

**SOUTHEAST AND YAKUTAT FINFISH AND SHELLFISH
PROPOSALS**

154 proposals

King salmon

PROPOSAL 80

5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska -Yakutat Area.

Amend regulation to address payback provisions when the State of Alaska king salmon fisheries exceed Alaska’s annual king salmon all-gear harvest ceiling, as follows:

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? King salmon management in Southeast Alaska (SEAK) is complex and involves regulatory processes in both international and domestic venues. At the international level, an all-gear harvest ceiling for SEAK king salmon fisheries is established annually, under provisions of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The SEAK king salmon annual all-gear harvest ceiling is then allocated between user groups according to regulation (5 AAC 29.060).

In August 2018, the Pacific Salmon Commission reached agreement to renew various fishery arrangements under the PST for the years 2019 to 2028. One significant change under the new PST is the requirement for Alaska to deduct any SEAK king salmon all-gear harvest ceiling overages in a particular year from the following year’s all-gear harvest ceiling. Under existing regulation, the reduced all-gear harvest ceiling would then be allocated according to regulation, regardless of which fishery or fisheries caused the overage. Under current regulation the annual all-gear harvest ceiling is allocated to each fishery as follows:

1. Purse seine fishery: 4.3% percent of the annual all-gear harvest ceiling;
2. Drift gillnet fishery: 2.9% of the annual all-gear harvest ceiling;
3. Set gillnet fishery: 1,000 king salmon;
4. Troll fishery: 80%, after the net fishery allocations are subtracted from the annual all-gear harvest ceiling;
5. Sport fishery: 20%, after the net fishery allocations are subtracted from the all-gear annual harvest ceiling.

This proposal provides the board an opportunity to discuss whether harvest ceiling overages should be assigned to the fishery or fisheries that exceeded annual allocation.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F20-148)

PROPOSAL 81

5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Allocate any Alaska all gear-allocation king salmon remaining after September 1 to the commercial troll fishery, as follows:

5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

- (1) purse seine fishery: 4.3 percent of the annual harvest ceiling;
- (2) drift gillnet fishery: 2.9 percent of the annual harvest ceiling;
- (3) set gillnet fishery: 1,000 king salmon;
- (4) troll fishery: 80 percent, after the net fishery allocations in (1) - (3) of this subsection are subtracted from the annual harvest ceiling;

(5) sport fishery: 20 percent, after the net fishery allocations in (1) - (3) of this subsection are subtracted from the annual harvest ceiling.

(6) After September 1, if the department determines that any of the above fisheries will not catch their entire allocation of treaty Chinook for the year, the troll fishery will be opened to harvest those excess Chinook.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The state of Alaska and industry has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars during the negotiation process of the Pacific Salmon Treaty to secure Southeast Alaska’s share of treaty Chinook Salmon. It is a waste of funds and deprives the economy of Alaska to leave any of these Chinook salmon on the treaty table unharvested.

It also does not bode well for future negotiations, if Alaska has a record of not harvesting the treaty Chinook allocated to it. It is difficult to argue for more fish when data shows you aren’t using what you have been given. After September the charter fisheries are at the end of their season and sport Chinook harvest is down to a trickle. The department at this time should be able to determine what, (if any), treaty Chinook each fishery will not harvest by the end of the year.

The troll fishery is best suited to harvest these fish via trip limit fishery or an unlimited opening if numbers warrant. Other fisheries lack the harvesting power and the controlled harvesting ability the troll fleet has on this species. Alaska needs to prepare for the 2029 treaty negotiations by creating a strong platform to negotiate from. This will benefit all Chinook user groups in the future.

PROPOSED BY: Steve Merritt (HQ-F20-118)

PROPOSAL 82

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to align with the provisions of the 2019–2028 Pacific Salmon Treaty annex, as follows:

5 AAC 47.055 is amended to read:

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan

(a) The commissioner shall establish, by emergency order, the king salmon sport fish bag and possession limits and all other necessary management measures based on the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE). The bag and possession limits and other management measures established by the commissioner will remain in effect until January 31 of the following year. If the new Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is not available by February 1, the bag and possession limits and other management measures for the remainder of the year will be based on the prior year's Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE, unless superseded by emergency order.

(b) The objectives of the management plan under this section are to

(1) manage the sport fishery to attain an average harvest of 20 percent of the annual harvest ceiling specified by the Pacific Salmon Commission, after the subtraction of the commercial net allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 from the harvest ceiling;

(2) allow uninterrupted sport fishing in salt waters for king salmon, while not exceeding the sport fishery harvest ceiling;

(3) minimize regulatory restrictions on resident anglers; and

(4) provide stability to the sport fishery by eliminating inseason regulatory changes, except those necessary for conservation purposes **or achieving the sport harvest allocation.**

(5) at Alaska winter troll fishery CPUEs less than 6.0 and equal to or greater than 2.6; a resident bag limit of two king salmon 28 inches or greater in length will be established in areas where conservation management measures for all anglers prohibited king salmon retention or closed fishing for king salmon once they reopen.

(6) at Alaska winter troll fishery CPUEs less than 6.0 and equal to or greater than 2.6; and the department projects that the king salmon sport harvest allocation is going to be exceeded, the department shall, by emergency order, adjust the nonresident seasons and bag limits so to stay within the sport allocation; the department shall prohibit resident king salmon retention or close the resident sport king salmon fishery only if nonresident angler closures are insufficient to remain within the sport fishery allocation.

(7) at Alaska winter troll fishery CPUEs less than 2.6 and equal to or greater than 2.0; and the department projects that the king salmon sport harvest allocation is going to be exceeded, the department shall, by emergency order, adjust the nonresident seasons and bag limits so that there are no closures for residents.

(c) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is equal to or greater than 20.5, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index greater than 2.2, the sport fishery harvest limit will be 69,000 treaty king salmon, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures:

(1) a resident bag limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(2) a nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and one king salmon in other months; a nonresident annual limit of five king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(3) from October 1 through March 31, a sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon.

(d) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 20.5 and equal to or greater than 8.7, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index of less than or equal to 2.2 and greater than 1.8, the sport fishery harvest limit will be 61,900 treaty king salmon, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures:

(1) a resident bag limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(2) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon; a nonresident annual limit of four king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(3) from October 1 through March 31, a sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon.

(e) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 8.7 and equal to or greater than 6.0, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index less than or equal to 1.8 and greater than 1.5, the sport fishery harvest limit will be 49,300 treaty king salmon, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures:

(1) a resident bag limit of two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(2) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon; a nonresident annual limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(3) from October 1 through March 31, a resident sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon.

(f) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 6.0 and equal to or greater than 3.8, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index of less than or equal to 1.5 and greater than 1.2, the sport fishery harvest limit will be 37,900 treaty king salmon, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures: [IN CONJUNCTION WITH WILD STOCK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

(1) in conjunction with wild stock management measures:

(A [1]) a bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B [2]) from January 1 through June 30, a nonresident total harvest limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(C [3]) from July 1 through July 7, a nonresident total harvest limit of two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; any king salmon harvested by a nonresident from January 1 through July 7 will apply towards the two fish total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(D [4]) from October 1 through March 31, a resident sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon;

(E [5]) from July 8 through December 31, a nonresident total harvest limit of one king salmon; 28 inches or greater in length; any king salmon harvested by a nonresident from January 1 through December 31 will apply towards the one fish total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(2) when wild stock management measures are unnecessary:

(A) a bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) from January 1 through June 15, a nonresident total harvest limit is three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, and any king salmon 28 inches or greater in length harvested by a nonresident from January 1 through June 15 will apply towards the three fish total limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(C) from June 16 through December 31, a nonresident total harvest limit is one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, and any king salmon 28 inches or greater in length harvested by a nonresident from January 1 through June 15 will apply towards the one fish nonresident total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(D) from October 1 through March 31, a resident angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon;

[(6) IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY NONRESIDENTS TO STAY WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION; THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY RESIDENTS ONLY IF NONRESIDENT ANGLER CLOSURES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO REMAIN WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION;

(7) IN THE HAINES AND SKAGWAY VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF CHILKAT INLET NORTH OF THE ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF SEDUCTION POINT, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF SECTION 13-C, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, SOUTHEAST OF A LINE FROM NISMENI POINT TO A POINT ON THE CHICHAGOF ISLAND SHORELINE AT 57° 35.59' N. LAT., 135° 22.33' W. LONG., A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(8) IN THE JUNEAU VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF SECTIONS 11-A, 11-B AND 11-C, DISTRICT 12. SECTIONS 14-B, 14-C, 15-B, AND 15-C, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF SECTION 11-D, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(9) IN THE PETERSBURG WRANGELL VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF DISTRICT 8, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 47.057(D), AND IN A PORTION OF DISTRICT 7, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, IN THE WATERS OF EASTERN PASSAGE WEST OF A LINE FROM A POINT ON WRANGELL ISLAND AT 56° 22.19' N. LAT., 132° 11.75' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON THE MAINLAND SHORE AT 56° 22.76' N. LAT., 132° 10.62' W. LONG., A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JULY 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF DISTRICT 5 NORTH OF A LINE FROM POINT BAKER TO A POINT ON THE SHORE OF KUIU ISLAND AT 56° 20.80' N. LAT., 133° 50.87' W. LONG., DISTRICT 6, DISTRICT 7 EXCLUDING THE WATERS OF EASTERN PASSAGE WEST OF A LINE FROM A POINT ON WRANGELL ISLAND AT 56° 22.19' N. LAT., 132° 11.75' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON THE MAINLAND SHORE AT 56° 22.76' N. LAT., 132° 10.62' W. LONG., DISTRICT 9 NORTH OF LINE FROM POINT ELLIS TO PATTERSON POINT, AND DISTRICT 10, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(10) IN THE KETCHIKAN VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF BEHM CANAL AND REVILLAGIGEDO CHANNEL AND THE CONTIGUOUS BAYS, BETWEEN A LINE FROM POINT EVA TO CACTUS POINT, AND A LINE FROM LUCKY POINT AT 55° 12.62' N. LAT., 131° 16.18' W. LONG., TO MIDDY POINT AT 55° 10.19' N., 131° 19.60' W. LONG., TO BEAVER POINT AT 55° 05.25' N. LAT., 131° 14.57' W. LONG., AND FROM POINT ROSEN AT 55° 04.74' N. LAT., 131° 10.87' W. LONG., TO QUADRA POINT AT 55° 05.14' N. LAT., 130° 59.07' W. LONG., A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF WEST BEHM CANAL AND THE CONTIGUOUS BAYS ENCLOSED TO THE NORTH BY A LINE FROM THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF BAILEY BAY AT 55° 56.04' N. LAT., 131° 37.94' W. LONG., TO THE

NORTHERN TIP OF HASSLER ISLAND AT 55° 54.28' N. LAT., 131° 37.80' W. LONG., AND A LINE FROM FIN POINT AT 55° 51.26' N. LAT., 131° 35.42' W. LONG., TO DRESS POINT AT 55° 51.15' N. LAT., 131° 33.75' W. LONG., AND TO THE SOUTH BY A LINE FROM INDIAN POINT AT 55° 36.87' N. LAT., 131° 42.07' W. LONG., TO MIKE POINT AT 55° 37.25' N. LAT., 131° 52.74' W. LONG.; A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(C) IN THE WATERS OF THE HERRING BAY SPORTFISH TERMINAL HARVEST AREA, WHICH INCLUDES THE WATERS OF NICHOLS PASS NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF DRIEST POINT, REVILLAGIGEDO CHANNEL NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF HARBOR POINT, AND TONGASS NARROWS SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE LEWIS REEF LIGHT, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(D) IN ALL REMAINING WATERS OF DISTRICTS 1 AND 2, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31.]

(g) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 3.8 and equal to or greater than 2.6, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index of less than or equal to 1.2 and greater than 1.0, the sport fishery harvest limit will be 25,800 treaty king salmon and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures: [in conjunction with wild stock management measures:]

(1) in conjunction with wild stock management measures:

(A) [1] a bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) [2] from January 1 through June 30, a nonresident total harvest limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(C) [3] from July 1 through December 31, a nonresident total harvest limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; any king salmon harvested by the nonresident from January 1 through December 31 will apply toward the one fish total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(2) when wild stock management measures are unnecessary:

(A) a resident bag limit of one king salmon except from July 1 through July 31 resident anglers may not retain king salmon;

(B) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon except from July 1 through July 31 nonresident anglers may not retain king salmon;

(C) from January 1 through June 15, a nonresident total harvest limit is three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(D) from June 16 through December 31, a nonresident total harvest limit is one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, and any king salmon 28 inches or greater in length harvested by a nonresident from January 1 through June 15 will apply towards the one fish nonresident total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

[(4) IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY NONRESIDENTS TO STAY WITHIN

THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION; THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY RESIDENTS ONLY IF NONRESIDENT ANGLER CLOSURES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO REMAIN WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION;

(5) IN THE HAINES AND SKAGWAY VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF CHILKAT INLET NORTH OF THE ADF&G REGULATORY MARKER IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF SEDUCTION POINT, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF SECTION 13-C, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, SOUTHEAST OF A LINE FROM NISMENI POINT TO A POINT ON THE CHICHAGOF ISLAND SHORELINE AT 57° 35.59' N. LAT., 135° 22.33' W. LONG., A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(6) IN THE JUNEAU VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF SECTIONS 11-A, 11-B, AND 11-C, DISTRICT 12, SECTIONS 14-B, 14-C, 15-B, AND 15-C, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF SECTION 11-D, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(7) IN THE PETERSBURG WRANGELL VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF DISTRICT 8, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 47.057(D), AND IN A PORTION OF DISTRICT 7, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, IN THE WATERS OF EASTERN PASSAGE WEST OF A LINE FROM A POINT ON WRANGELL ISLAND AT 56° 22.19' N. LAT., 132° 11.75' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON THE MAINLAND SHORE AT 56° 22.76' N. LAT., 132° 10.62' W. LONG., A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JULY 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF DISTRICT 5 NORTH OF LINE FROM POINT BAKER TO A POINT ON THE SHORE OF KUIU ISLAND AT 56° 20.80' N. LAT., 133° 50.87' W. LONG., DISTRICT 6, DISTRICT 7 EXCLUDING THE WATERS OF EASTERN PASSAGE WEST OF A LINE FROM A POINT ON WRANGELL ISLAND AT 56° 22.19' N. LAT., 132° 11.75' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON THE MAINLAND SHORE AT 56° 22.76' N. LAT., 132° 10.62' W. LONG., DISTRICT 9 NORTH OF A LINE FROM POINT ELLIS TO PATTERSON POINT, AND DISTRICT 10, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(8) IN THE KETCHIKAN VICINITY:

(A) IN THE WATERS OF BEHM CANAL AND REVILLAGIGEDO CHANNEL AND THE CONTIGUOUS BAYS, BETWEEN A LINE FROM POINT EVA TO CACTUS POINT, AND A LINE FROM LUCKY POINT AT 55° 12.62' N. LAT., 131° 16.18' W. LONG., TO MIDDY POINT AT 55° 10.19' N., 131° 19.60' W. LONG., TO BEAVER POINT AT 55° 05.25' N. LAT., 131° 14.57' W. LONG., AND FROM POINT ROSEN AT 55° 04.74' N. LAT., 131° 10.87' W. LONG., TO QUADRA POINT AT 55° 05.14' N. LAT., 130° 59.07' W. LONG.,

A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(B) IN THE WATERS OF WEST BEHM CANAL AND THE CONTIGUOUS BAYS ENCLOSED TO THE NORTH BY A LINE FROM THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF BAILEY BAY AT 55° 56.04' N. LAT., 131° 37.94' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERN TIP OF HASSLER ISLAND AT 55° 54.28' N. LAT., 131° 37. 80' W. LONG., AND A LINE FROM FIN POINT AT 55° 51.26' N. LAT., 131° 35.42' W. LONG., TO DRESS POINT AT 55° 51.15' N. LAT., 131° 33.75' W. LONG., AND TO THE SOUTH BY A LINE FROM INDIAN POINT AT 55° 36.87' N. LAT., 131° 42.07' W. LONG., TO MIKE POINT AT 55° 37.25' N. LAT., 131° 52.74' W. LONG.; A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(C) IN THE WATERS OF THE HERRING BAY SPORTFISH TERMINAL HARVEST AREA, WHICH INCLUDES THE WATERS OF NICHOLS PASS NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF DRIEST POINT, REVILLAGIGEDO CHANNEL NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF HARBOR POINT, AND TONGASS NARROWS SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE LEWIS REEF LIGHT; A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH FROM JUNE 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH;

(D) IN ALL REMAINING WATERS OF DISTRICT 1 AND 2, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 33.200, A RESIDENT KING SALMON BAG LIMIT OF TWO FISH 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH DECEMBER 31.]

(h) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 2.6 and equal to or greater than 2.0, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index of less than or equal to 1.0 and greater than or equal to 0.875, the sport fishery harvest limit will be 20,600 treaty king salmon and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures:

(1) a resident bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(2) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, except that from July 1 through August 15 nonresident anglers may not retain king salmon;

(3) from June 16 through December 31, a nonresident total harvest limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; any king salmon harvested by a nonresident from January 1 through June 15 will apply towards the one fish nonresident total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(4) from January 1 through June 15, a nonresident total harvest limit of two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

[(5) IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE KING SALMON SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, ADJUST THE NONRESIDENT SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS SO THAT THERE ARE NO CLOSURES FOR RESIDENTS.]

(i) When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 2.0, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index of less than 0.875, the all gear catch limit will be determined by the Pacific Salmon Commission, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the provisions specified in (g) and (h) of this section and nonretention periods or other restrictions for resident and nonresident anglers to obtain 20 percent of the harvest reduction from resident anglers and 80 percent from nonresident anglers.

(j) The commissioner may adopt regulations that establish reporting requirements necessary to obtain the information required to implement the management plan under this section.

(k) The commissioner may, by emergency order, establish that the nonresident harvest and annual limits for king salmon under this section do not apply in a hatchery terminal harvest area.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan (SEAKKSMP; 5 AAC 47.055) triggers sport fishery management actions to maintain harvest within the sport fishery harvest limit allocation. In August 2018, the Pacific Salmon Commission reached agreement to renew various fishery arrangements under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) for the next ten years (2019-2028). Under the current PST, seven harvest limit tiers replaced the harvest limit ranges and established annual payback provisions when the all gear harvest ceiling is exceeded by Alaskan fisheries. Since the renewed 2019-2028 PST agreement reduced the harvest limit at specified abundance indices, managing the sport fishery under the then current plan would have likely caused the sport fishery to exceed its allocation more often and by a greater amount.

Recognizing that the sport fishery would exceed its allocation more often and by a greater amount without modification of the plan, the department submitted an agenda change request during the 2018/2019 Alaska Board of Fisheries cycle, which the board accepted and took up as Proposal 176 at the January 2019 Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Finfish meeting. Proposal 176 provided a draft plan with suggested management provisions to keep the sport fishery within its allocation. Understanding that it would be best to address the plan during the 2021 Southeast Alaska board meeting but that immediate action was needed, the board modified three sections of the plan that would most likely cover the anticipated abundance indices occurring in 2019 and 2020 and adopted the proposal as amended. The newly adopted management provisions accounted for the conservative management actions being implemented in inside waters to protect Alaska wild king salmon stocks and the necessity for the sport fishery to stay within its allocation given the annual payback provisions under the new treaty provisions. This proposal adds draft management measures for these three sections of the plan needed to keep the sport fishery within its allocation if no conservative management measures are needed to protect wild king salmon and to clarify the board's intent to manage the sport fishery in season to stay within its allocation at all abundance levels. Additionally this proposal consolidates management provisions that direct the department to establish a resident bag limit of two king salmon in areas closed for conservation of wild Alaska king salmon once they are reopened and clarifies provisions instructing the department to restrict nonresidents prior to resident anglers. It should be noted under objective (b)(1) the sport fishery is to be managed on average for its allocation but under sections (f), (g), and (h) the department is to use in season management to stay within the sport allocation of the plan.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F20-161)

PROPOSAL 83

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. and 5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to manage for an average sport harvest of 20% of the sport/troll allocation with commensurate regulations addressing sport fishery overages in the commercial troll fishery, as follows:)

Restore the mechanics of Southeast Alaska king salmon management to previous practices to achieve an average sport harvest—over time—of 20% of the annual all-gear treaty allocation after subtraction of commercial net allowances.

Remove specified allocations from within sport management tiers, and prescribe bag and annual limits for each tier that will achieve an average sport treaty harvest—over time—of 20% after net subtractions. Recent data analysis by the department shows the following bag and annual limits would work to reach this objective. Other combinations of bag and annual limits could be used to achieve the same outcome.

- (c) A resident bag limit of 3 king salmon; a non-resident bag limit of 1 king salmon, with an annual limit of 3 king salmon.
- (d) A resident bag limit of 3 king salmon; a non-resident bag limit of 1 king salmon, with an annual limit of 3 king salmon.
- (e) A resident bag limit of 2 king salmon; a non-resident bag limit of 1 king salmon, with an annual limit of 3 king salmon.
- (f) A resident bag limit of 2 king salmon; a non-resident bag limit of 1 king salmon, with an annual limit of 3 king salmon from January 1 through June 30, and annual limit of 2 king salmon from July 1 through July 31, and an annual limit of 1 king salmon from August 1 through December 31.
- (g) A resident bag limit of 1 king salmon; a non-resident bag limit of 1 king salmon, with an annual limit of 3 king salmon from January 1 through June 30, and annual limit of 2 king salmon from July 1 through July 31, and an annual limit of 1 king salmon from August 1 through December 31. If resident anglers forego king harvest due to wild stock closures, a resident bag limit of 2 king salmon in the areas affected by closures for the balance of the year.
- (h) A resident bag limit of 1 king salmon; a non-resident bag limit of 1 king salmon, with an annual limit of 3 king salmon from January 1 through June 30, and annual limit of 2 king salmon from July 1 through July 31, and an annual limit of 1 king salmon from August 1 through December 31. If resident anglers forego king harvest due to wild stock closures, a resident bag limit of 2 king salmon in the areas affected by closures for the balance of the year.
- (i) Sport limits to be determined by the Commissioner.

These bag and annual limit combinations purposefully result in sport harvest above and below 20% of the combined troll/sport depending on tier. The annual troll/sport combined treaty allocation would be met by adjusting troll harvest up or down as needed to meet annual allocation goals.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Harvest reductions and payback provisions in the 2018 Treaty Annex resulted in a different approach to sport management by the department. The new approach specifies sport allocations by tier instead of aiming for an

average 80/20 allocation split between troll and sport over time and across tiers. The result is insufficient harvest opportunity for the sport fishery during low abundance.

The Board of Fisheries made stopgap modifications to the king management plan for 2019-2020, but revisions are necessary to allow uninterrupted sport fishing for king salmon in salt waters, minimize restrictions on resident anglers, and eliminate in-season sport regulatory changes moving forward.

Sport management in prior plans allowed sport harvest to exceed 20% of the combined troll/sport allocation during low abundance years, and allowed troll to exceed 80% of the combined troll/sport allocation in high abundance years. The result across time was an average troll/sport relationship of 80/20. Though this was the practice for decades, it was not completely spelled out in regulation. This proposal seeks to return troll/sport management back to earlier mechanics and clearly define it in regulation.

PROPOSED BY: Southeast Alaska Guides Organization (HQ-F20-097)

PROPOSAL 84

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. and 5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to ensure no closure of the resident king salmon fishery due to allocation concerns, as follows:

This can be accomplished in several ways, as follows:

1. Direct the department to manage the nonresident fishery so it does not prematurely take the king salmon quota.
2. Require daily electronic catch reporting from guides and lodges.
3. Step down the catch limits or days fished by nonresidents after June 15th so that the resident fishery is not prematurely closed by management error in regulating the nonresident fishery. For example, during the last two weeks of June, the nonresident seasonal limit could be reduced to one or two fish instead of three. Alternatively or additionally, a one or two days per week closure could be imposed similar to the way the North Pacific Fishery Management Council regulates guided halibut fishing in some areas. This might slow down the rampant nonresident catch enough to preserve the resident fishery in July, August and September.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan provides that regulatory restrictions on residents be minimized and disruptions to fishing be avoided. This proposal seeks to regulate the resident king salmon fishery so that it never closes for allocation purposes within the sport quota, and regulates the nonresident fishery so that the treaty quota is not fully taken.

PROPOSED BY: Jesse Walker (HQ-F20-041)

PROPOSAL 85

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. and 5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to manage for a resident priority by implementing closed periods and reducing bag limits for nonresidents, as follows:

In the Southeast King Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 47.055), include the existing language in subsection (h)(5) in subsections (f) and (g) as well.

The language in (h)(5) is as follows:

“(5) If the department projects that the king salmon sport allocation is going to be exceeded, the department shall, by emergency order, adjust the nonresident seasons and bag limits so that there are no closures for residents.”

This language is intended to replace the language in subsections (f)(6) and (g)(4).

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The board has protected the resident king salmon fishery in Southeast by providing in the management plan for uninterrupted sport fishing in salt waters for king salmon and minimizing regulatory restrictions on resident anglers (5 AAC 47.055(b)(2) and (3)). The above language will further protect the resident fishery at the lowest abundance indices. The language already exists at the lowest index (section (h)(5)) and needs to be clarified for the next two indices above that level, or could be made to apply to all indices.

The biggest threat to the resident king salmon fishery is if the fast growing nonresident or guided sector catches the entire sport quota in June which would close the resident fishery, a scenario not anticipated when the plan was written. If this proposal is adopted, the only way the resident fishery could close for allocation purposes is because of management error, a rare probability.

PROPOSED BY: Territorial Sportsmen, Inc. (HQ-F20-119)

PROPOSAL 86

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan, and 5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to manage for a resident priority by implementing closed periods and reducing bag limits for nonresidents, as follows:)

5 AAC 47.055

(x) if the department projects that the king salmon sport harvest allocation is going to be exceeded, the department shall, by emergency order, adjust the nonresident seasons and bag limits so that there are no closures for residents.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Clarify in this plan that the resident marine sport fishery does not close for allocation purposes, and that the nonresident sport fishery will be managed to achieve that continuity. The Board has protected the resident marine sport fishery in the management plan because that is the only means residents can take king salmon

for food. There are no subsistence king salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska except for a small section of the Chilkat River near the village of Klukwan. There are no personal use king salmon fisheries in Southeast. All freshwaters are closed to sport fishing for king salmon in this region. Salt water sport fishing is the only means for residents to access the resource. The only threat to the resident fishery is if the nonresident fishery (primarily in outside waters) takes the entire sport quota in June. This would result in closing the resident fishery as well, a scenario that is possible during low abundance years. Residents would be denied the opportunity to catch king salmon in July, August and September because of the excessive nonresident take in June. This was not foreseen when the plan was adopted and needs to be rectified.

At any abundance index, even the lowest one in the plan, there is always enough king salmon available to provide for a resident fishery plus enough left over to support a limited nonresident fishery as well. Nonresidents currently take about 2/3 of the sport quota. There is no need for the resident food fishery to close unless all sport and commercial fisheries are closed for conservation reasons. Residents support the spring conservation closures for our local spawning stocks, but would hate to lose the summer fishery for feeder king salmon due to overfishing by the nonresident sector. The suggested language to achieve these ends is the same as the language already in subsection (h)(5) of the plan.

PROPOSED BY: Steve Hoffman

(HQ-F20-113)

PROPOSAL 87

5 AAC 47.XXX. New section; 5 AAC 29.090. Management of the spring salmon troll fisheries; 5 AAC 29.100. Management of the summer troll fishery.

Make numerous changes to management of commercial troll and sport fisheries for king salmon in Southeast Alaska, as follows:

King salmon management in Districts 101 and 102

Required actions:

1) Create a cell phone app for the collection of catch date in real time. Report this weekly! Revise openings and catch limits accordingly. This method of data collection, is virus free, exceeds the accuracy of creel surveys and log books, easily enforceable, and saves money in the long run.

2) Make separate regulatory groups and king salmon quota allocations, for guided fishermen and resident/nonresident unguided anglers. The management of the unguided angler does not need board action at this time as the 30 plus year history of angler-hours has been constant in the amount of about 30,000 hours per year. Although one might want to look at the data for districts 101 and 102 to be sure.

3) Set fixed king salmon quota numbers for the new “guided” group for districts 101 and 102. The majority of the king salmon resource comes from southeast Alaska rivers and Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) hatchery production. All harvest in areas 101 and 102 can not exceed the combined production of these areas. The need for timely accurate data collection and real time management is paramount!

4) Close corridor areas (move west Behm Cannel line to: Pt Higgins to Camino Pt) to all fisheries during the king salmon migration period (June). THERE SHOULD BE NOT FISHING OF ANY KIND PERIOD! The other species of fin fish will get a rest from the torment of fishing gear.

5) All finfish, especially king salmon, processed for consumption out of the state of Alaska must make an electronic fish ticket landing. The regulation for the commercial fleet should also be used for the lodges, onboard processor etc. This landing information would then be used for the collection of raw fish tax. This board of fish can lead the way in steaming the untaxed resource extractions form the State of Alaska.

6) logarithmic tax individual fish box leaving the area. (Use a similar nonlinear scale if desired.) 50 pound box is over 3 times the annual seafood per capita in the USA. Excessive amounts of fish box export leads to over harvest. Also the quality of large quantities of frozen product in a home freezer diminishes rapidly over time. This poorer quality seafood affects the wholesale market price paid for Alaskan seafood products because the home pack is often given away or sold. The home stored product is inferior to the commercial one leading to misconception of Alaska's product quality. What is the percentage reduction? Who knows. The point is 50# per individual is very generous. Tax any amount over 50 pounds with diligence and abandon.

7) Manage the Mountain point and rock point spring harvest areas (SSRAA hatchery access) with equal time with the newly created "guided" user group. Under the current system there commercial operators get less time than the "guided" fisherman, no parity. The area should be managed by one manager, not two or more. The troll biologist would be the most logical fit. In this unique class it makes more sense to have a species manager to manage these specific areas.

There are probably are additions to this list the would accelerate the goals listed above. A comprehensive approach would be far better than a piecemeal one. We all must be diligent in returning our local king salmon stocks to previous high productive levels . Just making escape does not meet the statute of maximum sustained yield. Since 2003 previous managers and policy has not done a very good job. There has been lots of growth in the tourism industry since 2003 with little positive reaction to prevent the decline in local stocks. We now have the technology ,all we need is willingness from the regulators and cooperation from the users.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Revise king salmon management in districts 101 and 102 to:

1) Return Unik river specifically (and all king producers in districts 101 and 102) to 2003 productivity levels.

2) Return the spring commercial troll fisheries access to SSRAA hatcheries production out side the term animal harvest areas.

3) Increase the yield of King production toward the statute of maximum sustainable yield.

4) Create additional tax revenue for local communities and Sate of Alaska

PROPOSAL 88

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. and 5 AAC 29.060. Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to manage for a sliding sport allocation between 16 and 24 percent with commensurate commercial troll fishery allocation modification under commercial regulation, as follows:

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan

(a) The commissioner shall establish, by emergency order, the king salmon sport fish bag and possession limits and all other necessary management measures based on the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE). The bag and possession limits and other management measures established by the commissioner will remain in effect until January 31 of the following year. If the new Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is not available by **May**[FEBRUARY] 1, the bag and possession limits and other management measures for the remainder of the year will be based on the prior year's Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE, unless superseded by emergency order.

(b) If the department projects that the sport harvest allocation is going to be exceeded, the department shall, by emergency order, close or adjust bag limits to sport fishing by nonresidents to stay within the sport harvest allocation; the department shall close sport fishing by residents only if nonresident angler closures are insufficient to remain within the sport harvest allocation;

(c) [(B)] The objectives of the management plan under this section are to

- (1) manage the sport fishery to attain an average harvest of 20 percent of the annual harvest ceiling specified by the Pacific Salmon Commission, after the subtraction of the commercial net allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 from the harvest ceiling;
- (2) allow uninterrupted sport fishing in salt waters for king salmon, while not exceeding the sport fishery harvest ceiling;
- (3) minimize regulatory restrictions on resident anglers; and
- (4) provide stability to the sport fishery by eliminating in season regulatory changes, except those necessary for conservation **and allocation** purposes.

(d) Should Alaska exceed its quota of treaty Chinook the previous year, all allocation calculations will be based on the original CPUE tiers without any pay back provisions incorporated.

(e) when the number of sport/commercial troll (S/CT) treaty king salmon remaining after the net fisheries allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 have been subtracted, is greater than or equal to 345,071 treaty Chinook, [GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 20.5 CPUE)] the sport fishery harvest limit of treaty Chinook will be set at 16% of the S/CT total, and the commissioner may , by emergency order, implement the following management measures.

[(C) WHEN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA WINTER TROLL FISHERY CPUE IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 20.5, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX GREATER THAN 2.2, THE SPORT FISHERY HARVEST LIMIT WILL BE 69,000 TREATY KING SALMON, AND THE COMMISSIONER MAY, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

- (1) a resident bag limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (2) a nonresident bag limit of one [TWO] king salmon in May and one king salmon in other months; a nonresident annual limit of three [FIVE] king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (3) from October 1 through March 31, a sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon.

(f) when the number of sport/commercial (S/CT) troll treaty king salmon remaining after the net fisheries allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 have been subtracted, is less than 345,071 but greater than or equal to 309,384 treaty Chinook, [LESS THAN 20.5 BUT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 8.7 CPUE] the sport fishery harvest limit of treaty chinook will be set at 16% of the S/CT total, and the commissioner may , by emergency order, implement the following management measures .

[(D)WHEN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA WINTER TROLL FISHERY CPUE IS LESS THAN 20.5 AND EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 8.7, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 2.2 AND GREATER THAN 1.8, THE SPORT FISHERY HARVEST LIMIT WILL BE 61,900 TREATY KING SALMON, AND THE COMMISSIONER MAY, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

- (1) a resident bag limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (2) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon; a nonresident annual limit of three [FOUR] king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (3) from October 1 through March 31, a sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon.]

(g) when the number of sport/commercial troll (S/CT) treaty king salmon remaining after the net fisheries allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 have been subtracted, is less than 309,384 but greater than or equal to 246,391 treaty Chinook, [LESS THAN 8.7 BUT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 6 CPUE] the sport fishery harvest limit of treaty Chinook will be set at 18% of the S/CT total, and the commissioner may , by emergency order, implement the following management measures:

[(E) WHEN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA WINTER TROLL FISHERY CPUE IS LESS THAN 8.7 AND EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 6.0, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.8 AND GREATER THAN 1.5, THE SPORT FISHERY HARVEST LIMIT WILL BE 49,300 TREATY KING SALMON, AND THE COMMISSIONER MAY, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

- (1) a resident bag limit of two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (2) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon; a nonresident annual limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (3) from October 1 through March 31, a resident sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon.

(h) when the number of sport/commercial troll, (S/CT), treaty king salmon remaining after the net fisheries allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 have been subtracted, is less than 246,391 but greater than or equal to 189,393 fish , [LESS THAN 6 AND GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.8 CPUE] the sport fishery harvest limit of treaty Chinook will be set at 20% of the S/CT total, and the commissioner may , by emergency order, implement the following

management measures for the following conditions, in conjunction with Alaska wild stock conservation measures;

[(F) WHEN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA WINTER TROLL FISHERY CPUE IS LESS THAN 6.0 AND EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 3.8, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.5 AND GREATER THAN 1.2, THE SPORT FISHERY HARVEST LIMIT WILL BE 37,900 TREATY KING SALMON, AND THE COMMISSIONER MAY, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT MEASURES IN CONJUNCTION WITH WILD STOCK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

(1) a bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

(2) **A nonresident total harvest limit of two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;**

[(3) FROM JULY 1 THROUGH JULY 7, A NONRESIDENT TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT OF TWO KING SALMON, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; ANY KING SALMON HARVESTED BY A NONRESIDENT FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH JULY 7 WILL APPLY TOWARDS THE TWO FISH TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT;] a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(3)[(4)] from October 1 through March 31, a resident sport fish angler may use two rods when fishing for king salmon; a person using two rods under this paragraph may only retain salmon;

[(5) FROM JULY 8 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, A NONRESIDENT TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT OF ONE KING SALMON; 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; ANY KING SALMON HARVESTED BY A NONRESIDENT FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 WILL APPLY TOWARDS THE ONE FISH TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT; A HARVEST RECORD UNDER 5 AAC 75.006 IS REQUIRED;]

[(6) IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY NONRESIDENTS TO STAY WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION; THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY RESIDENTS ONLY IF NONRESIDENT ANGLER CLOSURES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO REMAIN WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION;]

(4) [(7)] in the Haines and Skagway vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Chilkat Inlet north of the ADF&G regulatory marker immediately north of Seduction Point, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 1 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of Section 13-C, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, southeast of a line from Nismeni Point to a point on the Chichagof Island shoreline at 57° 35.59' N. lat., 135° 22.33' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(5) [(8)] in the Juneau vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Sections 11-A, 11-B and 11-C, District 12. Sections 14-B, 14-C, 15-B, and 15-C, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of Section 11-D, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 1 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(6)[(9)] in the Petersburg Wrangell vicinity:

(A) in the waters of District 8, as described in 5 AAC 47.057(d), and in a portion of District 7, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, in the waters of Eastern Passage west of a line from a point on Wrangell Island at 56° 22.19' N. lat., 132° 11.75' W. long., to a point on the mainland shore at 56° 22.76' N. lat., 132° 10.62' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of District 5 north of a line from Point Baker to a point on the shore of Kuiu Island at 56° 20.80' N. lat., 133° 50.87' W. long., District 6, District 7 excluding the waters of Eastern Passage west of a line from a point on Wrangell Island at 56° 22.19' N. lat., 132° 11.75' W. long., to a point on the mainland shore at 56° 22.76' N. lat., 132° 10.62' W. long., District 9 north of line from Point Ellis to Patterson Point, and District 10, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(7)(10) in the Ketchikan vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Behm Canal and Revillagigedo Channel and the contiguous bays, between a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point, and a line from Lucky Point at 55° 12.62' N. lat., 131° 16.18' W. long., to Middy Point at 55° 10.19' N., 131° 19.60' W. long., to Beaver Point at 55° 05.25' N. lat., 131° 14.57' W. long., and from Point Rosen at 55° 04.74' N. lat., 131° 10.87' W. long., to Quadra Point at 55° 05.14' N. lat., 130° 59.07' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from August 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of West Behm Canal and the contiguous bays enclosed to the north by a line from the western entrance of Bailey Bay at 55° 56.04' N. lat., 131° 37.94' W. long., to the northern tip of Hassler Island at 55° 54.28' N. lat., 131° 37.80' W. long., and a line from Fin Point at 55° 51.26' N. lat., 131° 35.42' W. long., to Dress Point at 55° 51.15' N. lat., 131° 33.75' W. long., and to the south by a line from Indian Point at 55° 36.87' N. lat., 131° 42.07' W. long., to Mike Point at 55° 37.25' N. lat., 131° 52.74' W. long.; a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from August 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(C) in the waters of the Herring Bay Sportfish Terminal Harvest Area, which includes the waters of Nichols Pass north of the latitude of Driest Point, Revillagigedo Channel north of the latitude of Harbor Point, and Tongass Narrows south of the latitude of the Lewis Reef Light, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(D) in all remaining waters of Districts 1 and 2, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish 28 inches or greater in length from August 15 through December 31.

(i) **when the number of sport/commercial troll, (S/CT), treaty king salmon remaining after the net fisheries allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 have been subtracted, is less than 189,393 but greater than or equal to 129,220 fish, [IS LESS THAN 3.8 AND EQUAL TO OR**

GREATER THAN 2.6 CPUE] **the sport fishery harvest limit of treaty chinook will be set at 22% of the S/CT total, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the following management measures for the following conditions, in conjunction with Alaska wild stock conservation measures;**

[(G) WHEN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA WINTER TROLL FISHERY CPUE IS LESS THAN 3.8 AND EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 2.6, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.2 AND GREATER THAN 1.0, THE SPORT FISHERY HARVEST LIMIT WILL BE 25,800 TREATY KING SALMON AND THE COMMISSIONER MAY, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT MEASURES IN CONJUNCTION WITH WILD STOCK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

(1) a **resident** bag limit of **two** [ONE] king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
(2) from January 1 through June 30, a nonresident **bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; and a** total harvest limit of **two** [THREE] king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

(3) from July 1 through December 31, a nonresident total harvest limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; any king salmon harvested by the nonresident from January 1 through December 31 will apply toward the one fish total harvest limit; a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

[4] IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY NONRESIDENTS TO STAY WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION; THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY RESIDENTS ONLY IF NONRESIDENT ANGLER CLOSURES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO REMAIN WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION;]

(4)[(5)] in the Haines and Skagway vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Chilkat Inlet north of the ADF&G regulatory marker immediately north of Seduction Point, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 1 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of Section 13-C, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, southeast of a line from Nismeni Point to a point on the Chichagof Island shoreline at 57° 35.59' N. lat., 135° 22.33' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(5)[(6)] in the Juneau vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Sections 11-A, 11-B, and 11-C, District 12, Sections 14-B, 14-C, 15-B, and 15-C, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of Section 11-D, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 1 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(6)[(7)] in the Petersburg Wrangell vicinity:

(A) in the waters of District 8, as described in 5 AAC 47.057(d), and in a portion of District 7, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, in the waters of Eastern Passage west of a line from a point on Wrangell Island at 56°22.19' N. lat., 132° 11.75' W. long., to a point on the mainland shore at 56° 22.76' N. lat., 132° 10.62' W. long., a

resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of District 5 north of line from Point Baker to a point on the shore of Kuiu Island at 56° 20.80' N. lat., 133° 50.87' W. long., District 6, District 7 excluding the waters of Eastern Passage west of a line from a point on Wrangell Island at 56° 22.19' N. lat., 132° 11.75' W. long., to a point on the mainland shore at 56° 22.76' N. lat., 132° 10.62' W. long., District 9 north of a line from Point Ellis to Patterson Point, and District 10, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(7)[(8)] in the Ketchikan vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Behm Canal and Revillagigedo Channel and the contiguous bays, between a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point, and a line from Lucky Point at 55° 12.62' N. lat., 131° 16.18' W. long., to Middy Point at 55° 10.19' N., 131° 19.60' W. long., to Beaver Point at 55° 05.25' N. lat., 131° 14.57' W. long., and from Point Rosen at 55° 04.74' N. lat., 131° 10.87' W. long., to Quadra Point at 55° 05.14' N. lat., 130° 59.07' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from August 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of West Behm Canal and the contiguous bays enclosed to the north by a line from the western entrance of Bailey Bay at 55° 56.04' N. lat., 131° 37.94' W. long., to the northern tip of Hassler Island at 55° 54.28' N. lat., 131° 37. 80' W. long., and a line from Fin Point at 55° 51.26' N. lat., 131° 35.42' W. long., to Dress Point at 55° 51.15' N. lat., 131° 33.75' W. long., and to the south by a line from Indian Point at 55° 36.87' N. lat., 131° 42.07' W. long., to Mike Point at 55° 37.25' N. lat., 131° 52.74' W. long.; a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from August 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(C) in the waters of the Herring Bay Sportfish Terminal Harvest Area, which includes the waters of Nichols Pass north of the latitude of Driest Point, Revillagigedo Channel north of the latitude of Harbor Point, and Tongass Narrows south of the latitude of the Lewis Reef Light; a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(D) in all remaining waters of District 1 and 2, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish 28 inches or greater in length from August 15 through December 31.

(j) when the number of sport/commercial troll, (S/CT), treaty king salmon remaining after the net fisheries allocation specified in 5 AAC 29.060 have been subtracted, is less than 129,220 but greater than or equal to 102,781 fish, [IS LESS THAN 2.6 AND EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 2 CPUE] the sport fishery harvest limit of treaty Chinook will be set at 24% of the S/CT total, and the commissioner may , by emergency order, implement the following management measures for the following conditions, in conjunction with Alaska wild stock conservation measures;

[(H) WHEN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA WINTER TROLL FISHERY CPUE IS LESS THAN 2.6 AND EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 2.0, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.0 AND GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.875, THE SPORT FISHERY HARVEST LIMIT WILL BE 20,600

TREATY KING SALMON AND THE COMMISSIONER MAY, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT MEASURES:]

- (1) a resident bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;
- (2) a nonresident bag limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length [EXCEPT THAT FROM JULY 1 THROUGH AUGUST 15 NONRESIDENT ANGLERS MAY NOT RETAIN KING SALMON;]

(3) a nonresident total harvest limit of one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length;

[(3) FROM JUNE 16 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, A NONRESIDENT TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT OF ONE KING SALMON, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; ANY KING SALMON HARVESTED BY A NONRESIDENT FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 15 WILL APPLY TOWARDS THE ONE FISH TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT;] a harvest record under 5 AAC 75.006 is required;

[(4) FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 15, A NONRESIDENT TOTAL HARVEST LIMIT OF TWO KING SALMON, 28 INCHES OR GREATER IN LENGTH; A HARVEST RECORD UNDER 5 AAC 75.006 IS REQUIRED;]

[(5) IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE KING SALMON SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, ADJUST THE NONRESIDENT SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS SO THAT THERE ARE NO CLOSURES FOR RESIDENTS.]

(4) in the Haines and Skagway vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Chilkat Inlet north of the ADF&G regulatory marker immediately north of Seduction Point, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 1 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of Section 13-C, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, southeast of a line from Nismeni Point to a point on the Chichagof Island shoreline at 57° 35.59' N. lat., 135° 22.33' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(5) in the Juneau vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Sections 11-A, 11-B, and 11-C, District 12, Sections 14-B, 14-C, 15-B, and 15-C, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of Section 11-D, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 1 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(6) in the Petersburg Wrangell vicinity:

(A) in the waters of District 8, as described in 5 AAC 47.057(d), and in a portion of District 7, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, in the waters of Eastern Passage west of a line from a point on Wrangell Island at 56°22.19' N. lat., 132° 11.75' W. long., to a point on the mainland shore at 56° 22.76' N. lat., 132° 10.62' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from July 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of District 5 north of line from Point Baker to a point on the shore of Kuiu Island at 56° 20.80' N. lat., 133° 50.87' W. long., District 6, District 7 excluding the waters of Eastern Passage west of a line from a point on Wrangell Island at 56° 22.19' N. lat., 132° 11.75' W. long., to a point on the

mainland shore at 56° 22.76' N. lat., 132° 10.62' W. long., District 9 north of a line from Point Ellis to Patterson Point, and District 10, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(7) in the Ketchikan vicinity:

(A) in the waters of Behm Canal and Revillagigedo Channel and the contiguous bays, between a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point, and a line from Lucky Point at 55° 12.62' N. lat., 131° 16.18' W. long., to Middy Point at 55° 10.19' N., 131° 19.60' W. long., to Beaver Point at 55° 05.25' N. lat., 131° 14.57' W. long., and from Point Rosen at 55° 04.74' N. lat., 131° 10.87' W. long., to Quadra Point at 55° 05.14' N. lat., 130° 59.07' W. long., a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from August 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(B) in the waters of West Behm Canal and the contiguous bays enclosed to the north by a line from the western entrance of Bailey Bay at 55° 56.04' N. lat., 131° 37.94' W. long., to the northern tip of Hassler Island at 55° 54.28' N. lat., 131° 37.80' W. long., and a line from Fin Point at 55° 51.26' N. lat., 131° 35.42' W. long., to Dress Point at 55° 51.15' N. lat., 131° 33.75' W. long., and to the south by a line from Indian Point at 55° 36.87' N. lat., 131° 42.07' W. long., to Mike Point at 55° 37.25' N. lat., 131° 52.74' W. long.; a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from August 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(C) in the waters of the Herring Bay Sportfish Terminal Harvest Area, which includes the waters of Nichols Pass north of the latitude of Driest Point, Revillagigedo Channel north of the latitude of Harbor Point, and Tongass Narrows south of the latitude of the Lewis Reef Light; a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish from June 15 through December 31, 28 inches or greater in length;

(D) in all remaining waters of District 1 and 2, as described in 5 AAC 33.200, a resident king salmon bag limit of two fish 28 inches or greater in length from August 15 through December 31.

[(5) IF THE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS THAT THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL, BY EMERGENCY ORDER, CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY NONRESIDENTS TO STAY WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION; THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CLOSE SPORT FISHING BY RESIDENTS ONLY IF NONRESIDENT ANGLER CLOSURES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO REMAIN WITHIN THE SPORT HARVEST ALLOCATION;]

(k)[(i)] When the Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery CPUE is less than 2.0, which is equivalent to a king salmon abundance index of less than 0.875, the all gear catch limit will be determined by the Pacific Salmon Commission, and the commissioner may, by emergency order, implement the provisions specified in (b)[(G) AND (H)] of this section and non-retention periods or other restrictions for resident and nonresident anglers to obtain 20 percent of the harvest reduction from resident anglers and 80 percent from nonresident anglers.

(l)[(J)] The commissioner may adopt regulations that establish reporting requirements necessary to obtain the information required to implement the management plan under this section.

(m) [(k)] The commissioner may, by emergency order, establish that the nonresident harvest and annual limits for king salmon under this section do not apply in a hatchery terminal harvest area.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty agreement resulted a different abundance system used to determine Alaska's quota share. The new CPUE tier system leaves the sport fishery short of the treaty fish it needs on the lower tiers at the current 20% after the net fisheries have been subtracted. Yet on the upper tiers, a 20% allocation is too many treaty fish and even with excessive bag limits can be beyond the sport fishery's ability to harvest it. This proposal is a sliding scale allocation plan that should solve both of these issues. On low abundance years the troll fleet will harvest less than their current 80% allocation, but on high abundance years, make up for that loss, by harvesting more than the current 80%.

PROPOSED BY: Steve Merritt (HQ-F20-116)

PROPOSAL 89

5 AAC 29.115. Registration; 5 AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations; 5 AAC 29.125. Vessel identification.

Allow the use of two additional fishing lines during periods of king salmon non-retention in all of the Southeast-Yakutat area if there is more than one CFEC power troll permit holder on board the vessel, as follows:

5 AAC 29.120. Gear specifications and operations. (a) Salmon may be taken by hand troll gear and power troll gear only in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

(b) The maximum number of trolling lines that may be operated from a salmon troll vessel is as follows:

from a power troll vessel:

(A) no more than six lines may be operated in the exclusive economic zone north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer;

(B) except as provided in (A) **and (D)** of this paragraph, no more than four lines;

(C) from each power troll gurdy: only one line to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached; a person may not use hand troll gurdies or fishing rods to take salmon commercially on board a registered power troll vessel;

(D) A CFEC permit holder who holds two Statewide Power Troll permits may operate no more than six lines in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area during periods of chinook non-retention.

...

I. (A) two Statewide power troll CFEC permit holders may concurrently fish from the same vessel and jointly operate an aggregate of no more than six lines under this section during periods of chinook non-retention.

5 AAC 29.115. Registration. (a) The owner or operator of a vessel that is to be used to take salmon with hand or power troll gear shall register that vessel before engaging in salmon trolling during a

calendar year. The registration is valid for the entire calendar year in which a vessel is registered.
(b) A person may not register a salmon troll fishing vessel simultaneously as a salmon hand troll vessel and power troll vessel. A person may change a salmon troll vessel's registration from one troll gear type to the other troll gear type during the open season if a written request is submitted to, and validated, by the department.

(c) Before operating power troll gear jointly under 5AAC 29.120(b)(D), permit holders shall register with the department indicating the intent to jointly operate gear. Joint operation registration remains in effect until the participating permit holders unregister with the department.

5 AAC 29.125. Vessel identification. (a) In addition to the requirements of 5 AAC 39.119, a registered salmon hand troll vessel owner shall display the letters HT in block letters on both sides of the vessel's hull or cabin. The letters must be in a color that contrasts with the color of the background and be at least eight inches high, at least one-half inch wide, and be plainly visible and unobscured at all times. The letters must be displayed 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).

(b) Vessels registered under 5AAC 29.115(c) or operating 6 lines under 5AAC 29.120 (D) shall display the letters DR under provisions of (a) in this section.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? At present, power trollers are allowed to fish six lines only when fishing north of Cape Spencer and outside of three miles, and may fish no more than four lines at all other times.

I am asking that the Board allow the use of not more than six lines in the entire Southeast Alaska/Yakutat region during periods of chinook non-retention for any permit holder who either a.) possesses two power troll (S15B) permits or b.) enters into a dual permit agreement as outlined in this proposal. This would allow for individual trollers to increase their efficiency while targeting coho and chum salmon, while maintaining or reducing gear in the water fleet wide.

PROPOSED BY: Matt Lawrie (EF-F20-065)

PROPOSAL 90

5 AAC 29.090. Management of the spring salmon troll fisheries.

Change trigger to from an annual abundance index (AI) number to a District 13 early-winter power troll CPUE tier, as follows:

I propose that 5 AAC 29.090 Management of the spring salmon troll fisheries be modified as follows:

5 AAC 29.090 Management of the spring salmon troll fisheries

...(d)(3) if the [PRESEASON KING SALMON ABUNDANCE INDEX DETERMINED BY THE CHINOOK TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION IS AT LEAST 1.15] **Stat Week 41-48 District 113 early winter king salmon power troll CPUE is**

within or above tier 3 and the amount of the winter troll fishery guideline harvest level remaining on May 1 is 10,000 or more king salmon, apply the following provisions:

(A)...

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The previous agreement between the United States and Canada under the Pacific Salmon Treaty expired in 2018. The old agreement used a computer-generated Abundance Index (AI) method to calculate Alaska's Chinook quota. The AI method was replaced with a tiered system that uses the Catch-Per-Unit-Effort (CPUE) of the early winter (early October through the end of November) Chinook troll fishery in District 113 instead. District 113 is a geographically large and typically productive district on the outer coast. Out of all of the districts with early winter fisheries in the region, the CPUE in District 113 was found to be the most accurate predictor of Chinook abundance the following summer.

The harvest in the winter troll fishery is limited by a Guideline Harvest Level (GHL) of 45,000 Treaty Chinook. In years when the regional winter harvest falls short of this amount by 10,000 or more king salmon, the GHLs in the spring fisheries are typically increased in an attempt to ensure that at least some of the unused winter GHL is caught during the higher-priced spring season, rather than getting transferred directly to the summer season. Under previous regulations this was only to occur when the computer-modeled Abundance Index was 1.15 or higher. A Chinook abundance level that merited an AI of 1.15 under the old system would be expected to fall within Tier 3 (which includes CPUEs in the range of 2.6-3.8 kings per boat-day) under the new Treaty Agreement. This housekeeping proposal just updates the language regarding the conditions that trigger additions to spring GHLs to reflect the change from the AI method of determining the Alaska quota to the CPUE tier method.

PROPOSED BY: Tad Fujioka (EF-F20-073)

PROPOSAL 91

5 AAC 29.100. Management of the summer salmon troll fishery.
Reallocate the annual troll harvest allocation between the winter, spring and summer troll fisheries, as follows:

5 AAC 29.100. Management of the summer salmon troll fishery

(c) The department shall manage the summer king salmon troll fishery as follows:

(1) the department shall manage the summer king salmon troll fishery (A) to take [70 PERCENT OF THE REMAINING TROLL KING SALMON HARVEST ALLOCATION, CALCULATED AS THE ANNUAL TROLL HARVEST ALLOCATION MINUS THE WINTER AND SPRING TROLL HARVESTS OF TREATY KING SALMON, IN AN INITIAL OPENING BEGINNING JULY 1;]

(i) 100% of the remaining troll king salmon harvest allocation, calculated as the annual troll harvest allocation minus the winter and spring troll harvest of the treaty king salmon, in an initial opening beginning July 1, if the remaining number of Chinook available for harvest totals 85,000 fish or less.

(ii) 60% of the remaining troll king salmon harvest allocation, calculated as the annual troll harvest allocation minus the winter and spring troll harvest of the treaty king salmon, in an initial opening beginning July 1, if the remaining number of Chinook available for harvest is between 85,001 and 150,000 fish

(iii) 70% of the remaining troll king salmon harvest allocation, calculated as the annual troll harvest allocation minus the winter and spring troll harvest of the treaty king salmon, in an initial opening beginning July 1, if the remaining number of Chinook available for harvest is between 150,001 and 200,000 fish.

(iv) 80% of the remaining troll king salmon harvest allocation, calculated as the annual troll harvest allocation minus the winter and spring troll harvest of the treaty king salmon, in an initial opening beginning July 1, if the remaining number of Chinook available for harvest is greater than 200,000 fish.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In the 2019 treaty agreement where Alaska is forced to pay back any treaty Chinook it overharvests, it is very important to have the best management strategy possible. Managing in season instead of just giving a set number of days is the best way to avoid over harvesting. On a set amount of days, the manager can only estimate the catch rate and if off significantly, Alaska will be over its treaty quota. It would be much safer to have enough fish to absorb the first day bonanza and still allow the department to manage in season. With August quota's less than 35,000 fish managing in season is difficult.

By having too many fish left to harvest in the second king opening has its problems too. There is a risk of not being able to catch it before the season ends. When the troll fleet has had more than 60,000 fish to harvest in August, it has resulted in king seasons lasting up to 28 days just to catch it. In some cases, it was not caught and left on the treaty table.

When the troll fleet has had 2 day king openings it costs trollers money. Cohos are at a peak in August. With a fair start closure combined with days waiting to offload a handful of kings, it doesn't pencil out due to lost coho fishing time.

It strains the processing infrastructure as well. The fleet was just iced for the king opening and some ice machines haven't recovered from that, yet now are forced to ice the entire fleet again. Processing a small surge of kings amidst the coho fishery can be costly as well.

If less than 35,000 fish were to be left for the August opening it would be smarter to have harvested them in the July opening. A single opening in July of 85,000 fish is easier for the department to manage and the fleet would be better off financially.

So, this proposal is an attempt to find a balance between having too few or too many Chinook to harvest in the August king opening. Hopefully it results in the second king opening being longer than 4 days and less than 15.

PROPOSED BY: Steve Merritt

(HQ-F20-117)

PROPOSAL 92

5 AAC 29.140. Size limits, possession, and landing requirements.

Allow retention of king salmon greater than 26 inches in hatchery terminal harvest areas by commercial trollers, as follows:

Commercial trollers fishing in any open state established hatchery terminal area can keep king salmon 26" or longer.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Commercial trollers are not allowed to keep king salmon that are under 28" that are caught in terminal hatchery areas, and yet gillnetters and seiners fishing in the same water at the same time can. A 27" king salmon swimming around in any terminal area where nets are being fished is going to be caught. How can it be fair that a troller has to throw this 27" king salmon overboard and yet 50 yards away is a gillnet or a seine that will catch it and that fisher has to sell it!?! In the last three years I have power trolled in Anita Bay, Neets Bay, and Carol Inlet. In all three locations the net fishermen have been fishing at the same time and I have to throw back a 27", 7 lb king that is probably a jack, and the nets get to keep the same fish and sell it. This is totally unfair and ridiculous! Most of these sub legal fish (for a troller) are colored up and match the skin color of the bigger, legal ones that I'm catching. This leads me to believe they are either jacks or early returning hatchery fish that are going to stay in the area until they are caught or die. Since trollers are still below their hatchery allocation share of hatchery fish, sited in the Southeast Allocation Plan (5 AAC 33.364), the current regs, this further skews the ratio of salmon sharing between trollers and nets. (Incidentally, about 6 years ago commercial trailers could legally keep king salmon under 28" in Anita Bay while fishing in the terminal area.)

PROPOSED BY: Brian Merritt

(HQ-F20-010)

PROPOSAL 93

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* by reducing the maximum nonresident annual limit to three king salmon, as follows:

The annual harvest of king salmon in the Southeast & Yakutat finfish management area by non-resident sport fisherman shall be no more than three (3) fish.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? King salmon considered a highly valuable resource to the tribal members of Alaska, however these fish adversity year after year with low escapement in many of our rivers. It is imperative to have in writing to prioritize tribal members to have access on this valuable resource by setting a cap on annual harvest of king salmon by nonresident sports fisherman regardless of the status of the fishery. The Board of Fish and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game can still set a limit lower than the established cap by emergency order, but the harvest shall not exceed the cap.

PROPOSED BY: Ketchikan Indian Community

(HQ-F20-047)

PROPOSAL 94

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to manage for a resident priority by implementing specific closed periods and reducing annual limits for nonresidents, as follows:

The proposal is to close nonresident fishing two days per week beginning June 16 except in hatchery special harvest areas. Also the nonresident seasonal limit should be reduced from three fish to two fish or one fish beginning June 16, except in hatchery special harvest areas.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? For thirty years the Board has provided a resident priority in this management plan because there is no other available means for residents to access king salmon. That priority is in danger now because of two things - the fishing power of the nonresident guided fleet, primarily in outside waters near Sitka, Prince of Wales Island and Elfin Cove/Cross Sound, and because king salmon abundance is currently low under the U.S. - Canada treaty provisions.

The department has stated they cannot assess what the king salmon catch is in-season and does not know the June guided catch totals until August. This is unacceptable. A sharp uptick in June nonresident catch will cause the quota to be taken prematurely and all fishing closed, including to residents. This is inconsistent with the management plan. The solution is to get better catch data faster, such as by electronic reporting. Until that happens the nonresident catch should be slowed considerably the last half of June so that the quota is never exceeded and the resident fishery continues uninterrupted.

This will help alleviate the rapidly growing catching power of the guided sport sector, (which already takes 2/3 or more of the available treaty fish quota), and it will protect the resident fishery so that it won't close in the summer due to the sport allocation being achieved.

PROPOSED BY: Ralph Fenner

(HQ-F20-075)

PROPOSAL 95

5 AAC 47.055. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* to provide for inseason liberalization of management measures when the sport fish allocation will not be met, as follows:

In years when in season monitoring of the sport catch of Chinook indicates that the current bag limits will likely not result in full utilization of the Sport Allocation, the Department shall make necessary changes to bag limits to better enable the full utilization of the Chinook resource. The Department will also analyze the harvest capability of resident versus non-resident anglers in determining how to distribute any bag limit changes between the two groups. Additionally, the

Department will be selective in not raising bag limits in areas where native Chinook stocks of concern may be harvested excessively.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The new treaty system adopted by the Board of Fish in 2018 for allocating Chinook Salmon to resident and non-resident anglers in Southeast Alaska utilizes a tier system to establish bag limits that is based on the Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) results from the Winter Commercial Troll Fishery. In some years, this tier system may not allow sport anglers to harvest their full 20% of the Hook and Line Gear Total Allowable Catch (TAC). We on the Sitka Fish and Game Advisory Committee would like the Board of Fish to provide direction/authority to the department so that, in such years, they may make “In Season Management” decisions to allow full utilization of the 20% of the TAC allocated to Sport Anglers.

PROPOSED BY: Sitka Fish and Game Advisory Committee (HQ-F20-084)

Enhancement and Special Harvest Areas

PROPOSAL 96

5 AAC 33.369. District 1: Herring Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.

Expand waters of Herring Bay Terminal Harvest Area open to commercial troll fishing, as follows:

The waters of Carroll Inlet north of the latitude of the southern tip of California Head should be included in the Herring Bay Troll Terminal Harvest Area. Trollers have no access to SSRAA chinook released in Carroll Inlet after July 1.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The commercial troll fleet should have parity with the sport fishers. The *Herring Bay Sportfish Terminal Harvest Area* in 5 AAC 33.369 (d) defines a more liberal area than my request. The logical and honorable action for the Board of Fish and the Department would be to have one set of boundaries for both harvest groups and modify the area by EO when necessary.

This action is needed because when 5 AAC 33.369 was adopted, SSRAA had no chinook salmon returning to Carroll Inlet.

Commercial trollers will have restricted opportunity for the ability to harvest hatchery produced chinook: No harvest equals no value towards correcting the allocation imbalance.

PROPOSED BY: Charlie Piercy (HQ-F20-011)

PROPOSAL 97

5 AAC 33.383. District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.

Establish waters closed to commercial purse seine and drift gillnet gear but open to commercial troll gear in the Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area when spring troll areas in District 6 and 8 are closed, as follows:

5 AAC 33.383. District 7: Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area Salmon Management Plan.