

5 AAC 39.220(a) In applying this statewide mixed stock salmon policy for all users, conservation of wild salmon stocks consistent with sustained yield shall be accorded the highest priority. Allocation of salmon resources under this policy will be consistent with the subsistence preference in AS 16.05.258

AS 16.05.258(b)(4)(A) Subsistence Use and Allocation of Fish and Game. if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is not sufficient to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses, the appropriate board shall adopt regulations eliminating consumptive uses, other than subsistence uses.

Appendix B1.–South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon fisheries history, 1962–2019.

Prior to 1973, fishing time was liberal and was not based on the strength of the forecasted Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). During the late 1960s and early 1970s, controversy arose between Alaska Peninsula–Aleutians Islands and Bristol Bay fishermen concerning the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries.

Beginning in 1975, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) established guideline harvest levels (GHLs) based on average historic catches. The GHL for the Shumagin Islands was 1.5% of the latest inshore Bristol Bay projected sockeye salmon harvest, and the South Unimak fishery was allocated 6.8% of the Bristol Bay inshore projected sockeye salmon harvest. The total GHLs for each fishery were further broken down into 4 time period GHLs to distribute the catches throughout the month of June (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

Although chum salmon have always been caught during the June fisheries, the unusually large chum salmon catches in 1982 and 1983 caused concern by fishermen in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Region. Beginning with the 1984 season, the BOF placed a limit on fishing time, not to exceed 96 hours per week and not more than 72 consecutive hours in order to allow “escapement windows.” The purpose of the “windows” was to limit the chum salmon harvest. Due to the high sockeye salmon catch rate (and low chum-to-sockeye catch ratios) during 1984 and 1985, these restrictions were not implemented because the GHLs were easily met (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

In 1986, the BOF placed a 400,000 chum salmon catch ceiling on both fisheries combined, eliminated fishing during the first 10 days of June, and eliminated fishing during the last GHL time period, June 26–30 (along with the sockeye salmon allocation for that period). These restrictions applied to the 1986 season only. Additional restrictions during 1986 were the primary reasons for less than half of the combined South Unimak–Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon allocation being harvested in that year (Poetter 2007).

The regulations for the 1987 season were the same as those used in 1985. However, during 1988 and 1989 the BOF placed an annual 500,000 chum salmon catch ceiling on both fisheries combined.

In 1988, the abundance of chum salmon was about equal to sockeye salmon at South Unimak. This resulted in less than 40% of the South Unimak sockeye salmon allocation being harvested before the chum salmon ceiling was reached. Sockeye salmon abundance was higher in the Shumagin Islands and that fishery was able to harvest its allocation (Poetter 2007).

In 1989, sockeye salmon abundance was very high and sockeye salmon allocations were exceeded with relatively little fishing time. The Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon catch was 396,958 fish with an allocation of 264,000 fish; the South Unimak catch was 1,347,547 sockeye salmon with an allocation of 1,199,000 fish (Poetter 2007). A total of only 72 hours fishing time was allowed in the Shumagin Islands during 4 days. At South Unimak, 84 hours of fishing time was allowed with openings occurring during 5 separate days. The 1989 chum salmon catch was 47,528 fish in the Shumagin Islands and 407,635 fish at South Unimak for a total of 455,163 fish. The ratio of sockeye to chum salmon was low during the early part of the fishery and became high towards the end (Shaul et al. 1990).

After the 1989 season, the BOF made the following changes to the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries:

- (1) The starting date of the fishery was delayed until June 13 because the sockeye salmon to chum salmon ratio is normally lower during early June.

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- (2) The chum salmon ceiling for both fisheries combined was raised from 500,000 fish to 600,000 fish.
- (3) The “window regulations” were eliminated because there did not seem to be a need for both a chum salmon ceiling and windows.
- (4) The sockeye salmon allocation periods and allocations were changed. The percent of the total allocation by period were the same for each fishery.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
June 13–18	35%
June 19–25	45%
<u>June 26–30</u>	<u>20%</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>100%</u>

If catches in either fishery fell below the guidelines in the June 13–18 period, those unharvested sockeye salmon, up to a maximum of 5% of the total allocation for that fishery, could be harvested during the June 19–25 period. The June 26–30 period could not be used to make up for underharvest during the first 2 periods. A 1987 salmon tagging study showed that sockeye salmon stock composition between the first 2 periods was very similar; however, the June 26–30 stock composition at South Unimak–Shumagin Islands could be dominated by fewer and later stocks (Eggers et al. 1991).

- (5) Unlimited seine leads were eliminated at South Unimak and leads of no more than 150 fathoms were determined to be the only legal lengths for the entire Alaska Peninsula.
- (6) For the first time, maximum depth restrictions were placed on seine and gillnet gear. For the entire Alaska Peninsula Area, seine gear could not exceed 375 meshes in depth. Seine mesh size could not exceed 3-1/2 inches except the first 25 meshes above the lead line could not be more than 7 inches (5 AAC 09.332)(a). No gillnet gear used along the South Peninsula could exceed 90 meshes in depth (5 AAC 09.331)(b)(1)(C).
- (7) The area making up the South Unimak fishery was expanded to include the following portions of Southwestern District located outside the Ikatan Bay Section:
- all waters north and west of a line from Cape Pankof Light to Thin Point.
 - all waters enclosed by a line from Thin Point to Stag Point on Deer Island to Dolgoi Cape and from Bluff Point on Dolgoi Island to Arch Point.

In 1990, sockeye salmon were not available in large numbers in the Shumagin Islands or at South Unimak despite the fact that Bristol Bay experienced one of its largest runs on record (Shaul et al. 1991). If the Bristol Bay run had been forecasted correctly, the sockeye salmon GHl would have been 497,000 for the Shumagin Islands and 2,255,000 for South Unimak (Shaul et al. 1991). Windy weather plagued fishing operations but fish abundance also seemed low, especially in view of the huge run that arrived in Bristol Bay.

Harvesting the total sockeye salmon allocations in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries with a chum salmon cap in place was often difficult and sometimes impossible, especially when sockeye salmon allocations were large. At the fall 1991 BOF meeting, the chum salmon cap was changed to 40%

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of the combined South Unimak and Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon allocation, not to exceed 900,000 fish (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). This change generated much controversy from fishermen in the AYK Region because the chum salmon cap was likely to be 900,000 fish in 1992–1994, based on initial long-range Bristol Bay sockeye salmon projections. The BOF addressed the chum salmon cap issue again at their spring 1992 meeting and changed the cap to 700,000 chum salmon, regardless of the sockeye salmon allocation. The BOF also stipulated that unless the chum salmon cap was in danger of being exceeded, set gillnet fishing periods would not be less than 16 hours even if it was necessary to restrict seine and drift gillnet gear periods to less than 16 hours due to chum salmon conservation. This was due to set gillnet gear selectivity favoring sockeye salmon. Regardless of gear selectivity, the BOF directed ADF&G to manage the fishery so that the cap would not be exceeded.

In 1992, the sockeye salmon allocations were 1,959,000 fish for South Unimak and 432,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). The fishery was delayed until June 15 because of the high number of chum salmon caught in the Shumagin Islands test fishery. From June 15 until the end of the fishery on June 26, sockeye to chum salmon ratios were very high (Poetter 2007). A total of 2,046,022 sockeye salmon were harvested at South Unimak, whereas the Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon harvest was 411,834 fish. The chum salmon harvest from both fisheries combined was 426,203 fish.

In 1993, the sockeye salmon allocations were 2,375,000 fish for South Unimak and 524,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Test fishing in the Shumagin Islands during June 7–11 indicated sockeye to chum salmon ratios greater than 2.0. Consequently, fishing began on June 13, the earliest date allowed by the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Management Plan*.

In 1993, AYK chum salmon stocks were at low levels, resulting in very little commercial fishing targeting chum salmon (Francisco et al. 1995). Subsistence fishing for AYK chum salmon was not allowed in some locations. Consequently, during 1993 and 1994, the BOF conducted 2 out-of-cycle meetings devoted to the South Unimak–Shumagin Islands June fishery. The first meeting was nonregulatory but resulted in the second meeting in which regulatory changes were made.

During its spring 1994 meeting, the BOF allowed ADF&G to open the South Unimak–Shumagin Islands fisheries prior to June 13 if sockeye to chum salmon ratios were greater than 2.0, and eliminated the time period allocations. Elimination of time period allocations would have resulted in a substantially lower harvest of chum salmon in 1993 (McCullough and Pengilly 1994).

The 1994 sockeye salmon allocations were a record high, totaling 2,938,000 fish at South Unimak and 648,000 fish in the Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Test fishing in the Shumagin Islands indicated that sockeye to chum salmon ratios were low and no fishing was allowed in the Shumagin Islands until June 18. Test fishing indicated that sockeye to chum salmon ratios at South Unimak on June 15 and 16 were higher than those in the Shumagin Islands, and fishing started on June 17.

The 1994 fishery was characterized by low catch rates of sockeye and chum salmon but record June pink salmon catches (Appendix B4). Sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios were slightly better than 2 to 1 during most of the fishery and were lower at the end of June (Poetter 2007). Total sockeye salmon harvest was very disappointing to industry in the Alaska Peninsula Area. At South Unimak, 1,001,250 sockeye salmon (34% of allocation) were harvested. In the Shumagin Islands, 460,013 sockeye salmon (71% of allocation) were harvested. The combined chum salmon catch was 582,165 fish.

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The 1994 Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run was below forecast but still a very strong run and produced an inshore harvest of over 35 million fish. However, sockeye salmon were not available in large numbers in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries. Fishermen reported a drastic change in currents and colder inshore water temperatures, which they believe may have affected the migratory pattern of sockeye salmon.

Large numbers of chum salmon were reported to be in the South Unimak fishery throughout June but fishermen avoided areas with high chum salmon concentrations. These tactics apparently not only decreased the chum salmon catch but reduced the fleets' ability to harvest sockeye salmon because the 2 species were reported to be traveling together in large numbers at some locations.

Following the 1994 season, the BOF implemented the following changes to the management plan.

1. June fishery cannot begin prior to June 11.
2. After June 24, in either the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fisheries, if the sockeye salmon guideline harvest level and the maximum allowable harvest of chum salmon have not been attained, and if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon is 2:1 or less on any day, the next daily fishing period for seine and drift gillnet gear shall be 6 hours in duration in that fishery. After June 24, the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fishery shall close for all gear types if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon is 2:1 or less for any 3 aggregate days.
3. The BOF stated its intent that keeping the chum salmon harvest below the cap supersedes any attempt to reach the sockeye salmon GHLS.
4. The BOF eliminated minimum mesh size requirements for gillnets during the June fisheries.

In 1995, the sockeye salmon GHL was 2,987,000 fish allocated to South Unimak and 659,000 fish to Shumagin Islands for a total of 3,646,000 fish (Poetter 2007). Test fishing in the Shumagin Islands and at South Unimak indicated that sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios were slightly higher than in 1994. Consequently, both fisheries opened on June 13. However, the sockeye salmon harvest rates were again low. Virtually continuous fishing was allowed in both fisheries, through June 30 at South Unimak, and through June 29 in the Shumagin Islands where the sockeye salmon allocation was achieved. The 1995 South Unimak harvest was 1,451,490 sockeye salmon and 342,307 chum salmon; the fishery was about 1,536,000 fish under the sockeye salmon GHL. Shumagin Islands catch totaled 653,831 sockeye and 195,126 chum salmon and was only 5,000 fish under the sockeye salmon GHL. The combined harvest of both fisheries was 2,105,321 sockeye and 537,433 chum salmon, which was 1,541,000 sockeye salmon less than the GHL (Poetter 2007) and about 163,000 chum salmon less than the 700,000 cap. The combined sockeye salmon GHL was not achieved because sockeye salmon were not available in large numbers at South Unimak. The actual Bristol Bay sockeye salmon harvest was slightly larger than the forecast.

The 1996 sockeye salmon GHLS were 2,564,000 fish for South Unimak, and 566,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Based on test fishing results, the South Unimak fishery did not begin until June 15 and the Shumagin Islands fishery did not open until June 18. The purpose of test fishing was to determine the sockeye-to-chum salmon ratio as an indication of when the sockeye salmon harvest could be maximized without reaching the chum salmon cap. Salmon harvest rates were extremely low in both South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries and almost continuous fishing was allowed. At South Unimak, despite continuous fishing from June 18 to June 30, only 572,495 sockeye salmon (23.3% of the allocation) were harvested. In the Shumagin Islands 456,475 sockeye salmon were caught, bringing the combined South Unimak–Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon harvest to 1,028,970 (33% of the

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allocation). A total of 359,820 chum salmon were harvested (129,889 at South Unimak and 229,931 in the Shumagin Islands), about 340,000 fish below the 700,000 cap.

1997, the South Unimak fishery opened on June 13. Because of a price dispute, fishing effort ranged from 58 to 97 drift gillnet permit holders from June 13 through June 17 (Poetter 2007). The dispute was settled on June 18, and continuous fishing was allowed through June 30. The sockeye salmon harvest was 1,179,179 fish, 36% below the 1,840,000 GHL (Poetter 2007). The 1997 Shumagin Islands fishery opened on June 19, and fishing was allowed daily until June 26 when the sockeye salmon GHL of 406,000 was exceeded (Poetter 2007). Shumagin Islands harvest was 449,002 sockeye salmon. A total of 322,325 chum salmon were harvested (196,016 at South Unimak and 126,309 in the Shumagin Islands), 377,675 fish below the 700,000 cap.

After the 1997 season, the BOF lowered the chum salmon cap from 700,000 fish to a “floating cap” that could range from 350,000 to 650,000 depending on the projected strength of harvests of summer chum salmon in AYK Area in relation to the 1970–1997 average. If the projected AYK chum salmon harvest was less than 33% of the average catches, the South Peninsula cap would be 350,000 to 450,000 fish. If the projected AYK summer run chum salmon harvest was between 33% and 67% of the 1970–1997 average, the South Peninsula cap would be between 450,001 and 550,000 chum salmon. If the AYK summer chum salmon harvest exceeded 67% of the 1970–1997 average, the South Peninsula chum salmon cap would be 550,001 to 650,000 fish. If ADF&G identified a summer chum salmon *stock of concern*, the upper end of the cap would be reduced by 50,000 fish. The earliest opening date was changed from June 11 to June 10. In the Unimak District, the shoreward end of a set gillnet had to be within one half-mile of shore. All salmon caught had to be retained and reported. The use of aircraft to locate salmon was prohibited for the entire Alaska Peninsula Area for the entire season.

In 1998, the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries both opened to commercial salmon fishing on June 13. However, the entire seine fleet and approximately 80% of the set gillnet fleet did not fish because of a dispute over salmon prices. The drift gillnet fleet at South Unimak started fishing on June 13. As the fishery progressed more set gillnet permit holders participated and on June 17 the purse seine fleet and the balance of the set gillnet fleet went fishing. The 1998 sockeye salmon harvest rates were low in both South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries. Despite continuous fishing from June 13 through June 30, only 974,628 sockeye (63.7% of the allocation) and 195,454 chum salmon were harvested at South Unimak. A total of 314,097 sockeye salmon (93.5% of the allocation) and 50,165 chum salmon were harvested in Shumagin Islands.

In 1999, the South Unimak fishery was opened for 16 hours on June 11, reopened on June 13, and was repeatedly extended until June 21 when the sockeye salmon GHL was reached. The Shumagin Islands fishery opened on June 13 and was repeatedly extended until June 18 when the GHL was reached (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). The 1999 sockeye salmon daily harvest rates were higher than in the past 3 years in both South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries. After nearly continuous fishing from June 11 through June 21, 1,106,208 sockeye (8.0% over the allocation) and 186,886 chum salmon were harvested at South Unimak. A total of 269,191 sockeye (19.1% over the allocation) and 58,420 chum salmon were harvested in the 1999 Shumagin Islands fishery.

Based on the Bristol Bay forecast, the 2000 June sockeye salmon GHLS were 1,650,000 fish for South Unimak and 363,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Test fishing results in the Shumagin Islands indicated that a fishing period could be allowed on June 11. However, no commercial fishing occurred during June 11 and June 12 because of a price dispute between fishermen and processors and test fishing continued (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). The South Unimak test fishery sockeye-to-chum

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salmon ratio was less than the 2 to 1 needed to justify a fishery on June 11. After the announced Shumagin Islands opening for June 11, all 3 of the South Unimak test fish boats quit test fishing and departed for the Shumagin Islands commercial fishery. A price settlement was reached on June 13 and commercial fishing began. After June 13, sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios were high and both fisheries were repeatedly extended. The South Unimak fishery remained open through June 30. Shumagin Islands closed on June 18 when it was estimated that the sockeye salmon GHL would be reached. The 2000 South Unimak harvest was 892,016 sockeye salmon (54.1% of the GHL) and 168,888 chum salmon. The Shumagin Islands harvest was 359,212 sockeye salmon (99.0% of the allocation) and 70,469 chum salmon. The combined South Unimak-Shumagin Islands chum salmon harvest in 2000 was 239,357 fish, well below the chum salmon GHL of 350,000 to 400,000 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

The fishing power of the fleet participating in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fishery appeared to be substantially lower for all species during recent years (2005–2014) than it was during the 1980s due to the following factors:

1. The gear depth restrictions implemented in 1990.
2. Cape Lutke was no longer as productive an area for the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets, and the prices paid for salmon were low. The purse seine fleet was substantially smaller than the 1982–1996 fleet (Appendix A9).
3. Because of low salmon prices, the drift gillnet fleet decreased from 157 permit holders in 1991 to about 85 permit holders participating in 2006.
4. Salmon may have changed their migration routes and/or timing because of oceanographic or climatic factors, and may not be as abundant in areas where the June fisheries occur.

From 1990 through 2003, drift gillnet permit holders generally had higher sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios than seine permit holders in South Unimak. Prior to 1990, the seine fleet had higher ratios than the drift gillnet fleet.

There have been substantial shifts in the percentage of catches taken by various gear types over the years. The amount of set gillnet gear and percentages of the harvests taken by set gillnets have increased since the 1970s in both fisheries. Drift gillnet gear dominated the South Unimak catches during the 1970s. Purse seiners dominated the South Unimak harvests during most years between 1979 and 1994. Since 1995, drift gillnetters have again dominated the South Unimak fishery.

At its 2001 BOF meeting, major changes were made to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365). These changes included the following:

1. Elimination of the sockeye salmon guideline harvest levels;
2. Elimination of the chum salmon guideline harvest levels;
3. Limiting fishing time to no more than 16 hours per day by any gear group;
4. Limiting total fishing time by seine and drift gillnet gear to no more than 48 hours in a floating 7-day period with no more than two 16-hour periods on consecutive days in any 7-day period;
5. From June 10 through June 24 in the South Unimak and/or Shumagin Islands fisheries, set gillnet gear may fish on consecutive days for 16-hour periods as long as the set gillnet sockeye to chum salmon ratios in that fishery are equal to or greater than the recent 10-year average for that fishery. If the set gillnet sockeye to chum salmon ratio falls below the recent

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10-year average in either fishery, that fishery will be closed for one period. From June 10 to June 24, daily fishing periods for set gillnet gear will be from 6:00 AM until 10:00 PM;

6. Purse seine and drift gillnet fishing periods through June 24 will occur at the same time in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries; and
7. After June 24, in either the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fishery, if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon by all gear combined is less than 2.0 on any day, the next fishing period shall be of 6 hours duration for all gear in that fishery. If the sockeye to chum salmon ratio is 2 or greater, a 6-hour fishing period can be extended to a maximum of 16 hours. The South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fishery shall close for all gear groups if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon is less than 2 for 2 consecutive fishing periods.

During its 2004 BOF meeting, the BOF agreed that actions restricting the June fishery taken during the 2001 BOF cycle were unnecessary and caused undue hardship on the fishermen of the Area M. Changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) were adopted. These changes included the following:

1. Fishery to begin at 6:00 AM on June 7;
2. Fishing periods are 88 hours in length separated by 32-hour closures. The fishery closes at 10:00 PM on June 29. The last fishing period is 64 hours in duration;
3. Concurrent fishing time for all gear types;
4. Areas open to fishing were expanded to include the entire Unimak and Southwestern districts, East and West Pavlof Bay, and Bechevin Bay and Shumagin Islands sections; and
5. Eliminated all sockeye to chum salmon harvest ratio requirements.

In February 2007, the BOF made modifications to the *June Fishery Management Plan* including:

1. Changing the description of the Sanak Island Section.
2. Expanding the use of drift gillnets to the following portion of the Southwestern District: south and east of a line from Cape Pankof Light (lat 54°39.60'N, long 163°03.70'W) to Thin Point (lat 54°57.32'N, long 162°33.50'W); south of a line from Thin Point (lat 54°57.32'N, long 162°33.50'W) to the northernmost tip of Stag Point (lat 54°59.10'N, long 162°18.10'W) on Deer Island to the southernmost tip of Dolgoi Cape (lat 55°03.15'N, long 161°44.35'W) on Dolgoi Island and south of the latitude of the northeastern tip of Dolgoi Island (lat 55°07.50'N, long 161°38.30'W; B1).
3. Allowing the use of salmon net pens.
4. Allowing 2 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) set gillnet permit holders aboard a registered set gillnet fishing vessel, to tow a second registered CFEC set gillnet vessel that has a second aggregate of set gillnet gear onboard.

In February 2013, the BOF made changes to the June fishing schedule. The fishing schedule for set gillnet gear did not change (beginning 6:00 AM June 7; four 88-hour fishing periods interspersed with 32-hour closures with a final 64-hour fishing period that closes at 10:00 PM on June 29). The June schedule

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for seine and drift gillnet gear was reduced by 64 hours with the initial opening delayed until June 10 (beginning 6:00 AM June 10; four 88-hour fishing periods interspersed with 32-hour closures).

In February 2016, the BOF made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5AAC 09.365) and the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5AAC 09.366) by adopting regulation to limit the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP) described “Dolgoi Island area” (statistical areas 283-15 through 283-26 and 284-36 through 284-42). From June 1 through July 25, there is a harvest limit of 191,000 sockeye salmon that can be harvested in these areas, based on fish ticket information. Once the harvest limit is reached, the portion of the West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) and waters of the Volcano Bay Section (statistical areas 284-37 through 284-39) will be closed to commercial salmon fishing through July 25. However, the portion of West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point may reopen to commercial salmon fishing on July 17.

During the February 2019 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik meeting, the BOF made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) by amending subsection (d) that establishes the June fishing schedule. The first commercial fishing period began on June 6 at 10:00 AM and closed at 10:00 PM on June 8, a 64-hour fishing period for set gillnet gear only. Beginning at 6:00 AM June 10 all gear types were allowed to fish for an 88-hour fishing period which ended at 10:00 PM on June 13. That fishing period was followed by a closure of 32 hours for all gear types. The commercial salmon fishery reopened for 3 more 88-hour fishing periods, followed by closures of 32 hours. The final commercial fishing period in June ended at 10:00 PM on June 28.

Additionally, the BOF added a new subsection to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365(g)) to close the waters of the Volcano Bay Section of the Southwestern District, the Belkofski Bay Section of the Southwestern District, excluding those waters inside of a line between Vodapoini Point (lat 55°01.88'N, long 162°24.80'W) and Bold Cape (lat 55°01.24'N, long 162°16.40'W) and the South Central District to purse seine gear.

Appendix B2.-Map of South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries with areas open to fishing defined.

