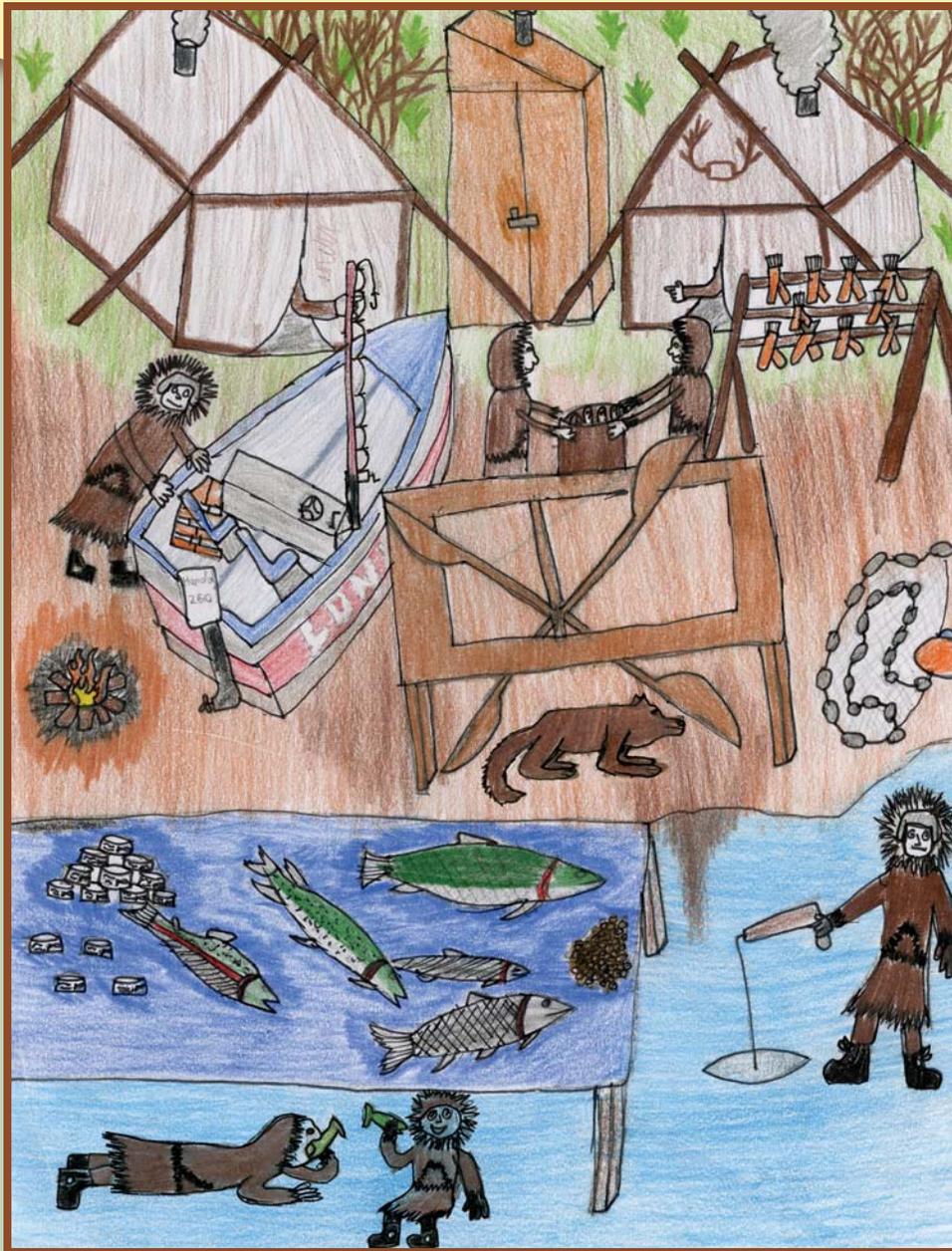


SUBSISTENCE

Management Regulations for the HARVEST of FISH and SHELLFISH on Federal Public Lands and Waters in Alaska



2010 Student Art Contest Winner: Braedyn Schaeffer, 13, Kotzebue

Effective April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2013

Subsistence management regulations are available online
<http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/index.cfm>

Reporting Violations

To report violations of the regulations in this book or other regulations on Federal public lands and waters in Alaska, please contact:



National Parks and Preserves

National Park Service (907) 644-3880 or 800-478-2724



National Wildlife Refuges

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (907) 786-3311 or 800-858-7621



National Forests

U.S. Forest Service (907) 586-8820



Bureau of Land Management areas

Bureau of Land Management (907) 271-6623

Contact Federal Land Management Offices and Federal Delegated Officials listed in the Directory in the back of this book with questions regarding in-season fisheries and Federal permits.

About this book

This book is published by the Federal Subsistence Management Program as an informative summary and guide to annual Federal subsistence fishing regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 242 and 50 CFR 100) and the Federal Register.

There may be errors or omissions not identified at press time, or changes made to the regulations after the book is printed. To be certain of current regulations, refer to the official Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Register publications or contact the Office of Subsistence Management.

These regulations may change at any time by special actions of the Federal Subsistence Board. Changes are published in the Federal Register and Board actions or major corrections to this book are posted on the Office of Subsistence Management website <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/index.cfml>.

For additional information, please contact:

Office of Subsistence Management
1011 East Tudor Road, Mail Stop 121
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 786-3888 or toll free 800-478-1456
Fax: (907) 786-3898
E-mail: subsistence@fws.gov
Web: <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/index.cfml>

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Please Note

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

Summary of Changes:

Yukon-Northern Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Limited the size of gillnet stretch mesh used to harvest salmon in the Yukon River drainage and matches a phase-in period adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

Chignik Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Expanded the areas for subsistence fishing using existing gear types, except gillnets.

Kodiak Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Eliminated harvest limits associated with subsistence permits issued to Federally qualified subsistence users who fish for salmon in Federal public waters of the Kodiak Area that cannot be accessed from the Kodiak road system, except the mainland district, and changed the recording requirements from “immediately upon landing a fish” to “prior to leaving the fishing site”.
- ◆ Reduced the harvest limit of king crab from six to three per household.

Cook Inlet Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Revises the customary and traditional use determination for residents of Ninilchik for all fish in the Kenai Peninsula District waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage.

Southeast Alaska Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Eliminated the defined sockeye salmon season and fishing schedule in the Klawock River drainage and Klawock Lake.

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 242 and 50 CFR 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, 2011–March 31, 2013 and are published separately from Federal subsistence hunting and trapping 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 harvest limit from a Federal subsistence fishery with a State harvest limit, unless specifically authorized by these regulations.

Only rural Alaska residents may fish under the Federal subsistence regulations in this book. Unless specifically closed to them, nonrural residents and nonresidents may fish on Federal public lands and waters under State of Alaska fishing regulations.

Federal Subsistence Board

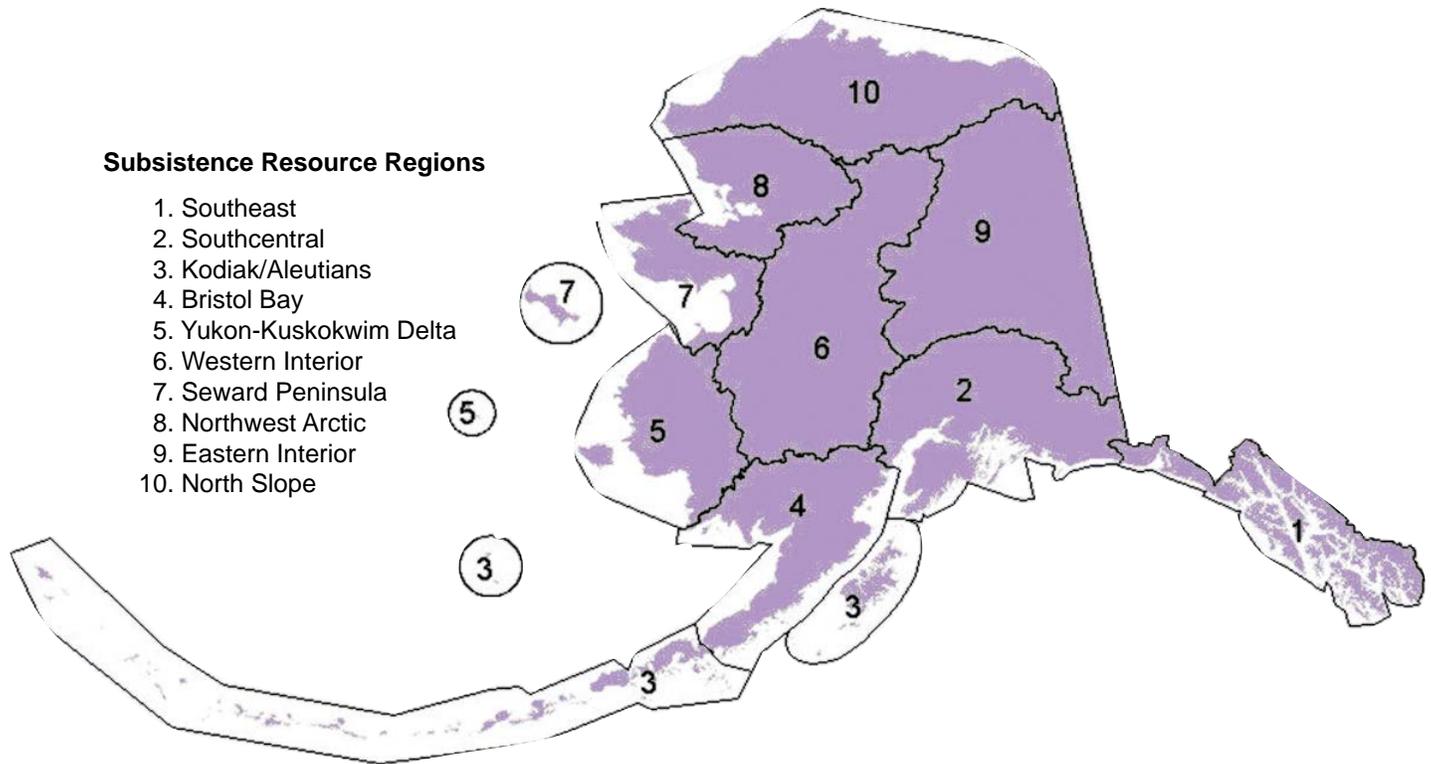
The Federal Subsistence Board oversees the Federal Subsistence Management Program. The Board members include the agency heads for Alaska of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service. The Board's chair is appointed 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/index.cfm>, or by contacting the Office of Subsistence Management at 800-478-1456 or (907) 786-3888.



2010 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Brianna Ballot, 11, Buckland



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.

Regional Council Membership

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

Criteria for Council membership

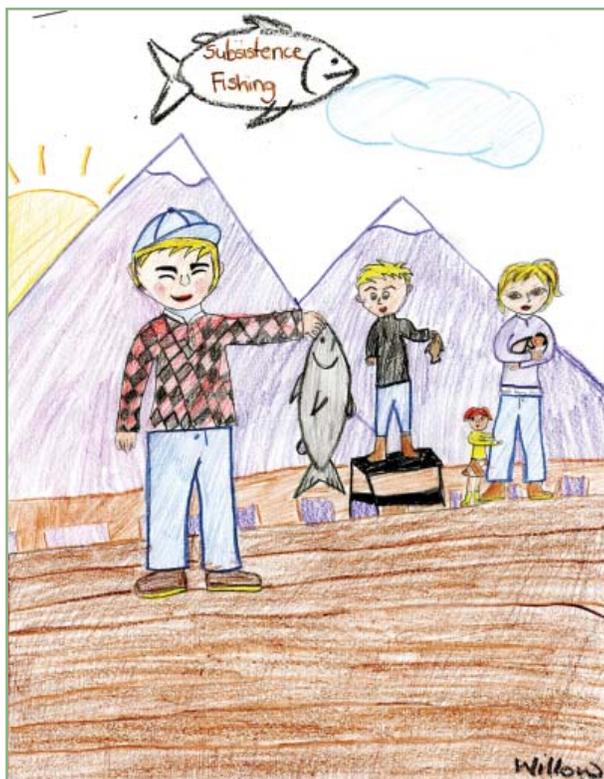
Applicants and nominees must be residents of the region they wish to represent and have:

- ◆ 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 at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3676 Fax: (907) 786-3898 E-mail: ann_wilkinson@fws.gov



2010 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Willow Morrow, 10, Craig

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 more 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

Bristol Bay and Western Interior Regions

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

Kodiak/Aleutians Region

Ann Wilkinson
ANCHORAGE
800-478-1456
or (907) 786-3676
Fax: (907) 786-3898
ann_wilkinson@fws.gov

Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Seward Peninsula Regions

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

Southcentral and Eastern Interior Regions

KJ Mushovic
ANCHORAGE
800-478-1456
or (907) 786-3953
Fax: (907) 786-3898
kathleen_mushovic@fws.gov

North Slope and Northwest Arctic Regions

Barbara Atoruk
ANCHORAGE
800-478-1456
or (907) 786-3885
Fax: (907) 786-3898
barbara_atoruk@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 and waters 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" north latitude, 135°21'07" west longitude as shown on 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" north latitude, 134°23'07" west longitude; 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, and that part of Sitka Bay lying south of

Japonski Island and west of the main channel, but not including Aleutski Island as revoked in Public Land Order 925, October 27, 1953, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at the southeast point of Japonski Island at angle point No. 7 of the meanders of U.S. Survey No. 1496; thence east approximately 12.00 chains to the center of the main channel; thence S. 45° E. along the main channel approximately 20.00 chains; thence S. 45° W. approximately 9.00 chains to the southeastern point of Aleutski Island; thence S. 79° W. approximately 40.00 chains to the southern point of Fruit Island; thence N. 60° W. approximately 50.00 chains to the southwestern point of Japonski Island at angle point No. 35 of U.S. Survey No 1496; thence easterly with the meanders of Japonski Island to the point of beginning including Charcoal, Harbor, Alice, Love, Fruit islands and a number of smaller unnamed islands.

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:

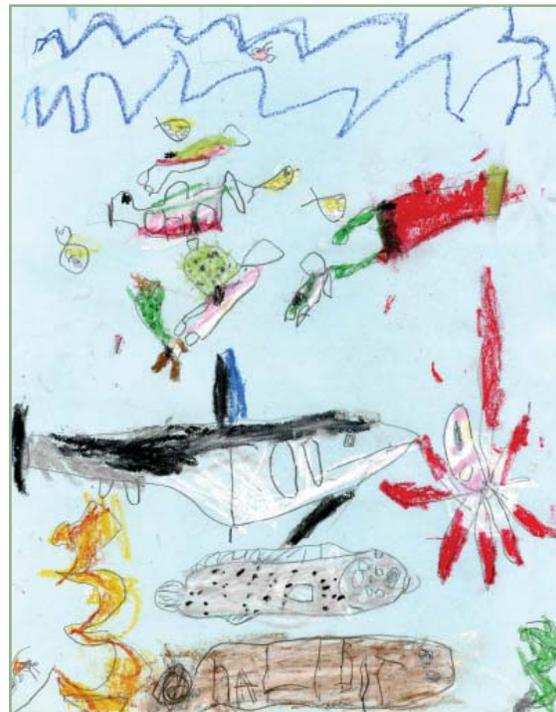
- ◆ **Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve**
- ◆ **Becharof National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Bering Land Bridge National Preserve**
- ◆ **Cape Krusenstern National Monument**
- ◆ **Chugach National Forest**
- ◆ **Denali National Preserve/1980 additions to Denali National Park**
- ◆ **Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**
- ◆ **Glacier Bay National Preserve**
- ◆ **Innoko National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Izembek National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Kanut 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.



2010 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Ardel Wilkinson, 5, Sitka

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*)

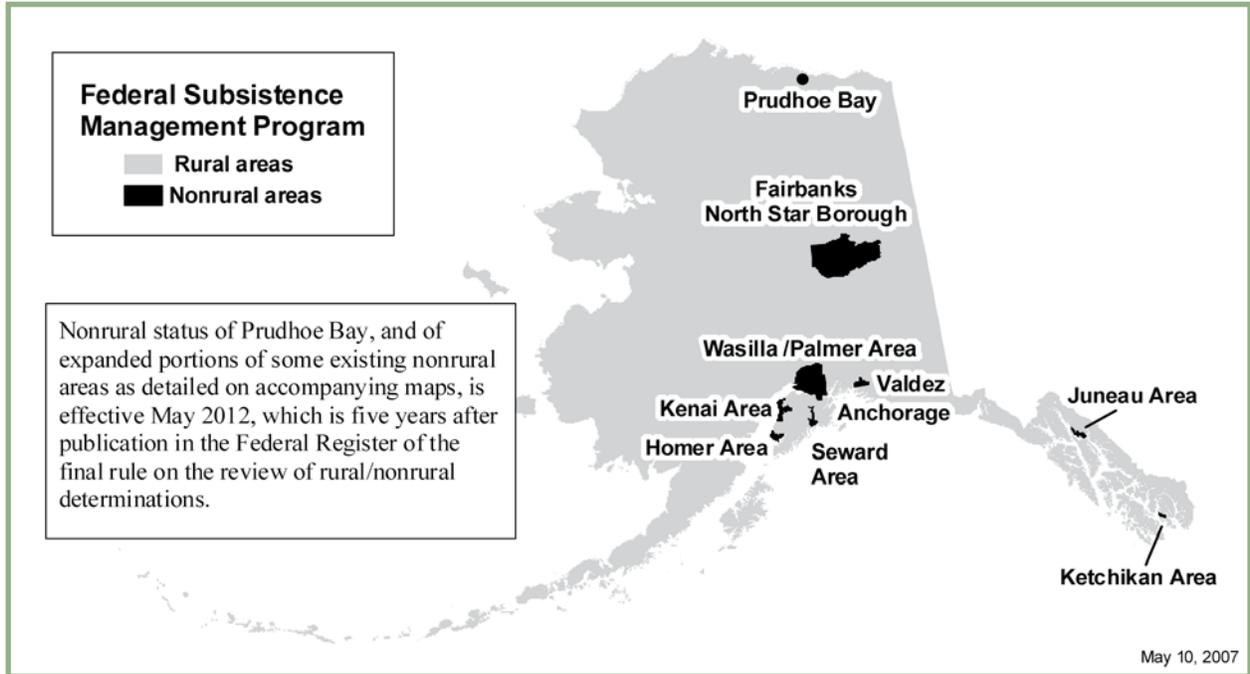
The Federal Subsistence Board adopted a final rule on changes to the rural or nonrural status of several Alaska communities and areas after conducting its 10-year status review required by Federal Subsistence Management Regulations. The rule was published in the Federal Register in May 2007.

The status of most Alaska communities remains unchanged after the review. Exceptions are as follows: **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.

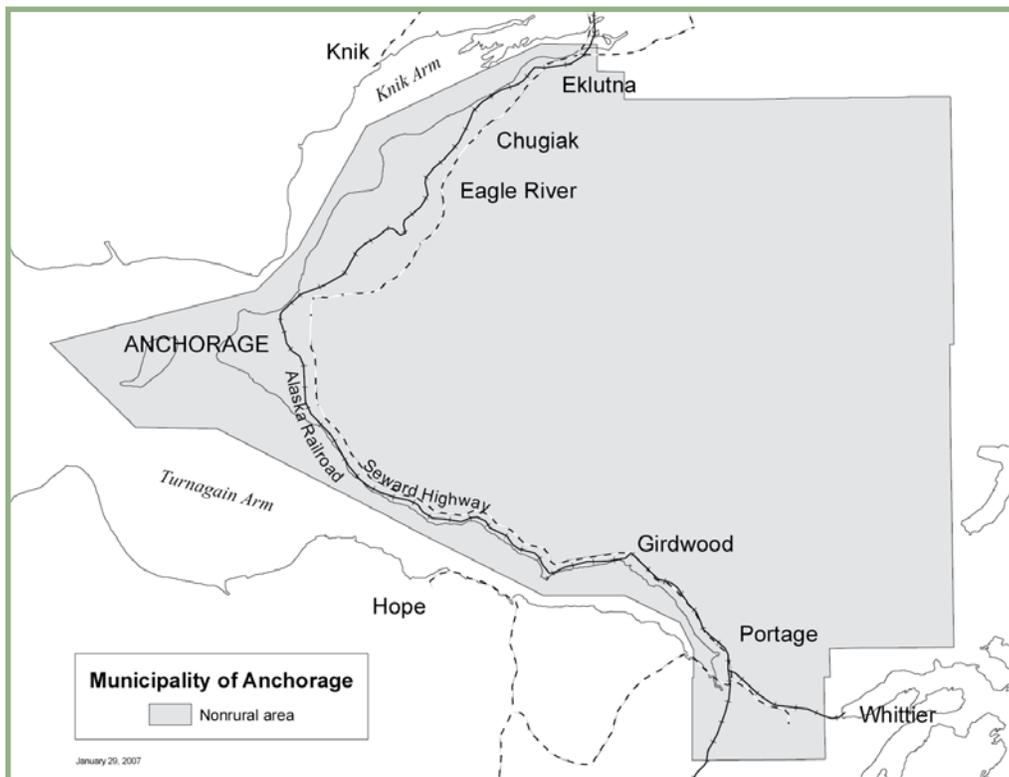
General Information

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.

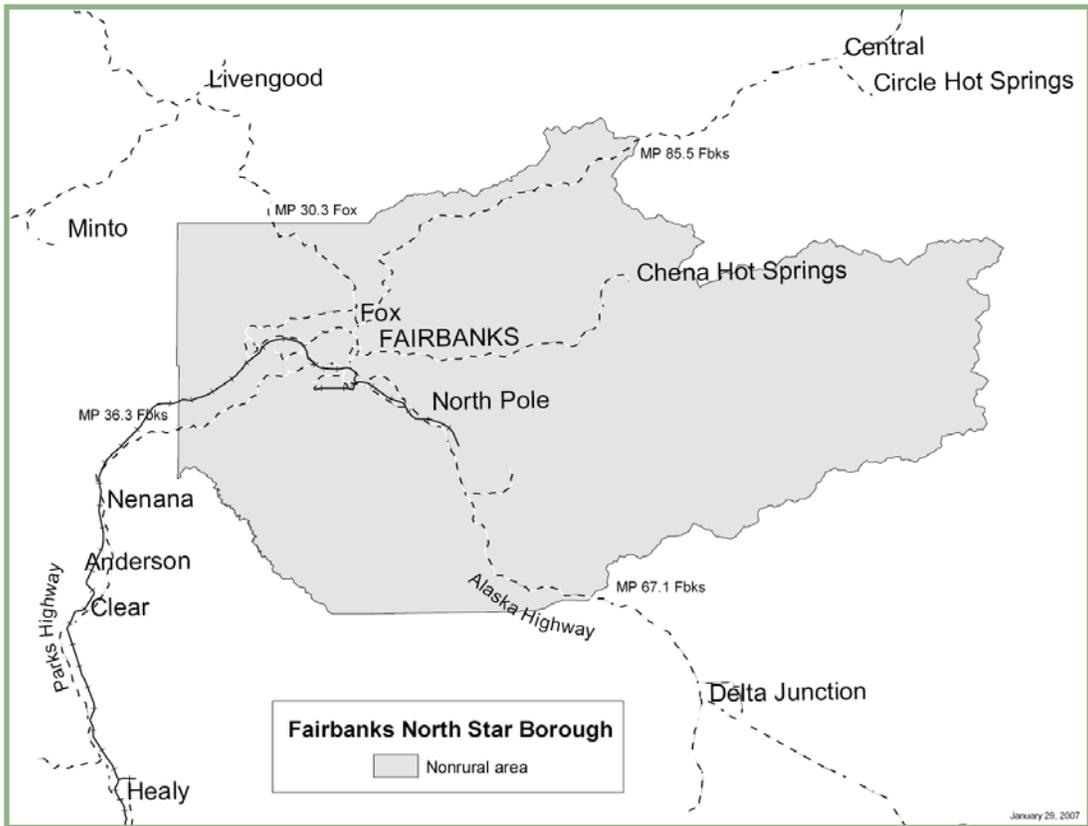
Statewide



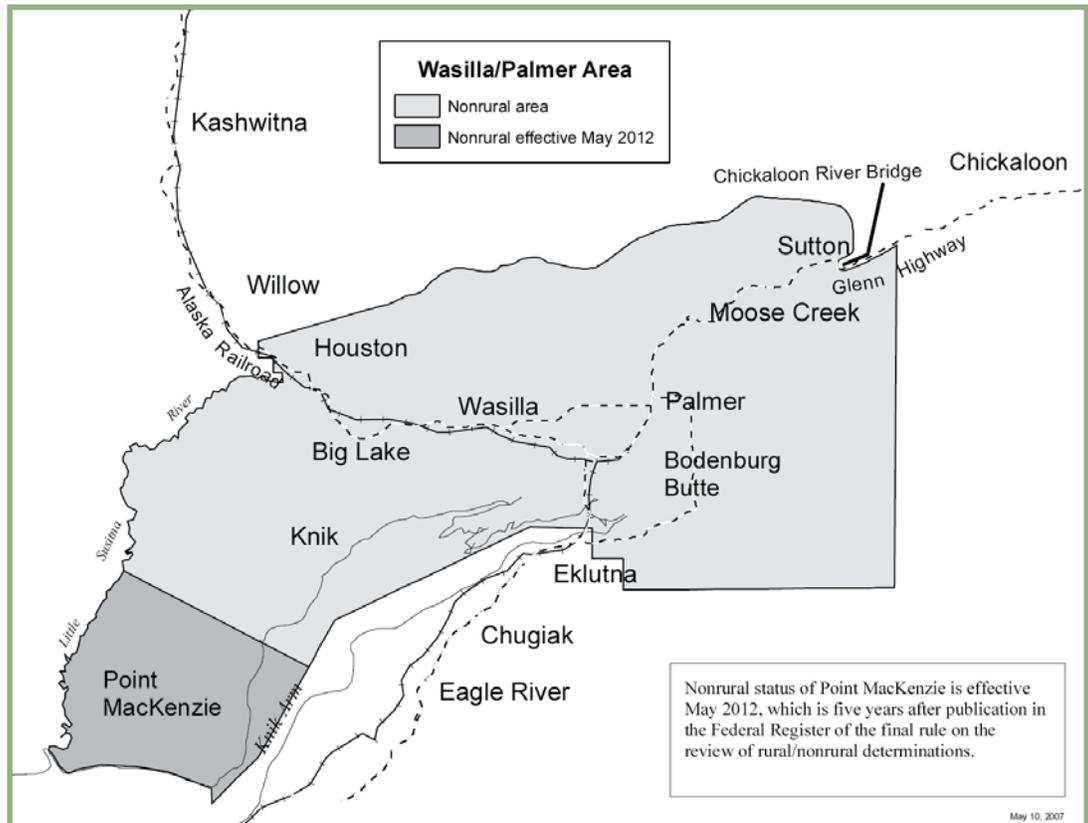
Nonrural Area—Anchorage



Nonrural Area–Fairbanks

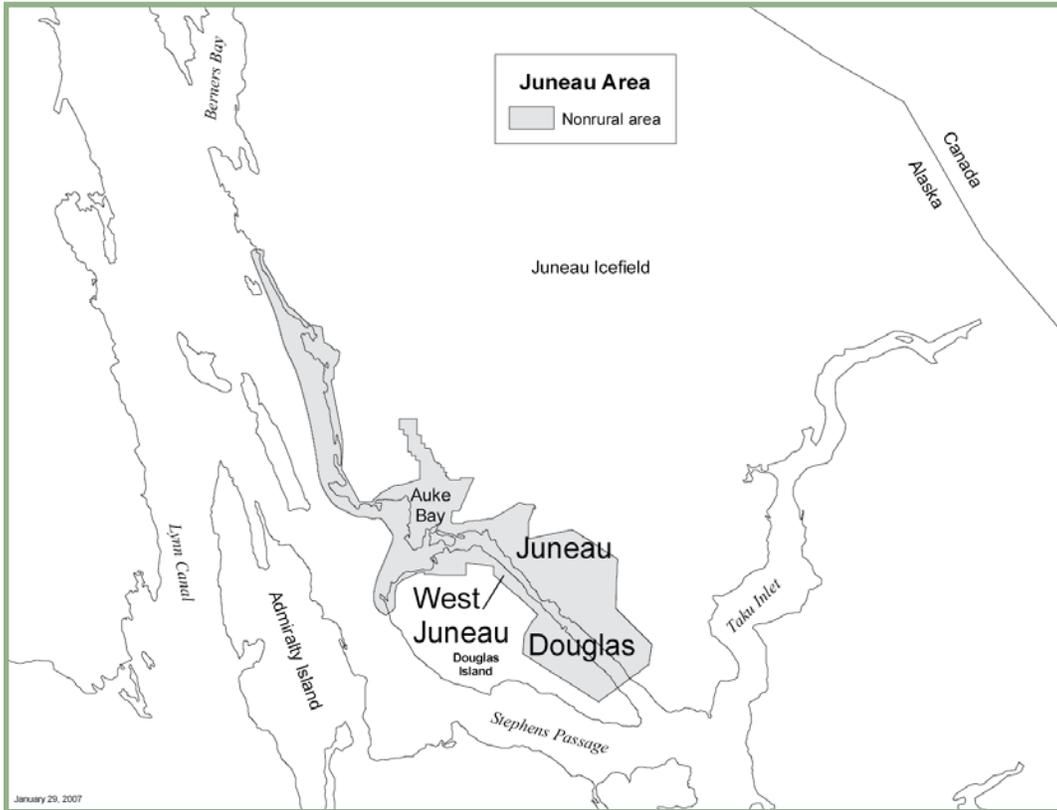


Nonrural Area–Wasilla/Palmer

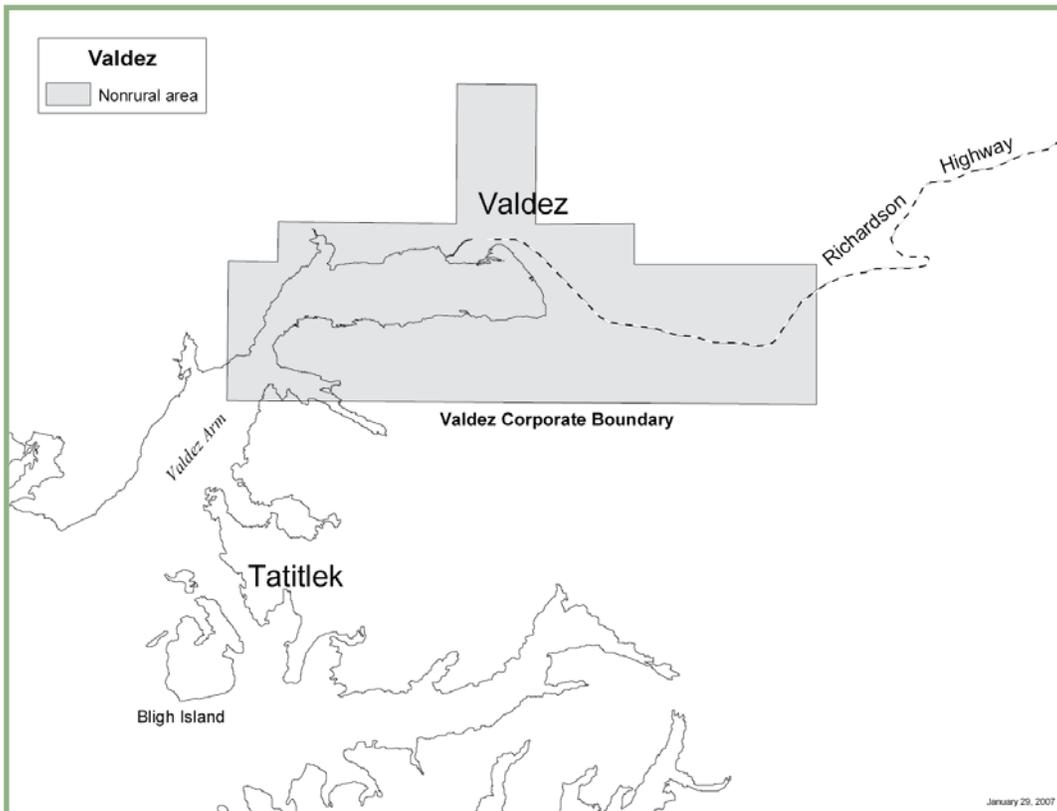


General Information

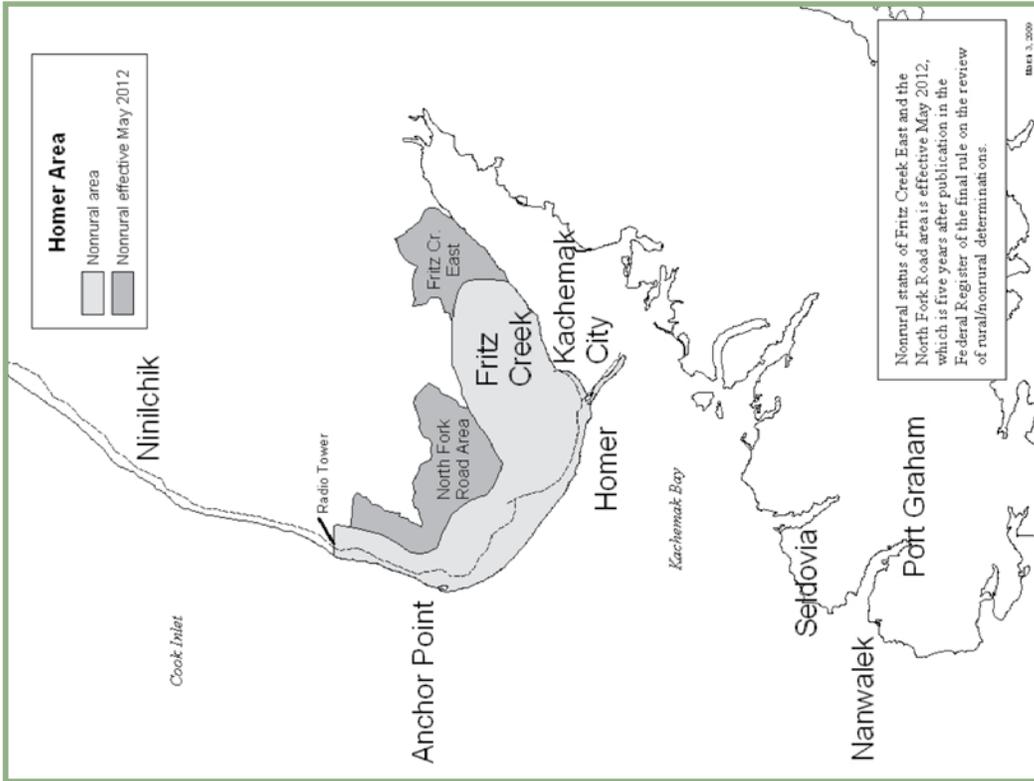
Nonrural Area–Juneau



Nonrural Area–Valdez



Nonrural Area—Homer

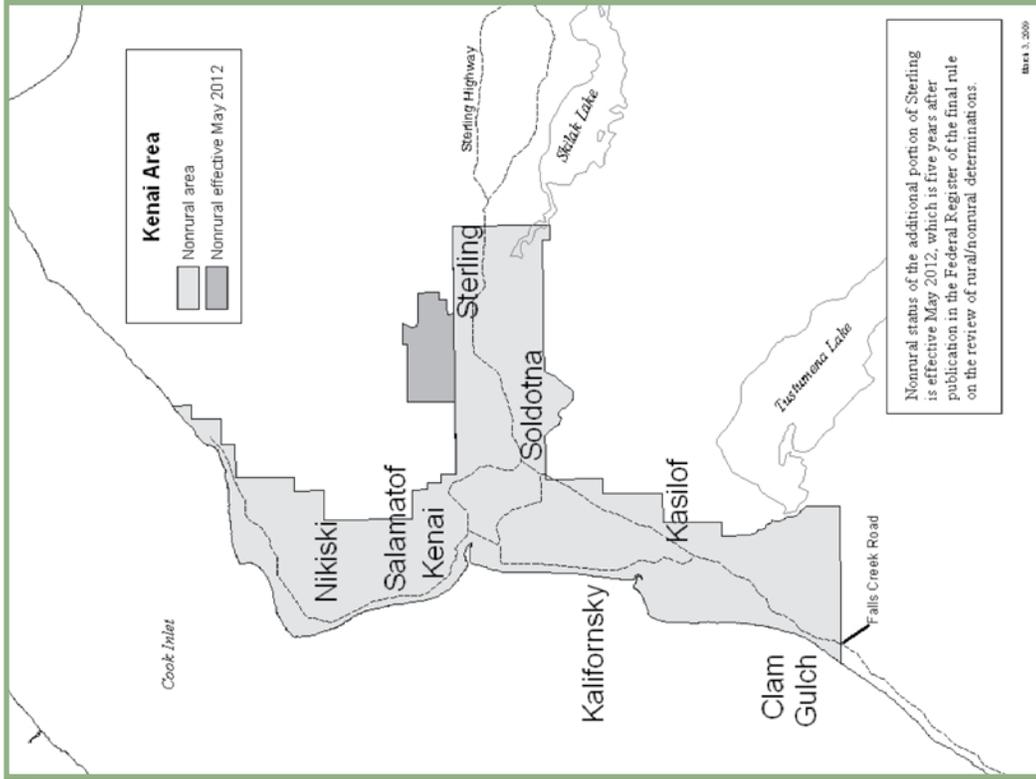


Nonrural Area—Seward

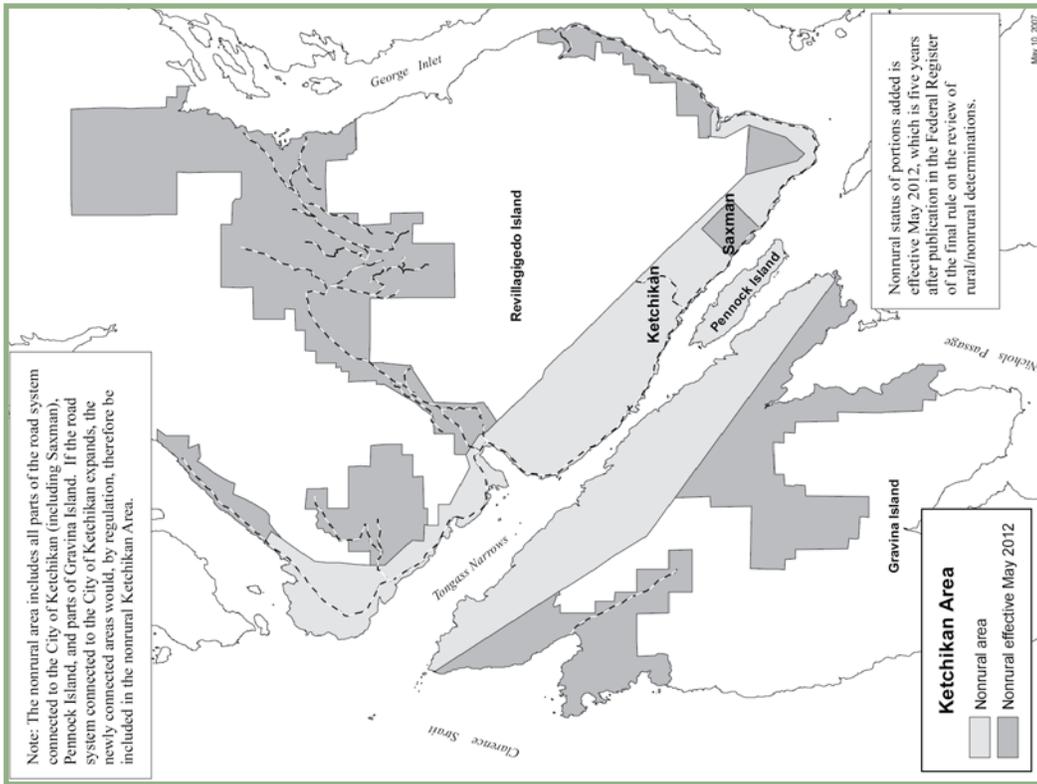


General Information

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. **Regional and Village Corporation lands and Native allotments are considered private 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, 4210 University Drive, Alaska Pacific University, Room 208, Anchorage, AK 99508. (907) 786-7011 or 888-ASK-USGS.

Customary and Traditional Use

The Federal Subsistence Board decides which communities or areas have customarily and traditionally taken a species. For each fishery management area, customary and traditional use determinations along with seasons and harvest limits and any special provisions are provided. 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 under the regulations. Refer to the summary tables at the beginning of each fishery man-

agement 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 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) 644-3509 / Fax: (907) 644-3816

Other Important Information

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

Note that "no Federal open season" means that there is no open season under Federal subsistence regulations. If Federal public lands are not closed, then there may be a season under State hunting regulations. If Federal public lands are closed, then there is no harvesting under either Federal or State regulations. In some cases, Federal public lands may be closed to all but a limited group of Federally qualified users; only those users may participate in those fisheries under Federal subsistence management regulations.

How to Change Federal Subsistence Regulations

Alaska residents and subsistence users are an integral part of the Federal regulatory process. Any person or group can submit proposals to change Federal subsistence regula-

tions, comment on proposals, or testify at meetings. The 10 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. Subsistence users also provide valuable wildlife harvest information. Through cooperative agreements, the U.S. Government and Native organizations are working to more effectively manage subsistence activities. These organizations work in an advisory capacity and provide both technical information and biological data to help address subsistence issues.

How to Submit a Proposal

A call for proposals to change fishing regulations is issued in January of even numbered years. The period during which proposals are accepted is 30 days; proposals must be submitted during this time.

Include the following in your proposal submission:

1. Your name, organization, address, phone, fax, and E-mail address.
2. The regulation you wish to change, including management area and species. Quote the current regulation if known. If you are proposing a new regulation, please state “new regulation.”
3. The regulation as you would like to see it written.
4. An explanation of why the regulatory change should be made.
5. A description of the impact of the change on wildlife populations.
6. A description of the affect on subsistence uses.
7. A description of the affect on other uses, such as sport/recreational and commercial.

Submit proposals:

- ◆ By mail or hand delivery
Federal Subsistence Board
Office of Subsistence Management
Attn: Theo Matuskowitz
1011 E. Tudor Rd., MS-121
Anchorage, AK 99503
- ◆ At any Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council meeting
- ◆ On the Web at <http://www.regulations.gov>

Submit a separate proposal for each proposed change. To cite which regulation(s) you want to change, use this book or the proposed regulations published in the Federal Register: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>. All proposals and comments, including personal information, are posted on the Web at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

For the proposal processing timeline and additional information contact the Office of Subsistence Management at (800) 478-1456/ (907) 786-3888 or go to <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/index.cfml>.

You may propose changes to...

- Federal subsistence season dates
- Harvest limits
- Methods and means of harvest
- Customary and traditional use determinations
- For national parks and national monuments—individuals who live in a resident zone community of a National Park Service-managed park or national monument (see 36 CFR 13.43), and those who already hold a Section 13.440 subsistence use permit issued by the Superintendent (see 36 CFR 13.440), may apply for an individual customary and traditional use determination.

You may take fish for subsistence uses at any time by any method, unless restricted by subsistence fishing regulations. You may not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish. If you have taken the subsistence harvest limit for a particular species in a particular area, you may not take any additional fish of that same species under any other State harvest limit unless specifically authorized in these regulations. You may not take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction, unless specifically authorized in these regulations.

Licenses, Permits, Harvest Tickets, and Reports

You must be a rural Alaska resident, as defined in the definitions section of this book. No licenses are required to take fish or shellfish for subsistence uses. However, check the area you wish to fish to see if there are any required State or Federal subsistence fishing permits for that fishery management area.

If you have questions about permits in your area, contact the local Federal land management agency. Contact information is in the directory at the back of this book.

You are responsible for complying with all permit requirements and the regulations for methods and means, possession and transportation, and use. If a State or Federal law enforcement agent requests it, you must produce any permits, harvest tickets, or other required documents. The agents can also inspect any gear designed for taking fish or shellfish, or any fish in your possession.

You must complete and validate any harvest tickets, permits, or other required documents before removing your fish from the fishing site. If you take fish under a community harvest system, you must report the harvest activity.

You must get the permit before fishing. Keep it in your possession and available for inspection while fishing or transporting subsistence-caught fish. Read your fishing permit carefully. It may list the species and number of fish you can take for subsistence uses.

The permit may require you to keep accurate daily catch records (such as the number of fish taken by species, location and date of catch). The permit requires you to return this information to the issuing agency for management and conservation purposes. If you fail to return the record, you may be ineligible to get a subsistence permit for that activity during the following regulatory year, unless you can demonstrate that your failure to report was due to unavoi-

able circumstances such as loss in the mail, accident, or sickness.

If you have a State (ADF&G) subsistence fishing permit and find its provisions are more restrictive or conflict with these Federal subsistence regulations and provisions, then the ADF&G provisions do not apply to Federal subsistence users.

Permitting Systems

In some communities, the Federal Subsistence Board has established 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.

Cultural and Educational Permits

Your organization may apply to the Federal Subsistence Board for a cultural or education permit to harvest fish and shellfish for a qualifying cultural or educational program.

A qualifying program must have instructors, enrolled students, minimum attendance requirements, and standards for successful completion of the course. Applications must be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board through the Office of Subsistence Management and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest. Harvest must be reported and any fish and shellfish harvested will count against any established Federal harvest quota for the area in which it is harvested.

Requests for follow-up permits must be submitted to the in-season or local manager and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest.

Traditional Funerary Ceremonies and Memorials

You may take fish from Federal public waters outside of published open seasons and harvest limits as outlined below, if you will be using these fish for food in traditional funerary or mortuary ceremonies, including memorial potlatches. Although no permit is required to take fish for these purposes, you must be eligible to harvest the resource under Federal subsistence fishing regulations.

You, your designee, or Tribal government organizing the ceremony, must first contact the appropriate Federal fisheries manager before attempting to take fish for these purposes. Contact information can be found in the directory at the back of this book.

You must inform the Federal fisheries manager of the nature of the ceremony, parties and/or clans involved, species and number of fish to be taken, and specify in which Federal public waters the harvest will occur. The Federal fisheries manager will establish the number, species, date, and places of taking if necessary for conservation purposes. The taking must not violate recognized fisheries conservation principles and must use the methods and means allowable for the particular species published in the applicable Federal regulations.

Each person or organization who harvests fish for traditional funerary or mortuary ceremonial purposes must submit a written report of the harvest as soon as practical (and not more than 15 days after the harvest) to the Federal fisheries manager. The report should specify the harvester's name and address and harvest information including species, number harvested, and date and location of harvest.

Methods and Means of Taking Fish

You may use the following legal types of gear for subsistence fishing, unless otherwise restricted in specific fisheries management areas.

Gear

- Beach seine
- Cast net
- Drift gillnet
- Dip net
- Fish wheel
- Fyke net
- Hand purse seine
- Handline
- Herring pound
- Jigging gear
- Lead
- Longline
- Mechanical jigging machine
- Pot
- Purse seine
- Rod and reel
- Set gillnet
- Spear
- Trawl
- Troll gear

A harvest limit may apply to the number of fish or shellfish that can be taken daily, seasonally and/or during a regulatory year or held in possession.

General Restrictions

Bait

You may not use live, non-indigenous fish (fish not native to the waters you are fishing in) as bait.

You may not use fish taken for subsistence use or under subsistence regulations as bait for commercial or sport fishing purposes.

You may use for bait or other purposes whitefish, herring, and species for which harvest limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided for in these regulations, as well as the head, tail, fins and viscera of legally taken subsistence fish.

Explosives, chemicals

You may not use explosives or chemicals to take fish for subsistence uses.

Escape mechanisms

All pots used to take fish or shellfish must have an escape mechanism as follows:

All shellfish/bottomfish pots, sidewalls (and the tunnel if included) must contain an opening at least 18 inches long and within 6 inches of the pot's bottom and parallel with it (*except* shrimp pots, where the opening must be at least 6 inches long). These openings must be laced, sewn, and secured together by a single length of untreated, 100% cotton twine (no larger than 30 thread; 36 thread for king or tanner crab pots). The cotton twine may only be knotted at each end, not tied or looped around the web bars.

All pots may also use a galvanic timed-release device that must release after no more than 30 days in salt water. This device must be attached in a way that when the device releases, the twine will no longer secure or obstruct the pot's opening. The twine may be knotted only at each end and at the attachment points on the galvanic timed-release device.

Dungeness crab pot lids' tie-down straps must be secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100% cotton twine (no larger than 60 thread). The pot lid must be secured so that, when the twine degrades, the lid will no longer be securely closed.

Gillnet restrictions

You may not use a gillnet over 50 fathoms long to take salmon unless otherwise noted under the specific fishery management area's regulations. The gillnet web must contain 30 filaments (or more) of equal diameter or at least 6 filaments, each at least 0.20 millimeter in diameter.

Stream obstructions

You may not obstruct a stream by more than one-half of its width with any subsistence fishing gear or stationary fishing device unless otherwise provided for in an area's fishery management regulations. You may not take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert, or other artificial obstruction, unless otherwise indicated.

Gear identification

Fish wheels—Your first initial, last name, and address (unless otherwise specified in these regulations), must be plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of your fish wheel facing midstream of the river.

Kegs, buoys, stakes, unattended gear—You may use kegs or buoys of any color but red on any permitted gear, unless otherwise provided for in fishery management area regulations. Your first initial, last name, and address must be plainly and legibly inscribed on each keg, buoy, gillnet stakes, on stakes for ice fishing gear, and any other unattended fishing gear you use to take fish for subsistence uses.

Rod and reel fishing

You may use a rod and reel to take fish without a subsistence fishing permit, unless an area requires a permit. Unless otherwise specified, Federal harvest and possession limits for subsistence fishing with a rod and reel are the same as those listed on required harvest permits, or by ADF&G subsistence fishing regulations. When there is no subsistence season/harvest limit for that species, the ADF&G sport fishing regulations in those same areas apply. Snagging is prohibited when using rod and reel (unless otherwise specified) in Federal or State regulations.

Designating another to fish for you (by designated harvest permit only)

If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take fish on your behalf. Any species of fish allowed for subsistence uses in an area may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

You can designate only one person to fish for you at one time, and you cannot fish at the same time as your designated fisher. Your designated fisher must get a designated harvest permit before fishing, have the valid permit when fishing or transporting the fish, and must return a completed harvest report of any fish taken.

A designated fisher may fish for any number of subsistence users, but may not have more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time or fish with more than one legal limit of gear.

Fish or shellfish taken by a designated individual for another person counts toward the person's harvest limit for whom the fish/shellfish is taken.

Commercial fishing

If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user who also fishes commercially, you may retain fish for subsistence purposes from your lawfully taken State commercial catch.

When participating in a State commercial and Federal subsistence fishery at the same time, your combined fishing gear may not exceed that allowed under the State commercial fishing regulations.

Use of fish or shellfish

You may not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish. However, you may use whitefish, herring, and species for bait for which harvest limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in these regulations. You may also use the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally-taken fish as bait.

Failure to salvage edible meat may not be a violation if such failure is caused by circumstances beyond the control of a person. This may include theft of the harvested fish or shellfish, unanticipated weather conditions, or unavoidable loss to another animal.

You may sell handicraft articles made from the non-edible byproducts (including, but not limited to, the skin, shell, fins, and bones) of subsistence-harvested fish or shellfish.

Customary Trade

Customary trade is the name given to the traditional exchange of cash for subsistence-harvested fish and wildlife.

Transactions between rural residents

Under customary trade, rural residents may exchange subsistence-harvested fish, their parts, or their eggs, legally

General Provisions for the Taking of Fish

taken under these regulations, for cash from other rural residents.

Transactions between a rural resident and others

A rural resident may trade fish, their parts, or their eggs, legally taken under these regulations, for cash from individuals other than rural residents, if the individual who purchases the fish, their parts, or their eggs uses them for personal or family consumption. If you are not a rural resident, you may not sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under these regulations.

Regional differences

The Federal Subsistence Board recognizes regional differences and regulates customary trade differently for separate regions of Alaska. To date, the Board has adopted region-specific regulations for customary trade for the Bristol Bay Fishery Management Area and the Upper Copper River District (see those management areas in the following section).

No sale to, nor purchase by, fisheries businesses

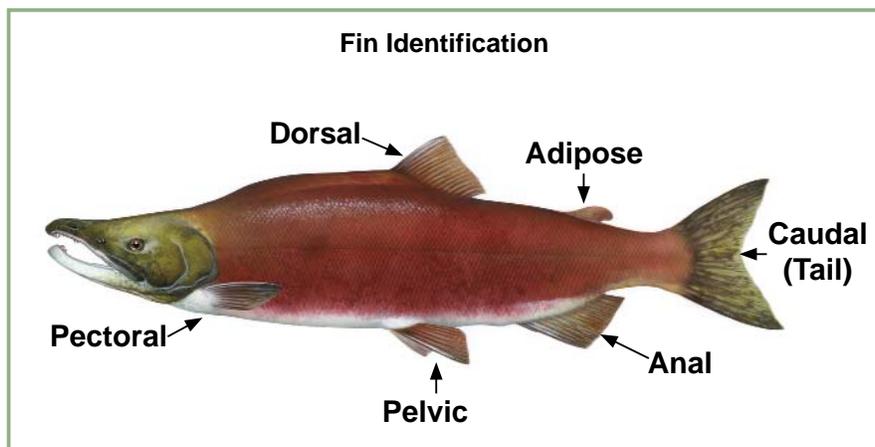
You may not sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under these regulations to any individual, business, or organization required to be licensed as a fisheries business under Alaska Statute 43.75.011 (commercial limited-entry permit or crew license holders excluded) or to any other business as defined under Alaska Statute 43.75.110(1) as part of its business transaction.

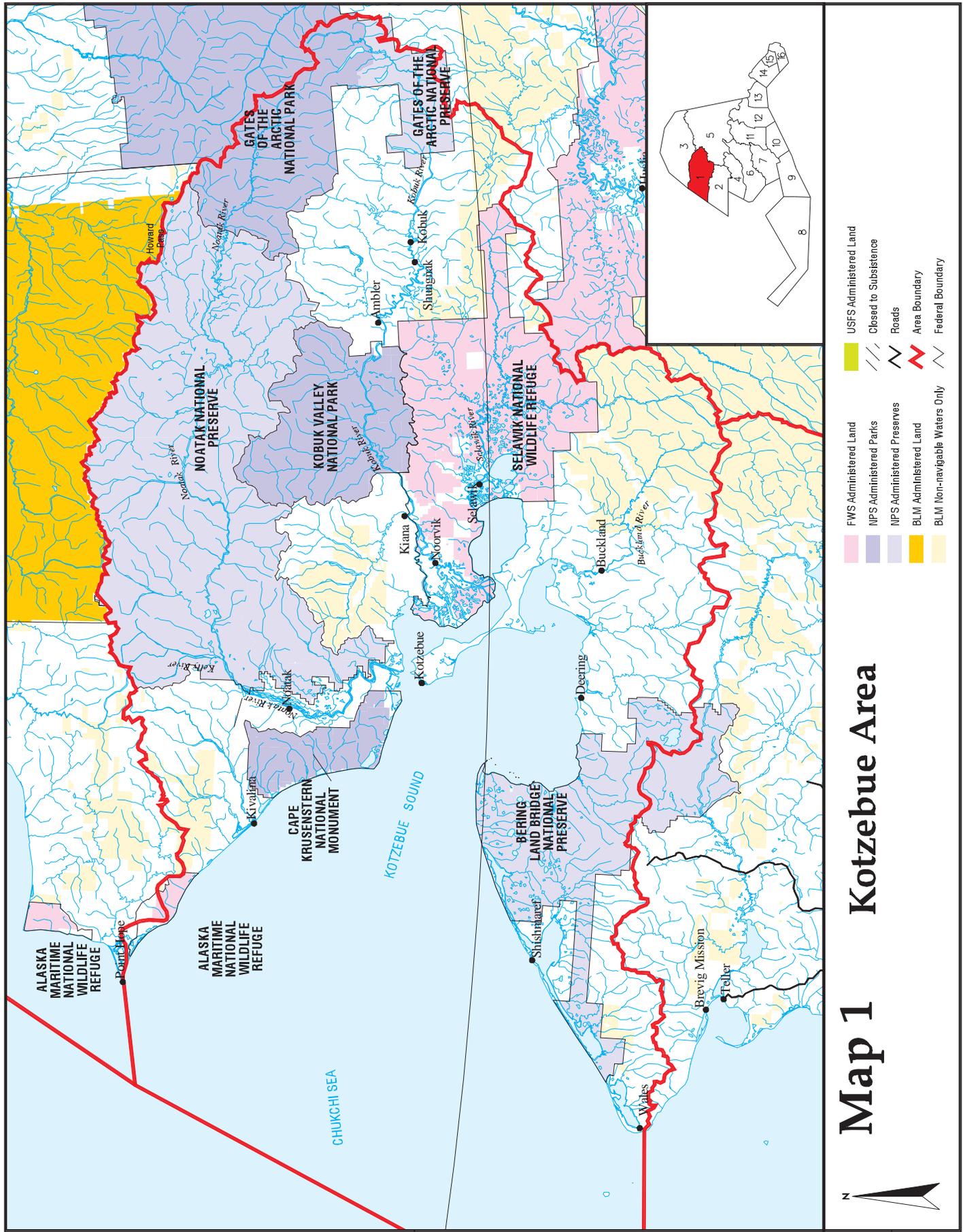
If you are required to be licensed as a fisheries business under Alaska Statute 43.75.011 (commercial limited-entry permit or crew license holders excluded) or are a business as defined under Alaska Statute 43.70.110(1), you may

not purchase, receive, or sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under the regulations in this part as part of your business transaction.

Important points to keep in mind

- ◆ Only Federally qualified rural residents are allowed to exchange subsistence-caught fish for cash under Federal regulations.
- ◆ Only fish harvested from Federal waters may be exchanged for cash under Federal subsistence regulations.
- ◆ Federal customary trade regulations do not pre-empt laws regarding the processing and sale of food for human consumption. All foods sold for human consumption must comply with State food safety laws.
- ◆ Under State law, processing includes all activities which would change the physical condition of the fish. This includes butchering, thermal processing, cooking, dehydrating, freezing, pickling, salting, shucking, or smoking. Some examples of processed fish include dried fish, salted fish, salmon strips, and canned fish.
- ◆ It is the opinion of the Federal Subsistence Board that Federal regulations governing customary trade of subsistence-harvested fish extend to any customary trade of legally taken subsistence fish, regardless of where the actual cash transaction takes place. However, be aware that the State of Alaska may disagree with this interpretation and could decide to prosecute persons selling subsistence-harvested fish on State or private lands.
- ◆ **In practical terms, the only type of customary trade allowable for those who do not process their fish in accordance with State food safety regulations is the sale of uncut, unprocessed fish.**





Kotzebue Area Subsistence Fishing

The Kotzebue Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Hope and the latitude of the westernmost tip of Cape Prince of Wales, including those waters draining into the Chukchi Sea. These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve, Kobuk Valley National Park, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, and Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters. [See Map 1 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Salmon		
Kotzebue Area • Residents of the Kotzebue Area.	No limit	Year round
Whitefish and Pike		
Kobuk and Selawik Drainages • Residents of the Kotzebue Area.	No limit	Year round See the Kotzebue Area Regulations (below) for gear restrictions during certain times of the year.
Remainder of the Kotzebue Area • Residents of the Kotzebue Area.	No limit	Year round
All other fish		
Kotzebue Area • Residents of the Kotzebue Area.	No limit	Year round

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish at any time for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit, unless specified by special action.
- ◆ You may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, or a rod and reel.
- ◆ In the Kotzebue District, you may take sheefish with gillnets that are not more than 50 fathoms in length, 12 meshes or less in depth, and with a stretched-mesh size no larger than 7 inches.
- ◆ You may not obstruct more than one-half the width of a stream, creek, or slough with any gear used to take fish for subsistence uses, except when fishing for whitefish or pike in the Selawik and Kobuk River drainages as follows:

Kobuk and Selawik River drainages

In the Kobuk River drainage from May 15–July 15 and from August 15–October 31, and in the Selawik River drainage from May 15–October 31, you may take whitefish or pike in streams, creeks, and sloughs. Only one gillnet 100 feet or less in length with a stretched-mesh size from 2½ inches to 4½ inches may be used per site. You must check your net at least once in every 24-hour period.

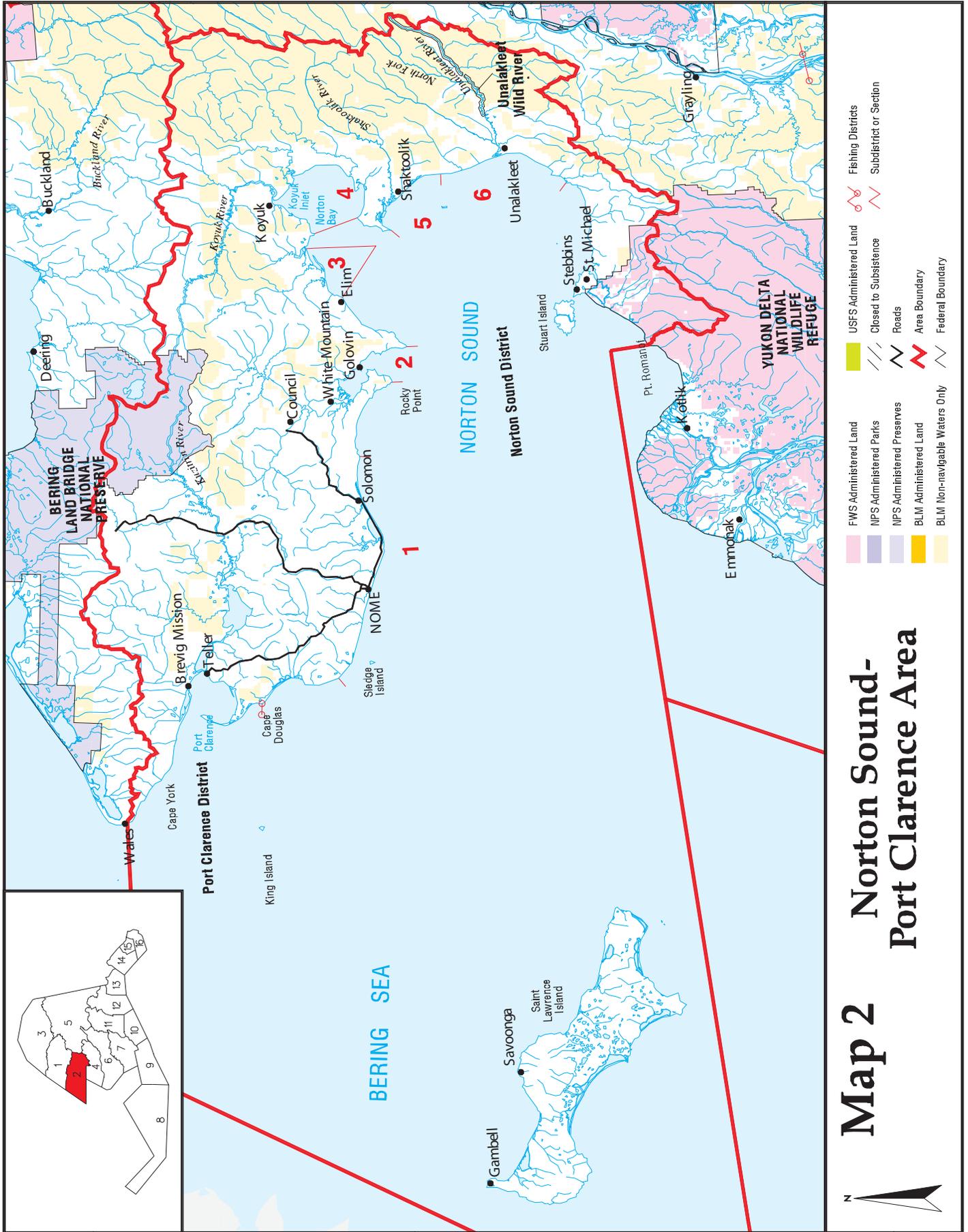
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Kotzebue Area
 Superintendent
 Western Arctic Parklands

*See Directory at the back of this book
 for contact information.*

Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area



Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area Subsistence Fishing

The Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the westernmost tip of Cape Prince of Wales and the latitude of Point Romanof. This includes those waters of Alaska surrounding St. Lawrence Island and those waters draining into the Bering Sea. These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Unalakleet Wild River, the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, and Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters. [See Map 2 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Waters draining into Norton Sound between Point Romanof and Canal Point		
All Fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Kotlik, St. Michael, and Stebbins. 	No limit	Year round
Remainder of Norton Sound-Port Clarence		
Salmon		
Port Clarence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. 	No limit	Year round except as specified by emergency action.
Unalakleet River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. 	No limit	Year round except that from June 1–July 15, you may fish only from 8:00 a.m. Monday until 8:00 p.m. Saturday. Federal public waters of the Unalakleet River, upstream from the mouth of the Chirosky River, are closed to the taking of Chinook salmon from July 1 to July 31, by all users. The BLM field manager is authorized to open the closed area to Federally qualified subsistence users or to all users when run strength warrants.
Subdistricts 2–6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. 	No limit	Year round except that State commercial fishermen may not fish for subsistence purposes during the weekly closures of the State commercial salmon fishing season, except from July 15–August 1 in the Unalakleet and Shaktoolik rivers (gillnets of 4½ inch or less stretched-mesh size or beach seines only, open 7 days/week).
Other portions of the remainder of Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. 	No limit	Year round
All other fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. 	No limit	Year round

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish at any time for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit, unless specified by special action.

Regulations

- ◆ You may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, fish wheel, or rod and reel. You may take fish other than salmon only by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, pot, long line, fyke net, jigging gear, spear, lead, or a rod and reel.
- ◆ In the Unalakleet River, from June 1–July 15, you may not operate gillnets of more than 25 fathoms total length nor operate an unanchored gillnet.

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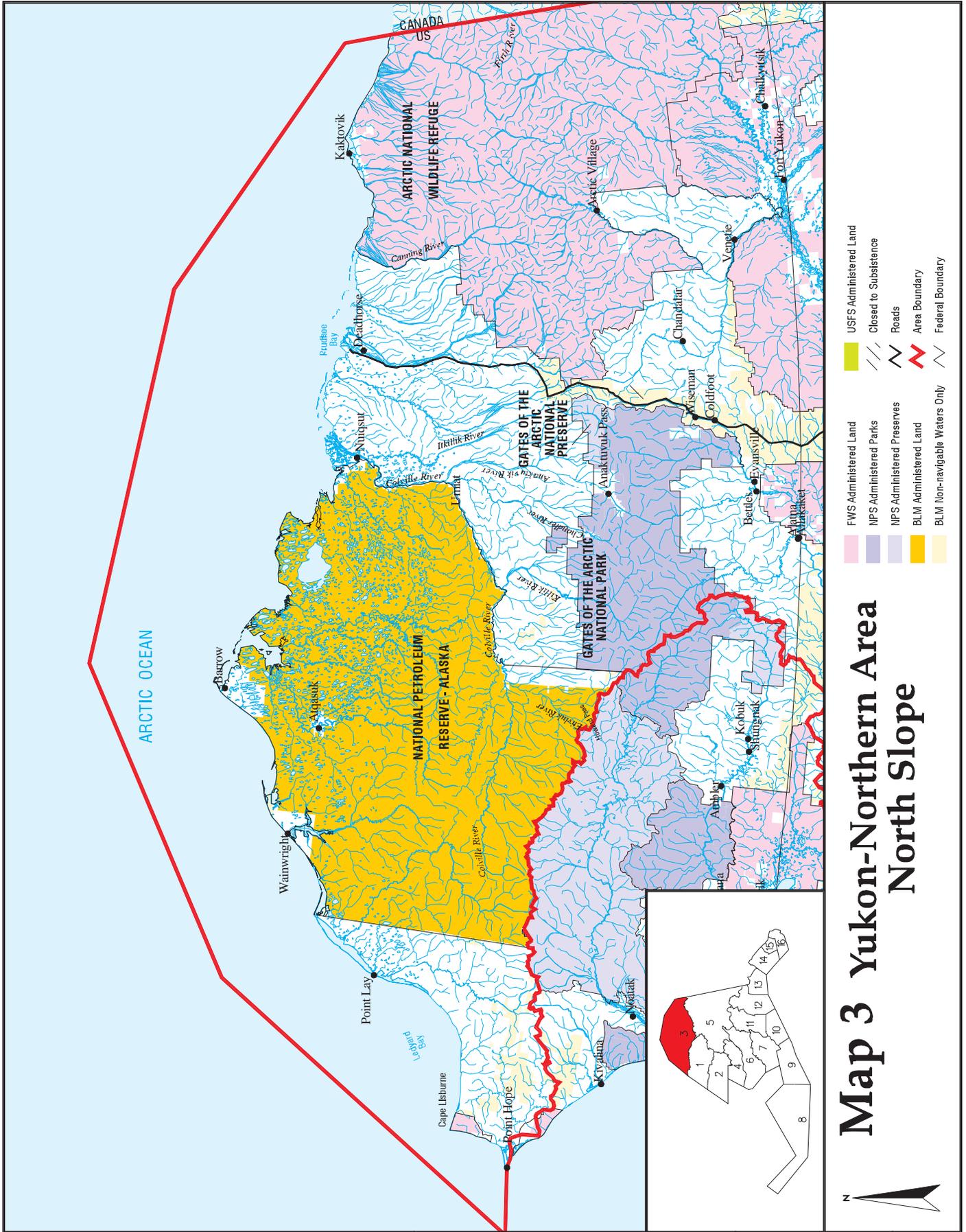


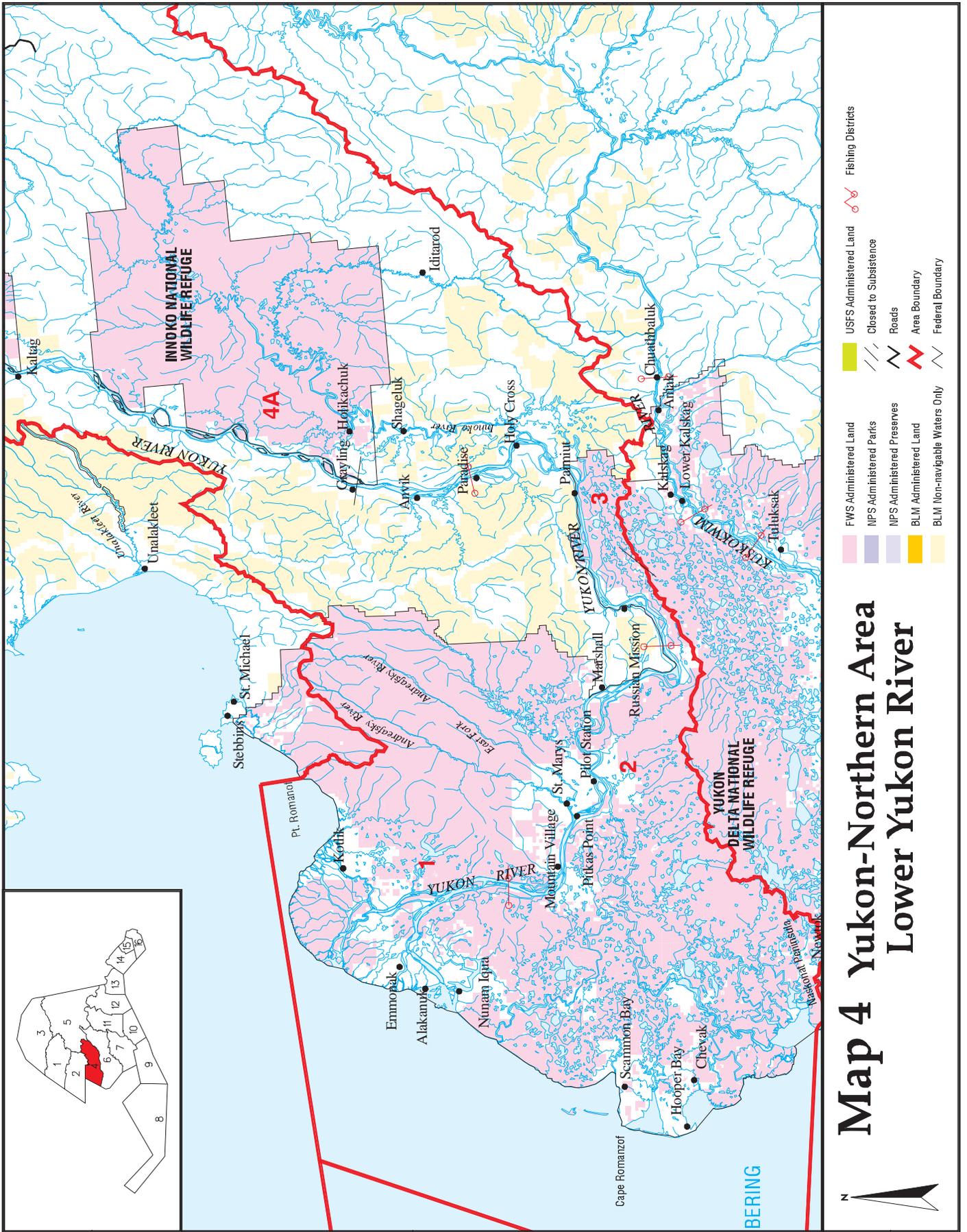
Norton Sound Area
Superintendent
Western Arctic Parklands

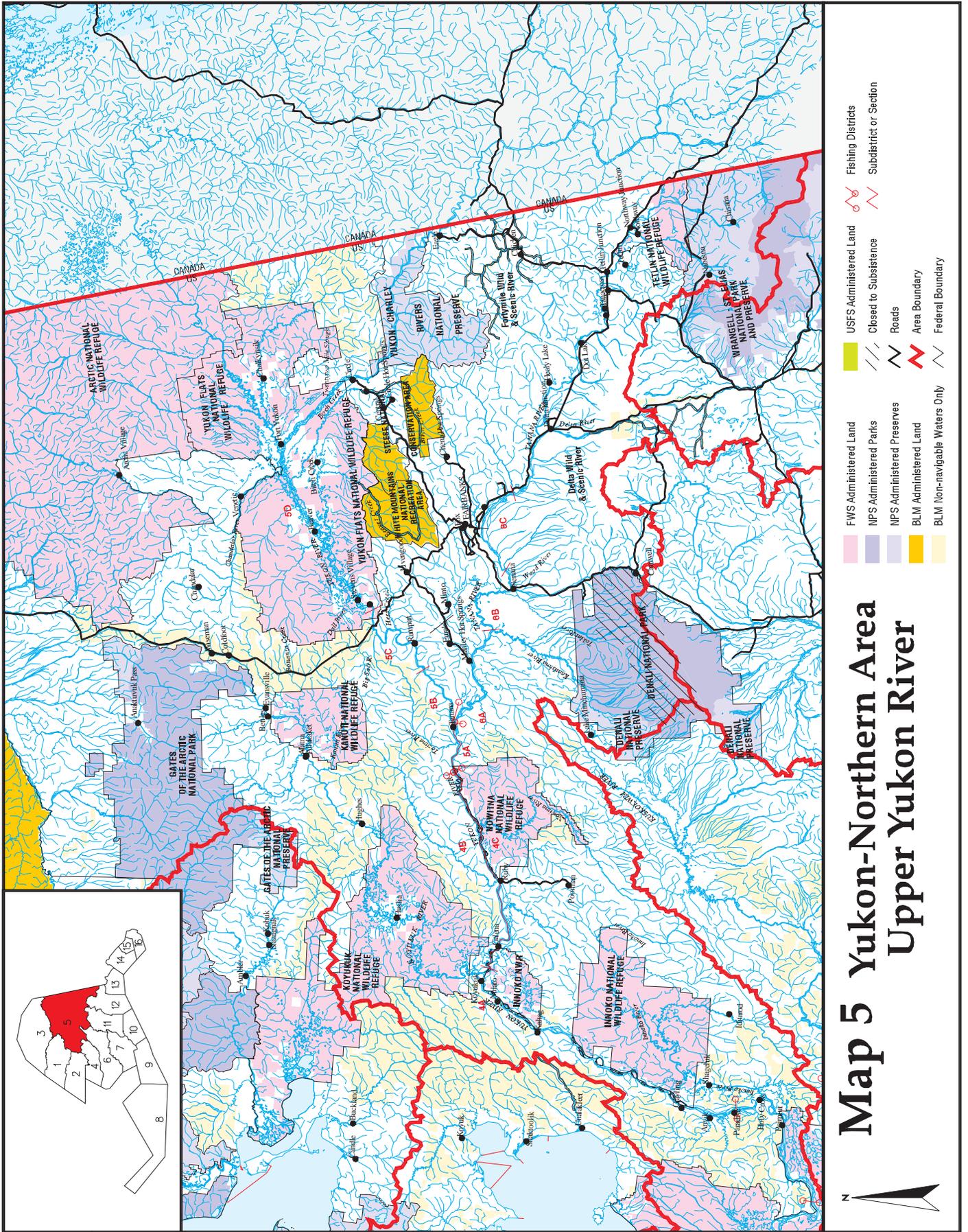


Unalakleet River
Anchorage Field Office Manager
Bureau of Land Management

*See Directory at the back of this book
for contact information.*







Map 5 Yukon-Northern Area Upper Yukon River

Yukon-Northern Area Subsistence Fishing

The Yukon-Northern Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of Point Romanof and the latitude of the westernmost point of the Naskonat Peninsula, including those waters draining into the Bering Sea, and all waters of Alaska north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Hope and west of 141° W. Long. (including those waters draining into the Arctic Ocean and the Chukchi Sea). These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Innoko National Wildlife Refuge, Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge, Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, Denali National Park and Preserve, White Mountains National Recreation Area, Steese National Conservation Area, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Beaver Creek National Wild River, Birch Creek National Wild River, Delta Wild & Scenic River, Fortymile Wild & Scenic River, Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters. [See maps 3, 4, and 5.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Yukon River Drainage		
Salmon, other than Fall Chum Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required for portions of the upper Yukon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of the Yukon River drainage and the community of Stebbins.</i> 	No limit	<p>As scheduled</p> <p>For the Yukon Area, Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closings and fishing methods are the same as those issued for subsistence taking of fish under State issued emergency orders unless superseded by Federal Special Action. See also the Federal Yukon-Northern Area regulations for time restrictions during the State commercial salmon fishing season. You may subsistence fish for salmon with rod and reel 24 hours/day, 7 days/week unless specifically restricted. See provisions for Subdistricts 4B and 4C.</p>
Fall Chum Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required for portions of the upper Yukon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of the Yukon River drainage and the communities of Chevak, Hooper Bay, Stebbins, and Scammon Bay.</i> 	No limit	<p>As scheduled</p> <p>For the Yukon Area, Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closings and fishing methods are the same as those issued for subsistence taking of fish under State issued emergency orders unless superseded by Federal Special Action. See also the Federal Yukon-Northern Area regulations for time restrictions during the State commercial salmon fishing season. You may subsistence fish for salmon with rod and reel 24 hours/day, 7 days/week unless specifically restricted.</p>

continued on next page

Yukon-Northern Area Subsistence Fishing

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Freshwater Species (other than salmon) including Sheefish, Whitefish, Lamprey, Burbot, Sucker, Grayling, Pike, Char, and Blackfish		
Beaver Creek Drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area. 	Grayling — Mouth of Nome Creek downstream to confluence of O'Brien Creek, the daily subsistence harvest and possession limit is 5 grayling; –Mouth of O'Brien Creek downstream to the confluence of Moose Creek, the daily subsistence harvest and possession limit is 10 grayling; –Nome Creek drainage is closed to fishing for grayling.	Year round
	Other species — No limit	Year round
Yukon River Drainage remainder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area, except for those living in Unit 26B and the residents of the Yukon River drainage. 	No limit	Year round
Tanana River Drainage contained within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area and residents of Mentasta Lake, Chistochina, Slana, and all residents living between Mentasta Lake and Chistochina. 	No limit	Year round
Remainder of the Yukon-Northern Area		
All Fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area, except for those living in Unit 26B and the residents of the Yukon River drainage. 	No limit	Year round

Waters closed to subsistence fishing in the Yukon River Drainage are:

- **Kanuti River** upstream from a point five miles downstream of the State highway crossing.
- **Bonanza Creek**
- **Jim River** (including Prospect Creek and Douglas Creek).
- **Delta River**
- **Toklat River** is closed August 15 through May 15 (Subsistence fishing is open May 16 through August 14).

Special Provisions

You may take fish for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit at any time, except in those locations where subsistence fishing permits are required (*Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year*). Subsistence fishing permits are required in the:

- ◆ **Yukon River Drainage.** From the mouth of Hess Creek to the mouth of the Dall River; and from the upstream mouth of 22 Mile Slough to the U.S.-Canada border;
- ◆ **Tanana River Drainage.** Above the mouth of the Wood River, only for salmon.
- ◆ **Yukon River mainstem, Subdistricts 4B and 4C.** From Cone Point to near the west bank of Kala Slough and upstream from Ruby to Illinois Creek.

In **Districts 1, 2, and 3**, you may not possess king salmon taken for subsistence purposes unless the dorsal fin has been removed immediately after landing. (See Fin Identification, page 19)

Dog Food. In the Yukon River, king salmon must be used primarily for human consumption, and may not be targeted for dog food. Dried king salmon may not be used for dog food anywhere in the Yukon River drainage. Whole fish unfit for human consumption (due to disease, deterioration, deformities), scraps, and small fish (16 inches or less) may be fed to dogs. Whole king salmon caught incidentally during a subsistence chum fishery may only be fed to dogs in these time periods and locations:

- ◆ **Koyukuk River Drainage.** After July 10, whole king salmon caught incidentally during a subsistence chum fishery may be fed to dogs; and
- ◆ **Subdistrict 5D upstream of Circle City.** After August 10, whole king salmon caught incidentally during a subsistence chum fishery may be fed to dogs.

Regulations

Fishing Periods

Subsistence salmon fishing periods vary by location and State commercial salmon fishing periods. They may also be restricted by special action. You may take fish other than salmon at any time unless specifically restricted elsewhere in these regulations or by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. Read the following carefully.

The relaxation of fishing schedules/windows by the Federal in-season manager is based on the in-season run strength and is independent of the State's decision to implement or announce a commercial fishery.

In the following locations, you may take salmon during the open weekly fishing periods of the State commercial salmon fishing season. Subsistence salmon fishing is closed at these locations for 24 hours before the opening of the State commercial fishing season:

- ◆ **District 4** (excluding the Koyukuk River drainage).
- ◆ **Subdistricts 4B and 4C**
 - From June 15–September 30, you may take salmon for subsistence with set nets or fish wheels from 6:00 p.m. Sunday until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday and from 6:00 p.m. Wednesday until 6:00 p.m. Friday.
 - From June 10–July 14, you may take king salmon for subsistence by **drift gillnets** during regulatory opening(s) (see also Gear Restrictions section on next page).
- ◆ **District 6** (excluding the Kantishna River drainage), you may take salmon only for subsistence from 6:00 p.m. Friday until 6:00 p.m. Wednesday.

During any State commercial salmon fishing season closure of more than five days in duration, subsistence salmon fishing is also closed in these districts:

- ◆ **District 4** (excluding the Koyukuk River drainage) from 6:00 p.m. Friday until 6:00 p.m. Sunday.

- ◆ **District 5** (excluding the Tozitna River drainage and Subdistrict 5D) from 6:00 p.m. Sunday until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday.

In **Districts 1, 2, 3, and Subdistrict 4A** (excluding the Koyukuk and Innoko rivers), you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the 24 hours immediately before the opening of the State commercial salmon fishing season.

In **Districts 1, 2, and 3**, before July 15, and after the opening of the State commercial salmon fishing season, subsistence salmon fishing is closed for 18 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each State commercial salmon fishing period. After July 15, subsistence salmon fishing is closed for 12 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each State commercial salmon fishing period.

In **Subdistrict 4A**, after the State commercial salmon fishing season opens, you may not subsistence fish for salmon for 12 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each State commercial salmon fishing period. However, you may subsistence fish (using drift gillnets only) for king salmon during the State commercial fishing season from 6:00 p.m. Sunday until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday; and from 6:00 p.m. Wednesday until 6:00 p.m. Friday.

Gear Restrictions

Unless otherwise specified, you may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, fish wheel, or rod and reel.

You may take fish other than salmon by gillnets, beach seine, fish wheel, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, lead, or a rod and reel, at any time for subsistence purposes, subject to these restrictions (which also apply to subsistence salmon fishing):

- ◆ In **Birch Creek**, you may subsistence fish year-round. From June 15–September 15, gillnet mesh size may not exceed 3 inches stretched-measure.
- ◆ In **Beaver Creek** you may subsistence fish year-round. From June 15–September 15, downstream from the confluence of Moose Creek, gillnet mesh size may not exceed 3 inches stretched-measure. You may not target salmon during this time period. However, you may retain salmon taken incidentally from non-salmon directed fisheries. From the mouth of Nome Creek downstream to the confluence of Moose Creek, you may use only a rod and reel for subsistence fishing.
- ◆ In the **Yukon River drainage**, you may not take salmon for subsistence fishing using gillnets with stretch mesh larger than 7.5 inches.

During the open weekly fishing periods of the State commercial salmon fishing season, if you are a commercial fisher, you may not operate more than one type of gear at a time, for commercial, personal use, and subsistence purposes.

You may not use an aggregate length of set gillnet more than 150 fathoms. Each drift gillnet may not exceed 50 fathoms in length.

You may use kegs or buoys of any color on any permitted gear.

In **Districts 4, 5, and 6**, you may not set subsistence fishing gear within 200 feet of other operating commercial, personal use, or subsistence fishing gear, except:

- ◆ At the site approximately 1 mile upstream from Ruby on the south bank of the Yukon River between ADF&G regulatory markers containing the area known locally as the “Slide”, you may set subsistence fishing gear within 200 feet of other operating commercial or subsistence fishing gear.
- ◆ **District 4** from Old Paradise Village upstream to a point four miles upstream from Anvik, there is no minimum distance requirement between fish wheels.

In **Districts 4, 5, and 6**, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes by drift gillnet, except:

- ◆ **Subdistrict 4A** downstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, you may take king salmon by drift gillnets less than 150 feet in length from June 10–July 14.

Yukon-Northern Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ **Subdistrict 4A** upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, you may take king salmon by drift gillnets less than 150 feet in length from June 10–July 14, and chum salmon by drift gillnets after August 2.
- ◆ In the **Yukon River mainstem, Subdistricts 4B and 4C** with a Federal subsistence fishing permit, you may take king salmon by drift gillnets no more than 150 feet long and no more than 35 meshes deep, from June 10 through July 14. Fishing with drift gillnets is allowed during the regulatory opening(s) for Subdistricts 4B and 4C.

In **District 4**, if you are a commercial fisher, you may not subsistence fish for salmon during the State commercial salmon fishing season using gillnets with stretched-mesh larger than 6 inches after a date specified by ADF&G Emergency Order issued between July 10–31.

In **District 4**, from September 21–May 15, you may use jigging gear from shore ice.

Yukon River (unless otherwise specified) and **Tanana River** below the confluence of the Wood River, during the commercial salmon fishing season, you may use drift gillnets and fish wheels only during the open subsistence salmon fishing periods.

FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIALS



Yukon River Drainage

Yukon Area In-Season Manager
Fairbanks Fish and Wildlife Field Office



Northern (Arctic) Area

Superintendent
Western Arctic Parklands

*See Directory at the back of this book
for contact information.*

Kuskokwim Area Subsistence Fishing

The Kuskokwim Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the westernmost point of the Naskonat Peninsula and the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Newenham, including the waters of Alaska surrounding Nunivak and St. Matthew Islands and those waters draining into the Bering Sea. These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, and Denali National Park and Preserve. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters. [See Map 6 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Salmon		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on United States military installations located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB. 	No limit	<p>As scheduled</p> <p>For the Kuskokwim Area, Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closings and fishing methods are the same as those issued for subsistence taking of fish under State issued emergency orders unless superseded by Federal Special Action. See also the Federal Kuskokwim Area regulations for time restrictions before, during, and after open State commercial salmon fishing.</p>
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the communities of Akiachak, Akiak, Aniak, Atmautluak, Bethel, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kasigluk, Kwethluk, Lower Kalskag, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Platinum, Quinhagak, Tuluksak, Tuntutuliak, and Upper Kalskag. 	No limit	<p>Year round.</p> <p>From March 15–June 15 you may not use gillnets, dip nets, and fyke nets to target this species. Rainbow trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries or through the ice may be retained.</p>
Pacific Cod		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the communities of Cheforanak, Chevak, Eek, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwigillingok, Mekoryuk, Newtok, Nightmute, Tununak, Toksook Bay and Tuntutuliak. 	No limit	Year round
Herring and Herring Roe		
<p>Waters around Nunivak Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Naskonat Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and on Nunivak Island. 	No limit	Year round
All Other Fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on United States military installations located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB. 	No limit	Year round

Special Provisions

You may take fish at any time without a subsistence fishing permit, unless specified by special action.

Regulations

You may take salmon only by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, or rod and reel, subject to the restrictions in these regulations. You may also take salmon by spear in the Kanektok and Arolik River drainages, and in the drainage of Goodnews Bay. You may take fish species other than salmon by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, pot, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, lead, handline, or rod and reel.

Rainbow trout may be taken only by gillnets, dip nets, fyke nets, rod and reel, handline, spear, or jigging through the ice.

You may use kegs or buoys of any color on any permitted gear.

Gillnet Restrictions

- ◆ The maximum depth of gillnets is:
 - 6 inch or smaller stretched-mesh = not more than 45 meshes in depth
 - Over 6 inch stretched-mesh = not more than 35 meshes in depth
- ◆ When subsistence fishing for salmon, you may not use an aggregate length of set or drift gillnets in excess of 50 fathoms.
- ◆ In the **Kuskokwim River tributaries**, you must attach each subsistence gillnet to the bank. Your net should be substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a straight line.
- ◆ Within tributaries of the Kuskokwim River drainage from the north end of Eek Island upstream to the mouth of the Kolmakoff River, you may not set or operate any part of a set gillnet within 150 feet of any part of another set gillnet.
- ◆ In **Whitefish Lake in the Ophir Creek drainage**, you may not use subsistence set and drift gillnets exceeding 15 fathoms in length. You may not operate more than one subsistence set or drift gillnet at a time. You must check the net at least once every 24 hours.

Fishing Periods

The relaxation of fishing schedules/windows by the Federal in-season manager is based on the in-season run strength and is independent of the State's decision to implement or announce a commercial fishery.

You may not take salmon for subsistence 16 hours before, during, and 6 hours after each State commercial salmon fishing period in these areas:

- ◆ In **District 2** and anywhere in tributaries that flow into the Kuskokwim River within that district, from June 1–September 8 you may not take salmon by net gear of fishwheel. You may subsistence fish for salmon with rod and reel 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, unless rod and reel are specifically restricted elsewhere in this section.
- ◆ **Districts 4 and 5** from June 1–September 8.

In **District 1, Kuskokuak Slough**, from June 1–July 31 you may not take salmon for subsistence 16 hours before and during each State commercial salmon fishing period in the district.

In these locations, you may not take subsistence fish by nets for 16 hours before, during, and 6 hours after each open State commercial salmon fishing period:

- ◆ **Goodnews River** east of a line between ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the mouth of the Ufigag River, and an ADF&G regulatory marker placed near the mouth of the Tunulik River.
- ◆ **Kanektok River** upstream of ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the mouth.

Kuskokwim Area Subsistence Fishing

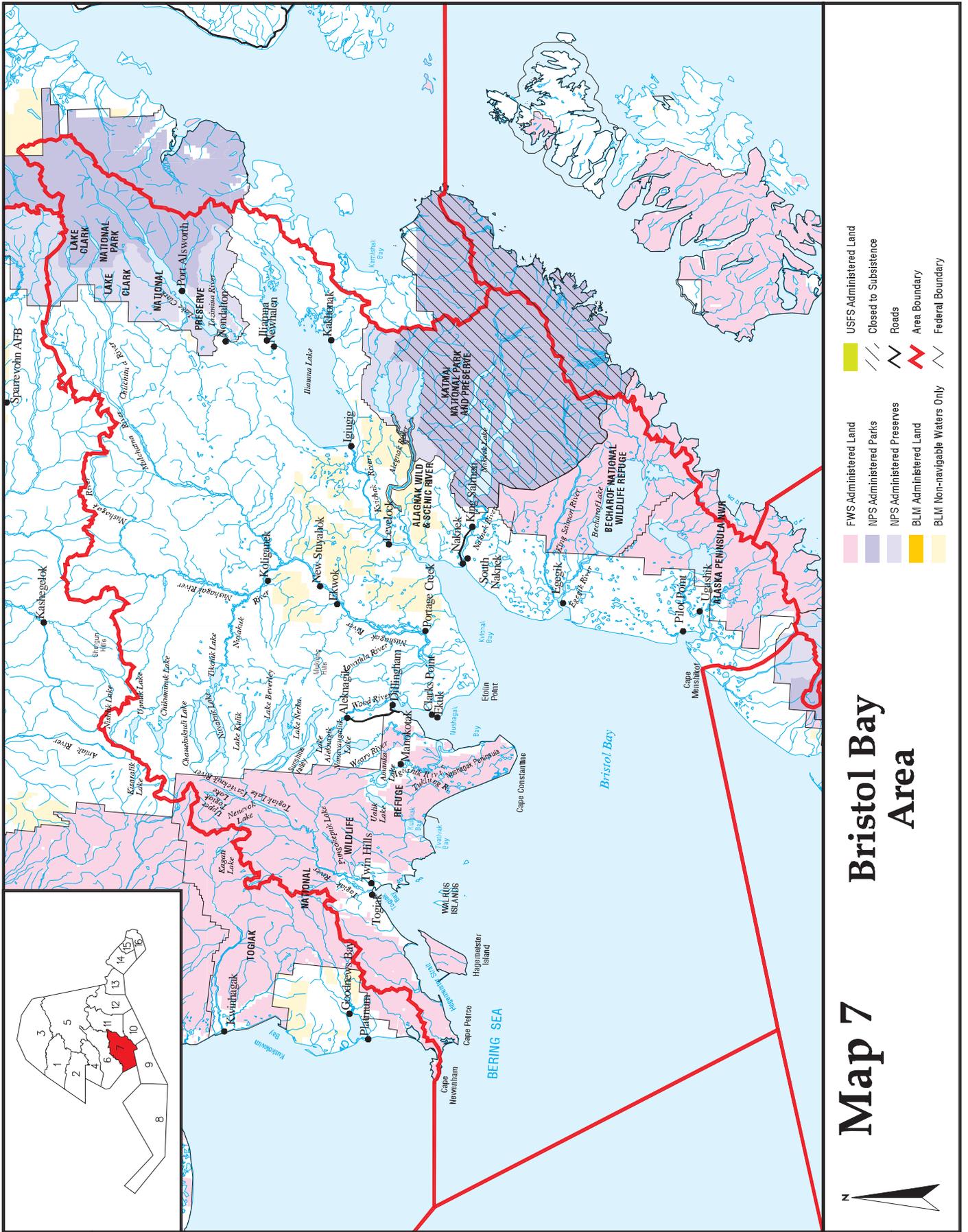
- ◆ **Arolik River** upstream of ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the mouth.

 **FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL**
Kuskokwim Area
Refuge Manager
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge
*See Directory at the back of this book
for contact information.*



2010 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Gorgeous Shangin, 14, Kongiganak

Bristol Bay Area Subsistence Fishing



Map 7
Bristol Bay Area

- FWS Administered Land
- NPS Administered Parks
- NPS Administered Preserves
- BLM Administered Land
- BLM Non-navigable Waters Only
- USFS Administered Land
- Closed to Subsistence
- Roads
- Area Boundary
- Federal Boundary



Bristol Bay Area Subsistence Fishing

The Bristol Bay Area includes all waters of Bristol Bay, including drainages enclosed by a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Mensehikof. These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, Alagnak Wild River corridor, Katmai National Preserve (but not Park), and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters. [See Map 7 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Nushagak District (including drainages flowing into the district)		
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district. 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
Salmon and Other Freshwater Fish — Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district. 	No limit	Year round
Naknek-Kvichak District (Naknek River drainage)		
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages. 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
Salmon and Other Freshwater Fish — Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages. 	No limit	Year round
Naknek-Kvichak District (Kvichak/Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage)		
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Kvichak/Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage. 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
Salmon and Other Freshwater Fish — Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Kvichak/Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage. 	No limit	Year round. Except in the Tazimina River and within ¼ mile of the terminus of those waters, subsistence nets are only allowed June 15–August 31.
Egegik District (including drainages flowing into the district)		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
Egegik River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek. 	No limit	Year round except June 23–July 17, you may take salmon between 9:00 a.m. Tuesday to 9:00 a.m. Wednesday and 9:00 a.m. Saturday to 9:00 a.m. Sunday.
Remainder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek. 	No limit	Year round

continued on next page

Bristol Bay Area Subsistence Fishing

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek.</i> 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
All Other Freshwater Fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek.</i> 	No limit	Year round
Ugashik District (including drainages flowing into the district)		
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Ugashik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.</i> 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
Salmon and Other Freshwater Fish — Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Ugashik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.</i> 	No limit	Year round
Togiak District (including drainages flowing into the district)		
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.</i> 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
Salmon and Other Freshwater Fish — Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.</i> 	No limit	Year round except for salmon in Kulukak Bay. From May 1–May 31 and October 1–October 31, you may subsistence fish for salmon only from 9:00 a.m. Monday until 9:00 a.m. Friday. From June 1 through September 30, within the waters of a commercial salmon district, you may take salmon only during State open commercial salmon fishing periods. During open State commercial salmon fishing periods, you may not operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear.
Herring Spawn on Kelp		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Togiak District and the freshwater drainages flowing into the district.</i> 	No limit	Year round
Remainder of the Bristol Bay Area		
Rainbow Trout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.</i> 	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
All Other Fish — Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.</i> 	No limit	Year round

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may not take fish from waters within 300 feet of a stream mouth used by salmon.
- ◆ Customary Trade—The total cash value per household of salmon taken within Federal jurisdiction and exchanged in customary trade to rural residents may not exceed \$500 annually. The total cash value per household of salmon exchanged between rural residents and nonrural individuals may not exceed \$400 annually and must be recorded on a customary trade record-keeping form, available from the Bristol Bay Area in-season manager or from National Park Service, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve office at Port Alsworth, Alaska (Phone: 907-781-2218).

Subsistence Fishing Permit Requirements

- ◆ In the Togiak River Section (the first two miles of the Togiak River upstream from its mouth to the ADF&G regulatory markers) and Togiak River drainage, you may not possess coho salmon taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit, or any salmon taken with a drift gillnet taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit, unless both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) or the dorsal fin have been removed. (See Fin Identification, page 19).
- ◆ Only one State subsistence fishing permit for salmon and one Federal permit for use of a fyke net and lead for all fish, except rainbow trout, may be issued to each household per year. Additional restrictions may be included on the permit.
- ◆ In the tributaries of Lake Clark and the tributaries of Sixmile Lake within the exterior boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve you may use a fyke net and lead only with a permit issued by the Federal in-season manager.

Regulations

Within Federal public waters of any district, you may take salmon, herring, and capelin only by gillnets. Outside district boundaries you may take salmon only by set gillnet (see gillnet restrictions), except that you may take salmon by spear in the Togiak River, excluding its tributaries. In the first two miles of the Togiak River upstream from its mouth to the ADF&G regulatory markers, you may take salmon using a drift gillnet no longer than 10 fathoms.

- ◆ In Lake Clark*, excluding its tributaries, you may also take salmon by beach seines not exceeding 25 fathoms in length.
- ◆ In Lake Clark* and its tributaries, you may also take salmon without a permit by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, or by capturing with bare hands.
- ◆ You may also take fish (except rainbow trout) with a fyke net and lead in tributaries of Lake Clark and the tributaries of Sixmile Lake within the exterior boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve unless otherwise prohibited. You must get a Federal permit and be present when the fyke net is actively fishing. All materials used to construct the fyke net and lead must be made of wood and be removed from the water when the fyke net and lead is no longer in use.

**Please note:* Special residency regulations apply for Federal public waters on National Park Service areas. See page 14 for more information.

You may take rainbow trout only by rod and reel or jigging gear. If you take rainbow trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, or through the ice, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

Gillnet Restrictions

The maximum lengths of set gillnets to take salmon are:

- ◆ 25 fathoms, except for the Egegik River
- ◆ 10 fathoms in the Egegik River

The maximum length of gillnets to take herring or capelin (during closed State commercial herring fishing periods) is 25 fathoms.

You may not set or operate any part of a set gillnet within 300 feet of any part of another set gillnet. You must stake and buoy each set gillnet. To identify gillnets, include your first initial, last name, and subsistence permit number. This may be inscribed clearly on a sign at (or near) the set gillnet, instead of having the information on attached kegs or buoys.



Aleutian Islands Area Subsistence Fishing

The Aleutian Islands Area includes all waters of Alaska west of the longitude of the tip of Cape Sarichef, east of 172° E. Long., and south of 54°36' N. Lat. These regulations apply on waters within and inland waters adjacent to the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. [See Map 8 on previous page.]

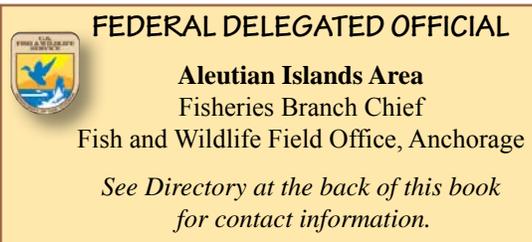
Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Aleutian Islands Area		
All Fish Except Salmon, Trout, and Char		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	No limit	Year round
Adak District		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	As specified on the permit (25 plus 25/member of household)	Year round
Trout and Char — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	Under terms of the subsistence fishing permit. Rainbow/steelhead trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries may be retained for subsistence purposes.	
Unalaska District		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	As specified on the permit (25 plus 25/member of household)	Year round 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. except as specified on the subsistence fishing permit.
Trout and Char — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	Under terms of the subsistence fishing permit. Rainbow/steelhead trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries may be retained for subsistence purposes.	
Akutan, Atka-Amlia, and Umnak Districts		
Salmon		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	250 salmon	Year round
Trout and Char		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	No limit	Year round
Remainder of the Aleutian Islands Area		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	250 with gear (and other harvest limits) specified on a subsistence fishing permit.	Year round
Trout and Char — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	Under terms of the subsistence fishing permit. Rainbow/steelhead trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries may be retained for subsistence purposes.	

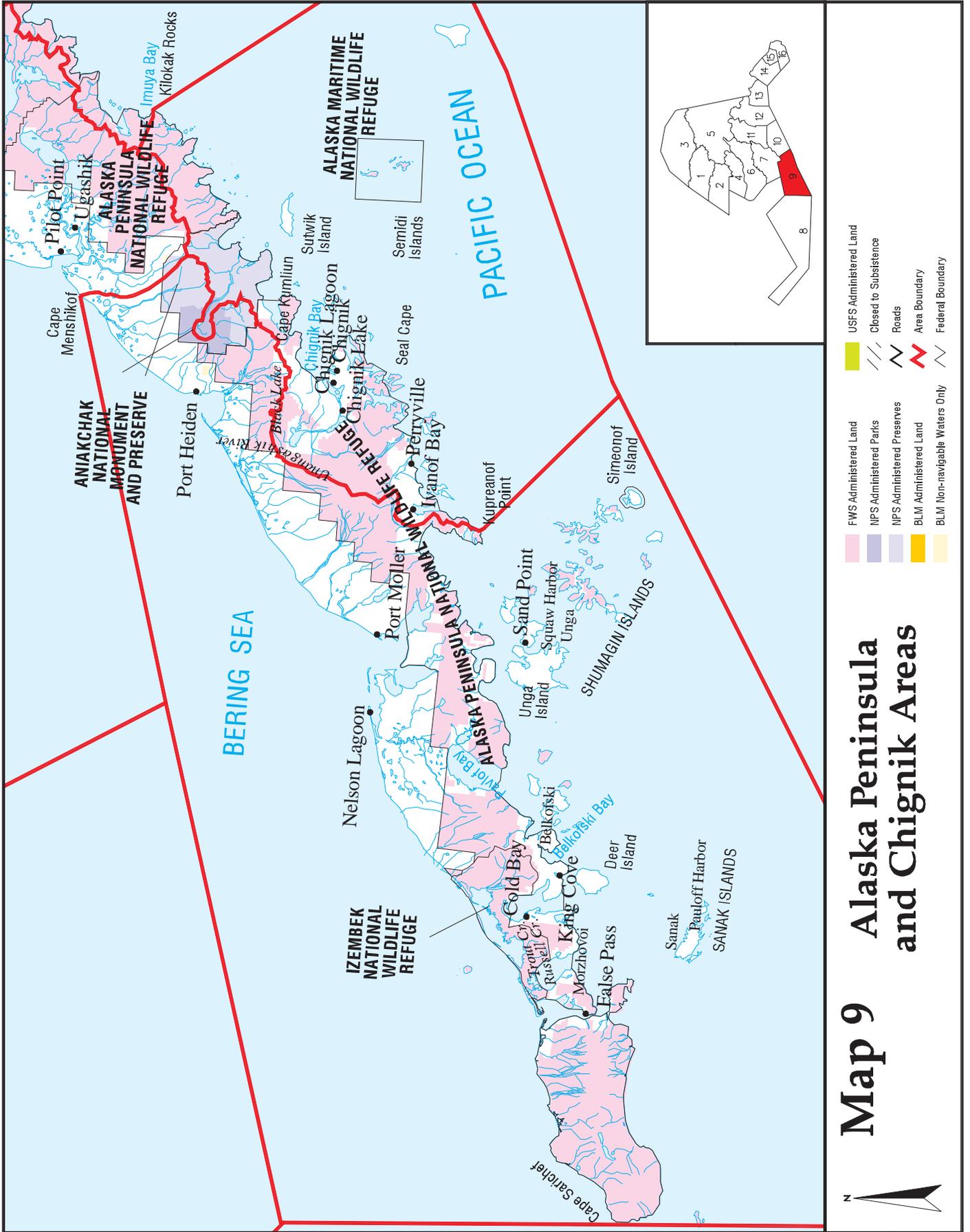
Waters closed to subsistence salmon fishing in the Aleutian Islands Area are:

- Waters of Unalaska Lake, its tributaries and outlet stream.
- Waters of Summers, Morris and McLees Lakes and their tributaries and outlet streams.
- All streams supporting anadromous fish runs that flow into Unalaska Bay south of a line from the northern tip of Cape Cheerful to the northern tip of Kalekta Point;
- All freshwater on Adak and Kagalaska Islands in the Adak District.

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish (except salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, and char) at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ In the Unalaska and Adak Districts, you may obtain an additional subsistence salmon fishing permit if you can show that more fish are needed.
- ◆ You must keep a record on the reverse side of the permit of subsistence-caught fish, and complete the record immediately upon taking the fish. This permit must be returned no later than October 31.
- ◆ You may take salmon by seine or gillnet or with gear specified on the subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ In the Unalaska District, if you fish with a net, you must be physically present at all times when the net is being fished.





Map 9 Alaska Peninsula and Chignik Areas

Alaska Peninsula Area Subsistence Fishing

The Alaska Peninsula Area includes all waters of Alaska on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula southwest of a line from Cape Menshikof (57° 28.34' N. Lat., 157° 55.84' W. Long.) to Cape Newenham (58° 39.00' N. Lat., 162° W. Long.) and east of the longitude of Cape Sarichef Light (164° 55.70' W. Long.) and on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula from a line extending from Scotch Cap through the easternmost tip of Ugamak Island to a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point (55° 33.98' N. Lat., 159° 35.88' W. Long.). These regulations apply on waters within and inland waters adjacent to the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, and Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve. [See Map 9 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area. 	No more than 250 salmon unless specified otherwise on a subsistence fishing permit.	Year round (or as scheduled) You may take salmon at any time, except in those districts and sections open to commercial salmon fishing. In those districts and sections, salmon may not be taken during the 24 hours before and 12 hours following each State open weekly commercial salmon fishing period, or as may be specified on a subsistence fishing permit.
Trout and Char — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area. 	Under terms of the subsistence fishing permit. Rainbow/steelhead trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries or through the ice, may be retained for subsistence purposes.	
All Other Fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area. 	No limit	Year round

CLOSED AREAS in the Alaska Peninsula Area for subsistence salmon fishing:

- Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon and within 500 yards outside the mouth of Nurse Lagoon.
- Trout Creek and within 500 yards outside its mouth.

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish (except salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, and char) at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, unless specified by Federal or State emergency action.
- ◆ You may also take salmon without a permit by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, or capturing by bare hand.
- ◆ You must keep a record on the reverse side of the State permit of subsistence-caught fish, and complete the record immediately upon taking the fish. This State permit must be returned no later than October 31.
- ◆ You may take salmon by seine, gillnet, and rod and reel, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ Fishing gear restrictions may be included on the State permit for salmon, trout, and char.
- ◆ You may not use a set gillnet exceeding 100 fathoms in length.



FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Alaska Peninsula Area
 Fisheries Branch Chief
 Fish and Wildlife Field Office, Anchorage

See Directory at the back of this book for contact information.

Chignik Area Subsistence Fishing

The Chignik Area includes all waters of Alaska on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by a line extending 135° southeast for three miles from a point near Kilokak Rocks at 57° 10.34' N. Lat., 156° 20.22' W. Long. (the longitude of the southern entrance to Imuya Bay) then due south, and a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point at 55° 33.98' N. Lat., 159° 35.88' W. Long. These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. [See Map 9 combined with Alaska Peninsula Area map.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of the Chignik Area.</i>	No more than 250 salmon unless specified otherwise on subsistence fishing permit.	Year round (or as scheduled) If you hold a commercial fishing license, you may only subsistence fish for salmon as specified on a State subsistence salmon fishing permit.
Rainbow/Steelhead Trout — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>All rural residents</i>	No limit	Year round Rainbow/steelhead trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries may be retained for subsistence purposes.
Char — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of the Chignik Area.</i>	No limit	Year round
All Other Fish		
• <i>Residents of the Chignik Area.</i>	No limit	Year round

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish other than salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, or char at any time, except as may be specified by a subsistence fishing permit. For salmon, Federal subsistence fishing openings, closings and fishing methods are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060), unless superseded by a Federal Special Action. If you take rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.
- ◆ You may not take salmon in the Chignik River, from a point 300 feet upstream of the ADF&G weir to Chignik Lake from July 1 through August 31. You may not take salmon by gillnet in Black Lake or any tributary to Black or Chignik Lakes. You may take salmon in the waters of Clark River and Home Creek from their confluence with Chignik Lake upstream 1 mile.
 - In the open waters of Chignik Lake, Chignik River, Clark River and Home Creek you may take salmon by gillnet under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.
 - In the open waters of Clark River and Home Creek you may take salmon by snagging (handline or rod and reel), spear, bow and arrow, or capture by hand without a permit. The daily harvest and possession limits using these methods are 5 per day and 5 in possession.
- ◆ You may take salmon, trout, and char only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit unless otherwise indicated in this section or as noted in the permit conditions.
- ◆ You must keep a record on your permit of subsistence-caught fish. You must complete the record immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must return it no later than the due date listed on the permit.
- ◆ If you hold a commercial fishing license, you may only subsistence fish for salmon as specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

Chignik Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ You may take salmon by seines, gillnets, rod and reel, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit, except that in Chignik Lake, you may not use purse seines. You may also take salmon without a permit by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, or capturing by bare hand.
- ◆ You may take fish other than salmon by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.



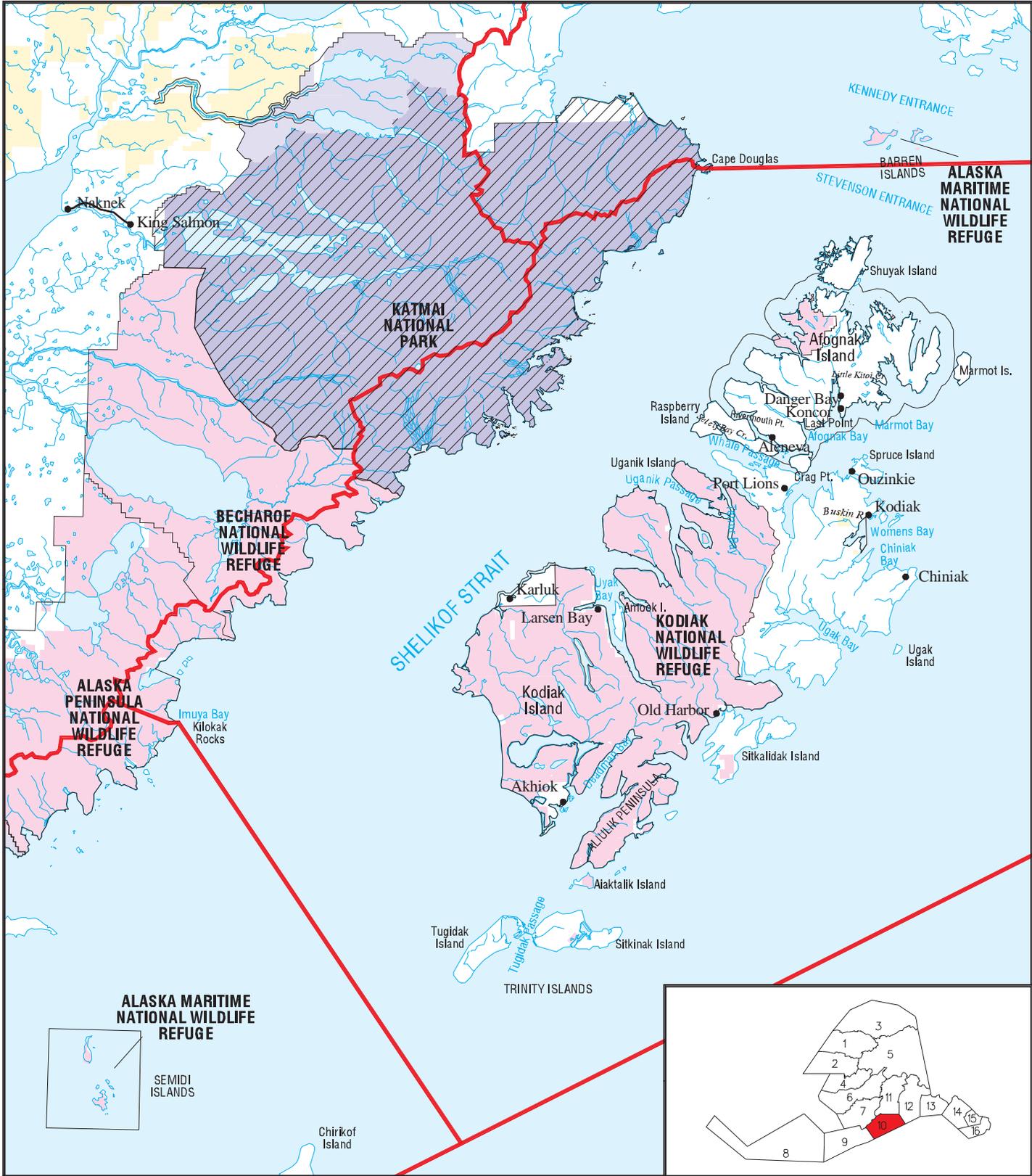
FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Chignik Area

Fisheries Branch Chief
Fish and Wildlife Field Office, Anchorage

*See Directory at the back of this book
for contact information.*

Kodiak Area Subsistence Fishing



Kodiak Area

Kodiak Area Subsistence Fishing

The Kodiak Area includes all waters of Alaska south of a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58°51.10' N. Lat.), west of 150° W. Long., north of 55°30.00' N. Lat.; and north and east of a line extending 135° southeast for three miles from a point near Kilokak Rocks at 57°10.34' N. Lat., 156°20.22' W. Long. (the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay), then due south. These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Katmai National Park, Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. [See Map 10 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Kodiak Area		
All Fish Except Salmon, Trout, Herring, and Bottomfish — Subsistence fishing permit required for char.		
• <i>Residents of the Kodiak Area.</i>	No limit	Year round
Herring and Bottomfish — Subsistence fishing permit required April 15–June 30 (State commercial sac roe herring season).		
• <i>Residents of the Kodiak Area.</i>	No limit	Year round
Rainbow/Steelhead Trout — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>All rural residents.</i>	Under terms of the subsistence fishing permit Rainbow/steelhead trout taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries may be retained for subsistence purposes.	
Kodiak Area except the Mainland District, all waters along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (58°51.10' North latitude) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, north and east of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (57°10.34' North latitude, 156°20.22' West longitude).		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.</i>	As specified on the permit (25 plus 25/member of household)	Year round (or as scheduled) See also this Area's regulations for time restrictions to seine vessels from June 1–September 15 before, during, and after open State commercial salmon fishing periods.
Kodiak Area east of the line from Crag Point south to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove, including the waters of Woody and Long Islands, and the salt waters bordering this area within one mile of Kodiak Island, excluding the waters bordering Spruce Island.		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.</i>	25 salmon for the permit holder plus an additional 25 salmon for each member of the same household whose names are listed on the permit: an additional permit may be obtained upon request	Year round (or as scheduled)
Kodiak Area remainder		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>All rural residents.</i>	No annual harvest limit for a subsistence salmon fishing permit holder	Year round (or as scheduled)

Waters closed to subsistence salmon fishing in the Kodiak Area are:

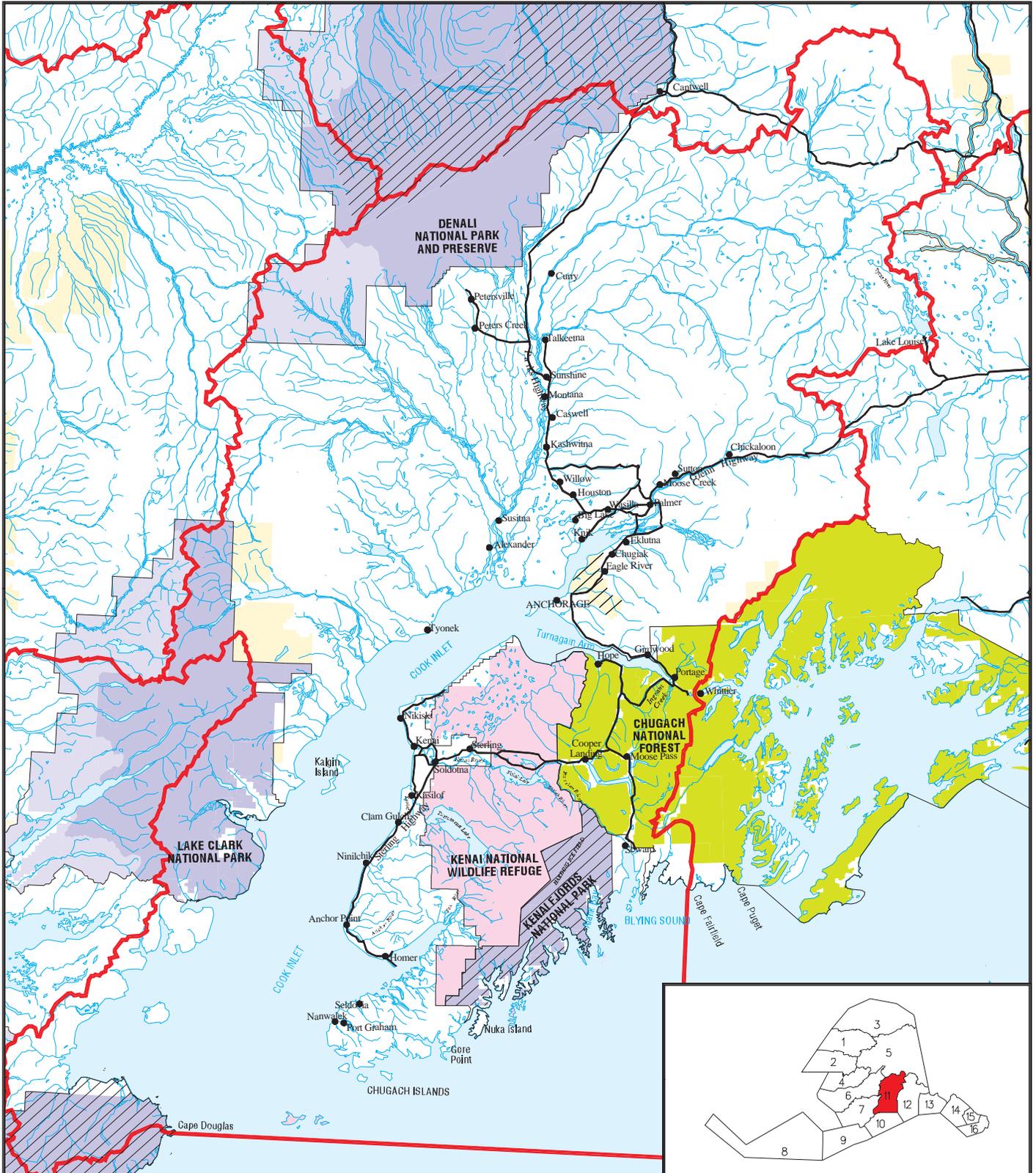
- **Womens Bay:** All waters inside of a line from the tip of Nyman Peninsula (57°43.23' N. Lat., 152°31.51' W. Long.), to the northeastern tip of Mary's Island (57°42.40' N. Lat., 152°32.00' W. Long.) to the southeastern shore of Womens Bay at 57°41.95' N. Lat., 152°31.50' W. Long..
- **Buskin River:** All waters inside of a line running from a marker on the bluff north of the mouth of the Buskin River at approximately 57°45.80' N. Lat., 152°28.38' W. Long.; to a point offshore at 57°45.35' N. Lat., 152°28.15' W. Long.; to a marker located onshore south of the river mouth at approximately 57°45.15' N. Lat., 152°28.65' W. Long..
- **Selief Bay Creek:** All waters closed to State commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek.
- **Afognak Island:** All freshwater systems.
- **Afognak Bay:** All waters north and west of a line from the tip of Last Point to the tip of River Mouth Point.
- **Little Kitoi Creek:** From August 15–September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek.

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish (except salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, char, herring, and bottomfish) at any time unless restricted by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ **You must record on your subsistence permit the number of subsistence fish taken. You must record all harvested fish prior to leaving the fishing site, and must return the permit by the due date marked on the permit.**
- ◆ You may take salmon only by gillnet, rod and reel, or seine.
- ◆ You must be physically present at the net when the net is being fished.
- ◆ From June 1–September 15, you may not use salmon seine vessels to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before, during, and for 24 hours after any State commercial salmon fishing period. The use of skiffs from any type of vessel is allowed. You may use purse seine vessels to take salmon only with gillnets and you may have no other type of salmon gear on board the vessel.



Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing



Cook Inlet Area

Map 11
Cook Inlet
Area

- FWS Administered Land
- NPS Administered Parks
- NPS Administered Preserves
- BLM Administered Land
- BLM Non-navigable Waters Only
- USFS Administered Land
- Closed to Subsistence
- Roads
- Area Boundary
- Federal Boundary

Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

The Cook Inlet Area includes all waters of Alaska enclosed by a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58°51.10' N. Lat.) and a line extending south from Cape Fairfield (148°50.25' W. Long.). These regulations apply on waters within or adjacent to the Denali National Park and Preserve, Lake Clark National Park, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, and Chugach National Forest, and exclude marine waters. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters.

Kenai Peninsula District: The Kenai Peninsula District consists of all freshwater drainages of the Kenai Peninsula west of a line from Cape Fairfield (59° 56.58' N. lat., 148° 50.25' W. long.) to the west bank of the mouth of Ingram Creek, excluding Ingram Creek. [See Map 11 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Cook Inlet Area		
Smelt—No permit required.		
• <i>Rural residents of the Cook Inlet Area.</i>	No limit	April 1–June 15 taken with dip nets in freshwater.
Fish Other Than Salmon, Trout, Dolly Varden/Char, Smelt, Grayling, and Burbot.		
• <i>Rural residents of the Cook Inlet Area.</i>	No limit	Year round
Remainder of the Cook Inlet Area		
Salmon, Trout, Dolly Varden/Char, Smelt, Grayling, and Burbot.		
• <i>All rural residents.</i>	No limit	Year round
Kenai Peninsula District, waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest		
All Fish — Federal subsistence fishing permit required for salmon, trout, and Dolly Varden/char.		
• <i>Residents of the communities of Cooper Landing, Hope and Ninilchik.</i>	Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) in effect at the time you are fishing, unless otherwise modified in this section.	
Waters within the Kasilof River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge		
All Fish — Federal subsistence fishing permit required for salmon, trout, and Dolly Varden/char.		
• <i>Residents of the community of Ninilchik.</i>	Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) in effect at the time you are fishing, unless otherwise modified in this section.	
Waters within Lake Clark National Park draining into and including that portion of Tuxedni Bay within the Park		
Salmon—Federal subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of the Tuxedni Bay area.</i>	Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) in effect at the time you are fishing, unless otherwise modified in this section.	

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish by gear listed in this part unless restricted. For all fish that must be marked and recorded on a permit in this section, they must be marked and recorded prior to leaving the fishing site. The fishing site includes the particular Federal public waters and/or adjacent shoreline from which the fish were harvested.
- ◆ Fishing gear for the taking of salmon, trout, Dolly Varden/char is specified on the Federal subsistence fishing permit.

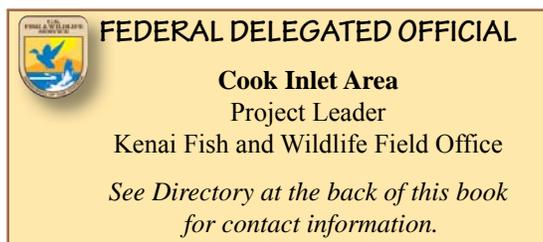
- ◆ Gillnets may not be used in freshwater, except for taking whitefish in the Tyone River drainage and as otherwise provided for in the Cook Inlet Area.
- ◆ No Federal open season for grayling and burbot.

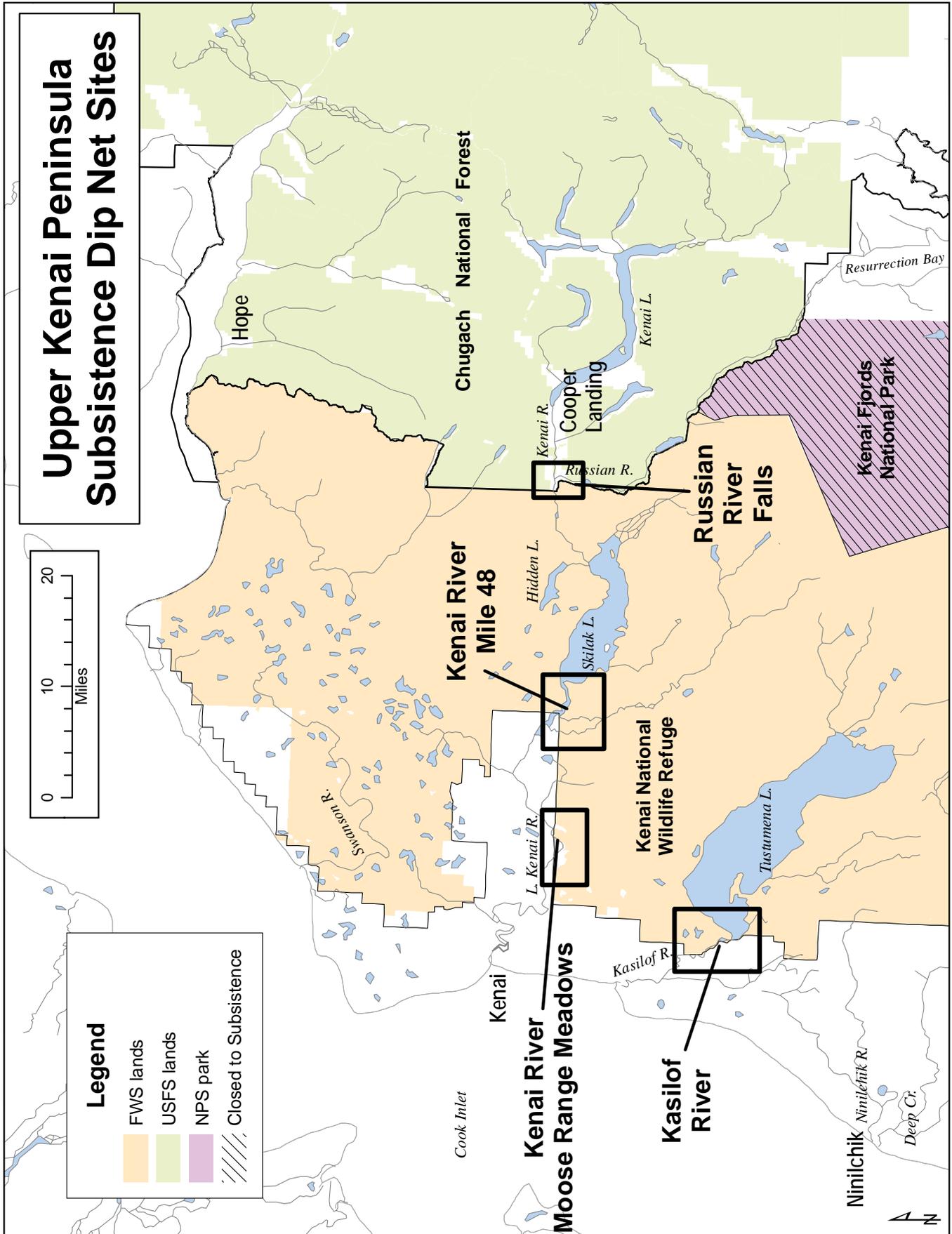
Kenai Peninsula—Special Provisions

- ◆ All persons must have a valid Federal subsistence fishing permit in their possession while taking, attempting to take, or transporting subsistence-caught salmon, trout, and Dolly Varden/char. You may apply for your permit(s) by calling the Kenai Fish and Wildlife Field Office at 1-800-822-6550. Permits must be returned to the Federal fisheries manager by the due date listed on the permit.
- ◆ Before transporting fish from the fishing site, all retained fish must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing the dorsal fin (See Fin Identification, page 19).
- ◆ You may not accumulate any harvest limits for a particular species under Federal subsistence regulations with any other harvest limits specified in State regulations for that species.
- ◆ All fish harvested as part of the household limit in the dip net fishery in the Kenai River and the dip net and/or fish wheel fishery in the Kasilof River must be reported to the in-season manager within 72 hours of leaving the fishing site.
- ◆ No Federal open season for grayling and burbot.

Kenai River Salmon—Dip Net

- ◆ Only residents of Hope, Cooper Landing and Ninilchik may harvest salmon from the Kenai River under Federal subsistence regulations.
- ◆ Only residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and **Ninilchik** may retain resident species including lake trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char harvested incidentally from the Kenai River while salmon fishing under Federal subsistence regulations. Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden 18 inches or longer taken in the Kenai River dip net fishery must be released.
- ◆ Fishing for sockeye, Chinook, coho, or pink salmon will close by Special Action prior to regulatory end dates if the annual total harvest limit for that species is reached or for other reasons as required.
- ◆ Salmon taken in the Kenai River dip net fishery by Ninilchik households will be included as part of those households' annual limits for the Kasilof River.
- ◆ All salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden retained by residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and **Ninilchik** as part of the household limit in the dip net fishery in the Kenai River must be reported within 72 hours to the Federal fisheries manager upon leaving the fishing location, and permits must be returned to the manager by the due date listed on the permit. Call (907) 262-9863 or (800) 822-6550 to report your harvest.
- ◆ Failure to respond to reporting requirements or return the completed harvest permit by the due date listed on the permit may result in issuance of a violation notice and will make you ineligible to receive a subsistence permit during the following regulatory year.





Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

Location: Russian River Falls, Kenai River mile 48, and Moose Range Meadows (only from a boat). For the Russian River fishing site, only sockeye salmon may be harvested.

Note: Rod and reel may also be used to harvest fish under household possession limits in the three dip netting locations.

Species	Season	Household Limit/ Each Additional Household Member	Annual Total Harvest Limit
Late-run Chinook ¹	July 16–Sept. 30	10/2	1,000
Sockeye	June 15–Aug. 15	25/5	4,000
Coho ¹	July 16–Sept. 30	20/5	3,000
Pink ¹	July 16–Sept. 30	15/5	2,000
Other species	Mandatory release of rainbow/steelhead trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char 18 inches or longer.		

¹ For the Russian River fishing site, only sockeye salmon may be retained.

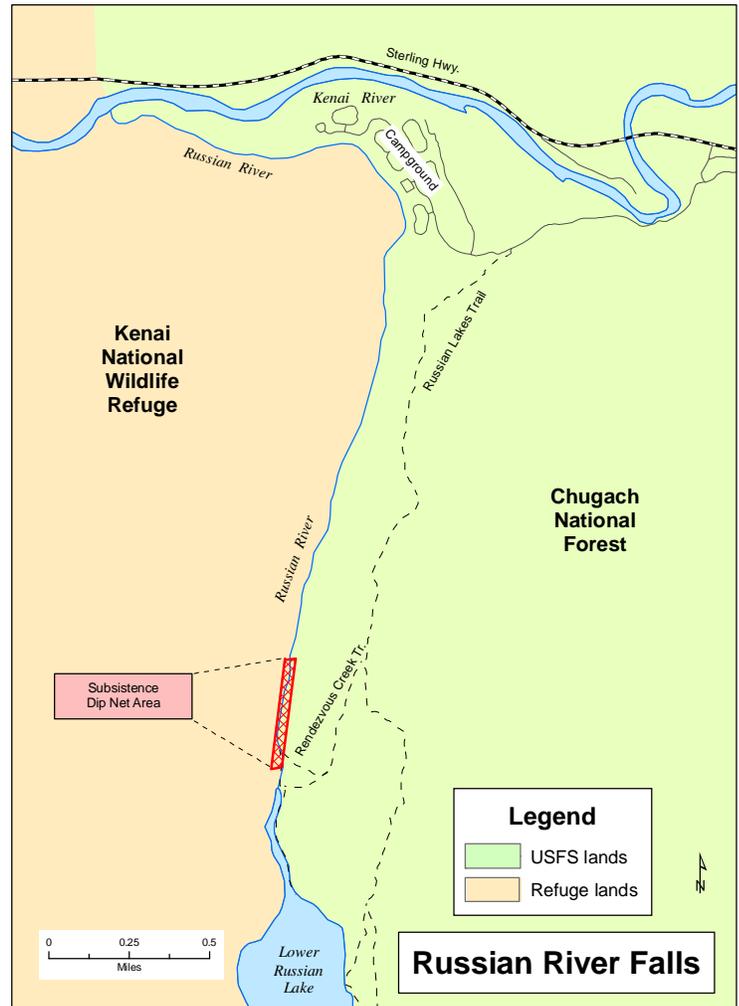
Dip Netting Locations

Russian River Falls

Dip netting will be allowed from a Federal regulatory marker near the upstream end of the fish ladder at Russian River Falls, downstream to a Federal regulatory marker approximately 600 yards below Russian River Falls.

Additional Provisions for the Russian River

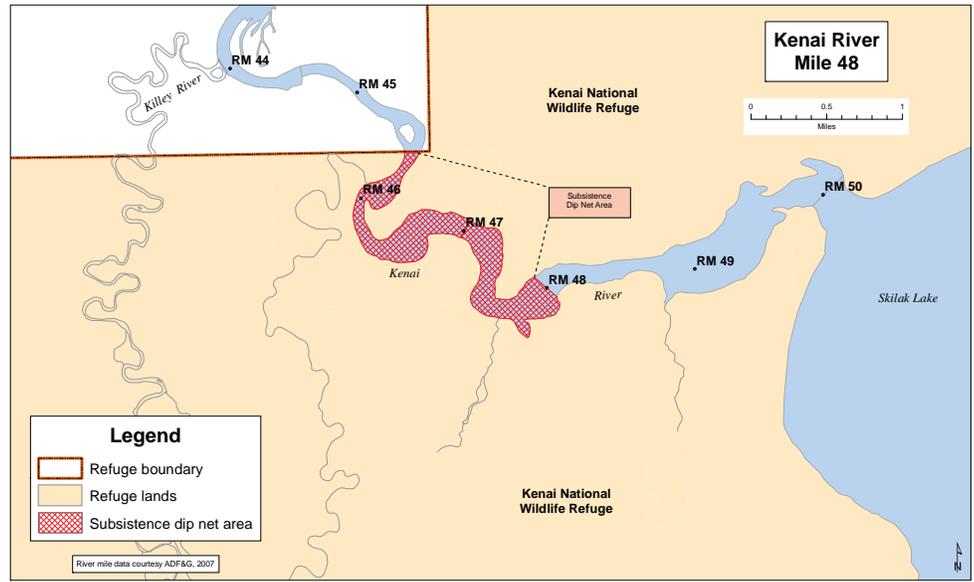
- ◆ Only sockeye salmon may be harvested.
- ◆ Season dates are: June 15–August 15
- ◆ To prevent the conditioning of bears to human food sources, food, beverages, and odoriferous refuse must be in possession or within immediate grasp (within 3 feet) at all times.
- ◆ Use of the Russian River Falls viewing platforms is prohibited for dip net fishery activities, such as fishing, transporting fish, and cleaning fish.
- ◆ Any additions or changes to regulations for the Russian River Area will be posted on the kiosk at the Russian River Falls trailhead.
- ◆ Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may not fish with bait at any time.



Kenai River Mile 48

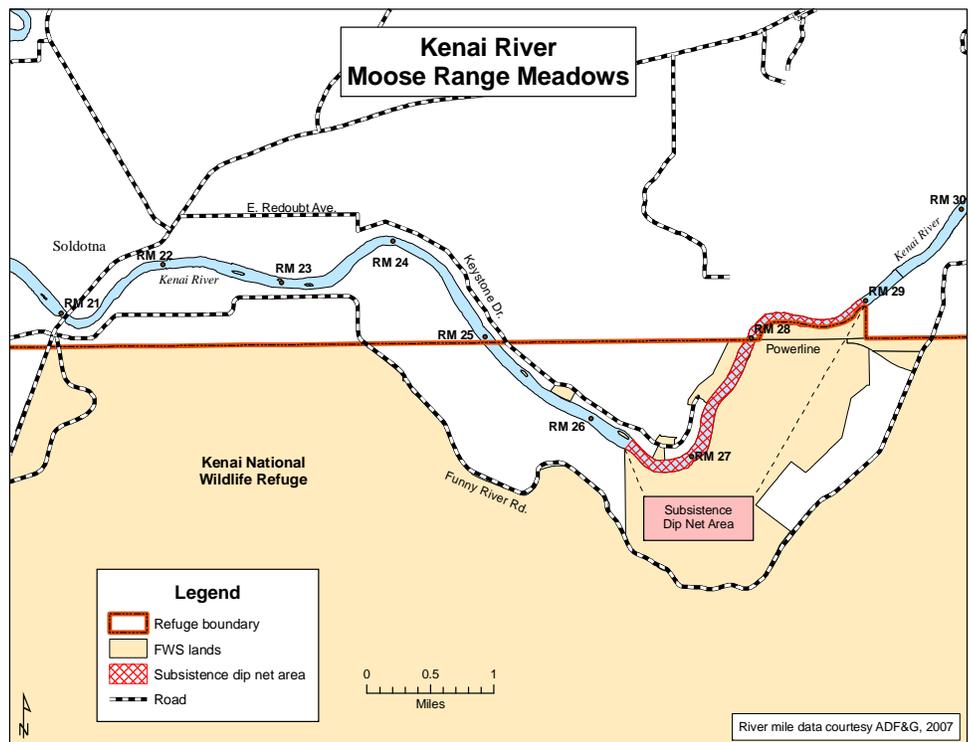
Dip netting will be allowed, while either standing in the river or from a boat, from Federal regulatory markers on both banks of the Kenai River at about River Mile 48 (approximately 2 miles below the outlet of Skilak Lake) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to a marker on the Kenai River at about River Mile 45.5. Eligible residents may also use a rod and reel at this fishing site with up to 2 baited single or treble hooks from June 15 through August 31.

Season dates are: June 15–August 15 for sockeye salmon. Late run Chinook, pink, and coho salmon dates are: July 16–September 30.



Kenai River Moose Range Meadows

Dip netting will be allowed only from a boat, from a Federal regulatory marker on the bank of the Kenai River at about River Mile 29, downstream approximately 2.5 miles to a marker at about River Mile 26.5. Eligible residents may also use a rod and reel at this fishing site with up to 2 baited single or treble hooks from June 15 through August 31. Season dates are: June 15 - August 15 for sockeye salmon. Late run Chinook, coho, and pink salmon July 16 - September 30.



Kenai River Salmon—Rod and Reel

Location: All open Federal public waters in the Kenai River drainage

Seasons, areas (including seasonal river bank closures), harvest and possession limits, and method and means (including motorboat restrictions) for take are the same as for the taking of salmon under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, and 5 AAC 77.54), except as noted below or as superseded by Federal Special Action. In addition, fishing will be allowed with up to 2 baited single or treble hooks in the Kenai River below Skilak Lake from June 15–August 31.

Species	Daily/ Possession Limit	Comments
Early-run Chinook	2/2	May be retained if less than 46 inches or 55 inches or longer. The total Chinook salmon annual limit is 4, which may be a combination of late- and early-run Chinook salmon.
Late-run Chinook	2/2	20 inches or longer. The total Chinook salmon annual limit is 4, which may be a combination of late- and early-run Chinook salmon.
Sockeye	6/6	
Coho	Kenai River: 4/4 Russian River: 2/2	Combined daily bag limit of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon, 16 inches and longer, is six. No more than 4 may be coho if taken in the Kenai River, and no more than 2 may be coho if taken in the Russian River.
Pink	6/6	

Kenai River Resident Species—Rod and Reel

- ◆ Only residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik may harvest resident species from the Kenai River under Federal subsistence fishing regulations.
- ◆ Failure to respond to reporting requirements or return the completed harvest permit by the due date listed on the permit may result in issuance of a violation notice and will make you ineligible to receive a subsistence permit during the following regulatory year.
- ◆ No Federal open season for burbot or grayling

Location: All open Federal public waters in the Kenai River Drainage

Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and method and means for take are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, and 5 AAC 77.54), except as noted below or as superseded by Federal Special Action.

Species	Daily/ Possession Limit	Comments
Dolly Varden/ Arctic char	Flowing waters: 1/1	Below Skilak Lake outlet at RM 50: Must be less than 18 inches. Above Skilak Lake outlet at RM 50: Must be less than 16 inches.
	Lakes and ponds: 2/2	Only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
Lake trout	4/4	20 inches or longer.
	15/15	Less than 20 inches.
	Hidden Lake: 2/2	Regardless of size.

Kenai River Resident Species—Rod and Reel (Continued)

Species	Daily/ Possession Limit	Comments
Rainbow/steelhead trout	Flowing waters: 1/1	Below Skilak Lake outlet at RM 50: Must be less than 18 inches. Above Skilak Lake outlet at RM 50: Must be less than 16 inches.
	Lakes and ponds: 2/2	Only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer. ¹

¹ Annual limit of 2 rainbow/steelhead trout 20 inches or longer per year.

Kasilof River Salmon—Dip Net/Fish Wheel/Rod and Reel

- ◆ Only residents of Ninilchik may harvest salmon from the Kasilof River under Federal subsistence fishing regulations.
- ◆ Only one fish wheel will be allowed in the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River. This is a temporary, three-year, fish wheel fishery for residents of Ninilchik. An operating plan must be submitted by an organization regarding who is responsible for the construction, installation, operation, use, and removal of the fish wheel. The plan must be approved by the in-season fishery manager, in consultation with the Kenai NWR manager, and must also include how fishing time and fish will be offered and distributed among households and residents of Ninilchik. For more information on submitting a plan for fish wheel use contact the Federal in-season manager, at 907-262-9863 or toll-free at 800-822-6550.
- ◆ Fishing for sockeye, Chinook, coho, or pink salmon will close by Special Action prior to regulatory end dates if the annual total harvest limit for that species is reached or superseded by other Federal Special Action.
- ◆ Salmon taken in the Kasilof River dip net or fish wheel fisheries will be included as part of each household's annual limit for the Kenai River.
- ◆ After 200 rainbow/steelhead trout have been taken in the dip net fishery, or after August 15, all rainbow/steelhead trout must be released unless otherwise provided. Rainbow/steelhead trout cannot be kept in the fish wheel fishery.
- ◆ All fish harvested as part of the household limit in the dip net or fish wheel fisheries in the Kasilof River must be reported to the in-season manager within 72 hours of leaving the fishing location. Call (907) 262-9863 or (800) 822-6550 to report your harvest.
- ◆ Failure to respond to reporting requirements or return this completed harvest permit by the due date listed on the permit may result in issuance of a violation notice and will make you ineligible to receive a subsistence permit during the following regulatory year.

Location: Kasilof River from the outlet of Tustumena Lake to Silver Salmon Rapids

Note: Rod and reel with up to 2 baited single or treble hooks may also be used to harvest fish under household limits in dip netting locations.

Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57), except as noted below or as superseded by Federal Special Action.

Species	Season	Household Limit/ Each Additional Household Member	Annual Total Harvest Limit
Chinook	June 16–Aug. 15	10/2	500
Sockeye	June 16–Aug. 15	25/5	4,000

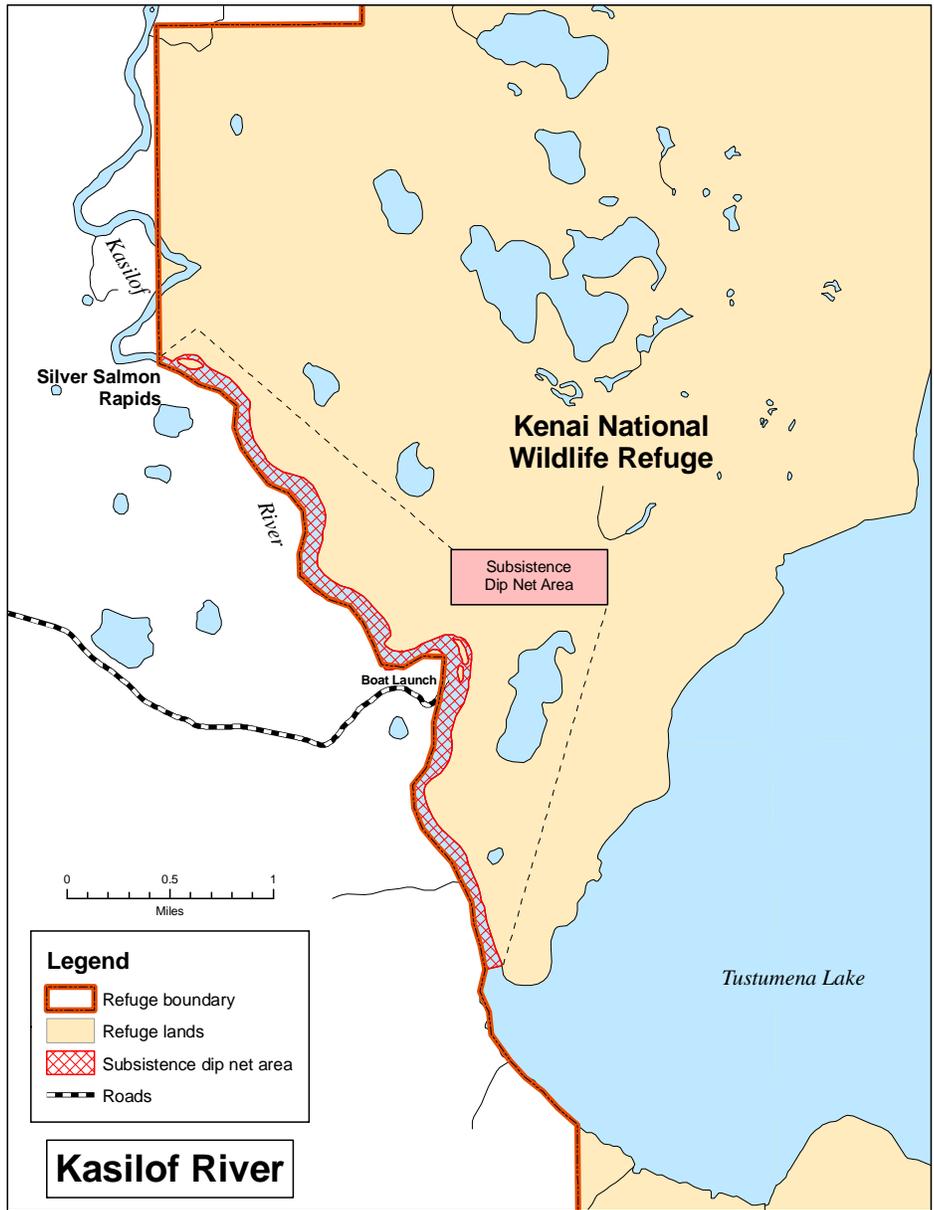
Kasilof River Salmon—Dip Net/Fish Wheel/Rod and Reel (Continued)

Species	Season	Household Limit/ Each Additional Household Member	Annual Total Harvest Limit
Coho	June 6–Oct. 31	10/2	500
Pink	June 16–Oct. 31	10/2	500
Other	Incidental harvest allowed. All rainbow/steelhead trout taken after August 15, or after 200 rainbow/steelhead trout species ¹ have been taken in these fisheries, must be released unless otherwise provided.		

¹ All rainbow/steelhead trout caught in a fish wheel must be released.

Kasilof River Dip Netting Location

Dip netting is allowed in the Kasilof River from a Federal regulatory marker on the river below the outlet of Tustumena Lake downstream to a marker on the river approximately 2.8 miles below the Tustumena Lake boat ramp.



Kasilof River Salmon—Rod and Reel

Location: Tustumena Lake

Seasons, areas (including seasonal river bank closures), harvest and possession limits, and method and means (including motorboat restrictions) are the same as for the taking of salmon under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57), except as noted below. In addition, rod and reel with up to 2 baited single or treble hooks may also be used.

Species	Daily/Possession Limit	Comments
Coho	4/4	16 inches or longer
Pink	6/6	16 inches or longer

Kasilof River Resident Species—Rod and Reel

- ◆ Only residents of Ninilchik may harvest resident species from the Kasilof River under Federal subsistence fishing regulations.
- ◆ Failure to respond to reporting requirements or return the completed harvest permit by the due date listed on the permit may result in issuance of a violation notice and/or make you ineligible to receive a subsistence permit during the following regulatory year.

Location: All Federal public waters within the Kasilof River drainage

Seasons, areas (including seasonal river bank closures), harvest and possession limits, and method and means (including motorboat restrictions) for take are the same as for the taking of these fish under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57), except as noted below.

Species	Daily/Possession Limit	Comments
Dolly Varden/ Arctic char	Flowing waters: 4/4 Lakes: 10/10	No size limit.
Lake trout	4/4 15/15	20 inches or longer Less than 20 inches
Rainbow trout	Flowing waters: 2/2 Lakes: 5/5	Only 1, 20 inches or longer, per day ¹

¹ Annual limit of 2 rainbow/steelhead trout per year

Tustumena Lake—Under the Ice Fishery

- ◆ Only residents of Ninilchik may harvest fish through the ice from Tustumena Lake under Federal subsistence fishing regulations.
- ◆ You may take fish from Tustumena Lake with a gillnet no longer than 10 fathoms fished under the ice, or with jigging gear used through the ice, under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. The total annual harvest quota for this fishery is 200 lake trout, 200 rainbow trout, and 500 Dolly Varden/Arctic char. The use of a gillnet is prohibited after the harvest quota for any species has been met.
- ◆ For the jig fishery, annual household limits are 30 fish in any combination of lake trout, rainbow trout, or Dolly Varden/Arctic char.

Tustumena Lake—Under the Ice Fishery (Continued)

- ◆ You may harvest fish under the ice only in Tustumena Lake. Gillnets are not allowed within ¼ mile radius of the mouth of any tributary to Tustumena Lake or the outlet of Tustumena Lake.
- ◆ Permits will be issued by the Federal fisheries manager or designated representative and will be valid for one winter season, unless the season is closed by Special Action.
- ◆ All harvests must be reported within 72 hours to the Federal fisheries manager upon leaving the fishing site, in person or by phone. Call (907) 262-9863 or (800) 822-6550 to report your harvest.
- ◆ Harvest information must be recorded on the permit, including the number of each species caught; the number of each species retained; length, depth (number of meshes deep), and mesh size of gillnet fished; fishing site; and total hours fished. Harvest data on the permit must be filled out before transporting fish from the fishing site.
- ◆ Gillnets must be checked at least once in every 48-hour period.
- ◆ For unattended gear, the permittee’s name and address must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake at one end of the gillnet.
- ◆ Incidentally caught fish may be retained and must be recorded on the permit before transporting fish from the fishing site.
- ◆ Failure to return the completed harvest permit by May 31 may result in issuance of a violation notice and will make you ineligible to receive a subsistence permit during the following regulatory year.
- ◆ Use of aircraft and off-road vehicles is subject to special Kenai National Wildlife Refuge regulations. Regulations provide that the Refuge Manager may open snowmachine access to Tustumena Lake between December 1 and April 30 when there is adequate snow and ice cover. Contact the Refuge at (907) 262-7021 for current regulations.

Location: Tustumena Lake, excluding within ¼ mile of tributaries and the outlet of the Kasilof River

Season: Per permit conditions

Species	Household Limit ¹	Annual Total Harvest Limit
Dolly Varden/Arctic char	30	500
Lake trout	30	200
Rainbow/steelhead trout	30	200
Other species	Incidental harvest allowed	

¹ For the jig fishery, annual household limits are 30 fish in any combination of lake trout, rainbow trout, or Dolly Varden/Arctic char. The use of a gillnet will be prohibited by Special Action after the harvest quota of any species has been met.

Prince William Sound Area Subsistence Fishing



Map 12
Prince William
Sound Area

- FWS Administered Land
- USFS Administered Land
- NPS Administered Parks
- NPS Administered Preserves
- BLM Administered Land
- BLM Non-navigable Waters Only
- Closed to Subsistence
- Roads
- Area Boundary
- Federal Boundary
- Fishing Districts

Prince William Sound Area

Prince William Sound Area Subsistence Fishing

The Prince William Sound Area includes all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Fairfield and the longitude of Cape Suckling. These regulations apply on inland waters within or adjacent to the Chugach National Forest, and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, and exclude marine waters. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters and the Gulkana River portions designated as a wild and scenic river.

Upper Copper River District consists of all waters of the mainstem Copper River, from the mouth of the Slana River downstream to an east-west line crossing the Copper River approximately 200 yards upstream of Haley Creek, as designated by ADF&G regulatory markers.

The Chitina Subdistrict consists of all waters of the Upper Copper River District downstream of the downstream edge of the Chitina-McCarthy Road Bridge.

The Glennallen Subdistrict consists of all remaining waters of the Upper Copper River District.

[See Map 12 on previous page.]

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

Area	Species	Determination
Southwestern District and Green Island.	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Southwestern District, which is mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfield, and Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island, and adjacent islands.
North of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point.	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the villages of Tatitlek and Ellamar.
Chitina Subdistrict of the Upper Copper River District.	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Cantwell, Chickaloon, Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway, Paxson-Sourdough, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and those individuals living along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Glennallen Subdistrict of the Upper Copper River District.	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Prince William Sound Area and residents of Cantwell, Chickaloon, Chisana, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, Tok, and those individuals living along the Alaska Highway from the U.S./Canada border to Dot Lake, along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Waters of the Copper River and Tanada Creek between National Park Service regulatory markers.	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Dot Lake and Mentasta Lake.
Remainder of the Prince William Sound Area.	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.

continued on next page

Prince William Sound Area Subsistence Fishing

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
Federal public waters of the Copper River drainage upstream from Haley Creek.	Freshwater fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of Cantwell, Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and those individuals living along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.</i>
Waters of the Prince William Sound Area, except for the Copper River drainage upstream of Haley Creek.	Freshwater fish, including trout, char, whitefish, grayling, suckers, and burbot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area, except those living in the Copper River drainage upstream of Haley Creek.</i>
Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River.	Freshwater fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of Cantwell, Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway, Paxson-Sourdough, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and those individuals living along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.</i>
Waters of the Bering River area from Point Martin to Cape Suckling.	Eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of Cordova.</i>
Waters of the Copper River Delta from the Eyak River to Point Martin.	Eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of Cordova, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek.</i>

Special Provisions

- ◆ If you take rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes, unless restricted in this section.
- ◆ In the Copper River drainage, you may take salmon only in the waters of the Upper Copper River District, or in the vicinity of the Native Village of Batzulnetas. You may accumulate harvest limits of salmon authorized for the Federal public waters of the Copper River Drainage upstream from Haley Creek with harvest limits of salmon authorized under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations.
- ◆ In the Prince William Sound Area within Chugach National Forest and in the Copper River drainage downstream of Haley Creek, you may accumulate Federal subsistence fishing harvest limits with harvest limits under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations, providing that accumulation of fishing harvest limits does not occur during the same day.

Customary Trade Within the Upper Copper River District

- ◆ The total number of salmon per household taken within the Upper Copper River District and exchanged in customary trade between rural residents and between rural residents and others may not exceed 50% of the annual harvest of salmon by the household. The total cash value of salmon per household taken within the Upper Copper River District and exchanged in customary trade between rural residents and individuals other than rural residents may not exceed \$500 annually.

Prince William Sound Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ Customary trade sales of salmon must be immediately recorded on a customary trade recordkeeping form. The recording requirement and the responsibility to ensure the household limit is not exceeded rests with the seller.

Subsistence Fishing Permit Requirements

- ◆ You may take fish in the Prince William Sound Area only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit. The permit for the Upper Copper River District is available from the National Park Service; in the Lower Copper River the permit is available from the U.S. Forest Service in Cordova. However, a permit is not required to take eulachon. You may take rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally only as outlined below. Gear may be restricted by subsistence fishing permit.

Regulations

You may take salmon in the Upper Copper River District only as outlined below:

- ◆ You may not possess salmon taken with an Upper Copper River District subsistence fishing permit, unless you immediately remove the anal fin from the salmon (See Fin Identification, page 19). “Immediately” means prior to concealing the fish from plain view or transporting the fish more than 50 feet from where the fish was removed from the water.
- ◆ You must release rainbow/steelhead trout taken by dip net in the Upper Copper River District and return them unharmed to the water. If you catch rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally while subsistence fishing with fish wheels, you may retain them. Any rainbow/steelhead trout you retain for subsistence purposes must have the anal fin removed immediately (See Fin Identification, page 19). “Immediately” means prior to concealing the fish from plain view or transporting the fish more than 50 feet from where the fish was removed from the water.

Upper Copper River District			
Species	Gear	Incidental Catches	Season
Salmon	Fish wheels Dip nets Rod and Reel	<p>Fish wheels: You may retain rainbow/steelhead trout or other freshwater fish caught incidentally to salmon by fish wheels.</p> <p>Dip nets: You may not retain and must release unharmed rainbow/steelhead trout caught incidentally to salmon by dip net. Other freshwater fish species caught incidentally to salmon by dip net may be retained.</p>	May 15 through Sept. 30 by permit only. However, the opening date of the Chitina Subdistrict will likely be later than May 15. It will be opened by Special Action and will be announced via a news release.

Upper Copper River District <i>Glennallen and Chitina Subdistricts —Total combined annual harvest limits</i>	
Household Size	Annual Harvest Limits and Permit Restrictions
One-person household	30 salmon (including no more than 5 Chinook by dip net and 5 Chinook by rod and reel) Upon request, permits for additional salmon will be issued for up to 200 salmon total (Chinook limit does not change).
Household of two or more persons	60 salmon, of which no more than 5 may be Chinook salmon taken by dip net and no more than 5 Chinook taken by rod and reel, plus 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over 2 persons, except that the household’s limit for Chinook salmon taken by dip net or rod and reel does not increase.

For Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permits:

- ◆ Only one permit per subdistrict will be issued to each household per year. If a household has been issued permits for both subdistricts in the same year, both permits must be in your possession and readily available for inspection while fishing or transporting subsistence-taken fish in either subdistrict. A qualified household may also be issued a Batzulnetas salmon fishery permit in the same year.
- ◆ Multiple types of gear may be specified on a permit, although only one type of gear may be operated at any one time;
- ◆ You must return your permit no later than October 31, or you will be denied a permit for the following regulatory year.
- ◆ A fish wheel may be operated by only one permit holder at one time; that permit holder must have the fish wheel marked as required by this section during fishing operations;
- ◆ Only the permit holder and the authorized members of the household listed on the subsistence permit may take salmon.
- ◆ A permit holder must immediately record all retained fish on the permit. “Immediately” means prior to concealing the fish from plain view or transporting the fish more than 50 feet from where the fish was removed from the water.
- ◆ A permit holder must personally operate the fish wheel or dip net.
- ◆ You may not loan or transfer a subsistence fish wheel or dip net permit, except as permitted.

If you are a fish wheel owner

- ◆ You must register your fish wheel with ADF&G or the National Park Service.
- ◆ Your registration number and a wood, metal, or plastic plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide bearing either your name and address, Alaska Driver’s license number, or Alaska State identification card number in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high must be permanently affixed and plainly visible on the fish wheel when the fish wheel is in the water. Only the current year’s registration number may be affixed to the fish wheel, you must remove any other registration number from the fish wheel;
- ◆ You are responsible for the fish wheel. You must remove the fish wheel from the water at the end of the permit period;
- ◆ You may not rent or lease your subsistence fish wheel for personal gain.

If you are operating a fish wheel

- ◆ You may operate only one fish wheel at any one time.
- ◆ You may not set or operate a fish wheel within 75 feet of another fish wheel.
- ◆ No fish wheel may have more than two baskets.
- ◆ You must check your fish wheel at least once every 10 hours, and remove all fish.
- ◆ If you are a permittee other than the owner, an additional wood, metal, or plastic plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing your name and address in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high, must be attached to the fish wheel so that the name and address are plainly visible.

If you are a village council or similar organization whose members operate fish wheels

- ◆ Village councils (or other similarly qualified organizations) whose members operate fish wheels for subsistence purposes on behalf of members of its village or organization may request a subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ The permit will list all households and household members for whom the fish wheel is operated. The permit will identify a person who will be responsible for each fish wheel.

- ◆ The permit will include provisions for recording daily catches for each fish wheel, location and number of fish wheels, full name of individual responsible for each fish wheel, and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management.
- ◆ The allowable harvest may not exceed the combined seasonal harvest limits for the households listed on the permit; the permittee will notify the ADF&G or the National Park Service when households are added to the list, and the seasonal harvest limits may be adjusted accordingly.
- ◆ Members of the households listed on a permit issued to a village council or other similarly qualified organization are not eligible for a separate household subsistence fishing permit for the Upper Copper River District.

Batzulnetas. Under these conditions, residents of Mentasta Village and Dot Lake may take salmon in the vicinity of the former Native village of Batzulnetas only under authority of a Batzulnetas subsistence salmon fishing permit available from the National Park Service:

- ◆ **Copper River.** You may take salmon only in those waters of the Copper River between National Park Service regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek and approximately one-half mile downstream from that mouth and in Tanada Creek between National Park Service regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek.
- ◆ You may use only fish wheels, dip nets, and rod and reel in the Copper River.
- ◆ **Tanada Creek.** You may use only dip nets, fyke nets, spears, and rod and reel in Tanada Creek. One fyke net and associated lead may be used in Tanada Creek upstream of the National Park Service weir. You may only use a fyke net after consultation with the in-season manager. You must be present when the fyke net is actively fishing. You may take no more than 1,000 sockeye salmon in Tanada Creek with a fyke net.
- ◆ You may take salmon only from May 15 through September 30 or until the season is closed by Special Action.
- ◆ You may retain Chinook salmon taken in a fish wheel in the **Copper River**. You may not take Chinook salmon in **Tanada Creek**.
- ◆ You must return the permit to the National Park Service no later than October 15.

The following regulations apply to specific freshwater streams that flow into Prince William Sound:

You may take pink salmon for subsistence purposes from freshwaters with a dip net from May 15 through September 30, 7 days per week, with no harvest or possession limits in these areas:

- ◆ Green Island, Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island and adjacent islands, and the mainland waters from the outer point of Granite Bay located in Knight Island Passage to Cape Fairfield.
- ◆ Waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point.

FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIALS



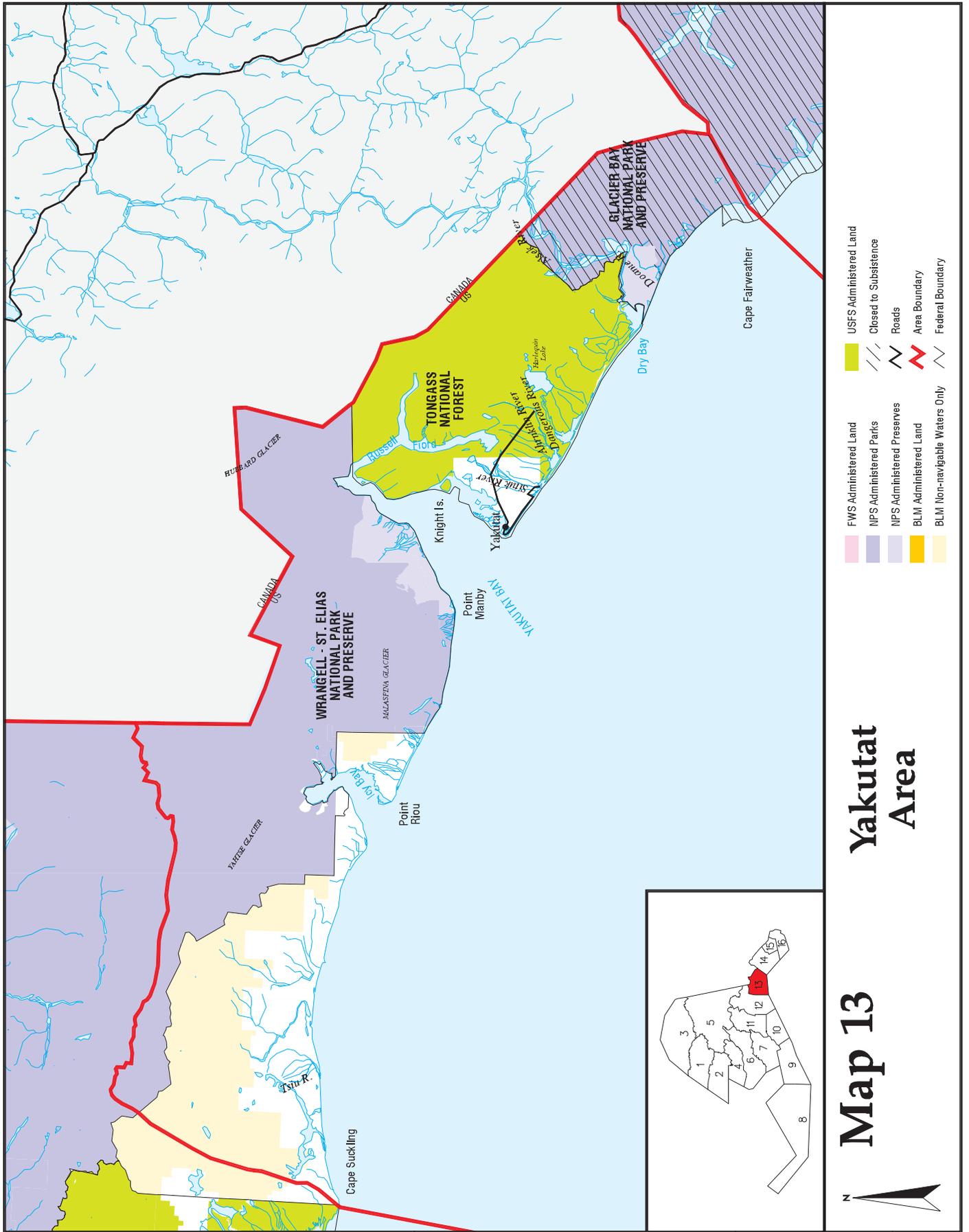
Copper River Drainage
Superintendent
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park
and Preserve



Prince William Sound Area
Cordova District Ranger
Chugach National Forest

*See Directory at the back of this book
for contact information.*

Yakutat Area Subsistence Fishing



Yakutat Area Subsistence Fishing

The Yakutat Area includes all waters and drainages of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Suckling and the longitude of Cape Fairweather. These regulations apply on inland waters within or adjacent to the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Tongass National Forest, and Glacier Bay National Preserve (Glacier Bay National Park is closed to subsistence fishing), and excludes marine waters. General domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management are open to fishing only on non-navigable waters. [See Map 13 on previous page.]

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Yakutat Area		
All Fish Except Salmon, Dolly Varden, Trout, Smelt and Eulachon		
• <i>All rural residents.</i>	No limit	Year-round
Fresh water upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to the Tsiu River		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.</i>	As specified on subsistence fishing permit. Salmon, Dolly Varden, or trout taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon may be retained for subsistence purposes. You must report the fish taken in this manner on your permit.	As scheduled. See regulation on the next page.
Fresh water upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to Point Manby		
Dolly Varden and Steelhead Trout — Subsistence fishing permit required for Dolly Varden. Steelhead trout may only be taken in the Situk and Ahrnklin Rivers and you must have a Federal subsistence fishing permit.		
• <i>Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.</i>	As specified on subsistence fishing permit with up to 10 Dolly Varden of any size per day and in possession. Salmon, Dolly Varden, or trout taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon may be retained for subsistence purposes. You must report the fish taken in this manner on your permit.	
Smelt		
• <i>Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.</i>	No limit	Year-round
Remainder of the Yakutat Area		
Dolly Varden and Trout — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>Residents of Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Areas.</i>	As specified on subsistence fishing permit with up to 10 Dolly Varden of any size per day and in possession. Salmon, Dolly Varden, or trout taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon may be retained for subsistence purposes. You must report the fish taken in this manner on your permit.	
Smelt and Eulachon		
• <i>Residents of Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Areas.</i>	No limit	Year-round

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Yakutat Area Subsistence Fishing

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Remainder of the Yakutat Area (Continued)		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rural residents 	<p>As specified on subsistence fishing permit.</p> <p>Salmon, Dolly Varden, or trout taken incidentally by gear operated as specified under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon may be retained for subsistence purposes. You must report the fish taken incidentally on your permit.</p>	<p>As scheduled. See regulation below.</p>

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish (except salmon, Dolly Varden and trout) at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ In the Situk River, each subsistence salmon fishing permit holder must be present when their gillnet is actively salmon fishing.
- ◆ Fishing gear for the taking of salmon, trout, and Dolly Varden may be restricted on the subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ In areas where use of rod and reel is allowed, you may use artificial fly, lure, or bait when fishing with rod and reel, unless restricted by Federal permit. If you use bait, you must retain all Federally-regulated fish species caught, and they apply to your applicable daily and annual harvest limits for that species. For streams with steelhead, once your daily or annual limit of steelhead is harvested, you may no longer fish with bait for any species.

Regulations

- ◆ You may not possess subsistence taken and sport taken fish of a given species on the same day.
- ◆ You must remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken (see Fin Identification, page 19).
- ◆ You may block up to two-thirds of a stream with a gillnet or seine used for subsistence fishing.



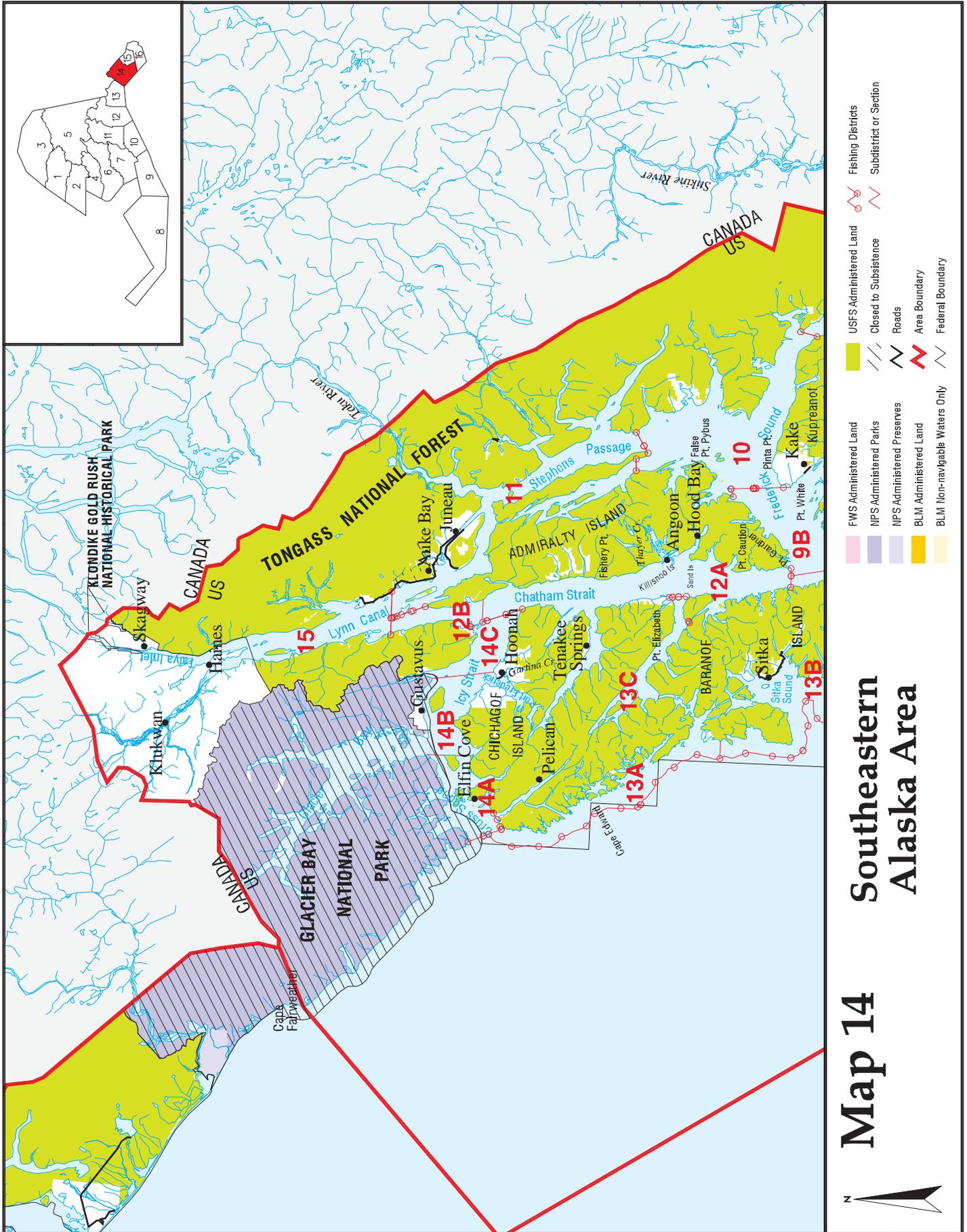
FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Yakutat Area
 Yakutat District Ranger
 Tongass National Forest

See Directory at the back of this book for contact information.

Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

Southeastern Alaska Area



Map 14 Southeastern Alaska Area

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | FWS Administered Land | | Fishing Districts |
| | NPS Administered Parks | | Subdistrict or Section |
| | NPS Administered Preserves | | |
| | BLM Administered Land | | |
| | BLM Non-navigable Waters Only | | |
| | USFS Administered Land | | |
| | Closed to Subsistence | | |
| | Roads | | |
| | Area Boundary | | |
| | Federal Boundary | | |

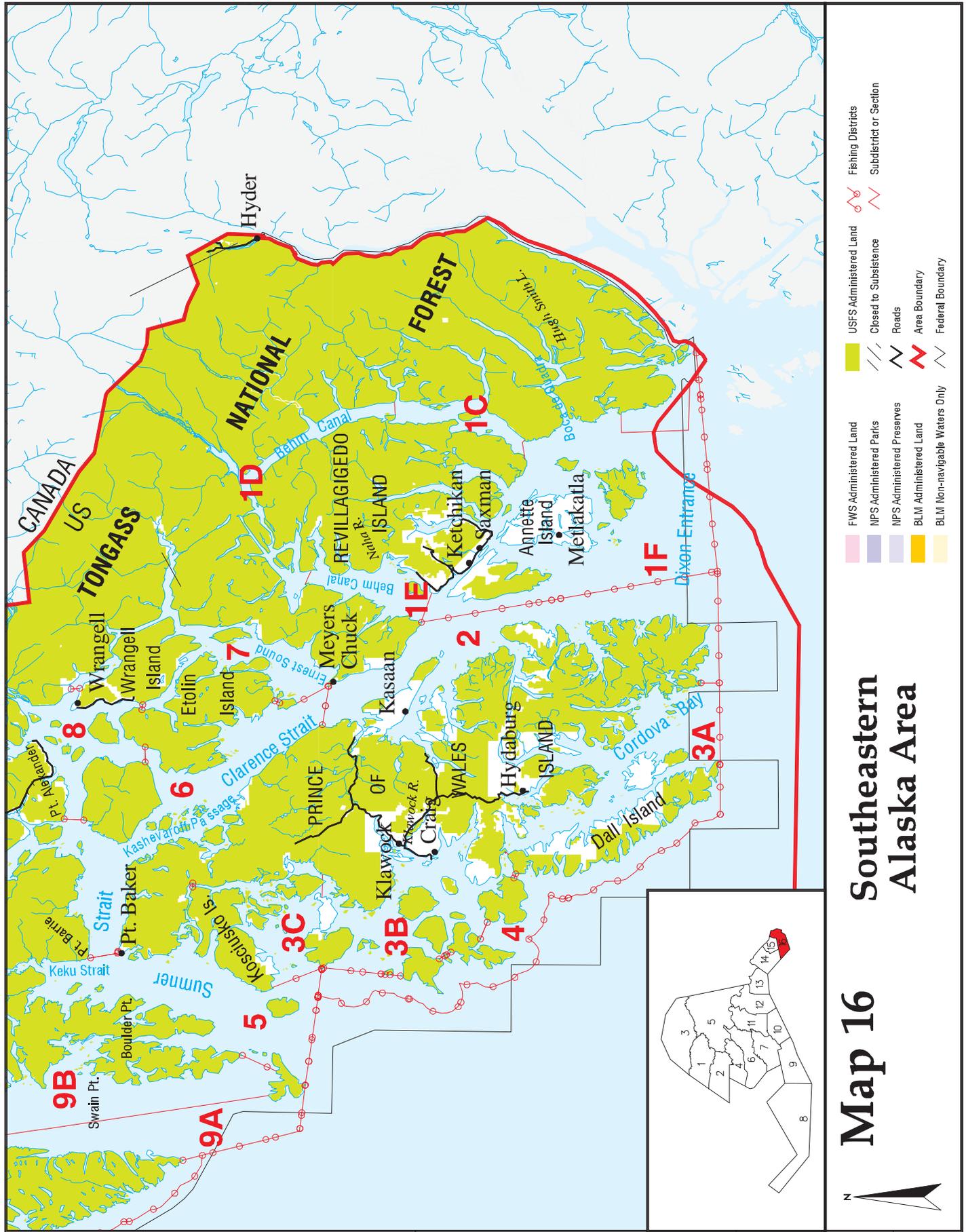
Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing



Map 15
Southeastern
Alaska Area

- FWS Administered Land
- USFS Administered Land
- NPS Administered Parks
- NPS Administered Preserves
- BLM Administered Land
- BLM Non-navigable Waters Only
- Closed to Subsistence
- Roads
- Area Boundary
- Federal Boundary
- Fishing Districts
- Subdistrict or Section

Southeastern Alaska Area



Map 16
Southeastern Alaska Area

Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

The Southeastern Alaska Area includes all waters between a line projecting southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather and Dixon Entrance. These regulations apply on inland waters within or adjacent to Admiralty Island National Monument, Misty Fjords National Monument, and the Tongass National Forest and excludes marine waters except the Makhnati Island Area. [See maps 14, 15, and 16.]

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
District 1 Section 1E in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Saxman.
District 1 Section 1F in Boca de Quadra in waters of Sockeye Creek and Hugh Smith Lake within 500 yards of the terminus of Sockeye Creek	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Saxman.
Districts 2, 3, and 5 And waters draining into those districts.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents living south of Sumner Strait and west of Clarence Strait and Kashevaroff Passage.
District 5 North of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 6 And waters draining into that district	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents living south of Sumner Strait and west of Clarence Strait and Kashevaroff Passage; residents of drainages flowing into District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander (Mitkof Island); residents of drainages flowing into Districts 7 & 8, including the communities of Petersburg & Wrangell; and residents of the communities of Meyers Chuck and Kake.
District 7 And waters draining into that district	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of drainages flowing into District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander (Mitkof Island); residents of drainages flowing into Districts 7 & 8, including the communities of Petersburg & Wrangell; and residents of the communities of Meyers Chuck and Kake.
District 8 And waters draining into that district	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of drainages flowing into Districts 7&8, residents of drainages flowing into District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander (Mitkof Island), and residents of Meyers Chuck.
District 9 Section 9A	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 9 Section 9B north of the latitude of Swain Point	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.

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Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

Area	Species	Determination
District 10 West of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 12 Section 12A, the area south of a line from Fishery Point to South Passage Point	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30' West longitude, including Killisnoo Island.
District 12 Section 12A, excluding the area south of a line from Fishery Point to South Passage point	All fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of drainages flowing into Districts 12 and 14.
District 12 Section 12B	All fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of drainages flowing into Districts 12 and 14.
District 13 Section 13A south of the latitude of Cape Edward	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B, north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13 Section 13A, excluding the area south of the latitude of Cape Edward	All fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of drainages flowing into Sections 13A, 13B, and District 14.
District 13 Section 13B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13 Section 13C	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13 Section 13C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30' West longitude, including Killisnoo Island.
District 14	All fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of drainages flowing into Sections 12A, 13A, and District 14.
Remainder of the Southeastern Alaska Area	Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Areas.
	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rural residents.

Special Provisions

Unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a fishing permit, you may take fish other than salmon, trout, grayling, and char in the Southeastern Alaska Area at any time.

- ◆ You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take salmon, trout, grayling, or char.

Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ No permits for the use of nets will be issued for the salmon streams flowing across or adjacent to the road systems within the city limits of Petersburg, Wrangell, and Sitka.
- ◆ If you take salmon, trout, or char incidentally with gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for other salmon, they may be kept for subsistence purposes. You must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on your subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ The Sarkar River system above the bridge is closed to the use of all nets by both Federally qualified and non-Federally qualified users.
- ◆ In areas where use of rod and reel is allowed, you may use artificial fly, lure, or bait when fishing with rod and reel, unless restricted by a Federal permit. If you use bait, you must retain all Federally-regulated fish species caught, and they apply to your daily, seasonal, and annual harvest limits for that species. For streams with steelhead, once your daily or annual limit of steelhead is harvested, you may no longer fish with bait for any species.
- ◆ Unless otherwise specified in this section, allowable gear for salmon or steelhead is restricted to gaffs, spears, gillnets, seines, dip nets, cast nets, handlines, or rod and reel.
- ◆ Unless otherwise specified in this section, you may use a handline for snagging salmon or steelhead.
- ◆ You may not accumulate Federal subsistence harvest limits authorized for the Southeastern Alaska Area with any harvest limits authorized under any State of Alaska fishery with the following exception: annual or seasonal Federal subsistence harvest limits may be accumulated with State sport fishing harvest limits provided that accumulation of harvest limits does not occur during the same day.
- ◆ You may not possess subsistence taken and sport taken fish of a given species on the same day.
- ◆ You shall immediately remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin of all salmon when taken (see Fin Identification, page 19).
- ◆ You may fish with a rod and reel within 300 feet of a fish ladder unless the site is posted by the U.S. Forest Service. You may not fish from, on, or in a fish ladder.
- ◆ In the Southeastern Alaska Area, a rainbow trout is defined as a fish of the species *Oncorhynchus mykiss* less than 22 inches in overall length. A steelhead is defined as a rainbow trout with an overall length of 22 inches or larger.
- ◆ There is no subsistence fishery for any salmon on the Taku River.

Regulations

Stikine River Chinook, Sockeye, and Coho Salmon

- ◆ You may take Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon in the mainstem of the Stikine River only under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Only one Stikine River permit will be issued to a household.
- ◆ The total annual guideline harvest level for the Stikine River fishery is 125 Chinook, 600 sockeye, and 400 coho salmon.
- ◆ You may retain other salmon taken incidentally by gear operated under terms of this permit. The incidentally taken salmon must be reported on your permit.

Stikine River Chinook, Sockeye, and Coho Salmon Fishery		
Season	Gear	Annual Limit (per household)
Chinook: May 15–June 20 Sockeye: June 21–July 31 Coho: August 1–October 1	Dip net, spears, gaffs, rod and reel, beach seine, and gillnet (not exceeding 15 fathoms in length with a mesh size no larger than 5½ inches stretched mesh, except during Chinook season when mesh up to 8 inches stretched mesh may be used).	5 Chinook salmon 40 sockeye salmon 20 coho salmon

Sockeye Salmon

- ◆ If a harvest limit is not otherwise listed for sockeye in this section, the harvest limit for sockeye salmon is the same as provided for (other than the Stikine River) in adjacent State subsistence or personal use fisheries. If a harvest limit is not established for the State subsistence and personal use fisheries, the possession limit is 10 sockeye and the annual harvest limit is 20 sockeye per household for that stream.

Coho Salmon

Southeastern Alaska Area – Coho Salmon Fishery (Except the Stikine River—see previous page; and the Taku River, which is closed)		
Season	Gear	Daily Harvest Limit
No closed season	Dip nets Spears Gaffs Handlines Rod and Reel	20 coho salmon per day, per household

Pink and Chum Salmon

- ◆ Unless noted on a Federal subsistence harvest permit, there are no harvest limits for pink or chum salmon.

Steelhead Trout

You may take steelhead under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. The permit conditions and systems to receive special protection will be determined by the local Federal fisheries manager in consultation with ADF&G. In addition to the requirement for a Federal subsistence fishing permit, these restrictions apply:

Steelhead Trout Fishery (Except Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands)			
Season	Gear	Daily Harvest Limit	Annual Harvest limit
January 1–May 31	Dip net Gaff Handline Spear Rod and reel	1 steelhead per day, per household	2 steelhead, per household annual limit

Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands – Steelhead Trout Fishery		
Season	Gear	Season Harvest and Possession Limit
Winter season Dec. 1–Last day of Feb.	Dip net Handline Spear Rod and reel	2 steelhead trout, per household (Season may be closed when harvest level cap of 100 steelhead trout is reached.)
Spring season Mar. 1–May 31	Dip net Handline Spear Rod and reel	5 steelhead trout, per household (Season may be closed when harvest quota of 600 steelhead trout, minus the number of steelhead harvested in the previous winter subsistence steelhead fishery, is reached.)

- ◆ **Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands:** You must obtain a separate permit for the winter and spring fishing seasons. You must return your winter or spring season permit within 15 days of the close of the season and before receiving another permit for the fishery.

Trout, Char, Dolly Varden, and Grayling

- ◆ You must possess a Federal subsistence fishing permit to take trout, char, Dolly Varden, or grayling. The permit conditions and systems to receive special protection will be determined by the local Federal fisheries manager in consultation with ADF&G.

In addition to the requirement for a Federal subsistence fishing permit, these restrictions apply:

Trout, Char, and Grayling Fisheries		
Season	Gear	Daily Harvest and Possession Limit
No closed season or size limits	Rod and reel.	20 brook trout, per household 20 grayling, per household 20 Dolly Varden, per household 6 cutthroat or 6 rainbow trout (12 per household in combination)

Eulachon

- ◆ You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take eulachon from any freshwater stream flowing into fishing Sections 1C or 1D.
- ◆ For the remainder of Southeast Alaska, no permit is required. There is no closed season or harvest limit for eulachon.



FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL
Southeastern Area

For the list of
U.S. Forest Service District Rangers
serving as Federal Delegated Officials,
see Directory at the back of this book.



2010 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Kessie Vonscheerschmidt, 8, Sitka

General Provisions

You may take shellfish for subsistence uses at any time in any area of Federal public waters by any method, unless restricted by this section or special action. Federal subsistence shellfish management includes Dungeness crab, king crab, Tanner crab, shrimp, clams, abalone, sea cucumbers, sea peaches, and other shellfish or their parts. Many shellfish species are jointly regulated by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the State of Alaska under an agreement signed in the 1970s.

Licenses

You must be a rural Alaska resident, but no licenses are required to take shellfish for subsistence purposes.

Legal Size

You may not take or possess shellfish smaller than the minimum legal size limits.

Possession

You may not possess, transport, give, receive or barter shellfish or their parts taken in violation of Federal or State regulations.

Methods and Means

Harvest limit

The harvest limit for a subsistence season for a species and the State harvest limit set for a State season for the same species are not cumulative. This means you can take the harvest limit for a particular species under a Federal subsistence season, but may not take any additional shellfish of that species under any other State season harvest limit.

Gear

You may use the following gear for subsistence taking of shellfish:

- Abalone iron
- Diving gear
- Grappling hook
- Handline
- Hydraulic clam digger
- Mechanical clam digger
- Pot
- Ring net
- Scallop dredge
- Sea urchin rake
- Shovel
- Trawl

Purchase/sale

You are prohibited from buying or selling subsistence-taken shellfish, their parts, or their eggs, unless otherwise specified.

Explosives/chemicals

You may not use explosives and chemicals, except that you may use chemical baits or lures to attract shellfish.

Identification gear marking requirements

Marking requirements for subsistence shellfish gear are:

- ◆ Plainly and legibly inscribe your first initial, last name, and address on a keg or buoy attached to any unattended subsistence shellfish gear, except when fishing through the ice.
- ◆ For ice fishing, you may substitute for the keg or buoy, a stake inscribed with your first initial, last name, and address inserted into the ice near the hole.
- ◆ Subsistence shellfish gear may not display a permanent ADF&G vessel license number.
- ◆ Kegs or buoys attached to subsistence crab pots also must be inscribed with the name or United States Coast Guard number of the vessel used to operate the pots.

Escape mechanism

All pots used to take fish or shellfish must have an escape mechanism as follows:

- ◆ All shellfish/bottomfish pot sidewalls (and the tunnel if included) must contain an opening at least 18 inches long and within 6 inches of the pot's bottom and parallel with it (except shrimp pots, where the opening must be at least 6 inches long). These openings must be laced, sewn, and secured together by a single length of untreated, 100% cotton twine (no larger than 30 thread; 36 thread for king or Tanner crab pots). The cotton twine may only be knotted at each end, not tied or looped around the web bars.

- ◆ All pots may also use a galvanic timed-release device that must release in no more than 30 days in salt water. This device must be attached in a way that, when the device releases, the twine will no longer secure or obstruct the pot's opening. The twine may be knotted only at each end and at the attachment points on the galvanic timed-release device.
- ◆ Dungeness crab pot lid tie-down straps must be secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100% cotton twine (no larger than 60 thread). The pot lid must be secured so that, when the twine degrades, the lid is no longer securely closed.

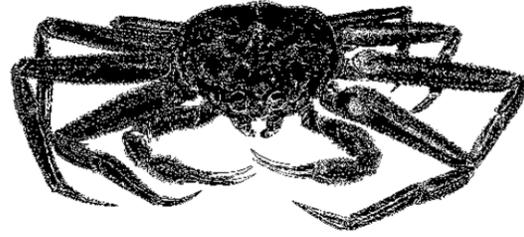
Size determination

You may not mutilate or otherwise disfigure a crab in any manner that would prevent determination of the minimum size restrictions, until the crab has been processed or prepared for consumption.

Designating Another Person to Harvest Shellfish

If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user (beneficiary), you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take shellfish on your behalf. The designated fisher must possess a valid designated harvest permit when taking, attempting to take, or transporting shellfish taken on behalf of a beneficiary. Any species of shellfish that may be taken by subsistence fishing may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

- ◆ The designated fisher must get a designated harvest permit before attempting to harvest shellfish, and return a completed harvest report.
- ◆ The designated fisher may harvest for any number of beneficiaries, but must not have more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time, or fish with more than one legal limit of gear.
- ◆ You may not designate more than one person to take or attempt to take shellfish on your behalf at one time. You may not personally take or attempt to take shellfish at the same time that a designated fisher is taking or attempting to take shellfish on your behalf.



ADF&G/SUSAN KILKA 1977

Shellfish Permits and Reports

If a subsistence shellfish permit is required, these conditions apply:

- ◆ You may not take more shellfish for subsistence than the limits set out in the permit, unless a different limit is specified in this section.
- ◆ You must get a permit before subsistence fishing.
- ◆ You must have the permit in your possession and readily available for inspection while taking or transporting the species for that permit.
- ◆ The permit may include the species and numbers of shellfish to be harvested, time and area of fishing, the type and amount of fishing gear and other conditions necessary for management or conservation purposes.
- ◆ If specified on the permit, you need to keep accurate daily catch records. You need to show the number of shellfish taken by species, location, and date of the catch, and any other information required for management or conservation purposes.
- ◆ You must complete and submit subsistence fishing reports at a time specified for each particular area and fishery. The return of catch information is often necessary for management and conservation purposes. If you ignore the reporting requirements or fail to correctly follow reporting procedures, you will be ineligible to receive a subsistence permit for that activity during the following regulatory year. Should that happen, you may appeal your ineligibility. You would need to demonstrate that your failure to report was due to unavoidable circumstances, such as loss in the mail, accident, or sickness.

Subsistence Take by Commercial Vessels

No commercially registered and licensed fishing vessel for shrimp pot, shrimp trawl, king crab, Tanner crab, or Dungeness crab fishing may be used for subsistence take during the period 14 days before, during, and 14 days after the closure of a respective open season in the area or areas for which the vessel is registered. However, if you are a commercial fisher, you may keep shellfish for your own use from your lawfully taken commercial catch.

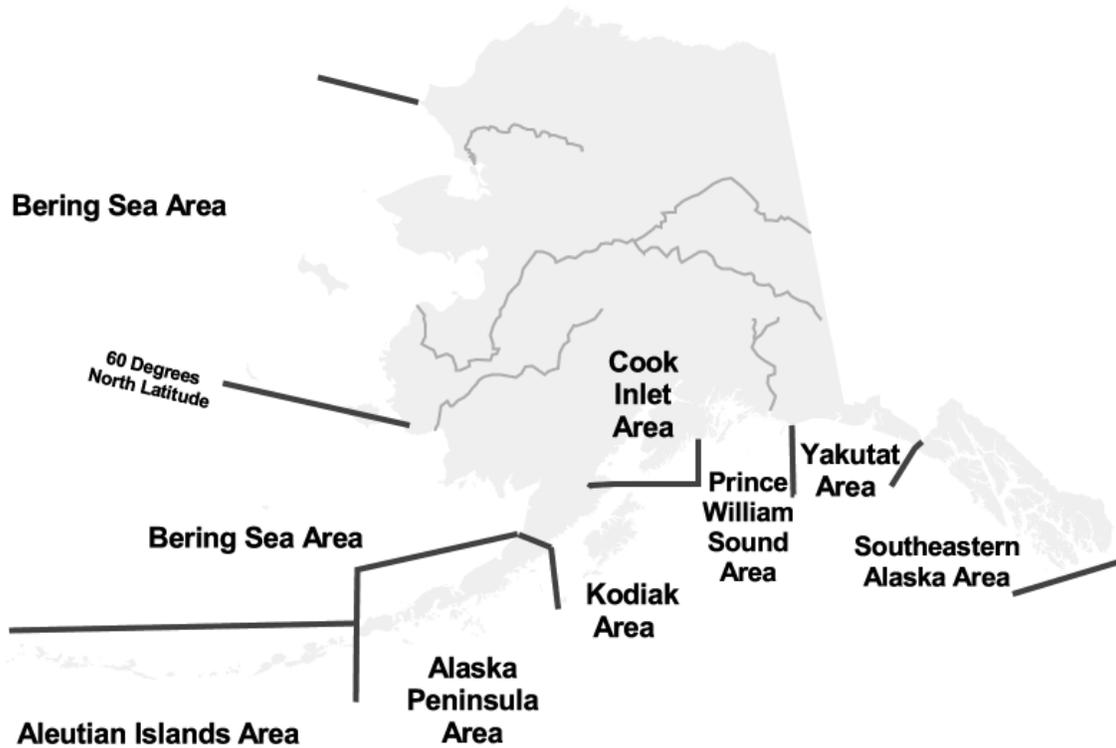
Lodges, Charters, Guides

An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or guide services may not furnish subsistence taken shellfish to a client or guest of that enterprise, unless:

- ◆ The shellfish was taken with gear deployed and retrieved by the client or guest who is a Federally qualified subsistence user;
- ◆ The gear was marked with the client's or guest's name and address; and,
- ◆ The shellfish is to be consumed by (or in the presence of) the client or guest.

The captain and crew members of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a subsistence shellfish fishery when that vessel is being chartered.

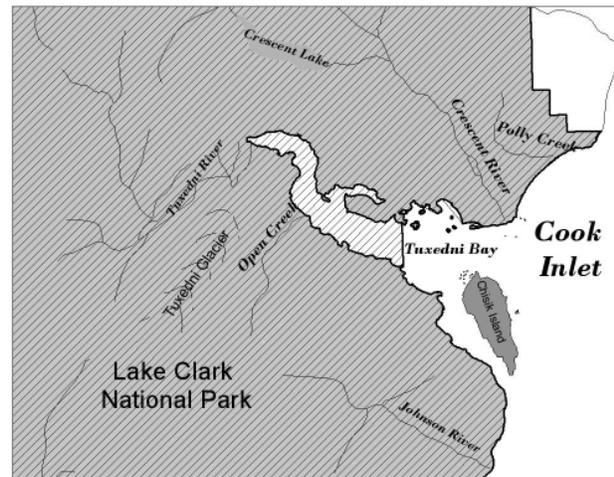
Shellfish Management Areas



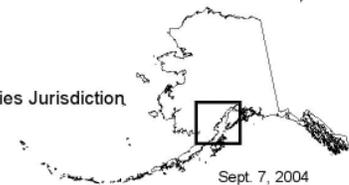
Cook Inlet Area — Tuxedni Bay and Chisik Island

The Department of the Interior Solicitor’s Office has reviewed jurisdictional issues related to Chisik Island and determined that no pre-Statehood Federal withdrawals included the marine submerged lands around Chisik Island.

Federal subsistence jurisdiction does not extend to the marine waters around Chisik Island; nor are submerged lands below the mean high tide line within the boundaries of the unit.



- NPS Boundary
- NPS Administered Lands
- FWS Administered Land
- Federal Subsistence Fisheries Jurisdiction



Sept. 7, 2004

Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area

No marine waters are currently identified under Federal subsistence management jurisdiction, **except the marine waters occurring in the vicinity of Makhnati Island (see page 6 of these regulations)**. Currently there are no existing Federal subsistence shellfish regulations specific to the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.

Prince William Sound Area

No marine waters are currently identified for Federal subsistence management jurisdiction.

Cook Inlet Area

- ◆ You may take shellfish for subsistence purposes. Federal subsistence jurisdiction in marine waters is very limited, occurring in the vicinity of Tuxedni Bay (see previous map). Availability of shellfish species within this area of Federal jurisdiction is uncertain.
- ◆ You may not take king crab, Dungeness crab, or shrimp for subsistence purposes.

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

Area	Species	Determination
Federal public waters in the Tuxedni Bay Area within the boundaries of Lake Clark National Park & Preserve	Shellfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of Tuxedni Bay, Chisik Island, and Tyonek.</i>

Tanner Crab

- ◆ You may take male Tanner crab only from July 15–March 15.
- ◆ Harvest limit: The daily harvest and possession limit is five male Tanner crab.
- ◆ You may take or possess only male Tanner crab with a shell width of 5½ inches or greater.
- ◆ Crab pot limit: No more than two pots per person, regardless of type, with a maximum of two pots per vessel, regardless of type, may be used to take Tanner crab.

Littleneck Clams

- ◆ **Harvest limits:** The daily harvest and possession limit for littleneck clams is 1,000 and the minimum size is 1.5 inches across the widest part of the shell.

Butter Clams

- ◆ **Harvest limits:** The daily harvest and possession limit for butter clams is 700 and the minimum size is 2.5 inches across the widest part of the shell.

Other Shellfish

Other than specified above, there are no harvest, possession, or size limits for other shellfish in the Cook Inlet Area, and the season is open all year.

Kodiak Area

- ◆ **ADF&G crab permit required.** You may take crab for subsistence purposes only with a subsistence crab fishing permit issued by the ADF&G.

Area Shellfish Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ **ADF&G shrimp permit required.** The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G before subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed State commercial shrimp fishing season (or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection). The permit must specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
Kodiak Area	Shrimp, Dungeness, and Tanner crab	• <i>Residents of the Kodiak Area</i>
Kodiak Area, except for the Semidi Island, the North Mainland, and the South Mainland Sections	King crab	• <i>Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residents on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.</i>

Dungeness Crab

- ◆ **Harvest limit:** The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Dungeness crab per person. Only male Dungeness crab with a shell width of 6½ inches or greater may be taken or possessed.
- ◆ Taking of Dungeness crab is prohibited in water 25 fathoms or more in depth during the 14 days immediately before the State opening of a commercial king or Tanner crab fishing season in the location.

King Crab

- ◆ **Harvest limit:** The annual harvest and possession limit is **three** crabs per household. Only male king crab with a shell width of 7 inches or greater may be taken or possessed.
- ◆ **All crab pots** used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period must have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open.
- ◆ **Crab pot limit:** You may use only one crab pot of any size to take king crab.
- ◆ **Season:** You may take king crab only from June 1 – January 31, except you cannot take king crab for subsistence in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth during the period 14 days before and 14 days after open State commercial fishing seasons for red king crab, blue king crab, or Tanner crab in these locations.

The following areas are closed to the harvest of king crab, except by Federally qualified subsistence users harvesting under these regulations:

- ◆ The waters of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the boundaries of Womens Bay, Gibson Cove, and an area defined by a line ½ mile on either side of the mouth of the Karluk River, and extending seaward 3,000 feet.
- ◆ **Afognak Island area.** All waters within 1,500 feet seaward of the shoreline of Afognak Island.

Tanner Crab

- ◆ **Harvest limit:** The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Tanner crabs per person. Only crabs with a shell width of 5½ inches or greater may be taken or possessed.
- ◆ **Crab pot limit:** You may not use more than five crab pots to take Tanner crab.
- ◆ **Season limit:** You may not take Tanner crab for subsistence in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth during the 14 days immediately before the opening of a State commercial king or Tanner crab fishing season in the location.

Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area

- ◆ You may take shellfish for subsistence purposes. Federal subsistence jurisdiction in marine waters is very limited, occurring in the vicinity of Simeonof Island. Availability of shellfish species within this area of Federal jurisdiction is uncertain.

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area	Shrimp; Dungeness, King, and Tanner crab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of the Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area</i>

Shrimp

- ◆ **Shrimp vessels—ADF&G permit required:** The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed State commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection. The permit must specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

Dungeness Crab

- ◆ **Harvest limit:** The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Dungeness crabs per person. You may take or possess crabs only with a shell width of 5½ inches or greater.

King Crab

- ◆ **Harvest limit:** The daily harvest and possession limit is six male king crabs per person. You may take or possess crabs only with a shell width of 6½ inches or greater.
- ◆ **Unattended pots:** All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period, must have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open.
- ◆ **Season limit:** You may take crabs only from June 1–January 31.

Tanner Crab

- ◆ **Harvest limit:** The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Tanner crabs per person. You may take or possess only crabs with a shell width of 5½ inches or greater.

Bering Sea Area

- ◆ You may take shellfish for subsistence purposes. Federal subsistence jurisdiction in marine waters is very limited, occurring in the vicinity of Nunivak Island. Availability of shellfish species within this area of Federal jurisdiction is uncertain.
- ◆ **Gear:** In that portion of the area north of the latitude of Cape Newenham, shellfish may only be taken by shovel, jigging gear, pots and ring net.

Area Shellfish Subsistence Fishing

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
North of Cape Newenham and south of 60° N. Lat.		
King Crab		
• <i>Residents of the Bering Sea Area.</i>	6 males/person/day (shell width of 6½ inches or greater)	Open June 1–January 31
Dungeness and Tanner Crab		
• <i>Residents of the Bering Sea Area.</i>	12 males/person/day (of each species)	Year round
All Other Invertebrates		
• <i>Residents of the Bering Sea Area.</i>	No Limit	Year round
60° N. Lat. to the Lat. of Point Hope		
King Crab — Permit required in Norton Sound Section		
• <i>Residents of the Bering Sea Area.</i>	No Limit	Year round
All Other Invertebrates		
• <i>Residents of the Bering Sea Area.</i>	No Limit	Year round

Shrimp

- ◆ **Shrimp vessels—ADF&G permit required:** The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from ADF&G before subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

King Crab

- ◆ **Unattended pots:** All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period must have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open.

Definitions

These definitions apply to the taking of fish and shellfish by Federally qualified subsistence users in Alaska.

abalone iron is a flat device used for taking abalone. It is more than 1 inch (24 mm) wide and less than 24 inches (610 mm) long, with all prying edges rounded and smoothed.

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish & Game.

agency means a subunit of a cabinet level Department of the Federal government having land management authority over public lands and waters. These include: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service.

anchor means a device used to hold a fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

ANILCA means the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371, (December 2, 1980) and codified, as amended, in scattered sections of 16 U.S.C. and 43 U.S.C.

area, district, subdistrict, and section means one of the geographical areas defined in the codified ADF&G regulations found in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code.

barter means the exchange of fish or wildlife or their parts taken for subsistence uses for other fish or wildlife or their parts for other food, or for nonedible items other than money, if the exchange is of a limited and non-commercial nature.

beach seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

cast net means a circular net with a mesh size of no more than 1½ inch and weights attached to the perimeter which, when thrown, surrounds the fish and closes at the bottom when retrieved.

char means these species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*); lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*); brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

closed season means the time when fish or shellfish may not be taken.

crab means these species: Red king crab (*Paralithodes camshatica*); blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*); brown king crab (*Lithodes aequispina*); scarlet king crab (*Lithodes couesi*); all species of Tanner or

snow crab (*Chionoecetes spp.*); and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

customary and traditional use means a long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community.

customary trade means the traditional exchange of cash for subsistence-harvested fish or wildlife resources, not otherwise prohibited by Federal law or regulation, to support personal and family needs, and does not include trade which constitutes a significant commercial enterprise.

depth of net means the perpendicular distance between cork line and lead line expressed as either linear units of measure or as a number of meshes, including all of the webbing composing the net.

designated fisherman means a Federally qualified fisherman who may take all or a portion of another Federally qualified fisherman's harvest limit(s) only under situations approved by the Board.

dip net means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed 5 feet; the depth of the bag must be at least ½ of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening. No portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches. The frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

diving gear is any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including SCUBA equipment, tethered, umbilical, surface-supplied, or snorkel.

drainage means all of the lands and waters comprising a watershed, including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds and lakes, which contribute to the water supply of the watershed.

drift gillnet means a drifting gillnet that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed in one place.

family means all persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, or any person living within the household on a permanent basis.

Federal land(s) means lands and waters, the title to which belongs to the United States, including navigable and non-navigable waters in which the United States has reserved water rights.

Federally qualified subsistence user means a rural Alaska resident qualified to harvest fish or wildlife on Federal public lands in accordance with the Federal Subsistence Management Regulations.

Fish and wildlife means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird (including any migratory, nonmigratory, or endangered bird for which protection is also afforded by treaty or other international agreement), amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the carcass or part thereof.

fish wheel means a fixed, rotating device, with no more than four baskets on a single axle, for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means (2 baskets only in the Copper River).

freshwater of streams and rivers means the line at which freshwater is separated from saltwater at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn headland to headland across the mouth as the waters flow into the sea.

fyke net means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish, may include fish traps.

gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

gillnet means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

grappling hook is a hooked device with flukes or claws that is attached to a line and operated by hand.

groundfish (or **bottomfish**) means any marine fish except halibut, osmerids, herring, and salmonids.

hand purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line. Pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

handicraft means a finished product made by a rural Alaskan resident from the nonedible byproducts of fish or wildlife and is composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials. The shape and appearance of the natural material must be substantially changed by the skillful use of hands, such as sewing, weaving, drilling, lacing, beading, carving, etching, scrimshawing, painting, or other means, and incorporated into a work of art, regalia, clothing, or other creative expression, and can be either traditional or contemporary in design. The handicraft

must have substantially greater monetary and aesthetic value than the unaltered natural material alone.

handline means a hand-held and operated line, with one or more hooks attached.

harvest limit means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, in the area in which the person is fishing (even if part, or all of the fish or shellfish are preserved). A fish, when landed and killed by means of rod and reel, becomes part of the harvest limit of the person originally hooking it.

herring pound means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

household means a group of people residing in the same residence.

hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

hydraulic or mechanical clam digger is a device using water (or a combination of air and water) or a mechanical device used to harvest clams.

inland waters means waters located landward of the mean high tide line or upstream of the straight line drawn from headland to headland across the mouths of rivers or other waters as they flow into the sea. Inland waters include (but are not limited to) lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, and rivers.

jigging gear means a line (or lines) with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice, or from shore ice and which are drawn through the water by hand.

lead means either a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gillnet, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fish wheel, fyke net or dip net. A lead may include a weir.

legal limit of fishing gear means the maximum aggregate of a single type of fishing gear permitted to be used by one individual or boat, or combination of boats in any particular regulatory area, district, or section.

long line means either a stationary, buoyed, or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

marine waters are those waters located seaward of the mean high tide line or seaward of the straight line drawn from headland to headland across the mouths of rivers or other waters as they flow into the sea.

mechanical jigging machine means a mechanical device with line and hooks used to jig for bottomfish, but does not include hand gurdies or rods with reels.

mile means a nautical mile when used in reference to marine waters or a statute mile when used in reference to freshwater.

person means an individual and does not include a corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, organization, business, trust or society.

poison means any substance that is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

possession limit means the maximum number of fish or shellfish a person or designated group may have in possession if the fish or shellfish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period.

pot means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain live fish or shellfish in the water.

public land(s) or Federal public land(s) means lands situated in the State of Alaska which are Federal public lands, except:

1. Land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act or granted to the Territory of Alaska or the State under any other provision of Federal law;
2. Land selections of a Native Corporation made under ANILCA which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless that selection is invalid or relinquished;
3. Lands referred to in Section 19(b) of ANCSA.

However, until conveyed, all Federal public lands within the boundaries of any unit of the National Park system, National Wildlife Refuge system, National Wild & Scenic Rivers system, National Forest Monument, National Recreation Area, National Conservation Area, new National forest or forest addition, shall be treated as public lands for the purposes of these regulations.

purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

regulatory year for fisheries and shellfish means April 1 through March 31.

reserved water right(s) means the Federal right to use additional unappropriated water necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the Federal reservation was established. Reserved water rights include non-consumptive and consumptive uses of water.

resident means any person who has his or her primary, permanent home for the previous 12 months within Alaska and whenever absent from this primary, permanent home, the person has the intention of returning to it. Factors demonstrating the location of a person's primary, permanent home may include but are not limited to: an address listed on an Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend application; an Alaska license to drive, hunt, fish, or engage in an activity regulated by a government entity; an affidavit of person or persons who know the individual; voter registration; location of residences owned, rented or leased; location of stored household goods; residence of spouse, minor children or dependents; tax documents; or whether the person claims residence in another location for any purpose.

ring net is a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames. The bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame. The gear must be nonrigid and collapsible, so that free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net is not prohibited when the net is employed.

rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

rod and reel means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole; or a line that is attached to a pole. In either case, bait or an artificial fly or lure is used as terminal tackle. This definition does not include the use of rod and reel gear for snagging.

rural means any community or area of Alaska determined by the Federal Subsistence Board to qualify as such. Only residents of communities or areas that the Board has determined to be rural are eligible for subsistence priority.

salmon means these species: Pink "humpy" salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); sockeye "red" salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); Chinook "king" salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho "silver" salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum "dog" salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning, rearing, or for migrating to a spawning or rearing area.

salvage means to transport the edible meat as required by regulation, of a regulated fish or shellfish to the location where the edible meat will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in a manner which saves or prevents the edible meat from waste.

scallop dredge is a dredge-like device designed specifically for (and capable of) taking scallops by being towed along the ocean floor.

sea urchin rake is a hand-held implement, no longer than four feet, which is equipped with projecting prongs. The rake is used to gather sea urchins.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior, except when referring to any unit of the National Forest System, when the term means the Secretary of Agriculture.

set gillnet means a gillnet that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

shovel is a hand-held implement for digging clams.

snagging means hooking or attempting to hook a fish elsewhere than in the mouth.

spear means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and which is operated by hand.

State means the State of Alaska.

stretched-measure or stretched-mesh means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet. The 10 meshes, when being measured, must be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the edges of the net. Measurements must be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under five-pound weight.

subsistence fishing permit means a permit issued by the Federal Subsistence Board or the ADF&G.

subsistence uses means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

take or taking means to fish, pursue, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

to operate fishing gear means any of the following: To deploy gear in the water; to remove gear from the water; to remove fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or to possess a gillnet containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gillnet which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

transportation means to ship, convey, carry, or transport by any means whatever and deliver or receive for such shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

trawl means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish, and includes beam, otter, or pelagic trawl.

troll gear means a power gurdy troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water by a power gurdy; hand troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water from a vessel by hand trolling, strip fishing or other types of trolling, and which are retrieved by hand power or hand-powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical or other assisting device or attachment; or dinglebar troll gear consisting of one or more lines, retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while a vessel is making way.

trout means these species: cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow/steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

year means calendar year unless another year is specified.

Federal Land Management Offices in Alaska

For more detailed information on subsistence regulations for Federal public lands in Alaska, information on Federal permits, or maps, please contact the office nearest where you wish to take wildlife or fish for subsistence purposes.



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Juneau Area Office
P.O. Box 25520
Juneau, AK 99802-5520
(907) 586-7177

Anchorage Area Office
3601 C Street, Suite 1258
Anchorage, AK 99503-5947
(907) 271-1745



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Anchorage Field Office
6881 Abbott Loop Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
(907) 267-1246

Arctic Interagency Visitor Center
P.O. Box 9079
Coldfoot, AK 99701
(907) 678-5209

Glennallen Field Office
P.O. Box 147
Glennallen, AK 99588
(907) 822-3217

Kotzebue Field Station
P.O. Box 262
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3430

Nome Field Station
P.O. Box 952
Nome, AK 99762
(907) 443-2177

Northern Field Office
1150 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709
(907) 474-2200

Tok Field Station
P.O. Box 309
Tok, AK 99780
(907) 883-5121



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Regional Office
240 West 5th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3510

Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613
(907) 246-3305

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
P.O. Box 220
Nome, AK 99762
(907) 443-2522

Denali National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 9
Denali Park, AK 99755
(907) 683-2294

Talkeetna Ranger Station
P.O. Box 588
Talkeetna, AK 99676
(907) 733-2231

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 9034
Coldfoot, AK 99701
(907) 678-5209

4175 Geist Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709
(907) 457-5752

Anaktuvuk Pass Ranger Station
P.O. Box 21102
Anaktuvuk Pass, AK 99721
(907) 661-3520

Bettles Ranger Station
P.O. Box 26030
Bettles, AK 99726
(907) 692-5494

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826
(907) 697-2230

Katmai National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613
(907) 246-3305

Kenai Fjords National Park
P.O. Box 1727
Seward, AK 99664
(907) 224-7500

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
P.O. Box 517
Skagway, AK 99840
(907) 983-2921

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
4230 University Drive #311
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 271-3751

1 Park Place
Port Alsworth, AK 99653
(907) 781-2218

Cape Krusenstern National Monument
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3890

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3890

Noatak National Preserve
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3890

Sitka National Historical Park
P.O. Box 738
Sitka, AK 99835
(907) 747-6281

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 439
Copper Center, AK 99573
(907) 822-5234

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
Nabesna Ranger Station
P.O. Box 885
Slana, AK 99586
(907) 822-5238

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
Yakutat Ranger Station
P.O. Box 137
Yakutat, AK 99689
(907) 784-3295

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve
4175 Geist Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709
(907) 457-5752

Eagle Visitor Center
P.O. Box 167
Eagle, AK 99738
(907) 547-2233



U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



FOREST SERVICE

Regional Office
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 786-3309

Office of Subsistence Management
1011 East Tudor Road, Mail
Stop121
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 786-3888

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife
Refuge
Aleutian Islands Unit
P.O. Box 5251
Adak, AK 99546
(907) 592-2406

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife
Refuge
95 Sterling Highway
Homer, AK 99603
(907) 235-6546

Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National
Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 277
King Salmon, AK 99613
(907) 246-3339

Arctic National Wildlife
Refuge
101 12th Avenue
Room 236
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 456-0250

Innoko National Wildlife
Refuge
P.O. Box 69
McGrath, AK 99627
(907) 524-3251

Izembek National Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 127
Cold Bay, AK 99571
(907) 532-2445

Kanut National Wildlife
Refuge
101 12th Avenue
Room 262
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 456-0329

Kenai National Wildlife
Refuge
P.O. Box 2139
Soldotna, AK 99669-2139
(907) 262-7021

Kodiak National Wildlife
Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 487-2600

Koyukuk/Nowitna
National Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 287
Galena, AK 99741
(907) 656-1231

Selawik National Wildlife
Refuge
P.O. Box 270
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3799

Tetlin National Wildlife
Refuge
P.O. Box 779
Tok, AK 99780
(907) 883-5312

Togiak National Wildlife
Refuge
P.O. Box 270
Dillingham, AK 99576
(907) 842-1063

Yukon Delta National
Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 346
Bethel, AK 99559
(907) 543-3151

Yukon Flats National
Wildlife Refuge
101 12th Avenue
Room 264
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 456-0440

Regional Office
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-8863

Admiralty National Monument
8510 Mendenhall Loop Road
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-8790

Chugach National Forest
3301 C St., Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 743-9500

Cordova Ranger District
P.O. Box 280
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-7661

Craig Ranger District
P.O. Box 500
900 Ninth Street
Craig, AK 99921
(907) 826-3271

Glacier Ranger District
P.O. Box 129
Girdwood, AK 99587
(907) 783-3242

Hoonah Ranger District
P.O. Box 135
Hoonah, AK 99829
(907) 945-3631

Juneau Ranger District
8510 Mendenhall Loop Road
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-8800

Ketchikan Ranger District
3031 Tongass
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-2148

Misty Fjords National
Monument
3031 Tongass
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-2148

Petersburg Ranger District
P.O. Box 1328
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-3871

Seward Ranger District
P.O. Box 390
Seward, AK 99664
(907) 224-3374

Sitka Ranger District
204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, AK 99835
(907) 747-6671

Thorne Bay Ranger District
P.O. Box 19001
Thorne Bay, AK 99919
(907) 828-3304

Tongass National Forest
Supervisor's Offices
204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, AK 99835
(907) 747-6671

Federal Building
648 Mission St.
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-3101

P.O. Box 309
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-3841

Wrangell Ranger District
P.O. Box 51
Wrangell, AK 99929
(907) 874-2323

Yakutat Ranger District
P.O. Box 327
Yakutat, AK 99869
(907) 784-3359

FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIALS

For questions on in-season fisheries management, please contact:

Arctic/Kotzebue/Norton Sound Area

National Park Service
Superintendent
Western Arctic Parklands
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
442-3890 / fax: 442-8316
WEAR_webmail@nps.gov

Unalakleet River

Bureau of Land Management

Anchorage Field Office
Manager
4700 BLM Road
Anchorage, AK 99507-2591
267-1233/ 267-1267

Yukon River Drainage

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Yukon Area In-Season Manager
Fairbanks Fish and Wildlife
Field Office
101 12th Avenue, Rm. 110
Fairbanks, AK 99701
455-1849 / 800-267-3997
fax: 455-1853

Emmonak Fisheries Resource
Office
P.O. Box 125
Emmonak, AK 99581
949-1798
ak_fisheries@fws.gov

Kuskokwim Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Refuge Manager
Yukon Delta National
Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 346
Bethel, AK 99559
543-3151 / 800-621-5804
fax: 543-4413
yukondelta@fws.gov

Bristol Bay/Alaska Peninsula/ Aleutian Islands Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Branch Chief
Fish and Wildlife Field Office
605 West 4th Ave., G-61
Anchorage, AK 99501
271-2888 / 800-272-4174
fax: 271-2786
ak_fisheries@fws.gov

Kodiak Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Refuge Manager
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
487-2600 / 888-408-3514
fax: 487-2144
kodiak@fws.gov

Cook Inlet/Prince William Sound Area

Copper River Drainage

National Park Service
Superintendent
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park
and Preserve
P.O. Box 439
Copper Center, AK 99573
822-5234
wrst_interpretation@nps.gov

Prince William Sound Area

U.S. Forest Service
Cordova Ranger District
Chugach National Forest
P.O. Box 280
Cordova, AK 99574
424-7661 / fax: 424-7214
tbenson@fs.fed.us

Cook Inlet Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Project Leader
Fish and Wildlife Field Office
43655 Kalifornsky Beach Road
Soldotna, AK 99669
262-9863 / fax: 262-7145
ak_fisheries@fws.gov

Southeastern/Yakutat Area

Yakutat Area

U.S. Forest Service
Yakutat Ranger District
Tongass National Forest
P.O. Box 327
Yakutat, AK 99689-0327
784-3359 / fax: 784-3457
labenson@fs.fed.us

Baranof and Chichagof Islands, mainland of Icy Straits

U.S. Forest Service
Sitka Ranger District
Tongass National Forest
204 Siginika Way
Sitka, AK 99835-7511
747-6671 / fax: 747-4253
cgoularte@fs.fed.us

Admiralty Island and Northern Southeast inside waters

U.S. Forest Service
Juneau Ranger District
Tongass National Forest
8510 Mendenhall Loop Road
Juneau, AK 99801-8041
586-8800 / fax: 586-8808
mmarshall@fs.fed.us

Prince of Wales and Associated Islands

U.S. Forest Service
Craig Ranger District
Tongass National Forest
P.O. Box 500, 900 Ninth St.
Craig, AK 99921-9998
826-3271 / fax: 826-2972
fbsanchez@fs.fed.us

Kuiu, Kupreanof, Zarembo, Etolin, and Wrangell Islands, Stikine River, and central southeast inside waters

U.S. Forest Service
Petersburg Ranger District
Tongass National Forest
P.O. Box 1328
Petersburg, AK 99833-1328
772-3871 / fax: 772-5995
csavage@fs.fed.us

Revillagigedo, Gravina, and Duck Islands, and Southern Southeast inside waters

U.S. Forest Service
Ketchikan-Misty Fjords
Ranger District
Tongass National Forest
3031 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5743
225-2148 / fax: 225-8783
jdfreest@fs.fed.us

For Information about the subsistence harvest of. . .

Halibut: Contact the National Marine Fisheries Service at 800-304-4846 (press option 2) or (907) 586-7202, or by E-mail, RAM.Alaska@noaa.gov. Information is also available on the Web at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>

Migratory birds: Contact the office of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council at 877-229-2344 or (907) 786-3499 or by E-mail, ambcc@fws.gov. Information is also available on the Web at <http://alaska.fws.gov/ambcc/Index.htm>

Sea otters, polar bears and walruses: Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Marine Mammal Management Office at 800-362-5148 or (907) 786-3800 or by E-mail, ak_fisheries@fws.gov. Information is also available on the Web at <http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/index.htm>

Seals, sea lions and whales: Contact the Protected Resources Division of the National Marine Fisheries Service at (907) 586-7221. Information is also available on the Web at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm>

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U.S. Department of the Interior
Director, Office of Civil Rights
1849 C Street, N.W., MS-5214
Washington, DC 20240-0036
(202) 208-5693 / fax: 208-6112
E-mail: Sharon_Eller@ios.doi.gov
Agency: <http://www.doi.gov/>



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Director, Office of Civil Rights
300 7th St., S.W., Suite 400
Stop Code 9430
Washington, DC 20250
(202) 720-5964 or 866-632-9992 (toll-free)
E-mail: cr@usda.gov
Agency: <http://www.usda.gov/>

Visit DisabilityInfo.gov: Your online connection to the Federal government's disability-related information and resources.

Federal Subsistence Board
Office of Subsistence Management
1011 East Tudor Road, Mail Stop 121
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

