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Alaska State Legislature

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

SENATE

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M. "Ed" Dankworth
George Hohman

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Charlie Parr

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FEBRUARY 28, 1980

Attached is some information that will be useful when the Administrative Regulation Review Committee meets Tuesday, March 4, 7:00 p.m. in the Butrovich Room for a public hearing on handtrolling regulations.

Carla

THE FOLLOWING:

- (1) the handtroll petition that will be considered by the Board of Fish in March is item #VI-1 on page 7 under notice of proposed changes...etc.
- (2) the largest group of papers contain the Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat area salmon troll regulations adopted by the Board of Fish during Dec. 78 and Jan. 80. Expect they will be approved by the Department of Law for filing by March 1.
- (3) The smaller group of papers, about 4 pages, are regulations on the salmon troll fishery that were adopted by the Department of Fish and Game under delegation from the board. They were delivered to the Department of Law yesterday, so probably will not be approved for filing until mid to late March.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS
OF THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, Alaska Statutes 44.62, notice is hereby given that the Alaska Board of Fisheries, under authority vested by Alaska Statutes 16.05.251, 16.05.475, 16.05.690, 16.05.940, 16.10.380, 16.10.440, and 16.20.260 proposes to adopt, amend or repeal regulations contained in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code which implement, interpret and make specific the provisions of Title 16, Alaska Statutes.

Regulations to be the subject of Board action concern subsistence fishing, commercial fishing, sport fishing, and habitat protection.

The Board of Fisheries may adopt, amend, repeal or take no action on the proposed regulatory changes listed in the following informative summary:

SECTION I. SOUTHEASTERN-YAKUTAT AREA.

A. In the Subsistence Shellfish Fishery:

1. Change the boundary for the area in which the king crab season and size limit applies, so that the area will include all inside waters north of the latitude of Cape Spencer.

2. Increase the king crab season.

3. Establish separate legal size limits for abalone taken with or without diving gear.

B. In the Commercial Shrimp Fishery:

1. Reduce the season for taking shrimp with pots in districts 3, 4, and 5, reduce the shrimp pot limit in districts 3 and 4 and establish a pot limit in district 5.

2. Establish a guideline harvest level for shrimp taken in Cholmondely Sound.

3. Prohibit the use of trawls for taking shrimp in Lituya Bay.

C. In the Commercial Dungeness Crab Fishery:

1. Increase or reduce the dungeness crab fishing season and provide separate dungeness crab fishing seasons for the Southeastern and Yakutat portions of the area.

2. Increase the area closed to dungeness crab fishing in district 11.

D. In the Commercial King Crab Fishery:

1. Change the opening and closing dates for the king crab fishing season.
2. Require that a permit be obtained from the commissioner prior to taking brown king crab during a specific season and provide provisions that can be required by the permit. Such provisions may include, but not be limited to, harvest area and reporting requirements.
3. Provide a guideline harvest level for king crab in the Yakutat districts.
4. Allow the use of ring nets for taking king crab, reduce the king crab pot limit in districts 3, 4 and 5 and require that king crab pots be removed from the water during specified time periods.
5. Increase the area closed to king crab fishing in district 11.

E. In the Commercial Tanner Crab Fishery:

1. Require that all tanner crab pots be removed from the water during the closed tanner crab fishing season.
2. Change the opening and closing dates of the tanner crab fishing season.
3. Reduce the legal size limit for tanner crab.
4. Provide a tanner crab pot limit for the Yakutat districts.

F. In the Commercial Abalone Fishery:

1. Prohibit the commercial harvest of abalone.
2. Establish a season for taking abalone and provide guideline harvest levels.
3. Limit the amount of gear that may be fished from an abalone fishing vessel.
4. Prohibit shipment out of the state of live unprocessed abalone, require that persons shipping abalone out of the state contact the department and have the abalone inspected prior to shipment, prohibit the shucking of abalone until they have been inspected by the department and adopt other regulations to prevent the harvest of undersized abalone and insure that harvest reporting requirements are complied with.

G. In all Commercial Shellfish Fisheries:

1. Prohibit the taking of crab and abalone in areas adjacent to any community.

H. In the Commercial Salmon Fishery:

1. Change the salmon fishing season opening date in section 1-B.

SECTION II. PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA.

A. In the Subsistence Shellfish Fishery:

1. Establish a daily bag and possession limit and legal size limit for dungeness crab and prohibit the taking of female dungeness crab.

B. In the Commercial Shrimp Fishery:

1. List Kodiak as an inspection and reinspection point for shrimp fishing vessels.

C. In the Commercial Tanner Crab Fishery:

1. Reduce the tanner crab fishing season.

D. In the Commercial Clam Fishery:

1. Allow the taking of gaper clams and change the opening and closing dates for the clam fishing season.

E. In the Commercial Trawl Fishery:

1. Allow the use of trawl gear in portions of Hinchinbrook Entrance now closed to the use of trawl gear.

SECTION III. COOK INLET AREAS.

A. In the Commercial Shrimp Fishery:

1. Change the registration deadline for shrimp trawl vessels and require operators of shrimp trawl vessels to report their catch to the department prior to landing.

2. Establish seasons and weekly fishing periods and change the guideline harvest levels for taking shrimp with pots.

3. Change the seasons, weekly fishing periods and guideline harvest levels for taking shrimp with trawls.

4. Define a selective shrimp trawl and establish a season for its use in taking shrimp.

B. In the Commercial Dungeness Crab Fishery:

1. Change the dungeness crab fishing season in the Southern district.

C. In the Commercial Clam Fishery:

1. Increase the Polly Creek certified clam harvesting area.

D. In the Subsistence Finfish Fishery:

1. Provide a season, weekly periods, open and closed areas, bag and possession limits, permit requirements, gear and operation requirements, and other necessary regulations to allow the taking of king salmon for subsistence purposes in the Northern district.

SECTION III. WESTWARD (KODIAK, CHIGNIK, ALASKA PENINSULA, DUTCH HARBOR, ADAK AND BERING SEA) AREAS.

A. In the Subsistence Shellfish Fishery:

1. Establish a subsistence king and tanner crab pot limit in the Kodiak area.

B. In the Commercial Shrimp Fishery:

1. Change the shrimp fishing seasons for the South Peninsula district and the Unalaska Bay section.

2. Reduce the guideline harvest level for shrimp in the South Peninsula district.

3. Repeal the shrimp trawl gear restrictions for the Inner Marmot Bay and Kalsin Bay sections.

C. In the Commercial King Crab Fishery:

1. Change the Adak and Bering Sea king crab areas to exclusive registration areas, prohibit vessels registered for the Kodiak king crab area from fishing any other king crab area, repeal the registration deadline for the Kodiak king crab area and change the registration deadline for the Cook Inlet king crab area.

2. Change the king crab vessel tank inspection requirements for the Kodiak king crab area.

3. Establish sections for the districts of the Kodiak king crab area.

4. Change the opening and closing dates for the king crab fishing season in all the Westward king crab areas.

5. Change the legal size limit for king crab for the Kodiak and Bering Sea areas.

6. Change the king crab guideline harvest levels for all the Westward king crab areas.

7. Provide that the department may allow district transfer of king crab vessels in the Dutch Harbor and Bering Sea king crab areas after determining there will be no enforcement problem.

8. Change the requirements for removal of king crab pots from closed waters for all the Westward king crab areas.

9. Change the king crab pot limit for the Kodiak king crab area.

D. In the Commercial Tanner Crab Fishery:

1. Establish portions of the Westward tanner crab area as exclusive registration areas.

2. Establish sections in the Kodiak tanner crab district.

3. Change the opening and closing dates for the tanner crab fishing seasons in all the districts of the Westward tanner crab area.

4. Establish tanner crab pot limits for the Kodiak and South Peninsula districts.

5. Change the requirements for removal of tanner crab pots from closed waters for all districts of the Westward tanner crab area.

6. Establish tanner crab vessel tank inspection requirements for all districts of the Westward tanner crab area.

7. Establish a tanner crab vessel district registration system for the Westward tanner crab area, including provisions for the number of districts a vessel may register for, changing district registration, movement of gear and crab between districts, validation of registration and suspension or exemption of registration requirements.

E. In the Commercial Miscellaneous Shellfish Fishery:

1. Establish a season and area for the taking of Korean hair crab in the Westward miscellaneous shellfish area.

2. Clarify in what portion of the Westward miscellaneous shellfish area scallops may be taken during the period June 1 through March 31.

SECTION IV. BRISTOL BAY AND ALASKA PENINSULA AREAS.

A. In the Commercial Salmon Fishery:

1. Adopt a Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon Management Plan. The plan may include, but is not limited to, changes to seasons, weekly fishing periods, gear, gear operation and specification requirements, vessel specifications, operation and registration requirements, closed waters, and other provisions that will maximize the harvest of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon.

SECTION V. STATEWIDE.

A. In the Subsistence Shellfish Fishery:

1. Allow the use of biodegradable pot lid tiedowns on subsistence shrimp pots as an alternative escape mechanism.
2. Provide a daily bag limit for subsistence taken king crab.
3. Allow the use of jigging gear in salt water at all times of the year for the subsistence taking of shellfish.
4. Allow a commercially licensed fishing vessel not registered for miscellaneous shellfish to have aboard subsistence taken miscellaneous shellfish and gear for taking miscellaneous shellfish.

B. In the Commercial Shrimp Fishery:

1. Establish requirements for the use of a vessel to tender a shrimp fishing vessel.

C. In the Commercial Dungeness Crab Fishery:

1. Allow the use of a single escape ring in dungeness crab pots.

D. In the Commercial King Crab Fishery:

1. Repeal the inspection requirements for king crab vessels landing their catch in an area other than the one for which they are registered.
2. Allow storage of king crab pots in waters closed to king crab fishing for a specified time before the opening of those waters to the taking of king crab.
3. Define a king crab pot.
4. Require the reporting of king crab harvested, but lost, dumped overboard or not sold.

E. In the Commercial Tanner Crab Fishery:

1. Change the tanner crab vessel registration deadline for exclusive registration areas.
2. Allow the use of tanner crab pots on long lines.
3. Define a tanner crab pot.

F. In the General Provisions:

1. Require that operators of floating fish processing vessels report to a local representative of the department located within the area of intended operation prior to commencement of processing operations.

2. Prohibit the use of biodegradable pot lid tie downs on commercial dungeness crab pots and allow their use on commercial shrimp pots as an alternative escape mechanism.

3. Adopt the 1980 halibut fishing regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

4. Provide that the regulations of the U.S. Secretary of Commerce governing the taking of groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska also apply in state waters.

5. Define "waters of Alaska" and "escapement goals or needs."

G. In the Protection of Critical Fish Habitat Areas.

1. Provide that the commissioner or his authorized designee may require individuals and governmental agencies to submit full plans and obtain a permit for proposed land or water use or construction within waters or lands comprising fish critical habitat areas. Establish permit conditions necessary for the protection and maintenance of fish populations or habitat, provide for permit restrictions or revocation, monitoring of activities by the department, delegation of the commissioner's authority, mitigation procedures for rehabilitating damaged habitat, reporting requirements, and define terms necessary to implement these requirements.

SECTION VI. PETITIONS.

The Board of Fisheries will consider the following petitions submitted in accordance with Alaska Statute 44.62.220 which request the board to adopt, amend or repeal regulations contained in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code:

1. Prohibit or allow sport fishing from commercial fishing vessels licensed under AS 16.05.490 that are used to carry passengers for hire for the recreational or subsistence taking of fish and are also used to take salmon for commercial purposes with troll gear.

2. Establish the Kodiak and Chignik commercial herring fishing areas as exclusive registration areas, prohibit herring fishing vessels and gear that are registered for the Kodiak and Chignik areas from fishing for herring in any other herring fishing area, prohibit herring vessels and gear that are registered for another herring fishing area from fishing for herring in the Kodiak and Chignik areas and establish a deadline for registering herring vessels and gear for the Kodiak and Chignik areas.

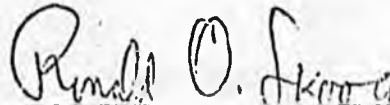
Copies of proposed changes in regulations summarized in this notice may be inspected at any Department of Fish and Game office or may be obtained upon request by writing to the Board of Fisheries, Subport Building, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

Notice is also given that any persons interested may present oral or written statements or arguments relevant to the action proposed in this notice. Written comments should be mailed so as to be received by the Board of Fisheries, Subport Building, Juneau, Alaska 99801, before 4:30 p.m. on March 14, 1980. Written comments may also be submitted to the Board of Fisheries at any time prior to the close of a public hearing to be held at the Anchorage-Westward Hilton Hotel, Anchorage, Alaska. Oral testimony may be given at the public hearing which will commence at 10:00 p.m. March 25, 1980, and continue until all persons have been given the opportunity to be heard. Additional public hearings may be held throughout the meeting just prior to the consideration and adoption of proposed changes in the regulations of the various regulatory areas. An agenda will be posted daily during the meeting.

All persons interested in or affected by commercial, sport and subsistence fishing and habitat protection regulations are hereby informed that, by publishing this legal notice, the Board of Fisheries may consider all of the subjects covered by the proposed changes contained in this notice; the Board is not limited by the specific language or confines of the actual regulatory proposals submitted by the public or the staff. Unless otherwise specified, references to such topics as areas, seasons, species, gear and guideline harvest levels apply to all or portions of the specific topic. On its own motion, after public hearing, the Board may adopt, amend, reject, supplement, or take no action on these matters. The Board may adopt regulations that fall within the range of existing regulations and the proposals summarized in this legal notice. In addition, the Board may adopt other regulations necessary to implement, administer, or enforce the regulations adopted by the Boards. All persons interested in or affected by the subject matter contained in this legal notice should make written or oral comments if they wish to have their views considered by the Board.

DATE: _____

15 Feb 80



Ronald O. Skoog, Secretary
Alaska Board of Fisheries

CHAPTER 30.
YAKUTAT AREA.

5 AAC 30.100 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.100. DESCRIPTION OF AREA. The Yakutat area includes all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Suckling (143°53' W. long.) and a line projected southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (2)

5 AAC 30.200(a) and (b) are amended to read:

5 AAC 30.200. FISHING DISTRICTS. (a) Yakataga district: all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Suckling (143°53' W. long.) and the longitude of Icy Cape (141°42' W. long.).

(b) Yakutat district: all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Icy Cape (141°42' W. long.) and a line projected southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (2)

5 AAC 30.331(a) (1) (C) and (F), (a) (2) (A) and (b) are amended to read:

5 AAC 30.331. GILL NET SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATION. (a) Set gill nets with mesh size smaller than eight inches may not be deeper than 45 meshes and set gill nets with mesh size eight inches or larger may not be deeper than 35 meshes. The individual and aggregate lengths of any and all set gill nets aboard a vessel or in use by a person may not be more than one of the following hung measure:

(1) in the Yakutat district

(C) Yahtze River, Yana River and Malaspina Lake drainage, one net not to exceed 25 fathoms;

(F) East River, one net not to exceed 20 fathoms, except that after the third Monday in August two nets not to exceed 20 fathoms each and an aggregate length not to exceed 40 fathoms;

(2) in the Yakataga district

(A) Tsiu River; one net not to exceed 15 fathoms;

(b) Set gill nets may not obstruct more than two thirds of any salmon migratory waterway; except in the Tsiu River where set gill nets may not obstruct more than one half of the waterway. In the intertidal zone this applies at all stages of the tide.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (4), (5)

5 AAC 30.335 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.335. MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN UNITS OF GEAR. No part of a set gill net may be set or operated within 100 yards of any part of another set gill net, except that in the Tsiu River, no part of a set gill net may be set or operated within 75 yards of any part of another set gill net.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (4)

5 AAC 30.340 is added to read:

5 AAC 30.340. GILL NET OPERATION IN SURFLINE AREAS. The provisions of secs. 310, 320, 331 and 335 of this chapter as applied to each river fishery also apply to the area within a radius of one-half mile from the terminus of that river.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (2)

5 AAC 30.350(a) is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.350. CLOSED WATERS. (a) Salmon may not be taken in the following waters:

(1) Alsek River: upstream starting at three miles below the southern end of "basin";

(2) Situk River: upstream from the Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker one-half mile west of the tip of Strawberry Point to the cut bank on the eastern side of the mouth of Johnson Slough;

(3) Ankau Inlet: inside of a line from 59°32'51" N. lat., 139°49'42" W. long., to 59°32'47" W. lat., 139°49'42" W. long.

(4) Itallio River: upstream from the Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located six and one-half miles from the terminus of the river;

(5) East River: upstream from the Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located four miles upstream from the terminus of the river;

(6) Akwe River: upstream from the Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located six and one-half miles upstream from the terminus of the river;

(7) Lost River: upstream from Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located 500 yards upstream from the most downstream tree line on the west bank at the terminus of the river;

(8) Old Village Lagoon: upstream from the road.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a) (2)

CHAPTER 33.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA.

5 AAC 33.200(f) (1) (2) and (3), (m), (n) and (o) are amended and (f) (4) is added to read:

5 AAC 33.200. FISHING DISTRICTS AND SECTIONS.

(f) unchanged

(1) section 6-A: waters north of a line from the tip of Point Colpoys to the tip of Macnamara Point, west of a line from the tip of Low Point to the tip of Point Alexander and east of a line from the tip of Point Barne to the tip of Point Baker;

(2) section 6-B: waters south of a line from the tip of Point Colpoys to the tip of Macnamara Point, north and west of a line from the tip of Luck Point to the tip of Point Stanhope to Lincoln Rock light to Key Reef light to Nesbitt Reef light to the tip of Point Nesbitt;

(3) section 6-C: waters enclosed by a line from Lincoln Rock light to the westernmost point of Screen Islands to the westernmost point of March Island to the westernmost point of Steamer Rocks to Mariposa Rock Buoy to the tip of Point Nesbitt to Nesbitt Reef light to Key Reef light to Lincoln Rock light;

(4) section 6-D: all other waters of the district.

(m) District 13: all waters north of a line projecting southwest from the southernmost tip of Cape Qmany, south of a line projecting west from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer, west of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer through Yakobi Rock to Yakobi Island, south of a line from the northernmost tip of Soapstone Point to the westernmost tip of Column Point and west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Hayes to the northernmost point of Point Thatcher.

(n) District 14: all waters of Icy Strait west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Couverden to Point Augusta light, east of a straight line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer through Yakobi Rock to Yakobi Island and north of a line from the northern most point of Soapstone Point to the westernmost point of Column Point.

(p) District 16: all waters north of a line projecting west from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer and south of a line projecting southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (2)

5 AAC 33.310(b) (1) (A) (iv), (b) (2) and (c) (5) (B) are amended to read:

5 AAC 33.310. FISHING SEASONS AND WEEKLY FISHING PERIODS.

(b) unchanged:

(1) unchanged:

(A) unchanged:

(iv) district 14, except during the period April 16 to August 1 for that portion of the district south of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer to the northernmost tip of Point Lavinia;

(2) during the period April 16 through September 20, salmon may be taken by power troll gear in that portion of district 12 north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Point Hepburn, district 14, except during the period April 16 to August 1 for that portion of the district south of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer to the northernmost tip of Point Lavinia, section 15-A and 15-C only during the fishing periods set forth in (b) (1) (B) of this section;

(c) unchanged:

(5) district 15

(B) section 15-C opens by emergency order.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a) (2), (4)

5 AAC 33.350 (b) (3) (8) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (20) (22) (28), (c) (1) (2) (B), (d) (1) (3) (5) (7) (9) (10) (21) (25) (26) (28) (29), (f) (2) (C), (f) (3) (A) (C), (f) (7) (8) (9) (10), (g) (1) (4) (8) (9) (11) (13) (15) (16), (h) (1) (2) (3) (4) (6) (7) (8) (11), (i) (1) (j) (1) (C), (j) (7) (9) (10) (14) (15), (k) (3) (7), (l) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5), (l) (6) (B) (C), (m) (1) (4) (5) (7) (8) (9) (11) (13) (14) (15), (n) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (7) (8) (9) (10) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26), (o) (2) (3) (7) (9) and (p) (3) (4) are amended to read:

5 AAC 33.350. CLOSED WATERS.

(b) District 1

(3) Hidden Inlet: north of the latitude of the tip of Hidden Point;

(8) Very Inlet: inside of a line from 54°57'44" N. lat., 130°57'36" W. long. to 54°57'44" N. lat., 130°57'00" W. long.;

(14) Traitors Cove: east of 131°41'48" W. long.;

(15) Naha Bay: east of 131°38'18" W. long.;

(16) Moser Bay: south of a line from the tip of Cod Point to 55°34'00" N. lat., 131°40'54" W. long.;

(17) Port Stewart: west of a line from 55°43'06" N. lat., 131°49'17" W. long. to 55°41'33" N. lat., 131°50'05" W. long.;

(18) Helm Bay: west of a line from the tip of Helm Point to 55°34'54" N. lat., 131°56'57" W. long.;

(20) Vallendar Bay: south of a line from 55°23'45" N. lat., 131°50'52" W. long. to 55°22'55" N. lat., 131°52'58" W. long.;

(22) Ward Cove: east of a line from 55°23'56" N. lat., 131°44'27" W. long. to 55°23'38" N. lat., 131°44'01" W. long.;

(28) Ray Anchorage: all waters inside a line between 54°56'39" N. lat., 131°13'54" W. long. and 54°55'42" N. lat., 131°12'54" W. long.;

(c) District 2

(1) Nichols Bay: north of 54°42'07" N. lat.;

(2) Moira Sound

(B) Johnson Cove: south of 54°59'43" N. lat.;

(d) District 3

(1) Hunter Bay: east of a line from the tip of Turn Point to 54°52'48" N. lat., 132°21'20" W. long.;

(3) Keete Inlet: east of the longitude of the tip of Keete Point;

(5) Hetta Harbor: east of the longitude of the tip of Hetta Point;

(7) Eek Inlet: west of a line from 55°08'48" N. lat., 132°39'25" W. long. to 55°08'53" N. lat., 132°39'23" W. long.;

(9) Ham Cove: south of 54°53'00" N. lat.;

(10) Kasook Inlet: north of 55°01'40" N. lat.

(21) Salt Lake Bay: east of 133°23'22" W. long.

(25) Edna Bay: north of a line from Limestone Point light to 55°55'55" N. lat., 133°37'40" W. long.;

(26) Tokeen Bay: east of a line from the tip of Holbrook Point to 55°59'52" N. lat., 133°27'51" W. long.;

(28) Devilfish Bay: west of 133°20' W. long.;

(29) Hessa Inlet: east of the longitude of the tip of Whirlpool Point;

(f) District 5

(2) Port Beauclerc

(C) The cove 0.7 miles west of the northern tip of Edwards Island between 56°18'20" N. lat., 133°58'30" W. long., and 56°19'15" N. lat., 133°58'20" W. long.;

(3) Affleck Canal

(A) Bear Harbor: north of a line from 56°13'25" N. lat., 134°05'45" W. long., to 56°13'50" N. lat., 134°05'05" W. long.;

(C) north of 56°16'20" W. long.;

(7) Hole in the Wall, northwest coast of Prince of Wales Island: east of 133°38'30" W. long.;

(8) Alvin Bay: west of 133°53'25" W. long.;

(9) Reid Bay: west of 133°53'55" W. long.;

(10) Barrie (Kushehin) Creek: east of a line from 56°27'50" N. lat., 133°40'05" W. long., to Trouble Island at 56°28'45" W. lat., 133°40'45" W. long. to 56°28'00" N. lat., 133°39'55" W. long.;

(g) District 6

(1) Salmon Bay: within a line extending from 56°17'24" N. lat., 133°08'14" W. long., to Rookery Island to 56°19'06" N. lat., 133°09'42" W. long.;

(4) Ratz Harbor: south and west of a line from 55°53'08" N. lat., 132°35'37" W. long., to 55°53'16" N. lat., 132°35'47" W. long.;

(8) Rocky Bay, west coast of Etolin Island: north of a line from 56°04'20" N. lat., 132°36'30" W. long., to 56°04'24" N. lat., 132°36'03" W. long.;

(9) Mosman Inlet: north of 56°05'20" N. lat.;

(11) Exchange Cove: south of a line from 56°13'07" N. lat., 133°03'42" W. long., to 56°12'54" N. lat., 133°03'25" W. long.;

(13) Kah Sheets Bay: west of a line from 56°31'28" N. lat., 133°05'12" W. long., to 56°29'46" N. lat., 133°07'12" W. long.;

(15) Wrangell Narrows: all waters north of the tip of Point Alexander except by trolling;

(A) Blind Slough: east of a line from the tip of Anchor Point to Coast Guard light #25 to Coast Guard light #27 to a point 200 yards due north of the tip of Blind Point;

(B) Petersburg Creek: west of a line from 56°48'15" N. lat., 132°59'33" W. long., to Coast Guard light #56 to Coast Guard light #58 to the tip of Bayou Point;

(16) Navy Creek: east of a line from 56°03'30" N. lat., 132°27'54" W. long., to the southwest tip of South Burnett Island and east of a line from the northern tip of South Burnett Island to the southern tip of North Burnett Island and east of a line from the northern tip of North Burnett Island to 56°04'36" N. lat., 132°27'29" W. long.

(h) District 7

(1) Anita Bay: west of a line from the tip of Anita Point to 56°15'18" N. lat., 132°22'56" W. long., except by trolling;

(2) Olive Cove: south of a line from 56°11'33" N. lat., 132°19'06" W. long. to 56°11'24" N. lat., 132°18'43" W. long.;

(3) Thom's Place, Zimovia Strait: north of 56°09'38" N. lat.;

(4) Fool's Inlet: north of 56°12'30" N. lat.;

(6) Blake Channel and eastern Passage: north of 56°12'00" N. lat., and east of a line from the tip of Babbler Point to 56°27'48" N. lat., 132°16'38" W. long., on Hour Point except by trolling which is closed from April 16 through September 30;

(7) Vixen Inlet: east of the longitude of the westernmost tip of Sunshine Island;

(8) Santa Anna Inlet: south of the latitude of the tip of Point Santa Anna;

(11) Union Bay: south of a line from 55°44'48" N. lat., 132°14'07" W. long. to 55°45'34" N. lat., 132°11'08" W. long.;

(i) District 8

(1) Blind Slough: north of a line from 56°30'45" N. lat., 132°43'18" W. long., to 56°31'55" N. lat., 132°40'32" W. long.;

(j) District 9

(1) Tebenkof Bay

(C) Thetis Bay: south of 56°23'22" N. lat.;

(7) Port Walter and Little Port Walter: west of a line from 56°23'15" N. lat., 134°38'05" W. long. to 56°23'42" N. lat., 134°38'15" W. long.;

(9) Eliza Harbor: north of 57°14'18" N. lat.;

(10) Kadake Bay: south of a line from 56°48'45" N. lat., 133°58'00" W. long. to 56°48'23" N. lat., 133°56'28" W. long.;

(14) Deep Cove: west of 134°43'38" W. long.;

(15) Patterson Bay: north of 56°36'44" N. lat.

(k) District 10

(3) Farragut Bay: Francis Anchorage north of 57°08'45" N. lat.;

(7) Dry Bay: inside of a line from 57°03'32" N. lat., 133°01'55" W. long., to 57°02'49" N. lat., 133°01'45" W. long., to 57°02'57" N. lat., 133°00'10" W. long.

(1) District 11

(1) Auke Bay: inside a line from the tip of Point Louisa to the tip of Outer Point;

(2) Taku Inlet: north of a line from the Annex Creek Power House to a point at 58°17'30" N. lat., 134°01'00" W. long.;

(3) Slocum Inlet: all waters east of a line from 58°08'21" N. lat., 134°04'14" W. long., to 58°07'49" N. lat., 134°04'24" W. long.;

(4) Taku Harbor: all waters east of a line from the tip of Stokade Point to 58°03'41" N. lat., 134°01'59" W. long.;

(5) Limestone Inlet: all waters east of a line from 58°01'48" N. lat., 133°59'16" W. long., to 58°02'04" N. lat., 133°59'40" W. long.

(6) Seymour Canal

(B) Mole Harbor: inside a line from the tip of Flaw Point to a point at 57°39'40" N. lat., 134°01'30" W. long.;

(C) Pleasant Bay: all waters inside a line from 57°38'50" N. lat., 133°59'42" W. long. to a point at 57°38'28" N. lat., 133°57'25" W. long.;

(m) District 12

(1) Wilson Cove: all waters east of the longitude of Point Wilson;

(4) Hood Bay: all waters east of 134°24'30" W. long. except by trolling;

(5) Kootznahoo Inlet: all waters east of a line from the tip of Turn Point to Village Rock light except by trolling;

(7) Funter Bay: all waters inside the longitude of the tip of Clear Point, except by trolling;

(8) Howard Bay: all waters inside the latitude of the tip of Point Howard, except by trolling;

(9) Freshwater Bay: all waters inside a line from a point at 57°53'20" N. lat., 135°07'35" W. long., to 57°54'45" N. lat., 135°06'00" W. long.;

(11) Basket Bay: all waters inside a line from 57°39'50" N. lat., 134°53'12" W. long., to 57°39'17" N. lat., 134°53'53" W. long.;

(13) Warm Springs Bay: west of 134°46'38" W. long.;

(14) False Bay: west of a line from 57°58'33" N. lat., 134°55'05" W. long., to 57°57'00" N. lat., 134°55'23" W. long.;

(15) Wukuklook Creek: west of a line from a point at 57°05'15" N. lat., 135°55'30" W. long., to Flinks Point at 57°52'30" N. lat., 135°57'20" W. long.;

(n) District 13

(1) Lisianski Inlet: south of a line from 57°56'46" N. lat., 136°14'10" W. long.; to 57°57'15" N. lat., 136°12'53" W. long. except by trolling;

(2) Salt Lake Lagoon, Takanis Bay: north and east of a line from 57°55'05" N. lat., 136°30'22" W. long., to 57°55'25" N. lat., 136°31'00" W. long.;

(3) Stag Bay: east of 136°21'25" W. long.;

(4) Goulding Harbor: north of a line from 57°46'18" N. lat., 136°15'05" W. long., to 57°46'22" N. lat., 136°15'27" W. long.;

(5) Black Bay: north and east of a line from 57°42'37" N. lat., 136°09'20" W. long., to 57°42'23" N. lat., 136°09'10" W. long.;

(7) Waterfall Cove, Slocum Arm: north and east of a line from 57°37'18" N. lat., 135°56'10" W. long., to 57°30'53" N. lat., 135°55'00" W. long.;

(8) Fish Bay: east of 135°35'10" W. long.;

(9) Hoonah Sound: west and north of a line from 57°44'12" N. lat., 135°43'40" W. long., to 57°43'45" N. lat., 135°44'40" W. long.;

(10) Ushk Bay: west of 135°35'00" W. long.;

(13) Hanus Bay: south of a line from 57°25'29" N. lat., 134°59'00" W. long., to 57°25'18" N. lat., 135°03'40" W. long.;

(14) Nakwasina Passage: north and east of a line from 57°14'12" N. lat., 135°29'55" W. long., to 57°14'53" N. lat., 135°30'28" W. long.;

(15) Nakwasina Sound: north and east of a line from 57°11'42" N. lat., 135°23'30" W. long., to 57°12'12" N. lat., 135°22'40" W. long.;

(16) Katlian Bay: north and east of a line from 57°09'30" N. lat., 135°22'35" W. long., to 57°09'07" N. lat., 135°21'55" W. long.

(17) Redoubt Bay: east of 135°18'53" W. long.;

(18) Port Banks: south and east of a line from 56°36'07" N. lat., 135°00'20" W. long., to 56°35'55" N. lat., 135°01'10" W. long.;

(19) Still Harbor: south and east of a line from 56°33'15" N. lat., 135°02'40" W. long., to 56°33'38" N. lat., 135°02'25" W. long.;

(20) Redfish Bay: north and west of a line from 56°20'41" N. lat., 134°51'31" W. long., to 56°20'49" N. lat., 134°51'05" W. long.;

(21) Big Branch Bay: north and east of a line from 56°19'27" N. lat., 134°50'30" W. long., to 56°19'18" N. lat., 134°50'08" W. long.;

(22) Sitkoh Bay: west of a line from 57°29'17" N. lat., 134°53'25" W. long., to 57°29'36" N. lat., 134°53'58" W. long.;

(23) Patterson Bay: west of a line from 57°40'23" N. lat., 135°42'42" W. long., to 57°39'35" N. lat., 135°42'18" W. long.;

(24) Fick Cove: south and west of a line from 57°37'51" N. lat., 135°39'38" W. long., to 57°38'25" N. lat., 135°40'39" W. long.;

(25) Starrigavan Bay: all waters east of a line from 57°07'44" N. lat., 135°22'45" W. long., to the ferry terminal dock at 57°08'25" N. lat., 135°22'30" W. long.;

(26) Deep Bay: west of a line from 57°39'35" N. lat., 135°37'20" W. long., to 57°26'32" N. lat., 135°37'46" W. long.

(o) District 14

(2) Port Althrop: within a line from the tip of Point Lucan to a point at 57° 09'40" N. lat., 135°19'30" W. long., except by trolling;

(3) Idaho Inlet: south of the latitude of the tip of Gull Point, except by trolling;

(7) Whitestone Harbor: within a line from 58°04'15" N. lat., 135°04'36" W. long., to 58°03'36" N. lat., 135°04'15" W. long., except by trolling;

(9) Excursion Inlet: north of a line from 58°22'36" N. lat., 135°28'30" W. long., to 58°22'36" N. lat., 135°28'18" W. long., except by trolling;

(p) District 15

(3) Taiya Inlet: all waters north of the latitude of the tip of Taiya Point, except by trolling;

(4) St. James Bay: all waters north of a line from the tip of Point Whidby to St. James Point at 58°33'45" N. lat., 135°09'45" W. long., except by trolling.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.25] (a) (2), (4)

5 AAC 33.360 is added to read:

5 AAC 33.360. DISTRICT ONE AND SIX PINK SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN. In districts 1 and 6, when a purse seine fishery is harvesting pink salmon stocks subject to concurrent fishing by drift gill nets; for each day or portion of a day the purse seine fishery is open, the corresponding gill net fishery shall be open a full 24 hours.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251 (a) (2), (3), (4)

5 AAC 33.392 is amended to read:

5 AAC 33.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. King salmon taken must measure at least 28 inches from tip of snout to tip of tail (in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the mid-point of the cleithral arch to the tip of the tail. The heads of all king salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. Undersized fish which are taken must be returned to the water without injury. The size limit restrictions in this section do not apply to gill net and purse seine fishing. No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining the minimum size set forth in this paragraph.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (3), (4), (7)

5 AAC 33.393 is amended to read:

5 AAC 33.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. The heads of all coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. No troll vessel may be used to take or attempt to take salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho by troll gear.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (3), (4), (7)

5 AAC 33.410(a) (1) and (2) are amended to read:

5 AAC 33.410. FISHING SEASONS. (a) Sablefish may be taken only as follows:

(1) in the northern area which includes district 9 north and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Ormaney to the northernmost tip of Nation Point, district 10, 11, 12, section 13-C, districts 14 and 15, from September 1 through November 15 or until the area is closed by emergency order;

(2) in the southern area which includes districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, from June 15 through November 15 or until the area is closed by emergency order.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a) (2), (3)

5 AAC 33.415(a) and (b) are added to read:

5 AAC 33.415. GUIDELINE HARVEST LEVELS. (a) In the northern area as described in sec. 410(a) (1) of this chapter, the guideline harvest range for sable fish is 500,000 to 900,000 pounds (227 to 408 m.t.).

(b) in the southern area as described in sec. 410(a) (2) of this chapter, the guideline harvest range for sablefish is 125,000 to 500,000 pounds (57 to 227 m.t.).

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (2), (3)

5 AAC 33.420(a), (b) and (c) are added to read:

5 AAC 33.420. REGISTRATION. (a) Operators of fishing vessels intending to fish for sablefish in the northern area as described in sec. 410(a)(1) of this chapter shall notify a local representative of the department by phone, radio or in person within 72 hours before starting fishing operations in the area.

(b) Within 24 hours after leaving the northern area, operators of sablefish fishing vessels shall notify a local representative of the department by phone, radio or in person.

(c) A vessel operator reporting as required by (a) and (b) of this section shall also report the amount of sablefish on board the vessel at the time of reporting.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(2), (4), (7), (12)

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)
AS 16.05.475
AS 16.05.905
AS 16.05.910
AS 16.05.920
AS 16.05.940

5 AAC 39.250(c) is amended and (d) is added to read:

5 AAC 39.250. GILL NET SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATION.

(c) Gill net web may not contain no less than 30 filaments.

(d) The float line and floats of gill nets must be floating on the surface of the water while the net is fishing, unless natural conditions cause the net to temporarily sink. The restriction of this subsection does not apply in Kotzebue-Northern area (5 AAC 03.100), Norton Sound-Port Clarence area (5 AAC 04.100), Yukon area (5 AAC 05.100) and Kuskokwim area (5 AAC 07.100).

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (4)

5 AAC 39.270(c) and (d) are amended and (e) is added to read:

5 AAC 39.270. TROLL SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATION.

(c) Each licensed power troll vessel must display its permanent vessel license plate number in permanent symbols of black on a white background. Each number must be at least twelve inches in height, with lines at least one inch in width and must be permanently affixed on both sides of the cabin or hull so as not to be obscured. The numbers must be displayed at all times until the end of the calendar year.

(d) Each licensed hand troll vessel must display the letters HT in permanent block letters. Each letter must be painted on both sides of the vessel hull or cabin in a color contrasting with the background, at least four inches in height, at least one-half inch in width, plainly visible and unobscured at all times. The letters must be displayed at all times until the end of the calendar year. No hand troll vessel may display its permanent vessel plate number (ADF&G number) in any location other than on the vessel license plate.

(e) No more than six troll gurdies may be mounted on board any salmon troll vessel. A troll gurdy is a spool type device around which a troll line can be wrapped.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (4), (5), (7)

TITLE 5. FISH AND GAME.

PART I. COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISHING
AND PRIVATE NONPROFIT SALMON HATCHERIES.

CHAPTER 21.
COOK INLET AREA.

5 AAC 21.430(a) is amended to read:

5 AAC 21.430. GEAR. (a) Bottomfish may be taken in all districts only by trawls, longlines and mechanical jigging machines.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(4), (7),
(12)

CHAPTER 30.
YAKUTAT AREA.

5 AAC 30.392 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. King salmon taken must measure at least 28 inches from tip of snout to tip of tail (in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the cleithral arch to the tip of the tail. The heads of all king salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. Undersized fish which are taken must be returned to the water without injury. The size limit restrictions in this section do not apply to gill net and purse seine fishing. No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining the minimum size set forth in this section.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(3), (4),
(7)

5 AAC 30.393 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. The heads of all coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. No troll vessel may be used to take or attempt to take salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho salmon by troll gear.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(3), (4),
(7)

CHAPTER 33.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA.

5 AAC 33.310(b)(1)(B) is amended to read:

5 AAC 33.310. FISHING SEASONS AND WEEKLY FISHING PERIODS.

(b) Salmon may be taken by hand troll and power troll gear from January 1 through December 31 in all districts except as provided in sec. 350 of this chapter and except as follows:

(1) during the period April 16 through September 20 salmon may be taken by hand troll gear:

- (B) April 16 through April 21
- April 28 through May 5
- May 12 through May 19
- May 26 through June 2
- June 9 through June 16
- June 23 through June 30
- July 7 through July 14
- July 21 through July 29
- August 4 through August 11
- August 18 through August 25
- September 1 through September 8
- September 15 through September 20

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a)(2), (4)

5 AAC 33.365 is adopted to read:

5 AAC 33.365. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA-YAKUTAT CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON TROLL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The management of the Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat areas chinook and coho salmon troll fisheries is complex because of mixing of the salmon stocks and fishing effort placed upon those salmon stocks by the subsistence, commercial and recreational user groups. The Board of Fisheries is concerned that some user groups, particularly those who traditionally fish the inshore and terminal salmon fishing areas as described in sec. 312(a)(1), (2) and (3) of this chapter, may be receiving reduced opportunities to take chinook and coho salmon because of increasing fishing effort by the salmon power troll fleet on mixed stocks of those species of salmon in the coastal and offshore salmon fishing areas as described in sec. 312(a)(4) and (5) of this chapter. The board is also concerned that continued increases in fishing effort on mixed chinook and coho salmon stocks may result in overharvest of individual salmon stocks or aggregations of those stocks, such that spawning escapement of those stocks to their natal streams may fall below that required to maintain a sustained yield of those stocks. Because of the above concerns, the board has adopted regulations that control the time, area of operation and efficiency of the salmon power and hand troll fisheries.

(b) The board recognizes that changes in size and timing of the chinook and coho salmon runs and changes in the distribution of fishing effort by the hand and power troll fleet may require inseason adjustments to salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas to allow chinook and coho salmon to escape the coastal and offshore fisheries and move into the inshore and terminal fishing areas. The department shall make inseason adjustments to salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas as follows:

(1) there may be no changes made to the chinook salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas during the period January 1 through June 14;

(2) there may be no changes made to the coho salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas during the period June 15 through July 9;

(3) about July 10 the department will evaluate the size and distribution of the coho salmon run and will close the Southeastern and Yakutat areas salmon troll fishery for 10 days, unless the department determines that the coho salmon run is larger than the last 10 year average and that acceptable numbers of coho salmon are moving in the inshore salmon fishing areas;

(4) following any July closure made in accordance with (3) of this subsection, the Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat salmon fishing areas will reopen for salmon hand and power troll fishing as provided for in the salmon hand and power troll fishing regulations contained in chaps. 30, 33 and 39 of this title;

(5) additional closures of the salmon hand and power troll fishing seasons, periods and areas may be required if the department determines that the strength of the coho salmon run in the inshore and terminal salmon fishing areas is less than required to provide a spawning escapement that will maintain the runs on a sustained yield basis.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a) (2), (3),
(11)

CHAPTER 39.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5 AAC 39.120(g) is added to read:

5 AAC 39.120. REGISTRATION OF COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS.

(g) Registration requirements for salmon troll fishing vessels are as follows:

(1) the owner or operator of any fishing vessel that is to be used to take salmon with hand or power troll gear shall register that vessel with the department;

(2) no fishing vessel may be registered as both a hand troll and a power troll vessel;

(3) registration is accomplished by completing a form provided by the department and returning that form to a department office;

(4) any vessel that is to be used as a salmon troll fishing vessel must be registered before April 15 of each calendar year;

(5) this subsection becomes effective January 1, 1981.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (2), (4),
(5), (12)
AS 16.05.490
AS 16.05.510

5 AAC 39.270(a) is amended to read:

5 AAC 39.270. TROLL SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATION. (a) The maximum number of trolling lines that may be operated from any salmon troll vessel is as follows.

(1) from power troll vessels: no more than four lines, except that no more than six lines may be operated in that portion of the Seaward Biological Influence Zone north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer;

(2) from hand troll vessels

(A) using hand troll gurdies: no more than two lines to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached;

(B) using fishing rods: no more than four lines with no more than one leader and one lure or two baited hooks per leader;

(3) hand troll vessels may not concurrently use hand troll gurdies and fishing rods;

(4) for the purposes of this subsection, a fishing rod is a tapering of an jointed rod equipped with a hand grip and line guides and upon which is mounted a hand powered reel used to deploy and retrieve the trolling line and a hand troll gurdy is a troll gurdy powered by hand or hand crank that is not mounted on or used in conjunction with a fishing rod.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(4),(5),
(7)

From the Desk of
SENATOR DON BENNETT

Sue

FYI - I sent one
to each ARCC
member

February 25, 1980
(LETTER OF PETITION)
"RESIDENT 1977 HANDTROLLERS"

BY CERTIFIED MAIL TOO:
GOV. JAY HAMMOND
LIMITED ENTRY COMMISSION
DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME
STATE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME
KETCHIKAN BOARD OF FISH AND GAME

Sen. DON BENNETT
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
ALASKA SEINERS ASSN:
ALASKA POWERTROLLERS ASSN:
KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS
CITEZINS OF ALASKA

Dear Alaskans:

DATE MAILED: MARCH 6, 1980

We hereby request immediate action from the State of Alaska, and other authorities controlling Handtrolling in districts 1 & 2 Southeast Alaska to immediately revoke the 8 days on and 6 days off regulation enforced on us last year, the closure to not apply to Handtroll permits who fished prior to "78 & 79". The State of Alaska fisherey authorities are negligent and discriminating to old Handtrollers who have traditionally fished the newly closed areas, and we feel that we are being unduly penalized, because the State did not have limitations on number of Handtroll permits in effect by "1977"(considered the breaking point) and kept selling thousands of permits, which has led to this deplorable situation. This must be enacted immediately and in effect for the 1980 season so we can financially stay in the fishing industry. Soaring inflation, high fuel prices etc. now restrict us more than ever to fish these areas that we have previsously fished, restrictions like this figure 50% off a normal fishing season. We cannot wait while the State burocarcy is floundering and we are being unduly penalized for their negligence. The State fishery authorities imposed the closures due to excess % of Handtroll fish caught by thousands of excess Handtroll permits sold by the State in "1978 & 1979". So an immediate moritorium must beheld from that date concering the closures and not restrict the established Handtroll permit holders prior to "1978". We cannot survive another hardship closure such as was imposed on us last year. Untill the limited Entry Handtroll situation is equitably resolved and applied- remove the closures now! Which are strangling the Handtrollers who have fished and lived here for years.

We are looking foreward to your earliest attention, acknowledgment, action and answer to this ur ent situation.

Your reply is av .ted.

Sincerely,
"Resident 1977 Handtrollers"
Letter of Petition
P.O. Box 5260
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Name & Address	H.T. Permit 1970-1977	H.T. Permit Number	STATES RES. yes-no	RES. yrs.
<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	Yes	36035	Yes	62 yrs
<i>[Handwritten Name]</i> Ketch.	Yes	26035	Yes	62 yrs
Robert Stankin PO Box 5260 Ketch ALASKA	yes	24342	yes	(fished) 25 yrs
Eric O. John P.O. Box 7563 Ketch Alaska	yes	505818422A 28420	yes	21 years
Bob [Handwritten] Box 991 WARD COVE ALASKA 99928	YES	34972	yes	9 YEARS
Jane R. [Handwritten] Rt. 1 - Box 986 Ketchikan Alaska	yes	20069	yes	20 years
Thomys [Handwritten] Box 1125 WARD COVE AK-99928	Yes	24328	Yes	fished lived 51 yrs 20 yrs
Benjamin Kural [Handwritten] Box 5311 Ketch	yes	505817790C	yes	19 1/2 years
Juvid W. [Handwritten]	yes	5058110432	Yes	40 years
Luther [Handwritten] Box 802	yes		YES	43 yrs

February 25, 1980
 (LETTER OF PETITION)
 "RESIDENT 1977 HANDTROLLERS"

BY CERTIFIED MAIL TOO:
 GOV. JAY HAMMOND
 LIMITED ENTRY COMMISSION
 DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME
 STATE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME
 KETCHIKAN BOARD OF FISH AND GAME

SEN. DON BENNETT
 ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
 ALASKA SEINERS ASSN:
 ALASKA POWERTROLLERS ASSN:
 KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS
 CITEZINS OF ALASKA

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DATE MAILED: MARCH 6, 1980

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We are looking foreward to your earliest attention, acknowledgment, action and answer to this urgent situation.

Your reply is awaited.

Sincerely,
 "Resident 1977 Handtrollers"
 Letter of Petition
 P.O. Box 5260
 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Name & Address	H.T. Permit 1970-1977	H.T. Permit Number	STATES yes-no	RES. yrs.
William H. Dan, Sr Ketchikan		26128	✓	40 yrs.
J. G. ... Box 924 Ketchikan	74 80	26265	✓	19 yrs
W. Kees. Rt 1 Box 680 Ketchikan	1975	16958	✓	33 yrs
Robert T. ... Box 6591 Ketchikan	1975	24351	✓	21 years
George ... Box 1183 Ketchikan	77 80	28547	✓	30 years
F. L. ... Box 3121 Ketchikan	yes	13783	✓	76 yrs
F. ... Box 9635 Ketchikan	yes	5050294957	✓	19 yrs
Joseph ... 1712 First Ave Ketchikan	yes	33720	✓	27 years
James A. ... 1712 First Ave Ketchikan	yes	33725	✓	25

By Certified Mail to:
 Gov. Jay Hammond
 Limited Entry Commission
 Dept., of Fish and Game
 State Board of Fish and Game
 Ketchikan Board of Fish and Game

4 PAGES
 of 45
 SIGNERS

Terry Gardiner State Legislature
 Robert Zeigler State Legislature
 Oral Freeman State Legislature
 Alaska Power Trollers
 Ketchikan Daily News
 Alaska Seiners Association

Dear Alaskans:

Mailed 3/19/80

We have not heard from you yet concerning our certified correspondence containing our objections to unfair fishing closures in District #1 which we mailed to you on March 6, 1980.

We wish to further enlighten you to the injustice imposed on us. There are five types of Commercial Gear Harvest Salmon in District #1. They are power-troll, seining, gillnetting, fish traps, and handtrollers. Others are charter boats and sport fishing. Only handtrollers are subjected to the 6 and 8 day closures, which allow handtrollers to fish only 56% of the season. Pre-1978 handtrollers who live here and have historically fished District #1 for as many as 60 years are by law forced to travel many miles and expensively prospect new fishing grounds from their day boats, or await the next opening, and watch while all of the other fisheries listed above haul in the runs of salmon (many of them nonresident). Old handtrollers in District #1 lost 50% of their earnings last year due to the unfair closure and can expect the same this year if the closure is not removed. How can the other fisheries, the Governor, his appointees, and subordinates and our state legislature feel justified in condemning resident fishermen as they have. The state administration with the help of the state legislature is further threatening resident handtrollers with announcements that more closures and restrictions will soon be forced on us.

Pre-1978 handtrollers ask you to stop these unfair closures and cease discriminating against established resident handtrollers. Remove the closures now so we can have equal rights in the commercial fishing industry. We are looking forward to your earliest attention, acknowledgement, action, and answer to this urgent situation. Your reply is awaited.

Sincerely,
 "Resident 1977 handtrollers"
 (District #1)
 (Letter of Petition #2)
 P.O. Box 5260
 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Name & Address	H.T. Permit 1970-1977	H.T. Permit Number	STATERES. yes-no	RES. yrs.
Robert Stankes, 131 Box 5260 Ketchikan, ALASKA	yes	5012480 24342	yes	25
Maarel W. Jan, 3744 DALE ST KETCHIKAN	yes	505811043L 26001	yes	41
Keith E. Heit, Happy KT Harbor 99901	yes	3989	yes	10
Bernard Stankes, Box 5311	yes	505817790C	yes	19 1/2
Paul Stankes, P.O. Box 941 Ketchikan Alaska	yes	2603A	yes	62
Charles R. Hill, P.O. Box 941 Ketchikan Alaska	yes	2603A	yes	12
Marie R. Rusalina, Rt 1 - Box 986 Ketchikan	yes	20656 505814420A	yes	20
Thomas A. Fisher, Box 1128 WARD COVE	yes	505830976C 24328	yes	5 yrs
Maurice Christopher, Box 802 WARD COVE	yes	154660 Permit 20541	yes	50 yrs
Robert J. Hill, Box 991 WARD COVE	yes	34972	yes	9 yrs
James A. Stankes, 1712 FIRST AVE KETCHIKAN	yes	505844835 33725	yes	25 yrs
Joseph F. Stankes	yes	5058164571 33725		27 yrs
G. L. Seaburn	yes	26215	yes	19 yrs
Timothy Hill	yes	26128	yes	14 yrs

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Sincerely,
"Resident 1977 handtrollers"
(District #1)
(Letter of Petition #2)
P.O. Box 5260
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Metlakatla Handtroller Assn.
Box 42
Metlakatla, Alaska
99920

Name & Address	H.T. Permit 1970-1977	H.T. Permit Number	STATERES. yes-no	RES. yrs.
Wendell Williams Metlakatla AK	X	505B19393K	X	32
James Williams Metlakatla AK	X	505B17565E	X	28
Calvin J. Williams Metlakatla AK	X	505B19258F	X	55
Ronald E. Churchill Metlakatla	X	505B36141N	X	26
Alex Peterson Metlakatla AK	X	505B23182L	X	39
James Rye Sr Metlakatla	X	505B31872P	X	56
Ronnie J. Henry Metlakatla AK	X		✓	24
Walter Johnson METLAKATLA AK	X	505B18293K	✓	7
Ed Johnson METLAKATLA AK	X	505B34710L	✓	33
Henry A. Kelleher METLAKATLA AK	X		✓	46
James Williams Metlakatla AK		505B17541N	✓	32
James Williams Metlakatla AK	X	505B2252M	✓	33
James Williams Metlakatla	X		✓	31
James Williams Metlakatla	X	505B37215W	✓	31
Lawrence Henry Metlakatla	X	505B18314H	✓	38

STATE OF ALASKA
Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:
MAIL STATION NUMBER _____

DEPARTMENT _____

ATTENTION Rep Freeman

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Return As Requested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return For Approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your File | <input type="checkbox"/> Your Information |

Remarks:

hand trolling testimony

FROM:
MAIL STATION NUMBER _____

DEPARTMENT _____

BY Carla DATE 3/21

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SUBPORT BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 13, 1980

The Honorable Don Bennett
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Bennett:

Following the public hearing held by your committee on hand troll regulations you requested that any further comments be sent to your office in writing within a ten day period of time. This letter will constitute the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's comments regarding regulations for the troll fishery in 1980.

I have enclosed a troll fishery review paper drafted by our Department explaining actions taken by the Board of Fisheries at their December 1979 meeting. The necessity for regulating efficiency of the hand troll fleet in terms both of conservation and preserving the present allocation balance between various user groups is addressed. I recognize that during your hearing you heard a fair amount of public testimony from the hand troll fleet reacting adversely to the proposed limitations on their efficiency, and in particular to the two line limit concept. In actual fact, the limitation is presently two gurdies for those hand trollers who fish gurdies and up to four poles for those rod and reel fishermen involved. Based on our experience in troll fisheries hearings, we believe that you heard from only a minor portion of the hand troll fleet, namely those who have become "professional" hand trollers. In general, the hand troll fleet, during hearings held last fall by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, opted for a greater number of permits rather than increasing efficiency. The Board of Fisheries publicly indicated their willingness to manage the troll fishery as a single unit if in fact the allocation balances could be maintained under this type of scheme. The only way the Board saw that this would be possible would be to limit the number of potential hand trollers who would enter the fishery to between 500 and 600. Obviously with 2,150 units, if all these units opted to increase their efficiency to four gurdies, the total harvesting power of this fleet would increase dramatically and significant social and economic changes would ensue in the non-hand troll segments of Southeastern Alaska's fishing industry.

It is a fact that in recent years a portion of the hand troll fleet has opted toward larger, faster vessels and hand gurdy gear, which has allowed them to increase their efficiency significantly. Numerically, this part of the hand troll fleet is in the minority. We believe that it is this minority you were

March 13, 1980

hearing from at your public hearing. The Board of Fisheries, conversely, over several years of covering this topic in public hearings and in testimony from various user groups and biological staff, has heard from seiners, power trollers, gillnetters, recreational fishermen, subsistence fishermen, the hand trollers themselves, and the biologists regarding the need for escapement. We believe that any action taken by your committee to reverse part of this Board action without considering the implications in terms of overall management of the fishery would raise more questions and problems than it would solve.

As shown in the enclosed effort and catch information, the hand troll fishery has placed a significant increase in effort on our salmon stocks in recent years. The entire Alaskan troll fishery is being closely watched by interests in the other Pacific coastal states and Canada who wish to see overall effort and catches reduced so that more salmon will reach their waters and user groups. The vehicles they may attempt to use are the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the Secretary of the Interior, and the courts. Federal or court ordered decisions could wreak havoc on our troll fishery as a whole. Our strongest argument against outside intervention in our troll fishery is the regulatory efforts that have been made to stabilize fishing effort by troll gear and to rebuild our king salmon stocks. To allow major effort increases in our fishery that will increase catch levels of king salmon from depressed stocks originating from anywhere on the west coast invites intervention into the management of our fishery that could reduce our catch levels and drastically restructure our fishery.

We appreciated the chance to appear in front of your committee and stand ready to provide you with any further information you may require to aid you in reaching your decisions.

Sincerely,



Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner

for
Enclosure

1980 TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND NEW REGULATIONS
AND DECISIONS AFFECTING THE TROLL FISHERY

This document is intended to familiarize interested individuals with regulations which will affect the troll fishery in 1980, and the changes in the fishery that have created the need for these regulations. The provisions of this plan are primarily intended to address allocation and resource problems for chinook and coho salmon stocks returning to Alaskan streams. Chinook salmon stocks originating from streams or hatcheries located along the coast south of Alaska will benefit to some degree by attempts to stabilize trolling effort on mixed stocks in waters off Alaska. This management strategy and the 1980 regulations have been approved by the Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

Two major changes have occurred in the troll fishery in recent years that have caused increased fishing pressure on depressed or heavily utilized chinook and coho salmon stocks and shifts in the allocation of the coho salmon harvest among resource user groups.

First, both the hand troll and power troll fisheries have improved in their capability to effectively harvest salmon. Hand trollers have increased greatly in numbers as no limited entry program has been placed on hand trolling to date. Individual units of hand troll gear have increased in efficiency due to widespread conversion from the use of sport rods to hand gurdies capable of using a far greater number of hooks and the development of a "full time" hand troll fleet. Power trollers were limited in numbers in 1975, but heavy capitalization has increased the efficiency of the average power troll vessel. The building of larger vessels capable of ranging greater distances, staying on the fishing grounds for longer periods of time and fishing more gear has contributed substantially to this efficiency increase. To summarize, in both the hand and power troll fisheries high prices for salmon and increased effort put forth by individual fishermen have contributed heavily to the overall increased efficiency of the troll fleet.

The second major change in the troll fishery has been a shift of fishing effort from inside districts to the outer coastal fishing grounds. This effort shift has occurred primarily with the power troll fleet and has resulted in major changes in the areas where the bulk of the troll catch is occurring. Tables 1 and 2 show the magnitude of this effort shift over the last five seasons, both in terms of number and percentage of landings and the number and percentage of cohos caught from inside and outside districts. This trend is reducing the number of coho salmon that are reaching the inside districts, thus changing the allocation balance between sport fishermen, seiners, gillnetters, hand trollers, and power trollers. Also, by applying more fishing effort on coho salmon stocks further away from their home streams, earlier in the season, overall fishing pressure on coho salmon has increased to the detriment of the stocks.

In formulating policy and regulations for the 1980 troll fishery the Board of Fisheries addressed two major concerns. First, the Board attempted to stabilize effort in the troll fishery to avoid increasing fishing pressure on individual salmon stocks or aggregations of stocks to guard against over-fishing. Second, the Board attempted to insure that all resource user groups continue to receive approximately the same proportion of the coho salmon resource as has occurred in recent years.

Prior to establishing policies and regulations for the 1980 troll fishery the Board of Fisheries took into consideration a decision by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to limit the hand troll fishery to 2,150 units of gear. This number is equal to the number of hand trollers that made salmon landings in 1979 and it would allow an expansion of the overall efficiency of the hand troll fleet in future years, since rod and reel trollers may convert to more efficient gurdy gear. The Commission's decision to issue a large number of permits was based on extensive hearings held last fall. The majority of the persons testifying at the hearings indicated that they would prefer a limited entry system that would provide for a large number of participants in a fishery that would be easy to enter.

In order to stabilize effort in the troll fishery, conserve the coho and chinook resources, and maintain recent allocation patterns for coho salmon, the Board of Fisheries adopted the following policies and regulations that will be in effect during the 1980 season:

1. The Board established a provisional hand troll - power troll policy on coho harvest in Southeastern Alaska which establishes a goal of power troll harvest of approximately 80% of the coho troll catch and a hand troll harvest of 20%.
2. Limits to the amount of legal gear were placed on both the hand troll and power troll fisheries as follows:

Hand trollers may fish two gurdies or up to four sport poles. Gurdies and sport poles may not be fished in combination. A sport pole may be fished with a maximum of one leader and two hooks.

Power trollers are limited to four lines except in the Fisheries Conservation Zone (Federal waters) north of the latitude of Cape Spencer where six lines may be used. This limited exception to the four line limit is designed to allow economically reasonable "prospecting" of the Fair-weather Grounds.

No more than six troll gurdies may be mounted on board any salmon troll vessel.

3. In order to curtail fishing pressure on coho salmon early in the season before run strength can be determined, and to allow more coho salmon to move further along their migration routes and to the inside waters where spawning streams are located, all commercial trolling will be closed for ten days in mid-July. This 10 day closure will take place unless the coho run appears well above average in magnitude and the movement of coho to inshore waters appears to be good. This closure will apply to trolling for all species of salmon.

4. Other regulations applied to the troll fishery during the 1979 season will remain in effect except for minor changes as noted in the following section.

The new regulations that will be in effect during the 1980 season are intended to facilitate enforcement of existing regulations, and improve microwire tag recovery. (Microwire tags are one of the most useful and important sources of management data.)

1. No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining its size. Regulations establish a minimum size to protect immature fish.
2. The heads of all king and coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. This will ensure recovery of coded wire tags placed in the snouts of Alaskan coho and chinook salmon.
3. No troll vessel may be used to take salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho by troll gear. This is an enforcement step to inhibit fishing in closed waters.
4. The boundaries of districts 13, 14 and 16 in the Cross Sound area were changed as follows to be more readily identifiable by fishermen:

District 13: All waters north of a line projecting southwest from the southernmost tip of Cape Ommanay, south of a line projecting west from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer, west of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer through Yakobi Rock to Yakobi Island, south of a line from the northernmost tip of Soapstone Point to the westernmost tip of Column Point, and west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Hayes to the northernmost point of Point Thatcher.

District 14: All waters of Icy Strait west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Couverden to the Point Augusta light, east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer through Yakobi Rock to Yakobi Island, and north of a line from the northernmost point of Soapstone Point to the westernmost point of Column Point.

District 16: All waters north of a line projecting west from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer and south of a line projecting southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather.

The following modifications of existing regulations will be implemented during the 1980 season in response to fishermen's requests that closed periods be during the strongest tides:

1. The open periods for trolling in district 12 north of the latitude of Point Hepburn, district 14, sections 15-A and 15-C, and for hand trolling only in district 1 during the April 16 through September 20 time period will be as follows for the 1980 season:

April 16 - April 21

April 28 - May 5

May 12 - May 19

May 26 - June 2

June 9 - June 16

June 23 - June 30

July 7 - July 14

July 21 - July 28

August 4 - August 11

August 18 - August 25

September 1 - September 8

September 15 - September 20

2. To provide increased fishing area for the villages of Hoonah and Elfin Cove without endangering coho salmon, in the Cross Sound portion of district 14 south of a line from Point Lavina to Cape Spencer, trolling will be allowed for seven days per week prior to August 1. After August 1 the 8 on, 6 off fishing pattern will be in effect in all of the district. As August 1 falls during a closed period, the Cross Sound area will close August 1 until the beginning of the next 8 day open period.
3. To facilitate enforcement by Fish and Wildlife Protection, the wording in the regulation requiring that hand troll and power troll vessels be marked now reads as follows:
 - (c) Each licensed power troll vessel must display its permanent vessel license plate number in permanent symbols of black on a white background. Each number must be at least twelve inches in height, at least one inch in width and must be permanently affixed on both sides of the cabin or hull so as not to be obscured. The numbers must be displayed at all times until the end of the calendar year.

- (d) Each licensed hand troll vessel must display the letters HT in permanent block letters. Each letter must be painted on both sides of the vessel hull or cabin in a color contrasting with the background, at least four inches in height, and at least one-half inch in width, plainly visible and unobscured at all times. The letters must be displayed at all times until the end of the calendar year. No hand troll vessel may display its permanent vessel plate number (ADF&G number) in any location other than on the vessel license plate.

Gear permits are tied to an individual and not a vessel. A licensed vessel can have different gear types fished from it by holders of various entry permits. A licensed vessel does not actually become a hand troll vessel or power troll vessel until an entry permit holder for one of these gear types actually begins fishing the gear from the vessel. Therefore, power troll vessels must display their vessel license plate number and hand troll vessels must display the letters HT beginning at the time the gear is first fished from the vessel. Once the required markings are displayed they must remain displayed for the remainder of the calendar year.

Limited Entry for the Handtroll Fishery

As mentioned earlier, the permanent entry level for the hand troll fishery has been set by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission at 2,150. This number is equal to the number of persons that actually held hand troll permits and made landings of salmon during the 1979 season. Limited entry for hand troll gear is expected to go into effect in 1981. Interim permits will be issued for the 1980 season only to persons who landed hand troll caught salmon on a salmon hand troll interim-use permit at least once during the 1975-1979 time period. During the fall of 1980 the Entry Commission intends to hold public meetings at various locations throughout Southeastern Alaska concerning the proposed structure of the point system that will be used to determine who will qualify for permanent entry permits.

Inseason Management - 1980

Within the framework of the new regulations described in this plan and the existing regulations that will remain in effect, the Department of Fish and Game staff may make inseason adjustments of fishing time and open areas necessary to achieve adequate escapements of coho salmon. These adjustments will be made using the Commissioner's Emergency Order authority when biological circumstances require its use. (AS 16.05.060). It must be recognized that sufficient coho salmon must be allowed to reach inside fisheries to permit them to operate at normal levels and to provide for adequate escapements. Adjustments of regulations to achieve the 80%/20% allocation split of the troll catch of coho salmon will not be made inseason. The Board of Fisheries adopted this provisional policy as a goal to be met by Board regulation adjustment from year to year, not by use of the Commissioner's Emergency Order authority.

After the mid-July 10 day closure, catches will be monitored to determine overall run strength with special emphasis on the abundance of coho in inside areas. If catches of coho salmon are normal and the run strength to inside areas appears average, the troll fishery will remain open under the regulations listed in the Alaska Commercial Fishing Regulations Finfish book for 1980. Weak returns to inside areas will necessitate further inseason adjustments of fishing time, open areas, and a possible early closure of the coho season. If the overall coho run in the region appears weak in early August a second ten day closure of all trolling may become necessary.

General Outlook

The troll fishery in Alaska has been undergoing rapid change as a result of extensive capitalization in both the hand troll and power troll segments of the fleet and the increasing numbers of hand trollers. Individual gear units have become more efficient in a number of ways including the effort put forth by individual fishermen in response to competition and the need to realize a return on large investments. This trend toward increased efficiency has been hastened by substantial fish price increases in recent years. Many fisheries have undergone similar evolution, and the end result is that more regulations are required to conserve and maintain the fish stocks involved.

The troll fishery is spread over vast areas and operates almost entirely on mixed stocks of salmon. Due to its complexity, effective regulations to protect stocks are not readily found. As new information becomes available, new management approaches to regulation of the troll fishery can be expected.

TABLE I

HAND & POWER TROLL LANDINGS
 Inside Fishing Areas vs. Outside Fishing Areas
 1975 - 1979

	<u>HAND TROLL</u>				<u>POWER TROLL</u>			
	<u>Outside</u> ^{1/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u> ^{2/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Outside</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u>	<u>%</u>
1975	621	9	6,599	91	3,591	35	6,653	65
1976	1,446	13	9,633	87	5,108	40	7,572	60
1977	3,497	16	18,138	84	7,661	53	6,658	47
1978 ^{3/}	4,375	13	28,264	86	8,873	58	6,548	42
1979 ^{3/}	5,573	22	19,830	78	10,952	77	3,304	23

TABLE II

COHO TROLL CATCH BY HAND & POWER TROLL GEAR
 Inside Fishing Areas vs. Outside Fishing Areas
 1975 - 1979

	<u>HAND TROLL</u>				<u>POWER TROLL</u>			
	<u>Outside</u> ^{1/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u> ^{2/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Outside</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u>	<u>%</u>
1975	2,332	6	38,682	94	51,813	30	121,333	70
1976	12,442	20	71,291	80	234,707	54	201,281	46
1977	23,945	15	131,749	85	161,278	46	189,836	54
1978 ^{3/}	62,919	16	319,611	84	463,792	65	240,865	35
1979 ^{3/}	45,671	18	199,345	82	531,379	80	141,832	20

- 1/ Outside catch reporting areas are 104, 152, 113, 154, 116, 157, 181, 186, 189.
 2/ Inside catch reporting areas all other areas.
 3/ 1978 & 1979 figures are preliminary.

Table III. Coho catch by gear type for Southeast Alaska - excludes Yakutat, 1964 to present.

	<u>Purse</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Drift Gillnet</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Troll</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	506,502	37	156,980	12	729,284	52	8347	1	1,401,113
1965	557,008	40	166,452	12	695,241	49	816		1,419,517
1966	452,088	39	162,141	14	524,663	46	18,203	2	1,157,095
1967	188,988	26	134,028	18	420,602	57	2322	1	745,940
1968	163,557	33	204,213	15	748,369	53	3820	1	1,409,959
1969	109,972	21	65,056	13	361,143	68	693	1	536,864
1970	294,559	45	163,881	25	198,606	30	3009		600,055
1971	326,264	37	159,143	18	388,232	44	314	1	873,953
1972	390,321	27	275,428	19	781,852	54	5273	0	1,452,874
1973	129,593	16	124,338	16	539,044	68	324	0	793,299
1974	166,757	14	186,543	16	845,113	70	1006	0	1,199,419
1975	70,201	18	102,331	26	213,877	55	562	1	386,971
1976	87,584	11	156,223	20	523,556	68	1223	1	768,586
1977	160,519	19	183,702	22	498,985	59	1374	1	844,580
1978*	137,053	10	186,798	14	1,016,863	76	3932	0	1,344,646
1979*	122,401	11	80,318	7	891,839	81	3684	1	1,098,242

* Preliminary

Table IV

SALMON HAND TROLL PERMITS ISSUED BY CFEC

<u>Year</u>	<u>Res</u>	<u>Non-Res</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Non-Resident</u>
1975	2006	11	2017	0.06
1976	1999	83	2082	4.0
1977	2831	117	2948	4.0
1978	3634	288	3922	7.3
1979	3317	379	3696	10.3

SALMON POWER TROLL PERMITS ISSUED BY CFEC

1975	620	229	849	27.0
1976	677	239	916	26.1
1977	698	230	928	24.8
1978	721	209	931	22.5
1979	724	215	939	22.9

TOTAL NON-RES PERMITS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1975	240
1976	322
1977	347
1978	497
1979	594

TABLE V

Power and Hand Troll Coho Catch

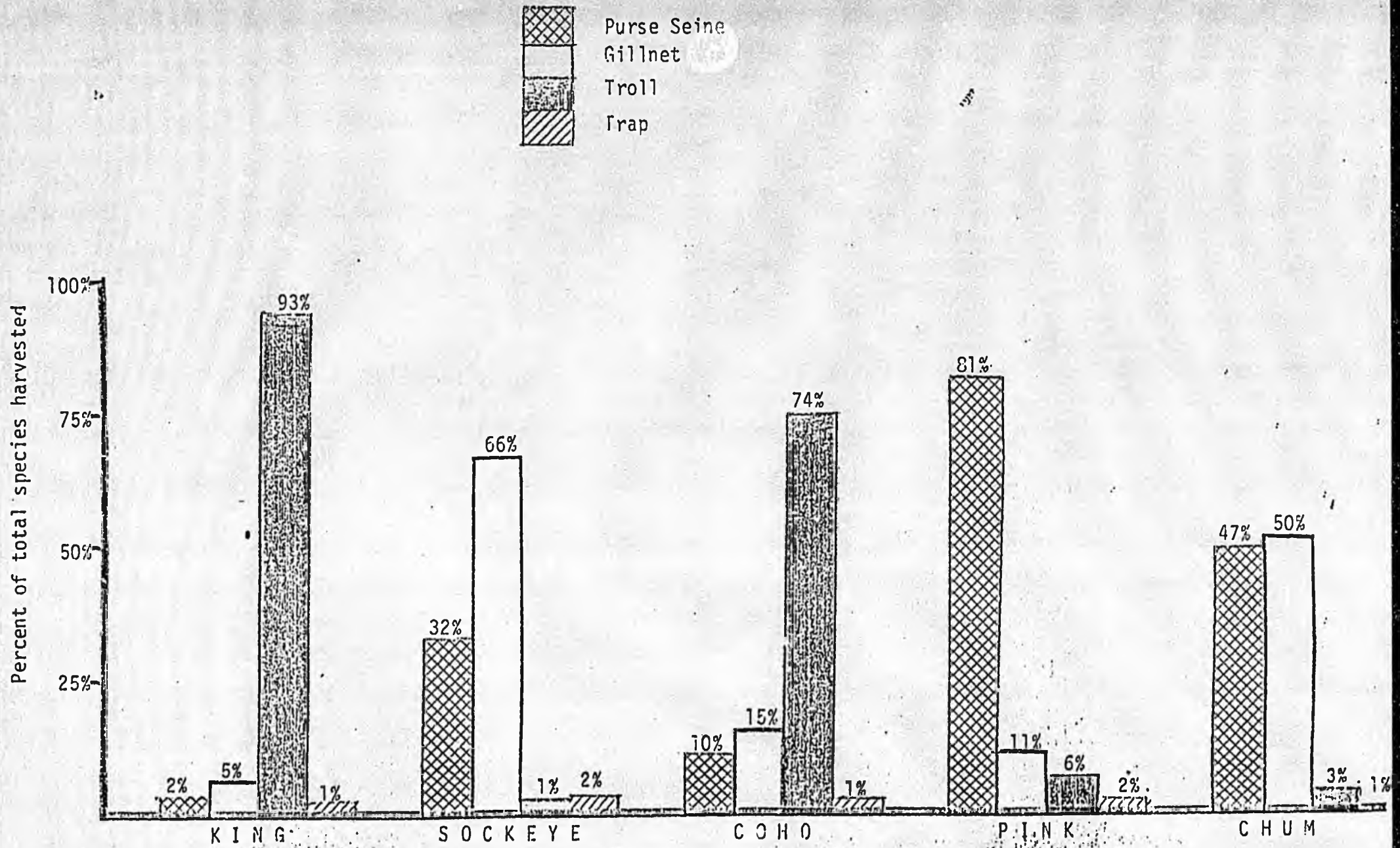
In Numbers of Fish

1975 - 1979

Year	Power Troll		Hand Troll	
	Number of Fish	Percent of Total Catch	Number of Fish	Percent of Total Catch
1975	173,146	81%	41,014	19%
1976	435,988	83%	88,733	17%
1977	351,114	69%	155,813	31%
1978	722,099	66%	378,588	34%
1979	673,211	73%	245,016	27%

Note: 1978 and 1979 data are preliminary.

Figure 1 Percentage of king, sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon harvested by gear type in Southeast Alaska, 1979.



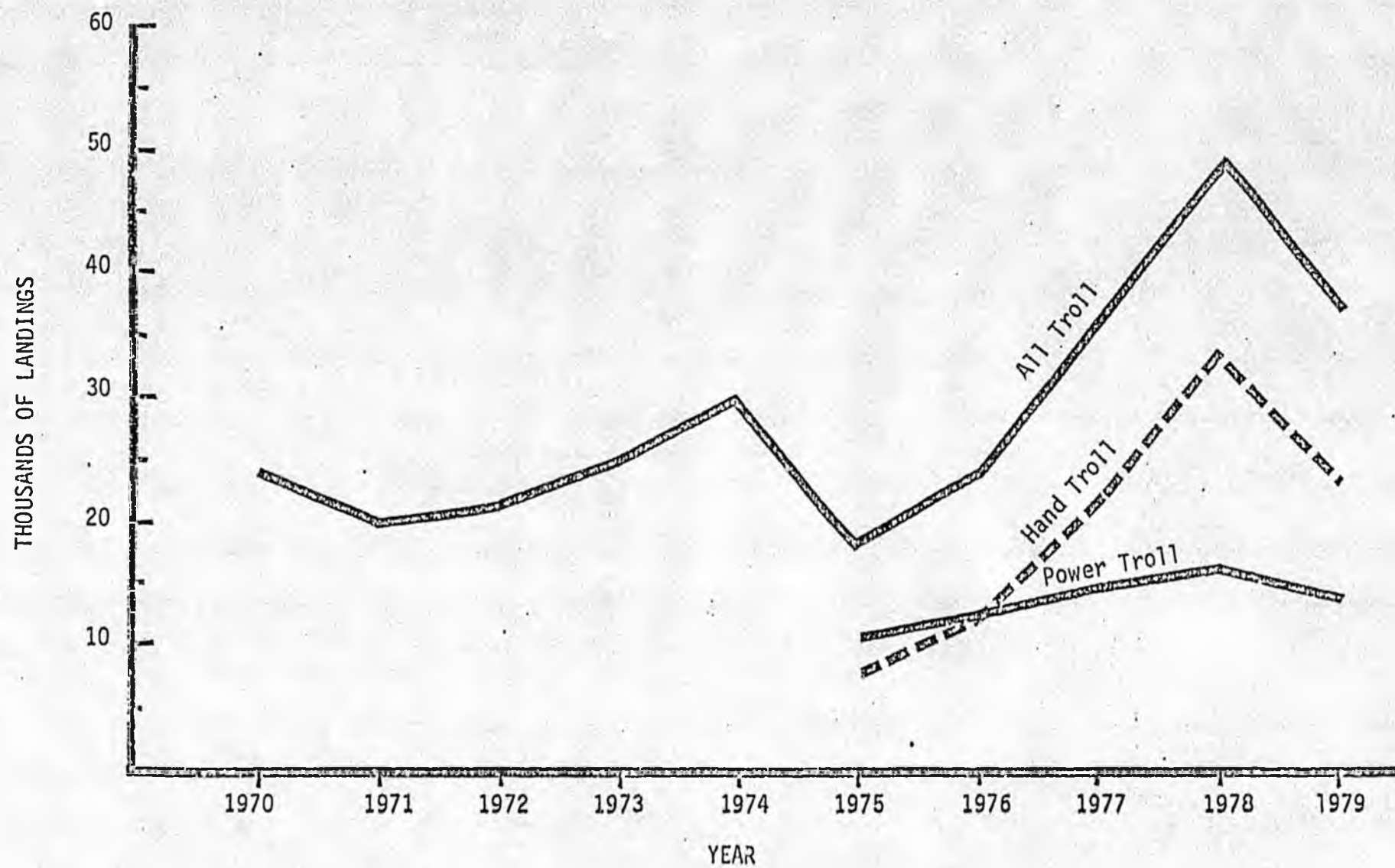


Fig. 2 . Effort by year in the Southeastern troll fishery expressed in number of landings. Power and hand troll gear separation only available beginning in 1975.

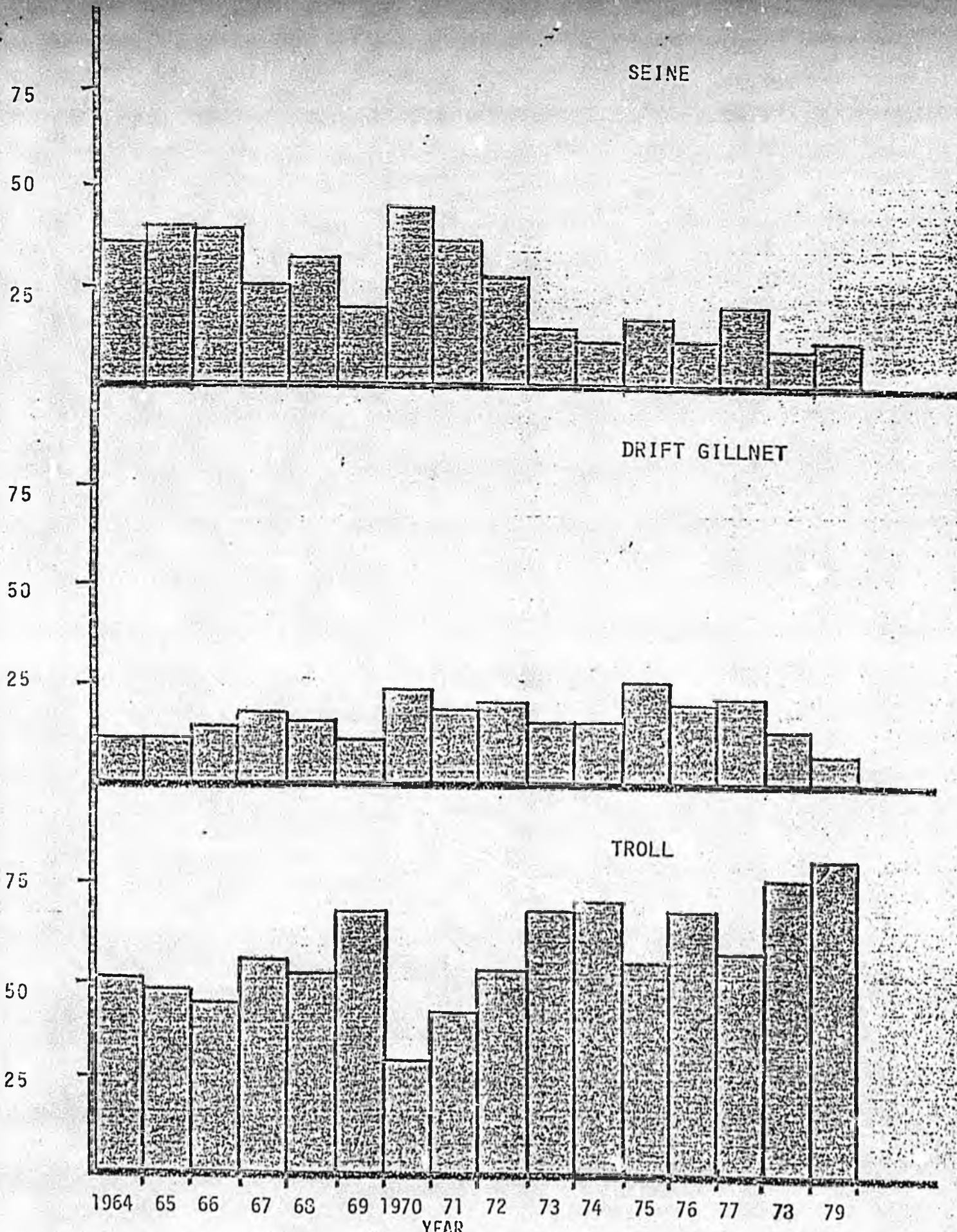
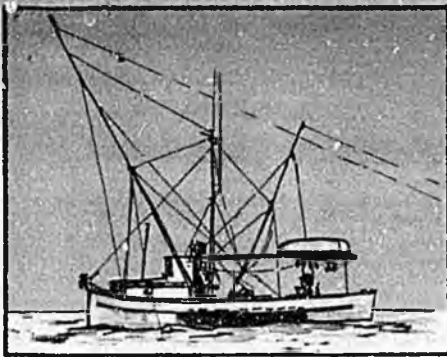


Fig. 3. Percentage of Coho Harvest by gear type for Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, 1964 to present



Alaska Trollers Association

REPRESENTING ALASKA POWER TROLLERS

205 North Franklin Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400

March 6, 1980

Senator Don Bennett
Chairman
Administrative Regulation Review Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: HANDTROLL REGULATIONS

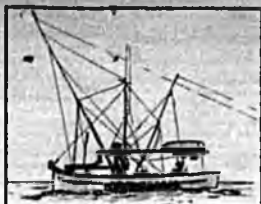
Dear Senator Bennett:

The Alaska Trollers Association represents the power troll fishermen of Alaska. We strongly urge you and your committee to approve the handtroll regulations as set by the Board of Fisheries.

One of the most confusing aspects of the current hand troll situation is the nature of the present hand troll fishing fleet. Perhaps the most important thing to realize is that this fleet is radically different than it was in 1975 when limited entry was imposed on the power troll fleet.

At that time the hand troll fleet was small (less than 2000) and relatively inefficient, landing only 19% of the Coho catch. Limited entry stabilized the number of power trollers at less than 1,000. In 1975 there were 849 power troll permits issues, and today there are 939. That reflects a power troll fleet increase of 10.6%. During the same period the hand troll fleet, in the absence of limited entry increased by 83.2% (from 2017 in 1975 to 3898 in 1979). This enlarged hand troll fleet is using more boats in the 30 to 40 foot range, and an increasing number of hand troll boats are approaching power trollers in fishing efficiency. The result of the uncontrolled entry to the hand troll fishery was a jump from 19% of the Coho catch in 1975 for the hand trollers to 34% in 1978 (before area and time limits were imposed).

When power trollers supported limited entry in 1973 it was based on the premise that limited entry (which in fact removed a substantial number of power trollers from the fishery) would stabilize the fleet. There was, of course, no guarantee that fishing would be successful, just that the available fish would be shared among a fixed number of power trollers. At the time that limited entry was introduced, the hand troll fleet



Alaska
Trollers
Association

Senator Don Bennett, March 6, 1980, page two

was composed almost exclusively of small boats, almost all of which were fishing sport gear. The reason for this was clear: before limited entry any boat that troll fished could easily rig a system to use power to pull its gear; all of the boats that stayed as hand trollers were content to operate in a low-cost, low efficiency manner.

The present large and efficient hand troll fleet is a direct result of the imposition of limited entry. With power troll permits limited, the only option available to those wanting to enter the troll salmon fleet at the commercial level was to use multiple hand gurdies; and in many of these boats the method of powering the reels that pull the gear is the only difference between hand and power trollers.

This new and efficient group of hand trollers in effect used a loophole in the limited entry law, and the effect has been that the power trollers who have been under limited entry for five years are now sharing a significant portion of the available fish with a fleet that wasn't supposed to exist when the limited entry numbers were computed.

In summary, we feel that the Board of Fisheries has done the best they could in equitably dealing with an extremely difficult question. This does not in any way suggest that imposing controls on the hand troll fleet does not work real hardships on men and women now engaged in hand trolling; it does, but through the years many other fishermen have had to pay a similar price, for the number of fish available to be harvested, in any fishery throughout the world, is limited.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stan Reddekopp".

Stan Reddekopp
President
F/V Carol Ann

TABLE I

HAND & POWER TROLL LANDINGS
 Inside Fishing Areas vs. Outside Fishing Areas
 1975 - 1979

	<u>HAND TROLL</u>				<u>POWER TROLL</u>			
	<u>Outside</u> ^{1/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u> ^{2/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Outside</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u>	<u>%</u>
1975	621	9	6,599	91	3,591	35	6,653	65
1976	1,446	13	9,633	87	5,108	40	7,572	60
1977	3,497	16	18,138	84	7,661	53	6,658	47
1978 ^{3/}	4,375	13	28,264	86	8,873	58	6,548	42
1979 ^{3/}	5,573	22	19,830	78	10,952	77	3,304	23



TABLE II

COHO TROLL CATCH BY HAND & POWER TROLL GEAR
 Inside Fishing Areas vs. Outside Fishing Areas
 1975 - 1979

	<u>HAND TROLL</u>				<u>POWER TROLL</u>			
	<u>Outside</u> ^{1/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u> ^{2/}	<u>%</u>	<u>Outside</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Inside</u>	<u>%</u>
1975	2,332	6	38,682	94	51,813	30	121,333	70
1976	12,442	20	71,291	80	234,707	54	201,281	46
1977	23,945	15	131,749	85	161,278	46	189,836	54
1978 ^{3/}	62,919	16	319,611	84	463,792	65	240,865	35
1979 ^{3/}	45,671	18	199,345	82	531,379	80	141,832	20

- ^{1/} Outside catch reporting areas are 104, 152, 113, 154, 116, 157, 181, 186, 189.
^{2/} Inside catch reporting areas all other areas.
^{3/} 1978 & 1979 figures are preliminary.

Table III. Coho catch by gear type for Southeast Alaska - excludes Yakutat, 1964 to present.

	<u>Purse</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Drift Gillnet</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Troll</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	506,502	37	156,980	12	729,284	52	8347	1	1,401,113
1965	557,008	40	166,452	12	695,241	49	816		1,419,517
1966	452,088	39	162,141	14	524,663	46	18,203	2	1,157,095
1967	188,988	26	134,028	18	420,602	57	2322	1	745,940
1968	463,557	33	204,213	15	748,369	53	3820	1	1,409,959
1969	109,972	21	65,056	13	361,143	68	693	1	536,864
1970	294,559	45	163,881	25	198,606	30	3009		600,055
1971	326,264	37	159,143	18	388,232	44	314	1	873,953
1972	390,321	27	275,428	19	781,852	54	5273	0	1,452,874
1973	129,593	16	124,338	16	539,044	63	324	0	793,299
1974	166,757	14	186,543	16	845,113	72	1006	0	1,199,419
1975	70,201	18	102,331	26	213,877	55	562	1	386,971
1976	87,584	11	156,223	20	523,556	68	1223	1	768,586
1977	160,519	19	183,702	22	498,985	59	1374	1	844,580
1978*	137,053	10	186,798	14	1,016,863	76	3932	0	1,344,646
1979*	122,401	11	80,318	7	891,839	81	3684	1	1,098,242

* Preliminary

Table IV

SALMON HAND TROLL PERMITS ISSUED BY CFEC

<u>Year</u>	<u>Res</u>	<u>Non-Res</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Non-Resident</u>
1975	2006	11	2017	0.06
1976	1999	83	2082	4.0
1977	2831	117	2948	4.0
1978	3634	288	3922	7.3
1979	3317	379	3696	10.3

SALMON POWER TROLL PERMITS ISSUED BY CFEC

1975	620	229	849	27.0
1976	677	239	916	26.1
1977	698	230	928	24.8
1978	721	209	931	22.5
1979	724	215	939	22.9

TOTAL NON-RES PERMITS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1975	240
1976	322
1977	347
1978	497
1979	594

TABLE V

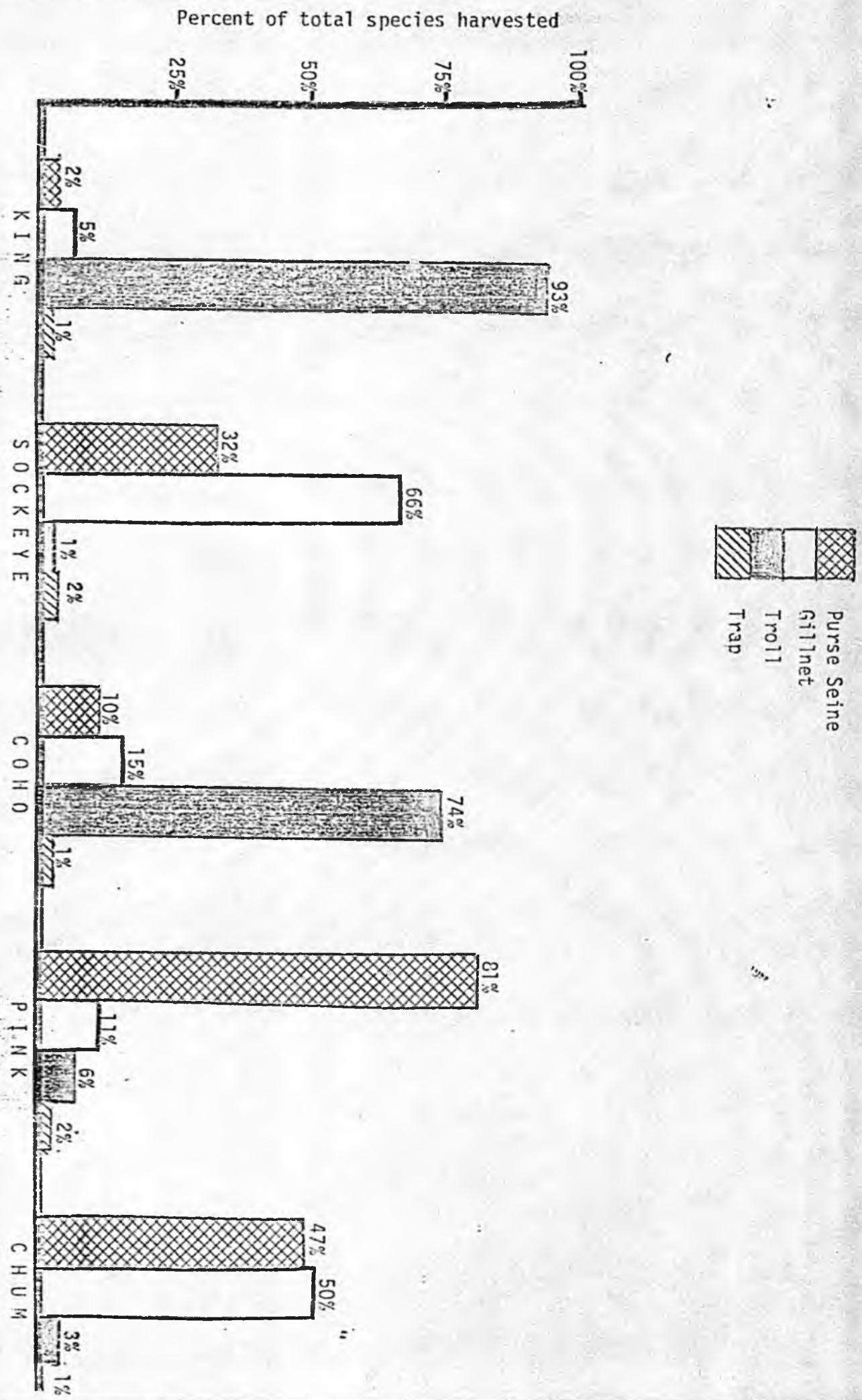
Power and Hand Troll Coho Catch
In Numbers of Fish

1975 - 1979

Year	<u>Power Troll</u>		<u>Hand Troll</u>	
	<u>Number of Fish</u>	<u>Percent of Total Catch</u>	<u>Number of Fish</u>	<u>Percent of Total Catch</u>
1975	173,146	81%	41,014	19%
1976	435,988	83%	88,733	17%
1977	351,114	69%	155,813	31%
1978	722,099	66%	378,588	34%
1979	673,211	73%	245,016	27%

Note: 1978 and 1979 data are preliminary.

Figure 1 Percentage of king, sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon harvested by gear type in Southeast Alaska, 1979.



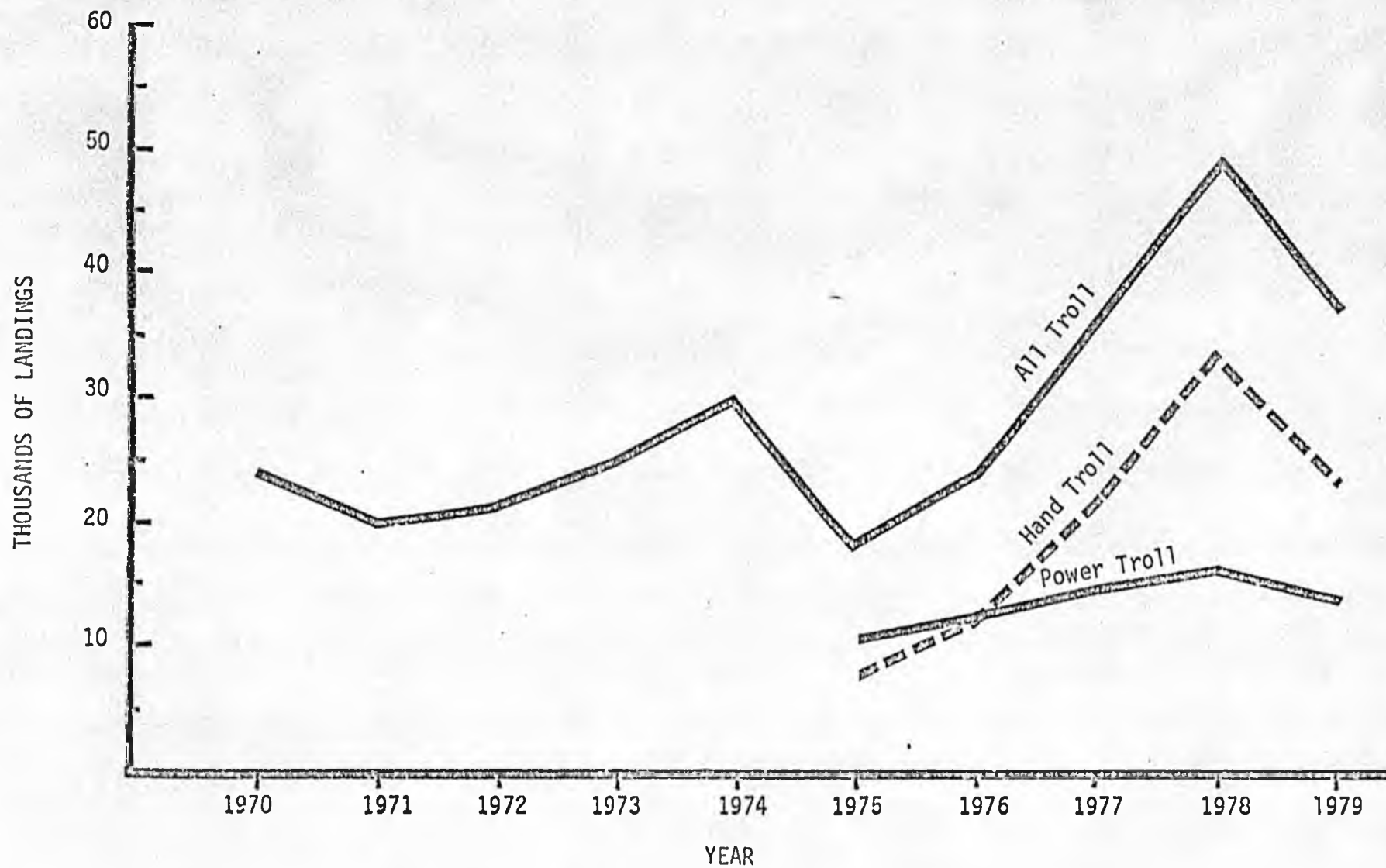


Fig. 2 . Effort by year in the Southeastern troll fishery expressed in number of landings. Power and hand troll gear separation only available beginning in 1975.

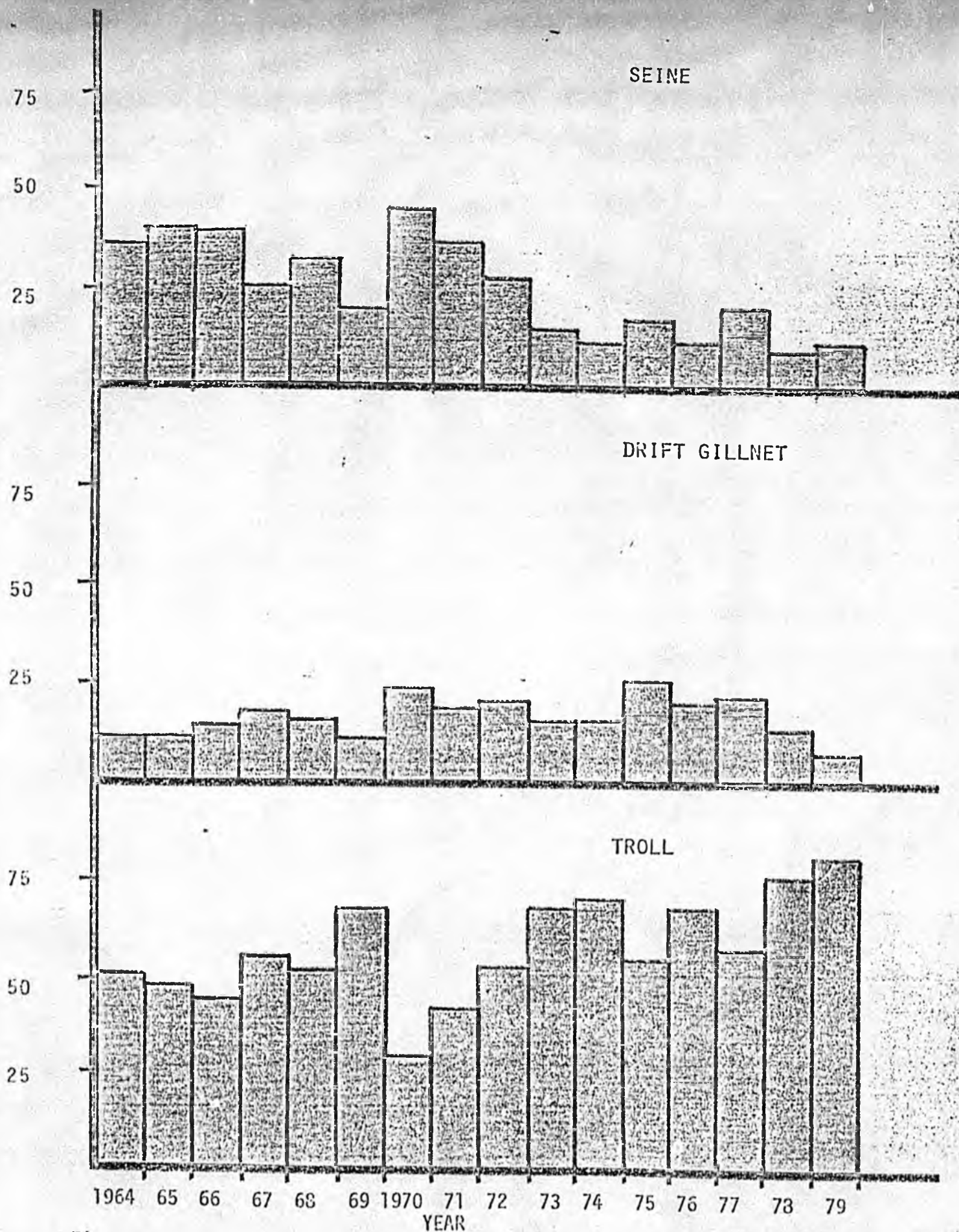


Fig. 3. Percentage of Coho Harvest by gear type for Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, 1964 to present

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
REGULATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 586

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to hand trolling."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. AS 16.05.251 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

9 (c) Regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries may not differen-
10 tiate between hand trolling and power trolling.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to article 6 to
12 read:

13 Sec. 16.05.904. NUMBER OF TROLL LINES PERMITTED HAND TROLLERS.

14 (a) A person engaged in hand trolling may deploy from a single vessel
15 up to four troll lines if no more than two hand-troll gurdies are em-
16 ployed. Multiple hooks and leaders may be attached to each of the four
17 troll lines allowed under this section.

18 (b) For the purposes of this section,

19 (1) "fishing rod" means a tapering jointed rod equipped with
20 a handgrip and line guides upon which is mounted a hand-powered reel
21 used to deploy and retrieve the trolling line;

22 (2) "hand-troll gurdy" means a troll gurdy powered by hand or
23 hand crank that is not mounted on or used in conjunction with a fishing
24 rod.

25 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.940 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

26 (29) "hand trolling" means the taking of salmon with a troll
27 line which is retrieved by hand power or hand-powered crank and not with
28 the assistance of any type of machine that uses energy to develop mechan-
29 ical power;

1 (30) "power trolling" means the taking of salmon with a troll
2 line retrieved with the assistance of any type of machine that uses
3 energy to develop mechanical power.

4 * Sec. 4. AS 16.43.100(a)(1) is amended to read:

5 (1) regulate entry into the commercial fisheries for all
6 fishery resources in the state with the exception of the statewide salmon
7 hand troll fishery;

8 * Sec. 5. AS 16.43.380(4) is amended to read:

9 (4) "gear" means the specific apparatus used in the commercial
10 harvest of a species, including but not limited to purse seines, drift
11 gill nets, set gill nets, and power troll gear; however, the term does
12 not include apparatus used in hand trolling;

13 * Sec. 6. AS 16.43.380(8)(B) is amended to read:

14 (B) distinct subclassifications of gear [SUCH AS "POWER"
15 TROLL GEAR AND "HAND" TROLL GEAR];

16 * Sec. 7. AS 16.43.380 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

17 (10) "hand troll" or "hand trolling" means the taking of a
18 salmon fishery resource with a troll line which is retrieved by hand
19 power or hand-powered crank and not with the assistance of any type of
20 machine that uses energy to develop mechanical power;

21 (11) "power troll" means the taking of a salmon fishery re-
22 source with a troll line retrieved with the assistance of any type of
23 machine that uses energy to develop mechanical power.

24 * Sec. 8. 5 AAC 33.310(b)(1), 5 AAC 39.270(a)(2)(A), and 5 AAC 48.090 are
25 annulled.

26 fishing seasons
27 weekly fishing periods

28 increase to
29 4 lines/2guides

allow sports-
fishing off troll
vessels

placed at the longitude of the outlet of Long Lake: the daily bag and possession limit is one king salmon from May 1 through July 12;

(B) Behm Canal and contiguous bays north of a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point around to a line from Point Lees to Elsie Point and west to a line between markers placed in the longitude of the outlet of Long Lake: closed to salmon fishing;

(C) sport fishing is prohibited in commercial fishing sections 1-C (between a line from Point Sykes to Point Alava and a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point) from May 1 through August 14;

(2) Thomas Basin: closed to salmon fishing;

(3) Boca de Quadra: from a point on the mainland near Black Island south to Slate Island to White Reef to Black Rock to Kirk Point on the mainland the daily bag and possession limit is one king salmon.

(c) Juneau area

(1) Stephens Passage and all contiguous waters north of the latitude of Limestone Inlet (south side) to a line from Point Louisa to Piling Point: closed to king salmon fishing from April 16 to June 15;

(2) Lynn Canal and all contiguous waters south of the latitude of Point Sherman to (A) the latitude of Point Couverden in Lynn Canal, and (B) the latitude of Limestone Inlet (south side) in Stephens Passage: the limit is one king salmon daily or in possession;

(3) All saltwater areas to one-fourth mile offshore between Point Bishop and Sawmill Creek including all of Douglas Island: the bag and possession limit is five dolly varden, provided that only two may be over 12 inches in length.

(d) Southeast Alaska: king salmon minimum size limit is 28 inches in length. King salmon caught under this size must be returned to the water immediately.

(e) Haines Area: all waters of Lynn Canal north of the latitude of Point Sherman: from

April 15 to June 15, the limit is one king salmon daily or in possession.

(f) Wrangell Area

Stikine River (Greys Pass area): Inside a line from Babler Point to Hour Point on Wrangell Island to Point Shekesti light (including all of Wrangell Harbor) to Five Mile Island light to Two Tree Island light to the western entrance of Blind Slough on Mitkof Island to a point 500 yards north of Bear Creek at 56° 42' 30" N. lat., 132° 43' W. long. to the mouth of Jap Creek on the mainland shore; closed to salmon fishing from April 16 through June 14. In the remaining area of commercial fishing district 8 and that portion of commercial fishing district 7 north of the latitude of the channel marker in the narrows of Eastern Passage, the daily bag limit is one king salmon from April 16 through June 14.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(2) and (3)

5 AAC 48.070. SPORT FISHING FOR SALMON WITH COMMERCIALY CAUGHT TROLL SALMON IN POSSESSION. No person, while in possession of salmon taken by means of commercial troll gear, may sport fish for salmon in areas closed to commercial fishing.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(4)

5 AAC 48.080. MARKING OF KING SALMON CAUGHT FROM A COMMERCIALY REGISTERED BOAT. All persons sport fishing from a commercially registered boat in waters closed to commercial fishing shall, immediately upon boating, mark all king salmon by removal of the dorsal (large back) fin.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(4)

5 AAC 48.090. SPORT FISHING FROM A COMMERCIAL SALMON TROLL VESSEL. No person may sport fish from a salmon hand troll or power troll vessel, as those vessels are identified by the marking requirements of 5 AAC 39.270(c) and (d), in any area except that this prohibition does not apply

(1) to charter vessels as defined in 5 AAC 72.040(27); and

(2) in derby areas during derbies authorized by the department.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(4)

Chapter 73, April 1980

not annotated

20 AAC 05.310(a) is amended and a new subsection (c) is added to read:

20 AAC 05.310. OTHER DESIGNATED FISHERIES.

(a)
Salmon Fisheries

(8) Statewide (B)
power troll fishery
hand troll fishery

secs. 300-320 of this chapter,

(c) As used in ~~this article,~~ "hand troll" means the taking of a salmon fishery resource with troll lines which are retrieved by hand power or hand powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical or other device or attachment.
(Eff. 1/25/80, Reg.73)

{ Publisher: Please
make same cor-
rection in 5310 }

AHA

Authority: AS 16.43.100 (b)
AS 16.43.110 (a)
AS 16.43.240 (b)

20 AAC 05.320 is amended to read:

20 AAC 05.320. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ENTRY PERMITS.

Salmon Fisheries

(9) Statewide B
power troll fishery..... 895
hand troll fishery.....2150

(Eff. 1/25/80, Reg.73)

Authority: AS 16.43.100 (a) (4)
AS 16.43.110 (a)
AS 16.43.240 (b)

New reg. as of 4/80
Not in Blue Book - AAC

CHAPTER 21.
COOK INLET AREA.

5 AAC 21.430(a) is amended to read:

5 AAC 21.430. GEAR. (a) Bottomfish may be taken in all districts only by trawls, longlines, and mechanical jigging machines.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(4), (7),
(12)

CHAPTER 30.
YAKUTAT AREA.

5 AAC 30.392 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. King salmon taken must measure at least 28 inches from tip of snout to tip of tail (in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the clethral arch to the tip of the tail. The heads of all king salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. Undersized fish which are taken must be returned to the water without injury. The size limit restrictions in this section do not apply to gill net and purse seine fishing. No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining the minimum size set forth in this section.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(3), (4),
(7)

5 AAC 30.393 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. The heads of all coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. No troll vessel may be used to take or attempt to take salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho salmon by troll gear.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(3), (4),
(7)

CHAPTER 33.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA.

5 AAC 33.310(b)(1)(B) is amended to read:

5 AAC 33.310. FISHING SEASONS AND WEEKLY FISHING PERIODS.

(b) Salmon may be taken by hand troll and power troll gear from January 1 through December 31 in all districts except as provided in sec. 350 of this chapter and except as follows:

(1) during the period April 16 through September 20 salmon may be taken by hand troll gear:

- (B) April 16 through April 21
- April 28 through May 5
- May 12 through May 19
- May 26 through June 2
- June 9 through June 16
- June 23 through June 30
- July 7 through July 14
- July 21 through July 28
- August 4 through August 11
- August 18 through August 25
- September 1 through September 8
- September 15 through September 20

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a)(2), (4)

5 AAC 33.365 is adopted to read:

5 AAC 33.365. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA-YAKUTAT CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON TROLL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The management of the Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat areas chinook and coho salmon troll fisheries is complex because of mixing of the salmon stocks and fishing effort placed upon those salmon stocks by the subsistence, commercial and recreational user groups. The Board of Fisheries is concerned that some user groups, particularly those who traditionally fish the inshore and terminal salmon fishing areas as described in sec. 312(a)(1), (2) and (3) of this chapter, may be receiving reduced opportunities to take chinook and coho salmon because of increasing fishing effort by the salmon power troll fleet on mixed stocks of those species of salmon in the coastal and offshore salmon fishing areas as described in sec. 312(a)(4) and (5) of this chapter. The board is also concerned that continued increases in fishing effort on mixed chinook and coho salmon stocks may result in overharvest of individual salmon stocks or aggregations of those stocks, such that spawning escapement of those stocks to their natal streams may fall below that required to maintain a sustained yield of those stocks. Because of the above concerns, the board has adopted regulations that control the time, area of operation, and efficiency of the salmon power and hand troll fisheries.

(b) The board recognizes that changes in size and timing of the chinook and coho salmon runs and changes in the distribution of fishing effort by the hand and power troll fleet may require inseason adjustments to salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas to allow chinook and coho salmon to escape the coastal and offshore fisheries and move into the

SENATOR DON BENNETT

from the Desk of

Additional testimony
on proposed Regs.
you have trailing.

Ray Jany Smith

789-9923
Ginnell 465-2700

* Sports fishing registration
* decimation against trolls

* Sport closely @ 8 and 6

clearance + gear limitations
As they relate to "over kill"
+ etc. statistics + under restrictions

* Also some measure to control

out of state catch of trophy
as it relates to hard-throw license

put a great amount of points
on a person's Alaska residency
& rural residency, & the amount
of personal dependency upon the resource

to cut down
on out-of-state
residents fishing
the hand-trolling
fishery

1. Personal Rights are being abused.

2. Questionable data in respect to: SAAC 33.365; SAAC 39.270

a) Hand troll % allocation - overkill on restrictions

1. area/time closure
2. gear restrictions
3. out of state hand troll effort.

4. per diem for days stopped fishing by Fish & Game
b) Minimal field studies and escapement counts.

1. out of 2,000 rivers & streams in Southeast 15 to 20 have
been looked at. Data used to manage fishery
only Alaska residents would be eligible for per diem

might be
on angle to
get at fish
& game

3. Personal Rights being abused. Adopted 1-15-79

a) SAAC 39.270; SAAC 48.090 No Public Hearing

b) 39.270 - Troll vessel is easily identified by
gear it bears. undue harassment, to label vessel
with painted numbers or letters.

c) 48.090 - absolutely no reason for this req.
discrimination, violation of personal property,
undue harassment. - could be easily policed
~~in street areas~~ by sport division in closed
commercial areas. Sport caught fish to be
identified by cut off fins.

3. Fish Enhancement. - More funds for fish less for
wasteful enforcement projects. First people to get cut
are stream observers.

5 AAC 33.310 Weekly Fishing Periods ^{relates to the} 8 and 6 Closures

Comment: Does this amended regulation mean state wide? I believe these restrictions are compounding the economical impact on the dependant fisherman and the small community. In conjunction with 5 AAC 39.270, "troll speed ^{2-line} limit and operation," there is a definite overkill on the catch percentage allowed. I would like to raise the question of foreign vessel catch of our salmon stocks. I do not believe the troll fishery is directly responsible for the condition of the salmon.

Not efficiency by 50% by only allowing 2 lines

5 AAC 33.365 Salmon Troll Management Plan

Comment: Again the Board of Fisheries and the ADF&G point directly at the troll fishery as the main problem in salmon management.

This is true only in point, that we fish on the open sea and feeding grounds and present a bureaucratic paper filing problem on which drawer to put the trollers!

If the troll fleet is not sectioned off to certain areas, as the ADF&G seems bent on doing; there would not be stress on returning stocks in certain areas. The limited entry system was set up to limit the

Mixed stock fish - caught by
Trollers cannot keep adequate
Statistics (70%)

the number of fishermen, to protect the salmon stocks and insure a livelihood for the dependent fisherman; (granted a permit to be protected by the state and pursue his business.) Again, with my own experience in catching gill net burned fish in Cross Sound; I know the foreign fleets are taking our salmon. In paragraph (5) of the Management Plan, the ADF&G has given themselves all power in relation to closing the season at any given time. Included is the right to write their own criteria to base their decision.

5 AAC 39.120 Registration

Comment: The licensing and vessel registration was consolidated into the office of the CFEC 2 years ago for simplicity and efficiency of handling. The ADF&G has given me absolutely no justification for this proposal. Carl Rosier and Don Collingsworth of the Commissioner's office gave the reason of future gear restrictions. We don't have those restrictions, therefore, this is undue harassment and illegal regulatory practice. Where is ADF&G credibility credibility.

@ this time there is no existing regulation to use it or

5 AAC 39.270 Troll Specs. and operation - 2 line limit

Comment: As stated before, the total of the area/time closures and gear restrictions presents an overkill in the percentage allocations.

I would like to make the point, that the number of dependent fishermen in the hand troll fishery, for example, could be estimated at 700. The number of out of state hand trollers is 379. These people have nothing else to do but fish up here. (They could conceivably be catching 50% of the hand troll allocation. In other words our residents and fellow Alaskans are being forced into poverty because of an outside interest.) This problem has ~~not~~ never been addressed. The ADF&G seems more interested in Empire Building than protecting the residents of this state.

out of state
interests

5 AAC 48.090 Adopted 1-15-79 (No sport fishing) ^{Introduced by enforcement people}

Comment: There was no public hearing on this action to start with. Discrimination against the troller. Undue hardship to not be able to use private property for recreation or recreation or recreation.

*gillnetter
seiner
long lines
all can fish
but troller
cannot

subsistence. Some of us, in this world, have to fish for a living and or live closer to mother nature than the local supermarket. Even so, a bad season means no money to purchase food. A bias and unseeing ADFG puts people, who need food, in a worrisome and precarious position. If the ADFG wants to make sure, "the closed to commercial areas," are policed; they can have all fish caught in such an area clipped of their fins. One small vessel and two people, @ hrs. a day, could insure the sport division satisfactory results. As for outside closed areas, this regulation is grossly bias against the troller, discriminatory, unjust, violation of personal rights and definitely an undue hardship on the owner and his relatives and friends.

* The latter, who are not allowed on the vessel for recreation or subsistence, cannot enjoy a day on the waters of S.E. Alaska for any reason other than commercial fishing. This regulation is a perfect example of the ADFG's insinuation that trollers are pirates to begin with and should be dealt with in said manner.

* how much money from fish enhancement funding is going for enforcement?

Fish Enhancement! ^{Complete funding requests for each division}

Comment: Where is fish enhancement?

6 years have passed since the ADFG has been talking about strengthening the native stock or hatcheries. All they have done is take money (tax dollars) and purchase police boats, charter airplanes, purchase guns, badges, and uniforms. To stock the streams with? We took the limited entry system in 45 as a step needed to save our native runs. Also to insure safety to make a living. The ADFG has not upheld their end of the bargain. ~~and~~ All we have received from ADFG is more time and area restrictions and very bias gear restrictions. There are certain areas and time closures that I want to single out as "temporary measures until?". These measures, instead of being dropped when the excuse was achieved, have been left as another monument from ADFG that they have no intention of just regulation. Also any information you may volunteer or bring up to the Commercial Fishing Division, will be found in the proposed regulations

altered in a way to make it more difficult for trolling. I have been told by people that work AS stream observers, etc.; they are the first people let go by ADFoB if they run low on budget. Dave Cantillions own words about Management and the Resource is that the data they have is weak, they have tested or observed 15 to 20 rivers or streams out of 2,000 in Southeast Alaska, and the Coho stocks in southeast are not in danger but are borderline. Yet this is the excuse given for continual cuts and pressures put on the bush communities through the troll industry; or visa versa. I have thoughts about why these trends are moving against the troll but basically are without proof.

TITLE 5. FISH AND GAME.

PART I. COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISHING
AND PRIVATE NONPROFIT SALMON HATCHERIES.

CHAPTER 21.
COOK INLET AREA.

5 AAC 21.430(a) is amended to read:

5 AAC 21.430. GEAR. (a) Bottomfish may be taken in all districts only by trawls, longlines and mechanical jigging machines.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (4), (7),
(12)

CHAPTER 30.
YAKUTAT AREA.

5 AAC 30.392 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. King salmon taken must measure at least 28 inches from tip of snout to tip of tail (in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the clethral arch to the tip of the tail. The heads of all king salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. Undersized fish which are taken must be returned to the water without injury. The size limit restrictions in this section do not apply to gill net and purse seine fishing. No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining the minimum size set forth in this section.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (3), (4),
(7)

5 AAC 30.393 is amended to read:

5 AAC 30.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. The heads of all coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. No troll vessel may be used to take or attempt to take salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho salmon by troll gear.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a) (3), (4),
(7)

CHAPTER 33.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA.

5 AAC 33.310(b) (1) (B) is amended to read:

5 AAC 33.310. FISHING SEASONS AND WEEKLY FISHING PERIODS.

(b) Salmon may be taken by hand troll and power troll gear from January 1 through December 31 in all districts except as provided in sec. 350 of this chapter and except as follows:

(1) during the period April 16 through September 20 salmon may be taken by hand troll gear:

- (B) April 16 through April 21
- April 28 through May 5
- May 12 through May 19
- May 26 through June 2
- June 9 through June 16
- June 23 through June 30
- July 7 through July 14
- July 21 through July 28
- August 4 through August 11
- August 18 through August 25
- September 1 through September 8
- September 15 through September 20

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a) (2), (4)

5 AAC 33.365 is adopted to read:

5 AAC 33.365. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA-YAKUTAT CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON TROLL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The management of the Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat areas chinook and coho salmon troll fisheries is complex because of mixing of the salmon stocks and fishing effort placed upon those salmon stocks by the subsistence, commercial and recreational user groups. The Board of Fisheries is concerned that some user groups, particularly those who traditionally fish the inshore and terminal salmon fishing areas as described in sec. 312(a)(1), (2) and (3) of this chapter, may be receiving reduced opportunities to take chinook and coho salmon because of increasing fishing effort by the salmon power troll fleet on mixed stocks of those species of salmon in the coastal and offshore salmon fishing areas as described in sec. 312(a)(4) and (5) of this chapter. The board is also concerned that continued increases in fishing effort on mixed chinook and coho salmon stocks may result in overharvest of individual salmon stocks or aggregations of those stocks, such that spawning escapement of those stocks to their natal streams may fall below that required to maintain a sustained yield of those stocks. Because of the above concerns, the board has adopted regulations that control the time, area of operation and efficiency of the salmon power and hand troll fisheries.

(b) The board recognizes that changes in size and timing of the chinook and coho salmon runs and changes in the distribution of fishing effort by the hand and power troll fleet may require inseason adjustments to salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas to allow chinook and coho salmon to escape the coastal and offshore fisheries and move into the inshore and terminal fishing areas. The department shall make inseason adjustments to salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas as follows:

(1) there may be no changes made to the chinook salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas during the period January 1 through June 14;

*Foreign
trawl and
gill net
fisheries
have ~~an~~ impact
on ocean
stocks. Troll
is minimal
in comparison*

(2) there may be no changes made to the coho salmon fishing seasons, periods and areas during the period June 15 through July 9;

(3) about July 10 the department will evaluate the size and distribution of the coho salmon run and will close the Southeastern and Yakutat areas salmon troll fishery for 10 days, unless the department determines that the coho salmon run is larger than the last 10 year average and that acceptable numbers of coho salmon are moving into the inshore salmon fishing areas;

(4) following any July closure made in accordance with (3) of this subsection, the Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat salmon fishing areas will reopen for salmon hand and power troll fishing as provided for in the salmon hand and power troll fishing regulations contained in chaps. 30, 33 and 39 of this title;

(5) additional closures of the salmon hand and power troll fishing seasons, periods and areas may be required if the department determines that the strength of the coho salmon run in the inshore and terminal salmon fishing areas is less than required to provide a spawning escapement that will maintain the runs on a sustained yield basis.

Authority: AS 16.05.060
AS 16.05.251(a)(2),(3),
(11)

CHAPTER 39.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5 AAC 39.120(g) is added to read:

5 AAC 39.120. REGISTRATION OF COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS.

(g) Registration requirements for salmon troll fishing vessels are as follows:

(1) the owner or operator of any fishing vessel that is to be used to take salmon with hand or power troll gear shall register that vessel with the department;

(2) no fishing vessel may be registered as both a hand troll and a power troll vessel;

(3) registration is accomplished by completing a form provided by the department and returning that form to a department office;

(4) any vessel that is to be used as a salmon troll fishing vessel must be registered before April 15 of each calendar year;

(5) this subsection becomes effective January 1, 1981.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(2),(4),
(5),(12)
AS 16.05.490
AS 16.05.510

There are no fish to speak of at this pt. to evaluate

who draws conclusions on what basis. Forel ticket to close fishing

*no justification
no public hearing
registration was just consolidated to CFEC
why does ADF&G want to compound registration?
discriminatory*

5 AAC 39.270(a) is amended to read:

5 AAC 39.270. TROLL SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATION. (a) The maximum number of trolling lines that may be operated from any salmon troll vessel is as follows:

(1) from power troll vessels: no more than four lines, except that no more than six lines may be operated in that portion of the Seaward Biological Influence Zone north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer;

(2) from hand troll vessels

(A) using hand troll gurdies: no more than two lines to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached;

(B) using fishing rods: no more than four lines with no more than one leader and one lure or two baited hooks per leader;

(3) hand troll vessels may not concurrently use hand troll gurdies and fishing rods;

(4) for the purposes of this subsection, a fishing rod is a tapering often jointed rod equipped with a hand grip and line guides and upon which is mounted a hand powered reel used to deploy and retrieve the trolling line and a hand troll gurdy is a troll gurdy powered by hand or hand crank that is not mounted on or used in conjunction with a fishing rod.

Authority: AS 16.05.251(a)(4), (5),
(7)

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