to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans field camp located on the banks of the Stikine River approximately 50 km. upstream from its mouth. Camp supplies and equipment were purchased in early April through to the end of the project.

The two new field technicians were fitted into the base crew of six souls for a total of eight field workers. On occasion nine to twelve field workers were on site. These extra bodies consisted of managerial staff from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&F).

Chinook and coho salmon smolts were captured with beach seines and baited minnow traps in the mainstem Stikine River from a location approximately 10 km upstream from its mouth to a location just downstream of the Porcupine River, and within the Iskut River (Figure 1). Approximately 300 Gee minnow traps, baited with salmon eggs collected from adult Stikine salmon, were fished and checked daily beginning on 27 April. At the outset of the project most of the capture effort was focused on the deployment of Gee minnow traps. Seine net captured in concert with Gee minnow trap trapping commenced in late April and early May when it was evident that the Chinook smolts were starting their out migration in earnest. All staff participated as required on both the trapping and tagging components of the project. When the out migration commenced in early May, beach seining effort was increased. By mid May fishing all fishing effort was done by the beach seine methodology.

All healthy Chinook salmon smolt ≥ 50 mm fork length (FL) and coho salmon ≥ 80 mm FL were tranquilized with a buffered MS 222 solution, injected with a CWT, and had their adipose fin removed. Each CWT is formed by cutting a 1.1 mm section of coded wire from a spool, which is stamped with a unique code and contains enough wire for approximately 10,000 tags. All marked (CWT'd) salmon smolts were released approximately 3 km downstream of the DFO camp. A sub sample of 100 tagged fish from the tagged fish holding in the pens was checked for tag retention after a 12 hours period of post tagging captivity. If tag retention was less than 98 per cent, the whole tagging group for the current day would be re-tagged. Daily mortalities were assessed and documented.

Three flat bottom river boats (4.9-5.5 metres) powered with jet drive outboards (30-60hsp) were used for Gee minnow trapping. One 4.9 metre boat complete with a 40 hsp was on site for back up. Staff accessed the seine sites with the same equipment; however, seining was conducted without the aid of the boats. Crew 'walked' the seine net down specific river bars and pursed the seine onto the bank of the river. Fish were then hand dipped from within the bight of the seine, enumerated, and placed into a water-filled 22 litre bucket. A water filled, 100 litre tub, aerated tote was used for transport from the tagging site to the tagging site located near the DFO camp. Fig 1. Depending on the quantity of fish available for tagging, fish were tagged either during the evening after the daily trapping concluded or the fish were tagged by an assigned tagging crew throughout the course of the day. Seldom were fish held overnight before tagging operations commenced; seldom were fish held for longer than 48 hrs.

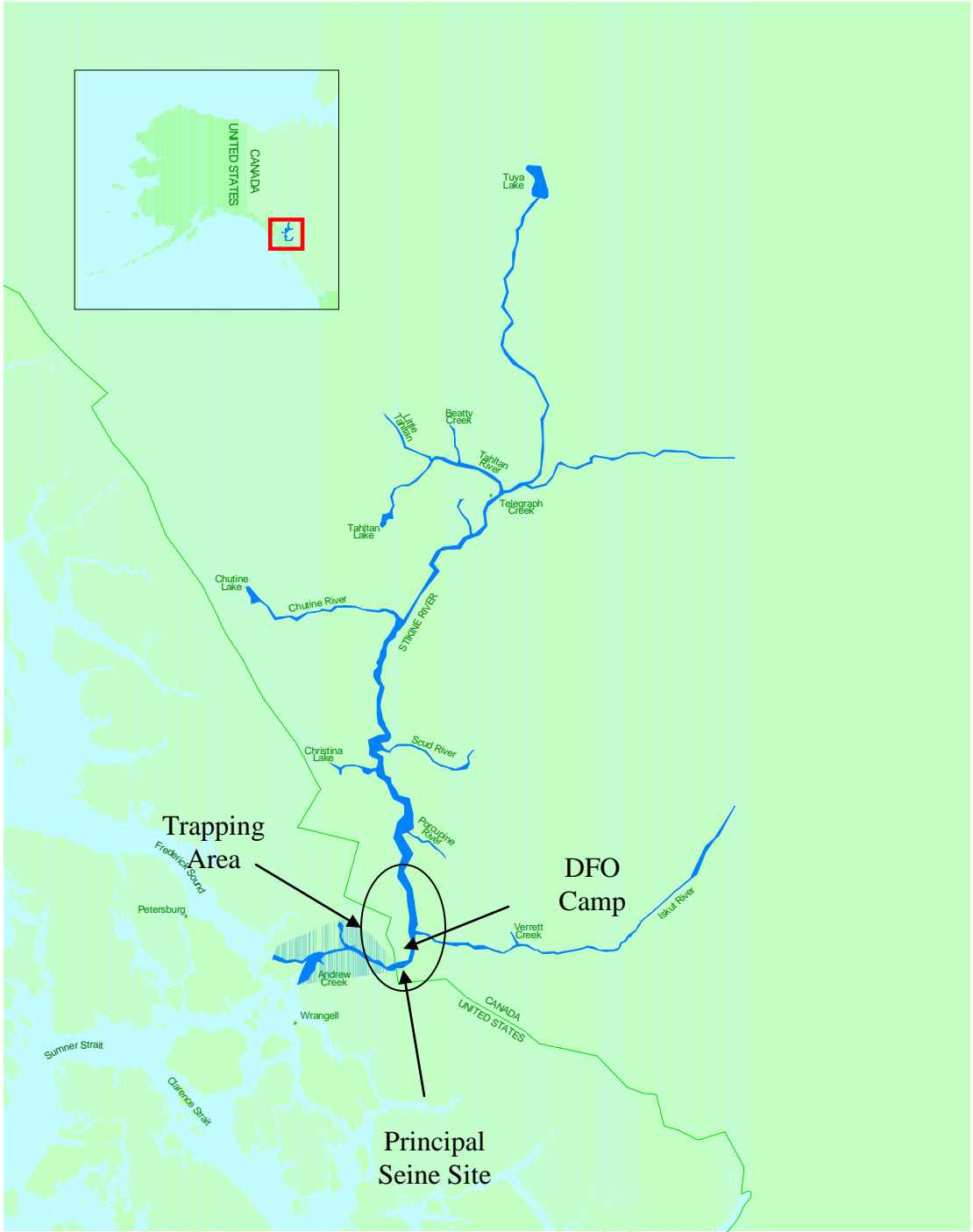


Figure 1. Map showing most of the Stikine River drainage and all of the Chinook and coho salmon coded wire tagging study area.

3.0 Results and Discussion

Field operations commenced on 25 April; tagging commenced on the 27 April. The project concluded on 06 June. A total of 34,799 and 11,085 chinook and coho was tagged respectively, Table 1.. Less than 1 per cent of the chinook smolts were captured in Gee minnow traps; the balance were taken in beach seines predominantly at a site located on the mainstem Stikine River approximately 6 km. downstream from the mouth of the Iskut River, Fig 1. The majority of the coho smolts were taken in Gee minnow traps located throughout the study area, Fig 1.

The total Chinook tagged in 2012 was 15.0 per cent above the tagging goal of 32,000 fish. The sum of coho tagged in 2012 was 10.8 per cent above the tagging goal of 10,000 smolts.

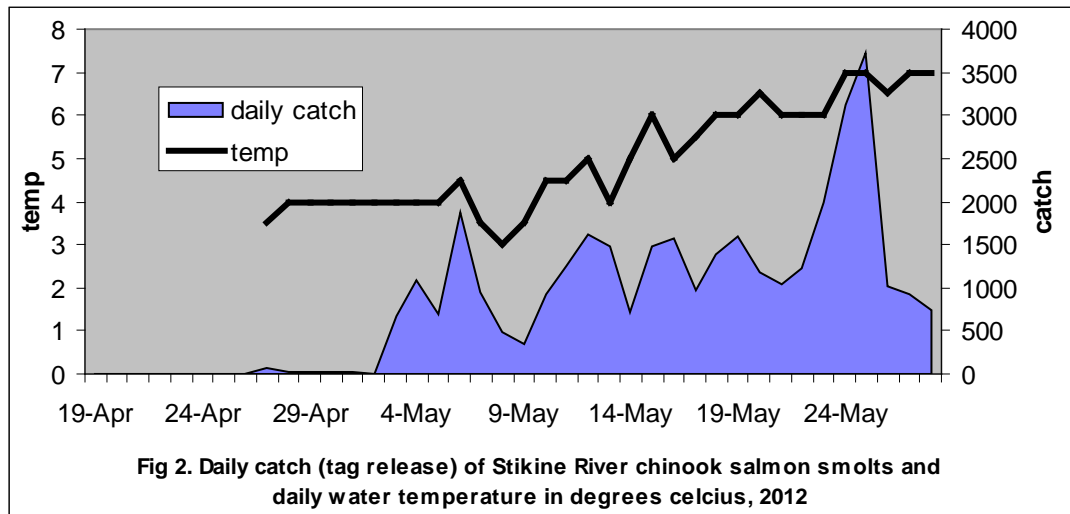
Table 1. Total coded wire tags applied to Stikine River chinook and coho salmon smolts, 2000-12.

Year	chinook		coho	
	# applied	goal	# applied	goal
2000	14,565	20,000	17,456	25,000
2001	5,194	20,000	22,267	25,000
2002	17,406	20,000	14,714	25,000
2003	19,928	22,000	8,757	25,000
2004	25,797	22,000	13,852	25,000
2005	22,167	25,000	13,098	25,000
2006	47,249	40,000	31,183	25,000
2007	23,755	40,000	18,850	25,000
2008	44,024	40,000	26,032	25,000
2009	42,056	32,000	6,588	25,000
2010	35012	32,000	11008	10000
2011	32,164	32,000	10,153	10,000
avg	27,443		16,163	
2012	34,799	32,000	11,085	10,000

The peak Chinook catch of 3,711 fish occurred on 25 May, while the peak coho catch of 956 fish was taken on 27 April, Figures 2&3.

Timing of Chinook smolts, based solely on catch performance (CPUE), appeared to be approximately one week later than normal, Fig 4. Figure 5 depicting the weekly cpue of coho cpue, is inconclusive in assessing run timing in that fishing effort directed coho ceased when the tagging goal was met. Fishing conditions are typically affected at the outset of the field season by variations in snow levels and ice conditions. High water levels serve to diminish fishing efficiency and usually occur in late May and early June. Hence late or early springs may result in a varied catch level independent of smolt

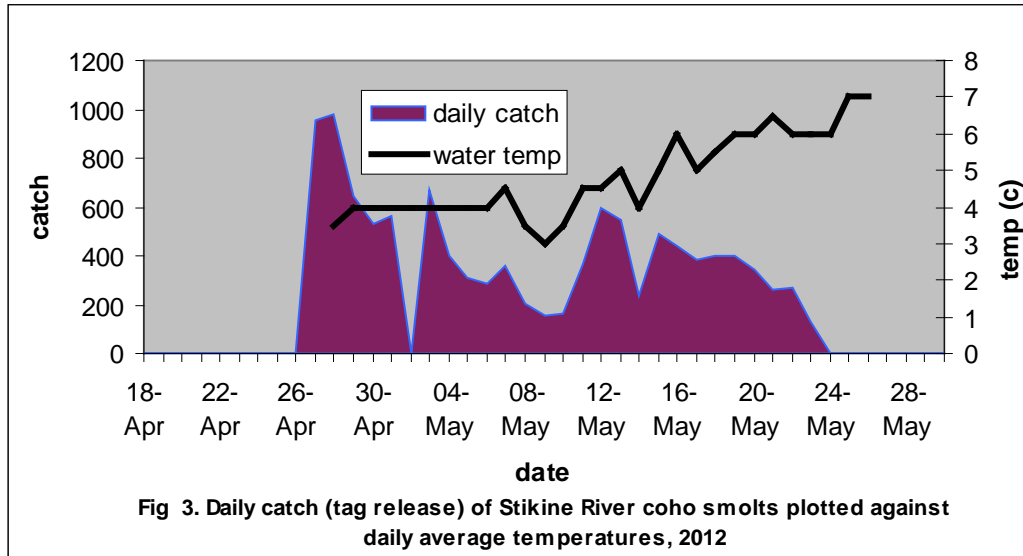
abundance. As occurred in 2009-2011, this year's spring field season was characterized as relatively early. Unlike field season 2007, the snow pack and ice conditions were below average and did not impair the fishing conditions by a large measure. The low snow pack served to provide relatively low Stikine and Iskut river water flows (Fig 6) during the bulk of the field season that enabled staff to more efficiently conduct seining and Gee minnow trapping operations; however, water levels rose dramatically during the latter part of May, which adversely affected the catch.



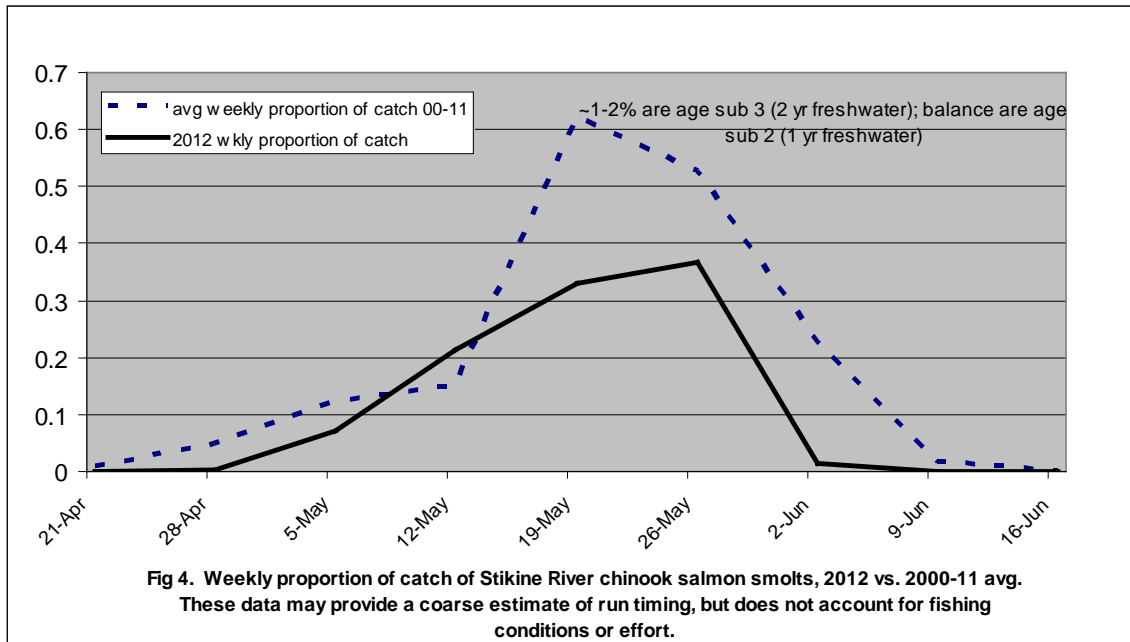
Stikine River water temperatures in 2012 were below the 2000-11 average for most of the project period, Fig 7. The behaviour response of juvenile Chinook and coho to low water temperatures is uncertain; however, Sandercock (1991) indicated that year to year variations in timing are related to annual environment variation. Druker (1972) showed that Karluk River, Alaska coho smolts migrate between 5 and 13.3 degree c. Fig 3 shows that over 50 per cent of the 2012 Stikine River coho smolts migrated below this range of temperatures. Further, McHenry (1981) indicate that few coho smolts migrate in water temperatures below 3.9 degrees c in Bear Creek, Alaska. Healy (1991) indicates that there has been no systematic study of the factors that trigger migration, yet Bell (1958) related peak smolt migration to spring floods and increasing temperatures. A causative factor for peak migration whether it be hypothesized to be water temperatures or water level was somewhat evident in the 2012 coded wire tagging project, Figs 3,4,6,7. The peak catches of chinook smolts occurred when the water level started to rise. It must be reiterated that smolt catches serve as a proxy for migration timing in Figures 2&3. The appropriateness for this proxy is very much suspect. At best the catches over time serve as general qualitative measure of run timing; especially in light of the physical challenges of catching migrating smolts during high water periods. It should be noted that no fishing activity was conducted during the peak Stikine flow in 2012 which occurred in early July.

In 2006 through till 2008 it was found that chinook smolts had a propensity to migrate during darkness. A three person crew, on occasion at two person crew, fished a 70 metre seine net between the approximately hours of 2100 and 0200 hrs. The nocturnal nature of the migrating Chinook was clearly evident in 2006-08, as daytime seining yielded a

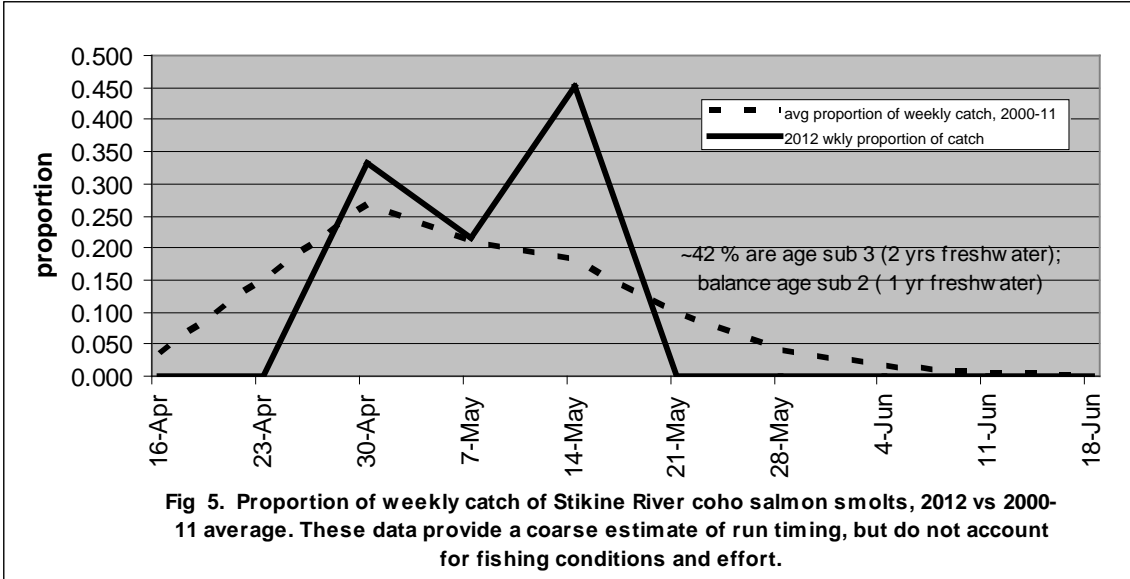
relatively low catch rate of smolts. This nocturnal behaviour was not evident with coho smolts. It's interesting to note that Meehann and Sniffin (1962) found no evidence of nocturnal migration in their study of Taku River salmonid smolts. (The Taku River is located approximately 200 km north of the Stikine River) In 2009 through till 2012 the night time seining was severely curtailed due to the logistic challenges (overtime and employee health/morale) associated with it.



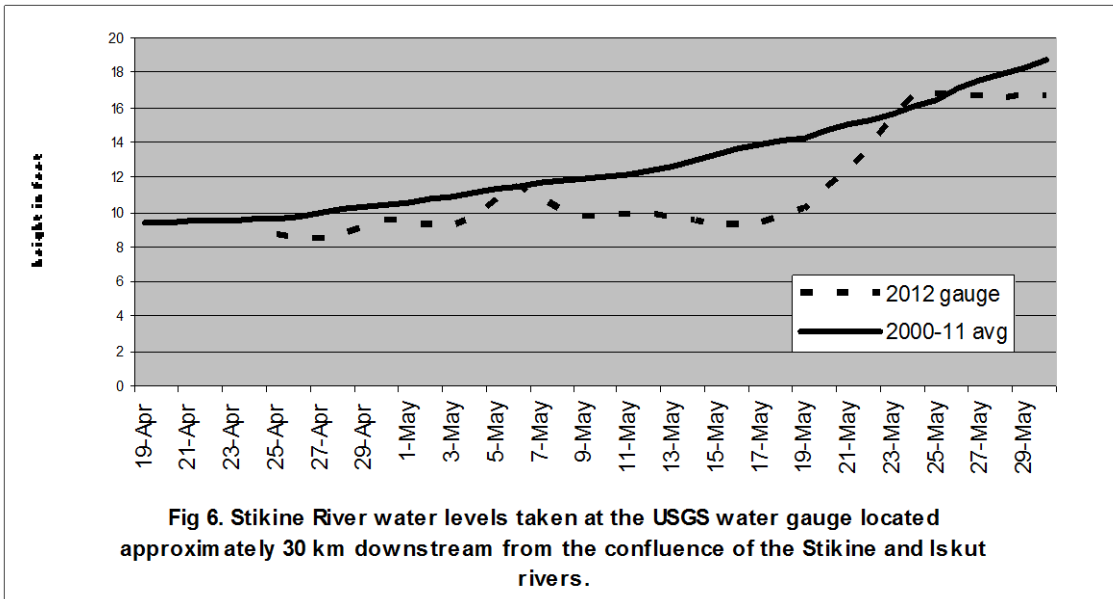
Total daily catches by taken by Gee traps and by seine were recorded and transcribed into an electronic files within a Microsoft excel file.



Tag codes germane to the 2011 tagged Chinook and coho salmon were inputted into the Alaska Department of Fish and Game’s coded wire tag website (www.taglab.org). Once this data set is verified, it will be forward to and inputted into Regional Mark Processing Centre website (www.rmhc.com).



Returning marked fish from this year’s project will be intercepted in 2013 through to 2017 by marine gillnet, troll and sport approach water fisheries, primarily in Alaska, and in inriver Stikine ,commercial, aboriginal and sport fisheries.



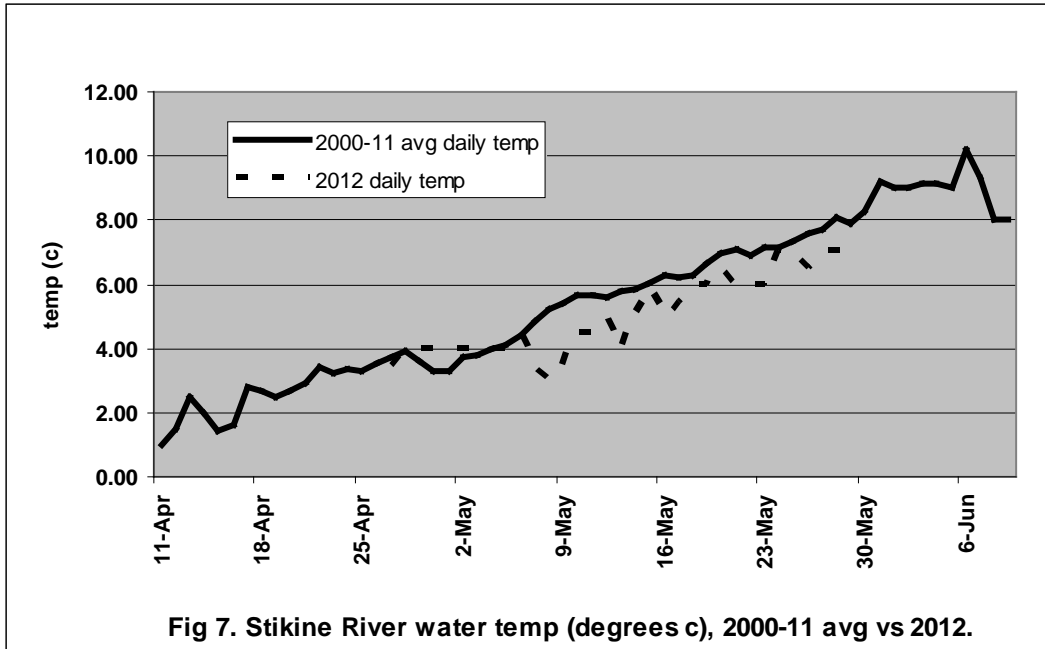


Fig 7. Stikine River water temp (degrees c), 2000-11 avg vs 2012.

3.1 Budget and Project Operations

The cost of conducting this year's project was under the projected budget, see appendix 3. This was due to challenges resulting from the changes to the collaborative agreement process. As such, the project started later than expected. There was a surplus in total labour and site costs of \$2.3k and \$6.7k respectively. There was an overage of \$1.3k in capital expenditures. DFO received and advance \$67.0K from the N/F in May of 2012 and have spent \$66.7k. The project therefore was in the black to the amount of ~\$7.7k (includes that 10 per cent hold back that was not drawn on).

In general field operations went very well, notwithstanding the late start date in respect to securing northern fund funding. It should be noted that tardiness of funding approval was due to DFO, Ottawa, having to honour a new allocation agreement process.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The project objectives were met. Indeed, in respect to the Chinook salmon smolts the tagging goal was exceeded. The recently established coho tagging goal of 10,000 smolts was exceeded by 1,085 fish. The success of the overall project was due to the funding provided by the northern fund.

It is recommended that the Stikine Chinook and coho augmentation project be continued in 2013 through till 2016 in order to achieve the current tagging objectives for Stikine Chinook and coho salmon smolts.

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Appendix 1: Photographs



Appendix Figure 1. Seine site on the mainstem Stikine located approximately 6km downstream from the mouth of the Iskut River.



Appendix Figure 2. Stikine salmon smolts located in the bight of a seine net.



Appendix Figure 3. Typical trapping site where Gee minnow traps are deployed



Appendix Figure 4. Aerial tank used to transport Stikine River Chinook and coho smolts to the tagging site located near the DFO camp.

Appendix 2: Daily Releases of tagged Stikine River Chinook and coho salmon smolts,
2000-11

Appendix Table 1. Daily release of coded wire tagged (cwt) Stikine River chinook salmon, 2000-12

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2000-11 Average
9-Apr														
10-Apr														
11-Apr														
12-Apr		59												59
13-Apr		0				127								64
14-Apr	13	74				0	119							52
15-Apr	14	0				0	61							19
16-Apr	53	55				278	59							111
17-Apr	0	0				0	60							15
18-Apr	0	82				266	154							126
19-Apr	0	0				0	0		44					9
20-Apr	244	124				176	277		0		63			147
21-Apr	121	85				0	144		69		89			85
22-Apr	0	83				0	227		211		111			105
23-Apr	305	85		94	1059	122	438		130		82			289
24-Apr	145	0		72	0	0	413		215		25			109
25-Apr	83	0		0	0	0	503		0		115			88
26-Apr	352	113	170	0	1114	162	0	182	460		96	0		241
27-Apr	553	111	0	0	0	0	1174	76	159		42	27	67	195
28-Apr	562	0	183	0	545	1356	401	118	360		73	24	29	329
29-Apr	404	0	0	0	0	0	479	62	0		48	46	29	94
30-Apr	391	91	237	0	314	2469	402	123	419		131	10	21	417
1-May	0	118	0	0	0	0	343	197	233	75	0	45	26	84
2-May	972	0	83	0	0	1320	287	262	0	0	0	50	0	248
3-May	668	0	0	0	708	0	736	123	579	168	1207	36	671	352
4-May	558	149	0	0	404	0	0	290	245	0	1285	36	1083	247
5-May	362	0	0	0	1448	981	1024	117	447	444	997	160	692	498
6-May	776	0	32	348	0	0	827	222	784	0	1327	687	1867	417
7-May	731	174	20	0	0	813	904	297	2387	1446	1420	434	946	719
8-May	671	0	0	265	0	0	2620	394	3557	3059	1535	311	491	1034
9-May	591	202	119	0	0	2074	2684	422	2512	3064	871	228	352	1064
10-May	312	0	0	547	0	1023	2693	107	2104	3568	907	1048	929	1026
11-May	512	229	159	0	5758	0	2967	771	2620	4614	857	1603	1256	1674
12-May	545	0	675	542	0	1929	2216	628	2882	3181	886	1427	1627	1243
13-May	266	0	0	0	0	1695	2394	327	2640	2805	831	1196	1489	1013
14-May	0	311	0	879	2075	0	1421	260	3552	2867	794	1297	718	1121
15-May	424	0	773	825	0	1516	1751	722	3139	2862	1109	1827	1487	1246
16-May	248	502	0	958	0	0	1658	193	1067	1932	1797	2817	1567	931
17-May	0	0	410	951	6937	683	2831	508	1204	1533	713	2648	979	1535
18-May	530	0	0	639	0	0	3267	758	1375	189	2389	3523	1388	1056
19-May	0	307	0	491	1284	1049	1915	1207	928	1683	1907	5022	1605	1316
20-May	304	0	274	961	0	0	3061	2122	3085	1911	3348	3192	1187	1522
21-May	0	696	0	412	1107	903		1123	2756	1480	3386	1758	1038	1238
22-May	353	707	0	520	0	0		1260	1239	1038	2116	1270	1225	773
23-May	0	0	290	0	0	816	3176	1384	0	1493	0	988	1993	679
24-May	545	0	0	1106	2044	0	624	2944	2043	1553	2164	355	3129	1115
25-May	0	807	2184	538	0	0	653	1941	577	1091	761		3711	777
26-May	0	0	831	0	0	855	1177	1675	0		1035	99	1015	516
27-May	806	0	916	1123	1000	1117		2442	0		495		935	878
28-May	0	0	1468	0		0	606	498	2				741	322
29-May	386	0	707	1392		0							321	497
30-May	0	0	626	602		347	449						185	337
31-May	0	30	1435	458		0	54							330
1-Jun	547		0	717		90								339
2-Jun	0		1683	1439										1041
3-Jun	0		0	907										302
4-Jun	132		0	954										362
5-Jun	0		1039	0										346
6-Jun	0		699	838										512
7-Jun	67		0	755										274
8-Jun	0		945	595										513
9-Jun	0		0											0
10-Jun	18		972											495
11-Jun	0		0											0
12-Jun	1		476											239
Total	14565	5194	17406	19928	25797	22167	47249	23755	44024	42056	35012	32164	34799	32782

Appendix Table 2. Daily release of coded wire tagged (cwt) Stikine River coho salmon, 2000-12.

Date	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^a	2012	2000-11 Average
9-Apr		183												183
10-Apr		0												0
11-Apr		0												0
12-Apr		789												789
13-Apr		0				1276								638
14-Apr	389	786				0	441							404
15-Apr	280	0				0	151							108
16-Apr	428	992				1193	315							732
17-Apr	0	0				0	302							76
18-Apr	0	860				1114	450							606
19-Apr	0	0			1329	0	0		643					329
20-Apr	729	1298			1010	1522	1033		0		679			896
21-Apr	842	1179			0	0	603		565		1294			640
22-Apr	0	1076		455	1879	0	764		1057		1137			796
23-Apr	1516	939		0	908	1536	1311		1130		772			1014
24-Apr	792	0		576	948	0	1209		1056		488			634
25-Apr	428	0		0	905	0	1327		0		1060			465
26-Apr	578	1594	1857	0	740	1392	0	1060	1962		1602	514		1027
27-Apr	627	1207	0	0	794	0	2740	428	1029		867	504	956	745
28-Apr	568	0	1204	0	860	1004	1162	1303	1504		1098	504	982	837
29-Apr	141	0	0	0	0	0	1478	291	1002		768	735	643	401
30-Apr	681	1068	1921	0	1125	503	1262	736	1368		1243	509	533	947
1-May	0	940	0	0	898	0	1019	1168	995	723		735	566	589
2-May	559	0	937	0	282	523	1093	711	0	0		808	0	447
3-May	779	0	0	0	0	0	1353	121	2175	881		586	666	536
4-May	392	1436	444	0	177	0	0	798	1270	0		970	396	499
5-May	359	0	0	0	0	1563	1723	540	497	1073		776	307	594
6-May	412	0	0	639	164	0	1367	754	1230	0		480	285	459
7-May	331	1054	492	0	40	716	1548	681	710	716		739	361	639
8-May	340	0	668	894	106	0	991	605	1566	1163		503	204	621
9-May	318	1086	688	0	120	913	779	725	348	262		281	158	502
10-May	254	0	0	889	306	393	779	107	628	0		442	164	345
11-May	582	1311	827	0	0	0	693	1025	816	0		576	368	530
12-May	416	0	1672	722	302	454	870	930	870	0		491	598	612
13-May	409	0	0	0	257	147	895	820	800	413			549	374
14-May	0	887	0	117	138	0	49	496	632	399		63	235	253
15-May	416	0	738	259	87	172	634	795	155	0		42	492	300
16-May	205	911	0	384	326	0	784	212	466	266		78	438	330
17-May	0	0	803	324	0	179	344	713	328	0		131	386	257
18-May	393	0	0	305	42	0	487	711	57	56		41	398	190
19-May	0	613	0	341	0	239	657	896	96	439		8	396	299
20-May	408	0	897	276	17	0	440	454	184	0		5	346	244
21-May	0	449	0	202	29	161	0	295	89	0		8	262	112
22-May	457	371	0	182	24	0	0	356	11	197		6	269	146
23-May	0	0	709	0	0	136	121	341	0	197		1	127	137
24-May	354	0	0	275	0	0	9	367	230	427		0		151
25-May	0	526	282	35	7	168	0	209	48	475		7		176
26-May	0	0	140	0	20	0	0	109	0	475				83
27-May	310	0	108	137	0	263	0	88	0	475				153
28-May	0	0	202	270	12	0	0	5	392	867				194
29-May	249	650	21	312	0	0	0	0	0	867				300
30-May	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	123	990				161
31-May	0	62	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0				70
1-Jun	353		18	190		11								143
2-Jun	0		8	328										112
3-Jun	0		0	182										61
4-Jun	323		0	111										145
5-Jun	0		17	0										6
6-Jun	0		31	39										23
7-Jun	443		0	16										153
8-Jun	0		10	11										7
9-Jun	0		0											0
10-Jun	285		7											146
11-Jun	0													0
12-Jun	110													110
Total	17456	22267	14714	8757	13852	15579	31183	18850	26032	11361	11008	10543		23472

^a fish caught
post 12/05 not
tagged, n=881

Appendix 3: Financial Summary

Project Budget Form

Name of Project: Stikine River Coded Wire Tagging Augmentation 2012

ELIGIBLE COSTS					BUDGET	OTHER FUNDING	CONTRIBUTION FUNDING	Actual Spent
Labour								
Wages & Salaries								
Position	# of crew	# of work days	hrs per day	rate per hour	Total (PSC + In-kind + cash)	In-Kind & Cash	PSC Amount	
DFO field technician					4,000	4,000		
overtime					1,000	1,000		
Person Days (# of crew x work days)				sub total	5,000	5,000	-	

Labour - Employer Costs (percent of wages subtotal amount)

rate	0%	sub total			
------	----	-----------	--	--	--

Subcontractors & Consultants

	# of crew	# of work days	hrs per day	rate per hour				
Tahltan First Nations (TFN)	3	58	8	25	34,800		34,800	32,457
Insurance if applicable								
rate								
					sub total	34,800	34,800	32,457

Volunteer Labour

	# of crew	# of work days	hrs per day					
Skilled								
Un-skilled								
Insurance if applicable								
rate								
					sub total			

Total Labour Costs	39,800	5,000	34,800	32,457
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Site / Project Costs	Detail (use additional page for details if needed)				
Travel (do not include to & from work)	Terrace-Whse-Dease Lk-field camp for two staff	10,100	2,000	8,100	5,610
Small Tools & Equipment	water pumps, totes, gee traps, fish eggs	3,500		3,500	300
fuel and fuel delivery	-1800 litres fuel plus del cost from town to camp	9,300		9,300	13,569
groceries	two staff 198 per/days @\$30ea	5,900		5,900	4,746
Work & Safety Gear	gloves waders	1,300		1,300	
Repairs & Maintenance	boat generator maintenance	2,500		2,500	1,672
communication	satellite system (phone and internet)	2,200	200	2,000	27
Technical Monitoring					
Other site costs	furnace parts etc				
	Total Site / Project Costs	34,800	2,200	32,600	25,924

Project Budget Form

ELIGIBLE COSTS

BUDGET

**OTHER
FUNDING**

**CONTRIBUTION
FUNDING**

Training (e.g Swiftwater, bear aware, electrofishing, etc).				Total (PSC + In-kind + cash)	In-Kind & Cash	CONTRIBUTION PSC Amount	PSC Amount
Name of course	# of crew	# of days					
First Aid Training	1						
Total Training Costs							

Overhead / Indirect Costs (not to exceed 20% of PSC Amount)

Office space; including utilities, etc.							
Insurance							
Office supplies							
Telephone & long Distance							
Photocopies & printing							
Other overhead costs							
camp space				8,000	8,000		
Total Overhead Costs				8,000	8,000	-	

Capital Costs / Assets **Detail (use additional page for details if needed)**

Assets are things of value that have an initial cost of \$250 CAN or more and which can be readily misappropriated for personal use or gain or which are not, or will not be, fully consumed during the term of the project.

50 hsp outboard jet				7,000		7,000	8,325
Total Capital Costs				7,000		7,000	8,325
Project Total Costs				89,600	15,200	74,400	66,706

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REGION: Pacific									
RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE: 5F500 Area Chief, Stock Assessment/Fish Mgmt, Yukon Transboundary									
PROJECT: 57491									
ETHERTON, PETER	654069-C	ERIPAC120601090627	LMK219707: Stikine field trip		21-MAY-12	810	750	0202	8.00
ETHERTON, PETER	654069-C	ERIPAC120601090627	LMK219707: Stikine field trip		21-MAY-12	810	750	0202	480.18
JOBIN, ANGELA	09-MAY-2012C	13025F1005	TRAVELED TO DEASE LAKE TO DROP OFF EMPLOYEES TO GO TO TAKU CAMP ON MAY 9 & 10, 2012		10-MAY-12	810	750	0202	219.02
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0202 Travel in Canada									707.20
AMEX BANK OF CANADA	373594500811006MA Y	13035F1003	ACCT#3735-945008-11006 MONTHLY CHARGES FOR MAY 2012		25-MAY-12	810	750	0205	133.40
BESHARAH, MEL	17-Apr-2012	13025F1009	Travel to Stikine River for work		14-MAY-201	810	750	0205	(1,377.40)
BESHARAH, MEL	17-Apr-2012	13025F1009	Travel to Stikine River for work		14-MAY-201	810	750	0205	1,377.40
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0205 U.S.A. Travel									133.40
ALPINE AVIATION (YUKON) LTD.	8265	13035F1010	CHARTER FROM WHITEHORSE TO LOWER STIKINE AND BACK TO WHITEHORSE PO F1624-125306		04-JUN-2012	810	750	0212	2,079.92
TSAYTA AVIATION LTD	6992	13035F1010	CHARTER TO BRING ANDY TO LOWER STIKINE, SEAN STARK TO TAHLTAN AND JOHNNY AND MIKE TO SAWMILL LK PO# F1624- 125408		15-JUN-2012	810	750	0212	882.00
	2546186	XXGAC 17-SEP-12	SUNRISE AVIATION		24-MAY-201	810	750	0212	401.70
	2546185	XXGAC 17-SEP-12	XXGAC Actual 9990871: A/INC/ETHERTON PETER//CHARTER SKAGWAY TO WRANGELL INV 50562//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		24-MAY-201	810	750	0212	1,405.95
		XXGAC 17-SEP-12	SUNRISE AVIATION		24-MAY-201	810	750	0212	1,405.95
		XXGAC Actual 9990871: A/INC/ETHERTON PETER//CHARTER SKAGWAY TO WRANGELL INV 50512//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat							
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0212 Aircraft Charters - Duty Travel Only									4,769.57
MYLES SAMPSON	100-14	13025F1005	INV# 100-14 PO# F1624-125303 CHARTER TO STIKINE CAMP		10-MAY-201	810	750	0520	2,688.00
MYLES SAMPSON	100-19	13035F1007	INV# 100-19 PO# F1624-125303		16-JUN-2012	810	750	0520	2,016.00

This report provides a listing of all year-to-date assets and liabilities by Responsibility Centre, Project, Allotment and Line Object.

Filter used to generate Report: NBX.ALLT CODE = 750 AND NBX.RC CODE = 5F500 AND NBX.PRJ CODE = 57491

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REGION: Pacific									
RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE: 5F500 Area Chief, Stock Assessment/Fish Mgmt, Yukon Transboundary									
MYLES SAMPSON	106-16	13025F1011	CHARTER SERVICES FROM GLENORA TO DFO CAMP INV#100-16 PO#F1624-125304		23-MAY-201	810	750	0520	2,016.00
MYLES SAMPSON	106-18	13035F1007	CHARTER SERVICES FROM GLENORA BEACH TO DFO CAMP INV# 100-18 PO# F1624-125303		09-JUN-2012	810	750	0520	560.00
	2561865	XXGAC 14-AUG-12 XXGAC Actual 9930639: A L/ETHERTON PETER//BOAT 430049	BREAKAWAY ADVENTURES CHARTER TO STIKINE RIVER//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		20-JUN-2012	810	750	0520	826.36
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0520 Ship Charters (incl. Basic Cost & all Related Costs)									8,106.36
	2661222	XXGAC 04-SEP-12 XXGAC Actual 9968482: A SEAN//REPAIRS TO BOAT MOTOR 432046	LISTERS MOTOR SPORTS//STARK TILLER, JET INV 24014//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		28-AUG-201	810	750	0602	496.42
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0602 Repair and Betterment of Ships & Small Craft: Propulsion Sys & Equip									496.42
KLONDIKE CRANE	13552	13045F1002	CRANE INSPECTION, INV# 13552. JULY 2012		22-JUN-2012	810	750	0609	1,047.38
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0609 Repair and Betterment of Ships: Safety Equipment									1,047.38
	2561125	XXGAC 06-AUG-12 XXGAC Actual 9914577: A PETER//F60 YAMAHA 429168	BUNESS BROTHERS//ETHERTON MOTOR//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		19-JUN-2012	810	750	0669	128.39
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0669 Repair and betterment of Furniture, Fixtures, Safety & Sanitation Equip, Alarm									128.39
	2529437	XXGAC 10-AUG-12 XXGAC Actual 9924565: A MELVIN//SKYPE//Acquisition Card - 429742	SKYPE//BESHARAH carte d'achat		23-APR-2012	810	750	0923	27.21
TOTAL LINE OBJECT: 0923 Voice Communications Equipment (Telephone, mobile/cellular, BlackBerry, etc									27.21

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REGION: Pacific									
RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE: 5F500 Arca Chief, Stock Assessment/Fish Mgmt, Yukon Transboundary									
YAMAHA MOTOR CANADA LTD	1986694	13075F1016	YAMAHA OUTBOARD MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES	F1624-125310	07-JUL-2012	810	750	0957	8,325.28
			TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	0957	Ships and Bonts Equipment and Parts (Incl.ACV)				8,325.28
PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION	53092111A	AR 66304 Receivables 9779507: A 66304	CQ# 176 SPA 57491	53092111A	16-MAY-201	810	750	3211	(66,960.00)
			TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	3211	Collaborative arrangements as per s. 33 of the Oceans Act, Revenues				(66,960.00)
TAHLTAN FISHERIES-ISKUT FIRST NATION	F1624-125300	13035F1007	PO# F1624-125300 STIKINE RIVER SALMON STUDIES BIOLOGICAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.		10-JUN-2012	810	750	4101	9,763.75
TAHLTAN FISHERIES-ISKUT FIRST NATION	F1624-125300	13035F1007	LOWER STIKINE CHINOOK & COHO CODED WIRE TAGGING		10-JUN-2012	810	750	4101	16,282.28
TAHLTAN FISHERIES-ISKUT FIRST NATION	F1624-125300	13035F1007	LOWER STIKINE CHINOOK & COHO CODED WIRE TAGGING		10-JUN-2012	810	750	4101	287.80
TAHLTAN FISHERIES-ISKUT FIRST NATION	0001	13045F1008	PO#F1624-125300 INV#0001 THE STIKINE RIVER SALMON STUDIES BIOLOGICAL CONTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2012		05-JUL-2012	810	750	4101	6,123.00
			TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	4101	Lab and Sampling Services				32,456.83
ALPINE AVIATION (YUKON) LTD.	8265	13035F1010	CHARTER FROM WHITEHORSE TO LOWER STIKINE AND BACK TO WHITEHORSE PO F1624-125306		04-JUN-2012	810	750	7101	543.44
TSAYTA AVIATION LTD	6992	13035F1010	FUEL		15-JUN-2012	810	750	7101	294.00
			TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7101	Fuel for Aircraft/Hovercraft				837.44
	2539888	XXGAC 06-AUG-12 XXGAC Actual 9914577: A 429168	ARROWHEAD PETER/PROPANE//ETHERTON PETER/PROPANE//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		15-MAY-201	810	750	7162	661.04
	2550547	XXGAC 06-AUG-12 XXGAC Actual 9914577: A 429168	ARROWHEAD PETER/PROPANE//ETHERTON PETER/PROPANE FOR CAMP//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		01-JUN-2012	810	750	7162	326.98

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REGION: Pacific									
RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE: 5F500 Area Chief, Stock Assessment/Fish Mgmt, Yukon Transboundary									
	2576338	XXGAC 06-AUG-12	TAHLTAN CENTRE XXGAC Actual 9914577: A LTD/ETHERTON 429168 PETER//PROFANE//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		17-JUL-2012	810	750	7162	760.00
		TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7162 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (excl. for Road Motor Vehicles), Propane,Natural Gas						1,748.02
	2544791	XXGAC 17-SEP-12	PETROCAN//ETHERTON XXGAC Actual 9990871: A PETER//FUEL FOR USE IN CAMPS 433512 INV 2415228//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		24-MAY-201	810	750	7182	2,877.20
		TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7182 Gas for Boats and Small Craft						2,877.20
	2561124	XXGAC 06-AUG-12	THE BAY COMPANY//ETHERTON XXGAC Actual 9914577: A PETER//CONTAINERS//Acquisition 429168 Card - carte d'achat		19-JUN-2012	810	750	7343	128.28
		TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7343 Containers and Closures						128.28
	2601223	XXGAC 04-SEP-12	SPORTS NORTH//STARK SEAN/DNA XXGAC Actual 9968482: A SUPPLIES//Acquisition Card - carte 432046 d'achat		27-AUG-201	810	750	7354	16.80
		TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7354 Scientific Supplies Miscell						16.80
	2546403	XXGAC 17-SEP-12	LAKEFISH NET AND XXGAC Actual 9990871: A TWINE//STARK SEAN/LARGE 433512 SLEEVED GLOVES INV 28029//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat		25-MAY-201	810	750	7357	154.52
		TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7357 Hydrographic and/or Hydrographic Supplies						154.52
GREAT GLACIER SALMON LTD.	518	13025F1011	INV# 518 - 2 BUCKETS SALMON ROE(50 LBS EACH) = 100LBS @ 1.00 LBS		07-MAY-201	810	750	7505	100.00
LOBLAWS INC.	615869	13035F1010	ACCT#16685 INV# 615869 GROCERIES FOR LOWER STIKINE CAMP		01-JUN-2012	810	750	7505	254.83
	2600204	XXGAC 04-SEP-12	EXTRA FOODS #8567//STARK		27-AUG-201	810	750	7505	37.55

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C. Cloutier

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REGION: Pacific									
RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE: 5F500 Area Chief, Stock Assessment/Fish Mgmt, Yukon Transboundary									
	2561866		XXGAC Actual 9968482: A SEAN//GROCERIES//Acquisition Card 432046 - carte d'achat						
			XXGAC 06-AUG-12 CITY MARKET//ETHERTON		19-JUN-2012 8:10		750	7505	4,353.17
			XXGAC Actual 9914577: A PETER//GROCERIES FOR STIKINE 429168 CAMP//Acquisition Card - carte d'achat						
			TOTAL LINE OBJECT:	7505	LIMIT-Provisions-Groceries-Other				4,745.55
			TOTAL ALLOTMENT:	750	Collaborative arrangements as per s. 33 of the Oceans Act				(254.15)
TOTAL PROJECT: 57491 Pacific Salmon Commission-Elberton, P									(254.15)
TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE: 5F500 Area Chief, Stock Assessment/Fish Mgmt, Yukon Transboundary									(254.15)
TOTAL REGION: Pacific									(254.15)
Grand Total:									<u>(254.15)</u>

This report provides a listing of all year-to-date assets and liabilities by Responsibility Centre, Project, Allotment and Line Object.

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C. Cole