Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Board of Fisheries
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ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

Index to Select Findings and Policies Tab

Work Session October 2014

Finding / Policy	Reference #
Agenda Change Request Regulations	5 AAC 39.999
Subsistence Proposal Policy	5 AAC 96.615
Joint Board Petition Regulations	5 AAC 96.625
DRAFT Board Generated Proposal Criteria	2013-270-FB
Revised Joint Protocol Agreement with NPFMC	2009-264-FB
Delegation of Authority to Correct Technical Errors	2006-250-FB (replaces 1999-192-FB)
Policy on Development of Findings	1999-184-FB
Alaska Board of Fisheries Standing Rule	1991-128-FB
Alaska Board of Fisheries Long Term Goals	1991-126-FB
Procedure for Delegation of Authority	1988-118-FB (replaces 1975-2-FB)

BOARD OF FISHERIES AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST REGULATIONS

5 AAC 39.999. Policy for changing board agenda

(a) The Board of Fisheries (board) will, in its discretion, change its schedule for consideration of a proposed regulatory change in response to an agenda change request, submitted on a form provided by the board, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) the board will accept an agenda change request only

(A) for a fishery conservation purpose or reason;

(B) to correct an error in a regulation; or

(C) to correct an effect on a fishery that was unforeseen when a regulation was adopted;

(2) the board will not accept an agenda change request that is predominantly allocative in nature in the absence of new information that is found by the board to be compelling;

(3) the board will consider an agenda change request only at its first meeting in the fall; a request must be sent to the executive director of the board at least 60 days before the first meeting in the fall.

(b) The board will, in its discretion, change its schedule for consideration of proposed regulatory changes as reasonably necessary for coordination of state regulatory actions with federal fishery agencies, programs, or laws.

(c) If the board accepts an agenda change request under this section, the executive director shall notify the public and the department of the change in the board's schedule and when the board will consider the proposed regulatory change requested.

Eff. 7/25/82, Register 83; am 1/12/92, Register 121; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 8/17/2000, Register 155; am 6/22/2001, Register 158; am 3/19/2014, Register 209

Authority: AS 16.05.251

BOARD SUBSISTENCE PROPOSAL POLICY

5 AAC 96.615. Subsistence proposal policy

(a) It is the policy of the Boards of Fisheries and Game to consider subsistence proposals for topics that are not covered by the notice soliciting proposals under 5 AAC 96.610(a) . To be considered by a board, a subsistence proposal must be timely submitted under 5 AAC 96.610(a), and

> (1) the proposal must address a fish or game population that has not previously been considered by the board for identification as a population customarily and traditionally used for subsistence under AS 16.05.258 ; or
>
> (2) the circumstances of the proposal otherwise must require expedited consideration by the board, such as where the proposal is the result of a court decision or is the subject of federal administrative action that might impact state game management authority.

(b) A board may delegate authority to a review committee, consisting of members of the board, to review all subsistence proposals for any meeting to determine whether the conditions in (a) of this section apply.

(c) A board may decline to act on a subsistence proposal for any reason, including the following:

> (1) the board has previously considered the same issue and there is no substantial new evidence warranting reconsideration; or
>
> (2) board action on the proposal would affect other subsistence users who have not had a reasonable opportunity to address the board on the matter.

History: Eff. 8/17/91, Register 119; readopt 5/15/93, Register 126

Authority: AS 16.05.251, AS 16.05.255, AS 16.05.258

JOINT BOARD PETITION POLICY REGULATIONS

5 AAC 96.625. Joint board petition policy

(a) Under AS 44.62.220 , an interested person may petition an agency, including the Boards of Fisheries and Game, for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation. The petition must clearly and concisely state the substance or nature of the regulation, amendment, or repeal requested, the reason for the request, and must reference the agency's authority to take the requested action. Within 30 days after receiving a petition, a board will deny the petition in writing, or schedule the matter for public hearing under AS 44.62.190 - 44.62.210, which require that any agency publish legal notice describing the proposed change and solicit comment for 30 days before taking action. AS 44.62.230 also provides that if the petition is for an emergency regulation, and the agency finds that an emergency exists, the agency may submit the regulation to the lieutenant governor immediately after making the finding of emergency and putting the regulation into proper form.

(b) Fish and game regulations are adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the Alaska Board of Game. At least twice annually, the boards solicit regulation changes. Several hundred proposed changes are usually submitted to each board annually. The Department of Fish and Game compiles the proposals and mails them to all fish and game advisory committees, regional fish and game councils, and to over 500 other interested individuals.

(c) Copies of all proposals are available at local Department of Fish and Game offices. When the proposal books are available, the advisory committees and regional councils then hold public meetings in the communities and regions they represent, to gather local comment on the proposed changes. Finally, the boards convene public meetings, which have lasted as long as six weeks, taking department staff reports, public comment, and advisory committee and regional council reports before voting in public session on the proposed changes.

(d) The public has come to rely on this regularly scheduled participatory process as the basis for changing fish and game regulations. Commercial fishermen, processors, guides, trappers, hunters, sport fishermen, subsistence fishermen, and others plan business and recreational ventures around the outcome of these public meetings.

(e) The Boards of Fisheries and Game recognize the importance of public participation in developing management regulations, and recognize that public reliance on the predictability of the normal board process is a critical element in regulatory changes. The boards find that petitions can detrimentally circumvent this process and that an adequate and more reasonable opportunity for public participation is provided by regularly scheduled meetings.

(f) The Boards of Fisheries and Game recognize that in rare instances circumstances may require regulatory changes outside the process described in (b) - (d) of this section. Except for petitions dealing with subsistence hunting or fishing, which will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis under the criteria in 5 AAC 96.615(a) , it is the policy of the boards that a petition will be denied and not scheduled for hearing unless the problem outlined in the petition justifies a finding of emergency. In accordance with state policy expressed in AS 44.62.270 , emergencies will be held to a minimum and are rarely found to exist. In this section, an emergency is an unforeseen, unexpected event that either threatens a fish or game resource, or an unforeseen, unexpected resource situation where a biologically allowable resource harvest would be precluded by delayed regulatory action and such delay would be significantly burdensome to the petitioners because the resource would be unavailable in the future.

History: Eff. 9/22/85, Register 95; am 8/17/91, Register 119; readopt 5/15/93, Register 126

Authority: AS 16.05.251, AS 16.05.255, AS 16.05.258

2013-270-FB

~DRAFT~

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BOARD-GENERATED PROPOSAL

It has been suggested that criteria need to be established to guide Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) members when deliberating on whether or not to develop a board-generated proposal. The board will consider the following criteria when deliberating the proposed development and scheduling of a board-generated proposal:

1. Is it in the public's best interest (e.g., access to resource, allocation concerns, consistent intent, public process)?

2. Is there urgency in considering the issue (e.g., potential for escapement objectives not being met or sustainability in question)?

3. Are current processes insufficient to bring the subject to the board's attention (e.g., reconsideration policy, normal cycle proposal submittal, ACRs, petitions)?

4. Will there be reasonable and adequate opportunity for public comment (e.g., how far do affected users have to travel to participate, amount of time for affected users to respond)?

Approved: January 20, 2013
Vote: 6-0
Anchorage, Alaska

_____
Karl Johnstone, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

2009-264-FB

REVISED JOINT PROTOCOL (December 2009) BETWEEN NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NPFMC) ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

and

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES (BOF) JUNEAU, ALASKA

ON

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES OFF ALASKA

Recognizing that NPFMC has a legal responsibility for reviewing and recommending to the Secretary of Commerce measures for the conservation and management of the fisheries of the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, and Pacific Ocean seaward of Alaska, with particular emphasis on the consistency of those measures with the National Standards of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act); and

Recognizing that the State of Alaska has a legal responsibility for conservation and management of fisheries within State waters; and further, that the State system centers around BOF policy, regulations, and procedures which provide for extensive public input; is sufficiently structured to ensure annual revisions; is flexible enough to accommodate resource and resource utilization emergencies; and is understood and familiar to the users of North Pacific fisheries resources; and

Recognizing that many of the fish populations in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands migrate freely between or spend some of the year in both Federal and State waters; and

Recognizing that State and Federal governmental agencies are limited in fiscal resources, and that the optimal use of these monies for North Pacific fisheries management, research, and enforcement occurs through a clear definition of agency roles and division of responsibilities.

Therefore, NPFMC and BOF enter into this Joint Protocol to achieve coordinated, compatible, and sustainable management of fisheries within each organization's jurisdiction in the Gulf of Alaska, the Bering Sea and Aleutians, and the Arctic.

I. Applicable Fisheries

This Joint Protocol applies to all fisheries off Alaska of mutual concern.

II. Duration of the Agreement

This agreement shall be reviewed by both NPFMC and the BOF and revised as necessary.

III. NPFMC and BOF shall undertake the following activities:

A. NPFMC and BOF shall jointly agree upon and implement an annual management cycle that provides for coordinated, compatible, and sustainable fisheries management in State and Federal waters. Management measures shall be consistent with the respective legal requirements of each body.

B. With regard to groundfish and shellfish, the annual management cycle shall have the following elements:

1. The NPFMC and BOF will endeavor to coordinate their proposal schedules to the greatest extent practicable.

2. On an annual basis, the NPFMC will provide the BOF with a summary of management proposals or ongoing management actions of mutual interest, noting any special management or conservation concerns with individual groundfish fisheries. The NPFMC will provide such report to the BOF prior to any final action by the Council. The NPFMC will make available all pertinent information concerning such actions and will identify particular issues that should be considered before taking final action.

3. The BOF at its fall meeting will review groundfish or shellfish proposals which are under BOF consideration. Those proposals identified as being of mutual concern to both the BOF and NPFMC, will be forwarded to the NPFMC for its consideration and potential input prior to final action by the BOF. The BOF will provide any information available concerning the proposals, and will identify particular issues that should be considered before taking final action. After a BOF final decision, the BOF shall provide written explanation of the basis for the regulation. This provision shall not apply to emergency regulations, however, justification should be provided to the NPFMC in a timely manner, not less than ten days after the emergency action.

C. A joint NPFMC-BOF Protocol committee, not to exceed three members from each body, will be formed and will meet as necessary to review available analyses, proposals, and any other matters of mutual concern, and to provide recommendations to the joint NPFMC and BOF. The Council/BOF may determine issues for consideration by the Protocol Committee, or the Executive Directors/Chairs of the Council and BOF may jointly call for a meeting of the Protocol Committee.

D. The NPFMC and BOF will meet jointly in Anchorage as necessary and appropriate to consider proposals, committee recommendations, and any other issues of mutual concern. All interested persons and agencies shall have the opportunity to submit comments to the NPFMC and BOF at these meetings on proposals identified as being of mutual concern, and other matters as appropriate.

E. NPFMC and BOF shall encourage ADF&G and NMFS, in carrying out their responsibilities, to consult actively with each other, with NPFMC and BOF, and other agencies as appropriate, in order to prevent duplication of research, management, and enforcement effort and to make optimum use of the resources available for management of the fisheries.

F. The intent of this protocol is to provide long term cooperative, compatible management systems that maintain the sustainability of the fisheries resources in State and Federal waters.

Approved:

For the North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Council Chairman – Eric A. Olson

12/28/2009
Date

For the Alaska Board Fisheries

Board of Fisheries Chairman – Vince Webster

12/28/2009
Date

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO
CORRECT ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN REGULATIONS AND TO
REFORMAT AND RENAME CHAPTERS WITHIN ALASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

2006-250-FB
(Replaces Finding 99-192-FB)

The Board of Fisheries ("board") makes the following findings:

1. The board characteristically adopts numerous regulations during the course of any year.

2. Many of the regulations adopted by the board are highly complex and interrelated with other regulations already in effect.

3. In view of the volume of regulatory proposals considered by the board at each meeting, it is impossible to prevent occasional ambiguities, inconsistencies, errors or omissions, or other technical shortcomings in regulations adopted by the board. Such deficiencies in regulations may preclude successful prosecution of regulatory violations, or prevent the intent of the board from being fully implemented or result in other consequences not desired by the board. Technical deficiencies may include some or all of the following items; formatting problems; typographical errors or inadvertent errors made during publication; conflicting regulations; lack of definition of terms and modification of terminology to reflect changes in technology.

4. As a result of the volume of regulations considered by the Board and the compressed timeline for getting regulations into place, errors or omissions, such as incorrect phrasing of Board conceptual regulatory language and failure to fully capture all amendments to a proposal in final regulatory language, do happen in the course of regulatory writing during a board cycle, and the board recognizes the need to correct such problems to make the regulations consistent with board's original intent.

5. It is impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to initiate action by the full board to correct such errors or omissions, or address reformatting and renaming chapters within the Alaska Administrative code.

6. The commissioner and staff of the Department of Fish and Game, and personnel of the Departments of Law and Public Safety are most likely to notice technical deficiencies and or errors and omissions in the regulations as a result of daily administration of Title 16 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 5 AAC regulations adopted by the board.

THEREFORE THE BOARD RESOLVES that in hereby makes the following delegation of its rulemaking authority under AS 16.05.251 and AS 16.05.258 to the commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game to be carried out under AS 16.05.270:

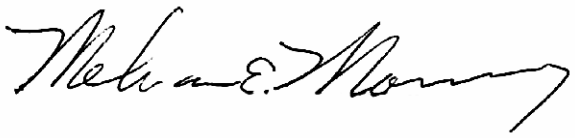
A. The commissioner may adopt, in accordance with the Administrative procedure Act (AS 44.62), permanent or emergency regulations, designated to eliminate inconsistencies, ambiguities, errors or omissions, or other technical deficiencies in existing regulations of the board.

B. The commissioner may reopen board regulatory projects after filing of the original regulations, and may sign a new adoption order reflecting the board's adoption of the regulations, within the current or previous board cycle, when through administrative error, the regulations are not correctly reflected in the administrative code. The commissioner may make such corrections in the regulations so long as they continue to be consistent with the board's original intent, as explained in the record of the board's proceedings.

C. All regulatory changes adopted by the commissioner under this delegation must be consistent with the expressions of the board's intent at the time it adopted the regulation to be corrected. Regulatory amendments that would result in a significant, substantive amendment or addition to existing board regulations that are not clearly manifest in the board's record, may not be adopted by the commissioner under the authority of this delegation and will require a separate delegation or direct board action.

D. This resolution replaces Finding 99-192-FB.

E. This delegation of authority shall remain in effect until revoked by the board.



Adopted: 12/13/2006
Dillingham, AK

Mel Morris, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

VOTE: 6-0-1 (Andrews absent)

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
POLICY ON WRITTEN FINDINGS FOR ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS
99 - 184 - BOF

Generally, written findings explaining the reasons for the Board of Fisheries' regulatory actions governing Alaska's fisheries are not required by law. The Alaska Supreme Court has specifically held that decisional documents are not required where an agency exercises its rulemaking authority. *Tongass Sport Fishing Association v. State*, 866 P.2d 1314, 1319 (Alaska 1994). "Adoption of a decisional document requirement is unnecessary and would impose significant burdens upon the Board." *Id.* The Board recognizes, however, its responsibility to "clearly voice the grounds" upon which its regulations are based in discussions on the record during meetings so that its regulatory decisions reflect reasoned decision-making. *Id.* The Board also recognizes that there may be times when findings are appropriate to explain regulatory actions that do no result in adoption of a regulation.

Even though written findings are generally not a legal requirement, the Board recognizes that there are certain situations where findings are, in fact, legally required or advisable or where findings would be useful to the public, the Department of Fish and Game, or even the Board itself. The Board will, therefore, issue written findings explaining its reasons for regulatory actions in the following circumstances:

1. The Board will provide written explanations of the reasons for its decisions concerning management of crab fisheries that are governed by the Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs as required by that plan.

2. The Board will, in its discretion and in consultation with the Department of Law, provide written findings for regulatory decisions regarding issues that are either already the subject of litigation or are controversial enough that litigation is likely.

3. The Board will, in its discretion, provide written findings for regulatory actions where the issues are complex enough that findings may be useful to the public in understanding the regulation, to the department in interpreting and implementing the regulation, or to the Board in reviewing the regulation in the future.

4. The Board will, in its discretion, provide written findings for regulatory actions where its reasons for acting are otherwise likely to be misconstrued by the public, the legislature, or other state or federal agencies.

The chair will assign responsibility for drafting written findings to board committees, individual board members, department staff (with division director approval), or others, as appropriate for the circumstances.

Written findings must be approved by a majority of the full Board membership. Approval may be by a vote on the record at a Board meeting or by individual signatures of Board members upon circulation of a written finding. Only those Board members that participated in the regulatory decision will be eligible to vote on the findings for that regulatory decision. Board members are not required to vote for or against adoption of findings based on their individual vote on the underlying regulatory decision. A Board member who votes in favor of the regulatory decision may vote against adoption of the findings; a Board member who votes in opposition to a regulatory action may, nevertheless, vote for adoption of the written findings.

Written findings adopted by the Board will be numbered according to year and sequence of adoption. The executive director will maintain copies of all Board findings and make them available for review by the Board, department, and the public.

ADOPTED: *10/27*, 1999
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dan Coffey, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

VOTE: 7/0

91-128-FB

(Previously Finding #: 91-2-FB)

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
STANDING RULES

As a guide, the Alaska Board of Fisheries follows the most current version of Robert's Rules of Order in the conduct of the meetings [Note that the Alaska Statutes do not require the board to use any specific parliamentary procedure]. The board has by traditional agreement varied from the written Robert's Rules of Order. Below is a partial list of these variations (known as "Standing Rules") that the board follows:

- Take No Action. Has the effect of killing a proposal or issue upon adjournment. There are two reasons for taking no action: 1) It is found that the proposal is beyond the board's authority; or 2) due to board action on a previous proposal(s).

- Tabling has the effect of postponing indefinitely (Robert's Rules of Order). One of the primary reasons the board tables a proposal/issue is to gather more information during that meeting since a tabled proposal/issue dies when that meeting session adjourns.

- One amendment at a time. As a practice, the board discourages an amendment to an amendment. This is a proper motion by Robert's Rules of Order, however the board tries to avoid the practice because of the complexities of issues.

- Do not change or reverse the intent of a proposal/issue. For example, if a proposal's intent is to restrict a particular fishery and the board wishes to close or expand the fishery, the board will not amend the original proposal. The board will defeat, table or take no action on that proposal and then develop a board generated proposal to accomplish the action they feel is needed.

- "Ruling of the Chair" or "Chair's Ruling". When the chair makes a ruling, the board members have two options; 1) accept the ruling and move on; or 2) appeal/challenge the chair's ruling. By Robert's Rules of Order, the process is as follows (When a chair's decision is appealed/challenged):

By Robert's Rules of Order, the process is as follows (when a chair's decision is appeal/challenged):

1) The chair makes a ruling;

2) A member appeals (challenges) the chairs ruling (i.e. "I appeal the decision of the chair") and it is seconded (Note: All board members present can or could appeal/challenge the ruling);

3) Any board member can debate the ruling and appeal/challenge (Note: By Robert's Rules the chair and the person appealing/challenging the ruling are the only two who are to debate the issue);

4) The question before the board is: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?

5) After the result of the vote is announced, business resumes.

- The public depends on or expects the board members to keep an open mind on the issues before the board. To accomplish this the board will listen to and ask questions: 1) staff reports, advisory committee and regional council reports, and 2) during deliberations on the issues, listen to fellow board members points and issues. It is not conducive to soliciting public involvement if the board members express that they already have an opinion and it is up to the public or staff to "change their mind."

- Note another "Standing Rule" contained in Board of Fisheries Finding Number: 80-78-FB. This finding is regarding the Reconsideration Policy of the board.

Adopted: November 23, 1991

Vote: (Yes/No/Absent/Abstain) 5/0/2/0/ [Absent: Robin Samuelson, Tom Elias]

Location: Anchorage International Airport Inn

Mike Martin, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

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91-126-FB

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Files

DATE: September 9, 1991

TELEPHONE: 465-4110
FAX: 463-5331
PROFS: FBDCDIR

FROM: Board of Fisheries

SUBJECT: Alaska Board of Fisheries Long Term Goal

The goal of the Alaska Board of Fisheries in implementing the Alaska Statute requirements is the long term stability of the various fisheries. The board prefers proposed regulatory changes which address the long term aspects in the specific fisheries. Fisheries are the subsistence, commercial, sport and personal use fisheries around the state. To accomplish the above goals, the following objectives and tasks are in place.

CALL FOR PROPOSAL DEADLINE

The objective is to have all the proposed regulatory changes submitted prior to the beginning of fishing season. This way the Advisory Committees, Regional Councils, public and staff have the opportunity to evaluate the proposals in light of that season and consider the long term implications of the proposal. The following tasks are established to achieve the above objective:

1) The call for proposal deadline is April 10.
2) When April 10 falls on Saturday, Sunday, Monday or a holiday, the next closest business day will be deadline for that call.
3) Proposals must be received by Division of Boards staff by the above deadline.
4) Alaska Department of Fish and Game division proposals will be submitted to the respective director's office by the proposal deadline.

BOARD MEETING ARRANGEMENTS

The objective is to establish the board meeting schedule to provide the advisory committees, regional councils, public and staff with the advance knowledge of when to propose regulatory changes, when to respond to proposed regulatory changes, plan meeting schedules, travel, etc. The following tasks are established to achieve the above objective:

1) Schedule meeting sessions no longer than 15 days in duration.

(91-126-FB

2) Schedule a reasonable length of time between sessions for board members and staff to take care of personal and business needs. A minimum of 7-10 days between sessions.
3) Leave as much of the month of October available for Joint Board of Fisheries and Game meetings as possible.
4) Leave as much of the month of March available for Joint Board of Fisheries and Game meetings as possible.
5) Do not schedule any board meetings past March 15, when possible.
6) Locate meetings in the region of the call for proposals.
7) Have each meeting session address one region. The current regional arrangements: Kodiak/Chignik; Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, Bristol Bay; Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokwim; Cook Inlet; Prince William Sound; and Southeast.
8) If one session for one region is projected to last longer than 15 days, schedule more than one session for that region (i.e. Upper Cook Inlet and Lower Cook Inlet or Southeast Commercial fisheries and Other Southeast Finfish).
9) Schedule one session for all herring fish proposals. Have this session early in the meeting cycle.
10) Schedule one session for all shellfish proposals. Have this session late in the meeting cycle.
11) Review each region as noted above approximately every _____ years.
12) Administrative items will be considered at the end of the agenda.
13) When funding is available, a Joint meeting of the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game will be scheduled before the meeting cycles of the two boards.
14) When funding is available, a meeting of the Board of Fisheries to discuss the policies and goals of the board will be scheduled prior to the meeting session's beginning.
15) In creating the administrative record, insure that the allocation criteria is fully discussed.

GENERAL ORDER OF BOARD AGENDA

- Call Meeting to Order
- Introduction of Board Members and Staff
- Election of Chair and Vice-Chair (where appropriate)
- Board Member Ethics Disclosures
- All Agency Reports
- All Public Testimony
- All Advisory Committee and Regional Council Reports
- Board Deliberations
- Administrative Items (i.e. Petitions, Resolutions, Findings, Letters, Policy Papers, etc.)
- Adjourn/Recess

(91-126-FB)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

The objective is to provide adequate notice to the potentially affected public of the proposed regulation changes. These tasks are suggested:

1) **Publish the legal notice in the region where the proposals will be considered (effect).**
2) **During Public Testimony, each individual will be allocated 7 minutes to testify before the board. Each individual will be allowed to testify only once during that session. If they testified at another session on these proposals at another meeting session, they will not be allowed to re-testify on the same proposals.**
3) **During Public Testimony, each organization will be allocated 10 minutes to testify before the board. Each organization will be allowed only one 10 minute block. Other people associated with the organization will need to testify as individuals.**
4) **Official Advisory Committee and Regional Council representatives will be allocated 15 minutes to report on the actions of their organization.**
5) **The blue cards for public testimony will be shuffled, then the list posted for the order of testimony. Special requests for changes in the posted order are to be arranged with the chair and director.**

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

PROCEDURES FOR DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

The Board of Fisheries ("board") makes the following findings:

1. AS 16.05.270 authorizes the board to delegate its authority to adopt regulations under AS 16.05.251 and AS 16.05.258 in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62), so that the Commissioner of Fish and Game may adopt regulations on behalf of the board.

2. The need for a delegation of authority most often arises where regulatory action is necessary but it is impossible or impractical to simultaneously convene the entire board, or a quorum of the board, either in person or by telephone.

3. Where regulatory action is necessary but it is impossible to convene the board, the state government may be unable to undertake any regulatory action unless a delegation of authority can be executed.

4. Neither AS 16.05 nor AS 44.62 require a formal meeting of the board in one geographical location to accomplish a delegation of authority.

5. Requiring the board to meet in one physical location or by telephone simultaneously to make a delegation of authority would largely defeat the purpose of AS 16.05.270, since a meeting of the board could eliminate the necessity for a delegation.

6. Delegations of authority have been carried out in the past using a telephone poll of board members or in the alternative, a vote by mail.

7. The type of procedure described in paragraph 6 has been utilized (in the form of notation voting) by federal agencies with the full knowledge of Congress and the approval of federal courts.

THEREFORE, THE BOARD RESOLVES that it hereby interprets AS 16.05 and AS 44.62 to permit telephone polls or mail votes for purposes of executing a delegation of authority; Provided, that in any instance where the commissioner solicits a delegation from the board, he or she shall (1) make a good faith effort to contact all board members so as to enable each of them to vote, and (2) permit board members the opportunity

to discuss the proposed delegation with other board members before voting, if they express a desire to do so; and Provided further, that nothing in this Resolution shall be construed to waive the right of any two board members to call a board meeting under AS 16.05.310.

This resolution replaces #75-2-FB.

This delegation shall remain in effect until revoked by the board.

Dated: March 13th 1988

Gary Slaven, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

At: Anchorage, Alaska

Vote: Consensus