Commercial Shellfish (27 proposals)
Crab (26 proposals)

PROPOSAL 272

5 AAC 34.910. Fishing seasons for Registration Area Q.

Modify the start of the fishing season to open July 1 instead of June 15.

(d) In the Norton Sound Section of the Northern District, male red king crab, male blue king crab, and male Hanasaki king crab may be taken only as follows:
(1) during a fishing season established by emergency order to open on or after **July 1** [JUNE 15] and close 12:00 noon September 3 (summer season); and

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The start date for the Norton Sound summer king crab fishery is too early and often results in lower quality crab with poor meat fill. Since this fishery's GHL is in pounds, this also results in more individual crab being harvested when the crab weigh less.

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

PROPOSED BY: Adem Boeckman (EF-F24-165)

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PROPOSAL 273

5 AAC 34.910. Fishing seasons for Registration Area Q.

Modify the start of the winter fishing season to open by emergency order on or after February 1 instead of opening on February 1, as follows:

34.910 (d) (2) through the ice only, during a fishing season established by emergency order to open on or after February 1 and to close no later than April 30;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently the winter season opens on February 1 regardless of weather or ice conditions. Most fisheries allow the manager some discretion to adjust the openings to address unforeseen issues which would affect the safety or conservation. This fishery has a history of pot loss due to unstable ice and even a few people in need of rescue. Pot loss and ghost fishing by lot pots is poorly documented but is generally frowned upon. Programs to retrieve lost pots have been conducted in multiple locations with limited success. The best idea is to avoid pot loss.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. Yes, this proposal was proposed to the NNSAC and passed unanimously.

PROPOSED BY: Northern Norton Sound Advisory Committee (HQ-F24-073)

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PROPOSAL 274

5 AAC 34.920. Size Limits for Registration Area Q. and 5 AAC 34.925. Lawful gear for Registration Area Q.

Increases the legal size of male red king crab from four and three-quarter inches to five inches and increase size of pot escape mechanisms, as follows:.

34.920 (d)(1) male red king crab five inches or greater in width of shell;
Escape mechanism regulations are tied to legal size generally. In this case the need for adjusting the escape mechanisms does not seem needed. The current regulations will be adequate since these fisheries have short soak times with little time for bait spoilage or for crab seek egress. The current regulation reads: 34.925 (b)(3) (d)(4) must have at least four circular escape rings with a minimum inside diameter of four and one-half inches… or an escape mesh of six and one-half inch stretched mesh webbing…. (no change regarding escape mechanisms)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In the late 1970s, the legal size of Norton Sound red king crab was set at 4.75 inches in width based on a now obsolete estimate of maturity and by adding a year's growth. This maturity estimate is now thought to be too large making the current size limit a couple years beyond male sexual maturity. The fact that the Norton Sound population has been allowed more time for reproduction has not resulted in any perceived detriment to the population, rather it may be more resilient than populations to the south which have legal size determinations close to maturity plus one year. Crab in the 4.75-5 inch size range have relatively lower mortality and higher growth rates than crabs a year older. High volume sorting is reducing long term harvest due to handling mortality. The half year of negligible mortality for mature crab that the legal-size increase allows is not likely to produce any detrimental biological effects.

This proposal would raise the legal threshold to five inches to make the harvested crab more marketable. The single buyer has required a five-inch threshold for deliveries at their buying stations for over five years. They plan on continuing the practice. The management of the fishery still estimates the biomass of the less desirable small crab along with the desired crab. When a cohort of crab are recruiting to the fishery this provides a misleading biomass of marketable crab resulting in greater handling mortality as crab are sorted. The misleading expectations of marketable crab causes the season to drag on with marginal rates of marketable crab harvest.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. Yes, this proposal was proposed to the NNSAC and passed unanimously.

PROPOSED BY: Northern Norton Sound Advisory Committee (HQ-F24-074)

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PROPOSAL 275

5 AAC 34.816 Bristol Bay red king crab harvest strategy.

Update Bristol Bay red king crab harvest strategy used to set annual harvest limits, as follows

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The current Bristol Bay red king crab (BBRKC) harvest strategy was last updated in the mid-1990s and is composed of three components, minimum stock size thresholds to ensure for conservation of the stock, an abundance-based harvest control rule used to set an exploitation rate when stock size thresholds are met, and a maximum harvest cap on legal males. Over the last decade, the BBRKC stock has undergone a

broad decline. During this time the fishery has occurred under reduced harvest limits or was closed because estimated abundance of mature female crab was below regulatory thresholds established in the harvest strategy.

Minimum stock size thresholds established in the harvest strategy are derived, in part, from the BBRKC stock assessment model. Assessment methodology has changed and improved over time and this proposal would update elements of the BBRKC regulatory harvest strategy to reflect current assessment and management practices. Proposed changes will focus on updating the minimum stock size thresholds that must be met before a fishery can occur. Additional recommendations will include options for transitioning from a stair step to a sloping harvest control rule. Updating the harvest strategy will address conservation of the stock and fishery stability for stakeholders during a period of high uncertainty.

Full analysis and recommended harvest strategy updates will be provided by the department prior to the 2025 Statewide shellfish meeting.

The BBRKC harvest strategy is a Category 2 management measure under the federal Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs (FMP; FMP Section 8.2.5 Fishing Seasons). Changes to Category 2 management measures occur at the discretion of the board but should be consistent with the criteria set out in the FMP and the Magnuson – Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act National Standards.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-162)

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PROPOSAL 276

5 AAC 34.627. King crab storage requirements for Registration Area O.

Amend longline king pot storage depth from 75 to 100 fathoms or less, as follows:

Golden king crab storage depths 100 fathoms or less.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Would like to change the storage depth from 75 fathoms or less to 100 fathoms or less.
Due to ship jogging during storms and loosing are buoy ends. As a result have to drag up our stored gear which is very dangerous.

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

PROPOSED BY: Mark Medjo (EF-F24-077)

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PROPOSAL 277

5 AAC 34.6XX. New Section.

Establish Aleutian Islands state-waters golden king crab fishery, as follows:

5AAC 34.6XX State waters Aleutian Islands golden crab Harvest strategy
Points to be included

State waters east of 169 deg
Vessels 58' and under
Fishing hours 8:00 AM to 7:59 PM
90 pot limit
Single pot only
Close east of 169 deg to longline crab pot gear
Season, Sept 1 – Apr 30
GHL set annually by ADF&G, not to exceed 100,000 pounds
Size limit, 6" male crab
Daily reporting

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Create a single pot golden crab fishery for vessels 58' and under with its own allocation. Currently, area O golden crab is fully rationalized and allocated to the federal fishery. There exists, however, an open access parallel State fishery that if prosecuted would create uncertainty for management, possibly forcing closure to the State waters of area O where 10% of existing quota is traditionally caught. A dedicated allocation for vessels 58' and under would reduce uncertainty and retain opportunity for smaller local boats.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. A few local fishermen have talked about this potential for several years.

PROPOSED BY: Roger Rowland (HQ-F24-004)

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PROPOSAL 278

5 AAC 34.625. Lawful gear for Registration Area O

Establish pot limit for the Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery, as follows:

5 AAC 34.625 is amended by adding subsection (h) to read as follows:

(h) In the Registration Area O commercial golden king crab fishery established under 5 AAC 34.610(b), the following pot limits are in effect:

1. An aggregate of no more than 2,500 pots may be operated from a validly registered king crab vessel.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? There are currently no pot limits in this longline pot crab fishery. Vessels have historically utilized as many pots as needed in order to work the gear every 20-25 days, and this has been less than 2,000 pots. Recently, a few vessels have been setting gear far in excess of this amount in order to pre-empt the fishing grounds and they are unable to clear the pots in a reasonable amount of time. While this is an allocative issue, there is also a conservation element of concern. Pots are not being worked and sit for a significant amount of time before being pulled, if they are pulled at all during the season. This can result in unnecessary deadloss for the resource.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. This proposal is presented on behalf of the owners of the golden king crab harvester vessel, F/V Alaska Trojan.

PROPOSED BY: F/V Alaska Trojan (HQ-F24-036)

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PROPOSAL 279

5 AAC 39.670. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Crab Fisheries Management Plan.

Amend vessel gear sharing and transfer provisions in the rationalized Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery west of 174° W. longitude, as follows:

5 AAC 39.670 is amended by adding subsections (c)(2)(A)(i) and (c)(3)(A)(i) to read as follows:

(c) The following provisions apply to the fisheries specified in this section:

1. a vessel participating in an Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ), Community Development Quota (CDQ), or the Adak community allocation crab fishery must have on board the vessel an activated vessel monitoring system (VMS) approved by NMFS;

2. a vessel operator who is registered for one of the fisheries listed in (b) of this section may
(A) authorize other vessel operators who are registered for the same fishery to operate crab pot gear registered to that vessel; before a vessel operator may operate crab pot gear registered to another vessel, the registered operator of the pot gear must file a cooperative gear authorization form with the department authorizing other vessels to operate the crab pot gear;

(i) vessel operators participating the WAG fishery may only authorize other vessel operators to operate pot gear registered to that vessel after the vessel has checked out of the fishery under 5 AAC 39.670(c)(3)(G);

3. each crab pot deployed must bear the ADF&G number of the vessel that initially registers the crab pot, and if deployed in a fishery with a crab pot limit, each pot must bear a buoy tag registered to the vessel registering that pot; in addition, A. an active vessel may collectively operate and transport crab pot gear of another registered and active vessel;

(i) vessel operators participating the WAG fishery may only authorize other vessel operators to operate pot gear registered to that vessel after the vessel has checked out of the fishery under 5 AAC 39.670(c)(3)(G);

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery participants are currently allowed to share gear with other vessels. This gear sharing provision in the Western Aleutians (WAG) is being abused by vessels sharing gear with another vessel in order to pre-empt the fishing grounds. The result is that much of the gear is not being actively worked, but simply sitting on the fishing grounds creating a conservation concern for crab dead loss, as well as inhibiting other vessels from participating in the fishery in an efficient and productive manner. This issue would be resolved by only allowing the gear sharing provision to apply at the end of a vessel's activity in this area.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. This proposal is presented on behalf of the owners of the golden king crab harvester vessel, F/V Alaska Trojan.

PROPOSED BY: F/V Alaska Trojan (HQ-F24-037)

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PROPOSAL 280

5 AAC 39.645. Shellfish onboard observer program.

Amend contracting agent performance standards, as follows:

5 AAC 39.645 is amended to read:

(j) An independent contracting agent that provides onboard observers under this section shall

(13) **repealed __/__/__[**ENSURE THAT NO LESS THAN 65 PERCENT OF OBSERVER DEPLOYMENT DAYS PER YEAR PER CONTRACTOR ARE PERFORMED BY CERTIFIED OBSERVERS.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Onboard observer deployment practices have evolved over time. The performance standard specifying certified observers must account for least 65 percent of all deployment days is not achieved most years and this issue has been recently compounded by unpredictability in Bering Sea crab fisheries and labor market constraints. Most observer deployments now occur under the provisions of a contract between observer provider companies and the State of Alaska. Observer performance standards are best administered under conditions of contracts guided by the State procurement process rather than in regulation.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-163)

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PROPOSAL 281

5 AAC 39.646. Shellfish onboard observer trainee program qualifications and requirements.

Amend observer trainee minimum qualifications, as follows:

5 AAC 39.646 is amended to read:

(a) To qualify as a crab onboard observer trainee, an applicant must have one of the following:

(1) a Bachelor degree or higher from an accredited college or university with a major in the sciences of biology, any branch of biology, or limnology that includes a minimum of 30 semester hours in applicable biological sciences with use of dichotomous keys in at least one course, and the successful completion of at least one course [EACH] in mathematics [AND STATISTICS WITH A MINIMUM OF FIVE SEMESTER HOURS TOTAL FOR BOTH]; or

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? In practice, specifying minimum course requirements to the level currently in regulation is not critical to the observer

performing their duties and creates an unnecessary burden for observer provider companies when recruiting candidates for the observer program.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-164)

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PROPOSAL 282

5 AAC 35.525. Lawful gear for Registration Area J..

Amend escape mechanism requirements for Kodiak District commercial Tanner crab gear., as follows:

Bolded language is additive.

PROPOSAL XXX

5 AAC 35.525. Lawful gear for Registration Area J. Amend lawful gear for Tanner crab in Kodiak District of Registration Area J, as follows:

(a) Tanner crab may be taken only with Tanner crab pots. Tanner crab taken by other means must be returned to the water without further harm.

(b) The following Tanner crab pot requirements are in effect in Registration Area J:

(1) to permit the escapement of undersize C. bairdi Tanner crab, pots used to take C. bairdi Tanner crab in

(A) Registration Area J, except the **Kodiak and** Bering Sea District**s**, must have at least one-third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than six and three-quarter inch stretched mesh webbing or have no less than four circular escape rings of no less than five inches inside diameter installed on the vertical surface of the pot;

(B) the Bering Sea District, must have at least one-third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than six and one-half inch stretched mesh webbing or have no less than four circular escape rings of no less than four and one-half inches inside diameter installed in a manner on the vertical surface of the pot so that the bottom of a ring is no higher on the vertical surface than the first full mesh from the bottom of the pot; [AND]

(C) the Kodiak District, rectangular and pyramid pots must have at least one-third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than six and three-quarter inch stretched mesh webbing; cone pots must have at least one-third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than six and three-quarter inch stretched mesh webbing or have no less than eight circular escape rings of no less than five inches inside diameter installed on the vertical surface of the pot.

Original Language:

5 AAC 35.525. Lawful gear for Registration Area J.

(a) Tanner crab may be taken only with Tanner crab pots. Tanner crab taken by other means must be returned to the water without further harm.

(b) The following Tanner crab pot requirements are in effect in Registration Area J:

(1) to permit the escapement of undersize C. bairdi Tanner crab, pots used to take C. bairdi Tanner crab in

(A) Registration Area J, except the Bering Sea District, must have at least one-third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than six and three-quarter inch stretched mesh webbing or have no less than four circular escape rings of no less than five inches inside diameter installed on the vertical surface of the pot;

(B) the Bering Sea District, must have at least one-third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than six and one-half inch stretched mesh webbing or have no less than four circular escape rings of no less than four and one-half inches inside diameter installed in a manner on the vertical surface of the pot so that the bottom of a ring is no higher on the vertical surface than the first full mesh from the bottom of the pot; and

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Handling of sublegal and female tanner crab in the Kodiak District. This proposal would allow additional escapement of both sublegal and female of tanner crabs and reduce mortality associated with sorting. The new language would improve conservation.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. Was discussed with F&G staff and other Kodiak Area Tanner Crab fishermen

PROPOSED BY: Ron Kavanaugh (EF-F24-008)

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PROPOSAL 283

5 AAC 35.525. Lawful gear for Registration Area J.

Allow longlining of Bering Sea District commercial snow and Tanner crab pot gear, as follows:

Language would mirror current Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery regulations which allows for longlining of pots.

35.525. Lawful gear for Registration Area J.

(b)(3) In the Bering Sea District, Tanner crab pots may be operated from a shellfish longline; a buoy is not required for each pot, but each end of the longline must be marked by a cluster of four buoys; one buoy in the cluster must be marked in accordance with 5 AAC 35.051 and have the initials "SL" to identify it as a shellfish longline; for purposes of this subsection "a shellfish longline" is a stationary, buoyed, and anchored line with at least 10 shellfish pots attached;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Allow longlining of pot gear during rationalized Bering Sea snow crab and C. bairdi Tanner crab fisheries. Longlining of pots in these fisheries would have numerous efficiencies as well
as potential increased safety impacts.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. Met with regional ADFG staff to discuss proposal prior to submitting.

PROPOSED BY: Gabriel Prout (EF-F24-025)

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PROPOSAL 284

5 AAC 35.5XX. New section.

Allow catcher vessels to operate as tenders during the Kodiak District commercial Tanner crab fishery, as follows:

If adopted, I recommend the board utilize the same regulatory language used to amend the Kodiak Area Dungeness fishery in recent years. Substitute language as follows:

5 AAC 35.5XX. Tenders for Tanner crab in the Kodiak District

Notwithstanding 5 AAC 35.033(a), in the Kodiak District, a vessel registered to fish for Tanner crab may tender Tanner crab from other registered Tanner crab vessels. A tender operator must be an authorized agent of a processor. Before using a vessel as a tender under this section, the tender operator shall register as a tender with the department at the department office in Kodiak. A tender operator shall complete an ADF&G fish ticket at the first point of delivery from the catcher vessel.

Below are three sections of regulation for reference:

1. 32.033 is a general reg that says you *can't* fish and tender Dungeness at the same time.
2. 32.460 is an Area J reg that says, despite what 32.033 says, you *can* fish and tender Dungeness in the Kodiak District
3. 35.033 is a general reg that says you *can't* fish and tender Tanners at the same time. This is the reg your new language needs to reference to carve out an exemption in the Kodiak District similar to what's on the books for Dungeness.
4. Below is the language used in the Dungeness fishery. *[Note from Boards Support: the author of this proposal attempted to submit a photo to accompany this proposal, however we do not publish photos in the proposal book]*

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? For the Kodiak area Tanner crab fishery, I would like to see Kodiak area Tanner crab catcher vessels be allowed to also be a tender vessel for Kodiak Tanner crab during and after the fishery. This practice is already being utilized in the Kodiak Dungeness fishery proving it can work and provide a benefit to the fisherman. A catcher vessel could tender crab from another vessel during the Tanner fishery and after the closure of a section. This change would be valuable to the fishery and permit holders in a variety of ways. It would allow smaller vessels a chance to harvest more crab with the potential to offload crab to a larger participating catcher vessel. It would also allow Kodiak tanner crab fisherman greater opportunity to bring the crab to another port for an opportunity at higher ex-vessel prices and likely decrease the offload wait times we have experienced in recent years. This reduced wait time would lessen the likelihood of deadloss related to vessels holding the crab too long. This change would also likely decrease the cost of tender related fees recently experienced in the fishery and allow other catcher vessels in the fleet to benefit through the shared value, overall allowing more money to stay with participating permit holders and vessels.

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

I spoke with participating fisherman and permit holders in the Kodiak Area tanner fishery and department staff assisted with developing the substitute regulatory language.

PROPOSED BY: Kevin Abena (EF-F24-036)

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PROPOSAL 285

5 AAC 35.507. Kodiak, Chignik, and South Peninsula Districts *C. bairdi* Tanner crab harvest strategies.

Repeal and replace the South Peninsula District Tanner crab harvest strategy, as follows:

We would like the Area J South Peninsula District tanner crab fisheries to be managed with the same management guidelines as Southeast Alaska tanner crab fisheries. Maintain the current South Peninsula pot limit and vessel length limit.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Under utilization of mature tanner crab in the South Peninsula District. Reduced opportunity to find and utilize the resource outside of the core area.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. This proposal was developed with other fishermen from the region.

PROPOSED BY: Andrew Manos, Kiley Thompson, Ben Ley, Julian Manos & Ken Mack (EF-F24-091)

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PROPOSAL 286

5 AAC 35.507. Kodiak, Chignik, and South Peninsula Districts *C. bairdi* Tanner crab harvest strategies.

Repeal South Peninsula District Tanner crab harvest strategy and replace with size, sex, and season management, as follows:

We would like the Tanner crab fisheries in the South Peninsula of Area J to be managed similar to South Peninsula Dungeness crab fisheries size, sex and season. Maintain the South Peninsula Tanner crab pot and vessel length limits.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Underutilization of the Tanner crab resource in the South Peninsula District of Area J.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. The proposal was developed with other fishermen from the region.

PROPOSED BY: Andrew Manos, Kiley Thompson, Ben Ley, Julian Manos Ken Mack (EF-F24-092)

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PROPOSAL 287

5 AAC 35.508. Bering Sea District *C. bairdi* Tanner crab harvest strategy.

Amend definition of preferred sized males in the commercial Bering Sea District Tanner crab harvest strategy, as follows:

5 AAC 35.508. Bering Sea District C. bairdi Tanner crab harvest strategy. Revise the harvest strategy definition of "ELME" and "ELMW" to allow for flexibility in the size of exploited legal males to be set each season, as follows (additions noted with bold and underlining, deletions in caps and brackets):

…

(e) In this section,

(6) "ELME" means 100 percent of the new-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab in the portion of the Bering Sea District that is east of 166° W. long. that are at least **legal size** [127 MM (FIVE INCHES) CARAPACE WIDTH], including lateral spines, plus a percentage of old-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab that are at least **legal size** [127 MM CARAPACE WIDTH] estimated at the time of the preseason survey; the percentage of old-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab will be based on the expected fishery selectivity for old-shell versus new-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab; **ELME size will be based on landing sizes from the previous open season's fishery harvest**;

…

(9) "ELMW" means 100 percent of the new-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab in the portion of the Bering Sea District that is west of 166° W. long. that are at least **legal size** [127 MM (FIVE INCHES) CARAPACE WIDTH], including lateral spines, plus a percentage of old-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab that are at least **legal size** [127 MM CW] estimated at the time of the preseason survey; the percentage of old-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab will be based on the expected fishery selectivity for old-shell versus new-shell male *C. bairdi* Tanner crab. **ELMW size will be based on landing sizes from the previous open season's fishery harvest.**

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The basic framework of the Bering Sea bairdi crab harvest strategy applies an exploitation rate to the estimated mature male biomass or a percentage of exploited legal males (i.e., industry-preferred size) to establish annual harvest limits. Currently, the legal minimum size for Bering Sea bairdi crab (*C. bairdi* Tanner crab) is 4.8 inches east of 166o longitude and 4.4 inches west of that line. However, the fishing industry generally targets a larger preferred size of 5-inch male crab both east and west of 166o (defined as ELME and ELMW in the harvest strategy for "exploited legal males" east (E) and west (W)). Retaining crab at the industry preferred size provides for better product recovery and market yield relative to smaller sized legal crab. Several factors highlight the possible need to consider a smaller industry preferred size and build flexibility into the harvest strategy.

During the TAC setting process, harvest limits are scaled to the abundance of exploitable legal males to avoid overharvest of the largest crab in the population. Recent information shows that some *Chionoecetes* crab may reach maturity and terminal molt at smaller sizes. For bairdi, the crab in the west are more likely to be affected by colder water temperatures affecting size at maturity. *Chionoecetes* crab are being impacted, in part, by the effects of climate change and growing environmental uncertainties. To the extent it is causing a shift in the size at maturity, the harvest strategy should be flexible enough to adapt between years while also maintaining safeguards to prevent the overharvest of large males in the population. Further, bairdi is not consistently marketed as a distinct crab species in US markets. It is often sold to consumers in US

markets as snow crab alongside smaller snow crab that include Canadian product at 95 millimeters (3.74 inches).
Revising the definitions of "ELME" and "ELMW" to anything above the legal size as the industry preferred size in the harvest strategy creates interannual flexibility that can be more responsive to the biology of the resource and to markets. Each year, ADFG could define ELME and ELMW during TAC setting by using information from landed sizes from the previous open season's fishery harvest. This revision is expected to result in benefits to the Alaskan bairdi crab resource consistent with Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standards and the *Board's Policy on King and Tanner Crab Resource Management*. Specifically, these benefits include but are not limited to: 1) increased abundance of exploited legal males available to the fishery resulting in higher TACs in some years, and potentially reduced inter-annual variation in TAC levels; 2) improved vessel harvest efficiency; 3) reduced discard mortality of legal bairdi crab (adding to conservation of the stock); and 4) harvest pressure distributed among multiple cohorts of legal bairdi crab. Reducing the size of exploited males and, therefore, re-directing some current exploitation pressure away from larger bairdi crab is consistent with the Board's policy that seeks to maintain crab stocks comprised of various age classes and sizes of mature animals to maintain long-term stock reproductive potential and reduce inter-annual dependency on annual recruitment pulses.

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

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers (EF-F24-156)

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PROPOSAL 288

5 AAC 35.517. Bering Sea *C. opilio* Tanner crab harvest strategy

Amend definition of preferred sized males in the commercial Bering Sea District snow crab harvest strategy, as follows:

5 AAC 35.517. Bering Sea *C. opilio* Tanner crab harvest strategy. Revise the harvest strategy definition of "exploited legal males" to allow for periodic changes in the size of exploited legal males, as follows (additions noted with bold and underlining, deletions in caps and brackets):

…

(d) For the purposes of this section,

(5) "exploited legal males" means 100 percent of the new-shell male *C. opilio* Tanner crab that are at least **95 millimeters (3.74 inches)** [102 MILLIMETERS (FOUR INCHES)] in width of shell, plus a percentage of old-shell male *C. opilio* Tanner crab that are at least **95 millimeters** [102 MILLIMETERS] in width of shell estimated at the time of the survey; the percentage of old-shell male *C. opilio* Tanner crab will be based on the expected fishery selectivity for old-shell verses new-shell male *C. opilio* Tanner crab; **the size of exploited legal males will be based on landing sizes from the previous open season's fishery harvest**;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The basic framework of the Bering Sea snow crab harvest strategy applies an exploitation rate to the estimated mature male biomass or a percentage of exploited legal males to establish annual harvest limits. Currently, the legal minimum size for Bering Sea snow crab (*C. opilio* Tanner crab) is 3.1 inches. However, historically an industry preferred size of 4 inches or larger is used to prosecute the fishery, thus, 4 inch or larger male snow crab are defined as "exploited legal males" in the harvest strategy.

Retaining crab at the industry preferred size provides for better product recovery and market yield relative to smaller sized legal crab. Several factors highlight the possible need to consider a smaller industry preferred size.

During the TAC setting process, harvest limits are scaled to the abundance of exploitable legal males to avoid overharvest of the largest crab in the population. Recent information is showing that some *Chionoecetes* crab may reach maturity and terminal molt below 4 inches, meaning they would never enter the fishery under the current definition of exploited legal males. Further, smaller snow crab at 95 millimeters (3.74 inches) is already in US markets largely from imports from Canada.

Revising the definition of "exploited legal males" in the harvest strategy to 95 millimeters remains above the minimum legal male size of 3.1 inches. Each year, ADFG could change the exploited legal male size for the harvest strategy calculation during TAC setting by using information from landed sizes from the previous open season's fishery harvest. This lower industry preferred size is expected to result in benefits to the Alaskan snow crab resource consistent with Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standards and the *Board's Policy on King and Tanner Crab Resource Management*. Specifically, these benefits include but are not limited to: 1) increased abundance of exploited legal males available to the fishery resulting in higher TACs in some years, and potentially reduced inter-annual variation in TAC levels; 2) improved vessel harvest efficiency; 3) reduced discard mortality of legal snow crab <4 inches (adding to conservation of the stock); and 4) harvest pressure distributed among multiple cohorts of legal snow crab. Reducing the size of exploited males and, therefore, re-directing some current exploitation pressure away from ≥4 inch snow crab is consistent with the Board's policy that seeks to maintain crab stocks comprised of various age classes and sizes of mature animals to maintain long-term stock reproductive potential and reduce inter-annual dependency on annual recruitment pulses.

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

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers (EF-F24-157)

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PROPOSAL 289

5 AAC 35.525. Lawful Gear for Registration Area J.

Amend pot limit for the Kodiak District commercial Tanner crab fishery, as follows:

(1) in the Kodiak District, **an aggregate of no more than 20 pots may be operated from a validly registered Tanner crab vessel** [WHEN THE GUIDELINE HARVEST LEVEL FOR C. BAIRDI TANNER CRAB IS

(A) LESS THAN 5,000,000 POUNDS, AN AGGREGATE OF NO MORE THAN 20 POTS MAY BE OPERATED FROM A VALIDLY REGISTERED TANNER CRAB VESSEL;

(B) AT LEAST 5,000,000 POUNDS, AN AGGREGATE OF NO MORE THAN 30 POTS MAY BE OPERATED FROM A VALIDLY REGISTERED TANNER CRAB VESSEL;]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Kodiak Tanner Crab fishery currently has a tiered pot limit based on a GHL set by ADF&G. This fishery will always be able to reach its GHL with a 20 pot limit. With over 170 permits available for the Kodiak Tanner Crab Fishery, the GHL will still always be achieved quickly.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. Reducing the pot limit has been discussed amongst members of the fleet since the last Board of Fish cycle.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond May (HQ-F24-039)

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PROPOSAL 290

5 AAC 35.510. Fishing seasons for Registration Area J .

Change season opening date for the Kodiak District commercial Tanner crab fishery from January 15 to February 20, as follows:

The only change in regulation we need is the opening date to the season. Everything else can stay exactly as is.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? We the Homer small boat fleet would like to propose a change in the Kodiak Bairdi crab fishery opening from January 15 to February 20. We propose this because of extreme cold temperatures and ice that engulfs the harbor and surrounding waters. There has been seasons our small fleet were unable to participate in the season due to the circumstances. There has also been seasons we had to spend lots of money to deal with the ice just to make it out of the harbor, setting us back on profits or even putting us in the red after fishing a full season.

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

PROPOSED BY: David Ivanov (HQ-F24-103)

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PROPOSAL 291

5 AAC 35.535. Closed waters in Registration Area J.

Formalize the closure of Bristol Bay waters east of 163°W. long. to directed Tanner crab fishing, as follows:

5 AAC 35.535 is amended by adding a new subsection (b) as follows:

(a) **The waters of Alaska surrounding St. Matthew Island, Hall Island, and Pinnacle Island are closed to the taking of Tanner crab.**

(b) The waters of the Bering Sea District east of 163° W long., are closed to the taking of Tanner crab, except as incidental harvest in the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery as specified in 5 AAC 35.506(i)(2).

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The eastern boundary of the Bering Sea Tanner crab fishery (EBT) east of 166° W. long. is not currently defined in regulation. Current and historical Tanner crab management in the Bering Sea precludes a directed fishery for Tanner crab east of 163° W. long. due to high bycatch of female red king crab; incidental retention of Tanner crab east of 163° W. long. is allowed during the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery. The proposed regulatory changes would formalize the boundaries of the directed EBT fishery as the Bering Sea waters between 163° W. long. and 166° W. long. to reflect current management practices. Closed waters are a Category 2 management measure under the federal Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs. Changes to Category 2 management measures occur at the discretion of the board but should be consistent with the criteria set out in the FMP and the Magnuson – Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act National Standards.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-160)

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PROPOSAL 292

5 AAC 35.556. Landing requirements for Registration Area J.

Amend Tanner crab landing requirements for Registration Area J, as follows:

5 AAC 35.556 is amended to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, the landing provisions of 5 AAC 35.031 apply to all districts within Registration Area J.

(b) The landing provisions of 5 AAC 35.031(c) do not apply to [THE BERING SEA, WESTERN ALEUTIAN, AND EASTERN ALEUTIAN DISTRICTS OF] Area J.

[(c) NOTWITHSTANDING 5 AAC 35.031(c), FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE OF REGISTRATION AREA J, OR A PORTION OF REGISTRATION AREA J, TO THE TAKING OF A SPECIFIED SPECIES OF TANNER CRAB, A VESSEL VALIDLY REGISTERED FOR THAT AREA MAY NOT HAVE THAT SPECIES OF TANNER CRAB ON BOARD THE VESSEL IN WATERS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE, IF DELIVERY IS MADE

(1) IN THE DISTRICT OR SUBDISTRICT THAT THE TANNER CRAB WERE TAKEN, OR TO A FLOATING PROCESSOR AT ST. MATTHEW OR THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS IF THE TANNER CRAB WERE TAKEN IN THE WESTERN SUBDISTRICT OF THE BERING SEA, AFTER 24 HOURS FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE;

(2) TO DUTCH HARBOR, AKUTAN, OR KING COVE FROM THE

(A) EASTERN ALEUTIAN DISTRICT, AFTER 24 HOURS FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE;

(B) WESTERN ALEUTIAN DISTRICT, AFTER 72 HOURS FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE, EXCEPT THAT THE OWNER, OR THE OWNER'S AGENT, OF A VESSEL

DELIVERING TO KING COVE MAY REQUEST ADDITIONAL TIME TO DELIVER TANNER CRAB USING THE PROCEDURE SPECIFIED IN (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION;

(C) EASTERN SUBDISTRICT OF THE BERING SEA DISTRICT, AFTER 24 HOURS FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE, EXCEPT THAT A OWNER, OR THE OWNER'S AGENT, OF A VESSEL DELIVERING TO KING COVE MAY REQUEST ADDITIONAL TIME TO DELIVER TANNER CRAB USING THE PROCEDURE SPECIFIED IN (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION;

(D) WESTERN SUBDISTRICT OF THE BERING SEA DISTRICT, AFTER 72 HOURS FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE;

(3) TO ADAK OR A LOCATION EAST OF KING COVE, OR IF THE VESSEL OWNER, OR THE OWNER'S AGENT, WISHES TO REQUEST ADDITIONAL TIME TO DELIVER TANNER CRAB UNDER (C)(2)(B) OR (C)(2)(C) OF THIS SECTION,

(A) THE VESSEL OWNER, OR THE OWNER'S AGENT, SHALL CONTACT, BY RADIO OR TELEPHONE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN DUTCH HARBOR WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE CLOSURE;

(B) THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN DUTCH HARBOR SHALL GRANT A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL TIME FOR THE VESSEL TO REACH THE PORT OF DELIVERY; THE AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL TIME SHALL BE DETERMINED UNDER THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE VESSEL DEPARTED THE FISHING GROUNDS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CLOSURE AND PROCEEDED DIRECTLY TO THE PROCESSING LOCATION, EXCEPT THAT A VESSEL MAY STOP EN ROUTE AND OFFLOAD POTS AT A STORAGE FACILITY IF THE VESSEL OPERATOR FIRST CONTACTS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN DUTCH HARBOR AND PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION OF THE STORAGE FACILITY, THE EXPECTED TIME OF GEAR PLACEMENT AT THAT FACILITY, AND THE EXPECTED TIME THE VESSEL WILL DEPART THE STORAGE FACILITY EN ROUTE TO THE PORT OF DELIVERY.]

(c) In the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Peninsula Districts, or a section of those districts, when the Tanner crab fishery is closed, [AND GEAR HAS BEEN STORED AS SPECIFIED IN 5 AAC 35.527(6),] a vessel with Tanner crab on board may not be used for any purpose, except to travel to the port of delivery to offload the Tanner crab. The vessel operator may not pull any gear, baited or stored, or place any gear in storage. [ONCE THE TANNER CRAB ON BOARD THE VESSEL HAS BEEN OFF-LOADED TO THE PORT OF DELIVERY, THE VESSEL OPERATOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ANY POT GEAR REMAINING ON THE FISHING GROUNDS AND RETURN ANY CRAB CAUGHT TO THE WATER WITHOUT FURTHER HARM. ALL POT GEAR MUST BE PLACED IN STORAGE OR ON BOARD THE VESSEL WITHIN THREE DAYS FOLLOWING THE CLOSURE OF A SECTION OR DISTRICT.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Modern advancements in at-sea communication, vessel location monitoring, and inseason harvest tracking have made many

Registration Area J Tanner crab landing requirements obsolete. The department proposes to streamline these regulations by clarifying the portions that are still useful for fishery management and removing portions that are no longer needed. The simplified regulations would be easier to communicate and enforce without adversely affecting fishery management or catch accounting.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-161)

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PROPOSAL 293

5 AAC 32.410. Fishing seasons for Registration Area J.

Amend season dates for the Kodiak District commercial Dungeness crab fishery , as follows:

Bracketed language is removed and bolded language is additive

PROPOSAL XXX

5 AAC 32.410. Fishing seasons for Registration Area J. Amend Dungeness crab season dates for Registration Area J, as follows:

In the [KODIAK,] Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Districts, male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed only from 12:00 noon May 1 until 11:59 p.m. October 31**;** [EXCEPT THAT IN THE WATERS OF THE KODIAK DISTRICT SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF BOOT POINT AT 56° 49.98' N. LAT., AND EAST OF LONGITUDE OF BOOT POINT AT 153° 46.10' W. LONG. AND WATERS SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF CAPE IKOLIK AT 57° 17.40' N. LAT., AND WEST OF THE LONGITUDE OF BOOT POINT AT 153° 46.10' W. LONG., MALE DUNGENESS CRAB MAY BE TAKEN OR POSSESSED ONLY FROM 12:00 NOON JUNE 15 UNTIL 11:59 P.M. OCTOBER 31.]

(b) In the North Peninsula District, male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed from 12:00 noon May 1 until 12:00 noon October 18**;** [.]

(c) In the Kodiak District, male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed from 12:00 noon June 1 until 12:00 noon November 30.

Original Language:

(a) In the Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Districts, male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed only from 12:00 noon May 1 until 11:59 p.m. October 31, except that in the waters of the Kodiak District south of the latitude of Boot Point at 56° 49.98' N. lat., and east of longitude of Boot Point at 153° 46.10' W. long. and waters south of the latitude of Cape Ikolik at 57° 17.40' N. lat., and west of the longitude of Boot Point at 153° 46.10' W. long., male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed only from 12:00 noon June 15 until 11:59 p.m. October 31.

(b) In the North Peninsula District, male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed from 12:00 noon May 1 until 12:00 noon October 18.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to address the dungeness season start and end dates in the Kodiak district. A later start date will avoid the abundence of soft shell crab early in the season. Aligning the Kodiak area opening dates will spread the fleet out more evenly and reduce gear conflict,

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. I let fish and game know we were going to submit the proposal and received advice on where to insert the new language. I brought this forward after a group of active dungeness fishermen requested it.

PROPOSED BY: Garrett Kavanaugh (EF-F24-006)
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PROPOSAL 294

5 AAC 32.4XX. New section.

Establish 58-foot vessel length limit for Alaska Peninsula District commercial Dungeness crab fishery, as follows:

I would like a 58 feet length overall vessel length limit for the Alaska Peninsula Dungeness crab fisheries participants, similar to the South Peninsula Tanner crab fishery vessel length limit.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Size limit on vessels participating in the Dungeness crab fishery for the Alaska Peninsula District of Area J. Vessel size limit should be uniform for all the state-waters crab fisheries in the area.

Did you develop your proposal in coordination with others, or with your local Fish and Game Advisory Committee? Explain. This proposal was developed with other fishermen from the region.

PROPOSED BY: Kenneth Mack (EF-F24-095)
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PROPOSAL 295

5 AAC 32.410. Fishing seasons for Registration Area J.

Amend Dungeness crab season dates for the North Peninsula District of Registration Area J, as follows:

5 AAC 32.410 is amended to read as follows:

(a) In the Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, **North Peninsula**, and Aleutian Districts, male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed only from 12:00 noon May 1 until 11:59 p.m. October 31, except that in the waters of the Kodiak District south of the latitude of Boot Point at 56° 49.98' N. lat., and east of longitude of Boot Point at 153° 46.10' W. long. and waters south of the latitude of Cape Ikolik at 57° 17.40' N. lat., and west of the longitude of Boot Point at 153° 46.10' W. long., male Dungeness crab may be taken or possessed only from 12:00 noon June 15 until 11:59 p.m. October 31.

(b) **repealed __/__/__[**IN THE NORTH PENINSULA DISTRICT, MALE DUNGENESS CRAB MAY BE TAKEN OR POSSESSED FROM 12:00 NOON MAY 1 UNTIL 12:00 NOON OCTOBER 18.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The North Peninsula District Dungeness crab season currently closes at 12 noon on October 18, whereas all other Dungeness crab districts in Area J (Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands) close at 11:59 p.m. on October 31. The current closure date of October 18 in the North Peninsula District is based on a regulation specifying that Area J Dungeness crab seasons close 14 days prior to the November 1 opening of the Bering Sea Tanner crab season. The Bering Sea Tanner crab season last opened on November 1 in 1996 and has since transitioned to a rationalized fishery (2005) with a fixed

season opening date of October 15. The intent of closing Area J Dungeness crab seasons 14 days prior to the opening of the Tanner crab season was to clear the fishing grounds for orderly Tanner crab openings. Current overlap between Bering Sea Tanner and North Peninsula Dungeness crab fisheries is minimal and not expected to change if this proposal is adopted. All other Area J Dungeness crab districts have had a season closure date of October 31 since 2015. Changing the North Peninsula Dungeness crab season closure from October 18 at 12:00 noon to October 31 at 11:59 p.m. would align it with other all other Area J Dungeness crab fisheries, provide consistency in management, and allow additional harvesting opportunity for fishery participants.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-157)

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PROPOSAL 296

5 AAC 32.440 Registration Area J inspection points.

Amend Registration Area J Dungeness crab vessel inspection requirements, as follows:

Repeal and readopt 5 AAC 32.440 as follows:

(a) Unless required under (b) of this section, a vessel fishing for Dungeness crab in Registration Area J is not required to undergo a vessel inspection, as specified in 5 AAC 32.030.

(b) The commissioner, by announcement, may require that vessels fishing for Dungeness crab in Registration Area J be inspected as specified in 5 AAC 32.030.

(c) If the commissioner requires a vessel inspection under (b) of this section, the inspection points for Registration Area J are at Kodiak, Sand Point, and Dutch Harbor, and at other locations that may be specified by the commissioner.

[THE INITIAL INSPECTION POINTS AND REINSPECTION POINTS FOR REGISTRATION AREA J ARE AT KODIAK, SAND POINT, AND DUTCH HARBOR, AND AT OTHER LOCATIONS THAT MAY BE SPECIFIED BY THE COMMISSIONER.]

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Preseason vessel inspections, commonly referred to as "tank checks," were historically used to verify that vessels did not have crab onboard prior to the opening of a commercial crab season. Advancements in at-sea communication, vessel location monitoring, and inseason harvest tracking have substantially reduced the likelihood of a vessel fishing prior to the season opening without being detected. Thus, the department has been waiving vessel inspections annually for Area J commercial Dungeness crab fisheries for the last 15 years. This proposal aims to align regulation with current management practice by clarifying that inspections are not required for Area J Dungeness crab vessels; however, if the department deems it necessary, vessel inspections may still be required by emergency order.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-158)

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PROPOSAL 297

5 AAC 32.053. Operation of other pot gear.

Amend Dungeness crab pot gear operation requirements for Registration Area J, as follows:

5 AAC 32.053 is amended by expanding subsection (e) and adding subsection (f) to read as follows:

(e) The provisions of (b) of this section do not apply to a person or vessel participating in the commercial Pacific cod fisheries described in 5 AAC 28.467 (Kodiak Area), 5 AAC 28.537 (Chignik Area), [OR] 5 AAC 28.577 (South Alaska Peninsula Area), **5 AAC 28.647 (Aleutian Islands Subdistrict), or 5 AAC 28.648 (Dutch Harbor Subdistrict)**.

(f) The provisions of (b–d) of this section do not apply to a person or vessel participating in commercial sablefish fisheries in Registration Area J, as described in 5 AAC 32.400.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Commercial Dungeness crab regulations prohibit vessel operators from 1) operating any pot gear in the 14 days prior to a Dungeness crab season opening and 2) from operating any pot gear, other than Dungeness crab pots, during the Dungeness crab season.

An exemption exists in regulation to allow vessel operators in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas to operate pot gear for Pacific cod in the 14 days prior to the Dungeness crab season opening, in recognition that the Pacific cod pot gear and Dungeness crab fisheries both occur at the same time of year (spring) and that some vessels have historically participated in both fisheries. This proposal would extend this exemption to all state-waters Pacific cod pot gear fisheries in Dungeness crab Registration Area J. The current exemption for Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas has not led to management or enforcement issues; therefore, the department believes that extending this exemption to all districts of Registration Area J would provide additional flexibility to vessel operators and consistency in regulation without adversely affecting fishery management or catch accounting.

Regulations prohibiting the operation of pot gear, other than Dungeness crab pots, by a vessel participating in a Dungeness crab fishery are intended to aid fishery management and catch accounting by allowing a vessel to participate in only one pot gear fishery at a time. These regulations were adopted prior to the advent of pot gear being used in directed sablefish fisheries. Some vessel operators who have historically participated in both Dungeness crab and directed sablefish fisheries concurrently are now unable to use sablefish pot gear due to these regulations. Little spatial overlap exists between Dungeness crab and sablefish habitat and the department believes allowing vessel operators to operate both types of pot gear concurrently in Registration Area J would provide additional flexibility to individual fishing operations without adversely affecting fishery management, bycatch, or catch accounting.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F24-159)

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