

Substitute Language - Proposal 1 (description of Seldovia Subdistrict boundary line)
2010/2011 BOF Cycle

Current regulation:

5 AAC 21.200. Fishing districts, Subdistricts, and Sections

(d) Southern District:

(2) Seldovia Bay Subdistrict: all waters south of a line from Point Naskowhak at 59° 27.20' N. lat., 151° 44.57' W. long., to Seldovia Point at 59° 28.22' N. lat., 151° 42.37' W. long.;

Proposed ADF&G draft language (if approved by Committee A):

5 AAC 21.200. Fishing districts, Subdistricts, and Sections

(d) Southern District:

(2) Seldovia Bay Subdistrict: all waters [SOUTH] **inshore** of a line from Point Naskowhak at [59° 27.20' N. LAT., 151° 44.57' W. LONG.] **59° 27.22' N. lat., 151° 44.56' W. long., then to 59° 27.37' N. lat., 151° 44.63' W. long., and then** to Seldovia Point at 59° 28.22' N. lat., 151° 42.37' W. long.;

Substitute Language - Proposal 16
2010/2011 BOF Cycle

5 AAC 28.310. FISHING SEASONS FOR COOK INLET AREA.

(d) Pelagic shelf rockfish may be taken in a directed fishery from July 1 until closed by emergency order, and as specified in 5 AAC 28.365.

(1) Repealed. during a parallel fishing season for Pacific cod, opened under 5 AAC 28.367(b), a person may retain rockfish taken as bycatch in an amount not to exceed five percent of the gross round weight of all groundfish species taken in directed fisheries that are on board the vessel; and

(2) Repealed. during a directed fishery for halibut, a person may retain rockfish taken as bycatch in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the gross round weight of all groundfish species and halibut taken in directed fisheries that are on board the vessel; and

(3) Repealed. during a directed fishery, other than a directed fishery for rockfish, a CFEC permit holder must retain all rockfish taken; except as otherwise specified in this subsection, 5 AAC 28.365 and 5 AAC 28.367, all rockfish in excess of 10 percent, round weight, of all directed target species on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on ADF&G fish ticket; all proceeds from the sale of excess rockfish shall be surrendered to the state.

5 AAC 28.365. COOK INLET ROCKFISH MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(c) ~~If the commissioner determines a closure is necessary to ensure that the guideline harvest level for rockfish is not exceeded, The commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the directed fishery for rockfish and other groundfish species in the Cook Inlet Area and immediately reopen a season during which a bycatch limit of rockfish not to exceed 20 percent of the gross round weight of all delivered groundfish species and halibut will be established~~ may adjust rockfish bycatch

allowances, if the commissioner determines a closure is necessary to ensure that the guideline harvest level for rockfish is not exceeded.

- (f) In the Cook Inlet Area, in a directed groundfish or halibut fishery, other than for rockfish, a CFEC permit holder must retain all rockfish, and, unless otherwise specified in this section or by emergency order, all rockfish in excess of 10 percent round weight, of aggregate targeted groundfish species and halibut on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. Proceeds from the sale of excess rockfish shall be surrendered to the state.
- (g) In the Cook Inlet Area the directed rockfish fishery targets pelagic shelf rockfish, defined as the following Sebastes species: *S. ciliatus* (Dark), *S. entomelas* (Widow), *S. flavidus* (Yellowtail), *S. melanops* (Black), *S. mystinus* (Blue), and *S. variabilis* (Dusky). During the directed rockfish fishery, a CFEC permit holder must retain all rockfish. All non-pelagic rockfish species in excess of 20 percent, combined round weight, of the gross round weight of all pelagic shelf rockfish on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. Proceeds from the sale of excess rockfish shall be surrendered to the state.

5 AAC 28.367. COOK INLET PACIFIC COD MANAGEMENT PLAN.

- (i) ~~Repealed. During a closure of the directed rockfish fishery, a vessel registered to fish groundfish pots or mechanical jigging machines and hand troll gear for Pacific cod may retain rockfish only in an amount that does not exceed five percent of the gross round weight of all groundfish species on board the vessel.~~

Substitute Language - Proposal 11
2010/2011 BOF Cycle

Current regulation:

5 AAC 77.549. PERSONAL USE COHO SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(b) Salmon may not be taken in the following waters:

(4) west of a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker at "Green Timbers" at 59° 37.67' N. lat., 151° 28.38' W. long. [59°37.90' N. LAT., 151°28.70' W. LONG.] on the Homer Spit to an ADF&G marker 300 yards east of the Homer airport access road at 59° 38.35' N. lat., 151° 28.71' W. long.

ADF&G proposed language for Proposal #11:

5 AAC 77.549. PERSONAL USE COHO SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(b) Salmon may not be taken in the following waters:

(3) Those waters described in 5AAC 21.350(d)(1), [AND] (d)(3)-(d)(8), (h) and (i);

(4) west of a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker at "Green Timbers" at 59° 37.67' N. lat., 151° 28.38' W. long [59°37.90' N. LAT., 151°28.70' W. LONG.] on the Homer Spit to an ADF&G marker 300 yards east of the Homer airport access road at 59° 38.35' N. lat., 151° 28.71' W. long.

ALASKA SEAFOOD
RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES CERTIFICATION

RC 26

Alaska seafood has long been regarded as a trusted source for wild and sustainable seafood. Now, as an additional service to the entire Alaska seafood industry, the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI) will offer an independent, third-party certification of the management of the major commercial Alaska fisheries.

This certification is being provided as an additional level of assurance that all seafood from Alaska is sustainable, resting atop Alaska's long-held reputation as a world model for responsible fisheries management.

In fact, the Alaska Constitution mandates that Alaska's fisheries be managed for sustainability. For over 50 years, Alaska has followed strict standards and employed a science-based approach to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of its fish and the environment.

WHO IS PROVIDING THE
CERTIFICATION?

Global Trust Certification, Ltd. is an internationally recognized and accredited certification body and leader in seafood standards development.

Global Trust was selected because of their extensive experience in certifying other best-practice fisheries around the world.



WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF
CERTIFICATION?

This robust and accredited certification will provide additional value for Alaska seafood producers and processors selling in markets where third-party certification is required or desirable.

Because the certification is being provided through ASMI, it will be free to Alaska customers. ASMI is not developing a new front-facing ecolabel. This is intended to provide independent third-party assurance that Alaska's fisheries are responsibly managed. However, the Alaska Seafood logo is available free of charge for those who wish to identify the Alaska origin.

The Global Trust certification will enhance the Alaska origin as a leading source of sustainable seafood.

WHAT ARE THE STANDARDS OF THE CERTIFICATION?

- Major Alaska fisheries will be assessed for conformance to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the FAO Guidelines for Ecolabelling Fishery Products.
- The substantive requirements of the FAO Codes are the world's most widely recognized sustainability criteria.
- The standards also reflect application of the international requirements for bodies operating product certification programs known in the industry as ISO 65 Accreditation.



HOW DOES THE CERTIFICATION WORK?

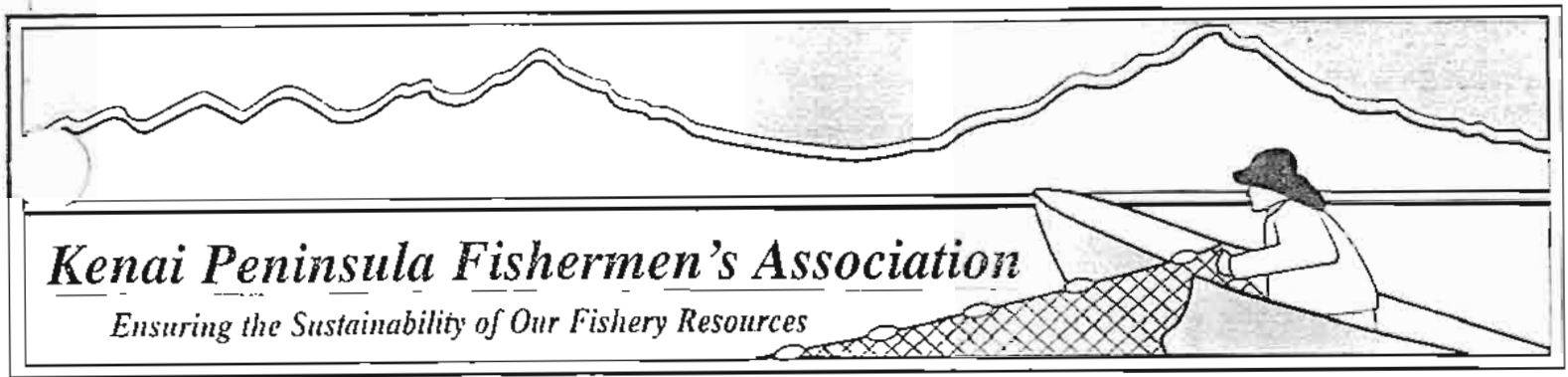
- Global Trust will design the methodology, assessment tools and provide full certification of the fisheries against the FAO standards.
- The major commercial Alaska fisheries including salmon, shellfish, groundfish, halibut and black cod will then be assessed for conformance to the FAO standards.
- Global Trust will begin work immediately, with the goal of completing the first of the certifications in 2011.
- This certification does not impact participation by Alaska seafood suppliers or their customers in other third-party ecolabelling programs. Participation in ecolabelling programs is a business decision appropriately made by individual companies and is compatible with this independent certification of Alaska's fisheries management.



ALASKA SEAFOOD MARKETING INSTITUTE • www.alaskaseafood.org • 800-478-2903
International Marketing Office & Administration: 311 N. Franklin St., Suite 200, Juneau, AK 99801
U.S. Marketing Office: 150 Nickerson Street, Suite 310, Seattle, WA 98109 • 800-806-2497



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RC 27

November 16, 2010

Chairman Webster.

The Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association (KPFSA) would like to submit our comments on **proposal 12** for the present 2010 Lower Cook Inlet (LCI) Regulatory Meeting.

Our Association represents commercial fishing families that happen to setnet within the waters of Cook Inlet. We have members who fish the waters of Kachemak Bay to the alluvial flats of the Susitna River, from the West side regions near the Chuitna River and Kalgin Island to the east side beaches of the Kenai Peninsula. There are approximately 745 set net permits that are 53% of the limited entry salmon permit holders, which almost 90% reside in the communities that are adjacent to our southcentral region.

Our Board of Directors and members have been involved with the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association since its inception in 1976. We are charter members and currently hold two seats on the board. We are very concerned with the future of our regional association.

For many years the Association has tried to successfully enhance sockeye, pink salmon and Coho's in our own facility at Eklutna or the State's facilities that used to be operated by the Fisheries Rehabilitation and Enhancement and Development (FRED) of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED) and ADF&G did a Review of Funding and Operation of Private Non-Profit Hatcheries, Audit Report #08-4551-97, August 22, 1997.

One conclusion of the review stated the legislatures concern of funding capitol improvements that may take ten years before an established return of fish were available to service the original debt and cover operating expenses.

Another companion statement: *"it became apparent that the risk and start up costs to construct and operate hatcheries was too great to be borne by the private sector. It was necessary for the State to take an active role in funding hatchery start up costs to ensure the program's economic viability." In the initial non profit hatchery program, fisheries organizations were encouraged to build and operate private non profit hatchery*

facilities. It was envisioned that the operation of the hatcheries could be funded from the harvest of returning fish and from tax assessments (SET) on the fishers who had access to the hatchery production. This would allow the State to shift the cost of the facilities from the shoulders of the general public to the people who most directly derived benefits from the hatcheries.”

Further comments; “Operational loans have the highest priority because they are essential for the continued operation of the hatchery and thus the protection of the State’s prior investments. A hatchery request for an operational loan is indicative of the organization’s operating costs and debt service requirements exceeding cost recovery revenues or the existence of insufficient financial reserves.”

We ask you to consider the age of our current facilities: Tutka Lagoon (1975), Trail Lakes (1981), Eklutna (1982). Considerable changes have taken place in the science of growing salmon for release into saltwater. With these changes CIAA has had to raise more capitol to allow for research and development. In addition, the Associations mandate for “Providing and Protecting Your Salmon Resource” requires the board of directors to expend funds for assessment and habitat enhancements. These functions contribute very little in to the operating funds but clearly they are a necessary requirement to ensure future returns.

Reported in Fisheries and Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund; Program Overview dated April 2007. CIAA reflects the second lowest capital and operating loans of the five regional aquaculture associations. It is important to note here that the high operating revenues in 2006 were also associated with the highest capital loans.

Another important detail is the in the Fishery Management Report No. 10 – 05. In the 2009 report. Pink salmon contributed to 65% of the total of the salmon hatchery returns, Chum about 28%. Sockeye 4%. Coho 2.6 % and Chinook 0.3%. CIAA has no current high production Pink salmon hatchery stock returning to our facilities. Most of our production depends upon the success of our Sockeye program. Sockeye have a high incidence of vertically integrated known pathogens that react under stress. While they are very high on the “value per pound” list, they are extremely inconsistent in their production.

We would like to add one comment what we believe to be a necessary nexus between making the regional hatcheries system whole, to strengthen the transition from a public funded operation to a community based economically viable entity. Under **AS 16.10.443 Department assistance and cooperation.(a)...** *the department shall make every effort, with in the limits of time and resources, to advise and assist applicants or permit holders, as appropriate, in the planning, construction or operation of salmon hatcheries.*

Thank you.

Paul A. Shadura II
Executive Director

RC28

Amendment to Public Comment 8 regarding Proposal 10

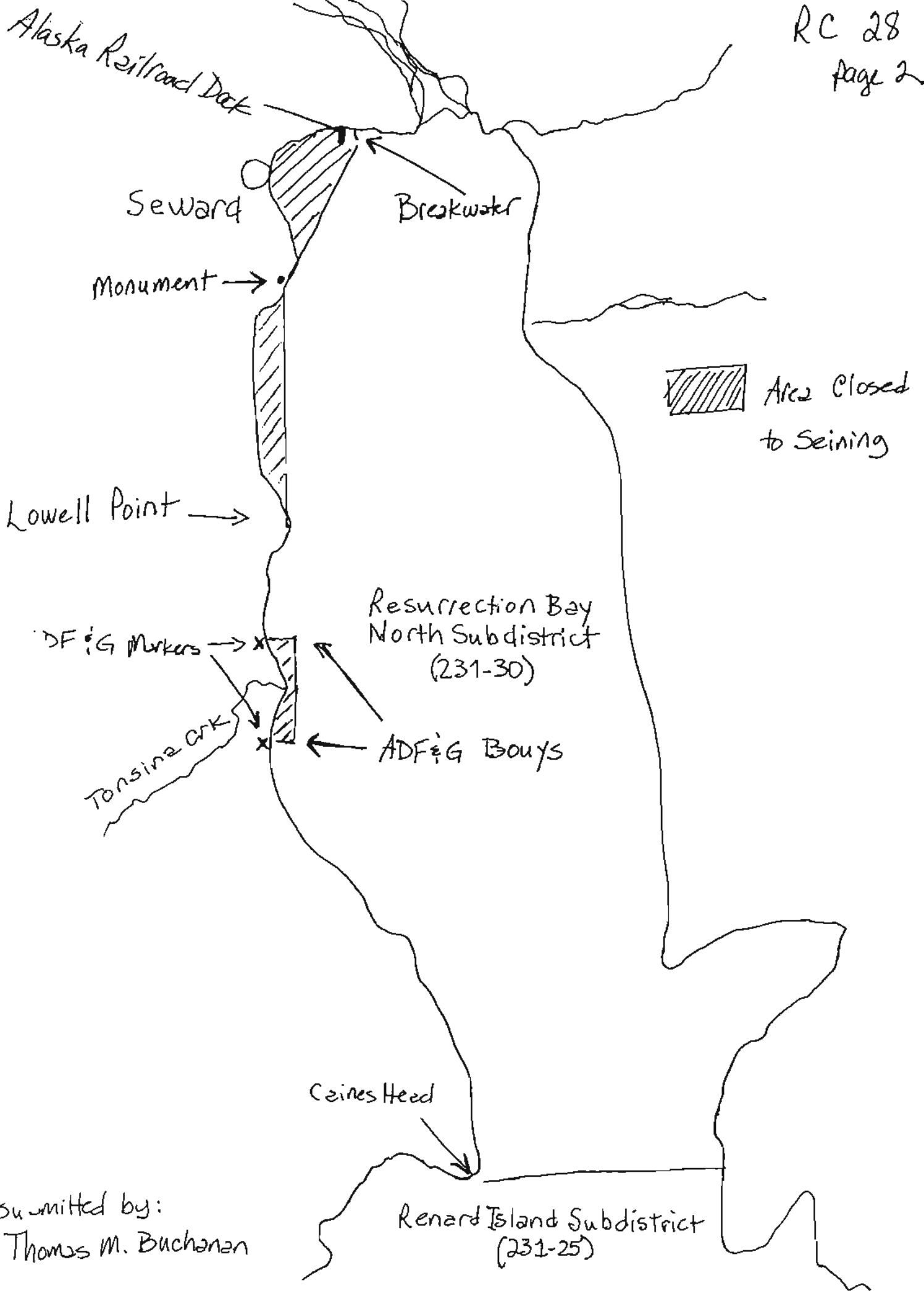
I would like to amend my public comment, which offers an alternative to the proposed boundary change, to include the attached map and the additional language of #3 below:

5 AAC 21.350 Closed Waters.

(g) Eastern District

- (1) waters of Resurrection Bay from the ADF&G markers which are 100 yards , on the south and north shores, from Tonsina Creek with ADF&G buoys approximately 100 yards east of the official markers.
- (2) The area inside of the breakwater on the east side of the Alaska Railroad dock to the Monument at the South end of Ballaine Avenue.
- (3) The area west of a line going from the Monument on the South side of Seward at the end of Ballaine Ave. to the easternmost tip of Lowell Point.

Submitted by Thomas m Buchanan



Submitted by:
Thomas M. Buchanan

RC 29

: ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF
ABUSE OF THE PROXY FISHING
ON ANCHOR R.
DEEP CR.
NINILCHIT R.
STARISKI CR.

PLEASE CONSIDER REVISING THE REG.
LANGUAGE TO LIMIT THE RETENTION
OF ALL SPECIES TO 1 SINGLE DAILY
BAG LIMIT. IN OTHER WORDS, EVEN IF
YOU ARE IN POSSESSION OF A PROXY YOU
CAN ONLY KEEP A SINGLE DAILY BAG
LIMIT.

Lynn White
Steve Walli
Gay Suluh Gary Sinnhuber

Diane M. Duder

Jim Stubbs - Arch AC

~~Bill~~ - Zach Stubbs

Dwight Krammer - KAFC

Jim R^w

Mr. Peter ... single bag limit per day

Thomas W. Hayley S.P.S.A.

Board of Fisheries Lower Cook Inlet Meeting held at the Homer Islands

& Ocean Center, November 15 - 18, 2010

RC 30

Public Testimony Sign Up

Name	Representing	Subject / Related RC. PC or AC
1. Jim Stubbs	Anchorage AC	Proposal comments AC 2
2. Dave Lyon	Self	Prop 15, 48 - 49
3. Lynn Whitmore	Self	Sport fishery
4. Thomas Buchanan	Self	Prop 2, 3, 12 PC 8, RC 5
5. Lawrence Hill	Self (fly fisherman)	Silver's and steelhead
6. Leonard Miller	Self	RC 9
7. Mark Roth	Self	CIDA re: drift gillnet
8. Lee Martin	Self	Proposals
9. Dwight Kramer	KAFC	Proposals PC 4
10. Wes Humbyrd	Self	Ressurrection sockeye
11. E Steve Walli	Self	Sport & Guide fishing
12. Sam Cotton	Self	Prop 12, 14, 15
13. Matt Stover	Self	P-cod Mgmt, Prop 18 -- 19
14. Chris Moss	Self	LCI salmon prop 2-8, 12
15. Jim Stubbs	Self	Prop 38-40, closing streams on 11/1
16. Tom Hagberg	Self	S Peninsula Sportsman Assoc
17. Brian Ernard	Self	Anchor River changes
18. Roland Maw	UCIDA	Prop 5-8 PC 3
19. Paul Shadura	KPFA	TLH Mgmt plan RC 27
20. Terry Yager	Self	River guide issues
21. Wayne Bentler	Self	Prop 31 -- 35 & 41-42
22. Clem Tillion	Aleut Corp	Adak state Waters
23. Mike Swetzof	Mayor of Adak	Adak RC 8
24. Rudy Tsukada	Aleut Enterprise	Adak state waters
25. Gary Fandrei	CIAA	TLH mgmt plan PC 9
26. Zach Stubbs	Self	Prop 38 -- 40
27. Beaver Nelson	Self	Prop 6, 12 -- 14

Board of Fisheries Lower Cook Inlet Meeting held at the Homer Islands

& Ocean Center, November 15 - 18, 2010

RC 30

Public Testimony Sign Up

Name	Representing	Subject / Related RC. PC or AC
28. Dave Chartier	Self	Prop 1 RC 19
29. Glenn Carroll	Self	CI salmon/cod & sportfish
30. Aaron Weisser	Self	Prop 41 – 42
31. Gary Sinnhuber	Self	Oppose 25, 31-36, 41-42 RC 17
32. Robert Purpura	Seldovia AC	Prop 1, 4, 50 RC 15
33. Marvin Peters	Homer AC	Proposal comments AC 1
34. David Martin	Central Pen AC / Self	LCI finfish proposals RC 22
35. Dianne Dubuc	Seward AC	Prop 2, 4-5, 7-8, 12-14 RC 14

Board of Fisheries November 15 – 18, 2010 Lower Cook Inlet meeting at the Alaska Islands & Oceans Center in Homer, Alaska

RC Index

RC 31

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3	ADF&G	Staff written & oral reports	
4	ADF&G	Overview of UCI plans, report	
5	Steve & Tom Buchanan	Comments on Prop 2 - 14	8
6	Philip Brudie	Comments on Prop 2 – 12	2
7	Paul Roth	Comments 2 – 6	1
8	City of Adak	Aleutian Islands Cod fishery	8
9	Leonard Miller	Comments proposals 2 - 14	4
10	ADF&G Boards	Letter re: 2011 – 2012 schedule	2
11	Vince Holton	Letter re: Joint Board	3
12	James Spearlin	Comments on proposals 2 – 12	2
13	Kenai Soldotna AC	Prop 12 support	2
14	Seward AC	BOF LCI comments	2
15	Seldovia AC	BOF LCI comments	2
16	Bruce Susinger	Anchor River changes	3
17	Gary Sinnhuber	Proposal comments	4
18	Rod Campbell	Cook Inlet area map	1
19	Dave Chartier	Prop 1 information	5
20	ADF&G Subsistence	Rockfish presentation	19
21	Gary Fandrei	Trail Lake hatchery production	1
22	Central Pen AC	BOD LCI comments	12
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33	Lynn Whitmore	Guide issues on Lower Peninsula streams	1

Regarding Proposal 12

I oppose the proposal and offer an alternative solution to help increase revenue to Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

By state law, salmon permit holders in their regional area can vote in an enhancement tax of 1%, 2% or 3%.

I recommend that CIAA seek an increase in the enhancement tax from 2% to 3%.

This would increase revenue to Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association without putting the burden of financing the Associations budget shortfalls on a single, unpredictable run of fish.

Any single run is not guaranteed to produce fish or money, as evidenced by the return of 2010. For fiscal stability CIAA would be much better off with an increased percentage of enhancement tax revenues, which rely on catches throughout Area H and are *far* more likely to be a reliable, sustainable source of revenue for as long as needed.

It further encourages CIAA to work toward enhancing many resources instead of putting all their eggs in one basket, at Trail Lakes. If the Trail Lakes Hatchery is allowed to become their main source of revenue it puts the organization at risk of total failure if that run fails several years in a row or completely.

If CIAA's efforts are spread out among many projects, every single one that becomes profitable will increase revenues to the Association, creating a win-win situation for the Association and Area H fishermen.

This also fairly and squarely puts the financial support for CIAA on *all* area H fishermen, not just Lower Cook Inlet fishermen.

CIAA projects span from the Susitna Valley to Resurrection Bay and it is only fair that all users and fishermen who benefit from CIAA's work should shoulder the burden of payment via the existing tax structure.

Contrary to repeated remarks, CIAA **will not go out of existence** if they are not given 100% of the run at Resurrection Bay/Bear Lake.

The previous management plan, which gives CIAA 50% of the revenues of the red return in Resurrection Bay, would still be theirs. This is important to remember. This is not a case of "the sky is falling" but a case of "how can we best assist the Association, without relying on an unpredictable source of revenue - such as a single run?".

CIAA has complained that "their share" of the red run in Resurrection Bay is not as valuable as the salt-water caught fish but again, this is just a simple management problem and easily solvable if CIAA would just work with the local fishermen.

Many times the fishermen have suggested that they be allowed to harvest 100% of the run, in salt water, and that the 50/50 split be taken at the dock, on the fish ticket. This gives CIAA the same high dollar payment that the fishermen get.

As a further benefit to CIAA, this plan would eliminate the low dollar price that is contractually bid on by the processor for "cost recovery" fish, which is significantly lower than what is normally offered to fishermen for this premium early run of reds.

I believe that this is a fair, workable, sustainable and superior plan than eliminating the sunset clause.

Thank you for your consideration,



Marguerita McManus
Commercial Fishing Deckhand
F/V Dolly B

PROBLEM - ~~BOAT~~ GUIDES FROM AREAS OUTSIDE THE LOWER ~~PT~~ KENAI PENINSULA ARE CAUSING A LOT OF STRESS TO AREA RIVER FISHERMEN BY BRINGING LARGE GROUPS OF CLIENTS ONTO THESE SMALL STREAMS AND CROWDING FISHERMEN OUT OF THEIR CUSTOMARY HOLE.

PLEASE CONSIDER OPTIONS TO RESTRICT THE BOAT GUIDES FROM BRINGING ALL THEIR CLIENTS TO THE LOWER PENINSULA STREAMS WHEN FISHING IS POOR OR RESTRICTED ON THEIR HOME WATERS.

THESE SMALL STREAMS CANNOT HANDLE THE INCREASED, UNSCHEDULED PRESSURE AND STILL RETAIN A "QUALITY" EXPERIENCE FOR ALL FISHERMEN, GUIDED OR UNGUIDED.

LYNN WHITMERE
 Jim Stubbs Anch AL
 Zach Stubbs
 Jim Krumm