

***SUBSISTENCE SHELLFISH, COMMERCIAL AND SPORT SHRIMP, COMMERCIAL AND SPORT OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SHELLFISH (21 proposals)***

***Geoduck clam***

**PROPOSAL 212**

**5 AAC 38.142 Southeastern Alaska Geoduck Fishery Management Plan.**

Allow the number of geoduck permit holders able to fish from one vessel to be increased from two to four by emergency order.

**Add the following language to 5 AAC 38.142 (p)**

***The commissioner may by emergency order modify the number of CFEC geoduck permit holders able to be onboard or fish from a registered vessel to four divers when the total area trip limit is four hundred pounds or less.***

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** In the geoduck clam fishery only 2 divers can fish from one vessel (5 AAC 38.142 (p)). However, it is often difficult to harvest the GHF in remote areas when the remaining GHF is small. It is not cost-effective to travel long distances for a limited harvest. We would like to have up to four CFEC geoduck permit holders conduct fishing operations from a vessel that is registered to commercially fish for geoducks to make it more economical to harvest the remaining GHF. This would be done when an area has a trip limited harvest of 400 or less pounds per dive harvester.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** Insert the issue statement here.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association (HQ-F24-086)

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**PROPOSAL 213**

**5 AAC 38.142. Southeastern Alaska Geoduck Fishery Management Plan.**

Modify how geoduck guideline harvest levels are calculated.

**5 AAC 38.142 Southeastern Alaska Geoduck Fishery Management Plan. (g)** The guideline harvest level for each area will be calculated as two percent of the most recent estimated biomass, **using the mid-point of the one-sided 90 percent confidence interval**, per year.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association (SARDFA) would like to have ADF&G establish the Guideline Harvest Level for the geoduck clam fishery using the mid-point of the one-sided 90 percent confidence interval based on their assessment surveys. This would allow for a higher GHF while maintaining a conservatively managed fishery.

- What would happen if nothing is changed?

There would remain annual confusion as to whether ADF&G is managing for the lower end of the confidence level or the mid-point. Also, in commercial areas where there is not significant sea otter predation, whenever these areas are re-surveyed, the GHF has increased. We believe using

the lower bound of the one-sided 90% confidence interval is overly conservative and using the mid-point would enable fuller utilization of the resource while still adequately conserving the geoduck stock.

- What are other solutions you considered? Why did you reject them?

It is possible to discuss on an annual basis the department's management goal, however SARDFA believes this would eliminate any confusion on how the fishery is being managed.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** The SARDFA geoduck committee which is comprised of 20 CFEC permit holders worked on developing this proposal.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Regional Fisheries Association (HQ-F24-087)

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**PROPOSAL 214**

**5 AAC 38.142 Southeastern Alaska Geoduck Management Plan.**

Allow for areas that have been closed for 5 years as a result of the estimated geoduck biomass dropping below 30% of the original biomass estimate to be resurveyed and potentially reopened.

At the end of paragraph (h) of 5AAC 38.142 add:

**Once an area is closed for a period of 5 years due to exceeding the 30% threshold of the original biomass estimate, the Commissioner may direct the department to conduct a stock assessment and determine a new biomass estimate on which to base a new GHL for a resumption of fishing.**

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Under the current geoduck management plan once a commercial harvest area's population estimate goes below the 30% threshold of the original biomass estimate, the area is closed to commercial harvesting. Given significant ecosystem changes, it is very difficult to reopen areas once they meet this threshold. In many areas being closed, it does not mean overfishing has occurred; rather it is a reflection of environmental changes since the original biomass estimate was conducted. In these areas, use of an original biomass estimate is not reflective of current conditions. As a reference, in areas without drastic environmental changes, geoduck biomass and GHL have increased on re-survey.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** This proposal was developed in conjunction with the Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association geoduck committee, which is comprised of 20 CFEC geoduck permit holders.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association (HQ-F24-088)

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**PROPOSAL 215**

**5 AAC 38.142 (h). Southeastern Alaska Geoduck Fishery Management Plan.**

Give the department the authority to experiment with reduced guideline harvest levels in sea otter impacted areas where the current biomass estimate is less than 30 percent of the original biomass estimate.

At the end of 5AAC 38.142(h) added:

**As part of a pilot project, the commissioner may allow the department to use a current biomass estimate to create a new GHL to allow for reduced harvest in sea otter impacted areas. The pilot project will be closely monitored to determine if harvest and sea otter predation are sustainable for the geoduck biomass.**

The commissioner may not open the commercial geoduck fishery in an area if the estimated biomass of the geoduck stock in that area is less than 30 percent of the original biomass determined by the first stock assessment conducted by the department on that stock. The commissioner may modify this percentage if the department receives information about geoduck productivity that supports a modification.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The management plan for geoduck clams has remained unchanged since the inception of the fishery. The fishery itself has changed dramatically and not in positive ways. In the past several years, the fishery has had a steady decline in its GHL and has had several areas closed to commercial fishing all together. In the 2024-2025 fishing season, for example, we will have the smallest annual GHL in over a decade. Geoducks have become increasingly valuable with an ex-vessel value of over \$10/pound in the 2023-2024 season. Approximately 55 CFEC limited entry permit holders participate in the fishery. The losses in this fishery are occurring only in areas where there are sea otters present. In areas without sea otters, GHLS are actually increasing when they are re-surveyed. Otters are moving into these areas and if similar trends happen in inside waters, we will lose the geoduck fishery all together.

In 5 AAC 38.142 (h) it states: The commissioner may not open the commercial geoduck fishery in an area if the estimated biomass of the geoduck stock in that area is less than 30 percent of the original biomass determined by the first stock assessment conducted by the department on that stock. The commissioner may modify this percentage if the department receives information about geoduck productivity that supports a modification.

We believe this original biomass threshold is erroneous in ecosystems drastically changed over the past few decades. ADFG itself uses various biomass estimates based on changes in the fishing areas or new data derived from logbooks. The original biomass estimate therefore changes in ADFG application as conditions change; we would like to see this change to address significant loss of access to fishing grounds due to sea otters.

There is precedence for using a current biomass estimate in areas impacted by otters. In British Columbia, in areas impacted by otters, the commercial dive industry and the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans are collaborating on an altered management plan that replaces the original biomass estimate with a current biomass estimate. In a few areas they have been doing this for several years and have data that indicates a balance between harvest and sea otter pressure. We

would like to work with ADFG in 2-3 areas recently closed to commercial harvest to determine if this approach would allow a reduced level of harvest in the presence of otter predation pressure. SARDFA will work cooperatively with ADFG and support more frequent biological assessments to ensure stocks are healthy.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** This proposal was developed by the Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association after several meetings with our commercial counterpart in British Columbia, the Underwater Harvester's Association.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association (HQ-F24-092)

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**PROPOSAL 216**

**5 AAC 38.142. Southeastern Alaska Geoduck Fishery Management Plan.**

Clarify that only aquatic farm sites approved for the culture of geoduck clams are closed to commercial harvest of geoduck clams.

If (l) 4 were changed to read:

waters identified as a permitted mariculture site **for culture of geoduck**;  
that would correct the issue.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** (l) 4: waters identified as a mariculture site.

In the geoduck management plan section l defines areas closed to the commercial taking of geoducks. Number 4 indicates all mariculture sites are closed to geoduck fishing but this is incorrect; it is only mariculture sites approved for geoduck cultivation that this applies to

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** In coordination with ADFG Ketchikan and ADFG permit coordinator and SARDFA geoduck committee.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association (HQ-F24-091)

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***Sea cucumber***

**PROPOSAL 217**

**5 AAC 38.140. Southeastern Alaska Sea Cucumber Management Plan.**

Allow weekly fishing periods to begin on Sundays, as follows:

Allowing weekly openers to include Sundays from 8 to 3 would allow flexibility in the event of seasonal storms, limitations of smaller vessels in relation to weather events, and the aging of the dive personnel, many over 60 years of age. The quota per opener would remain at 2000 pounds.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** A change to the days each weekly opener would include. This would consolidate the season to the benefit of the fleet, canneries, and enforcement personnel. An informal survey of divers, particularly in the high sea

otter populated areas, indicate an inability to reach the weekly quota in the time allotted. This would drive a completion of the fishery prior to the short winter days and closure of the canneries/buyers.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** This proposal was discussed with multiple dive fishery permit holders.

**PROPOSED BY:** Brian Cloose (EF-F24-041)

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**PROPOSAL 218**

**.5 AAC 38.140 Southeast Alaska Sea Cucumber Management Plan.**

Extend sea cucumber fishing season beyond March 31.

5 AAC 38.140

(b) Sea cucumbers may be taken from the first Monday in October through March 31 during the weekly fishing period established by emergency order. The weekly fishing period will occur on Mondays from 8:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. and on Tuesdays from 8:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon, except that (1) during the week of Thanksgiving, the weekly fishing period will occur on Sunday from 8:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. and on Monday from 8:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon; (2) beginning in November, the commissioner may, by emergency order, extend or shorten a weekly fishing period in an area in order to obtain the guideline harvest level in that area; (3) during the week of Christmas and New Year's Day, the department may modify the days of the weekly fishing period by emergency order so that the fishing period does not fall on the holiday and does not add additional days to the weekly fishing period.

**(4)regional ADFG managers may allow weekly fishing extentions past March 31st to finish GHL.**

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Address:**

(b) of the Southeastern Alaska Sea Cucumber Management Plan

(b) Sea cucumbers may be taken from the first Monday in October through March 31

Why?

Allow regional ADFG mangers the ability to allow weekly extentions in areas with remaining guideline harvest levels(GHLs) past March 31st in order to reach the seasons GHL.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** There has been some discussion about extensions. This proposal is submitted as an individual.

**PROPOSED BY:** Tom Carruth (EF-F24-009)

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**PROPOSAL 219**

**5 AAC 38.140. Southeastern Alaska Sea Cucumber Management Plan.**

Clarify when a sea cucumber permit holder is in possession of the product they harvested.

Draft language: **Divers engaged in commercial dive harvest fisheries do not have to be in immediate possession of the harvested product during or after an opener until the vessel has departed the specific open fishing area.**

Adding this clarification of possession will better fit the operation of the commercial dive fisheries and reduce ticketing due to application of general possession regulations.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** General regulations of possession of harvested product are not aligned with practices related to commercial dive harvesting of sea cucumbers. In sea cucumber harvesting several different methods are employed. In some cases, divers are attached via their breathing line to a surface skiff that follows the diver along the surface. As the dive harvester fills their cucumber bags, they attach flotation to the line and send the line to the surface for later retrieval by the larger dive boat. In other instances, divers do not have breathing lines but use free tanks. In these instances, the dive vessel may drop a diver off in one bay and then drop the other diver in another bay. The vessel would then travel back and forth between divers to collect cucumber harvest bags and provide fresh scuba tanks.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** SARDFa sea cucumber committee, SARDFa Board of Directors and Ketchikan ADFG biologists.

**PROPOSED BY:** Seth Rockwell

(HQ-F24-078)

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**PROPOSAL 220**

**5 AAC 38.140. Southeastern Alaska Sea Cucumber Management Plan.**

Allow crew members to be in possession of sea cucumbers harvested by the sea cucumber permit holder.

Draft language: **Crew member of a registered dive vessel may be in possession of legally harvested product even when the permit holder (diver) is neither on nor attached to nor in the immediate vicinity of the vessel. This would apply during or after an opener until the vessel has departed the specific open fishing area.**

Adding this clarification of possession will better fit the operation of the commercial dive fisheries and reduce ticketing due to application of general possession regulations.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** General regulations regarding possession of harvested product are not aligned with practices related to commercial dive harvesting of sea cucumbers. In sea cucumber harvesting several different methods are employed. In some cases, divers are attached via their breathing line to a surface skiff that follows the diver along the surface. As the dive harvester fills their cucumber bags, they attach flotation to the line and send the line to the surface for later retrieval by the larger dive boat. In other instances, divers do not have breathing lines but use free tanks. In these instances, the dive vessel may drop a diver off in one bay and then drop the other diver in another bay. The vessel would then travel back and forth between divers to collect cucumber harvest bags and provide fresh scuba tanks.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** SARDFa sea cucumber committee, SARDFa Board of Directors and Ketchikan ADFG biologists.

**PROPOSED BY:** Seth Rockwell (HQ-F24-079)

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**PROPOSAL 221**

**5 AAC 41.285 Aquatic stock acquisition on an aquatic farm site and 5 AAC 41.235 Determination of insignificant population.**

Prohibit harvest of naturally occurring sea cucumbers on aquatic farm sites by farm operator in areas where there are commercial sea cucumber fisheries.

**In areas where there are limited entry CFEC Q11A fisheries that are subject to fisheries management plan, sea cucumbers cannot be added as a species of culture and must be allowed to escape into benthos.**

[5AAC 41.285. AQUATIC STOCK ACQUISITION ON AN AQUATIC FARM SITE. WILD STOCK OF THE SPECIES IDENTIFIED FOR CULTURE IN THE OPERATION PERMIT THAT SETTLE ON AN AQUATIC FARM, HATCHERY SITE OR CULTURE GEAR BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE AQUATIC FARM OR HATCHERY OPERATION PERMIT HOLDER AS A CONDITION OF THE OPERATION PERMIT.]

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Aquatic farms that are permitted to operate in areas where the limited entry CFEC commercial sea cucumber fishery (Q11A) occurs have added sea cucumber to their permitted species culture using 5AAC 41.285. A very specific instance occurred with a farm permitted in a commercial sea cucumber fishing area that began as an oyster farm and then added sea cucumbers to its cultured species list. This farm is only using naturally settling sea cucumbers directly removing those sea cucumbers from settling to the bottom and becoming part of the common property resource.

Very little is known about sea cucumber settlement patterns in SE Alaska so it is unclear how this practice could affect the commercial fishery over time. We believe allowing a farm to add sea cucumbers as a cultivation species in an area known to already support a commercial fishery is allocating sea cucumbers to a private farm and away from a CFEC limited entry fishery.

Further under 5AAC 41.235 the commissioner must determine that the wild stock is not of a nature significant enough to attract or support a commercial fishery. In this case the wild stock is already supporting a commercial fishery. Further the sale of the shellfish will not result in the alteration in traditional fisheries or other uses of fish and wildlife resources if the population is included within the aquatic farm. How can privatizing sea cucumbers out of the common property not alter the commercial fishery in that area.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** SARDFa has geoduck, sea cucumber and sea urchin committees. This idea was discussed with ADFG Ketchikan biologists.

**PROPOSED BY:** Dale Stanley (EF-F24-017)

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*Shrimp*

**PROPOSAL 222**

**5 AAC 02.110. Subsistence Shrimp Fishery; 5 AAC 47.020. General provisions for seasons and bag, possession, annual, and size limits for the salt waters of the Southeast Alaska Area; and 5 AAC 77.660 Personal Use shrimp fishery.**

Adopt seasonal closures for subsistence, sport, and personal use shrimp fisheries, as follows:

5 AAC 02.110 is amended to read:

**(6) Shrimp may only be taken May 1 through Feb 28.**

5 AAC 47.020 (16) is amended to read:

(16) shrimp: may **only** be taken from **May 1** [JANUARY 1] – **February 28** [DECEMBER 31] only under a permit issued by the department; a harvest recording form under 5 AAC 75.016 is required; bag and possession limit of three pounds or three quarts; no annual limit.

5 AAC 77.660 (1) is amended to read:

(1) **Season and possession limit**

**(A) Shrimp may only be taken from May 1 through Feb 28.**

**(B)** Except as provided in (7) and (8) of this section, there **are** [IS NO CLOSED SEASON AND] no bag and possession limits;

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** March and April compose a biologically sensitive period for pandalid shrimp when eggs mature and hatch. Best fishing practices dictate that fishing during such periods should be avoided to enhance long term stock resilience. For this reason, the regional commercial shrimp pot fishery has had season closures during this time for many years. The magnitude of the regional subsistence, sport, and personal use harvest of spot shrimp was largely unknown until 2018 when permit and harvest reporting was required for these fisheries . Recent harvest data show that collectively these fisheries make up between 19% and 26% of the total annual spot shrimp harvest. Implementing a seasonal closure during this biologically sensitive period is likely to benefit the sustainability of Southeast shrimp pot fisheries and is especially pertinent given recent regional declines in spot shrimp abundance.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-150)

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**PROPOSAL 223**

**5 AAC 02.110. Subsistence Shrimp Fishery; 5 AAC 47.035; Methods, means, and general provisions - Shellfish; and 5 AAC 77.660. Personal Use Shrimp Fishery.**

Increase the tunnel size for sport, personal use, and subsistence shrimp pots.

**Proposal:**

Change the wording in the following sections of 5 AAC to change the permitted size of openings in shrimp pot tunnels in the Southeast Alaska Area.

**Subsistence Shellfish:**

5 AAC 02.110. Subsistence shrimp fishery

In the subsistence taking of shrimp,

(1) a pot used to take shrimp must have



- (A) no more than four tunnel eye openings; a tunnel eye opening may not exceed (15) **16** inches in perimeter;
- (B) a bottom perimeter of no more than 153 inches; and
- (C) a volume of no more than 25 cubic feet;

**Sport Fish:**

5 AAC 47.035 (k)1 Subsistence shrimp fishery

In the subsistence taking of shrimp,

(1) a pot used to take shrimp must have

- (A) no more than four tunnel eye openings; a tunnel eye opening may not exceed (15) **16** inches in perimeter;
- (B) a bottom perimeter of no more than 153 inches; and
- (C) a volume of no more than 25 cubic feet;

**Personal Use Shellfish:**

5 AAC 77.660 (5)(5) a pot used to take shrimp under this chapter must have

- (A) no more than four tunnel eye openings; no tunnel eye opening may exceed (15) **16** inches in perimeter;
- (B) a bottom perimeter of no more than 153 inches; and
- (C) a volume of no more than 25 cubic feet;

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Current regulations discriminate against fishers that harvest shrimp with rigid mesh pots by limiting the area tunnel openings may have compared to non-rigid pots. This is because a circular opening found on non-rigid pots allows for a greater area than a rectangular opening of the same perimeter or circumference commonly found in a rigid pot.

We would like to have the openings allowed in rigid mesh pots closer in size to non-rigid pots. Current regulations allow openings of up to 17.9 square inches for non-rigid pots. Rigid pots are currently limited to 10 square inches if the pot tunnel has standard 1" mesh. Many rigid pots are already manufactured with openings that measure 2" by 6" which equals 16" of perimeter. We are proposing making the perimeter of the opening one inch larger than the current regulation, 16".

This change would allow the opening in a rigid pot to be exactly the same as the biological escape mechanism required for the pots. The funnel openings on non-rigid pots already exceed the escape mechanism size. Therefore, there should not be a concern with increased bycatch with rigid pots.

**The Math:**

**Present regulations:**

Circumference of circle (C) =  $2\pi r$

15" =  $2(3.14)r$

radius = 2.38 inches.

**(The new radius could be up to 2.54".)**

Maximum area of a (current) non-rigid pot tunnel opening.

Area of a circle with a 15” perimeter (circumference) (A) =  $\pi r^2$   
A = 3.14(2.38)(2.38) = **17.9 square inches**  
(The new area could be up to **20.25 square inches.**)

**Maximum area of the proposed rigid pot tunnel opening.**

Area of a rectangle = base x height  
Proposed size:  
A = 6” x 2” = **12 square inches**  
Perimeter = 16”

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** The EPOW discussed and submitted this proposal.

**PROPOSED BY:** East Prince of Wales Advisory Committee (HQ-F24-027)  
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**PROPOSAL 224**

**5 AAC 31.110. Shrimp pot fishing seasons and periods for Registration Area A.**

Revert shrimp pot season from May 15 opening date back to October 1.

My solution is... to return the spot shrimp pot season back to the traditional October first opening date.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Change the spot shrimp season in southeast back to its historical October first opening date.

Why...flawed bof Covid decision, after multiple venue changes. There was no general knowledge that this proposal was out there among spot shrimp permit holders. This proposal would have been fought tooth & nail if meeting was held on schedule. In southeast.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** I developed this proposal with consultation with all the other longtime spot shrimp pot permit holders in southeast that I know. No one that I'm aware of that's participated in the October fishery was in favor of changing to a may opening & completely loosing the fishery for 2022.

The local advisory committee is not knowledgeable on this issue.

**PROPOSED BY:** Robert T. Mosher (EF-F24-042)  
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**PROPOSAL 225**

**5 AAC 31.110. Shrimp pot fishing season and periods for Registration Area A.**

Revert shrimp pot season from May 15 opening date to October 1 or to another start date in late summer/early fall.

Change the start date back to October 1. Alternatively, September 15, September 1 and August 15 would also be acceptable dates.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The change in season start date from Oct 1 to May 15 in the 2022 Board of Fisheries meeting effectively transferred the entire shrimp fishery over to commercial users. Many Sport and Personal Use fisherman are not able to go prior to the May 15th opening, after which shrimp numbers are dramatically lower as the commercial fishery is executed very quickly. Furthermore, the rationale that taking of females when they don't have eggs is beneficial to the population is not sound logic, as it is the taking of females **at any time** that is detrimental to the population. Taking females without eggs in May lowers the reproductive capacity of the population the same as the taking of females with unreleased eggs in October.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** Submitted via Territorial Sportsmen Inc of Juneau

**PROPOSED BY:** Territorial Sportsmen Inc (EF-F24-101)

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**PROPOSAL 226**

**5 AAC 31.115. Shrimp pot guideline harvest ranges for Registration Area A and 5 AAC 31.124 Lawful shrimp pot gear for Registration Area A..**

Provide for further conservation in the shrimp pot fishery by reducing all GHLS by 20%, reducing the number of pots allowed by 40–50%, and eliminating the large pot size.

Reduce ALL area GHLS 20 %

gear reduction of 40-50 % per permit , ( eliminate the large pot size over a 3 yr period )

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** It's clear that the SE pot shrimp stocks are in stress as evidenced by small shrimp carrying eggs and the survey results. Having fished this fishery since the 90s.I have seen the steady decline in size and health of stocks. I feel a more aggressive conservation effort needs implemented.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** For many years I have had discussions with other fishermen about the health of the stocks, in general the longer participation fishers have seen dramatic negative changes in the stocks and feel the fleet is to large and fishing the same grounds to hard for the available resource.

I have spoken to many managers over the years about my one other's concerns.

I do not feel shutting the fishery down is the right option, gear reduction along with permits stacking seems a better option.

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Hofmann (EF-F24-061)

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**PROPOSAL 227**

**5 AAC 31.124. Lawful shrimp pot gear for Registration Area A.**

Allow for more than one CFEC shrimp pot permit holder to fish from the same vessel and jointly operate pot gear in aggregate of no more than 50% allowed gear for the additional permit.

Allow stacking of permits to eventually reduce the overall number of pots fishing while leaving reasonable access/ entry for single permit /new entrants.  
the stacked permit would have a pot value of no greater than 50% of the base permit

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Over capacity of pot shrimp permits. The stocks are at a low level and need less pressure.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** Discussed with other fisherman

**PROPOSED BY:** Mark Hofmann

(EF-F24-063)

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**PROPOSAL 228**

**5 AAC 31.124. Lawful shrimp pot gear for registration Area A.**

Redefine legal shrimp pot requirements to allow for the use slinky pots.

5AAC 31.124. Lawful shrimp pot gear for Registration Area A

(a) Shrimp may be taken with pots in Registration Area A only as specified in this section. A shrimp pot may be a traditional cone style pot or a coil spring style pot, commonly known as slinky pot.

(b) A cone style shrimp pot

(1) may not have

(A) more than one bottom;

(B) a vertical height of more than 24 inches;

(C) more than four tunnel eye openings which individually do not exceed 15 inches in perimeter;

or

(D) a bottom perimeter exceeding a perimeter specified in (e) of this section

(2) the sides of a cone style shrimp pot may only be

(A) at a right angle to the plane of the bottom of the pot; or

(B) slanted inward toward the center of the pot in a straight line from the bottom of the pot to the top of the pot.

(c) a slinky pot style shrimp pot

(1) may not have

(A) a vertical diameter of more than 24 inches;

(B) a horizontal length of more than 48 inches;

(C) more than two tunnel eye openings which individually do not exceed 15 inches in perimeter

(d) a shrimp pot must be entirely covered with net webbing or rigid mesh. At least two adjacent sides or 50 percent of the vertical or near-vertical sides must be covered with net webbing or rigid mesh that allows the passage of a seven-eighths inch diameter by 12 inch long wooden dowel, which upon insertion into the web, must drop completely through by its own weight, without force. In the waters of Lituya Bay, enclosed by a line from the easternmost tip of Harbor Point to the Southernmost tip of LaChaussee Spit there is no minimum mesh size.

(e) Shrimp pots may be operated only as follows:

(1) repealed 7/18/2003

(2) the number of shrimp pots that may be operated from a registered shrimp fishing vessel is 140 slinky pots, 140 small pots, or 100 large pots; for the purposes of this section,

- (A) a "slinky pot" style shrimp pot conforms with (c) of this section;
- (B) a small pot has a bottom perimeter of no more than 124 inches;
- (C) a "large pot" has a bottom perimeter of more than 124 inches, but not more than 153 inches;
- (3) if all pots on board a vessel or operated from a vessel are of the same type and of the same size as defined in (2)(A) or (2)(B) of this subsection 140 pots may be operated from the vessel, if any of the pots on board or operated from a vessel are of the same type and size as defined in (2)(C) of this subsection only 100 pots may be operated from the vessel;
- (4) a vessel operator may have only shrimp pot gear owned by that person on board the vessel at any time;
- (5) shrimp pot gear may be deployed or retrieved only from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. each day; the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the fishing season in a district or a portion of a district and immediately reopen the season during which the time period allowed to deploy and retrieve shrimp pot gear may be increased or decreased to achieve the guideline harvest range;
- (6) all shrimp pots left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period must have all bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open.
- (f) A registered shrimp vessel may not have, at anytime in the aggregate, more than the legal limit of shrimp pot gear on board the vessel, in the water in fishing condition, and in the water in nonfishing condition, including commercial and non commercial shrimp pots as described in 5 AAC 31.128(b).

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** The regulation defining legal pot gear for shrimp in Registration Area A is very detailed and specific. It details a traditional cone style shrimp pot and makes other types of pots unlawful if they do not conform. My company has been selling a coil spring shrimp pot, commonly known as a slinky pot, for use in the Personal use shrimp fishery and have recieved interest in the slinky shrimp pot from commercial users, but as written 38.124 makes them unlawful for commercial use.

The slinky shrimp pot collapses flat and is very light weight making it an ideal pot for small vessels. In writing this regulation I also adjusted (e)(3) to allow a vessel to use a portion of their gear as slinky pots and a portion as cone pots so they did not have to invest in an entire new string of gear to enjoy the space and weight benifits of a slinky type pot.

The slinky type shrimp pot we currently sell for personal use is 18 inches in diameter and 36 inches in length and has a volume of 9,160 cubic inches. I have set the size limit of the commercial slinky shrimp pot at 24 inches in diameter and 48 inches in length which gives it a volume of 21,715 cubic inches. This is still well below the volume of the small shrimp pot at 26,507 cubic inches, so I have put the pot limit of slinky type shrimp pots at 140 pots.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** Conversations with ADF&G staff and SE shrimp permit holders.

**PROPOSED BY:** Jared Bright (EF-F24-146)  
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**PROPOSAL 229**  
**5 AAC 31.105. Description of Registration Area A districts and sections 5 AAC 31.115. Shrimp pot guideline harvest ranges for Registration Area A, 5 AAC 33.200. Fishing districts and sections, 5 AAC 32.105. Description of Registration Area A districts, 5 AAC 38.076. Alaska Scallop Fishery Management Plan, and 5 AAC 38.105. Description of Registration Area A districts and sections.**

Repeal redundant descriptions of Southeast Alaska districts and sections in 5 AAC 31.105, update 33.200 with District 10 section descriptions, add Section 6-E to District 6 shrimp pot fishing areas, and update regulations that refer to 5 AAC 31.105, as follows:

5AAC 31.105 is amended to read:

5 AAC 31.105. Description of Registration Area A districts and sections. **Registration Area A districts and sections are described in 5 AAC 33.200.**

[(A) DISTRICT 1: WATERS EAST AND NORTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAAMANO POINT AT 55° 29.85' N. LAT., 131° 58.21' W. LONG., THEN SOUTH TO A POINT IN DIXON ENTRANCE AT 54° 40.00' N. LAT., 131° 45.00' W. LONG., AND WATERS NORTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM 54° 40.00' N. LAT., 131° 45.00' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.48' N. LAT., 130° 36.92' W. LONG.

(B) DISTRICT 2: WATERS SOUTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF NARROW POINT AT 55° 47.00' N. LAT., 132° 28.23' W. LONG., TO LEMESURIER POINT, AT 55° 46.02' N. LAT., 132° 16.94' W. LONG., WATERS WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAAMANO POINT AT 55° 29.85' N. LAT., 131° 58.21' W. LONG., THEN DUE SOUTH TO A POINT IN DIXON ENTRANCE AT 54° 40.00' N. LAT., 131° 45.00' W. LONG., AND WATERS EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM POINT MARSH LIGHT AT 54° 42.70' N. LAT., 132° 17.72' W. LONG., THEN DUE SOUTH TO A POINT IN DIXON ENTRANCE AT 54° 40.00' N. LAT., 132° 17.50' W. LONG.

(C) DISTRICT 3: WATERS NORTH AND WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM POINT MARSH LIGHT AT 54° 42.70' N. LAT., 132° 17.72' W. LONG., THEN DUE SOUTH TO A POINT IN DIXON ENTRANCE AT 54° 40.00' N. LAT., 132° 41.29' W. LONG., AND ENDING AT THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE MUZON, AND WATERS EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF EAGLE POINT ON DALL ISLAND AT 55° 14.53' N. LAT., 133° 13.28' W. LONG., TO THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF POINT ARBOLEDA AT 55° 19.10' N. LAT., 133° 27.81' W. LONG., TO THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT SAN ROQUE AT 55° 20.13' N. LAT., 133° 32.70' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE ULITKA AT 55° 33.76' N. LAT., 133° 43.73' W. LONG., TO CAPE LYNCH LIGHT AT 55° 46.87' N. LAT., 133° 42.10' W. LONG., AND ENDING AT THE SOUTHWEST ENTRANCE POINT OF HALIBUT HARBOR ON KOSCIUSKO ISLAND AT 55° 54.99' N. LAT., 133° 47.64' W. LONG., AND WATERS SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF ANESKETT POINT AT 56° 08.85' N. LAT.;

(1) SECTION 3-A: WATERS OF DISTRICT 3 SOUTH AND EAST OF A LINE THROUGH TLEVAK NARROWS BEGINNING AT THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF TURN POINT AT 55° 15.74' N. LAT., 133° 07.33' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AT 55° 15.75' N. LAT., 133° 06.43' W. LONG., INCLUDING SODA BAY AND ITS CONTIGUOUS WATERS, BUT EXCLUDING ALL WATERS OF MEARES PASS AND ITS CONTIGUOUS WATERS;

(2) SECTION 3-B: WATERS OF DISTRICT 3 SOUTH OF POINT SWIFT AT 55° 45.78' N. LAT., 133° 19.57' W. LONG., INCLUDING ALL WATERS OF WARM CHUCK INLET, IPHIGENIA BAY SOUTH OF CAPE LYNCH LIGHT AT 55° 46.87' N. LAT., 133° 42.10' W. LONG., EXCLUDING ALL WATERS OF TUXEKAN PASSAGE AND ITS CONTIGUOUS WATERS, AND WATERS OF DISTRICT 3 NORTH OF A LINE THROUGH TLEVAK NARROWS BEGINNING AT THE EASTERNMOST TIP OF TURN POINT LOCATED AT 55° 15.74' N. LAT., 133° 07.33' W. LONG., TO A POINT ON PRINCE OF

WALES ISLAND AT 55° 15.70' N. LAT., 133° 06.53' W. LONG., INCLUDING ALL WATERS OF MEARES PASS AND ITS CONTIGUOUS WATERS, BUT EXCLUDING ALL WATERS OF SODA BAY AND ITS CONTIGUOUS WATERS;

(3) SECTION 3-C: WATERS OF DISTRICT 3 NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF POINT SWIFT AT 55° 45.78' N. LAT., 133° 19.57' W. LONG., INCLUDING ALL WATERS OF TUXEKAN PASSAGE AND ITS CONTIGUOUS WATERS, BUT EXCLUDING ALL WATERS OF WARM CHUCK INLET, IPHIGENIA BAY SOUTH OF CAPE LYNCH LIGHT AT 55° 46.86' N. LAT., 133° 42.10' W. LONG.

(D) DISTRICT 4: WATERS NORTH OF THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE MUZON AT 54° 39.82' N. LAT., 132° 41.29' W. LONG., WEST OF DISTRICT 3, AND SOUTH OF A LINE FROM HELM POINT ON CORONATION ISLAND AT 55° 49.59' N. LAT., 134° 16.19' W. LONG., TO CAPE LYNCH LIGHT AT 55° 46.87' N. LAT., 133° 42.10' W. LONG.

(E) DISTRICT 5: WATERS OF SUMNER STRAIT THAT ARE NORTH AND EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM CAPE DECISION TO HELM POINT, TO CAPE LYNCH, AND ENDING AT THE SOUTHWEST ENTRANCE POINT OF HALIBUT HARBOR, AND WATERS NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF ANESKETT POINT, WEST OF A LINE FROM POINT BAKER TO POINT BARRIE, AND SOUTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM POINT CAMDEN TO SALT POINT LIGHT IN KEKU STRAIT.

(F) DISTRICT 6: WATERS OF CLARENCE STRAIT NORTH AND EAST OF A LINE FROM NARROW POINT AT 55° 47.45' N. LAT., 132° 28.57' W. LONG., TO LEMESURIER POINT AT 55° 46.02' N. LAT., 132° 16.93' W. LONG., TO ERNEST POINT AT 55° 51.00' N. LAT., 132° 22.21' W. LONG., TO THE MOST SOUTHERLY POINT ON ETOLIN ISLAND AT 55° 54.79' N. LAT., 132° 21.24' W. LONG., WATERS OF STIKINE STRAIT SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF ROUND POINT AT 56° 16.65' N. LAT., 132° 39.44' W. LONG., WATERS OF SUMNER STRAIT WEST OF A LINE FROM POINT ALEXANDER AT 56° 30.54' N. LAT., 132° 56.94' W. LONG., TO LOW POINT AT 56° 27.18' N. LAT., 132° 57.17' W. LONG., AND EAST OF A LINE FROM POINT BAKER AT 56° 21.52' N. LAT., 133° 37.58' W. LONG., TO POINT BARRIE AT 56° 26.18' N. LAT., 133° 39.27' W. LONG., WATERS OF WRANGELL NARROWS SOUTH AND WEST OF A LINE FROM PROLEWY POINT AT 56° 50.12' N. LAT., 132° 56.45' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERN TIP OF MITKOF ISLAND AT 56° 49.38' N. LAT., 132° 56.31' W. LONG., AND ALL WATERS OF DUNCAN CANAL;

(1) SECTION 6-A: WATERS NORTH OF A LINE FROM POINT COLPOYS AT 56° 20.17' N. LAT., 133° 11.90' W. LONG., TO MACNAMARA POINT AT 56° 19.85' N. LAT., 133° 04.00' W. LONG., WEST OF A LINE FROM LOW POINT AT 56° 27.18' N. LAT., 132° 57.17' W. LONG., TO POINT ALEXANDER AT 56° 30.54' N. LAT., 132° 56.94' W. LONG., AND EAST OF A LINE FROM POINT BARRIE AT 56° 26.18' N. LAT., 133° 39.27' W. LONG., TO POINT BAKER AT 56° 21.52' N. LAT., 133° 37.58' W. LONG.;

(2) SECTION 6-B: WATERS SOUTH OF A LINE FROM POINT COLPOYS AT 56° 20.17' N. LAT., 133° 11.90' W. LONG., TO MACNAMARA POINT AT 56° 19.85' N. LAT., 133° 04.00' W. LONG., AND NORTH AND WEST OF A LINE FROM LUCK POINT AT 55° 59.04' N. LAT., 132° 44.07' W. LONG., TO POINT STANHOPE AT 56° 00.69' N. LAT., 132° 36.46' W. LONG., TO LINCOLN ROCK LIGHT AT 56° 03.40' N. LAT., 132° 41.85' W. LONG., TO KEY REEF LIGHT AT 56° 09.61' N. LAT., 132° 49.78' W. LONG., TO NESBITT REEF LIGHT AT 56° 13.22' N. LAT., 132° 51.83' W. LONG., TO POINT NESBITT AT 56° 13.88' N. LAT., 132° 52.33' W. LONG.;

(3) SECTION 6-C : WATERS ENCLOSED BY A LINE FROM LINCOLN ROCK LIGHT AT 56° 03.40' N. LAT., 132° 41.85' W. LONG., TO THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF SCREEN ISLANDS AT 56° 05.54' W. LAT., 132° 42.60' W. LONG., TO THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF MARSH ISLAND AT 56° 06.94' N. LAT., 132° 43.15' W. LONG., TO THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF STEAMER ROCKS AT 56° 08.41' N. LAT., 132° 43.64' W. LONG., TO MARIPOSA ROCK BUOY AT 56° 10.67' N. LAT., 132° 44.35' W. LONG., TO THE TIP OF POINT NESBITT AT 56° 13.88' N. LAT., 132° 52.33' W. LONG., TO NESBITT REEF LIGHT AT 56° 13.22' N. LAT., 132° 51.83' W. LONG., TO KEY REEF LIGHT AT 56° 09.61' N. LAT., 132° 49.78' W. LONG., TO LINCOLN ROCK LIGHT AT 56° 03.40' N. LAT., 132° 41.85' W. LONG.;

(4) SECTION 6-D: ALL WATERS OF DISTRICT 6 NOT INCLUDED IN (1) - (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION.

(G) DISTRICT 7: WATERS OF ERNEST SOUND AND BRADFIELD CANAL THAT ARE EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM LEMESURIER POINT TO ERNEST POINT, AND ENDING AT THE MOST SOUTHERLY POINT OF ETOLIN ISLAND, WATERS OF ZIMOVIA STRAIT THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF NEMO POINT, AND WATERS OF EASTERN PASSAGE AND BLAKE CHANNEL THAT ARE EAST OF A LINE FROM BABBLER POINT TO HOUR POINT (56° 27.80' N. LAT., 132° 16.63' W. LONG.).

(H) DISTRICT 8: WATERS OF FREDERICK SOUND SOUTH OF A LINE FROM WOOD POINT AT 56° 59.47' N. LAT., 132° 56.97' W. LONG. TO BEACON POINT AT 56° 56.36' N. LAT., 132° 59.74' W. LONG., WATERS OF SUMNER STRAIT EAST OF A LINE FROM POINT ALEXANDER AT 56° 30.54' N. LAT., 132° 56.94' W. LONG., TO LOW POINT AT 56° 27.18' N. LAT., 132° 57.17' W. LONG., WATERS OF STIKINE STRAIT NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF ROUND POINT AT 56° 16.65' N. LAT., 132° 39.44' W. LONG., WATERS OF ZIMOVIA STRAIT NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF NEMO POINT AT 56° 17.00' N. LAT., 132° 21.94' W. LONG., AND WATERS OF EASTERN PASSAGE WEST OF A LINE FROM HOUR POINT AT 56° 27.72' N. LAT., 132° 16.79' W. LONG., TO BABBLER POINT AT 56° 29.08' W. LAT., 132° 17.36' W. LONG.;

(1) SECTION 8-A: WATERS NORTH OF A LINE FROM BLAQUIERE POINT AT 56° 35.06' N. LAT., 132° 32.54' W. LONG., TO KAKWAN POINT AT 56° 41.62' N. LAT., 132° 13.12' W. LONG.;

(2) SECTION 8-B: WATERS SOUTH OF A LINE FROM BLAQUIERE POINT AT 56° 35.06' N. LAT., 132° 32.54' W. LONG., TO KAKWAN POINT AT 56° 41.62' N. LAT., 132° 13.12' W. LONG.

(I) DISTRICT 9: WATERS OF FREDERICK SOUND AND CHATHAM STRAIT THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT GARDNER, WATERS THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF ELLIOTT ISLAND AND THAT ARE WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF ELLIOTT ISLAND TO THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF POINT MACARTNEY, WATERS THAT ARE NORTH AND WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT CAMDEN TO SALT POINT LIGHT, AND WATERS THAT ARE NORTH AND EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE DECISION TO THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF HELM POINT, TO THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF HAZY ISLANDS, AND ENDING AT CAPE OMMANEY LIGHT.

(J) DISTRICT 10: WATERS OF FREDERICK SOUND, STEPHENS PASSAGE, AND CONTIGUOUS WATERS NORTH OF A LINE FROM BEACON POINT AT 56° 56.36' N.



LAT., 132° 59.74' W. LONG., TO WOOD POINT AT 56° 59.47' N. LAT., 132° 56.97' W. LONG., EAST OF A LINE FROM POINT MACARTNEY AT 57° 01.49' N. LAT., 134° 03.51' W. LONG., TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF ELLIOTT ISLAND AT 57° 15.20' N. LAT., 134° 03.72' W. LONG., AND NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF ELLIOTT ISLAND AT 57° 15.20' N. LAT., 134° 03.72' W. LONG., WATERS OF SEYMOUR CANAL SOUTH OF 57° 37.00' N. LAT., AND WATERS OF STEPHENS PASSAGE SOUTH OF A LINE FROM POINT LEAGUE AT 57° 37.76' N. LAT., 133° 40.47' W. LONG., TO POINT HUGH AT 57° 34.21' N. LAT., 133° 48.58' W. LONG.;

(1) SECTION 10-A: WATERS WEST OF LINE FROM PINTA POINT AT 57° 05.90' N. LAT., 133° 53.40' W. LONG., TO A POINT AT 57° 12.60' N. LAT., 133° 53.25' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF AKUSHA ISLAND AT 57° 18.40' N. LAT., 133° 39.28' W. LONG., TO MCDONALD ROCK LIGHT AT 57° 25.10' N. LAT., 133° 37.82' W. LONG., TO A POINT AT 57° 36.00' N. LAT., 133° 44.76' W. LONG.;

(2) SECTION 10-B: WATERS NORTH OF A LINE FROM PINTA POINT AT 57° 05.90' N. LAT., 133° 53.40' W. LONG., TO CAPE FANSHAW AT 57° 11.12' N. LAT., 133° 34.40' W. LONG., AND EAST OF A LINE FROM PINTA POINT AT 57° 05.90' N. LAT., 133° 53.40' W. LONG., TO A POINT AT 57° 12.60' N. LAT., 133° 53.25' W. LONG., TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF AKUSHA ISLAND AT 57° 18.40' N. LAT., 133° 39.28' W. LONG., TO MCDONALD ROCK LIGHT AT 57° 25.10' N. LAT., 133° 37.82' W. LONG., TO A POINT AT 57° 36.00' N. LAT., 133° 44.76' W. LONG.,

(3) SECTION 10-C: WATERS EAST OF A LINE FROM PINTA POINT AT 57° 05.90' N. LAT., 133° 53.40' W. LONG., TO CAPE FANSHAW AT 57° 11.12' N. LAT., 133° 34.40' W. LONG.

(K) DISTRICT 11: WATERS OF STEPHENS PASSAGE THAT ARE NORTH OF A LINE FROM POINT LEAGUE TO POINT HUGH, WATERS OF SEYMOUR CANAL THAT ARE NORTH OF 57° 37' N. LAT., AND WATERS THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF LITTLE ISLAND LIGHT AND EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM LITTLE ISLAND LIGHT TO POINT RETREAT LIGHT;

(1) SECTION 11-A: WATERS OF THE DISTRICT THAT ARE NORTH AND WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM A POINT AT 58° 12.33' N. LAT., 134° 10' W. LONG., TO THE COAST GUARD MARKER AND LIGHT ON POINT ARDEN;

(2) SECTION 11-B: WATERS OF THE DISTRICT THAT ARE NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF MIDWAY ISLAND LIGHT AND SOUTH AND EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM A POINT AT 58° 12.33' N. LAT., 134° 10' W. LONG., TO THE COAST GUARD MARKER AND LIGHT ON POINT ARDEN;

(3) SECTION 11-C: WATERS OF THE DISTRICT THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF MIDWAY ISLAND LIGHT AND NORTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM POINT LEAGUE TO POINT HUGH;

(4) SECTION 11-D: ALL WATERS OF SEYMOUR CANAL THAT ARE NORTH OF 57° 37' N. LAT.

(L) DISTRICT 12: WATERS OF LYNN CANAL AND CHATHAM STRAIT THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF LITTLE ISLAND LIGHT, NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF POINT GARDNER, WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM LITTLE ISLAND LIGHT TO POINT RETREAT LIGHT, EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM POINT COUVERDEN TO POINT AUGUSTA, AND EAST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM POINT HAYES TO POINT THATCHER.

(M) DISTRICT 13: WATERS THAT ARE NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF HELM POINT AND WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF HELM POINT TO THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF HAZY ISLAND, AND ENDING AT CAPE OMMANEY LIGHT, WATERS THAT ARE SOUTH OF A LINE RUNNING WEST FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE SPENCER, WATERS THAT ARE WEST OF A LINE FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE SPENCER THROUGH YAKOBI ROCK, AND ENDING AT YAKOBI ISLAND, WATERS THAT ARE SOUTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF SOAPSTONE POINT TO THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF COLUMN POINT, AND WATERS THAT ARE WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT HAYES TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT THATCHER;

(1) SECTION 13-A: WATERS THAT ARE NORTH OF 57° 16' N. LAT. AND THE WATERS OF PERIL STRAIT THAT ARE SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF POGIBSHI POINT (57° 30.50' N. LAT.);

(2) SECTION 13-B: WATERS THAT ARE SOUTH OF 57° 16' N. LAT.;

(3) SECTION 13-C: WATERS OF THE DISTRICT THAT ARE NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF POGIBSHI POINT AND WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT HAYES TO THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT THATCHER IN PERIL STRAIT.

(N) DISTRICT 14: WATERS OF ICY STRAIT THAT ARE WEST OF A LINE FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF POINT COUVERDEN TO POINT AUGUSTA LIGHT, EAST OF A STRAIGHT LINE RUNNING FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE SPENCER THROUGH YAKOBI ROCK, AND ENDING AT YAKOBI ISLAND, AND WATERS THAT ARE NORTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF SOAPSTONE POINT TO THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF COLUMN POINT.

(O) DISTRICT 15: WATERS OF LYNN CANAL THAT ARE NORTH OF THE LATITUDE OF LITTLE ISLAND LIGHT.

(P) DISTRICT 16: WATERS THAT ARE NORTH OF A LINE RUNNING WEST FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF CAPE SPENCER AND SOUTH OF A LINE RUNNING SOUTHWEST FROM THE WESTERNMOST TIP OF CAPE FAIRWEATHER.

(Q) DIXON ENTRANCE DISTRICT: WATERS THAT ARE EAST OF 138° 45.33' W. LONG., SOUTH OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4, AND WATERS THAT ARE NORTH OF A LINE RUNNING FROM 54° 43.50' N. LAT., 130° 37.62' W. LONG., TO 54° 43.40' N. LAT., 130° 37.65' W. LONG., TO 54° 43.25' N. LAT., 130° 37.73' W. LONG., TO 54° 43' N. LAT., 130° 37.92' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.97' N. LAT., 130° 37.95' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.78' N. LAT., 130° 38.10' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.37' N. LAT., 130° 38.43' W. LONG., TO 54° 41.15' N. LAT., 130° 38.97' W. LONG., TO 54° 39.90' N. LAT., 130° 38.97' W. LONG., TO 54° 39.23' N. LAT., 130° 39.30' W. LONG., TO 54° 39.80' N. LAT., 130° 41.58' W. LONG., TO 54° 40.05' N. LAT., 130° 42.37' W. LONG., TO 54° 40.70' N. LAT., 130° 44.72' W. LONG., TO 54° 40.68' N. LAT., 130° 44.98' W. LONG., TO 54° 40.77' N. LAT., 130° 45.85' W. LONG., TO 54° 41.10' N. LAT., 130° 48.52' W. LONG., TO 54° 41.08' N. LAT., 130° 49.28' W. LONG., TO 54° 41.35' N. LAT., 130° 53.30' W. LONG., TO 54° 41.43' N. LAT., 130° 53.65' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.45' N. LAT., 130° 56.30' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.57' N. LAT., 130° 57.15' W. LONG., TO 54° 43' N. LAT., 130° 57.68' W. LONG., TO 54° 43.77' N. LAT., 130° 58.92' W. LONG., TO 54° 44.20' N. LAT., 130° 59.73' W. LONG., TO 54° 45.65' N. LAT., 131° 03.10' W. LONG., TO 54° 46.27' N. LAT., 131° 04.72' W. LONG., TO 54° 42.18' N. LAT., 131° 13' W.

LONG., TO 54° 40.87' N. LAT., 131° 13.90' W. LONG., TO 54° 39.15' N. LAT., 131° 16.28' W. LONG., TO 54° 36.87' N. LAT., 131° 19.37' W. LONG., TO 54° 29.88' N. LAT., 131° 33.80' W. LONG., TO 54° 30.53' N. LAT., 131° 38.02' W. LONG., TO 54° 28.30' N. LAT., 131° 45.33' W. LONG., TO 54° 26.68' N. LAT., 131° 49.47' W. LONG., TO 54° 21.85' N. LAT., 132° 02.90' W. LONG., TO 54° 24.87' N. LAT., 132° 23.65' W. LONG., TO 54° 24.68' N. LAT., 132° 24.48' W. LONG., TO 54° 24.68' N. LAT., 132° 24.58' W. LONG., TO 54° 24.65' N. LAT., 132° 26.85' W. LONG., TO 54° 24.57' N. LAT., 132° 38.27' W. LONG., TO 54° 24.90' N. LAT., 132° 39.77' W. LONG., TO 54° 26' N. LAT., 132° 44.20' W. LONG., TO 54° 27.12' N. LAT., 132° 49.58' W. LONG., TO 54° 27.12' N. LAT., 132° 50.70' W. LONG., TO 54° 28.42' N. LAT., 132° 55.90' W. LONG., TO 54° 28.53' N. LAT., 132° 56.47' W. LONG., TO 54° 30.05' N. LAT., 133° 07' W. LONG., TO 54° 30.17' N. LAT., 133° 07.72' W. LONG., TO 54° 30.70' N. LAT., 133° 11.47' W. LONG., TO 54° 31.03' N. LAT., 133° 14' W. LONG., TO 54° 30.10' N. LAT., 133° 16.97' W. LONG., TO 54° 22.02' N. LAT., 133° 44.40' W. LONG., TO 54° 20.55' N. LAT., 133° 49.35' W. LONG., TO 54° 15.67' N. LAT., 134° 19.82' W. LONG., TO 54° 12.95' N. LAT., 134° 23.78' W. LONG., TO 54° 12.75' N. LAT., 134° 25.05' W. LONG., TO 54° 07.50' N. LAT., 134° 56.40' W. LONG., TO 54° 00.02' N. LAT., 135° 45.95' W. LONG., AND ENDING AT 53° 28.45' N. LAT., 138° 45.33' W. LONG.]

5 AAC 31.100 is amended to read:

Registration Area A (Southeastern Alaska) has as its southern boundary the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance and as its northern boundary a line **extending seaward** [RUNNING SOUTHWEST] from the western[MOST] tip of Cape Fairweather **at 58° 47.89' N. lat., 137° 56.68' W. long., to the intersection with the seaward limit of the three-nautical-mile territorial sea at 58° 45.96' N. lat., 138° 01.40' W. long.**

5AAC 31.115(a)(6) is amended to read:

(6) District 6: Sections 6-B, 6-C, [AND] 6-D, **and 6-E** combined: 0 - 60,000 pounds of spot shrimp;

5AAC 32.105 is amended to read:

The districts for Registration Area A for Dungeness crab are the same as the districts that are described in **5 AAC 33.200** [5 AAC 31.105].

5 AAC 33.200 (j) is amended to read:

**1) Section 10-A: waters west of line from Pinta Point at 57° 05.96' N. lat., 133° 52.82' W. long., to a point at 57° 13.08' N. lat., 133° 52.82' W. long., to the northernmost tip of Akusha Island at 57° 18.37' N. lat., 133° 39.48' W. long., to McDonald Rock Light at 57° 25.10' N. lat., 133° 37.83' W. long., to a point at 57° 35.92' N. lat., 133° 44.71' W. long.;**

**(2) Section 10-B: waters north of a line from Pinta Point at 57° 05.96' N. lat., 133° 52.82' W. long., to Cape Fanshaw Light at 57° 11.12' N. lat., 133° 34.43' W. long., and east of a line from Pinta Point at 57° 05.96' N. lat., 133° 52.82' W. long., to a point at 57° 13.08' N. lat., 133° 52.82' W. long., to the northernmost tip of Akusha Island at 57° 18.37' N. lat., 133° 39.48' W. long., to McDonald Rock Light at 57° 25.10' N. lat., 133° 37.83' W. long., to a point at 57° 35.92' N. lat., 133° 44.71' W. long.,**

**(3) Section 10-C: waters east of a line from Pinta Point at 57° 05.96' N. lat., 133° 52.82' W. long., to Cape Fanshaw Light at 57° 11.12' N. lat., 133° 34.43' W. long.**

5 AAC 38.076 (b)(1) and (2) are amended to read:

(1) Scallop Registration Area A (Southeastern Alaska) is Registration Area A, described in 5 AAC 38.100, except for all waters of District 16 as described in **5 AAC 33.200(p)** [5 AAC 31.105(P)];

(2) Scallop Registration Area D (Yakutat) is Registration Area D, described in 5 AAC 38.160, and all waters of District 16 as described in **5 AAC 33.200(p)** [5 AAC 31.105(P)];

5 AAC 38.105 is amended to read:

Registration Area A districts and sections are as described in **5 AAC 33.200** [5 AAC 31.105].

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** There are currently two descriptions for Southeast Alaska region districts and sections: 5 AAC 31.105 and 33.200. The majority of regulations (29 regulations in total) refer to 5 AAC 33.200, including all salmon (5 AAC 29 and 33), subsistence (5 AAC 01 and 02), personal use (5 AAC 77), sport fish (5 AAC 47), herring (5 AAC 27), tanner crab (5 AAC 35), and king crab regulations (5 AAC 35) as well as regulations in 3 AAC and 20 AAC. The only regulations (4 total) that refer to 5 AAC 31.105 are found in shrimp (5 AAC 31) and miscellaneous shellfish (5 AAC 38). Removing district and section descriptions found in 5 AAC 31.105, adding District 10 section descriptions to 5 AAC 33.200 to accommodate the pot shrimp fishery, and making associated changes to other regulations would have no impact on fisheries management and would eliminate any confusion with any unintended differences between the descriptions. Both 5 AAC 31.105 and 33.200 were established prior to 1985. The department is unaware of why there was a need for two descriptions of the region's districts and sections.

**PROPOSED BY:** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-155)

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### ***Miscellaneous shellfish***

#### **PROPOSAL 230**

#### **5 AAC 38.XX Southeast Alaska Magister Squid Jig Fishery.**

Establish a commercial jig fishery for squid.

A commercial automated squid jig fishery that would have little or no bycatch would open in Southeast Alaska (season to be determined by department. Fishing may be restricted to one of two spawning events, either winter or summer, if it was felt there might be a biological concern regarding the volume of squid harvest). An annual stock report would be provided by the Department from which an annual TAC (Total Annual Catch) would be announced based on catch data provided by commercial logbooks as is done in most squid fisheries. Squid are very short lived (B.Magister in SEAK only live a year) and the biological risk from overharvesting is minimal as this species reproduces quickly and would be resilient to any discovered overharvest. The Department would have the authority to level fees to this fishery if it were deemed necessary to cover any expenses to oversee the fishery.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Open a directed commercial jig fishery for Squid (*Berryteuthis Magister* Armhook Squid) in Southeast Alaska coastal waters. Magister squid is an underutilized species that not only could provide a source of revenue for

dwindling commercial fishermen, but also provide a mechanism to control their predation on other economically important commercial species such as all species of salmon, cod fish, and herring.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** Yes. Juneau Douglas Advisory Committee voted unanimously to submit this proposal.

**PROPOSED BY:** Richard Yamada & Juneau Douglas Advisory Committee (EF-F24-076)

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**PROPOSAL 231**

**5 AAC 38.XXX. New Section.**

Establish a commercial jig fishery for squid.

A commercial automated squid jig fishery that would have little or no bycatch would open in Southeast Alaska (season to be determined by department. Fishing may be restricted to one of two spawning events, either winter or summer, if it was felt there might be a biological concern regarding the volume of squid harvest). An annual stock report would be provided by the Department from which an annual TAC (Total Annual Catch) would be announced based on catch data provided by commercial logbooks as is done in most squid fisheries. Squid are very short lived (B.Magister in SEAK only live a year) and the biological risk from overharvesting is minimal as this species reproduces quickly and would be resilient to any discovered overharvest. The Department would have the authority to level fees to this fishery if it were deemed necessary to cover any expenses to oversee the fishery.

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** Open a directed commercial jig fishery for Squid (*Berryteuthis Magister* Armhook Squid) in Southeast Alaska coastal waters. Magister squid is an underutilized species that not only could provide a source of revenue for dwindling commercial fishermen, but also provide a mechanism to control their predation on other economically important commercial species such as all species of salmon, cod fish, and herring.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** In coordination with Juneau Douglas Advisory Committee.

**PROPOSED BY:** Richard Yamada (HQ-F24-032)

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**PROPOSAL 232**

**5 AAC 38.090 (d). Unlawful Possession of Miscellaneous Shellfish Aboard a Vessel.**

Allow for the concurrent possession of red and green urchin aboard.

**The commissioner may allow the retention of red and green sea urchins concurrently on the same vessel to explore the possibility of a viable combined sea urchin fishery.**

**What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?** 5 AAC 38.090 (d) prohibits a person on a vessel registered to fish for miscellaneous shellfish to possess more than one species of miscellaneous shellfish at any one time. There is interested in red sea urchin harvesters to be able to retain green sea urchins while they are fishing for red sea urchins. The rationale for this is red sea urchin prices are low, red sea urchin populations are declining due to increased sea otter

populations and declines in kelp abundance. Due to sky rocketing fuel and supply costs in the past few years, it is becoming cost-prohibitive to fish solely for red sea urchins. If divers were allowed to harvest red and green sea urchins concurrently, it may make the fishery viable again. Green sea urchins are highly valuable species in other areas (Maine and Japan for example) and allowing retention of green urchins along with reds would allow dive harvesters to see if a green urchin fishery is viable in SE Alaska.

**Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain.** Yes, the SE Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association Sea Urchin committee and Ketchikan ADFG management biologists.

**PROPOSED BY:** Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association (HQ-F24-093)  
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