

**PROPOSAL 105**

**5 AAC 01.270. Lawful gear and gear specifications and operation.**

Allow use of set gillnets with 7 1/2" mesh to harvest salmon other than king salmon and other non-salmon fish species on the Kuskokwim River for subsistence purposes during times of king salmon conservation, as follows:

A gillnet mesh size may not exceed 7 1/2 inches, 60 feet in length and may only be operated as a set gillnet; the gillnet operators may anchor their gillnets using commercial metal or aluminum anchors or make shift anchors out of wood regardless of where the high water mark is at the location of the individuals traditional set net site.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The use of 4" gillnet during times of Chinook Salmon Conservation is inadvertently causing whitefish species to decline and in order for subsistence users to get a taste of other Salmon species, this particular proposal needs to be repealed and replaced.

People along the Kuskokwim River drainages have fished for white fish and chee fish right after the river ice breaks up. They only target those species until chinook and other salmon species migrate up the Kuskokwim River and river drainages to their spawning ground. We all know that other salmon species, i. e. chum and sockeye salmon migrate along with chinooks to their spawning grounds and those two salmon can be targeted with the 7 1/2 inch mesh gill nets as outlined in 5 AAC 01.270 (m) (1) (A). This will ensure that we do not over fish all species of white fish and decimate the next generation of chinook salmon that migrate up the Kuskokwim River and its drainages. (See 5 AAC 01.270 (m) (1) for specifics on chum salmon in the 2016-2017 Subsistence and Personal Use Statewide Fisheries Regulations.)

People will over fish white fish and other small fish that come up the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries which in the future will cause us not to fish for those species if this regulation is not changed and may do more harm to the next generation of Chinook that migrate up to their spawning grounds. People along the Kuskokwim River drainages will have to look elsewhere to set their gill nets where they do not generally set their nets.

**PROPOSED BY:** Organized Village of Kwethluk

(HQ-F18-082)

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**PROPOSAL 106**

**5 AAC 01.270. Lawful gear and gear specifications and operation.**

Allow set gillnets to be operated for subsistence purposes within 50 feet of each other in that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage from the north end of Eek Island upstream to the mouth of the Kolmakoff River, as follows:

In that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage from the north end of Eek Island upstream to the mouth of the Kolmakoff River, no part of the set gillnet located within a tributary to the Kuskokwim River may be set or operated within 50 feet of any part of another set gillnet.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** All throughout the Kuskokwim River drainage there are a few eddies to set gillnets during spring to fall and under ice set nets during winter months where we see nets set less than the current regulation. People along the Kuskokwim River drainages have set gillnets in eddies in spring to fall and under ice gear in winter which are usually less than 150 feet in length. In order to correct this, the department must adopt a revised regulation that meets the needs of set netters throughout the year.

**PROPOSED BY:** Organized Village of Kwethluk

(HQ-F18-086)

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**PROPOSAL 107**

**5 AAC 01.270. Lawful gear and gear specifications and operation.**

Allow the use of dipnets in the Kuskokwim River drainage subsistence salmon fishery, as follows:

5 AAC 01.270. Lawful gear and specifications and operation. (a) Salmon may be taken only by gillnet, beach seine, a hook and line attached to a rod or pole, handline, **dip net**, or fish wheel subject to the restrictions set out in this section and 5 AAC 01.275, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Holitna River drainage, Kanektok River drainage, Arolik River drainage, and the drainage of Goodnews Bay.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Add the gear type dip nets to the list of gear that can be used to catch salmon in the Kuskokwim River drainage. Currently dip nets can only be used during times of king salmon conservation. There is a history of dip net use in various locations of the Kuskokwim.

If we wish to encourage dip net use during this time of conservation it makes sense to allow dip net use during other times when the density of other types of salmon is greater and provides a better opportunity to be successful with the use of dip nets. although we know there has been use of dip net in the past, dip nets are a method that has long been out of use, so successful use needs to be relearned. Being able to dip net when there are higher concentrations of salmon in the river, such as sockeye and chums, would be a more successful experience for the new dip netter and would encourage use of this method during times of king salmon conservation.

**PROPOSED BY:** Stony Holitna Advisory Committee

(EF-F18-031)

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**PROPOSAL 108**

**5 AAC 01.270. Lawful gear and gear specifications and operations.**

Add dipnets as legal gear for subsistence fishing in the Kuskokwim Area, as follows:

Allow subsistence dipnetting during gillnet opening: to ensure that people who don't have gillnets have the opportunity to get fish.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Allow dipnetting during subsistence gillnetting because some people don't own gillnet and don't want too much fish caught.

**PROPOSED BY:** Iqurmiut Tribal Council

(HQ-F18-002)

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**PROPOSAL 109**

**5 AAC 01.275. Waters closed to subsistence fishing.**

Close marine waters immediately adjacent to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River to subsistence fishing during times of king salmon conservation, as follows:

During times of Chinook salmon conservation, the Bethel Fish and Game Advisory Committee would like the Commissioner to extend the current regulatory boundary line located at the south end of Eek Island and just below the west point called Kookaq in the Kuskokwim River mouth 10 miles out, or as far out as the ADF&G authority, including marine waters in order to extend Chinook salmon conservation authority.

Suggested regulatory language: 5 AAC 01.275 (e)

**During times of subsistence Chinook salmon closures, the commissioner shall close marine waters immediately adjacent to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River.**

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** This proposal is to address the conservation of Chinook salmon in times of conservation. The purpose of this proposal is to keep fisherman out of the milling areas during times of conservation. This proposal is to add new regulation, during times of conservation to continue setting conservation consistent throughout the drainage.

The issue is that there have been known Chinook salmon that mill in the brackish areas near the ADF&G regulatory markers at the Kuskokwim River mouth. Fishermen from many Kuskokwim River villages have been known to travel to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River to harvest Chinook Salmon. There have been reports of Chinook Salmon being caught at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River in quantities of 80 fish per day. It is felt that there is not an equal opportunity for harvest of these Chinook Salmon when they are caught in this area while there are conservation restrictions in the river main stem. Therefore it is suggested there be a closure on these bodies of water that serve as milling areas for Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon.

**PROPOSED BY:** Bethel Fish and Game Advisory Committee

(EF-F18-091)

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**PROPOSAL 110**

**5 AAC 01.275. Waters closed to subsistence fishing; 5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 71.010. Seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the Kuskokwim — Goodnews Area.**

Close all fishing in non-salmon spawning rivers of the Kuskokwim River within five miles of the confluence during times of king salmon conservation, as follows:

The Commissioner shall close non-salmon spawning rivers (Tagayanaq, Ishkowik, Tuntutuliak, Kialiq, Johnson, Kwiik and all other unnamed creeks, sloughs and rivers) in times of chinook salmon conservation as follows with the following restrictions: Non salmon spawning rivers shall be closed starting from the mouth to five miles upstream. Set nets and drifting with any size gear are prohibited in times of chinook salmon conservation within the 5 mile buffer.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** There is no current regulation on non-salmon spawning rivers in times of Chinook salmon conservation on the Kuskokwim River. For the residents of the Kuskokwim River to truly conserve chinook salmon for the future generations, the non-salmon spawning rivers must be closed five miles upstream from the mouth of these rivers.

**PROPOSED BY:** Organized Village of Kwethluk

(HQ-F18-083)

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**PROPOSAL 111**

**5 AAC 07.331. Gillnet specifications and operations.**

Increase maximum gillnet mesh size to 8 inches in both subsistence and commercial salmon fisheries, as follows:

Increase net sizes to 8 inches for salmon fishing either for subsistence or commercial fishing.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Net sizes, commercial openings. Find a fish buyer for commercial fishing. Only income fishermen get because jobs are scarce in the villages.

**PROPOSED BY:** Kasigluk Traditional Council

(HQ-F18-003)

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## **PROPOSAL 112**

### **5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan.**

Allow subsistence fishing with dipnet gear during times of king or coho salmon conservation, as follows:

Dipnetting will be an allowable year round fishery method on the Kuskokwim River, even in times of an Emergency Order.

5 AAC 07.365(c)(2)

...

(A) the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial, sport, and subsistence king salmon fisheries, and after June 11, to the extent practicable, the commissioner shall open, by emergency order, at least one fishing period per week for a directed subsistence king salmon fishery, **the commissioner shall keep open, even during an emergency order, dipnetting as an allowable method,** to provide harvest opportunity on surplus king salmon in excess of escapement needs;

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Dipnetters of the Kuskokwim River are requesting to keep dipnetting an open fishery year round in the regulation book. They specifically would like to emphasize that dipnetting will be allowed even during an Emergency Order (EO).

Dipnetting is not dangerous to any fishery. Therefore, not dangerous or harmful to Chinook Salmon. Dipnetters will be able to catch other species of salmon, while still conserving for Chinook to let go any accidental caught Chinook go, unharmed.

Allowing for a open ended dipnetting harvest method, even during an EO to close the fishery, will validate the opportunity for harvest. While still allowing conservation implementation to continue in preservation of rebuilding Chinook Salmon abundance.

This is an ineffective method for catching large quantities of salmon at once, provides opportunity for fresh salmon other than Chinook Salmon to be caught. Families of the Kuskokwim River, where dipnetting is effective, would have the opportunity to catch freshly caught salmon for dinner, some drying, and storing.

This method would greatly help out the Kuskokwim River communities. Even though dipnetting is not a custom traditional practice of the Kuskokwim River. Families can learn to use this method of fishing effectively. This method has been practiced by a few folks from the Bethel area and have reported to improving their skills at catching salmon. It takes practice, patience, and planning.

Many dipnetters reported were targeting whitefish and reds, letting go chums when they caught enough. One dipnetter reported that they were also trying to target silver (Coho) salmon and found dipnetting effective was also effective way of harvesting Coho.

The request is to also have dipnets open as a fishing method even during gillnet only restrictions on Coho season. Dipnetters wanted to emphasize that if they are needing more chums during the silver salmon run, they would have the opportunity to target chums and not Coho. This would allow for specific salmon target of a species than swamping a gillnet with unnecessary amounts of Coho. Therefore, families would still be able to catch Chum for dryfish. Chum is preferred salmon for dryfish during the rainy season, because they dry faster than other salmon species.

Due to the Chinook Salmon conservation restrictions, subsistence harvesters had to change their methods of gathering, processing, and harvesting of subsistence caught salmon. They were forced into these changes by Emergency Orders, Special Actions Requests, and Federal Management take over. Over the past 8 years of method change. It is time to change regulations that best work to the benefit of the people and the resource.

Dipnetting helps control how much salmon you need and what kind of fish you want to keep.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alissa Nadine Rogers

(EF-F18-028)

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## **PROPOSAL 113**

### **5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan.**

Close king salmon fisheries on the Kuskokwim River by emergency order on June 1, as follows:

#### 5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan

(c) In the king salmon fishery,

(1) when the projected escapement of king salmon is below the drainagewide escapement goal range, the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial, sport, and subsistence king salmon fisheries **on June 1**;

(2) when the projected escapement of king salmon is within the drainagewide escapement goal range, the commissioner shall open and close fishing periods, by emergency order, as follows:

(A) the commissioner shall close **on June 1**, by emergency order, the commercial, sport, and subsistence king salmon fisheries, and after June 11, to the extent practicable, the commissioner shall open, by emergency order, at least one fishing period per week for a directed subsistence king salmon fishery to provide harvest opportunity on surplus king salmon in excess of escapement needs,

(B) after June 11, fishing may be opened for commercial and sport fisheries to provide harvest opportunity on surplus king salmon in excess of escapement and subsistence needs;

(C) notwithstanding (c)(2)(A) of this section, before June 12 the commissioner shall open, by emergency order, at least one subsistence fishing period per week with four-inch or smaller mesh gillnets; the gillnet may only be operated as a set gillnet and no part of the set gillnet may be more than 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark;

(3) when the projected escapement of king salmon exceeds the drainagewide escapement goal range,

(A) the commissioner shall close **on June 1**, by emergency order, the commercial, sport, and subsistence king salmon fisheries, and after June 11, the directed subsistence king salmon fishery will be open seven days per week; and

(B) after June 11, the commercial and sport fisheries will be managed to provide harvest opportunity on surplus king salmon in excess of escapement and subsistence needs.

(C) notwithstanding (c)(3)(A) of this section, before June 12 the commissioner shall open, by emergency order, at least one subsistence fishing period per week with four-inch or smaller mesh gillnets; the gillnet may only be operated as a set gillnet and no part of the set gillnet may be more than 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark;

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** ADF&G's Kuskokwim Salmon Management Plan requires the State to close king salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim River drainage through June 11. This closure is achieved by implementing a closure to the use of gillnets. In 2017, the closure to the use of gillnets began on May 20. Few Chinook Salmon pass the mouth of Kuskokwim before June 1, and local people customarily and traditionally harvest other species of fish with gillnets, especially whitefishes and the larger Sheefish that are harvested with 6 inch mesh size gillnets. The Management Plan should have a June 1 beginning date for the closure so that people can continue to harvest fish other than Chinook Salmon in gillnets.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alissa Nadine Rogers

(HQ-F18-064)

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## **PROPOSAL 114**

### **5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan.**

Allow subsistence fishing for king salmon in the Kuskokwim River prior to June 11, as follows:

#### 5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan

(c) In the king salmon fishery,

(1) when the projected escapement of king salmon is below the drainagewide escapement goal range, the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial, sport, and subsistence king salmon fisheries;

(2) when the projected escapement of king salmon is within the drainagewide escapement goal range, the commissioner shall open and close fishing periods, by emergency order, as follows:

(A) the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial **and** sport [AND SUBSISTENCE] king salmon fisheries, and **in the subsistence king fishery from June 1 through June 25 the use of 6-inch or less mesh size gillnets will only be restricted, if necessary, during rolling closures implemented sequentially up the river in a step-wise progression consistent with Chinook Salmon run timing** [AFTER JUNE 11, TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL OPEN, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, AT LEAST ONE FISHING PERIOD PER WEEK FOR A DIRECTED SUBSISTENCE KING SALMON FISHERY TO PROVIDE HARVEST OPPORTUNITY ON SURPLUS KING SALMON IN EXCESS OF ESCAPEMENT NEEDS,]

(B) after June 11, fishing may be opened for commercial and sport fisheries to provide harvest opportunity on surplus king salmon in excess of escapement and subsistence needs;

[(C) NOTWITHSTANDING (C)(2)(A) OF THIS SECTION, BEFORE JUNE 12 THE COMMISSIONER SHALL OPEN, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, AT LEAST ONE SUBSISTENCE FISHING PERIOD PER WEEK WITH FOUR-INCH OR SMALLER MESH GILLNETS; THE GILLNET MAY ONLY BE OPERATED AS A SET GILLNET AND NO PART OF THE SET GILLNET MAY BE MORE THAN 100 FEET FROM THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK;]

(3) when the projected escapement of king salmon exceeds the drainagewide escapement goal range,

(A) the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial **and** sport [AND SUBSISTENCE] king salmon fisheries, and **in the subsistence king fishery from June 1 through June 11 the use of 6-inch or less mesh size gillnets will only be restricted, if necessary, during rolling closures implemented sequentially up the river in a step-wise progression consistent with Chinook Salmon run timing, and** after June 11, the directed subsistence king salmon fishery will be open seven days per week; and

(B) after June 11, the commercial and sport fisheries will be managed to provide harvest opportunity on surplus king salmon in excess of escapement and subsistence needs.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** ADF&G's Kuskokwim Salmon Management Plan requires the State to close king salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim

River drainage through June 11. This closure is achieved by implementing a closure to the use of gillnets. There should be opportunity to harvest king salmon before June 11 every year.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alissa Nadine Rogers

(HQ-F18-065)

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**PROPOSAL 116**

**5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan.**

Maintain open subsistence salmon fishing periods around the mouths of the Johnson, Kialiq, Kinak, Tagyaraq and Pailleq Rivers, as follows:

We are requesting to keep the mouths of Johnson River, Kialiq River, Kinak River, Tagyaraq River and Pailleq River open for subsistence fishing.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The chinook fish do not go up these rivers to spawn and other surrounding villages come and fish for their subsistence needs in these rivers. When subsistence fishing, people do not over-catch but stop when they reach their own limits and it all depends on how big their family members are. In the past, Kalskag had made a resolution to close the mouths of these rivers, but we are requesting to keep them open as before.

**PROPOSED BY:** Tuntutuliak Traditional Council

(HQ-F18-025)

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**PROPOSAL 117**

**5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan.**

Allow subsistence fishing for non-salmon fish species in Pailleq Slough when the subsistence fishery for salmon is closed, as follows:

5 AAC 07.365 **(d) (5)**

**During subsistence salmon fishing closures, that portion of Pailleq Slough upstream from a line 100 yards upstream from its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, shall remain open to subsistence fishing with gillnets.**

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The Kuskokwim River has experienced main stem and tributary subsistence fishing closures in recent years in order to conserve Chinook salmon. The community of Eek is located on the Eek River, which is a salmon spawning tributary of the Kuskokwim River. Pailleq Slough is located up river from Eek Island off of the mainstem of the Kuskokwim River and flows into Eenayarak River. During Chinook salmon conservation subsistence fishing closures, Pailleq has also been closed even though salmon do not typically migrate up these waters. Residents would like to keep Pailleq open to fishing even in times of Chinook salmon conservation.

Traditionally, residents near the Kuskokwim River mouth and Bering Sea coast, including the community of Eek, have maintained subsistence camps on or near Pailleq Slough and have practiced subsistence activities such as fishing and berry picking while living at these camps throughout the summer season. Residents harvest whitefish, Sheefish, pike and other nonsalmon species from this location. Today, the Pailleq Slough remains important due to its proximity to the community of Eek, its historical relevance, and its subsistence opportunities. People rely on this slough during the summer fishing season because it is much closer to Eek than having to travel south to the Quinhagak area, which requires more boat fuel and expenses, in order to fish. Residents depend on Pailleq Sough to meet their physical needs and to sustain their subsistence way of life and culture. They typically use driftnets in this location since setnets cannot be used due to the strong tidal action. Keeping Pailleq Slough open even in times of conservation would also relax pressure on subsistence users when the Kuskokwim River mainstem is closed by allowing users to easily harvest other fish species nearby.

**PROPOSED BY:** William Charlie Brown

(HQ-F18-078)

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**PROPOSAL 118**

**5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan, and 5 AAC 71.010. Seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the Kuskokwim — Goodnews Area.**

Close sport fishing for king salmon in the Kuskokwim River drainage when other Kuskokwim River fisheries are closed to the taking of king salmon, as follows:

Kuskokwim River Drainage: (Downstream of a point located ¼ mile upstream of the confluence of the Kuskokwim River with the Holitna River, and all waters draining in to the Kuskokwim River Bay south of the Kuskokwim River): (include with current language)

King Salmon: During times of Chinook Salmon conservation, all waters draining into the Kuskokwim River will be closed to taking of Chinook Salmon unless the Chinook Salmon Conservation has been lifted for all rivers that drain into the Kuskokwim River.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** During times of Chinook Salmon conservation, there is no regulation where sport fishing is prohibited all throughout the Kuskokwim River as outlined in the Special Regulations for the Kuskokwim – Goodnews Drainages. If one set of users are prohibited from taking Chinook salmon, all other users must also be prohibited.

**PROPOSED BY:** Organized Village of Kwethluk

(HQ-F18-085)

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**PROPOSAL 119**

**5 AAC 01.295. Aniak River bag and possession limits; 5 AAC 07.365. Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 71.010. Seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the Kuskokwim — Goodnews Area.**

Close fishing for king salmon on Doestock Creek when other Kuskokwim River fisheries are closed to the taking of king salmon, as follows:

(1) The bag and possession limit is as specified by species in 5 AAC 70.010, except that the bag and possession limit is for King salmon is two fish, with no size and annual limits; Chinook Salmon: During times of Chinook Salmon conservation taking of Chinook Salmon upstream from Doestock Creek on the Aniak River is prohibited unless the Chinook Salmon Conservation has been lifted for all rivers that drain into the Kuskokwim River.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** During times of Chinook Salmon conservation, if the remainder of the Kuskokwim river drainages are closed to subsistence, Doestock Creek on the upstream from Aniak river should also be closed. If one set of users are prohibited from taking Chinook salmon, all other users must also be prohibited.

**PROPOSED BY:** Organized Village of Kwethluk

(HQ-F18-084)

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**PROPOSAL 120**

**5 AAC 71.030. Methods, means, and general provisions – Finfish.**

Close sport fishing and rafting on the Kwethluk, Kasigluk, and Kisarialik Rivers from May 1 to October 31 in times of conservation for any species of salmon, as follows:

Closure of sports fishing and rafting at prime salmon spawning tributaries of the Kuskokwim River, namely the Kwethluk, Kasigluk and Kisarialik Rivers that flow into the Kuskokuak Slough and Kuskokwim River starting May 1 to October 31st of each year conservation of salmon species (Chinook, Chum, Sockeye and Coho) is warranted.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Rafting and sports fishing in times of salmon conservation (Chinook, Chum, Sockeye and Coho) on the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries. Rafters and Sports Fishers will contaminate the headwaters and lakes where all salmon species spawn in the tributaries of the Kuskokwim River.

**PROPOSED BY:** Chariton Epchook

(EF-F18-030)

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**PROPOSAL 121**

**5 AAC 71.030. Methods, means, and general provisions – Finfish.**

Limit the number of days per week sport fishing guide services can be provided in the Aniak River drainage, as follows:

**5 AAC 71.010(c)(3).**

The following regulations applies to fishing from guided boats in the Aniak River Drainage: From June 12th to September 20th fishing is not allowed beginning 5:00 PM Friday until 5:00 PM Sunday.

Guide Boats may not carry more than 4 persons at one time. This includes guides, clients and other passengers.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Over the last decade, Guided Sport Fish opportunities on the Aniak River drainage have increased dramatically and as such, user conflicts have multiplied along with concerns over the impact of such use on both the salmon spawning grounds and non-salmon subsistence fishing. The Central Kuskokwim community members along with the Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee have identified and discussed this increased conflict, which can be found in the meeting notes, over the last 5 years. Subsistence fishing has been negatively impacted by overcrowding and noise pollution on several of the identified traditional, historical and cultural fishing spots up the Aniak River. This user conflict continues throughout the summer disrupting the main source of subsistence fishing taking place up the Aniak drainage for non-salmon species. There is also a deep concern that this over use is impacting critical salmon spawning grounds as several guided boats utilize these areas.

**PROPOSED BY:** Lisa Feyereisen

(EF-F18-098)

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**PROPOSAL 122**

**5 AAC 71.030. Methods, means, and general provisions — Finfish.**

Require parts of sport-caught salmon in the Kuskokwim-Goodnews Area to be retained or disposed of away from shore, as follows:

Add new regulation

**5 AAC 71.030 Sport Fishing and Personal Use Fishery**

**Kuskokwim-Goodnews Area**

**Methods, means, and general provisions - Finfish**

**(d) In the State sport salmon fishery in the Kuskokwim River drainage, salmon heads and back bones shall be retained and Chinook Salmon heads, eggs, stomachs, tails, and backbones shall be retained. Nonedible parts shall be offered to local dog mushers and garden groups and only then discarded midriver away from shore or buried away from any community.**

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** At many communities, sport fishermen discard fish parts all over the beach where kids go swimming. Local residents observe fish parts on beaches in tributary streams also, especially the Kwethluk, Kasigluk, and Kisaralik river drainages where sport fishing pressure is high.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alissa Nadine Rogers

(HQ-F18-063)

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