

PROPOSAL 146 - 5 AAC 01.716. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses. Revise the amounts reasonable necessary for subsistence for salmon in Districts 12 and 14.

5 AAC 01.716(c)(4) is amended to read:

(c) The board finds that the following numbers of salmon are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Southeastern Alaska Area:

...

(4) Districts **12 and 14** [11, 12, 14, AND 16]: ~~x,xxx-xx,xxx~~ [4,178 - 10,133];

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In 5 AAC 01.716 there is no customary and traditional use finding for salmon in districts 11 and 16 although they are included in the ANS (5 AAC 01.716(c)(4)). Districts 12 and 14 encompass distinctive fisheries and this proposal provides the opportunity to create separate ANS options for districts 12 and 14. The ANS finding for the area encompassed by districts 11, 12, 14, and 16 was made by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) in 2006. The range was defined by the lowest and highest annual estimated subsistence harvest of salmon, based on annual permit data from within the permit area from 1996–2003. An ANS finding that reflects traditional uses of particular stocks within District 12 and District 14 may be a more useful tool for the board when evaluating reasonable opportunities for subsistence harvests specific to communities within those two districts. Additionally, as noted above the districts that comprise the geographic scope of this ANS range include two districts (11 and 16) with no customary and traditional use determinations; therefore, they should not be included in an ANS finding.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-093)

PROPOSAL 147 - 5 AAC 01.716. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amount necessary for subsistence uses. Reconsider amounts necessary for subsistence in the Angoon area, as follows:

The Board of Fisheries adopts amounts necessary for subsistence specific to the Angoon Area based on the best available information provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division household use studies.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Reconsideration of how the amounts necessary for subsistence is determined and applied in the Angoon Area.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (HQ-F14-021)

PROPOSAL 148 - 5 AAC 01.XXX. New Section. Allow for designation of community subsistence harvesters for Hoonah residents, as follows:

This proposal would allow for a community harvester(s) to be designated to fish within the Icy Straits area described in 5AAC 01.716(a)(4). The community harvester would be able to harvest the limits of multiple subsistence salmon permits in their possession, within specified limitations similar to those currently provided for in 5AAC 01.760(e) Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management Plan. The Hoonah Indian Association believes that provisions of how this community harvester permit system works would best be left to the discretion of the Board of Fisheries.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Hoonah Indian Association proposes a community harvester opportunity for the sockeye subsistence fishery. A community harvester would be able to harvest for people without boat transportation, and low-income families that cannot afford to make the trip to the sockeye streams nearest to Hoonah. The current proxy system is inadequate to accommodate the needs of community households that lack the means to travel to the more distant systems provided for on the current subsistence salmon permit. Hoonah residents traditionally have used the customary and traditional subsistence use area described in 5AAC 01.716(a)(4). Takanis Bay, Surge Bay and Hoktaheen are all waters regularly used by Hoonah residents to obtain their subsistence sockeye, however the ride through Icy Straits in a small skiff is both dangerous and very costly. Allowing a community harvester to fish multiple households when they make the long trip out to the sockeye streams would be much more efficient in terms expense and would provide additional opportunity for Hoonah community members to harvest salmon necessary to meet their subsistence needs.

There is currently nothing in regulation allowing residents to fish the permits of other residents outside of the current proxy provisions. Under current regulations, low-income families who do not own skiffs, cannot afford the price of fuel and/or are unable to safely navigate waters outside of Port Frederick Bay in their skiffs are not able to harvest sockeye salmon to put up for the winter.

PROPOSED BY: Hoonah Indian Association (EF-C14-180)

PROPOSAL 149 - 5 AAC 01.710. Fishing seasons. Modify weekly subsistence salmon fishing schedule for Klawock Inlet, Klawock River, and Klawock Lake, as follows:

Change the days of the week in the Klawock River Subsistence Fishery to start at 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and continue until 5:00 p.m. Saturday weekly. Closed from 5:00 p.m. Saturday to 8:00 a.m. Tuesday.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently the Klawock River Subsistence Fishery is open 8:00 a.m. Monday through 5:00 p.m. Friday. This effectively limits people who work a regular weekday job, from participating easily. The restriction was established to reduce access by off island users during the weekends. The Craig Advisory

committee feels strongly that a two day break in fishing is necessary for escapement to move up the river. Adjusting the fishing to include one day of the weekend, allows for that as well as allowing more working people to fish within their schedules.

PROPOSED BY: Craig Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-F14-051)

PROPOSAL 150 - 5 AAC 01.720. Lawful gear and gear specifications. Close certain portions of the Klawock River drainage to subsistence salmon fishing with seines and gillnets in July and August, as follows:

Waters in the Klawock River drainage upstream of a point at 133° 4'57.38" W 55° 33'1.287" N are closed to the use of seines and gillnets during July and August.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This restriction is necessary for conservation of sockeye salmon in the Klawock River. The sockeye salmon population in the Klawock River is at a very low level and the use of seine and gillnet gear in this area during July and August poses an unacceptable management risk of unknowingly overharvesting this resource.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (HQ-F14-024)

PROPOSAL 151 - 5 AAC 01.725. Waters closed to subsistence fishing. Close Klawock River to subsistence salmon fishing upstream of the Klawock River Bridge, as follows:

Closing the Klawock River to subsistence fishing east and upstream of the Klawock River Bridge.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Low escapement for the Klawock River Sockeye Subsistence Fishery is a problem. Escapement was less than 1,200 fish each of the last two seasons. The escapement for 2009 was approximately 22,000 fish. Escapement is documented by weir count. A high number of fish are taken in this fishery at the river mouth where they are vulnerable due to shallow water and confined space. Klawock River Sockeye have been an important subsistence resource for generations. The Klawock River supported the first cannery in Alaska in 1878 based on the sockeye run.

PROPOSED BY: Craig Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-F14-050)

PROPOSAL 152 - 5 AAC 01.750. Vessel specifications and operations. Repeal the outboard motor horsepower restriction for Klawock River, as follows:

Repeal the horsepower restriction on the Klawock River Subsistence Fishery.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The horsepower restriction on the Klawock River Subsistence Fishery limited the people who could participate. Many people are limited to one boat and they should not be left out of the fishery. Historically the horsepower restriction was limited to keep commercial seine skiffs from harvesting fish and either overharvesting or selling fish.

PROPOSED BY: Craig Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-F14-052)

PROPOSAL 153 - 5 AAC 01.720. Lawful gear and gear specifications. Allow subsistence harvest of salmon with purse seine and gillnet gear in portions of Districts 12 and 13 near Angoon, as follows:

A subsistence permit issued under 5 AAC 01.015 for salmon taken in those waters of Chatham Strait in the vicinity of Angoon will specify the (1) area where the salmon may be taken; (2) time period during which the salmon may be taken; and (3) gillnet gear that may be used, not to exceed 50 fathoms in length. Individuals may join gillnets together for increased efficiency.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Allow the use of purse seine and gillnet gear for the harvest of salmon within the area described in 5 AAC 01.716 (6). This will assist the community of Angoon in meeting their subsistence and community needs for salmon.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (HQ-F14-019)

PROPOSAL 154 - 5 AAC 01.720. Lawful gear and gear specifications and 5 AAC 77.682. Personal use salmon fishery. Move gear specifications for harvesting subsistence salmon in Shipley Bay from the personal use regulations to the subsistence regulations of the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC), as follows:

5 AAC 01.720(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

5 AAC 01.720. Lawful gear and gear specifications. Fish may be taken by gear listed in 5 AAC 01.010(a) except as may be restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit and except as follows:

(5) set gillnets may be used in District 5 in Shipley Bay within 100 yards of the terminus of Shipley Creek.

5 AAC 77.682(g)(2)(C) is repealed:

5 AAC 77.682. Personal use salmon fishery.

(g) Salmon may be taken by gear listed in 5 AAC 01.010(a) except as may be restricted on a personal use fishing permit and except as follows:

(2) set gillnets may not be used to take salmon except

(C) **repealed** / / [IN DISTRICT 5 IN SHIPLEY BAY, WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE TERMINUS OF SHIPLEY CREEK];

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? There is a positive finding for customary and traditional uses of fisheries resources in District 5, including the waters of Shipley Bay. Allowable gear for Shipley Bay is incorrectly included under personal use regulations and it should be added under subsistence regulations. Subsistence fishermen may have difficulty finding regulations describing lawful gear for Shipley Bay because it is in the wrong chapter of the Alaska Administrative Code.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-078)

PROPOSAL 155 - 5 AAC 47.030. Methods, means, and general provisions - Finfish. Allow party fishing in Southeast Alaska saltwater fisheries, as follows:

When two or more persons, who are licensed or otherwise authorized to sport fish in the salt waters of Southeast Alaska, are angling for finfish aboard a vessel in these waters, fishing by all authorized persons aboard may continue until combined limits of finfish are taken and possessed aboard the vessel. (Modified wording of California’s regulation to fit SE waters.)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Friends and families fishing from a boat generally continue fishing until the combined limits for all persons on board has been reached. Parents often let children catch their fish. Guests are frequently allowed to catch and retain fish on the limits of other persons onboard. This proposal would legalize a very common practice. Additionally, compliance with the existing bag limit regulation contributes to waste through increased release mortality when “excess” fish of one person’s limit must be discarded. These fish could be retained by transferring possession to another, unlimited angler on board. Retention of “extra” fish by others must be ignored by Fish and Wildlife patrol or children, guests, and friends originally catching the “extra” fish should be cited. Washington State and California have regulations allowing ocean boat limits.

PROPOSED BY: James B. Faro (HQ-F14-066)

PROPOSAL 156 - 5 AAC 47.030. Methods, means, and general provisions - Finfish. Allow the use of bow and arrow to take salmon in the Southeast Alaska Area by certified bow anglers, as follows:

Allow salmon to be taken by archery bow and arrow during open fishing season in Southeast Alaska by certified bow-fishers.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I propose a new regulation that would allow personal use fishing with archery bow and arrow. Users would be required to be approved by the International Bowhunter Education Program (IBEP).

This is a good idea because it would allow archers to catch fish from the beach near creeks where salmon are congregating before going up the stream to spawn. In these areas, it is already legal for fishers to fly fish, spin cast, and snag for personal use. Adding archery would allow additional fishers to share in the resource.

Requiring the IBEP certification ensures safety of the fishery and other fishers. Additionally, this would probably require adding information and procedures required for bow-fishing to the present IBEP approved course.

PROPOSED BY: Eddie E. Carte (EF-C14-038)

PROPOSAL 157 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. Reduce the king salmon size limit from 28 inches or greater in length to 26 inches or greater in length in the Southeast Alaska Area, as follows:

The minimum size limit for Pacific king salmon will be 26 inches.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I have been sport fishing in Southeast Alaska for over 30 years and have witnessed an increase in the number of king salmon that have to be released due to being just under the minimum retention size of 28 inches. Like with Pacific halibut, Pacific king salmon have also experienced a recent reduced size at age phenomena. It is time to consider reducing the minimum size limit of king salmon to better align with the current stock size at age composition. The current 28-inch size limit, which was originally implemented to increase the yield of the fishery, may just be doing the opposite today with an increase in release mortality.

PROPOSED BY: Richard Yamada (EF-C14-105)

PROPOSAL 158 - 5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. Modify the Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan by eliminating inseason reductions to the annual limit, as follows:

With the exception of the terminal harvest areas and other special hatchery harvests, efforts should be made to maintain king salmon bag, possession, and annual limits for nonresidents at a constant value throughout the season so as to ensure inside sport fishers the opportunity to access their historical share of the available treaty harvest.

Equally important, level bag limits provide stable marketable opportunities for all guided sport businesses, inside and outside, throughout the entire length of the season.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Nonresident sport fishers make up by far, the greatest percentage of guided anglers in Southeast Alaska, well over 90% in nearly every guided operation. King salmon harvest limits are the most restrictive regulations that the nonresident angler faces, so it follows that king salmon regulations carry more impact than any other harvest issue for the guided industry in Southeast. Sport-caught treaty king salmon are a precious commodity and as such should be allocated very carefully so that all Southeast sport fishers, as much as practical, have their historical opportunity for harvest, particularly in times of low abundance such as we saw in 2013. It is a well-established fact that the “outside” waters of Southeast Alaska have a much greater abundance of treaty kings in general, and especially earlier in the season, that occur “inside.” As a result of that early opportunity outside anglers are able to harvest treaty kings before the inside sport fishery has even started. The situation this proposal addresses is aggravated when early season bag limits are liberalized (increased) and then progressively ratcheted down as the season goes on, as was the case in 2013. Liberal bag limits early in the season result in a large portion of the sport allocation of previous treaty kings being caught by outside fishers before inside areas even have the chance at harvesting their share of the allocation. Essentially the practice of liberalizing bag limits early in the season then restricting them down in the steps over the course of the season disenfranchises inside nonresident anglers. Harvest data for 2013 are not available as of this writing, but it will be interesting to see if there were skewed area harvest percentages from the historical norms, with the inside harvests being lower than the norm and outside harvests being higher. If that is the case then the concerns that prompted this proposal will be validated.

Of equal concern are the uneven harvest opportunities over the course of a single season presented by progressively changing bag limits. For the guided and lodge industries, customers (almost all of which are nonresidents) pay close attention to regulations that affect their opportunities for success, and they book their trips accordingly. This is no more true than limits for the highly prized king salmon. Changing restrictions changes demand for our products, and uneven marketability within the season causes havoc on our businesses. Guided and lodge operations cannot gear up or gear down as bag limits are altered and demand fluctuates month to

month. If nonresident daily bag limits and annual harvest limits are maintained constant as much as possible throughout the length of the season, then outside and inside operators will all benefit in a more stable demand environment.

PROPOSED BY: Don Westlund and Larry McQuarrie (HQ-F14-013)

PROPOSAL 159 - 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Establish nonresident annual limits for coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon in salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area, as follows:

(2) salmon, other than king salmon: may be taken from January 1–December 31; no annual limit **for residents. The annual limit for nonresidents is three times the daily bag limit for silver salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon and chum salmon**; no size limit;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Abuses to sport fishing bag and possession limits by some nonresident anglers are well known. These behavior patterns by a few nonresidents are contributing to conservation issues on some streams that are difficult to quantify and address. One of the first pieces of information required to assess the impacts of nonresident anglers is to document the total harvest of salmon by this group. Personal use and subsistence fisheries for Chinook, silver, and sockeye salmon generally have annual limits that are recorded in the field on a harvest record. The mail-out harvest survey is inadequate for this type of accounting.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (HQ-F14-022)

PROPOSAL 160 - 5 AAC 47.022. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Establish nonresident annual limits for coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon in fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area, as follows:

(b)
(2) salmon, other than king salmon: may be taken from January 1–December 31; no annual limit **for residents. The annual limit for nonresidents is three times the daily bag limit for silver salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon and chum salmon**; no size limit;

...

(c)
...
(2) salmon, other than king salmon: may be taken from January 1–December 31; no annual limit **for residents. The annual limit for nonresidents is three times the daily bag limit for silver salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon and chum salmon**; no size limit;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Abuses to sport fishing bag and possession limits by some nonresident anglers are well known. These behavior patterns by a

few nonresidents are contributing to conservation issues on some streams that are difficult to quantify and address. One of the first pieces of information required to assess the impacts of nonresident anglers is to document the total harvest of salmon by this group. Personal use and subsistence fisheries for Chinook, silver, and sockeye salmon generally have annual limits that are recorded in the field on a harvest record. The mail-out harvest survey is inadequate for this type of accounting.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (HQ-F14-023)

PROPOSAL 161 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Prohibit multiple hooks in all fresh waters in the Yakutat Management Area, as follows:

Allow for single hook only sport angling in all fresh waters of the Yakutat area, Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling, from January 1 to December 31.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? A proposal to allow for single-hook only sport angling in all fresh waters of the Yakutat area, Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling, from January 1 to December 31.

The reason for this is conservation. The committee met and discussion was heard. Complaints about fish lying dead in holes were heard. Discussion from sport fishing representatives stated that going to single hook would help reduce the amount of incidental mortality, while still allowing the angler the experience and opportunity to obtain their catch. A proposal to do this on the Situk River was recommended by Yakutat Advisory Committee, ratified by the Board of Fisheries, and went into effect in 2009. Since that time it has met with favorable results. While it was unknown if implementation had reduced mortality, there were no complaints from sport fishermen or related industry.

The Yakutat Advisory Committee considered implementing this proposal on other rivers of high sport use, but decided that expanding to all fresh waters was a simpler format and would be best for the welfare of the fish.

Left unchanged, there will continue to be an increased chance of incidental mortality with the currently allowed treble (3-barbed) hook, thereby hindering the number of returning spawners, lowering the number of returning stock, and reducing overall opportunity to anglers. The additional incidental mortality will add to the "dead fish on the bottom's unsightliness" as complained about by lodge owners.

This proposal should help fish recover from a release and improve survival rates. It should also be a benefit to all user groups with no one expected to be negatively impacted.

The Yakutat Advisory Committee considered adding the language: **single barbless**. There wasn't opposition to barbless, but it should be handled in a separate proposal, having had another

chance for discussions. Should the board see fit to add this language, the advisory committee heard no opposition to it either.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-076)

PROPOSAL 162 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Prohibit multiple hooks and barbed hooks in all fresh waters of the Yakutat Management Area, as follows:

Proposal to restrict sport fishing in all fresh waters of the Yakutat area; Cape Fairweather to Cape Sukling, to single barbless hook only, with the exception of two single barbless hooks may be used in tandem when bait is allowed.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The reason for this is conservation. The committee met and discussion was heard. Complaints about fish lying dead in holes were heard. Discussion from sport fishing representatives stated that going to single hook would help reduce the amount of incidental mortality, while still allowing the angler the experience, and the opportunity to obtain their catch. A proposal to do this on the Situk River was recommended by Yakutat Advisory Committee, ratified by the Board of Fisheries, and went into effect in 2009. Since that time, it has met with favorable results. While it is unknown if implementation had reduced mortality, there were no complaints from sport fishermen, or related industry.

We considered just implementing it on other rivers of high sport use, but decided that expanding to all fresh waters was a simpler format, and would be best for the welfare of the fish.

Left unchanged, there will continue to be an increased chance of incidental mortality with the currently allowed treble (three barbed) hook, there by hindering the number of returning spawners, lowering the number of returning stock, and reducing overall opportunity to anglers. The additional incidental mortality will add to the "dead fish on the bottom's unsightliness" as complained about by lodge owners.

This proposal should help fish recover from a release, and improve survival rates. It should also be a benefit to all user groups, with no one expected to be negatively impacted.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-086)

PROPOSAL 163 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of Southeast Alaska Area. Reduce the Yakutat Village Lagoon coho salmon bag and possession limits to two fish greater than 16 inches in length, as follows:

5 AAC 47.021(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(b) In the Yakutat vicinity:

...

(3) in the waters of Yakutat Village Lagoon shoreward of Mallot Avenue, the bag and possession limit for coho salmon greater than 16 inches in length is two fish;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently, the coho salmon bag and possession limits for the Yakutat Village Lagoon are the least conservative on the Yakutat road system, causing angler effort to focus on this small, easily accessible drainage. Northern pike eradication efforts were completed in 2009 allowing coho salmon to recolonize this drainage. Given the small size of this drainage, accessibility from the Yakutat road system, and recolonization by coho salmon, more conservative bag and possession limits are needed to protect the sustainability of this small coho salmon population.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-087)

PROPOSAL 164 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Designate the Village Lagoon and the Village Lagoon drainage as a youth-only fishery, as follows:

A proposal to restrict angling in Village Lagoon and accompanying lakes to youth under the age of 18 only.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? We feel that given the proximity to the road system and the small size of the run, some means of control is in order. Too many anglers, as to ruin the experience or too much pressure on the stocks are the main concern. In addition the public hazards of an increasing number of cars parked along the highway with accompanying pedestrian issues. Restricting access to youth only will eliminate the traffic concerns, and yet provide a fun place to fish close by for kids. We feel there are plenty of other places to fish for the adults.

We do not feel anyone will be adversely affected.

We considered adding elderly and handicapped, but decided against adding these. It was felt there would still be the possibility of to many sport anglers who were eligible as seniors as to potentially be a problem, and we felt that there would be better places to consider for creating a handicapped fishing area.

PROPOSED BY: Yakutat Advisory Committee (EF-C14-085)

PROPOSAL 165 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.
Allow the use of bait when sport fishing for salmon in the Kaliakh River, as follows:

Allow sport fishing using bait for salmon in the Kaliakh River.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to change the sport fishing regulation to allow using bait in the Kaliakh River since it is a silty river and has not been commercial fished in years and it would help take a little pressure off the Tsiu River.

PROPOSED BY: Harold Perantie (EF-C14-114)

PROPOSAL 166 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.
Establish an effective date of April 1 for the District 11 sport fishery for king salmon and rescind the closure in upper Taku Inlet, as follows:

1. Establish the waters of upper Taku Inlet as permanently opened
2. Set the effective date for the D-11 fishery at April 1.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Reduce unnecessary regulatory action on the Juneau Area king salmon sport fishery. Juneau anglers fish under three sets of king regulations: 1) Southeast King Management Plan; 2) Taku River king salmon fishery in salt waters of District 11 and 3) a designated terminal harvest area (THA) fishery for hatchery king salmon. The complexity associated with these inseason regulatory changes is confusing to anglers. The intent of this proposal is to reduce unnecessary regulatory action. Amendments to these regulations may have allocative implications.

PROPOSED BY: Juneau-Douglas Advisory Committee (HQ-F14-032)

PROPOSAL 167 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Open freshwaters along the Juneau road system to sport fishing for hatchery-produced king salmon, as follows:

5 AAC 47.023(e)(1) is amended to read:

(e) In the Juneau vicinity:

(1) in all drainages crossed by the Juneau road system,

(A) unless otherwise specified in [(B) – (J) OF] this paragraph,

...

(vi) the bag and possession limit for king salmon is four fish; no size limit; king salmon harvested by a nonresident angler does not count toward that angler's nonresident annual limit;

...

(M) in Fish Creek Pond from June 1 – August 31,

(i) the use of bait, weighted hooks and lures, and multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than one-half inch are permitted; and

(ii) king salmon hooked elsewhere than in the mouth may be retained.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Since 1993, Juneau freshwater drainages crossed by the road system have been opened to sport fishing for king salmon by emergency order to allow for harvest of hatchery-produced king salmon. Establishing this freshwater fishery in regulation would eliminate confusion among sport anglers without causing a conservation concern since there are no indigenous king salmon stocks on the Juneau road system.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-F14-089)

PROPOSAL 168 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Open freshwaters along the Juneau road system to sport fishing for hatchery-produced king salmon, as follows:

(e) In Juneau vicinity:

(1) in all drainages crossed by the current Juneau road system

(A) unless otherwise specified in (B) – (J) of this paragraph:

(vi) the bag and possession limit for king salmon is four fish of any size, king salmon harvested by nonresident anglers do not count toward the annual limit.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Hatchery king salmon are released in and around several freshwater drainages on the current Juneau road system and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game has issued an emergency order to allow harvest opportunity for these fish on an annual basis since 1993. This proposal would open king salmon fishing year round in the fresh water drainages crossed by the current Juneau road system and eliminate

confusion over when and where king salmon fishing is allowed. There are no wild indigenous stocks of king salmon on the Juneau road system.

PROPOSED BY: Juneau-Douglas Advisory Committee (HQ-F14-033)

PROPOSAL 169 - 5 AAC 47.021. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Repeal the Eagle River Beach area Dolly Varden sport fishery closure, as follows:

5 AAC 47.021(d)(4) is repealed:

(d) In the Juneau vicinity:

...

(4) repealed / / [IN THE WATERS OF EAGLE RIVER BEACH, FROM THE BOY SCOUT CAMP NORTH TO AN ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER LOCATED ON THE MAINLAND SHORE AT THE LATITUDE OF SENTINEL ISLAND LIGHT AT 58° 32.78' N. LAT., 134° 55.27 W. LONG., TO A DISTANCE ONE-QUARTER MILE OFFSHORE, DOLLY VARDEN MAY ONLY BE TAKEN FROM JUNE 1–MARCH 31];

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Retention of Dolly Varden in the Eagle River Beach/Boy Scout Beach area north of Juneau is prohibited from April 1 – May 31. This closure went into effect in 1983 due to concerns over declining catch rates and harvest in the Juneau roadside fishery. Current harvest and escapement data indicate the Dolly Varden stocks present along the Juneau road system shoreline are stable and therefore a closure is no longer necessary.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F14-088)

PROPOSAL 170 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Allow the use of bait from September 15 through October 15 when sport fishing in the Klawock River, as follows:

"Allow the use of bait in the Klawock River System (River and Lake) from September 15 through October 15 of each year".

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Committee C Summary at the Board of Fisheries Southeast and Yakutat Finfish Meeting on March 1, 2012 regarding Proposal 263, 5 AAC 47.023, discussed the prohibition of the use of bait in the Klawock River.

Reasons given (at this meeting) were used to restrict the use of bait in the Klawock River from September 15 through October 15 of each year. These reasons are in question.

Discussion follows:

1. There are no "wild run" coho in the Klawock River. There is a wild spawning area up in the Klawock Lake area, but there is no wild coho run associated with the run. There has been a hatchery on the Klawock River since 1892, releasing smolts back into the river for over 120 years. I also understand that the hatchery started raising coho and releasing coho smolts in the early 1900's; about 1912. Therefore, no true "wild run coho" can possibly exist in the Klawock River.

2. I have personally fished the rivers all over the Prince of Wales Island for the past 37 years (since 1978.) This year will be my 34th year fishing the Klawock River. None of my fishing partners over these years have ever caught or have even seen any other fisherman catch or even view either a steelhead or cutthroat trout in the September 15 through October 15 timeframe.

3. There is absolutely no logical reason for a bait fisherman to select a female coho over a male coho. A male coho is normally a bigger fish and will be better eating than a female that was just filled with eggs. There are always plenty of female coho in our catches to provide all the bait needed without selecting.

4. The use of bait has never increased the mortality rate of released coho. We keep what we catch. You will find that most bait fishermen are meat fishermen. We like to get on the rivers early, catch our fish, and get them to the processor as soon as possible. Using non-bait fishing equipment can easily double or triple fishing time on the river, and can actually keep other fishermen from accessing the river. This could also help other fishermen to find another place to fish (and spend their money). In my opinion and experience, I get more "foul hooked" fish when using either a fly or a spinner, because a coho will take a bait directly into their mouth, whereas with a fly or a spinner you are actually dragging your equipment over their backs and into their heads, eyes, dorsal fins, and tails. I expect the mortality rate for non-bait fishing equipment could actually be higher than with bait.

PROPOSED BY: Jerald E. Ogburn (EF-C14-044)

PROPOSAL 171 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area.

Allow the use of bait after September 15 when sport fishing for coho salmon in the Klawock River, as follows:

Allow the use of bait in the Klawock River after September 15 for coho salmon.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I have fished on Prince of Wales Island for some time now. In my opinion, I see no reason to close the Klawock River to bait fishing. In the past few years, having to fish the Klawock with spinners or flies has resulted in foul-hooking coho, requiring the release of damaged coho. Fishing with bait in the Harris resulted in very few foul-hooked fish.

PROPOSED BY: Tom Fortner (EF-C14-069)

PROPOSAL 172 - 5 AAC 47.023. Special provisions for seasons, bag, possession, annual, and size limits, and methods and means for the fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska Area. Repeal Ketchikan Creek harvest regulations applying to adipose fin-clipped steelhead, as follows:

5 AAC 47.023(i)(6)(D) is repealed:

(i) In the Ketchikan vicinity:

...

(6) in Ketchikan Creek, excluding City Park Ponds,

...

(D) **repealed** _____ / _____ / _____ [THE BAG AND POSSESSION LIMIT FOR STEELHEAD IS TWO FISH IF ONE OF THE FISH HAS A CLIPPED ADIPOSE FIN, AS EVIDENCED BY A HEALED SCAR];

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Hatchery-produced steelhead are no longer released in Ketchikan Creek, making the regulation allowing retention of hatchery-produced steelhead, identified by a clipped adipose fin, misleading and unnecessary.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-F14-092)
