

**Comments to the Alaska Board of Fisheries for the Statewide
Shellfish meeting being held March 20 – 23, 2012 in Anchorage**

The shellfish that residents of Tyonek were concerned about was at Polly Creek and Harriet's Point.

That is our subsistence area and as I found out years ago those places are dredged for clams to use for bait.

I know this is late comments. We are busy. Please feel free to call if I can answer any questions.

Thanks, Frank

**President of The Native Village of Tyonek
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**RECEIVED
MAR 08 2012
BOARDS
ANCHORAGE**

Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance

9369 North Douglas Highway

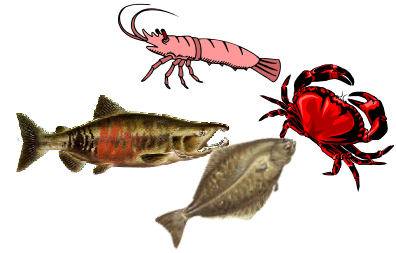
Juneau, AK 99801

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Email: seafa@gci.net

Website: <http://www.seafa.org>



March 9, 2012

Attn: Board of Fish Comments
Boards Support Section
Alaska Dept of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Sent via Fax 465-6094

RE: Statewide Board of Fish Proposals

Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance (SEAFA) would like to provide you the following comments on proposal before you at the March 2012 Statewide Board of Fish meeting as we are unable to attend the meeting in person as there are conflicting meeting regarding southeast issues occurring at the same time.

Proposal #377, #378, & #379. OPPOSE

SEAFA opposes these proposals to develop sustainable policies for Dungeness crab, shrimp and misc. shellfish and any action based on the proposals as written. Before passage of any policy for sustainable fisheries such as these three proposals request, a comprehensive public process needs to vet actual language for a policy. All stakeholders from all regions of the state where fisheries occur need to be involved and part of the development process. The Sustainable Salmon Fishery Policy was developed over multiple years with many opportunities to comment as the process proceeded and the policy evolved. In addition, consultants were hired to help with the development of the policy.

Proposal #380: NO ACTION/OPPOSE

SEAFa opposes this proposal as written to define an anchor roller. The definition in proposal #380 is more a description of what an anchor roller isn't. There are two alternatives that other commenters (PC 2 & PC 4) have suggested that SEAFa could support that include adding the word "watertight" or grandfathering vessels that fished prior to January 1, 2012 or both solutions.

Please feel free to give us a call if you would like any additional information about our position on these proposals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathy Hansen" followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Kathy Hansen
Executive Director

TO: Board of Fisheries

FROM: Michael Martin

F/V Captain Kidd

Kodiak, Alaska 99615

(907)942-3215

Mr. Chairman:

PROPOSAL 380 -5AAC 39.975(XX). Definitions.

ISSUE: In 2009 I lengthened my vessel. In doing so, I included Kodiak State Trooper Captain Dave Anderson of the Blue and Brown shirts, Jack McFarland (longtime boat surveyor), and Ken Hanson (NMFS). I modified my vessel to what they believed was the correct understanding for State and Federal regulations of vessel length. In none of my conversations with them was there any ambiguity to what I needed to do to be legal.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?

With proper education of new troopers, the current definition allows for vessels to be measured in fairness and consistency of how it has been in the past.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?

At least three years ago in Kodiak, there was a clear ability to understand the current definition. I'm not sure what has happened since then other than maybe new people involved.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

It depends on if you change the interpretation to something that it hasn't been in the past. In that case, it could be harmful to many and for no reasonable gain. In the day, vessel length was an allocation issue. In current times 58' vessels can have widths to 30', and the capacity to carry towards 250,000lbs of product. That is a disparaging contrast to a bow roller interpretation impact.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

Yes, make vessel length mirror the Federal definition for 60' and under vessels. It is an easy definition, and it would allow for constancy with State and Federal enforcement. Also, it would not cost anyone a lot of money for unknown changes on a Statewide proposal generated by the B.O.F.

Respectfully,

Michael Martin

Enclosed: survey



JACK L. McFARLAND
Alaska Marine Surveyors, Inc.

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Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: (907)487-0800
FAX #: (907)487-0801
Email: amsinc@ptialaska.net

F/V CAPTAIN KIDD
Letter of Opinion MS0831
June 16, 2009

Acting at the request of Mike Martin, owner representative, the undersigned marine surveyor did, on June 1, 2009, attend the F/V Captain Kidd, dry-docked in Kodiak, Alaska. The purpose of attending was to perform a Length Overall Survey.

Attending

Mike Martin – Owner Representative
Jack L. McFarland – AMS, Inc. Marine Surveyor

Vessel Particulars

Name of Vessel:	CAPTAIN KIDD
Official No.:	981162
IMO or Other No.:	5601
Hailing Port:	Kodiak, Alaska
Owners:	Michael R. and Kimberly B. Martin 4082 Otmeloi Rd. P.O. Box 889 Kodiak, AK 99615
Year Built:	1992
Where Built:	Seattle, Washington
Builder:	Delta Marine
Length Overall:	58.0 ft.
Registered Length:	56.2 ft.
Width:	16.9 ft.
Depth:	6.5 ft.
Gross Tons:	41
Net Tons:	33
Type:	Uninspected commercial fishing vessel
Next Scheduled Dry-docking:	2010
Rebuilt:	See "Upgrades"

Length Overall Measurement

The undersigned measured the vessel while dry-docked at Fuller Boatyard in Kodiak, Alaska. The measurement was taken by dropping a plumb bob, on centerline, from the forward edge of the bow, **excluding the bolt-on anchor chain bow roller extension**, and from the aft deck so that plumb line rested against the back edge of the aft most side of the skiff stainless rub guard at the transom centerline. The measured space between the plumb bobs were taken with a laser pointer intercepting the plumb line with the beam of light. The undersigned then measured the distance by 25' Stanley measuring tape and found the same measurement of 57'10".

It is the opinion of the undersigned marine surveyor that, according to 50 CFR 679.2, which calls for length to be rounded to the nearest foot, the overall length of the F/V *Captain Kidd* is officially 58.0 ft.

Surveyor's Comments

1. Measurements were made with a Lazer unit and verified by 25' Stanley tape measure.
2. Measurements are considered accurate within $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 1".
3. The bolt-on anchor chain bow roller extension adds 1'5" to the vessel or an overall length of 59'5" or 59.0' when rounded. **This bolt-on extension is not integral to the hull, it is constructed especially and only to lead anchor chain to play out properly. If unbolted the bow section primary bulwarks are yet intact.**

This Length Overall Survey MS0831 was performed without prejudice.

Date: *June 16, 2009*


JACK L. McFARLAND, President/Marine Surveyor

Attachments: 50 CFR 679.2 Excerpt
Figure 6 to CFR 679.2



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C

§ 679.2 Definitions.

Legal landing means a landing in compliance with Federal and state commercial fishing regulations in effect at the time of landing.

Legal landing of halibut or sablefish (see § 679.40(a)(3)(v)).

Legal proceedings, for purposes of subpart E of this part, means any civil judicial proceeding to which the Government is a party or any criminal proceeding. The term includes appeals from such proceedings.

Length overall (LOA) of a vessel means the centerline longitudinal distance, rounded to the nearest foot, measured between:

(1) The outside foremost part of the vessel visible above the waterline, including bulwarks, but excluding bowsprits and similar fittings or attachments, and

(2) The outside aftermost part of the vessel visible above the waterline, including bulwarks, but excluding rudders, outboard motor brackets, and similar fittings or attachments (see Figure 6 to this part).

License holder means the person who is named on a currently valid groundfish license, crab species license, or scallop license.

License limitation groundfish means target species and the "other species" category, specified annually pursuant to § 679.20(a)(2), except that demersal shelf rockfish east of 140° W. longitude and sablefish managed under the IFQ program, and pollock allocated to the Aleutian Islands directed pollock fishery and harvested by vessels 60 feet (18.3 m) LOA or less, are not considered license limitation groundfish.

Limited Access System Administrative Fund (LASAF) means the administrative account used for depositing cost recovery fee payments into the U.S. Treasury as described in the Magnuson-Stevens Act under section 304(d)(2)(C)(i) and established under section 305(h)(5)(B).

Listed AFA catcher/processor means an AFA catcher/processor permitted to harvest BS pollock under § 679.4(l)(2)(i).

Logbook means Daily Cumulative Production Logbook (DCPL) or Daily Fishing Logbook (DFL) required by § 679.5.

Management area means any district, regulatory area, subpart, part, or the entire GOA or BSAI.

Manager, with respect to any shoreside processor, stationary floating processor or land-based buying station, means the individual responsible for the operation of the shoreside processor, stationary floating processor, or land-based buying station.

Managing organization means the organization responsible for managing all or part of a CDP.

Maximum LOA (MLOA) means:

(1) With respect to the scallop license limitation program, the MLOA is equal to the length overall on February 8, 1999, of the longest vessel that was:

(i) Authorized by a Federal or State of Alaska Scallop Moratorium Permit to harvest scallops;

(ii) Used by the eligible applicant to make legal landings of scallops during the scallop LLP qualification period, as specified at § 679.4(g)(2)(iii) of this part.

(2) With respect to the groundfish and crab species license limitation program, the LOA of the vessel on June 24, 1992, unless the vessel was less than 125 ft (38.1 m) on June 24, 1992, then 1.2 times the LOA of the vessel on June 24, 1992, or 125 ft (38.1 m), whichever is less. However, if the vessel was under reconstruction on June 24, 1992, then the basis for the MLOA will be the LOA of the vessel on the date that reconstruction was completed and not June 24, 1992. The following exceptions apply regardless of how the MLOA was determined.

(i) If the vessel's LOA on June 17, 1995, was less than 60 ft (18.3 m), or if the vessel was under reconstruction on June 17, 1995, and the vessel's LOA on the date that reconstruction was completed was less than 60 ft (18.3 m), then the vessel's MLOA cannot exceed 59 ft (18 m).

(ii) If the vessel's LOA on June 17, 1995, was greater than or equal to 60 ft (18.3 m) but less

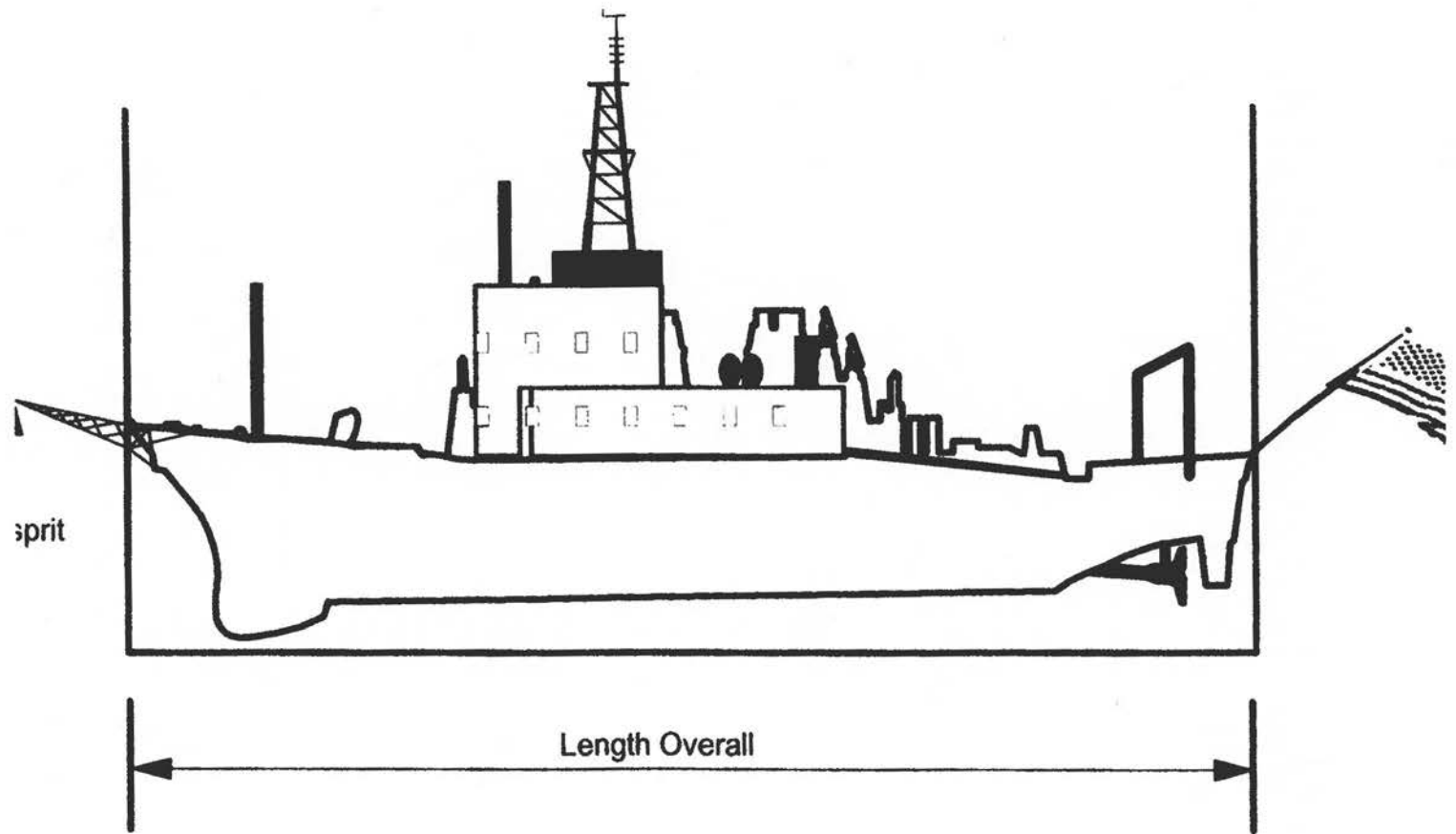


Figure 6 to Part 679. Length Overall of Vessel
(see § 679.2)

ROYAL FISHERIES LLC
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March 3, 2012

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Board of Fisheries Proposal 380: Establish a Definition for Anchor Roller

Chairman Johnstone and Board of Fisheries Members:

I am a Southeast Alaska salmon purse seiner and have fished for salmon in Southeast Alaska since 1982. Currently, I operate the fishing vessel Royal Mariner in south east Alaska. In regards to proposal 380, if the Board of Fisheries chooses to adopt Proposal 380 as a regulation, I respectfully request the Board of Fisheries adopt an amendment that takes into consideration those vessels that have fished for salmon with seines in the waters of the state of Alaska under the existing state statutes and regulations prior to January 1, 2012.

Proposal 380 is based on a Misrepresentation of Facts and Issues and Personal Opinions

The Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) has misrepresented to the Board of Fisheries the underlying facts and issues promulgating Proposal 380. As stated in the proposal issue, "During summer months of 2011, reports were received by the Alaska Department of Public Safety that commercial purse seine fishing vessels longer than the allowable overall length were being used to take salmon." This statement directly implies there were commercial purse seine fishing vessels fishing illegally. If this was indeed the truth why were there no citations or arrests involving those vessels? In fact the implied commercial purse seine fishing vessels were fishing legally because they do meet the Alaska statutory requirements of allowable length.

The Alaska Legislature limits the allowable length of Salmon purse seine vessels in Alaska to 58 feet in overall length. AS 16.05.835. The statute further defines "overall

length" as "the straight line length between the extremities of the vessel, excluding the ANCHOR ROLLER.

It appears that certain individuals in the fisheries enforcement sector have taken it upon themselves to define anchor roller and have put forward their opinions of what a anchor roller is. Every one is entitled to their opinions, however when those opinions are used to exclude certain vessels or individuals from participating in a fishery that they have been participating in legally under the current federal and state laws by rewriting existing laws, some provisions must be made for the people and vessels affected if the laws change after the fact. Under proposal 380 my anchor roller configuration would not meet the new definition, therefore making the vessel illegal to use for salmon fishing. It would cost roughly 123,000.00 dollars to reconstruct the front end of my vessel that has been legally fishing in southeast Alaska for salmon, all due to someone's opinion of an anchor roller. As a fisherman I know who and what the reasons behind proposal 380 really are, and they simply are unfounded and involve personal vengeance and were initiated by a fisherman through an enforcement officer to simply make life miserable for certain individuals involved in the salmon fishery.

Amend Proposal 380 to Grandfather Those Boats Fishing in Alaska Before January 1, 2012.

In the case Pebble Limited Partnership v. Parnell, the Alaska Supreme Court has spoken favorably of the governmental practice of "grandfathering in" existing uses, in order to minimize economic disruption and protect expectations:

Treating existing uses differently from new uses is a fairly routine legislative practice known as "grandfathering" that can be readily justified in terms of enhancing compliance, avoiding economic disruption, and protecting settled expectations and investments. Thus, we have noted in the equal protection context that "[a]cts conferring 'grandfather rights' have generally withstood equal protection challenges."

215 P.3d 1064, 1081 (Alaska 2009). In the past, the Alaskan legislature has used the practice of "grandfathering" when refining the maximum length of seine vessels.

In 1962, the Alaskan Legislature changed a statute that measured the length of a seine vessel by keel length. The new language stipulated that the maximum overall length of a seine vessel could be 58' excluding anchor rollers. At the time there were seine vessels over 58' in overall length but had a keel length of 49'9" or less. The Legislature understood the economic hardship that this modification would render and included a grandfather clause within the statute as follows:

Unless the Board of Fisheries has provided by regulation for the use of a longer vessel in a salmon seine fishery, a salmon seine vessel may not be longer than 58 feet overall length ***except vessels that have fished for salmon with seines in waters of the state before January 1, 1962, as 50-foot, official Coast Guard register length vessels.***

AS 16.05.835 (a)(emphasis added). Thus, the Legislature protected those seine vessel owners expectations and investments and they did not face any economic disruption. Those owners included Alaska residents and Native Alaskans and Non Resident Vessel owners. Some of those seine vessels are still fishing today.

If the Board of Fisheries adopts Proposal 380, then the Board should also adopt an amendment taking into consideration those vessels that fished for salmon with purse seines in the waters of the state of Alaska prior to January 1, 2012 with their existing anchor roller configurations. Similar to 1962, owners of these vessels include Native Alaskans, Alaska residents and nonresidents. Adding a grandfather clause would not only enhance compliance but also avoid economic disruption, settled expectations, and investments. An amendment is the best option to protect those vessels that have fished legally under the current law.

In conclusion, I respectfully request that the Board of Fisheries take the time to extensively study Proposal 380 in its full context and not rely on the misrepresentations of the facts and issues presented to the Board by the Department of Public Safety. This proposal as written would cause economic harm to purse seine vessels that already meet the maximum overall length of 58' and are in compliance with existing Alaska statutes and regulations. If proposal 380 is adopted as drafted, I would respectfully request that the Board of Fisheries include an amendment, which would exclude a vessel, which has fished for salmon with seines in the waters of the state of Alaska before January 1, 2012.

Sincerely,

Royal Fisheries LLC

Robert J Briscoe Jr

March 3, 2012

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Re: Amend Board of Fisheries Proposal 380: Anchor Roller Definition

Dear Chairman Johnstone and Board of Fisheries Members:

My name is Troy Denkinger and I am the President of Silver Bay Seafoods, LLC. Silver Bay Seafoods, LLC (SBS) is a predominately fisherman owned, Alaska seafood processing company. SBS operates three state of the art processing facilities in Alaska located in Sitka, Craig, and Valdez. As a processor and a long-time purse seine salmon fisherman myself, I ask the Board of Fisheries to amend Proposal 380, Definition of an Anchor Roller, to exclude those vessels that have fished for salmon with seines in the waters before January 1, 2012.

At this time, SBS has ten Canadian-built vessels in its salmon fishing fleet. In order for these vessels to comply with strict federal and state of Alaska regulations, the vessel owners have made significant financial investments in those vessels. As such, these fishermen have financial expectations and should not suffer needless economic disruption on their investments. An amendment is the best option to protect those vessels that have fished legally under the current regulations.

SBS requests that the Board of Fisheries amend Proposal 380 and exclude those vessels that have fished legally under the current federal and state of Alaska regulations. This approach would deliver the fairest and most just results for everyone.

Sincerely,

Troy. Denkinger
President
Silver Bay Seafoods, LLC

Alaska Crab Coalition

720 M Street #101
 Anchorage, Alaska 99501
 907.929.0388
accrabak@earthlink.net

March 8, 2012

Karl Johnstone, Chair
 Alaska Board of Fisheries
 Alaska Department of Fish & Game
 Boards Support Section
 P.O. Box 115526
 Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chairman Johnstone and Members of the Board:

On behalf of the members of the Alaska Crab Coalition (ACC) I am writing to support Proposal #384 (5 AAC 34.816-Bristol Bay Red King Crab Harvest Strategy).

ACC also wishes to join with Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers in thanking the Board for its willingness to accept this proposal "out of cycle." We understand the great number of proposals the Board may wish to consider in any given year and we truly appreciate your accommodation of this particular proposal during your March 2012 meeting in Anchorage. We wish to also thank the Westward Region staff at the Alaska Department of Fish & Game for putting forth this timely and highly relevant proposal.

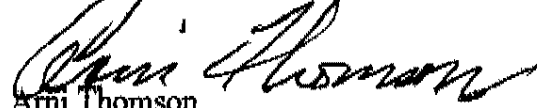
ACC supports Proposal #384. The proposal would seek to modify 5 AAC 34.816. Under the current regulations, if the minimum total allowable catch (TAC) for the Bristol Bay Red King Crab fishery is determined to be less than 4,000,000 pounds, the fishery may not open and the harvest will be foregone. Proposal #384 would remove this minimum threshold provision.

We agree with the Department that in the overcapitalized, pre-rationalization fishery this minimum threshold was vital to ensure the guideline harvest level would not be exceeded. We also concur that under the current rationalized fishery, fishermen are much more accountable in terms of staying within their individual fishing quotas. We would note that under the current management regime we have the tools, through our cooperative structure, to internally manage our quota allocation at a much finer scale than in the pre-rationalization fishery. Fishermen are now accountable--to the pound-- and the penalties for exceeding their quota allocation far outweigh any short-term benefits that may be gained. As such, we agree with the Department the minimum threshold provision is a relic from a previous management regime and is no longer needed.

We also share the concern of the Department that if this minimum threshold provision is not removed, there is the distinct possibility of foregone harvest in the event the TAC is determined to be below 4,000,000 pounds. We note this foregone harvest would result in the unnecessary loss of income for our vessels, processors, crab dependent communities, municipalities, and the State of Alaska.

Thank you again for considering Proposal #384 out of cycle.

Sincerely,



Ami Thomson
Executive Director

cc: Wayne Donaldson, ADFG Westward Region



Mark H. Gleason, Executive Director
 Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers
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 Seattle, Washington 98107
 (831) 419-6993
 markhgleason@gmail.com
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March 9, 2012

The Honorable Karl Johnstone, Chair
 Alaska Board of Fisheries
 Alaska Department of Fish & Game
 Boards Support Section
 P.O. Box 115526
 Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chairman Johnstone and Members of the Board,
 The Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers ("ABSC") is a 501 (c)(6) non-profit seafood industry trade association representing nearly 70% of the vessels harvesting king and opilio crab in the Bering Sea. Our mission is "to be vigilant stewards of our crab resources and the environment, provide economic stability to our industry and Alaska's coastal communities, and produce premier crab products for our American and global customers." As such, we wish to provide written public comment on Proposal #384 (5 AAC 34.816-Bristol Bay Red King Crab Harvest Strategy).

Before we do so however, we wish to thank the Board for its willingness to accept this proposal "out of cycle." We understand the great number of proposals the Board may wish to consider in any given year and we truly appreciate your accommodation of this particular proposal during your March 2012 meeting in Anchorage. We wish to also thank the Westward Region staff at the Alaska Department of Fish & Game for putting forth this timely and highly relevant proposal.

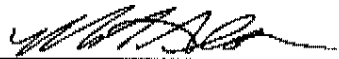
With that said, we wish to offer our unconditional support for Proposal #384. This proposal would seek to modify 5 AAC 34.816. Under the current regulations, if the minimum total allowable catch (TAC) for the Bristol Bay Red King Crab fishery is determined to be less than 4,000,000 pounds, the fishery may not open. Proposal #384 would remove this minimum threshold provision.

We agree with the Department that in the overcapitalized, pre-Rationalization fishery this minimum threshold was vital to ensure the guideline harvest level would not be exceeded. We also concur that under the current Rationalized fishery, fishermen are much more accountable in terms of staying within their individual fishing quotas. We would note that under the current management regime we have

the tools, through our cooperative structure, to internally manage our quota allocation at a far finer scale than in the pre-Rationalization fishery. Fishermen are now accountable to the pound and the penalties for exceeding their quota allocation far outweigh any short-term benefits that may be gained from doing so. As such, we agree with the Department the minimum threshold provision is a relic from a previous management regime and is no longer needed. And finally, we share the concern of the Department that if this minimum threshold provision is not removed, there is the possibility of foregone harvest in the event the TAC is determined to be below 4,000,000 pounds. We note this foregone harvest would result in the unnecessary loss of income for our vessels, processors, crab dependent communities, municipalities, and the State of Alaska.

In conclusion, we wish to once again voice our appreciation to the Board for its consideration of Proposal #384 at its upcoming meeting in Anchorage. We wish to also reiterate our gratitude to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game Westward Region for introducing the proposal. And finally, we wish to offer our unconditional support for the adoption of Proposal #384. Please feel free to contact me if there is any additional information you need or if there is any way our organization may be of assistance to the Board.

Respectfully,



Mark H. Gleason, Executive Director
Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers

DAVID J.G. CAPRI
CO-OWNER F/V ALASKA TROJAN
1210 N.E. 2ND Circle
Battle Ground, WA 98604
(541) 270-2094

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2012
BOARDS

To: Chairman Karl Johnstone
Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 23rd, 2012

Re: Golden King Crab TAC

Dear Chairman Johnstone:

I am writing this letter regarding the proposal to increase the Golden King Crab TAC. My experience fishing in Alaskan waters began in 1977. I continued fishing in Alaskan waters for 28 years, through 2005. During my career as a fisherman I fished on two vessels: The F/V Rondys from 1977 through 1989 fishing Red King Crab, Opilio, Bairdi, and Blue King Crab in waters surrounding Kodiak and throughout the Bering Sea, and finally Brown (Golden) King crab in the Western Aleutians. In 1989, I bought into the F/V Alaska Trojan and spent the next 16 years fishing Red King Crab, Opilio, Bairdi, and Blue Crab in the Bering Sea, but primarily Golden King Crab in the Western Aleutians. The impressive stocks and seasons I had experienced on the Rondys (beginning in 1981) convinced me that Golden King Crab was a fishery to stay involved in and pursue.

My years of crabbing experience (4 years as a deckhand and 24 years as a skipper) have provided much opportunity to witness the ebbs and flows of fisheries. Specifically addressing Golden King Crab, I have witnessed catch rates escalate over the years, prior to and since rationalization. The statistical catch information that I logged over the years proved that this is a strong fishery. In my opinion, this fishery is the strongest fishery I have witnessed throughout my years in Alaskan waters.

The Golden King Crab fishery is unique in many ways. We fish the underwater mountain range on the edge where the crab filter feed. There are just three boats that participate in the fishery in the WAG area. Each year the quota is caught earlier, which leaves ample time for the crab stocks to recover. The number of pre-recruits and females have consistently remained strong since this fishery opened in 1981, which is the year I began fishing out West. I have witnessed areas where we frequently saw full pots of just females, or pre-recruit males. Obviously, we care about this fishery, as it's our livelihood. Therefore, when we saw these trends we avoided those "nursery" areas and let them be. The Golden King Crab season has never failed to open since 1981, making it unique among all other BSAI crab fisheries.

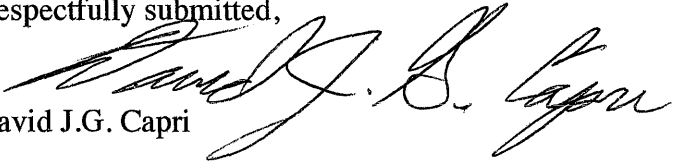
Neither the Crab Plan Team or the Scientific and Statistical Committee of the Council have approved the model, which has been under development since at least 2007. I anticipate that it could be a year or more until it is completed. My concern is that there is unharvested potential for this resource. Even when the CPUE's were in the 10-11 range, the department felt that the Golden King Crab fishery was healthy. I believe that the

DAVID J.G. CAPRI
CO-OWNER F/V ALASKA TROJAN
1210 N.E. 2ND Circle
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TAC can be increased without putting the stocks in danger. The Alaska Board of Fisheries increased the TAC in 2008 and this fishery has proven to remain strong. Hence, I am asking the Board's consideration for another increase. Thank you for your contemplation in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

David J.G. Capri

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David J.G. Capri". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "D".

STATE OF ALASKA

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Nissa Pilcher
Boards Support Section
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701

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FAX: (907) 465-6094

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: <i>Shannon</i>	FROM: Nissa
COMPANY:	DATE: <i>3-13-12</i>
FAX NUMBER: <i>465-6094</i>	SENDER'S FAX NUMBER: (907)459-7258
PHONE NUMBER:	SENDER'S PHONE NUMBER: (907)459-7263
RE:	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

BDF Comments - Prop 385
From Stanley Zuray -
Endorsed by The Tanana
Kampart
Manley AC

Stan Zuray
Rampart Rapids, Alaska
907 366 7114
stanzuray@gmail.com

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries,

Below is a statement developed by our project at Rampart Rapids in 16 years of dealing with fishwheel live boxes. I hope you read the below and also the PDF sent of a presentation I gave to the Yukon River Panel when they were investigating the use of live boxes by some of their proposed projects (pages 9 -12). The short of all this is that no directed commercial fishery should ever consider the use of live boxes as a way to store and release any species of fish until further scientific evidence shows the work and numerous studies already completed on the subject, by reputable researchers, is in error. They presently provide a united word of caution against the use of live boxes at all, never mind the use of them as a conservation tool for Yukon king salmon already in peril.

Some of the major live box studies are listed on page 12 of the included PDF but they and more can also be found on the web at:

http://rapidsresearch.com/html/capture_mortality_.html

Project Statement:

Data analyzed from 7 years of chum salmon tagging using liveboxes, a 3-year radio tag study on liveboxes and some multiyear tag and recapture studies into the effects of liveboxes have led to the following most likely situation:

That tagged chum salmon traveling to upper reaches of the Yukon River caught in the most fish friendly fishwheels in Alaska and held in live boxes for relatively small amounts of time and in relatively uncrowded conditions (next to the average test fishwheel) are 7 to 10 times less likely to make it to their spawning grounds than chum not held but immediately released.

Smaller studies looking into the problem (live box oxygen, tissue analysis) and results from a two year sheefish radio tag study have helped to rule out other possibilities or add to the above assumption.

Compounding this problem is two considerations:

First that visually chum salmon appear to be one of the least affected by live box holding especially when compared to sheefish and whitefish which are major subsistence food sources and caught often in large numbers incidental to chum or king salmon test fishwheel use.

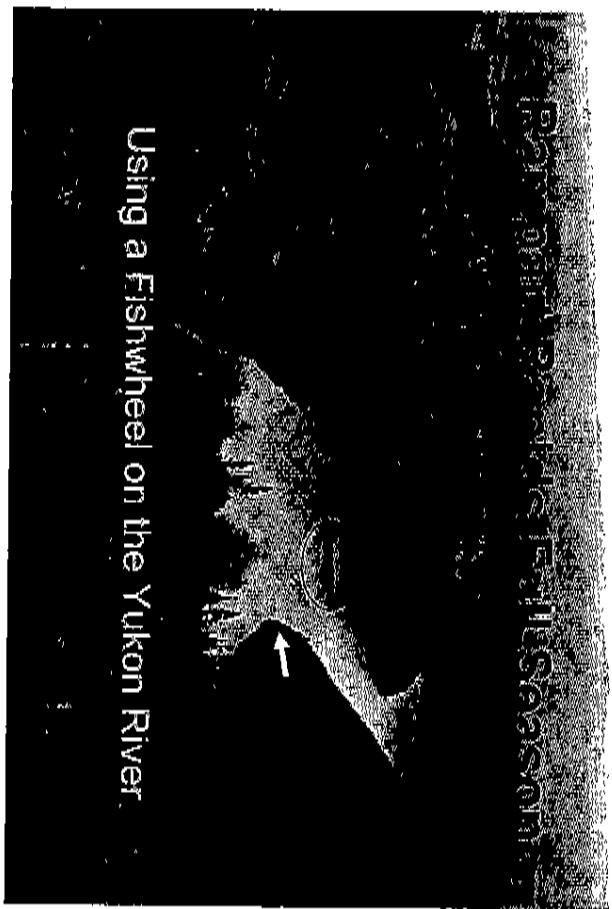
Second that some studies on stress related effects to fish (the ongoing Yukon River *Ichthyophonus* research for example) show that the greatest effects show up in the last stages of a fish's life. If chum are 7 to 10 times less likely to make it to the spawning grounds what are the rates for live box held fish that make it but are unable to spawn vigorously for the last two weeks of life on the spawning grounds?

Test fishwheel caught fish can be handled better:

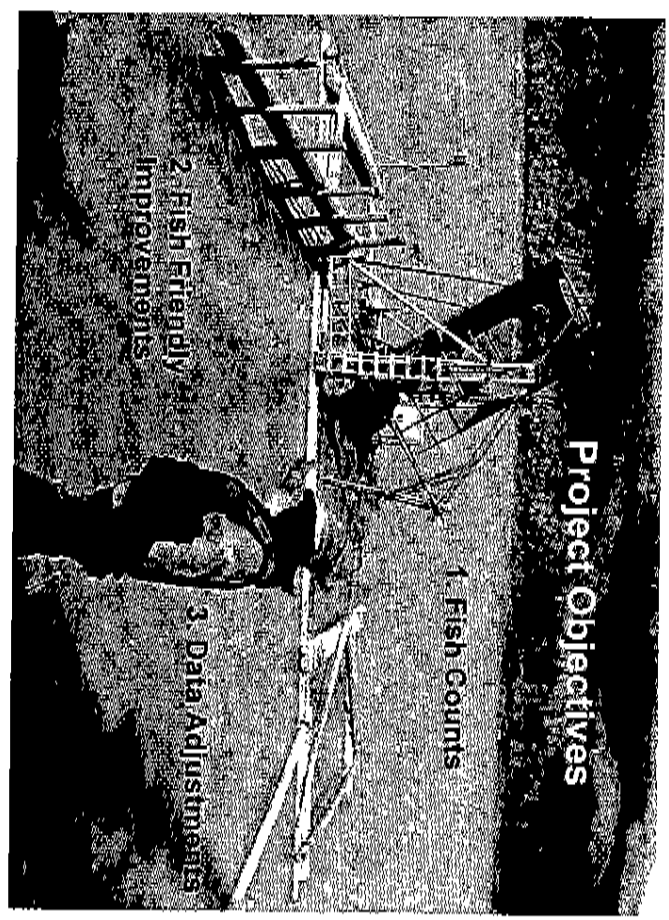
In 1998 35 radio tagged sheefish were caught in a Rapids fish friendly wheel and released with no live box holding time. All were radio tracked to their spawning grounds about 500 km upstream of the Rapids fishwheel site.

Subsistence fishermen in the downriver Tanana area have reported greatly reduced rates of tagged fish in their catches since the reducing and eliminating of live box held chum salmon by the Rampart Rapids fall chum tagging project 40 miles upriver.

Thank you,
Stan Zuray



Using a Fishwheel on the Yukon River



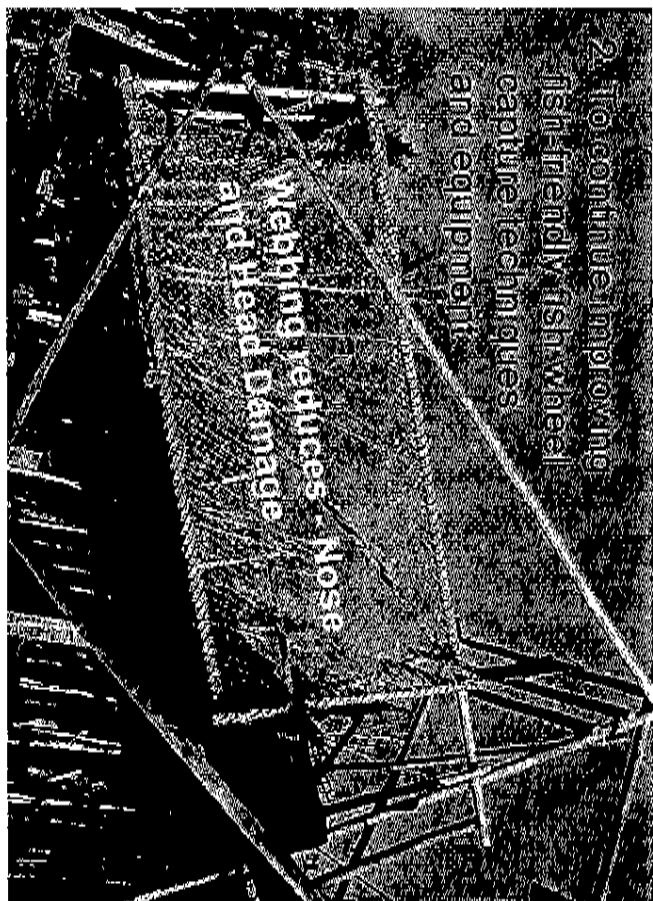
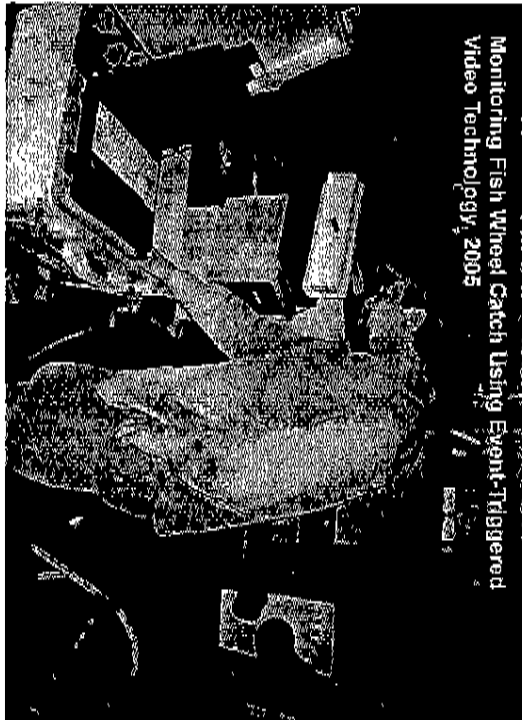
Project Objectives

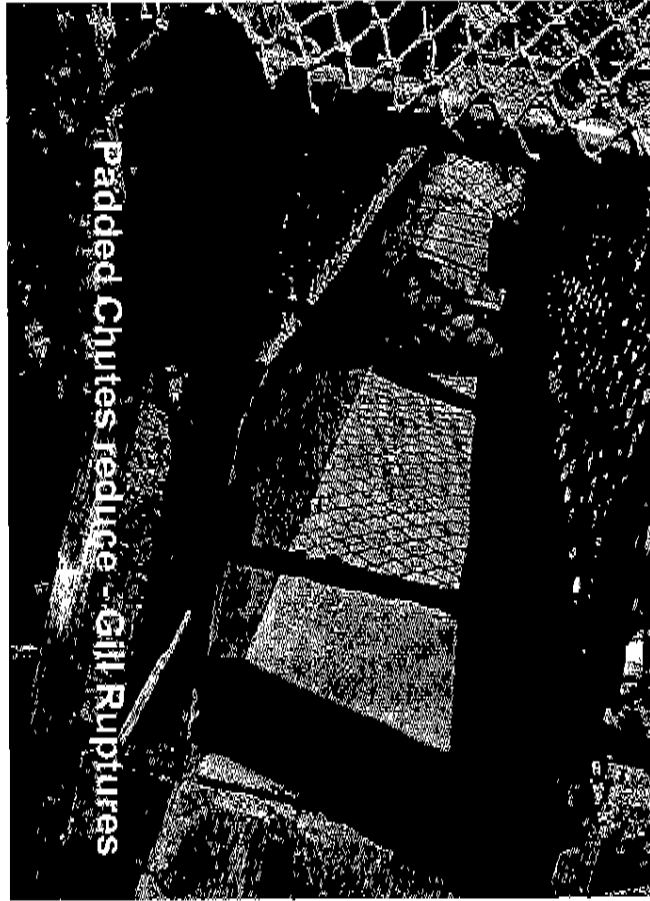
1 Fish Counts

2 Fish Friendly Improvements

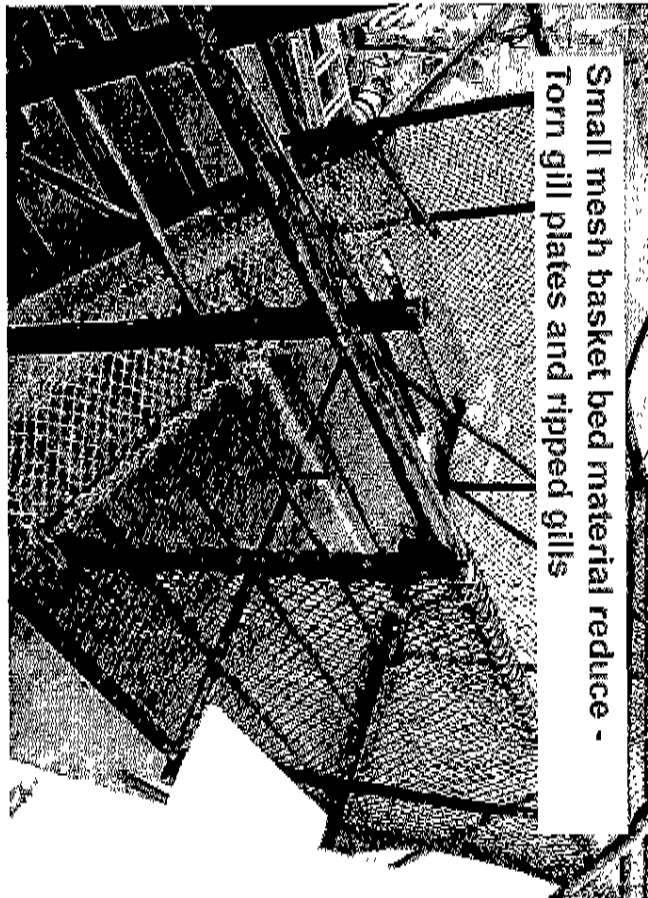
3 Data Adjustments

Partnerships – USFWS – Dave Daum

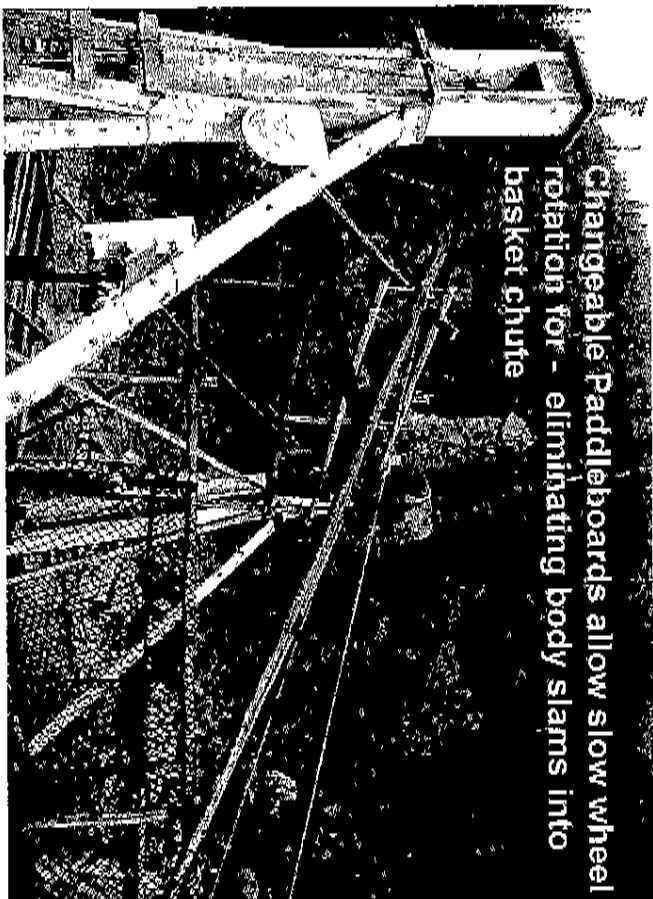




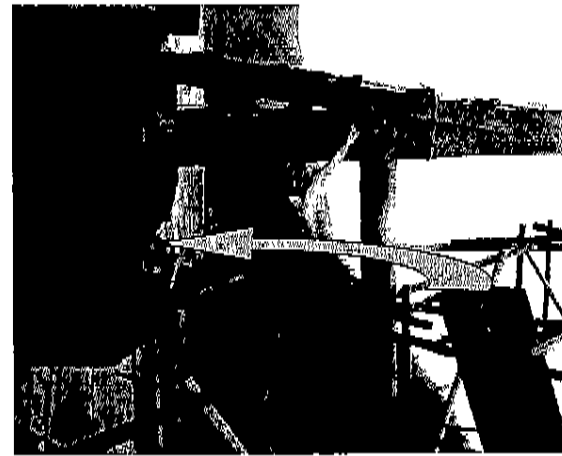
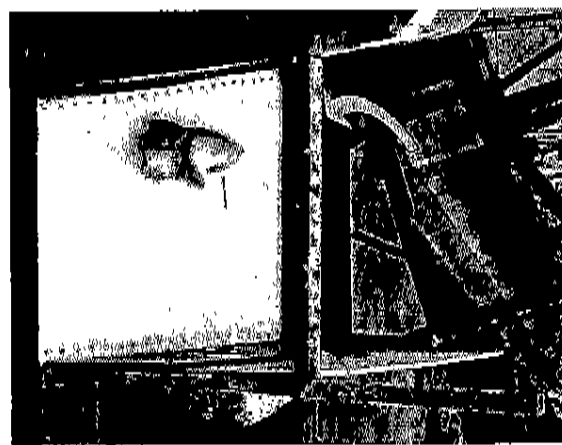
Padded Chutes reduce - Gill Ruptures



Small mesh basket bed material reduce - Torn gill plates and ripped gills

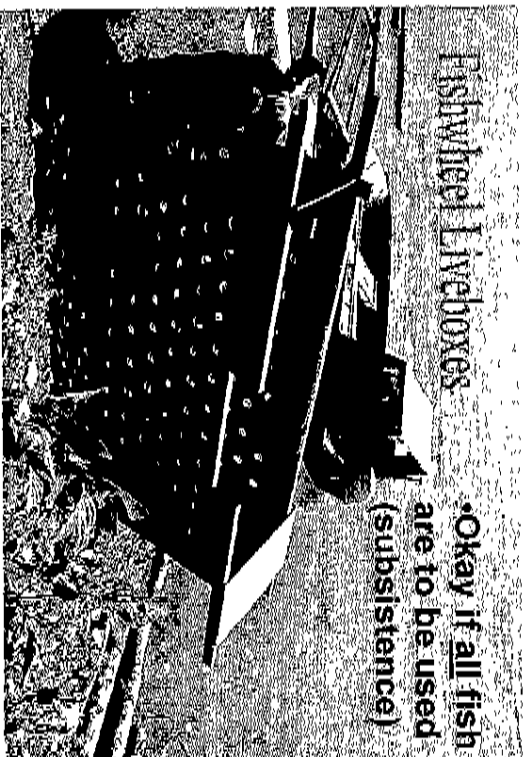


Changeable Paddleboards allow slow wheel rotation for - eliminating body slams into basket chute



Some Fish Friendly is Common Sense

1 on Fish Friendly Most Wanted List



What is the Problem

Data analyzed from 7 years of chum salmon tagging using liveboxes, a 3-year radio tag study on liveboxes and some multiyear tag and recapture studies into the effects of liveboxes have led to the following most likely situation:

That tagged chum salmon traveling to upper reaches of the Yukon River caught in the most fish friendly fishwheels in Alaska and held in live boxes for relatively small amounts of time and in relatively uncrowded conditions (next to the average test fishwheel) are 7 to 10 times less likely to make it to their spawning grounds than chum not held but immediately released.



Livebox Studies

- 3 year National Marine Fisheries Service radio-tagging project showed a significant negative effect on fish held in the live box for 4 to 6 hours. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication, 1997-1999.
- Residual effects from fish wheel capture and handling of Yukon River fall chum salmon. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 27(3):860-872 2007.
- North American Journal of Fisheries Management 24:237-243, 2004
Evidence of Handling Mortality of Adult Chum Salmon Caused by Fish Wheel Capture in the Yukon River, Alaska, USEFWS.
- An Evaluation of Fall Chum Salmon Mark Rates: Upriver of the Rampart Mark recapture Tagging Sites, Yukon River, Alaska. 2003. Alaska Fisheries Technical Report Number 76 Fairbanks, Alaska.
- Evidence of Residual Effects from the Capture and Handling of Yukon River Fall Chum Salmon in 2002. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Fisheries Technical Report Number 70 Fairbanks, Alaska.
- Evidence of Handling Mortality in Fall Chum Salmon Caused by Fish Wheel Capture on the Yukon River, Alaska. 2002. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Fisheries Technical Report Number 59 Fairbanks, Alaska.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Attn: Dungeness Fishery Proposals
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Jim Burns Jr.
91250 Cape Arago Hwy
Coos Bay, OR 97420
Cell: 1- 541-290-9672
Boat: 1-541-404-0739

To the Alaska Department of Fish and Game:

My name is Jim Burns Jr. and I am the owner and operator of the F/V Echo Belle, which is based out of Charleston, OR. I am 52 years old and have been in the crabbing industry for 37 years. For the last five years, my crew and I have been coming to Alaska in May to participate in the Dungeness fishery. The first three years we crabbed out of Kodiak and the last two years have been out of Dutch Harbor.

While it is an enormous amount of work to prepare for the Kodiak and Dutch Harbor crab fishery, it has become a part of our life and business that we thoroughly enjoy and hope to continue. This letter is in response to current proposals 347, 348 and 349 that are currently up for review at the March 20th council meeting.

It should be noted that some out-of-state fisheries might not be aware of these proposals, as it was by chance that I was told about them. As I understand it, proposition 347 is meant to change the north Kodiak Dungeness opening date to June 15th to be the same opening date as the south end. In the five years we have caught Dungeness, we have waited for the June 15th date on the south end before starting the season.

Since we have not fished the north end, I cannot personally speak for the May 1st opening date. However, from speaking with other fishermen who have fished the north end, it seems there is a chance that a few crabs in certain areas are not ready to be harvested. I have heard that some of the crabs on the north end have been between molting at the beginning of the north side harvest, particularly on the west side.

With my experience on the south end and the opening date of June 15th, I have found the crab to be of excellent quality. At times I would think that the season could almost open up on June 1st without sacrificing quality of caught crab. When I discussed this with local fisherman, I was informed that the south end used to open May 1st but was changed to June 15th to protect juvenile King Crab populations. I do not know if protection of juvenile King Crab is still a concern but I would like to mention we have never caught any in our crab pots. If King Crab populations rebound in the Kodiak area, I

am not sure they (juvenile or adult) will inhabit the shallow waters the Dungeness are found in.

Perhaps the department could consider an island-wide opening date of June 1st. This would allow 30 more days for the crabs on the north end to harden while providing two more weeks of crabbing opportunity on the south end. I realize that my five years of participation is not scientifically accurate, but the observations I have made and multiple years of crabbing experience lead me to believe that when crabs are plentiful on the opening date of June 15th an opportunity has been lost. This opportunity lost is an extra two weeks of crabbing because we have found that by mid to late August, some adult crab begin molting which suggests that they have been mature for some time.

The crabs that molt in August can easily be avoided by a concentrated effort in deeper waters. While the last two season openers have been dismal, some longtime Dungeness fishermen feel that the molt was early and that the crab were possibly buried up, somewhat supported by landings improving as the season progressed. In any case, it is almost likely that it is a Mother Nature situation without a perfect solution.

The proposition #348 regarding the pot limit is of great concern to me. I understand the proposal to limit the number of pots per vessel to one thousand. The F/V Echo Belle utilizes between fourteen to fifteen hundred pots. This number appears to be the most efficient use of pots to run our operation and to enhance our odds of success. I am not sure if the proposal's intention is to reduce the number of pots on the floor for resources concerns or to reallocate to different users.

I admit that I do not have the statistics or numbers at present; however, I have seen historical Dungeness reports provided by ADFG Kodiak. I believe these reports state that in the last five years, approximately fifteen to twenty boats have registered to fish Kodiak with each using between 300 and 1500 pots. This is in contrast to the 1970s and 1980s when 30 to 50 boats were registered and many used more than one thousand pots. That being said, if pot limits are being suggested in order to conserve resources, I am completely supportive of the proposition. However, if the proposition is to reallocate pots, then we (the F/V Echo Belle) strongly oppose. As mentioned earlier, we have used between 1400 and 1500 pots in the past and are confident that we are able to do so in a responsible manner. As some of you may know, Oregon Dungeness Crab are now certified sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and it is with these standards that we base our operating practices on.

Regarding the proposition to change Kodiak to a super exclusive area (#349), we strongly oppose. By restricting the areas that Dungeness crabbers are able to fish, there would be an unnecessary pressure on the fishing grounds by committing vessels to a chosen area. Under the current system, crabbers have the flexibility to move between Dutch and Kodiak when conditions dictate the need to do so.

For example, if we choose to fish Kodiak and crabbing is poor, we would be forced to stay in Kodiak and grind out the season in order to cover expenses accrued from preparing for the season. This is detrimental to the sustainability of populations in the super exclusive area. Under the current regulations, we are able to move on to a different

area and ultimately reduce the fishing pressure in the hopes that the next season(s) would improve since more crab were, in theory, leftover in the area.

In finishing this letter, I have learned that the Kodiak advisory committee has voted against pot limits and changing the opening dates but has supported Kodiak super exclusive registration. I am not sure if this decision came from a management, scientific or industry perspective, however, after 37 years of experience, I have seen boats come and go as a species goes through natural cycles of high and low populations. Dungeness seem to follow these same natural cycles (usually along the lines of seven average or above average years with three average or below average years.) Dungeness fishers are fortunate in that the fishery has sustained itself over its history simply by not harvesting females and requiring a minimum size limit when retaining males.

I am not sure if it is too late, or inappropriate at this time, to introduce a proposal that I feel could be beneficial to western Dungeness fisheries, especially if Kodiak becomes a super exclusive district. This proposal is asking that the Pacific side of Unimak Island, from False Pass and west (which is currently super exclusive), to be changed to include the Bering Sea district (currently non-exclusive). If this were to happen, around 30 miles of extra area would be provided to western Dungeness fishermen. This area sees very little effort; non in the last two years that I am aware of and seems underutilized due to it's long distance from Sand Point crabbers, who seem to concentrate their efforts from Pavlof Bay and east to Sand Point.

It is a benefit to the State of Alaska, as well as those of us who fish for Dungeness year round, to have such a successful harvest of Dungeness during the summer months. With the current conditions of the season, Alaska is the only state that has a consistent Dungeness harvest during this time of the year, allowing the state to capitalize on the market while other states Dungeness supply is depleted. While the Dungeness fishery is not on the same scale as King Crab or Snow Crab, it still brings in a lot of money to the Alaskan population those who fish for Dungeness under its current regulations.

My family and I recently attended the International Boston Seafood Show where the Alaska seafood industry was well represented. While King and Snow Crab were the main crab species featured, Dungeness was also present in several vendors' displays, including Trident Seafoods, Westward Seafoods and Ocean Bounty. Hopefully with adequate or increased fishing opportunity, Alaskan Dungeness will continue to be presented at this show and other venues.

I realize some fishers feel the need for change, but from a management and/or scientific position, my question is, is there really anything wrong with the fishery under the current regulations? I am hopeful the board will consider leaving the fishery as it, at least until more data indicates a genuine need for change.

The F/V Echo Belle and its crew are looking forward to the upcoming 2012 season. We only hope that the state of Alaska continues to allow the flexibility currently in place in order to help provide a reasonable chance of success. My crew and myself thoroughly enjoy crabbing Kodiak and westward, and we hope to be able to do so for

years to come. At the end of the day, simple economics, partially influenced by available opportunity ends up being the deciding factor.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Burns Jr.

Owner/Operator of F/V Echo Belle



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

MAR 15 2012



FWS/OSM12019.SF

Mr. Karl Johnstone, Chair
Alaska Board of Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chair Johnstone:

The Alaska Board of Fisheries will deliberate on a 2011/2012 regulatory proposal that addresses Yukon River commercial salmon fisheries sometime during their March 20-23, 2012, meeting concerning Statewide Dungeness crab, shrimp, and miscellaneous shellfish.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, working with other Federal agencies, has reviewed this proposal and developed the enclosed comments since adoption may have an effect on Federal subsistence users and fisheries in this area.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on these important regulatory matters and look forward to working with your Board and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on these issues.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Probasco
Assistant Regional Director

Enclosure

<p>cc: Cora Campbell, ADF&G Tim Towarak, Chair FSB Jeff Regnart, ADF&G, Anchorage Hazel Nelson, ADF&G, Anchorage Charles Swanton, ADF&G, Juneau Jennifer Yuhas, ADF&G, Anchorage</p>	<p>Scott Kelley, ADF&G, Juneau Brian Frenette ADF&G, Juneau George Pappas, ADF&G, Anchorage Lisa Olson, ADF&G, Anchorage Monica Wellard, ADF&G, Juneau Interagency Staff Committee</p>
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**FEDERAL STAFF COMMENTS ON
ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES PROPOSAL 385**

**For The
YUKON RIVER AREA**

**State of Alaska
Board of Fisheries Meeting
March 20-23, 2012
Hilton Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska**

Federal Comments

The following comments address this proposal only as they affect Federally qualified subsistence users and resource conservation.

Proposal 385 seeks revision of the Yukon River Summer Chum Salmon Management Plan to provide State commercial fisheries managers with Emergency Order authority so that they may restrict legal fishing gear use to fish wheels only when targeting summer chum salmon with the intent to avoid incidental mortality of king (Chinook) salmon when this species is determined to be at low abundance levels.

Existing State Regulation:

5 AAC 05.362. Yukon River Summer Chum Salmon Management Plan

(a) The objective of this management plan is to provide the department with guidelines to manage for the sustained yield of Yukon River summer chum salmon. The department shall use the best available data, including preseason run projections, test fishing indices, age and sex composition, subsistence and commercial harvest reports, and passage estimates from escapement monitoring projects to assess the run size for the purpose of implementing this plan.

(b) When the projected run size of summer chum salmon is 600,000 fish or less, the commissioner shall, by emergency order, close the

(1) commercial, sport, and personal use directed summer chum salmon fisheries;

(2) subsistence summer chum salmon fisheries, except that, if indicators show an individual escapement goal in a district, subdistrict, or portion of a district or subdistrict will be met, the commissioner may open, by emergency order, a directed subsistence summer chum fishery in that district, subdistrict, or portion of a district or subdistrict.

(c) When the projected run size of summer chum salmon is more than 600,000 fish, but not more than 700,000 fish,

(1) the commissioner shall close, by emergency order, the commercial, sport, and personal use directed summer chum salmon fisheries;

(2) the department shall manage the subsistence directed summer chum salmon fishery to achieve drainage-wide escapement of no less than 600,000 summer chum salmon, except that, if indicators show that individual escapement goals within a district, subdistrict, or portion of a district or subdistrict will be met, the commissioner may open, by emergency order, a less restrictive directed subsistence summer chum fishery in that district, subdistrict, or portion of a district or subdistrict.

(d) When the projected run size of summer chum salmon is more than 700,000 fish, but not more than 1,000,000 fish,

(1) the commissioner may open, by emergency order, a subsistence fishery with fishing seasons and periods as specified in 5 AAC 05.360(d) ;

(2) and if indicators show that individual escapement goals within a district, subdistrict, or portion of a district or subdistrict will be met, the commissioner may open, by emergency order, a summer chum fishery for commercial, sport, or personal use fishing in that district, subdistrict or portion of a district or subdistrict.

(e) Notwithstanding (d) of this section, when the projected run size of chum salmon is more than 900,000 fish, but not more than 1,000,000 fish, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open a drainage wide commercial fishery to harvest up to 50,000 fish above the run size of 900,000 chum salmon distributed by district or subdistrict in proportion to the guideline harvest levels established in (g) of this section.

(f) When the projected run size of summer chum salmon is more than 1,000,000 fish, the commissioner may open, by emergency order, a drainage wide commercial fishery with the harvestable surplus distributed by district or subdistrict in proportion to the guideline harvest levels established in (g) of this section.

(g) The department shall manage the commercial summer chum salmon fishery for a guideline harvest level of 400,000 - 1,200,000 summer chum salmon to be distributed as follows:

(1) Districts 1 and 2: 251,000 - 755,000 fish;

(2) District 3: 6,000 - 19,000 fish;

(3) Subdistrict 4-A: 113,000 - 338,000 fish, the equivalent roe poundage of 61,000 - 183,000 pounds, or a combination of pounds of roe and numbers of fish;

(4) Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C: 16,000 - 47,000 fish;

(5) Subdistricts 5-B, 5-C, and 5-D: 1,000 - 3,000 fish;

(6) District 6: 13,000 - 38,000 fish.

(h) When the projected summer chum salmon harvest level for Districts 1 - 6 combined is 400,000 fish or less, the department shall distribute the commercial harvest available by percentage to each district or subdistrict as follows:

(1) Districts 1 and 2: 62.9 percent;

(2) District 3: 1.6 percent;

(3) Subdistrict 4-A: 28.2 percent;

(4) Subdistrict 4-B and 4-C: 3.9 percent;

(5) District 5: 0.3 percent;

(6) District 6: 3.2 percent.

(i) All salmon caught by CFEC permit holders during a commercial fishing period when salmon roe is sold, shall be reported in numbers of fish on ADF&G fish tickets. Notwithstanding 5 AAC 05.368, no more than 183,000 pounds of summer chum salmon roe from Subdistrict 4-A may be sold separately each year. If this roe cap is reached, fishing may continue, but all salmon must be sold in the round.

5 AAC 05.360. Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan

(a) The objective of this management plan is to provide the department with guidelines to manage for the sustained yield of Yukon River king salmon. The department shall use the best available data, including preseason run projections, test fishing indices, age and sex composition, subsistence and commercial harvest reports, and passage estimates from escapement monitoring projects to assess the run size for the purpose of implementing this plan.

(h) If preseason or inseason run assessment information indicates insufficient abundance of king salmon to meet escapement objectives on specific components of the run, the commissioner may, by emergency order, close all salmon fishing in a district or portion of a district.

(i) If king salmon subsistence fishing is restricted in more than one district or portion of a district, the commissioner may, by emergency order, close a fishery and immediately reopen a fishery during which king salmon may be retained but not sold.

Existing Federal Regulation

No comparable Federal regulation.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No

Impact to Federal subsistence users/fisheries: Both Chinook and summer chum salmon are harvested by Federally qualified subsistence users in Subdistrict 4A, and drift gillnet is the most commonly used gear. If this proposal was adopted, there should be little direct conflict or competition between subsistence and commercial fishermen in the area since fish wheels are operated quite differently from drift gillnets.

In recent years summer chum salmon abundance has been high while Chinook salmon abundance has remained chronically low. Management restrictions to reduce the subsistence harvest of Chinook salmon have become common. As stated in the proposal, during times when chum and Chinook salmon occur together, opportunities to harvest summer chum salmon have been foregone in an effort to protect Chinook salmon. This proposal suggests a management option that could increase opportunities to commercially harvest summer chum salmon while still providing protection for Chinook salmon. However, allowing use of a live box on a fish wheel could potentially result in Chinook salmon mortality due to physical damage and stress from holding them in the live box and handling them during release. Although the level of mortality would be difficult to assess in a large river such as the Yukon, the loss of any Chinook salmon should be avoided since this would further reduce the numbers available to subsistence users, who are likely to be fishing under restrictive actions, and for spawning, when populations are already at low levels.

Federal position/recommended action: Support with amendment. A “live box”, when crowded with chum and Chinook salmon, will subject Chinook salmon to stress and physical damage during holding and sorting, which will decrease their survival after release. The Fish and Wildlife Service supports this proposal with an amendment to remove the option of using a live box and only allow the use of fish wheels with chutes, which need to be continuously monitored when being fished. While this would not completely eliminate Chinook salmon mortality associated fish wheel use, it should reduce stress and handling. The Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association also supports this alternative as stated in Public Comment #1 for promoting healthy fisheries while minimizing risk to the important Chinook salmon resource.

The Service recommends an implementation of a monitoring effort to evaluate the rate of harvest on Chinook salmon passing through the fishwheels. Recent fishers’ observations describing catch rates of Chinook salmon occurred during fishing times set by managers to avoid Chinook salmon. Since the intent of this proposal is to allow commercial fishing targeting summer chum salmon, which could possibly occur during the large pulses of Chinook salmon migrating up river, monitoring should be conducted so that managers have a basis for adjusting fishing time and evaluating the effectiveness of this gear change.

End

#1

RC 15

King Cove Fish and Game Advisory Committee Meeting
Friday, February 10, 2012@10:00 AM
King Cove Harbor House

1. Call to Order

Chairman Grant Newton called meeting to order at 10:00 AM

2. Roll Call

Members Present: Grant Newton
Kenneth Mack
Edwin Bendixen
Bill Sager
Corey Wilson
Joe Hogan
Gary Mack

Members Absent: Alvin Newman
Warren Wilson

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2012

BOARDS
ANCHORAGE

Harbor Master and other interested Members of the community were present. Mark Stichert, ADFG Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula Groundfish/Shellfish Management, teleconferenced. Members of False Pass and Sand Point communities also teleconferenced.

3. New Business

Mark Stichert had sent graphs and text reflecting historical Western Gulf P-Cod catches by gear. Joe Hogan supplied data reflecting the 2012 sector split % as a comparison and informational data regarding % for the A and B seasons. It was pointed out from this data that the 2009 and 2010 WGOA P-Cod harvest was dominated by the pot catches as compared to trawl catches. The majority of the participants at the meeting were pot fishermen that were sitting idle because of the new federal sector splits. Melvin Larsen from Sand Point pointed out that the new CDQ owned pot boats were unfairly competing in the fishery as well as an increase in harvest from boats that normally fish the small boat Bering Sea quota.

Ken Mack made a motion to submit a proposal to the state for an increase to 50% of the federal WGOA TAC to be put in the state waters pot and jig fishery. Gary Mack seconded. Discussion followed regarding the effects this would have with decreases in trawl sector quotas as well as sea lion A and B seasons that presently do not effect the state cod season. The question of

p184

February 10, 2012 cont. #2

what the effect might be for an increase in participation in Area M state season of non local boats because of the larger state quota was also raised.
Motion Passed: 4 yes, 1 no, 1 abstain

There was discussion regarding the opening date of the Area M tanner crab season which is January 15. Regulation forbids any participation in the Federal WGOA p-cod fishery 14 days prior to the state tanner crab season for boats registered to fish in the state crab season. This eliminates the opportunity to fish cod prior to the crab season. There was a consensus at the meeting that a January 5 opening date would work for the processors as well as give more opportunity to Area M crab fishermen to have more fishing opportunity in the WGOA pot sector split for p-cod. Area M tanner crab board cycle will not allow for a proposal to be heard in 2012. Ken Mack requested Mark Stichert to send a copy of the agenda change request so that the AC committee might review its parameters.

*BOF
March →*

Grant Newton pointed out proposals that would be heard at the March 20-23, 2012 Misc.shellfish board meeting. Proposals 352/353 regard opening new area within Area M to scallop fishing. The committee voted 5-yes, 1-abstain to oppose these proposals citing the concern for the protection of crab stocks in Area M. Proposal 355 seeks to enact commercial octopus regulations consistent with current management practices by the ADFG. The committee voted unanimously to support this proposal.

At 11:00 AM Mark Stichert and the Sand Point delegation signed off of the teleconference. Joe Hogan left the meeting to return to work.

Gary Mack made a motion to submit a proposal to allow drift gillnet fishing in July and August in the same waters in Area M as is allowed in June. Ken Mack seconded the motion. There was a discussion on possible gear conflicts. Motion Passed: 4 yes, 1 no

Corey Wilson Made a motion to submit a proposal to allow for a 48 hour on and 24 hour off fishing schedule during July after July 6. Ken Mack seconded the motion. Motion Passed: 5 yes

4. Adjournment 11:30 AM

P274

#1

King Cove Fish and Game Advisory Committee Meeting
Friday, March 2, 2012-10:00 AM
King Cove Harbor House

1. Call to Order

Chairman Grant Newton called meeting to order at 10:00 AM

2. Roll Call

Members Present: Grant Newton
Kenneth Mack
Edwin Bendixen
Bill Sager
Corey Wilson
Joe Hogan
Gary Mack
Alvin Newman

Members Absent: Warren Wilson

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2012

**BOARDS
ANCHORAGE**

Harbor Master and other interested members of the community were present. Mark Stichert, ADFG Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula Groundfish/Shellfish Management, teleconferenced. Members of False Pass AC Committee also teleconferenced.

3. Old Business

The committee reviewed information from various sources regarding catch data for prior WGOA p-cod federal seasons and Area M state seasons. There was also more discussion on the new 2012 sector splits.

The committee reviewed the proposal forms that Grant Newton had drawn up after the February meeting when they were adopted. While reviewing the proposal, asking that 50% of the Federal WGOA TAC be put into the Area M state fishery, Alvin Newman wished to go on record as opposing this proposal as a committee member. He sited the fact that it would reduce sector split quotas for all gear types of which he participates in the trawl sector as well as the pot sector. Mark Stichert indicated that a 100% increased allocation for the state fishery would be very reactive to other WGOA participants

4. New Business

Mark Stichert had sent an agenda change request form for review regarding the opening date of the Area M tanner crab season. The new 2012

p 384

March 2, 2012 cont. #2

sector splits for pots was 38% as compared to most recent years of over 50% taken by the pots during the WGOA federal/parallel p-cod season. The tanner state season opens on January 15 with regulations of no pot fishing 14 days prior to the opening. The importance of tanner fishing history in the likely case of limited entry forces the vessels to participate and forgo p-cod harvest until after tanner. 2012 saw the tanner season closing the last week of January and the WGOA p-cod pot season ending the first week of February. There was very little opportunity for pot vessels to participate in the reduced pot sector split of the federal p-cod season as they had in recent years. If the tanner season opened on January 1 as does the WGOA p-cod pot season, it would allow the pot vessels to fish the tanner crab season without the 2 week delay and allow more opportunity to participate in the reduced WGOA p-cod season. The processor representation (PPSF) on the AC said that they would be willing to be ready for a January 1 opening. The department indicated that the quality of the tanner crab would not be lessened, although there might be more \$\$ necessary to staff the plant observers for the earlier opening. Kenneth Mack moved to submit an ACR asking for a January 1 opening date for the Area M tanner fishery. He cited the guideline of the request being "to correct an effect on a fishery that was unforeseen when a regulation was adopted". Alvin Newman seconded the motion. Motion passed unanimously.

The committee discussed the effects of the federal NPMC's trend toward privatizing the fisheries in the state with cod sector splits. The state pot and jig p-cod fishery was developed at a time and with the intent of benefiting small local boats of coastal communities. The Area M state fishery is an open access fishery that is seeing the effects of large 58' vessels that were built to fish the large federal BSAI quotas and now sector splits. In the 2012 WGOA sector split season there was 32.8% of the pot quota harvested west of Unimak Isl. Prior to 2011 there was less than 5% taken. We see a large BSAI TAC and feel a need for a state p-cod fishery to be developed in Area O that has similar regulations and quotas as the Area M state season. This would give some relief to the pressure on Area M and other p-cod state fisheries. Kenneth Mack made a motion to propose that the state create an Area O state fishery that mirrors the regulations and quotas of the Area M p-cod state fishery. Gary Mack seconded the motion. Motion passed (6-yes, 1-abstain).

5. Adjournment 11:00 AM

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Kodiak Fish & Game Advisory Committee
February 27th & 28 2012—KNWRVC
Oliver Holm Chairman

RC 1b

(Minutes represent a paraphrased summary of the KAC, department staff and public comments and are not a verbatim transcript of the meeting. Tapes of the meeting are available for public review by contacting the committee secretary)

Call to order: 11:08am February 27th 2012 at the Kodiak National wildlife Refuge Visitors Center.

Roll call: Quorum achieved with 13 members present. Oliver Holm, Paul Chervenak, Don Fox, Kip Thomet, Harvey Goodell, Pete Hannah, Julie Kavanaugh, Ron Kavanaugh, Duncan Fields(for Al Cratty), Pat Holmes(for Herman Squartsoff), Gus Gustovson(for Curt Waters), Tuck Bonney and Alexis Kwachka(for Lou Dochtermann).

Department staff: Steve Honnold and Wayne Donaldson.

Public present: 11.

Approve agenda: Approve unanimously.

Approve minutes of our previous meeting of December 8th 2011: Approved unanimously.

Correspondence: None.

Chair Announcements: None.

Old Business: None.

New Business:

- 1) Report by KAC member Fox on the January BOG meeting.
- 2) **Statewide Dungeness Crab and miscellaneous shell fish issues:** Discussion and committee action on proposals. Proposals #375, #380 and #382 were tabled till our February 28th 2012 meeting so the department could furnish further information to aid the committee members in their deliberations.
- 3) **Committee member to represent KAC at the March 2012 BOF meeting:** Julie Kavanaugh was selected to represent the Committee.

Meeting recessed at 2:15pm: Committee would meet again the following night at 7:00pm at the KNWRVC.

Call to Order: 7:00pm February 28th 2012 at the KNWRVC.

Roll call: A quorum was achieved with 14 members present. Oliver Holm, Paul Chervenak, Sam Rohrer(for Don Fox), Harry Goodell, Julie Kavanaugh, Ron Kavanaugh, Curt Waters, Andrew Finke, Pete Hannah, Alexis Kwachka(for Lou Dochtermann), Pat Holmes(for Herman Squartsoff), Duncan Fields(for Al Cratty), Rolan Ruoss and Kip Thomet.

Department staff: Joe Dinnocenza, Jeff Wadle, Tyler Polum and Wayne Donaldson.

USFWS: Gary Wheeler, William Leacock and Bill Pyle.

Public present: 8.

Approve agenda: Approved unanimously.

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MAR 14 2012

BOARDS
ANCHORAGE

Kodiak Fish & Game Advisory Committee
February 27th & 28 2012—KNWRVC
Oliver Holm Chairman

Chair Announcements: None.

Committee elections and selection of officers:

- 1) Paul Chervenak, Kip Thomet, Don Fox and Harvey Goodell were re-elected to their respective seats.
- 2) Chairman Oliver Holm, Vice Chair Paul Chervenak, and Secretary Don Fox, were re-elected as committee officers.

Old Business: Discussion and action on tabled proposals from previous days meeting

New Business:

- 1) Wrap up of the 2011 and projections for the 2012 commercial salmon season by Department staff.
- 2) Overview of the KNWR wildlife program by USFWS staff.
- 3) 2011 sport fish review and 2012 outlook provided by department staff.
- 4) Discussion and action on proposal #376.

Statewide shell fish proposals

Proposal #345

Action: Support 13-0

Description: Close Dungeness Crab season December 31, rather than January 1, and update regulatory co-ordinates in fishing season regulation.

Staff comments: Department proposal. The season closure date is not in agreement with the calendar year, CFEC landing permits and ADF&G catch reporting practices. Would shorten season by one day. Avoids the fisherman from getting an additional permit card.

Committee comments: Agree with and support staff comments.

Proposal #346

Action: Support 13-0

Description: Amend regulatory description of regulatory area and districts.

Staff comments: Department proposal. Would clarify the boundary regulations. No active Dungeness fishing on these boundary lines.

Committee comments: Agree with and support staff comments.

Proposals # 347 & #348

Action: Take no action 13-0.

(Proposals #348 & #349 continued)

Committee comments: The maker of these proposals Mike Clark withdrew his support for them.

Proposal #349

Action: Support 13-0.

Description: Designate Kodiak District a super-exclusive registration district.

Staff comments: Neutral the proposal is allocative. Chignik and the Alaskan Peninsula are already super-exclusive.

Committee comments: When the stocks are up we get over run with boats. When stocks are down our own local small fleet fishes them. We need to protect our long established local fleet from nomadic boats.

Kodiak Fish & Game Advisory Committee
February 27th & 28 2012—KNWRVC
Oliver Holm Chairman

Proposal #350

Action: Oppose 0-13.

Description: Allow scallop harvest from multiple registration areas.

Staff comments: Department opposed. The fleet wants to reduce operating costs. The department wants observers to come in for a debriefing before vessel fishes another area.

Committee comments: Supports the department they need a good solid handle on observers and catch data. There is too much of a risk for cheating. Fuel efficiency isn't worth the risk. There is a very small fleet involved in a fairly lucrative fishery.

Proposal # 352

Action: Oppose 2-11.

Description: Open specified waters currently closed in Registration Area M to scallop fishing.

Staff comments: Department opposed. The area is prime tanner crab habitat. The department has good data on the area. Commercial tanner crab fisheries currently operate there. The department has no scallop stock information and is unaware of any historic scallop beds.

Committee comments: Agree with and support staff comments. KAC member Mr. Kavanaugh currently fishes tanner crab in the area committee members agreed with him that it wasn't advisable to "explore a new area" for scallops in prime crab habitat.

Minority opinion: Would support with 100% observer coverage.

Proposal # 353

Action: Support as amended 12-1.

Description: Open specified waters currently closed in Registration Area M to scallop fishing.

Amendment: Open under a commissioners permit with a department staff member on board as a observer.

Staff comments: Department neutral. Have no crab assessment information in the area. If opened would be under a commissioners permit with a conservative crab by catch.

Committee comments: Agreed with KAC member Mr. Fields that this was a measured approach to explore new areas and develop a fishery responsibly.

Minority opinion: No more areas should be open to hard on the bottom trawl.

Proposal #354

Action: Support 13-0.

Description: Amend regulatory description for Registration Area J in description of the area, fishing seasons and closed waters.

Staff comments: Department proposal to update and clarify scallop boundaries in two areas which were inadvertently left out in original closed areas.

Committee comments: Support staff in this house keeping proposal.

Proposal #355

Action: Support 13-0.

Description: Establish octopus management plan for Registration Area J.

Staff comments: No management plan in place for westward region. Would put current management practices into regulation.

Committee comments: Support staff comments.

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Oliver Holm Chairman

Proposal #356

Action: Support 13-0.

Description: Align pot shrimp season with guideline harvest range.

Staff comments: Season runs May-February proposal cleans up language so GHF applies to season dates not calendar year.

Committee comments: Support this house keeping proposal.

Proposal #357

Action: Support 13-0.

Description: Amend regulatory description of Registration Area J, districts, and sections.

Staff comments: Department proposal which cleans up regulatory boundaries.

Committee comment: Support this house keeping proposal.

Proposal #374

Action: Support as amended 11-1.

Description: Clarify restrictions on use of sport, personal, or subsistence – caught shellfish by owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or sport fishing guide services.

Amendment: Include commercial fishing tenders and big game hunting transporters.

Committee comments: Committee members felt there was a lot of abuse in Kodiak of guests being fed subsistence caught crab especially in the Alitak Area.

Proposal #375

Action: Support 12-0-1 (abstained)

Description: Require that commercial shellfish pots constructed of rigid mesh have a biodegradable escape mechanism identical to that required for subsistence, personal use, and sport shellfish pots.

Committee comments: KAC would like to insert the word “commercial” into the definition of a wire mesh pot. Support the concept.

Proposal #376

Action: Support 12-0.

Description: Clarify regulations regarding the use of hook and line when taking octopus.

Staff comments: State sport fish regulations do not clarify whether hook and line gear may be used to take octopus.

Committee comments: Would allow sport fisherman to keep incidentally caught octopus.

Proposal #377

Action: Oppose 0-11.

Description: Establish a sustainable Dungeness crab fishery.

Staff comments: Dungeness resources not consistent across the state.

Committee comments: Management in Kodiak is size, sex and season which works fine. There is no problem with sustainability in Kodiak or statewide. Unclear what proposer wants. Would like to see a plan or policy in front of us not a blank check. Proposal is too broad and would result in significant cost to state.

Proposals #378 & #379

Action: Oppose 0-11.

Committee comments: Would like to reference our comments on Proposal # 377.

Kodiak Fish & Game Advisory Committee
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Oliver Holm Chairman

Proposal #380

Action: Support as amended 14-0.

Description: Adopt a statewide definition of anchor roller.

Amendment: Department of Law in consultation with industry provide a more precise definition for anchor roller.

Committee comments: Concern that the new definition not being any better than what is on the books. Amendment asks for clarification.

Proposal #382

Action: Support 11-0-1(abstained)

Description: In the Aleutian golden king crab fishery increase harvest levels.

Staff comments: Harvest level steady till 2008. Existing harvest levels under regulation. Has been a fleet reduction as well as a pot reduction. CPUE has gone up considerably.

Committee comments: Committee members agree with Mr. Fields that there were few participants, it was a healthy controlled fishery. The crab were large(few small crab). No reason to wait for a new model before increasing the quota.

Proposal #384

Action: Support 12-1-1.

Description: Would remove the minimum TAC from the regulatory Bristol Bay red king crab harvest strategy.

Staff comments: If harvestable surplus of red king crab is less than 4 million pounds the fishery would open. Adoption would prevent foregone harvest in the event of a TAC lower than 4 million pounds.

Committee comments: A rationalized fishery already with a conservative management. The department has the tools to regulate speed of harvest. If there is a surplus it should be harvested.

Proposal: #386

Action: Support 11-0.

Description: Add marking requirements for ring nets for subsistence, sport and personal use.

Staff comments: Would require buoy attached to ring net to be marked.

Committee comments: Makes sense for ease of enforcement.

Pertinent Statewide Miscellaneous Shellfish Management Plans.

Submitted by Alaska Department of Fish & Game

March 20, 2012

5 AAC 31.590. Kodiak District Pot Shrimp Fisheries Management Plan. (a) The management plan in this section applies to shrimp fishing with pots in the North Afognak, West Afognak, and Mainland Sections of the Kodiak District.

(b) Shrimp may be taken only from May 1 through February 28, unless closed earlier by emergency order.

(c) The guideline harvest range is 0 to 40,000 pounds, whole weight. No more than 15,000 pounds, whole weight, may be harvested from an individual section during a calendar year.

(d) Before operating shrimp pots under this section, a person must obtain a logbook provided by the department. The logbook requirements are as follows:

(1) the logbook must be completed for all fishing activity, including the bycatch of fish and shellfish taken other than shrimp;

(2) the logbook must be kept on board the vessel while operating gear, during transits to and from a port of landing, and for five days after the corresponding delivery of shrimp has been made;

(3) the logbook must be made available to a local representative of the department or peace officer of the state upon request;

(4) a person may not make a false entry in the logbook; and

(5) a copy of the pages of the logbook pertaining to a delivery must be attached to the fish ticket documenting the delivery.

(e) During the open fishing season, shrimp pots left unattended for longer than two weeks must have bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured open. (Eff. 9/12/97, Register 143; am 7/31/2003, Register 167)

Authority: AS 16.05.060 AS 16.05.251

5 AAC 38.076. Alaska Scallop Fishery Management Plan. (a) The requirements of the management plan contained in this section apply to vessels commercially fishing for scallops.

(b) The following scallop registration areas are established:

(1) Scallop Registration Area A (Southeastern Alaska) is Registration Area A, described in 5 AAC 38.100, except for all waters of District 16 as described in 5 AAC 31.105(p);

(2) Scallop Registration Area D (Yakutat) is Registration Area D, described in 5 AAC 38.160, and all waters of District 16 as described in 5 AAC 31.105(p);

(3) Scallop Registration Area E (Prince William Sound) is Registration Area E, described in 5 AAC 38.200;

(4) Scallop Registration Area H (Cook Inlet) is Registration Area H, described in 5 AAC 38.300;

(5) Scallop Registration Area K (Kodiak) is Registration Area K, described in 5 AAC 34.400;

(6) Scallop Registration Area M (Alaska Peninsula) is Registration Area M, described in 5 AAC 34.500;

(7) Scallop Registration Area O (Dutch Harbor) has as its northern boundary the latitude of Cape Sarichef (54° 36' N. lat.), as its eastern boundary the longitude of Scotch Cap Light, and as its western boundary 171° W. long., excluding the waters of Scallop Registration Area Q;

(8) Scallop Registration Area Q (Bristol Bay-Bering Sea) is the combination of the Bristol Bay and Bering Sea Registration Areas, described in 5 AAC 34.800 and 5 AAC 34.900;

(9) Scallop Registration Area R (Adak) has as its eastern boundary 171° W. long., as its western boundary the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as that Maritime Boundary Agreement Line is depicted on *NOAA Chart #513* (6th Edition, February 23, 1991) and *NOAA Chart #514* (6th Edition, February 16, 1991), adopted by reference, and as its northern boundary 55° 30' N. lat.

(c) A person may use a vessel to take scallops only in a scallop registration area and the waters of the exclusive economic zone adjacent to the scallop registration area and only if the

owner or the owner's authorized agent has registered the vessel with the department for that scallop registration area. In this subsection, "exclusive economic zone" means all of the waters adjacent to a scallop registration area and seaward to a boundary that is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

(d) A vessel may be registered to take scallops in only one scallop registration area at a time.

(e) In addition to the other requirements of this section, a person who takes scallops other than weathervane scallops, and a person who takes weathervane scallops when a permit is required under this chapter, must obtain a permit issued by the department which might include:

- (1) location and duration of harvests;
- (2) gear limitations and other harvest procedures;
- (3) periodic reporting, including logbook requirements;
- (4) requirements for onboard observers; and
- (5) catch or bycatch limits.

(f) Unless otherwise provided by permit issued under (e) of this section, scallops may be taken only as follows:

- (1) a vessel fishing for weathervane scallops may use and carry only scallop dredges with rings having an inside diameter of four inches or larger;
- (2) a vessel fishing for scallops other than weathervane scallops may use or carry only scallop dredges with rings having an inside diameter of three inches or larger;
- (3) a person may not use chafing gear or other devices that decrease the legal inside ring diameter of a scallop dredge, except that rubber chafing gear may be used on the bottom of the ring bag that contacts the substrate but may not be placed forward of the first continuous row of rings behind the sweep chain; for the purposes of this paragraph "continuous row of rings" means a row of rings that is parallel to the cutting bar and extends the full width of the ring bag;
- (4) no more than two scallop dredges may be operated at one time from a vessel, and the opening of a scallop dredge may not be more than 15 feet wide; the opening of a dredge is measured in a straight line, parallel to the cutting bar, at the widest point, as determined by the distance between the attachment points for the sweepchain (center of the pad eye).

(g) The department may require a vessel fishing in a scallop fishery with a guideline harvest range established by regulation to carry an onboard observer as specified in 5 AAC

39.141 - 5 AAC 39.144, 5 AAC 39.146, and 5 AAC 39.645 - 5 AAC 39.646, unless the department determines that carrying an observer in that fishery will not serve the purposes of the onboard observer program. The department shall require a vessel fishing in a scallop fishery without a guideline harvest range established by regulation to carry an onboard observer as specified in 5 AAC 39.141 - 5 AAC 39.144, 5 AAC 39.146, and 5 AAC 39.645 - 5 AAC 39.646.

(h) Fishing seasons, open and closed areas, and guideline harvest ranges for taking weathervane scallops are set out in 5 AAC 38.120, 5 AAC 38.167, 5 AAC 38.168, 5 AAC 38.180, 5 AAC 38.220, 5 AAC 38.221, 5 AAC 38.224, 5 AAC 38.320, 5 AAC 38.324, 5 AAC 38.420, 5 AAC 38.425, and 5 AAC 38.430.

(i) Weathervane scallops may be shucked by hand only. A mechanical shucking machine may not be on board a vessel that is fishing for weathervane scallops.

(j) A vessel that is fishing for weathervane scallops may have on board no more than 12 persons who are crew members of the vessel. For the purpose of this subsection, "crew member" means a person who is involved with the operations of the vessel, and includes a captain, mate, engineer, cook, deckhand and processing worker, but does not include an onboard observer.

(k) The commissioner may establish bycatch limits for crab in the scallop fishery.

(l) A CFEC permit holder must check in with the department before fishing, and check out before departing the management area. Check in and check out contacts will be specified by the department at the time of registration.

(m) Catch reports must be submitted to the applicable area office as specified by the department at the time of registration.

(n) A vessel operator and crew members must give all king crab that are caught to the onboard observer.

(o) Log sheets, issued by the department, must be completed after each tow and returned to the department either by mail or facsimile as specified by the department at the time of registration.

(p) Fish tickets must be completed on a weekly basis by the vessel operator and submitted to a local representative of the department within seven days after off-loading product. The reporting week begins at 12:01 a.m. Monday through 11:59 p.m. Sunday. Each fish ticket must document the number of tows and pounds of scallop meats harvested, by statistical area. (Eff. 6/27/93, Register 126; am 7/23/93, Register 127; am 7/23/94, Register 131; am 9/12/97, Register 143; am 12/26/97, Register 144; am 5/8/98, Register 146; am 7/31/2003, Register 167; am 8/8/2003, Register 167; am 8/23/2009, Register 191)

Authority: AS 16.05.251

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries



Date 3/20/2012

PROPOSAL 357

PROPOSAL 357 - 5 AAC 31.500. Description of Registration Area J; and 5 AAC 31.505. Description of Registration Area J District and Sections. Amend regulatory description of Registration Area J, districts, and sections as follows:

5 AAC 31.500. Description of Registration Area J. Registration Area J consists of the Pacific Ocean waters that are south of the latitude of Cape Douglas (58° 51.10' N. lat.), and west of **149° W. long.** [THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE FAIRFIELD (148° 50.25' W. LONG.)], and the Bering Sea and Pacific Ocean waters that are east of the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as that Maritime Boundary Agreement Line is depicted on *NOAA Chart #513* (6th Edition, February 23, 1991) and *NOAA Chart #514* (6th Edition, February 16, 1991). These charts are adopted by reference.

5 AAC 31.505. Description of Registration Area J District and Sections. (a) Kodiak District: waters of Registration Area J that are east of a line **extending south from the Alaska Peninsula (near Kilokak Rocks) along 156° 20.22' W. long.** [RUNNING SOUTH FROM KILOKAK ROCKS].

(1) Inner Marmot Bay Section: all waters of Marmot Bay and adjacent bays **enclosed by a line between Inner Point and Afognak Point along 152° 47.75' W. long., and by a line from Cape Izhut at 58° 06.03' N. lat., 152° 20.40' W. long. to Miller Point at 57° 50.25' N. lat., 152° 21.12' W. long.** [EAST OF A LINE FROM THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF INNER POINT TO THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF AFOGNAK POINT AND WEST OF A LINE FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE IZHUT TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF MILLER POINT];

(2) Ugak Bay Section: all waters **enclosed by a line from Narrow Cape at 57° 25.95' N. lat., 152° 19.13' W. long., to the northernmost point of Ugak Island at 57° 23.63' N. lat., 152° 17.47' W. long., by a line from the westernmost point of Ugak Island at 57° 21.88' N. lat., 152° 18.76' W. long., to a location offshore at 57° 10.09' N. lat., 152° 18.76' N. long., to a location offshore at 57° 02.84' N. lat., 152° 37.69' W. long., and by a line extending south from Kodiak Island along 152° 37.69' W. long.** [WEST OF A LINE FROM NARROW CAPE TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF UGAK ISLAND, TO 57° 10' N. LAT., 152° 19' W. LONG., TO 57° 03' N. LAT., 152° 37.92' W. LONG., AND EAST OF 152° 37.92' W. LONG., INCLUDING ALL OF UGAK BAY];

(3) Kiliuda Bay Section: **all waters enclosed by a line across Sitkalidak Strait along 153° 16.00' W. long., by a line extending south from Kodiak Island along 152° 37.69' W. long., and by a line extending east from Sitkalidak Island along 57° 02.84' N. lat.** [ALL

WATERS OF SITKALIDAK STRAIT WEST OF 152° 37.92' W. LONG., AND NORTH OF 57° 03' N. LAT., INCLUDING THE WATERS OF SITKALIDAK STRAIT EAST OF A LINE FROM BUSH POINT TO A POINT ON SITKALIDAK ISLAND AT 57° 12.92' N. LAT., 153° 13.08' W. LONG.];

(4) Two Headed Island Section: all waters enclosed by a line across Sitkalidak Strait along 153° 16.00' W. long., by a line extending east from Sitkalidak Island along 57° 02.84' N. lat., by a line from a location offshore at 57° 02.84' N. lat., 152° 37.69' W. long. to Sitkinak Island at 56° 33.88' N. lat., 153° 52.66' W. long., and by a line from Whirlpool Point Light at 56° 36.99' N. lat., 154° 05.60' W. long. to Aliulik Peninsula at 56° 46.01' N. lat., 153° 54.21' W. long. [WEST OF A LINE FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF BUSH POINT TO A POINT ON SITKALIDAK ISLAND AT 57° 12.92' N. LAT., 153 13.08' W. LONG., AND SOUTH OF A LINE FROM 57° 03' N. LAT., 153° 11' W. LONG., TO 57° 03' N. LAT., 152 37.08' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE SITKINAK AND EAST OF A LINE FROM A POINT ON THE ALIULIK PENINSULA AT 56° 4.17' N. LAT., 153° 54' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF WHIRLPOOL POINT];

(5) Alitak Bay Section: all waters of Alitak Bay and adjacent bays enclosed by a line from Aliulik Peninsula at 56° 46.01' N. lat., 153° 54.21' W. long. to Whirlpool Point Light at 56° 36.99' N. lat., 154° 05.60' W. long., by a line from Dolina Point at 56° 36.86' N. lat., 154° 13.40' W. long.) to Cape Alitak Light at 56° 50.59' N. lat., 154° 18.42' W. long., excluding the waters of the Olga Bay Section [ALL WATERS WEST OF A LINE FROM A POINT OF THE ALIULIK PENINSULA AT 56° 46.17' N. LAT., 153° 54' W. LONG, TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF WHIRLPOOL POINT AND EAST OF A LINE FROM THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF DOLINA POINT TO CAPE ALITAK LIGHT AND SOUTH OF OLGA NARROWS AT 57° 03' N. LAT.];

(6) Olga Bay Section: all waters of Olga Bay enclosed by a line across Olga Narrows along 57° 03.00' N. lat. [NORTH OF OLGA NARROWS AT 57° 03' N. LAT., AND INCLUDING ALL OF OLGA BAY];

(7) Uyak Bay Section: all waters of Uyak Bay and adjacent bays enclosed by a line from Cape Uyak at 57° 38.33' N. lat., 154° 20.83' W. long. to Cape Kuliuk at 57° 48.25' N. lat., 153° 55.98' W. long. [EAST OF A LINE FROM CAPE UYAK TO CAPE KULIUK, INCLUDING ALL OF UYAK BAY];

(8) Uganik Bay Section: all waters of Uganik Bay enclosed by a line from Miners Point at 57° 54.00' N. lat., 153° 43.58' W. long. to Cape Uganik at 57° 58.00' N. lat., 153° 30.28' W. long., and by a line across Uganik Passage along 153° 12.33' W. long. [EAST OF A LINE FROM THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF MINERS POINT TO THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF CAPE UGANIK AND WEST OF 153° 12.33' W. LONG. IN UGANIK PASSAGE];

(9) West Afognak Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Uganik at 57° 58.00' N. lat., 153° 30.28' W. long., to Raspberry Cape at 58° 03.58' N. lat., 153° 25.25' W. long., to Black Cape at 58° 24.50' N. lat., 152° 53.30' W. long., to Eagle Cape at 58° 32.57' N. lat., 152° 40.07' W. long., by a line across Cape Current Narrows along 152° 30.00' W. long., by a line between Inner Point and Afognak Point along 152° 47.75' W. long., and by a line across Uganik Passage along 153° 12.33' W. long. [EAST OF A LINE FROM THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF CAPE UGANIK THROUGH THE WESTERNMOST TIPS OF RASPBERRY, BLACK AND EAGLE CAPES, SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF EAGLE CAPE AND WEST OF THE LONGITUDE OF THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF CAPE CURRENT NARROWS AND WEST OF A LINE FROM

THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF INNER POINT TO THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF AFOGNAK POINT AND EAST OF A 153 12.33' W. LONG. IN UGANIK PASSAGE];

(10) North Afognak Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Shuyak Island at 58° 37.77' N. lat., 152° 19.65' W. long., to a location offshore at 58° 26.00' N. lat., 151° 59.20' W. long., to Tonki Cape at 58° 21.13' N. lat., 151° 59.20' W. long., and by a line across Cape Current Narrows along 152° 30.00' W. long. [ALL WATERS SHOREWARD OF A LINE FROM TONKI CAPE TO 58° 26' N. LAT., 151° 59' W. LONG., TO POINT BANKS AND EAST OF CAPE CURRENT NARROWS INCLUDING THE WATERS OF TONKI BAY];

(11) Mainland Section: all state waters of Alaska adjacent to the Alaska Peninsula that are south of 58° 51.10' N. lat. (the latitude of Cape Douglas), and east of a line extending south from the Alaska Peninsula (near Kilokak Rocks) along 156° 20.22' W. long. [ALL WATERS SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF CAPE DOUGLAS (58° 52' N. LAT.), WEST OF A LINE FROM 58° 52' N. LAT., 153° W. LONG., TO 57° N. LAT., 156° 19' W. LONG., AND NORTHEAST OF THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE KILOKAK (156° 19' W. LONG.)];

(12) Marmot Island Section: all waters of the Kodiak District enclosed by a line extending east from Tonki Cape along 58° 21.13' N. lat., by a line from Cape Izhut at 58° 06.03' N. lat., 152° 20.40' N. long. to Miller Point at 57° 50.25' N. lat., 152° 21.12' W. long., and by a line extending east from Kodiak Island along 57° 47.90' N. lat. [ALL WATERS SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF TONKI CAPE (58° 21' N. LAT.), EXCLUDING THE WATERS OF TONKI BAY, AND ALL WATERS NORTH OF THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF LONG ISLAND AT 57° 47.50' N. LAT., AND EAST OF A LINE FROM CAPE IZHUT TO MILLER POINT];

(13) Chiniak Bay Section: all waters of Chiniak Bay enclosed by a line extending east from Kodiak Island along 57° 47.90' N. lat., and by a line from Cape Chiniak at 57° 37.20' N. lat., 152° 09.37' W. long., to 57° 47.90' N. lat., 152° 3.73' W. long. [SOUTH OF 57 47.50' N. LAT., AND WEST OF A LINE FROM CAPE CHINIAK TO 57° 47.50' N. LAT., 152° 04.50' W. LONG.];

(14) Repealed 7/25/82;

(15) Repealed 7/25/82;

(16) Alitak Flats Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Alitak Light at 56° 50.59' N. lat., 154° 18.42' W. long. to Dolina Point at 56° 36.86' N. lat., 154° 13.40' W. long., by a line extending west from Dolina Point along 56 36.86' N. lat., by 154° 47.40' W. long. (the longitude of Cape Ikolik), and by a line extending west from Low Cape along 57° 00.00' N. lat. [WEST OF A LINE FROM THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF DOLINA POINT TO CAPE ALITAK LIGHT, NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF DOLINA POINT (56° 37' N. LAT.), EAST OF THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE IKOLIK (154° 47' W. LONG.) AND SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF LOW CAPE (56° 59.50' N. LAT.)];

(17) General Section: all remaining waters of the district.

(b) Chignik District: all waters of Registration Area J on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula west of a line extending south from the Alaska Peninsula (near Kilokak Rocks) along 156° 20.22' W. long., east of a line from Kupreanof Point at 55° 33.98' N. lat., 159 35.88' W. long. to Castle Rock at 55° 16.80' N. lat., 159° 29.11' W. long. and extending 135° southeast from Castle Rock [ALL WATERS WEST OF A LINE EXTENDING SOUTH FROM KILOKAK ROCKS AND EAST OF A LINE FROM KUPREANOF POINT TO THE EASTERNMOST POINT OF CASTLE ROCK, AND EAST OF A LINE EXTENDING 135° SOUTHEAST FROM THE EASTERNMOST POINT OF CASTLE ROCK].

(1) Kujulik Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Kumlik at 56° 38.45' N. lat., 157° 27.00' W. long., to the westernmost point of Sutwik Island at 56° 32.40' N. lat., 157° 19.90' W. long., by a line from Foggy Cape at 56° 32.21' N. lat., 156° 58.40' W. long., to the southernmost point of Nakchamik Island at 56° 18.57' N. lat., 157° 49.57' W. long., and by a line from the northernmost point of Nakchamik Island at 56° 22.15' N. lat., 157° 49.85' W. long. to Cape Kumliun at 56° 28.58' N. lat., 157° 51.55' W. long. [ALL WATERS WEST OF A LINE FROM CAPE KUMLIK TO THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF SUTWIK ISLAND, NORTH OF A LINE FROM FOGGY CAPE TO THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF NAKCHAMIK ISLAND, AND EAST OF A LINE FROM THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF NAKCHAMIK ISLAND TO CAPE KUMLIUN];

(2) Chignik Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Kumliun at 56° 28.58' N. lat., 157° 51.55' W. long to the northernmost point of Nakchamik Island at 56° 22.15' N. lat., 157° 49.85' W. long., and by a line from the southernmost point of Nakchamik Island at 56° 18.57' N. lat., 157° 49.57' W. long. to Castle Cape at 56° 14.44' N. lat., 158° 06.94' W. long. [ALL WATERS WEST OF A LINE FROM CAPE KUMLIUN TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF NAKCHAMIK ISLAND, AND NORTH OF A LINE FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF NAKCHAMIK ISLAND TO CASTLE CAPE];

(3) Kuiu Bay Section: all waters of Kuiu Bay enclosed by a line from Cape Ikta at 55° 58.78' N. lat., 158° 30.55' W. long. to the southern entrance of Herring Lagoon at 55° 57.50' N. lat., 158° 39.20' W. long. [NORTH OF A LINE FROM CAPE IKTA TO THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE OF HERRING LAGOON AT 55° 57.50' N. LAT., 158° 38.75' W. LONG.];

(4) Mitrofan Island Section: all waters enclosed by a line extending south from Seal Cape along 158° 26.00' W. long., by 55° 33.98' N. lat. (the latitude of Kupreanof Point), by a line from Three Star Point at 55° 53.35' N. lat., 159° 10.48' W. long. to the northernmost point of Chiachi Island at 55 52.66' N. lat., 159° 08.85' W. long., and by a line extending south from the southernmost point of Chiachi Island along 159° 07.00' W. long. [WEST OF THE LONGITUDE OF SEAL CAPE (158° 26' W. LONG.), AND NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF KUPREANOF POINT (55° 33.98' N. LAT.), EAST OF THE LONGITUDE OF THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF CHIACHI ISLAND (159° 07' W. LONG.) AND EAST OF A LINE FROM STAR POINT TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF CHIACHI ISLAND], excluding the waters of the Kuiu Bay Section;

(5) Ivanof Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Three Star Point at 55° 53.35' N. lat., 159° 10.48' W. long. to the northernmost point of Chiachi Island at 55° 52.66' N. lat., 159° 08.85' W. long., by a line extending south from the southernmost point of Chiachi Island along 159° 07.00' W. long., and by a line extending east from Kupreanof Point along 55° 33.98' N. lat. [WEST OF A LINE FROM STAR POINT TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF CHIACHI ISLAND, WEST OF THE LONGITUDE OF THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF CHIACHI ISLAND (159° 07' W. LONG.), AND NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF KUPREANOF POINT (55° 33.98' N. LAT.)];

(6) Chiginagak Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Providence at 56° 58.67' N. lat., 153° 156' 33.47' W. long. to Aiugnak Columns at 56° 53.08' N. lat., 156° 34.12' W. long., to the easternmost point of Ugaiushak Island at 56° 47.10' N. lat., 156° 50.45' W. long., to Cape Kuyuyukak at 56° 53.85' N. lat., 156° 49.72' W. long. [THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE PROVIDENCE TO AIUGNAK COLUMNS (56° 53.08' N. LAT., 156° 34.12' W. LONG.) TO THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF UGAIUSHAK ISLAND TO CAPE KUYUYUKAK (56° 54.37' N. LAT., 156° 48.75' W. LONG.)];

(7) Seal Cape Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Castle Cape at 56° 14.44' N. lat., 158° 06.94' W. long. to the northernmost point of Chankliut Island at 56° 09.39' N. lat., 158° 05.55' W. long. and by a line from the southernmost point of Chankliut Island at 56° 07.98' N. lat., 158° 06.87' W. long., to Seal Cape at 55° 59.57' N. lat., 158° 26.00' W. long. [WEST OF A LINE FROM CASTLE CAPE TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF CHANKLIUT ISLAND, AND FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF CHANKLIUT ISLAND TO SEAL CAPE];

(8) Nakalilok Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Kuyuyukak at 56° 53.85' N. lat., 156° 49.72' W. long., to the easternmost point of Ugaiushak Island at 56° 47.10' N. lat., 156° 50.45' N. long., to Foggy Cape at 56° 32.21' N. lat., 156° 58.40' W. long., to Cape Kunmik at 56° 46.63' N. lat., 157° 10' W. long. [(56° 54.37' N. LAT., 156° 48.75' W. LONG.), TO THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF UGAIUGHAK ISLAND TO THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF FOGGY CAPE TO CAPE KUNMIK (56° 46.63' N. LAT., 157° 10' W. LONG.)];

(9) Aniakchak Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Cape Kunmik at 56° 46.63' N. lat., 157° 10' W. long. to Foggy Cape at 56° 32.21' N. lat., 156° 58.40' W. long., and by a line from the westernmost point of Sutwik Island at 56° 32.40' N. lat., 157° 19.90' W. long., to Cape Kumlik at 56° 38.45' N. lat., 157° 27.00' W. long. [LINES FROM CAPE KUNMIK (56° 46.63' N. LAT., 157° 10' W. LONG.) TO THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF FOGGY CAPE AND FROM THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF SUTWIK ISLAND TO THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF CAPE KUMLIK].

(c) South Peninsula District: all waters of Registration Area J on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula that are west of a line from Kupreanof Point at 55° 33.98' N. lat., 159° 35.88' W. long. to Castle Rock at 55° 16.80' N. lat., 159° 29.11' W. long. and extending 135° southeast from Castle Rock, and that are east of a line extending south from Scotch Cap Light along 164° 44.72' W. long. [ALL WATERS WEST OF A LINE FROM KUPREANOF POINT TO THE EASTERNMOST POINT OF CASTLE ROCK, AND WEST OF A LINE EXTENDING 135° SOUTHEAST FROM THE EASTERNMOST POINT OF CASTLE ROCK AND PACIFIC OCEAN WATERS EAST OF THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE SARICHEF].

(1) Stepovak Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Kupreanof Point at 55° 33.98' N. lat., 159° 35.88' W. long., to Castle Rock at 55° 16.80' N. lat., 159° 29.11' W. long., to Cape Thompson at 55° 15.21' N. lat., 159° 31.23' W. long., by a line from Big Koniuji Island at 55° 13.13' N. lat., 159° 34.45' W. long. to Nagai Island at 55° 10.75' N. lat., 159° 48.75' W. long., by a line from Nagai Island at 55° 15.07' N. lat., 159° 56.50' W. long. to Cape Devine at 55° 22.65' N. lat., 160° 08.95' W. long., to Karpa Island at 55° 30.06' N. lat., 160° 03.85' W. long., to the Alaska Peninsula (near San Diego Bay Lagoon) at 55° 33.93' N. lat., 160° 26.80' W. long. [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM KUPREANOF POINT TO THE EASTERNMOST POINT OF CASTLE ROCK TO CAPE THOMPSON ON BIG KONIUJI ISLAND, THEN FROM A POINT ON BIG KONIUJI ISLAND AT 55° 13.25' N. LAT., 159° 34.50' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON NAGAI ISLAND AT 55° 10.83' N. LAT., 159° 48.67' W. LONG., AND FROM A POINT ON NAGAI ISLAND AT 55° 15.25' N. LAT., 159° 56.50' W. LONG., TO CAPE DEVINE ON KOROVIN ISLAND, TO THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF KARPA ISLAND, AND FROM THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF KARPA ISLAND TO THE ENTRANCE OF SAN DIEGO BAY LAGOON];

(2) Unga Straits Section: all waters enclosed by a line from the Alaska Peninsula (near San Diego Bay Lagoon) at 55° 33.93' N. lat., 160° 26.80' W. long. to Karpa Island at 55° 30.06' N. lat., 160° 03.85' W. long., to Cape Devine at 55° 22.65' N. lat., 160°

08.95' W. long., by a line from Korovin Island at 55° 23.75' N. lat., 160° 19.25' W. long, to Popof Island at 55° 21.42' N. lat., 160° 20.00' W. long., by a line from East Head at 55° 21.47' N. lat., 160° 29.55' W. long. to West Head at 55° 22.72' N. lat., 160° 31.17' W. long., and by a line from Unga Spit to the Alaska Peninsula along 160° 43.50' W. long. [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM THE ENTRANCE OF SAN DIEGO BAY LAGOON TO THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF KARPA ISLAND, THEN FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF KARPA ISLAND TO CAPE DEVINE ON KOROVIN ISLAND, THEN FROM A POINT ON KOROVIN ISLAND AT 55° 23.75' N. LAT., 160° 19.25' W. LONG, TO A POINT ON POPOF ISLAND AT 55° 21.42' N. LAT., 160° 20' W. LONG., THEN FROM EAST HEAD ON POPOF ISLAND TO WEST HEAD ON UNGA ISLAND, THEN FROM UNGA SPIT (160° 43.50' W. LONG.) NORTH TO THE MAINLAND];

(3) West Nagai Section: all waters **enclosed by a line from West Head at 55° 22.72' N. lat., 160° 31.17' W. long. to East Head at 55° 21.47' N. lat., 160° 29.55' W. long., by a line from Popof Island at 55° 21.42' N. lat., 160° 20.00' W. long. to Korovin Island at 55° 23.75' N. lat., 160° 19.25' W. long., by a line from Cape Devine at 55° 22.65' N. lat., 160° 08.95' W. long. to Nagai Island at 55° 15.07' N. lat., 159° 56.50' W. long., by a line extending south from Mountain Point along 160° 13.38' W. long., by 54° 41.35' N. lat., and by a line extending south from Acheredin Point along 160° 49.25' W. long.** [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM MOUNTAIN POINT ON NAGAI ISLAND SOUTH TO A POINT AT 54° 43.33' N. LAT., 160° 13.25' W. LONG., THEN WEST TO A POINT AT 54° 43.42' N. LAT., 160° 49.25' W. LONG., THEN NORTH TO ACHEREDIN POINT ON UNGA ISLAND, THEN FROM WEST HEAD ON UNGA ISLAND TO EAST HEAD ON POPOF ISLAND THEN FROM A POINT ON POPOF ISLAND AT 55° 21.75' N. LAT., 160° 20' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON KOROVIN ISLAND AT 55° 23.75' N. LAT., 160° 19.25' W. LONG., AND FROM CAPE DEVINE ON KOROVIN ISLAND TO A POINT ON NAGAI ISLAND AT 55° 15.25' N. LAT., 159° 56.50' W. LONG.];

(4) Beaver Bay Section: all waters **enclosed by a line from Unga Spit to the Alaska Peninsula along 160° 43.50' W. long., and by a line from Pinnacle Point at 55° 16.44' N. lat., 160° 51.60' W. long. to Seal Cape at 55° 21.59' N. lat., 161° 19.71' W. long.** [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM PINNACLE POINT ON UNGA ISLAND TO SEAL CAPE AT 55° 21.75' N. LAT., 161° 19.50' W. LONG., AND FROM UNGA SPIT (160° 43.50' W. LONG.), NORTH TO THE MAINLAND];

(5) Kenoys Island Section: all waters **enclosed by a line extending south from Acheredin Point along 160° 49.25' W. long., by 54° 41.35' N. lat., by a line from Goose Island at 54° 41.35' N. lat., 162° 13.24' W. long. to the easternmost point of Poperechnoi Island at 55° 04.00' N. lat., 161° 32.65' W. long., to the southernmost point on Wosnesenski Island at 55° 09.55' N. lat., 161° 20.36' W. long., and by a line from the northeasternmost point of Wosnesenski Island at 55° 13.14' N. lat., 161° 19.71' W. long. to Seal Cape at 55° 21.59' N. lat., 161° 19.71' W. long., to Pinnacle Point at 55° 16.44' N. lat., 160° 51.60' W. long.** [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM SEAL CAPE AT 55° 21.75' N. LAT., 161° 19.50' W. LONG., TO PINNACLE POINT ON UNGA ISLAND, THEN FROM ACHEREDIN POINT ON UNGA ISLAND TO A POINT AT 54° 43.42' N. LAT., 160° 49.25' W. LONG., THEN WEST TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT ON GOOSE ISLAND, THEN TO THE EASTERNMOST POINT ON POPERECHNOI ISLAND, THEN TO THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT ON WOSNESENSKI ISLAND, AND THEN FROM THE NORTHEASTERNMOST POINT ON WOSNESENSKI ISLAND TO SEAL CAPE AT 55° 21.75' N. LAT., 161° 19.50' W. LONG.];

(6) Pavlof Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Seal Cape at 55° 21.59' N. lat., 161° 19.71' W. long. to the northeasternmost point of Wosnesenski Island at 55° 13.14' N. lat., 161° 19.71' W. long., and from the southernmost point of Wosnesenski Island at 55° 09.55' N. lat., 161° 20.36' W. long. to the easternmost point of Poperechnoi Island at 55° 04.00' N. lat., 161° 32.65' W. long., to a location offshore at 54° 55.28' N. lat., 161° 48.33' W. long., to a line from the Alaska Peninsula at 55° 05.90' N. lat., 161° 59.00' W. long. [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM SEAL CAPE AT 55° 21.75' N. LAT., 161° 19.50' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF WOSNESENSKI ISLAND AND FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF WOSNESENSKI ISLAND TO THE EASTERNMOST POINT OF POPERECHNOI ISLAND TO BELKOFSKI POINT];

(7) Belkofski Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from the Alaska Peninsula at 55° 05.90' N. lat., 161° 59.00' W. long., to a location offshore at 54° 55.28' N. lat., 161° 48.33' W. long., to Goose Island at 55° 41.35' N. lat., 162° 13.24' W. long., to Fawn Point at 54° 49.66' N. lat., 162° 19.05' W. long., and by a line from West Cape at 54 55.66' N. lat., 162 26.19' W. long. to Thin Point at 54° 57.32' N. lat., 162° 33.50' W. long. [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM BELKOFSKI POINT TO THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF POPERECHNOI ISLAND TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT ON GOOSE ISLAND TO FAWN POINT ON DEER ISLAND TO THIN POINT ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA];

(8) Morzhovoi Bay Section: all waters enclosed by a line from Thin Point at 54° 57.32' N. lat., 162° 33.50' W. long. to Cape Pankof at 54° 39.60' N. lat., 160° 03.70' W. long., and by a line across Isanotski Strait along 54° 51.30' N. lat. [BOUNDED BY A LINE FROM THIN POINT ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA TO CAPE PANKOF OF UNIMAK ISLAND AND FROM THE FALSE PASS CANNERY DOCK TO NICHOLS POINT].

(d) North Peninsula District: all Bering Sea waters east of the longitude of Cape Sarichef.

(e) Aleutian District: all waters west of 164° 44.72' W. long. (the longitude of Scotch Cap Light), excluding the waters of the North Peninsula District [THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE SARICHEF].

March 19, 2012

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Fax: 907-465-6094

Attn: Shannon

Re: Proposal #347 and #348

Dear Alaska Board of Fisheries Members,

I am the author of several proposals before the board, and I am writing to withdraw proposals #347 and #348 from consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Clark". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

Mike Clark
Phone: 486-8557

WHITTIER FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
March 3, 2012

RC 20

MINUTES

Members present: David Pinguoch, Gordon Scott, Jon Van Hyning, Ric Vrsalovic, Steve Aberle, Milton Stevens

Members absent: Mike Durtschi, David Goldstein (excused), Brad Von Wichman

Meeting was called to order at 14:16 hr. The chairman read the minutes of the last meeting November 5, 2011. Minutes approved.

Steve Aberle talked about the meeting of ADF&G on December 3, 2011 in Valdez.

The meeting continued with discussions of shrimp proposals for the next meeting of ADF&G.

The chairman brought to the table proposals 358, 359, 360, 361 seconded by Gordon Scott.

At this time Gordon Scott (present by phone) introduced several comments:

Prop 358: (concern about over harvest)

"Commercial season is in violation of sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy".

That comment is not a shrimp policy; also "losing money", "there will be no shrimp left" or "destroying family events" etc. All those remarks are false: The management plans are designed to conservatively preserve the shrimp stock.

Prop 360: that fishery will crash, commercial shrimping is unsustainable. There is no evidence presented.

The general comment about proposals 358, 359, 360, 361 is that the last time there was a management plan for PWS was 2000. The allocation was 90-95% commercial catches. During 1990-2010 Sport, Personal use, Subsistence, the catch was 100% only because there was no commercial fishery. Since 2000 till 2010 there was no commercial fishery because there was no management plan.

Jon Van Hyning explained there are a lot of studies regarding the shrimp in PWS.

Dave Pinguoch said that these proposals regarding shrimp in PWS lack a solid support of their explanation.

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Call for vote for proposals 358, 359, 360, 361: proposals opposed unanimous.

Prop. 362: introduced by Gordon Scott seconded by Steve Aberle.

This proposal regards the allowable time when pots can be pulled during the day. (The WAC submitted this proposal to remove the limit of hours of fishing for commercial shrimp at our meeting of 3/19/11.) The 3rd open area (because of distance from Whittier) will be much harder to efficiently comply with the hour restriction to set and retrieve pots.

Dave Pinquoch thinks maybe we should withdraw our proposal written in our last meeting. Steve Aberle agreed.

G. Scott explained how it will be difficult to travel (Whittier fishermen connecting the Whittier tunnel schedule, fuel dock hours), the distance from Whittier to the 3rd open area. If there are few boats participating, maybe the F&G could relax the hours of operation.

Call to vote on Prop 362 : to withdraw our prop 362 passed unanimous. And to request that ADFG extend fishing hours liberally when the fleet diminishes.

Prop 363: Steve Aberle introduced, seconded by R. Vrsalovic

This proposal is to open to commercial the restricted area on 2nd area. This area is distant from any ports.

G. Scott questioned the area represented for the amount of shrimp harvested by the sport group.

Call for vote: 5 in favor 1 opposed (Pinquoch)

Prop 364: introduced by Jon Van Hying, seconded by S. Aberle

This proposal is about the limit of pots commercial shrimpers can put on 1 buoy line.

G. Scott thinks to have only 4 pots maximum per buoy line is too restricted. Over 4 pots need 2 buoy lines. That produces more problems for the fisherman and more line floating around. With only 4 pots per buoy there is a chance the set will float away. (WAC introduced this proposal in our meeting March 19, 2011)

G. Scott questioned why the sport fishermen are allowed 5 or 8 pots per buoy line?

Call for vote: Proposal 364 passed unanimous

Jon Van Hying brought to our members an explanation for why he thinks the harvest of shrimp in PWS doesn't follow a normal cycle as other fisheries.. He would like for the members to approve or disapprove the idea so he can present it to the ADF&G board.

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Most of the members present agreed this would make a good presentation with data to back-up his ideas.

Prop 365: introduced by D Pinguoch, seconded by S.Aberle

This is to stop any illegal recording of commercial harvesting with 40 pots and then recording this as a sport catch.

Call for vote: passed unanimous.

Prop 366,, 367, 375: introduced by D Pinguoch, seconded by S.Gordon

These are housekeeping issues.

Call for vote: passed unanimous.

Prop 368: introduced by G. Scott, seconded by S.Aberle

This proposal will allow commercial fishing to retain octopus as by-catch.

Call for vote: passed unanimous.

Prop 374: introduced by G. Scott, seconded by S. Aberle.

Call for vote - passed unanimous if the word "Sport" is removed from the Prop 374.

Adjourn at 17:00 hours.

RC 21

Chronology for the Management of Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab

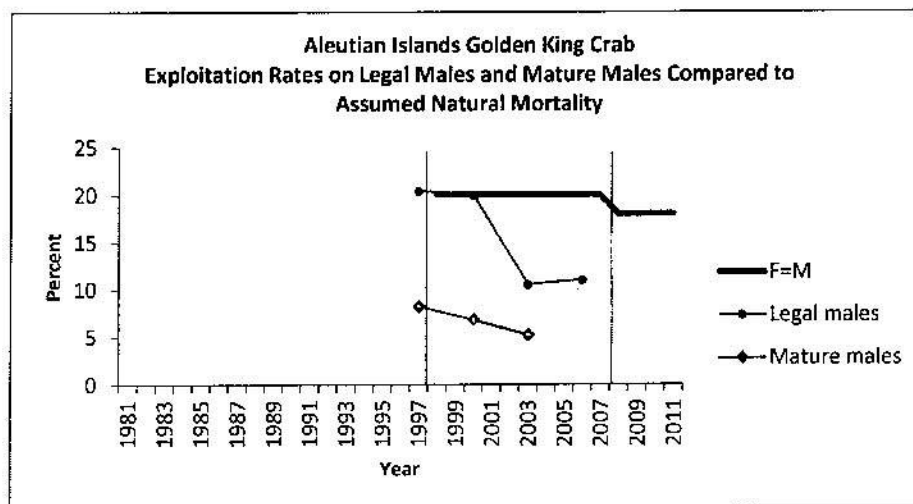
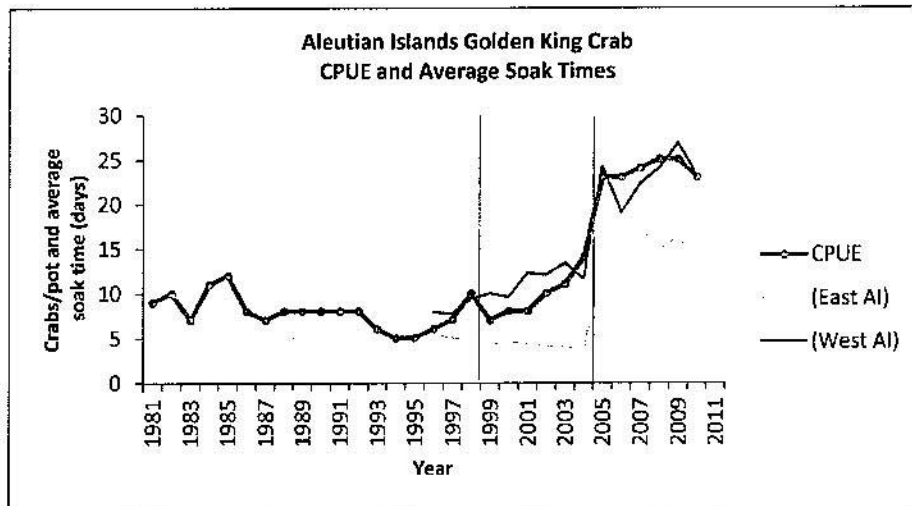
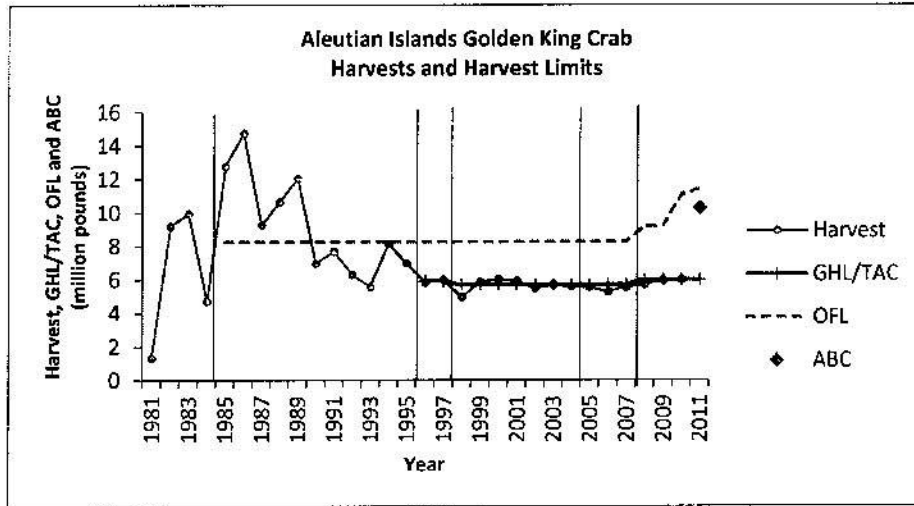
An Outline presented to the
Alaska Board of Fisheries

March 2012

Alaska Resource Consultancy

on behalf of the
Aleutian Golden King Crab Harvesters Association

- 1985: Legal size of golden king crab (GKC) reduced from 6.5" to 6.0" carapace width (CW). One generation (7-8) years after "regime shift" in Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska. First year for calculation of overfishing level (OFL) in Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crab FMP, 1998.
- 1996: First year of full management under guideline harvest levels (GHLs); boundary between "east" and "west" Aleutian Islands shifted from 171 degrees W to 174 degrees W. GHLs calculated for new areas from prior five-year "average harvests."
- 1998: GHL reduced by 200,000 pounds; various reasons given, including maintenance of average catch to previous levels, misreporting of prior five-year average harvest, and exploitation rates estimated at "maximum rate." Overfishing defined as a fishery exploitation rate (F) that exceeds the estimate for natural mortality rate (M);
 $F_{(msy/off)} = M = 0.2$
- 1999: Approximate date of fleet shift to larger-mesh gear.
- 2005: First year of crab rationalization.
- 2008: GHL increased by 5%. First year under Amendment 24 (Revise Overfishing Definitions) of BSAI Crab FMP and new OFL determinations. OFL, representative of the "productive potential" of the stock, set equal to the average catch (9.178 million pounds) from 1985 through 1995; catches from 1996 onward, under constraining GHLs, were expressly excluded.
- 2011: Acceptable biological catch (ABC), set at 0.9 times OFL, equals 10.26 million pounds; this also equals the annual catch limit (ACL).



Aleutian Islands golden king crab commercial fishery and survey data, and management parameters, 1981-2011.

Year (season beginning)	Vessels (number fishing)	GHL/TAC (million pounds)	Harvest (million pounds)	CPUE (legal crab per pot lift)	Pot lifts (number)	Average weight (pounds)	Soak time (days)		Exploitation rate (%)		OFL (million pounds)	ABC (million pounds)
							(East)	(West)	Legal males	Mature males		
1981			1.320	9	27,533	5.4					8.26	
1982			9.191	10	179,472	5.3					8.26	
1983			9.939	7	256,393	5.6					8.26	
1984			4.701	11	88,821	4.8					8.26	
1985			12.759	12	230,502	4.5					8.26	
1986			14.739	8	433,020	4.4					8.26	
1987			9.257	7	306,730	4.3					8.26	
1988			10.627	8	321,927	4.3					8.26	
1989			12.022	8	357,803	4.1					8.26	
1990	24		6.950	8	214,552	4.1					8.26	
1991	20		7.676	8	234,226	4.2					8.26	
1992	22		6.291	8	203,221	4.1					8.26	
1993	21		5.551	6	234,654	4.0					8.26	
1994	35		8.128	5	386,543	4.2					8.26	
1995	28		6.960	5	293,021	4.4					8.26	
1996	18	5.900	5.816	6	212,727	4.4	5.4	7.9			8.26	
1997	15	5.900	5.946	7	193,214	4.4	5.1	7.7	20.4	8.2	8.26	
1998	16	5.700	4.939	10	119,298	4.3	4.3	9.4			8.26	20
1999	17	5.700	5.839	7	186,169	4.2	4.2	10.0			8.26	20
2000	17	5.700	6.019	8	172,790	4.3	4.6	9.6	20.0	6.8	8.26	20
2001	21	5.700	5.919	8	168,151	4.2	4.4	12.3			8.26	20
2002	22	5.700	5.462	10	131,021	4.2	4.1	12.1			8.26	20
2003	21	5.700	5.666	11	125,119	4.3	4.0	13.4	10.5	5.2	8.26	20
2004	22	5.700	5.575	14	91,694	4.2	3.7	11.6			8.26	20
2005	8	5.700	5.520	23	49,401	4.4	14.1	24.2			8.26	20
2006	7	5.700	5.262	23	46,533	4.5	11.6	19.0	11.0		8.26	20
2007	5	5.700	5.508	24	45,783	4.5	17.2	22.3			8.26	20
2008	5	5.985	5.680	25	44,206	4.5	14.9	24.0			9.18	18
2009	5	5.985	5.912	25	46,188	4.5	16.2	26.8			9.18	18
2010	5	5.985	5.969	23	50,324	4.6	13.9	23.2			11.06	18
2011		5.985									11.40	10.26

Data sources: ADF&G Comments to BOF, March 2012; ADF&G Fishery Mgmt Rpt 11-05, March 2011; ADF&G SAFE Chapter AIGKC, May 2011;

ADF&G SAFE Chapter AIGKC, August 2008; ADF&G AIGKC Triennial Survey Rpt, Revised October 2005; Amendment 24 to BSAI Crab FMP, November 2007.

RC22

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
MARCH 2012

RICHARD POWELL
CATCHER/PROCESSOR PATRICIA LEE
1720 Rezanof Drive – Kodiak, Alaska 99615
907-486-4250 – rpowell@ptialaska.net

Chairman Johnstone and members of the Board:

My name is Richard Powell from Kodiak, Alaska and I am speaking in support of proposal #382, to increase the golden king crab total allowable catch.

My fishing career began 52 years ago fishing with my father off the Oregon Coast. I moved to Kodiak in 1964, a month after the earthquake, and began fishing in the Gulf of Alaska. I decided to expand my operation to the Aleutian Islands for red and golden crab and started my operation out there in 1980, and I've never left. I own the catcher/processor Patricia Lee and because we concentrated our crab fishing effort in this fishery, we are the largest quota holder in the western Aleutians.

I've watched this fishery go from a CPUE of 5 crab per pot in 1996 when the first guideline harvest of 5.9 million pounds was set, to over 20 on average in recent years. This fishery has long been considered extremely healthy and stable, and has never been a stock of concern since the directed fishery began in 1981.

Our vessel's CPUE in recent years has been in excess of 30 crab per pot. This is all from fishing virtually in the same spots year after year. We have been able to soak our pots longer since the IFQ program went into place, but were already seeing higher catch rates in the three years leading up to rationalization. Since the 2005/06 season when we began fishing under the IFQ program, our season has continued to get shorter each year with improved catch rates.

I have been waiting for more than five years for a stock assessment model to be approved and a harvest strategy put into place. Meanwhile, I've become increasingly frustrated that a lot of available harvest has been lost.

In 2008, the Board of Fisheries approved an increase of 5% for the total allowable catch in this fishery. While that is greatly appreciated, it has now been five years and my hope is that you will consider another, more significant increase. It continues to be my recommendation that a harvest strategy be developed by the department that can be partially based on fishery performance.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today.

RC23

**Alaska Board of Fisheries
March 2012**

**Supplemental Information
Provided by**

LINDA KOZAK

**Regarding
Proposal #382**

**Increase the Total Allowable Catch
for Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab**

Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab Fast Facts

- The directed golden king crab fishery in the Aleutians began in 1981
- The fishery has never failed to open and is considered one of the healthiest in the Bering Sea/Aleutians Islands area

- In 1986/87 the unrestricted harvest was over 14.7 million pounds
- During the unrestricted harvest years the average annual catch from 1982 – 1996 was 8.9 million pounds
- In 1996 the first Guideline Harvest Limit was set at 5.9 million pounds
- In 1998, in the open access fishery, the Guideline Harvest Limit was reduced to 5.7 million pounds in order to ensure that the target of 5.9 million pounds would not be exceeded
- When the fishery became rationalized in 2005, the 200,000 pounds were not reinstated
- The Board of Fisheries increased the Total Allowable Catch to 5.985 million pounds in 2008
- Since 1996 when the first Guideline Harvest Limit was set, it has remained virtually unchanged between 5.7 and 5.985 million pounds – for 16 years

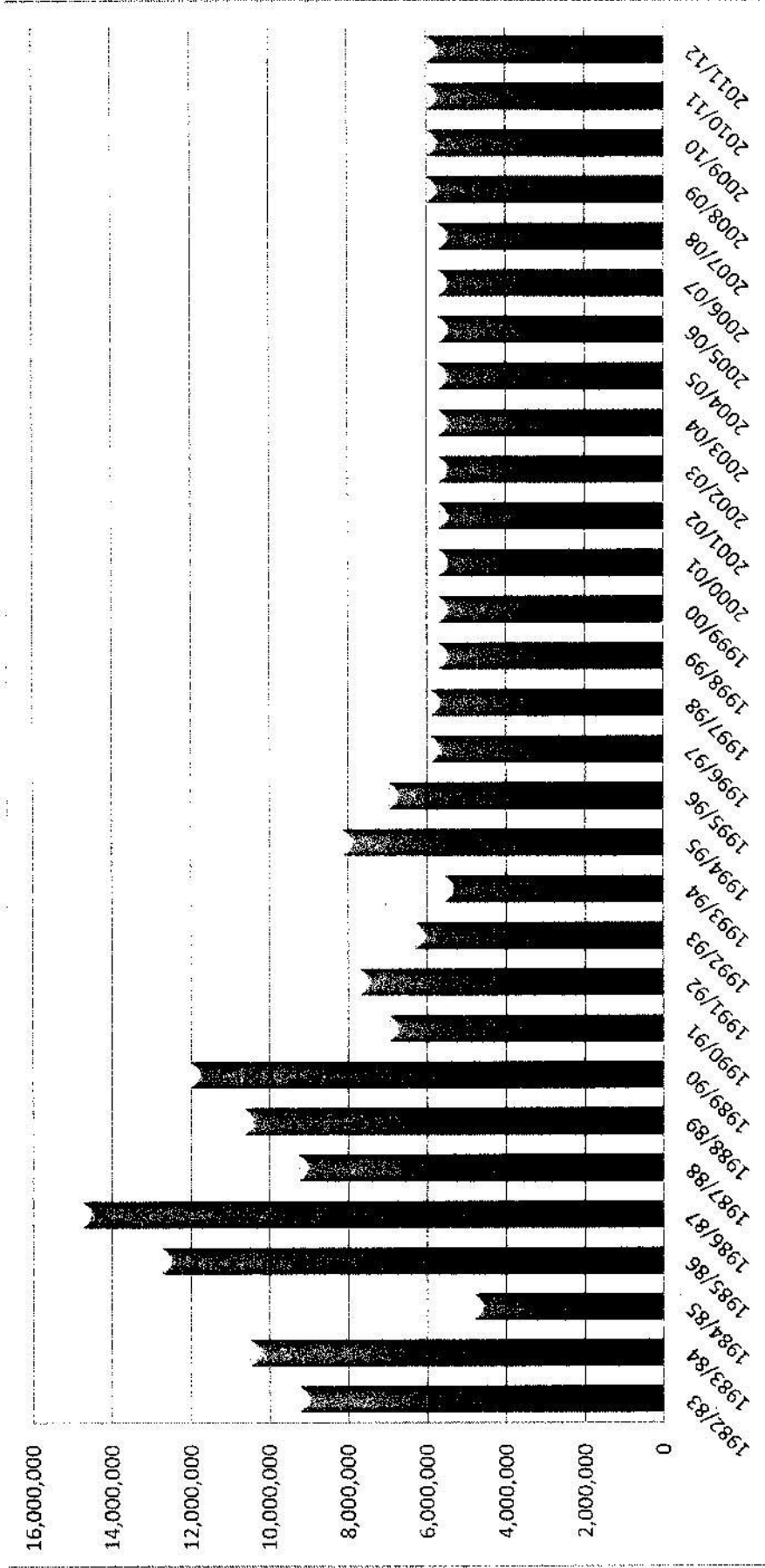
- The lowest average catch per unit of effort was 4.8 in the 1994/95 season
- Vessels report catch rates in excess of 45 per pot, with averages around 30
- Catch rates are at the highest ever and there is significant evidence to the fleet of pre-recruits, females and very small crab

- The fewest number of vessels in the unrestricted fishery were 20
- The highest number of vessels in any year in the unrestricted fishery were 204 (1983/84)
- Five vessels currently harvest all of the crab in the entire area

- The open area is over 800 miles long – about the same distance as it is from Seattle to San Francisco
- It takes a boat four to five days to travel the entire distance without stopping
- Over 80% of the available fishing grounds are left untouched each year

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS GOLDEN KING CRAB HARVEST & GHL/TAC HISTORY*

1982/83 – 2011/12



1996: Guideline Harvest set at 5.9 million pounds
 1998: Guideline Harvest set at 5.7 million pounds
 2008: Guideline Harvest set at 5.985 million pounds

Average Unrestricted Harvest 1982/83 – 1995/96: 8,965,296 pounds

NOTE: Harvest for the unrestricted fishery was dependent on level of effort, which varied depending on price and other factors

*Data taken from the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Crab SAFE – 4/11 (page 533)

Table 1. Harvest history for the Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (GHL/TAC, pounds and number of retained crabs, pot lifts, fishery catch per unit effort, and average weight of landed crab) by fishery season from the 1981/82 season through the 2010/11 season (includes the CDA and ACA fisheries for the 2005/06–2010/11 seasons; from Pengilly 2010, updated with 2009/10 and 2010/11 data from H. Fitch, ADF&G, 8 April 2011 email; data for 2010/11 should be considered preliminary).

Season	GHL/TAC Millions of Pounds	Harvest Pounds ^a	Harvest Number ^a	Pot lifts	CPUE ^b	Average Weight ^c
1981/82	-	1,319,666	242,407	28,263	8.4	5.4 ^d
1982/83	-	9,236,942	1,746,206	179,888	9.4	5.3 ^d
1983/84	-	10,495,045	1,964,772	267,519	7.2	5.3 ^d
1984/85	-	4,819,347	995,453	90,066	10.7	4.8 ^e
1985/86	-	12,734,212	2,811,195	236,281	11.9	4.5 ^f
1986/87	-	14,738,744	3,340,627	433,020	7.7	4.4 ^f
1987/88	-	9,257,005	2,174,576	306,730	7.1	4.2 ^f
1988/89	-	10,627,042	2,488,433	321,927	7.6	4.3 ^f
1989/90	-	12,022,052	2,902,913	357,803	8.0	4.1 ^f
1990/91	-	6,950,362	1,703,251	214,814	7.7	4.1 ^f
1991/92	-	7,702,141	1,847,398	234,857	7.7	4.2 ^f
1992/93	-	6,291,197	1,528,328	203,221	7.4	4.1 ^f
1993/94	-	5,551,143	1,397,530	234,654	5.8	4.0 ^f
1994/95	-	8,128,511	1,924,271	386,593	4.8	4.2 ^f
1995/96	-	6,960,406	1,582,333	293,021	5.2	4.4 ^f
1996/97	5.900	5,815,772	1,334,877	212,727	6.0	4.4 ^f
1997/98	5.900	5,945,683	1,350,160	193,214	6.8	4.4 ^f
1998/99	5.700	4,941,893	1,150,029	119,353	9.4	4.3 ^f
1999/00	5.700	5,838,788	1,385,890	186,169	7.2	4.2 ^f
2000/01	5.700	6,018,761	1,410,315	172,790	8.0	4.3 ^f
2001/02	5.700	5,918,706	1,416,768	168,151	8.3	4.2 ^f
2002/03	5.700	5,462,455	1,308,709	131,021	9.8	4.2 ^f
2003/04	5.700	5,665,828	1,319,707	125,119	10.3	4.3 ^f
2004/05	5.700	5,575,051	1,323,001	91,694	14.2	4.2 ^f
2005/06	5.700	5,520,318	1,263,339	54,685	22.9	4.4 ^f
2006/07	5.700	5,262,342	1,178,321	53,065	22.0	4.5 ^f
2007/08	5.700	5,508,100	1,233,848	52,609	23.5	4.5 ^f
2008/09	5.985	5,680,084	1,254,607	50,666	24.8	4.5 ^f
2009/10	5.985	5,912,287	1,308,218	52,787	24.8	4.5 ^f
2010/11	5.985	5,968,849	1,297,231	55,786	23.3	4.6 ^f

a. Includes deadloss.

b. Catch (number of crab) per pot lift.

c. Average weight (pounds) of landed crab, including deadloss.

d. Managed with 6.5" CW minimum size limit.

e. Managed with 6.5" CW minimum size limit west of 171° W longitude and 6.0" minimum size limit east of 171° W longitude.

f. Managed with 6.0" minimum size limit.

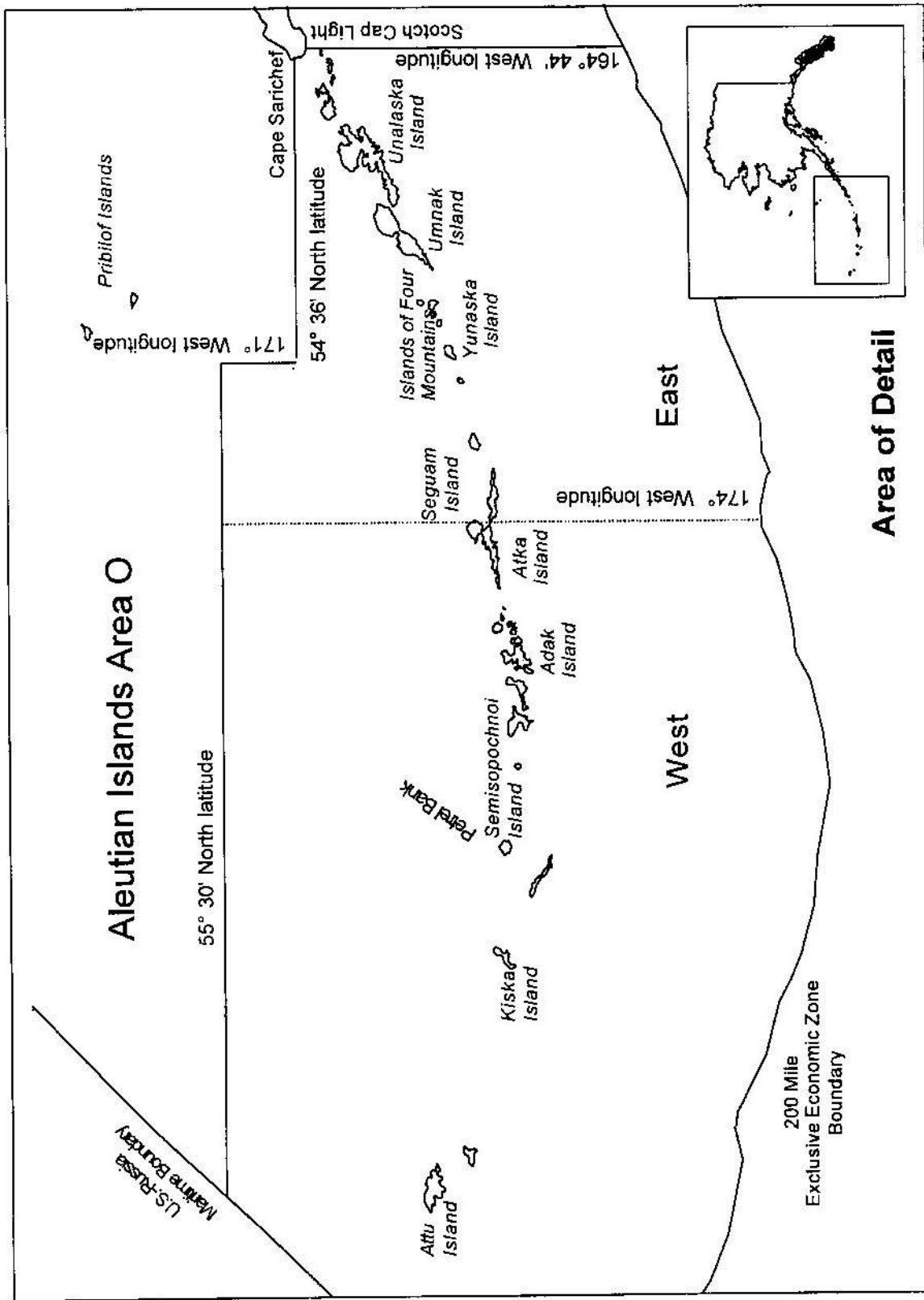


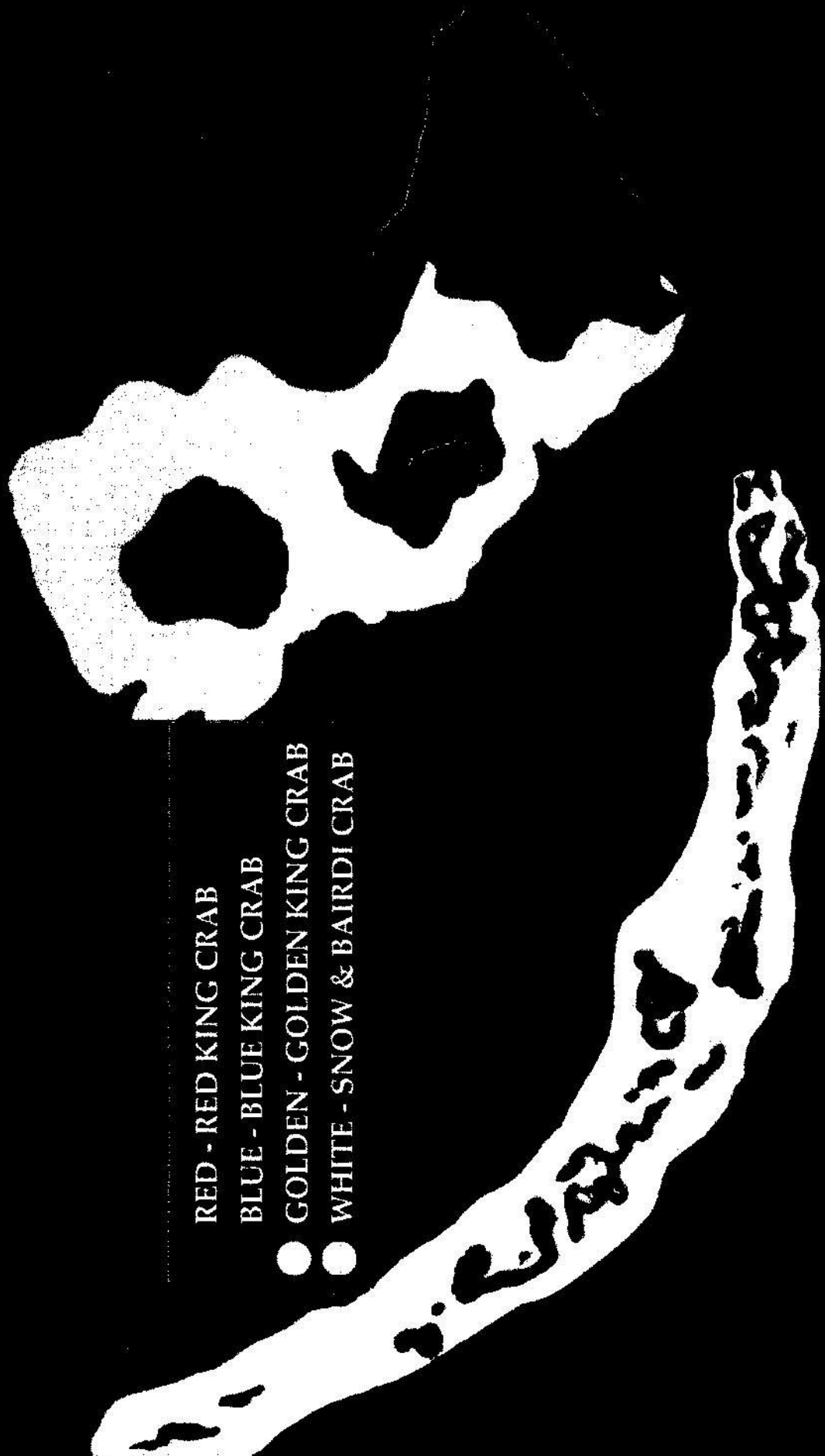
Figure 1. King Crab Registration Area O.

RED - RED KING CRAB

BLUE - BLUE KING CRAB

● GOLDEN - GOLDEN KING CRAB

● WHITE - SNOW & BAIRDI CRAB



RC 24

Handout for Board of Fisheries

Statewide Dungeness Crab, Shrimp, Miscellaneous Shellfish - March 20-23, 2012

Re: Proposition 381

Figures 1 and 2

Since 2000, this fishery has been **extremely stable**. Total harvest has generally been between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds. Season length is trending downward. CPUE is trending upward. The number of vessels in the fishery has been between 20 and 30.

Figures 3 and 4

Using a retrospective analysis, actual harvests for the past ten years have generally been greater than allowed by regulation.

Figures 5 and 6

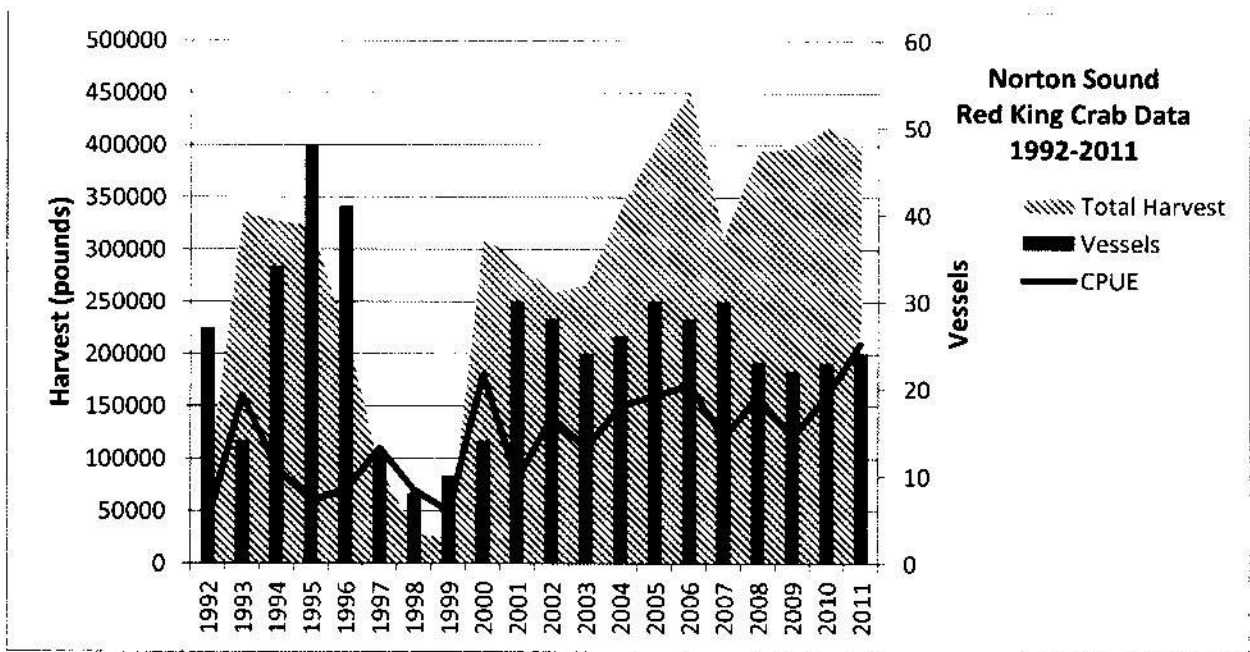
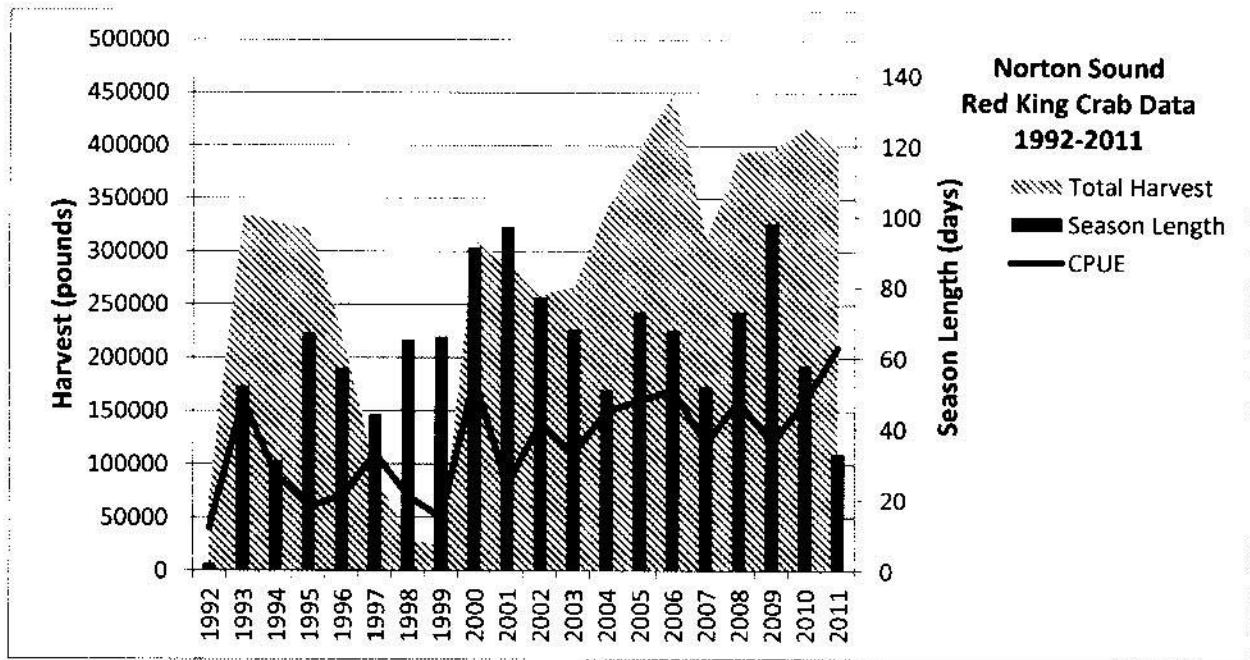
We have amended Proposition 381. These two graphs show a comparison of Proposition 381 (amended) and the Alternative submitted by ADF&G.

Proposition 381 (amended) allows for a **more stable fishery** than the ADF&G alternative. The ADF&G alternative has a break in the harvest level at 2.5 million pounds LMB (Legal Male Biomass); this is right within the range of the healthy biomass we have seen over the last 10 years. Frequent large changes in the harvest level make investment and planning less predictable and would be unnecessarily disruptive.

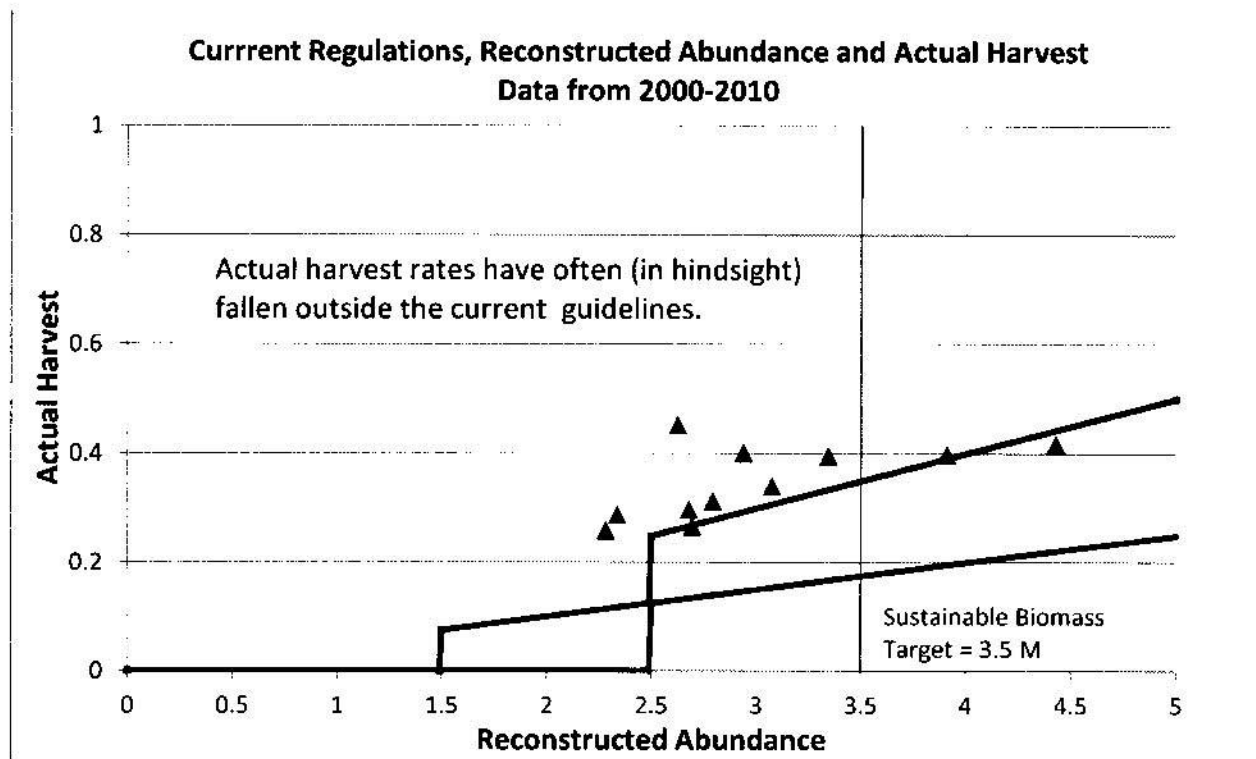
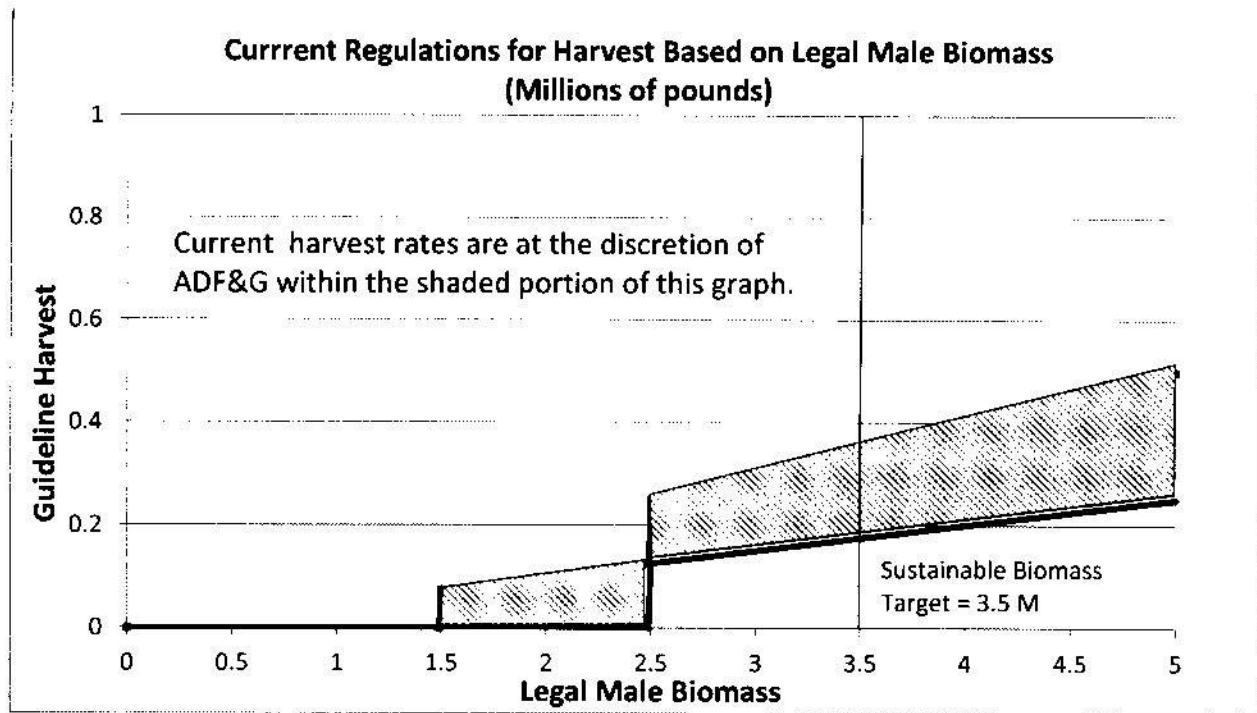
Proposition 381 (amended) is **biologically conservative**. In the "re-building mode" between 1 million and 2 million pounds LMB, it would require lower levels of harvest than what the fishery supported in 1995, 1996, and 1997.

When there is a **large surplus**, Proposition 381 (amended) allows for higher harvest rates to take advantage of the surplus.

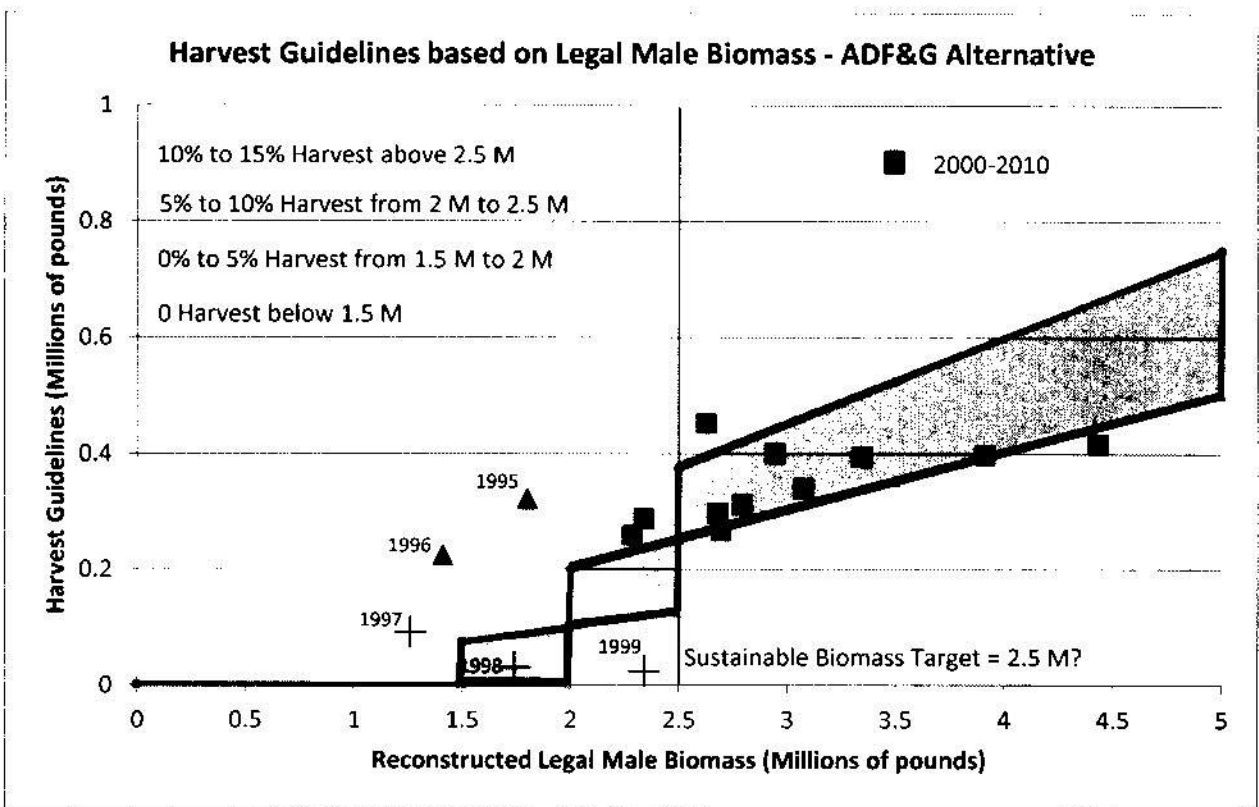
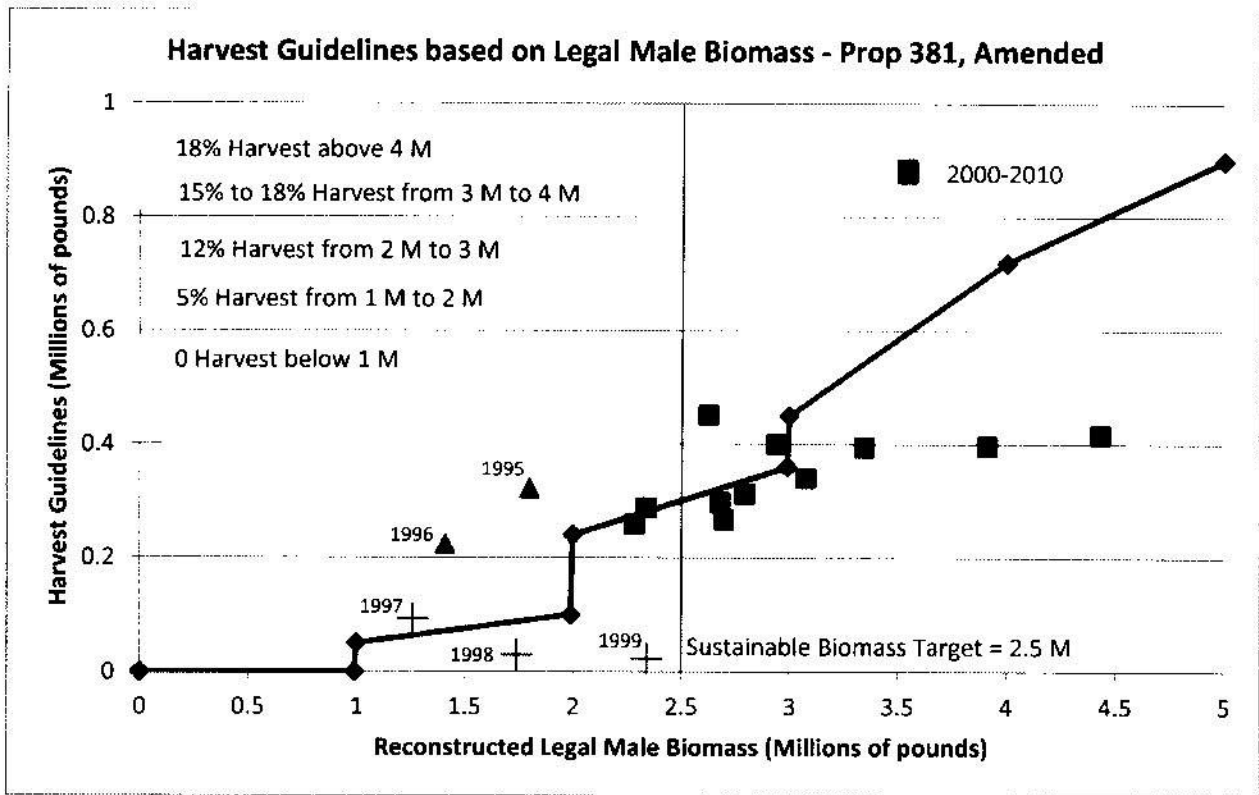
Figures 1 and 2: Since 2000, this fishery has been extremely stable. Total harvest has generally been between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds. Season length is trending downward. CPUE is trending upward. The number of vessels in the fishery has been between 20 and 30.



Figures 3 and 4: Using a retrospective analysis, actual harvests for the past ten years have generally been greater than allowed by regulation.



Figures 5 and 6: A comparison of Proposition 381 (amended) and the Alternative submitted by ADF&G.



Southern Norton Sound Advisory Committee
Excerpt from the March 3, 2012 Meeting Minutes
Stebbins, Alaska

RC 25

Meeting called to order @ 10:15 by Art C. Ivanoff

Opening Prayer by Mike Sookiayak

Roll Call

Present: Art C. Ivanoff

Wade Ryan

Frank Kavairlook

Milton Cheemuk

Mike Sookiayak

Peter Martin Sr.

Allen Atchak

Kristen Mashiana

Absent: Henry Oyoumick

Election of Officers

Chair: Art C. Ivanoff (nominated by Allen A., 2nd by Frank K. nominations closed, no discussion, question called/nomination passed)

Vice-Chair: Wade Ryan (nominated by Peter M., 2nd by Allen A., nominations closed, no discussion, question called/nomination passed)

Secretary: Kristen Mashiana (nominated by Milton C., 2nd by Allen A., nominations closed, no discussion, question called/nomination passed.)

Agenda

Peter M. made motion to accept agenda with changes, Mike S. -2nd, no discussion, question called, motion passed.

Committee Action on Board of Fisheries Proposal 381

Peter M. made a motion for SNS to support this proposal; Mike S. -2nd, open to discussion; Question called by Milton regarding above made motion - no opposition - motion passed in support of 381.

Next Meeting Date

Fall - but not during moose hunt.

Meeting Adjourned @ 1:50