Kodiak Area (3 proposals)

Subsistence King Crab (1 proposal)

PROPOSAL 256

5 AAC 02.466. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of shellfish stocks and amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence.

Adopt amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence for king crab in the Kodiak Area, as follows:

- (a) The Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) finds that king crab, Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, shrimp, and miscellaneous shellfish are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence in the Kodiak Area.
- (b) The board finds that
 - (1) 3,200–8,100 Tanner crab are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Kodiak Area:
 - (2) 1,200–2,800 Dungeness crab are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Kodiak Area;
 - (3) 60,500–103,000 pounds of usable weight of miscellaneous shellfish are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Kodiak Area;
 - (4) 1,000–8,500 pounds of usable weight of shrimp are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Kodiak Area; and
 - (5) 22,000–68,000 pounds of usable weight of Dungeness crab and miscellaneous shellfish are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula between Kilokak Rocks (156° 19' W. long.) and Cape Kumlik (157° 27' W. long.) and in the area described in 5 AAC 02.500, combined
 - (6) The board finds that XXXX king crab are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses in the Kodiak Area.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This proposal provides an opportunity for the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) and public to consider adopting an ANS for subsistence findings for king crab stocks in the Kodiak Area. There are ANS amounts for the other shellfish stocks that the board has found there are customary and traditional subsistence uses, but not for the king crab stock.

The language above suggests individual numbers of king crab, but the public and the board could also consider pounds edible weight as has been done for the other resources with a positive customary and traditional use finding. Please see the Community Subsistence Information System for a source of harvest and use data.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game	(HQ-F19-138)
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Commercial Tanner Crab (2 proposals)

PROPOSAL 257

5 AAC 35.510. Fishing seasons for Registration Area J.

Open the Kodiak District Tanner crab fishery December 15, as follows:

Change the opening date to December 15.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to change the opening date for Kodiak tanner crab to an earlier date than January 15 because it's during Pacific cod A Season which opens January 1st for pot and longline fisheries. By the time crab season is over the cod season is almost over also due to 80% reduction in cod quotas since 2018. Boats that participate in both fisheries have less opportunity to fish cod.

PROPOSAL 258

5 AAC 35.527. Tanner crab pot storage requirements for Registration Area J.

Align pot storage requirements and allow storage of pots in waters more than 25 fathoms for seven days following season closure for Tanner crab in the Kodiak District, as follows:

Allow storage of non-fishing gear on the grounds seven days after section closures and align storage requirement for different pot types (rectangular and cone/pyramid).

- 5 AAC 35.527. Tanner crab pot storage requirements for Registration Area J. The Tanner crab pot storage requirements in 5 AAC 35.052(a)(2) apply, except in the
- (5) Kodiak District, rectangular pots with all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open, and cone or pyramid pots with all bait and bait containers removed and all doors not secured closed may be stored in waters more than 25 fathoms for seven days following the season closure for Tanner crab in any section of the Kodiak District; [THE WATER ONLY FROM 30 DAYS BEFORE THE SCHEDULED OPENING DATE OF THE COMMERCIAL TANNER CRAB SEASON UNTIL 30 DAYS AFTER THE CLOSURE OF THAT SEASON;]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Current regulations require getting crab to a processor within 24 hours and 72 hours for unbaited gear to be left on the grounds in deeper water where most of the fishing occurs after a closure. At the end of a short season nearly all the crab caught will arrive at the processors in the 24 hour delivery period. Boats are unloaded in the order of coming in. It may take several days before every one is unloaded. Some boat's crab may not be offloaded before most or all of the 72 hour period is over. Because of capacity, stability, weather, icing, not all the pots can be brought in when delivering the crab. Increasing the allowed storage time for unbaited gear from 72 hours to seven days would allow a more reasonable time to go back and get remaining gear. Storing gear in less than 25 fathoms may not be feasible because of the tight time lines fishermen are working under at closures.