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### *Please Note*

New regulatory text in this book is highlighted in **yellow**.

## Summary of Changes:

### Southeast Alaska Area

- ◆ Rescinded the closure to non-Federally qualified subsistence users for the taking of sockeye salmon in the Falls Lake, Gut Bay Lake and Bay of Pillars drainages.
- ◆ Changed the starting date of the subsistence coho salmon fishery and changed the permit requirements to allow issuance of an annual permit for the Stikine River.
- ◆ A clarification of the regulations for the Southeast Alaska area was made to show that there is no subsistence salmon fishery in the Taku River. This is because no subsistence salmon fishery is authorized by the Pacific Salmon Treaty and its annexes.

### Yakutat Area

- ◆ Removed the prohibition against subsistence fishing 48 hours before and after commercial fishing periods in the Yakutat area.

### Alaska Peninsula Area

- ◆ Allowed the taking of salmon in the Alaska Peninsula and Chignik Areas without a permit by snagging, using a spear, bow and arrow, or by capturing by hand.

### Bristol Bay Area

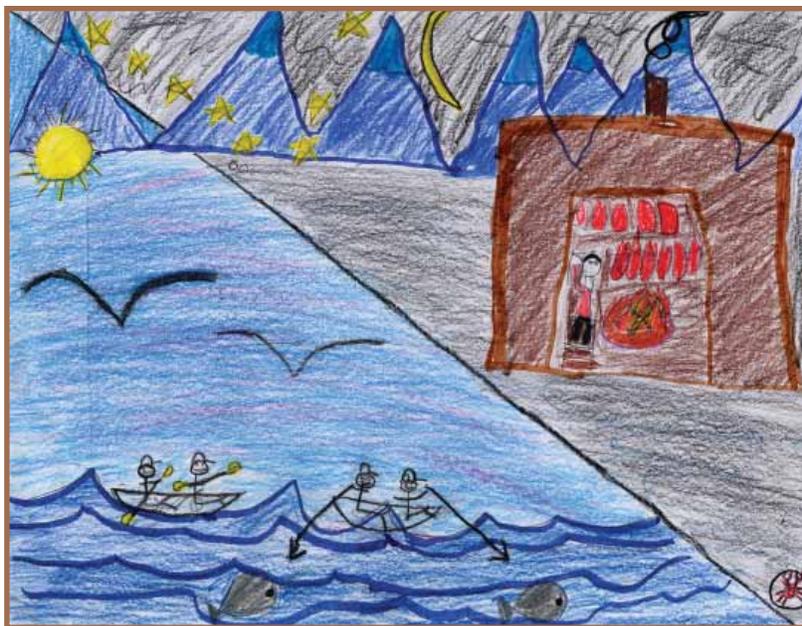
- ◆ Allowed the use of fyke nets and leads in the tributaries of Lake Clark and Sixmile Lake by Federal permit.

### Cook Inlet Area

- ◆ Created a temporary three year fish wheel fishery on the Kasilof River for residents of Ninilchik.

### Yukon-Northern Area

- ◆ Expanded the fishing time for the Federal drift gillnet fishery in a portion of the Yukon River.



*Destiny Vlasoff, 11, Tatitlek  
2008 Student Art Contest Entry*

### Federal Subsistence Management

The Federal government has regulated subsistence trapping, hunting, and limited fishing on Federal public lands and waters since July 1, 1990. On October 1, 1999, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture published regulations (36 CFR Part 242 and 50 CFR Part 100) to provide for Federal management of subsistence fisheries on Alaska rivers and lakes and limited marine waters within and adjacent to Federal public lands. This was directed by the 9th Circuit Court in the Katie John case, and meets the requirements of the rural subsistence priority in Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

The subsistence fishing and shellfish regulations published in this book are effective April 1, 2008–March 31, 2009 and are published separately from Federal subsistence trapping and hunting regulations.

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game regulations continue to apply statewide to all commercial fisheries, sport fisheries, personal use fisheries, and subsistence fisheries, unless otherwise superseded by Federal regulations.

### State and Federal Fishing Regulations

Often Federal subsistence fisheries occur in the same area as State of Alaska fisheries. Federal regulations apply only on Federal public lands and waters. You may not add a seasonal harvest limit from a Federal subsistence fishery with a State seasonal harvest limit, unless specifically authorized by these regulations.

Only rural Alaska residents may fish under the Federal subsistence regulations in this book. Nonrural residents and nonresidents may fish on most Federal public lands and waters under State of Alaska fishing regulations.

You can find State fishing regulations books throughout Alaska at many sporting goods or grocery stores. You can also check State fishing regulations online at: <http://www.adfg.state.ak.us>

### Federal Subsistence Board

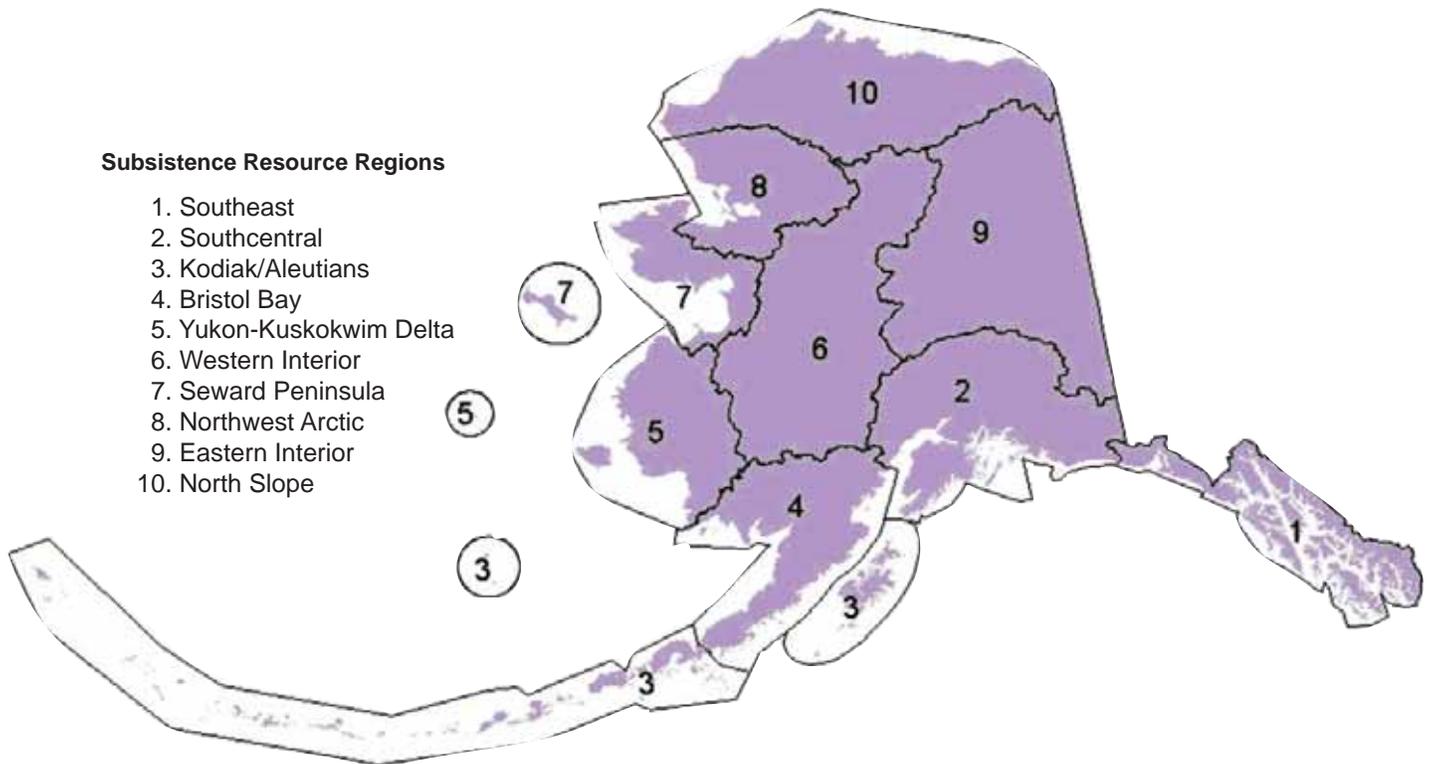
The Federal Subsistence Board oversees the Federal Subsistence Management Program. The Board members include the agency heads for Alaska of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service. The Board's chair is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior with concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils, State of Alaska representatives, and the public play an active role in the regulatory process.

You can find information on the Federal Subsistence Board online at <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/home.html>, or by contacting the Office of Subsistence Management at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3888.



*Shay Sheldon, 14, Kotzebue  
2008 Student Art Contest Entry*



## Subsistence Resource Regions

1. Southeast
2. Southcentral
3. Kodiak/Aleutians
4. Bristol Bay
5. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
6. Western Interior
7. Seward Peninsula
8. Northwest Arctic
9. Eastern Interior
10. North Slope

## Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils

The Federal Subsistence Management Program divides Alaska into ten subsistence resource regions, each represented by a Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. These ten Councils provide an opportunity for rural Alaskans to participate in the management of subsistence resources. Resource users have the opportunity to comment and offer input on subsistence issues at Council meetings. Each Council meets at least twice a year. The Councils develop proposals to change Federal subsistence regulations and review proposals submitted by others.

## Council Membership

The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture appoint Council members. Members must reside in the region they wish to represent and have knowledge of subsistence uses and needs. Each year the Office of Subsistence Management accepts applications and nominations for membership during October-December. If you are interested in applying for membership, please contact Ann Wilkinson or the regional coordinator for your region.

## Criteria for Council membership

Applicants and nominees must be residents of the region they wish to represent and have:

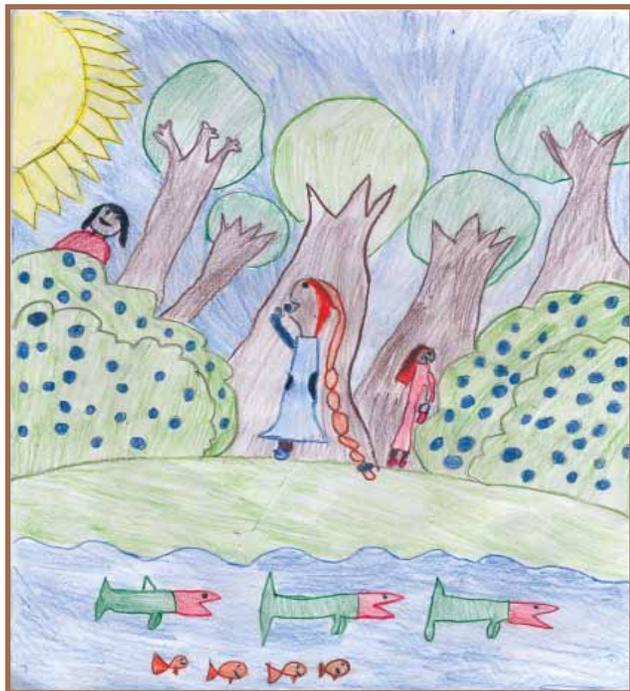
- ◆ Knowledge of fish and wildlife resources in the region;
- ◆ Knowledge of subsistence uses, customs, and traditions in the region;
- ◆ Knowledge of recreational, commercial, and other uses in the region;
- ◆ Leadership skills and experience with local and/or regional organizations;
- ◆ The ability to communicate effectively;
- ◆ A willingness to travel to and attend Council meetings at least two times each year, usually in October and February. Although Council members are volunteers, members' official travel expenses for meetings are paid through the Office of Subsistence Management.
- ◆ A willingness to occasionally attend Federal Subsistence Board meetings.

## Council members responsibilities

- ◆ Review and make recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board on proposals for regulations, policies, management plans, and other subsistence-related issues on Federal public lands within the region;
- ◆ Develop proposals pertaining to the subsistence harvest of fish and wildlife, and review proposals submitted by others;
- ◆ Encourage and promote local participation in the decision-making process affecting subsistence harvests on Federal public lands and waters;
- ◆ Make recommendations on customary and traditional use determinations of subsistence resources;
- ◆ Appoint members for National Park Service Subsistence Resource Commissions.

*For more information on Council membership, contact*

*Ann Wilkinson  
(800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3676  
Fax: (907) 786-3898  
E-mail: ann\_wilkinson@fws.gov*



*Mercy Alsworth, 9, Port Alsworth  
2008 Student Art Contest Entry*

## Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Coordinators

Council coordinators facilitate communication between the Councils and the Federal Subsistence Board. Each coordinator is responsible for one or two regions and serves as a contact for the Councils, Federal agency staff, and the public. Contact a coordinator for more information on the activities of each Council.

### Southeast Region

Robert Larson  
PETERSBURG  
(907) 772-5930  
Fax: (907) 772-5995  
robertlarson@fs.fed.us

### Southcentral Region

Donald Mike  
ANCHORAGE  
(800) 478-1456  
or (907) 786-3629  
Fax: (907) 786-3898  
donald\_mike@fws.gov

### Kodiak/Aleutians Region

Michelle Chivers  
ANCHORAGE  
(800) 478-1456  
or (907) 786-3877  
Fax: (907) 786-3898  
michelle\_chivers@fws.gov

### Bristol Bay and Northwest Arctic Regions

Cliff Edenshaw  
ANCHORAGE  
(800) 478-1456  
or (907) 786-3870  
Fax: (907) 786-3898  
cliff\_edenshaw@fws.gov

### Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region

Alex Nick  
BETHEL  
(800) 621-5804  
or (907) 543-1037  
Fax: (907) 543-4413  
alex\_nick@fws.gov

### Western Interior and Eastern Interior Regions

Vince Mathews  
FAIRBANKS  
(800) 267-3997  
or (907) 456-0277  
Fax: (907) 456-0208  
vince\_mathews@fws.gov

### Seward Peninsula and North Slope Regions

Barbara Armstrong  
ANCHORAGE  
(800) 478-1456  
or (907) 786-3885  
Fax: (907) 786-3898  
barbara\_armstrong@fws.gov

## Applicability and Scope

These regulations implement the provisions of Title VIII of ANILCA relevant to the taking of fish and shellfish on Federal public lands in the State of Alaska. The regulations in this part do not permit subsistence uses in Glacier Bay National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park, and that portion of Denali National Park established as Mt. McKinley National Park prior to passage of ANILCA, where subsistence taking and uses are prohibited. The regulations in this part do not supersede agency-specific regulations. These regulations apply on all Federal public lands including all inland waters, both navigable and non-navigable, within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the following areas. and on the marine waters as identified in the followings areas:

- ◆ **Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge**—Including these subunits:
  - Karluk**—All submerged lands and Pacific Ocean waters of Shelikof Strait extending 3,000 feet from the shoreline between a point on the spit at the meander corner common to Sections 35 and 36 of Township 30 South, Range 33 West, and a point approx. 1¼ miles east of Rocky Point within Section 14 of Township 29 South, Range 31, West, Seward Meridian (*as described in Public Land Order #128, June 19, 1943*);
  - Womens Bay**—Including Womens Bay, Gibson Cove, portions of St. Paul Harbor and Chiniak Bay—All submerged lands and waters (*as described in Public Land Order #1182, July 7, 1955, U.S. Survey #21539*);
  - Afognak Island**—All submerged lands and waters of the Pacific Ocean lying within 3 miles of the shoreline (*as described in Proclamation #39, Dec. 24, 1892*);
  - Simeonof**—All submerged lands and waters of Simeonof Island together with the adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean extending one mile from the shoreline (*as described in Public Land Order #1749, Oct. 30, 1958*); and,
  - Semidi**—All submerged lands and waters of the Semidi Islands together with the adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean lying between parallels 55°57'57"–56°15'57" N. Lat. and 156°30'00"–157°00'00" W. Long. (*as described in Exec. Order #5858, June 17, 1932*).
- ◆ **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge**—Including those waters shoreward of the line of extreme low water starting in the vicinity of Monument 1 at the intersection of the International Boundary line between the State of Alaska and the Yukon Territory, Canada, and extending westerly, along the line of extreme low water across the entrances of lagoons, and all offshore bars, reefs and islands, and lagoons that separate them from the mainland to Brownlow Point, at approx. 70°10' N. Lat. and 145°51' W. Long.
- ◆ **National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska**—Including those waters shoreward of a line beginning at the western bank of the Colville River following the highest highwater mark westerly, extending across the entrances of small lagoons, including Peard Bay, Wainwright Inlet, the Kuk River, Kugrua Bay and River, and other small bays and river estuaries, and following the ocean side of barrier islands and sandspits within three miles of shore and the ocean side of the Plover Islands, to the northwestern extremity of Icy Cape, at approx. 70°21' N. Lat. and 161°46' W. Long.
- ◆ **Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge**—Including Nunivak Island—The submerged lands and waters of Nunivak Island together with the adjacent waters of the Bering Sea and extending (for Federal Subsistence Management purposes) three miles from the shoreline of Nunivak Island (*as described in Exec. Order #5059, April 15, 1929*).
- ◆ **Southeastern Alaska, Makhnati Island Area**—Land and waters beginning at the southern point of Fruit Island, 57°02'35" N. Lat., 135°21'07" W. Long. as shown on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244, May 21, 1941; from the point of beginning, by metes and bounds; S. 58° W., 2500 feet, to the southern point of Nepovorotni Rocks; S. 83° W., 5600 feet, on a line passing through the southern point of a small island lying about 150 feet south of Makhnati Island; N. 6° W., 4200 feet, on a line passing through the western point of a small island lying about 150 feet west of Makhnati Island, to the northwestern point of Signal Island; N. 24°E., 3000 feet, to a point, 57°03'15" N. Lat., 135°23'07" W. Long.; East, 2900 feet, to a point in course No. 45 in meanders of U.S. Survey No. 1496, on west side of Japonski Island; Southeasterly, with the meanders of Japonski Island, U.S. Survey No. 1496 to angle point No. 35, on the southwestern point of Japonski Island; S. 60° E., 3300 feet, along the boundary line of Naval reservation described in Executive Order No. 8216, July 25, 1939, to the point beginning.

## General Information

These regulations also apply on all Federal public lands and navigable/non-navigable inland waters, except marine waters, within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of:

- ◆ **Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve**
- ◆ **Becharof National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Bering Land Bridge National Preserve**
- ◆ **Cape Krusenstern National Monument**
- ◆ **Chugach National Forest**
- ◆ **Denali National Preserve/1980 additions to Denali National Park**
- ◆ **Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**
- ◆ **Glacier Bay National Preserve**
- ◆ **Innoko National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Izembek National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Katmai National Preserve**
- ◆ **Kenai National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Kobuk Valley National Park**
- ◆ **Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Lake Clark National Park and Preserve**
- ◆ **Noatak National Preserve**
- ◆ **Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Selawik National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Steese National Conservation Area**
- ◆ **Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Togiak National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Tongass National Forest, including Admiralty Island National Monument and Misty Fjords National Monument**
- ◆ **White Mountains National Recreation Area**
- ◆ **Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve**
- ◆ **Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve**
- ◆ **Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge**
  
- ◆ All components of the **Wild and Scenic River System** located outside the boundaries of National Parks, National Preserves, or National Wildlife Refuges. This includes segments of the Alagnak River, Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, Delta River, Fortymile River, Gulkana River, and Unalakleet River.

These regulations also apply to all other Federal public lands, except for military (including the U.S. Coast Guard) and Federal Aviation Administration lands that are closed to general public access. This exception includes all non-navigable waters on these lands.

On general domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, these regulations apply only on non-navigable waters.

The public land status described in this book may change pending a Department of the Interior review of title and jurisdictional issues.



*Dana Natwick, 8, Port Alsworth  
2008 Student Art Contest Entry*

## Federal Subsistence Regulations Apply Only to Rural Alaska Residents

### *Are you a rural Alaska resident?*

All communities and areas of Alaska are considered rural, with the exception of the areas shown on the following maps as nonrural areas. To qualify to hunt, trap or fish under Federal subsistence regulations you must have your primary, permanent place of residence in a rural area and you must have lived in Alaska for the previous 12 months. Having a seasonal residence does not qualify you as a rural resident. For more information, see the definition of “resident” in the definitions section at the back of this book.

### Nonrural Communities

The listing below identifies nonrural communities and areas, some of which will be effective in May 2012, as shown on the maps.

- ◆ **Anchorage**, *Municipality of*
- ◆ **Fairbanks North Star Borough**
- ◆ **Homer area** (*including Homer, Anchor Point, North Fork Road area, Kachemak City, and Fritz Creek (not including Voznesenka)*)
- ◆ **Juneau area** (*including Juneau, West Juneau, and Douglas*)
- ◆ **Kenai area** (*including Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Nikiski, Salamatof, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, and Clam Gulch*)
- ◆ **Ketchikan area** (*including all parts of the road system connected to the City of Ketchikan (including Saxman), Pennock Island, and parts of Gravina Island*)
- ◆ **Prudhoe Bay**
- ◆ **Seward area** (*including Seward and Moose Pass*)
- ◆ **Valdez**, and
- ◆ **Wasilla/Palmer area** (*including Wasilla, Palmer, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, Point MacKenzie, and Bodenburg Butte*)

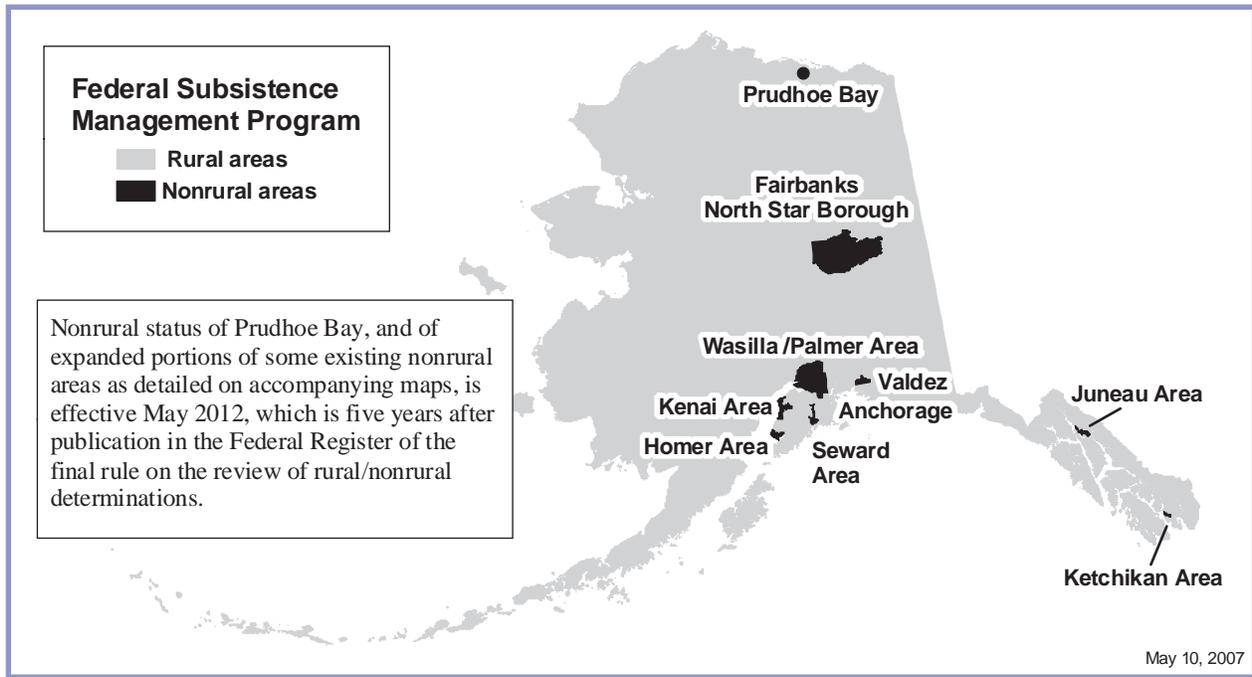
The Federal Subsistence Board adopted a final rule on changes to the rural or nonrural status of several Alaska communities and areas after conducting its 10-year status review required by Federal Subsistence Management Regulations. The rule was published in the Federal Register in May 2007.

The status of most Alaska communities remains unchanged after the review. **Adak**'s status changed to rural. **Prudhoe Bay** was reclassified to nonrural. Several communities or areas will change to nonrural status due to being included in existing nonrural groupings. The nonrural status of Prudhoe Bay and of the places added to nonrural groupings will be effective in May 2012, after a five-year waiting period.

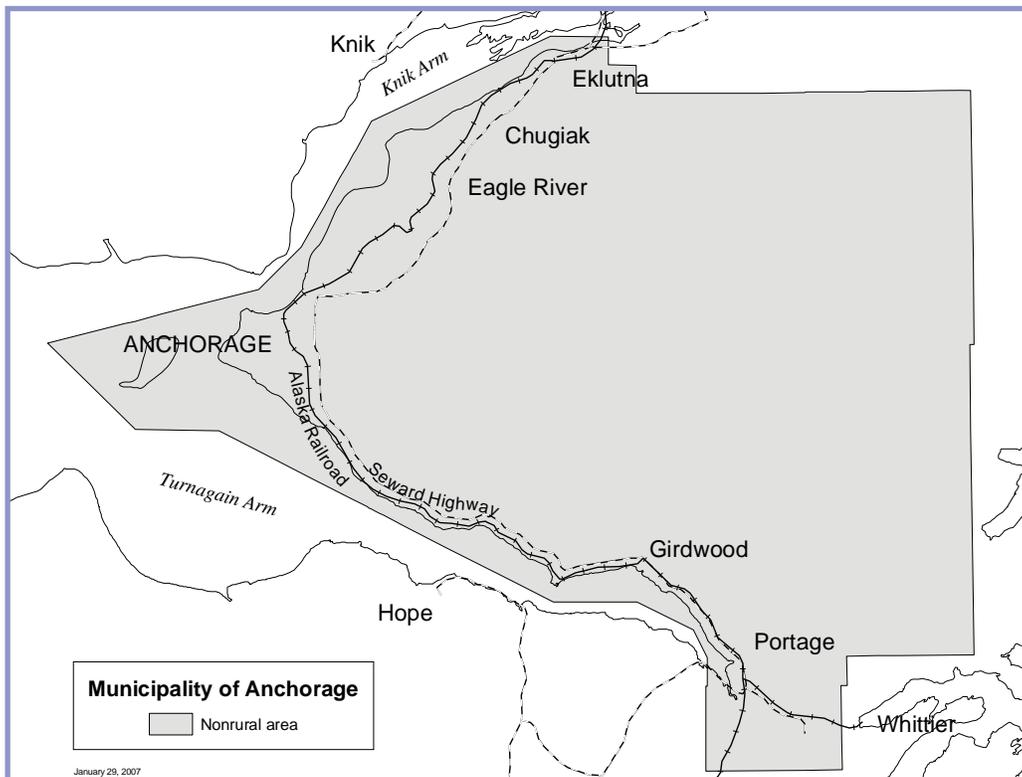
# General Information

The following maps identify current nonrural communities and areas. Those places for which nonrural status will be effective beginning in May 2012 are shown on the maps.

## Statewide

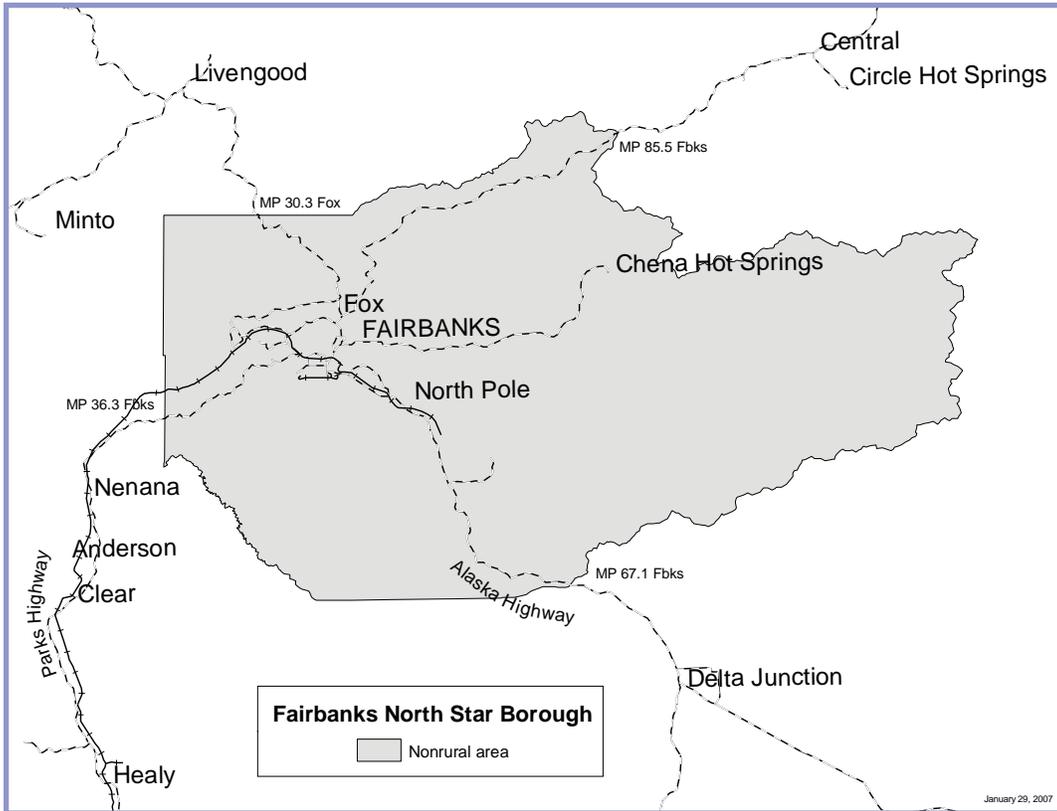


## Nonrural Area—Anchorage

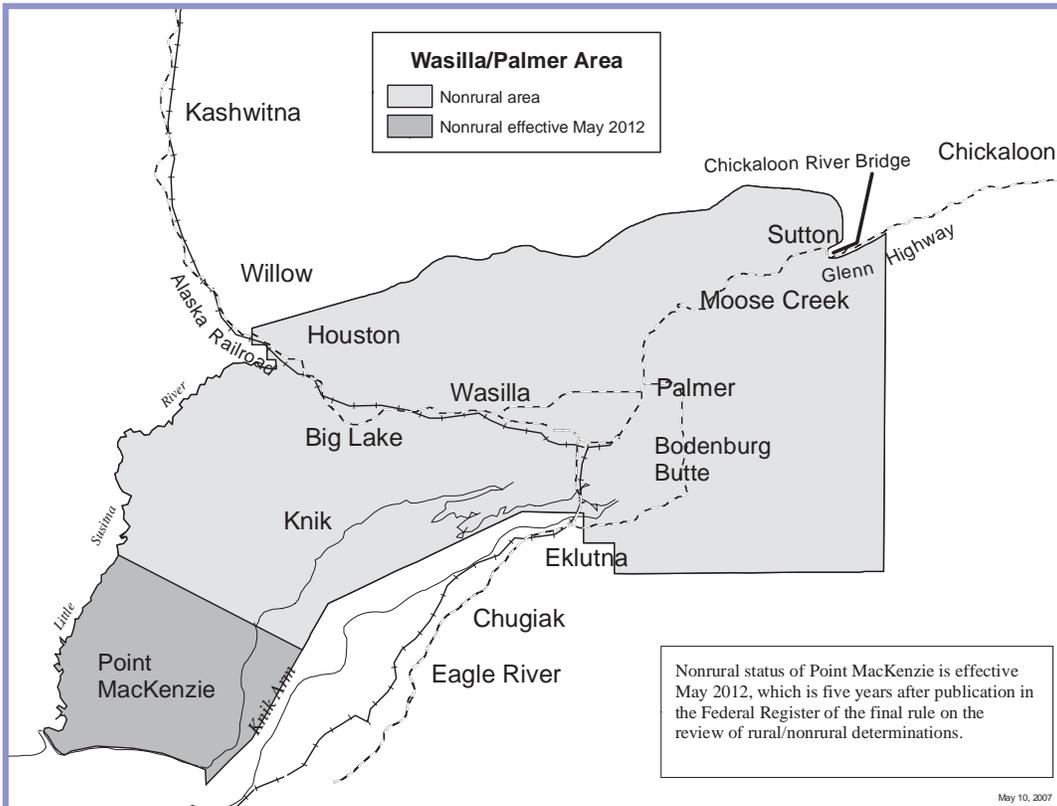


# General Information

## Nonrural Area—Fairbanks

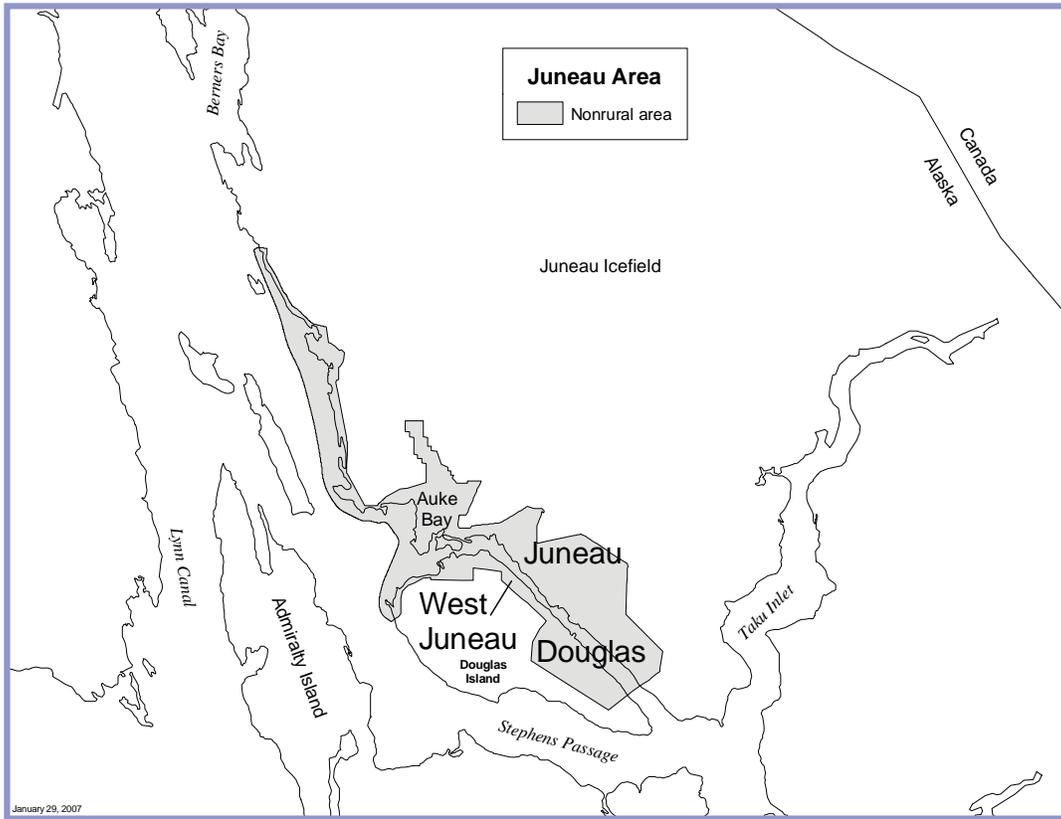


## Nonrural Area—Wasilla/Palmer

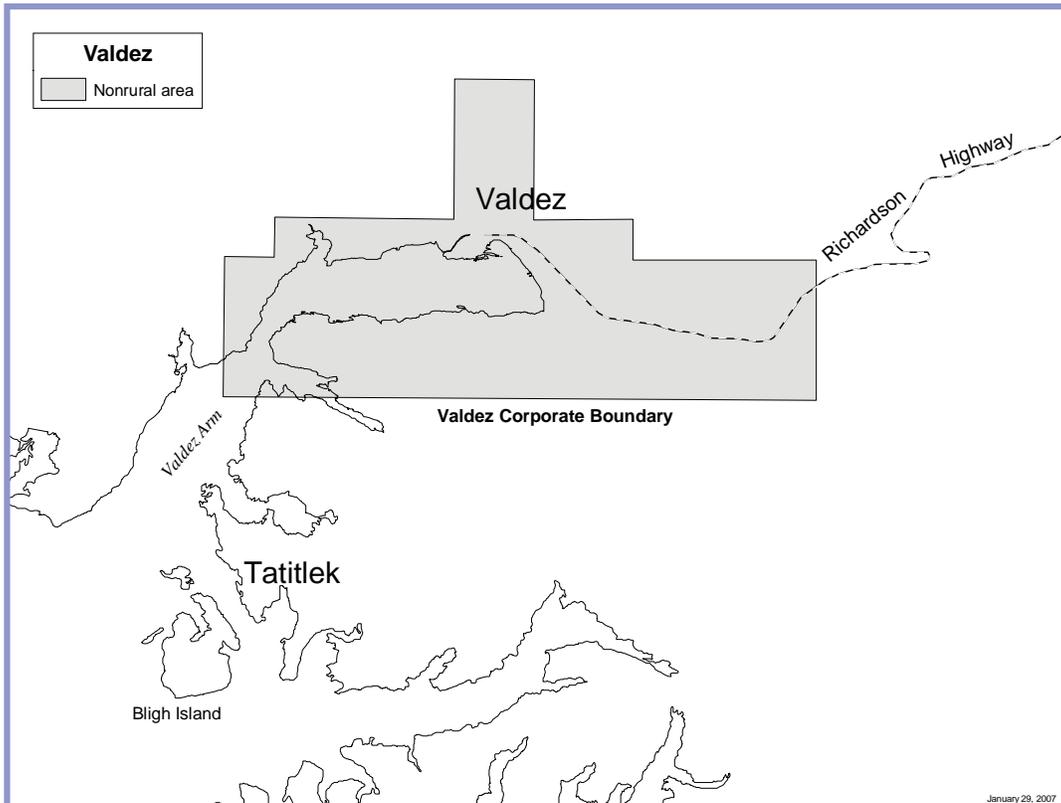


# General Information

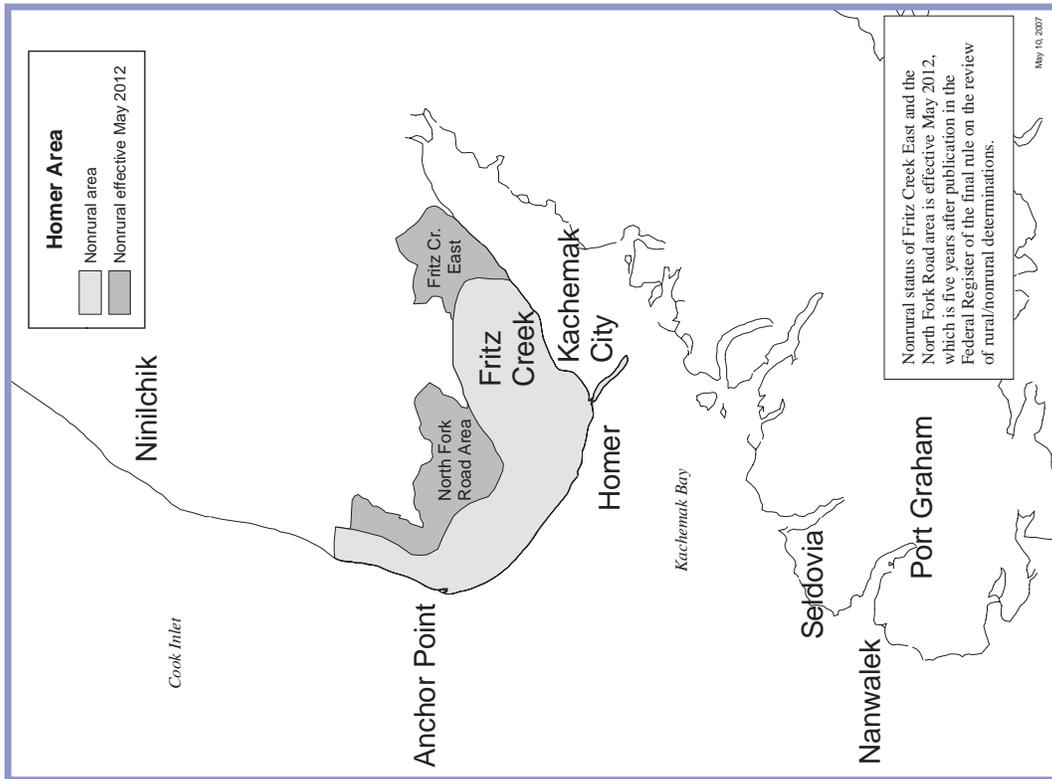
## Nonrural Area–Juneau



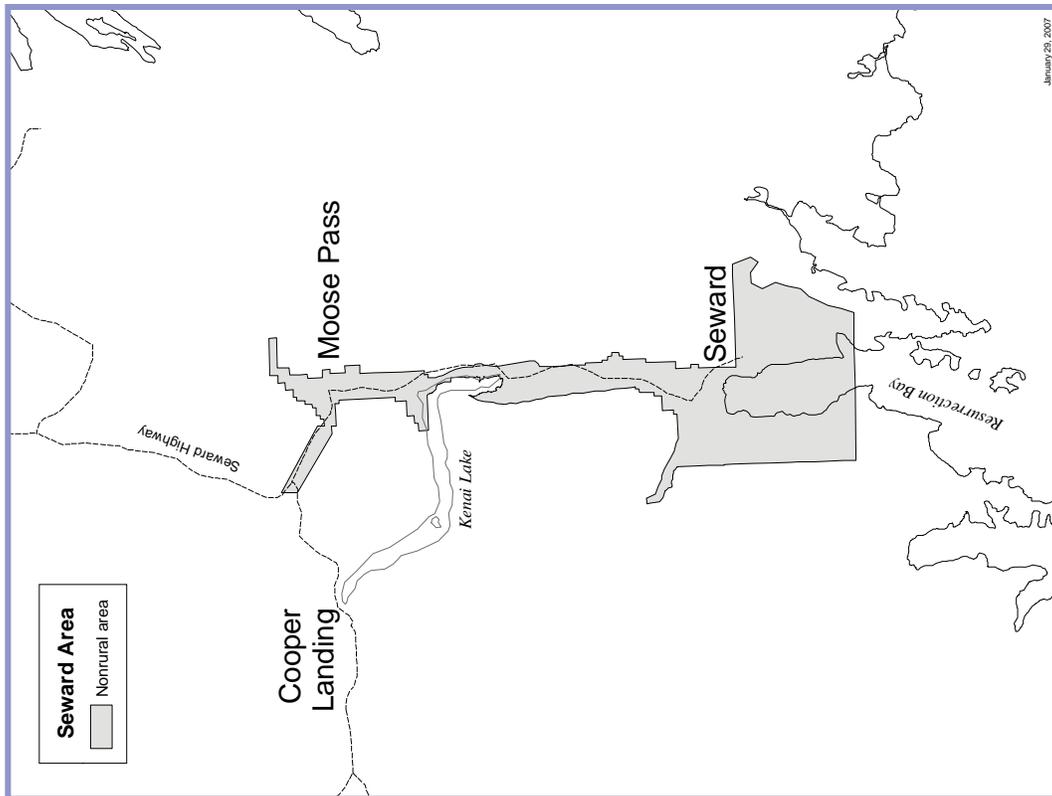
## Nonrural Area–Valdez



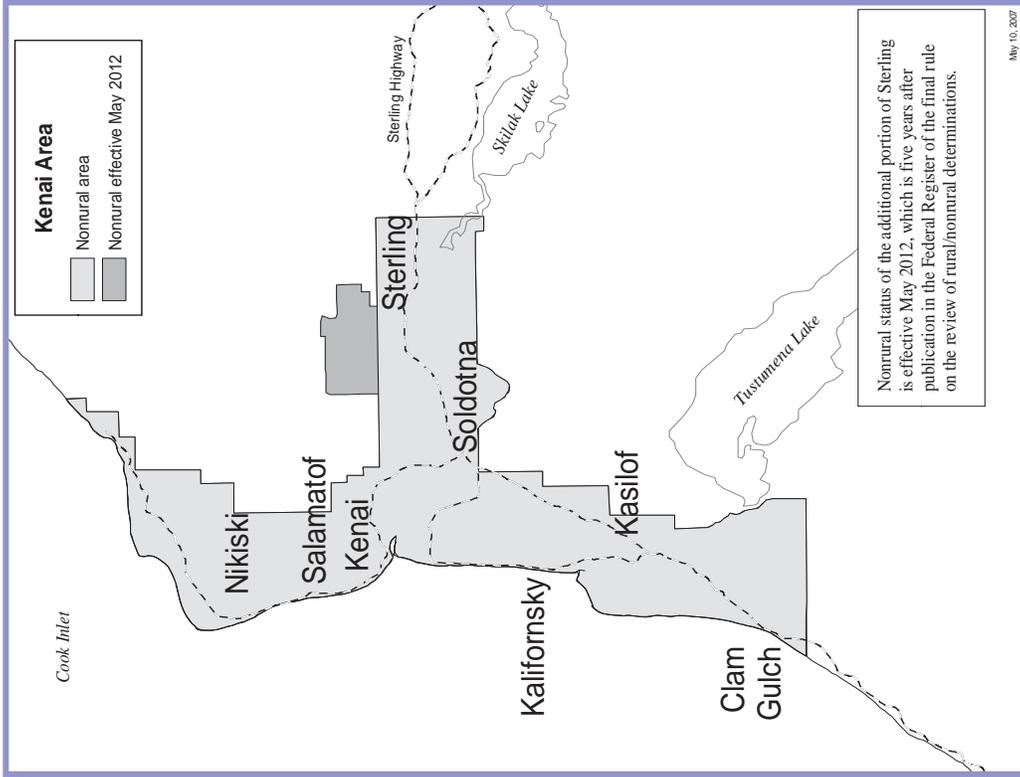
Nonrural Area—Homer



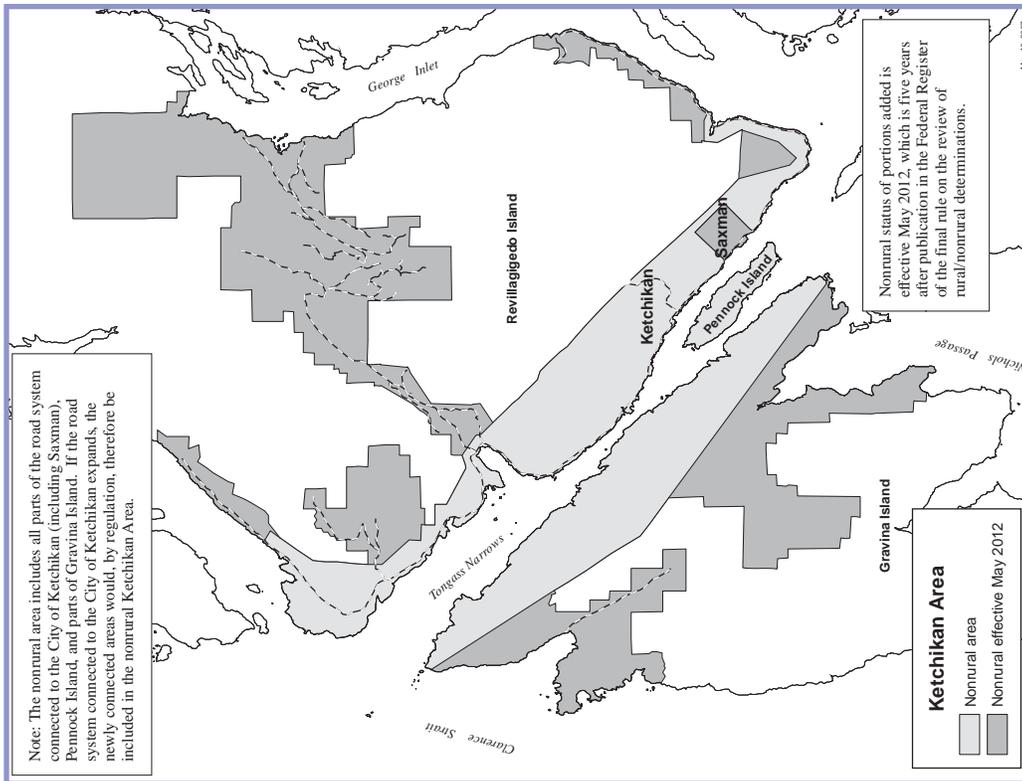
Nonrural Area—Seward



**Nonrural Area—Kenai**



**Nonrural Area—Ketchikan**



### Federal Public Waters

The public land status described in this book may change pending a Department of the Interior review of title and jurisdictional issues.

These regulations do not apply to waters on or flowing through State lands, private lands, or Federal public lands selected by the State of Alaska or Native corporations, unless those lands are within the boundaries of areas identified on pages 6 and 7. There are no Federal open seasons in areas that have no Federal public lands. Check the maps carefully to know which waters are under Federal jurisdiction. If you have questions, contact any of the Federal offices listed in the back of this book.

### Land and Water Access

Federal Subsistence Management harvest regulations apply on Federal public lands and waters, but do not provide for access across private lands.

It is your responsibility to identify ownership of lands you will be using or crossing and to make sure you have permission from the land owner. Some Native village and regional corporation lands require a land use permit and/or fee. Some of these lands are closed to use by non-shareholders.

The use of private lands without the landowner's permission, other than those legally-reserved public access easements, is trespass.

**For detailed topographic maps, contact:** U.S. Geological Survey, 4320 University Drive, Alaska Pacific University, Room 101, Anchorage, AK 99508. (907) 786-7011 or (800) USA-MAPS.

### Customary and Traditional Use

The Federal Subsistence Board decides which communities or areas have customarily and traditionally taken a species. Each fishery management area lists customary and traditional use determinations along with seasons and harvest limits and any special provisions. When there is a positive determination for specific communities or areas, only residents of those communities and areas have a Federal subsistence priority for that species in that fishery management area and are eligible to fish under these regulations. If the Board has not made a customary and traditional use determination for a species in a fishery management area, then all rural residents of Alaska may use that species in that area. Refer to the summary tables at the beginning of each fishery management area to identify existing customary and traditional use regulations.

If there are no Federal subsistence seasons for that species in that fishery management area, fishing for that species may be allowed under State of Alaska fishing regulations.

### Special Requirements for National Park Service Managed Lands

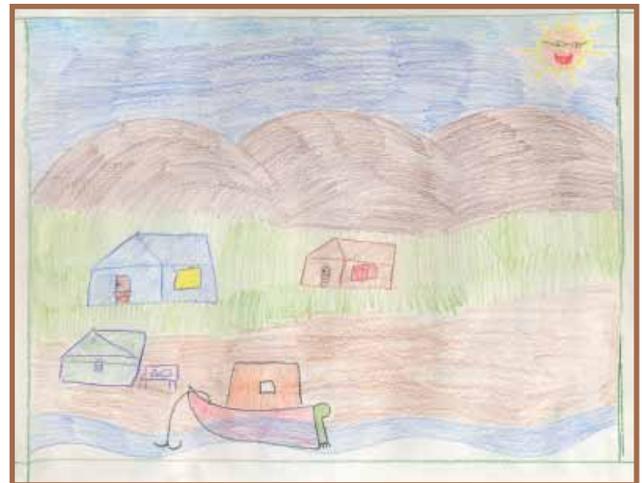
Subsistence use of resources in areas managed by the National Park Service is subject to additional rules and is restricted to local residents in national monuments and parks open to subsistence. National Park Service regulations govern which communities or individual residents qualify as local rural residents for specific National Park Service areas. Glacier Bay National Park, Katmai National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, "old" McKinley National Park, and Sitka National Historical Park are closed to subsistence.

Users of National Park Service areas are responsible for complying with these regulations (36 CFR Part 13, Subparts A, B, and C).

**For more information** about National Park Service regulations affecting subsistence, contact: National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, 240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. (907) 644-3510 / Fax: (907) 644-3816

### Permitting Systems

In some communities, the Federal Subsistence Board may establish community harvest and designated fishing permits and reporting systems. These systems are based on customary and traditional practices. The Federal Subsistence Board continues to work to establish other alternative community harvest and reporting systems where appropriate.



*Denae Ulak, 8, Scammon Bay  
2008 Student Art Contest Entry*

## How to Change Federal Subsistence Regulations

Alaska residents and subsistence users are an important part of the Federal regulatory process. Any person or group can submit proposals to change Federal subsistence regulations, comment on proposals, and testify at meetings. The ten Regional Advisory Councils meet at least twice a year. By becoming involved in the process, subsistence users help to more effectively manage subsistence activities and ensure consideration of traditional and local knowledge in subsistence management decisions.

The form to propose changes to subsistence fishing regulations is provided on the next page.

For additional information, electronic proposal forms, and directions for developing and submitting special action requests and requests for reconsideration, go to <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/home.html>.

## Other Important Information

Read the special provisions for each fishery management area where you wish to harvest fish or shellfish. If you have questions, contact the Office of Subsistence Management at (907) 786-3888 or toll free (800) 478-1456.



Keith Ivy, 9, Wrangell  
2008 Student Art Contest Entry

January 2010	<b>Fisheries proposal period opens.</b> Proposals to change Federal subsistence fisheries and shellfish seasons, harvest limits, methods, and means; and customary and traditional use determinations for the 2011/2013 regulatory years may be submitted.
February–March 2010	<b>Regional Advisory Council winter meetings.</b> The Regional Advisory Councils meet to develop fisheries and shellfish proposals.
April 2010	<b>Fisheries proposal period closes.</b> Deadline will be announced in a news release and posted on the Federal Subsistence Management Program website listed below.
May–June 2010	<b>Public comment period.</b> Proposals are distributed for public review and comment.
September–October 2010	<b>Regional Advisory Council fall meetings.</b> The Regional Advisory Councils meet to review regional proposals and analyses, hear public comments on proposals, and make recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board.
January 2011	<b>Federal Subsistence Board meets to consider proposals.</b> The Board hears Regional Council recommendations and public and staff comments on proposals before adopting the final regulations for the regulatory years.
April 2011	<b>New regulations</b> for the 2011/2013 regulatory years go into effect.

For additional information or for proposal forms, contact:  
Office of Subsistence Management (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3888  
<http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/home.html>

# 2011–2013 Federal Subsistence Fishery Proposal

*(Attach additional pages as needed)*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**This proposal suggests a change to (check all that apply):**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvest season | <input type="checkbox"/> Method and means of harvest                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvest limit  | <input type="checkbox"/> Customary and traditional use determination |

**Submission deadline:**

**April 2010**

**Submit proposals to:**

Federal Subsistence Board  
Office of Subsistence Management  
Attn: Regulations Specialist  
1011 E. Tudor Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99503

**E-mail:** subsistence@fws.gov

**Fax:** (907) 786-3898

**Questions?** Call (800) 478-1456 or  
(907) 786-3888

- 1 What regulation do you wish to change?** Include fishing district, area, species, and current regulation if known. If you are proposing a new regulation, please state “new regulation.”
- 2 How should the new regulation read?** Write the regulation the way you would like to see it written.
- 3 Why should this regulation change be made?**
- 4 What impact will this change have on fish populations?**
- 5 How will this change affect subsistence uses?**
- 6 How will this change affect other uses, such as sport/recreational and commercial?**

Answer questions 7–9 only if you are proposing a change to a customary and traditional use determination.

- 7 Which communities have used this resource?**
- 8 Where has this resource been harvested?** Indicate specific areas if possible.
- 9 In what months has this resource been harvested?**

— Please attach any additional information to support your proposal. —