

## ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

### STAFF COMMENTS AGENDA CHANGE REQUESTS

### ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES MEETING ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

October 21–22, 2015



Regional Information Report No. 5J15-04

The following staff comments were prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for use at the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) meeting, October 21–22, 2015 in Anchorage, Alaska. The comments are forwarded to assist the public and board. The comments contained herein should be considered preliminary and subject to change, as new information becomes available. Final department positions will be formulated after review of written and oral public testimony presented to the board.

## ABSTRACT

This document contains Alaska Department of Fish and Game staff comments on agenda change requests. These comments were prepared by the department for use at the Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting, October 21–22, in Anchorage, Alaska. The comments are forwarded to assist the public and board. The comments contained herein should be considered preliminary and subject to change, as new information becomes available. Final department positions will be formulated after review of written and oral public testimony presented to the board.

Key words: Alaska Board of Fisheries (board), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) staff comments, finfish, management, management plan, regulatory proposals, inriver, subsistence, personal use, sport, guided sport, commercial fisheries, biological escapement goal (BEG), sustainable escapement goal (SEG), optimal escapement goal (OEG).

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### Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used without definition in this report by the Divisions of Commercial Fisheries, Sport Fish, and Subsistence. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figures or figure captions.

Abundance Index	AI
Agenda Change Request	ACR
Alaska Board of Fisheries	board
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	department
Amount Necessary for Subsistence	ANS
Biological Escapement Goal	BEG
Carapace Width	CW
Community Development Quota	CDQ
Customary and Traditional	C&T
Fishery Management Plan	FMP
Guideline Harvest Level	GHL
Individual Fishing Quota	IFQ
Kasilof River Special Harvest Area	KRSHA
Optimal Escapement Goal	OEG
Prince William Sound	PWS
Sustainable Escapement Goal	SEG
Total Allowable Catch	TAC
Upper Cook Inlet	UCI

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**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** Increase the allowable level of incidental harvest of *C. bairdi* Tanner crab to 40% of the weight of red king crab onboard the vessel while directed fishing for Bristol Bay red king crab.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** While directed fishing for Bristol Bay red king crab, fishermen are allowed to retain *C. bairdi* Tanner crab up to 5% of the weight of Bristol Bay red king crab on board the vessel and reported on a fish ticket.

The Bering Sea east of 166°W. longitude *C. bairdi* Tanner crab annual TAC is allocated by National Marine Fisheries Service as 90% IFQ and 10% CDQ.

The Tanner crab fishery was open during 6 of the 10 seasons since crab rationalization began in 2005. Harvest from the 2005/06 to 2013/14 seasons annually averaged 1.5 million pounds. During the 2014/15 season, the total Tanner crab harvest was 8.5 million pounds harvested by 42 vessels; five of these vessels landed 8,000 pounds Tanner crab incidentally while participating in the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery. During the 2014/15 Bristol Bay red king crab fishery the maximum percentage of Tanner crab delivered incidentally by a vessel while targeting Bristol Bay red king crab was 2.5% by weight. Total Bristol Bay red king crab harvest weight for the 2014/15 season was 9,987,008 pounds; therefore, *C. bairdi* incidental harvest was 0.08% of Bristol Bay red king crab landings.

The Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery and Bristol Bay red king crab fishery are managed under the federal *Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs*. Under the FMP, bycatch limits are a category three management measure. The state may implement bycatch limits of crab in crab fisheries.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** From 2005/06 through 2013/14 seasons estimated average annual bycatch, by weight, of legal-size Tanner crab during the Bristol Bay red king crab was 1% of the Bristol Bay red king crab catch during the same time period. Observer pot sample data of industry-preferred size (5 inches CW) Tanner crab in 2014/15 averaged 4% of the Bristol Bay red king crab by weight; landed Tanner crab during that same season was 0.08% of retained Bristol Bay red king crab. Waters of Bristol Bay east of 163°W longitude are closed to directed Tanner crab fishing (5 AAC 35.506 (i)(3)) to reduce bycatch of Bristol Bay red king crab during Tanner crab fishing.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers

**ACR 2** – Increase the allowable level of incidental harvest of *C. opilio* crab from 5% to 40% of the weight of *C. bairdi* crab onboard while directed fishing for Bering Sea *C. bairdi* crab west of 166°W longitude (5 AAC 35.506).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** Increase the allowable level of incidental harvest of snow crab to 40% of the weight of the Tanner crab onboard the vessel while directed fishing for Tanner crab.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** During the Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery west of 166°W longitude, fishermen are allowed to retain snow crab up to 5% of the weight of Bering Sea Tanner crab on board the vessel and reported on a fish ticket.

The annual TAC for Bering Sea snow crab is allocated by National Marine Fisheries Service as 90% IFQ and 10% CDQ. Bering Sea snow crab has been open every rationalized season, while Bering Sea Tanner crab west of 166°W longitude has been open in 6 of 10 postrationalized seasons.

Average annual Bering Sea Tanner crab harvest from 2005/06 through 2013/14 seasons was 0.4 million pounds, while the 2014/15 season harvest was 5.2 million pounds. During the 2014/15 season, 27 vessels participated in the directed Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery west of 166°W longitude, and 2,000 pounds of snow crab were retained by seven vessels. During the 2014/15 western Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery the maximum percentage of snow crab delivered incidentally by a vessel while targeting western Tanner crab was 3.8%.

Annual Bering Sea snow crab harvest from 2005/06 through 2013/14 was 56.3 million pounds, and the 2014/15 season harvest of snow crab was 67.9 million pounds. During the 2014/15 season, 70 vessels participated in the directed Bering Sea snow crab fishery.

Bering Sea Tanner and snow crab fisheries are managed under the federal *Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs* (FMP). Under the FMP, bycatch limits are a category three management measure. The state has the authority to implement bycatch limits of crab in crab fisheries.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Observer pot sample data of industry-preferred size (4 inches CW) snow crab in 2014/15 averaged 62% of the Bering Sea Tanner crab west of 166°W longitude by weight; landed snow crab during that same season was 0.04% of retained Tanner crab.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers



**ACR 3** – Amend the *Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Crab Fisheries Management Plan* to allow a vessel operator to deploy baited pots in another Bering Sea rationalized crab fishery, for which the vessel is not registered, while the vessel operator delivers crab from another Bering Sea rationalized crab fishery (5 AAC 39.670).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** Allow a vessel operator in a rationalized Bering Sea crab fishery to deploy baited pots in a fishery that the vessel operator is not yet registered for, while on a final trip for the vessel operator’s currently registered fishery. Fisheries considered in the agenda change request include: Bristol Bay red king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, eastern and western Bering Sea Tanner crab, and Saint Matthew Island blue king crab.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** A vessel’s crab pot gear may not be deployed in a fishery the vessel is not registered for (e.g., 5 AAC 34.020 (a) and (g), and 5 AAC 35.020 (a),(b), and (i)). A vessel operator may store crab pots on the fishing grounds for up to 14 days after completing fishing operations (5 AAC 39.675 (a)).

TAC for rationalized Bering Sea crab fisheries is allocated by National Marine Fisheries Service as 90% IFQ and 10% CDQ. Rationalized Bering Sea crab fisheries open October 15 annually and vessel operators may participate at any time during the regulatory season(s). Vessel operators are required to deliver their IFQ harvest for a rationalized crab fishery before registering for another rationalized crab fishery. After the vessel registers for another fishery, pot gear is picked up either from the fishing grounds within 14 days of completing fishing operations for the previous fishery, or from pot storage, and taken to the next area or district the vessel is registered for.

Bering Sea crab fisheries are managed under the federal *Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs*. Under the FMP, registration is a category two management measure. State regulations require vessels to register for fishing with registration areas or districts.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Under the *Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Crab Fisheries Management Plan* (5 AAC 39.670), a vessel operator may share pot gear with other registered vessels; shared gear may be deployed up to one week prior to a registered vessel becoming active in the fishery and operated up to two weeks after the registered vessel has stopped participating in the fishery. Vessel operators must register for each fishery and may not be concurrently registered for multiple fisheries. Vessel operators must check out of each fishery within 72 hours of completing fishing operations, and may elect to check out whether their IFQ is attained or not. When checking out, pot gear must be removed from the water within 14 days or placed in long term storage.

During the 2014/15 seasons for Bristol Bay red king crab, Saint Matthew Island blue king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, and eastern and western Bering Sea Tanner crab fisheries, a total of 75 vessels participated and registered about 204 pots per vessel. Sixty-seven vessels participated in more than one rationalized fishery.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers

**ACR 4** – Establish an aggregate pot limit of no more than 20 pots per permit holder for the Norton Sound Section winter through the ice commercial fishery (5 AAC 34.925).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request seeks to establish a 20-pot limit for permit holders participating in the Norton Sound red king crab commercial through-the-ice winter fishery.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** There is no limit on the number of commercial pots that can be used by commercial permit holders in the winter fishery.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** Yes.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** At the March 2015 statewide meeting, the board modified the Norton Sound red king crab harvest strategy so that the winter commercial red king crab fishery GHL is set at 8% of the total GHL. As a result, future winter commercial harvests are anticipated to be significantly lower than record breaking harvests observed in the fishery since 2013. In order to ensure GHLs are not exceeded, reliable assessments of the amount of gear actively fishing are necessary to manage harvests inseason. In the absence of a winter pot limit, it will be difficult to reliably assess and more importantly regulate actual fishing power as harvests approach the GHL. Additionally, if a pot limit were adopted, the department would require fishermen to fill out an affidavit stating which pots were lost and replacement pot tags would be issued in a manner similar to the summer commercial fishery. Thus, a pot limit would also provide the department with a means to more accurately monitor winter pot loss. During the March 2015 statewide board meeting there was discussion about pot limits, but the meeting notice did not allow regulatory action.

High exvessel prices for Norton Sound king crab in recent years have resulted in record effort in the winter commercial fishery. Concurrently, the nearshore ice regime has been unstable during the last two years and there has been an increase in the amount of pot gear deployed on expanses of unstable ice in the active ice zone. Historically, the risk of pot loss associated with fishing through unstable ice outweighed potential economic benefit of fishing in these areas where lower effort levels may yield increased catch. High exvessel prices in recent years have offset the cost of lost gear incurred when fishing through unstable ice to locate unfished aggregations of crab leading to annual pot losses of slightly more than 100 pots, double the average for the previous eight years. Commercial pots are required to have four escapement rings with a minimum diameter of four and one-half inches or at least one-half of a vertical surface of the crab pot composed of not less than six and one-half inch stretched mesh webbing to permit the escapement of undersized crab, and an escapement mechanism secured by biodegradable cotton twine or galvanic release mechanism to allow escapement of crab from lost pots.

**PROPOSED BY:** Northern Norton Sound Advisory Committee

**ACR 5** – Establish customary and traditional use findings, and amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence for Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, miscellaneous shellfish, and shrimp in the Kodiak Area (5 AAC 02.466).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** Add and update C&T findings and ANS for Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, miscellaneous shellfish, and shrimp in the Kodiak Area.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** There are no C&T findings or ANS amounts in the Kodiak Area for certain shellfish stocks, but there are subsistence fishing regulations.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** Yes.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Following adoption of the first subsistence law in 1988, the board determined there are C&T uses of king crab (all species) in the Kodiak Area (except for the Semidi Island Overlap Section, the North Mainland Section, and the South Mainland Section). In 1993, following adoption of a revised subsistence law, the board reviewed available harvest and subsistence use information, as summarized in an 8-criteria worksheet prepared by the department in accordance with subsistence procedures at 5 AAC 99.010. The board reconfirmed the positive C&T finding for king crab and readopted all regulations allowing subsistence harvests for all shellfish. However, due to time constraints, the board did not reaffirm positive C&T findings for other shellfish species at that time.

In 2000, the board included miscellaneous shellfish and Dungeness crab stocks within a portion of the Alaska Peninsula used by residents of the Kodiak Area (on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula) in a positive C&T finding but again did not address stocks in the Kodiak Area. These findings are consistent with the positive C&T finding for the Alaska Peninsula–Aleutian Islands Area for king crab, Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, and miscellaneous shellfish found in 5 AAC 02.566.

Similarly, there are subsistence fishing regulations for shrimp and Dungeness crab in the Kodiak Area and statewide regulations allowing subsistence harvests of miscellaneous shellfish, but these stocks are not included in the listing of Kodiak Area stocks with positive C&T findings; the findings only apply to the south side of the Alaska Peninsula.

Proposal 237, submitted for the March 2015 board meeting, asked if there are C&T uses of Tanner crab in the Kodiak Area. After the proposal was submitted in April 2014, the department determined that, in addition to Tanner crab, no C&T review had been conducted by the board for Dungeness crab, miscellaneous shellfish, or shrimp in the Kodiak Area.

The board examined data presented in a C&T worksheet and options for ANS and found there were C&T uses of Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, miscellaneous shellfish, and shrimp in the

Kodiak Area. In addition, the board further determined there were C&T uses of king crab in the area now excluded at 5 AAC 02.466(a)(1).

The board also made ANS findings for these stocks (with the exception of king crab due to lack of current harvest data). However, due to the Administrative Procedures Act, the board was not authorized to amend the C&T and ANS findings into regulation.

These findings are recorded in “Findings of customary and traditional uses and amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence of certain shellfish in the Kodiak Area” (2015-278-FB).

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

**ACR 6** – Amend the Alitak District Salmon Management Plan to achieve sockeye salmon escapement goal mid-points for Upper Station and Frazer Lakes and limit the escapement of jack sockeye salmon into Frazer Lake to no more than 10% of the total Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement (5 AAC 18.361).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This ACR seeks to change the *Alitak District Salmon Management Plan* to rectify perceived flaws in the plan; however no specific changes are suggested in the ACR.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** In January 2014, the board adopted several changes to the *Alitak District Salmon Management Plan* some of which apply only during the 2014-2016 fishing seasons. Among these changes, staggered fishing periods were suspended to more effectively pulse fish to Upper Station, the Dog Salmon Flats Section could be opened before Frazer Lake's escapement goal would be exceeded, and the Dog Salmon Flats Section could be opened independent of traditional fishing areas based on achieving the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal; however, the management plan remained unchanged in directing the department to harvest salmon to the extent possible in the traditional fisheries located in the Cape Alitak, Humpy-Deadman, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections. In addition, the Upper Station OEG was increased from 25,000 to 30,000 fish, but only if the department determined that the upper end of the Frazer system sockeye salmon escapement goal will be exceeded. The department raised the sockeye salmon BEG for Upper Station Early run to a range of 43,000 – 93,000 fish.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Neither the early or late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon stocks are designated as stocks of concern. The early-run sockeye salmon BEG was not met in 2014, the OEG was met, and the BEG was achieved in 2015 with over 54,000 sockeye salmon counted through the weir (BEG 43,000–93,000 fish). The late-run sockeye salmon BEG was achieved in 2014 and 2015.

In years when the jack sockeye salmon proportion exceeded 10% of the total return of sockeye salmon to the Dog Salmon weir, the department actively removed some jack sockeye salmon at the Dog Salmon weir. For the purposes of evaluating achievement of the escapement goal, and to increase the proportion of larger-size sockeye salmon entering Frazer Lake, jack sockeye salmon were not considered part of the escapement when the jack sockeye salmon proportion was greater than 10% of total returns to Dog Salmon weir.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alitak District Setnet Association

**ACR 7** – Adopt a harvest strategy for Prince William Sound Tanner crab fishery (5 AAC 35.31X, 5 AAC 35.310, 5 AAC 35.325, 5 AAC 55.022).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** The request seeks to develop a harvest strategy for Tanner crab in PWS that would provide for a commercial fishery.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** The commercial harvest of Tanner crab in the PWS area is closed by regulation until the board has adopted a harvest strategy. Sport fishing for Tanner crab is also closed in the PWS area.

According to the statewide regulation 5AAC 35.080, the department shall establish an annual harvest strategy for each Tanner crab stock that is consistent with the board's *Policy on King and Tanner Crab Resource Management*. If adequate data are available (estimates of recruitment, threshold level of abundance, acceptable biological catch, historical fishery performance data and reproductive potential), the department shall establish a threshold level of abundance of each stock and may not allow fishing on any stock that is below its threshold level of abundance.

There is a positive customary and traditional use finding for shellfish, including Tanner crab, in PWS; the board has not made an ANS finding for crab (5 AAC 02.208). Subsistence fishing regulations (5 AAC 02.220) provide season dates of October 1 through March 31, a gear limit of two pots per person with a maximum of two pots per vessel, a permit requirement, and a bag and possession limit of five legal size (5½ inches or greater in carapace width) male Tanner crab per person per day. Department trawl survey results indicate that even while the number of legal crab has decreased in the past two years, the current subsistence fishery appears to be sustainable.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The department has been conducting a trawl survey since 1991, documenting the relative abundance of Tanner crab in areas of the PWS. An index of abundance is estimated from each survey but the estimate does not represent the entire PWS. Legal male estimates from survey stations declined from 108,689 crabs in 1993 to the lowest estimated level of 3,697 crabs in 1999. In 2011 and 2013, the survey detected an abundance of legal males that was higher than all other years; however, from 2013 to 2015; abundance has decreased to that observed in the early 1990's.

The ACR suggests that estimates of mature males be used to develop guideline harvest levels. In Alaska, most crab fisheries are managed by size, sex and season (3S management) with harvest based on legal male size; not mature size. This strategy allows male crabs to mate once before they are available for harvest. Any harvest strategy would use legal males, the estimate of which would be lower than mature males. Current levels of abundance will not support the prosecution of a commercial fishery.

At the 2014 Tanner and King crab board meeting, the department made a commitment to provide the board with information at the 2017 meeting that could lead to the development of a harvest strategy.

**PROPOSED BY:** Cordova District Fishermen United



**ACR 8** – Amend the *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* to allow the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area to open only after July 25 (5 AAC 21.365).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request would not allow the KRSHA to be open to commercial salmon fishing with set and drift gillnets until after July 25.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** Use of KRSHA is guided primarily by 5AAC 21.365. *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan*. This area is approximately one mile south to one mile north of the Kasilof River mouth and extends offshore for 1.5 miles from the navigational light on the south bank of the Kasilof River.

The plan states it is the intent of the board that the KRSHA should rarely, if ever, be opened, and only used for conservation reasons. Before opening the KRSHA additional fishing time should be allowed in the remainder of the Kasilof Section first and secondly that the mandatory closures specified in regulation be reduced in duration, if necessary, to meet the escapement goals contained within the various management plans. Current options for opening this area to commercial fishing can be summarized as follows:

- After July 8, if the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery has been restricted to fishing within one-half mile of shore, the KRSHA may be opened to set and drift gillnetting for periods not to exceed 48 hours in duration without one period of 24 consecutive hours of closure.
- The KRSHA may be opened any time after the department projects that the Kasilof River sockeye salmon escapement will exceed 365,000 fish.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The KRSHA was open for part or all of 17 days (beginning July 16) in 2014 and for part or all of 20 days (beginning July 7) in 2015. In 2014, the estimated harvest in the KRSHA was 661 king salmon and 209,807 sockeye salmon. In 2015, the estimated harvest in the KRSHA was 452 king salmon and 124,354 sockeye salmon.

The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Ducker

**ACR 9** – Amend the *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* to set dates when commercial fishing with set gillnets can be restricted in the Kasilof Section (5 AAC 21.365).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request would not allow commercial fishing with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section to be restricted to within one-half mile of shore until after July 12 and to within 600 feet until after July 25.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** 5 AAC 21.365. *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* states that it is the intent of the board that Kasilof River salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, including the methods, means, times, and locations of those fisheries. This plan also provides the department direction on when commercial fishing is open in less than the full section, which is out to 1.5 miles from the mean high tide mark. After July 8, if the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery is open, but the Kenai and East Foreland sections set gillnet fishery is closed, the Kasilof Section fishery may be limited to fishing within one-half mile of shore. To further aid in achieving the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal, the Kasilof Section may be restricted to fishing to within 600 feet of the high tide mark.

From the beginning of the season through July 7, the set gillnet fishery in the Kasilof Section is open for two regular 12-hour fishing periods per week, with the option of fishing up to 48 hours of additional fishing time each week. In addition, the fishery is closed for at least one continuous 36-hour period per week.

Beginning July 8, the Kasilof Section fishery is managed in concert with 5 AAC 21.360 *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*. This plan directs the department to manage the fishery based on three different Kenai River sockeye salmon run-strength tiers. Each tier has an associated maximum number of additional hours that the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery may be fished each week (beyond the two 12-hour regular periods); a Kenai River sockeye salmon inriver goal range; and the number of hours the entire set gillnet fishery is closed each week (windows).

Commercial fisheries are managed to achieve the Kasilof River BEG of 160,000–340,000 sockeye salmon unless attaining the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal is in jeopardy; at which point the department shall manage for the Kasilof River OEG of 160,000–390,000 sockeye salmon. Additionally, the plan states that achieving the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal shall take priority over not exceeding the upper end of the Kasilof River OEG.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was limited to fishing within one-half mile of shore 2 days (18 hours) in 2014 and 1 day (12 hours) in 2015. The Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was limited to fishing within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark for the first time ever in 2015 where five different fishing periods were opened under that restriction.

The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Ducker

**ACR 10** – Amend the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* to eliminate paired restrictions and set gillnet gear restrictions, but maintain existing escapement goal (5 AAC 21.359)..

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request seeks to repeal changes made to the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* during the January 2014 Upper Cook Inlet board meeting. It proposes reverting back to the plan that was in place prior to 2014, except the SEG of 15,000 – 30,000 king salmon would remain.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** At the 2014 Upper Cook Inlet board meeting, the board adopted regulations as part of the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan*. New elements of the plan include a revised escapement goal, a trigger point at which restrictions may be implemented, paired restrictions on commercial, personal use, and sport fisheries, and an option to use a new set gillnet configuration in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet commercial fishery.

The 2015 preliminary estimate of king salmon passage at the river mile 14 ARIS sonar site was 23,706 king salmon. Compared to the mean of the 2013 and 2014 ARIS counts at river mile 14, this year’s inriver run was approximately 5 days early at river mile 14; the midpoint occurred on July 23. For the 2015 late-run, the ARIS estimate, as well as all indices used to assess run abundance, indicated an inriver run that was much improved over the previous two years, although it was still below average.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

The 2015 preliminary creel survey estimate of Kenai River king salmon sport fishery harvest (including catch-and-release mortality) was approximately 4,093 fish. The following inriver management measures were applied to the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery in 2015: closed for the entire season from department markers located approximately 300 yards downstream from the mouth of Slikok Creek upstream to department markers located at the outlet of Skilak Lake, while 300 yards downstream from the mouth of Slikok Creek to Cook Inlet was open to king salmon fishing from July 1 through July 31. Bait was prohibited from July 1 through July 24. From July 25 through July 31 the restriction was lifted to allow the use of bait.

Retention of king salmon in the personal use dip net fishery was prohibited from the beginning of the fishery on July 10 through July 24. Retention of king salmon in this fishery was allowed from July 25 through the end of the season on July 31.

The preliminary 2015 eastside set net commercial harvest was 7,037 king salmon. The eastside set net commercial fishery was restricted for most of July, until fishing resumed as outlined under provisions of the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* on July 25. The last eastside set net commercial fishing period was on August 12. Postseason analysis of tissue samples collected from king salmon harvested in the eastside set net commercial fishery will be used to estimate the component of Kenai River late-run king salmon in the harvest. Based on these preliminary inriver run and harvest estimates, the final estimated total run of late-run king salmon will be substantially larger than the preseason total run forecast of approximately 22,100 king salmon.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Ducker

**ACR 11** – Amend the *Kenai River Late Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* to require additional commercial fishing time with set gillnets in the Upper Subdistrict when the department determines the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon inriver goal range will be exceeded (5 AAC 21.360).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request would require additional commercial fishing time with set gillnets in the Upper Subdistrict when the department determines that the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon inriver goal will be exceeded. This agenda change request also seeks to eliminate or reduce in duration the continuous closed periods described 5 AAC 21.360(c)(2)(C), and (3)(C).

**PRESENT SITUATION:** 5 AAC 21.360. *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* is the primary management tool for the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery beginning July 8. The department manages commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries in the Kenai River to: 1) meet an OEG range of 700,000–1,400,000 late-run sockeye salmon, 2) achieve inriver goals as established by the board and measured at the Kenai River sonar counter located at river mile 19, and 3) to distribute escapement of sockeye salmon evenly within the OEG range, in proportion to the size of the run. The plan directs the management of the fishery based on three different Kenai River sockeye salmon run-strength tiers. Each tier has an associated maximum number of additional hours that the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery may be fished each week (beyond the two 12-hour regular periods); a Kenai River sockeye salmon inriver goal range; and the number of hours the entire set gillnet fishery is closed each week (windows).

The first tier is for run strengths of less than 2,300,000 sockeye salmon. Under this tier, the Kenai River sockeye salmon inriver goal range is 900,000–1,100,000 fish. There are a total of 24 hours of additional hours of fishing time per week that may be used and no mandatory closures. The second tier is for run strengths of 2,300,000–4,600,000 sockeye salmon. For runs of this size the inriver goal range is 1,000,000–1,200,000 fish, there are 51 hours of additional fishing time that may be used per week, and the fishery has two mandatory closed periods (24-hour “Tuesday window” and 36-hour “Friday window”). The third tier is for run strengths greater than 4,600,000 fish. The inriver goal for this tier is 1,100,000–1,350,000 fish. There are 84 hours of additional fishing time that may be used per week and one 36-hour closed period (“Friday window”).

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department

has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

There are no provisions within the plan that require additional fishing time if any of the inriver goals will be exceeded. All levels of the inriver goals are encompassed within the OEG. 5 AAC 21.365. *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* (f) mentions reducing the duration of mandatory closed periods, but only in reference to the use of the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Ducker

**ACR 12** – Amend the *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* to require additional commercial fishing time with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section when the department projects that the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon inriver goal will be achieved and the upper end of the Kasilof River sockeye salmon biological escapement goal will be exceeded (5 AAC 21.365).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request would require additional commercial fishing time with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section within one-half mile of shore after July 15 when the department projects that the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon inriver goal will be achieved and the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG will be exceeded.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** 5 AAC 21.365. *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* states that it is the intent of the board that Kasilof River salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, including the methods, means, times, and locations of those fisheries.

From the beginning of the season through July 7, the set gillnet fishery in the Kasilof Section is open for two regular 12-hour fishing periods per week, with the option of fishing up to 48 hours of additional fishing time each week. In addition, the fishery is to be closed for at least one continuous 36-hour period per week.

Beginning July 8, the fishery is managed in concert with 5 AAC 21.360. *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*. The department manages commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries in the Kenai River to: 1) meet an OEG range of 700,000–1,400,000 late-run sockeye salmon, 2) achieve inriver goals as established by the board and measured at the Kenai River sonar counter located at river mile 19, and 3) to distribute escapement of sockeye salmon evenly within the OEG range, in proportion to the size of the run. The plan directs the department to manage the fishery based on three different Kenai River sockeye salmon run-strength tiers. Each tier has an associated maximum number of additional hours that the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery may be fished each week (beyond the two 12-hour regular periods); a Kenai River sockeye salmon inriver goal range; and the number of hours the entire set gillnet fishery is closed each week (windows).

Commercial fisheries are managed to achieve the Kasilof River BEG of 160,000–340,000 sockeye salmon unless attaining the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal is in jeopardy; at which point the department shall manage for the Kasilof River OEG of 160,000–390,000 sockeye salmon. Additionally, the plan states that achieving the lower end of the Kenai River sockeye salmon escapement goal shall take priority over not exceeding the upper end of the Kasilof River OEG.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.



**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Ducker

**ACR 13** – Amend the *Central District Drift Gillnet Management Plan* to remove the 1% percent harvest rule (5 AAC 21.353).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request would modify provision (e) in the *Central District Drift Gillnet Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.353) that restricts the commercial drift gillnet to Areas 3 and 4 in August.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** At the 2014 Upper Cook Inlet board meeting, the board adopted provision (e) of the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.353) that states:

- (e) From August 1 through August 15, there are no mandatory area restrictions to regular fishing periods, except that if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is closed under 5 AAC 21.310(b)(2)(C)(iii), or the department determines that less than one percent of the season's total drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest has been taken per fishing period for two consecutive fishing periods in the drift gillnet fishery, regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4. In this subsection, "fishing period" means a time period open to commercial fishing as measured by a 24-hour calendar day from 12:01 a.m. until 11:59 p.m.

In addition, the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.353) states that from August 1 through August 15, there are no mandatory area restrictions to regular periods, except that if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is closed per the one-percent rule, regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet areas 3 and 4. The Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery closes no later than August 15, unless closed by emergency order (EO) after July 31, if the department determines that less than one percent of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest has been taken per fishing period for two consecutive fishing periods; from August 11 through August 15, the fishery is open for regular fishing periods only (5 AAC 21.310(b)(2)(C)(iii)).

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Susitna River sockeye salmon were found to be a stock of yield concern at the 2008 UCI board meeting. An action plan was developed that identified restrictions to both the Northern District set gillnet and Central District drift gillnet fisheries in order to conserve northern bound sockeye salmon and to pass coho salmon through the Central District. Additional regulations were incorporated into the *Central District Drift Gillnet and Northern District Salmon Management Plans* in the 2011 and 2014 board meetings.

In 2014, drift gillnet fishing was restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4 beginning on August 11 in compliance with the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* based on the new drift gillnet one-percent regulation passed at the 2014 board meeting. Sockeye salmon

harvest in the drift gillnet fishery on August 4 and August 7 were both less than one percent of the seasons total sockeye salmon harvest. Therefore, the drift gillnet fishery was restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4.

In 2015, drift gillnetting occurred pursuant to the management plan in all of the Central District on all Monday and Thursday regular fishing periods in August through August 13. In addition, two additional 12-hour fishing periods were provided in August in all of the Central District; those occurring on Saturday, August 1, and Saturday, August 8.

The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

In 2014 and 2015, the sockeye salmon SEGs for Judd, Chelatna, and Larson lakes were met or exceeded four times and not achieved two times. The Fish Creek sockeye salmon SEG was met in 2014 and exceeded in 2015.

The Little Susitna River coho salmon SEG was exceeded in 2014 and was met in 2015. The Fish Creek coho salmon SEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. McRoberts Creek (in the Jim Creek drainage) coho salmon SEG was not met in 2014, but was met in 2015.

**PROPOSED BY:** United Cook Inlet Drift Association

**ACR 14** – Increase the amount of time and area allowed for fishing under the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.353).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** This agenda change request would increase fishing area options and allow commercial fishing with drift gillnets to occur in Drift Gillnet Area 1 from July 9–15 and in Drift Gillnet Area 1 and/or Drift Gillnet Area 2 from July 16–31.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** The *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* 5 AAC 21.353 was most recently modified at the 2014 board meeting in Anchorage. Within this plan are two time periods in July that provide the department with specific instructions on management of the drift gillnet fishery.

First, from July 9–15 fishing during the two regular (Monday/Thursday) fishing periods are to be restricted to Drift Gillnet Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections. For Kenai River sockeye salmon runs projected to exceed 2.3 million fish, one additional 12-hour fishing period during this time may be opened in Drift Gillnet Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections. Finally, all additional fishing time during this time period is allowed only in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections.

From July 16–31, management of the drift gillnet fishery is tied to the size of the sockeye salmon run returning to the Kenai River.

- (1) At run strengths less than 2.3 million sockeye salmon, fishing during all regular 12-hour fishing periods is restricted to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections.
- (2) At run strengths of 2.3 million to 4.6 million fish, fishing during one regular 12-hour fishing period per week is restricted to one or more of four areas that include Drift Area 1, Expanded Kenai Section, Expanded Kasilof Section, and Anchor Point Section. The remaining 12-hour regular fishing period and all additional fishing time is restricted to one of three areas that include the Expanded Kenai Section, Expanded Kasilof Section, and Anchor Point Section.
- (3) At run strengths greater than 4.6 million fish, one regular 12-hour fishing period per week and all additional fishing time beyond regular fishing periods is restricted to the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections.

Susitna River sockeye salmon were found to be a stock of yield concern at the 2008 UCI board meeting. An action plan was developed that identified restrictions to both the Northern District set gillnet and Central District drift gillnet fisheries in order to conserve northern bound sockeye salmon and to pass coho salmon through the Central District. Additional regulations were incorporated into the *Central District Drift Gillnet and Northern District Salmon Management Plans* in the 2011 and 2014 board meetings.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** In 2014, commercial fishing with drift gillnets was opened for eight periods districtwide, five periods in Drift Gillnet Area 1, and 15 periods in the Expanded Corridor. This compared to 10 periods districtwide, 4four periods in Drift Gillnet Area 1, and 15 periods in the Expanded Corridor in 2015.

The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon SEG, OEG, and inriver goals were met or exceeded in 2014 and 2015. In addition, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon BEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. The Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG has been met since the plan was modified in 2014, but all Upper Cook Inlet fisheries harvesting Kenai River late-run king salmon were restricted in an effort to achieve the SEG. The department has emergency order authority to manage these fisheries inseason. The board met in February 2014 to consider proposals and discuss issues related to fisheries in UCI.

In 2014 and 2015, the sockeye salmon SEGs for Judd, Chelatna, and Larson lakes were met or exceeded four times and not achieved two times. The Fish Creek sockeye salmon SEG was met in 2014 and exceeded in 2015.

The Little Susitna River coho salmon SEG was exceeded in 2014 and was met in 2015. The Fish Creek coho salmon SEG was exceeded in 2014 and 2015. McRoberts Creek (in the Jim Creek drainage) coho salmon SEG was not met in 2014, but was met in 2015.

**PROPOSED BY:** United Cook Inlet Drift Association

**ACR 15** –Reduce the Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon harvest percentage triggers when the preseason abundance index (AI) is 1.95 or greater (5 AAC 29.090).

**WHAT THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST SEEKS TO CHANGE:** In years of high abundance of non-Alaska hatchery-produced (treaty) king salmon (AI 1.95 or greater), percentage triggers of Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon, found in 5 AAC 29.090 (d)(1)(D), would be reduced. This would allow troll fishermen additional access to spring troll areas in years when the AI is 1.95 or greater.

**PRESENT SITUATION:** The spring salmon troll fisheries are managed to target Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon (5 AAC 29.090). The management plan has five tiers that allow varying levels of treaty king salmon harvest depending on the percentage of Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon in the harvest of each spring troll area. In general, as the harvest percentage of Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon in an area increases, the harvest limit of treaty king salmon increases. When the harvest limit of treaty king salmon is reached for an area, it is closed. The treaty king salmon harvest includes hatchery-produced king salmon from outside Alaska and wild king salmon.

**STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST:**

- a) **Is there a fishery conservation purpose or reason?** No.
- b) **Does the agenda change request correct an error in regulation?** No.
- c) **Does the agenda change request address an effect of a regulation on a fishery that was unforeseen when that regulation was adopted?** No.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The department has taken management measures in the subsistence, commercial, and sport fisheries to reduce the harvest of Alaska wild king salmon.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Trollers Association