

**Regional Information Report No. 1J23-02**

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# **2023/2024 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan**

by

**Grant Hagerman**

and

**Michael Vaughn**

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October 2023

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figures or figure captions.

<b>Weights and measures (metric)</b>		<b>General</b>		<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code AAC		<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	$H_A$
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	$e$
hectare	ha	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
liter	L	compass directions:		confidence interval	CI
meter	m	east	E	correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	north	N	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	south	S	correlation coefficient	
		west	W	(simple)	r
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>		copyright	©	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	corporate suffixes:		degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	Company	Co.	degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	Corporation	Corp.	expected value	$E$
inch	in	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than	>
mile	mi	Limited	Ltd.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	District of Columbia	D.C.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than	<
pound	lb	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	exempli gratia		logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	(for example)	e.g.	logarithm (base 10)	log
		Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
<b>Time and temperature</b>		id est (that is)	i.e.	minute (angular)	'
day	d	latitude or longitude	lat or long	not significant	NS
degrees Celsius	°C	monetary symbols		null hypothesis	$H_0$
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	percent	%
degrees kelvin	K	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability	P
hour	h	registered trademark	®	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	$\alpha$
minute	min	trademark	™	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	$\beta$
second	s	United States (adjective)	U.S.	second (angular)	"
		United States of America (noun)	USA	standard deviation	SD
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>		U.S.C.	United States Code	standard error	SE
all atomic symbols		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	variance	
alternating current	AC			population	Var
ampere	A			sample	var
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

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Grant Hagerman and Michael Vaughn

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Publications Section  
802 3rd, Douglas, Alaska, 99824-0020

October 2023

The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 and was redefined in 2007 to meet the Division of Commercial Fisheries regional need for publishing and archiving information such as area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Alaska Board of Fisheries proposals, interim or preliminary data and grant agency reports, special meeting or minor workshop results and other regional information not generally reported elsewhere. Reports in this series may contain raw data and preliminary results. Reports in this series receive varying degrees of regional, biometric and editorial review; information in this series may be subsequently finalized and published in a different department reporting series or in the formal literature. Please contact the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries if in doubt of the level of review or preliminary nature of the data reported. Regional Information Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>.

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*This document should be cited as follows:*

*Hagerman, G., and M. Vaughn. 2023. 2023–2024 Winter troll fishery management plan. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report No. 1J23-02, Douglas.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2023/2024 Southeast Alaska winter commercial troll Chinook salmon fishery, according to regulations in the State of Alaska Administrative Code under 5 AAC 29.080.

Keywords: Chinook salmon, troll, winter, commercial, management plan, Alaska

## **INTRODUCTION**

This plan summarizes the fishery regulations and management approach the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G or department) will employ to manage the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat commercial salmon winter troll fishery during the 2023/2024 season. This management plan also summarizes harvest data from the 2022/2023 winter troll season.

## **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS**

The winter troll fishery in Southeast Alaska/Yakutat is managed in accordance with the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) winter troll management plan (5 AAC 29.080) and the Pacific Salmon Treaty. By regulation, the 2023/2024 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2023. As provided for under Chinook salmon stock status and action plans, adopted during the BOF meeting in March 2022, notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 fish non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon guideline harvest level (GHL), the commercial winter troll fishery will close in all waters of Southeast Alaska/Yakutat on March 15, 2024.

During the 2022 BOF meeting held in Anchorage, action plans were adopted giving the department direction, through emergency order authority, to identify and implement actions that provide conservation for Southeast Alaska/Yakutat (SEAK) and Transboundary River (TBR) wild Chinook salmon stocks but continuing to identify harvest opportunities that maintain conservation of these stocks. Based on that direction, the department identified that harvest proportions of wild SEAK and TBR stocks seen in fisheries operating on the outside waters of Southeast Alaska continued to remain low due to the abundance of non-Alaska stocks prevalent in these areas and accordingly extended the 2022/2023 winter troll fishery through April 15, 2023, in select outer coastal portions of the winter troll fishery area. During this fishing period, department staff collected genetic stock identification (GSI) samples and collected coded wire tags (CWT) to evaluate Chinook salmon stocks encountered during that time frame. Results of the CWT and GSI data from the 2022/2023 winter fishery, as well as data collected from the current year fishery, will determine if additional winter fishing opportunities after March 15, 2024, will occur. The details of a potential extension of the fishery will be announced in a future advisory announcement.

Non-Alaska hatchery-produced (treaty) Chinook salmon taken in the winter troll fishery count toward the 2024 troll fishery and all-gear treaty allocations. The 2024 all-gear harvest limit and troll allocation is expected to be announced in early March. Any treaty Chinook salmon not harvested during the winter fishery will be available for harvest in the spring and summer troll fisheries. The 45,000 treaty Chinook salmon winter fishery GHL was established in 1995 and the seasonal allocation was first taken prior to the April 30 regulatory closure during the 2002/2003 winter troll season. The winter allocation was harvested during the next 4 seasons as well as five of the six seasons between the 2010/2011 and 2015/2016 seasons. The winter allocation has not been taken since 2016.

## 2022/2023 WINTER TROLL HARVEST

The 2022/2023 winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest was 27,207 fish, with an 9% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a 2021/2022 season's harvest of 28,293 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 8% and the recent 5-year winter troll fishery average (2018–2022 seasons) harvest of 16,702 fish with a 9% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 231 permits fished during the 2022/2023 winter troll season, a 23% decrease from the 299 permits fished during the 2021/2022 season and 21% below the recent 5-year average of 294 permits fished. The largest percentage of the regional harvest was taken in District 113, followed by District 183 and District 105 (Tables 1–4). Effort and harvest were greatest during statistical week 15 (April 9–15) when 107 permits harvested 4,117 Chinook salmon. The average price peaked during week 53 (December 25–31) at \$10.14 per pound (Table 5). The winter fishery was extended by emergency order March 16–April 15 in portions of Districts 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 181, and 183, as the department identified these waters as areas that could provide additional harvest opportunity and maintaining conservation of the SEAK and TBR Chinook salmon stocks.

### REGULATION SUMMARY

For current winter boundary line and closed waters regulations see below or in the troll fishery advisory announcement published October 4, 2023. For all other regulations pertaining to the troll fishery, see the *2022–2025 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations* booklet available at all Southeast Alaska ADF&G area offices and online at:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishregulations.commercial>

### FISHING AREAS

The description of the winter boundary line has been modified by emergency order to provide coordinates for headlands that are not specified in regulation and to provide consistency with regulatory updates made to other salmon fishery regulations. The **winter boundary line** is described under 5 AAC 29.020(b) as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter, the “winter boundary line” for the winter season and periods established in 5 AAC 29.070 is a line across Yakutat Bay from the westernmost tip of **Point Manby** (59°41.68' N lat, 140°19.64' W long) to 59°40.02' N lat, 140°24.36' W long, to 59°31.25' N lat, 139°53.69' W long to **Ocean Cape** (59°32.11' N lat, 139°51.32' W long) and a line from the southernmost tip of **Cape Spencer** (58°12.63' N lat, 136°39.85' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Yakobi Rock** (58°05.17' N lat, 136°33.82' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Cross** (57°54.70' N lat, 136°33.59' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Point Theodore** (57°50.75' N lat, 136°27.57' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Edward** (57°40.75' N lat, 136°15.51' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Khaz Point** (57°30.13' N lat, 136°01.44' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Point Slocum** (57°27.86' N lat, 135°58.06' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Klokachef Island** (57°24.20' N lat, 135°54.40' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Georgiana** (57°19.75' N lat, 135°51.62' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Point Amelia** (57°13.40' N lat, 135°52.67' W long) to **Cape Edgecumbe** (56°59.89' N lat, 135°51.48' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Point Woodhouse** (56°50.05' N lat, 135°32.56' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Rogers Island** (56°46.67' N lat, 135°27.99' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Aspid Cape** (56°41.14' N lat, 135°13.80' W long) to the southernmost tip of **North Cape** (56°35.68' N lat, 135°08.37' W long) to 56°22.77' N lat, 134°57.00' W long, to 56°19.50' N lat, 134°54.00' W long to the



southwesternmost tip of **Puffin Point** (56°14.12' N lat, 134°48.40' W long) to the northwesternmost tip of **Bobrovoi Point** (56°11.00' N lat, 134°42.55' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Ommaney** (56°09.83' N lat, 134°40.42' W long) to **Nation Point** (55°55.66' N lat, 134°20.10' W long) to **Helm Point** (55°49.42' N lat, 134°16.95' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Addington** (55°26.08' N lat, 133°49.30' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Chirikof** (55°18.10' N lat, 133°41.40' W long) to **Cape Bartolome Light** (55°13.84' N lat, 133°36.94' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Felix** (55°12.57' N lat, 133°26.02' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Bruin Point** (55°05.08' N lat, 133°14.24' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Sakie Point** (55°03.39' N lat, 133°13.45' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Augustine** (54°57.02' N lat, 133°09.95' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Rockwell Point** (54°55.90' N lat, 133°07.99' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Ritter Point** (54°51.43' N lat, 133°02.07' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Point Bazan** (54°48.32' N lat, 132°58.56' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Security Point** (54°44.43' N lat, 132°53.17' W long) to **Point Cornwallis** (54°42.10' N lat, 132°52.49' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Liscome Point** (54°41.28' N lat, 132°50.52' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Wolk Point** (54°40.32' N lat, 132°46.73' W long) to 54°39.87' N lat, 132°43.53' W long, to **Cape Muzon Light** (54°39.89' N lat, 132°41.57' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Point Nunez** (54°41.04' N lat, 132°05.61' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Chacon** (54°41.40' N lat, 132°01.02' W long) to the southernmost tip of **West Rock** (54°48.70' N lat, 131°29.87' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Yellow Rocks** (54°47.32' N lat, 131°14.03' W long) to **Tree Point** (54°48.17' N lat, 130°56.07' W long) to **Lord Rock Light** (54°43.55' N lat, 130°49.22' W long) to a point on the **International Boundary** at 130°49.00' W long.

The “winter boundary line” and waters east of that line that are open to commercial fishing during the 2023/2024 winter troll season are displayed in Figures 1–3. Salmon fishing districts of Southeast Alaska and Yakutat are displayed in Figure 4. Closed waters for the 2023/2024 winter troll season are described in the following section under 5 AAC 29.08(b) and in Figures 5 and 6. The winter troll fishery is exempt from the closed waters provisions of 5 AAC 29.150 (a)(1), and waters within 500 yards of the terminus of any salmon stream are open to trolling, except as specified in 5 AAC 29.080.

## CLOSED WATERS

The following areas are closed to salmon trolling during the winter troll fishery in accordance with 5 AAC 29.080(b) and by emergency order authority under provisions of the *Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2022*. Coordinates have been added to headland names by emergency order.

- (1) **District 1:** waters of Behm Canal in Section 1-D between a line from Nose Point at 55°48.32' N lat, 131°42.53' W long to Snail Point at 55°49.47' N lat, 131°46.25' W long and a line from Cactus Point at 55°33.29' N lat, 130°56.59' W long to Point Eva at 55°33.61' N lat, 130°52.60' W long (Figure 1).
- (2) **District 8:** waters west of the Stikine River inside a line from Babbler Point at 56°29.08' N lat, 132°17.37' W long to Hour Point at 56°27.73' N lat, 132°16.79' W long, along the shore of Wrangell Island to Point Highfield at 56°29.34' N lat, 132°23.36' W long to the southernmost tip of Liesnoi Island at 56°29.83' N lat, 132°29.19' W long to the southernmost tip of Greys Island at 56°30.67' N lat, 132°33.05' W long to the small island near the eastern entrance of Blind Slough at 56°31.83' N lat, 132°40.17' W long, to the nearest point of

Mitkof Island at 56°31.88' N lat, 132°40.66' W long, to the prominent point of Mitkof Island nearest Coney Island at 56°40.77' N lat, 132°39.28' W long, to the western end of Coney Island at 56°41.62' N lat, 132°38.92' W long, to a point 800 yards north of Japanese Creek on the mainland shore at 56°46.62' N lat, 132°37.11' W long (Figures 1 and 5). The northwestern boundary of the closure area is modified by emergency order.

(3) **District 11:** waters in Section 11-A east of a line from Outer Point at 58°17.86' N lat, 134°41.18' W long to Point Louisa at 58°22.40' N lat, 134°43.63' W long and north and west of a line from Salisbury Point at 58°12.30' N lat, 134°13.15' W long to Point Tantallon at 58°11.72' N lat, 134°15.55' W long (including the waters of Gastineau Channel) (Figures 1 and 6).

(4) **District 15:**

A. Section 15-A: waters north of the latitude of Sherman Rock at 58°51.00' N lat, are closed by emergency order **through December 31, 2023** (Figures 1 and 6).

B. Section 15-B: waters of Berners Bay east of a line from Point St. Mary at 58°43.93' N lat, 135°01.43' W long to Point Bridget at 58°40.73' N lat, 134°59.34' W long (Figures 1 and 6).

## **GEAR, VESSEL IDENTIFICATION, AND REGISTRATION**

Commercial troll vessels used to take salmon must be registered prior to engaging in salmon trolling during a calendar year (5 AAC 29.115). In addition to these requirements, a registered salmon hand troll vessel must display the letters "HT" in block letters on both sides of the vessel's hull or cabin (5 AAC 29.125). The letters must be at least eight inches high and at least one-half inch wide, in a color that contrasts with the background, and plainly visible and unobscured at all times until the end of the calendar year for which the vessel is registered for a hand troll permit, unless that registration is changed to power troll gear under 5 AAC 29.115(b). Legal gear for the commercial winter troll fishery includes power and hand troll gear types. From each power or hand troll gurdy, only one line to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached. Power trollers are limited to no more than four lines operated by hydraulic, electrical, or mechanical powered gurdies (5 AAC 29.120[b][1][B]). Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to the operation of no more than two hand-operated gurdies or four fishing rods (5 AAC 29.120 [b][2]).

During the winter fishery only, hand-operated downriggers may be used in conjunction with fishing rods as follows (5 AAC 29.120 [j]):

- (1) a downrigger may not be used with a troll gurdy;
- (2) a hand troll gurdy or downrigger powered by hand or hand crank may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod, and is not considered power troll gear;
- (3) an electric, hydraulic, or power assisted downrigger is considered a power troll gurdy and may not be used in conjunction with a fishing rod;
- (4) an aggregate of **two rods** with the fishing lines extending from the rods and connected to **two downriggers or hand troll gurdies** using a quick release device designated to release the fishing rod line from the downrigger line may be used; and
- (5) no more than two troll gurdies, and four rigged fishing rods capable of taking fish, may be on board a salmon hand troll vessel; additional fishing rods may be on board the vessel but may not be rigged for taking fish.

## SIZE AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS

Chinook salmon taken and retained in the winter troll fishery must measure at least 28 inches in total length (from tip of snout to tip of tail, in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the clethral arch to the tip of the tail (5 AAC 29.140). Undersized Chinook salmon that are taken must be returned to the water unharmed. A person may not mutilate or otherwise disfigure a Chinook salmon in any manner that would prevent the determination of the minimum size restriction specified here. The heads of all adipose-fin-clipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are offloaded from a catcher vessel, except as authorized by permit (5 AAC 29.140[b]).

## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Fish tickets created for a commercial salmon troll landing must be submitted to the department no later than seven days after the fish are offloaded from the vessel (5 AAC 39.130[c]). Fish ticket requirements include an imprint of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission salmon troll permit card, 5-digit salmon statistical area(s) of harvest for salmon and the corresponding 6-digit statistical area for groundfish bycatch reported on fish tickets, start and end date of fishing, date of landing, and number of salmon recorded by species, as well as other information required under 5 AAC 39.130. If multiple statistical areas were fished, the percentage of harvest by area should be included in the statistical area worksheet.

## SPORT FISHING AND CHARTERING FROM A REGISTERED TROLL VESSEL

A person may sport fish from a registered commercial salmon hand troll or power troll vessel (5 AAC 47.041[a]) however, **may not sport fish and commercial fish for salmon from the same vessel on the same day** (5 AAC 47.041[f]). A person who sport fishes from a vessel licensed for commercial salmon fishing, other than a charter vessel when paying clients are onboard, shall, immediately upon bringing a salmon on board, mark the salmon by **removing its dorsal fin** (5 AAC 47.041[c]).

Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing (5 AAC 47.041[d]). A downrigger may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod when sport fishing.

**A registered troll vessel may also be registered as a charter vessel**, though that vessel may not be used to commercial fish and charter on the same day (5 AAC 75.995[a][8]).

A person **may possess sport-caught salmon** on board a commercial salmon vessel while that vessel is engaged in commercial salmon fishing only if the salmon is preserved fish at the time the vessel is engaged in commercial salmon fishing (5 AAC 47.041[g]). The definition of “preserved fish” excludes unfrozen fish temporarily stored in coolers that contain ice or dry ice or fish that are lightly salted (5 AAC 75.995[a][21]).

No person may possess sport-caught halibut aboard a vessel when other fish or shellfish aboard the vessel are destined for sale, trade, or barter (5 AAC 75.070[a]).

## Groundfish Bycatch Information

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the current Statewide Commercial Groundfish Fishing Regulations booklet available at ADF&G area offices or online at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishregulations.commercial>.

### STATE BYCATCH ALLOWANCES

For details on groundfish bycatch allowances in the troll fishery refer to the “Groundfish Bycatch in the 2023 Salmon Troll Fishery” advisory announcement issued on January 3, 2023. Details on troll bycatch allowances for 2024 will be provided in a future ADF&G advisory announcement.

In the state waters portion of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area, commercial salmon trollers operating hand or power troll gear during an open commercial salmon fishing period may legally retain and possess incidentally taken groundfish (5 AAC 28.133). The commissioner may establish groundfish bycatch limits in the salmon troll fishery if it is deemed necessary to manage groundfish bycatch harvest within total catch limits. The bycatch allowance for each species or species group reflects the percentage that may be retained and sold and is **based on the round weight of salmon on board**. Groundfish bycatch provisions for the winter troll fishery are listed below.

Species	2023 Bycatch Allowance
Lingcod	100% IBS, NSEI and SSEIW 50% SSEOC 0% NSEO and CSEO; closed for the season
Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR)	10% in aggregate
Other rockfish	No limit on incidental harvest
Spiny dogfish	35%
Sablefish	0% no retention
Other groundfish	No limit on incidental harvest

Groundfish taken as bycatch must be reported on an ADF&G fish ticket by **species code, six-digit groundfish statistical area, delivery condition code, disposition code**, and number of **pounds landed**.

### LINGCOD

Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the winter troll fishery **through November 30** (5 AAC 28.113[c]). Lingcod retention is prohibited in the commercial salmon troll fishery from December 1 through May 15. Lingcod must measure at least 27 inches from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail, or 20.5 inches from the front of the dorsal fin to the tip of the tail. **Lingcod harvest allocations for the troll fishery are set by area and area closures will occur as allocations are taken.** Inseason closures will be announced by ADF&G advisory announcement and recorded on the Troll Fishery — (907) 747-8765, (907) 465-8765, and (907) 225-6870— and Groundfish — (907) 747-4882— telephone hotlines. Closure announcements will be submitted for broadcast on the United States Coast Guard “Notice to Mariners” report and National Weather Service broadcast; however, the department cannot insure the availability or functionality of these communication systems in all areas. For additional information contact Groundfish Project staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.

Lingcod Management Areas open to bycatch at the start of the 2023/2024 winter troll salmon season are described in 5 AAC 28.105 and include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Southern Southeast

Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 7). The Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) and Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Sections are closed to lingcod bycatch for the 2023/2024 winter troll salmon season. Lingcod retained in excess of bycatch allowances shall be reported on fish tickets as overage and forfeited to the State of Alaska.

## ROCKFISH

Demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) retained in excess of 10% of the round weight of salmon on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess DSR bycatch shall be surrendered to the state (5 AAC 28.171[a]). DSR bycatch overages must be reported on fish tickets but may be retained for personal use by the permit holder. The seven species in the DSR assemblage are yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, China, tiger, and rosethorn rockfish.

Other rockfish taken while trolling for salmon in state waters (internal waters of Alaska and 0–3 nmi on the outer coast) are legally retained and possessed with no limit on incidental harvest.

## HALIBUT

Halibut incidentally taken during an open commercial halibut season by power and hand troll gear operated for salmon consistent with applicable state laws and regulations are legally taken and possessed (5 AAC 28.133[c]). Commercial halibut may be legally retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 pounds or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.40(h) are exempted from the three-hour prior notice of landing if landed concurrently with a legal landing of salmon harvested using hand troll or power troll gear (50 CFR 679.5[1][1][iv][A]). Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on an ADF&G troll salmon fish ticket. Contact National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries for detailed information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery. The IFQ halibut season closes on December 7, 2023.

An individual aboard a commercial troll vessel operating **hand troll gear** for salmon may retain incidentally taken halibut for subsistence use only under the following conditions:

- (1) There are not any commercial or sport-caught halibut on board the vessel.
- (2) The individual possesses a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate and is fishing in waters designated for subsistence halibut fishing.
- (3) The vessel is not operating an amount of hooks that exceeds hook limits permitted under subsistence fishing regulations.
- (4) There is not any unused halibut IFQ held by any individual on board that vessel for that regulatory area and for the vessel category from which they are fishing.

**Power troll gear is not a legal gear for subsistence halibut fishing; therefore, the retention of incidentally taken halibut for subsistence use while trolling for salmon with power troll gear is prohibited.**

## OTHER REGULATIONS

A person aboard a vessel may not fish for groundfish with dinglebar troll or mechanical jigging machines if salmon are on board. A vessel fishing for groundfish with dinglebar troll gear must

display the letter “D” and a vessel fishing for groundfish with mechanical jigging machines must display the letter “M” at all times when fishing with or transporting fish taken with dinglebar troll gear or mechanical jigging machines (5 AAC 28.135[a][4]). Letters must be displayed on both sides of the hull, cabin, or mast in symbols at least 12 inches high and one inch wide that contrast with the background and in a manner that leaves the letter plainly visible and unobscured. A person may not operate a vessel that is displaying one of these letters when the vessel is being used to fish for salmon (5 AAC 28.135[c]).

## FISHERY CONTACTS

The following are Division of Commercial Fisheries contacts regarding this management plan:

Grant Hagerman  
Troll Management Biologist  
304 Lake Street, #103  
Sitka, Alaska 99835  
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(907) 747-6688

Lowell Fair  
Regional Supervisor  
P. O. Box 240020  
Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020  
(907) 465-4250

For updated information on the troll fishery, call the 24-hour information line in Douglas (907) 465-TROL (8765), Sitka (907) 747-8765, or Ketchikan (907) 225-6870.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL WEBSITE INFORMATION:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.salmon>

## **TABLES AND FIGURES**

Table 1.—2022/2023 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 101–107.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
101	42	Oct 11–15, 2022	3	3	6	2	2	9.8
101 Total			6	8	55	7	9	10.1
102			All Weeks CONFIDENTIAL					
102 Total			3	3	21	7	7	10.0
103	9	Feb 26–Mar 4, 2023	3	3	6	2	2	12.0
103	10	Mar 5–11, 2023	3	3	62	21	21	10.5
103	11	Mar 12–18, 2023	3	3	11	4	4	11.5
103	12	Mar 19–25, 2023	4	4	59	15	15	10.6
103	13	Mar 26–Apr 1, 2023	9	11	105	10	12	10.9
103	14	Apr 2–8, 2023	8	9	49	5	6	10.4
103	15	Apr 9–15, 2023	8	10	73	7	9	11.5
103 Total			23	60	546	9	24	10.7
104	11	Mar 12–18, 2023	3	3	71	24	24	9.1
104	12	Mar 19–25, 2023	3	4	30	8	10	11.1
104	13	Mar 26–Apr 1, 2023	4	5	105	21	26	10.0
104	14	Apr 2–8, 2023	5	6	103	17	21	9.9
104	15	Apr 9–15, 2023	11	11	300	27	27	8.7
104 Total			17	40	758	19	45	9.3
105	5	Jan 29–Feb 4, 2023	3	3	151	50	50	9.5
105	8	Feb 19–25, 2023	5	5	106	21	21	9.5
105	11	Mar 12–18, 2023	3	3	63	21	21	9.8
105	12	Mar 19–25, 2023	9	9	197	22	22	9.8
105	13	Mar 26–Apr 1, 2023	9	9	98	11	11	9.3
105	14	Apr 2–8, 2023	7	7	141	20	20	9.8
105	15	Apr 9–15, 2023	4	4	85	21	21	9.7
105 Total			19	53	1,086	20	57	9.7
106	45	Oct 30–Nov 5, 2022	3	7	33	5	11	13.1
106	46	Nov 6–12, 2022	3	4	7	2	2	12.7
106	47	Nov 13–19, 2022	4	7	24	3	6	14.3
106	50	Dec 4–10, 2022	4	5	13	3	3	13.7
106	51	Dec 11–17, 2022	6	9	37	4	6	14.1
106	53	Dec 25–31, 2022	4	4	16	4	4	12.3
106	1	Jan 1–7, 2023	3	3	13	4	4	12.4
106	2	Jan 8–14, 2023	5	9	13	1	3	15.9
106	3	Jan 15–21, 2023	3	4	17	4	6	15.3
106	6	Feb 5–11, 2023	3	4	14	4	5	12.2
106	9	Feb 26–Mar 4, 2023	3	3	3	1	1	16.7
106 Total			19	82	312	4	16	13.0
107	42	Oct 11–15, 2022	7	7	75	11	11	12.2
107	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	3	3	50	17	17	10.7
107 Total			9	12	139	12	15	11.6

Note: Weeks and districts with fewer than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.



Table 2.--2022/2023 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 108–112.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
108	42	Oct 11–15, 2022	6	7	30	4	5	10.8
108	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	6	10	48	5	8	11.2
108	47	Nov 13–19, 2022	7	7	61	9	9	10.9
108	51	Dec 11–17, 2022	4	4	18	5	5	10.1
108	1	Jan 1–7, 2023	4	4	15	4	4	12.2
108	3	Jan 15–21, 2023	3	4	24	6	8	12.5
108	4	Jan 22–28, 2023	5	6	28	5	6	10.8
108	5	Jan 29–Feb 4, 2023	5	7	30	4	6	12.0
108	6	Feb 5–11, 2023	3	3	6	2	2	11.7
108	7	Feb 12–18, 2023	4	4	12	3	3	11.2
108 Total			22	69	320	5	15	11.2
109			All Weeks CONFIDENTIAL					
109 Total			10	22	242	11	24	10.5
110	42	Oct 11–15, 2022	8	10	241	24	30	11.0
110	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	8	9	321	36	40	10.7
110	44	Oct 23–29, 2022	3	3	37	12	12	11.0
110	47	Nov 13–19, 2022	3	3	106	35	35	10.4
110	49	Nov 27–Dec 3, 2022	3	3	19	6	6	12.5
110	51	Dec 11–17, 2022	3	4	15	4	5	11.9
110	6	Feb 5–11, 2023	3	3	35	12	12	10.8
110 Total			17	48	936	20	55	11.0
111	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	3	3	10	3	3	12.9
111 Total			6	16	40	3	7	11.9
112	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	3	3	7	2	2	12.3
112	47	Nov 13–19, 2022	3	3	10	3	3	10.3
112 Total			7	13	89	7	13	11.4

Note: Weeks and districts with fewer than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table 3.—2022/2023 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 113–114.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
113	42	Oct 11–15, 2022	19	21	181	9	10	10.3
113	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	15	20	364	18	24	10.0
113	44	Oct 23–29, 2022	16	21	243	12	15	10.0
113	45	Oct 30–Nov 5, 2022	15	23	318	14	21	9.8
113	46	Nov 6–12, 2022	15	19	466	25	31	10.3
113	47	Nov 13–19, 2022	16	21	406	19	25	9.8
113	48	Nov 20–26, 2022	3	3	14	5	5	10.4
113	49	Nov 27–Dec 3, 2022	7	9	172	19	25	10.8
113	50	Dec 4–10, 2022	6	7	89	13	15	9.8
113	51	Dec 11–17, 2022	13	17	162	10	12	10.0
113	52	Dec 18–24, 2022	4	4	23	6	6	11.2
113	53	Dec 25–31, 2022	9	12	139	12	15	11.0
113	1	Jan 1–7, 2023	11	12	165	14	15	10.6
113	2	Jan 8–14, 2023	22	30	408	14	19	11.1
113	3	Jan 15–21, 2023	21	29	668	23	32	10.2
113	4	Jan 22–28, 2023	18	22	761	35	42	10.3
113	5	Jan 29–Feb 4, 2023	39	64	1,874	29	48	10.3
113	6	Feb 5–11, 2023	32	47	1,115	24	35	10.7
113	7	Feb 12–18, 2023	34	43	842	20	25	10.4
113	8	Feb 19–25, 2023	39	45	483	11	12	10.8
113	9	Feb 26–Mar 4, 2023	26	32	259	8	10	10.8
113	10	Mar 5–11, 2023	32	44	629	14	20	10.6
113	11	Mar 12–18, 2023	39	41	725	18	19	10.5
113	12	Mar 19–25, 2023	41	50	1,308	26	32	10.3
113	13	Mar 26–Apr 1, 2023	59	77	3,153	41	53	10.4
113	14	Apr 2–8, 2023	58	92	1,982	22	34	10.2
113	15	Apr 9–15, 2023	68	95	3,257	34	48	9.7
113 Total			109	900	20,206	22	185	10.3
114			All Weeks CONFIDENTIAL					
114 Total			4	16	34	2	9	14.6

Note: Weeks and districts with fewer than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table 4.–2022/2023 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, District 183.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
183	42	Oct 11–15, 2022	3	3	13	4	4	11.0
183	43	Oct 16–22, 2022	6	7	50	7	8	11.1
183	44	Oct 23–29, 2022	4	6	79	13	20	11.1
183	45	Oct 30–Nov 5, 2022	3	3	8	3	3	11.3
183	46	Nov 6–12, 2022	5	6	7	1	1	11.6
183	47	Nov 13–19, 2022	5	11	29	3	6	10.5
183	50	Dec 4–10, 2022	5	13	34	3	7	11.7
183	51	Dec 11–17, 2022	4	12	43	4	11	12.1
183	52	Dec 18–24, 2022	4	6	12	2	3	10.8
183	53	Dec 25–31, 2022	4	13	42	3	11	12.0
183	1	Jan 1–7, 2023	5	8	24	3	5	11.0
183	2	Jan 8–14, 2023	9	19	160	8	18	11.0
183	3	Jan 15–21, 2023	7	15	62	4	9	10.5
183	4	Jan 22–28, 2023	7	13	44	3	6	10.2
183	5	Jan 29–Feb 4, 2023	10	21	168	8	17	10.6
183	6	Feb 5–11, 2023	10	13	74	6	7	10.7
183	7	Feb 12–18, 2023	5	9	31	3	6	11.2
183	8	Feb 19–25, 2023	8	17	119	7	15	10.9
183	9	Feb 26–Mar 4, 2023	9	13	90	7	10	11.7
183	10	Mar 5–11, 2023	10	18	109	6	11	11.7
183	11	Mar 12–18, 2023	5	5	29	6	6	10.1
183	12	Mar 19–25, 2023	4	12	25	2	6	12.7
183	13	Mar 26–Apr 1, 2023	18	30	253	8	14	10.3
183	14	Apr 2–8, 2023	14	32	501	16	36	9.8
183	15	Apr 9–15, 2023	18	35	402	11	22	9.3
183 Total			24	349	2,423	7	101	10.4

Note: Weeks and districts with fewer than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table 5.—Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2022/2023 winter troll fishery.

Week	Permits	Landings	Number of Chinook	Pounds	Avg Price/Pound	Avg Wt
42	51	58	644	6,928	\$9.15	10.9
43	47	64	919	9,702	\$9.39	10.6
44	33	41	445	4,618	\$9.25	10.5
45	27	41	383	3,809	\$9.02	10.3
46	28	34	496	5,125	\$8.94	10.4
47	40	55	649	6,598	\$9.37	10.2
48	14	16	85	923	\$9.33	10.9
49	17	25	232	2,495	\$9.48	11.0
50	22	32	170	1,887	\$9.68	11.1
51	32	50	313	3,379	\$9.68	10.9
52	8	10	35	388	\$10.00	11.1
53	22	37	232	2,584	\$10.14	11.3
1	26	30	229	2,495	\$10.02	10.9
2	46	68	658	7,320	\$9.97	11.1
3	43	63	935	9,786	\$9.98	10.5
4	37	48	865	8,937	\$10.02	10.3
5	64	102	2,299	23,653	\$10.07	10.3
6	58	77	1,329	14,182	\$10.01	10.7
7	50	63	913	9,531	\$9.97	10.5
8	56	72	747	7,885	\$10.09	10.6
9	47	57	461	4,937	\$10.01	10.8
10	50	70	913	9,641	\$9.92	10.6
11	55	58	945	9,745	\$9.86	10.3
12	62	80	1,654	16,937	\$9.91	10.3
13	98	132	3,747	38,666	\$9.66	10.3
14	93	147	2,792	28,013	\$9.67	10.1
15	107	155	4,117	39,262	\$9.55	9.6
Regional Total	231	1,685	27,207	279,423	\$9.73	10.3

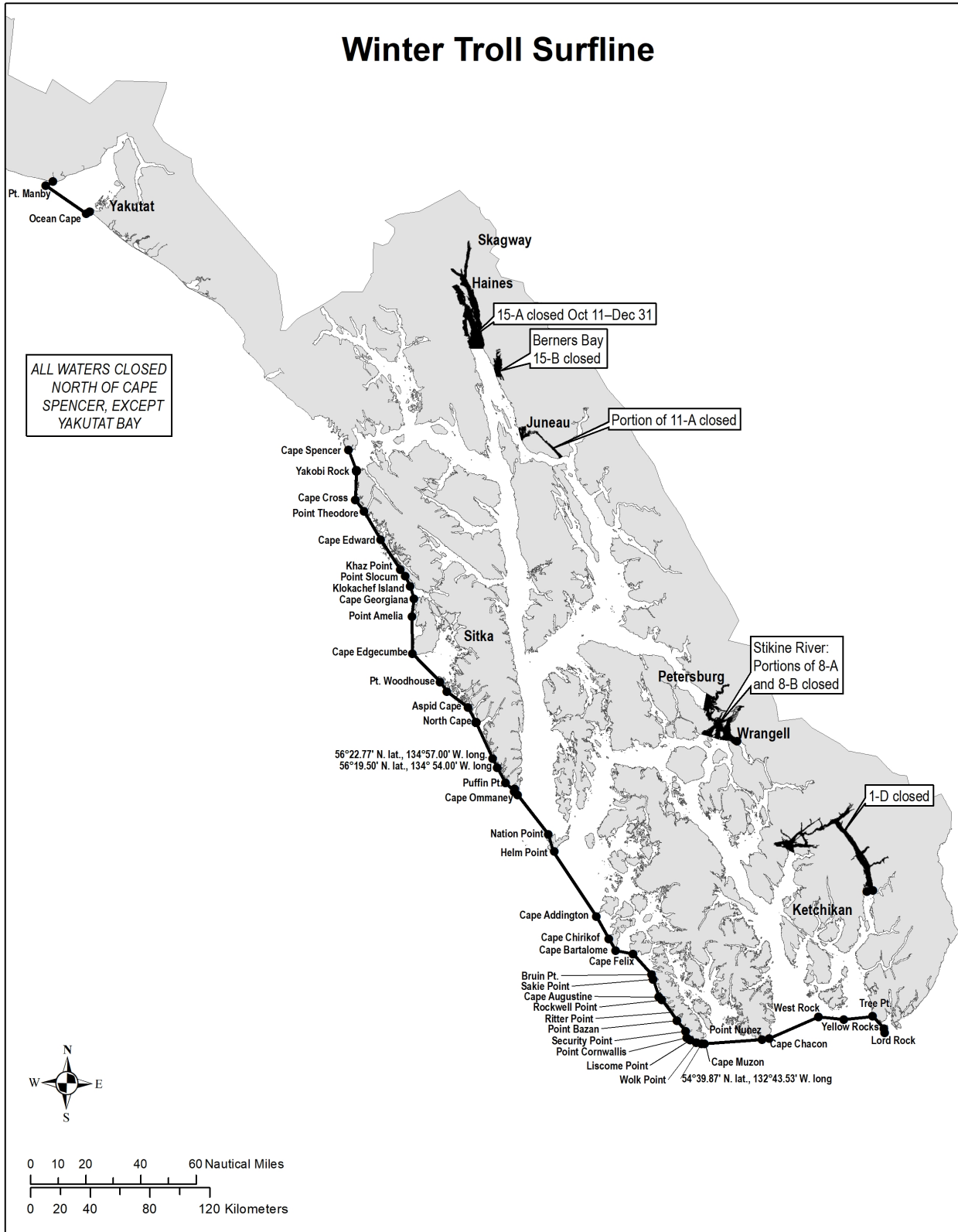


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery area.

Note: For a full description of the winter troll boundary line, refer to 5 AAC 29.020 on page 2 of this management plan.

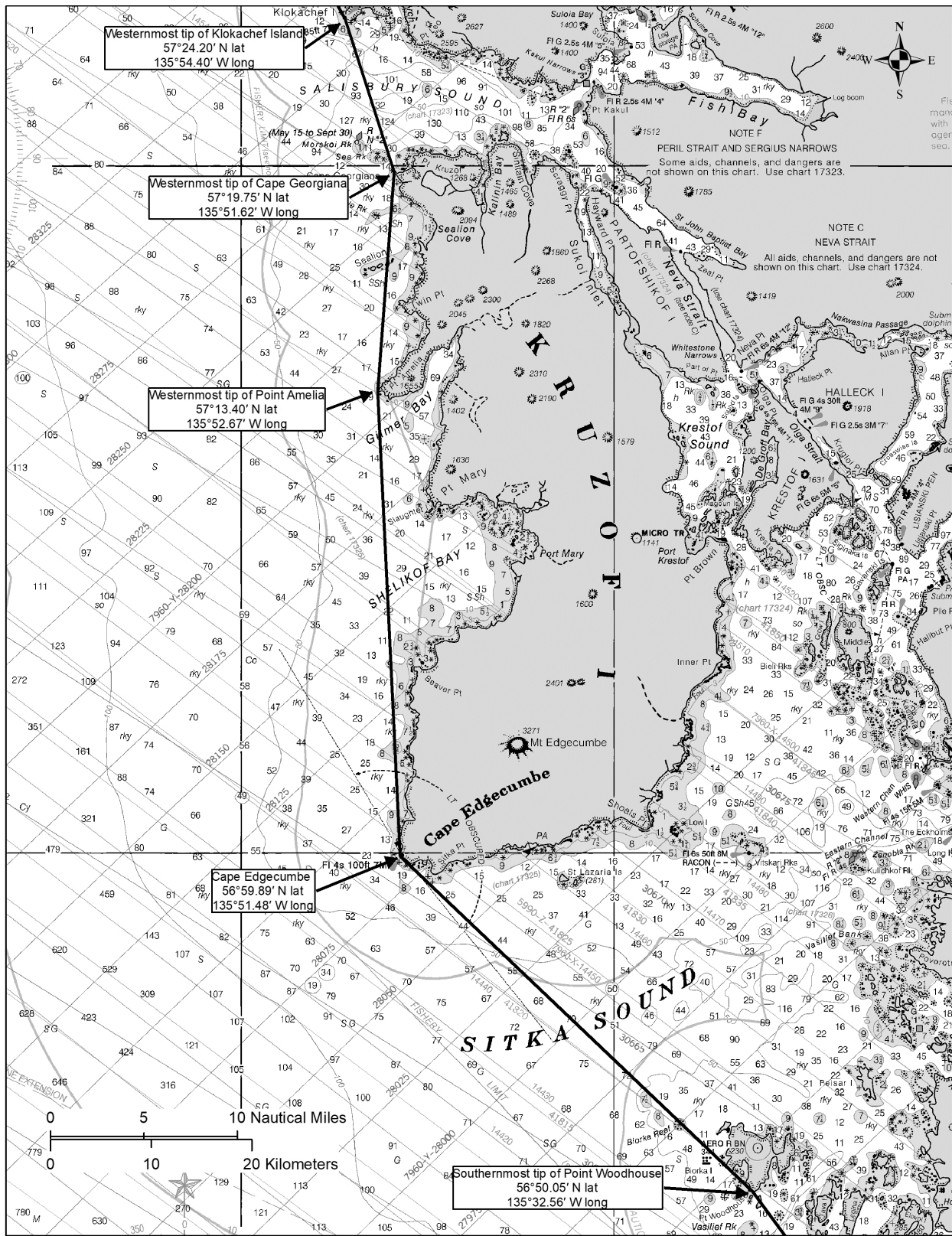


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surflines).



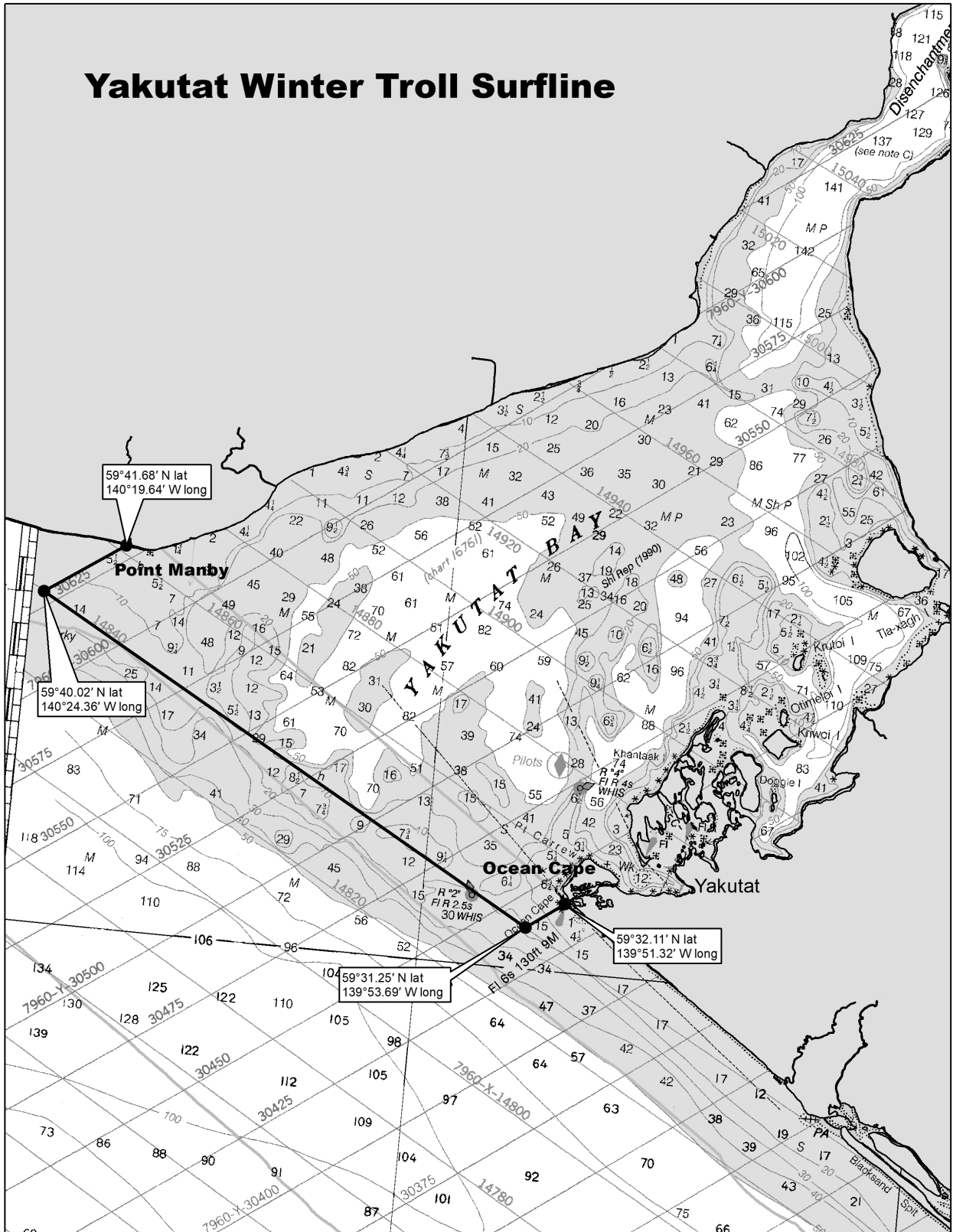


Figure 3.—Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surfline).

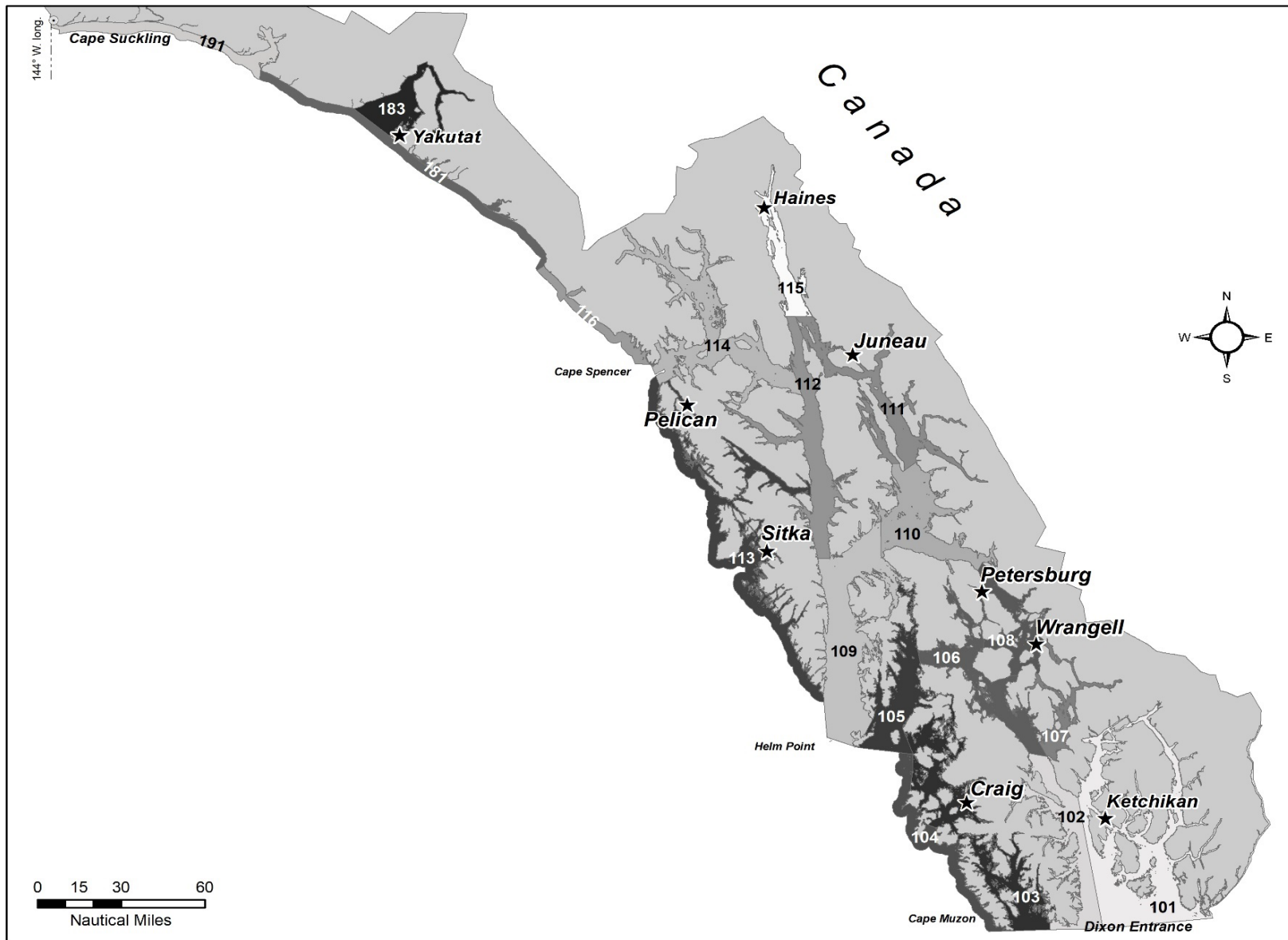


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.



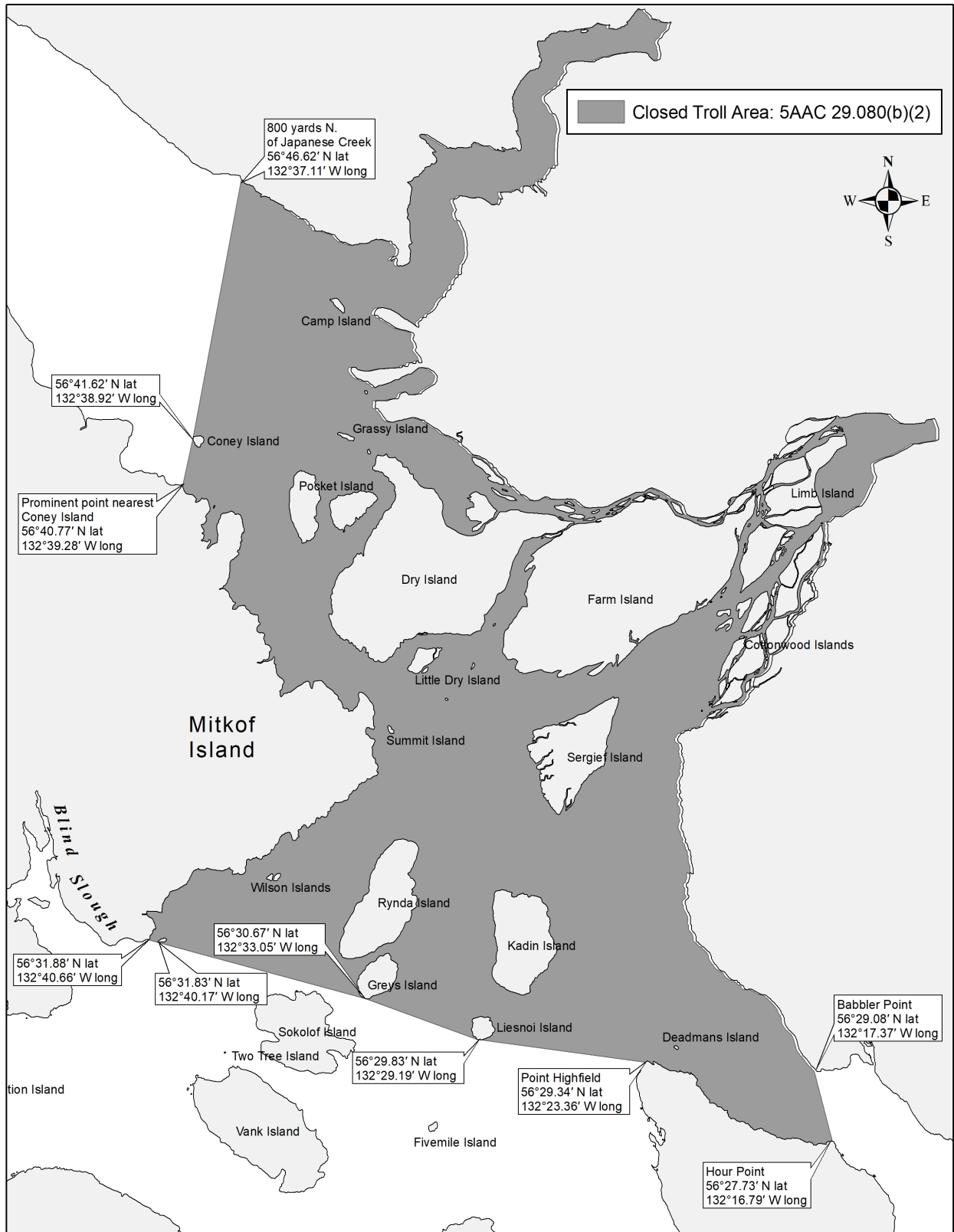


Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll fishery closed waters.

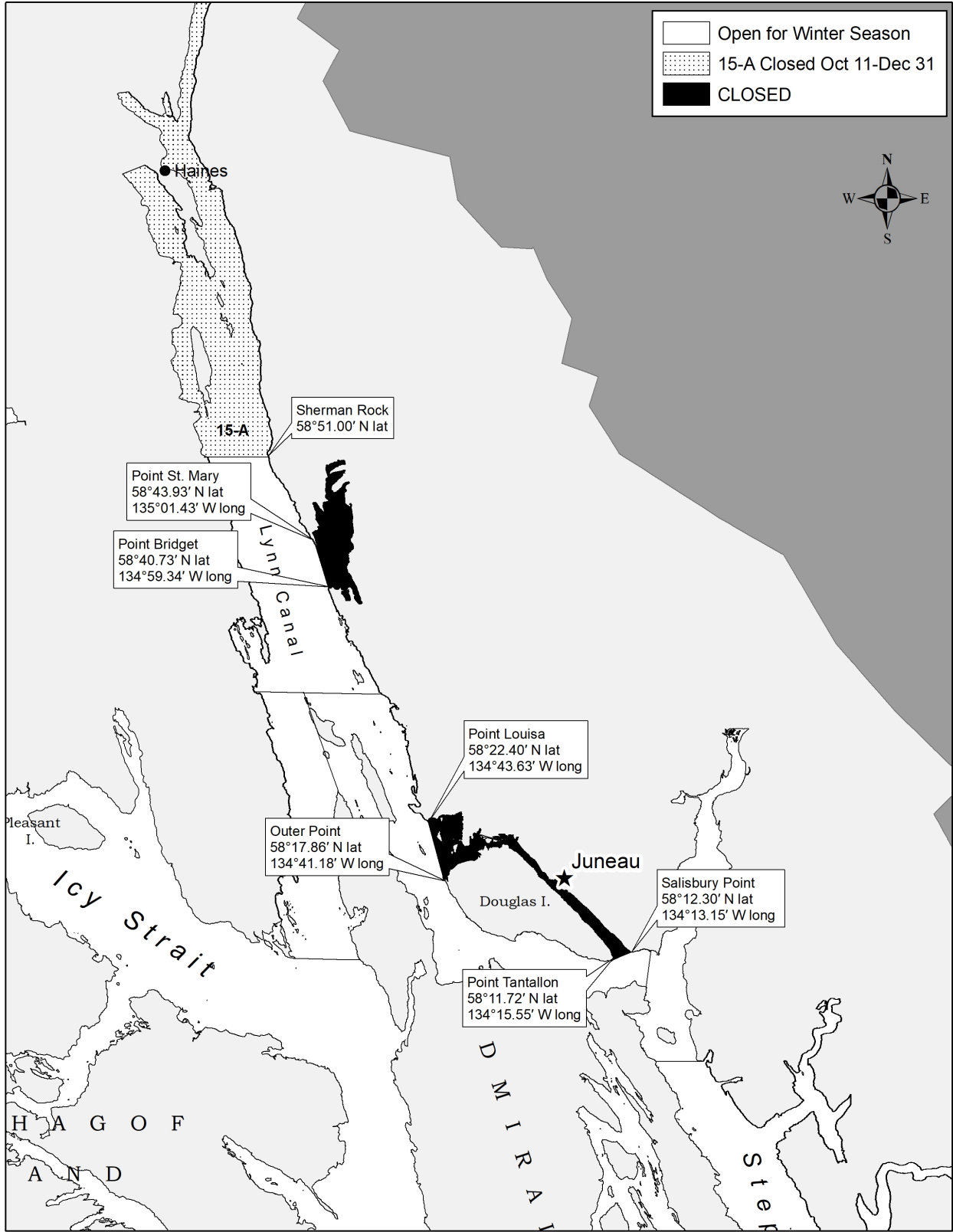


Figure 6.—District 11 and 15 winter troll fishery closed waters.

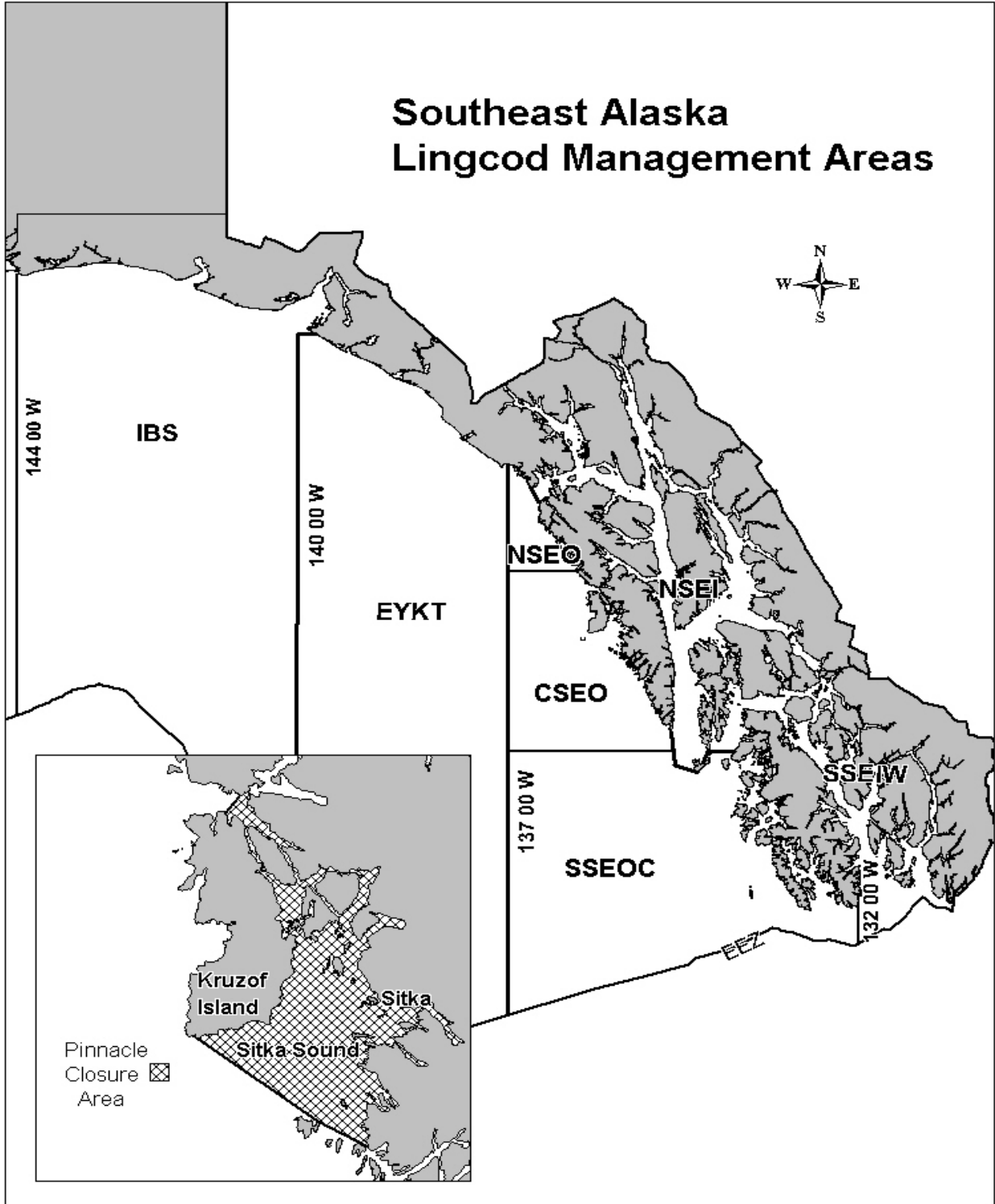


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.