

ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FINFISH PROPOSALS

PROPOSAL 101 - 5 AAC 28.550. Description of South Alaska Peninsula Area; and 5 AAC 28.600. Description of Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area. Clarify groundfish management area descriptions as follows:

5 AAC 28.550. Description of South Alaska Peninsula Area.

South Alaska Peninsula Area consists of all waters of Alaska in the Pacific Ocean between a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point (55° 33.98' N. lat., 159° 35.88' W. long.) and 170° W. long., including those waters south of the latitude of Nichols Point (54° 51.5' N. lat.) near False Pass, and south from lines extending from Unimak Island (54° 23.74' N. lat., 164° 44.73' W. long.) to Akun Island (54° 11.71' N. lat., 165° 23.09' W. long.), and from Akun Island (54° 08.40' N. lat., 165° 38.29' W. long.) to Akutan Island (54° 07.69' N. lat., 165° 39.74' W. long.), and from Akutan Island (54° 02.69' N. lat., 166° 02.93' W. long.) to Unalaska Island (53° 58.97' N. lat., 166° 16.50' W. long.), and from Unalaska Island (53° 18.95' N. lat., 167° 51.06' W. long.) to Unmak Island (53° 23.13' N. lat., 167° 50.50' W. long.), and from Umnak Island (52° 49.24' N. lat., 169° 07.10' W. long.) to Chuginakak Island (52° 49.18' N. lat., 169° 40.47' W. long.).

5 AAC 28.600. Description of Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area.

The Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area consists of all territorial waters of Alaska in the Bering Sea, including those waters north of the latitude of Nichols Point (54° 51.5' N. lat) near False Pass, and north from lines extending from Unimak Island (54° 23.74' N. lat., 164° 44.73' W. long.) to Akun Island (54° 11.71' N. lat., 165° 23.09' W. long.), and from Akun Island (54° 08.40' N. lat., 165° 38.29' W. long.) to Akutan Island (54° 07.69' N. lat., 165° 39.74' W. long.), and from Akutan Island (54° 02.69' N. lat., 166° 02.93' W. long.) to Unalaska Island (53° 58.97' N. lat., 166° 16.50' W. long.), and from Unalaska Island (53° 18.95' N. lat., 167° 51.06' W. long.) to Unmak Island (53° 23.13' N. lat., 167° 50.50' W. long.), and from Umnak Island (52° 49.24' N. lat., 169° 07.10' W. long.) to Chuginakak Island (52° 49.18' N. lat., 169° 40.47' W. long.) and in that portion of the North Pacific Ocean adjacent to the Aleutian Islands and west of 170° W. long.

ISSUE: In the groundfish fishery, the demarcation line separating the South Alaska Peninsula Area and the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area is not completely defined in regulation.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Continued difficulty of distinguishing the boundary between South Alaska Peninsula and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands waters by commercial fishermen, fishery managers, and law enforcement.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Commercial fishermen, fishery managers, and law enforcement.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Unknown.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-09F-121)

PROPOSAL 102 - 5 AAC 28.560. Fishing Seasons For South Alaska Peninsula Area; 5 AAC 28.610 Fishing Seasons For Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area; and 5 AAC 28.710. Fishing Seasons for Chukchi-Beaufort Area. Repeal fishing season regulations that allow groundfish to be taken at any time as follows:

5 AAC 28.560 Fishing Seasons for South Alaska Peninsula Area.

(a) **repealed** [UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER, GROUND FISH MAY BE TAKEN AT ANY TIME].

5 AAC 28.610 Fishing Seasons for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area.

(a) **repealed** [UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER, GROUND FISH MAY BE TAKEN AT ANY TIME]

5 AAC 28.710. Fishing Seasons for Chukchi-Beaufort Area. repealed [GROUND FISH MAY BE TAKEN AT ANY TIME]

ISSUE: Current regulations for the South Alaska Peninsula, Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands, and Chukchi-Beaufort areas state that groundfish may be taken at anytime. In practice, groundfish may only be taken from state waters when parallel or state seasons are open. This internal inconsistency has caused confusion among fishermen participating in groundfish fisheries inside state waters.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Regulations will continue to create confusion for participants in these fisheries, managers and enforcement agencies.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The public and agencies will benefit from clear and consistent regulatory language.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Unknown.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-09F-122)

Note, this proposal was previously considered by the board during 2006/2007 meeting cycle. It was tabled to the board's Joint Board/Council Protocol Committee for additional review and scheduled for the 2009/2010 meeting cycle for possible adoption.

PROPOSAL 103 - 5 AAC 28.577. South Alaska Peninsula Area Pacific Cod Management Plan. Limit vessel size to 58 feet in the South Alaska Peninsula Area parallel groundfish fishery as follows:

The commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, the parallel season during which the use of vessels larger than 58-feet is prohibited.

ISSUE: Bering Sea crab rationalization has allowed large vessels to delay the harvest of crab in January-February, until after they have cleaned up the federal/state parallel Pacific cod season quota of Western Gulf area 610. These vessels fish pots and harvest high 90s of state waters Pacific cod which they need no LLP's for.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? More large crab pot vessels will fish the federal/state parallel Pacific cod season of Western Gulf area 610 before moving on to Opilio as well as large pot boats without LLP's.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? It will cause a slower rate of harvest.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? 58-foot vessels and local communities.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Large pot vessels.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: King Cove Advisory Committee

(HQ-09F-011)

PROPOSAL 104 - 5 AAC 28.570. Lawful gear for South Alaska Peninsula. Limit vessel size to 58 feet in the South Alaska Peninsula Area parallel groundfish fishery as follows:

There will be a 58 foot limit on all parallel fisheries in state waters in the South Alaska Peninsula.

ISSUE: South Peninsula fishermen continue to lose quota to larger non-local boats.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local South Peninsula fishermen will continue to lose quota and fishing opportunities.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fishermen and communities.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? A few large non-local boats that don't have LLP's.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-101)

PROPOSAL 105 - 5 AAC 28.570. Lawful gear for South Alaska Peninsula. Exclude longline gear from the South Alaska Peninsula Area parallel groundfish fishery as follows:

Exclude all longline gear on parallel fisheries in state waters of the South Peninsula.

ISSUE: in 2009 an influx of non-local longliners took 40% of the federal A quota.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local fishermen will continue to lose quota and fishing opportunities to non-local boats.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Local fishermen, processors and communities.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Longline fishermen who don't have LLP's for Area 610.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-100)

PROPOSAL 106 - 5 AAC 28.570. Lawful gear for South Alaska Peninsula Area. Implement a 60 pot or 5 jig machine limit in the parallel Pacific cod fishery in the Western Gulf of Alaska as follows:

Lawful gear for Western Gulf of Alaska parallel fishery [SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA]. We would like to see a 60 pot or 5 jig machine limit on the parallel waters fishery.

ISSUE: If and when the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council decides to give cod endorsements on L.L.P.'s the possibility exists for a large and for the most part unregulated influx of boats and gear into state waters.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Localized depletion of cod stocks, major gear conflicts and the possibility of lost tax revenue if catcher-processors fish the area and offload their product elsewhere.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Local residents and communities, also local cod stocks should benefit by not getting over-fished by an unregulated fishing fleet. Right now the federal fishing fleet doesn't have any gear restrictions on them.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Longliners that don't qualify for a cod endorsement on the L.L.P.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? A 58 foot limit in state waters, but that proposal is currently tabled by the board.

PROPOSED BY: Dale Pedersen (SC-09F-007)

PROPOSAL 107 - 5 AAC 28.577 (b) (e) (g). South Alaska Peninsula Area Pacific Cod Management Plan. Modify allowable gear and vessel size for the parallel Pacific cod fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula Area as follows:

5 AAC 28.577

- (b) Each year the commissioner... The commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, the parallel season during which the use permitted or restricted gear shall fall under 5 AAC 28.050 or 5 AAC 28.570.
- (e) During the state waters season and state waters parallel season,
- (g) DELETE

ISSUE: If the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council enacts regulation to permit cod endorsements on LLP's it will be inevitable a large, and for the most part unregulated, influx of fishing effort with unregulated gear restrictions will occur inside Alaska state waters (inside 3 miles from offshore).

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Localized depletion of cod stocks. Lost and diverted fishing revenue for the local and permanent small boat fishermen.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Size of vessels, limits on gear, and a predominate local fleet side with improved quality issues. Local fleet deliver and stay in town more. Local vessels are limited to fish in calmer weather, keeping fish from being washing machined in the vessels tanks.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The local commercial fishing fleets that rely on these species for income and survival in the small towns on the Alaska peninsula and Aleutian Islands.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one. The larger vessels are predominately a transient fleet, hitting open season all along the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? State of Alaska to remove the parallel season management plan and become responsible over state waters totally.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Peninsula Coastal Fisheries Association (SC-09F-010)

Note, this proposal was previously considered by the board during 2006/2007 meeting cycle. It was tabled to the board's Joint Board/Council Protocol Committee for additional review and scheduled for the 2009/2010 meeting cycle for possible adoption.

PROPOSAL 108 - 5 AAC 28.577. South Alaska Peninsula Area Pacific Cod Management Plan. Increase the guideline harvest level in the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod management plan as follows:

(e)(1) the guideline harvest level for Pacific cod in the South Alaska Peninsula area is **50** [15] percent of the estimated total allowable harvest of Pacific cod for the federal Western Gulf of Alaska Area.

ISSUE: We would like more cod quota moved into the Area M state waters cod fishery.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local fishermen will continue to lose fishing opportunities to large outside crabbers, longliners and trawlers in the federal fishery.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Local small boat cod fishermen in Area M.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point Advisory Committee (HQ-09F-010)

PROPOSAL 109 - 5 AAC 28.577(e). South Alaska Peninsula Area Pacific Cod Management Plan. Increase the guideline harvest level in the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod management plan as follows:

During a state waters season, the guideline harvest lever for P-cod in Area M is 50% of the TAC of P-cod for Area 610.

ISSUE: Large vessels with crab rationalized quotas had higher harvest rates of p-cod during the past fed and state parallel seasons in Area 610. The probability of P-cod rationalization by NPMC in Area 610 will take P-cod stocks in state waters away from state.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? More vessels will fish P-cod in federal and state parallel season of Area 610 before moving on to fish their crab rationalized quotas of the Bering Sea.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? It will cause a slower rate of harvest and promote a “cleaner” harvest because of gear type allowed.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Small local vessels.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Large vessels.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: King Cove AC

(SW-09F-016)

PROPOSAL 110 - 5 AAC 28.577. South Alaska Peninsula Area Pacific Cod Management Plan. Implement a 7-day stand down period as follows:

In order to fish in the Area M state cod fishery the vessel cannot begin fishing until 7 days has elapsed since the closure of the Federal cod season they have participate in.

ISSUE: NPMC has made changes in the Bering Sea Federal pot cod HGL that has caused increased effort by 58 ft. pot boats in the Area M state waters cod fishery. The Area M state cod fishery has been fully allocated since its inception. The WGOA und 58 ft vessels are required to stand down for 7 days after the Fed season closes prior to fishing in Area M state cod season. Those boats that fish in the Bering Sea Fed season can enter the Area M state fishery without a stand down period. The increased effort to 10% of the 2009 Area M state GHL.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The under 58 ft. pot vessels fishing the Bering Sea Federal season will not have to stand down the 7 days after the Bering Sea closure. This will continue to be increased effort in the Area M state fishery.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Those vessels that have waited the 7 days between Federal and state cod season.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Those vessels that are able to move immediately from a Federal season to the Area M state cod season.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: King Cove AC

(SW-09F-014)

PROPOSAL 111 - 5 AAC 28.650. Closed waters in the Bering Sea – Aleutian Islands area.

Close the waters of Unalaska Bay to groundfish fishing with trawl gear as follows:

5 AAC 28.650 (b) All waters of Unalaska Bay from a point at (54° 00.314’ lat., 166° 37.674 W long.) to Cape Kalckta (54° 00.50’ N lat., 166° 22.50 W long.) are closed to commercial fishing for groundfish with trawl gear.

ISSUE: The Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Advisory Committee would like to see waters of Unalaska Bay closed to commercial fishing for groundfish trawl gear form a point at (54° 00.314’ lat., 166° 37.674 W long.) to Cape Kalckta (54° 00.50’ N lat., 166° 22.50 W long.). This area is a part of the Bering Sea Pollock Restriction Area and is only open to Pollock pelagic trawling by catcher vessels during the Pollock B groundfish with pelagic trawl gear. Trawling inside of Unalaska Bay has been an issue for local residents in this community for many years. Unalaska Bay has not been an area that the Pollock trawl fleet has traditionally used or depended on. But in the last few years, as Pollock stocks have moved further to the north, during the B season, we have seen trawlers come into Unalaska Bay either to top off a load, or to see if they might get lucky and get a tank of fish out of Unalaska Bay.

The concern for the local residents is that the influx of large trawlers into this very small area during the summer time has impacted local residents who are engaged in commercial, subsistence, and sport fishing activities in the Unalaska Bay area. The concerns we have heard are of salmon and halibut bycatch by trawl vessels that are trawling adjacent to some of the most productive and largest river systems in the Aleutian Islands, just as the returns of red, pink and silver salmon are coming into the Unalaska Bay area. We have also heard of concerns by residents of gear conflicts, habitat impacts and lost gear in the Unalaska Bay area during this time of year. Unalaska Bay is currently closed year round to on pelagic trawling (5 AAC 39.164).

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Unalaska Bay will continue to see an influx of large trawlers into this very small area between June 10 and November 1 that will continue to impact local residents who are engaged in commercial, subsistence and sport fishing activities in the Unalaska Bay. These vessels are trawling adjacent to some of Unalaska Island’s most productive and largest river systems. Local residents that fish in this area will continue to have concerns of bycatch of salmon and halibut as well as gear conflicts, habitat impacts and lost gear in the Unalaska Bay area during this time of year.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? This proposal may reduce habitat impacts, bycatch of salmon, halibut, herring and other species in Unalaska Bay and may have a positive impact on habitat, subsistence, sport and commercial fishing activities in this area.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Unalaska residents and others that are engaged in subsistence, sport and non-Pollock commercial fishing activities in Unalaska Bay area.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Pollock catcher vessels that fish Unalaska Bay during the Pollock B season.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Unalaska/Dutch Harbor AC (HQ-09F-034)

PROPOSAL 112 - 5 AAC 28.632. Groundfish Pot Storage Requirements for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area, Modify groundfish pot storage requirements as follows:

5 AAC 28.632. Groundfish Pot Storage Requirements for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area.

(a) Rectangular groundfish pots with all bait and bait containers removed and with all doors secured fully open, and cone or pyramid groundfish pots with all bait and bait containers removed and all doors not secured closed may be stored in waters not more than 25 fathoms deep.

(b) Following the closure of a parallel or state waters season for groundfish all groundfish pot gear used by a vessel registered to fish for groundfish must be removed from the water, except that

(1) rectangular and cone or pyramid groundfish pots may be stored as described in (a) of this section; or

(2) rectangular groundfish pots with all bait and bait containers removed and with all doors secured fully open, and cone or pyramid groundfish pots with all bait and bait containers removed and all doors not secured closed may be stored in waters more than 25 fathoms deep for seven days following the closure.

ISSUE: The current pot storage regulation does not specify the amount of time a vessel operator has to move pot gear into storage after a fishery closure in the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Area.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The department will continue address the issue of post-season gear storage on a case by case basis.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Vessels utilizing pot gear.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Unknown.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-09F-123)

PROPOSAL 113 - 5 AAC 28.647. Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.
Specify that pot gear may be fished on a longline as follows:

5 AAC 28.647. Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.

(d)(2) Pacific cod may be taken only with groundfish pots, mechanical jigging machines, longline, non-pelagic trawl, and hand troll gear. **Pot gear may be longlined or fished single-pot fashion;**

ISSUE: The Aleutian Islands District Pacific cod management plan does not address longlining of pot gear although the department has allowed the practice since the fishery began in 2006.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Department regulations will not reflect the current allowable practice of longlining pot gear.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Vessels utilizing pot gear will benefit from clear regulations that accurately reflect ADF&G harvest strategy.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Unknown.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-09F-124)

PROPOSAL 114 - 5 AAC 28.647. Aleutian Islands District Pacific Cod Management Plan.
Allow pot vessels 100 feet or less to participate in the B season as follows:

Pot vessels 100' and under may harvest P-cod in the State water, P-cod, B Season, in the Aleutian Islands District west of the 170° W if less than 50% of the available GHL has been harvested by August 1.

ISSUE: There is a high probability that vessels 60' and under will be unable to take substantial portion of the P-cod available in the State water, P-cod, B season in the Aleutian Islands District west of 170°.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? A substantial portion of the P-cod available under this GHL may not be harvested.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Pot vessels 60-100'.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Daniel T. Gunn (SW-09F-020)

PROPOSAL 115 - 5 AAC 09.355. Salmon processor and buyer reporting requirements.
Require participation in a chum pool as follows:

Add the following to 5 AAC 09.355 If the intended operation includes participation in the South Unimak and Shumagin Island June Salmon Fishery the report must also include a "letter of intent" that the operator will participate in a Chum Pool.

Also add a definition.

Chum Pool - A means to equate compensation to harvesters of chum salmon. There shall be a separate pool for each gear group and each processing operation. The pool should be structured in such a way as to discourage the harvest of chums for individual financial gain

ISSUE: Several new processors that purchased salmon in the June South Unimak and Shumagin Island fishery in 2008 did not participate in a chum pool. All of the long time processors have participated for many years. It is likely that the new processors were unaware of the chum pools. Adding language to the reporting regulation that either requires or encourages chum pools would help to inform new processors of the practice.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? New processors in June fishery will not know about or participate in chum pools.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fisherman that already participate in chum pools.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Area M fisherman who target chums in June for financial gain.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Concerned Area M Fishermen (HQ-09F-071)

PROPOSAL 116 - 5 AAC 09.365. South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 09.369. Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan. Reinstate the 8.3 percent allocation of the pre-season Bristol Bay sockeye salmon forecast as follows:

The combined sockeye salmon catch in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fishery and the Northern Peninsula District salmon fishery before July 15th is not to exceed 8.3 percent of the total predicted Bristol Bay harvest.

ISSUE: Limit the intercept of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon and the expansion of the northern Peninsula District mixed stock intercept fishery by reinstating the 8.3 percent allocation of Bristol Bay sockeye guideline in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan and the Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Over harvesting of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon stocks resulting in escapement goals not being met.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Bristol Bay specific stocks that may be overharvested.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Kurt Johnson (HQ-09F-152)

PROPOSAL 117 - 5 AAC 09.331(a)(b). Gillnet specifications and operations. Modify the depth of drift and set gillnet gear as follows:

5 AAC 09.331(a) – delete reference to the Unimak and Southwestern Districts in subsection (3) and add a new subsection as follows: “in the Unimak and Southwestern Districts, no drift gillnet may exceed 120 meshes during the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries described in 5 AAC 09.365.”

5 AAC 09.331(b)(1) – delete reference to the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts in subsection (1)(C) and add a new subsection as follows: “in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts, a set gillnet may not exceed 120 meshes in depth during the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries described in 5 AAC 09.365.”

ISSUE: Drift and set gillnet depth restrictions in the June Fishery do not allow the use of efficient gear necessary to target sockeye during established openings.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Drift and set gillnetters will continue to forego economic opportunity in the June Fishery.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, by allowing more efficient harvest of sockeye by drift and set gillnets during openings in the June Fishery.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Drift and set gillnetters.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? There may be some reallocation of sockeye to gillnet fishermen from the seine fleet.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Increasing the length of gillnets was considered, but rejected in favor of fishing deeper in the water column.

PROPOSED BY: Concerned Area M Fishermen (HQ-09F-069)

PROPOSAL 118 - 5 AAC 09.366(d). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Modify the Post-June Salmon Management Plan fishing schedule as follows:

Amend 5 AAC 09.366 to read as follows: “(d) Notwithstanding (c)(1) of this section, the commissioner may establish, by emergency order, **three** [SIX] 24-hour fishing periods interspersed by 48 hour closures from July 6 through July **14** [21], **and 48-hour fishing periods interspersed by 24 hour closures from July 15 through July 31** [THREE 36-HOUR FISHING PERIODS INTERSPERSED BY 48 HOUR CLOSURES FROM JULY 22 THROUGH JULY 31].”

ISSUE: Drift and set gillnetters do not have enough fishing time in the Post-June Fishery to efficiently harvest abundant pink salmon.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Drift and set gillnetters will continue to forego economic opportunity for harvesting pink salmon.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Drift and set gillnetters will have better opportunity to harvest high quality pink salmon.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Drift and set gillnetters, including local fleets; processors, which will receive a higher quality fish; and local communities, which will receive more revenue from fish taxes.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Other variations of the schedule were considered but rejected because they did not provide the right balance between affording gillnetters more

opportunity to harvest pink salmon while achieving the goals of the Post-June Fishery management plan.

PROPOSED BY: Concerned Area M Fishermen (HQ-09F-072)

PROPOSAL 119 - 5 AAC 09.366(D). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Modify the Post-June Salmon Management Plan fishing schedule as follows:

July season will begin July 6th and will open from 6 am to 6 pm, close for 12 hours and reopen July 7th from 6 am to 6 pm then it will close for 36 hours. This shall be repeated until July 20th and on July 21st will open for the current 36-hour openers. (Set gillnet fishing will remain open during the 12 hour closures)

ISSUE: The management plan does not allow seiners to move from one area to another with the current calendar, nor does it allow enough daylight hours for fishing.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Seiners will continue to be restricted in their movement from area to area and will not have enough fishing time during daylight hours.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The seiners and set gillnet fishermen who fish the local stocks.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? 48 hour openings with 36 hour closures. The proposed openings have the same amount of hours opened and closed as the current plan.

PROPOSED BY: Melvin R. Larsen (HQ-09F-016)

PROPOSAL 120 - 5 AAC 09.366(d). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Modify the Post-June Salmon Management Plan fishing schedule as follows:

July openings will be 48 hours of fishing followed by a 24 hour closure for the entire month.

ISSUE: The Post-June South Peninsula Management Plan allows 10 days of fishing for the month of July. Considering weather days and timing of tides often it is less than adequate time to allow the harvest opportunity of salmon that have been a part of the fishery in the past.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? There will continue to be lost opportunity to harvest salmon in July.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, salmon harvested outside the terminal areas are typically higher quality..

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M salmon fishermen and processors.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? There are migrating and local salmon in the South Peninsula during July. The harvest of mixed stocks is done throughout the state. Area M has historically harvested mixed stocks in July. Measureable impacts to a particular stock is unlikely.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Different times of opening and closures.

PROPOSED BY: King Cove AC (SW-09F-013)

PROPOSAL 121 - 5 AAC 09.366(d). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula Emergency Order. Modify the Post-June Salmon Management Plan fishing schedule as follows:

Change section (d) to say three days on and two days off starting July 6.

ISSUE: Changing scheduled openings in July.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Continued poorly scheduled openings will remain in place. The way openings are scheduled now, a lot of fuel is wasted running back and forth for short openings.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. It will be easier to schedule delivery times for all fishermen with longer openings, therefore improving quality.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? All Area M fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Five days on and two days off like it used to be. Rejected because we are trying to have conservative openings scheduled.

PROPOSED BY: Danny Cumberlidge (SC-09F-004)

PROPOSAL 122 - 5 AAC 09.366(d). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Modify the Post-June Salmon Management Plan fishing schedule as follows:

5 AAC 09.366(d) (1) The set gillnetters fishing period shall commence 14 hours before the scheduled opening times set by emergency order during the month of July.

(d) (2) Set gillnet commercial fishing fleet shall only be closed in between fishing periods in the month of July for 34 hours.

ISSUE: Short July openings for the set gillnet fleet in the south Alaska Peninsula. This regulation is to conserve migrating coho salmon, of which the set gillnet fleet has non-impact on. Fishing time is crucial for the set gillnet fleet. It is a predominant stationary fleet, relying on perfect conditions from the weather and tide to have a successful catch. Extending the hours of each July opening will provide a little time to their periods.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? There will be lost revenue of high quality fish, by being open in the daylight hours for the majority of the period and displacement of traditional catch history from the set gillnet fleet to the seine and drift fleet.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. By opening 14 hours before the scheduled period, the set gillnet fleet is opening in the morning; they will be on the nets during daylight hours, tending them for high quality salmon by keeping them clean.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Local set gillnet fishermen who rely heavily on the time in the South Peninsula July fisheries.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Alternating the opening / closure with the seine and drift fleet. There will be gear in the water at all times, no windows for traveling salmon.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Peninsula Coastal Fishermen Association (SC-09F-009)

PROPOSAL 123 - 5 AAC 09.366(d). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula Emergency order. Modify the Post-June Salmon Management Plan fishing schedule as follows:

Add language to section (d) saying **starting July 6, six 24 hour openers interspersed with 48 hour closures through July 21, and three 36 hour interspersed by 48 hour closures from July 22 through July 31 for purse seine and driftnet fishermen. Set net fishermen will be able to fish during the 48 hour closures everywhere including East Popof between Dark Cliffs and Popof Head.**

ISSUE: Changing post-June openings for Area M set netters.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? A lack of fishing time for set netters will lead to more economic troubles for set net fishermen. At the last board meeting for Area M, we almost got two days on and two days off, but seiners didn't like the proposed schedule because of too many dark hours for them.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Longer openings for set netters will be easier to schedule tender pickups.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? All Area M set netters and tendermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Trying to get some openers in the SEDM before seiners can go on July 11, so the openings won't be so short. Rejected because it seems that ADF&G doesn't want us fishing the SEDM.

PROPOSED BY: Dale Pedersen (SC-09F-006)

PROPOSAL 124 - 5 AAC 09.366. Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Address current commercial salmon fishing opportunity as follows:

Expand opportunity to harvest local chum and pink salmon stocks during July.

ISSUE: The lack of fishing openings and opportunities in the Area M July fisheries.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local fishermen will continue losing money and fishing opportunities.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Local chum and pink salmon could be harvested before they get dark.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? All fishermen who fish in Area M.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-108)

PROPOSAL 125 - 5 AAC 09.366(f). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Allow commercial salmon fishing in all terminal areas as follows:

Add the areas in 5 AAC 09.366(g) to the areas listed in 5 AAC 09.366(f) so that all these terminal areas could possibly be opened on July 6th, if fish are present.

ISSUE: We would like the board to add the areas in 5 AAC 09.366(g) to the areas listed in 5 AAC 09.366(f) so that all these terminal areas could possibly be opened on July 6th, if fish are present.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Area M fishermen will continue losing fishing opportunities.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Could provide an opportunity to harvest local fish before they get water marked

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fishermen, processors and communities.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? More fishing time in July would also help.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-107)

PROPOSAL 126 - 5 AAC 09.366(F). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Extend the existing terminal areas as follows:

Extend the existing terminal areas to include the South Central District, the Southwestern District and parts of the Southeastern District.

ISSUE: The current terminal harvest areas opened from July 6-31 do not allow purse seiners to harvest local stocks due to the shoals and shallow waters in these areas.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The harvesting of local stocks will not take place when the quality of the salmon is high and marketable. Processors will continue to pay very low prices or reject the salmon because of poor quality.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, salmon will be harvested while they are high in quality and the processors consider them marketable.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? All Area M fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Considered asking for the entire SE Mainland district to be opened. Rejected this idea because the area is currently under another management plan.

PROPOSED BY: Melvin R. Larsen (HQ-09F-017)

PROPOSAL 127 - 5 AAC 09.366. Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Repeal the immature salmon test fishery or increase the threshold as follows:

Eliminate the test fishing completely, or raise the amount of immature per set. 700-800 set. Chiknik doesn't even get checked and sometimes their nets are full of immature. What's the reasoning if not political?

ISSUE: The immature problem, in which the state tests for immature, we are the only area in the state tested for immature and only for a 22 1/2 mile area. And punished for over 100 immatures a set.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? We could lose more valuable fishing time.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Most of these immatures caught are actually small mature sockeye. It will not affect any of the local resources, these small fish seem to travel only with large volumes of local stocks.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The South Peninsula Area and residents who live and fish there.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one will suffer.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Jack Berntsen (HQ-09F-171)

PROPOSAL 128 - 5 AAC 09.366(I). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Allow the seine fishery based on a ratio of the number of immature salmon caught as follows:

The department shall allow a seine fishery and the amount of immature salmon that are present in the fishery will be determined by the ratio of salmon to the total volume caught at the time of delivery. If the seine fishery is closed due to immature salmon, the Department will set a time to recapture the loss of fish time from the six 48 hour closures.

ISSUE: Area M Shumagin Island fishery is closed for a small amount of immature salmon.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Seine fishermen will continue to lose valuable fishing time with the current regulation that manages the July fishery. The current regulation was implemented based on politics and Area M is the only area required to run a test fishery prior to announcing an opening.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, Local stock will be harvested at a higher quality.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The seine fleet.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Eliminate the July test fishery. Rejected – immature stocks need to be protected in all areas of the state.

PROPOSED BY: Melvin R. Larsen (HQ-09F-015)

PROPOSAL 129 - 5 AAC 09.366(C). Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Extend the commercial salmon fishing season as follows:

The commissioner shall establish, to the extent practicable, concurrent fishing periods in the Southeastern, South-central, Southwestern and Unimak Districts – (C)(4) for October, from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm.

ISSUE: Area M setnetters used to be able to fish in October in the SEDM and Shumagin Islands. Participation was low, but those who wanted to fish in October were able to make some extra income.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Area M fishermen will continue to lose fishing opportunities, and the resource will continue to go unharvested.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fishermen and processors.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-103)

PROPOSAL 130 - 5 AAC 09.331(a)(b). Gillnet specifications and operations. Modify the depth of drift and set gillnet gear as follows:

5 AAC 09.331(a) – delete reference to the Unimak and Southwestern Districts in subsection (3) and add a new subsection as follows: “in the Unimak and Southwestern Districts, no drift gillnet may exceed 150 meshes during the Post-June Fishery described in 5 AAC 09.366.”

5 AAC 09.331(b) – delete the reference to the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts in subsection (1)(c) and add a new subsection as follows: “in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts, a set gillnet may not exceed 150 meshes in depth during the Post-June Fishery described in 5 AAC 09.366.”

ISSUE: Drift and set gillnets are not able to efficiently harvest pink salmon during the Post-June Fishery due to the current 90 mesh depth restriction. Deeper nets would allow them to harvest pink salmon in sufficient volume to make fishing for pink salmon economical.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Drift and set gillnetters will continue to forego economic opportunity for harvesting pink salmon in the Post-June Fishery.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Drift and set gillnetters will have better opportunity to harvest high quality pink salmon.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Drift and set gillnetters, including local fleets; processors, which will receive a higher quality fish; and local communities, which will receive more revenue from fish taxes.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Increasing the length of gillnets was considered, but rejected in favor of fishing deeper in the water column.

PROPOSED BY: Concerned Area M Fishermen (HQ-09F-070)

PROPOSAL 131 - 5 AAC 09.331 (b) (3). Gillnet specifications and operations. Allow for the use of gillnets with mesh size less than five and one-quarter inches as follows:

No restriction of mesh size in SEDM after July 25, and in Shumagin Islands after July 31.

ISSUE: Reducing the set gillnet mesh size in the SE District of the Alaska Peninsula in order to target pink salmon.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Set gillnet pink quality will suffer because of overhandling.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Quality of pink salmon harvested would improve because 5 ¼ inch mesh does not gill pink salmon. Rather, they get caught up near the dorsal fin.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Set gillnetters who fish for pink salmon in SE District of the Alaska Peninsula will see product quality improve and quality of life improve (hands).

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Patrick Brown (SC-09F-018)

PROPOSAL 132 - 5 AAC 09.360. (b), (c), (d). Southeastern District Mainland Salmon Management Plan. Allow harvest opportunity in the SEDM as follows:

When escapement goals are being met in the Chignik River systems and the fisherman in the Chignik Area have begun to harvest salmon. The Southeast District Mainland will open June 1st to commercial fishing to set net gear until midnight July 10th to achieve the management objective of 7.6% Chignik bound sockeye salmon, then beginning July 11th the Southeast District Mainland will be open to both set gillnet and purse seine gear and will meet their objective of 7.6% sockeye level before July 25th. The local stocks of the Northwest Stepovak section, Orzinski Bay, and Stepovak Flats sections will be managed according to their separate plans.

ISSUE: I would like to see the 300,000 sockeye per run, first, Black Lake and second, Chignik Lake totaling 600,000 harvest allocation given to the Chignik area fishermen, before the fisherman in the Southeast District Mainland are allowed to fish be taken out to the management plan.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The fishermen in the Southeast District Mainland will not be able to harvest their traditional 7.6% of the sockeye run when it is strong, if at all.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes we may have more time earlier in June through July to harvest Salmon, with shorter, spaced opening to improve the handling of the larger Sockeye Salmon which are usually the high end market.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The Southeast District Mainland setnet fishermen will have more time in their traditional fishing locations which have been restricted and closed.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? The Chignik fleet will say they are, but we in Southeast District Mainland are only allowed to catch 7.6% of the Chignik bound fish.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Jim Smith (HQ-09F-094)

PROPOSAL 133 - 5 AAC 09.360. Southern Mainland District Salmon Management Plan. Establish a schedule in the SEDM of 72-hour fishing periods as follows:

Open the salmon season on June 6th at 12 midnight for 72 hours close season for 2 days and reopen 72 hours, three days on and two days off continuously until July 20. Place the fishery under SEDM plan rather than Chignik Management so the local fishermen only have to attend Area M meeting, instead of both Chignik and Area M at twice the cost.

ISSUE: Since the 1970's the SEDM set net fishermen have been slowly and consistently squeezed out of the area between McGuinty Point and Kupreanoff Point, which originally was open from June through October. The fishery has turned from a productive mixed fishery to a 4 week humpy (pink) fishery from late July to mid August in 2007 and 2008. The Shumagin Island fishery have become very crowded in essence doubling or tripling the amount of set net gear in the area in effect overcrowding us and reducing individual catches. While both other gear groups enjoy exclusive gear areas set netters pay shore leases for what was once an established fishery, only to be forced to sit and wait while the higher value fish transit the area, and have to settle for fishing pink salmon. Allowing the Chignik fishermen to catch over 4 million pounds, 600,000 thousand fish before I can set a net in the SEDM has the appearance of discrimination rather than allocation. Assuming 80% of the fish in the SEDM management area are Chignik bound is ridiculous when 15 to 20 miles south in the Shumagins it is generally acknowledged is a mixed stock fishery.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The local set netters will continue to be denied access to historical fishery areas, which is affecting the viability of set netting in the region, and continue to over crown in the islands.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The set net fishermen may benefit, or be perceived to benefit, although in reality all I am asking for is 50% of what has been fished, and recently taken away, due to politics and pie in the sky science. It will also benefit in that we can spend less time transiting the areas which will realize some fuel savings, and spread out the fleet.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? I don't know if anyone will suffer, this was always a mixed stock fishery within Area M boundaries. There is no scientific data to prove Chignik has benefited by closing this area, so it's our contention they were never harmed.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Consider combing Area M and Area L into one area: probably no way to get consensus between gear groups.

PROPOSED BY: Jack R. Foster Jr. (HQ-09F-061)

PROPOSAL 134 - 5 AAC 09.360(f)(G). Southeastern District Mainland Salmon Management Plan. Modify the percentage of sockeye salmon caught in the SEDM as follows:

Eliminate the 80% estimate, or lower to 40%.

ISSUE: The SEDM allocation is based on one small tagging study made in 1963. The estimate is that 80% of fish caught in the SEDM is Chignik bound fish. Other small tagging studies indicate this estimate is too high.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Area M fishermen will continue to lose fishing opportunities in the SEDM.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-104)

PROPOSAL 135 - 5 AAC 09.360 (b), (c), (d). Southeastern District Mainland Salmon Management Plan. Modify the SEDM allocation criteria as follows:

5 AAC 09.360(b) In years... sockeye salmon is expected to be less than 6000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c), a commercial salmon... until a harvest of 3000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) sockeye salmon is achieved... After July 8, if at least 3000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c)... the Chignik Area will be at least 6000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) fish... Chignik Area.

5 AAC 09.360(c) In years when... more than 6000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) fish but... Chignik Area of 6000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) or more fish... at least 3000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) sockeye salmon... After July 8, if at least 3000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) sockeye salmon... is at least 6000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) fish and the ... Chignik Area.

5 AAC 09.360(d) In years... be more than 6000 times the number of “active and participating Chignik salmon permits” as defined in 5 AAC 39.107 (a) (b) (c) fish and the ... Chignik Area.

ISSUE: Set gillnetters that rely on salmon catch from the Southeast District Mainland are being restricted from their allocated share of Chignik bound sockeye salmon “due to the inactive salmon seine permits in the Chignik area”. In the past three years, the set gillnetters have not fished their traditional amount of time in the Southeast District Mainland in June and July, one of the reasons is there is a reduced catching ability now in the Chignik area catching salmon. Putting in a fair

allocation formula in the Southeast District Mainland Management Plan would alleviate this problem.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Set gillnetters will be short changed on their traditional amount of time fishing the Southeast District Mainland.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Local red salmon mill in the Southeast District Mainland, in the past three years, when the set netters finally make it the Southeast District Mainland around the last part of July, a high amount of colored red salmon is in the area. If the set netters can go on their traditional times, in June and July, they catch these salmon before they turn color from aging.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Set net fishermen of Area M who rely on catches from the Southeast District Mainland.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? To totally eliminate any special allocation to the Chignik fishermen in the Southeast District Mainland Management Plan.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Peninsula Coastal Fishermen's Association (SC-09F-008)

PROPOSAL 136 - 5 AAC 09.355(B). Salmon processor and buyer reporting requirements. Modify the level of sockeye salmon harvest ensured to the Chignik Management Area as follows:

Tie the number of permits fished in Chignik to the Chignik guarantee level, 40% of permits – 240,000, 50% - 300,000.

ISSUE: SEDM setnetters have not fished in the SEDM in June and July for three years. Due to low returns in Chignik, the 600,000 fish guaranteed to Chignik fishermen and low participation by the Chignik fleet.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? SEDM setnetter will continue to be unable to fish the traditional setnet sites in the SEDM.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? SEDM setnetters.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-105)

PROPOSAL 137 - 5 AAC 09.355. Salmon processor and buyer reporting requirements.

Modify the allocation to allow incremental fishing time in the SEDM as follows:

Have an incremental allocation such that after 200,000 fish are caught in Chignik, SEDM setnetters get two fishing days, after 400,000, two more days.

ISSUE: Due to low participation, smaller runs, and a guaranteed catch in Chignik, SEDM fishermen have not been able to fish in June and July for three years.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? SEDM Set gillnetters will continue to suffer.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M setnetters.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: John A. Foster (HQ-09F-096)

PROPOSAL 138 - 5 AAC 09.355. Salmon processor and buyer reporting requirements.

Allow concurrent fishing periods in the SEDM and Chignik areas as follows:

SEDM will fish when Chignik fishes, up to the SEDM allocation. The 300,000 fish guaranteed for the first run and the 300,000 guaranteed for the second run will be eliminated.

ISSUE: SEDM setnetters have not fished in the SEDM for three years during June and July. Due to low Chignik runs, low participation in Chignik and the 600,000 fish guaranteed to Chignik fishermen.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? SEDM setnetter will continue to be unable to fish in the SEDM.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? SEDM setnetters.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-106)

PROPOSAL 139 – 5 AAC 09.350 (35). Closed waters. Modify the description of closed waters in Grub Gulch as follows:

(35) Grub Gulch: waters north **of** [AND EAST OF A LINE FROM] 55° 48.25' N. lat. [, 159 ° 56.20' W. LONG. TO 55 ° 48.00' N. LAT., 159 ° 58.40' W. LONG.];

ISSUE: This proposal would clarify the Grub Gulch closed waters definition.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? If this definition is not addressed, the westernmost point that currently defines closed waters in Grub Gulch will continue to be difficult to identify and cause confusion amongst commercial fishers, fishery managers, and law enforcement.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Commercial fishermen, fishery managers, and law enforcement.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Unknown.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-09F-120)

Note, this proposal affects both the Alaska Peninsula and Chignik management areas.

PROPOSAL 140 - 5 AAC 09.350. Closed waters; and 5 AAC 15.350. Closed waters. Repeal the closed waters near the Kupreanof Point as follows:

**In the Alaska Peninsula Area, Salmon Fishery
5 AAC 09.350. Closed waters**

Repeal the following language:

[(37) FROM JULY 6 THROUGH AUGUST 31, WATERS OF ALASKA IN THE EAST STEPOVAK SECTION BETWEEN A LINE EXTENDING 135° FROM KUPREANOF POINT AT 55° 33.98' N. LAT., 159° 35.88' W. LONG. AND A LINE EXTENDING 207° FROM 55° 34.50' N. LAT., 159° 37.53' W. LONG.; FROM SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL CLOSE, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, THE WATERS SPECIFIED IN THIS PARAGRAPH WHEN THE WATERS SPECIFIED IN 5 AAC 15.350(20) ARE CLOSED TO CONSERVE COHO SALMON.]

In the Chignik Area, Salmon Fishery
5 AAC 15.350. Closed waters

Repeal the following language:

[(20) FROM JULY 6 THROUGH AUGUST 31, ALL WATERS OF ALASKA IN THE IVANOF BAY SECTION, BETWEEN A LINE EXTENDING 135° FROM KUPREANOF POINT AT 55° 33.98' N. LAT., 159° 35.88' W. LONG., AND A LINE EXTENDING FROM 65° FROM 55° 34.90' N. LAT., 159° 37.10' W. LONG.]

ISSUE: At the January 10-12, 2008 Chignik Finfish meeting, the Board of Fisheries considered a proposal (Proposal 29, 2007/2008 cycle) that sought to repealed the closed waters near Kupreanof Point in the Western District portion of the Chignik Management Area. The board found merit in repealing all or part of the closed waters in order to allow for expanded fishing opportunity. However, the board was hesitant to take action on only the Chignik Management Area without also considering a commensurate action on the closed waters directly to the west in the Alaska Peninsula Management Area. Because the legal notice for the January 2008 Chignik Finfish did not include the Alaska Peninsula Management Area, the board was not able to take a simultaneous action on both Chignik and the Alaska Peninsula Management areas. The board concluded it should consider both areas at the same time in a single integrated proposal.

The board heard support from the Chignik permit holders for reopening the area. The board would like to hear from additional potentially affected individuals or groups prior to eliminating or reducing the closed waters area.

The rationale for reopening the area is based on changes that have taken place in the fishery since the closed waters were established, including the availability of global positioning systems and the reduced number of permits being fished in each of the two fisheries. The board believes that this proposal will expand salmon fishing opportunity in the vicinity of Kupreanof Point and provide a potential benefit.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? These potentially productive fishing grounds will remain closed.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Potentially. Salmon caught on the capes are generally high quality, especially pinks and chums.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Chignik and Area M fishermen, and communities in both fishing districts.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one. It would simply re-open a traditional fishing area.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Another option would be to reduce the size of the closed waters areas while retaining a half-mile closed waters buffer along the boundary between the two fishing areas. This alternative could minimize potential conflicts between permit holders

in the two fisheries.

A different procedural option would be to take action on the Chignik Management Area during a Chignik Finfish meeting and take action on the Alaska Peninsula Management Area during an Alaska Peninsula Finfish meeting. This approach would not allow the board to coordinate action on the two areas at one time. The Chignik and the Alaska Peninsula areas are scheduled for different years in the board's three-year cycle.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Board of Fisheries (HQ-09F-002)

PROPOSAL 141 - 5 AAC 09.350. Closed waters. Open Kupreanof Area to fishing for both Area M and Chignik fishermen on alternating schedules as follows:

That the Kupreanof Area will be open at equal times for both Area M and Chignik but not at the same time.

ISSUE: The Kupreanof closure in Area M and Chignik fisheries, I would like that area reopened. It has been close 8-10 years.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? It has taken away areas to fish when the Northwest Stepavak Area is open, and has added more effort in those areas that are open.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? I fished that area 12 to 15 years before it was closed. It was a great area to fish, and the fish caught there was at its prime for a cape fishery and helped to not have overescapement in our local streams where the quality is sacrificed.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Both Area M and Chignik fishermen with a good area to fish and harvest quality product.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Jack Berntsen (HQ-09F-172)

PROPOSAL 142 - 5 AAC 09.350(32). Closed Waters. Open the waters of Dorenoi Bay to commercial salmon fishing from June 1 through July 25 as follows:

The Dorenoi Bay waters north and west of a line from the tip of Renshaw Point to the opposite shore at 55° 38.40' N. lat. 160° 19' long. Will be open from June 1 through July 25 when commercial fishing is allowed in either the Northwest Stepovak section, or the Southeast District Mainland section. All water near any terminus stream will be closed at normal distant markers. After July 25, waters within 500 yards of the terminus of any salmon stream.

ISSUE: The Dorenoi Bay water are closed form June 1 through July 25.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The fishermen fishing in the Northwest Stepovak section and or in the Southeast District Mainland are losing fishing area for no apparent reason.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes as the weather is calmer farther in the larger bays like Dorenoi in this area, which may leave less gillnet marks on the salmon during foul weather.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The setnet fisherman in the Northwest Stepovak Section may have a place to fish when the winds are blowing strong out of the south as Dorenoi is one of the larger bays in that area with some protection for anchoring and fishing.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Not sure if any.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Jim Smith (HQ-09F-095)

PROPOSAL 143 - 5 AAC 09.350(32)(A). Closed waters. Open the waters of Dorenoi Bay to commercial salmon fishing before July 25 as follows:

Open Dorenoi Bay before July 25th.

ISSUE: Before July 25, Dorenoi Bay is closed to commercial fishing.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Fishing opportunities for local fishermen will continue to be lost.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fishermen and processors.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-102)

PROPOSAL 144 - 5 AAC 09.350(36)(A). Closed Waters. Modify the description of all closed waters in Stepovak Bay as follows:

From June 1 thru September 30 waters within 500 yards of any salmon stream or lagoon.

ISSUE: After July 28 Stepovak Bay is closed for the remainder of the season regardless of how many fish show up.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Fishing opportunities for Area M fishermen will continue to be lost.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M fishermen and processors.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-099)

PROPOSAL 145 - 5 AAC 09.320. Fishing periods. Amend the weekly opening and closing times in the Inner Port Heiden and Ilnik sections as follows:

5 AAC 09.320. Fishing Periods.

(3) in the Cinder River **Section salmon maybe taken from 6:00 am on Thursday until 6:00 pm on Saturday prior to June 1 and after August 1.** [OUTER PORT HEIDEN] In the Inner Port Heiden and Ilnik Sections, salmon may be taken only from 6:00 am until 6:00 pm Wednesday, except that before June 20 in that portion of the Ilnik Section within the Ilnik lagoon and all waters inside the Seal Islands, salmon way be taken only from 12:00 noon Monday until 11:59 pm Wednesday.

ISSUE: Modify the current weekly fishing openings in the Cinder River Section prior to June 1 and after August 1 to accommodate the fresh fly-out market. It is not economically feasible to process the salmon at the end of the current weekly schedule (Thursday a.m. for Cinder River product) and attempt to fly them to market on the weekends.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local fishermen will lose the only market currently available to them for Chinook and Coho salmon.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Absolutely, with this proposed change to the weekly fishing schedule the participating processor(s) will be able to avoid the extra cost of shipping and handling fees charged by the air cargo companies on the weekends.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Local fishermen and any processors willing to fly out finished seafood products out of the villages of Pilot Point and Ugashik.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Lower Bristol Bay AC (SW-09F-019)

PROPOSAL 146 - 5 AAC 09.320(3). Fishing Periods. Amend the weekly opening and closing times in the Cinder River Section as follows:

In the Cinder River Sections, salmon may be taken only from 6:00 am Thursday until 6:00pm Saturday. In the [CINDER RIVER], Outer Port Heiden, Inter Port Heiden and Ilnik Sections, salmon may be taken only from 6:00 am Monday until 6:00 pm Wednesday, except that before June 20 in that portion of the Ilnik section within the Ilnik Lagoon and all waters inside the Seal Island, salmon may be taken only from 12:00 noon Monday until 11:50 pm Wednesday

ISSUE: Weekly fishing periods, that do not work well with shipping fish out by air.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Lost fishing opportunity.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Increase quality on kings and silvers as they can get to market in a timelier manner.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Roland Briggs (HQ-09F-088)

PROPOSAL 147 - 5 AAC 09.320. Fishing periods. Restrict openings in the Northern District unless local escapement goals are met as follows:

No openings to commercial fishing in the Area M Northern District unless local escapement goals are met, thus reducing the amount of migration barriers in Northern Area M District waters.

ISSUE: Excessive Migration Blocking of Local Systems in Area M Northern District.

Our society is faced with one of the greatest challenges in ecological management, the projected extinction of viable anadromous salmonid populations by the end of the 21st century. Anadromous salmon and trout are not only key aspects of ecosystem function, but are vital aspects of our heritage, culture, economy, and health. As they utilize both freshwater and saltwater habitat, anadromous salmonids are concurrently subjected to the multiple stressors of an increasing human population, facing habitat degradation and destruction inland and over-fishing at sea.

Of the many stressors facing salmonids, one of the most profound and understated is human-caused barriers to their natural migration. On the west coast of the United States alone there are over 60,000 barriers to anadromous salmonid migration, blocking access to at least 50% of their historic range. In lieu of the multiple stressors leading to salmonid decline, re-establishing connectivity via fish passage improvement is one of the more feasible approaches for enhancing populations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local salmon streams and river systems continue to not meet scheduled minimum escapement goals.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Current fish and game management has been continuously opening the Area M Northern District when local system goals that need these fish to sustain future stocks are ignored. Removing migration barriers will ensure healthy salmon returns and resources for the future.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fisherman and world wide consumers that are committed to the success of future salmon resources.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Fisherman who are only in the fishing industry for the short term quick buck.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Ray Johnson and Brian Hartman (HQ-09F-114)

PROPOSAL 148 - 5 AAC 09.320. Fishing periods. Institute windows in the Northern District as follows:

Allow commercial fishing non-barrier “windows” during scheduled season openings, thus reducing the amount of migration barriers in Northern Area M District waters.

ISSUE: Excessive Migration Blocking of Local Systems in Area M Northern District.

Our society is faced with one of the greatest challenges in ecological management, the projected extinction of viable anadromous salmonid populations by the end of the 21st century. Anadromous salmon and trout are not only key aspects of ecosystem function, but are vital

aspects of our heritage, culture, economy, and health. As they utilize both freshwater and saltwater habitat, anadromous salmonids are concurrently subjected to the multiple stressors of an increasing human population, facing habitat degradation and destruction inland and over-fishing at sea.

Of the many stressors facing salmonids, one of the most profound and understated is human-caused barriers to their natural migration. On the west coast of the United States alone there are over 60,000 barriers to anadromous salmonid migration, blocking access to at least 50% of their historic range. In lieu of the multiple stressors leading to salmonid decline, re-establishing connectivity via fish passage improvement is one of the more feasible approaches for enhancing populations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local salmon streams and river systems continue to not meet scheduled minimum escapement goals.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Current fish and game management has been continuously opening the Area M Northern District when local system goals that need these fish to sustain future stocks are ignored. Disrupting the constant existence of migration barriers, if done properly, will improve healthy salmon resources for the future.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fisherman and world wide consumers that are committed to the success of future salmon resources.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Fisherman who are only in the fishing industry for the short term quick buck.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Ray Johnson and Brian Hartman (HQ-09F-115)

PROPOSAL 149 - 5 AAC 09.369. Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan.
Modify the management of the Ilnik Section as follows:

That portion of the Ilnik Section northeast of Unangashak Bluffs to Stroganoff Point is managed on a basis of the Kvichak River conservation concerns and...Before July 5th, in the Ilnik Section northeast of Unangashak Bluffs a weekly total harvest cap of 100,000 sockeye salmon will be allowed. Fishing will be limited to a maximum of 24 hours continuous fishing and must be followed by at least a 24 hour closure. The Outer Port Heiden Section will be closed June 20th until July 15th.

ISSUE: For the North Peninsula Management plan to reinstate the 100,000 sockeye salmon cap, and reinstate the maximum 24 hours continuous fishing followed by at least a 24 hour closure guideline.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The North Peninsula Management Plan does not restrain the interception and possible over harvesting of Bristol Bay runs and specifically the Kvichak River an/or the Ugashik River sockeye salmon.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The Ugashik and Kvichak Rivers biologists will have more salmon to achieve minimum escapement goals.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Kurt Johnson (HQ-09F-153)

PROPOSAL 150 - 5 AAC 09.310. Fishing seasons. Close the Outer Port Heiden Section to gillnet fishing from June 20 to July 15 as follows:

The Outer Port Heiden Section is closed to all gillnet fishing June 20th until July 15th.

ISSUE: The Northern Peninsula District is a mixed stock fishery that intercepts Bristol Bay salmon. At the last Board of Fish meeting the Northern Peninsula District's opportunity to intercept Bristol Bay fish was increased by opening the Outer Port Heiden Section. State Fisheries policy is to not allow the expansion for mixed stock fisheries. Last season 320,857 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Outer Port Heiden Section just miles south of the Ugashik District in the Bristol Bay Fishery.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? An increased amount of Bristol Bay bound salmon will be intercepted.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The conservation of Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon during years where minimum escapement goals can not be met, specifically the Ugashik and Kvichak runs.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Kurt Johnson (HQ-09F-154)

PROPOSAL 151 - 5 AAC 09.310. Fishing seasons. Close the Outer Port Heiden Section as follows:

5 AAC 09.310 Fishing Seasons

(a) In the Northern District, salmon may be taken as follows:

(2) Port Heiden Sections:

(B) Outer Port Heiden Section: closed

(From May 1 through September 30)

ISSUE: Close the Outer Port Heiden Section of the Northern District to the harvest of salmon between June 1 and September 30.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Non-traditional fishermen from Area M drift fleet will harvest too many salmon destined for their river of origin in the Bristol Bay area. The Outer Port Heiden Section is a known area of mixed salmon stocks.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Local commercial, sport and subsistence salmon users in the villages of Port Heiden, Pilot Point and Ugashik. In reality, all of the Bristol Bay Rivers will benefit because of the intercept nature of the fishery and the inter-mixed salmon stocks that migrate through this area.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? No.

PROPOSED BY: Lower Bristol Bay AC

(SW-09F-018)

PROPOSAL 152 - 5 AAC 09.366. Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula. Modify the Northern District Fisheries Management Plan as follows:

If Ugashik escapement falls behind the escapement curve by one day, Outer Ilnik and Outer Port Heiden can only fish their weekly schedule. If Ugashik continues to fall behind the escapement curve by 2 days. The openings in the Outer Ilnik and Outer Port Heiden sections will be limited to 48 hour per week. If Ugashik Falls 3 days behind the escapement curve Outer Ilnik and Outer Port Heiden will be closed.

ISSUE: The interception of Ugashik fish in the Ilnik and outer Port Heiden section. The Ilnik and Port Heiden sections are geography closer to the Ugashik River than either the Sandy or Bear Rivers. If those rivers have a strong return and Ugashik doesn't Ugashik escapement can be put in jeopardy.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The fishing in the Outer Port Heiden and Ilnik Sections in June and July could put Ugashik run in jeopardy. If the Sandy River and Bear River are achieving their escapement goals the manager would be inclined to open these sections more than their weekly schedule. The manager opens these sections without regard for what is happening with the escapement at Ugashik even though the Ugashik River is much closer to the fishing grounds.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? This shares the burden of conservation on all fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fishermen as sustainability of a major run will be assured.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Roland Briggs (HQ-09F-083)

PROPOSAL 153 - 5 AAC 09.330(3). Gear. Allow purse seine gear inside Ilnik Lagoon as follows:

Purse seine gear will be allowed in the Inner Ilnik section.

ISSUE: Over escapement in the Ilnik Lagoon.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The resource will continue to go unharvested.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Will help with overescapement.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Those Area M seiners who wish to participate.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? N/A.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point AC (HQ-09F-098)

PROPOSAL 154 - 5 AAC 09.330. Gear. Change the gear mesh depth to 45 meshes in the Northern District as follows:

Adopt fishing gear mesh depth limit of 45 meshes deep for the Area M Northern District, thus reducing the amount of migration barriers in Northern Area M District waters.

ISSUE: Excessive Migration Blocking of Local Systems in Area M Northern District.

Our society is faced with one of the greatest challenges in ecological management, the projected extinction of viable anadromous salmonids populations by the end of the 21st century. Anadromous salmon and trout are not only key aspects of ecosystem function, but are vital aspects of our heritage, culture, economy, and health. As they utilize both freshwater and saltwater habitat, anadromous salmonids are concurrently subjected to the multiple stressors of an increasing human population, facing habitat degradation and destruction inland and over-fishing at sea.

Of the many stressors facing salmonids, one of the most profound and understated is human-caused barriers to their natural migration. On the west coast of the United States alone there are over 60,000 barriers to anadromous salmonid migration, blocking access to at least 50% of their historic range. In lieu of the multiple stressors leading to salmonid decline, re-establishing connectivity via fish passage improvement is one of the more feasible approaches for enhancing populations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Local salmon streams and river systems continue to not meet scheduled minimum escapement goals.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes. Current fish and game management has been continuously opening the Area M Northern District when local system goals that need these fish to sustain future stocks are ignored. Reducing the size of migration barriers, will ensure healthy salmon resources for the future.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fisherman and world wide consumers that are committed to the success of future salmon resources.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Fisherman who are only in the fishing industry for the short term quick buck.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Ray Johnson and Brian Hartman (HQ-09F-112)

PROPOSAL 155 - 5 AAC 09.330(10). Gear. Allow set gillnet gear in the Outer Port Heiden Section as follows:

(10) Outer Port Heiden section: with drift gillnets **and set gillnets** only

ISSUE: To allow setnets in the outer Port Heiden section. It is not fair to limit a fishery to only one type of gillnet gear when other districts around it allow both types of gear.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Lost fishing opportunity by setnetters.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Improve access to allow set netters to catch fish.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Roland Briggs (HQ-09F-081)

PROPOSAL 156 - 5 AAC 09.331(8). Gillnet specifications and operations. Change seaward gillnet distance in the Cinder River, Port Heiden, and Ilnik sections as follows:

In the Cinder River Port Heiden and Ilnik Sections of the Northern District, a person may not place the seaward end of a set gillnet further than one-half mile from the **mean high tide mark.** [PERMENT VEGETATION LINE OF THE BEACH, EXCEPT THAT IN THE SEAL ISLANDS A PERSON MAY NOT PLACE THE SEAWARD END OF A SET GILLNET FURTHER THAN ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE MEAN HIGH TIDE MARK]

ISSUE: Long beached in the northern districts, set nets many times cannot get wet and you cannot fish with a skiff right on the beach due to surf.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Lost fishing opportunity for set-netters.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? It keeps the fish out of the surf therefore improving quality.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Fishermen.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Allowing the seaward end to be no more this might interfere with drifters.

PROPOSED BY: Roland Briggs (HQ-09F-087)

PROPOSAL 157 - 5 AAC 09.369(1). Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan. Change the angle of the boundary line in the Outer Port Heiden Section as follows:

Amend 5 AAC 09.369(1) to read as follows: "The Outer Port Heiden Section is open from June 20 through July 31 to commercial salmon fishing in those waters west of **a line from 57°05.52'**

N. lat., 158° 34.45' W. long. to 57°08.85' N. lat., 158°37.5' W. long. [158° 36.00' W. LONGITUDE] based on the abundance of Meshik River sockeye salmon. (The rest of Subsection I remains unchanged.)

ISSUE: The northeastern boundary for fishing in the Outer Port Heiden Section is currently prescribed as a longitude line (158° 36.00' W. long). This line runs at a very steep angle to the beach and presents problems in setting nets and maintaining an orderly fishery. The line should be pivoted so that it is similar to other boundary lines in the Northern District.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Drift gillnetters who fish in this area will continue to experience the problems they have encountered since this portion of the Outer Port Heiden Section was opened, including presence of snags and disruption of the fleet's customary fishing patterns.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? This proposal will promote a more orderly fishery, which will promote improved quality.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Area M drift gillnetters.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one. The proposal is to pivot the existing line around its current midpoint, which means there will be no net gain in fishing area in the Outer Port Heiden Section.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? We considered locating the boundary line in other places but rejected that idea in favor of maintaining the line in its current location but at a better angle to the beach.

PROPOSED BY: Concerned Area M Fishermen (HQ-09F-073)

PROPOSAL 158 - 5 AAC 27.655(a)(3). Dutch Harbor Food and Bait Herring Fishery Allocation Plan. Change the Dutch Harbor food and bait herring set gillnet allocation as follows:

Add a new subparagraph (3) Once the seine quota has been harvested and there is still remaining gillnet quota left, the seine fleet may harvest the remainder of the gillnet quota.

ISSUE: Allow herring seine food and bait fishery to harvest the remaining quota allocated to the gillnet food and bait fishery.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Abundant food and bait herring allocated to the gillnet harvest will remain un-harvested each year.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? This proposal keeps the overall harvest quota(s) in place and does not adjust

quota in any other areas where these herring stocks may offer. This proposal provides adequate time for gillnet harvest and allows both hear groups to participate in the fishery until the harvest quota is achieved.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? State of Alaska and local economy.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Currently there is very little gillnet participation in this fishery so no one will suffer.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Status-quo.

PROPOSED BY: Daniel F. Veerhusen (HQ-09F-058)

PROPOSAL 159 - 5 AAC 27.657. Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Herring Management Plan. Allow seine gear in the Adak herring fishery as follows:

In the Adak District the department shall manage the commercial herring fishery to allow a harvest up to 500 tons using gillnet gear **and seine gear** in the waters of the state between 175° 30W. long and 177° W long from June 24 through February 28 **for the gillnet fleet and July 15 through February 28 for the seine fleet. The fishery will be 28 for the seine fleet.** The fishery will be conducted in compliance with the terms of a permit issued by the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee.

ISSUE: To allow the herring seine group to participate in the Adak food and bait herring fishery.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The food and bait herring quota may remain un-harvested each year.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, seine caught herring are generally accepted as a higher quality food and bait product than gillnet caught herring.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? State of Alaska and local economy.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Currently there has been no gillnet quota harvested, so no one is likely to suffer.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Status-quo.

PROPOSED BY: Daniel F. Veerhusen (HQ-09F-059)

PROPOSAL 160 - 5 AAC 09.331(b)(5). Gillnet specifications and operations. Modify the length of seine webbing used as a lead for set gillnet gear from 10 fathoms to 50 fathoms as follows:

5 AAC 09.331(b)(5) In the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central and Southeastern Districts, 50 fathoms in length of 3.5 inch mesh with maximum depth of 125 meshes shall be permitted on the shoreward end of the set gillnet: the shoreward end of the seine webbing must be attached to the beach, un-submerged rock, pinnacle, kelp patch shallower than 5 fathoms.

ISSUE: The leads the set gill nets are able to use are too short. This regulation will make the seine leads more functional with a set gillnet. This will permit the shoreward end of the gillnet to start 50 fathoms off the beach, kelp patch, shallow region, where breakers, shore animals, birds tend to travel.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Leads are a tool to get the working portion of a set gillnet into safer and calmer seas. Safety does play a part and some times is compromised to get a set gillnet fishing efficiently. The seine webbing is a lot heavier than gillnet webbing and therefore easier to see by marine mammals and fish that use the shallower waters for travel.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, this will enable the set gillnet fishermen to bring their inshore end further out into deeper waters, where sometimes breakers washing the inshore net reduce the quality of the salmon.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The set gillnet fishermen of the South Peninsula.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? None.

PROPOSED BY: Edgan Smith (SC-09F-005)

PROPOSAL 161 - 5 AAC 09.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Modify the length of seine webbing used as a lead for set gillnet gear from 10 fathoms to 50 fathoms as follows:

Set net lead will be no greater than 50 fathoms.

ISSUE: Repeal section (C) (5)-(10) fathom seine web for set net lead. Increase lead from 10 fathoms to 50 fathoms.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Set net lead will remain the same - with the problem of not getting away from the surf on the beach and kelp.

WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED? Yes, this regulation will allow set gillnet to be out of surf and kelp. Help gillnet form rolling up.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? All set net operations.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? No other solution is applicable.

PROPOSED BY: Sand Point Advisory Committee (HQ-09F-021)

PROPOSAL 162 - 5 AAC 09.331(B)(5). Gillnet specifications and operations. Modify the length of seine webbing used as a lead for set gillnet gear from 10 fathoms to 25 fathoms as follows:

25 fathom seine leads will be allowed for each set gillnet.

ISSUE: Setnet are allowed to have 10 fathom leads. 10 fathom leads are too short to be of any use.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Set gillnetters.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? No one.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? 50 fathom leads. 25 fathom seemed a more reasonable and functional length.

PROPOSED BY: John A. Foster (HQ-09F-097)

PROPOSAL 163 - 5 AAC 65.020(a)(1). Bag limits, possession limits, and size limits for Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands Area. Simplify bag and possession limits for king salmon in Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands Area as follows:

- (1) king salmon:
 - (A)** in fresh waters:
 - (i) 20 inches or greater in length; bag and possession limit of two fish;** [3 PER DAY, 3 IN POSSESSION, OF WHICH ONLY 2 MAY BE 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;] 5 fish annual limit for king salmon 20 inches or greater in length; harvest record is required as specified in 5 AAC 75.006;
 - (ii) less than 20 inches in length; bag and possession limit of 10 fish; king salmon less than 20 inches in length caught in fresh water do not count toward the annual limit.**
 - (B)** in saltwater; 2 per day, 2 in possession; no size limit; no annual limit.

PROBLEM: The current freshwater king salmon bag limit is unnecessarily complex, potentially confusing, and provides relatively little additional harvest opportunity. ADF&G logbook data shows that in freshwaters of the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Island Area, anglers rarely harvest three king salmon per day 20 inches or greater in length, one of which by regulation must be between 20 and 28 inches. Changing the freshwater daily bag and possession limit for king salmon 20” or greater in length to two fish (instead of three fish, only two of which may be over 28” in length) will simplify the freshwater regulations. The change will also make the freshwater regulations consistent with the Kodiak Regulatory area, which the Board changed to two king salmon 20” or greater in length at the January 2008 Board of Fisheries meeting. As a housekeeping measure to improve clarity, the statewide provision that allows the harvest of 10 king salmon under 20” is being added to the Chapter 65 area regulations.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? The freshwater bag limit for king salmon will remain status quo. King salmon bag and possession limits will remain inconsistent between fresh and salt waters in the Alaska Peninsula area.

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

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? The public will benefit by having a simplified and consistent king salmon bag and possession regulation.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Anglers who would like to harvest a third king salmon that is between 20 inches and 28 inches.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? Leaving current regulations in place was considered.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-09F-131)
