PROPOSAL 111 – 5 AAC 05.360. Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan. Eliminate the use of GHLs in the Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan, as follows:

We recommend the elimination of the GHL in numbers of fish and just use the associated percentages that are already in regulation.

5 AAC 05.360. Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan
(b) The department shall manage commercial fishing as follows:
(2) the department shall manage the Yukon River commercial king salmon fishery [FOR A GUIDELINE HARVEST RANGE OF 67,350 - 129,150 KING SALMON, DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:
(A) DISTRICTS 1 AND 2: 60,000 - 120,000 KING SALMON;
(B) DISTRICT 3: 1,800 - 2,200 KING SALMON;
(C) DISTRICT 4: 2,250 - 2,850 KING SALMON;
(D) DISTRICT 5:
   (i) SUBDISTRICT 5-B AND 5-C: 2,400 - 2,800 KING SALMON;
   (ii) SUBDISTRICT 5-D: 300 - 500 KING SALMON; AND
(E) DISTRICT 6: 600 - 800 KING SALMON ;
(3) WHEN THE PROJECTED KING SLAMON HARVEST RANGE FOR DISTRICT 1 - 6 COMBINED IS BELOW THE LOW END OF THE HARVEST LEVEL FROM ZERO TO 67,350 FISH, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ALLOCATE] by allocating the commercial harvest available by percentage for each district as follows:
(A) Districts 1 and 2: 89.1 percent;
(B) District 3: 2.7 percent;
(C) District 4: 3.3 percent;
(D) Subdistricts 5-B and 5-C: 3.6 percent;
(E) Subdistrict 5-D: 0.4 percent; and
(F) District 6: 0.9 percent.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Yukon River commercial king salmon Guideline Harvest Ranges (GHR), in numbers of fish, are meaningless. They should be deleted because they do not represent expected commercial harvest of Yukon king salmon. Originally, they were established so that fishers could have some expectation of the harvest within a district or subdistrict. Commercial harvests of king salmon have not been within the guideline harvest level since 1999. The last directed king salmon commercial fishery occurred in 2007. The state prohibited the sale of incidentally caught king salmon from the directed summer chum salmon fishery in 2009, and from 2010 through 2014. Sale of incidentally caught king salmon caught in the fall season fisheries was prohibited since 2012. Drainage-wide commercial harvests of equal to or more than 67,350 king salmon are highly unlikely for the foreseeable future. Therefore it does not make any sense to have this GHR, expressed in numbers of fish, as an expectation in regulation.

We suggest using the percentages in regulation to distribute any commercially-harvestable surplus by district and or subdistrict.