

**SOUTHEAST AND YAKUTAT FINFISH PROPOSALS**

**PROPOSAL 43 - 5 AAC 28.089. Guiding principles for groundfish fishery regulations.** Delete portions of groundfish guiding principles as follows:

5 AAC 28.089 – delete Sections 1, 2, and 5.

**ISSUE:** Current management is not in compliance with Section 1 of 5 AAC 28.089 which requires conditions etc. based upon biological abundance. Current management is not in accordance with Section 2. Current management is not in accordance with Section 5.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Eventually fishermen will read the regulation book and see that ADF&G is begging to get sued.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Local biologists who do not and have not complied with 5 AAC 28.089 in the PWS Area for the last 15 years.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** The same people who have been suffering for the last 15 years with no Pacific cod, no lingcod, no shrimp, no crab, so skate, and no dogfish fisheries.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** It would be much safer for the state and ADF&G to just delete these sections since trying to get local biologists to comply with 5 AAC 28.089 is about as easy as trying to poke a cat out from under a porch with a wet rope.

**PROPOSED BY:** James O. Smith

(HQ-08F-107)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

*Note, a board committee has identified the following proposal as a “restructuring” proposal. A restructuring proposal is one that is likely to have substantial economic, social, or biological impacts and may require significant changes to the management of a fishery. The proposed regulatory change may strive to improve the value of a fishery by providing new and increased opportunities to: 1) raise the revenue generated from harvested fish (e.g. through improved quality); or 2) lower the cost of fishing operations; or 3) improve conservation.*

*The board is seeking additional information on this proposal in order that it can be fully evaluated. During the October 8-10, 2008 worksession, the board will:*

- a) Determine if the proposal complete;*
- b) Determine if there are outstanding questions or information needed;*
- c) Confirm that board has authority to act on proposal; identify any aspects of proposal where board may need additional authority to make decisions;*
- d) Identify whether CFEC, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Labor or other agencies need to be consulted on issues raised by the proposal and if so, bring staff together to schedule work and process; and*
- e) Identify proposal’s review process and schedule.*

*The additional information requested in order to fully evaluate this proposal can be found in the 11 questions contained in the board’s Restructuring Proposal Form (see Page xvi). The board invites the author and the public to submit any additional information to help in the evaluation of this proposal.*

**PROPOSAL 86 - 5 AAC 39.117. Vessel Length.** Amend this regulation to provide for use of a salmon seine vessel greater than 58 feet in length in Southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound as follows:

Repealed – the 58-foot salmon seine vessel length limit.

**ISSUE:** The board adoption of excluding the “bulbous bow” from the length measurement of a salmon purse seine vessel is real progress. It should now repeal the 58’ limit on the length of vessel in the salmon purse seine fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Alaska purse seine salmon vessels will continue to be vessels that are inefficient. The vessels now being built have length to width ratios that, with a bulbous bow, will consume more fuel than needed. The length law does not stop capacity increases because everyone just adds width and depth as a way to make the vessel capacity greater for the fishery. This length restriction produces inefficient vessels.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, a larger length boat would allow those, who so desire, to explore ways to add value to Alaska salmon. Some Alaska salmon purse seiners may want to process their catch at sea and the present 58’ limit makes that almost impossible.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The Alaska purse seine fishermen who wish to pioneer ideas of efficiency in vessel operation and those wishing to develop Alaska salmon, value added products.

Others will keep informed of the new ideas and they can copy those that are successful. This helps all.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** “The value of my boat will go down” this statement will be used to argue against the proposal. “Useable space” does not catch more fish, area, gear and time do. These arguments will be discussed in a following document giving more detail of the proposal.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Darrell Kapp

(HQ-08F-151)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 137 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to develop a sport fish bag limit for all species not already specified as follows:

5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.

...

(17) other saltwater finfish and shellfish species not specified in this section, may be taken from January 1 – December 31; **2 fish bag limit, 1 daily bag limit in possession and no annual limits** [NO BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL OR SIZE LIMITS].

**(18) Herring; may be taken from January 1 – December 31; bag limit of one five-gallon bucket of herring may be in possession; one daily bag limit in possession; no annual limits.**

**ISSUE:** Developing a sport fish bag limit for all species unless otherwise specified in 5 AAC 47.020. There is currently no sportfish bag limit on many species of fish. These species weren't considered as a sport fish species. There is a trend to start and target some of these species because charter operators can offer unlimited bag limits to their clients. Some of these species are already fully utilized and all of these species will not end up in any type of harvest documentation. As some species are very fragile, (slow growing) there should at least be a bag limit. This will provide some protection to the resource. In enacting this regulation, the Board of Fish will need to establish a bag limit for herring as a two fish bag limit would be unreasonable for this species.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Some species are already fully utilized and allocated and unregulated, unaccounted harvest by the sport fisheries is creating resource issues. One such example of this is Chatham blackcod fishery is in a decline and reduced harvest limits on the commercial sector has not been benefiting the resource as would be expected until a significant sport fishery is factored into the equation. Many of the species that fall in this category are long living, slow growing species.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Reasonable bag limits on species benefits the resource; the managers of the resource; and current users of fully utilized resources will not face an unlimited increasing competition for the resource;

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Charter operators using the lack of bag limits to entice clients.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Developing a proposal for every species but were concerned we would miss a species.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance

(HQ-08F-272)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 199 - 5 AAC 27.035. Closure of registration areas.** Close commercial herring fisheries in Areas 1A thru 16 as follows:

**All herring fisheries in Southeast Alaska : Areas 1A through 16 shall be closed until further notice. Exception: Subsistence personal use at current levels.**

**ISSUE:** Depleted herring stocks in Southeast Alaska are unable to recover due to increased population of whales, humpbacks have gone from 82 in 1986 to an estimated 700 today. Each whale consumes 3,000 pounds of feed daily.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Species dependant on herring are showing serious signs of stress. Our halibut are 50% smaller than they were in 1988. Salmon are fewer and smaller, signs point to a collapse.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Salmon industry, halibut longline industry, migratory species, marine mammals, fish and birds that rely on herring; sport, guided sport and tourism industry.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Stake holders who obtain a portion of their income from herring.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Negotiate with Feds on whale control (politically incorrect).

**PROPOSED BY:** Ketchikan Herring Action Group (HQ-08F-166)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 200 - 5 AAC 27.195. Sitka Sound commercial sack roe herring fisheries.**  
Establish minimum threshold levels for herring stocks as follows:

The new regulation would have stock assessments to establish how much harvestable herring is available. It would include a minimum threshold level so that these stocks will be protected for all future generations and if there is a commercially harvestable stock of herring. This can be done if during this the results from a longer term “Trace Element Microchemistry” on 13A herring otoliths study can be concluded, that area 13A Salisbury Sound be temporarily shut down to further commercial sac roe fisheries during this time of study, this will be possibly 3 more years, otherwise it would be expedient to have a change of agenda to hear the facts that are presently available to be heard.

**ISSUE:** The Sitka Sound Sack Roe fisheries that was originally designated for 13 B and was extended to 13 A at the 2003 Board of Fisheries meeting , the F & G from Sitka testified that Salisbury Sound herring were in fact the same stock of herring as Sitka Sound and the Board of Fisheries allowed a fisheries to be conducted there. Preliminary micro trace element micro chemistry studies conducted by Sitka Tribes of Alaska indicated that Salisbury Sound herring may be another stock of herring though a one year study in inconclusive. If this study does hold true after several years of testing, then management regime will need to be conducted.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** As has been shown on the Foggy Bay shore, Juneau Auk Bay Stocks, Port Camden and the winter stocks in Petersburg’s Wrangell Narrows that stocks can be over harvested until they don’t come back. After the indiscriminate harvesting by the herring reduction plants from the early 1900 until the stocks were well over harvested, we have no idea how much of the herring gene pool was lost. Today we need to protect our different gene pools that we have from over harvest extinction.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The establishment of a new fishing are on separate stocks of herring hurt no one, it protects everyone from over harvesting, this includes the commercial, subsistence and the wildlife that uses them, allowing fishing to continue on a rational basis so that they benefit all users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone, the fisherman and the community involved and the fish that feed on this ocean succulent.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one suffers when intelligent protective measures are put into place.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** The other solution I considered was to have the Board of fish close this area, because it was clearly intended to be closed by the clarity of which the original proposal was written by defining the area for Sitka Sound Sac Roe fisheries was to be held in 5 AAC 27.195 13 B Sitka Sound Sac Roe Fisheries.

**PROPOSED BY:** N. Ralph Guthrie Jr.

(HQ-08F-012)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 201 - 5 AAC 27.110. Fishing seasons for Southeastern Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to allow harvest by stock size as follows:

5 AAC 27.110(2)(3) District 3 as allowed by stock size in harmony with bait and pond usages.

**ISSUE:** Inequitable gillnet allocation due to herring migrations.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Inadequate gillnet allocation.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, sac roe gillnet herring is worth more than bait.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?**

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** David Lawler

(HQ-08F-219)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 202 - 5 AAC 27.160. Quotas and guideline harvest levels for Southeastern Alaska.** Amend the regulation to increase guideline harvest level in District 10 as follows:

The guideline harvest level for the District 10 setnet fishery is 100% of the available resource.

**ISSUE:** Allocation

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?**

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?**

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** David Lawler

(HQ-08F-218)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 203 - 5 AAC 27.160 (g). Quotas and guideline harvest levels for Southeastern Alaska.** Change the harvest level and harvest rate for herring sac roe fishery as follows:

The guideline harvest level for the herring sac roe fishery in Section 13-A and 13-B shall be established by the department **shall not exceed 10,000 tons** and will be a harvest rate percentage that is not **more** [LESS] than 10 percent, [NOT MORE THAN 20 PERCENT, AND WITHIN THAT RANGE SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE FOLLOWING FORMULA]:

$$\text{Harvest Rate Percentage} = 2 + 8 (\text{spawning biomass (in tons)} / 20,000)$$

The fishery will not be conducted if the spawning biomass is less than **XXXXX**. [20,000 TONS]

**ISSUE:** We recommend a maximum harvest rate percentage of 10%, and for the department to raise the conservation threshold from its current level of 20,000 tons, based on the uncertainty of the stock (age classes, lower maturity rates, and slower growth rates), subsistence needs not being met each year, and the use of this lower harvest rate percentage, as used in other herring stocks around the world. The current conservation threshold of 20,000 tons was established in 1997, and it does not take into account the amount reasonably necessary, established in regulation in 2002. Our subsistence needs are not being met under current ADF&G regulations, as we have been unable to harvest the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence in 2001, 2005, and 2007. Current reports from ADF&G show an impending decline of the herring biomass in Sitka Sound, yet the guideline harvest level continues to increase, and the commercial harvest frequently exceeds the GHL. Similar lower harvest rates are established for the commercial herring fisheries in Norton Sound, Cape Avinof, Kamishak Bay, Bristol Bay, and the Nelson Island District.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The lack of strong recruitment in recent years suggests that the Sitka Sound herring biomass will decline as the older year-classes die off. The commercial sac-roe fishery will continue to target older fish while Sitka Sound continues to have poor recruitment evens coincided with lower maturity rates, and slower growth rates, eventually depleting localized stocks. The needs of subsistence herring egg harvesters will continue to not be met. There may be irreversible impacts to the ecosystem with the decline of the Sitka Sound herring biomass and lack of recruitment.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This proposal ensures that the reasonable subsistence opportunity required by state law is provided during the Sitka Sound commercial herring sac-roe fishery. A reduction in the GHL would contribute to insuring the adequacy of the subsistence harvest of the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Subsistence harvesters, commercial fishermen, and the ecosystem.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?**

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Sitka Tribe of Alaska has tried administrative solutions.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Tribe of Alaska

(HQ-08F-078)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 204 - 5 AAC 27.195. (a) Sitka Sound commercial sac roe herring fishery.** Include herring taken in test fishery in the guideline harvest limit as follows:

5 AAC 27.195(a)

**Include herring seined in test sets as herring harvested in the Guideline Harvest Limit.**

**ISSUE:** Test sets are not included in the current Guideline Harvest Limit for Sitka Sound commercial herring sac-roe fishery in Area 13-B and 13-A, yet they are detrimental to the health of the herring stock as they create mortality and are detrimental to subsistence users because they change the herring spawning locations. In most years, the department will conduct several dozen test sets in our core subsistence area and then decide not fish that area. We would like to see a decrease in test setting in the traditional subsistence area, and the avoidance of excessive test setting.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Incidental fishing mortality may occur when purse seining a large, dense school. Mortality rate is related to fish density and duration in a purse seine net. Net bursts cause either instant or long-term mortality to every fish involved. There are indications that there might be high mortality among herring connected to net bursts. Also high mortality occurs when herring are crowded to such an extent during the seining process that they thrash and boil on seine webbing, causing extensive skin damage and stress. Subsistence herring egg harvesters will continue to not have a reasonable opportunity to harvest herring eggs.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** We are concerned about the effects of test seining on pre-spawning herring school; immediate and long-term mortality rates, stress, and extensive scale/skin damage. Reducing the amount of test fishing during the commercial herring sac-roe fishery will reduce disturbing and molesting pre-spawning herring.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Subsistence harvesters, commercial fishermen.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Sitka Tribe has objected the discretion the department uses to justify excessive test setting.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Tribe of Alaska

(HQ-08F-095)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 205 - 5 AAC 27.110. Fishing seasons for Southeastern Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to set a 25 percent allocation of herring to gillnet fishery as follows:

5 AAC 27.110. Fishing seasons for Southeastern Alaska Area.  
...except for locations set out in (b) of this section **according to an allocation target as follow  
purse seing 25% gillnet roe and kelp.**

**ISSUE:** Declining allocation of herring to gillnet gear; gillnet crew originally granted have been give to other gear crew and types due to migration resource.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Inequality of harvest levels will continue

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, gillnet herring traditionally is higher quality.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Local economy; higher value fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** When we proposed and were granted the gillnet quotas we negotiated areas based on 25% allocation I think that the Board needs to revisit that allocation.

**PROPOSED BY:** David Lawler (HQ-08F-216)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 206 - 5 AAC 27.110. Fishing seasons for Southeastern Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to change herring fishery in Behm Canal as follows:

5 AAC 27.110(2)(f) District 7

**ISSUE:** Migration of herring out of Behn Canal.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Gillnet share of sac roe intended to be 25% will continue to suffer.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, gillnet herring are most valuable.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?**

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** David Lawler

(HQ-08F-220)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 207 - 5 AAC 27.160(f) Quotas and guideline harvest levels for Southeastern Alaska Area.** Amend this regulation to allow only gillnet fishery for herring in District 10 as follows:

The guideline harvest level for the District 10 set gillnet fishery will be taken only by the gillnet fishery, no boat fishing is necessary.

**ISSUE:** Allocation of fish to herring gillnet fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Allocation only.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Gillnetters

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Nobody, no seine harvest takes place.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** David Lawler

(HQ-08F-153)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

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**PROPOSAL 208 - 5 AAC 27.xxx. New section.** Amend the regulation to restrict fishing and tendering in the same fishery as follows:

Fishermen should fish and tenders should tender those fish to market. Similar to crab regulations a vessel could not fish and then tender in the same fishery. A fisherman could still transport fish that he caught just not engage in tendering of other fishermen's fish. This would maintain the historical balance of fishing and tendering in the fishery.

**ISSUE:** Historically in the Sitka herring sac roe fishery, fishermen have caught the fish and the tenders have transported those fish to market. With the recent changes in ADF&G management (i.e. a day off between fisheries) and increased production capacity in Sitka more fishermen are starting to tender fish other than their own. This upsets the historical balance between fishermen and tenders causing a significant loss of income to tenders.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** It may become uneconomical for tenders to participate in the fishery causing a loss of historical income to tenders. Tenders may not be available when needed.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Generally tenders do a better job of refrigerating and transporting product in the herring fisheries than most fishing vessels. These are exceptions but the quality of the product is better cared for aboard tenders.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The tenders in the Sitka sac roe fishery will continue to have a viable income and participate in the fishery.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Certain herring fishermen who want to reduce or eliminate participation by tenders in the fishery.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Historically almost all fish has gone on tenders in the fishery. Requiring all fish to be tendered was considered. This would maintain the true historical balance. This approach was rejected because in the past some fishermen have loaded their own boats with their own fish before loading tenders.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Independent Tendemens Association (HQ-08F-256)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 209 - 5 AAC 27.195. Sitka Sound commercial sac roe herring fishery.** Amend the regulation to establish an equal shares fishery for Sitka Sound sac roe herring as follows:

Regulation 5 AAC 27.195 would have a number **(3)** that provides for an **equally shared GHL divided among all the GO1A permit holders** or some other such regulation providing for and equally shared fishery.

**ISSUE:** We would like the board to fix the problems associated with Olympic style fishing in today's difficult management environment for the Sitka Sound Sac Roe Herring Fishery. Due to the extreme nature of this highly competitive fishery, managing for the harvest and management goals set out in 5 AAC 27.195. The Sitka Sound Commercial Sac Roe Herring Management Plan, is difficult and risky at best. Also, managing for a safe and orderly fishery is impossible.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If the problem is not solved, the potential for harvesting over the GHL and disrupting subsistence fishing opportunities will continue to expose fishermen, their vessels and gear to extreme risks.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, the quality will improve. An equally shared fishery will pace the harvest and processing of Sitka Sound roe herring over less time from when fish are killed to the time they are frozen. This will maximize roe recoveries and enhance the quality of roe products.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Beneficiaries will be; the resource itself, management, all fishermen, subsistence users and the market. The reputation of the fishery will increase when the harvest of Sitka Sound Roe herring leaves a smaller foot print on the environment, when it is a safer fishery to participate in and it produces higher quality products.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No fisherman will really suffer, some of the most consistent fishermen will loose their high liner status but as they will be equal with the rest of the fleet they will not suffer greatly.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** History based harvest shares instead of equal harvest shares were considered. This was rejected because the current market and debt structures for GO1A permits are based on values that do not reflect history. History based shares would devalue permits with small catch histories and put many permit holders with lower than average catch histories at risk of getting upside down with their state loans.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Herring Group

(HQ-08F-204)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 210 - 5 AAC 27.195. Sitka Sound commercial sac roe herring fishery.**  
Establish an equal share quota for Sitka Sound sac roe herring fishery as follows:

The department shall determine the annual equal share quota by dividing the annual harvest objective by the maximum number of CFEC permits eligible to be fished in the fishery.

**ISSUE:** Managing the sac roe fishery to its highest value.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Collisions will continue, boats with web in wheels and fishing on herring without obtaining the highest value.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes higher income from higher herring maturities.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All involved.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** The cowboys.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Roger Ingman

(HQ-08F-056)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 211 - 5 AAC 27.185. Management plan for herring spawn on kelp in pounds fisheries in Sections 3-B, 12-A, and 13-C, and District 7.** Require permit holders to be present only during placement and harvest of product as follows:

Permit holders need to be present upon introduction of fish into the pen and harvest of product.

**ISSUE:** That in the Southeast Spawn on Kelp Fishery the permit holder is required to be present on introduction of kelp into the pen. The pen is not fishing at that time so the permit holder should only be required to be present on introduction of fish into the pen and harvest of product.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Permit holders will be required to be there when fishing is not being conducted. Also kelp storage will be a problem, we now have so many blades we need to store them in the pens, currently it is illegal to store kelp in pens.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All permit holders.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Larry Demmert

(HQ-08F-120)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 212 - 5 AAC 27.185. Management plan for herring spawn on kelp in pounds fisheries in Sections 3-B, 12-A, and 13-C and District 7.** Allow use of multiple permits and aggregating units of gear in herring roe on kelp fishery as follows:

Multiple permit holders may join legal units of gear together to make larger single pens without increasing their legal kelp allocation.

**ISSUE:** Attaching multiple net pens together in the herring roe on kelp fishery. Allow more than one 20' x 20' x 30' deep to be sewn together with multiple permits.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** More handling of the fish and wasted eggs on the panels of web that would be removed if the proposal is accepted.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, by reducing number of entries of herring and removal of web panels that waste eggs.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All herring pound operators; and the herring population.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Michael Bangs (HQ-08F-141)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 213 - 5 AAC 27.185. MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HERRING SPAWN ON KELP IN POUNDS FISHERIES IN SECTIONS 3-B, 12-A, AND 13-C, AND IN DISTRICT 7.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 27.185. Management plan for herring spawn on kelp in pounds fisheries in Sections 3-B, 12-A, and 13-C, and in District 7.**

(q) A permit holder may transfer additional herring into a closed pound, only until herring have been released or product has been harvested from the pound. After herring have been released or the product has been harvested from the pound, a permit holder using that pound may not fish for herring or add kelp to the pound. A permit holder may not transfer herring into a pound after 11:59 pm on the fourth day, **with the first day being the day that herring are first placed into the pound** [FOLLOWING THE FIRST TRANSFER OF HERRING INTO THE POUND.] If the commissioner determines it is necessary for the conservation of herring stocks the commissioner may, by emergency order, restrict the placement of herring into the pound.

**ISSUE:** During the Hoonah Sound spawn on kelp fishery 2006 season, herring were accessible for placement into pounds for an extended period of time. It became evident that the “first day” under 5 AAC 27.185 (q), was not specifically defined, as it is under 5 AAC 27.185 (s), and fishermen were assuming differing interpretations of 5 AAC 27.185 (q). Under 5 AAC 27.185 (s), the “first day” is defined as “the day that herring are first placed into a pound.” In order to maintain consistency in the regulations we are proposing adding this definition of “first day” to 5 AAC 27.185 (q)

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** There will continue to be confusion regarding the meaning and intent of this regulation.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone will benefit because the regulation’s intent will be clear.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None, this is considered housekeeping.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-309)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 214 - 5 AAC 27.185. Management plan for herring spawn on kelp in pounds fisheries in Sections 3-B, 12-A, and 13-C, and District 7.** Amend the regulation to change date of required removal of pounds and gear to July 1 in sections 12A and 13C as follows:

(3) Section 12-A by 12:00 noon **July 1** [JUNE 10]

(4) Section 13-C by 12:00 noon **July 1** [JUNE 10]

**ISSUE:** To remove the pounds and gear by June 10 in areas 12A and 13-C is a financial burden that can be reduced by changing the date to July 1.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Fishers in this fishery will be forced to spend a lot of extra money and time to remove the gear.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Does not improve product, just reduces cost.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All roe on kelp fishermen in areas 12-A and 13-C.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Charles R. Olsen

(HQ-08F-175)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 215 - 5 AAC 27.185. Management plan for herring spawn on kelp in pounds fisheries in Sections 3-B, 12-A, and 13-C, and District 7.** Expand the herring closed pound area in Section 3B as follows:

To expand the closed pound area in 3B to be open north and east of line from 55° 30 25, 133° 10 35 to read by 55° 30 414, 133° 11 23 to Point Cuerdo and north of lat 55° 29 54 on the east side of Fish Egg and south of lat 55° 31 48 in Klawock Inlet.

**ISSUE:** To open more area in 3B to closed pounding, as in recent years the fish were not in the open area.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The closed pounder will miss opportunity as the herring have been out of the pond area the last several years.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it gives the closed pound fisherman a better chance to catch herring and produce product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All Spawn on kelp fishers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, as this is outside the subsistence harvest area.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Larry Demmert (HQ-08F-035)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 216 - 5 AAC 27.185. Management plan for herring spawn on kelp in pounds fisheries in Sections 3-B, 12-A, and 13-C, and District 7.** Allow herring open pen anywhere in Section 3B except the west side of Fish Egg Island as follows:

An open pound shall be allowed to be placed anywhere in 3B except the west side of Fish Egg Island between 55°30 25 N, 133° 35W and 55°28 41N, 133° 67W to the longitude of Ballena Island shoal buoy at 133°13 25W.

**ISSUE:** To allow an open pen in the Spawn on Kelp Fishery in area 3B more area.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The open pounder will not be able to follow the spawn and will miss opportunity.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it gives the open pounder incentive and a better chance to produce product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Any SOK fisher who wants to open pound.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Larry Demmert (HQ-08F-030)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 217 - 5 AAC 27.110. FISHING SEASONS FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA.**

Amend this regulation as follows:

**5AAC 27.110 Fishing seasons for Southeast Alaska Area.**

(b) Herring may be taken in the sac roe fishery only during seasons established by emergency order in the following districts and sections:

(1) in the purse seine fishery, herring may be taken in the following sections:

(D) Section 13-B, north of the latitude of Aspid Cape (56°41.75' N. lat.) except for Whale and Necker Bays, **and Section 13-A south of the latitude of Point Kakul (57°21.75' N. lat.)**

**ISSUE:** At the time sac roe fishery areas were established in regulation in 1975 there had been no documented herring spawning in Salisbury Sound. Salisbury Sound was, therefore, not included in the original regulation defining sac roe areas. Since 1975 the Sitka herring stock biomass has increased substantially and consequently intermittent spawning has been documented in Salisbury Sound. The department manages commercial herring sac roe fisheries according to 5 AAC 27.190. Herring Management Plan for Southeastern Alaska Area which requires that the department shall identify stocks of herring on a spawning area basis. The department has historically included Salisbury Sound herring spawn in the assessment of the Sitka Sound spawning stock. The department has opened the Sitka Sound commercial sac roe herring fishery in Salisbury Sound in Section 13-A four times including: 1989, 1999, 2002, and 2006 allowing commercial access to the GHF which otherwise would not have been available.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Since the time the Board adopted the sac roe fishery areas the department has assessed the stock based on determination of the spawning area as specified in the Herring Management Plan for Southeast Alaska. Current management of the Sitka Sound herring resource will not be consistent with 5 AAC 27.110.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The opportunity to harvest in Salisbury Sound (Section 13-A) can provide good quality sac roe herring when opportunities in Sitka Sound (Section 13-B) are not available. This also provides additional opportunity to disperse the sac roe harvest away from the core subsistence harvest area potentially improving the subsistence harvest.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The public and industry would benefit by making regulations consistent with current management of the herring resource.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Section 13-A is a winter bait area though there is no record of bait herring harvested in Salisbury Sound. Some members of the public believe herring spawning in Salisbury Sound is a discreet stock of herring and should be managed accordingly.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Continue to provide opportunities in Salisbury Sound using EO authority consistent with the Herring Management Plan for Southeast Alaska (5 AAC 27.190).

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-310)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 218 - 5 AAC 27.131. Gillnet specifications and operations for Southeastern Alaska Area.** Allow use of two set gillnet permits and provide for use of additional gear as follows:

One Southeast Alaska set gillnet CFEC permit holder may own and fish two permits aboard his/her vessel concurrently and operate up to 100 fathoms of gear in one or two pieces.

**ISSUE:** Priority in gear levels.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Permits to fish will be unfairly distributed.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishermen.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Dave Lawler

(HQ-08F-154)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 219 - 5 AAC 39.222. Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries.**  
List Bradfield Canal king salmon as stock of concern as follows:

I would like to see the Bradfield Canal king salmon listed as "stock of concern" and in need of protection.

**ISSUE:** Bradfield area had good runs of king salmon in the 1960's these runs have been over fishing, logging and road building has changed this run of king salmon. List of the mainland streams in this area: Martin, Old Franks, Toms, Harding, north and east fork of the Bradfield River, Eagle and Hoiya.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** We are relying more on SSARA and forgetting to take care of our wild stock of fish. We are losing out on rebuilding the wild runs of the Bradfield Canal area. We have gotten the Stikine king salmon up to good numbers of fish after having that run closed down to commercial fishing and now everyone can enjoy this fishery again.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Under this designation for king salmon runs for this area, good measures could be taken by state agencies to protect and enhance these wild runs of king salmon.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Long term - everyone.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** 1) Seine fleet who fish in the Earnest Sound are in early July.  
2) Maybe the proposed Bradfield Road.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) Listing these runs as threatened or endangered, but thought this maybe a little to restrictive. 2) No seine fisheries inside Earnest Sound, but to many humpy salmon into this river could also hurt. There maybe times when it would be better to manage this fishery different than this.

**PROPOSED BY:** Marlin E. Benedict

(HQ-08F-135)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

*Note, the following proposal was accepted for the portion addressing Chinook salmon, which is within the board's authority. The portion addressing halibut is not within the board's authority.*

**PROPOSAL 220 - 5 AAC 47.022. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to adjust allocation to guided sport fishery by amount over or under previous year's allocation as follows:

Overages and underages in the guided sector will be adjusted off their allocation for the following year.

**ISSUE:** Year to year accountability of the harvest of halibut and king salmon by the guided sport sector in Southeast Alaska.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** We will continue to not know an accurate number of halibut and Chinook harvested by the guided sector in Southeast Alaska during the season.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it provides for accountability in the guided sector.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The resource and all users benefit from accurate accounting and sector accountability.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Doing nothing was rejected because the resource and other sectors are suffering from the lack of timely accounting of harvest in the guided sector.

**PROPOSED BY:** Walter Pasternak

(HQ-08F-200)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 221 - 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.**  
Amend the regulation to apply the one king salmon per day bag limit to both residents and nonresidents as follows:

1 king per day for everyone, 28 inches or more

**ISSUE:** Cruise ship based charters are allowed 3 salmon (king) while residents are only allowed one. A charter that goes out twice a day could take 24 kings, while a resident boat would only be allowed 4.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The charter fleet will fish-out the local area as they have done to halibut already.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** It addresses quantity not quality.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All resident fishermen.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** The charter fleet (many or maybe more of them live out of state).

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** The charter fleet is obviously a commercial venture and should have separate regulations. From sport fish.

**PROPOSED BY:** Michael Truax

(HQ-08F-243)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 222 - 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.**

Amend the regulation to close guided sport fishery in areas of high Chinook abundance during years of low overall abundance as follows:

ADF&G will close areas of high Chinook abundance to the guided sport fishery during years of low overall Chinook abundance (less than 200,000 all gear quota).

**ISSUE:** Reduce the catching and catch and release effort of the guided sport fish industry in SE Alaska during years of low Chinook abundance. (Less than 200,000 Chinook all gear quota.)

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** In years of low king salmon abundance in SE Alaska there are still areas of high abundance during June, July and August. These areas are closed to the troll fishery during our Coho fishery and during the August summer Chinook opening. It is common for guided sport fish clients to catch and release dozens of Chinook during a day in these areas. During the last BOF cycle the board was given an article from a sport fish magazine describing an afternoon of catching and releasing 66 Chinook from an area of high abundance off of Kruzof Island. The mortality of Chinook in salt water is known to be from a low of 13% on trolled lures to a high of over 25% when caught and released using mooched bait. ADF&G and guides need to de-emphasize the catch and release experience, particularly for Chinook salmon in salt water.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This proposal does not address the quality of Chinook harvested, but it does reduce the number of Chinook which will die from catch and release activities in these areas of high abundance.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The Chinook salmon resource.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Guides and clients targeting vulnerable Chinook in areas of known high abundance.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** The status quo with guides doing more and more catch and release with the low bag limit is unacceptable to conservation minded fishermen.

**PROPOSED BY:** Walter Pasternak (HQ-08F-197)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 223 - 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.** Allow use of two rods during winter as follows:

Allow the use of two rods October through March every year unless a conservation concern exists.

**ISSUE:** The King Salmon Management Plan Lacks the tools to allow the Department to increase harvest opportunity except in times of high abundance. The current plan allows the use of two rods October through March only in times of high abundance (AI over 1.5) Since both the effort on and harvest of winter kings is so low, no measurable increase is likely to occur by allowing the use of two rods October through March in years when abundance is lower than 1.5.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Sport fishers will be denied increased opportunity to harvest high quality winter fish.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** It gives sport fishers better opportunity to harvest, high quality winter fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All sport fishers but mostly residents.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Lowering the abundance index threshold that allows the use of two rods above an AI of 1.1, but since both effort and harvest are so low there is no reason not to allow it every year.

**PROPOSED BY:** Petersburg Charterboat Association

(HQ-08F-121)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 224 - 5 AAC 47.055. (Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.** Allow exception for non-residents salmon bag limit to apply August 1-25 as follows:

Amend 5 AAC 47.055(e)(2) and (3) as follows

.....except that from August 1 to August 25 [AUGUST 15 TO AUGUST 25] a non-resident will be allowed....

Same change in part (e)(3)

**ISSUE:** Current regulations(e)(2) allow the commissioner to prohibit nonresident anglers from retaining king salmon less than 48 inches if the king salmon abundance index is less than 1.1 except from August 15-25 except within the boundaries of the Golden North Salmon Derby. Part(e)(3) applies the same restriction to resident anglers. Golden North Salmon Derby dates have moved to earlier in August, we request the board to change the exception dates from August 1 to August 25.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Anglers participating in the Golden North Salmon Derby could be prohibited from retaining king salmon less than 48 inches in length.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Participants in the Golden North Salmon Derby and the community of Juneau.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, the small number of king salmon between 28 and 48 inches in length during the 3 day salmon derby will have a negligible effect on the fish stock.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Territorial Sportsmen, Inc.

(HQ-08F-088)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 225 - 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.**

Amend the regulation to double sport bag limit for king salmon in all hatchery troll access corridors as follows:

Double the bag limits for king salmon in all hatchery troll access corridors for sportfishers.

**ISSUE:** Access of hatchery king salmon during May and June in the Ketchikan area.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Resource cannot be accessed by sportfishers.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, allows us access to the king salmon while quality of the king salmon is still desirable (bright - not black).

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All sportfishers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** None

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Donald E. Westlund

(HQ-08F-262)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 226 - 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan; and 47.xxx. New section.** Amend the regulation to double bag limits in all troll access corridors for May and June in the Ketchikan area as follows:

Double bag limits in all troll access corridors from May and June in the Ketchikan area and sportfish will be managed on the same percentages of catch as the commercial troll king salmon fishery.

**ISSUE:** During the months of May and June, Sport Division will manage a Spring King Salmon Fishery for sport in the Ketchikan Area that encompasses all troll access corridors.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Sportfishers will not have increased access to hatchery stock. ADF&G has said for every 3 fish caught, 2 fish are Alaska hatchery fish. Sportfish will still be managed under a 50% return rate instead of the troll fisheries percentage for Spring troll season.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, allows us access to the king salmon while the quality of the king salmon is still bright and not black.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All sportfishers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** None.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Donald E. Westlund

(HQ-08F-263)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 227 - 5 AAC 29.095(a) District 8 King Salmon Management Plan.** Open troll fishery 7 days per week in District 8 when transboundary river fishery is open as follows:

When the Transboundary River fishery is open, trolling will be open 7 days per week in District 8.

**ISSUE:** Trollers are having a difficult time accessing Stikine River chinook at a level anywhere near historic average. In 2006 and 2007, the two years that the Stikine fishery has been reopened, the troll fleet's seasonal catch rates were 7.5% and 12% respectively. In the same years, the troll fleets harvest in District 8 averaged 12% that of the gillnet fleet.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Trollers will continue to lose opportunity to harvest king salmon stocks that they helped to rebuild.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. It will increase the quantity of high quality troll caught king salmon on the market for American consumers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers who want to fish on the Stikine River king salmon they helped rebuild in District 8.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. There are plenty of fish for all. Trollers are far less efficient than gillnetters.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-226)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 228 - 5 AAC 29.150(i)(7) Closed Waters.** Open portion of Frederick Sound to trolling during May and June as follows:

Trolling is allowed in Section 8A from the waters of Frederick Sound west of a line from the District 10 boundary line 1 nautical mile off Kupreanof Island shoreline to Sukoi Island light to Point Frederick from Monday through Wednesday from the first Monday in May through the second Saturday in June.

**ISSUE:** Section 8A is closed to trolling west of Sukoi Island to Frederick Point. Trollers would like an area to fish a few days a week where gillnetting does not occur.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Trollers are not now able to fish Section 8 in a way that allows fair access to king salmon stocks they helped to rebuild. Opening 8A three days a week will allow trollers to increase access to the fish while minimizing conflicts with gillnetters and anglers.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers who want to fish on the Stikine River king salmon they helped rebuild in District 8.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-224)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 229 - 5 AAC 47.057 (b)(3). Stikine River King Salmon Management Plan.**  
Increase the nonresident annual limit for king salmon to a multiple of 4 daily bag limits as follows:

Increase the annual limit to a multiple of 4 daily bag limits. Annual limit of 8.

**ISSUE:** The non-resident annual limit in the District 8 King Salmon Management Plan. The annual limit is too low. The annual limit needs to be a multiple of the daily bag limit. The US/Canada treaty agreement allowing for the District 8 king salmon fishery was supposed to benefit all users. The benefit to non-resident sport fishers and the local businesses that cater to them has seen little benefit due to the restrictive annual limit.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Non-resident anglers and local sport fishing businesses will continue to be denied harvest and business opportunity by overly restrictive annual limits.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Allows for increased harvest of high quality Stikine King Salmon for consumption by non-resident sport fishers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Petersburg and Wrangell charter businesses can use the increase in annual limit as a marketing tool to attract visiting sport fishers to our communities.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. Non-resident harvests of Stikine kings is so low, that a marginal increase in the annual limit will have no effect on other users.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** An annual limit of 6, rejected as too restrictive based on being able to market a four day trip to potential clients. No annual limit, rejected as too liberal.

**PROPOSED BY:** Petersburg Charterboat Association (HQ-08F-122)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 230 - 5 AAC 29.097. District 11 King Salmon Management Plan.** Open troll fishery 7 days per week in District 11 when transboundary river fishery is open as follows:

When the District 11 Transboundary River fishery is open to fishing, trolling will be open 7 days per week.

**ISSUE:** During the Transboundary River fishery there is a big difference in catch rates between the trollers and gillnetters in District 11. Trollers are not allowed adequate access to this fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Trollers will continue to lose opportunity to harvest king salmon stocks that they helped to rebuild. Trollers have been given limited time and area, which has impacted the fleet's ability to catch a fair share of the harvest. Troll catch was only one tenth of one percent during the 2006 fishery.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. Instead of 1-2 days a week, the public would have access to high quality hook and line caught fish 7 days a week.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers who want to fish on the Taku River king salmon they helped rebuild in District 11, and consumers who want to purchase their product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None. The troll success rate has been so low that only expanded time and area will provide fair and adequate access.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-228)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 231 - 5 AAC 29.097 District 11 King Salmon Management Plan.** Open troll fishery throughout District 11 when transboundary river fishery is open as follows:

When the District 11 Transboundary River fishery is open to fishing, trolling will be **open throughout the district.**

**ISSUE:** During the Transboundary River fishery there is a big difference in catch rates between the trollers and gillnetters in District 11. Due to time and area restrictions, trollers are not allowed adequate access to this fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Trollers will continue to lose opportunity to harvest king salmon stocks that they helped to rebuild. Trollers have been given limited time and area, which has impacted the fleet's ability to catch a fair share of the harvest. Troll catch was only 1/10<sup>th</sup> of 1% during the 2006 fishery.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. If trollers are provided more fishing area it is likely they will produce additional high quality fish for the market.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers who want to fish on the Taku River king salmon they helped rebuild in District 11, and consumers who want to buy them.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None. The troll success rate has been so low that only expanded time and area will provide fair and adequate access.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association

(HQ-08F-227)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 232 - 5 AAC 33.384. Lynn Canal and Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan.** Close subsistence gill netting before July 1 above Seduction Point in Chilkat Inlet as follows:

Change management plan to read:

**No subsistence gill netting in Chilkat Inlet above a point of a regulatory marker immediately north of Seduction Point before July 1.**

**ISSUE:** Excessive taking of king salmon during the early subsistence gill net fishery in the Chilkat Inlet. Some people intentionally target king salmon while the fish are still milling in the Inlet before they start up the river to spawn. There is plenty of time after the Kings have.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Permit holders will be required to be there when fishing is not being conducted, Also kelp storage will be a problem, we now have so many blades we need to store them in the pens; currently it is illegal to store kelp in pens.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All permit holders.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Haines Sportsmen’s Association

(HQ-08F-123)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 233 - 5 AAC 33.384 Lynn Canal and Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan.** Prohibit subsistence gill netting in Chilkat Inlet above marker before July 1 as follows:

Change management plan to read: **no subsistence gill netting in Chilkat Inlet above a point of a regulatory marker immediately north of Seduction Point before July 1.**

**ISSUE:** Excessive taking of king salmon during the early subsistence gill net fishery in the Chilkat Inlet. Some people intentionally target king salmon while the fish are still milling in the Inlet before they start up the river to spawn. There is plenty of time after the kings have started up the river to subsistence gill net in the Inlet for the sockeye salmon.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Too many king salmon being taken during the early fishery allowing less fish to go up the river to spawn, keeping escapement numbers low and not letting the fishery get back to their historic levels.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone who would like to see your king salmon runs return to their historic levels.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Subsistence fishermen who target king salmon in the early fishery, but would still have the rest of the season to fish the Inlet for sockeye, which is supposed to be the target fish anyway.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** More enforcement but cost prohibitive and almost impossible to enforce incidental catch.

**PROPOSED BY:** Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-059)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 234 - 5 AAC 01.716(b). Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses.** Increase the amount necessary for subsistence of herring spawn in Area 13-A and 13-B as follows:

The board finds that **265,000 to 325,000** [105,000 TO 158,000] pounds of herring spawn are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in Area 13-A, and Area 13-B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape.

**ISSUE:** The current amount set as reasonably necessary for subsistence does not adequately reflect the subsistence needs. The current amount was based on only one year of data collected by an ADF&G Household Survey. Since 2002, Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA) and ADF&G have conducted a post-season in-person subsistence survey. In the four years where subsistence harvesters have reported that subsistence needs were met since 2002, the harvest was documented at 151, 717 (2002), 278,799 (2003), 293,000 (2004), and 219,356 (2006). Additionally, the use of herring eggs is not just limited to Sitka, this proposal would also accommodate for the amount of herring eggs reasonably to adequately manage the herring fisheries in Prince William Sound, Kah Shakee, Auke Bay, Lynn Canal, Hobart Bay-Port Houghton, and West Behm Canal, the native populations who used to receive their herring eggs from those areas are now looking to Sitka. The demand for Sitka Sound herring eggs is increasing, while the ability to harvest is getting more difficult.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The amount reasonably necessary for subsistence would be incorrect, and not based on the best available evidence.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This proposal ensures that the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence is adequately documented, so that it can be appropriately be determined whether ADF&G is providing a reasonable opportunity for subsistence herring egg needs.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Subsistence harvesters, including subsistence harvesters from other communities.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** None.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** We have tried to use the BOF regulation of 105,000-158,000 as the amount reasonably necessary.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Tribe of Alaska (HQ-08F-079)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 235 - 5 AAC 01.730. Subsistence fishing permits.** Expand permit and reporting requirement for all harvest of herring spawn in Sitka Sound area as follows:

Require harvesters to obtain a Commissioner’s permit for subsistence harvest of traditional herring egg products in Sitka Sound. Specifically, amend 5 AAC 01.730 to include permit and reporting requirements for all subsistence herring spawn harvests rather than just for herring spawn on kelp as noted in section (g) on page 105 of the Subsistence and Personal Use regulation book.

**ISSUE:** In order to protect traditional opportunities for subsistence harvest of herring eggs in Sitka Sound, it is becoming increasingly necessary to have more accurate information on harvest levels and usage. Consequently, a mechanism for reliable reporting of harvests should be established.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Continued inaccurate and insufficient information for assessing subsistence usage and opportunity.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. This proposal will allow the Department, the Board of Fish and other regulators to have more accurate information on harvest levels so that needs and opportunity can be most effectively accommodated.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Regulators, subsistence users, managers and other resource users who wish to have accurate information about the fishery.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those who feel that accountability will be detrimental to their interests presumably due to concerns about potential harvest restriction or limitations on ability to exert influence in the regulatory process.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** While a task force with Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA) and commercial sac roe herring industry participants was set up as a forum for resolving issues relating to subsistence opportunity, continued proposals to restrict the commercial fishery through the Federal Subsistence Board as well as the Board of Fish have persisted. Without more accurate information that can be provided in a verifiable and timely manner, the cooperative goals of the task force will remain unmet.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Herring Association (HQ-08F-205)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 236 - 5 AAC 01.716. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses.** Amend the regulation to modify amount necessary for subsistence finding for salmon as follows:

The new regulation would detail the minimum numbers of salmon that are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses by species and location. The specific locations identified in regulation would be the fish stocks that are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence. The key subsistence locations as reflected on the State's annual subsistence and personal use permits. The numbers would be the best estimate of the minimum number of salmon harvested and needed by subsistence user's subsistence fishing in these locations. The regulation text would likely be structured as follows:

5 AAC 01.716 (c) The board finds that the following minimum numbers of salmon is reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the following stocks and populations of Southeastern Alaska. The department shall manage non-subsistence fisheries to achieve these minimum amounts necessary for subsistence uses:

- (1) Sockeye salmon:
  - (a) Naha River xxxx
  - (b) Hugh Smith (Sockeye Creek) xxxx
  - (c) Karta River xxxx
  - (d) Hetta Inlet xxxx
  - (e) Klawock River xxxx

- (x) Chilkat xxxx
- (y) Chilkoot xxxx
- (z) etc.

- (2) Coho salmon:
  - (a) District 1 xxx
  - (b) District 2 xxx
  - (c) etc.

- (3) Pink salmon (etc.)
  - (a) District 1 xxx
  - (b) District 2 xxx
  - (c) etc.

**ISSUE:** The numbers of salmon that are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses needs to be defined by stock or population (species and location) rather than by the arbitrary ADF&G management areas for Ketchikan, Petersburg/Wrangell, Sitka, Juneau, and Haines. Doing so would be consistent with AS 16.05.258 which instructs the board to determine the amount of the harvestable portion of a stock or population that is reasonably necessary for subsistence uses. Doing so would also provide specific management targets to meet subsistence priority obligations under AS 16.05.258. Definitions for salmon stock and salmon population are provided in 5 AAC 39.222 (f) (33) and (34). Subsistence harvests are reported in numbers of fish by species and location on State



permits. This data set was used to determine the amounts necessary for subsistence by species and location as long as the numbers account for differences between actual and reported harvests in a precautionary manner (see 5 AAC 29.222 (c) (5) (a))

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The numbers of salmon that are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses by stock or population will continue to be defined and assessed based on meaningless numbers. More importantly, the fisheries will not be managed to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses by stock or population as required in AS 16.05.258.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** In order to maintain subsistence harvest opportunities for specific species and locations there needs to be an adequate number that pass through outside commercial fisheries and into terminal subsistence fishing areas and an adequate number that escape to spawn. Maintaining a good distribution and abundance of escapements, of both targeted and non-targeted stocks, promotes healthy stocks and fisheries.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The salmon resource in Southeast Alaska will benefit the most if stocks and populations are managed for, and maintain, a healthy distribution and abundance of escapements for both targeted and non-targeted stocks. Managing outside fisheries for the terminal abundance of salmon needed to meet amounts necessary for subsistence and amounts necessary for escapement will meet the State’s subsistence priority and escapement priority mandates.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Management will likely need to moderate and redirect the non-subsistence take of salmon in some fisheries and locations as required by Title 16.05.258, 5 AAC 01.716 and 5 AAC 39.222.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Keeping current regulations was rejected because non-subsistence fisheries are not being managed to meet customary and traditional subsistence uses at several locations.

**PROPOSED BY:** Kootznoowoo, Inc

(HQ-08F-237)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 237 - 5 AAC 01.716. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses.** Amend the regulation to add salmon and smelt to list of customary and traditional resources in Section 15-A as follows:

5 AAC 01.716.

Part "a" line 2 would be eliminated, and the words **salmon and smelt** added to line 1 so as to read "salmon, smelt, herring, herring spawn, bottom fish and halibut in waters of Section 15A"

**ISSUE:** Area restrictions on salmon and smelt subsistence fishing do not reflect oral tradition or the historical records for subsistence use. Current restrictions are an unnecessary burden on subsistence users and complicate management of king salmon stock returning to the mouth of the Chilkat River.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Users will concentrated nearer the mouth of the Chilkat River on the Chilkat Inlet resulting in continuing significant take of returning king salmon. Chilkoot Inlet residents living south of Battery Point will continue to be required to travel several miles north to legally take subsistence fish at greater inconvenience and personal risk.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?**

**WHO TO BENEFIT?** Subsistence users will have greater access to the resource. Less king salmon interception should result in more escapement to the Chilkat River, hence better long term sport fishing for king salmon.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. The rest of 15A is currently open to both commercial and sport fishing for salmon as well as being open to all other subsistence fishing.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Move the southern subsistence line to Talsani Island. This however does not reflect traditional uses as well as opening most of all of 15A

**PROPOSED BY:** Michael J. Van Note

(HQ-08F-287)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 238 - 5 AAC 01.720. Lawful gear and gear specifications.** Allow use of seine boat to catch subsistence sockeye needed for Klawock as follows:

Send out a seine boat in the middle of June to catch the fish for the entirety of Klawock then divide up the catch among the subsistence users in the village (not to exceed the limits allowed by ADF&G).

**ISSUE:** There is not enough sockeye in the end of June for the subsistence users to get enough fish to survive, thus the subsistence users of this area are having to supplement their diet with alternative foods.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The early run of sockeye salmon will cease to exist (and it is already half way there).

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Working to preserve the sockeye stocks for future generations of subsistence users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All subsistence users would benefit if passed.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one is effected.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None at this time.

**PROPOSED BY:** Klawock Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-083)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 239 - 5 AAC 01.725. Waters closed to subsistence fishing.** Close subsistence fishing at Falls Lake and Gut Bay as follows:

Close subsistence fishing at Falls Lake and Gut Bay.

**ISSUE:** The severe decline in the sockeye numbers ate Falls Lake and Gut Bay on Baranof Island

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** There will be very few fish left for reproduction.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. For 38 years I've watched the raping and pillaging of these fish and little is being done by protection. ADF&G has done surveying showing the rapid decline of this resource. It is time to close it.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Nobody.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Have an enforcement officer staked out at these places.

**PROPOSED BY:** Ken Bellons (HQ-08F-011)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 240 - 5 AAC 01.730(c). Subsistence fishing permits.** Delete requirement that subsistence permit holder be physically at the net for portions of Chilkat River as follows:

**In the Chilkat River the subsistence fishing permit holder shall be physically present at the net while it is fishing except those areas adjacent to the lands held by the Chilkat Indian Village, and within the traditional fishing grounds or Klukwan fishermen (19 mile to one mile upstream of Wells Bridge).**

**ISSUE:** The Alaska Fish and Game officers have been confiscating the nets of Klukwan fishermen for not being physically present at the net site.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The subsistence fishermen lose valuable fishing time and Klukwan families will not get adequate fish for winter supply.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Klukwan fishermen and Klukwan residents who depend on subsistence harvests of salmon in Chilkat River.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Klukwan Advisory Committee

(HQ-08F-097)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 241 - 5 AAC 01.660(b)(d) FISHING SEASONS AND PERIODS.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 01.660(b)(d) FISHING SEASONS AND PERIODS.**

(b) **From the commencement of the commercial salmon net season through the end of the commercial net season, the weekly subsistence fishing period is from 6:00 a.m. Friday to 6:00 p.m. Saturday, unless extended by emergency order. This applies to each river or bay fishery individually** [SALMON MAY NOT BE TAKEN DURING THE PERIOD COMMENCING 48 HOURS BEFORE AN OPENING UNTIL 48 HOURS AFTER THE CLOSURE OF AN OPEN COMMERCIAL SALMON NET FISHING SEASON. THIS APPLIES TO EACH RIVER OR BAY FISHERY INDIVIDUALLY].

(d) **Repealed.** [WHEN THE LENGTH OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL SALMON NET FISHING SEASON EXCEEDS TWO DAYS IN ANY YAKUTAT AREA SALMON NET FISHERY, THE SUBSISTENCE FISHING PERIOD IS FROM 6:00 A.M. TO 6:00 P.M. SATURDAY IN THAT LOCATION, UNLESS EXTENDED BY EMERGENCY ORDER.]

**ISSUE:** Current subsistence regulations prohibit the taking of salmon during the period commencing 48 hours before a commercial opening until 48 hours after the closure of an open commercial salmon net fishing season. When the length of the weekly commercial opening exceeds two days in any Yakutat Area salmon net fishery, the subsistence fishing period is from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday in that location. By regulation, all Yakutat commercial salmon net fishing seasons are a minimum of two and one-half days during the sockeye salmon season, and these openings increase to a minimum of three days during coho salmon season. The “48 hour” regulation, therefore, is basically archaic, and almost never in effect.

In answer to requests for more time from subsistence users, the department has extended the weekly subsistence fishing period (6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Saturday) to 6:00 a.m. Friday to 6:00 p.m. Saturday for the past three years. Adoption of this proposal would establish this time as the weekly subsistence fishing period.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** A subsistence fishing regulation that has not been in effect will continue to be on the books. The timing of the commercial net fishing seasons varies from river to river and from week to week, and subsistence users will continue to be confused as to the weekly subsistence period for any given area.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Subsistence users who will know there is one definite weekly subsistence fishing period, regardless of conditions prevailing in the commercial net fisheries.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** The status quo was considered and rejected as out of date and confusing to subsistence users.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-300)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 242 - 5 AAC 01.725. Waters closed to subsistence fishing.** Amend regulation regarding Battery Point and extend southern boundary of the open waters of Chilkoot Inlet as follows:

Remove the regulatory reference to “Battery Point” and extend the southern boundary of the open waters of “Chilkoot Inlet” to a point approximately 1 mile south of Mud Bay Point. This alternative will provide important new access from Mud Bay and Mud Bay Road and continue to provide the Department with important stock separation between Chilkoot and Chilkat salmon resources.

“except that salmon may be taken in salt waters of Chilkoot Inlets north of the latitude **of a marker located 1 mile south of Mud Bay Point**, excluding waters of Taiya Inlet north of the latitude of Taiya Point, on the Saturday before and period that the commercial salmon net fishery is open in the waters of Section 15-A”

**ISSUE:** The ADF&G allows commercial drift gillnetting on Chilkoot Inlet in waters south of Battery Point, but subsistence drift gillnetting is barred in these same waters – areas that are economic and easily accessible. Thus, Haines-area subsistence harvester is prohibited from fishing some of the most easily accessed waters. The Haines road-system provides ready access to the Chilkoot Inlet sockeye salmon migratory route at the southern-most extent of Mud Bay Road; however, these waters are closed to subsistence harvest. Moreover, these easily accessed waters could be fished with a minimal investment of gear; small boats and small boaters - even row-boats or canoes. Instead, we are forced to fish elsewhere - own a larger boat, motor, trailer, buy more gas, etc.

Subsistence use needs to be efficient, timely and economic - especially given the recent spike in fuel costs. The current regulatory boundary, prohibiting subsistence harvest in the accessible waters south of Battery Point, represents a disincentive to subsistence use and is inappropriate, given that commercial gillnetting in these same waters is allowed.

In summary, Haines area saltwater subsistence drift gillnet regulatory boundaries prohibit subsistence harvest from convenient and cost effective areas and if these areas were open to subsistence fishing, area residence could have a new, low-cost access point for the subsistence harvesting of sockeye salmon.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** On the waters of Chilkoot Inlet south of Battery Point, subsistence fisheries will continue to be excluded from waters that are road accessible and efficient to access and which are routinely harvest.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All Haines area saltwater subsistence fishers will have additional access to waters for fishing that allows cost effective and road accessible harvesting.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.



**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Extend the southern line for the Chilkoot Inlet subsistence salmon harvest to the latitude of Mud Bay Point, which is the same southern boundary as is now in use for commercial fishers.

While this is a marked improvement to the regulation, this alternative is being rejected because easily accessed waters immediately adjacent to Mud Bay Road would not be accessible to subsistence users.

**PROPOSED BY:** Burl Sheldon

(HQ-08F-335)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 243 - 5 AAC 01.720(5). Lawful gear and gear specifications.** Amend this regulation to allow subsistence harvest of rockfish and lingcod by rod and reel as follows:

Add to 5 AAC 01.720:

(5) **Rockfish and lingcod may be taken by rod and reel.**

**ISSUE:** A subsistence lingcod or rockfish fisherman who wishes to use rod and reel is restricted to sport bag limits and seasons which have been significantly restricted by emergency order in the past few years. Thus for much of the year, a subsistence fisherman is required to use a hand gurdy or a long line to catch these species.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Subsistence anglers will continue to be unable to quickly harvest a fresh fish for the table and will have to make a serious effort to harvest lingcod and rockfish. This greater effort required, creates an incentive to fish harder and catch more fish given to make it worth the trouble.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, by allowing fish to be harvested in the simplest way possible, it is more likely that subsistence users will make multiple short trips and harvest in smaller quantities, thus allowing more of the catch to be consumed fresh. Also when enough fish for immediate needs have been caught the angler can simply stop fishing and go home rather than have to pull the remainder of a long line, possibly subsequently releasing injured fish or keeping more fish than were really wanted.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Subsistence anglers who prefer fresh rockfish and lingcod over frozen.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Some increase in harvest might occur due to extra effort if rod and reel gear was legalized, on the other hand harvest might also decrease if this change resulted in fewer subsistence longlines being set. A substantial net increase in subsistence harvest would have an adverse effect on other user groups.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Liberalizing the resident sport bag limit and seasons for lingcod and bag limit for rockfish would accomplish the same goals, but perhaps at a higher political cost.

**PROPOSED BY:** Tad Fujioka

(HQ-08F-157)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 244 - 5 AAC 33.364. Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan.** Exclude from allocation formula the enhanced salmon production from private nonprofit associations not receiving enhancement tax revenues as follows:

Enhanced salmon production from a private non-profit aquaculture association, or PNP, that does not receive enhancement tax revenues; shall not be counted for allocation between gear groups. Adding a section (e) would amend 5 AAC 33.364 to this effect.

**ISSUE:** The precedence has been set in Prince William Sound here the Board found that a private non-profit salmon hatchery that does not receive fisheries enhancement tax revenues: said PMP's production should not be counted when figuring enhanced salmon allocations between gear groups. That policy should be statewide.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Inconsistencies will exist with regard to allocation of enhanced salmon production within the state blurring allocation issues to those concerned with resolving them.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All gear groups and regulating agencies will benefit from this consistency in regulation regarding allocation of enhanced salmon.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mike Saunders, Lynn Canal Gillnetters Association (HQ-08F-142)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 245 - 5 AAC 33.364. Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan.** Amend this regulation to modify enhanced salmon allocation plan for Northern Southeast Alaska as follows:

Remove Northern SEAK (Northern Southeast Alaska Regional Aquaculture Association) from (2) of this section. The responsibility for maintaining a reasonable commitment of production for the benefit of each commercial gear type should rest with the regional aquaculture association (NSRAA). The Board should insert a new subsection that requires a formal commitment by NSRAA and establishes the means and time frame for measuring compliance with its obligations to each gear type.

**ISSUE:** The enhanced salmon allocation for Northern SEAK is outdated. It has not been reviewed or revised for 15 years. That plan mandates a percentage sharing arrangement for enhanced salmon that is tied to a more than 20-year-old pattern of harvests by the commercial fleets, is based on active fleet sizes that are no longer accurate, employs an inappropriate statistical accounting procedure, among other problems.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The enhanced salmon allocation applied in Northern SEAK will become even more detached from the realities of the salmon resources and salmon fisheries. Existing conflicts will continue to increase.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishermen of all gear types should benefit from a more fair, equitable and secure arrangement for accessing salmon that are produced with support of their enhancement taxes.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one should suffer from this change after the NSRRA board implements a sharing agreement.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** (a) Staying with the status quo. The current arrangement is seriously out of date. It is also subject to inequitable manipulation. (b) Create a new enhanced allocation task force. Unnecessary since that is basically the function that a committee of the NSRAA board would be asked to perform. It is more desirable for that solution to come from within the organization.

**PROPOSED BY:** Jim Becher, Arnold Enge, Jev Shelton, and Cheyne Blough (HQ-08F-161)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 246 - 5 AAC 29.150. Closed waters; and 5 AAC 33.350. Closed waters.** Close Coffman Cove to commercial trolling, gill netting, and seining as follows:

Coffman Cove is closed to commercial trollers, gill netters and seiners. Possibly just limit it for April, May and June.

**ISSUE:** We would like Coffman Cove closed to commercial fishing. The time frame for the fish returning is April, May and June.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Coffman Cove has a king salmon Enhancement project to improve the king salmon catch for sport, charter and commercial fisherman. At the present time, no one commercial fishes within Coffman Cove. We would like to ensure that the cove does not become crowded and overwhelmed with nets and gear once the fish start returning.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The cost recovery program would benefit by allowing more fish within the cove. The local sport and charter fishermen would have the resource without competition.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Commercial fishermen may be put out by not being able to catch fish within the confines of Coffman Cove. They still have ample opportunity outside the cove, Clarence Straits and surrounding areas.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Not asking for the regulation. It was suggested by some of the commercial fishermen the time would be now to ask instead of later after it became a problem.

**PROPOSED BY:** City of Coffman Cove (HQ-08F-055)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 247 - 5 AAC 29.150. CLOSED WATERS.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 29.150. CLOSED WATERS.**

**(i)(8) notwithstanding 5 AAC 29.150(i), beginning July 1, the waters of District 8 will be open consistent with commercial drift gillnet openings.**

**ISSUE:** 5AAC 29.100 Management of the summer salmon troll fishery subsection (e) specifies weekly fishing periods in District 8 be the same as for the drift gillnet fishery. The regulation 5AAC 29.150 Closed waters, for troll fisheries are in effect during summer fishery, but there is no provision to reopen closed waters during times that those closed waters are re-opened to the drift gillnet fishery in District 8. As a result emergency orders must be written each year that match time and area for the District 8 summer troll openings with drift gillnet openings.

In particular 5 AAC 29.150(i) District 8, subsection (2) Stikine River includes a fairly large area surrounding the Stikine River mouth from Babbler Point on the south to Jap Creek on the north. This proposal would help clarify that whenever that area is open to drift gillnet it is also open to troll.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Weekly fishing periods for trolling are the same as for drift gillnetting during the summer fishery, according to regulation 5 AAC 29.100(e). The closed waters section needs to be updated to reflect 5 AAC 29.100(e) so emergency orders do not have to be written every year to accomplish this.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The department will benefit by no longer having to write emergency orders concerning summer troll openings in District 8, since they would be described in regulation. Trollers will still need to check drift gillnet news releases to find out when and where they are allowed to fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-298)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 248 - 5 AAC 29.100 (i)(1). Management of the summer salmon troll fishery.**  
Uncouple troll and set gillnet openings in the Yakutat Area as follows:

Uncouple troll and set gillnet openings in the Yakutat Area, making each independent of the other.  
5 AAC 29.000(i)(1) would be repealed.

**ISSUE:** Troll opportunity to harvest king salmon in the Yakutat Bay area from August 7-September 20 is limited to set gillnet opening dates.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Yakutat area trollers will continue to lose fishing time during the second summer king salmon opening, which typically begins in mid-August and remains open until the remainder of the troll king salmon quota is harvested. This is the only part of the region with such a limitation.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers would benefit by being able to fish the entire second king salmon opening in the Yakutat area. Opening dates would now be the same as those for the rest of the region. This would increase troll fishing opportunity to harvest all salmon species. Troll salmon buyers would also benefit by having an uninterrupted supply for their markets.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Yakutat Advisory Committee

(HQ-08F-130)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 249 - 5 AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations; and 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operation.** Allow gillnet and troll gear on board vessel while participating in either fishery as follows:

Allow gillnet and troll gear on board a vessel while participating in either fishery.

**ISSUE:** Gillnet and troll gear on board a vessel at the same time.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Fishermen with inadequate storage facilities for nets or troll gear cannot participate in a fishery that they are licensed for.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** It will benefit gillnetters access to the troll fisheries when gear storage is unavailable. It will clarify enforcement questions concerning the fishermen's intentions.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) To be able to store net on board vessel off the reel. It takes up hold space needed for ice and fish. 2) Cover net when trolling. Disconnect trolling lead from wire.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-028)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 250 - 5 AAC 33.XXX. New section.** Amend the regulation as follows:

Make a new regulation for Southeast Alaska only to allow one unit of troll gear and one unit of gillnet gear to be on board vessel simultaneously in Southeast Alaska.

**ISSUE:** Existing regulation that makes it unlawful to have a gillnet on board while trolling or troll gear operable while gillnetting in Southeast Alaska.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** There will continue to be unnecessary hardship on fishers who participate in both troll and gillnet fisheries. Traveling many hours to retrofit for the next fishery is costly in fuel and lost fishing time. Current regulations address problems that don't exist. There is no documented history of people trying to fish both fisheries simultaneously. Anticipated problem of fish being hailed to inappropriate fishery can be solved by adopting companion proposal making it illegal to possess gillnet and troll fish simultaneously.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishers who wish to move quickly between fisheries.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** There will be some inconvenience to fishers who will have to sell product before participating in next.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Andy Wright

(HQ-08F-081)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 251 - 5 AAC 29.xxx and 33.xxx. New sections.** Add gear stowage requirements for dual licensed vessels and allow salmon harvested from only one gear type onboard as follows:

The regulation would allow a dual licensed vessel when gillnetting or seining, cannonballs for trolling must be stored under the deck. When a dual licensed vessel is trolling, the gillnet will be off the reel and stored in a bag and tied closed. When a dual licensed vessel is trolling, the seine will not be onboard.

If it is not already law, additionally you could make it illegal to have salmon harvest by more than one gear onboard at the same time.

**ISSUE:** Commercial fishing boats that are dually licensed for both trolling and gillnetting or seining. The law is clear that you can only have one aggregate of salmon gear on board and then some exemptions are made but not any for this combination of fisheries. A middle ground compromise needs to be developed or the law clarified regarding trolling – i.e. is it sufficient to have the leads removed from the gear – or do you have to physically remove the gurdies by unbolting them from the boat or is it the gurdies and poles, hooks, lures and hoochies and alternatively on a gillnet combination boat is the net bagged and stored sufficient or do you need to remove the reel, roller and net physically from the boat? At one time ADF&G staff told fishermen that held dual permits that when gillnetting, the leads must be stored under deck and when trolling the net must be bagged and tied shut and stored off the reel. This seemed like a reasonable solution but as more boats because dually permitted the awareness level of this situation increased and the law was researched and found that 5 AAC 39.240 did not allow for this practice.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** 5 AAC 39.240 will be enforced but it is not clear to what degree a type of gear must be removed. It is just the net or is it the reel, and roller also, and for trolling how far must the boat be dismantled? It's very unreasonable to completely dismantle and unbolt large gear from a boat continually – leads removed from the trolling gear prevents the gear from being used.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?**

**WHO TO BENEFIT?** Common sense regulations that are clear benefit everyone.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, regulation needs to be clarified.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance

(HQ-08F-265)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**



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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 252 - 5 AAC. 33.xxx. New section; and 29.xxx New section.** Requite vessels participating in both troll and gillnet fisheries deliver product from one fishery before starting the next as follows:

Vessels participating in both troll and gillnet fisheries in Southeast Alaska, must deliver product from one fishery before starting the next.

**ISSUE:** Possession of fish from two fisheries simultaneously can result in inaccurate hailing of fish to the appropriate gear group. This may have allocation repercussions and could be exacerbated if companion proposal allowing troll and gillnet gear on board at the same time is adopted.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Confusion of the harvest origin of salmon.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Department of Fish and Game and enforcement.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Some fishers may feel inconvenienced by having to sell fish between fisheries.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Andy Wright

(HQ-08F- 080)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

*Note, a board committee has identified the following proposal as a “restructuring” proposal. A restructuring proposal is one that is likely to have substantial economic, social, or biological impacts and may require significant changes to the management of a fishery. The proposed regulatory change may strive to improve the value of a fishery by providing new and increased opportunities to: 1) raise the revenue generated from harvested fish (e.g. through improved quality); or 2) lower the cost of fishing operations; or 3) improve conservation.*

*The board is seeking additional information on this proposal in order that it can be fully evaluated. During the October 8-10, 2008 worksession, the board will:*

- a) Determine if the proposal complete;*
- b) Determine if there are outstanding questions or information needed;*
- c) Confirm that board has authority to act on proposal; identify any aspects of proposal where board may need additional authority to make decisions;*
- d) Identify whether CFEC, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Labor or other agencies need to be consulted on issues raised by the proposal and if so, bring staff together to schedule work and process; and*
- e) Identify proposal’s review process and schedule.*

*The additional information requested in order to fully evaluate this proposal can be found in the 11 questions contained in the board’s Restructuring Proposal Form (see Page xvi). The board invites the author and the public to submit any additional information to help in the evaluation of this proposal.*

**PROPOSAL 253 - 5 AAC 39.117. Vessel length.** Increase length limit for Southeast salmon seine vessels to 75 feet as follows:

No Southeast salmon seiner shall be longer than 75 feet hull length.

**ISSUE:** 58-foot limit on Southeast salmon seiners.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Opportunity will be lost to increase profit by increasing fuel efficiency and the ability to custom process fish.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it allows more room for custom processing, fresh packaging or freezing on board.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Any seiner who wishes to custom process.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Larry Demmert

(HQ-08F-034)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 254 - 5 AAC 39.117. Vessel length.** Change measurement method for Southeast salmon seine vessels as follows:

The measure of a Southeast salmon seiner shall be 58 feet hull length, not to measure any rollers or add-ons.

**ISSUE:** 58-foot overall limit on Southeast salmon seiners.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** We will be held to smaller space on deck of the unreasonable expense and hardship of building a bigger boat.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it can help for more room to work on deck for custom processing by adding a stern roller or extensions.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Any seiner who wishes to custom process.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Larry Demmert

(HQ-08F-031)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

*Note, a board committee has identified the following proposal as a “restructuring” proposal. A restructuring proposal is one that is likely to have substantial economic, social, or biological impacts and may require significant changes to the management of a fishery. The proposed regulatory change may strive to improve the value of a fishery by providing new and increased opportunities to: 1) raise the revenue generated from harvested fish (e.g. through improved quality); or 2) lower the cost of fishing operations; or 3) improve conservation.*

*The board is seeking additional information on this proposal in order that it can be fully evaluated. During the October 8-10, 2008 worksession, the board will:*

- a) Determine if the proposal complete;*
- b) Determine if there are outstanding questions or information needed;*
- c) Confirm that board has authority to act on proposal; identify any aspects of proposal where board may need additional authority to make decisions;*
- d) Identify whether CFEC, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Labor or other agencies need to be consulted on issues raised by the proposal and if so, bring staff together to schedule work and process; and*
- e) Identify proposal’s review process and schedule.*

*The additional information requested in order to fully evaluate this proposal can be found in the 11 questions contained in the board’s Restructuring Proposal Form (see Page xvi). The board invites the author and the public to submit any additional information to help in the evaluation of this proposal.*

**PROPOSAL 255 - 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operation.** Provide incentive for dual permit use by allowing additional fishing time or gear in drift gillnet fishery as follows:

Incentive Option #1: Adopt regulation to allow for additional fishing time for dual permit holders. Dual permit holders would receive 1/4 more fishing time than single permit holders. As the number of dual permit holders rises, incentive time will rise until it reaches 50%.

Incentive Option #2: All gillnets in Southeast Alaska will be reduced to 200 fathoms. Dual permits holders will be able to fish 300 fathoms in all areas.

**ISSUE:** There is a fleet consolidation program currently in the Southeast Alaska Drift Gillnet Fishery. You can own two permits, however, no incentive for this investment is yet provided. This program won’t be effective without an incentive to remove nets from the water.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Too many vessels will continue to compete for a small amount of fish. This is not cost effective of an environmentally sound practice. Consolidation is necessary to create and economically viable and low impact fishery. With the new findings on the impact of ocean acidification, we in the industry need to do what we can to minimize our effects on the environment.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Slowing down production and spreading it out over more days would help improve fish quality.



**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishers who wish to invest in their future and single permit holders who will face fewer boats and nets to compete against.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** There will likely be some aggravation during the initial adjustment period.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Considered a buy back program option but too cumbersome and time consuming to implement.

**PROPOSED BY:** Andy Wright

(HQ-08F-185)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

*Note, a board committee has identified the following proposal as a “restructuring” proposal. A restructuring proposal is one that is likely to have substantial economic, social, or biological impacts and may require significant changes to the management of a fishery. The proposed regulatory change may strive to improve the value of a fishery by providing new and increased opportunities to: 1) raise the revenue generated from harvested fish (e.g. through improved quality); or 2) lower the cost of fishing operations; or 3) improve conservation.*

*The board is seeking additional information on this proposal in order that it can be fully evaluated. During the October 8-10, 2008 worksession, the board will:*

- a) Determine if the proposal complete;*
- b) Determine if there are outstanding questions or information needed;*
- c) Confirm that board has authority to act on proposal; identify any aspects of proposal where board may need additional authority to make decisions;*
- d) Identify whether CFEC, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Labor or other agencies need to be consulted on issues raised by the proposal and if so, bring staff together to schedule work and process; and*
- e) Identify proposal’s review process and schedule.*

*The additional information requested in order to fully evaluate this proposal can be found in the 11 questions contained in the board’s Restructuring Proposal Form (see Page xvi). The board invites the author and the public to submit any additional information to help in the evaluation of this proposal.*

**PROPOSAL 256 - 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operations.** Allow dual permit use and use of additional 100 fathoms of gillnet as follows:

Allow an incentive for existing permit holders to purchase an additional permit: Holders of two permits may use an additional 100 fathoms of gillnet, appended to the maximum length currently allowed in that fishing district. Boats doing so shall register as such and be clearly and permanently marked in a manner conducive to enforcement and fleet self-policing.

This would mean that dual-permit vessels in districts 6 and 8 would be allowed 400 fathoms instead of the current single-permit limit of 300. Elsewhere, 300 fathoms instead of the current single-permit limit of 200-fathoms. Terminal harvest areas would be exempt from this proposal.

**ISSUE:** The southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery is currently saturated with boats. Increasing fuel, insurance, moorage and machinery costs threaten the profitability of this fishery. Many gillnet vessels must concurrently participate in other fisheries, such as Dungeness crab and salmon trolling in order to support a living. Furthermore, as the first generation of limited entry permit holders retires, relatively idle permits are being purchased and fished more aggressively, adding to the congestion. This warrants consideration of a fleet reduction.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Fuel will continue to be wasted as a bloated fleet commutes to weekly fishery openings, fiercely competing for a limited harvest. Fuel costs would approach 25% of gross income. More gillnetters will have to expand into other fisheries in order to make ends meet.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Not directly, but profitable boats usually invest in better fish handling equipment.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fleet reduction is the goal, and all would benefit. Fewer boats would be fishing. Less gillnet would be deployed during the fishery. Thus, single-permit boats would not have to buy another permit to benefit from this proposal. Holders of two permits would gain an incremental benefit from 33 to 50 percent more net. Some tranquil but less productive waters would become more viable with a longer net, further dispersing the fleet within each regulatory district.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Some single-permit skippers will resent dual-permit vessels catching more fish. However, the dual-permit boat will take up less space and almost certainly catch fewer fish than two separate boats. Hostility towards dual-permit boats should subside upon the realization that they have compensated the entire fleet by taking a boat and at least half of its net out of the fishery.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** A real buyback program is not yet possible without unlikely legislation and funding.

**PROPOSED BY:** Bob Martin

(HQ-08F-136)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 257 - 5 AAC 33.310 Fishing seasons and periods for net gear.** Change first day of gillnet openings to Mondays as follows:

Salmon may be taken by gillnet in the following locations only during fishing periods established by emergency order that start on a **Monday** and close by emergency order.

**ISSUE:** Mandatory Sunday openings requires fishers, tenders, process workers, ADF&G staff monitors to unnecessarily work weekends. Creates conflict between sport and gillnet fishers. Increases the risk of damage to gillnets due to weekend boaters. Disturbs and eliminates family time while school is in session. Improperly conflicts and limits worship activities. Possibly limits direct marketers sales effort.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Continued unnecessary weekend work, conflict between sport and gillnet fishers, risk of damage to gillnets, loss of family time, conflict with religious activities, less work week days to pre-sell by direct marketers.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Fish for weekend market.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Openings on other days of the work week. Rejected due to opening other than Monday will increase the possibility for continuing into the weekend.

**PROPOSED BY:** Adeline Florschutz (HQ-08F-043)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 258 - 5 AAC 33.310. Fishing seasons and periods for net gear.** Change first day of open periods to Monday as follows:

(c) Salmon may be taken by gillnets in the following locations only during fishing periods established by emergency order that start on a **Monday** [SUNDAY] and close by emergency order.

**ISSUE:** Mandatory Sunday opening. Requires fishers, tenders, process workers to unnecessarily work on weekend. Mandates a conflict between sport fishers and gillnetters. Increases chances of gillnets being damaged by weekend boaters. Disallows family time when school is in session. Unduly limits worship activities. Possibly, limits direct marketers sales efforts.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Continued sport commercial conflict, more risk of gillnet damage, continued lack of family time, no chance for weekend religious activity, continued mandatory weekend wages, lack of work weekday to pre-sell by direct marketers.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Other days of the workweek. Any later opening date than Monday will increase the potential for continuing into the weekend.

**PROPOSED BY:** Paul G. Southland

(HQ-08F-101)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 259 - 5 AAC 33.310(c)(3). Fishing seasons and periods for net gear.** Amend the regulation to change open day of weekly periods to Monday for District 8 as follows:

5 AAC 33.310(c)(3)

District 8 opens the second **Monday**[Sunday] in June; **weekly fishing periods during June will occur no earlier than 12:01 Monday.**

**ISSUE:** The current structure of the District 8 directed sockeye gillnet fishery in June creates an unnecessary and easily avoidable conflict between sportfishers and commercial gillnetters. Specifically, the traditional noon Sunday openers for the District 8 directed sockeye gillnet fishery creates conflicts because it concentrates separate user groups in the same place at the same time (specifically, on weekends). This year due to the arrangement of calendar, the District 8 sockeye gillnet fishery will begin earlier in June than usual placing the fishery even closer to the period when commercial king salmon catch rates are highest. This is also the time when sportfishers are also actively targeting king salmon, and a significant portion of that effort occurs on weekends. I propose that during June the District 8 sockeye gillnet fishery be managed under the same timing restrictions that apply to the directed king salmon gillnet fishery. These restrictions were carefully crafted to avoid unnecessary conflicts between user groups and have functioned effectively.

It is recognized that at the conclusion of the District 8 directed king salmon gillnet fishery the majority of boats participating in the June directed sockeye fishery continue to target king salmon rather than sockeye. Accordingly, it should be managed under the same restrictions established for the District 8 directed king salmon fishery for as long as possible.

Because initial openings for the District 8 directed sockeye gillnet fishery are typically of short duration, department fisheries managers will continue to have sufficient time to monitor catch rates and make any necessary adjustments to openings. Fish processors should not take issue with the proposed minor delay in the timing of openings because June sockeye openers are typically short in duration providing ample opportunity to process fish without having to pay workers overtime.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** There will continue to be an unnecessary and easily avoided conflict between sportfishers and commercial gillnetters during the District 8 sockeye gillnet openings during the month of June.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No, the quality of the resource harvested or the products produced will be unaffected by this proposal.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Both sportfishers and gillnetters will benefit due to reduced conflicts between the two user groups. Local sportfishers will have a better opportunity to fish for king salmon without having to circumnavigate gillnets, and gillnetters will not have to alter their sets to accommodate sportfishers trolling where they desire to make sets. The quality of experience for sportfishers will improve as a result of not having to compete with gillnetters on weekends.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. This proposal is not allocative and accommodates the needs of all user groups.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Mandatory sockeye mesh size restrictions at the onset of the June District 8 directed sockeye fishery. This was rejected in favor of the current proposal.

**PROPOSED BY:** Brent Akers

(HQ-08F-253)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 260 - 5 AAC 33.383. District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the regulation to open Zimovia Straits concurrently with openings in District 8 gillnet fishery north of Pt. Nemo and south of Chichagof Pass as follows:

That area of District 7A north of the latitude of Village Point Light in the waters of Zimovia Strait be opened concurrently with the openings in the District 8 gillnet fishery, north of Point Nemo and South of Chichagof Pass.

**ISSUE:** The unexpectedly large catch of Anita Bay chum salmon in front of Anita Bay THA, in the lower portion of Zimovia straits on and above the Point Nemo (dist. 8) line.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The sharing goals of the Anita Bay THA will not be met.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. It would improve the quality of fish taken as a result of Anita Bay production.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Purse seine fishermen that are in the area.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** It is not clear that anyone would suffer as the objective is a sharing in approximately equal amounts within the Anita Bay THA Management Plan, and a very large majority of these fish will be going to Anita Bay.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Changing the time ratios within the THA or requesting a closure of the identified part of the gillnet district south of Chichagof Pass.

**PROPOSED BY:** Doug Chaney (HQ-08F-214)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 261 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan.**  
Develop pink salmon management plan for Districts 11, 12, and 14 to allow series of openings based on migration and stock identification as follows:

Development of a management plan that incorporates seine fishing districts 14, 12 and 11. Which in concert with stock identification actions would allow a series of openings based on north migrating pink salmon.

**ISSUE:** Ability of seine fleet to access pink salmon whose natal streams are north and east of the latitude of Point Couverden.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** In some years significant numbers of pink salmon, above escapement needs, will go unharvested.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No, most of these pink salmon are not harvested, however stocks taken in this request would most likely be of high quality.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Purse seine fisherman in northern SE AK. Also sportsmen trollers and driftnetters benefit by having seiners remove large amounts of pink salmon.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Since there would be minimal catch of other salmon species this harvest could have gone to northern SE AK gillnet.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Since this is a request developed harvest management plan many iterations may be considered.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Seiners Association (HQ-08F-213)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 262 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan.**

Amend the regulation to amend Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans as follows:

5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan.

Modify (a)(1) to read:

The department may open the area only **after July 9** and only those portions of the area in which a harvestable abundance of pink salmon is observed; open areas and times must **address** for conservation concerns **and the amounts necessary for subsistence** for all species in the area;

Modify (2)(b) to read:

Salmon may be taken during emergency order openings **to target harvestable abundances of fall run chum salmon only in Excursion Inlet only in September,** only in waters of Section 14-C north of the latitude of the northern tip of the Porpoise Islands, and only after addressing obligations for sockeye and coho salmon.

Add (c):

**The department may open the seine fishery in District 12, sub-district 14, no earlier than July and no more than 15 hours a week. The open area may not exceed one mile along the shore and extend no more than one-third of a mile from the shore. This sub-district may only be open concurrently with other seine openings in the area.**

Add (d):

**The department may open the seine fishery in District 12, sub-district 17, only after August 7.**

Add (e):

**The department may open the seine fishery in District 14, sub-district 27, only after July 15 and no more than two days a week.**

**ISSUE:** Additional constraints are needed in the “Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans” (5 AAC 33.366) to protect and maintain subsistence sockeye stocks and fisheries in the Northern Chatham Strait area.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Local residents will find it unproductive or illegal to subsistence fish for sockeye salmon at their customary and traditional locations.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** These fishery restrictions in Districts 12 and 14 are specifically intended to moderate the seine harvest of sockeye salmon returning to customary and traditional subsistence fishing areas in upper Chatham Strait (i.e., Kanalku Bay, Basket Bay, and Sitkoh Bay) and Icy Strait (i.e. Excursion Inlet/Neva). This will help maintain subsistence fishing opportunities on each of these stocks. Maintaining healthy sockeye runs will benefit all users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Commercial seine fishing will be constrained in highly mixed stock fishing areas. The seine fleet will need to shift more effort into fishing areas where local stocks of pink and chum salmon are targeted. This will promote the department's ability to harvest or protect specific stocks. This might or might not result in forgone harvests of targeted stocks. The targeted stocks will not be as bright in the local stock fishing area as they would be in the highly mixed stock fishing areas.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** If fishing effort in these highly mixed stock areas is not constrained, particularly in years of high abundances of pink salmon, then co-migrating stocks of sockeye salmon will be overfished. This regulation change might not be needed if outside fisheries were managed to assure that sockeye abundances meet the amount necessary for subsistence at customary and traditional subsistence fishing locations.

**PROPOSED BY:** Kootznoowoo, Inc

(HQ-08F-236)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 263 - 5 AAC 33.332. Seine specifications and operation.** Amend the regulation to allow purse seine vessels to carry an extra net onboard as follows:

Purse seine vessels, while only able to fish with one net at a time, are able to carry an extra net on board the vessel.

**ISSUE:** Conservation and full enhancement access. Currently there are many case of schools of king salmon, coho and chum salmon that school up in the shallows inside special harvest areas and terminal harvest areas. These salmon often go unharvested by seines due to the difficulty of the current prohibition of carrying two nets on board. We nearly always choose the net we fish the deeper water with and excess escapement and excess enhanced salmon go unharvested. Allowing the transporting and stowage of an extra purse seine would help this issue.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** There will be a lock of efficiency. There will also be a lack of opportunity on overescaped stocks as well as with enhanced stocks that could help drive the seine fleet further out of their enhanced allocation range.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. Surplus spawners as well as SHA and THA enhanced salmon school up on the shoals or shallow beaches. If seiners are unable to scoop these salmon up, the fish will be darker and lower quality when we finally catch them if we ever do.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All seiners benefit as well as the gillnet fleet and troll fleet when seiners catch more 3% fish for NSRAA and SSRAA.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None. Gear size restrictions stay the same. All other regulations stay the same. This is just a transportation issue.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Seiners Association (HQ-08F-211)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 264 - 5 AAC 33.310. Fishing seasons and periods for net gear.** Close commercial salmon fishing from July 1-15 in Klawock area as follows:

Propose close of salmon season from July 1-15.

**ISSUE:** Lack of appropriate salmon stocks (sockeye) for the subsistence users in the Klawock area.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The early run of sockeye salmon will ease to exist (and it is already half way there).

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Working to preserve the sockeye stocks for future generations of subsistence users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All subsistence users would benefit if passed.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Commercial fisheries in the area.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None at this time.

**PROPOSED BY:** Klawock Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-085)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 265 - 5 AAC 33.310. Fishing seasons and periods for net gear.** Amend the regulation to change the opening and closing dates for sockeye season in Klawock area as follows:

Change the opening dates from [JULY 7] to **July 15** and change the closing date to **August 15**.

**ISSUE:** The depletion of the sockeye salmon stocks in the Klawock area.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The sockeye salmon stocks will cease to exist.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, this proposal is working to ensure the preservation of the sockeye salmon stocks for future generations of subsistence users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The subsistence users in the Klawock area.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Commercial fisheries in the Klawock area.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Previously there was a request for an extension of the opening and closing dates in this area. The extension worked, but as it was not put into regulations, the subsistence users in the Klawock area have to revisit this issue each year.

**PROPOSED BY:** Klawock Cooperative Association (HQ-08F-180)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 266 - 5 AAC 30.331. Gillnet specifications and operations.** Increase allowable set gillnet length for Yakutat Area as follows:

5 AAC 30.331, (1)(H) other waters of the district, including the surf line beyond the outer most bars at mean low tide, **excluding all inside waters**, one net not to exceed 75 fathoms,

5 AAC 30.331. (2)(C)the remainder of the district, **excluding all inside waters**, one net not to exceed 75 fathoms.

**ISSUE:** The majority of Yakutat Set gillnet fishermen are limited to only fishing in the Situk and Yakutat Bay because of the short net length limits in the waters of the outer coast known as other waters and the remainder of the district.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Fishermen will continue to be forced to fish in the Situk and Yakutat Bay were there are way to many fishermen for such a small area. The problem will continue to get worse as the cost of flying fish from the outlying river systems increases with rising fuel costs. Currently several fishermen are forced to set their nets in certain areas that are known for their rough seas and strong currents. This has become a very expensive and dangerous way to harvest salmon. The regulation needs to be changed so that fishermen are encouraged to spread out and therefore enabling the fishermen to harvest salmon safer and with less operating costs.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The quality of the salmon harvested would improve because nets could be set in areas with calmer seas and slower currents.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All Yakutat area gillnetters would benefit by having a lot more fishing area for the same amount of fishermen therefore making fishing more profitable and safer for all. Fish buyers and the community of Yakutat would benefit if this solution is adopted.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one as large areas around river mouths will remain restricted to 15 fathom nets.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Closed waters must be included as a side note because they will have to go under the closed waters regulation in the reg book on page 107 and if the board adopts the proposal they can make the changes to that reg just so long as we include the areas we want closed also. It is important that we point out that the new reg will benefit mostly the sockeye fishery as the peak coho fishery occurs during bad weather months. Net to net distance would to be determined.

**PROPOSED BY:** Jonathan Pavlik and other Yakutat Residents (HQ-08F-112)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 267 - 5 AAC 33.372. District 1: Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the regulation to allocate equal time between seine and gillnet fishing in Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area as follows:

Nakat Inlet SHA shall be seine and gillnet on a 1-1 time rotation with troll retaining status quo.

**ISSUE:** Imbalance within the SEAK Enhanced Salmon Allocation plan.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The gear groups will lose faith in a system that we've been using for the past 14 seasons.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. Seine caught salmon are 100% RSW and troll caught salmon are handled one at a time and iced.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone, since we are all living under the same law of the land – the SEAAK Enhanced Salmon Allocation plan.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, since we are all living under the same law of the land – the SEAAK Enhanced Salmon Allocation plan

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Seine only, no gillnet. Too drastic a change for the economic of the driftnet fleet.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Seiners Association (HQ-08F-208)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 268 - 5 AAC 33.370. District 1: Neets Bay Hatchery Salmon Management Plan.**  
Amend the regulation to modify allocation of seine and gillnet time for Neets Bay Special Harvest Area as follows:

Future net fishing opportunities in Neets Bay SHA shall go to the fleet that is currently out of their range in enhanced allocation value. If fleets are both within their range then a 1-1 rotation shall be used. It is anticipated that SSRAA will attempt to allow more Neets Bay opportunity, late, early, and potentially in the middle of the season sometime in the near or midterm future.

**ISSUE:** The current enhanced salmon allocation imbalance.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If the allocation imbalance is not addressed, then the system will break down, participants will lose faith in the system as viable one. We have lived with and adjusted to the plan for over 14 seasons now. Seiners have made adjustments and sacrifices under the plan even though the driftnet fleet never went out of their range. Now seiners are actually out of their range and we need to be shown the courtesy that the driftnet fleet has been shown when they were within their range but near the lower end.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. The purse seine fleet is 100% RSA. Our chums, kings and cohos caught in Neets Bay in past years have commanded high market prices. Seine caught kings in Neets Bay in 2007 received up to \$3.25 per pound and should receive significantly higher prices in 2008.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All gear groups living under the SEAK enhanced salmon allocation plan. Since we are all part of a plan that has been working for 14 years now, we all benefit by the long term stability and durability of the overall plan.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1-1 seine-gillnet fishing time ratio. Rejected when out of balance but used with the fleets are both in their range.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Seiners Association (HQ-08F-212)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 269 - 5 AAC 33.370 and 47.021 (j)(4). Neets Bay Hatchery Salmon Management Plan and Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend this regulation to expand boundary of terminal king salmon harvest area in the Neets Bay fishery as follows:

The current boundaries are so small that fishermen are not getting a fair chance to harvest near as many kings as the fishery should allow. The fish have been staging outside of the boundary areas and heading right to the net pens without giving anglers a reasonable opportunity for harvest. The boundary we are proposing would include all water east of a line from Point Higgins to Tatoosh rocks to Brow Point. The additional area would receive a 2 fish daily limit that will not be counted on the harvest limit. The openings of the proposed area will coincide with the opening of the traditional Neets Bay terminal harvest

**ISSUE:** The problem is the lack of access the sport fishermen have in the Neets Bay terminal king salmon harvest. The kings do not spend much time with in the current boundaries and subsequently are not giving anglers a fair chance to harvest them

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Anglers will continue to concentrate fishing efforts in area with a much greater treaty ratio. We will also continue to allow valuable kings to reach raceways without using them to their fullest potential.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, the fish sportsmen will be taking home will be much better table fair when the fish they are harvesting will be ocean bright instead of the few dark kings they are currently catching.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Resident sportsmen, guided anglers, charter operators, lodges.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Status quo. However, this alternative doesn't allow for our very important Neets Bay area to reach productive harvest level the way the Mountain Point Fishery has.

**PROPOSED BY:** Ketchikan Guided Sportfish Association (HQ-08F-150)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 270 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Close shoreline fishing at Herring Cove and change hatchery release location as follows:

No shoreline fishing at Herring Cove. Coho and king salmon could be released at Settlers Cove where there is plenty of public access and facilities.

**ISSUE:** Closing the shoreline fishing at Herring Cove, Ketchikan, Alaska

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The residents of Herring cove have been dealing with this problem since the opening of the hatchery. Increasing bear problems, trespassing, garbage, treble hooks in persons and animals feet. Legal issues. No garbage receptacle no legal parking. Access is over steep dangerous rocks.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Harvesting of the fish would not be a problem salmon release would be less and the brood stock more than adequate.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All of Herring Cove.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one will suffer. There is far more benefit to releasing some of the fish else where. Fishing would still be accessible by boat.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Moving fishing lines out further. Moves fishermen to other personal property.

**PROPOSED BY:** Janet Brand and Herring Cove Residents (HQ-08F-036)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 271 - 5 AAC 33.383(d)(3). District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the regulation to modify ratio of seine and gillnet openings for Anita Bay area as follows:

In establishing emergency order season openings for the seine and drift gillnet fisheries, the department shall rotate openings between these gear groups and shall provide for a time ratio **of one gillnet to two seine from the start of the season to July 31 and two gillnet to one seine from August 1 through the end of the season and will allow at least 24 hour closure between gillnet and seine openings. The Department in yearly consultation with SSRAA will determine the exact time and dates of fisheries.** [FOR GILLNET OPENINGS TO SEINE OPEINGS OF 2 TO 1, HOWEVER, IF APPROXIMATELY EQUAL NUMBERS OF SALMON ARE NOT BEING HARVESTED BY THE TWO GEAR GROUPS, THE RATIO AND TIMING OF OPENINGS MAY BE ALTERED.]

**ISSUE:** 1) The current enhanced allocation imbalance. 2) The current Anita Bay 33.383 (d)(3) regulation language is outdated. It was created for the purpose of conducting a harvest of the last returning chum salmon released by the defunct Alaska Aquaculture Association. It sets harvest goals for allocation, as opposed to the more manageable and appropriate goal of providing and balancing opportunities. Currently ADF&G consults with SSRAA in establishing the lengths of fishing times and closures, but this consultation process is not mentioned in the regulation. 3) The Anita Bay SHA management plan could be better designed to provide SHA opportunities for seiners when it is more needed by the fleet and when the fleet can best take advantage of them.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** 1) The enhanced allocation imbalance between gillnetters and seiners will continue. 2) The department will have to try to anticipate fleet behavior in order to try to meet the sharing goal set by the regulation, even though many of the factors that effect harvests are out of ADF&G's control (e.g. other opportunities, prices, numbers of boats). 3) Gillnetters and seiners will not be able to best take advantage of the terminal area opportunities. July is generally the best part of the season for gillnetters. In good years their wild stock opportunities are significant. Because of the other opportunities (often better opportunities) fewer gillnetters are attracted to participate in the Anita Bay terminal fisheries during July especially when they occur on the same day or days as wild stock openings. August is generally the best part of the season for seiners. In a good season considerable wild stock fishing time is provided to seiners in August. Therefore few seiners take advantage of Anita Bay terminal opportunities in August. In July seiners often are given limited fishing time in wild stock fisheries. The seine fleet could take advantage of additional June and July fishing opportunities

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The quality of the chum salmon should improve in a normal season. More frequent cleaning up of Anita Bay by the seine fleet in June and July should improve the quality of all fish caught in the terminal area.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** In the context of Anita Bay terminal harvests seiners should benefit as they will increase their early season opportunities and, most likely, harvest a higher percentage of Chinook and chums returning to the Anita Bay Special Harvest Area. The peak of summer chum returns to Anita Bay is towards the end of July. Because the additional time will

occur in June and July, when seine opportunities are limited, seiners can take advantage of the increased Anita Bay SHA opportunities. In the context of overall southeast wide enhancement allocation our solution should, to some extent, improve the imbalance.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** In the context of Anita Bay terminal harvests the gillnet fleet should see a reduced percentage of the harvest.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) Having the SSRAA board of Directors decide yearly on the balance of opportunities to be provided in Anita Bay. This was rejected because the effort to annually argue about and determine the management would detract from SSRAA's other duties and responsibilities. 2) Setting the time ratio at Anita Bay to one and one for the whole season. This would be fine and benefit seiners over gillnetters compared to the status quo, but was rejected because it makes more sense to try to have terminal opportunities available when the fleets can best take advantage of them.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Seiners Association

(HQ-08F-210)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 272 - 5 AAC 40.xxx. New section.** Address Gunnuk Creek Hatchery area management plan as follows:

Kake is a seining and trolling town. Always has been. Always will be. All Gunnuk Hatchery projects have been for seine and troll and must continue to always be, or else we will not entertain the idea of entering into a management plan. We also will be insisting through this management plan that any and all purse seine fisheries taking place on Gunnuk Hatchery salmon must be equally split.

**ISSUE:** The Gunnuk Creek Hatchery area needs a modern management plan.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The Gunnuk Creek Hatchery will lack efficiencies and not be living up to it's full potential.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All user groups as the seiners are out of their allocation on the low side.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, since this is the way it already is.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None

**PROPOSED BY:** Henrich Kadake

(HQ-08F-215)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 273 - 5 AAC 33.376(b)(1)(B). District 13: Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the regulation to use a 1:1 ratio for gillnet and seine openings in Deep Inlet for 2009 to 2011 as follows:

By vote of 4-2 the Southeast Joint Regional Planning Team proposes that the time formula for gillnet to seine openings in Deep Inlet would be one to one from 2009 to 2011. This ratio would sunset after the 2011 season. The proposed language of the pertinent section of the regulation would read:

The time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings is two to one; **for 2009, 2010 and 2011 the ratio is one to one.**

**ISSUE:** The value of the harvest of enhanced salmon by the gillnet fleet and seine fleet is outside of the allocation percentages set in regulation 5 AAC 33.364 for three (2005 to 2007) or more consecutive years of the five year rolling averages as determined by ADF&G based on data from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. The gillnet fleet is above the seine fleet is below. (The troll fleet is also below).

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Unless short term and long term changes in production or SHA management are made or unusual and unpredictable changes in survivals and market conditions occur the enhanced allocation imbalance will continue.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Compared to a two to one ratio the seine fleet should benefit, depending on the opportunities provided by ADF&G in consultation with NSRAA, and increase its percentage of the Deep Inlet returns.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Compared to a two to one ratio the gillnet fleet will very likely have a reduced percentage of the Deep Inlet returns.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** There was consideration of possible future production increases that may affect the enhanced allocation imbalance, however no conclusions were reached. The joint RPT will have a workshop in December of 2008 to discuss the enhanced allocation situation, including considering the reasons for the current imbalance, and looking at models of future balances of enhanced allocation if survivals change and if changes are made in SHA management plans. Following the workshop the joint RPT will meet. In addition to its normal work of making recommendations to the commissioner, the joint RPT plans to discuss making comments on those submitted Board of Fish proposals that might have an effect on enhanced allocation.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Joint Regional Planning Team (HQ-08F-239)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**



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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 274 - 5 AAC 33.376. District 13: Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend the regulation to allocate equal time between seine and gillnet fishing in Deep Inlet Special Harvest Area for three years regulation as follows:

Deep Inlet SHA shall open on a 1-1 time ratio between seine and driftnet year for a 3 year sunset.

**ISSUE:** Imbalance in SEAK Enhanced Salmon Allocation Plan.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Fisheries management, the faith in the hatchery system and Board authority will be undermined.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Seine fleet is 100% RSW. Trollers take good care of their fish as well.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Really, no one if you take the longer term view. All gear groups signed onto and have lived with the allocation plan for 14 years, for better or worse. Adjustments have already been made to advantage the driftnet fleet, even when the fleet never went below their intended range for 3 years in a row on a 5 year rolling average. Adjustments should now also be made for the seine fleet. Adjustments were planned for the future. The future is now.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one if you agree with the longer answer above. The plan adjusts and we go up and down with the adjustments.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Seine only but rejected due to the extreme nature of changing the economics of the existing driftnet fleet.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Seiners Association (HQ-08F-209)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 275 - 5 AAC 33.372. District 1: Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan and 5 AAC 40.045 Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area.** Amend these regulations as follows:

**5 AAC 33.372. District 1: Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.**

(a) This management plan **provides for the terminal area common property** [DISTRIBUTES THE] harvest of hatchery-produced coho and chum salmon in the Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area **and distributes the harvest** between the [PURSE SEINE,] troll and drift gillnet fleets.

(b) The department, in consultation with the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA), shall manage the waters of Nakat Inlet **north of Surprise Point at 54°49.100' N. latitude and west of 130°42.75' W. longitude** [BETWEEN 54°50' N. LAT. AND 54° 56' N. LAT.] from June 1 through November 10 to distribute the harvest of hatchery-produced coho and chum salmon as follows;

(1) **fishing will be open continuously to troll gear from June 1 to November 10 unless closed by emergency order** [SALMON MAY BE TAKEN BY TROLL GEAR AT ANY TIME];

(2) **fishing will be open continuously to drift gillnet gear from June 1 to November 10 unless closed by emergency order;** [SALMON MAY BE TAKEN BY SEINES AND DRIFT GILLNETS ONLY DURING PERIODS ESTABLISHED BY EMERGENCY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:]

(A) [OPENINGS FOR SEINES AND GILLNETS MUST BE ROTATED BETWEEN NET GEAR GROUPS WITH A CLOSURE OF AT LEAST 18 HOURS BETWEEN OPENINGS; THE FIRST OPENING MUST BE FOR GILLNETS;

(B) A GILLNET OPENING MUST BE NO LESS THAN 24 HOURS IN DURATION AND A SEINE OPENING MUST BE NO LESS THAN 12 HOURS IN DURATION;

(3) AFTER THE LAST ROTATIONAL FISHERY ON SEPTEMBER 17, THE NAKAT INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA WILL BE OPEN ON A CONTINUAL BASIS TO PURSE SEINE, DRIFT GILLNET, AND TROLL GEAR THROUGH NOVEMBER 10. ]

[(F) NOTWITHSTANDING (B) OF THIS SECTION, FOR THE 2007 SALMON FISHING SEASON ONLY, FISHING IN THE NAKAT INLET SPECIAL HARVEST AREA WILL BE OPEN ONLY TO DRIFT GILLNET AND TROLL GEAR THROUGH AUGUST 31. AFTER AUGUST 31, FISHING WITH SEINE GEAR WILL BE ALLOWED AND THE GEAR GROUPS WILL BE ALLOWED TO FISH ON A ROTATIONAL BASIS FROM SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 16. ON SEPTEMBER 17, THE FISHERY WILL OPEN ON A CONTINUAL BASIS FOR GILLNET, TROLL, AND SEINE GEAR THROUGH NOVEMBER 10.

(G) ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2008, NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION IN THIS SECTION, HATCHERY-PRODUCED CHUM AND COHO SALMON IN THE NAKAT INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA, MAY BE HARVESTED ONLY BY GILLNET AND TROLL GEAR AS FOLLOWS:

(1) THE DEPARTMENT, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION (SSRAA), SHALL MANAGE THE WATERS OF NAKAT INLET BETWEEN 54° 50' N. LAT. AND 54° 56' N. LAT. FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 10 TO ALLOW THE HARVEST OF HATCHERY-PRODUCED COHO AND CHUM SALMON BY TROLL AND GILLNET GEAR GROUPS DURING PERIODS ESTABLISHED BY EMERGENCY ORDER;

(2) ALL WATERS WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE TERMINUS OF NAKAT LAKE CREEK (101-11-39) ARE CLOSED TO THE TAKING OF SALMON;

(3) A DRIFT GILLNET OPERATED IN THE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA MAY NOT EXCEED 200 FATHOMS IN LENGTH;

(4) SALMON MAY BE TAKEN IN THE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA UNDER SPORT OR PERSONAL USE FISHING REGULATIONS AT ANY TIME; A PERSONAL USE FISHING PERMIT ISSUED UNDER 5 AAC [77.682](#) MUST INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

(A) SALMON MAY BE TAKEN ONLY BY DRIFT GILLNETS;

(B) A DRIFT GILLNET MAY NOT EXCEED 50 FATHOMS IN LENGTH;

(C) THE ANNUAL LIMIT FOR PERSONAL USE IS 25 SALMON. ]

**5 AAC 40.045. Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area.** (a) There is established a Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area for the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association harvest of chum and coho salmon returns to the Nakat Inlet release site, consisting of all waters of Nakat Inlet north of **north of Surprise Point at 54°49.10' N. lat., and west of 130°42.75' W. long.** [54° 50' N. LAT.]

**ISSUE:** Regulations for the Terminal Harvest Area in Nakat Inlet were changed by the Board of Fisheries in 2006 to allow returning hatchery chum to be harvested by the southeast Alaska drift gillnet and troll fleets. The southern closure line in Nakat Inlet was initially moved to the southern end of Nakat Inlet by the department via emergency order to better access hatchery fish. The northern boundary line was modified via EO in 2007 to allow gillnetters better access to returning hatchery chums and cohos.

Opening and closure dates adopted into regulation would specify that the Nakat Inlet THA opens June 1 and closes by regulation on November 10 of each year which would alleviate the need for the department to write emergency orders to accomplish this every year.

Additionally, some of the provisions in the existing Terminal Harvest Area management plan are no longer in affect as they were specific to management actions intended to be in effect for the 2007 season or were duplicative from previous sections of the regulation.

Due to these proposed changes in THA regulations, Special Harvest Area regulations also need to be changed so the areas are consistent.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department would manage the Nakat Inlet THA fishery by using the boundary lines currently in regulation and would continue to close this area each season by emergency order.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The ability for the gillnet fleet to operate in the northern section of this THA allows for the harvest of better quality fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Drift gillnet and troll fishermen who fish the terminal fishery in Nakat Inlet.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08-F-288)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 276 - 5 AAC 33.371. District 1: Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Repeal this regulation:

**5 AAC 33.371. District 1: Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Repealed.**

**ISSUE:** The Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area is no longer used and can be removed from regulations. The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association released the last Chinook into Carroll Inlet in 1993 and the last enhanced adult returns were in 1997 and 1998. It is not anticipated that there will be any more releases in the Carroll Inlet THA.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** New fishermen will no longer be confused by the presence of a needless regulation. ADF&G staff will not have to use valuable time explaining to new fishermen that there are no longer releases in the Carroll Inlet THA and therefore there is no longer a fishery.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08-F-289)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 277 - 5AAC 33.377. District 2: Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5AAC 33.377. District 2: Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.**

(a) The management plan in this section allows for a harvest of hatchery produced chum salmon in **the Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area** by the purse seine fleet.

(b) The department, in consultation with the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA), shall manage Kendrick Bay west of 131° 59' W. long. **from June 15 to September 30** [AND SET THE FISHING TIMES FOR THE SEINE FISHERY AS FOLLOWS: SALMON MAY BE TAKEN BY SEINES ONLY DURING PERIODS ESTABLISHED BY EMERGENCY ORDER] **to provide for the harvest of hatchery produced chum salmon as follows**

**(1) fishing will be open from June 15 to September 30 by purse seine gear unless closed by emergency order.**

**ISSUE:** Opening and closures are currently established using EO authority. The Kendrick Bay THA has been opened for purse seine gear continuously throughout the purse seine season for several years and has become a standard management practice. This proposal would establish these openings by regulation so the department would not need to include this THA in every purse seine emergency order.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Regulations will continue to incomplete and inconsistent.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Salmon purse seine fishermen and the department.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08-F-290)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 278 - 5 AAC 33.381. District 6: Wrangell Narrows-Blind Slough Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.** Amend this regulation to correctly define the Wrangell Narrow-Blind Slough Terminal Harvest Area as follows:

5 AAC 33.381(a) This management plan distributes the harvest of Crystal Lake Hatchery king and coho salmon returns to the terminal waters of Wrangell Narrows in Section 6-A south of 56° 46' N. lat., **and north and east of the northern tip of Woewodski Island 56° 36' N. lat. and 132° 59' W. lon.,** and the fresh waters of Blind Slough upstream from a line between Blind Point and Anchor Point, among fisheries while protecting hatchery broodstock.

**ISSUE:** This is a housekeeping proposal. The southern boundary of the Wrangell Narrows-Blind Slough Terminal Harvest Area is not described in regulation.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The existing codified description fails to adequately describe the southern boundary line.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishery managers, enforcement staff, and the public.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-070)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 279 - 5 AAC 33.373 EASTERN PASSAGE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN.** Repeal this regulation:

**5 AAC 33.373 Eastern Passage Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Repealed.**

**ISSUE:** In 2000, the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) moved their remote release site for king, chum and coho salmon from Earl West Cove in the Eastern Passage Terminal Harvest Area (THA) to Anita Bay. There have been no significant returns of hatchery produced salmon to the Eastern Passage THA since 2003. The Eastern Passage THA was open on a rotational basis in 2004 and it was opened concurrently for troll, seine and gillnet in 2005. The 2005 season was the last season the THA was open to target returns of hatchery produced salmon. It is not anticipated that there will be any more releases of salmon in the Eastern Passage THA.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** A needless regulation will continue to be in the regulation book.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** New fishermen will no longer be confused by the presence of a needless regulation. ADF&G staff will not have to use valuable time explaining to new fishermen that there are no longer releases in the Eastern Passage THA and therefore there is no longer a fishery.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08-F-291)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 280 - 5AAC 40.081. District 9: Port Armstrong Special Harvest Area.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5AAC 40.081. District 9: Port Armstrong Special Harvest Area.**

(a) The Port Armstrong Special Harvest Area for king [CHINOOK] salmon consists of the waters of Port Armstrong west of 134° 39.47' W. long., **and will be open to harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., April 15 until 11:59 p.m., July 31;**

(b) The Port Armstrong Special Harvest Area for pink, chum, and coho salmon consists of the waters of Port Armstrong west of a line from Point Eliza at 56° 17.73' N. lat., 134° 38.75' W. long. to a point on the Baranof Island shoreline at 57° 17.98' N. lat., 134° 38.35' W. long., **and will be open to harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., June 15 until 11:59 p.m., October 31;**

(c) A hatchery permit holder harvesting salmon within the special harvest area is exempt from the provisions of 5 AAC 33.310. [THE COMMISSIONER SHALL OPEN AND CLOSE, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, FISHING PERIODS FOR THE HATCHERY PERMIT HOLDER TO HARVEST SALMON RETURNING TO THE PORT ARMSTRONG SALMON HATCHERY.]

(d) **The Port Armstrong Special Harvest Area, as defined in (b) above, will be closed to common property harvest effective 12:01 a.m., July 31 until 11:59 p.m., September 30.** The commissioner may [SHALL] open and close, by emergency order, fishing periods for common property fisheries to harvest [EXCESS] salmon **surplus to broodstock and cost recovery** returning to the Port Armstrong salmon hatchery.

**ISSUE:** Every year the Port Armstrong Special Harvest Area's (SHAs) are opened to cost recovery harvest and closed to common property harvests by emergency order. The dates that the SHAs are open for cost recovery and closed for common property harvests remain consistent from year to year. This proposal would place these dates in regulation, eliminating the need for the ADF&G to annually write these emergency orders.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department will continue to write an emergency order prior to the season opening the SHA to cost recovery harvest.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Staff.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-293)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 281 – 5 AAC 33.385. MIST COVE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 33.385. MIST COVE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

**(c) The Mist Cove Special Harvest Area consisting of all waters south and west of a line from 56°31.70' N. lat., 134°39.97' W. long. to 56°31.27' N. lat., 134°39.85' W. long. is closed to common property harvest effective 12:01 a.m., July 31 until 11:59 p.m., September 30.**

**ISSUE:** Every year the Mist Cove SHA, is closed to common property commercial salmon fishing, by emergency order, to insure that salmon hatchery operator meets their cost recovery and brood stock requirements. The time period of the closure remains consistent from year to year. This proposal would place this closure in regulation relieving the department of writing an emergency order.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department will continue to write an emergency order in season closing this Special Harvest Areas (SHAs) to common property salmon fisheries.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All Southeast Alaska purse seine and troll CFEC permit holders are likely to benefit because these closed waters areas would be in regulation which would minimize confusion.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08-F-294)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 282 - 5 AAC 40.042. Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5AAC 40.042. Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas**

(a) The following special harvest areas are established for the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association:

(2) **repealed:** [SEA LION COVE, ALL WATERS WITH IN A 50-YARD RADIUS OF THE TERMINUS OF ADF&G STREAM # 113-61-005 AT MEAN LOW TIDE; ]

(3) Patterson Bay, **for coho salmon:** all waters of Patterson Bay north of 56° 34' N. lat.; **fishing periods for the hatchery permit holder will be opened and closed by emergency order.**

(4) Bear Cove, for king **and coho** salmon: the waters of Bear Cove and Silver Bay east of a line from 57° 00.63' N. lat., 135° 09.80' W. long., to 57° 00.75' N. lat., 135° 10.58' W. long. to 57° 01.07' N. lat., 135° 09.93' W. long **will be open for the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., May 10 until 11:59 p.m., October 31;**

(5) Hidden Falls,

(A) for chum and king salmon: the waters of District 12 within two nautical miles of the Baranof Island shoreline south of the latitude of South Point and north of 57° 06.83' N. lat., excluding the waters of Kelp Bay **will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., June 1 until 11:59 p.m., August 15;**

(B) for coho salmon: Kasnyku Bay west of a line from 57° 13.33' N. lat., 134° 50.93' W. long. to the northernmost tip of an unnamed island of Kasnyku Bay located at 57° 12.93' N. lat., 134° 51.40' W. long. and then due south to the southern shore of Kasnyku Bay **will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., August 1 until 11:59 p.m., October 31;**

(6) Silver Bay, for chum salmon:

(A) **will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m. July 1 until** [BEFORE] 12:01 a.m. July 22 and from 12:01 a.m. the day before the coho salmon fishery is reopened in August, or August 20 if the coho salmon fishery is not closed earlier in August **until September 15,** the Silver Bay Special Harvest Area for chum salmon is the waters of Eastern Channel and Silver Bay enclosed by a line from Entry Point Light, to the southernmost tip of Harris Island, to the southernmost tip of Galankin Island, to Simpson Rock Light, to the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island, to Sentinel Rock, to the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof, to a point west of Pirates Cove at 135° 59.35' N. lat., to the westernmost tip of Long Island, to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island, to the westernmost tip of Error Island, to

the northernmost tip of Luce Island, and to the westernmost tip of Silver Point, **and in Silver Bay north of 57° 0.00' N. latitude;**

(B) from 12:01 a.m. July 22 to 12:01 a.m. the day before the end of the August coho salmon fishery closure specified in (A) of this paragraph, or August 20 if there is no earlier coho salmon fishery closure in August, the Silver Bay Special Harvest Area for chum salmon is the waters of Eastern Channel and Silver Bay south of a line from Entry Point Light to the southernmost tip of Harris Island, to the southernmost tip of Galankin Island, and east of a line from Galankin Island to the northernmost point of Silver Point, and the waters of Sitka Sound enclosed by a line from the southernmost tip of Galankin Island, to Simpson Rock Light, to the Makhnati Island buoy, to Black Rock, to the southernmost tip of Neva Island to the northernmost tip of Sasendi Island, from the southernmost tip of Volga Island, to the northernmost tip of Galankin Island, **and in Silver Bay north of 57° 00.00' N. latitude.**

(7) Deep Inlet **for king, chum, and coho salmon:** the waters of Deep Inlet, Aleutkina Bay, and contiguous waters south of a line from a point on the westernmost end of Cape Burunoff at 56° 59.04' N. lat., 135° 23.23' W. long., to a point west of Cape Burunoff at 56° 59.11' N. lat., 135° 23.59' W. long., to a point one-half mile west of the westernmost tip of Long Island at 57° 00.17' N. lat., 135° 22.69' W. long., to the westernmost tip of Long Island, to the easternmost tip of Long Island, to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island, to the westernmost tip of Error Island, to the westernmost tip of Berry Island, to the southernmost tip of Berry Island, to the westernmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group, to the easternmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group, to the westernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57° 00.30' N. lat., 135° 17.67' W. long., to a point on the southern side of the unnamed island at 57° 00.08' N. lat., 135° 16.78' W. long., and then to a point on the Baranof Island shore at 56° 59.93' N. lat., 135° 16.53' W. long. **will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., June 15 until 11:59 p.m. September 15 with the following restriction;**

**Sandy Cove: will be closed south of 56° 59.05' N. latitude;**

(8) Mist Cove **for coho salmon:** the waters of Mist Cove west of a line from 56° 31.70' N. lat., 134° 39.87' W. long. to 56° 31.27' N. lat., 134° 39.75' W. long. **will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., August 1 until 11:59 p.m., October 31;**

(9) **repealed;** [SHAMROCK BAY: THE WATERS OF SHAMROCK BAY EAST OF 135° 08' W. LONG.]

(b) A hatchery permit holder harvesting salmon within a special harvest area is exempt from the provisions of 5AAC [33.310](#). [FISHING PERIODS FOR THE HATCHERY PERMIT HOLDER WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY EMERGENCY ORDER BY GEAR TYPE.]

(c) Notwithstanding 5AAC [33.330](#), legal gear for the hatchery permit holder in a special harvest area are as follows:

(2) **repealed;** [SEA LION COVE: BEACH SEINE AND DIP NET;]

(3) **Mist Cove and** Patterson Bay: purse seine, beach seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet, hook and line, and dip net;

(6) Silver Bay **and Deep Inlet:** purse seine, hand purse seine, beach seine, dip net, [DRIFT GILLNET WITH SIX INCH OR LARGER MESH,] and troll gear;

**ISSUE:** Every year the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association's (NSRAA) Special Harvest Area's (SHAs) are opened to cost recovery harvest by emergency order. The dates the SHAs are opened to cost recovery have been consistent from year to year and could be written into regulation. This proposal would eliminate the need for the ADF&G to annually write an emergency order opening the SHAs.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department will continue to write an emergency order prior to the season opening the SHAs to cost recovery harvest.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Staff.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08-F-295)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 283 - 5 AAC 40.030. District 13: Sheldon Jackson Special Harvest Areas.**  
Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 40.030. District 13: Sheldon Jackson Special Harvest Areas.**

(a) There are established under the provisions of 5AAC 40.005 the following Sheldon Jackson Special Harvest Areas:

(1) **The Sheldon Jackson Hatchery special harvest area for pink, chum and king salmon consists of** the waters of Crescent Bay and Eastern Anchorage enclosed by a line from the northernmost end of the John O'Connell Bridge to the southernmost end of the bridge to the northeasternmost tips of Aleutski Island, Turning Island, Kutkan Island, **and** Morne Island, **to the Twin Islands Light to a point on the Baranof Island shore at 57° 02.68' N. latitude, 135° 18.90' W. longitude** [THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF RING AND DOVE ISLANDS THEN WEST TO THE SOUTHEASTERNMOST TIP OF CANNON ISLAND; ONLY PINK, CHUM AND KING SALMON MAY BE HARVESTED IN THE SPECIAL HARVEST AREA], **and will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., July 20 until 11:59 p.m., September 15;**

(2) **The Sheldon Jackson Hatchery special harvest area for coho salmon:** all waters enclosed by a line from the southeast corner of the Crescent Harbor breakwater (57° 02.97' N. lat., 135° 19.27' W. long.) to a point on the beach approximately 150 yards southeast of the hatchery stream outlet (57° 02.97' N. lat., 135° 19.27' W. long.) [COHO SALMON ONLY MAY BE HARVESTED IN THIS AREA] **and will be open for harvest by the hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., August 15 until 11:59 p.m., October 31.**

(b) A hatchery permit holder harvesting salmon within the special harvest area is exempt from the provisions of 5AAC 33.310 [FISHING PERIODS FOR THE HATCHERY PERMIT HOLDER WILL BE OPENED AND CLOSED BY EMERGENCY ORDER BY GEAR TYPE].

**ISSUE:** This proposal would establish cost recovery openings for the Sheldon Jackson College Special Harvest Area in regulation and modify the boundaries of the Sheldon Jackson College Special Harvest Area.

Every year the Sheldon Jackson College Special Harvest Area's (SHAs) are opened to cost recovery harvest by emergency order. The dates that the SHAs are open for cost recovery remain consistent from year to year and could be written into regulation, eliminating the need for the ADF&G to annually write an emergency order opening the SHAs.

This proposal modifies the area of the Sheldon Jackson SHA for pink, chum and king salmon to minimizing disruption of common property commercial fisheries targeting wild stock salmon. The current Sheldon Jackson SHA for pink, chum and king salmon encompasses the mouth of Indian River which is a significant wild pink salmon producing river. Cost recovery in the Sheldon Jackson SHA should be focused closer to the hatchery outlet stream to ensure cost recovery is not targeting wild stock salmon returning to Indian River.



**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department will continue to write an emergency order prior to the season opening the SHAs to cost recovery harvest and modifying the boundaries of the Sheldon Jackson SHA using emergency order authority.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Staff.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08-F-292)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 284 - 5 AAC 33.XXX. District 15: Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan.** Create new regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 33.XXX. District 15: Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan.** (a) This management plan provides for the harvest of hatchery-produced chum salmon in the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area for the Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fleet in Section 15-C. The Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area includes those waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal from the latitude of Lance Point at 58° 43.95’ N. lat. south to the latitude of a point at 58° 37.05’ N. lat. approximately 2.4 nautical miles north of Point Whidbey.

(b) The department, in consultation with Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC), shall manage the waters of Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area from the third Sunday in June through September 15, to harvest hatchery-produced chum salmon as follows;

(1) fishing will be open continuously, unless modified by emergency order, within the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area in the waters of Boat Harbor west of 135° 09.57’ W. long., beginning the third Sunday in June through September 15;

(2) The remainder of the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area will be managed by emergency order to provide access to hatchery-produced chum salmon after managing for adequate escapements of wild salmon stocks.

**ISSUE:** There is currently no management plan in regulation guiding the harvest of salmon from the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area in the Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery. This would be a new regulation that would put what is currently common practice in the management of this THA under emergency order authority.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department would continue to manage the Boat Harbor THA fishery using traditional boundary lines and would continue to open and close this fishery area each year by emergency order.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Users of the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08-F-296)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 285 - 5 AAC 40.044 BURRO CREEK FARMS SPECIAL HARVEST AREA-TAIYA INLET.** Repeal this regulation:

**5 AAC 40.044. Burro Creek Farms special harvest area. Repealed.**

**ISSUE:** In 2007, Burro Creek Farms cancelled their permit to operate a hatchery in Taiya Inlet. Hatchery operations ceased in 2000 and there are no plans to continue hatchery related activity at Burro Creek. The permit is non transferable therefore the private non-profit permit cancellation is permanent.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** A needless regulation will continue to be in the regulation book.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** New fishermen will no longer be confused by the presence of a needless regulation. ADF&G staff will not have to use valuable time explaining to new fishermen that there are no longer released from this hatchery in Taiya Inlet.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-297)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 286 - 5 AAC 75.995 Possession Limit Definition for Southeast Alaska.** Amend definition of possession limit for Southeast Alaska as follows:

5AAC 75.995 Definitions (20) “possession limit” in **Southeast Alaska** means the maximum number of [UNPRESERVED] fish a person may have in possession **until returning to their domicile.**

**ISSUE:** Preserved fish are not now counted as part of the sportfish bag and possession limit. This has become increasingly problematic as more guided sportfishing businesses freeze, can, or otherwise have sport-caught product processed as a service to their clients. It is not uncommon to see individuals at local airports with large stacks of 50 pound boxes full of processed fish. In effect, not counting processed fish means there are no possession limits for non-resident sport anglers.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Some question exists as to whether or not processed fish are accurately counted as part of the possession limit. And, in fact, wording of the current regulation provides for that loophole. Overlooking preserved fish in bag and possession limit tallies enables large numbers of sport caught fish to be transported out of the region.

Sportfish data is not collected, tabulated, or reported inseason in the same manner as commercial fisheries data. Creel census is not conducted at many of the area lodges, where some of the biggest non-resident harvest occurs. Final sportfish data is not available for a year or more after the fish are taken and has sometimes been revised substantially upward from inseason estimates. This has led to concern about whether or not the state has adequate tools to monitor/enforce possession limits and determine, in a timely way, how many sport caught fish are caught and also transported out of state.

While taking fish beyond bag and possession limits might not be a conservation concern in years of high abundance, it could put the resource and other users at risk when stocks are less abundant. It is important for the health of the resource that ADFG managers have timely and accurate inseason fisheries data of all kinds.

The current loophole that allows anglers to keep processed sportfish in excess of the possession limit creates unrealistic expectations for guides and clients with respect to how much product should be available to them each year. This has already led to unnecessary frustration and conflict between users, which will worsen in years of short supply.

Most unguided anglers do not process their fish before transporting it home, so by not counting processed fish as part of the possession limit, the state is essentially giving priority access to guided anglers.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** 1) ADFG and enforcement will have a more straightforward way of counting the number of fish in possession. 2) Harvesters who abide by the recognized bag

and possession limits. 3) The resource, which will be better protected by an increased ability to monitor harvest amounts being transported.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those individuals who are currently harvesting, or enabling the harvest of, fish in excess of the possession limit.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association

(HQ-08F-235)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails    Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 287 - 5 AAC 75.995. Definitions.** Amend the regulation definition of possession limit to apply to Southeast Alaska as follows:

Definitions (20) "Possession Limit" **in Southeast Alaska** means the maximum number of [unpreserved] fish a person may have in his possession **until returning to his/her domicile.**

**ISSUE:** By not including "preserved" fish in the sport "possession" limits large numbers of sport caught fish in excess of possession limits are being shipped out of Southeast Alaska. By removing the word "unpreserved" for SE Alaska sport limits we are closing the loophole that allows multiple "possession" limits to be exported. Sport possession limits in SE Alaska are more than sufficient to allow for plenty of fish to be exported.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Recent improvements in preservation technology particularly freezing has made the ability to preserve fish available to many more sport fishermen than when these regulations were written. It is common now for many lodges, charter boats, and processing companies to freeze sport fish harvest every evening so the fish no longer count toward the possession limit. So, possession limits increasingly are meaningless or only apply to those unable to access freezing technology.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This clarifies the intent of "possession limits" so that preserved fish such as frozen fish are included until the person returns to their domicile.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Clarifying regulations by closing loopholes which have developed due to advances in technology benefits the resources and all users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Sport fishermen taking fish in excess of their "possession limits" before returning to their domicile.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** We considered doing nothing but the amount of abuse we see of this regulation prompts action.

**PROPOSED BY:** Benny B. Mitchell, Donna Mitchell, and Eric Jordan (HQ-08F-182)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 288 - 5 AAC 47.020 5 AAC 47.020 General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Require nonresident anglers to have nontransferable harvest record in possession when angling for coho salmon as follows:

- 16 inches or longer 6 daily, 12 in possession.
- Non-resident 12 fish annual limit, harvest record required.
- Annual limit valid January 1 – December 31.
- Non-transferable harvest record, as is currently required for chinook.

**ISSUE:** At the current time there are no limits on the amount of coho salmon that non-resident anglers may transport to their permanent place of residence. The success rate of guided anglers typically exceeds that of unguided anglers. Demand for coho harvest opportunity continues to grow in the guided sportfishing sector. ADFG’s Statewide Harvest Survey data is unavailable for at least one year after the close of the fishing season, which makes timely inseason assessment of catch exceedingly difficult. Coho abundance has been lower in recent years and inseason estimates of catch could become even more important if this continues. Placing reasonable limits on the amount of sport caught fish being transported out of state will assist fishery managers estimating harvest pressure.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** There will be continued uncertainty as to the overall level of coho harvest in the sport fishery each year. If abundance declines, and no limit placed on the most successful anglers, it is possible that some areas could experience localized conservation problems, and very likely that unnecessary gear conflicts will erupt.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** ADFG would be served by the ability to better estimate the sport harvest inseason. Non-resident anglers would be allowed to take home roughly 100 pounds of coho salmon each year. All anglers would bear less risk of fishery restrictions in years of low abundance. All user groups could be spared unnecessary allocation disputes and complex management plans.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Non-residents who want to take home more than one possession limit of coho salmon, and the guides who cater to them.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) Adding the sport fishery to the coho allocation plan, but that could be unnecessarily restrictive for anglers and cumbersome for ADFG. 2) Establishing reduced bag and possession limits for non-resident anglers. Again, this seems excessive, which is not the intent, and is why we used the current bag and possession limit as a guide to what seems a reasonable quantity of fish.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-231)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**



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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 289 - 5 AAC 47.020 General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend nonresident coho salmon annual limit as follows:

Non-resident anglers are required to have a nontransferable harvest record in possession when angling for coho salmon.

**ISSUE:** At the current time there is no limit on the amount of coho salmon that non-resident anglers may transport to their permanent place of residence. Bag and possession limits are often difficult for protection officers to gauge and enforce.

The success rate of guided anglers typically exceeds that of unguided anglers. Demand for coho harvest opportunity continues to grow in the guided sportfishing sector. Coho abundance has been lower in recent years.

Monitoring and enforcement of bag and possession limits is an important part of any precautionary management program, but may become even more important in years of low abundance. A mechanism should be available to allow ADFG and protection to easily do so.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Enforcement of bag and possession limits will continue to be problematic for protection officers, because no harvest record travels with sport caught fish that are transported out of state.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Enforcement and ADFG would have an easy tool to monitor compliance with annual sportfishing regulations for coho salmon by those who transport fish out of the state. Since several other species already have harvest record requirements, non-resident anglers would not be encumbered by an unfamiliar monitoring system.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Non-resident anglers who want to take home larger quantities of coho salmon, and the guides who wish to cater to them.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** N/A.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-232)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 290 - 5 AAC 47.020 General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; 5 AAC 47.021 General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.023 Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Restrict the Southeast Alaska Area steelhead sport fishery by prohibiting the retention of sport caught steelhead in the fresh and salt waters of the Southeast Alaska area except in 16 systems where a conservative harvest opportunity could be provided without jeopardizing sustainability. The regulations for these systems would be one steelhead daily, two in possession, with a 36-inch minimum size, a two fish annual limit and a harvest record would be required. These 16 systems are as follows: Situk River drainage, Taku River drainage, Sitkoh Lake drainage, Anan Lake drainage, Castle River, Kadake Creek, Olive Creek, Petersburg Creek, Stikine River drainage, Naha River drainage, Checats Creek, and Fish Creek, Karta River drainage, Eagle Creek drainage, Staney Creek and the Thorne River drainage. The Southeast Alaska area sport steelhead regulations would be modified as follows:

**5 AAC 47.020 General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.**

(4) steelhead: **no retention** [MAY BE TAKEN FROM JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31; BAG LIMIT OF 1 FISH; POSSESSION LIMIT OF TWO FISH; MUST BE 36 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; ANNUAL LIMIT OF TWO FISH; A HARVEST RECORD IS REQUIRED AS SPECIFIED IN 5 AAC 47.024(C);]

**5 AAC 47.022 General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.**

(b) In the fresh waters east of the longitude of Cape Fairweather:

(4) steelhead: **may not be possessed or retained** [MAY BE TAKEN FROM JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31; BAG LIMIT OF 1 FISH; POSSESSION LIMIT OF TWO FISH; MUST BE 36 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; ANNUAL LIMIT OF TWO FISH; A HARVEST RECORD IS REQUIRED AS SPECIFIED IN 5 AAC 47.024(C)];

(c) In the fresh waters between the longitude of Cape Suckling and the longitude of Cape Fairweather:

(4) steelhead: **may not be possessed or retained** [MAY BE TAKEN FROM JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31; BAG LIMIT OF 1 FISH; POSSESSION LIMIT OF TWO FISH; MUST BE 36 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; ANNUAL LIMIT OF TWO FISH; A HARVEST RECORD IS REQUIRED AS SPECIFIED IN 5 AAC 47.024(C)];

**5 AAC 47.023 Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of Southeast Alaska Area.**

(b) In the freshwater drainages in the Yakutat vicinity that are crossed by the Yakutat road system and all streams draining into Yakutat Bay between Ocean Cape and Point Latouche:

(6) in the Situk River drainage,

**(F) steelhead: may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length;**

**annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c);**

(e) In the Juneau vicinity:

**(5) in Taku River drainage, steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c).**

(g) In the Sitka vicinity:

(6) [REPEALED 5/26/2006] **in Sitkoh Lake drainage,**

**(A) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c);**

**(B) Sitkoh Lake,**

**(i) only unbaited, artificial lures may be used;**

**(ii) rainbow and cutthroat trout, in combination, must be no less than 14 inches and no greater than 22 inches in length;**

[(7) IN SITKOH LAKE,

(A) ONLY UNBAITED, ARTIFICIAL LURES MAY BE USED;

(B) REPEALED 5/26/2006;

(C) RAINBOW AND CUTTHROAT TROUT, IN COMBINATION, MUST BE NO LESS THAN

14 INCHES AND NO GREATER THAN 22 INCHES IN LENGTH;]

(h) In the Petersburg/Wrangell vicinity:

(5) in Kah Sheets Lake, [ANAN LAKE,] Thoms Lake, and Virginia Lake,

**(8) in Anan Lake drainage,**

**(A) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c).**

**(B) Anan Lake**

**(i) only unbaited, artificial lures may be used;**

**(ii) rainbow and cutthroat trout, in combination, must be no less than 14 inches and no greater than 22 inches in length;**

**(9) Castle River, Kadake Creek, Olive Creek, Petersburg Creek and Stikine River drainages, steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be**

**36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c);**

(i) In the Ketchikan vicinity:

(14) in the Naha River drainage

**(D) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c).**

**(17) in the Checats Creek and Fish Creek drainages, steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c).**

(k) In the Prince of Wales Island vicinity:

(1) in 108 Creek, Dog Salmon Creek, [EAGLE CREEK DRAINAGE INCLUDING LUCK LAKE], Hunter Bay Creek, Klakas Creek, Old Frank's Creek, Salmon Bay Creek drainage excluding Salmon Bay Lake, Sarkar Lake drainage excluding Sarkar Lake, and [STANEY CREEK], only unbaited, artificial lures may be used;

(2) in the Karta River drainage, including Karta Lake and Salmon Lake,

**(A) only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used;**

**(B) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c);**

(3) in Kegan Lake, Red Bay Lake, Salmon Bay Lake, Sarkar Lake[, THE THORNE RIVER DRAINAGE INCLUDING CONTROL LAKE] and the Klawock River drainage,

**(9) in Eagle Creek drainage including Luck Lake,**

**(A) only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used;**

**(B) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c);**

**(10) in Staney Creek,**

**(A) only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used;**

**(B) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c);**

- (11) in the Thorne River drainage including Control Lake,**
- (A) only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used;**
- (B) rainbow and cutthroat trout, in combination, must be no less than 14 inches and no greater than 22 inches in length;**
- (C) steelhead may be taken from January 1-December 31; bag limit of 1 fish; possession limit of two fish; must be 36 inches or greater in length; annual limit of two fish; a harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 47.024(c).**

**ISSUE:** Conservation concerns may occur as a result of the creation and subsequent expansion and liberalization of Federal subsistence harvest of steelhead in Southeast Alaska. Although the sustainability of steelhead populations in Southeast Alaska is not jeopardized by the current state fishing regulations for steelhead the department is proposing these restrictions to reduce steelhead mortality in the sport fishery to offset increased subsistence harvest.

The department has submitted a companion proposal (FP09-03) to the Federal Subsistence Board to develop more conservative regulations for the Federal subsistence steelhead fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The Federal subsistence fishery regulations adopted by the Federal Subsistence Board for steelhead fisheries in Southeast Alaska may lead to stock conservation concerns due to the liberal size and harvest limits and allowable methods and means. If the federal subsistence fisheries harvest potential is realized, all other sources of steelhead mortality will need to be reduced or eliminated to ensure steelhead stocks continue to be sustainable.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All subsistence and recreational users and the steelhead stocks will benefit from preventing stock depletions which could require complete closure of all fishing in some streams and further restrictions in other fisheries.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Sport anglers will no longer be allowed retain steelhead 36 inches or greater in length in the majority of Southeast Alaska steelhead systems.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** ADF&G considered restricting all Southeast Alaska steelhead sport fisheries to catch and release only or closing steelhead sport fisheries.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-332)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 291 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to apply catch and release only for high use systems as follows:

Catch and release only regulations for high use systems. These would include the 21 “fall steelhead drainages where bait is not allowed.” Also included would be Ward Creek, Thorne River and Karta River.

**ISSUE:** Low abundance of steelhead stocks which have not rebounded to pre-1992 levels (in Region 1).

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Stocks will never rebound to pre-1992 levels.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Improves quality of the resource by increasing the number of larger, more reproductive, adult fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All anglers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, as there are 307 other streams known to have steelhead. Current regulations would apply there.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Tongass Sportfishing Association Chapter of Trout Unlimited (HQ-08F-258)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 292 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.022. General provisions for season and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area .** Amend the regulation to revise bag limit and establish size restrictions for Dolly Varden as follows:

Dolly Varden: may be taken from January 1 - December 31; bag and possession limit of 4 fish, of which, only one may exceed 20 inches; no annual limit. Should apply to both fresh and saltwater.

**ISSUE:** The current region-wide regulation allowing the daily harvest of 10 Dolly Varden with no size restrictions is too high and does not include size restrictions which protect the opportunity to catch large Dolly Varden.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Opportunities to catch large Dolly Varden will continue to diminish. The maintenance of sustainable populations may become a problem in the future as declines in large spawners are seen.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, more and larger Dolly Varden will be available to all fishermen thereby providing diverse recreational fishing opportunities.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Dolly Varden fishermen especially those who desire to catch larger fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those fishermen wanting to retain 10 Dolly Varden of any size per day.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) Catch and release provisison – would not allow fish for personal consumption. 2) Bait restriction – Unfair to bait users. 3) Barb-less Hook requirement – too controversial.

**PROPOSED BY:** Juneau Chapter of Trout Unlimited (HQ-08F-251)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 293 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.024. Harvest record required; annual limit.** Amend this regulation to increase limits for harvest of dogfish and change reporting requirements as follows:

Dogfish limits should be significantly liberalized – perhaps the same bag limits as pink salmon. Dogfish harvested should not need not be recorded on the back of the license.

**ISSUE:** Dogfish are currently covered by the same very conservative sport fishing regulations (1 per day, 2 per year) as the greater sharks. This limits harvesting opportunity to a much greater degree than necessary.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Anglers will lose harvest opportunity for dogfish.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Any angler who wants to catch and retain dogfish. Also, other nearby fishermen who don't want to catch dogfish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Nobody is likely to be significantly harmed.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Tad Fujioka

(HQ-08F-158)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 294 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to close regional aquaculture association terminal harvest areas to guided sport harvest of salmon species not financed by state as follows:

Close the terminal areas of the Regional Aquaculture Associations to harvest by the guided sport sector of those salmon species the state is not contributing to help finance the production of.

**ISSUE:** The harvest of SE aquaculture association (NSRAA and SSRAA) salmon by the guided sport fish industry when they and the State do not contribute to helping finance the production of these salmon. In some of the aquaculture association hatcheries in SE Alaska the State helps finance the salmon production for the benefit of sport fishermen. In other hatcheries, such as the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association projects, the State has refused requests to help finance the production of Chinook even though the guided sport fishery off of Sitka targets these fish.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Commercial fishermen don't mind sport fishermen benefiting from their investment in salmon production. They do mind another commercial entity, the guided sport fish industry targeting their production without helping with the investment. They also don't appreciate repeated lobbying by the guided sport fish industry to increase their historical allocation at the expense of both the commercial and unguided sport sector.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, this proposal allows the associations to control the catch near their projects to insure catch for their members and other groups contributing to the production.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Unguided sport fishermen, commercial salmon fishermen.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** The guided sport sector at hatcheries they and then state are not contributing toward production costs.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Walter Pasternak

(HQ-08F-203)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 295 - 5 AAC 47.xxx. New section.** Amend the regulation to develop plan to address catch and release mortality issues with a goal of reducing overall mortality as follows:

The Board would request that the ADF&G Sport Division staff and charter industry representatives come up with a plan to address catch and release mortality issues with a goal of reducing overall mortality. There is a segment of the charter fleet who already use catch and release techniques that cause less stress on the fish. These techniques should be instituted as customary practices for all catch and release sport fishing in order to reduce mortality especially for king salmon.

This plan would be advisory and offer guidance.

**ISSUE:** Mortality issues in the charter fishing when the charter vessel is engaged in catch & release of salmon, especially king salmon, which are managed under an abundance index to determine catch numbers for both sport and commercial fisheries.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Segments of the charter fleet who engage in catch and release will create undue mortality on salmon if their catch and release techniques are not fine-tuned to reduce stress of the fish.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** It would help the resource in the long term and create opportunity for more abundance.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All harvesters of salmon would benefit. By reducing mortality more salmon would be available for all users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. It would be advantageous for all users.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** I considered banning catch and release but it is firmly imbedded in the anglers' psyche.

**PROPOSED BY:** John L. Murray (HQ-08F-176)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 296 - 5 AAC 75.020. Sport fishing gear.** Amend the regulation to define allowable sport fishing gear for Southeast Alaska as follows:

**(d) Sport fishing gear for finfish in Southeast Alaska will consist of a fishing rod that is a tapering, often jointed, rod equipped with a hand grip and line guides, upon which is mounted a hand powered reel used to deploy and retrieve the fishing line. A downrigger may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod but a downrigger may not be used in conjunction with a troll gurdy. A downrigger is defined as a device designed to be used with a fishing rod to deploy a line to a selected depth and retrieve the downrigger line and weight. A hand powered, electric, hydraulic or power assisted downrigger is not legal sport fishing gear unless it is used in conjunction with a fishing rod and the fishing rod is used to retrieve the fish. Sport fishing gear shall be operated in a manner conforming to its basic design.**

**ISSUE:** Define sport fishing gear for Southeast Alaska Area to be a fishing pole with a hand-operated reel that is attached to the pole. The use of powered electric or hydraulic gear allows the sport fishermen to fish deeper. This allows species such as rougheye, shorttrakers and blackcod to be accessed at a higher rate and some of these species are extremely vulnerable to fishing effort. Species like blackcod in Chatham are fully allocated and harvested; a sport harvest to date has not been figured into the setting of catch limits as it was assumed to be a species that would not be targeted by the sport fishery as they were too deep. Sport fishing should be conducted with sport fishing gear and not the quickest most efficient way to take as much as you can. Outlawing this type of gear slows down the sport fish harvest, much like requiring a plug in your shotgun to limit you to three shots.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** An increased use of commercial fishing gear with electric or hydraulic help such as electric jigging machines or even power troll gear for catching sport fish species.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Sport fishing will be the sport and experience it was meant to be and not a meat hunt. Personal use and subsistence regulation allow residents providing substance for their freezer these opportunities.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Mostly charter operators trying to get a full bag limit for every species for their client will not be able to do it as efficiently and as effectively without the use of power operated equipment.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Providing for an exemption for the handicapped but realized that 5 AAC 75.038 already provides the handicapped any exemptions necessary.

**PROPOSED BY:** Seafood Producer’s Cooperative (HQ-08F-283)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 297 - 5 AAC 47.030. Methods, means, and general provisions - Finfish.** Amend this regulation to clarify definition of a fishing rod as follows:

A fishing rod is a tapering, often jointed rod, equipped with a hand grip and multiple line guides, upon which is mounted a hand powered, or electric reel used to deploy and retrieve the (trolling) fishing line.

**ISSUE:** This proposal addresses the problem of defining legal fishing gear. A definition of “fishing rod” is needed in the sport regulations to facilitate enforcement by Fish and Wildlife Protection.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If this problem is not solved, enforcement will continue to have problems in enforcing gear types – i.e., fishing rods, gurdies, downriggers, etc.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** n/a.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Enforcement.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None

**PROPOSED BY:** Mike Bethers (HQ-08F-144)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 298 - 5 AAC 47.030. Methods, means, and general provisions - Finfish.** Amend this regulation to disallow use of electric reels for sport fishing as follows:

Sport fishing may only be conducted by the use of a single line **held in the hand, or by hook and line with the line attached to a pole or rod, which may have mounted a hand operated or electric reel**, having attached to it not more than one plug, spoon, spinner, or series of spines, or tow flies, or two hooks. The line must be closely attended.

**ISSUE:** Electric reels are legal sport fishing gear, but this legality has been questioned by enforcement and commercial user groups. We would like to amend the Alaska Administrative Code to specifically include the use of electric fishing reels in the sport fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If this problem is not solved, there will be continued confusion as to whether electric reels are legal gear for sport fishing. This uncertainty will pose problems for both sport anglers and enforcement agencies.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** n/a.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Sport anglers presently using electric reels or those needing to use an electric reel in the future.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** There is not a similar solution or alternative.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mike Bethers (HQ-08F-143)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 299 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag. Possession, annual, and size limits for salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Allow beach seine, cast net, purse seine, and gillnet use by charter operators and fishermen for herring in Area 2C as follows:

Charter operators/fishermen by means of beach seine, cast net, purse seine, gill net with the same access that a commercial longliner has to the Area 2C herring resource.

**ISSUE:** Viable access to herring resource in Area 2C for the purpose of bait in the charter fishing sector. At this time charter operators/fishermen are forced to hand jig by rod and reel all our bait herring for the year.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Charter operators/fishermen will continue to have to hand jig by rod and reel approx. 1,000 lbs. per boat that is needed to operate a charter for the season. This will also force spending in economies outside the state of Alaska as local vendors do not sell to charters.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, Alaskan herring will be used to catch Alaskan fish. We will no longer be forced to buy Canadian or Washington herring that must be shipped to Alaska to be used to catch Alaskan Fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Charter operators/fishermen, local economics.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Herring vendors outside the State of Alaska.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** No.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mike and Linda Slifer

(HQ-08F-114)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 300 - 5 AAC 47.030 (i) Methods, means and general provisions-Finfish.** Correct an error by amending this regulation as follows:

(i) Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used, in fresh water, from November 16 - September 14.

**ISSUE:** The regulatory language under 5 AAC 47.030 (i) is incorrect. As currently listed, it applies to all salt and fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. This regulation was enacted in 1994 and pertained to fresh waters only. This error first occurred and persisted since the 2003 printing of the regulation book, when the format for listing Southeast Alaska sport fishing regulations was changed from a matrix to a text format. This regulation has been in effect since 1994 and had been stated properly in regulation prior to the 2003 printing. The department considers this a housekeeping proposal.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** An inaccurate regulation will continue to be printed in the administrative code.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishery managers, enforcement staff, and sport anglers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-069)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 301 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Require use of barbless hook for salmon fishing if release is intended as follows:

Any legal salmon fished with the intention that it might be released has to be fished with one barbeless hook.

**ISSUE:** Offshore salmon mortality in sport charter catch and release fishery. Catch and release fishing has become more popular, particularly in the Chinook fishery. Anglers wishing to land larger fish commonly catch and release 20-40 Chinook salmon hoping for larger fish.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** ADF&G's lowest estimate of Chinook mortality from catch and release is 17%. The actual number of unutilized Chinook is greater. This mortality can be reduced.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The 17% mortality is currently calculated against the Chinook quota. If we will reduce mortality, the number of Chinook allowed to be harvested will increase.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** More fish will be available for all users resident and non-resident.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?**

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Theo Grutter

(HQ-08F-032)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 302 - 5 AAC 75.075. Sport fishing services and sport fishing guide services; license requirement; regulation of activities.** Prohibit hook and release method in guided sport fishing in Southeast as follows:

The first two legal fish taken be retained, two in possession. That no hook and release be practiced.

**ISSUE:** The hook and release method being practiced by the Charter Boat Fisheries.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Mortality that is part of the foundation of the US Canada Salmon Treaty. Mortality is on the table at each of the US Canada treaty meeting.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All of Alaska citizens and the natal streams that these salmon come from.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** This regulation will allow the Charter Boat Clients to take their legal limit of fish, no one will be hurt, the mortality of salmon due to hook and release will be eliminated, our Alaska Salmon Treaty team will gain credibility at the negotiating table.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None, fishing just to have fun after you have caught your legal take is not justifiable, Alaskans always have taken fish they needed for home use, the sport is there and the reward after the sport is over.

**PROPOSED BY:** N. Ralph Guthrie, Jr. (HQ-08F-333)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 303 - 5 AAC 47.030. Methods, means, and general provisions – Finfish.** Allow unguided anglers to deploy an extra rod or line for jigging herring while salmon fishing as allowed for charter boats as follows:

Allow unguided anglers to deploy an extra rod or line for jigging herring while salmon fishing, as is already specifically allowed for charter boats.

**ISSUE:** It is a standard practice to jig herring while salmon fishing. This is a housekeeping regulation to make the rules consistent for all anglers.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If the rules are not consistent for everyone, guided anglers will be able to use an additional line to jig bait while unguided resident anglers may not.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?**

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** This proposal, if adopted, will clean up a gray area in the regulations. All anglers will benefit from correcting this oversight.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No suffering is anticipated.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Larry Edfelt

(HQ-08F-026)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 304 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.022. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Prohibit removing from water steelhead under 36 inches as follows:

Sport fishermen would be prohibited from removing steelhead from the water in Southeast Alaska unless they are 36 inches or larger.

**ISSUE:** Currently, sport fishermen in Southeast Alaska are allowed to remove steelhead from the water despite the fact that over 90% of steelhead caught must be released because they do not meet the minimum of 36 inches or larger. This fact unduly stresses steelhead that are released by sport fishermen

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Southeast Alaska steelhead stocks will continue to be stressed by removing from the water prior to being released. Continuing to allow this will not help rebuild this fragile fishery.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Prohibiting sport fishermen from removing steelhead from the water unless they are 36 inches or larger will help in the rebuilding of this fishery.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All Southeast Alaska sport fishermen who pursue this fragile resource.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Tongass Sportfishing Association Chapter of Trout Unlimited (HQ-08F-124)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 305 - 5 AAC 47.030. Methods, Means, and general provisions – Finfish.** Amend the regulation to prohibit use of felt soles for wading in freshwater as follows:

New regulation 5 AAC 47.030. **(k) Use of footgear with soles of felt, or other absorbent fiber, material is prohibited while wading in freshwater of Southeast Alaska.**

**ISSUE:** Felt soles used by wading fishermen have been a primary vector transferring invasive species whirling disease, didymo (rock snot), mud snails, and zebra mussels that have devastated sport fisheries elsewhere. Absence of these species in Alaska should not be taken for granted in light of climate and water temperature changes we are experiencing.

Alaska fisheries are far more important to our state than these resources are to other states, and Alaska should be taking the lead in measures to prevent these devastating problems.

Many visitors are likely to have fished elsewhere within a week of coming to Alaska in waters that are infected with one or more of these invasive species. We should expect their felt soled boots to still retain moisture and transfer these species. It is also common for Alaskan residents to fish multiple waters in the same outing, which will spread these problems wherever they first infect Alaskan waters.

There are hundreds of available references linking felt soles with these problems – all of them from states and nations whose fisheries hold but a fraction of the economic and social value of Alaska’s fisheries to Alaskans. Alaska should be the first location to ban felt shoes.

References:

Didymo and felt soles: “Both Fish & Game New Zealand and the Department of Conservation are calling for anglers not to use felt sole boots when fishing.” (2006)

<http://www.nzfishing.com/PressReleases/PressReleaseFeltSoledBoots.htm>

Whirling Disease and felt soles: [http://wildlife.utah.gov/news/07-02/whirling\\_disease.php](http://wildlife.utah.gov/news/07-02/whirling_disease.php)

In contrast, it is unconscionable that the ADF&G encourages use of felt soles in publications such as this, with no accompanying warning: “Fishing methods vary according to target species and type of waterway. Drift fishing, fly-fishing, and spinning or spin-casting are used in streams (hip boots or chest waders with felt soles are recommended).” (Current ADF&G Prince of Wales sport fishing guide) [http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/region1/Areas/pdfs/web\\_wales.pdf](http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/region1/Areas/pdfs/web_wales.pdf)

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** It is difficult to predict when, but sooner or later Alaska will suffer the devastation that has occurred elsewhere from one or more of these invasive species, with impact not only to sport fisheries and tourism but also our resident’s consumption and our commercial fisheries.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No – the purpose of the proposal is to prevent the severe destruction of our fish quality – if you have caught a whirling disease infected trout where this has occurred, you can’t help but understand the huge risk that we face.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Retailers of wading footgear with non-porous soles. Users will also benefit when they learn that felt is not as useful as common Extra-tuff boots for wading.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Fishermen who use felt sole wading boots will need to purchase replacement wading boots with other soles, or use extra-tuffs (residents), or not wade.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) No wading. Rejected as unduly limiting. 2) Use of bleach or disinfectants - rejected as problematic due to contamination risk in Alaskan waters, and not enforceable. 3) Widespread information campaign including strongly worded notification in regulations, public awareness campaign, education to all groups, information force fed before issuance of licenses, postings at all retailers, publication of news articles, etc. – Rejected as too expensive, though this should also be done in addition to ban of felt soles.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Vinsel

(HQ-08F-164)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 306 - 5 AAC 47.030(g). Methods, means and general provisions-Finfish.**  
Consolidate regulations pertaining to sport fishing services into one section as follows:

**5 AAC 47.030 Methods, means and general provisions-Finfish.**

[(G) OPERATORS AND CREW MEMBERS WORKING ON A CHARTER VESSEL MAY NOT RETAIN KING SALMON WHILE CLIENTS ARE ON BOARD THE VESSEL. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FISHING LINES THAT MAY BE FISHED FROM A VESSEL ENGAGED IN SPORT FISHING CHARTER ACTIVITIES IS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF PAYING CLIENTS ON BOARD THE VESSEL, EXCEPT THAT

- (1) AN ADDITIONAL LINE MAY BE USED TO JIG FOR HERRING AND SMELT AS BAIT AS SPECIFIED IN 5 AAC 75.030; AND
- (2) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MAY NOT EXCEED THE LIMIT ESTABLISHED IN (B) OF THIS SECTION.]

**5 AAC 47.036. Prohibitions.**

**(c) Operators and crew members working on a charter vessel may not retain king salmon while clients are on board the vessel. The maximum number of fishing lines that may be fished from a vessel engaged in sport fishing charter activities is equal to the number of paying clients on board the vessel, except that**

- (1) an additional line may be used to jig for herring and smelt as bait as specified in 5 AAC 75.030; and**
- (2) the total number of lines may not exceed the limit established in 5 AAC 47.030(b).**

**ISSUE:** Section (g) of 5 AAC 47.030 is the only regulation in 47.030 that applies to sport fishing services. All other regulations related to sport fishing services in Chapter 47 are located under 5 AAC 47.036. Chapter 47 of the administrative code would be more effectively organized if all regulations pertaining to charter fishing activity were in one location. The department considers this a housekeeping proposal.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Regulations pertaining solely to sport fishing service activity in Southeast Alaska will continue to be listed under two sections.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishery managers, enforcement staff and anyone that must reference sport fishing regulations from the Alaska Administrative Code.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-068)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**



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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 307 - 5. AAC XX.XXX. New Section.** Prohibit charter vessel use in subsistence or personal use fisheries within 30 days of use in guided sport fishery as follows:

No charter vessel used in the guided sport charter industry shall participate for 30 days before through 30 days after their charter season in the harvest of subsistence and personal use fish and shellfish.

**ISSUE:** Taking of personal use and subsistence fish and shellfish by the guided sport fish charter industry prior to, during, and after their summer charter fishing season.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Continued exploitation of fish and shellfish that has been designated to Alaskan residents through subsistence and personal use being used in lodge and charter operations primarily non-resident clientele.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it allows the local resident harvester ample resource to harvest and not compete with lodge operators.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Local residents and the resources.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Charter lodges and their clientele

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** No other solution available.

**PROPOSED BY:** Walt Pasternak

(HQ-08F-196)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 308 - 5 AAC 47.xxx and 01.xxx. New sections.** Restrict subsistence and personal use fishing by commercial lodge or charter operators when paying clients are present as follows:

Add new section as follows:

**The owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or guide services may not have:**

**(1) subsistence caught or personal use fishery resources on the premises of a lodge or licensed guide vessel when paying clients are on the premise or onboard.**

**(2) May not have subsistence gear or personal use gear deployed in the water when paying clients are onboard the vessel or at the premises of the lodge.**

**ISSUE:** Subsistence harvested or personal use resources on site at lodges or onboard that is providing food, lodging or guide services to clients at the same time.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Subsistence harvested resources or personal use resources being fed or given to paying clients.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Enforcement and the resource. The intended resource will be utilized as it was intended, sustenance for subsistence uses. The residents will still have an opportunity to participate in personal use and subsistence fisheries when clients aren't here, before or after the season.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those individuals who area already abusing eh intent of the law.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance

(HQ-08F-275)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 309 - 5 AAC 47.xxx. New section.** Establish an allocation of coho salmon for guided sport fishery based on past harvest as follows:

It would establish an allocation of coho for the guided sport fish sector based on their 10 year harvest percent of coho in Southeast Alaska.

**ISSUE:** Stop the de-facto reallocation of coho salmon from subsistence, resident sport, and commercial sectors to the guided sport fish industry in Southeast Alaska.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The guided sport fish industry has been increasing its percentage of the harvest of coho salmon, an already fully allocated and carefully monitored for conservation species, at the expense of resident sport fishermen, subsistence fishermen, and the commercial sector. With the coming cutbacks on the Chinook and halibut limits it is likely the guided sector will target coho more extensively.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it allows for the historical catch rate of the guided sector on Coho to continue while protecting the other sectors from the unmanaged growth of the guided sector.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The resource and all users benefit from accurate accounting and equitable resource sharing.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one suffers in the long term.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Reduced bag limits for the guided sector. We rejected them because allocation percentages need to be established first. Then the guided sector can figure out how to live within them.

**PROPOSED BY:** Walter Pasternak

(HQ-08F-198)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 310 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Develop a fish ticket system to monitor inseason harvest within guided sport fishery as follows:

ADF&G will develop a state of the art fish ticket system to track and regulate the guided sport fish harvest in season.

**ISSUE:** Year to year accountability of the harvest of fishery resources by the guided sector in SE Alaska. Lack of timely and accurate harvest data by the sport fish division.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** We will continue to not know an accurate and timely number of fish harvested by the guided sector in Southeast Alaska during the season. This prevents in season management precision critical to conservation and sharing.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, it provides for accountability in the guided sector. Yes, it brings the sport fish division harvest collection data and ability to monitor catch up to a level approaching the accountability of the commercial sector.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The resource and all users benefit from accurate accounting and sector accountability.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Doing nothing was rejected because the resource and other sectors are suffering from the lack of timely accounting of harvest in the guided sector.

**PROPOSED BY:** Walter Pasternak

(HQ-08F-199)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 311 - 5 AAC 75.XXX. New section.** Allow enforcement access to vessels, lodges, and processing facilities to effectively monitor charter catch in Southeast.

**5 AAC 75.XXX. Inspection of lodge fishing establishments and vessels (a) Representatives of the Department of Fish and Game or the Department of Public Safety shall have free and unobstructed access to all charter fishing vessels, lodges, and other land based or floating processing establishments (including lodges that do not charge clients) to inspect catch, equipment, gear, and operational compliance with AS 16 and regulations promulgated there under. (b) Upon being approached by a vessel or aircraft under the control of a representative of the Departments of Fish and Game or Public Safety, the operator of a charter fishing vessel, lodge, catcher/processor, or floating processor shall be alert for, and immediately comply with, signals conveying enforcement intent. A vessel operator signaled to stop or heave to for boarding shall (1) stop immediately and lay to or maneuver in such a way as to permit the representative and his party to come aboard or enter the land based facility; (2) if requested, provide a safe ladder for the representative and his party; (3) when necessary to facilitate the boarding, provide a man rope, safety line and illumination of the ladder; (4) take such other actions as necessary to ensure the safety of the representative and party and to facilitate the boarding; and (5) make every effort to comply with all lawful orders given by the representative, except that the owner or operator of the vessel is solely responsible for navigation, supervision, and control of the vessel and his decisions shall be final in all matters pertaining to proper navigation and safety of the vessel crew, and fishing gear (d) Upon request by a representative of the Department of Fish and Game or a peace officer of the state, a fisherman or processor shall relinquish the tag and head of adipose-fin-clipped salmon, or other tagged fish, and shall inform the representative or peace officer of the date and location of the catch, if known**

**ISSUE:** Although ADF&G and DPS personnel have fee access to commercial processing plants and commercial fishing operations they do not have access to lodges and charter operations. In order to effectively monitor catch and enforce regulations equitably, access is necessary to all business establishment that harvest or process fish.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Estimates of charter and unguided lodge sport fish catches are very poor and this lack of data affects fishery management for charter, sport, and commercial fisheries. Under current regulation lodges do not have to admit fishery technicians to inspect or sample fish. In some areas remote lodges take the majority of the area catch and need to be monitored for catch and enforcement.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All resource harvesters will ultimately benefit as this will greatly increase the accuracy of fishery catch and harvest data. This information is essential for sustainable fisheries management and equitable treatment of all resource users.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Lodge owners will need to accommodate ADF&G or DPS personnel which may take a bed away from their clientele; however this is a small cost for improved

resource management. ADF&G and DPS will have to fund technicians for this program but this is also a legitimate cost of resource management.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** There are no other solutions that will fix this need unless the lodges pay for the “observer” coverage as is done in the commercial fishery.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Longline Fishermen’s Association (HQ-08F-129)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 312 - 5 AAC 75.995 Inspection of Guided Sportfishing Establishments and Vessels.** Establish system to monitor and inspect vessels and freezer facilities associated with charter fishing as follows:

Establish a system that allows ADFG and DPS access to private sportfishing vessels and facilities similar to what is now in place for the seafood industry.

**ISSUE:** There is no regulation in effect that allows ADFG and DPS to inspect lodges and charterboats. Apparently not all members of the guided sportfishing sector cooperate with agency and enforcement officials when they are asked permission to talk to clients or access docks and other facilities.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** It will continue to be impossible for ADFG and DPS to ensure that their personnel will have access to gather guided sportfish harvest data or monitor/enforce regulations.

The precedent for inspection is well-established in the seafood industry, where we are required to provide fish ticket data along with free and unobstructed access to privately owned fishing vessels, processing facilities, and any other establishment related to the harvest of seafood (5 AAC 39.140).

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The resource, by allowing ADFG more timely creel census data from some of the most successful anglers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** The guided sportfishing industry is likely to feel inconveniences by this activity, particularly at the beginning.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** We asked if inspections could be done without a regulation, but were informed that voluntary compliance has not worked that well.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-233)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 313 - 5 AAC XX.XXX. New section.** Establish a system to monitor and inspect freezer facilities associated with charter fishing as follows:

Establish a system to monitor and inspect freezer facilities at lodges and bed and breakfasts associated with charter fishing.

**ISSUE:** Sport and subsistence resources being sold through lodge facilities. Current law requires probable cause for inspections by protection officers.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Lodges will continue to harvest sport/subsistence fish to serve to paying clients in lodges and be and breakfasts to the detriment of local grocers and sportsmen.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** It would enhance commercial sales by forcing lodges to buy from licensed fisher products currently being stolen.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Local sportsmen and commercial fishers would face less illegal competition from unscrupulous guides.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No honest person.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Signid Rutter

(HQ-08F-019)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 314 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Lower bag limit for sockeye in Situk-Ahrnklin Estuary as follows:

Lower the initial bag limit for sockeye salmon from 6 per day 12 in possession to 3 per day 6 in possession in the Situk-Ahrnklin Estuary. Bag limits will be raised depending on in-season run length, up to the region-wide limit of 6/day.

**ISSUE:** Prior to 1997 sport sockeye harvest in the Situk River was under 1% of the commercial harvest. Since 1997 there have been two emergency closures and a peak in the sport harvest was reached in 2004 when 35% of the sport/commercial take was attributed to sport fisheries. The Situk River hit a new low water mark of 39 CFS in 2007. Low water conditions create conditions that make sockeye susceptible to harvest. Because of this, the Department reduced the bag limit to three fish angering sport anglers who had already spent a great deal of money to travel to Yakutat.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Harvest ratios between sport and commercial fisheries will continue to vary from 9-35% and potentially increase as more anglers “discover” Yakutat. As the resource becomes more utilized there will be a need for a sockeye management plan, allocative measures and increasing animosity between the two user groups. As acclimate change reduces summer rain events low water conditions will continue to persist forcing management by emergency closure to become common.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Sport Anglers who will have a better idea of what fishing potential there will be before booking a trip to Yakutat. Commercial fisherman will feel that regulatory actions are more consistent across user groups.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Sport fishermen who have been used to “limiting out” on six salmon per day on the Situk, though with good water conditions and strong runs this will remain an opportunity.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Replacing the existing Situk Weir with a sonar unit. The cost is prohibitive and there may be problems discerning pink salmon from sockeye during the latter half of the sockeye run.

**PROPOSED BY:** Yakutat Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-131)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 315 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Open Ketchikan Creek to sport fishing from September 15 through May 3 as follows:

Ketchikan Creek will be open for sport fishing from September 15 through May 31 each year.

**ISSUE:** Currently, Ketchikan Creek is open to sport fishing September 15 thru May 31. Significant numbers of steelhead, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden char are still available after May 15 within this stream.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Sport fishing opportunities in Ketchikan Creek will remain artificially limited by current regulations.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Adding an additional two weeks to current regulations will provide for additional sporting fishing opportunity and harvest of steelhead, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden char.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Sport fishermen utilizing this drainage.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Tongass Sportfishing Association Chapter of Trout Unlimited (HQ-08F-125)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 316 - 5 AAC 47.022. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Prohibit snagging from the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery fish ladder to the Channel Wayside fishing dock from May 1 through November 1 as follows:

From May 1 – November 1, snagging is not allowed from the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery fish ladder to the Channel Wayside fishing dock including the entire fishing dock and ramp down to the dock.

**ISSUE:** Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC) originally operated a sport fishing dock adjacent to their hatchery. A regulation was adopted by the Board of Fisheries in 1993 (regulation 5 AAC 47.022 (60). GATINEAU HATCHERY Special Provisions) that closed snagging in all waters within 150 feet of the Gastineau Hatchery fishing dock; any fish hooked elsewhere than in the mouth within this area must be released immediately. This dock was removed during the spring of 2001 and replaced by a larger dock (Channel Wayside fishing dock) operated by the City and Borough of Juneau – Docks and Harbor’s Office. The new dock was constructed near the location of the old dock but was ruled by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to be in a different address the current fishing opportunities near the hatchery and the new dock.

There are two main concerns with snagging on the Channel Wayside fishing dock, the first being safety of those fishing on the dock and around snagging hooks. The second is the observed potential for wanton waste as fish are snagged and reeled in, released and another fish is snagged and reeled in. This can happen repeatedly as fishers are observed snagging and never taking any fish home with them. This is not a good example for the young fishers that are taken down to the fishing dock to learn the art of fishing.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** A snagging hook will seriously injure someone and fish will be wasted from snagging hook injuries. The City of Juneau may close the dock to all fishing if they conclude the risks are too high.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** There will be less fish with snagging injuries and the general experience should be better on the dock.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Anglers that enjoy fishing near the hatchery but don’t like to snag fish amongst those that are snagging. This will also add to the safety of fishing between the hatchery and the dock and on the dock itself.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, as there are ample opportunities to snag fish from the other side of the new fishing dock.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Closing the beach between the dock and the hatchery to sport fishing, but this would overly restrict fishing opportunities at the site.

**PROPOSED BY:** City and Borough of Juneau, Docks and Harbors

(HQ-08F-103)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 317 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to allow only catch and release for steelhead in all streams crossed by Juneau road system as follows:

Catch and release only for steelhead of any size on all streams crossed by the Juneau road system.

**ISSUE:** Declining populations of steelhead and increased angling pressure on those stocks in streams crossed by the Juneau Road System.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Given the small overall run size of steelhead returning to these streams and the continual increases in angling pressure, population declines will continue and the potential for them to fall below viable reproduction levels exists. Accessible opportunities for steelhead angling will decline.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, catch and release will help insure that accessible opportunities for steelhead fishing off the Juneau Road System are maintained.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All present and future generations wishing to fish for steelhead trout off the Juneau Road System.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those wishing to retain steelhead from the Juneau Road System.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Catch and release for steelhead on Cowee and Peterson Creeks only – even smaller runs of steelhead are present on other road system streams.

**PROPOSED BY:** Juneau Chapter of Trout Unlimited (HQ-08F-252)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 318 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Correct an error by amending this section as follows:

(h) In the Petersburg/Wrangell vicinity, shrimp may not be taken in the waters [(1) OF TWELVE-MILE ARM WEST OF A LINE FROM PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AT 55° 29.07' N. LAT., 132° 37.60' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHEASTERMOST TIP OF LOY ISLAND AT 55° 29.07' N. LAT., 132° 36.70' W. LONG., TO THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF CAT ISLAND AT 55° 27.80' N. LAT., 132° 39.08' W. LONG., TO PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AT 55° 27.80' N. LAT., 132° 40.93' W. LONG., INCLUDING WATERS NEAREST HOLLIS ANCHORAGE; AND] [(2)] east of a line from Indian Point at 55° 36.85' N. lat., 131° 42.02' W, long., to the northeastern most tip of Betton Island at 55° 31.95' N. lat., 131° 46.37' W. long., to the southeastern most tip of Betton Island at 55° 29.90' N. lat., 131° 48.18' W. long., to Survey Point at 55° 28.07' N. lat., 131° 49.87' W. long.

(i) In the Prince of Wales Island vicinity: [,]  
**(1)** the waters of Klawock Harbor between the Klawock River Bridge and a line from the Klawock blinker light to the Klawock oil dock are closed to:  
**(A)** [(1)] snagging; a fish hooked anywhere other than the mouth must be released immediately;  
**(B)** [(2)] sport fishing for sockeye salmon;  
**(2) shrimp may not be taken in the waters of Twelve-mile Arm west of a line from Prince of Wales Island at 55° 29.07' N. lat., 132° 37.60' W. long., to the northeastern most tip of Loy Island at 55° 29.07' N. lat., 132° 36.70' W. long., to the easternmost tip of Cat Island at 55° 27.80' N. lat., 132° 39.08' W. long., to Prince of Wales Island at 55° 27.80' N. lat., 132° 40.93' W. long., including waters nearest Hollis Anchorage;**

**ISSUE:** This is a housekeeping proposal to remove a Prince of Wales Island regulation from the Petersburg/Wrangell subsection and correctly place it in the Prince of Wales Island subsection.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Regulation will remain in the wrong subsection.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Everyone will benefit from a regulation listed in the correct section.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-067)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 319 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend regulation as follows:

Close the area or restrict to ADF&G markers.

**ISSUE:** The overfishing of the Port Banks, Whale Bay, and Baranof Island. Charter and sport boats anchoring and snagging within 200 feet of the falls.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The silver salmon runs will be greatly reduced. For 38 years I've watched the runs decline. I am an air taxi pilot and see what happens everyday.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No on quality, but yes on quantity.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Nobody. These fish are intercepted all the way down the coast from Chichagof Island to Whale Bay and Baranof. What's left concentrates below the falls and only go over the falls on higher tides.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** I know of no other solution.

**PROPOSED BY:** Ken Bellows

(HQ-08F-336)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 320 - 5 AAC 29.080 and 29.090. Management of the winter salmon troll fishery and management of the spring salmon troll fisheries.** Amend the regulation to allow uncaught Chinook quota to be available during spring troll fishery as follows:

In the event that winter Chinook quota (43-47,000) is uncaught, then Spring troll fisheries in May and June shall adopt flexible or upward adjusting caps to integrate uncaught winter Chinook quota into the May and June spring troll fisheries. For example: If 20,000 winter kings are not caught then the caps could be adjusted upward from what they read now as follows in 5 AAC 29.090:

- (i) no more than [1,000] **1,500** non-Alaska hatchery-produced salmon may be taken in a fishery if the percentage of Alaska hatchery-produced salmon taken in that fishery is less than 25 percent of the king salmon taken in that fishery;
- (ii) no more than [2,000] **2,500** non-Alaska hatchery-produced salmon may be taken in a fishery if the percentage of Alaska hatchery-produced salmon taken in that fishery is at least 25 percent but less than 35 percent of the king salmon taken in that fishery;
- (iii) no more than [3,000] **3,500** non-Alaska hatchery-produced salmon may be taken in a fishery if the percentage of Alaska hatchery-produced salmon taken in that fishery is at least 35 percent but less than 50 percent of the king salmon taken in that fishery;
- (iv) no more than 5,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced salmon may be taken in a fishery if the percentage of Alaska hatchery-produced salmon taken in that fishery is at least 50 percent but less than 66 percent of the king salmon taken in that fishery; **Quota shall not directly transfer from winter to summer without the opportunity to be harvest in the spring.**

We cannot predict exactly how the caps should be adjusted by area in each spring to harvest 20,000, or whatever the figure is, more high value treaty Chinook and also increase the Alaska Hatchery Chinook harvest by trollers. If the Board of Fisheries is favorable toward this proposal we would hope the details of how many fish to add to each of the caps would be worked out with Department staff and trollers during the committee process.

**ISSUE:** Currently uncaught winter toll Chinook quota is transferred to the July fishery effectively bypassing May and June fisheries. This transfer of fish from a time of high value in the spring to time of lower value in the summer does not maximize the dollar value of the resource.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If winter quota is not reached the remaining uncaught fish will be caught months later when the price per pound is significantly lower.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This proposal aims to bring more value to the troll fishery by harvesting Chinook in the spring when the market value is highest. It also increases the number of Alaska hatchery Chinook harvested.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Alaska residents and trollers, consumers will have more access to product, and the communities who depend on commercial fishing dollars will benefit. Also, implementing higher springtime caps will help to increase the catch of Alaska hatchery fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Fishermen who are out of state and involved in other fisheries in the spring would not be able to harvest uncaught winter fish in the summer months.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Fred Fayette

(HQ-08F-174)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 321 - 5 AAC 29.080(a). Management of the winter salmon troll fishery.** Amend the regulation to adjust guideline harvest level in winter salmon troll fishery for hatchery component Alaska as follows:

5 AAC 29.080(a). Management of the winter salmon troll fishery.

(a) The department shall manage the winter salmon troll fishery so that the harvest of king salmon does not exceed a guideline harvest level of 45,000 **plus the number of Alaska hatchery king estimated by the Department of Fish and Game to have been harvested during the winter troll fishery** with a guideline harvest range of 43,000 to 47,000 **plus Alaska hatchery add-on.**

(b) Except in areas closed by emergency order or in waters specified in 5 AAC 29.150, king salmon may be taken in all waters of Alaska east of the winter boundary line described in 5 AAC 29.020(b), with the following exceptions...

**ISSUE:** The value to Alaska Winter Season Troll King Salmon is currently 3 or more times higher than the value of Alaska Summer Season Troll King Salmon. During the Winter Troll Season about 10% of the harvest is Alaska Hatchery King production. Currently that percentage is “added-on” to our summer quota. ADF&G has the tag sampling ability to accurately estimate the number of Alaska Hatchery Kings caught during the winter season and “add-on” that number to the winter season when they are more valuable.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** An Alaska Winter troll caught king salmon is usually worth over \$7.00 per pound. This contrasts to summer king salmon values in recent years of from about \$1.50 - \$4.00 per pound. Marketing personnel indicate that week to week access to these high valuable king salmon through April helps sell and adds value to fresh halibut, rockfish, and lingcod as wholesalers work with their steady suppliers. Continuing the supply of Alaska troll caught king salmon on a year round basis solidifies Alaska troll salmon market niche and adds value to the Hatchery access harvest in May and June. Action by the Board of Fisheries to enact this or a similar proposal will result in economic gain and opportunity for Alaska trollers, troll Chinook marketers, and trolling communities.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, this proposal will improve the quality of the resource harvested and products produced. Managing the troll harvest of Alaska Hatchery King Salmon to optimize the value is the purpose of this proposal. The troll fishery has traditionally been managed to suit the internal allocation conveniences of various segments of a highly diversified fleet both in terms of geography and lifestyle interests in when they want to fish. The value of managing the troll fleet to produce an additional 5,000 15-pound king salmon when they are worth about \$7.00 per pound instead of about \$1.50 - \$4.00 per pound would add about \$50.00 per fish or \$250,000 to the troll fleet from the difference in the value of these fish alone. Additionally value would be added to as Alaska seafood marketers and other fishermen benefited.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Consumers, trollers, seafood marketers, SE communities, the state of Alaska. Southeast troll communities in the inside and southern areas of the region commonly experience a later bite. Adding these hatchery fish to the quota makes it more likely that the winter troll season will extend through April and that trollers and communities throughout the region will get more of these high value winter Chinook.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Trollers who prefer to limit their troll season to July and August will have 5,000 less king salmon available for the summer share of the quota. This will cost them a day or two of king salmon fishing in July. Trollers participating in the extended spring fishery in April will have less time to paint boats and socialize. The appearance of some of the boats might deteriorate. But, then those trollers fishing late April might have more money to spend on maintenance in May and by June the fleet should be looking better than ever. Trollers are notorious loner anyway and the opportunity to socialize with hardly be missed.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** The idea for this proposal came from a Sitka ADF&G troll and ATA port meeting in 2004. A great deal of the conversation and information at the port meeting was about how to optimize the value of troll caught salmon and how the troll fleet needed to look at everything from harvest patterns to fish handling to better serve what the market wants instead of asking the market to accommodate our complex life style and internal allocation disputes. This proposal will add value to the troll fishery, troll communities, and marketers.

The Board of fisheries needs to recognize that the Alaska Trollers Association Board of Directors is made up primarily of the larger boats. A majority of the Board does not fully participate in the winter fishery. While I am a member of the Trollers Association and fully support their positions on most issues I do not expect their support on this one even though it is inherently fair that the segment of the fishery catching the Alaska Hatchery fish should benefit from them.

**PROPOSED BY:** Eric Jordan

(HQ-08F-184)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 322 - 5 AAC 29.080(b)(2). Management of the winter salmon troll fishery.**  
Remove closure in winter salmon troll fishery for District 8 as follows:

5AAC 29.080. Management of the winter salmon troll fishery. (b)(2)

In District 8, **king salmon may be taken only** in the waters of the Stikine River inside a line from Babbler Point to Hour Point, along the shore of Wrangell Island to Point Highfield to the southernmost tip of Liesnoi Island to the southernmost tip of Greys Island to the small island near the eastern entrance of Blind Slough, to the nearest point of Mitkof Island, to the prominent point of Mitkof Island, to the prominent point of Mitkof Island nearest Coney Island, to the northernmost tip of Coney Island, to a point 500 yards north of Jap Creek on the mainland shore [ARE CLOSED] **from the opening of the winter fishery specified in 5 AAC 29.070(b), through March 31;**

**ISSUE:** Remove the winter commercial troll fishery are restrictions in District 8 through March 31. The current closure has been in effect since 1964 and the reasons for implementation are obscure and no longer necessary for the conservation or protection of returning Stikine River king salmon from Oct. 11 through Mar. 31. Prior to 1964, the entire district was open Monday through Thursday of each week. Since that time, the Southeast Alaska king salmon rebuilding program has been completed; the Pacific Salmon Treaty has been implemented; king salmon allocation plans have been established (both regionwide and District 8 harvest sharing); and, a king salmon harvest cap has been put in place for the commercial troll fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** An archaic closure that no longer serves any conservation purpose would remain on the books and would be inconsistent with similar winter troll fishery regulations pertaining to the Taku River and District 11.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers who want to fish in District 8 inside of the existing closed time and area.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. However, there will likely be an increase in the number of vessels fishing in this area, which may be perceived as increasing conflicts between commercial trollers and sport anglers.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-225)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 323 - 5AAC 29.090. MANAGEMENT OF THE SPRING SALMON TROLL FISHERIES.**(f). Repeal subsection (f) of this regulation.

**5AAC 29.090. MANAGEMENT OF THE SPRING SALMON TROLL FISHERIES.**

(f) **Repealed** [IN CROSS SOUND, IN THE WATERS OF SECTION 14-A WEST OF THE LONGITUDE OF POINT DUNDAS, SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF POINT DUNDAS AND EAST OF THE LONGITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF TAYLOR ISLAND TO 58° 10' N. LAT., THEN EAST TO ALTHORP ROCK LIGHT, THEN NORTH TO THE LIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE TO ELFIN COVE, PINK AND CHUM SALMON MAY BE TAKEN FROM MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY EACH WEEK BEGINNING ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE THROUGH JUNE 30 OR UNTIL 500 KING SALMON ARE TAKEN, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST].

**ISSUE:** Repeal the Cross Sound Pink and Chum Fishery 5AAC 29.090(f). The Cross Sound pink and chum salmon fishery in Section 14-A has been conducted since 1988 during the spring troll season in order to provide troll fishermen the opportunity to target pink and chum during the spring troll fishery. Troll harvest and effort has been low for several years and current regulations limit the king harvest for this area to 500 fish. This fishery is no longer providing a meaningful opportunity for the troll fishery. This proposal would repeal a regulation that is no longer needed.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The department will continue to spend time monitoring and reporting on this fishery, which attracts little interest from the troll fleet. Harvest data collected is not useful for pink and chum salmon management. The king harvest will continue to be limited to 500 fish.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Troll managers will benefit by no longer monitoring and reporting on this fishery and directing their efforts toward other spring fisheries. Trollers may benefit from an increased opportunity to target king salmon in Icy Strait.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-299)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 324 - 5 AAC 29.090. Management of the spring salmon troll fisheries.** Allow fishing 7 days a week until June 30 in Cross Sound as follows:

Keep boundaries and king salmon cap of 500 fish the same. Change the fishery to be open 7 days per week until the end of June.

**ISSUE:** This is a proposal regarding the Cross Sound experimental pink and chum opening in June each summer. This opening currently starts the second Monday in June and is open 5 days a week, Monday through Friday, until the end of June. There is also a 500 king salmon retention cap for this area. The problem is that the processor interest in this fishery is limited because their tenders aren't being fully utilized. For example, the June 2008 opening is scheduled to be June 9-30, with 16 fishing days and 6 weekend no-fishing days, netting nearly 1/3 of the days with no fish available. The local fishermen not only lose these closed fishing days, but are also affected by low processor interest with the days that are open to fishing.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If this problem is not addressed, it will continue to limit growth of an under-developed fishery in a part of the season when trollers have limited opportunities to fish, especially limited is their access to hatchery-enhanced stocks.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This proposal would help local fishermen and processors develop the early season salmon market for the sea-bright chums and pinks we harvest in June. The roe is also of interest to processors.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** There are many beneficiaries from this proposal. Fishermen would get a chance to develop the pink/chum fishery and it would attract more fishers earlier in the season in Cross Sound. Processors would have full opportunity for return on their tender operations and more plant operations in the slower early part of the season. The State of Alaska biologists would get a full 3 weeks preview of run strengths, etc. Local communities would benefit from more economic opportunity including fishing time and processor activity. The Elfin Cove service sector would see more business early in the season.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one will suffer under this proposal.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** We have been trying to vitalize this fishing opportunity for some years but the 2-day per week closure seems to limit interest from all sides.

**PROPOSED BY:** Elfin Cove Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-054)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 325 - 5 AAC 29.110 Management of coho salmon troll fishery.** Extend closing date for Coho Salmon Troll Fishery to September 30 as follows:

a) coho salmon may be taken from June 15 through September **30** [20]. [HOWEVER, THE COMMISSIONER IN YEARS OF HIGH COHO ABUNDANCE MAY EXTEND BY EMERGENCY ORDER THE COHO SALMON FISHERY IN ANY PORTIONS OF DISTRICTS 1-16 FOR UP TO 10 DAYS AFTER SEPTEMBER 20.]

**ISSUE:** The troll coho fishery is managed on abundance yet closes on a fix date, unless ADFG extends the fishery on Emergency Order. While fishery extensions under this provision are appreciated, they come at the end of the season on short notice, which has led to confusion and logistical difficulties for the fleet and processors. Recent years have seen increasing numbers of coho arriving late in the season, so it seems to make more sense to change the coho closure date to September 30, and allow ADFG to manage according to the actual stock timing and abundance each year. If conservation and/or other regulatory goals dictate a season shorter than September 30, ADFG already has full authority to close the fishery on Emergency Order.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Trollers could lose opportunity if the fishery is unexpectedly extended on short notice if they don't get word before they leave productive fishing areas or break down their gear for the season. Processors will experience unnecessary confusion and planning difficulties, such as the hire and release of seasonal processing crew.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. It allows a bit more high quality hook and line salmon to go to market late in the season.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Trollers, processors, and consumers who would like to get a few more days of access to wild hook and line salmon. Communities and the support sector who serve the fleet. Hatchery operators who might have late returning coho, which are being produced in part for the troll fleet.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association

(HQ-08F-229)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 326 - 5 AAC 29.110. Management of coho salmon troll fishery.** Amend the regulation to lengthen coho commercial season as follows:

Have the coho season changed from June 15 to July 10 and extend the season to September 30.

**ISSUE:** I would like to have the coho season changed from June 15 to July 10 and extend the season to September 30.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Price will continue down.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Cohos are to small in June, 2-4 average, cold storages can not get rid of them and are forcing them to buy them as they want the kings.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All fishermen will benefit with a better price of a better product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Stanley C. Rude (HQ-08F-037)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 327 - 5 AAC 29.110 Management of the coho salmon troll fishery.** Extend closing date for troll fishery in portion of Behm Canal and Clarence Straight to September 30 as follows:

A portion of Behm Canal and Clarence Straights would remain open to trolling until at least September 30. This area would include a portion of Gravina Island and the Cleveland Peninsula and Behm Canal to the entrance of Neets Bay.

**ISSUE:** Trollers would like access to Neets Bay Hatchery coho in the late part of the season. The troll season currently closes on Sept. 20 unless there is exceptional coho abundance. Neets Bay coho often don't return to the hatchery until the troll fishery is closed.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Trollers will continue to lose access to hatchery fish they pay for and will fall further behind on their enhanced fish allocation.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. The further these fish are caught from the hatchery, the better the quality will be. And, it will be easier to catch them in the requested areas, because the closer the fish get to the hatchery the less likely they are to bite.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The troll fleet and processors.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** SSRAA would lose a small portion of their cost recovery revenue, but it would not be significant and is likely to be mitigated somewhat through enhancement tax paid by commercial fishermen.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association (HQ-08F-230)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 328 - 5 AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations.** Amend the regulation to allow holders of transferable hand troll permits to use two powered troll gurdy as follows:

Add new subsection

**(o) allows holders of transferable hand troll permits to use 2 powered troll gurdy.**

**ISSUE:** Holders of transferable hand troll permits are using antiquated equipment.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Holders of transferable hand troll permits will continue to use antiquated equipment in a modern industrial era.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** n/a

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Holders of transferable hand troll permits.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one. No extra gear will be added.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Donald E. Westlund

(HQ-08F-261)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 329 - 5 AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations.** Increase allowable number of handtroll gurdies to four after July 1 west of Cape Spencer as follows:

Legal handtroll gear west of Cape Spencer: Four handtroll gurdies can be used outside state waters from July 1 to the summer troll closure.

**ISSUE:** Since approximately 1980, the handtroll fleet has been restricted to the use of two gurdies. Since that time, over half of the handtroll limited entry permits have been retired and the salmon stocks have greatly increased. In resolution, (# 79-57-FB), by the chairman of the Board of Fisheries, dated Dec. 11, 1979, was stated that the troll catch would be allocated to result in an approx. 80:20 split (power:handtroll). Over the last ten years this split has averaged 94:6.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Handtrollers will continue to be unnessecarily restricted in their efficiency. With increased costs of fuel, this efficiency is critical to the viability of the fishery.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The handtroll fleet fishing West of Spencer.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, as this fishery will target coho salmon which have had abundant runs in recent years resulting in large surpluses.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Yakutat Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-132)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 330 - 5 AAC 28.175 LOGBOOKS FOR THE EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 28.175 LOGBOOKS FOR THE EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.**

(b) A logbook described in (a) of this section

(1) for longline gear must include, by set, the date, the specific location of harvest by latitude and longitude for start and ending positions expressed in degrees and decimal minutes, hook spacing, the amount of gear...

**ISSUE:** Currently while the Department requires set location data we are not specific about the format. Most vessels currently have GPS and have the capability to supply location data in this common format. If other formats are used (Loran, or degrees, minutes and seconds) conversions must be used resulting in the introduction of the possibility of errors.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Data from logbooks will continue to need to be converted in some instances.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Managers will have more precise location data with which to make management decisions.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Possibly a fisherman who is unable to afford to upgrade to a more modern system.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Keep translating data from other formats.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08-F-302)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 331 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 28.150. Closed waters in Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Close guided sport and commercial bottom fisheries in Port Frederick between Christ Point and Cannery Point as follows:

Close Port Frederick from Christ Point to Cannery Point to all commercial bottom fisheries, to include charter boats.

**ISSUE:** There is an eminent danger of overfishing.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** We are trying to avoid the situation that has occurred in front of Sitka. We believe, by this action we are being pro-active in our approach.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, by preventing overfishing.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The majority of Hoonah subsistence and personal use people would benefit from this proposal.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** A few commercial boats would be affected.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** 1) Shut down cannery point to Grassy Island. 2) Shut down from Neka bay to Grassy Island. The advisory committee decided that given the options, this provides to most protection.

**PROPOSED BY:** Icy Straits Advisory Committee (HQ-08F-100)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 332 - 5 AAC 28.150. Closed waters in Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Close area around Naha Bay from all bottom fishing as follows:

The Naha Bay preservation Coalition recommends closing the area from Escape Pt. To Cedar Island and all area in between from any forms of bottom fishing until area can regenerate its natural stock. Once natural stock is proved to have been successful in regenerating their numbers, the coalition recommends more stringent sports fish management of pelagic fish resources.

**ISSUE:** For the past 25 years pelagic fish resources in the Naha Bay and surrounding areas have been declining. These include Yellow Eyed, Halibut, Rock cod and Lingcod species. Recent fishing expeditions conducted in the summer of 2007 around Indian Point to Cache Island revealed absolutely no success in catching any of the above species. Fishing holes locals have come to rely on for many years appear to be depleted.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** If there is no action taken to address the situation, pelagic fish stock may never have a chance to bounce back from total depletion.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Ultimately by closing the above the area for a period of time will allow fish populations to eventually increase in numbers and increase in their size. This is an improvement to the current quality of the catch, where some pelagic numbers are non-existent (yellow eyed) and very small in size (halibut).

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** In the long run recreational/subsistence and sports fishermen will benefit because the stocks will be regenerated and better managed.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those who are unable to fish for the period of time; recreational/subsistence and sports fishermen.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Naha Bay Presentation Coalition

(HQ-08F-126)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries    Fails    Tabled    No Action    See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 333 - 5 AAC 28.165. Lingcod allocation guidelines for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to raise guideline harvest level for lingcod in central outside Southeast Alaska area as follows:

The GHL for lingcod to be raised to a level determined by the ADF&G in the central outside waters of Southeast Alaska, and any other waters the ADF&G so designates to provide for optimum harvest levels.

**ISSUE:** A Southeast Alaska lingcod guideline harvest level (GHL) is based on an outdated stock assessment. Lingcod stocks appear to be healthy enough to provide for raising the GHL in central outside Southeast Alaska waters.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The harvest of lingcod will not be at an optimum level.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Not necessarily. It will likely improve the quality of the experience of harvesting.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All user groups that harvest lingcod will be assured that the GHL is based on current information.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one, assuming the revised GHL will be applied as it currently is. Each user group will be allowed a smaller or larger harvest based on a smaller or larger GHL.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** A reallocation from an underutilized user group. Rejected, because raising the GHL appears to be biologically sound and will benefit all user groups.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Charterboat Operators Association (HQ-08F-259)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 334 - 5 AAC 28.165. Lingcod allocation guidelines for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Increase allocation of lingcod to sport fishery as follows:

Change the allocations in 5 AAC 28.165 to reflect current needs of each fishery and best use of the resource. The commercial directed and bycatch longline allocations have been consistently under-harvested in most areas in the past 5 years, while the sport fishery has high demand for lingcod.

**ISSUE:** An insufficient sport lingcod allocation in the SEO sections to allow reasonable harvest of lingcod by the recreational fishery. Current guided sport regulations are a 1 lingcod per year limit with a slot limit of 30-35", (completely closed June 16 – August 14 for CSEO and NSEO sections). Guided recreational anglers view this as overly restrictive.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The State and Southeast coastal communities will not be realizing the optimal value of the lingcod resource.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** The quality of guided sport fishing trips would be improved by allowing a reasonable opportunity for an angler to harvest a lingcod on his/her trip.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Sport anglers fishing on the outer coast of Southeast Alaska. With more restrictive sport halibut regulations, bottom fish of lower commercial value can be of great benefit to the economic viability of guided sport operators.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Possibly directed lingcod fishery. However, the commercial directed fishery allocation has not been fully utilized in recent years. If the directed lingcod fishery were truly of high value, VMS requirements should not have prevented the harvest of the allocation. The longline fishery apparently doesn't need as much lingcod as is allocated to it in the CSEO and SSEO sections.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Considered but rejected status quo because existing lingcod allocations do not provide for optimal use of the resource.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (SEAGO) (HQ-08F-139)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 335 - 5 AAC 29.xxx and 33.xxx. New sections.** Amend the regulation to increase allocation of lingcod to sport fishery as follows:

Equal percentage of catch between the sport an commercial dinglebar fishery.

**ISSUE:** Unfair reallocation of lingcod from a general public resource to the dinglebar fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The bag limits for the sport catch for lingcod continues to fluxgate by the highly restrictive regulations.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, allows general public to retain a larger percentage of the lingcod resource therefore would be less mortality of released lingcod with higher bag limit and no need for sport fish slot limit.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All sportfishers who like eating lingcod.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Dinglebar fisherman.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Donald E. Westlund

(HQ-08F-264)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 336 - 5 AAC 28.173. Lingcod possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend lingcod possession and landing requirements in Eastern Gulf of Alaska to include Central Southeast Outside Section as follows:

Under lingcod possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska I propose to add after Icy Bay Section **and Central Southeast Outside Section** to the regulation.

**ISSUE:** Bycatch quota for lingcod in commercial halibut fishery in Area 2C.

I have been commercially fishing halibut in Area 2C for over 40 years. In Area 2C lingcod abundance and bycatch have considerably increased in the last ten years. Lingcod dies much faster when hooked than halibut does. So, when limited out, we have now to discard too many dead lingcod.

With our halibut quota in Area 2C reduced nearly by half in the last two years, instead of an adjustment for our bycatch upward, our catch allowance would be further reduced by 48 percent. To avoid more waste, I ask you therefore to increase the bycatch allowance in Central Southeast Outside Section from 5 percent to 10 percent. This, in fact, would only allow us to land as many lingcod as we did the previous few years.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Bycatch quota for lingcod in commercial halibut fishery in Area 2C as at present produce too many wasted lingcod.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** It helps the resource not to be wasted.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The commercial halibut fisherman.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Theo Grutter

(HQ-08F-038)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 337 - 5 AAC 28.165 Lingcod Allocation Guidelines for Eastern Gulf of Alaska.**

Make surplus dinglebar quota available to troll fleet as follows:

Make surplus dinglebar quota available to the troll fleet. Note that we are not requesting that the dinglebar quota be reallocated to the troll fleet, but simply that trollers be allowed to catch any remaining harvestable surplus.

**ISSUE:** Some of the allocation of lingcod to the dinglebar fleet is not being harvested, due to new vessel monitoring system requirements that have deterred the fleet from fishing. When troll harvest caps are reached in the various lingcod areas, trollers must release lingcod caught incidental to the salmon troll fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Harvestable surpluses of lingcod will go unused by the directed fishery and trollers will continue to release lingcod in the same areas unnecessarily. The seafood industry and consumers will lose access to this fine product.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The troll fleet will be able to continue landing lingcod when relevant area quotas are exhausted, but only if the dinglebar fleet is unable to harvest its quota.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Doing nothing, but the resource is healthy, so that didn't make sense.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association

(HQ-08F-234)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 338 - 5 AAC 28.113. Lingcod fishing seasons for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.**  
Amend the regulation to allow trollers to retain lingcod as bycatch during April in Icy Bay District as follows:

Move opening date for troll bycatch to April 1.

**ISSUE:** To allow trollers to retain lingcod as bycatch in the winter troll fishery for the month of April in the Icy Bay District.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The lingcod bycatch for trollers has been lost to the newly developed directed fishery that harvest the quota before July 1 opening date for troll. Moving the opening date of lingcod to April 1 would allow trollers to take some of the quota.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes, by providing some of the quota to markets during a different part of the year.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** There will be less quota available to the directed fishery.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Trollers will be restored opportunity to take lingcod.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Close directed fishery all together: good idea, but hasn't been discussed locally. Alternate portion of quota to troll.

**PROPOSED BY:** John Vale

(HQ-08F-173)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 339 - 5 AAC 47.020(7). General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to allow all recreational anglers to retain one lingcod daily as follows:

In addition to the current a lot limit of 30 inches to 35 inches, allow all recreational anglers to retain one lingcod daily, either 30-35 inches or over 55 inches or on up. The annual limit of two lingcod may include only one lingcod over 55 inches or on up.

**ISSUE:** Outer Southeast Alaska restrictions do not allow all recreational anglers the opportunity to retain a trophy sized lingcod or lingcod which would qualify as a state sport fishing record.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Nonresident, plus resident and nonresident guided anglers fishing outer Southeast Alaska will be denied the opportunity to retain a trophy sized lingcod, which might qualify as a new state record for lingcod.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** This proposal improves the value of lingcod to all recreational anglers, as all anglers will now have an opportunity to catch and keep a trophy sized lingcod.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Nonresident, plus resident and nonresident guided anglers will benefit. Local economies will also benefit providing a greater opportunity makes fishing more attractive to recreational anglers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** The current state record holder for lingcod.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?**

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Charterboat Operators Association

(HQ-08F-260)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 340 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend boundary for lingcod sport fishery near Cross Sound and Yakobi Island as follows:

Amend the boundaries for the regulations and emergency orders pertaining to lingcod harvest in the resident sport, sport charter and non-resident sport fishery: Amend current regulation boundaries to make Cross Sound and the adjacent outside waters contiguous with the regulations and emergency orders governing the Yakutat region. The area of proposed change is bounded by the waters of Cross Sound and the adjacent outside waters extending from Lisianski Inlet through and beyond Lisianski Strait, including waters surrounding Yakobi Island, westward from the south of Lisianski Strait to the current boundary at Longitude 137.00° West.

**ISSUE:** Population estimates for lingcod in Cross Sound and the adjacent outside waters were based on limited data. The estimates were based on the historical dingle bar fishery. ADF&G representatives have communicated that the sample period included catch rates from only a small number of targeted lingcod fishery vessels. The sustainable harvest estimates were subsequently based upon total poundage from this limited effort and likely substantially underestimate the population of lingcod. Given the current commercial bycatch, the reported charter and sport catch-and-release log book data, and anecdotal information from long time residents in the Cross Sound region, it is apparent that the population of lingcod in this region is substantially above the estimates used to establish the sustainable harvest. Of additional concern is that the primary prey of the lingcod is rock fish. Yelloweye rock fish are a species of special concern in Southeast Alaska. Sport anglers report that areas which traditionally held numerous rock fish are now primarily populated by lingcod. The charter and sport fisheries in Cross Sound and adjacent outside waters are more similar to the Yakutat area fishery than the Sitka fishery in terms of both lingcod populations and fishing pressure. The current boundaries do not accurately reflect lingcod populations, sustainable harvests, and the impact of current regulations.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Sport charter and resident fishers in the Cross Sound area will continue to be denied access to the lingcod resource which has a harvestable surplus. Rock fish populations and habitat will continue to be reduced by competition from high lingcod populations.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Resident sport, sport charter and non-resident sport anglers will benefit by being able to access available lingcod during the months of June, July and August. Rock fish populations should also rebound as a result of reducing lingcod numbers.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Given the existing harvest limits in the Yakutat region there will be minimal lingcod population impact. No one will be negatively impacted.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Elfin Cove Advisory Committee

(HQ-08F-053)



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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 341 - 5 AAC 28.160. Harvest guidelines and ranges for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Modify allocation of demersal shelf rockfish between commercial and sport fisheries as follows:

Amend 5 AAC 28.160 to allocate 75% [85%] of the DSR Total Allowable Catch (TAC) to the commercial fishery, and 25% [16%] to the sport fishery.

**ISSUE:** Inadequate Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR) sport allocation in the Southeast Outside (SEO) subdistrict will likely jeopardize sport fishing for salmon and halibut in future years.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The sport limits for DSR have already been drastically reduced (1 yelloweye per day, 2 per season in '07), but the sport allocation has still been exceeded since being established in 2006. Because DSR is an unavoidable bycatch while sport fishing for salmon and halibut, and release mortality is very high, sport anglers will likely face time and area closures for all fishing, not just DSR, in the near future.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Preserving uninterrupted sport season for salmon and halibut fishing enables guided sport operators to continue to market a high quality fishing trip. Time and area closures due to DSR bycatch would greatly diminish the quality of this product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Sport fishermen and guided sport operators on the outer coast of Southeast Alaska. A small shift in allocation would likely avert severe hardship for the guided sport fishery, at a small cost to the commercial longline fishery.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Commercial longliners hoping of a directed DSR fishery in the SEO subdistrict. The commercial sector has more allocation than is needed to allow for DSR bycatch in the commercial IFQ halibut fishery.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Rejected status quo. Both high value fisheries (commercial halibut IFQ and sport) need enough DSR bycatch allowance (allocation) to engage in their respective fisheries.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (SEAGO) (HQ-08F-140)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 342 - 5 AAC 28.111 DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH FISHING SEASONS FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 28.111 DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH FISHING SEASONS FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.**

(a) In the Southeast District, demersal shelf rockfish may be taken in a management area and in the directed fishery only as follows:

(2) in the Northern Southeast Inside and Southern Southeast Inside Subdistricts,

(B) from the day following the end of the commercial halibut season through December 31, or until **the remainder** [33 PERCENT] of the annual directed harvest limit for the management area is taken, whichever occurs first.

**ISSUE:** The directed fishing season for Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR) in internal waters has two open periods. During the first (winter) open period 67 percent of the annual quota is available to be taken in the fishery. Currently the regulation is written in a way that sets the quota for the second (fall) opening to 33 percent of the annual directed harvest limit. After deducting the harvest from the first open (winter) period the quota remaining for the fall fishery can be either greater than, less than or equal to 33 percent depending on the catch during the winter opening

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The wording of this regulation will not accurately reflect how the department manages this fishery.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishermen participating in this fishery could benefit as could processors who purchase these fish as the regulation wording will more accurately describe how seasonal allocations are set.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-301)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 343 - 5 AAC 28.111(1)(a-b). Demersal shelf rockfish fishing seasons for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to open summer season for directed fishing of demersal shelf rockfish as follows:

Allow summer season only for directed fishing for DSR not intended for halibut or blackcod fishermen.

**ISSUE:** Reestablish a summer season for DSR.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The quota is not being caught due to weather of winter and tides. Quota on GHF will continue to go uncaught.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Makes quality product available during summer without being treated as bycatch.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Individuals direct fishing for DSR.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Winter season doesn't work well.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mike Ame

(HQ-08F-172)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 344 - 5 AAC 28.111. Demersal shelf rockfish fishing seasons for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Extend the commercial yellow eye rockfish fishery for jig fishing as follows:

Extend commercial Yellow Eye demersal rock fish fishery in Southeast Alaska waters in areas NSEI and SSEI water for jig fishing only instead of closing it with longlining for demersal Yellow Eye rockfish the day before longlining for halibut opens in March. To remain open for jigging until the quota is taken in NSEI and SSEI waters.

**ISSUE:** In the past little or no effort has been made to fish for Yellow Eye demersal fish because of the time of year it was open (In the late fall and winter months) keeping the fishery open to jig fishing, but closed to longlining at the usual closure dates.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The continued underutilization of demersal Yellow Eye rockfish will most likely continue.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes. Demersal Yellow Eye rockfish is well sought after by restaurants as a result of changing the regulations more fresh Yellow Eye will be available to the market.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The small boat jig fishermen will benefit money brought into the community by local small boat fishermen and the local processors.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one will suffer because no one has fished for the resource for years because of winter weather. And jig fishing does not conflict wit the halibut longline season.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Rick Quint

(HQ-08F-016)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 345 - 5 AAC 28.171. Rockfish possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Adjust bycatch allowance for demersal shelf rockfish as follows:

a) In the Southeast District, a CFEC permit holder must retain, weigh, and report all demersal shelf rockfish taken. Except as provided in (b) of this section, all demersal shelf rockfish in excess of 10 percent, or the rate set by emergency order based on the halibut quota, round weight, of all target species on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as by-catch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess demersal shelf rockfish by-catch shall be surrendered to the state. (c) The department may establish different [ADDITIONAL] by-catch allowances by emergency order if there is sufficient DSR quota and the halibut quota is low enough to allow for additional by-catch of DSR.

**ISSUE:** Demersal Shelf Rockfish is an important component on the commercial longline fishery and has been the primary by-catch in the Alaska halibut longline for over 100 years. Because of declining halibut quotas (-47% in southeast in 2 years) and changes in the DSR directed fishery, the commercial allocation of DSR directed fishery, the commercial allocation of DSR has not been taken the last few years. This resource would be utilized if the by-catch allowance of DSR when halibut fishing is set on a sliding scale depending on halibut quota, DSR quota, and any DSR directed commercial fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** The commercial fleet will not be able to fully harvest their historic DSR allocation because of limitations in regulations and changes in halibut stock condition. These pounds are important to the fleet, particularly in light of declining halibut quotas. If commercial quota is left on the table it gives the impression that these fish are not desirable to or needed by the commercial fleet when that is not the case.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes because right now fishermen must bring in all their DSR taken but may only sell 10% by-catch (based on the weight of halibut). Knowing the resource will be processed and sold results in better handling of the product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Commercial harvesters will benefit, in particular the halibut longline fishery. The processors and markets (consumer) will also benefit with a more consistent supply of DSR.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one will suffer as this resource is allocated to the commercial fleet and it will allow them to fully utilize their historic allocation while not exceeding this allocation.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Fall directed fishery, however quotas may be too low to manage successfully and we do not want to risk exceeding the DSR allocation.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Longline Fishermen’s Association (HQ-08F-128)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 346 - 5 AAC 28.111. Demersal shelf rockfish fishing seasons for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area; 5 AAC 28.171. Rockfish possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 28.160. Harvest guidelines and ranges for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to open commercial Dungeness crab fishing during fall season in Twelve-mile Arm closed area as follows:

[5 AAC 28.111. DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH FISHING SEASONS FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA

(A) IN THE SOUTHEAST DISTRICT DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH MAY BE TAKEN IN A MANAGEMENT AREA AND IN THE DIRECTED FISHERY ONLY AS FOLLOWS:

(1) IN THE SOUTHEAST OUTSIDE SUBDISTRICT, FROM JANUARY 5 UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE THE START OF THE COMMERCIAL HALIBUT SEASON, OR UNTIL THE ANNUAL DIRECTED HARVEST LIMIT FOR THE MANAGEMENT AREA IS TAKEN, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST;

(2) IN THE NORTHERN SOUTHEAST INSIDE AND SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST INSIDE SUBDISTRICTS

(A) FROM JANUARY 5 UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE THE START OF THE COMMERCIAL HALIBUT SEASON, OR UNTIL 67% OF THE ANNUAL DIRECTED HARVEST LIMIT FOR THE MANAGEMENT AREA IS TAKEN, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST; AND

(B) FROM THE DAY FOLLOWING THE END OF THE COMMERCIAL HALIBUT SEASON THROUGH DECEMBER 31, OR UNTIL 33% OF THE ANNUAL DIRECTED HARVEST LIMIT FOR THE MANAGEMENT AREA IS TAKEN, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.]

**5 AAC 28.171. Rockfish possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area**

(a) In the Southeast District, a CFEC permit holder must retain, weight, and report all demersal shelf rockfish taken. Except as provided in (b) of this section, all demersal shelf rockfish in excess of 10 percent, **or the rate set by emergency order based on the halibut quota**, round weight, of all target species on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess demersal shelf rockfish bycatch shall be surrendered to the state.

(c) the department may establish **different**[ADDITIONAL] bycatch allowances by emergency order **if there is sufficient DSR quota and the halibut quota is low enough to allow for additional bycatch of DSR.**

[D] IN THE SOUTHEAST DISTRICT EAST OF 1370 W. LONG., A VESSEL OR DFEC PERMIT HOLDER MAY NOT SELL MORE THAN 6,000 POUNDS (BLED WEIGHT) OF DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH IN ANY FIVE-DAY PERIOD. ALL DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH TAKEN IN EXCESS OF 12,000 POUNDS (BLED WEIGHT) SHALL BE SURRENDERED TO THE STATE.]

[(E) IN THE EAST YAKUTAT SECTION, A VESSEL OR CFEC PERMIT HOLDER MAY NOT SELL MORE THAN 12,000 POUNDS (BLED WEIGHT) OF DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH IN ANY FIVE-DAY PERIOD. ALL DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH TAKEN IN EXCESS OF 12,000 POUNDS (BLED WEIGHT) BY A VESSEL OR CFEC PERMIT HOLDER IN ANY FIVE-DAY PERIOD MUST BE WEIGHTED AND REPORTED ON AN ADF&G FISH TICKET. ALL PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF DEMERSAL SHELF



ROCKFISH IN EXCESS OF 12,000 POUNDS (BLED WEIGHT) SHALL BE SURRENDERED TO THE STATE].

**5 AAC 28.160. Harvest guidelines and ranges for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.**

(c) the guideline harvest levels for the taking of rockfish are as follows:

(1) in the Southeast Outside subdistrict

(a) the annual allowable catch of demersal shelf rockfish is calculated based on the federal total allowable catch (TAC) of demersal shelf rockfish with 84 percent allocated to the commercial fisheries and 16 percent allocated to the sport fisheries; **demersal shelf rockfish are bycatch only.**

[(B) THE DIRECTED COMMERCIAL DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH QUOTA IS CALCULATED BASED ON THE COMMERCIAL ALLOCATION OF THE TAC AFTER ESTIMATED BYCATCH MORTALITY IS DEDUCTED;

(2) IN THE DIRECTED TAKING OF DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH IN THE REMAINING WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST DISTRICT,

(A) FOR THE SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST INSIDE SUBDISTRICT: NOT MORE THAN 110,000 POUNDS ROUND WEIGHT;]

**ISSUE:** Demersal shelf rockfish is an important component on the commercial longline fishery and has been the primary bycatch in the Alaska halibut longline for over 100 years. The Department does not have stable funding for DSR assessment and these fishes are extremely susceptible to overharvest given their longevity and other factors. Management of a directed fishery implies sufficient knowledge of stock condition. Most demersal rockfishes in other areas are managed as bycatch only for this reason and the 100 year old halibut longline fishery depends on availability of DSR bycatch to allow prosecution of that fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Without annual stock assessments it is possible that the DSR stock could be negatively impacted by directed fishing. Because of its importance as bycatch to the halibut fishery it seems prudent to make this resource bycatch only for all sectors and to allow a variable bycatch limit to be set inseason for the halibut fishery to allow for full utilization of bycatch without encouraging topping off. In the next few years the halibut fishery is expected to have a much lower quota than in the recent past and the halibut longliners who have traditionally used the DSR resource will be limited to a very low level under current management (10% bycatch). The commercial fleet will not be able to fully harvest their historic DSR allocation because of limitations of regulations and changes in halibut stock conditions. These pounds are important to the fleet, particularly in light of declining halibut quotas.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Yes because right now fishermen must bring in all their DSR taken but may only sell 10% bycatch (based on the weight of halibut). Knowing the resource will be processed results in better handling of the product.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** The halibut longline fishery will benefit. The processors and markets (consumer) will also benefit with a more consistent supply of DSR. In most fisheries (including other state and federal longline fisheries) longlived rockfish are bycatch only in an effort to prevent negative impacts on this resource affecting other fisheries. A lot of monetary and staff

resources are directed towards managing a very small directed DSR fishery so the agency may also benefit.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** There are few permit holders who directed fish for DSR but this fishery is no long the “entry level” fishery it had been in the past. Most new entrants now make their living fishing halibut IFQ for permit holders and therefore they would benefit from this action. The few boats that fish Fairweather rockfish in the winter would lose income but they are diversified and do not rely solely on DSR.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** A set (higher) bycatch limit but give the cycles in abundance of both DSR and halibut this does not seem appropriate.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Fishermen’s Alliance

(HQ-08F-271)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 347 - 5 AAC 28.171 (h). Rockfish possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend this regulation to allow retention slope rockfish during summer in directed Pacific cod fishery as follows:

Full retention and profit of Slope Rock while engaging in direct fishing for p. cod in all districts for summer time season.

**ISSUE:** Restore slope rock to a directed fisheries.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** When direct fishing for p. cod in Chatham and Clarence bycatch of rockfish exceeds percentage allowed by regulations for summer fishing and winter causes fisherman to target high p. cod concentrations in specific areas.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** Spreads fishing effort out over a wider area for both p. cod and slope rock.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fisherman specifically targeting p. cod for Chatham, Clarence, Frederick Sound and Icy Straits.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Nobody.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Have already tried ADF&G plan.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mike Sine (HQ-08F-133)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 348 - 5 AAC 28.171 ROCKFISH POSSESSION AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 28.171 ROCKFISH POSSESSION AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA**

(a) In the Southeast District, a CFEC permit holder **fishing for groundfish or halibut** must retain, weigh and report all demersal shelf rockfish taken. Except as provided in (b) of this section, all demersal shelf rockfish in excess of 10 percent, round weight, of all target species on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess demersal shelf rockfish bycatch shall be surrendered to the state.

**ISSUE:** This is considered a housekeeping regulation as it will clarify the intent of this regulation. The intention of this regulation was to be able to account for the mortality of all DSR in groundfish and halibut fisheries. Currently, as written, all CFEC permit holders are required to fully retain DSR. The current data indicates that the encounters of DSR by permit holders targeting species other than groundfish and halibut is negligible.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** All CFEC permit holders who encounter DSR will be required to fully retain them, and if fishing in Federal water will be required to obtain a Federal Fisheries Permit.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishermen targeting fish other than groundfish and halibut who incidentally catch DSR as this retention in federal water triggers federal permitting requirements.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-08F-303)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 349 - 5 AAC 47.021 Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Require use of a decompression device for releasing rockfish in Southeast waters as follows:

5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area

**(k) in all waters of Southeast all rockfish taken in excess of the bag limit must be immediately released without further harm to depth using a decompression device. No rockfish may be released at the surface.**

**ISSUE:** Sport caught rockfish are dying when released because of embolism injury. Recent scientific studies show 80% survival if these fish are released at depth as soon as possible after catch. Short handling time is essential to this survival. Current bag limits have not reduced mortality but have increased wastage.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Because current regulations don't require anglers to stop fishing when they have caught their rockfish bag limit any rockfish in excess of the bag limit will die at the surface. These numbers are poorly accounted for and create significant mortality to fully utilized resource.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All users as the rockfish stocks will be less impacted by fishing. Managers will also have a better estimate of rockfish harvest as released fish may not suffer mortality as in the past.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** There is a learning curve to decompression release so that will take time for anglers in the beginning to learn the technique however, devices can be as simple as an inverted milk crate with a weight so it is not extremely time consuming or difficult to deploy.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None as this is the only solution that results in less mortality for released sport caught rockfish.

**PROPOSED BY:** Sitka Fish and Game Advisory Committee. (HQ-08F-058)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 350 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area.** Amend the regulation to require use of decompression device for releasing rockfish back into the water as follows:

**(k) in all waters of Southeast all rockfish taken in excess of the bag limit must be immediately released, without further harm, to depth using a decompression devise. No rockfish may be released at the surface.**

**ISSUE:** Sport caught rockfish are dying when released because of embolism injury. Recent scientific studies show 80% survival if these fish are released at depth as soon as possible after catch. Short handling time is essential to the survival. Current bag limits have no reduced mortality but have increased wastage.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Because current regulations don't require anglers to stop fishing when they have caught their rockfish bag limit any rockfish in excess of the bag limit will die at the surface. These numbers are poorly accounted for and create significant mortality to a fully utilized resource.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** NA.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All users as the rockfish stocks will be less impacted by fishing. Managers will also have a better estimate of rockfish harvest as released fish may not suffer mortality as in the past.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** There is a learning curve to decompression release so that will take time for anglers in the beginning to learn the technique however, devices can be as simple as an inverted mile crate with a weight so it is not extremely time consuming or difficult to deploy.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None as this is the only solution that results in less mortality for released sport caught rockfish.

**PROPOSED BY:** Benny B. Mitchell, Donna Mitchell, and Eric Jordan (HQ-08F-181)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 351 - 5 AAC 28.171. Rockfish possession and landing requirements for Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend this regulation to require release of demersal shelf rockfish at or near bottom of water in commercial fishery as follows:

Require DSR caught in excess of the bycatch allowance to be released at or near the bottom.

**ISSUE:** DSR caught in excess sport limits and commercial bycatch limits are often being released dead on the surface. This proposal addresses this issue in the commercial longline fishery; a sister proposal addresses it in the sport fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Mortality of DSR caught above commercial bycatch limits which are released on the surface is at or near 100%. Although more research is needed, recent studies suggest that releasing DSR at depth can result in some of them surviving.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** n/a.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Commercial and sport fisherman should both benefit from conservation of the DSR resource.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Only those who consider releasing DSR at depth to be too much of a hassle.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Considered proposing that only one user group be required to release excess DSR at depth, but rejected because all should participate in this innovative conservation measure.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (SEAGO) (HQ-08F-138)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 352 - 5 AAC 47.065. Cutthroat and Rainbow Trout Management Plan.**

Amend this regulation to require release of demersal shelf rockfish at or near bottom of water in sport fishery as follows:

Amend 5 AAC 47.065 to add a management tool to require release of DSR in excess of an angler’s bag or possession limit to be released at or near the bottom.

**ISSUE:** DSR caught in excess of sport limits and commercial bycatch limits are often being released dead on the surface. This proposal addresses this issue in the sport fishery; a sister proposal addressed it in the commercial longline fishery.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Mortality of DSR caught above sport limits which are released on the surface is at or near 100%. Although more research is needed, recent studies suggest that releasing DSR at depth can result in some of them surviving.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** n/a.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Commercial and sport fisherman should both benefit from conservation of the DSR resource.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those who consider releasing DSR at depth to be too much of a hassle.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Considered proposing that only one user group be required to release excess DSR at depth, but rejected because all should participate in this innovative conservation measure.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (SEAGO) (HQ-08F-137)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_



**PROPOSAL 353 - 5 AAC 47.065. Demersal shelf rockfish delegation of authority and provisions for management.** Amend this regulation to require retention of yelloweye rockfish and add specifications to release of other rockfish as follows:

Adopt the emergency order regulations with the following modifications: “All [NON-PELAGIC] yelloweye rockfish caught must be retained until the yelloweye bag limit has been reached. Other rockfish may be released provided that the angler does not subject them to infection risk by puncturing the swim bladder. A rockfish that does not submerge upon release shall be counted towards the angler’s bag limit.”

**ISSUE:** Emergency order regulations in 2006 and 2007 have required the retention of non-pelagic rockfish. Concern for yelloweye stocks drove these emergency orders, but they impose a large burden on anglers and on the other non-pelagic species such as quillback, copper and silver gray that can survive release much better than yelloweye.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Anglers who catch juvenile non-pelagic rockfish are required to kill these fish rather than release them. This is true even if the angler does not want to eat that particular species.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** By eliminating the requirement to kill juvenile rockfish, the health of the stock should be improved.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Anglers who catch non-pelagic rockfish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Nobody is likely to suffer from modifying the current EO regulation to allow releasing fish that the angler doesn’t want to keep.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** I have considered multiple other solutions, some of which may be better than the simple one presented above: 1) Allow limited non-retention by counting a released fish as half a fish towards the bag limit. 2) Allow non-retention, but require a released fish to count fully towards the bag limit. 3) Go to “Point System” for all species of rockfish and lingcod where different species or categories of fish have a different point value and the angler is allowed a maximum number of points per day.

**PROPOSED BY:** Tad Fujioka (HQ-08F-160)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 354 - 5 AAC 28.150 CLOSED WATERS IN THE EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.** Amend this regulation as follows:

**5 AAC 28.150 CLOSED WATERS IN THE EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.**

(e) Black rockfish may not be taken in a directed fishery [OR SOLD AS BYCATCH] in the following waters:

(1) Northern Southeast Outside Section between 57° 37' N. lat. and 57° 40' N. lat.,

(2) Central Southeast Outside Section,

(A) between 57° 10' N. lat. And 57° 03' N. lat.;

(B) the waters of Sitka Sound that are enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57° 20.50' N. lat., 135° 45.17' W. long. to Chichagof Island at 57° 22.05' N. lat., 135° 43' W. long., and from Chichagof Island at 57° 22.58' N. lat., 135° 41.30' W. long. to Baranof Island at 57° 22.28' N. lat., 135° 40.95' W. long., and on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56° 59.38' N. lat., 135° 49.57' W. long. to Hanus Point at 56° 51.92' N. lat., 135° 30.50' W. long. to the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56° 49.28' N. lat., 135° 22.75' W. long. to Baranof Island at 56° 49.28' N. lat., 135° 22.60' W. long.;

(C) between 56° 22.50' N. lat. And 56° 18.70' N. lat.;

(3) Southern Southeast Outside Section between 54° 56.70' N. lat. And 54° 44.40' N.

lat.

**ISSUE:** Currently there is full retention of black rockfish required for CFEC permit holders fishing for groundfish and halibut in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska. Changing this regulation in this way will allow those fishermen who are already fully retaining black rockfish to benefit from the sale of a portion of those fish with a bycatch allowance. The prohibition on the sale of this species from these areas as bycatch is confusing to fishermen and difficult to enforce.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Confusion and misreporting will continue.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Fishermen would benefit by being able to sell black rockfish bycatch that they have taken and in many cases are required to retain. The resource will be better utilized as fishermen would be more likely to retain their bycatch if the regulations are less complicated regarding the retention and sale of black rockfish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-08F-304)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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FINAL ACTION: Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 355 - 5 AAC 28.105. Description of Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area districts, subdistricts, sections, and sectors. and 28.150(c). Closed waters in Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area.** Amend this regulation to open the inside waters to fishing for black rockfish and outside waters except Salisbury Sound as follows:

All inside waters are open to directed fishing for black rockfish and outside waters to directed fishing with the exception of the existing closed area of Salisbury Sound.

**ISSUE:** To repeal the above regulations and open up the inside waters of S.E. Alaska to directed fishing for black rockfish and also open up the restricted areas in the outside waters (5 AAC 28.150 (e) 1-3).

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Under utilization of a plentiful resource will continue.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** No, there is no directed fishing in these areas now.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Small boat fishermen who would like to jig for black rock fish.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one I know of.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** None.

**PROPOSED BY:** Rick Quint (HQ-08F-152)  
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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_  
ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPOSAL 376 – 5 AAC 27.535 Harvest strategies for Kodiak Area, 5 AAC 27.510(1-2) Fishing seasons and periods for Kodiak Area. Modify gillnet quota for Kodiak Area herring fishery as follows:**

5 AAC 27.535 (e) – 75%/25% allocation 5AAC 27.510 (1) and (2)

I would like the 25% GN quota rescinded until such a time that it is needed or justifiable. The new regs. Will have the GN fleet fishing even days and seine fleet odd days like it was before quota.

**ISSUE:** The gillnet quota for the Kodiak Row herring fishery is going nearly unharvested and has for the last few years as only 5 or 6 vessels participate.

It is not allocative because only 5% or less of the GN permits are being used, and over 90% of the GN quota is left unharvested.

It was addressed in 2007 and the ADF&G staff wants clear regulations to manage with the problem was addressed in '07 but it didn't work as intended, so it should be fixed now as was intended.

**PROPOSED BY:** Bruce Schactler

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_

*Note, this proposal was inadvertently omitted from the 2008/2009 Board of Fisheries proposal book. It is scheduled for preliminary consideration during the January 21-27, 2009 meeting in Petersburg and final consideration during the February 17-26, 2009 meeting in Sitka.*

**PROPOSAL 368 - 5 AAC 47.xxx. New section.** Establish possession limits for nonresidents at one daily bag limit for all species as follows:

**5 AAC 47.xxx The possession limit for non-residents for all species will be one daily bag limit.**

**ISSUE:** Change the regulations for possession limits for non-residents to be one daily bag limit for all species. Too many non-residents determined the validity of their trip on what the commercial value is of the bag limits they are allowed to keep. Alaska does not need to give large amounts of its resources away to non-residents to take home and put in freezers and eventually be thrown out. A reasonable amount of fish would be provided under this regulation as processed fish does not count toward their possession limit. This regulation would also prevent the abuse of leaving at 11:59 the night before and therefore claiming it is a two day trip or alternatively coming in on the second day at 12:01 a.m. This does not harm the Alaskan resident taking a weekend trip.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Continued abuse of the bag limits and the amount of fish taken out of the State. Accurate and timely reporting of the harvest in the recreational sector is an issue. The ADF&G logbook report presented to the Council in April of 2008 stated there was a 7% difference in harvest numbers if the Statewide Harvest Survey is not adjusted for the charter clients that report over a daily bag limit.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** Enforcement of bag limits will be easier.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** Those who abuse the current system.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** The Board of Fish developed a committee after the last Southeast BOF cycle to address the issue of possession limits. Didn't know if a recommendation or proposals would be forthcoming. Dealing with this is probably better than changing the possession limit but we wanted to offer an alternative.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance (HQ-08F-276)

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**SUPPORT**

**OPPOSE**

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**FINAL ACTION:** Carries      Fails      Tabled      No Action      See Prop. # \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT \_\_\_\_\_ ABSTAIN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TAPE# \_\_\_\_\_