

PROPOSAL 173 - 5 AAC 01.716. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses. Require the board to address habitat, conservation, and subsistence priority when considering regulations and policies, as follows:

5 AAC 01.176

...

(d) In Southeastern Alaska, the board must always assess the impact that past and current management actions for wild and hatchery salmon have had on each community's ability to meet cultural and traditional subsistence uses. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) must specifically address habitat, conservation, and subsistence priority obligations in their regulations and policies for commercial, sport, personal use, and hatchery programs. When the board considers regulations and policies that might compromise customary and traditional subsistence uses the affected communities shall be consulted. The board shall use the traditional use areas outlined in Goldschmidt and Haas (1946) to determine the communities they are obligated to consult with.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The board is obligated to sustain wild salmon habitats and stocks and provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses of those wild stocks (i.e., AS 16.05.258 (a) and 5 AAC 39.220). The board has not effectively addressed these wild salmon habitat, conservation, and subsistence priority obligations when promulgating regulations that allow other users to harvest and release wild and hatchery salmon. As a result, many communities are not meeting their cultural and traditional subsistence needs for fish because too many are being caught by other users and wild fish are being supplanted by hatchery release.

PROPOSED BY: Kootznoowoo Corp. Inc.

(HQ-F14-060)

PROPOSAL 174 - 5 AAC XX.XXX. New Section. Establish a Taku River king salmon management plan, as follows:

Create a management plan in regulation that provides that if the pre-season Taku River king salmon terminal run forecast (available each year in December) is less than the mid-point of the inriver escapement goal range (27,500 fish), the troll fishery in District 14 is closed to taking king salmon for the spring fishery (April 15–June 30), and the sport king salmon bag limit in commercial fishing District 11, District 14, and District 12 north of the latitude of Point Couverden, is reduced to one fish from April 15–June 15.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Taku River is home to Southeast Alaska's largest and most important king salmon stock, and it is rapidly declining. There is no management plan governing the catch of Taku River kings, even though most of the sport catch and all of the commercial troll catch of Taku-bound kings occurs before the in-river escapement can be estimated. The escapement goal range is 19,000–36,000 fish. The sport fishery occurs within a few miles of the river and the commercial troll catch occurs many miles away in Icy Strait and other northern inside waters. To provide some degree of protection to this important run, a management trigger needs to be established for determining the viability of

having a fishery on this stock during years of expected low abundance, especially for the troll fishery which is the first harvester and by far the major harvester of the Taku stock. The troll catch of Taku king salmon is usually two to six times the sport catch of Taku king salmon, and easily exceeds the sport and gill net catch combined in poor years.

This proposal cannot be expected to be the cure-all for the Taku king salmon stock status, but it is a step in the right direction during poor runs. The 2013 Taku king run did not meet the lower end of the escapement range, and the 2014 pre-season forecast is for another weak run. Sport catches of wild king salmon in the Juneau area have declined in the last several years. If poor runs continue and nothing is done to reduce the harvest in poor years, the stock will continue to decline. This stock has supported generations of sport and commercial fisheries, and it a travesty to watch it decline without attempting to right the ship.

The District 14 spring troll fishery has been justified in the past as a king salmon hatchery access fishery even though there is no king salmon hatchery within dozens of miles of the fishery, and even though far more wild kings are caught than hatchery fish. The spring fishery morphed into a regular spring troll fishery with few regulations or controls, and is now a potential problem for intercepting wild Southeast king salmon returns during years of low abundance.

The language of the proposal would still allow trolling for chum salmon in Icy Strait in the spring. Only the Chinook fishery is proposed to be closed during poor runs.

The mid-point of the escapement range is a suggested starting point for discussion about when this plan commences. A point higher in the range than the midpoint can be justified as well.

PROPOSED BY: Territorial Sportsmen Inc. (HQ-F14-036)

PROPOSAL 175 - 5 AAC 33.364. Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan. Evaluate potential changes to enhanced salmon allocations, as follows:

It is recommended that a task force be set up by the Board of Fish to revisit the current allocation plans effectiveness since inception and recommend any changes to the Board of Fish. This would allow for all gear groups and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to voice concerns over the current plan and allow for all changes that have occurred over time to be accounted for in any recommendations that are made to the board.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Over the past 20 years changes in the Southeast Alaska fishing industry; including fleet composition (numbers of permits for different net gear types), differences in market conditions, new production areas, new fisheries, and changes in treaty agreements to name a few show that the Board of Fish should revisit the *Southeast Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan*. This is a plan

that over time should be reviewed and adjusted on a set schedule to reflect the ever evolving salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska.

PROPOSED BY: Donald Churchill

(EF-C14-182)

PROPOSAL 176 - 5 AAC 33.364. Southeastern Alaska Area Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan. Establish new enhanced salmon allocations by gear type, as follows:

We propose that the board direct the Northern Regional Planning Teams (RTP), the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, Inc. (NSRAA) and Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC) boards to develop a detailed harvest management plan. We anticipate that the plan would:

- 1) Be modified annually based on the:
 - a. results of the previous year;
 - b. forecast returns of each species of enhanced salmon at each release site
 - c. expected prices.
- 2) Include target harvest levels for each gear group for each species of significance by release site.
- 3) Show a means by which half of the troll imbalance-which is currently at 10% (based on 17% share during the 2009–2013 period) will be eliminated to make the troll share during the 2015–2019 period at least 22%, with the anticipation that the remaining imbalance be eliminated in the following five year period.
- 4) Be initially submitted to the board no later than the last board meeting of the 2016–17 cycle with updates to follow annually

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Trollers have remained well below their allocation under the Southeast Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan (5 AAC 33.364) for many years. These allocation ranges were established to ensure a "fair and reasonable distribution of the harvest of salmon from enhancement projects among the seine, troll and gillnet commercial fisheries." At least with regard to the troll fleet, the actual harvest has persistently fallen well short of the fair share of 27–32% provided.

It is necessary that the NSRAA board, DIPAC board and Northern RTP take a deliberate approach to craft a future harvest plan that closes the allocation imbalance over a reasonable period of time using the tools set forth in Board of Fish (board) Findings 94-148FB Guiding Principle #13.

Furthermore, in Findings 94-11, the Board of Fisheries agreed with the consensus recommendation of the State Allocation Task Force that when the value of a gear group's harvest over a trailing five year period has been outside of this distribution for three consecutive years, the first course of action is to make an adjustment to access terminal harvest area fisheries in

order to achieve the board-prescribed balance. The second course of action to remedy an allocation imbalance under Board of Fisheries Findings 94-11 is the additional production of enhanced salmon to benefit the gear group(s) below allocation.

Over the past two decades that the trollers have been below their allocation share, the existing Northern RPT & hatchery board system has failed to develop a successful solution to solve the imbalance. We know that it is possible for hatchery boards to develop well-balanced harvest plans since SSRAA manages to do so.

PROPOSED BY: Chum Trollers Assoc. (EF-C14-171)

PROPOSAL 177 - 5 AAC 33.385. Mist Cove Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 40.042. Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas. Close common property commercial salmon fishery in a portion of Mist Cove Special Harvest Area to allow hatchery operations, as follows:

Mist Cove Special Harvest Area (SHA) shall remain open to sport salmon fishing, and to commercial trolling during the summer troll fishery, except for an area of Mist Cove SHA as follows: south of a line at 56° 31.07' N. lat., 134° 40.20' W. long., to a point at 56° 31.07' N. lat., 134° 40.12' W. long. shall be closed to common property fishing.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA), in consultation with Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), closes a very small portion of its SHA to common property fishing each year via emergency order in order to provide safety to staff, and protect floats, barrier nets, net pens, and other infrastructure. In addition, the closure provides an area for protection of coho for economic harvest. NSRAA, in consultation with ADF&G, would like to codify this in regulation.

PROPOSED BY: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (HQ-F14-009)

PROPOSAL 178 - 5 AAC 33.385. Mist Cove Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 40.042. Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas. Close common property commercial salmon fishery in a portion of Mist Cove Special Harvest Area to allow hatchery operations, as follows:

Mist Cove Special Harvest Area (SHA) shall remain open to sport salmon fishing, and to commercial trolling during the summer troll fishery, except for an area of Mist Cove SHA as follows: south if a line at 56° 31.07' N. lat., 134° 40.20' W. long., to a point at 56° 31.07' N. lat., 134° 40.12' W. long., shall be closed to common property fishing.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA), in consultation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), closes a very small portion of its SHA to common property fishing

each year, via emergency order in order to provide safety to staff, and protect floats, barrier nets, net pens, and other infrastructure. In addition, the closure provides an area for protection of coho for economic harvest. NSRAA in consultation with ADF&G would like to codify this in regulation.

PROPOSED BY: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (HQ-F14-025)

PROPOSAL 179 - 5 AAC 33.374. District 12: Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 40.042. Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas. Close common property commercial salmon fishery in a portion of Kasnyku Bay Special Harvest Area to allow hatchery operations, as follows:

Kasnyku Bay Special Harvest Area (SHA) shall remain open to sport salmon fishing, and to commercial trolling during the summer troll fishery, except for a small portion of the SHA north and west of a line between a point of 57° 13.165' N. lat., 134° 51.859' W. long., and a point of 57° 13.079' N. lat., 134° 52.018' W. long., and the waters north of a line from 57° 13.051' N. lat., 134° 52.238' W. long., and a point of 57° 13.063' N. lat., 134° 52.202' W. long.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA), in consultation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), closes a very small portion of its Kasnyku SHA to common property fishing each year. The commercial closure is via emergency order, while the sport closure has been done with posted ADF&G sport fish closure signs. NSRAA closes this area in order to provide safety to staff, and protect floats, barrier nets, net pens, and other infrastructure. In addition, the closure provides an area for protection of coho, Chinook, and chum salmon for broodstock purposes and for economic harvest. NSRAA, in consultation with ADF&G, would like to codify this in regulation.

PROPOSED BY: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (HQ-F14-010)

PROPOSAL 180 - 5 AAC 33.374. District 12: Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 40.042. Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Areas. Close common property commercial salmon fishery in a portion of Kasnyku Bay Special Harvest Area to allow hatchery operations, as follows:

Kasnyku Bay Special Harvest Area (SHA) shall remain open to sport salmon fishing, and to commercial trolling during the summer troll fishery, except a small portion of the SHA north and west of a line between a point at 57° 13.165' N. lat., 134° 51.859' W. long., and a point at 57° 13.051' N. lat., 134° 52.238' W. long., and a point 57° 13.063' N. lat., 134° 52.202' W. long., shall be closed to common property fishing.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA), in consultation with ADF&G, closes a very small portion of its Kasnyku SHA to common property fishing each year. The commercial closure is via emergency order, while the sport closure has been done with posted ADF&G sport fish closure signs. NSRAA closes this area in order to provide an area for protection of coho, Chinook, and chum salmon for broodstock purposes and for economic harvest. NRSAA, in consultation with ADF&G, would like to codify this in regulation

PROPOSED BY: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (HQ-F14-026)

PROPOSAL 181 - 5 AAC 40.XXX. District 6: Neck Lake Special Harvest Area. Establish a Neck Lake Special Harvest Area, as follows:

5 AAC 40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

5 AAC 40.XXX. District 6: Neck Lake Special Harvest Area. (a) There is established a Neck Lake Special Harvest Area for the Southern Southeast Aquaculture Association harvest of hatchery salmon returns to the Neck Lake remote release site, consisting of the waters of Whale Pass north and west of a line from 56° 05.55' N. latitude, 133°07.30' W. longitude, to 56°05.82' N. latitude, 133°06.58' W. longitude.

(b) A hatchery permit holder harvesting salmon within the special harvest area is exempt from the provisions of 5 AAC 33.310. The open fishing season and area for the hatchery permit holder is from June 15 through August 31 in those waters of the Neck Creek upstream of the beginning of the fish pass. Additional fishing periods and area may be established by emergency order.

(c) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 33.330, legal gear for the hatchery permit holder in the special harvest area is a weir, dip nets, or beach seines. Additional gear may be established by emergency order.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Cost recovery on Neck Lake remote-released hatchery salmon by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association has been conducted annually by emergency order since 1998. The project is successful and is expected to occur annually in the future. Establishing a Neck Lake Special Harvest Area with harvest parameters will eliminate the need to issue an emergency order every year.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-086)

PROPOSAL 182 - 5 AAC 33.376. District 13: Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Modify fishing ratios and sunset date in the Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan, as follows:

5 AAC 33.376. District 13: Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan (a) The intent of this management plan is to distribute the harvest of hatchery-produced salmon in the area described in (b) of this section between the purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll fleets.

(b) The department, in consultation with the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA), shall open and close, by emergency order, fishing seasons and periods to manage the waters of Deep Inlet, Aleutkina Bay, and contiguous waters south of a line from a point west of Pirates Cove at 56_ 59.35' N. lat., 135_ 22.63' W. long., to the westernmost tip of Long Island, to the easternmost tip of Long Island, to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island, to the westernmost tip of Error Island, to the westernmost tip of Berry Island, to the southernmost tip of Berry Island, to the westernmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group, to the easternmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group, to the westernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57_ 00.30' N. lat., 135_ 17.67' W. long., to a point on the southern side of the unnamed island at 57_ 00.08' N. lat., 135_ 16.78' W. long., and then to a point on the Baranof Island shore at 56_ 59.93' N. lat., 135_ 16.53' W. long., as follows:

(1) salmon may be taken by seines and drift gillnets only during periods established by emergency order as follows:

(A) openings for seines and gillnets must be rotated between net gear groups; the department, in consultation with NSRAA, shall close fishing between openings;

(B) the time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings is two to one, except that beginning with the first emergency order of the XXX season through the last emergency order of the XXX season[2012 SEASON THROUGH THE LAST EMERGENCY ORDER OF THE 2014 SEASON], the time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings is XXX TO XXX [ONE TO ONE] after the third Sunday in June;

(2) salmon may be taken by troll gear when the waters described in this subsection are closed to commercial net gear;

(3) the commissioner shall close the seasons in the waters described in this subsection to trolling during hatchery cost recovery periods;

(4) before July 1, in order to protect local sockeye salmon stocks, the commissioner may, by emergency order, close the fishing season and immediately reopen the fishing season during which the minimum mesh size of a gillnet in the drift gillnet fishery is six inches.

(c) A drift gillnet operated in the terminal harvest area may not exceed 200 fathoms in length.

(d) The waters described in (b) of this section, west of 135_ 20.75' W. long., will be closed to purse seine and drift gillnet gear beginning with the first emergency order of the season through the third Saturday in June.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Joint Southeast Regional Planning team (JSERPT) has submitted this placeholder proposal as a way for the board to address imbalances in the enhanced salmon allocation management plan in Southeast Alaska (5 AAC 33.364). The current regulation was a proposal submitted by the JSERPT last board cycle and will sunset in 2014. The JSERPT will be considering recommendations to the board regarding this new proposal and other enhanced salmon allocation proposals at its fall 2014 meeting.

PROPOSED BY: Joint Southeast Regional Planning Team (EF-C14-172)

PROPOSAL 183 - 5 AAC 33.376. District 13: Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Modify commercial salmon fishery purse seine and drift gillnet fishing time ratios in the Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area, as follows:

Proposed language:

(B) the time ratio for gillnet to seine time is two to one, except that beginning with the first emergency order of the 2015 season through the last emergency order of the last year in the S.E. Alaska finfish Board of Fisheries cycle, the time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings is one to one after the third Sunday in June through statistical week 30. Commencing statistical week 31, gillnet to seine time will be two to one, respectively. If preliminary 2015 season S.E. Enhanced Allocation numbers indicate the seine fleet will be within their range (44% - 49%) for enhanced salmon based on the 5 year rolling average, the following season (2016) the gillnet to seine ratio will be 2-1, respectively from the first emergency order to the last of that season. If the following year (2016) brings the five year rolling average of the seine fleet below their range, the gillnet to seine ratio shall be 1-1 from the third Sunday in June through statistical 30, and 2-1 starting statistical week 31 through the end of the season. The latest preliminary allocation numbers as determined by NSRAA data analysis and verified by ADF&G from the previous season will be used to determine the following year rotation schedule. This section will sunset at the end of the 2015 board cycle. [2012 SEASON THROUGH THE LAST EMERGENCY ORDER OF THE 2014 SEASON, THE TIME RATIO FOR GILLNET OPENINGS TO SEINE OPENINGS IS ONE TO ONE AFTER THE THIRD SUNDAY IN JUNE;]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The seine and driftnet fleets, as part of an overarching agreement, have determined that a change in rotation access is appropriate for the coming board cycle.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and Southeast Alaska Seiners
(EF-C14-162)

PROPOSAL 184 - 5 AAC 33.377. District 2: Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Open Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area to commercial salmon fishing with troll gear, as follows:

5 AAC 33.337. DISTRICT 2: KENDRICK BAY TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The management plan in this section allows for the harvest of hatchery produced chum salmon in Kendrick Bay by purse seine and troll fleets.

(b).....and set the fishing times for the seine and troll fleets concurrently as follows: salmon may be taken by seine and troll only during periods established by emergency order.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? All of Southern SE Regional Aquaculture's (SSRAA's) special harvest areas (SHA) including Neets Bay, Anita Bay, and Nakat Inlet, are generally open to troll gear whenever they are open for common property harvest by any gear type except for the Kendrick Bay SHA. This is stated specifically in the regulations for Anita Bay (5 AAC 33.383) and Nakat Inlet (5 AAC 33.372) and has been done as a common practice in Neets Bay (5 AAC 33.370) except in those instances where there

is a specific rotation that includes troll as part of that rotation or opens a specific areas of Neets Bay concurrently to troll with a net gear rotation elsewhere in the SHA. The SSRAA Board proposes opening the Kendrick Bay SHA to troll gear whenever the SHA is otherwise open to seine.

While troll gear does not compete effectively with seine gear there may be instances where trollers find some meaningful use of the Kendrick SHA. These would include trolling in the outer portion of McLean Arm which is adjacent to a spring access chinook fishery — particularly during periods of bad weather. It is also possible, though not likely, that trollers could access chum salmon in the SHA in the event openings for seine were not well attended. Trollers also find safe anchorage in the SHA during periods of bad weather and would simply like to troll to and from that anchorage. And, the SSRAA Board, recognizing a long-term imbalance in the allocation of enhanced fish, would like to make the inclusion of troll gear consistent for all of its SHA's.

PROPOSED BY: John Burke for SSRAA Board of Directors (EF-C14-036)

PROPOSAL 185 - 5 AAC 33.383. District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Change fishing ratios and sunset date in the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan, as follows:

5 AAC 33.383. District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan (a)
The Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area consists of the waters of Anita Bay south and west of a line from the tip of Anita Point to 56_ 14.26' N. lat., 132_ 23.92' W. long.

(b) The commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, fishing seasons and periods to manage the common property fisheries to harvest excess salmon returning to the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area. The Terminal Harvest Area will be opened and closed under this subsection to the harvest of salmon as follows:

(1) The waters within one-quarter mile of the northern shoreline of Anita Bay west of a line from 56_ 12.31' N. lat., 132_ 26.22' W. long. to 56_ 12.06' N. lat., 132_ 26.22' W. long., and east of a line from 56_ 11.96' N. lat., 132_ 29.58' W. long. to 56_ 11.73' N. lat., 132_ 29.36' W. long., will be open from June 15 through July 10;

(2) The waters south and west of the waters specified in (1) of the subsection, will be closed as follows:

(A) from June 15 through June 25, the waters of the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area that are west of 132_ 26.22' W. long. will be closed to the harvest of salmon;

(B) from June 26 through July 1, the waters of the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area that are west of 132_ 26.98' W. long. will be closed to the harvest of salmon;

(C) from July 2 through July 10, the waters of the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area that are west of 132_ 28.00' W. long. will be closed to the harvest of salmon

(3) the waters within the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest not described in (1) and (2) of this subsection will be open for the entire fishing season.

(c) This management plan distributes the harvest of hatchery-produced king, coho, and chum salmon among the purse seine, troll, and gillnet fisheries when there are excess fish not being harvested by the hatchery operator. (

d) The department shall manage the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area from May 1 through November 10 to distribute the harvest of excess hatchery-produced king, coho, and chum salmon as follows:

(1) salmon may taken by troll gear at any time;

(2) salmon may be taken by seines and drift gillnets only during periods established by emergency order;

(3) in establishing emergency order season openings for the seine and drift gillnet fisheries, the department shall rotate openings between these gear groups and shall provide for a time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings of two to one; however, if approximately equal numbers of salmon are not being harvested by the two gear groups, the ratio and timing of openings may be altered, and beginning with the first emergency order of the **XXX season through the last emergency order of the XXX season**[2012 SEASON THROUGH THE LAST EMERGENCY ORDER OF THE 2014 SEASON], the time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings is **XXX to XXX** [ONE TO ONE].

(e) A drift gillnet operated in the terminal harvest area may not exceed 200 fathoms in length.

(f) Salmon may be taken in the terminal harvest area under sport and personal use fishing regulations at any time. A personal use permit issued under [5 AAC 77.682](#) for the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area shall include the following conditions:

(1) salmon may be taken for personal use only by drift gillnet;

(2) a drift gillnet operated for personal use may not exceed 50 fathoms in length;

(3) the annual bag and possession limit for personal use is 25 salmon.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Joint Southeast Regional Planning team (JSERPT) has submitted this placeholder proposal as a way for the board to address imbalances in the enhanced salmon allocation management plan in Southeast Alaska (5 AAC 33.364). The current regulation was a proposal submitted by the JSERPT last board cycle and will sunset in 2014. The JSERPT will be considering recommendations to the board regarding this new proposal and other enhanced salmon allocation proposals at its fall 2014 meeting.

PROPOSED BY: Joint Southeast Regional Planning Team (EF-C14-170)

PROPOSAL 186 - 5 AAC 33.383. District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Modify commercial salmon fishery purse seine and drift gillnet fishing time ratios in the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area, as follows:

Proposed language:

(d) The department shall manage the Anita Bay terminal harvest area (THA) from May 1 through November 10 to distribute the harvest of excess hatchery-produced king, coho, and chum salmon as follows:

(3) in establishing emergency order season openings for the seine and drift gillnet fisheries, the department shall rotate openings between these gear groups and shall provide

for a time ratio for gillnet openings to seine openings of two to one, **respectively**; however, **the ratio and timing of openings may be altered, beginning with the first emergency order of the 2015 season through statistical week 30, the time ratio for gillnet opening to seine openings is 1-1. Commencing statistical week 31, the time ratio gillnet openings to seine openings is 2-1. If preliminary numbers indicate the seine fleet will in all likelihood be within their enhanced allocation range for one year on a 5 year rolling average, the following year the drift gillnet to seine ratio will be 2-1 from the first emergency order opening through the final of the season. If the following year brings the seine fleet below their allocation range for 1 year on a 5 year rolling average, the gillnet to seine ratio will be 1-1 from the first emergency order of the season through statistical week 30, and starting with statistical week 31 gillnet to seine ratio of 2-1 until the end of August, when the season will return to the normal 24 hour seven day a week all gear groups schedule. The latest NSRAA preliminary numbers, verified by ADF&G from the previous season will be used to determine the following season's rotation schedule. This section will sunset at the end of the 2015 board cycle.** [IF APPROXIMATELY EQUAL NUMBERS OF SALMON ARE NOT BEING HARVESTED BY THE TWO GEAR GROUPS, THE RATIO AND TIMING OF OPENINGS MAY BE ALTERED, AND BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST EMERGENCY ORDER OF THE 2012 SEASON THROUGH THE LAST EMERGENCY ORDER OF THE 2014 SEASON, THE TIME RATIO FOR GILLNET OPENINGS TO SEINE OPENINGS IS ONE TO ONE.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Anita Bay THA net rotations. The seiners and gillnetters want to change the fishing time for the next cycle to accommodate each other in a cooperative, overall agreement on allocative issues. This is a joint proposal by United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and Southeast Alaska Seinners.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and Southeast Alaska Seinners
(EF-C14-161)

PROPOSAL 187 - 5 AAC 33.387. District 9: Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan. Allow commercial salmon drift gillnet gear in Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area, as follows:

Proposed language:

(d) the management plan in this section distributes the harvest of hatchery-produced chum salmon among the purse seine, troll, **and drift gillnet fisheries** when there are excess fish not being harvested by the hatchery operator.

(e) The department shall manage the Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area to distribute the harvest of excess hatchery-produced chum salmon as follows:

(1) the gear group that is **farthest below** [FURTHEST FROM] that gear group's allocation of enhanced salmon will begin with the first rotation.

(2) purse seine openings will be limited to a maximum of two fishing days per week in the terminal harvest area in order to harvest surplus of chum salmon;

(3) troll openings will be limited to a maximum of five fishing days per week in the terminal harvest area in order to harvest surplus chum salmon;

(4) drift gillnet openings will be limited to a maximum of two fishing days per week in the terminal harvest area in order to harvest a surplus of chum salmon.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Include drift gillnet in Southeast Cove terminal harvest area management plan as a tool to facilitate corrections to enhanced allocation imbalances that may occur in the future. The following management plan includes days and time but the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association board will determine which groups should fish if a fishery is developed. It may be a case where one or possibly even two gear groups do not fish in the area for an entire year if there is only trolling and cost recovery. We recognize this. We are simply recognizing the drift gillnet fleets potential and variable opportunity as we would any groups opportunity as defined by the enhanced salmon allocation plan.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and Southeast Alaska Seiners
(EF-C14-164)

PROPOSAL 188 - 5 AAC 33.387. District 9: Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan. Modify commercial seine and troll fishing schedules in Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area, as follows:

(e) The department shall manage the Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area to distribute the harvest of excess hatchery produced chum salmon as follows:

[(1) THE GEAR GROUP THAT IS FURTHEST FROM THAT GEAR GROUP'S ALLOCATION OF ENHANCED SALMON WILL BEGIN WITH THE FIRST ROTATION;

(2) PURSE SEINE OPENINGS WILL BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF TWO FISHING DAYS PER WEEK IN THE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA IN ORDER TO HARVEST SURPLUS CHUM SALMON;

(3) TROLL OPENINGS WILL BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF FIVE FISHING DAYS PER WEEK IN THE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA IN ORDER TO HARVEST SURPLUS CHUM SALMON.]

(1) Seining may be allowed by emergency order from the third Sunday in June through July 8 and from July 31 through the first Saturday in August.

(2) Trolling may be allowed by emergency order from July 9 through July 30.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In order to achieve harvest levels sufficient to make substantial progress towards reducing the allocation imbalance, trollers need a sufficient density of fish over a large enough area to allow the fleet to work without interfering with one another. A regular seine rotation would prevent the buildup to fish required for this to happen. Rather than two days per week for seiners and five day for trollers, we propose that beginning with 2017, the troll days be grouped in a single block to allow this build up to occur.

Trollers have remained well below their allocation under *The Southeast Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.364) for many years. These allocation ranges were

established to ensure a “fair and reasonable distribution of the harvest of salmon from enhancement projects among the seine, troll and gillnet commercial fisheries.” At least with regard to the troll fleet, the actual harvest has fallen well short of the fair share of 27-32% provided.

Furthermore, in Findings 94-11, the Board of Fisheries agreed with the consensus recommendation of the State Allocation Task Force that when the value of a gear group’s harvest over a trailing five year period has been outside of this distribution for three consecutive years, the first course of action is to make an adjustment to access of terminal harvest area fisheries in order to achieve the board prescribed balance. This trigger has been met for nearly two decades so additional troll access in this terminal harvest area and others is clearly due.

The second course of action to remedy an allocation imbalance under Board of Fisheries Findings 94-11 is the additional production of enhanced salmon to benefit the gear group(s) below allocation. The Southeast Cove release has been recently increased to approximately double previous numbers, so many of the returning adults will be new production.

PROPOSED BY: Chum Trollers Association (HQ-F14-059)

PROPOSAL 189 - 5 AAC 33.374. District 12: Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan. Remove reference to 5 AAC 33.366 *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans* and clarify language regarding fishing openings, as follows:

5 AAC 33.374(c)(2) is amended to read:

(c) From April 15 through June 30, chum and king salmon may be taken by troll and purse seine gear as follows:

...
(2) if **Sunday** [WEEKLY] seine openings or midweek openings [SCHEDULED UNDER 5 AAC 33.366] do not occur, in order to achieve broodstock and cost recovery goals, the troll fishery for the harvest of chum salmon will be closed; if more than seven days remain before the July 1 general summer troll **fishery** [SEASON] opening, troll fisheries for king salmon may continue; however, chum salmon caught must be released immediately and may not be retained or sold;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The regulation incorrectly cites weekly openings and mid-week openings found under 5AAC 33.366 *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans*. The *Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan* at 5 AAC 33.374 is independent of the *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans*, and 5AAC 33.366 should not be referenced. Seine openings under 5 AAC 33.374. *Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan* occurs on Sunday or during mid-week, and are not referred to as weekly openings.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-085)

PROPOSAL 190 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine fishery management plan.
Modify accounting of commercial sockeye salmon purse seine harvest limit in Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area, as follows:

Proposed language:

(a) During July, the department may allow the operation of purse seines in District 12 north of Point Marsden to harvest pink salmon migrating northward in Chatham Strait only as follows:

(2) The department shall close the seine fishery in District 12 north of Point Marsden during July after 15,000 wild sockeye salmon are taken; hatchery-produced sockeye salmon will not count against the 15,000 sockeye salmon harvest limit; all wild sockeye salmon harvested by seine vessels that the department identifies as fishing north of Point Marsden **in District 12** during any July fishing period when other areas are **concurrently open, [CONCURRENTLY]** **and for the 2015 board cycle, the first 2,000 wild sockeye salmon taken during the normal full sustainable harvest area (SHA) common property seine fishery openings at Amalga SHA, in District 11,** will be counted against the 15,000 sockeye salmon harvest limit under this paragraph; during the openings, the department will use aerial flyovers, on-the-ground sampling and interviews to estimate the sockeye salmon harvest north of Point Marsden.

In the event of reduced area in Amalga as happened July 18, 2013, this will already have achieved the allocative and conservation effect, so only normal SHA Amalga openings will count towards the sockeye cap.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In 2012 a purse seine fishery was started at DIPAC's Amalga Harbor SHA to harvest returning chums in excess of cost recovery and broodstock needs. In prosecution of this fishery, in both 2012 and 2013, incidental sockeyes were also harvested. A relatively high percentage of these sockeye were enhanced. In order to blend the allocative as well as the potential conservation requirements of this fishery, the first 2000 wild sockeye incidentals harvested at Amalga SHA in the common property seine harvest will be counted against the 15,000 wild sockeye cap outlined in this regulation when the normal area is open. When there is an area restriction, such as happened July 18, 2013, there will be no count of the sockeye against the 15,000 Hawk Inlet cap. This is to replace any area restrictions for allocation and conservation. We support the current time and area being fished in the Amalga SHA.

This is a joint proposal by Southeast Alaska Seiners and United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and Southeast Alaska Seiners

(EF-C14-160)

PROPOSAL 191 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine fishery management plan. Modify accounting of commercial sockeye salmon purse seine harvest limit in Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area, as follows:

(a) During July, the department may allow the operation of purse seines in District 12 north of Point Marsden to harvest pink salmon migrating northward in Chatham Strait only as follows:

(2) the department shall close the seine fishery in District 12 north of Point Marsden during July after 15,000 wild sockeye salmon are taken; hatchery produced sockeye salmon will not count against the 15,000 sockeye salmon harvest limit; all wild sockeye salmon harvested by seine vessels that the department identifies as fishing north of Point Marsden in District 12 during any July fishing period when other areas are concurrently open, **and all wild sockeye salmon taken during the common property seine fishery at Amalga Harbor SHA, in District 11**, will be counted against the 15,000 sockeye salmon harvest limit under this paragraph; during the openings, the department will use aerial flyovers, on-the-ground sampling and interviews to estimate the sockeye salmon harvest north of Point Marsden.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? A purse seine fishery has been conducted in the Amalga Harbor special harvest area (SHA) for the years of 2012 and 2013 to harvest hatchery chum that exceed Douglas Island Pink and Chum's (DIPAC's) needs for cost recovery and broodstock. Although this fishery is conducted in a SHA there is still an incidental catch of wildstock fish including sockeye caught during the seine openings. Sampling from DIPAC has shown that the sockeye caught are composed of both wild stock and enhanced origins. To account for continued harvest of these mixed stock sockeye salmon by the seine fishery in the Amalga Harbor SHA all wild stock sockeye components of the catch in the Amalga SHA will count against the 15,000 wild sockeye cap outlined in the current regulations.

PROPOSED BY: Ryan Cook (EF-C14-183)

PROPOSAL 192 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine fishery management plan. In Districts 12 and 14 require reporting of commercially caught sockeye salmon that are not sold, as follows:

5 AAC 33.366 Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans needs to be modified to include:

(c) In District 12 and District 14, commercial purse seine fishermen shall report on an Alaska Department of Fish and Game fish ticket, at the time of delivery of the commercial catch, the number of sockeye salmon retained from commercial catch but not sold. For the purposes of this subsection, "delivery: means the offloading of the finfish for sale or for transport to a buyer for sale later.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In recent years there have been concerns in meeting conservation and subsistence priority obligations for sockeye salmon returning to lakes and streams in the Chatham Strait Area. To effectively manage for

escapement and subsistence needs, there needs to be an accurate reporting on fish tickets of the number of sockeye salmon caught in the commercial purse seine fisheries in Icy Strait and Chatham Strait. Subsistence and personal use fishers are required to report on subsistence/personal use permits, their take of salmon and trout by location, date, and species. Commercial purse seine fishers in the area should also be required to report by location and date the number of sockeye salmon retained but not sold, as well as the number sold. In some years, the number of sockeye salmon taken for home use or otherwise not sold or reported on fish tickets might be significant relative to the number taken in subsistence fisheries. The suggested wording for the regulation comes from the General Provision 5 AAC 39.010 (b) which only requires commercial fishermen to report the number of steelhead that are retained from the commercial catch but not sold.

PROPOSED BY: Kootznoowoo, Inc. (HQ-F14-056)

PROPOSAL 193 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine fishery management plan.
Restrict and prohibit commercial salmon seining in portions of Districts 12 and 14, as follows:

(c) The department may allow the operation of purse seines in District 12, Subdistricts 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17, and District 14, Subdistrict 27, no more than one 15-hour opening every seven days. The department must open these subdistricts concurrently whenever they are opened and concurrently with openings in other districts in the region.

(d) The department may not allow the operation of purse seines in District 12, Subdistrict 15, or in District 14, Subdistricts 21 and 23.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Additional constraints are needed in the Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans (5 AAC 33.366) to protect and maintain subsistence salmon stocks and fisheries in the Chatham Strait Area. In several recent years, high commercial purse seine effort in passing stock fishing areas in Icy Strait and Upper Chatham Strait has interfered with the ability of Angoon residents to meet their subsistence needs for salmon. To reduce harvest pressure on salmon returning to the lakes and streams in the Angoon area, the commercial purse seine effort needs to be moderated in the passing stock fishing areas and shifted closer to the inlets and bays where the targeted pink salmon are going. This will help managers to selectively harvest or protect individual stocks and help meet subsistence priority obligations for the residents of Angoon. This proposal limits the maximum weekly fishing times in the principal passing fishing areas to one 15-hour opening every seven days. This regulation change should be adopted to help avoid fishery restrictions or closures by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture as authorized under Title VII §804 of ANILCA.

PROPOSED BY: Kootznoowoo, Inc. (HQ-F14-055)

PROPOSAL 194 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine fishery management plan.

Close a portion of Lisianski Inlet to commercial salmon fishing with purse seine gear, as follows:

Lisianski Inlet south of a line from 57° 56.79' N latitude, 136° 14.14' W longitude to 57° 56.86' N latitude, 136°12.35' W longitude is closed to commercial purse seining.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Commercial seine fishing effort in Lisianski Inlet has increased significantly. The seiners used to fish Lisianski Inlet every odd year (every other year), the openings were two days per week, and seining was closed by mid-August. The seiners use spotter boats with high-technology fish finding equipment to locate

salmon, and the seine effort restricts commercial salmon trollers from fishing areas they have traditionally fished at - the salmon trollers are local Pelican residents displaced by the seine effort.

PROPOSED BY: Patricia Phillips (EF-C14-051)

PROPOSAL 195 - 5 AAC 33.366. Northern Southeast seine fishery management plan.
Close a portion of Lisianski Inlet to commercial salmon fishing with purse seine gear, as follows:

Lisianski Inlet west of a line from (Miner Island) 58° 00'26.32" N, 136° 20'15.84 W to (Scotty Cove) 57° 58'59.94 N, 136° 18'01.20" W is closed to commercial purse seining. (Latitude and longitudes are approximate.)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Reduce interception of coho salmon migrating to home streams in Lisianski Inlet. The Lisianski Inlet entrance to Lisianski Strait is a pinch point corridor for migrating salmon. High-tech spotter boats and seine vessels are highly effective at locating and intercepting stream bound salmon.

PROPOSED BY: Patricia Phillips (EF-C14-052)

PROPOSAL 196 - 5 AAC 33.XXX New Section. Establish new salmon statistical areas in District 13, as follows:

Lisianski Inlet north of 57° 52.68' N latitude to a line from 57° 58'59.94" N., 136°18'01.20" W. to 57°59'42.77 N., 136°17" 07.19" W.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Establish additional statistical lines in Section 13 - Lisianski Inlet in order to identify seine harvest of salmon bound for Lisianski Inlet salmon spawning streams. The proposal defines the significance of pink salmon harvest inside Lisianski Inlet with the timing of the harvest. Creating new statistical lines help identify the amount of Lisianski stream bound coho interception. Harvest records record a significant interception of coho by commercial salmon purse seine in Section 13 Lisianski Inlet. Statistical area 95 covers a vast area - the early interception, and most of the effort in weeks 29 and 30 occurs near the line at Soapstone and Column Point. Is this early effort Lisianski bound cohos? Weeks 33, 34, and 35 (August), in 2011, records substantial coho interception; more than likely these are cohos bound for Lisianski salmon stream. Cohos from Lisianski stream systems are important subsistence fish resource for residents of Pelican. Does ADF&G have escapement levels for Lisianski coho stream systems? The community would like to know if the commercial salmon purse seine fishery in Lisianski Inlet is intercepting "Inlet" salmon. Equally important, the community's permit for chum incubation boxes, to support the development of a salmon hatchery at Pelican, requires Pelican to demonstrate the early chum run does not interfere with local wild coho stocks. The community will benefit from more concise harvest numbers

that are more reflective of salmon bound for Lisianski Inlet salmon spawning streams. (The proposed line in Lisianski Inlet will run from Scotty Cove to a point parallel on the other side of Lisianski Inlet.)

PROPOSED BY: Patricia Phillips (EF-C14-53)

PROPOSAL 197 - 5 AAC 33.XXX New Section. Establish new salmon statistical areas in Lisianski Inlet, as follows:

Lisianski Inlet north of 57° 52.68' N. latitude to a line from 58° 04'.208' N., 136°25.971' W. to 58° 04.382' N., 136°24.779 W. (From Mite Cove marker on Yakobi Island east to Chichagof Island across Lisianski Inlet. Latitude and longitudes are approximates.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The purpose is to separate Soapstone and Column Point commercial salmon purse seine fishery from the commercial salmon purse seine fishery that occurs inside Lisianski Inlet from a line south of Mite Cove marker. The current harvest records are cumulative and there are no indicators or stock analysis of the multi-stock fishery. Are these fish harvested primarily bound for Lisianski Inlet streams? Are most salmon harvested at Soapstone-Column Point a mixed fishery with salmon migrating inbound towards Inian Passage/Icy Straits or migrating to Lisianski Inlet spawning streams?

Additionally, the City of Pelican obtained a Streamside Salmon Incubation Permit with the primary objective of determining run timing for early run chum salmon released at Pelican Creek. Having a Lisianski Inlet focused statistical line assists with this determination.

PROPOSED BY: Patricia Phillips (EF-C14-54)

PROPOSAL 198 - 5 AAC 33.350. Closed waters. Establish closed waters around sockeye salmon streams in the Angoon area, as follows:

5 AAC 33.350(m) is amended to read:

(m) District 12:

(1) within two nautical miles of the Chichagof Island shoreline south of 57° 41.65' N. lat. and north of 57° 37.91' N. lat., including the waters of Basket Bay [BASKET BAY: WATERS INSIDE A LINE FROM 57° 39.80' N. LAT., 134° 53.77' W. LONG. TO 57° 39.28' N. LAT., 134° 53.88' W. LONG.];

...

(10) within two nautical miles of the Admiralty Island shoreline south of the latitude of Parker Point at 57° 36.73' N. lat. and north of the latitude of Point Samuel at 58° 28.25' N. lat., including the waters of Kootznahoo Inlet [KOOTZNAHOO INLET: WATERS EAST OF A LINE FROM THE TIP OF TURN POINT TO VILLAGE ROCK LIGHT];

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Include in regulatory closed waters those areas that are currently closed by emergency order for the conservation of sockeye salmon stocks important to subsistence needs. These two proposed closed areas have been closed by emergency order for at least the last 10 years.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-083)

PROPOSAL 199 - 5 AAC 33.350. Closed waters. Prohibit commercial fishing for salmon with purse seine gear within the possessory boundary of Angoon for five years, as follows:

5 AAC 33.366 Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans needs to be modified to include:

(c) The department may not allow the operation of commercial purse seines for the next five years within the possessory boundary of the Angoon people (as identified in the Goldschmidt and Haas, 1946).

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Additional constraints are needed in the Northern Southeast Seine Management Fishery Plans (5 AAC 33.366) to protect and maintain subsistence salmon stocks and fisheries in the Angoon Area. In several recent years, high commercial purse seine efforts in the Angoon Area has interfered with the ability of Angoon residents to meet their subsistence needs for salmon. The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture have advised the State of Alaska that they need to take actions to manage fisheries for subsistence priority obligations for the residents of Angoon by the 2015 season or face fishery restrictions or closures authorized under Title VIII §804 of ANILCA. This proposal prohibits the operation of commercial purse seines within the traditional waters of the people of Angoon (see chart 10 in the Goldschmidt, W.R. and T.H. Haas, 1998. Haa Aani, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida land rights and use. Editor, T.F. Thornton. University of Washington Press, Seattle, and Sealaska Heritage Foundation, Juneau) for five years. This closure should give the State of Alaska enough time to develop a seine salmon fishery management plan that effectively addresses the escapement and subsistence priority obligations for salmon in the Angoon area.

PROPOSED BY: Angoon Community Association (HQ-F14-053)

PROPOSAL 200 - 5 AAC 33.350. Closed waters. Close waters within the Admiralty Monument proclamation boundary to commercial fishing for salmon with purse seine gear, as follows:

5 AAC 33.366 *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans* needs to be modified to include:

...

(c) The department may not allow the operation of purse seines within the Admiralty Monument proclamation boundary.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Additional constraints are needed in the *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans* (5 AAC 33.366) to protect and maintain subsistence salmon stocks and fisheries in the Chatham Strait area. In several recent years, high commercial purse seine effort (deeper nets, powerful and oversized fish holds) along the Admiralty Island shore has interfered with the ability of Angoon residents to meet their subsistence needs for salmon. To reduce harvest pressure on salmon returning to the lakes and streams in the Angoon area the commercial purse seine effort needs to be moderated along the Admiralty shore. This proposal prohibits commercial purse seine fishing within the Admiralty Monument proclamation boundary—a boundary set by a presidential proclamation which is approximately 3,000 feet off the shore of Admiralty Island. Admiralty Island and proclamation waters are a sacred site to the people of Angoon. This regulation change should be adopted to help avoid fishery restrictions or closures by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture as authorized under Title VIII §804 of ANILCA.

PROPOSED BY: Kootznoowoo Inc. (HQ-F14-057)

PROPOSAL 201 - 5 AAC 33.350. Closed waters. Close certain waters of Chichagof Island and Admiralty Island to commercial salmon fishing with purse seine gear, as follows:

The area within two nautical miles of Chichagof Island between points two nautical miles north and two nautical miles south of Basket Bay and the area within two nautical miles of Admiralty Island south of Parker Point and north of Point Samuel are closed to purse seining.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? To reduce interception of sockeye salmon stocks, which are important for subsistence uses by residents of Angoon, by commercial salmon purse seine fishing.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (HQ-F14-020)

PROPOSAL 202 - 5 AAC 33.XXX. Seine vessel length restriction for Southeastern Alaska Area. Clarify measurement standards for the commercial salmon purse seine vessel length limit in the Southeastern Alaska Area, as follows:

Amend the regulation so that there is clarity for fishermen and the enforcing agency. There needs to be a measurement standard that is fair to the all participants with history in the fishery and that is enforceable by regulators.

There are two options:

- 1) Amend the current regulation so that where an anchor roller ends and the hull begins is defensibly defined. Then measure every seine boat that registers in area A and set up a registry with CFEC to record each boat for future reference.
- 2) Scrap the current regulation and write a new one that sets up a registry at CFEC which requires that the federal document showing the length overall of each vessel must be submitted each year before a boat can renew its license.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The 58 foot length limit for salmon seine boats needs clarification.

There are many seine boats seining for salmon in Southeast Alaska that are longer than 58 feet. There have been numerous complaints to CFEC and Troopers about these boats, but no one wants to be on the spot to measure them.

It appears that the current regulation is not defensible or these boats would not be fishing among us.

PROPOSED BY: Thomas McAllister (EF-C14-33)

PROPOSAL 203 - 5 AAC 33.332. Seine specifications and operation. Establish and define a maximum speed at which a commercial salmon fishery purse seine may be towed, as follows:

The state should add to definition a speed at which a seine net may be towed through the water to eliminate any chance that with advancing technologies a seine net may be turned into an inland waters trawl net.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? With advances in both the use of new gear types (spectra gear) and in efficiencies on both seine boats and seine skiffs it has allowed new seine gear to be used more like trawl gear being towed through the water instead of just being used to encircle fish. Without definition of a speed at which a net may be towed through the water seine nets have the potential to become an inland waters trawl net.

PROPOSED BY: Jason Shull (EF-C14-184)

PROPOSAL 204 - 5 AAC 33.XXX. Use of aircraft unlawful. Prohibit the use of spotter planes during open commercial salmon fishing periods where purse seine gear is allowed, as follows:

Spotter planes may not be in the air during open hours of any salmon seine opening, including hatcheries and special openings.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Prohibit the use of spotter planes during open hours in the southeast salmon seine fishery.

PROPOSED BY: Larry Demmert (EF-C14-023)

PROPOSAL 205 - 5 AAC 33.XXX. Use of aircraft unlawful. Prohibit the use of unmanned aircraft during open commercial salmon fishing periods where purse seine is allowed, as follows:

Prohibit drones flying during any salmon seine opener.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Prohibit the use of drones during any salmon seine opening. Spotter planes are just watching other boats and crowding out the guys catching fish, because they can't find their own, drones will do the same thing.

PROPOSED BY: Larry Demmert (EF-C14-030)

PROPOSAL 206 - 5 AAC 33.200. Fishing Districts and Sections. Clarify the boundary between sections 15-A and 15-C at Sherman Rock, as follows:

5 AAC 33.200(o)(3) is amended to read:

(o) District 15: waters of Lynn Canal north of the latitude of Little Island Light;

...

(3) Section 15-C: all waters of the district south of the latitude of Sherman Rock [LIGHT], except for the waters of Section 15-B.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Sections 15-A and 15-C share a boundary at the latitude of Sherman Rock. Regulations describe the southern boundary of Section 15-A as the latitude of Sherman Rock and the northern boundary of Section 15-C as the latitude of the Sherman Rock Light. There is no fixed light at Sherman Rock. The nearest light is located approximately one half nautical mile north of Sherman Rock at Point Sherman. Current regulations could be misinterpreted to create an overlap of sections 15-A and 15-C in the area between Sherman Rock and Point Sherman Light. Defining the northern boundary of Section 15-C as the latitude of Sherman Rock will clarify the shared boundary.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-084)

PROPOSAL 207 - 5 AAC 33.310. Fishing seasons and periods for net gear. Increase commercial drift gillnet salmon fishing opportunity in Section 6-D, as follows:

Proposed language:

(c) Salmon may be taken by gillnets in the following locations only during fishing periods established by emergency order that start on a Sunday and close by emergency order:

...

(2) District 6

(B) Section 6-D west of a line from Mariposa Rock Buoy to the northernmost tip of Point Harrington to a point on Etolin island at 56° 09.60' N. lat., 132° 42.70' W. long., to the southernmost tip of Point Stanhope is open from the second Sunday in June through the first Saturday in August and from the first Sunday in September until the season is closed. **For the 2015 board cycle: the area is open from the second Sunday in June until the season is closed, however from the first Sunday in August until the first Sunday in September this area may be open if pink salmon abundance also warrants seine openings in this area. When a seine opening is announced the area will be closed to gillnet at 11:59 p.m. on the day preceding a seine opening and will**

remain closed for the duration of that seine opening. At the end of the 2015 BOF cycle, this section reverts to the regulation in effect as of 12/31/14.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Section 6-D west of a line from Mariposa Rock Buoy to the northernmost tip of Point Harrington to a point on Etolin Island a 56° 09.60' N. lat., 132° 42.70' W. long., to the southernmost tip of Point Stanhope is closed to gillnet for virtually the entire month of August.

This area abuts a gillnet area, 6-C. Having 6-D closed for a month precludes the gillnet fleet from fishing what can be a very productive stretch of beach in what can be a very productive time frame. It condenses the gillnet fleet to smaller area than is necessary. In years of high pink abundance, a seine fishery is conducted in 6-D by emergency order. By regulation the gillnet fleet is precluded from sharing in this abundance.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and Southeast Alaska Seiners
(EF-C14-163)

PROPOSAL 208 - 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Establish a drift gillnet mesh size restriction in District 8 when the directed king salmon fishery is closed, as follows:

"In District 8 during years of no directed king salmon fishing, the maximum mesh size allowed is six (6) inches."

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I believe this is consistent with the District 11 management plan. Currently there is no maximum mesh size in District 8 (Stikine River Area) during the directed sockeye fishery during years when there is no directed fishery allowed for king salmon. Without a maximum mesh size, gillnetters are allowed to fish large mesh nets and target king salmon every year even though there is no directed fishery for kings in some years.

A similar management plan for District 11 (Taku River Area) contains a mesh restriction during the sockeye fishery when there is no directed king salmon fishing allowed.

Not only is this a conservation issue, but also a fairness issue between user groups. Both recreational fishers and commercial trollers are restricted when there is no directed fishery allowed for king salmon in this area. Having a maximum mesh size similar to the District 11 management plan provides consistency for these transboundary rivers and does not interfere with gillnetters ability to target sockeyes.

Without this mesh restriction some gillnetters will continue to target king salmon during the sockeye fishery even though there is no directed king fishery allowed.

PROPOSED BY: Stan Malcom
(EF-C14-043)

PROPOSAL 209 - 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Allow drift gillnets with mesh size of four and seven-eighths inches or less to have a depth of up to 120 meshes, as follows:

By adopting regulations allowing nets of 4 7/8" or less mesh size to increase allowable mesh depth up to a maximum of 120 meshes. A current 4 7/8" 60 mesh net is approximately 24 feet in total depth, without tide. The 60 mesh net likely fishes at a depth of less than 20 feet (calculating for wind, tide and drift), allowing the majority of pink salmon to swim under the net.

By doubling the allowable depth to 120 meshes or approximately 48 feet, perhaps 36–40 fishable feet (again calculating for wind, tide and drift, this will increase opportunity for the drift gillnet fleet to harvest pink salmon and thus diversify the drift gillnet fishery for participants. It also gives the drift gillnet fleet the opportunity to gain on historical pink salmon harvests in traditional and historical drift gillnet areas. Net lengths will be in accord with existing regulations.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? To provide additional opportunity for the gillnet fleet to become more efficient and productive in the pink salmon fishery in traditional and historical drift gillnet areas. Our nets are designed to harvest larger species. As thus, our 60 mesh net may hang 30 plus feet if fishing for chums or sockeyes, or perhaps even 40 feet if for kings. But allowing for the much smaller pink salmon mesh size, our net shrinks to a mere 24 flat stretched feet, or about 20 feet or less while fishing. We need a deeper pink salmon net in order to harvest pink salmon.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters (EF-C14-165)

PROPOSAL 210 - 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Allow the use of single filament mesh in a commercial salmon drift gillnet in the Southeastern Alaska Area, as follows:

A new section in 5 AAC 33.331. Gillnet specifications and operations would be added as follows:

(k) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.250(c), in the Southeast Alaska area, a person may use single filament mesh web in a drift gillnet.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Allow the use of monofilament web in the drift gillnet fishery. The cost of web has gone up approximately 30% over the last 10 years and is expected to increase over the next couple of years. The cost of high end commercial fishing gillnet web is now \$24.50/pound while monofilament cost about 1/2 the price at \$12.46/pound.

Monofilament was approved for use in the Cook Inlet Fishery and that fishery has shown that over time some fishermen will choose to use monofilament web while others continue to use the

more conventional web. We are just asking for the opportunity for those who wish to use monofilament to have that choice as a cost savings.

PROPOSED BY: Kathy's Net Loft & Gear Supplies (Kathy & Ed Hansen) (EF-C14-110)

PROPOSAL 211 - 5 AAC 30.345. Requirements and specifications for operation of two units of set gillnet gear in Yakutat Area. Remove the sunset clause from Yakutat Area commercial salmon set gillnet permit stacking regulation, as follows:

5 AAC 30.345. Requirements and specifications for operation of two units of set gillnet gear in the Yakutat area.

The Yakutat Advisory Committee proposes that the board remove paragraph (e) [THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Yakutat Advisory Committee asked for this to be adopted at Southeast and Yakutat Finfish 2012. It was with a sunset provision. The section was implemented, there was minimal effort, but it was utilized. There was not adverse reactions or complaints heard. It did provide a small opportunity for improvement in a fishery that has had a 10-year average gross income of around \$13,000. The advisory committee feels that keeping the section in the order that it is written is appropriate.

The advisory committee does not feel that anyone will be adversely affected. We considered no other options.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-078)

PROPOSAL 212 - 5 AAC 30.345. Requirements and specifications for operation of two units of set gillnet gear in Yakutat Area. Allow the owner of two commercial salmon set gillnet permits to fish both permits throughout the Yakutat Area, as follows:

Proposal 5 AAC 30.345. Requirements and specifications for operation of two units of set gillnet gear in the Yakutat area.

Remove the restrictions of where and when two permits can be fished by one fishermen, and allow for two permits anywhere in the district, when a setnet fishery is conducted.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? There are 157 limited entry set gillnet permits in the Yakutat area. That number won't change, only the hands they're in. This shouldn't change the scope of the fishery; only allow for more aggressive fishermen the opportunity to fish harder. In a fishery with an average gross income of \$13,000, something needs to be done to revitalize the fishery, as it is currently failing and many simply choose not to fish from the lack of profits.

No one will be adversely affected, and it will help the fishermen.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee.

(EF-C14-079)

PROPOSAL 213 - 5 AAC 30.XXX. New Section. Allow multiple commercial salmon set gillnet permit holders to jointly harvest and deliver fish, as follows:

Two to three Yakutat setnet permit holders may register with ADFG to jointly harvest salmon and deliver fish to the processors. Registration will included the vessel number of any vessel that may be used by this co-op partnership. The vessels registered must display its ADF&G permanent license plate number followed by the letter "D" to identify the vessel as holding multiple permit holders on board. A permit holder who is registered may also fish by themselves if their permit card lists that vessel on it, and the letter "D" is covered up during that trip. When the "D" is displayed the permit holders registered together must be on board the vessel. A permit holder may only be registered in one co-op partnership at a time, but may be involved in more than one partnership within one year. If fish are harvested in more than one sub-district the fish tickets of each partner in the co-op partnership will show the same estimation of amount of fish caught in each sub-district.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Although the Yakutat setnet fishery has historically operated in partnerships, enforcement is now writing violations for pooling the fish from several sites or units of gear. Yakutat setnet gear is fished out of small open 20 foot skiffs, very often under hazardous and rough conditions. For reasons of safety, conservation of fuel, and general overall ease of operations for the fishermen, temporary partnerships will often arise. There may be three or more permits all being fished out of one small skiff. Keeping track of which fish came from which net is impossible most of the time under these conditions, and to avoid anyone feeling shorted, these fish were considered common property and distributed on a percentage basis among the fishermen at the processors. Typically the split is 50/50, but there are instances where this is not the case, such as when a permit holder with a vessel fishes with a permit holder without a vessel. **This has been a common practice prior to limited entry, and we would like to develop a regulation where this practice can continue in the future without fear of prosecution.** This is not a permit stacking request.

If this is not implemented, increased violations will be issued and historical practices of the fishery will have to change which will increase the danger of the fishery and lower the economic viability of the fishery.

We considered making it mandatory for there to always be an exactly even split. This would alleviate any potential conflicts with Child Support Enforcement Division, or other court ordered garnishees against one or more of the potential partners, but decided against it, as this is not the intent of fish tickets.

We would prefer to leave it up to the individual fishermen to split the fish based on a percentage that determine, but if exactly even splits were mandatory it is preferable to no splits at all.

We are resubmitting this proposal hoping to resolve whatever it was that failed it in 2012. Any options would be considered.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-080)

PROPOSAL 214 - 5 AAC 30.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Remove depth restrictions from commercial salmon set gillnet gear, as follows:

Proposal to allow unlimited mesh depth in Yakutat set gillnet fishery anywhere in the district, anytime a fishery is conducted.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This proposal would remove mesh depth restriction currently set at 45 mesh deep. It would primarily be a benefit in the Yakutat Bay pink salmon fishery, and would not affect any of the other fisheries. No one will be adversely affected, and it would be a benefit to setnet fishermen in the pink salmon fishery. In addition, it would make gear purchases less wasteful.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-081)

PROPOSAL 215 - 5 AAC 30.331. Gillnet specifications and operations Allow commercial salmon set gillnets up to 60 meshes deep after July 1, as follows:

Change the mesh length restriction. Proposal to allow for 60 mesh deep nets in Yakutat Bay only, after July 1 instead of 45 mesh deep.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This proposal would primarily aid in the harvest of pink salmon in Yakutat Bay, which tend to run deeper than other species. No one would be adversely affected, and no resources would be harmed.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-082)

PROPOSAL 216 - 5 AAC 30.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Clarify gillnet specifications in the East River in September, as follows:

5 AAC 30.331(a)(1)(F) is amended to read:

- (a) Set gillnets with mesh size smaller than eight inches.....:
 - (1) in the Yakutat District

...

(F) East River, one net not to exceed 20 fathoms, except that starting the first **Sunday** [MONDAY] in September, two nets not to exceed 20 fathoms each and an aggregate length not to exceed 40 fathoms;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? At the 2003 Southeast Region Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting, the opening day for all fishing periods in the Yakutat Area was changed from Monday to Sunday in 5 AAC 30.320. *Fishing periods*. At that time, 5 AAC 30.331. *Gillnet specifications and operations* (a)(1)(F) was not changed to reflect the new opening day. As a result, the department must issue an emergency order each year effecting an allowable gear change for the East River from Monday to Sunday for the first fishing period in September. This oversight should be corrected to align these regulations.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-081)

PROPOSAL 217 - 5 AAC 30.310. Fishing seasons. Establish an opening date for the Tsiu River commercial salmon fishery, as follows:

- (1)
(A) In the Yakataga District opening and closing dates will be made by emergency order
(B) In the Tsiu River the opening will be on the third Sunday in August.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Opening date for the Tsiu River Fishery; processors and fishermen need a date certain for the start of the commercial fishery. Uncertainty in the opening dates creates problems for processors and fishers needing to stage equipment and support for the commercial fishery (i.e. airplanes, camps, boats, etc.).

PROPOSED BY: John Vale (HQ-F14-042)

PROPOSAL 218 - 5 AAC 30.350. Closed waters. Redefine closed waters in the Lost River, as follows:

5 AAC 30.350(a)(7) is amended to read:

- (a) Salmon may not be taken in the following waters:
(7) Lost River:
(A) before the opening of the fishing period for the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet during the second week of July, upstream from ADF&G regulatory markers located in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet 100 yards downstream from the terminus of the river;
(B) following the closure of the fishing period for the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet during the second week of July, and for the remainder of the season, upstream from ADF&G regulatory markers located in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet 500 yards downstream from the terminus of the river [UPSTREAM FROM ADF&G REGULATORY MARKERS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 500 YARDS UPSTREAM FROM THE MOST DOWNSTREAM TREE LINE ON THE WEST BANK AT THE TERMINUS OF THE RIVER];

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The tree line referenced in the regulation was undercut by the river and no longer exists. Closed waters for Lost River are

defined each year since 1999 in the annual Yakutat set gillnet fishery management plan. Prior to and including the fishing period during the second week of July, closed waters markers are set 100 yards from the terminus of Lost River to allow additional area in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery so as to harvest stocks bound for the Situk and Ahrnklin rivers. Following closure of the second week of July fishing period, when Lost River salmon stocks enter Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, Lost River closed waters markers are relocated 500 yards from the terminus of the Lost River. This affords an area of protection for Lost River salmon stocks as they traverse the open waters of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-082)

PROPOSAL 219 - 5 AAC 30.XXX New Section. Establish new salmon statistical areas in Yakutat Bay, as follows:

Proposal to draw a line from the North tip of Khantaak Island, to Point Latouche, creating a separate statistical area for salmon setnet fisheries.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This area is primarily a pink salmon harvest area, but it is managed in accordance with what the sockeye run strength is and sockeye harvest conducted at the mouth of Yakutat Bay. Pink salmon fishermen are missing out on opportunity. In addition, there have been conflicts and warnings issued, and much confusion regarding 500 yard buffer zones around small no name creeks that are listed in the anadromous water catalog. This proposed area should be excluded from the 500 yard ruling on any creeks unless posted as not fishable with ADF&G regulatory markers. Currently, Humpy Creek is the only stream that is ever marked accordingly. Pinks spawn all over in this area, and the 500 yard rule simply should not apply in this area. No one will be adversely affected, and it will be a benefit to pink salmon harvesters.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-83)

PROPOSAL 220 - 5 AAC 29.020. Description of fishing districts and winter boundary line. Modify the winter boundary line for the commercial salmon troll fishery, as follows:

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, the winter troll boundary line" for the winter season and periods established in 5 AAC 29.070 is a line across Yakutat Bay as follows; A line extending from the intersection of Loran-C line 7960-Y-30630 with the shoreline at Point Manby to the intersection of Loran-C lines 7960-Y-30630 and 7960-X-148 ~~delete [40]~~ **add [30]** to the intersection of Loran-C lines 7960-X-148 ~~delete[40]~~ **add [30]** and 7960-Y-30440 to the intersection of Loran-C line 7960-Y-30440 with the shoreline at Ocean Cape light.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The winter troll boundary line was modified by an adoption of a proposal by the Yakutat Advisory Committee in 2003. At the time, the numbers established in regulation did not reflect the original intent of the Yakutat Advisory Committee proposal. This proposal will correct that oversight.

Prior to 2003, historical catch records indicate there was very little winter king harvest in the Yakutat area. The previous regulation had the winter line as the furthest south point of Ocean Cape, across Yakutat Bay, to the furthest point south of Point Mamby. Point Mamby is really a gradual corner several miles long.

Basing what is technically inside waters or out on this, is not so easy. If you went out to where the beach turns and goes up the coast to draw a transect, it changed the allowable fishing area. These were simple headlands to use when laws were written, and nobody was there to address it otherwise.

As Yakutat fishermen acquired more troll permits and increased winter trolling, it became apparent the bulk of the king salmon were around reefs that arcs out and across Yakutat Bay. Fishermen were forced to go across Yakutat Bay in the dead of winter to access them which was a serious safety concern. The original proposal recommended moving the point of Ocean Cape out to sea approximately 1½ to 2 miles, and the Mamby Point marker out to sea approximately three to four miles. This would move the point to point winter line out to sea beyond the arc of the reef, and include good nearby fishing habitat for the troll fleet for marginal days.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-077)

PROPOSAL 221 - 5 AAC 29.020. Description of fishing districts and winter boundary line.

Expand the winter commercial salmon troll fishery in the Yakutat Area to the territorial sea line, as follows:

A proposal to add to 5 AAC 29.020. Description of fishing districts and winter boundary line. Paragraph (b) Add (Alaska salmon troll Statistical area 181-40 out to the Territorial sea line across the mouth of Icy Bay.)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This inside waters area was not added to the list when the winter boundary line was established. It is remote and the odds of it being fished in the winter fishery are small. However, it does offer a safe place to fish for someone who might want to get away from it all and explore. Fish some terrain that hasn't been mapped and remapped. We feel that it wasn't right that it was left out. We feel this will not

negatively impact anyone or any resource. It is 60 miles down the open beach from the farthest North trolling community of Yakutat. It is a winter time fishery. If it gets fished at all, it will likely be very infrequent.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-084)

PROPOSAL 222 - 5 AAC 29.090. Management of the spring salmon troll fisheries. Correct regulatory language to clarify a contribution rate of Alaska hatchery-produced salmon for the spring salmon troll fisheries, as follows:

5 AAC 29.090(d)(1)(C) is amended to read:

- (d) In its management of the spring fisheries under this section, the department shall
 - (1) first consider changes in the previous year’s spring fisheries; the department shall open the fisheries if they meet the following requirements:

...

- (C) in order to continue the fishery each year without modification of areas previously established, the contribution rate of **Alaska hatchery-produced** [HATCHERY] stocks to the directed fishery harvest must exceed 20 percent.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The omission of the word “Alaska” when referring to “hatchery stocks” could be interpreted to allow the contribution of all coastwide hatchery stocks to be considered in management decisions. In other words, contributions from hatchery stocks originating outside Alaska would be considered combined with those originating in Alaska.

Spring troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon and are managed according to guidelines based on the percentage of Alaska hatchery stocks in an individual spring fishery. Adding the word “Alaska” would correct this regulation.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-079)

PROPOSAL 223 - 5 AAC 29.100. Management of the summer salmon troll fishery. Change the king salmon harvest percentage for the initial opening in the summer salmon troll fishery from 70 percent to 60 percent, as follows:

5 AAC 29.100(c) is amended to read:

- (c) The department shall manage the summer king salmon troll fishery as follows:
 - (1) the department shall manage the summer king salmon troll fishery
 - (A) to take **60** [70] percent of the remaining king salmon harvest **if the preseason abundance index is above 1.60, or take 70 percent of the remaining king salmon harvest if below 1.60** calculated as the annual troll harvest ceiling minus the winter and spring troll harvests of treaty king salmon in an initial opening beginning July 1; and

(2) in order to provide for the harvest of the remaining portion of the king salmon harvest following a coho salmon closure, the department shall manage the king salmon harvest as follows:

(A) if approximately **60 or** 70 percent or more (**depending on the preseason abundance index**) of the remaining troll king salmon harvest was taken during the initial opening under (1)(A) of this subsection the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the waters of frequent high king salmon abundance described in 5 AAC 29.025 for the remainder of the summer salmon troll season in order to slow down the harvest rate; however, if after 10 days, the department determines that the annual troll king salmon harvest ceiling might not be reached by September 20 with those waters closed, the commissioner shall reopen, by emergency order, the waters of frequent high king salmon abundance;

(B) the department shall reopen the summer king salmon troll fishery in the waters of frequent high king salmon abundance described in 5 AAC 29.025 if the department determines that less than **40 or** 30 percent of the king salmon harvest goal for the initial opening under (1)(A) of this subsection was taken in that opening **depending on the preseason abundance index**;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to amend 5AAC 29.100(c)(1)(A) and (2)(A) and (2)(B) to take 60 percent of the remaining king salmon harvest if the preseason abundance index is above 1.60 (70 percent is in existing regulations and would remain in effect if the preseason abundance index is below 1.60). The five reasons to decrease the percentage to 60 percent harvest of king salmon on high abundance seasons are:

1. Higher value for king salmon in late season;
2. Higher quality product;
3. Minimizes the incidental hook & release of king salmon;
4. Spreading the income derived from king salmon more evenly among the fleet; and
5. Greater opportunity for in-season management during the August opening

PROPOSED BY: John Murray

(EF-C14-104)

PROPOSAL 224 - 5 AAC 29.100. Management of the summer salmon troll fishery. Allow the commissioner to open a season during which a trip limit is in effect for king salmon in the commercial summer salmon troll fishery, as follows:

If at any point in the summer troll fishery the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) determines that there is insufficient Chinook quota remaining for a competitive opening, and the commissioner determines that a trip limit would provide an effective means of harvesting the fish, s/he will reopen the fishery using a trip limit.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? When too few king salmon remain on the summer troll quota to effectively manage the fishery, ADF&G forgoes harvest rather than risk going over the troll Chinook allocation or the Pacific Salmon Treaty quota. This proposal would provide an alternative for ADF&G to conduct a fishery on smaller increments of treaty fish. A similar option is already provided for the lingcod fishery at 5 AAC 28.173 (a)(f).

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Trollers Association

(EF-C14-169)

PROPOSAL 225 - 5 AAC 29.114. District 12 and District 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan. Change the sunset date in the District 12 and 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fishery Management Plan, as follows:

5 AAC 29.114. District 12 and District 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan (a) The purpose of the management plan in this section is to give the department direction for the orderly development of enhanced chum salmon troll fisheries during the directed troll fisheries in Cross Sound, Icy Strait, and Northern Chatham Strait, while providing for the conservation of wild stocks.

(b) The commissioner may open, by emergency order, the Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area in District 12 for up to four weekdays per week beginning on the second Monday in June through the last week in June to the retention of pink and chum salmon only. The Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area consists of those waters enclosed by a line from 58°_ 11.29' N. lat., 134°_ 53.27' W. long. to 58°_ 10.40' N. lat., 135°_ 02.63' W. long. to 58°_ 07.78' N. lat., 135°_ 00.78' W. long. to 58°_ 05.81' N. lat., 134°_ 47.09' W. long.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of [5 AAC 29.090](#), the spring troll fisheries in District 14 will be managed to minimize the harvest of wild chum salmon and may be closed by emergency order based on wild chum salmon abundance.

(d) Participants in District 12 and District 14 enhanced chum salmon troll fisheries shall comply with the following retention and recordkeeping requirements:

(1) the operator of a salmon troll vessel shall keep the fish caught in each enhanced chum salmon fishery area separate from any other fish on board the vessel;

(2) a fish buyer shall separate fish caught in each enhanced chum salmon fishery area until delivered to the port of landing and shall issue a separate fish ticket for fish caught in each enhanced chum salmon fishery area.

(e) The provisions of this section do not apply after **December 31, XXX** [DECEMBER 31, 2014].

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Joint Southeast Regional Planning team (JSERPT) has submitted this placeholder proposal as a way for the board to address imbalances in the enhanced salmon allocation management plan in Southeast Alaska (5 AAC 33.364). The current regulation was supported by the JSERPT in the "Industry Consensus" letter submitted last board cycle. The current regulation will sunset in 2014. The JSERPT will be considering recommendations to the board regarding this new proposal and other enhanced salmon allocation proposals at its fall 2014 meeting.

PROPOSED BY: Joint Southeast Regional Planning Team

(EF-C14-174)

PROPOSAL 226 - 5 AAC 29.114. District 12 and District 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan. Remove sunset clause from District 12 and 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fishery Management Plan, as follows:

(a) The purpose of the management plan in this section is to give the department direction for the **MANAGEMENT [ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT]** of enhanced chum salmon troll fisheries during the directed troll fisheries in Cross Sound, Icy Strait, and Northern Chatham Strait, while providing for the conservation of wild stocks.

(b) The commissioner may open, by emergency order, the Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area in District 12 for up to four week days per week beginning on the second Monday in June through the last week in June to the retention of pink and chum salmon only. The Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area consists of those waters enclosed by a line from 58°, 11.29' N. lat., 134°, 53.27' W. long. to 58°, 10.40' N. lat., 135°, 02.63' W. long. to 58°, 07.78' N. lat., 135°, 00.78' W. long. to 58°, 05.81' N. lat., 134°, 47.09' W. long.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of 5 AAC 29.090, the spring troll fisheries in District 14 will be managed to minimize the harvest of wild chum salmon and may be closed **to the retention of chum salmon** by emergency order based on wild chum salmon abundance.

(d) Participants in District 12 and District 14 enhanced chum salmon troll fisheries shall comply with the following retention and record keeping requirements:

(1) the operator of a salmon troll vessel shall keep the fish caught in each enhanced chum salmon fishery area separate from any other fish on board the vessel;

(2) a fish buyer shall separate fish caught in each enhanced chum salmon fishery area until delivered to the port of landing and shall issue a separate fish ticket for fish caught in each enhanced chum salmon fishery area.

[E] THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In 2012 the Board of Fisheries adopted the Districts 12 and 14 *Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan* on an experimental basis. Section (e) of this plan includes a sunset date of December 31, 2014. The plan provides trollers important opportunity to harvest enhanced chum salmon. Fishermen in this area have landed a high percentage of the target hatchery fish with minimal bycatch of wild stocks or other species. We propose that the management plan remove the sunset and be made permanent and that the plan be renewed with the purpose of changing from orderly development to management. We further ask that the Chinook fishery be permitted to remain open in the event that the chum fishery is closed, as this was the intent of the proposal as originally submitted in 2012.

PROPOSED BY: Chum Trollers Association

(EF-C14-177)

PROPOSAL 227 - 5 AAC 29.114. District 12 and District 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan. Remove sunset clause from District 12 and 14 enhanced commercial chum salmon troll fishery and allow fishing 7 days per week, as follows:

Provide the potential for this fishery to expand to seven days per week and delete the sunset clause:

5 AAC 29.114 DISTRICT 12 AND DISTRICT 14 ENHANCED CHUM SALMON TROLL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(b) The commissioner may open, by emergency order, the Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area in District 12 for up to **seven days** [FOUR WEEKDAYS] per week beginning on the second Monday in June through the last week in June to the retention of pink and chum salmon only. The Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area consists of those waters enclosed by...

...
[(e) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Northern Chatham Strait Enhanced Chum Spring Troll Fishery (District 112-16) will terminate at the end of 2014 unless reauthorized by the Board of Fisheries. This district was opened in 2013 as an experimental area as the result of Board of Fisheries' authorization in 2012. A successful chum troll fishery was developed which has had minimal conflict with other gear groups and very little bycatch.

As initially implemented, the fishery was restricted to four days per week due to concerns of potential conflicts with Juneau sport fishermen. The experience of these first seasons has shown that there is very little use of this district by sport fishermen in late June. The four days/week restriction has been a significant barrier to the full development of this troll fishery. Removing the four day/week maximum and allowing ADF&G staff to manage the fishery as needed to keep conflicts with other gear groups and wild chum harvest at low levels would potentially alleviate this problem.

Trollers remain well behind their allocated share of enhanced salmon under 5 AAC 33.364. If expanded to seven days per week, the North Chatham fishery has the potential to significantly help to correct this imbalance. If the North Chatham fishery were to be permitted to sunset, the discrepancy will be further exacerbated.

PROPOSED BY: Kole Koski (EF-C14-034)

PROPOSAL 228 - 5 AAC 29.110. Management of coho salmon troll fishery. Close the commercial troll fishery for coho salmon from August 1–10, as follows:

A mandatory 10-day closure from August 1 to August 10 to regulate the commercial harvest of coho salmon in Southeast Alaska.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Commercial outside waters troll fishery, the coho salmon are not allowed to migrate into the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, more salmon need to escape for local residents living in the Inside Passage of Southeast Alaska. We also need better escapement of salmon for our river systems. In the past, we had 10-day closures and the City of Angoon would propose the State of Alaska institute a policy to allow more fish for an inside fishery. The City of Angoon would like to propose a 10-day closure from August 1 to August 10 to allow our subsistence, commercial and sport fisheries to share the coho fishery. Angoon’s subsistence needs, commercial harvest and sport harvest are in dire need of healthy returns and foremost our subsistence needs suffer the most by lack of fish.

PROPOSED BY: City of Angoon (HQ-F14-035)

PROPOSAL 229 - 5 AAC 29.114. District 12 and District 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan. Allow commercial salmon fishing with troll gear in an area between North Chatham Strait and Homeshore, as follows:

Draw a line from the Western boundary line of the northern Chatham Strait area starting at: 58° 10.00 N. Lat, 135° 2.35' W. Long, to a point at 58° 10.00' N. Lat, 135° 6.24' W. Long, to a point on the Eastern boundary of the Homeshore area at 58° 11.59' N. Lat, 135° 9.19 W. Long.

Fishing would be permitted in the area south of this line when the northern Chatham and or Homeshore area is open.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Allow trollers participating in the chum fishery in the northern Chatham Straits enhanced chum area to troll between that area and the Homeshore area.

Currently trollers wishing to move between one area and another must pull their gear or troll miles to the south into the Point Sophia area. Most troll vessels are slow displacement hulls and cannot move faster than seven knots at slack tide with their gear up. Being able to troll between the two areas makes more sense. The area involved is relatively small and is a natural corridor between the two areas. This proposal makes the northern Chatham chum area more accessible and practical for trollers.

PROPOSED BY: Matthew Donohoe (EF-C14-168)

PROPOSAL 230 - 5 AAC 29.150. Closed waters. Restrict commercial salmon fishing with troll gear in Section 15-C beginning July 1, as follows:

Proposed language:

(a) Unless otherwise specified in the chapter, the waters listed in this section are closed to the taking of salmon with troll gear, except as follows:

(4) beginning July 1, the waters of District 15-C are open to trolling concurrently during periods that non-terminal harvest area waters are open to commercial drift gillnet fishing.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently, portions of District 15 are open for the general troll season on July 1 each year. This area has historically received very little effort as there are very few king salmon in the area to harvest. Recently, troll effort targeting chum salmon has increased. Experimental fisheries targeting enhanced chum in districts 14 and 12 are currently being prosecuted to understand the effect this new and emerging fishery may or may not have on wild stocks. The wild chum stock component of those fisheries is currently 20%. Chances are a fishery in district 15 will mirror those results. Our concern is that if there is a full blown high effort chum targeting troll fishery conducted in district 15, gillnet time and area may be reduced, as we are managed strictly on wild stock (chum and coho) abundance.

There is also anecdotal evidence that because of the small lures and slow speeds associated with chum trolling, that there are a significant amount of very small sub-legal king salmon incidentally being caught in this new fishery. These small Chinooks must be released by the troll fleet, but with a 25% mortality rate, there may be significant risk to out migrating Taku and Chilkat river fish; both runs that can ill afford incidental at sea mortality.

PROPOSED BY: United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters (EF-C14-166)

PROPOSAL 231 - 5 AAC 29.150. Closed waters. Reduce the area open to commercial salmon fishing with troll gear in Naha Bay during the summer, as follows:

Move the permanent commercial fish boundary marker farther out to Cache Island, thus keeping Naha Bay a sanctuary or safe haven for the returning wild salmon to spawn.

This solution should be immediate; since we are going on the fifth summer now since the boundary marker was moved back from Donnelly Point.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Preserving returning the wild salmon stocks of Naha Bay and River. Naha Conservation is a group of property owners from Loring, Alaska, Naha Bay. Some of us are seasonal, part-time and full-time residents. We see firsthand the comings and goings of Naha Bay, including the fish, their cycles and all that follows. We speak from knowledge that covers several generations. We believe in conservation and taking the conservative approach to sustaining our limited resources and something is better than nothing. We are hopeful though and thank you for considering what we have to say and propose today.

Wild pink, chum and some sockeye that are returning to the Naha River and area creeks to spawn are being incidentally caught by commercial troll fishing boats who are targeting Neets Bay Hatchery chum for their eggs.

Sometime in the summer of 2010 the commercial fish boundary marker was moved further back into Naha Bay, almost to Dog Fish Island. Summer of 2010 was when the first trollers came into the bay following a large school of hatchery chum and since this time and every summer since the small wild stock of pinks, chum and sockeye returns have disappeared. At first it was exciting to see all the activity on the bay, the boats the action. Loring came back to life for a bit, but year after year we have noticed something was different.

Last summer 2013 was the worst. There was no fish at all in the bay all of July and August. The pinks normally are coming in schools. We did not see this. A small run of chums did arrive in mid-September to spawn in a small creek in Naha Bay, but the numbers were few. The bears were hungry last summer. We saw them pacing up and down the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon looking for anything to eat.

Though the amount of trollers fishing in the bay were few last year compared to years past, they are still having an effect on the wild salmon stock.

We believe wild salmon stocks should be given every opportunity and chance to spawn if they make it back as far as the bay into which the creek or river flows into. The bay should be a safe haven for the fish. Given the dwindling wild stock of sockeye left on the Naha River action must be taken immediately.

We support our commercial fisheries and all the people who make their living off the sea, but we have seen firsthand our **wild** fish returns have dropped in these few short summers.

Never before have trollers come into Naha Bay and trolled nonstop for two weeks, 10 to 15 trollers at a time during the peak run. This is having an impact. We have talked to a couple of different trollers who have confirmed they are catching up to 10 to 15 wild pinks per day and maybe one or two sockeye and some **wild** chum. Multiply this by the number of boats and you will see the numbers add up quick. .

PROPOSED BY: Lisa Grogan, Naha Conservation

(EF-C14-096)

PROPOSAL 232 - 5AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations. Clarify power troll gear specifications regarding hand troll gurdies and fishing rods, as follows:

5 AAC 29.120(b)(1) is amended by adding a new subparagraph to read:

(b) The maximum number of trolling lines that may be operated from a salmon troll vessel is as follows:

(1) from a power troll vessel:

...

(C) from each power troll gurdy: only one line to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached; a person may not use hand troll gurdies or fishing rods to take salmon commercially on board a registered power troll vessel;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Power troll gear is not clearly described nor is it clearly stated that fishing rods may not be used to fish commercially onboard a vessel registered for power troll gear. While 5 AAC 29.120(f) states that “a person may not use a salmon power troll vessel to take salmon with hand troll gear once that vessel has been registered and marked as specified...,” it does not specifically mention fishing rods. Adding that level of detail to the regulation would further clarify power troll gear specifications.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-080)

PROPOSAL 233 - 5 AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations. Allow downriggers as legal commercial salmon hand troll gear for the entire year, as follows:

The new regulation would repeal a portion of section (b)(2)(B) and implement the winter hand troll provisions listed in section (j) on a year round basis.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Two fishing rods attached to two downriggers are legal hand troll gear only during the winter troll season. This proposal requests that winter hand troll regulations are adopted for the entire year. This proposal would allow hand trollers to operate legal rod and reel gear at a known depth, the same luxury afforded to salmon trollers using hand troll and power troll gurdies. The difference is that those that choose to attach their fishing rods to a hand operated troll gurdy or downrigger will be restricting themselves to the operation of one lure or baited rig per rod.

This proposal has been before the board in other cycles and there have been comments made that this change could have a meaningful impact on Chinook harvest. There have also been concerns raised that this proposal would cause enforcement issues. There is no evidence to support either of these concerns. Past supporters of this proposal have cited shoulder injuries, the safer operation of rod and reel gear vs. hand gurdies for solo fisherman in small boats in rough weather, or the fact that they would just prefer to participate in their fishery using fishing rods

attached to downriggers, even if it limits them to only two lures. Passage of this regulation would restrict only those hand trollers that chose to use rod and reel gear in combination with downriggers.

PROPOSED BY: Troy Bayne

(EF-C14-142)
