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Kodiak Finfish Proposals

(36 proposals)

Sport (4 proposals)

PROPOSAL 45

5 AAC 64.005. Description of the Kodiak Area.

Amend the boundaries of the Kodiak Road Zone salt waters, as follows:

5 AAC 64.005 is amended to read:

(1) Kodiak Road Zone: all fresh waters of Kodiak Island [AND ALL SALT WATERS WITHIN ONE MILE OF KODIAK AND SPRUCE ISLANDS] that are east of a line extending south from Crag Point on the west side of Anton Larsen Bay to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove, including the waters of Woody and Long [AND SPRUCE] islands; all salt waters inside or landward of the following lines:

- a) Anton Larsen Bay south and east of a line from Crag Point (57° 51.519'N, 152° 47.152'W) to Kizhuyak Point (57° 55.042'N, 152° 38.134'W)
- b) From the outermost points of Shakmanof Cove (57° 55.309'N, 152° 36.964'W to 57° 55.552'N, 152° 35.358'W)
- c) From the easternmost point of Shakmanof Cove (57° 55.552'N, 152° 35.358'W) to Otmeloi Point (57° 54.562'N, 152° 30.948'W)
- d) From Course Point near Split Rock (57° 53.534'N, 152° 27.944'W) to Termination Point (57° 51.373'N, 152° 24.107'W)
- e) Termination Point (57° 51.373'N, 152° 24.107'W) to Miller Point (57° 50.243'N, 152° 21.159'W)
- f) Miller Point (57° 50.243'N, 152° 21.159'W) to Spruce Cape (57° 49.554'N, 152° 19.615'W)
- g) Spruce Cape (57° 49.554'N, 152° 19.615'W) to the northern tip of Woody Island (57° 47.822'N, 152° 19.611'W)
- h) The southern tip of Woody Island (57° 45.629'N, 152° 21.178'W) to Cliff Point (57° 43.512'N, 152° 26.622'W)
- i) Cliff Point (57° 43.512'N, 152° 26.622'W) to Broad Point (57° 41.271'N, 152° 23.769'W)
- j) Broad Point (57° 41.271'N, 152° 23.769'W) to the northern tip of Chiniak Island (57° 37.705'N, 152° 9.043'W)
- k) The northern tip of Chiniak Island (57° 37.705'N, 152° 9.043'W) to Cape Greville (57° 35.308'N, 152° 9.367'W)
- l) Cape Greville (57° 35.308'N, 152° 9.367'W) to the eastern tip of Narrow Cape (57° 25.920'N, 152° 19.112'W)
- m) The southern most part of Narrow Cape (57° 25.280'N, 152° 20.979'W) to Pasagshak Point (57° 25.269'N, 152° 28.998'W)
- n) North and east of a line from the outermost points of Pasagshak Bay (57° 25.269'N, 152° 28.998'W to 57° 25.984'N, 152° 31.129'W)
- o) From the westernmost point of Pasagshak Bay (57° 25.984'N, 152° 31.129'W) to Shark Point (57° 26.768'N, 152° 35.182'W)
- p) From Shark Point (57° 26.768'N, 152° 35.182'W) to the westernmost point of Portage Bay (57° 27.975'N, 152° 41.144'W)

q) From the westernmost point of Portage Bay (57° 27.975'N, 152° 41.144'W) to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove (57° 29.620'N, 152° 48.159'W)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Current regulations aimed at conserving Kodiak Road Zone (KRZ) salmon runs have a saltwater boundary that extends one mile from the shoreline of the KRZ. These regulations are aimed at conserving local salmon runs and in particular coho salmon runs, while providing opportunity for anglers to have more liberal bag limits fishing offshore and targeting feeding coho salmon found in larger aggregations than the relatively small coho salmon runs of the KRZ. While the current regulations offer a buffer or measure of protection for coho salmon runs of the KRZ, the boundary line is difficult to determine for both anglers and for enforcement purposes due to the constantly changing shoreline of the KRZ as well as the arbitrary nature of a one mile boundary. This proposal would change the KRZ saltwater boundary to use local landmarks to define boundary lines that are easily observable by anglers while fishing but would allow for a sufficient area of protection for all KRZ salmon runs for conservation purposes. In the areas of the KRZ that are most prone to harvest of local stocks, such as bays and other enclosed areas, it would restrict more area than the current boundary but in areas that are not near salmon streams it would allow increased opportunity to fish schooling aggregations of coho salmon in nearshore areas of the KRZ that are not near enough to local KRZ salmon runs to be of concern for conservation of these runs.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F19-143)

PROPOSAL 46

5 AAC 64.022. Waters; seasons; bag, possession, annual, and size limits; and special provisions for the Kodiak Area.

Establish a sport fishing season for king salmon in the Dog Salmon River, as follows:

5 AAC 64.022 is amended to read:

(b)(1) in addition to the waters specified in 5 AAC 64.051, the following waters are closed to sport fishing for salmon, as follows:

(E) the **Dog Salmon River (including Frazer Lake)**, Ayakulik and Karluk River drainages are closed to sport fishing for king salmon from July 26 – December 31;

[(F) THE DOG SALMON RIVER DRAINAGE (INCLUDING FRAZER LAKE) IS CLOSED TO SPORT FISHING FOR KING SALMON FROM JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31;]

(10) in the Dog Salmon River (including Frazer Lake); king salmon may not be retained or possessed;

5 AAC 64.030(e) is added:

(e) In the Dog Salmon River drainage (including Frazer Lake) the use of bait is prohibited from January 1-July 25;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? King salmon were stocked in the Dog Salmon River drainage from 1966 through 1970. Success of this stocking effort has been varied and overall returns have been low: escapements have ranged from fewer than 40 fish to nearly 800 fish since monitoring began in 1983. In the 1980's, regulations were adopted to close the river to

sport fishing for king salmon in order to protect returning king salmon in hopes of establishing a spawning population before a fishery was developed. Stocking has not occurred for more than 40 years and the run is currently considered a wild stock. This proposal will remove sport fishing restrictions on the Dog Salmon River drainage and allow anglers to catch king salmon where they could not previously, while still managing the sport fishery conservatively. Commercial and subsistence fisheries in the area annually harvest king salmon, of which the Dog Salmon River drainage stock is the only king salmon run in proximity to the fisheries, and have been doing so since returns began to the drainage. A limited sport fishery will provide angler opportunity in an area where little exists for king salmon, while also having a limited impact on Dog Salmon River king salmon production.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F19-142)

PROPOSAL 47

5 AAC 64.051. Waters closed to sportfishing in the Kodiak Area.

Modify the area closed to sport fishing in the Monashka Creek drainage, as follows:

5 AAC 64.051 is amended to read:

In addition to those waters closed as specified in 5 AAC 64.022(b), the following waters are closed to all sport fishing in the Kodiak Area, as follows:

- (1) from January 1 – December 31, that portion of the [MONASHKA CREEK DRAINAGE AND] Pillar Creek drainage [S] upstream from the Monashka Highway;
- (5) from January 1 – December 31, that portion of the Monashka Creek drainage upstream of the ADF&G regulatory markers approximately 50 yards upstream of the Monashka Highway;**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Monashka Creek drainage was previously used as a brood source for the Kodiak Road Zone king salmon stocking project. King salmon stocking of this drainage has been discontinued due to poor returns in Monashka Creek and development of alternate brood sources for the project. Monashka Creek has more recently been stocked with coho salmon and returns of anadromous coho salmon have been excellent, to the point that Monashka Creek is one of the most popular coho salmon fisheries in the Kodiak Road Zone. Closure of the drainage to sport fishing above the Monashka Highway served to protect king salmon brood stock for use in annual egg-takes. This proposal would create a regulatory closure approximately 50 yds above the Monashka Highway but would allow anglers access to virtually all of the fishable waters of Monashka Creek. It will also reduce the illegal take of coho salmon from closed waters and spread out fishing effort in the very small intertidal waters of Monashka Creek below the Monashka Highway.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F19-141)

PROPOSAL 48

5 AAC 28.466. Kodiak Area Rockfish Management Plan; and 5 AAC 64.XXX. New section.

Establish a management plan for the Kodiak Area rockfish sport fishery and a guideline harvest range for the Kodiak Area commercial rockfish fishery, as follows:

5 AAC 64.XXX is added:

Kodiak Area Rockfish Management Plan. (a) The purpose of the management plan under this section is to meet the Board of Fisheries' goal of stabilizing the sport harvest of black rockfish in the waters of the Kodiak Area particularly in the areas of Chiniak and Marmot bays. Black rockfish will be managed for harvest levels within the established guideline harvest range until a time when survey abundance estimates suggest an increase in harvest is appropriate. In recognition that commercial and sport users harvest the same populations of black rockfish, a management plan is also in place for commercial fisheries to maintain harvest within the guideline harvest range specified in 5 AAC 28.466(h).

(b) In the Kodiak Area rockfish sport fishery,

(1) the guideline harvest range is 0 - 21,500 black rockfish;

(2) the sport harvest will be estimated annually by the department using saltwater guide logbooks, statewide harvest survey data, and dockside sampling data;

(3) the bag and possession limit for rockfish is five fish, only two of which may be nonpelagic and only one of which may be a yelloweye except;

(A) in the waters of Chiniak Bay and Marmot Bay, west of a line from Cape Chiniak to Pillar Cape and east of a line from Head Point on Afognak Island (57° 59.67' N. lat., 152° 46.75' W. long.) to Dolphin Point (57° 59.15' N. lat., 152° 43.40' W. long.) on Whale Island and from Bird Point (57° 55.30' N. lat., 152° 47.50' W. long.) on Whale Island to Inner Point (57° 54.05' N. lat., 152° 47.75' W. long.) on Kodiak Island;

(i) the bag limit for rockfish is three fish per day and six in possession, of which only two fish per day and four in possession may be nonpelagic rockfish, and only one fish per day and two in possession may be yelloweye rockfish; no size limit;

(ii) charter vessel operators and crewmembers may not retain rockfish while clients are on board the vessel.

(c) If the harvest increases and it is anticipated that the upper bound of the guideline harvest range will be exceeded or has been exceeded, the commissioner may implement restrictions that may be necessary to restrict the increase of harvest in the sport fishery. When the commissioner finds that restrictions are necessary, the commissioner will adopt one or more of the following restrictions:

(1) implement an annual limit for nonresidents for rockfish;

(2) reduce nonresident bag and possession limit for rockfish;

(3) reduce the rockfish bag limit by statistical area according to the department's groundfish statistical chart;

(4) implement a rockfish season; and/or

(5) reduce the resident bag and possession limit for rockfish.

5 AAC 28.466(h) is added:

(h) the annual Kodiak Area black rockfish guideline harvest range is 0 - 120,000 pounds.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? This proposal seeks to maintain current harvest levels in sport and commercial black rockfish fisheries in the Kodiak Area and

curtail further growth in the sport fishery by establishing guideline harvest ranges (GHRs). Emphasis will be on managing harvest of black rockfish because they are the primary species targeted by both user groups. The department's current estimates of Kodiak Area black rockfish abundance indicate that capping total removals at current harvest levels is consistent with previous efforts by the board to implement a conservative approach to management of rockfish fisheries. Sport and Commercial Fisheries divisions have met annually to assess trends in black rockfish abundance and harvest for the Kodiak Area; however, a specifically designed set of management options is needed given limitations and uncertainty associated with currently available data. The proposed management plan for the sport fishery would establish a GHR and define management measures that may be utilized by the department to constrain harvest below the upper bound of the GHR.

Recent sport harvest estimates for rockfish have shown a steadily increasing trend based on guided saltwater logbook and the Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) data. Black rockfish are the primary species taken by sport harvesters. In 2011, the board reduced the Kodiak Area rockfish bag limit from 10 fish to 5 fish per day to attempt to curtail growth in the fishery in recognition that rockfish generally are a long lived, slow growing species that is vulnerable to overharvest. After an initial harvest reduction in the following season, SWHS estimates of rockfish harvest continued to increase from approximately 15,500 fish in 2011 to a peak of approximately 26,500 fish in 2016. In response to the continued increasing harvest trend, the board further reduced the bag limit for rockfish to 3 rockfish per day in Chiniak and Marmot bays prior to the 2017 season. Harvest decreased to approximately 23,400 fish in 2017; however, additional management tools are needed to reduce harvests to sustainable levels.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F19-140)

Commercial (32 proposals)

Groundfish and Herring (11 proposals)

Sablefish (1 proposal)

PROPOSAL 49

5 AAC 28.410. Fishing seasons for Kodiak Area; and 5 AAC 28.4XX. New Section.

Create a Kodiak Area commercial sablefish season, as follows:

Open the season September 1 till December 31 or until the quota is caught. Adopt the same regulations as cook inlet state waters. Take 1% of the federal Central Gulf IFQ TAC to the Kodiak state water sablefish fishery.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Open a new fishery in Kodiak state waters for sablefish similar to what cook inlet state water has for sablefish. There is decent amount of sablefish in Kodiak state waters during fall it would be good opportunity for new entry fisherman to participate in that don't own any IFQ sablefish quota.

PROPOSED BY: Dia Kuzmin (EF-F19-066)

Pacific cod (6 proposals)

**This proposal will be heard at the LCI and Kodiak meetings, and deliberated at the Kodiak meeting.*

PROPOSAL 39

5 AAC 28.005. Registration areas established.

Exempt vessels using jig gear from exclusive and superexclusive groundfish registration restrictions, as follows:

Simply exempt vessels using jig gear from the exclusive and super exclusive registration requirements.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Remove the exclusive and super exclusive designations for all state waters cod registration areas for vessels using jig gear. This would alleviate some of stranded GHF and permit vessels to take cod in different areas as conditions warrant.

PROPOSED BY: Gregory Gabriel (EF-F19-082)

PROPOSAL 50

5 AAC 28.430. Lawful gear for Kodiak Area; and 5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

Allow six lines per mechanical jigging machine and six machines per vessel to be operated in the Kodiak Area Pacific cod fishery, as follows:

5 AAC 28.430. Lawful Gear for Kodiak Area.

(f) In the Kodiak Area, a mechanical jigging machine used to take groundfish may not have more than

- (1) six [FIVE] lines; and
- (2) 30 hooks per line.

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific cod management plan. (h)(2)(B)

(B) no more than six [FIVE] mechanical jigging machines may be operated from a vessel registered to fish for Pacific cod;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I have been involved in the Pacific cod jig fishery since the year 2000. I operate out of Kodiak mostly, but have taken my vessel twice to the Bering Sea as well to jig cod. My proposal is to help increase production by increasing the number of jig machines allowed from five machines to six. This would allow myself and two crewmembers to work two machines apiece. With five machines one of my crew is stuck operating only one. This throws off the efficiency of soak time, which slows down the rhythm of my operation. When the conditions are right, I would be able to pull more jigs per day that would have the same amount of soak time. Having this extra machine will increase production. In recent years, large amounts of jig quota have been left on the table. My goal with this proposal is to increase the harvest of the quota in the jig sector.

PROPOSAL 51

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

Amend Kodiak Area Pacific cod state-waters guideline harvest level allocation to 40 percent jig gear and 60 percent pot gear, and amend the allocation annually based on harvest levels the previous year, as follows:

Adjust the current 50/50 allocation between jig gear and pot gear in the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to 60% allocated to pot gear and 40% allocated to jig gear. In addition, the annual jig gear allocation will step up or step down by 5% based on jig gear fishery performance during the previous year. The jig gear allocation may not exceed 50% or be reduced below 20% regardless of fishery performance.

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

(c) Each year the commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, a state-waters season in the Kodiak Area for mechanical jigging machine and hand troll gear and for pot gear. [AS FOLLOWS;] **For purposes of this section, when a state-waters season for Pacific cod is opened to mechanical jigging machine and hand troll gear or pot gear, the parallel season for the applicable gear type is closed. Beginning with the 2021 state-waters season,**

(1) mechanical jigging machine and hand troll gear is allocated 40 percent of the annual Kodiak Area guideline harvest level and pot gear is allocated 60 percent of the annual Kodiak Area guideline harvest level; [WHEN A STATE-WATERS SEASON FOR PACIFIC COD IS OPENED FOR MECHANICAL JIGGING MACHINE AND HAND TROLL GEAR OR POT GEAR, THE PARALLEL SEASON FOR THE APPLICABLE GEAR TYPE IS CLOSED; THE FISHING SEASON FOR MECHANICAL JIGGING MACHINE AND HAND TROLL GEAR OR POT GEAR WILL CLOSE WHEN THE APPLICABLE GEAR TYPE TAKES 50 PERCENT OF THE ANNUAL KODIAK AREA GUIDELINE HARVEST LEVEL;]

(A) if the jig gear allocation established under this paragraph is not achieved in a calendar year, the jig gear allocation will decrease by 5 percent and the pot gear allocation will increase by 5 percent beginning the next calendar year, but the jig gear allocation may not be reduced below 20 percent of the Kodiak Area guideline harvest level;

(B) if the jig gear allocation established under this paragraph is achieved in a calendar year, the jig gear allocation will increase by 5 percent and the pot gear allocation will decrease by 5 percent beginning the next calendar year, but the jig gear allocation may not exceed 50 percent of the Kodiak Area guideline harvest level;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod jig gear GHl allocation is not fully harvested in most years. Fully harvesting the GHl would benefit the community of Kodiak and the industry as a whole.

PROPOSAL 52

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

Increase the guideline harvest level (GHL) for Pacific cod in the Kodiak Area to 17.5 percent of the estimated total allowable harvest of Pacific cod in the Central Gulf of Alaska Area and increase the pot gear allocation of the GHL to 65 percent, as follows:

Increase the percentage of Central Gulf of Alaska (CGOA) Pacific cod ABC taken by the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery from 12.5% to 17.5% and allocate that additional ABC to the pot gear fishery.

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

(c) Each year the commissioner shall open and close, by emergency order, a state-waters season in the Kodiak Area for mechanical jigging machine and hand troll gear and for pot gear. [AS FOLLOWS;] **For purposes of this section, when a state-waters season for Pacific cod is opened to mechanical jigging machine and hand troll gear or pot gear, the parallel season for the applicable gear type is closed. During the state-waters season,**

(1) mechanical jigging machine and hand troll gear is allocated 35 percent of the annual Kodiak Area guideline harvest level and pot gear is allocated 65 percent of the annual Kodiak Area guideline harvest level; [WHEN A STATE-WATERS SEASON FOR PACIFIC COD IS OPENED FOR MECHANICAL JIGGING MACHINE AND HAND TROLL GEAR OR POT GEAR, THE PARALLEL SEASON FOR THE APPLICABLE GEAR TYPE IS CLOSED; THE FISHING SEASON FOR MECHANICAL JIGGING MACHINE AND HAND TROLL GEAR OR POT GEAR WILL CLOSE WHEN THE APPLICABLE GEAR TYPE TAKES 50 PERCENT OF THE ANNUAL KODIAK AREA GUIDELINE HARVEST LEVEL;]

...

(h) During a state-waters season,

(1) the guideline harvest level for Pacific cod in the Kodiak Area is **17.5** [12.5] percent of the estimated total allowable harvest of Pacific cod for the federal Central Gulf of Alaska Area;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod pot gear fleet has a consistent track record of harvesting the full pot gear GHL allocation and additional harvest opportunity would benefit the largely local fleet and the community of Kodiak.

PROPOSAL 53

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

Add unharvested Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod jig gear quota to the pot gear allocation the following calendar year, as follows:

Any unharvested Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod jig gear quota shall be added to the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod pot gear GHl allocation the following calendar year. This would not change the GHl allocations between gear types, but it would allow pot boats to catch any unharvested jig gear quota during the following years' state-waters pot gear fishery.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod jig gear GHl allocation is not fully harvested in most years. Fully harvesting the GHl would benefit the community of Kodiak and the industry as a whole.

PROPOSED BY: DJ Vinberg (HQ-F19-081)

PROPOSAL 54

5 AAC 28.467. Kodiak Area Pacific Cod Management Plan.

Open a Kodiak Area commercial pot gear Pacific cod fishery on May 8 for half of the remaining jig gear allocation, as follows:

If on May 1, the commissioner determines that the jig gear GHl allocation will not be taken by June 10, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open the state-waters season for vessels using pot gear at 12:00 noon May 8 and make 50% of the remaining jig gear GHl allocation available for harvest by vessels using pot gear. This action will be based on the department's inseason assessment of effort, harvest rate, and remaining Pacific cod GHl.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Alaska Jig Association (AJA) supports small vessel harvesters and we appreciate the importance of Pacific cod utilized by multiple gear types in the Kodiak Area. Owing to the cyclical nature of inshore Pacific cod biomass fluctuations, the jig fleet does not always fully harvest their GHl allocation. We stand adamantly against a permanent reallocation from the jig sector, as this gear type represents entry level and small scale harvesting opportunities; however we are not opposed to sharing our allocation with the pot fleet during seasons of low jig harvest. This proposal seeks to provide additional economic benefit to the state-waters Pacific cod fleet and Kodiak Area communities at large.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Jig Association (HQ-F19-087)

Herring (4 proposals)

PROPOSAL 55

5 AAC 27.510. Fishing Seasons and periods for the Kodiak Area.

Open the Kodiak Area sac roe herring fishery April 1, as follows:

I would like to see the opening date of the Kodiak Herring Sac Roe fishery be changed, by regulation, from April 15th, until April 1st.

5 AAC 27.510. Fishing Seasons and Periods for Kodiak Area. (a) Unless otherwise provided for by emergency order, herring may be taken during the sac roe season from **April 1** [APRIL 15] through June 30, as follows:

(1) from **April 1** [APRIL 15] through May 7, fishing periods for purse seines are from 12:00 noon until 9:00 p.m. on odd-numbered days, and from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon on even-numbered days if a harvestable surplus is available: from May 8 through June 30, fishing periods for purse seines are from 12:00 noon until 10:00 p.m. on odd-numbered days, and from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon on even numbered days if a harvestable surplus is available;

(2) from **April 1** [APRIL 15] through June 30, the fishing periods for gillnets are from 12:00 noon on odd-numbered days until 12:00 noon on even-numbered days;

(3) repealed 4/9/2005

(4) after April 30, a CFEC permit holder must register with the department before participating in the sac roe herring fishery.

(b) Herring may be taken during the food and bait season from September 1 through February 28 only during fishing periods established by emergency order. A CFEC permit holder must register with the department before participating in the food and bait fishery.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently, the Kodiak Area Sac Roe herring fishery cannot open, by regulation, until April 15th.

Over the past decade or so, Sac Roe Herring fisheries around Alaska have been occurring earlier and earlier in the spring. These fisheries historically take place when the fish come in from deeper water to spawn. The other active sac roe fisheries, in Sitka, AK and Togiak, AK are opened on an EO (Emergency Order) basis, so they can open at any time that herring are observed, then tested; before they spawn. These fisheries have been opening earlier in the spring than normal, and spawns have taken place, much earlier than in the past. This may be due to Climate change, or other factors, but the reality is that herring are coming in to spawn much earlier in the spring, than they have in years past.

Because of the set opening date of the Kodiak Fishery (Currently April 15th) in many recent years, large spawns have taken place, well before the fishery is allowed to open. Therefore, the fish are long gone, or unmarketable because they are "spawned out", before the fishery is legally even allowed to open.

If we do not make this change, harvestable surpluses of Sac Roe Herring in the Kodiak Area will continue to be foregone, and a valuable fishing opportunity will continue to be lost by Kodiak Area Herring fishermen, the local processors, and the Community of Kodiak.

PROPOSED BY: Malcolm Jamie Ross (EF-F19-017)

I would recommend opening the season April 1st.

Draft Language: 5 AAC 27.510. Fishing seasons and periods for Kodiak Area. (a) Unless otherwise provided for by emergency order, herring may be taken during the sac roe season from April 1 through June 30, as follows: (1) from April 1 through May 7 fishing periods for purse

seines are from 12:00 noon until 9:00 p.m. on odd-numbered days, and from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon on even-numbered days if a harvestable surplus is available; from May 8 through June 30, fishing periods for purse seines are from 12:00 noon until 10:00 p.m. on odd-numbered days, and from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon on even-numbered days if a harvestable surplus is available; (2) from April 1 through June 30, the fishing periods for gillnets are from 12:00 noon on odd-numbered days until 12:00 noon on even-numbered days; (3) repealed 4/9/2005; (4) after April 30, a CFEC permit holder must register with the department before participating in the sac roe herring fishery. (b) Herring may be taken during the food and bait season from September 1 through February 28 only during fishing periods established by emergency order. A CFEC permit holder must register with the department before participating in the food and bait fishery.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? A significant portion of Kodiak's large, marketable roe herring are spawning before the Kodiak roe herring season opens.

PROPOSED BY: Sam Mutch (EF-F19-022)

**This proposal will be heard at the LCI and Kodiak meetings, and deliberated at the Kodiak meeting.*

PROPOSAL 44

5 AAC 27.465. Kamishak Bay District Herring Management Plan.

Amend the *Kamishak Bay District Herring Management Plan* by removing restrictions to the Shelikof Strait food and bait herring fishery, as follows:

Draft Language: 5 AAC 27.465. Kamishak Bay District Herring Management Plan.

(a) The purpose of the Kamishak Bay District herring management plan under this section is to promote and maintain the viability of the herring stock in the Kamishak Bay District and stabilize the commercial fishery targeting the herring stock by using conservative management strategies that support a biologically sound and sustainable commercial fishery. This management plan describes the management strategies used to set and implement the guideline harvest levels for the Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery.

(b) The management year for Kamishak Bay herring stock is July 1 through June 30.

(c) The guideline harvest level for the following spring Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery will be based on the projected biomass as determined by the most recent aerial surveys, age class composition, historical mortality, recruitment trends, and other relevant data that is collected by the department.

(d) The maximum allowable exploitation rate for the Kamishak Bay herring stock is 15 percent of the spawning biomass. The department will determine the exploitation rate based on the age class structure of the forecasted biomass, the degree of biomass uncertainty as measured by the adequacy of the recent years' aerial survey conditions and coverage, and the following guidelines:

(1) if the projected spawning biomass is 24,000 short tons or more, the department will establish a guideline harvest level of herring based on a exploitation rate between zero and 15 percent:

(2) if the projected spawning biomass is at least 14,000 short tons, but less than 24,000 short tons, the department will establish a guideline harvest level of herring based on an exploitation rate between zero and 12.5 percent;

(3) if the projected spawning biomass is at least 6,000 short tons, but less than 14,000 short tons, the department will establish a guideline harvest level of herring based on an exploitation rate between zero and 10 percent;

(4) if the projected spawning biomass is less than the minimum threshold of 6,000 short tons, the Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery will be closed.

(e) The management strategy for Kamishak Bay sac roe fishery is to target older age classes of herring, and to limit the exploitation rate of recruit age herring, which are fish age five and younger, to 10 percent or less. In order to provide maximum protection to recruit age herring, a further reduction on the exploitation rate set out in (d) of this section, or a complete closure of the affected fisheries may be implemented in the biomass projection, or in season test fishing, indicates a higher percentage of fish are recruit age herring.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Kodiak Area Food and Bait Fishery's North Shelikof section cannot presently open because it is regulated by the Kamishak Bay District herring management plan. The Kamishak Management Plan presently closes the North Shelikof section when the spawning biomass in Kamishak is below 6,000 tons. The Kamishak section has not been surveyed in several years, and the surveyed biomass of herring in the North Shelikof section has been much larger than 6,000 tons. The Kodiak Food and Bait fishery should be managed on its own recent stock assessment. This would allow this, sustainable fishery, to provide food and bait herring throughout the state.

PROPOSED BY: Sam Mutch

(EF-F19-024)

PROPOSAL 56

5 AAC 27.535. Harvest strategies for Kodiak Area.

Establish guideline harvest levels for the Kodiak Area food and bait herring fishery, as follows:

The Kodiak Area food and bait fishery should have its regulatory language updated.

Draft Language: 5 AAC 27.535. Harvest strategies for Kodiak Area.(a) The department shall establish guideline harvest levels for the herring food and bait fisheries for each section which may not exceed 10 percent of the guideline harvest level of that section in the previous sac roe season. (b) The department shall manage the remaining districts of the food and bait herring fishery, so that the harvest does not exceed the combined sum of the guideline harvest levels of the individual sections of a district. The department may manage the food and bait fishery by section of a district, if the harvest location, age class composition of the harvest, or biomass estimates indicate a harvest has occurred on a single herring spawning stock.(c) Sections of a district that are designated exploratory for the sac-roe fishery may be designated exploratory for the food and bait fishery.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Kodiak Area Food and Bait Fishery's North Shelikof section cannot presently open because it is regulated by the Kamishak Bay District herring management plan. The Kamishak Management Plan presently

closes the North Shelikof section when the spawning biomass in Kamishak is below 6,000 tons. The Kamishak section has not been surveyed in several years, and the surveyed biomass of herring in the North Shelikof section has been much larger than 6,000 tons. The Kodiak Food and Bait fishery should be managed on its own recent stock assessment. This would allow this, sustainable fishery, to provide food and bait herring throughout the state.

PROPOSED BY: Sam Mutch (EF-F19-023)

PROPOSAL 57

5 AAC 27.535. Harvest strategies for Kodiak Area.

Eliminate allocation and fishing area splits by seine and gillnet gear in the Kodiak herring food and bait fishery, as follows:

Fishing sections designated by the department will be open to both gear types on alternating days (to avoid gear conflict) for the entirety of the season.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Provide more herring fishing opportunity for both seine and gill net fishermen by removing the allocative split and segregated fishing areas.

Currently allocation quotas are designated by assigning the different gear types specific areas and sections to fish within. This management strategy was adopted by the department in the past when there were a large number of seiners and gill netters involved in the fishery, in order to eliminate gear conflicts. In recent history the participation in this fishery has been very low and on some years no participation at all by certain gear types. If we eliminate this rule and revert to the previous management strategy, both gear types would have equal opportunity to fish all open areas.

PROPOSED BY: David Hilty (EF-F19-074)

Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan (5 proposals)

PROPOSAL 58

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan.

Close the Cape Igvak commercial salmon fishery prior to July 8, as follows:

The Board should amend 5 AAC 18.360, the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan, so that there is no commercial salmon fishery allowed in the Cape Igvak Section before July 8. The regulation should be revised to read as follows:

(a) [In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first (Black Lake) and second (Chignik Lake) runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be less than 600,000, there will be no commercial salmon fishery allowed in the Cape Igvak Section, as described in 5 AAC 18.200(g)(8), until a harvest of 300,000 sockeye salmon in the Chignik Area, as described in 5 AAC 15.100, is achieved.] **There shall be no commercial salmon fishery allowed in the Cape Igvak Section, as described in 5 AAC 18.200(g), before July 8.** After July

8, [after] **if** at least 300,000 sockeye salmon have been harvested in the Chignik Area, and if escapement goals are being met, the department shall manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Area will be at least 600,000 and the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

[(b) In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be more than 600,000, but the first run fails to develop as predicted and it is determined that a total sockeye salmon harvest in the Chignik Area of 600,000 or more may not be achieved, the Cape Igvak Section commercial salmon fishery will be curtailed in order to allow at least a minimum harvest in the Chignik Area of 300,000 sockeye salmon by July 9 if that number of fish are determined to be surplus to the escapement goals of the Chignik River system. After July 8, after at least 300,000 sockeye salmon have been harvested in the Chignik Area, and if escapement goals are being met, the department shall manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Area will be at least 600,000 and the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.]

[(c)] **(b)** In years when a harvestable surplus beyond the escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be more than 600,000 [and the department determines the runs are as strong as expected], the department will manage the fishery in such a manner whereby the number of sockeye salmon taken in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

[(d)] **(c)** The total Chignik sockeye salmon catch constitutes those sockeye salmon caught within the Chignik Area plus 80 percent of the sockeye salmon caught in the East Stepovak, Southwest Stepovak, Stepovak Flats, Balboa Bay, and Beaver Bay Sections, as described in 5 AAC 09.200(f), plus 90 percent of the sockeye salmon caught in the Cape Igvak Section. The harvest in the Cape Igvak Section at any time before July 25 may be permitted to fluctuate above or below 15 percent of the cumulative Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

[(e)] **(d)** This allocation method will be in effect **between July 8 and** [through] July 25. The first fishing period of the commercial salmon fishing season in the Cape Igvak Section will not occur before [the first fishing period of the commercial salmon fishing season in the Chignik Area] **July 8**.

[(f)] **(e)** [During the period from approximately June 26 through July 8,] **If** the strength of the second run of Chignik River system sockeye salmon cannot be evaluated **by July 8**, [. In order to prevent overharvest of the second run,] commercial salmon fishing in the Cape Igvak Section will, in the department's discretion, be disallowed or severely restricted [during this period].

[(g)] **(f)** The department shall announce commercial salmon fishing periods by emergency order. The department shall give at least one-day notice prior to the opening of a commercial salmon fishing period unless it is an extension of a fishing period in progress.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Board should amend the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan to reduce pressure placed on the Chignik commercial sockeye fishery by commercial salmon fishing that occurs in the Cape Igvak Section prior to July 8. When the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan was established in 1978, Kodiak's annual sockeye harvested averaged fewer than 500,000. Kodiak's sockeye harvests have rebounded dramatically, with an average harvest of 2.294 million sockeye per year in the past 10 years (2009-

2018), and an average harvest of 2.541 million sockeye per year in the past 5 years. In contrast, commercial sockeye harvest in the Chignik Management Area has declined.

PROPOSED BY: Chignik Intertribal Coalition (EF-F19-075)

PROPOSAL 59

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan.

Modify the definition of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch used to determine allocation percentages in the *Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan*, as follows:

The Board should amend 5 AAC 18.360(d) as follows:

(d) The total Chignik sockeye salmon catch constitutes those sockeye salmon caught within the Chignik **Management** Area. [plus 80 percent of the sockeye salmon caught in the East Stepovak, Southwest Stepovak, Stepovak Flats, Balboa Bay, and Beaver Bay Sections, as described in 5 AAC 09.200(f), plus 90 percent of the sockeye salmon caught in the Cape Igvak Section.] The harvest in the Cape Igvak Section at any time before July 25 may be permitted to fluctuate above or below 15 percent of the [cumulative Chignik sockeye salmon catch] **sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Management Area.**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Board should revise how the term “total Chignik sockeye salmon catch” is defined in 5 AAC 18.360(d) because the current definition increases the allocation to the Cape Igvak Section if there is an allocation overage in SEDM or the Cape Igvak Section, to the detriment of harvests in the Chignik Management Area.

PROPOSED BY: George Anderson (EF-F19-076)

PROPOSAL 60

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan.

Reduce the Cape Igvak Section allocation from 15 percent to five percent of the total Chignik Area sockeye salmon catch, as follows:

The Board should amend 5 AAC 18.360, Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan, as follows:

(a) In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first (Black Lake) and second (Chignik Lake) runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be less than 600,000, there will be no commercial salmon fishery allowed in the Cape Igvak Section, as described in 5 AAC 18.200(g)(8), until a harvest of 300,000 sockeye salmon in the Chignik Area, as described in 5 AAC 15.100, is achieved. After July 8, after at least 300,000 sockeye salmon have been harvested in the Chignik Area, and if escapement goals are being met, the department shall manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Area will be at least 600,000 and the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section **shall not exceed** [will approach as near as possible 15] 5 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

(b) In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be more than 600,000, but the first run fails to develop as predicted and it is determined that a total sockeye salmon harvest in the

Chignik Area of 600,000 or more may not be achieved, the Cape Igvak Section commercial salmon fishery will be curtailed in order to allow at least a minimum harvest in the Chignik Area of 300,000 sockeye salmon by July 9 if that number of fish are determined to be surplus to the escapement goals of the Chignik River system. After July 8, after at least 300,000 sockeye salmon have been harvested in the Chignik Area, and if escapement goals are being met, the department shall manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Area will be at least 600,000 and the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section **shall not exceed** [will approach as near as possible 15] 5 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

(c) In years when a harvestable surplus beyond the escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be more than 600,000 and the department determines the runs are as strong as expected, the department will manage the fishery in such a manner whereby the number of sockeye salmon taken in the Cape Igvak Section **shall not exceed** [will approach as near as possible 15] 5 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

(d) The total Chignik sockeye salmon catch constitutes those sockeye salmon caught within the Chignik Area plus 80 percent of the sockeye salmon caught in the East Stepovak, Southwest Stepovak, Stepovak Flats, Balboa Bay, and Beaver Bay Sections, as described in 5 AAC 09.200(f), plus 90 percent of the sockeye salmon caught in the Cape Igvak Section. The harvest in the Cape Igvak Section at any time before July 25 may **shall not exceed** [be permitted to fluctuate above or below 15] 5 percent of the cumulative Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Board should reduce the allocation percentage in the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan. The Cape Igvak fishery's 15% allocation of Chignik-bound sockeye was implemented in 1978 when Kodiak sockeye stocks were severely depressed and Chignik sockeye stocks were doing exceptionally well. In the 41 years since then, Kodiak sockeye stocks are notably and exponentially healthier, raising serious questions about whether the 15% allocation is appropriate. Reducing the allocation will alleviate the economic pressure currently placed on Chignik and better align the Cape Igvak Management Plan with current fishery trends and economic realities.

PROPOSED BY: George Anderson

(EF-F19-077)

PROPOSAL 61

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan* to increase the minimum expected sockeye salmon harvest thresholds from 300,000 to 600,000 prior to July 8 and 600,000 to 1,000,000 fish after July 8, and from 600,000 to 1,000,000 fish in years when runs are as strong as expected, as follows:

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan. **(a) The purpose of this management plan is to provide guidelines to the department for the management of the interception of Chignik River sockeye salmon caught in the Cape Igvak fishery conducted in the Cape Igvak Section of the Kodiak Area.**

(b) [A] In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first (Black Lake) and second (Chignik Lake) runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be less

than **1,000,000** [600,000], there will be no commercial salmon fishery allowed in the Cape Igvak Section, as described in 5 AAC 18.200(g)(8), until a harvest of **600,000** [300,000] sockeye salmon in the Chignik Area, as described in 5 AAC 15.100, is achieved. **Prior to** [AFTER] July 8, after at least **600,000** [300,000] sockeye salmon have been harvested in the Chignik Area, and if escapement goals are being met, the department shall manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Area will be at least **1,000,000** [600,000] and the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

(c) [B] In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be more than **1,000,000** [600,000], but the first run fails to develop as predicted and it is determined that a total sockeye salmon harvest in the Chignik Area of **1,000,000** [600,000] or more may not be achieved, the Cape Igvak Section commercial salmon fishery will be curtailed in order to allow at least a minimum harvest in the Chignik Area of **600,000** [300,000] sockeye salmon by July **8** [9] if that number of fish are determined to be surplus to the escapement goals of the Chignik River system. **Prior to** [AFTER] July 8, after at least **600,000** [300,000] sockeye salmon have been harvested in the Chignik Area, and if escapement goals are being met, the department shall manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Area will be at least **1,000,000** [600,000] and the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

(d) [C] In years when a harvestable surplus beyond escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon is expected to be more than **1,000,000** [600,000] and the department determines the runs are as strong as expected, the department will manage the fishery in such a manner whereby the number of sockeye salmon taken in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.

(e) [D] The total Chignik sockeye salmon catch constitutes those sockeye salmon caught **prior to July 9** within the Chignik Area **only**. [PLUS 80 PERCENT OF THE SOCKEYE SALMON CAUGHT IN THE EAST STEPOVAK, SOUTHWEST STEPOVAK, STEPOVAK FLATS, BALBOA BAY, AND BEAVER BAY SECTIONS, AS DESCRIBED IN 5 AAC 09.200(f), PLUS 90 PERCENT OF THE SOCKEYE SALMON CAUGHT IN THE CAPE IGVAK SECTION.] **In order to approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch,** the harvest in the Cape Igvak Section at any time before July **8** [25] may be permitted to fluctuate above or below 15 percent of the **total** [CUMULATIVE] Chignik sockeye salmon catch **as defined in this paragraph.**

(f) [E] This allocation method will be in effect through July **8** [25]. The first fishing period of the commercial salmon fishing season in the Cape Igvak Section will not occur **within 72-hours of the start of the first fishing period of the commercial salmon fishing season in the Chignik Area.** [BEFORE THE FIRST FISHING PERIOD OF THE COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING SEASON IN THE CHIGNIK AREA]

(g) [F] During the period from approximately June 26 through July 8, the strength of the second run of Chignik River system sockeye salmon cannot be evaluated. In order to prevent overharvest of the second run, commercial salmon fishing in the Cape Igvak Section will, in the department's discretion, be disallowed or severely restricted during this period.

(h) [G] The department shall announce commercial salmon fishing periods by emergency order. The department shall give at least one-day notice prior to the opening of a commercial salmon fishing period unless it is an extension of a fishing period in progress.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan was established in 1978 and many of the assumptions made and safeguards instituted by the Board when adopting the plan 41 years ago have since been found to be incorrect and/or have become obsolete with the passage of time, resulting in an interception fishery that has an even greater negative impact on the Chignik fishery than when the plan was first implemented.

PROPOSED BY: Axel Kopun (EF-F19-078)

PROPOSAL 62

5 AAC 18.355. Reporting Requirements; and 5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan.

Require reporting prior to commercial fishing in the Cape Igvak Section and upon leaving the section, as follows:

5 AAC 18.355. Reporting Requirements.

(c) Prior to July 9, the owner or operator of a commercial fishing vessel operating seine gear in the Kodiak Area shall report by telephone, radio, or in person to a local representative of the department prior to fishing in the Cape Igvak Section. Said owner or operator will also report by telephone, radio, or in person to a local representative of the department prior to departing the Cape Igvak Section.

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan.

(h) In order to ensure accurate reporting of sockeye harvested in the Cape Igvak Section, at any time prior to July 9, the owner or operator of a commercial fishing vessel operating seine gear in the Kodiak Area shall report by telephone, radio, or in person to a local representative of the department prior to fishing in the Cape Igvak Section. Said owner or operator will also report by telephone, radio, or in person to a local representative of the department prior to departing the Cape Igvak Section.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? A strong incentive to underreport sockeye salmon harvested in the Cape Igvak Section exists. The Cape Igvak fishery is regulated based on the percentage of Chignik bound sockeye harvested, and with concurrent fisheries taking place not limited by an allocation, there is ample opportunity and a strong economic enticement to misreport.

PROPOSED BY: Axel Kopun (EF-F19-079)

Northern Region Salmon Fisheries (5 proposals)

PROPOSAL 63

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan; 5 AAC 18.363. North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 18.369. Mainland District Salmon Management Plan.

Create “seaward” and “shoreward” zones in the Kodiak Management Area and amend management plans to restrict the commercial seine fishery June 1–July 25 based on those zones, as follows:

Amend the current North Shelikof Management Plan 5 AAC 18.363, Mainland District Salmon Plan 5 AAC 18.369, and the Cape Igvak Salmon Plan 5 AAC 18.360. Current management plans do not give enough protection to non-local Chinook stocks

Currently in regulation there is a non-retention of King (Chinook) salmon, over 28” in length, in the KMA (Kodiak Management Area) salmon seine fishery.

Per the Pacific Salmon Commission Joint Technical Committee Report (report TCCHINOOK (97)-1) the mortality of catch and release of Chinook salmon in seine gear is accepted to be 72%. In the 3 years prior to 2014 when the non-retention rules of Chinooks over 28” went into effect, the KMA harvest of Chinook salmon was 60,720 fish. The following 3 years the harvest was 19,740 fish 28” or less, under the non-retention rule. During the latter 3 years there were also several windows of no retention. This was enacted because of concerns for the Karluk and Ayakolik systems not meeting their respective escapement goals. In looking at any of the recent Chinook data one should keep in mind comparisons to previous year’s harvest are somewhat deceiving in that when the AMR’s speak to xxxx fish was below the 10-year average, non-retention mortality must be added to the harvest number total. If retention was allowed more fish certainly would have been enumerated.

If one were to assume that the Chinook catch rates remained similar the 3 years following the non-retention of Chinook rule over 28”, it would look like this.

Seasons	KMA seine Chinook harvest total
2011-2013	60,720 fish under full retention
2014-2016	<u>19,740 fish with retention of 28” and less only</u>
	40,980 fish released
	<u>÷ 3 years</u>
	13,660 total fish per year released
	<u>X 72%</u> the scientifically accepted mortality rate
	9,835 total number of Chinook catch and release

mortalities per year in the KMA salmon seine fishery, with the first interaction with seine gear. This number must be added to reported harvest numbers when calculating the total resource extraction.

Per the 2014-2016 AMR’s (KMA annual management reports) 2 of the 3 years, the mainland district is noted as having a greater proportion of the Chinook harvest, particularly in June and July. Also included in the 2016 AMR was a table of the streams known to have salmon by specie present in them. The mainland has no streams with Chinook present in them (documented use by anadromous fish Johnson and Litchfield 2016).

A fish is harvested fish whether it goes over the dock or over the rail to the bottom, while not being enumerated.

Understanding the Chinooks harvested in the mainland district of the KMA are not returning to any streams on the mainland, per the above table. Previous genetic work done on Chinooks in the KMA indicate their origin to be British Columbia, West coast stocks, Southeast Alaska/Northeast Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet, then Kodiak in that order. In both the commercial and sport fisheries, the annual harvest of Kodiak-origin Chinook salmon, in the KMA was below 5% of the total harvest (Chinook salmon in the Westward Region, 2014-2016 Shedd et al 2016). The Chinook population has been spiraling down in the Pacific region, California to the Yukon River. From the endangered southern resident killer whales of Puget Sound on the west coast, that depend on these fish for food, to the regions in Alaska where cultural, sport, and commercial fisheries are regulated based on these returning salmon. I find myself wondering if this is a wise practice.

Two things come to my mind, first and foremost is the waste of the Chinook resource. Secondly, not being able to quantify these wasteful discards. One solution would be to institute full retention of Chinook salmon in the mainland district. With this we would be able to quantify and find the origin of these Chinook with genetics. Unfortunately, I'm somewhat concerned this would promote a scenario similar to the Chum chucking that was said to once go on in some western areas of Alaska. This would most likely multiply the waste of the Chinook resource.

Currently, at the time of this draft (March 2019), most systems that produce Chinook salmon in Cook Inlet are under harvest restrictions, some 3 to 4 months before a Chinook angler in the Cook Inlet drainage wets a line with the intention to harvest a Chinook. Major restrictions have been announced on the opportunity to have a successful fishing experience, from the Mat-Su area to the Anchor River. These various origin Chinook need an opportunity to find their natal streams.

When considering the information in this proposal and the KMA AMR's (annual management reports) from the last six (6) years. I believe it's past due, to have the KMA seine fishery share in the burden of conservation of the various Chinook stocks in the KMA. Especially considering that other fisheries have and continue to do so.

Amend the North Shelikof Management Plan (NSSSSMP; 5 AAC 18.363) and the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.360). Then blend it into the Mainland District Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.369) as follows.

During the time period June 1 – July 25 the mainland district will be allowed a maximum of (2) two (12) twelve-hour fishing periods per week. In the area commonly known as the “seaward zones”, of the mainland district (Cape Douglas to the Kilokak Rocks). All additional fishing time will only be in the “shoreward zones” as described in the current North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Management Plan with a blend of the coordinates of the Kodiak Management Area Herring Areas on the Mainland side, of the Shelikof Strait. Most of these coordinates are currently in regulation. These coordinates will define the outer boundary of the “shoreward zones”

Cape Douglas 58°51.10' N Lat. 153°15.10' W. Long. to a point east of the Swikshak River at 58° 37.97' N. lat., 153° 35.55' W. long., 153° 58.90' W. long., to Cape Chiniak at 58° 30.96' N. lat., 153° 54.50' W. long., to Cape Nukshak at 58° 23.50' N. lat., 153° 58.90' W. long., to Cape

Ugyak at 58° 16.55' N. lat., 154° 06.15' W. long., to Cape Gull at 58° 13.04' N. lat., 154° 08.60' W. long., to Cape Kuliak at 58° 08.10' N. lat., 154° 12.30' W. long., to Cape Atushagvik at 58° 05.00' N. lat., 154° 18.90' W. long., to Cape Ilktugitak at 58° 01.17' N. lat., 154° 35.00' W. long., to the southern entrance of Dakavak Bay at 58° 01.00' N. lat., 154° 43.60' W. long., to Cape Kubugakli., to Cape Kekurnoi., to a point approximately 2 miles south of Cape Aklek., to Cape Unalishagvak., to Cape Igvak 57° 26.04' N. lat., 156° 01.43' W. long., to the easternmost tip of Terrace Island at 156° 15.00' N lat., to Cape Kavakliut 57° 17.63' N. lat., 156° 18.98' W. long.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) Chinook Seine catch and release of fish 28” and over. The various agencies are unable to quantify the released Chinooks or their origin. The current KMA management plans don’t give enough protection to non-local Chinook salmon stocks.

PROPOSED BY: Dan Anderson (HQ-F19-028)

PROPOSAL 64

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan; 5 AAC 18.363. North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 18.369. Mainland District Salmon Management Plan.

Create “seaward” and “shoreward” zones in the Kodiak Management Area and amend management plans to restrict the commercial seine fishery June 28–July 25 based on those zones, as follows:

Amend the current Salmon Management Plan North Shelikof Management Plan 5 AAC 18.363, Mainland District Salmon Management Plan 5 AAC 18.369, and the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan 5 AAC 18.360. To address some of the incorrect assumptions revealed by the recently released (2016) sockeye genetic study.

In the middle stratum (6/28-7/25) of the study, in the Igvak section of the mainland, the sockeye harvest was assumed to be of Chignik origin. Genetic samples taken from this area and time period revealed 54% Cook Inlet sockeye in 2015, and 93.2% Cook Inlet sockeye in 2016. Sampling in this area did not take place the first year (2014) of the genetic sockeye study. Other areas in the KMA also were shown to have considerable interactions with Cook Inlet stocks. Several versions of North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Management Plan in the past had tried to address the Cook Inlet stock issue (Barrett 1989 also Barrett and Swanton 1991, 1992) (Vining 1996). Also swimming with the Cook Inlet drainage sockeyes are some other Cook Inlet stocks (Chinooks, Coho, Chums, and Pinks). Of which some are in stock of concern status.

The anadromous stream chart found in the 2016 KMA AMR reflects 7 streams known to once have sockeye present in them, of the 7 streams; an area biologist shared with me that only 2 of them make it to minor stream production status.

In 2015 and 2016 when all 6 sampling areas in the KMA completed sampling across all three sampling strata. The results were as follows 36.6%, 626,476 Sockeyes in 2015, and 29.6%,

384,089 Sockeyes in 2016 were attributed to Cook Inlet (per 2014-2016 sockeye genetic sampling effort in the KMA) One has to also understand the sampled KMA represents less than one half (1/2) of the available fishing area in the KMA.

This is an excerpt from the genetic report summary of non-local sockeye in the KMA. The vast majority of nonlocal sockeye harvest in this study was attributed to the Cook Inlet Reporting group. While nonlocal sockeye salmon harvest occurred in all sampling areas, it was most prominent in Ayakulik-Halibut Bay, Alitak, and Igvak sampling areas. (Fishery Manuscript Series No. 16-10) Considering the information in the last 8 years of the KMA AMR's (annual management reports), and the Genetic Stock Composition of the Commercial Harvest of Sockeye Salmon in Kodiak Management Area, 2014-2016(Fishery Manuscript Series No. 16-10). With this information I believe it's time to have the KMA seine fishery share in the burden of conversation of Cook Inlet salmon stocks. Limiting fishing time and area is certainly easier and less costly than monitoring harvest caps on the grounds as currently done under the North Shelikof Management Plan 5 AAC 18.363.

Amend the North Shelikof Management Plan (NSSSSMP; 5 AAC 18.363) and the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.360). Then blend it into the Mainland District Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.369) as follows.

During the time period 6/28-7/25 (similar to the middle stratum of the genetic study) the mainland district will be allowed a maximum of (2) two (12) twelve hour fishing periods per week. In the area commonly known as the “seaward zones”, of the mainland district (Cape Douglas to the Kilokak Rocks). All additional fishing time will only be in the “shoreward zones” as described in the current North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Management Plan with a blend of the coordinates of the Kodiak Management Area Herring Areas on the Mainland side, of the Shelikof Strait. Most of these coordinates are currently in regulation. These coordinates will define the outer boundary of the “shoreward zones”

Cape Douglas 58°51.10' N Lat. 153°15.10' W. Long. to a point east of the Swikshak River at 58° 37.97' N. lat., 153° 35.55' W. long., 153° 58.90' W. long., to Cape Chiniak at 58° 30.96' N. lat., 153° 54.50' W. long., to Cape Nukshak at 58° 23.50' N. lat., 153° 58.90' W. long., to Cape Ugyak at 58° 16.55' N. lat., 154° 06.15' W. long., to Cape Gull at 58° 13.04' N. lat., 154° 08.60' W. long., to Cape Kuliak at 58° 08.10' N. lat., 154° 12.30' W. long., to Cape Atushagvik at 58° 05.00' N. lat., 154° 18.90' W. long., to Cape Iktugitak at 58° 01.17' N. lat., 154° 35.00' W. long., to the southern entrance of Dakavak Bay at 58° 01.00' N. lat., 154° 43.60' W. long., to Cape Kubagakli., to Cape Kekurnoi., to a point approximately 2 miles south of Cape Aklek., to Cape Unalishagvyak., to Cape Igvak 57° 26.04' N. lat., 156° 01.43' W. long., to the easternmost tip of Terrace Island at 156° 15.00' N lat., to Cape Kayakliut 57° 17.63' N. lat., 156° 18.98' W. long.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? A recent genetic study exposed some incorrect assumptions on Sockeye stock composition in the Kodiak Management Area. Current management plans do not give enough protection to nonlocal salmon stocks.

PROPOSAL 65

5 AAC 18.360. Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan; and 5 AAC 18.369. Mainland District Salmon Management Plan.

Close the Katmai, Alinchak, and Cape Igvak Sections to commercial salmon fishing June 28–July 25, as follows:

The Mainland District sections of Katmai, Alinchak, and Cape Igvak are closed to salmon fishing June 28 through July 25.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Restrict the harvest of Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) sockeye salmon in the Kodiak Mainland District west of the Dakavak Bay Section when UCI stocks are known to be present, June 28-July 25.

Recent genetic data definitely shows that the Kodiak salmon fishery intercepts UCI sockeye salmon at a relatively high degree (Shedd et al ADF&G 2016). While Kodiak has many major local sockeye stocks, natural and hatchery supported, it is reasonable that Kodiak be required to reel back its ‘bycatch’ on UCI sockeye salmon at least in its nonterminal fisheries. There is no basis for Kodiak to have an UCI fishery harvest entitlement, and while it is recognized that most salmon fisheries support a bycatch of non-local fish, as a component of terminal stock management, in the Kodiak Mainland District sections of Katmai, Alinchak, and Cape Igvak there are no local sockeye stocks and yet substantial numbers of UCI sockeye salmon are harvested unnecessarily. To offset some of Kodiak’s bycatch of UCI sockeye in terminal stock fisheries, Kodiak’s Mainland District west of the Dakavak Bay Section should be closed to salmon fishing between June 28th and July 25th ,where again there are no local Kodiak sockeye runs, in a known UCI sockeye-migration corridor.

To illustrate the degree of UCI sockeye salmon interception in the Kodiak Mainland District west of the Dakavak Section, in 2016 in the Cape Igvak fishery alone, 165,214 UCI sockeye salmon were harvested in the period June 28 through July 25, amounting to 93% of the total catch (Shedd et al ADF&G 2016). Only 1,498 Kodiak-bound sockeye were harvested during that period, and all were Kodiak Island and Afognak Island-bound stocks.

While reining in non-local stock interception on Kodiak’s westside more than possibly restricting offshore fishing (1.5-3 miles) may be too limiting for providing local-stock harvest opportunity and not exceeding escapement requirements not so is the case in the Kodiak Mainland District’s sections of Katmai, Alinchak, and Cape Igvak where repeatedly, there are no local Kodiak sockeye runs and genetic data indicate an overwhelming migration of UCI sockeye salmon, June 28-July 25 (Shedd et. al. ADF&G 2016).

The proposed limit to salmon fishing in the Katmai, Alinchak, and Cape Igvak sections of the Mainland District June 28 through July 25 is in align with 5 AAC 39.222 Policy for Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries. Kodiak does not have an inherent entitlement or need culturally or economically to substantially harvest sockeye salmon destined to UCI or should not be required

to share in the burden of conservation in fully recruited fisheries outside of the Kodiak Management Area including where stocks of concern and major intra-area allocation issues exist.

PROPOSED BY: United Cook Inlet Drift Association (HQ-F19-079)

**This proposal will be heard at the LCI, Kodiak, and UCI meetings, and deliberated at the UCI meeting.*

PROPOSAL 37

5 AAC 18.XXX. New section.

Create a king salmon management plan with paired restrictions in Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries, as follows:

Solution:

During low king salmon abundance Kodiak commercial fisheries in and Cook Inlet will be managed under a single comprehensive king salmon conservation plan which functions to conserve kings in both locations.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? We need paired king salmon retention restrictions for Cook Inlet and Kodiak island commercial fisheries. Cook Inlet is experiencing or projected to experience king salmon retention restrictions. The ADF&G is currently attempting to manage Cook Inlet king salmon as if they are not the same kings migrating past Kodiak Island. This mismanagement has resulted in Kodiak area commercial fisheries retaining kings while Cook Inlet fisheries are not able to retain kings. This is illogical fisheries management with Cook Inlet attempting to preserve what Kodiak is slaughtering. When Cook Inlet kings are less abundant Kodiak and Cook Inlet commercial fisheries should be jointly managed to conserve kings. Currently Kodiak commercial gill nets activate within the first week of June while Cook Inlet fisheries are closed to king retention during low king abundance. These fisheries should be jointly managed to conserve kings during low king abundance.

PROPOSED BY: Donald Johnson (EF-F19-013)

PROPOSAL 66

5 AAC XX.XXX. New section.

Create a Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan, as follows:

This proposal addresses the harvests of Cook Inlet and other non-local salmon stocks in the Kodiak Area. If this proposal is adopted, it will create a new Kodiak Area Management (umbrella) Plan.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The solution we propose is to modify the existing management plans to minimize harvest of Cook Inlet and other non-local salmon stocks. This proposal is to apply to the Seine Fishery. The new salmon umbrella management plan includes the following concepts:

1. 5 AAC 18. New Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan.

(a) Provides the department long-term direction in the management of non-local salmon stocks and local salmon stocks. Divisions within the department must receive long-term direction in order to accomplish their mission and plan management, research, administrative and other programs. Kodiak and Cook Inlet stakeholders should be informed of the long-term management objectives of the Board of Fisheries (board) for the management development and conservation of both Kodiak, Cook Inlet and other non-local stocks (adopted from 5 AAC 21.363. Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management Plan).

(b) The purpose of this new Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan is to allow traditional fisheries to be conducted on Kodiak Area salmon stocks, while minimizing directed harvest of Cook Inlet and other non-local salmon stocks. The board recognized that some incidental harvest of other stocks has and will occur in this area while the seine fishery is managed for local Kodiak Area salmon stocks. The board intends, however, to prevent a repetition of the nontraditional harvest pattern which occurred during 1988, and many years since.

(c) This new umbrella plan will cover the last week of June and four weeks in July. Week will remain as currently defined in 5 AAC 21.359 (i) For the purposes of this section, “week” means a calendar week, a period of time beginning at 12:00:01 a.m. Sunday and ending at 12:00 midnight the following Saturday. Seasonal limit is defined as the total for these weekly periods, not the entire Kodiak Management Area salmon season. For example: The weeks would have been outlined as below:

2017

Week 1: June 25 thru July 1

Week 2: July 2 thru July 8

Week 3: July 9 thru July 15

Week 4: July 16 thru July 22

Week 5: July 23 thru July 29

2018

Week 1: June 24 thru June 30

Week 2: July 1 thru July 7

Week 3: July 8 thru July 14

Week 4: July 15 thru July 21

Week 5: July 22 thru July 28

2019

Week 1: June 23 thru June 29

Week 2: June 30 thru July 6

Week 3: July 7 thru July 13

Week 4: July 14 thru July 20

Week 5: July 21 thru July 27

(d) The following weekly and seasonal harvest/catch limits for sockeye salmon will apply:

District/Management Plan Weekly Seasonally Week #

5 AAC 18.360 Cape Igvak Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.361 Alitak District 5,000 20,000 1 – 4 (New)

5 AAC 18.362 Westside Kodiak 12,500 50,000 1 – 4 (New)

5 AAC 18.363 North Shelikof Strait

- 5 AAC 18.363 (b) Afognak/Shuyak/Mainland 3,750 15,000 2 – 5 (Current)

- 5 AAC 18.363 (c) SW Afognak 12,500 50,000 2 – 5 (Current)

5 AAC 18.364 Crescent Lake Coho Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.365 Eastside Afognak Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.366 Spiridon Bay Sockeye Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.367 Eastside Kodiak 5,000 20,000 1 – 5 (New)

5 AAC 18.368 North Afognak/Shuyak Island – Included in North Shelikof Plan

5 AAC 18.369 Mainland District – Included in North Shelikof Plan

5 AAC 18.375 Foul Bay Terminal Harvest Area Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.376 Waterfall Bay Terminal Harvest Area Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.377 Settler Cove Terminal Harvest Area Not addressed in this proposal

5 AAC 18.378 Malina Creek Terminal Harvest Area Not addressed in this proposal

Special Note: This umbrella plan does not specifically address 5 AAC 18.360 Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan or the special harvest area or cost recovery areas.

(e) It is intended that when the weekly harvest/catch limit is projected, or actually achieved, salmon fishing will stop for the remainder of the week or be restricted inside bays and headlands.

(f) The fishery will remain open during normal fishing periods until the harvest meets, or is projected to meet, the weekly harvest/catch limit. When the weekly harvest/catch limit is met, the department shall restrict the fishery by Emergency Order to .5 nm inside a headland to headland line or to a terminal harvest area (to be defined).

(g) It is intended that the weekly harvest/catch limits of salmon harvested will apply to the seasonal catch limit. For example: Area XX has a 5,000 weekly harvest/catch limit and the actual harvest/catch is 10,000 ($10,000 - 5,000 = 5,000$) so the additional 5,000 in surplus harvest will be applied towards the seasonal harvest limit.

(h) It is intended that no weekly fishing time will be initiated or given when there is less than 15% of the seasonal harvest/catch limits are remaining. All fishing will be inside bays or headland lines. For example: Area XX has 4 weekly harvest/catch limits of 5,000 and a 20,000 seasonal harvest/catch limit. At the end of Week 3, if the total harvest has been 17,500, then in Week 4, there will be no fishing time allowed outside of bays or headland lines.

Special Note: The concern is that in Week 4 or 5, both the weekly and seasonal harvest/catch limits will be greatly exceeded with no accountability to the biological and ecological detriment of Cook Inlet and other non-local salmon stocks.

Special Note: 5 AAC 18.364(b)(3) North Shelikof Strait Area. When the harvest exceeds 15,000 sockeye salmon, the department shall restrict the fishery by emergency order to waters of...However, in this area, there have been harvests in excess of 100,000 sockeye salmon. In the future, the sockeye salmon harvest needs to comply with the 15,000 fish limit.

Current management practices are not using the best science or management practices to develop escapement goals, management plans or brood tables for Kodiak, Cook Inlet or other areas when as much as 30% of the harvestable surplus remains unaccounted for or unassigned to a particular salmon stock(s).

- The burden of conservation (stocks of concern) with this new Kodiak Area Salmon Management Plan will be accurately or fairly applied.
- The Sustainable Salmon Policy implementation of the sharing of the conservation burden will be followed.

Clearly, the Board, in December 1989, intended to minimize the harvests of Upper Cook Inlet salmon stocks. It was only recently, as the result of genetic testing and analysis, that the real magnitude of the harvest of Cook Inlet and other non-local salmon stocks in the Kodiak Management Area became known.

The issue of Kodiak harvesting hundreds of thousands of Cook Inlet and other non-local stocks will continue, all leading to increased conflicts, inappropriate biological assessments (escapement goals), economic stress, perhaps inappropriate management plans and inappropriate use of Emergency Order authority.

The Kodiak harvesting of Cook Inlet and other non-local stocks was recognized by ADF&G and the board as a problem in 1988. The board held an out-of-cycle meeting in December of 1989 in Kodiak to specifically address the Kodiak harvests of Cook Inlet salmon. At that time, ADF&G and the board had limited experience and information as to the extent, magnitude, location and timing of the harvest of these Cook Inlet salmon stocks. Now, years later, with the aid of genetics, we - know much more about the timing, locations, extent and magnitude of the harvests of the Cook Inlet origin salmon stocks. This proposal is a first opportunity to look at the harvests of Cook Inlet stocks in the Kodiak Management Area.

PROPOSED BY: United Cook Inlet Drift Association (HQ-F19-078)

Gear and Seasons (2 proposals)

PROPOSAL 67

5 AAC 18.331. Gillnet specifications and operations.

Allow the use of single filament mesh web in a set gillnet in the Kodiak Area, as follows:

Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.250(c), in the Kodiak Area, a person may use single filament mesh web in a set gillnet.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Kodiak salmon setnet fishermen are experiencing increasing extreme slime events. 2017 and 2018 were the worst that have occurred. During these time periods – approximately 26 days in 2017 and 21 days in 2018 - setnets were coated with slime and rendered unfishable. The slime occurred during some of the most productive time periods, late July and early August, for Kodiak setnetters. The slime we are experiencing is so heavy it is difficult to leave our web in the water. It becomes so heavy that it breaks the net from the setnet frame.

The multi-strand web we are legally allowed to fish is very susceptible to capturing and holding this heavy slime and it is difficult to clean with water pressure pumps. We believe that single

filament mesh web may be less susceptible to absorbing and holding slime and may be easier to pump clean and catch fish again.

To test this theory, four Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game Commissioner Subsistence Permits have been issued to Northwest Setnetters Association members. These permits will be used during heavy slime events in the 2019 salmon season to test fish single filament mesh web alongside our multi-strand web and ascertain its benefits. These results will be presented to the Board of Fisheries meeting scheduled for Kodiak in 2020.

What will happen if problem is not solved? Kodiak setnet fishermen will lose valuable fishing time due to nets becoming “slimed”.

PROPOSED BY: Northwest Setnetters Association (HQ-F19-063)

PROPOSAL 68

5 AAC 18.330. Gear.

Repeal the sunset date for the use of commercial set gillnets in the Alitak District, as follows:

Readopt and remove sunset

5 AAC 18.330. **GEAR**

(d) in the Alitak District,

(3) notwithstanding subsection (d) (1) of this section, in the Humpy-Deadman and Cape Alitak Sections north of a line from Cape Trinity at 56, 44.80`N lat., 154,08.90` W.long, to Cape Alitak at 56,50.58`N lat.,154,18.50`W. long, after September 4 salmon may also be taken by set net gear.

(The provision of this paragraph do not apply after December 31,2019) remove

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? At the 2017 Kodiak BOF meeting after considerable discussion proposal 57 was adopted to allow set gill net fishing in the Alitak District in all waters between Cape Alitak and Cape Trinity after September 4. It was determined that the change would sunset Dec. 31 2019 and that the changes could be reevaluated and made permanent by a new proposal if no gear conflicts had resulted from the changes. To my knowledge no gear conflicts occurred and there was very minimal effort by set netters or seiners after Sept. 4 in the Alitak District during the 2017-18 seasons. Therefore the fishery should be allowed to continue.

"PROPOSAL 57 - 5 AAC 18.330. Gear. Allow set gillnet gear in the entire Alitak District after September 4, as follows: 5 AAC 18.330. Gear (d) (2) (d) In the Alitak District, salmon may be taken (1) in the Humpy-Deadman and Cape Alitak Sections by purse seines and beach seines only; (2) in the Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, Olga Bay, Dog Salmon Flats, Outer and Inner Upper Station, and Outer and Inner Akalura Sections by set gillnets only, except that after September 4, salmon may be taken also by purse seines and beach seines. Also after September 4 set gill net gear maybe used in the entire Alitak District."

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Problem: Lack of fishing time for the Alitak District set net fishery. The Alitak District set net fishery is a bankrupt fishery. It

operates from retirement accounts, selling assets and cannery credit. The fishery is predominantly managed on sockeye returns to the Olga Bay systems on which fishing time has been severely restricted in recent years. Many of the set netters have been totally disenfranchised from other healthy local stocks that transit the area during sockeye restrictions. Opening the entire Alitak District to set net gear after Sept. 4 would allow those with the fortitude and means an opportunity to regain some of the loss created by restrictions imposed for sockeye management.

PROPOSED BY: Pete Hannah and Rick Metzger (EF-F19-040)

Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan (9 proposals)

PROPOSAL 69

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan* to include even-year returns of pink salmon to the Karluk River in management of the Central and North Cape Sections, as follows:

- (b) The Central and North Cape Sections must be managed
 - (1) from June 1 through approximately June 15, as a mixed-stock fishery directed on early-run sockeye salmon returning to Karluk, Ayakulik, and Olga Bay systems; the commissioner shall open, by emergency order, at least two commercial test fishing periods of 33 hours in length;
 - (2) from approximately June 16 through July 5, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system;
 - (3) from approximately July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major pink salmon systems in the Northwest Kodiak District;

Change line 3 to read

- (3) from approximately July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major pink salmon systems in the Northwest Kodiak District, **or on even-year cycles based on pink salmon returning to the Karluk system;**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In 2018 the Karluk river pink escapement was 2,275,207 fish counted through the weir (solid numbers). ADF&G escapement goals for Karluk even year pinks are a range of 800,00 - 1.6 million.

A million pinks + or - is the range the dept tries to get on even year Karluk run escapement. In 2018 1,275,207 pinks went up the river beyond needed escapement, a foregone harvest cost of approximately \$1,785,290 to the commercial pink fleet. This is not a one off problem over time, 2002 1.6 mil, 1990 3.5 mil, 1984 1.7 mil 1982 2.3 mil, 1980 2.3 mil pink escapement with the attached foregone harvest. There are many years that the Karluk even year escapement exceeds 1 million.

The problem is Karluk pinks migrating through the northwest Kodiak district cannot be taken into account by ADF&G managers as the regulations are worded now for July 6-August 15 general pink season.

The Central & North Cape sections historically harvest Karluk bound pinks the regulation (line 3) has no mention of Karluk even run pinks although there is a historical Karluk pink harvest in these sections.

The crux of the problem is weak pink returns to some of the NW Kodiak streams shackle the department by regulation to not open up the Central & North Cape to harvest the Karluk pinks as they migrate through these section to the Karluk.

The NW Kodiak district regulations in every other time period has mention of Karluk as the Karluk regulations have the Central section of NW Kodiak mentioned.

The addition of the wording will give the managers the flexibility to react to the Karluk even cycle pink return which can be levels of magnitude above streams in the NW Kodiak district on some even years to prevent over escapement and forgone lost revenue to all involved.

PROPOSED BY: Chris Berns (EF-F19-004)

PROPOSAL 70

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan* to include returns of pink salmon to the Karluk River, as follows:

(a) The goal of the *Westside Kodiak Management Plan* is to achieve escapement and harvest objectives of sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk, Ayakulik, and other Westside minor sockeye salmon systems, and of pink, chum, and coho salmon returning to systems in the Southwest Afognak, Central, North Cape, Anton Larsen Bay, Sheratin Bay, Kizhuyak Bay, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, Uyak Bay, Outer Karluk, Inner Karluk, Sturgeon Bay, Halibut Bay, Outer Ayakulik, and Inner Ayakulik Sections. It is the intent of the board that salmon bound to these systems be harvested to the extent possible by the traditional fisheries located in all 17 sections. The department shall manage the Northwest Kodiak and the Southwest Kodiak Districts and the Southwest Afognak Section in accordance with the guidelines set out in this plan.

- (b) The Central and North Cape Sections must be managed
- (1) from June 1 through approximately June 15, as a mixed-stock fishery directed on early-run sockeye salmon returning to Karluk, Ayakulik, and Olga Bay systems; the commissioner shall open, by emergency order, at least two commercial test fishing periods of 33 hours in length;
 - (2) from approximately June 16 through July 5, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system;
 - (3) from approximately July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major pink salmon systems in the Northwest Kodiak District;

Change (3) to read, (3) from approximately July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major pink salmon systems in the Northwest Kodiak District, **or based on pink salmon returning to the Karluk system;**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In many years, especially even years, the Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District harvest a substantial number of pink salmon that are bound for the Karluk River, which is just a few miles south of the management area. However, current fishery managers do not interpret the regulations to include Karluk River pinks in their management of the North and Central Cape sections from July 6 through August 15. According to the original authors of the regulations, including Larry Malloy, the intent of the regulations at the time of writing was for Karluk River pink escapement to be considered in the management of the North and Central Cape Sections.

In 2018, the Karluk River pink escapement was 2,275,207 while the escapement goal is 800,000 – 1,600,000 pink salmon. The North and Central Cape sections experienced significant closures during the July 6 – August 15 time period because managers at ADF&G could not consider Karluk pink escapement even though a large proportion of the fish moving through the area were likely Karluk bound. The new regulatory wording would give fishery managers the flexibility to prioritize pink salmon stocks most in need of management action to achieve escapement objectives.

PROPOSED BY: Northwest Setnetters Association (EF-F19-069)

PROPOSAL 71

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Amend the *Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan* to close the Anton Larsen Bay, Sharatin Bay, Kizhuyak Bay, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, and Uyak Bay Sections until escapement objectives are projected to be achieved, as follows:

(c) The Anton Larsen Bay, Sharatin Bay, Kizhuyak Bay, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, and Uyak Bay Sections must be managed

(1) from June 1 through approximately June 15, based on local sockeye or early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section; the commissioner **may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in each Section only if the department determines that the desired escapement objectives will be achieved;**

(2) from approximately June 16 through July 5, based on local sockeye or early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section; **the commissioner may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in each Section only if the department determines that the desired escapement objectives will be achieved;**

(3) from approximately July 6 through July 31, based on local sockeye, pink, or early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section; **the commissioner may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in each Section only if the department determines that the desired escapement objectives will be achieved;**

(4) from approximately August 1 through August 24, based on local pink or late-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section; **the commissioner may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in each Section only if the department determines that the desired escapement objectives will be achieved;**

(5) from approximately August 25 through September 5, based on local pink, late-run chum, or coho salmon returning to the major salmon systems in each section; **the commissioner may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in each Section only if the department determines that the desired escapement objectives will be achieved;**

and

(6) after approximately September 5, based on coho salmon returning to the major coho salmon systems in each section.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? We believe that each of the Inner Bays should remain closed until it is clear that their individual escapement objectives will be achieved. These areas exist as separate, unique sections intended specifically to preserve individual stocks.

PROPOSED BY: Northwest Setnetters Association (EF-F19-070)

PROPOSAL 72

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Limit the Inner Ayakulik Section commercial salmon fishery to openings of not more than six consecutive hours June 10–July 15, as follows:

No inner Ayakulik commercial salmon fishery shall last more than 6 consecutive hours from June 10th to July 15th

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to address the issue of king salmon bycatch during commercial salmon fishing at the mouth of the Ayakulik River where sockeye is the target species. The only current management tactics used for reducing king salmon bycatch while sockeye seining is non-retention. This is not a solution. These fish, highly susceptible to stress as a larger salmon, though not retained, as mandated by nonretention law, are manhandled under a load of sockeye on any given set made by a seiner and most likely not able to survive to spawn, or they are discretely brought home as homepack, courtesy of social media like facebook and instagram. King salmon have no legitimate chance of making their upstream migration to spawn when an inner Ayakulik commercial salmon fishery lasts for 6+ hours or extended until further notice at the height of the run. This is a once thriving population is reduced to the brink of extinction, stamped with stock of concern status. Fish and Game has done little or nothing to help these fish. If any given commercial opener on the inner Ayakulik were to be fished in this proposed timeframe it would have the desired effect as "Mopup fishery" targeting excess sockeye, with little ramifications for the overall strength the king salmon run.

PROPOSED BY: Stig Yngve (EF-F19-101)

PROPOSAL 73

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Establish a closure in the Inner Ayakulik Section of at least 24 hours between commercial salmon fishing periods, as follows:

Any inner Ayakulik commercial salmon fishery shall from June 10th to July 15th have a mandatory stand down period of not less than 24 hours between commercial openers.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to address the issue of king salmon bycatch during commercial salmon fishing at the mouth of the Ayakulik river where sockeye is the target species. The only current management tactics used for reducing king salmon bycatch while sockeye seining is non-retention. This is not a solution. If a stand down period between commercial openers existed it would act as a pulse fishery, allowing for most king salmon and Biological Escapement Goal sockeye to move uninhibited for half the time, while allowing commercial salmon seiners the opportunity to "mop up" excess sockeye as they built up in between openers, thus defeating the perpetuated fear of over escapement. King Salmon migrate in smaller more drawn out patterns to the Ayakulik than sockeye do, where they trickle in over a period of time. Whereas sockeye, because they number in the hundreds of thousands trickle and surge and everything in between. The King salmon on this drainage most often come surging in fast, not lingering in the ocean out front. The sockeye will mill around for any period time, sometimes for days on end.

The pulse style fishery would not have a gauntlet of death for kings at all times but only theoretically for half the time at most, theoretically doubling their chance to spawn and not affecting sockeye commercial harvest in any negative manner. King salmon have no legitimate chance of making their upstream migration to spawn when an inner Ayakulik commercial salmon fishery lasts for more than 24 hours or extended until further notice at the height of the run. The whole mouth of the river is blocked off by a salmon seine net during these times allowing for nothing to come upstream. That includes all sockeye deemed in excess of BEG and every king salmon. There is no discrimination here. One seiner can act in a brutalitarian manner here putting an effective strangle hold on the whole system. This king salmon stock is a once thriving population is reduced to the brink of extinction, stamped with stock of concern status. Fish and Game has done little or nothing to help these fish. If any given commercial opener on the inner Ayakulik were to be fished in this proposed manner it would have the desired effect as a "Mopup fishery" targeting excess sockeye, with little ramifications for the overall strength of the king salmon run.

PROPOSED BY: Stig Yngve (EF-F19-103)

PROPOSAL 74

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Close waters within 500 yards of the terminus of the Ayakulik River to commercial salmon fishing June 10–July 15, as follows:

No commercial salmon fishing within 500 yard radius of terminus of Ayakulik River from June 10 to July 15th.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to address the issue of King salmon bycatch during commercial salmon fisheries on the inner Ayakulik district.

Currently the only King salmon conservation measures in effect on the fishing grounds on the inner Ayakulik district is "non retention" of any king salmon over 28 inches. Currently there are no commercial fishing markers of any kind in the immediate vicinity of the Ayakulik stream terminus. This is unique in a bad way to the Ayakulik River in the Kodiak management area. It promotes a lackadaisical and take no account for our actions style of salmon management by staff. It allows for a single seiner to effectively block off the whole mouth of the river at any given stage of the tide to catch ALL salmon, not just sockeye, the main target species. It also allows staff to conveniently allow a single emergency order power to govern all management actions for salmon stocks on the inner Ayakulik. There are no check mates here, like commercial fishery markers or closed areas, nothing. Just a complete and utter free and structureless management regime.

Because there is no buffer zone of any kind, king salmon stand very little chance of making it upriver to spawn. This particular salmon stock is already in dire straits with stock of concern status and no visible effort to aid their cause. Fish and Game needs to be accountable for their actions and make an effort to address all salmon stocks in the archipelago, not just the most economically viable one, sockeye, at the expense of all others. If any given commercial opener on the inner Ayakulik were to be fished with a 500 yard radius buffer zone it would not lessen the desired effect of a "Mopup fishery" targeting excess sockeye, while giving king salmon somewhat of a chance to make it upriver and spawn, lessening the rate at which they are going extinct.

PROPOSED BY: Stig Yngve

(EF-F19-111)

PROPOSAL 75

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Post seasonal regulatory markers 500 yards from the terminus of the Ayakulik River, as follows:

The Inner Ayakulik section shall have mandatory commercial salmon fishing regulatory markers set at 500 yards distance north and south of the stream terminus for the purpose of salmon management on the Inner Ayakulik Section. Predetermined GPS coordinates will be set pre-season by ADF&G

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to address the issue of King Salmon bycatch during sockeye commercial salmon seine fisheries on the Inner Ayakulik district. This is a stock of concern, going extinct. Currently on the fishing grounds conservation measures for king salmon call for non retention of kings 28 inches and longer. That is the only conservation measure in effect.

There used to be stationary commercial salmon regulatory markers at the Ayakulik stream terminus through the end of 2011. They have ceased to exist since then. The markers were at predetermined 500 yards from stream terminus GPS coordinates on shore and set pre-season and left for the duration of the season. The offshore buffer zone as part of that 500 yard buffer zone was a box or a triangle. The offshore part was mostly self-policing by fisherman. These markers were used as a successful visual and electronic salmon management tool on the Ayakulik inner section.

This allowed king salmon a chance to have somewhat of a safety corridor to travel during sockeye openers when the buffer zone was in effect.

Mandatory markers at 500 yards radius from stream terminus must be put back in as a tool of salmon management on the inner Ayakulik.

PROPOSED BY: Stig Yngve (EF-F19-115)

PROPOSAL 76

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Open the Outer Karluk and Central Sections concurrent with when the Inner Karluk Section is opened by emergency order, as follows:

5 AAC 18.362 Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan

(e) The Inner and Outer Karluk Sections must be managed

(1) From June 1 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system; the commissioner may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in the Inner Karluk Section, **concurrent with the Outer Karluk and Central Sections**, only if the Department determines that the midpoint of the early-run escapement goal range will be achieved;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The proposed language would modify a BOF change made in 2017 as a result of Proposal 60. Proposal 60, as written, was an attempt to prevent over escapement in the Karluk River by conducting a cost recovery fishery. Proceeds could have been used by KRAA for the benefit of all Kodiak salmon permit holders. Since designation of a Special Harvest Area is not legally possible on a wild salmon run, the proposal was modified, at the end of the meeting, with language supplied by ADFG, not the author or stakeholders.

Although the final language in 2017 provided ADFG with greater ability to manage the fishery and slow or prevent over escapement on the Karluk early sockeye run, the benefit of this regulation change went to the seine fleet only. This language change is a housekeeping measure to ensure that all gear types can benefit from large escapements of Karluk bound sockeye and provides clear language for management and stakeholders.

PROPOSED BY: Susan Payne (EF-F19-112)

PROPOSAL 77

5 AAC 18.362. Westside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan.

Close waters within 500 yards of the terminus of the Ayakulik River to commercial salmon fishing September 1–October 31, as follows:

Inner Ayakulik section closed to commercial salmon fishing within 500 yards radius of stream terminus (as determined by ADF&G preseason markers and corresponding GPS coordinates) of Ayakulik River September 1st to October 31st.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to address the issue of steelhead bycatch and potential coho over harvest on the Inner Ayakulik Section during commercial salmon fishing season. There is currently no management policy for steelhead bycatch or coho management on the Ayakulik River. During times of low water especially around the first week of September, there can be a huge buildup of coho in saltwater in the immediate vicinity of the Ayakulik stream terminus. A seiner at the opportune time could easily catch a vast majority of the coho escapement in short order. A buffer zone would greatly facilitate inriver escapement for future strong coho runs, lessen steelhead bycatch of which very little is known, and still allow a salmon seiner to fish unimpeded. I believe there are not near enough conservation-minded measures in effect. With Kodiak Salmon management in particular, the other anadromous fish species that are not economically viable as sockeye should have equal value ecologically, and for the overall health of each individual salmon system island wide.

PROPOSED BY: Stig Yngve

(EF-F19-117)

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