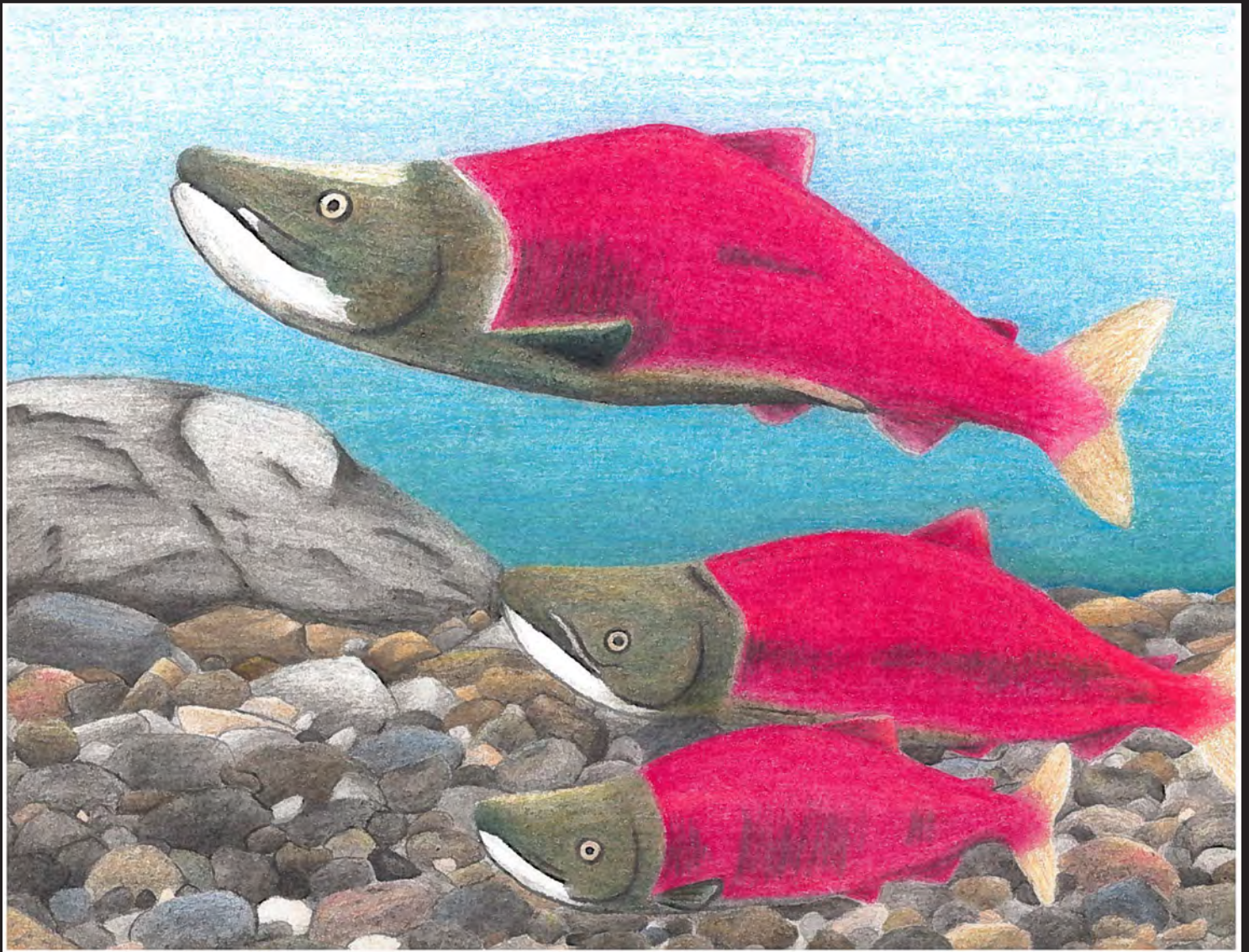


Federal Subsistence

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



2018-19 Student Art Contest Winner: Viveka Naomi Hernandez, 17, Utqiagvik

Effective 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2021

Subsistence management regulations are available online at www.doi.gov/subsistence/fisheries

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 and Board actions or major corrections to this book are posted on the Office of Subsistence Management website www.doi.gov/subsistence/index.cfm

For additional information, to request more regulatory books, or to submit changes and recommendations to this regulatory book, please contact:

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Please Note

New regulatory text in this book is highlighted in yellow.

Summary of Changes:

Yukon Northern Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Allows the use of drift gillnets in Yukon River District 4.
- ◆ Revises restrictions requiring fin-clipping of subsistence caught Chinook Salmon in Lower Yukon River Districts 1, 2, and 3.
- ◆ Adds dip net as a gear type for subsistence harvest of salmon for the Yukon River.

Kuskokwim Area

- ◆ Allows the use of 6-inch or less mesh size gillnets prior to June 1 in the Kuskokwim River drainage.
- ◆ Specifies that non-salmon spawning tributaries of the Kuskokwim River be open to the harvest of fish 100 yards upriver from the confluence of the Kuskokwim River during times of closure to salmon fishing.

Bristol Bay Area

- ◆ Extends the regulations for the take of salmon, without a permit, in Lake Clark and its tributaries to Sixmile Lake; adds the use of rod and reel.

Cook Inlet Area

- ◆ Amends the Kasilof experimental community gillnet fishery to the Kasilof community gillnet fishery and lists the Ninilchik Traditional Council as the permit holder.

Prince William Sound Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Adds existing permit conditions for the Chugach National Forest portion of the Prince William Sound Area into the regulations.
- ◆ Moves the requirement to check fish wheels every 10 hours from fish wheel owners to fish wheel operators.
- ◆ Allows the use of one unit of gear per person fishing under the same (household) subsistence permit in the upper Copper River district.

Southeast Alaska Fishery Management Area

- ◆ Amends the Customary and Traditional Use determination for the Yakutat and the Southeast Alaska Areas so that all residents of Southeast and Yakutat have a Customary and Traditional Use determination for all fish in those areas.
- ◆ Removes the 5 ½-inch stretched mesh gillnet restriction for the Coho Salmon fishery on the Stikine River.
- ◆ Closes the Federal public waters of Neva Lake, Neva Creek, and South Creek to the harvest of Sockeye Salmon to all but Federally qualified subsistence users.

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 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

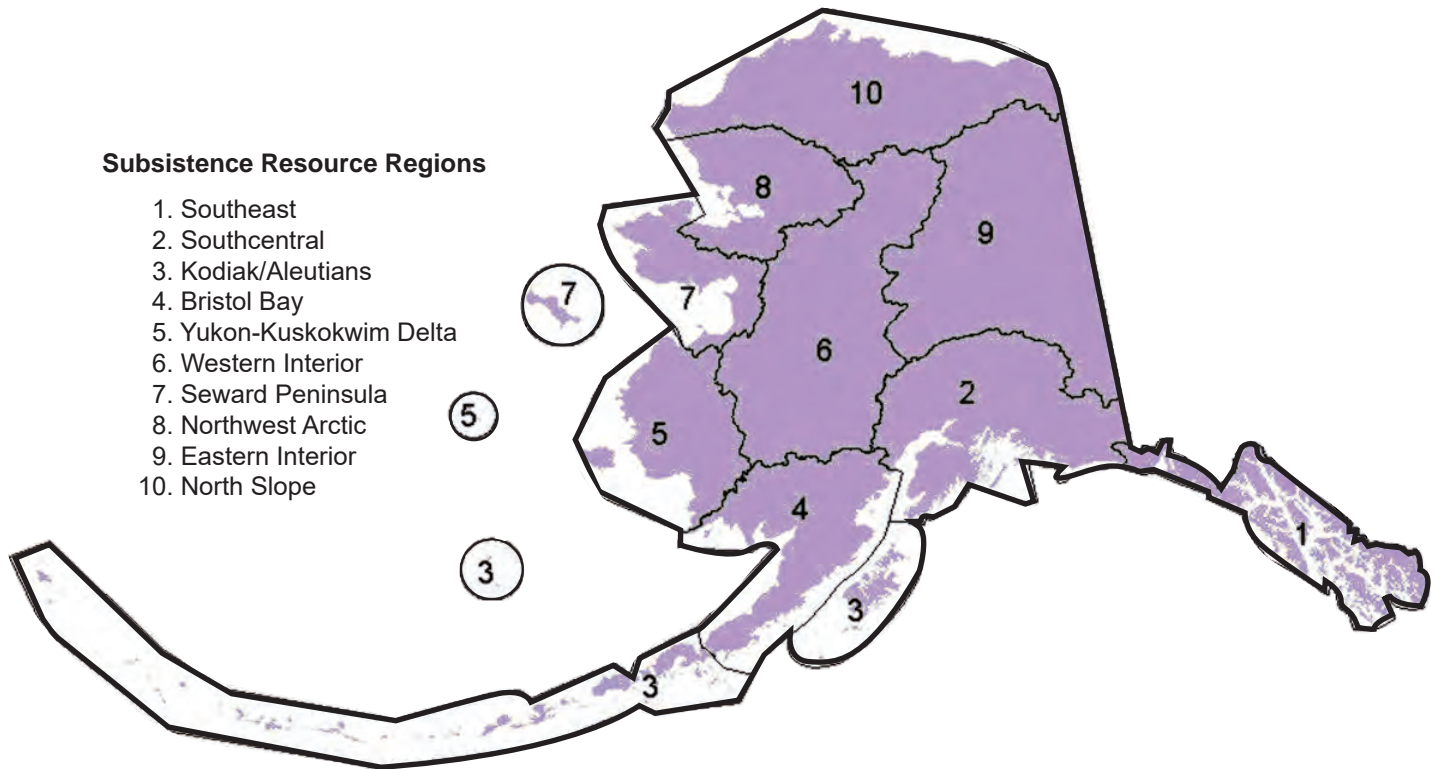
The Federal Subsistence Board oversees the Federal Subsistence Management Program. The Board members include the agency heads for Alaska of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service. There are also three public members appointed by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture: the Chair of the Federal Subsistence Board and two public members who possess personal knowledge of and direct experience with subsistence uses in rural Alaska.

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

You can find information on the Federal Subsistence Board online at <https://www.doi.gov/subsistence>, or by contacting the Office of Subsistence Management at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3888.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Kayleigh Rogers, 12, Kodiak



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 10 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, review proposals submitted by others and make recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board.

Regional Council Membership

The Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture appoint Council members. Members must reside in the region they represent and have knowledge of subsistence and sport/commercial uses of fish and wildlife resources 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 Katerina “Katya” Wessels or the regional coordinator for your region (see page 5 for contact information).

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 sport, 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 August–November and February–March. Official member expenses to travel to 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 and waters 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 and nonrural determinations
- ◆ Appoint members to National Park Service Subsistence Resource Commissions

*For more information on Council membership, contact Katerina "Katya" Wessels at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3885
Fax: (907) 786-3898
E-mail: katerina_wessels@fws.gov*



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Stephanita Cook, 13, Nanwalek

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 and Southcentral Regions

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Missing out on the latest Federal subsistence issues?

If you would like to receive emails and notifications on the Federal Subsistence Management Program you may subscribe for regular updates by e-mailing:

fws-fsb-subsistence-request@lists.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 - Alaska**—Including those waters shoreward of a line beginning at the western bank of the Colville River following the highest highwater mark westerly, extending across the entrances of small lagoons, including Peard Bay, Wainwright Inlet, the Kuk River, Kugrua Bay and River, and other small bays and river estuaries, and following the ocean side of barrier islands and sandspits within three miles of shore and the ocean side of the Plover Islands, to the northwestern extremity of Icy Cape, at approx. 70°21' N. Lat. and 161°46' W. Long.

♦ **Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge**—Including Nunivak Island—The submerged lands and waters of Nunivak Island together with the adjacent waters of the Bering Sea and extending (for Federal Subsistence Management purposes) three miles from the shoreline of Nunivak Island (*as described in Exec. Order #5059, April 15, 1929*).

♦ **Southeastern Alaska**—**Makhnati Island Area**: Land and waters beginning at the southern point of Fruit Island, 57°02'35" N. Lat., 135°21'07" W. Long. as shown on United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244, May 21, 1941; from the point of beginning, by metes and bounds; S. 58° W., 2500 feet, to the southern point of Nepovorotni Rocks; S. 83° W., 5600 feet, on a line passing through the southern point of a small island lying about 150 feet south of Makhnati Island; N. 6° W., 4200 feet, on a line passing through the western point of a small island lying about 150 feet west of Makhnati Island, to the northwestern point of Signal Island; N. 24° E., 3000 feet, to a point, 57°03'15" N. Lat., 134°23'07" W. Long.; East, 2900 feet, to a point in course No. 45 in meanders of U.S. Survey No. 1496, on west side of Japonski Island; southeasterly, with the meanders of Japonski Island, U.S. Survey No. 1496 to angle point No. 35, on the southwestern point of Japonski Island; S. 60° E., 3300 feet, along the boundary line of Naval reservation described in Executive Order No. 8216, July 25, 1939, to the point beginning, 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.

Tongass National Forest:

Beacon Point, Frederick Sound, and Kupreanof Island are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8210—Sheet No. 16. The reference location is marked as 57 south, 79 east, CRM, SEC 8, U.S. Survey No. 1604. The point begins on the low-water line at N 63° W, true and approximately 1,520 feet from Beacon Point beacon; thence due south true 1,520 feet; thence true East 1,800 feet, more or less to an intersection with a low-water line; thence following, is the low-water line round the point to point of the beginning (Approx. Long. 133°00' W, Lat. 56°56 1/4' N).

Bushy Island and Snow Passage are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart, labeled No. 8160—Sheet No. 12. The reference location is marked as 64 south, 80 east, CRM, SEC. 31/32 on the map labeled, USS 1607. The point begins on a low-water line about 1/4 nautical miles and southwesterly from the northwest point of the island, from which a left tangent to an island that is 300 yards in diameter and 100 yards offshore, bears the location—N 60° W, true; thence S 60° E, true and more or less 2,000 feet to an intersection with a low-water line on the easterly side of the island; thence forward along the winding of the low-water line northwesterly and southwesterly to the point of the beginning, including all adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water (Approx. Long. 132°58' W, Lat. 56°16 1/2' N).

Cape Strait, Frederick Sound, and Kupreanof Island are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8210—Sheet No. 16. The reference location is marked as 56 south, 77478 east, CRM, on the

map labeled as USS 1011. It begins at a point on a low-water line that is westerly from the lighthouse and distant 1,520 feet in a direct line from the center of the concrete pier upon which the light tower is erected; thence South 45° E, true by 1,520 feet; thence east true by 1,520 feet, more or less to an intersection with the low-water line; thence north-westerly and westerly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning (Approx. Long. 133°05' W, Lat. 57°00' N).

Point Colpoys and Sumner Strait are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Prince of Wales Island—Sheet No. 12. The reference location is marked as 64 south, 78 east, CRM, SECs. 10, 11, 12 on the map labeled as USS 1634. Location is north of a true east-and-west line running across the point to 1,520 feet true south from the high-water line at the northernmost extremity. Map includes all adjacent rocks and ledges not covered at low water and also includes two rocks awash about 1 1/4 nautical miles east and South and 75° East, respectively, from the aforementioned point (Approx. Long. 133°12' W, Lat. 56°20' N).

Vank Island and Stikine Strait are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 18. Located at 62 south, 82 east, CRM, SEC 34, on the map labeled as USS 1648. This part of the island is lying south of a true east-and-west line that is drawn across the island from low water to low water. Island is 760 feet due North from the center of the concrete pier upon which the structure for the light is erected (Approx. Long. 132°35' W, Lat. 56°27' N).

High Point, and Woronkofski Island, Alaska, are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 18. The location begins at a point on low water at the head of the first bight easterly of the point and about 1/8 nautical mile distant therefrom; thence south true 1,520 feet; thence west true 1,100 feet, more or less to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northerly and easterly, following the windings of the low-water line to point of the beginning (Approx. Long. 132°33' W, Lat. 56°24' N).

Key Reef and Clarence Strait are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 11. The reef lies 1³⁴ miles S. 80° E, true, from Bluff Island and becomes awash at extreme high water. Chart includes all adjacent ledges and rocks not covered at low water (Approx. Long. 132°50' W, Lat. 56°10' N).

General Information

Low Point and Zarembo Island, Alaska, are shown on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 22. The location begins at a point on a low-water line that is 760 feet in a direct line, easterly, from the center of Low Point Beacon. The position is located on a point of shoreline about 1 mile easterly from Low Point; thence S. 35° W, true 760 feet; thence N 800 feet and W 760 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line to the point of beginning (Approx. Long. 132°55 1/2 ' W, Lat. 56°27 1/2 ' N).

McNamara Point and Zarembo Island, Alaska, are shown on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 25. Location begins at a point on a low-water line that is 1,520 feet in a direct line, northerly, from McNamara Point Beacon—a slatted tripod structure; thence true east 1,520 feet; thence true south, more or less, 2,500 feet to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northwesterly and northerly following the windings of the low-water line to the point of the beginning (Approx. Long. 133°04' W, Lat. 56°20' N).

Mountain Point and Wrangell Narrows, Alaska, are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8170—Sheet No. 27. The location begins at a point on a low-water line southerly from the center of Mountain Point Beacon and distant there from 1,520 feet in a direct line; thence true west 1,520 feet; thence true north, more or less, 3,480 feet to an intersection with the low-water line; thence southeasterly and southerly following the windings of the low-water line to the point of the beginning (Approx. Long. 132°57 1/2 ' W, Lat. 56°44' N).

Angle Point, Revillagigedo Channel, and Bold Island are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 3. The reference location is marked as 76 south, 92 east, CRM, USS 1603. The location begins at a point on a low-water line abreast of the lighthouse on Angle Point, the southwestern extremity of Bold Island; thence easterly along the low-water line to a point that is 3,040 feet in a straight line from the beginning point; thence N 30° W, True 3,040 feet; thence true west to an intersection with the low-water line, 3,000 feet, more or less; thence southeasterly along the low-water line to the point of the beginning (Approx. Long. 131°26' W, Lat. 55°14' N).

Cape Chacon, Dixon Entrance, and Prince of Wales Island are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8074—Sheet No. 29. The reference location is marked as 83 south, 89 and 90 east, CRM, USS 1608. The location begins at a point at the low-

water mark on the shore line of Dixon Entrance from which the southern extremity of Cape Chacon bears south 64° true East and approximately 3/4 nautical miles; thence N 45° true East and about 1 nautical mile, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line on the shore of Clarence Strait; thence southerly, following the meanderings of the low-water line of the shore, to and around Cape Chacon, and continuing to the point of the beginning. Reference includes all adjacent islands, islets, rocks, and reefs that are not covered at the low-water line (Approx. Long 132° W, Lat. 54°42' N).

Lewis Reef and Tongass Narrows are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 71. The reference location is marked as 75 south, 90 east, CRM, SEC 9. The area point begins at the reef off of Lewis Point and partly bare at low water. This part of the reef is not covered at low water and lies on the northeast side of a true northwest-and-southeast line that is located 300 feet true southwest from the center of the concrete pier of Lewis Reef Light (Approx. Long. 131°44 1/2 ' W, Lat. 55°22'25" N).

Lyman Point and Clarence Strait are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Chart No. 8076—Sheet No. 8. The reference location is marked as 73 south, 86 east, CRM, SEC 13, on a map labeled as USS 2174 TRC. It begins at a point at the low-water mark. The aforementioned point is 300 feet in a direct line easterly from Lyman Point light; thence due south 300 feet; thence due west to a low-water mark 400 feet, more or less; thence following the winding of the low-water mark to place of beginning (Approx. Long. 132°18' W, Lat. 35°35' N).

Narrow Point, Clarence Strait, and Prince of Wales Island are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 9. The reference location is marked as 70 south, 84 east, CRM, on a map labeled as USS 1628. The point begins at a point on a low-water line about 1 nautical mile southerly from Narrow Point Light, from which point a left tangent to a high-water line of an islet about 500 yards in diameter and about 300 yards off shore, bears south 30° true East; thence north 30° W, true 7,600 feet; thence N 60° E, 3,200 feet, more or less to an intersection with a low-water line; thence southeasterly, southerly, and southwesterly, following the winding of the low-water line to the point of the beginning. The map includes all adjacent rocks not covered at low water (Approx. Long. 132°28' W, Lat. 55°47 1/2 ' N).

General Information

Niblack Point, Cleveland Peninsula, and Clarence Strait, Alaska, are shown on the U.S. coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8102—Sheet No. 6, which is the same sheet used for Caamano Point. The location begins at a point on a low-water line from which Niblack Point Beacon, a tripod anchored to three concrete piers, bears southeasterly and is 1,520 feet in a direct line; thence true northeast 1,520 feet; thence true southeast 3,040 feet; thence true southwest at 600 feet, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line; thence northwesterly following the windings of the low-water line to the point of the beginning (Approx. Long. 132°07' W, Lat. 55°33' N).

Rosa Reef and Tongass Narrows are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 71. The reference location is marked as 74 south, 90 east, CRM, SEC 31. That part of the reef is not covered at low water and lies east of a true north-and-south line, located 600 feet true west from the center of the concrete pier of Rosa Reef Light. The reef is covered at high water (Approx. Long. 131°48' W, Lat. 55°24' 15" N).

Ship Island and Clarence Strait are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 9. The reference location is marked as south, 8 east, CRM, SEC 27. The point begins as a small island on the northwesterly side of the Clarence Strait, about 10 nautical miles northwesterly from Caamano Point and 1/4 mile off the shore of Cleveland Peninsula. The sheet includes all adjacent islets and rocks not connected to the main shore and not covered at low water (Approx. Long. 132°12' W, Lat. 55°36' N).

Spire Island Reef and Revillagigedo Channel are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 3. The reference location is marked as 76 south, 92 east, CRM, SEC 19. The detached reef, covered at high water and partly bare at low water, is located northeast of Spire Island. Spire Island Light is located on the reef and consists of small houses and lanterns surmounting a concrete pier. See chart for “Angle Pt.” (Approx. Long 131°30' W, Lat. 55°16' N).

Surprise Point and Nakat Inlet are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8051—Sheet No. 1. The reference location is marked as 80 south, 89 east, CRM. This point lies north of a true east-and-west line. The true east-and-west line lies 3,040 feet true south from the northernmost extremity of the point together with adjacent rocks and islets (Approx. Long. 130°44' W, Lat. 54°49' N).

Caamano Point, Cleveland Peninsula, and Clarence Strait, Alaska, are shown on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8102—Sheet No. 6. Location consists of everything apart of the extreme south end of the Cleveland Peninsula lying on a south side of a true east-and-west line that is drawn across the point at a distance of 800 feet true north from the southernmost point of the low-water line. This includes off-lying rocks and islets that are not covered at low water (Approx. Long. 131°59' W, Lat. 55°30' N).

Meyers Chuck and Clarence Strait, Alaska, are shown on the U.S. and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8124—Sheet No. 26. The small island is about 150 yards in diameter and located about 200 yards northwest of Meyers Island (Approx. Long. 132°16' W, Lat. 55°44 1/2' N).

Round Island and Cordova Bay, Alaska, are shown on the U.S. coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8145—Sheet No. 36. The Southwestern Island of the group is about 700 yards long, including off-lying rocks and reefs that are not covered at low water (Approx. Long. 132°30 1/2' W, Lat. 54°46 1/2' N).

Mary Island begins at a point that is placed at a low-water mark. The aforementioned point is southward 500 feet from a crosscut on the side of a large rock on the second point below Point Winslow and Mary Island; thence due west 3/4 mile, statute; thence due north to a low-water mark; thence following the winding of the low water to the place of the beginning (Approx. Long. 131°11' 00" W, Lat. 55°05' 55" N).

Tree Point starts a point of a low-water mark. The aforementioned point is southerly 1/2 mile from extreme westerly point of a low-water mark on Tree Point, on the Alaska Mainland; thence due true east, 3/4 mile; thence due north 1 mile; thence due west to a low-water mark; thence following the winding of the low-water mark to the place of the beginning (Approx. Long. 130°57' 44" W, Lat. 54°48' 27" N).

General Information

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

- ◆ **Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve**
- ◆ **Becharof National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Bering Land Bridge National Preserve**
- ◆ **Cape Krusenstern National Monument**
- ◆ **Chugach National Forest**
- ◆ **Denali National Preserve/1980 additions to Denali National Park**
- ◆ **Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**
- ◆ **Glacier Bay National Preserve**
- ◆ **Izembek National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Katmai National Preserve**
- ◆ **Kenai National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Kobuk/Nowitna/Innoko National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge**
- ◆ **Lake Clark National Park and Preserve**
- ◆ **Noatak National Preserve**
- ◆ **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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Olivia Tidlow-Tranel, 9, Skagway

Federal Subsistence Regulations Apply Only to Rural Alaska Residents

Are you a rural Alaska resident?

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.

The following communities and areas have been determined to be nonrural; all other communities and areas not listed or identified on the following maps are rural.

Nonrural Communities

The listing below identifies nonrural communities and areas:

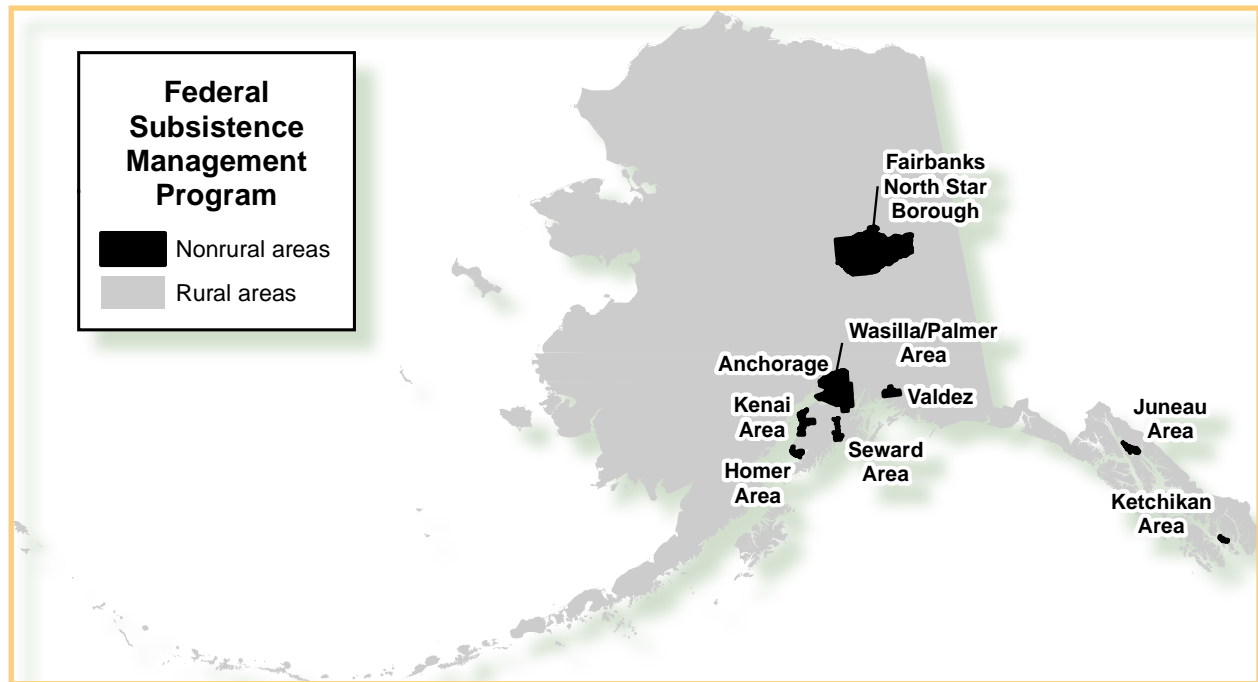
- ◆ **Anchorage**, *Municipality of*
- ◆ **Fairbanks North Star Borough**
- ◆ **Homer area** (*including Homer, Anchor Point, North Fork Road area, Kachemak City, and Fritz Creek*)
- ◆ **Juneau area** (*including Juneau, West Juneau, and Douglas*)
- ◆ **Kenai area** (*including Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Nikiski, Salamatof, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, and Clam Gulch*)
- ◆ **Ketchikan area** (*including Ketchikan City, Clover Pass, North Tongass Highway, Ketchikan East, Mountain Point, Herring Cove, Pennock Island, and parts of Gravina Island*)
- ◆ **Seward area** (*including Seward and Moose Pass*)
- ◆ **Valdez**, and
- ◆ **Wasilla/Palmer area** (*including Wasilla, Palmer, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, and Bodenber Butte*).



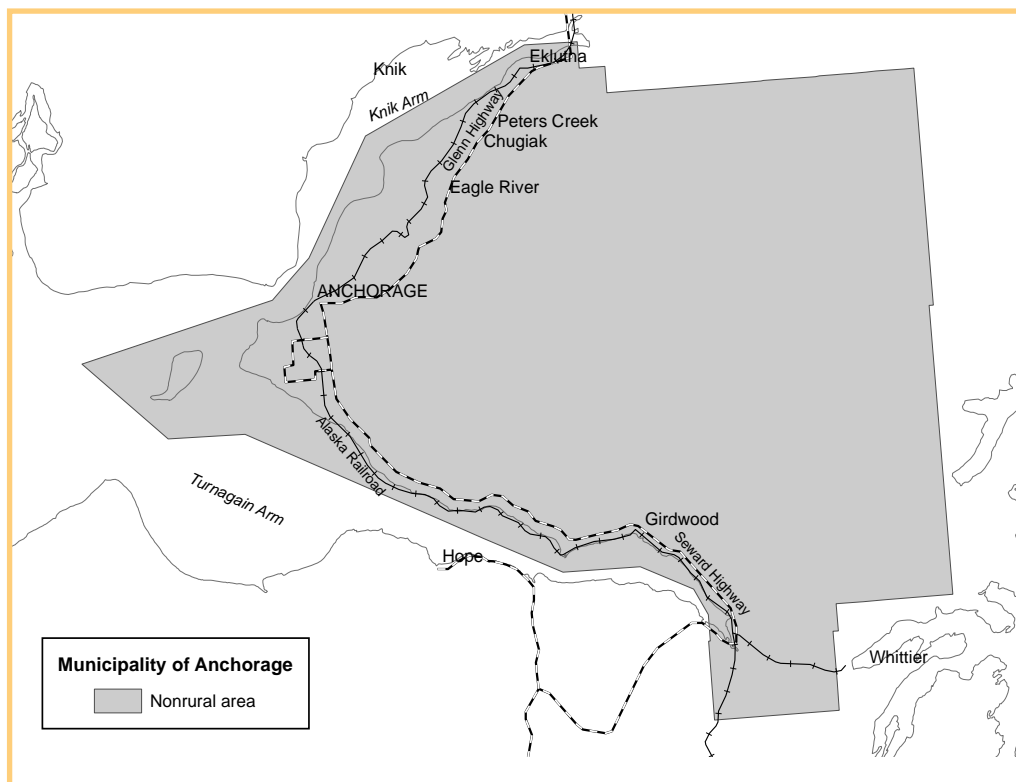
2018-19 Student Art Contest Honorable Mention: Lena Marsh, 12, Kodiak

General Information

Nonrural Areas - Statewide

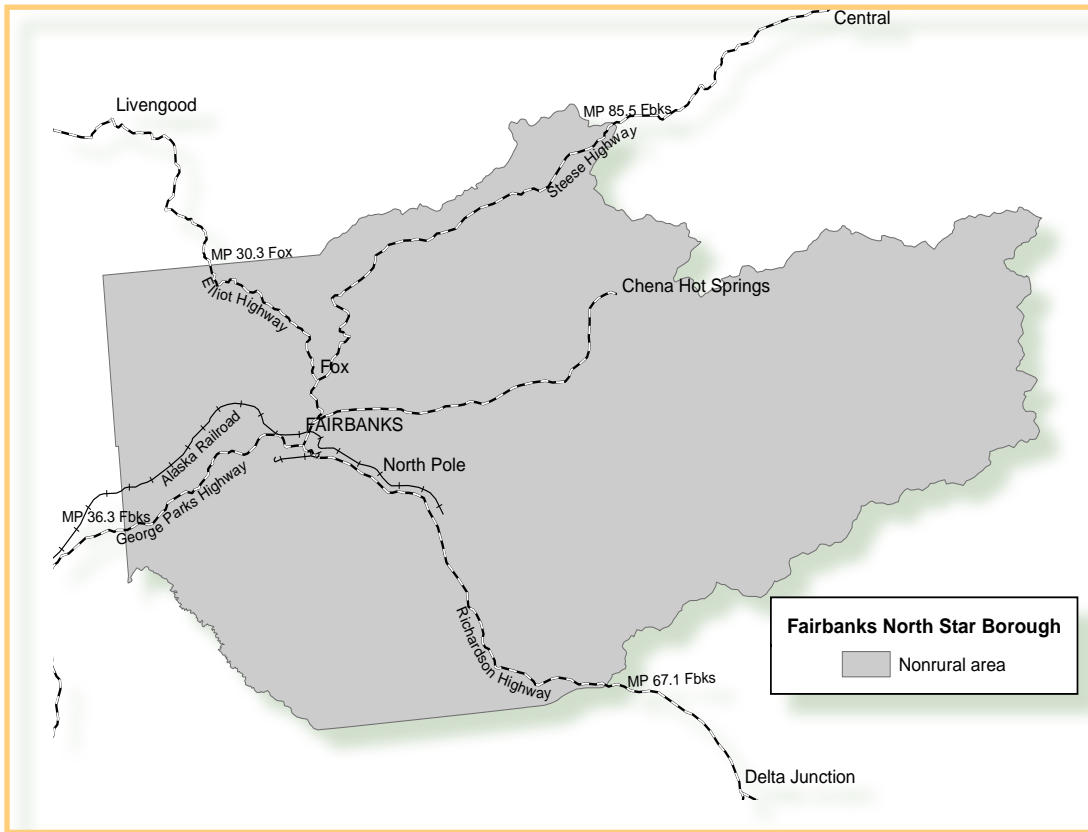


Nonrural Area - Anchorage

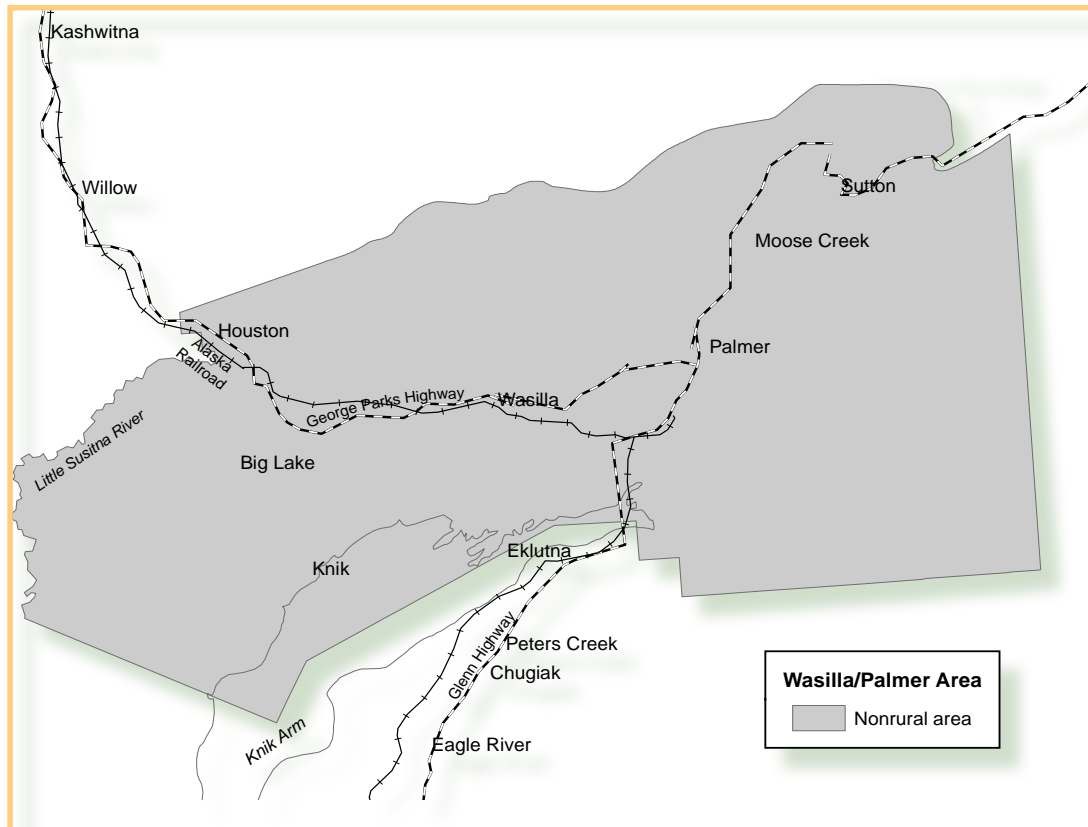


General Information

Nonrural Area - Fairbanks

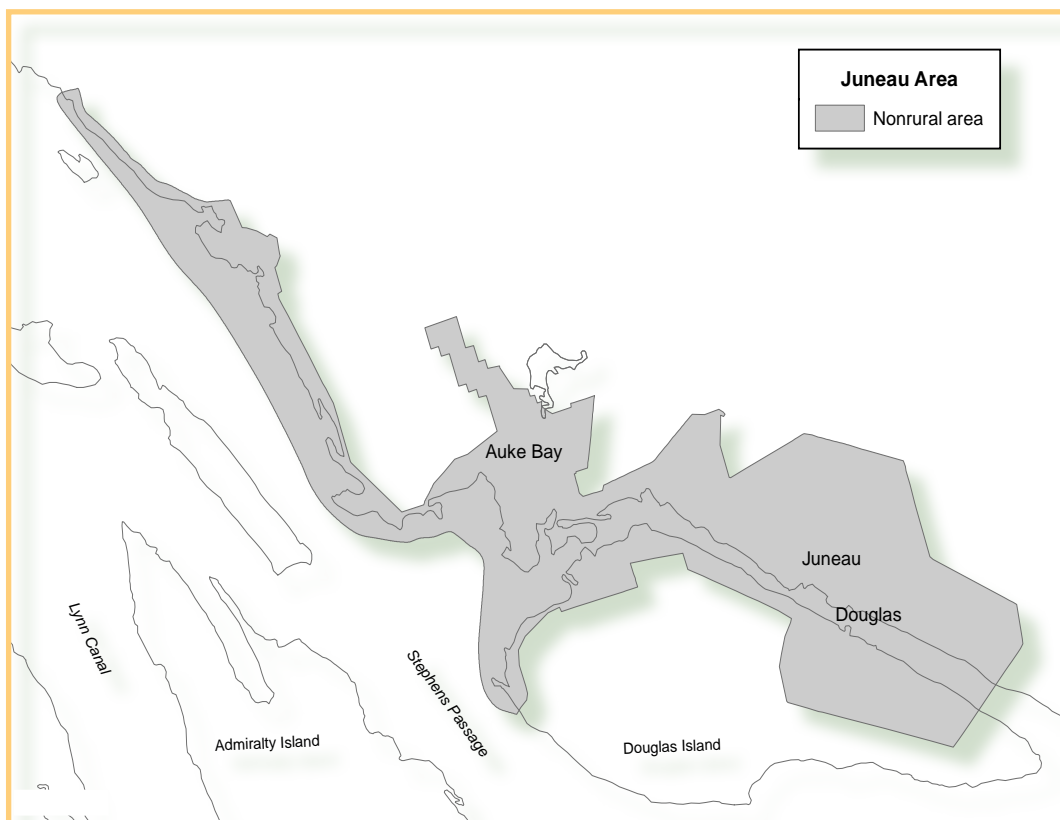


Nonrural Area - Wasilla/Palmer

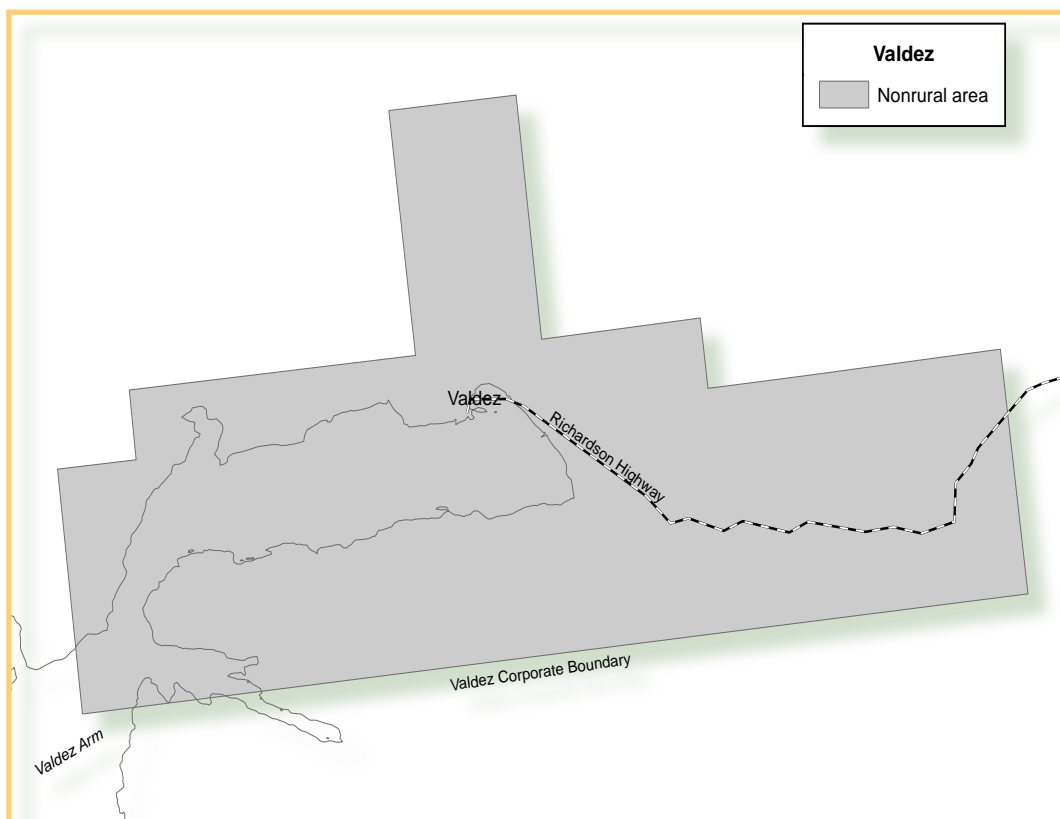


General Information

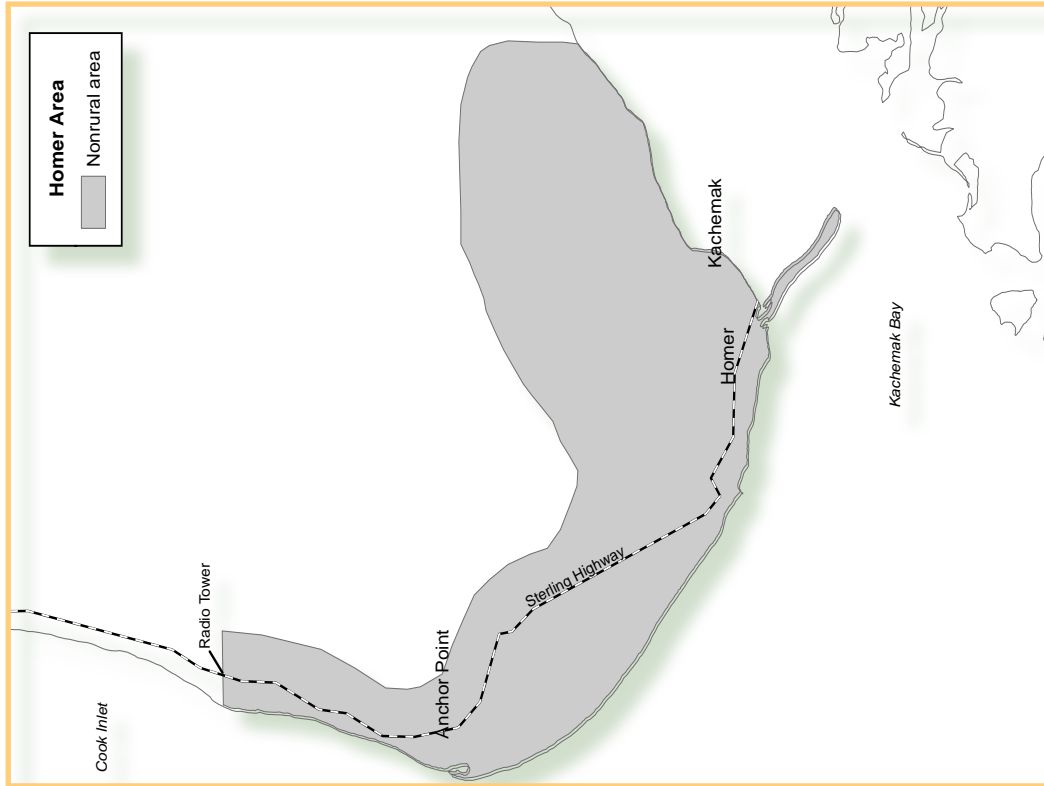
Nonrural Area - Juneau



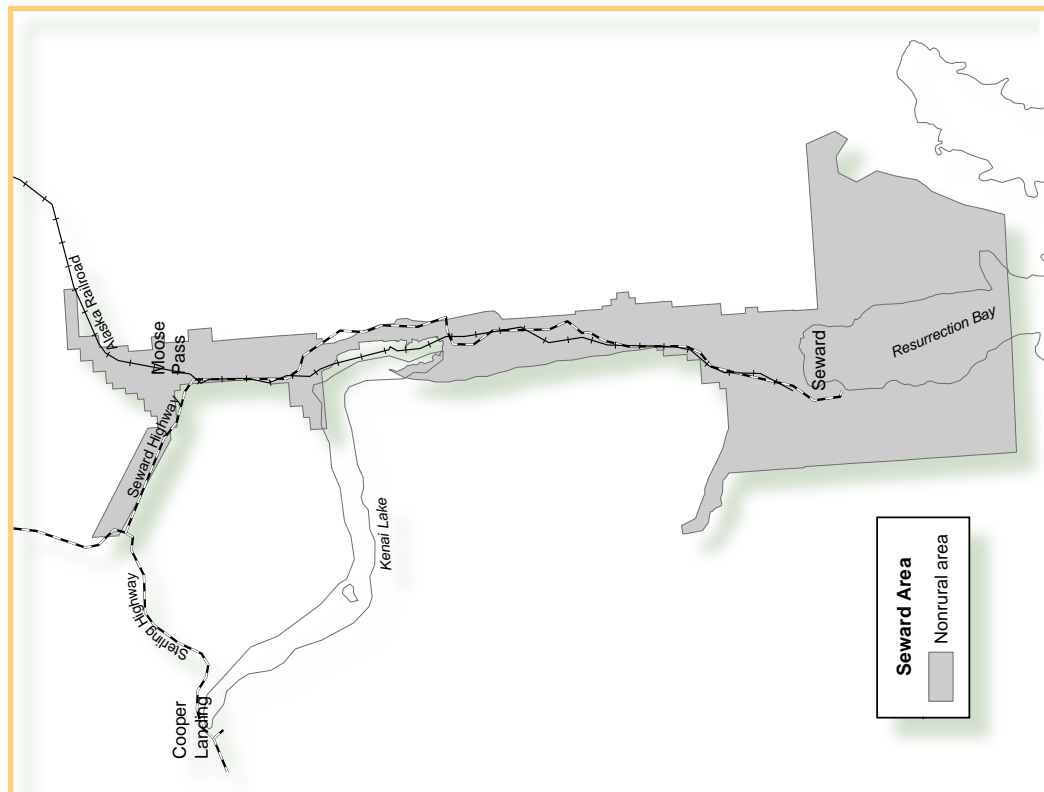
Nonrural Area - Valdez



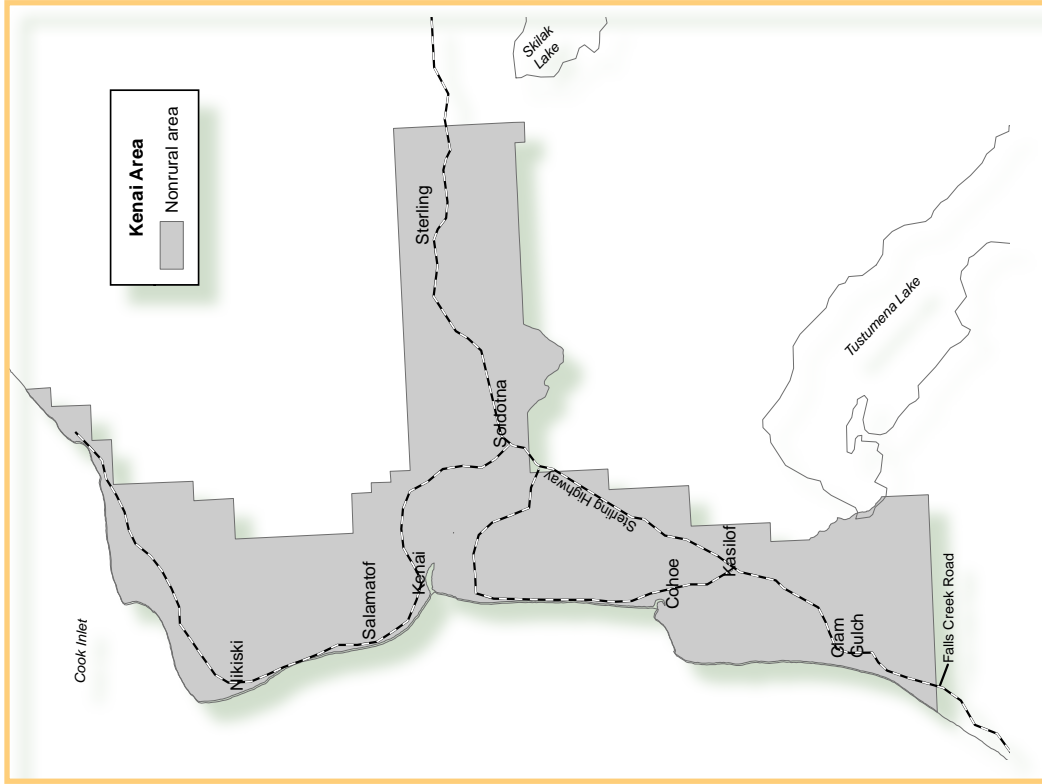
Nonrural Area - Homer



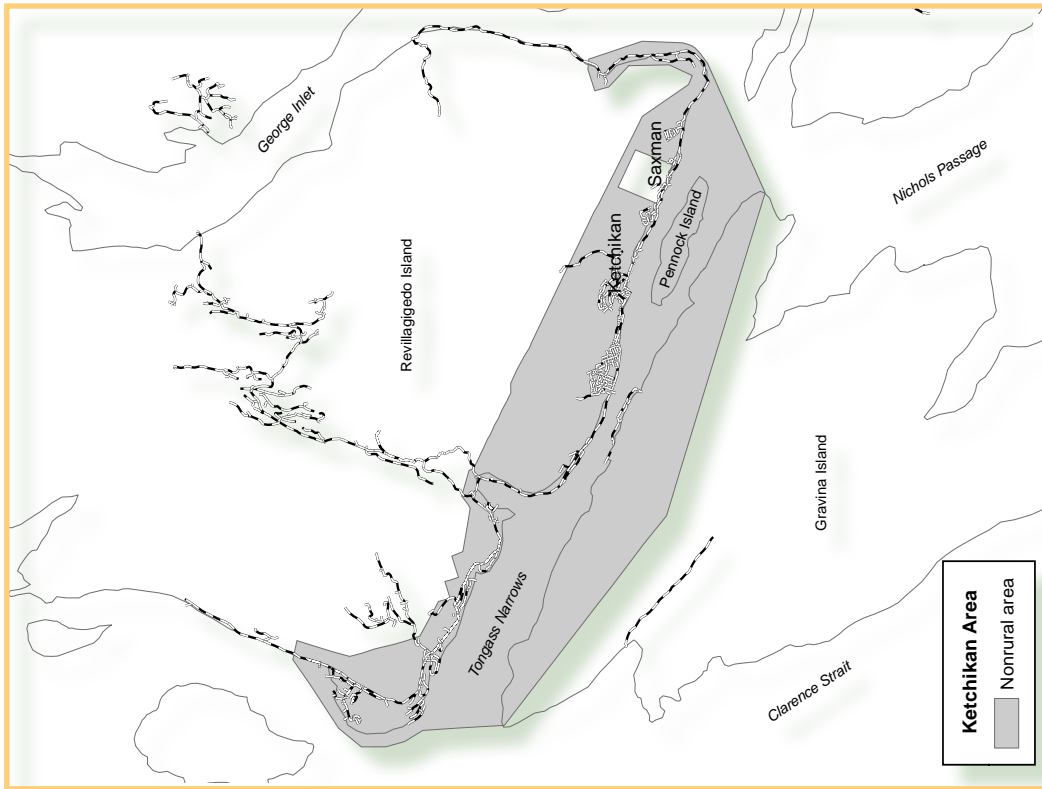
Nonrural Area - Seward



Nonrural Area - Kenai



Nonrural Area - Ketchikan



Federal Public Waters

The public land status described in this book may change pending a review by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior 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 through 10. 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.

Customary and Traditional Use

The Federal Subsistence Board, with substantial input from Regional Advisory Councils, 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 customary and traditional use 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 management area to identify existing customary and traditional use regulations.

If there are no Federal subsistence seasons for a species in a fishery management area, fishing for the 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.

Aircraft generally may not be used for access to National Parks or National Monuments for the purposes of taking fish or wildlife for subsistence, but airplanes may be utilized in National Preserves. In addition to not landing in a Park or Monument, subsistence users may not land outside a Park or Monument in order to access a Park or Monument for subsistence activities. Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and Yakutat may request a permit to use aircraft for subsistence access to the adjacent National Park. Please contact the headquarters for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (907-457-5752) or Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (907-822-5234), as appropriate, for more information.

Users of National Park Service areas are responsible for complying with these agency specific 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 fishing 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 regulations, 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 and fisheries harvest information. Through cooperative agreements, the U.S. Government and Native and rural 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, and contact information (address, phone, fax, or e-mail address)
2. What regulations you wish to change. Include management unit number and species. Quote the current regulation if known. If you are proposing a new regulation, please state, “new regulation.”
3. How should the regulation read? Write the regulation the way you would like to see it written in the regulations.
4. Why should this regulation change be made?
5. You should provide any additional information that you believe will help the Federal Subsistence Board in evaluating the proposed change.

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 99503-6199
- ♦ At any Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council meeting
- ♦ Online 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: <https://www.ecfr.gov>. All proposals and comments, including personal information, are posted online at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

For the proposal processing timeline and additional information contact the Office of Subsistence Management at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3888 or go to <https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/proposal/current>.

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 13.430), 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 officer requests it, you must produce any permits, harvest tickets, or other required documents. The officer 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 will 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 unavoidable 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 in accordance with the timeline established by the Federal Subsistence Board.

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.

General Provisions for the Taking of Fish

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 | ■ Handline | ■ Pot |
| ■ Cast net | ■ Herring pound | ■ Purse seine |
| ■ Drift gillnet | ■ Jigging gear | ■ Rod and reel |
| ■ Dip net | ■ Lead | ■ Set gillnet |
| ■ Fish wheel | ■ Longline | ■ Spear |
| ■ Fyke net | ■ Mechanical jigging machine | ■ Trawl |
| ■ Hand purse seine | | ■ 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 not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish; however, you may use for bait or other purposes, whitefish, herring, and species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided 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 300 feet (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 (see pages 34 and 38 for exceptions in the Yukon-Northern and Kuskokwim areas). 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 obtain 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 fisher 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 taken under these regulations, for cash from other rural residents.

General Provisions for the Taking of Fish

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 and does not include trade which constitutes a significant commercial enterprise. 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, the Upper Copper River District, and the Yukon Northern Fishery Management Area (see those management areas in the following section).

No sale to, nor purchase by, fisheries businesses

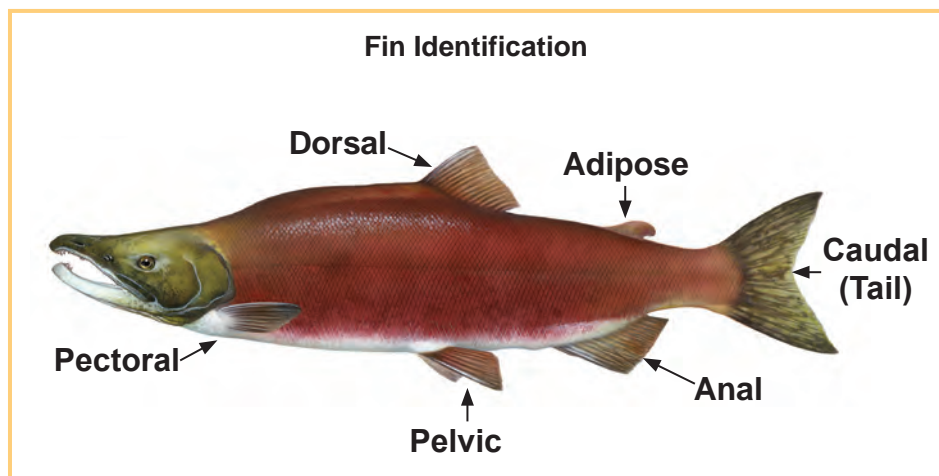
You may not sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under these regulations to any individual, business, or organization required to be licensed as a fisheries business under Alaska Statute 43.75.011 (commercial limited-entry permit or crew license holders excluded) or to any other business as defined under Alaska Statute 43.70.110(1) as part of its business transaction.

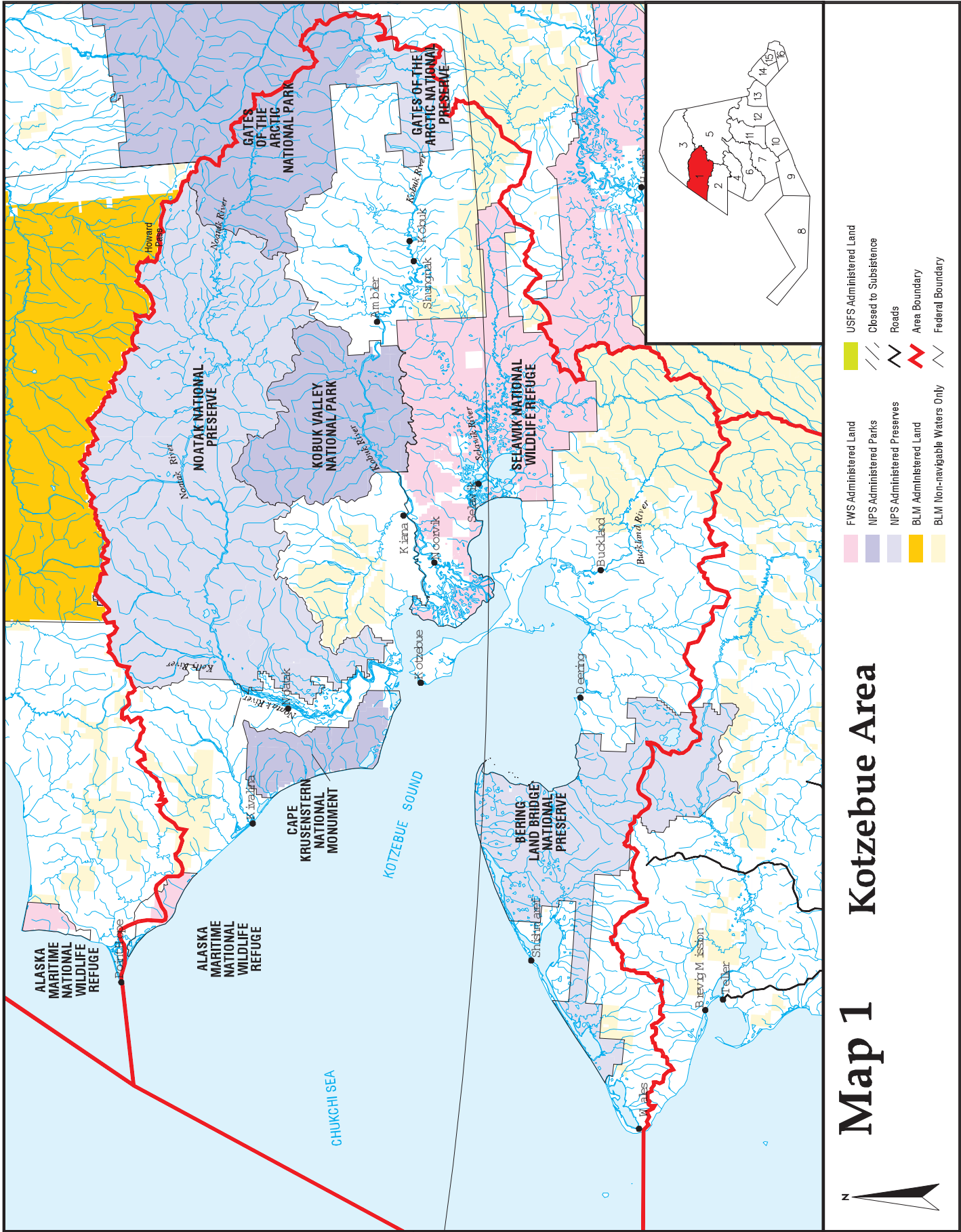
If you are required to be licensed as a fisheries business under Alaska Statute 43.75.011 (commercial limited-entry permit or crew license holders excluded) or are a business as defined under Alaska Statute 43.70.110(1), you may

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 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 customary trade regulations.
- ◆ Federal customary trade regulations do not preempt 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 that 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.





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 300 feet (50 fathoms) in length, not more than 12 meshes 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

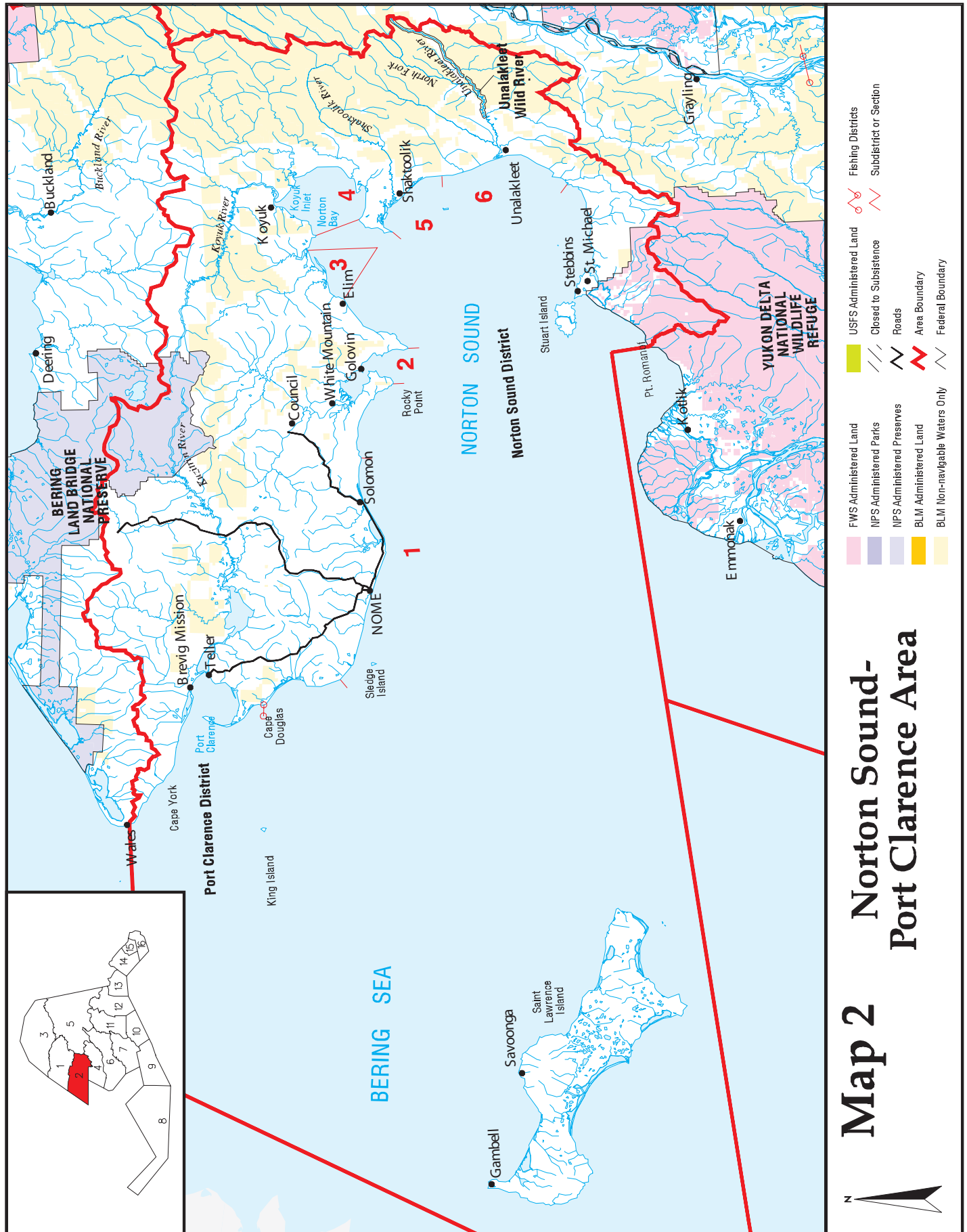
You may take whitefish or Pike in streams, creeks, and sloughs in the Kobuk River drainage from May 15–July 15 and from August 15–October 31, and in the Selawik River drainage from May 15–October 31. Only one gillnet 100 feet or less in length with a stretched-mesh size from 2½ inches to 4½ inches may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

FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL



Kotzebue Area
Superintendent
Western Arctic Parklands

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



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 Area		
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 150 feet (25 fathoms) total length, nor operate an unanchored gillnet.

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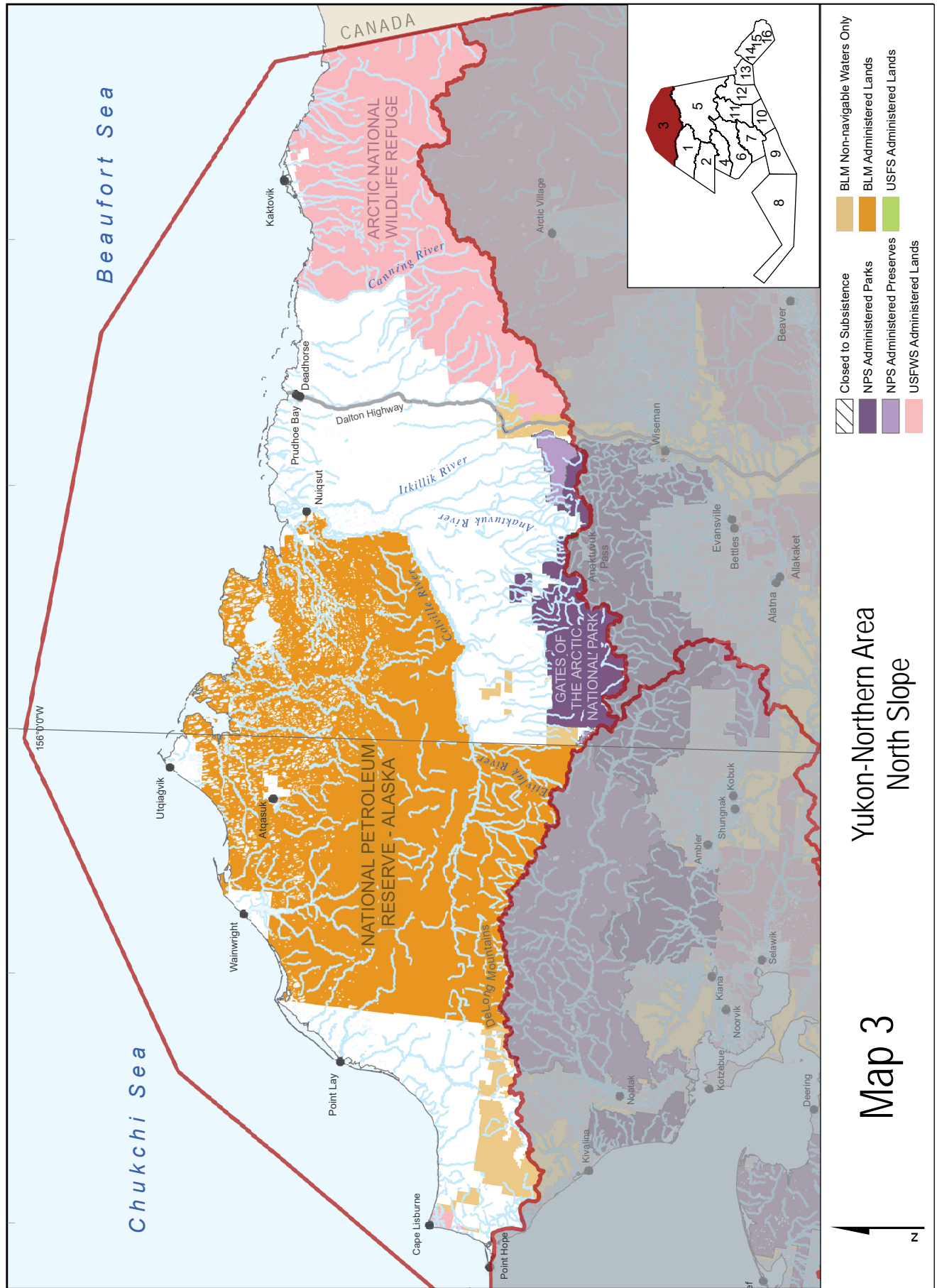
 **Norton Sound Area**
Superintendent
Western Arctic Parklands

 **Unalakleet River**
Anchorage Field Office Manager
Bureau of Land Management

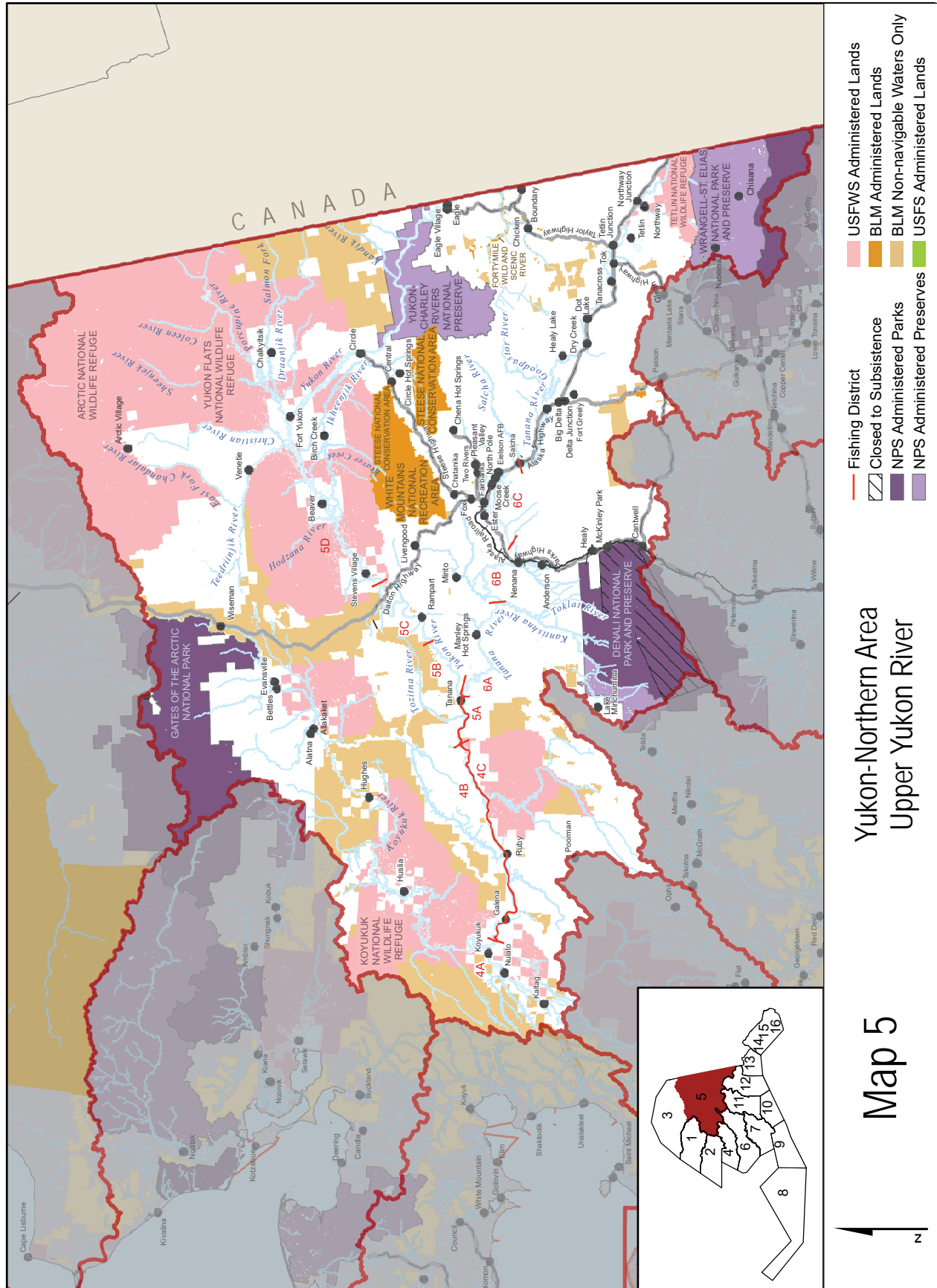
*See Directory at the back of this book
for contact information.*



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Darnell Diesta, 12, Kodiak



Yukon-Northern Area Subsistence Fishing



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 on previous pages).

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, Scammon Bay, and 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.</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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area.</i> 	No limit, except for Grayling in Beaver Creek drainage, as follows: –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
Tanana River Drainage contained within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve		
Freshwater Species other than salmon		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area and residents of Mentasta Lake, Chistochina, Slana, and all residents living between Mentasta Lake and Chistochina.</i> 	No limit	Year round
Remainder of the Yukon-Northern Area		
All Fish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area, except for those living in Unit 26B and the residents of the Yukon River drainage.</i> 	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–May 15 (Subsistence fishing is open May 16–August 14).

Special Provisions

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

In **Districts 1, 2, and 3**, from June 1–July 15, **if ADF&G has announced that Chinook Salmon can be sold in the commercial fisheries**, you may not possess Chinook Salmon taken for subsistence purposes unless both tips (lobes) of the tail fin have been removed before the person conceals the salmon from plain view or transfers the salmon from the fishing site (see Fin Identification, page 22).

Dog Food. In the Yukon River, Chinook Salmon must be used primarily for human consumption, and may not be targeted for dog food. Dried Chinook 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 Chinook Salmon caught incidentally during a subsistence Chum fishery may only be fed to dogs in the following time periods and locations:

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

Customary trade of Yukon River Chinook Salmon may only occur between Federally qualified rural residents with a current customary and traditional use determination for Yukon River Chinook Salmon.

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 Chinook 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 Chinook 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.

In **Subdistrict 5D** you may take salmon for subsistence use once the mid-range of the Canadian interim management escapement goal and the total allowable catch goal are projected to be achieved.

Gear Restrictions

Unless otherwise specified, you may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, **dip net**, 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.
- ◆ In Racetrack Slough on the Koyukuk River and in the sloughs of the Huslia River drainage, from when each river is free of ice through June 15, the offshore end of the set gillnet may not be closer than 20 feet from the opposite bank except that sloughs 40 feet or less in width may have 3/4 width coverage with set gillnet, unless closed by Federal special action.
- ◆ **Salmon may be harvested by dip net at any time, except during times of conservation; the Federal in-season manager may announce restrictions on time, areas, and species**

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 900 feet (150 fathoms). Each drift gillnet may not exceed 300 feet (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.

Yukon-Northern Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ **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 District 4, salmon may be taken by drift gillnet not more than 150 feet in length unless restricted by special action or as modified by regulations in this section.

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.

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

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.

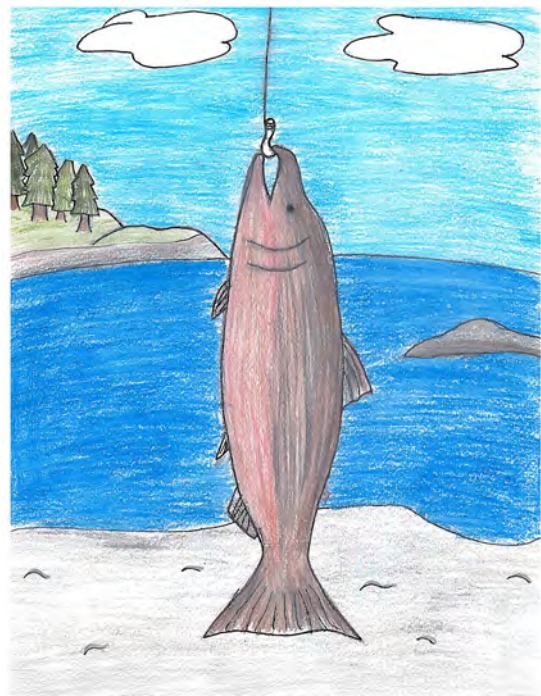


FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIALS

Yukon River Drainage
Yukon Area In-Season Manager
Fairbanks Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Office

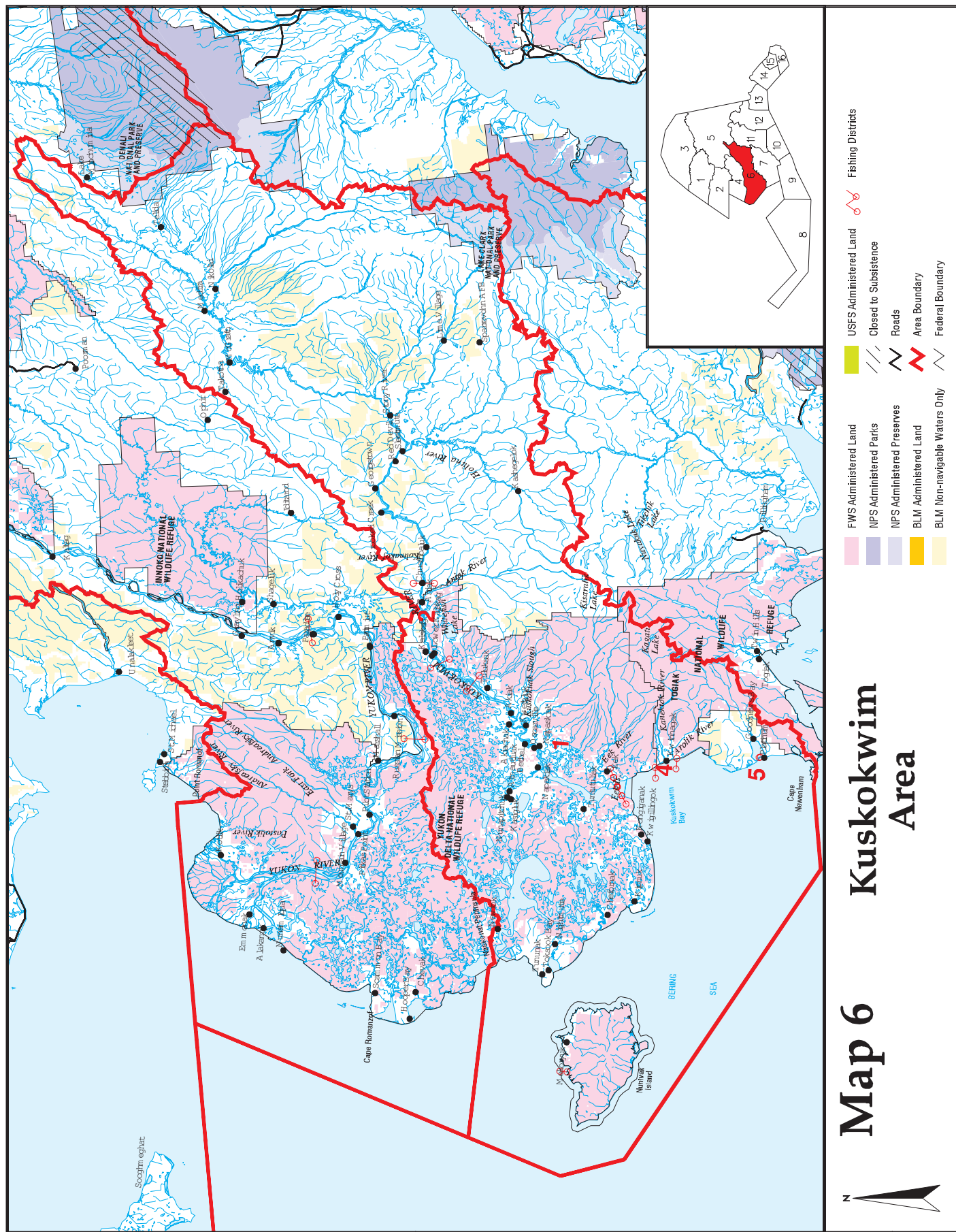
Northern (Arctic) Area
Superintendent
Western Arctic Parklands

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



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Nicole Del Carmen, 13, Kodiak

Kuskokwim Area Subsistence Fishing



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 the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060), except, the use of gillnets with 6-inch or less mesh size is allowed before June 1 in the Kuskokwim River drainage, unless superseded by a Federal special action. See the Fishing Periods section for further time restrictions before, during, and after any State commercial openings.</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 Cheforak, 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, dipnet, 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.

All tributaries not expressly closed by Federal special action, or as modified by regulations in this section, remain open to the use of gillnets more than 100 yards upstream from their confluence with the Kuskokwim River.

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 300 feet (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 90 feet (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

For the Kuskokwim area, Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closings, and fishing methods are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060), except the use of gillnets with 6-inch or less mesh size is allowed before June 1 in the Kuskokwim River drainage, unless superseded by a Federal special action.

The relaxation of fishing schedules 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 or 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.

Kuskokwim Area Subsistence Fishing

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.
- ◆ **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.*



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Jaden Costelo, 12, Sitka



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Hadley Parker, 13, Kodiak



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 Menshikof. 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 and Scenic 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		
• 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 — State Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
• Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.	No limit	Year round
Naknek-Kvichak District (Naknek River drainage)		
Rainbow Trout		
• 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 — State Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
• Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages.	No limit	Year round
Naknek-Kvichak District (Kvichak/Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage)		
Rainbow Trout		
• 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 — State Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
• 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 — State Subsistence fishing permit required.		
Egegik River	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.
• Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek.		
Remainder	No limit	Year round
• Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek.		

continued on next page

Bristol Bay Area Subsistence Fishing

Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Rainbow Trout		
• Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek.	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
All Other Freshwater Fish		
• Residents of the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district and the community of South Naknek.	No limit	Year round
Ugashik District (including drainages flowing into the district)		
Rainbow Trout		
• Residents of the Ugashik 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 — State Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
• Residents of the Ugashik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.	No limit	Year round
Togiak District (including drainages flowing into the district)		
Rainbow Trout		
• Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
Salmon and Other Freshwater Fish — State Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
• Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.	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–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		
• Residents of the Togiak District and the freshwater drainages flowing into the district.	No limit	Year round
Remainder of the Bristol Bay Area		
Rainbow Trout		
• Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.	2/day; 2 in possession 5/day; 5 in possession	April 10–October 31 November 1–April 9
All Other Fish — State Subsistence fishing permit required for salmon.		
• Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.	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 22).
- ◆ 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 on the next page), except:

- ◆ 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 60 feet (10 fathoms).
- ◆ In Lake Clark*, excluding its tributaries, you may also take salmon by beach seines not exceeding 150 feet (25 fathoms) in length.
- ◆ **You may also take salmon without a permit in Sixmile Lake and its tributaries within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of Lake Clark National Park* and Preserve unless otherwise prohibited, and Lake Clark and its tributaries, by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, rod and reel, or capturing by bare hand.**
- ◆ 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 17 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.

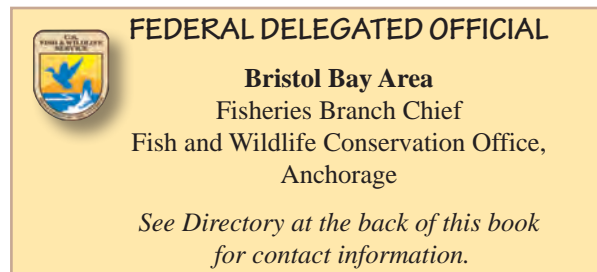
Gillnet Restrictions

The maximum lengths of set gillnets to take salmon are:

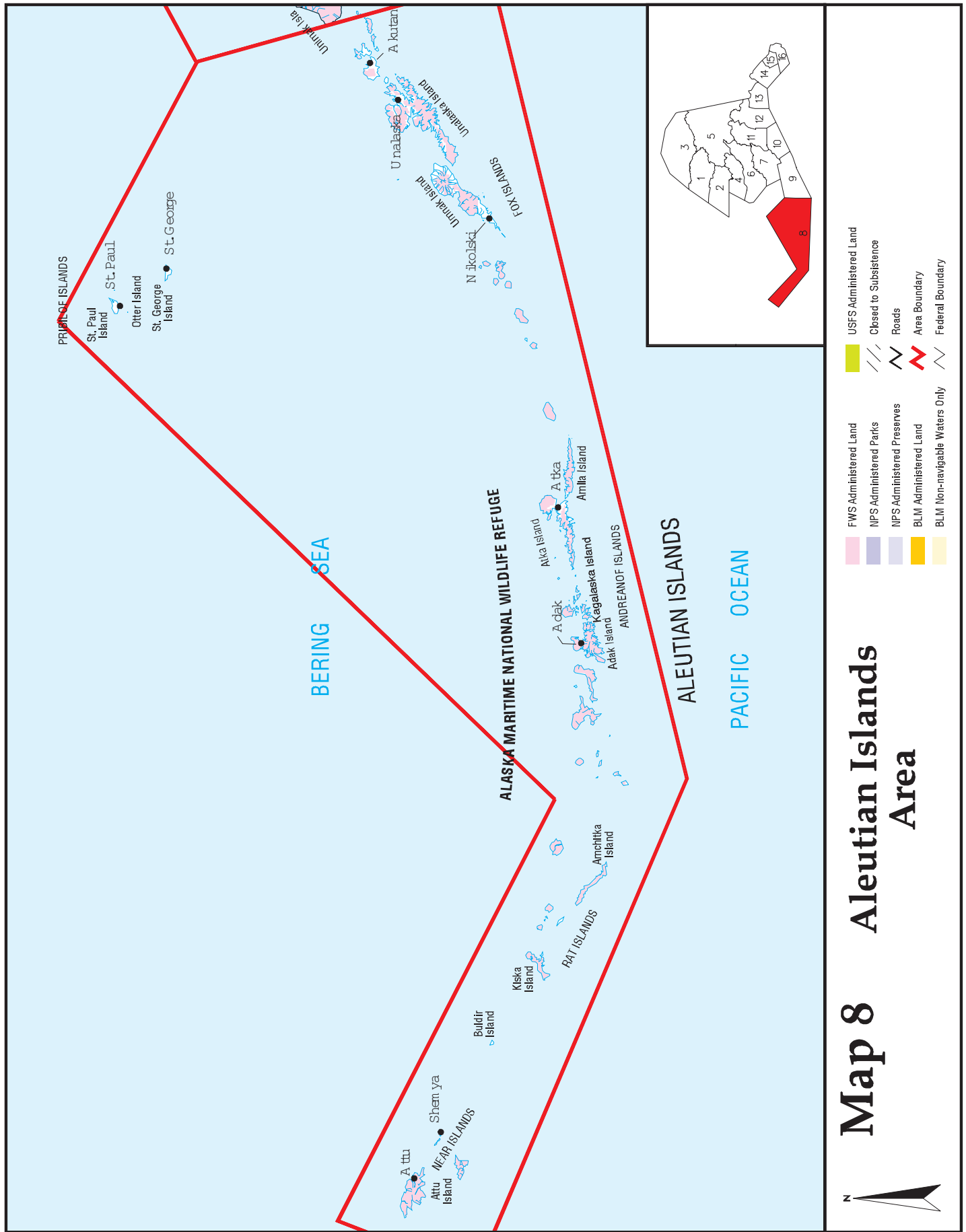
- ◆ 150 feet (25 fathoms), except for the Egegik River
- ◆ 60 feet (10 fathoms) in the Egegik River

The maximum length of gillnets to take herring or capelin (during closed State commercial herring fishing periods) is 150 feet (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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Ishi Taboy, 14, Kodiak



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).

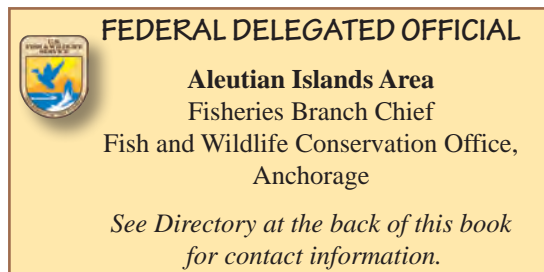
Species / Customary and Traditional Use Determinations	Harvest Limits	Open Season
Aleutian Islands Area		
All Fish Except Salmon, Trout, and Char		
• Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.	No limit	Year round
Adak District		
Salmon — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• 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 Trout/steelhead 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 Trout/steelhead 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 Trout/steelhead 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:

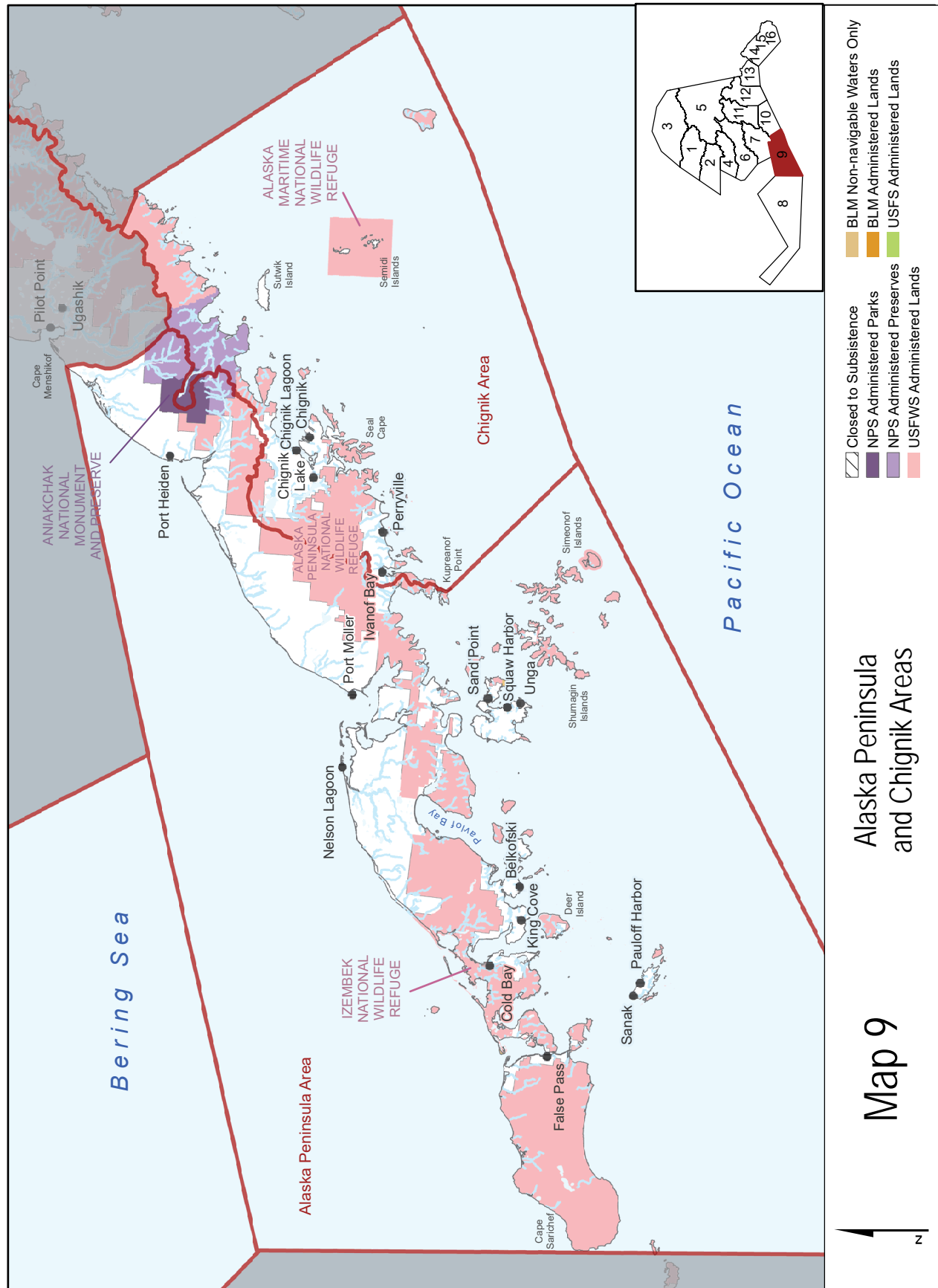
- Waters of Unalaska Lake, its tributaries and outlet stream.
- Waters of Summers, Morris and McLees Lakes and their tributaries and outlet streams.
- All streams supporting anadromous fish runs that flow into Unalaska Bay south of a line from the northern tip of Cape Cheerful to the northern tip of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

Special Provisions

- ◆ You may take fish (except salmon, Rainbow Trout/steelhead, 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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Zoe Mauro, 8, Eagle River



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.		
• 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.		
• Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area.	Under terms of the subsistence fishing permit. Rainbow Trout/steelhead taken incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries or through the ice, may be retained for subsistence purposes.	
All Other Fish		
• 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 Trout/steelhead, 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 600 feet (100 fathoms) in length.



FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Alaska Peninsula Area
Fisheries Branch Chief

Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 Trout/steelhead — Subsistence fishing permit required.		
• <i>All rural residents</i>	No limit	Year round Rainbow Trout/steelhead 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

- ◆ Within the Chignik Area, you may take fish (except salmon, Rainbow Trout/steelhead and char) at any time unless restricted under the terms of subsistence fishing permit. If you take Rainbow Trout/steelhead incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ If a permit is required, you must keep record of subsistence-caught fish on your permit. 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 State subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ Within the Chignik watershed, depending upon the area that you may fish, in addition to a State subsistence fishing permit, you may be required to also have a Federal subsistence permit.
 - You may take salmon in the Chignik River, with rod and reel, from a point 300 feet upstream of the ADF&G weir to Chignik Lake from January 1–August 9, with no daily harvest or possession limit under the authority of the Federal subsistence fishing permit.
 - You may take salmon by gillnet in Black Lake or any tributary to Black or Chignik lakes with a Federal subsistence fishing permit.

Chignik Area Subsistence Fishing

- You may take salmon by gillnet in the waters of Clark River and Home Creek from their confluence with Chignik Lake upstream 1 mile.
- You may take salmon without a permit in the open waters of Clark River and Home Creek by snagging (handline or rod and reel), spear, bow and arrow, or capture by hand. The daily harvest and possession limits using these methods are 5 per day and 5 in possession.



FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Chignik Area

Fisheries Branch Chief

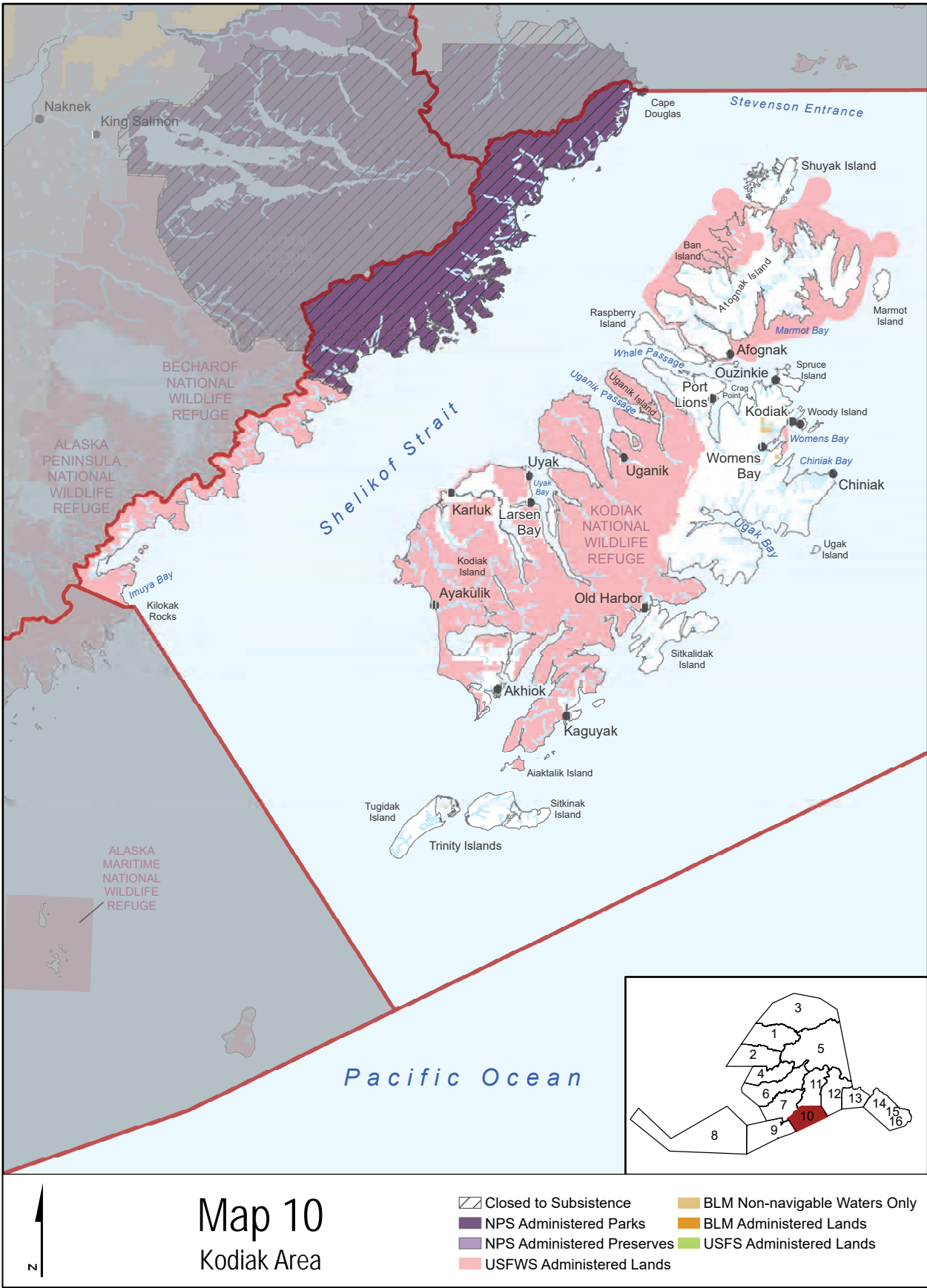
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office, Anchorage

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



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Carissa Nelson, 13, Sitka

Kodiak Area Subsistence Fishing



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).

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

Area	Species	Determination
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.
Kodiak Area Remainder	Salmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rural residents.
Kodiak Area	Fish other than Rainbow/steelhead trout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Kodiak Area.

Area	Harvest Limits	Season
Salmon		
In the Federal public waters of Kodiak Island, 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 1 mile of Kodiak Island, excluding the waters bordering Spruce Island	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.	January 1–December 31. (see restrictions on pages 53-54.)
Kodiak Area remainder	No annual limit	January 1–December 31. (see restrictions on pages 53-54.)
Trout, Herring, and Bottomfish		
Kodiak Area	See permit conditions	See permit conditions

Special Provisions

- ◆ You must have a subsistence fishing permit for taking salmon, trout, and char for subsistence purposes. You must have a subsistence fishing permit for taking herring and bottomfish for subsistence purposes during the State commercial herring sac roe season from April 15–June 30.
- ◆ You may take fish other than salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, char, bottomfish, or herring at any time unless restricted by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

Regulations

The following restrictions apply to the take of salmon:

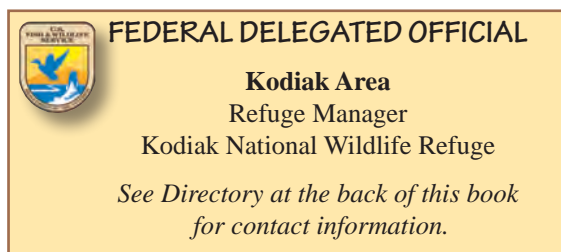
- ◆ You may take salmon only by gillnet, rod and reel, or seine.
- ◆ From June 1–September 15, you may not use salmon seine vessels to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before or during, and for 24 hours after any State open commercial salmon fishing period. The use of skiffs from any type of vessel is allowed.
- ◆ From June 1–September 15, 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.

Waters closed to the subsistence take of salmon:

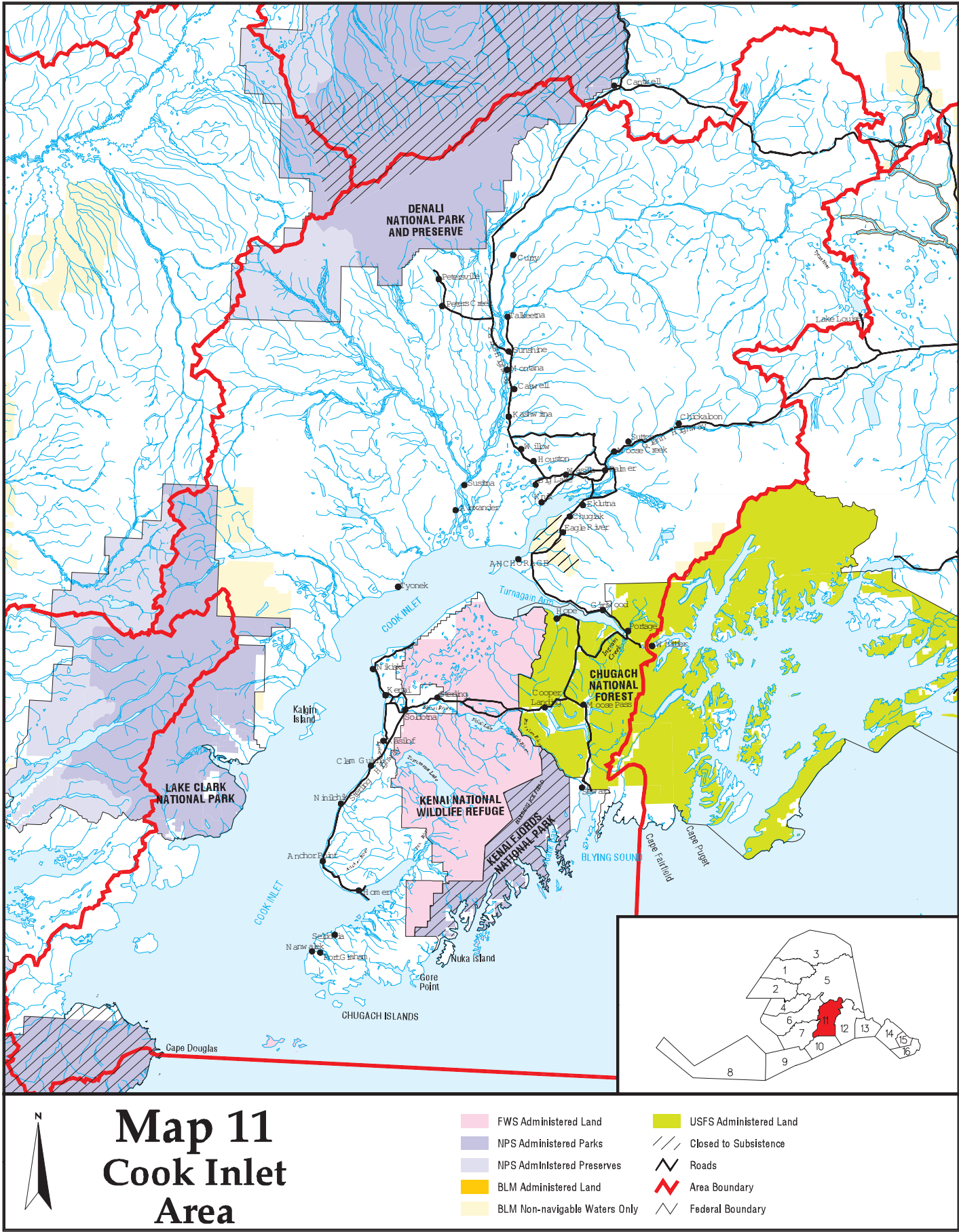
- ◆ Womens Bay closed waters—All waters inside a line from the tip of the Nyman Peninsula (57°43.23' North latitude, 152°31.51' West longitude), to the northeastern tip of Mary's Island (57°42.40' North latitude, 152°32.00' West longitude), to the southeastern shore of Womens Bay at 57°41.95' North latitude, 152°31.50' West longitude.
- ◆ Buskin River closed waters—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' North latitude, 152°28.38' West longitude, to a point offshore at 57°45.35' North latitude, 152°28.15' West longitude, to a marker located onshore south of the river mouth at approximately 57°45.15' North latitude, 152°28.65' West longitude.
- ◆ All waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek.
- ◆ In Afognak Bay north and west of a line from the tip of Last Point to the tip of River Mouth Point.
- ◆ From August 15–September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek.
- ◆ All fresh water systems of Afognak Island.

General

- ◆ 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 permit.
- ◆ You may take fish other than salmon by gear listed in these regulations (see page 20) unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.
- ◆ You must be physically present at the net when the net is being fished.



Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing



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).

General Area Regulations

- ◆ Unless restricted by regulations in this section, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish at any time in the Cook Inlet Area.
- ◆ If you take Rainbow or steelhead trout incidentally in subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes, unless otherwise prohibited or provided for in this section. With jigging gear through the ice or rod-and-reel gear in open waters, there is an annual limit of two Rainbow or steelhead trout 20 inches or longer, taken from Kenai Peninsula fresh waters.
- ◆ Under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit, you may take only salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char. Permits will be issued by the in-season manager or designated representative and will be valid for that regulatory year, except as otherwise provided for in this section, or as stated under the permit conditions, unless closed or restricted by a special action.
- ◆ All fish taken under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit 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.
 - Marking means removing the dorsal fin.
- ◆ You may not take Grayling or Burbot for subsistence purposes.
- ◆ You may take smelt with dip nets in fresh water only from April 1–June 15. There are no harvest or possession limits for smelt.
- ◆ You may take whitefish in the Tyone River drainage using gillnets.
- ◆ You may take fish by gear listed in this section unless restricted by other regulations in this section or under the terms of a Federal subsistence fishing permit (as may be modified by regulations in this section).
- ◆ Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein or by issuance of a Federal special action.

Applicable harvest provisions are as follows:

Location	Methods and Means	Permit Type
Kasilof River Drainage	Kasilof River dip net or rod and reel for salmon; Kasilof River fish wheel for salmon; Kasilof River gillnet for salmon.	Kasilof/Kenai River Drainages Household Annual Permit
Kenai River Drainage	Kenai River dip net or rod and reel for salmon; Kenai River gillnet for salmon.	Kasilof/Kenai River Drainages Household Annual Permit
Kasilof River Drainage	Tustumena Lake rod and reel for salmon; Kasilof River drainage rod and reel for resident species.	General Cook Inlet Area Fishing Permit (Daily/Possession Limits)

continued on next page

Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

Location	Methods and Means	Permit Type
Kenai River Drainage	Kenai River rod and reel only for salmon; Kenai River and tributaries under ice jigging and rod and reel for resident species.	General Cook Inlet Area Fishing Permit (Daily/Possession Limits)
Tustumena Lake	Tustumena Lake under ice fishery.	Tustumena Lake Winter Permit

Cook Inlet Area Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
Within the 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	• Residents of the communities of Cooper Landing, Hope and Ninilchik.
Waters within the Kasilof River drainage within the Kenai NWR	All fish	• Residents of the community of Ninilchik.
Waters within Lake Clark National Park draining into and including that portion of Tuxedni Bay within the park.	Salmon	• Residents of the Tuxedni Bay Area.
Cook Inlet Area.	Fish other than salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot	• Residents of the Cook Inlet Area.
Remainder of the Cook Inlet Area.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot	• All rural residents.

- Harvest limits may not be accumulated.
- Each household may harvest its annual salmon limits in one or more days.
- All salmon harvested as part of a household annual limit must be reported to the Federal in-season manager within 72 hours of leaving the fishing site.
- For Ninilchik residents, the household annual limits for Chinook Salmon in the Kasilof River and for late-run Chinook Salmon in the Kenai River are combined.

Seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means for Kasilof River fisheries.

Household annual limits for salmon in Kasilof River fisheries are as follows:

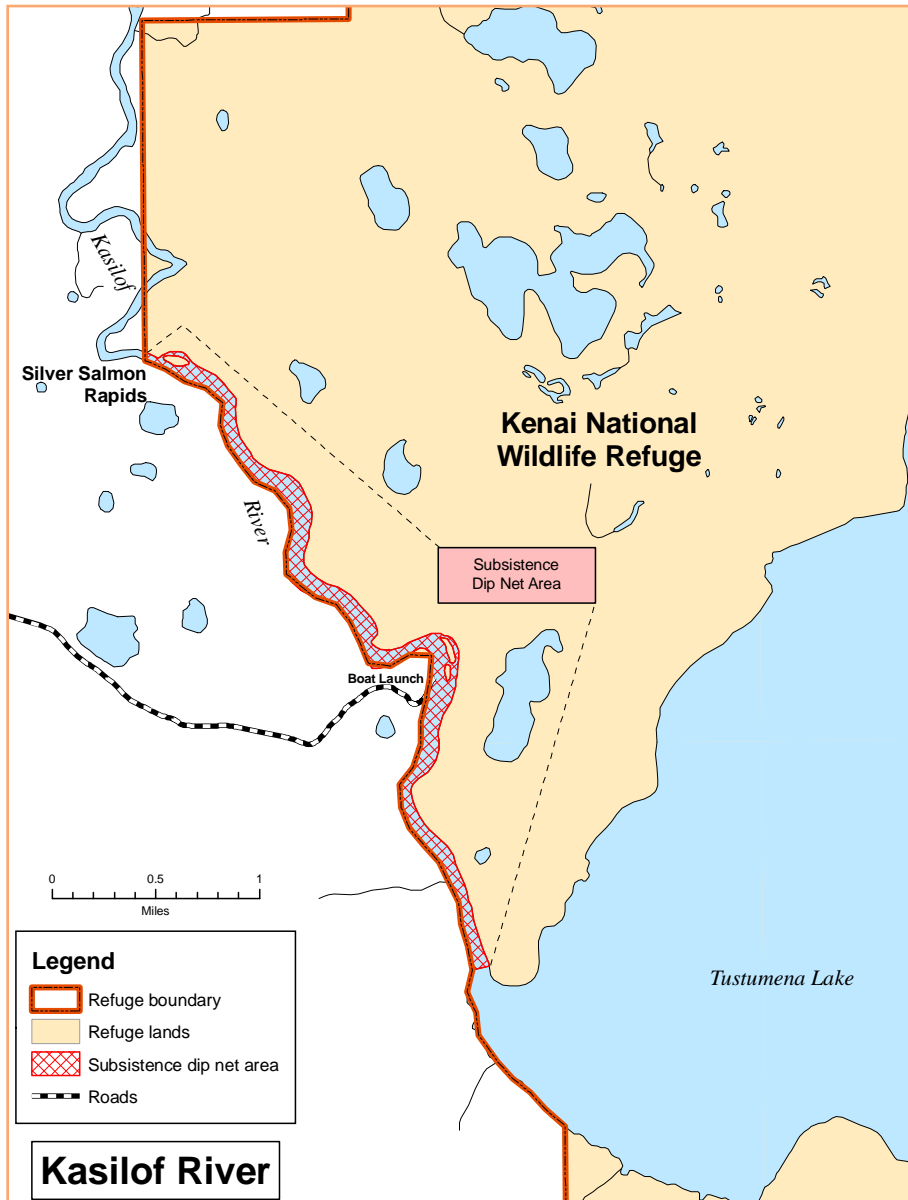
Species	Number of fish allowed for each permit holder	Additional fish allowed for each household member	Season
Sockeye Salmon	25	5	June 16 – August 15
Chinook Salmon	10	2	June 16 – August 15
Coho Salmon	10	2	June 16 – October 31
Pink Salmon	10	2	June 16 – October 31

Kasilof River dip net or rod and reel; salmon.

- ♦ Residents of Ninilchik may take Sockeye, Chinook, Coho, and Pink Salmon through a dip net or rod and reel fishery on the upper mainstem of 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.
- ♦ Residents using rod-and-reel gear may fish with up to two baited single or treble hooks.
- ♦ Other species incidentally caught during the dip net and rod and reel fishery may be retained for subsistence uses, including up to 200 Rainbow/steelhead Trout taken through August 15. After 200 Rainbow/steelhead trout have been taken in this fishery or after August 15, all Rainbow/steelhead trout must be released unless otherwise provided for in this section.

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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Neve Creighton, 8, Craig

Kasilof River fish wheel; salmon.

- ◆ Residents of Ninilchik may harvest Sockeye, Chinook, Coho, and Pink Salmon with a fish wheel in the Federal public waters of the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River.
- ◆ Residents of Ninilchik may retain other species incidentally caught in the Kasilof River fish wheel except for Rainbow or steelhead trout, which must be released and returned unharmed to the water.
- ◆ Only one fish wheel may be operated on the Kasilof River. The fish wheel must: Have a live box, be monitored when fishing, be stopped from fishing when it is not being monitored or used, and be installed and operated in compliance with any regulations and restrictions for its use within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.
- ◆ One registration permit will be available and will be awarded by the Federal in-season fishery manager, in consultation with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge manager, based on the merits of the operational plan. The registration permit will be issued to an organization that, as the fish wheel owner, will be responsible for its construction, installation, operation, use, and removal in consultation with the Federal fishery manager. The owner may not rent or lease the fish wheel for personal gain. As part of the permit, the organization must:
 - **Prior to the season:** Provide a written operational plan to the Federal fishery manager including a description of how fishing time and fish will be offered and distributed among households and residents of Ninilchik.
 - **During the season:** Mark the fish wheel with a wood, metal, or plastic plate that is at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, permanently affixed, and plainly visible and that contains the following information in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high: Registration permit number; organization's name and address; and primary contact person name and telephone number.
 - **After the season:** Provide written documentation of required evaluation information to the Federal fishery manager including, but not limited to, persons or households operating the gear, hours of operation, and number of each species caught and retained or released.
- ◆ People operating the fish wheel must:
 - Have in possession a valid Federal subsistence fishing permit and remain onsite to monitor the fish wheel and remove all fish at least every hour.
 - In addition, any person operating the fish wheel who is not the owner must attach to the fish wheel an additional wood, metal, or plastic plate that is at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, is plainly visible, and contains the person's fishing permit number, name, and address in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high.
- ◆ The organization owning the fish wheel may operate the fish wheel for subsistence purposes on behalf of residents of Ninilchik by requesting a subsistence fishing permit that:
 - Identifies a person who will be responsible for operating the fish wheel; and
 - Includes provisions for recording daily catches, the household to whom the catch was given, and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management by the Federal in-season manager.
- ◆ Fishing is allowed from June 16–October 31 on the Kasilof River unless closed or otherwise restricted by Federal special action.

Kasilof River gillnet; salmon.

- ◆ Residents of Ninilchik may harvest Sockeye, Chinook, Coho, and Pink Salmon in the Federal public waters of the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River from a Federal regulatory marker on the river below the outlet of Tustumena Lake downstream to the Tustumena Lake boat launch with a single gillnet from June 16–August 15.
- ◆ Only one community gillnet may be operated on the Kasilof River.
 - The gillnet may not: Be over 60 feet (10 fathoms) in length, be larger than 5.25-inch mesh, and obstruct more than half of the river width with stationary fishing gear.
 - Subsistence stationary gillnet gear may not be set within 200 feet of other subsistence stationary gear.
 - The gillnet may be operated as a set gillnet in a fixed location, as a pole-net system drifted through and area while wading, or as a drift net from a boat.

Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

- ♦ One registration permit will be available and will be issued by the Federal in-season manager, in consultation with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Manager, to the **Ninilchik Traditional Council**. As the community gillnet owner, the **Ninilchik Traditional Council** will be responsible for its use and removal in consultation with the Federal in-season manager. As part of the permit, after the season, the **Ninilchik Traditional Council** must provide written documentation of required evaluation information to the Federal fishery manager including, but not limited to:
 - Persons or households operating the gear;
 - Hours of operation, and
 - Number of each species caught and retained or released.
- ♦ The community gillnet is subject to compliance with applicable Kenai National Wildlife Refuge regulations and restrictions.
- ♦ The **Ninilchik Traditional Council** may operate the net for subsistence purposes on behalf of residents of Ninilchik by requesting a subsistence fishing permit that:
 - Identifies a person who will be responsible for fishing the gillnet; and
 - Includes provisions for recording daily catches within 72 hours, the household to whom the catch was given, and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management by the Federal in-season manager.
- ♦ Residents of Ninilchik may retain other species incidentally caught in the Kasilof River community gillnet fishery. The gillnet fishery will be closed when the retention of Rainbow or steelhead trout has been restricted under Federal subsistence regulations.

Tustumena Lake rod and reel; salmon.

- ♦ In addition to the dip net and rod and reel fishery on the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River described on page 57, residents of Ninilchik may also take Coho and Pink Salmon through a rod and reel fishery in Tustumena Lake. Fishing is allowed with up to two baited single or treble hooks.
- ♦ 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), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

Species	Size	Limits
Coho Salmon	16 inches and longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
Pink Salmon	16 inches and longer	6 per day and 6 in possession.

Kasilof drainage rod and reel; resident species.

- ♦ Resident fish species including Lake Trout, Rainbow or steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic Char may be harvested by rod and reel in Federally managed waters of the Kasilof River drainage the entire year as follows:

Species	Size	Limits
Lake Trout	Fish 20 inches and longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	Fish less than 20 inches in length	15 per day and 15 in possession.
Dolly Varden and Arctic Char	In flowing waters	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	10 per day and 10 in possession.
Rainbow or steelhead trout	In flowing waters	2 per day and 2 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	5 per day and 5 in possession.

Tustumena Lake under ice fishery; resident species.

- ♦ You may fish in Tustumena Lake with a gillnet under the ice, or with jigging gear used through the ice. The gillnet may not be longer than 60 feet (10 fathoms).

Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ Harvest limits are as follows:

Methods	Limits	Additional Provisions
Jigging gear through the ice	Household annual limit of 30 fish in any combination of Lake Trout, Rainbow Trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic Char.	Household limits are included in the overall total annual harvest quota.

- ◆ You may harvest fish under the ice only in Tustumena Lake. Gillnets are not allowed within a 1/4-mile radius of the mouth of any tributary to Tustumena Lake or the outlet of Tustumena Lake.
- ◆ A permit is required. The permit will be issued by the Federal in-season manager or designated representative and will be valid for the winter season unless the season is closed by special action.
 - The permittee must report the following information: The number of each species caught; the number of each species retained; the length, depth (number of meshes deep), and mesh size of gillnet fished; the fishing site; and the total hours fished.
 - The gillnet 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/or denial of a future subsistence permit.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Mary June Cleveland, 16, Anchorage



FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Cook Inlet Area
Project Leader

Kenai Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office

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

Seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means for Kenai River fisheries.

Household annual limits for salmon in Kenai River fisheries are as follows:

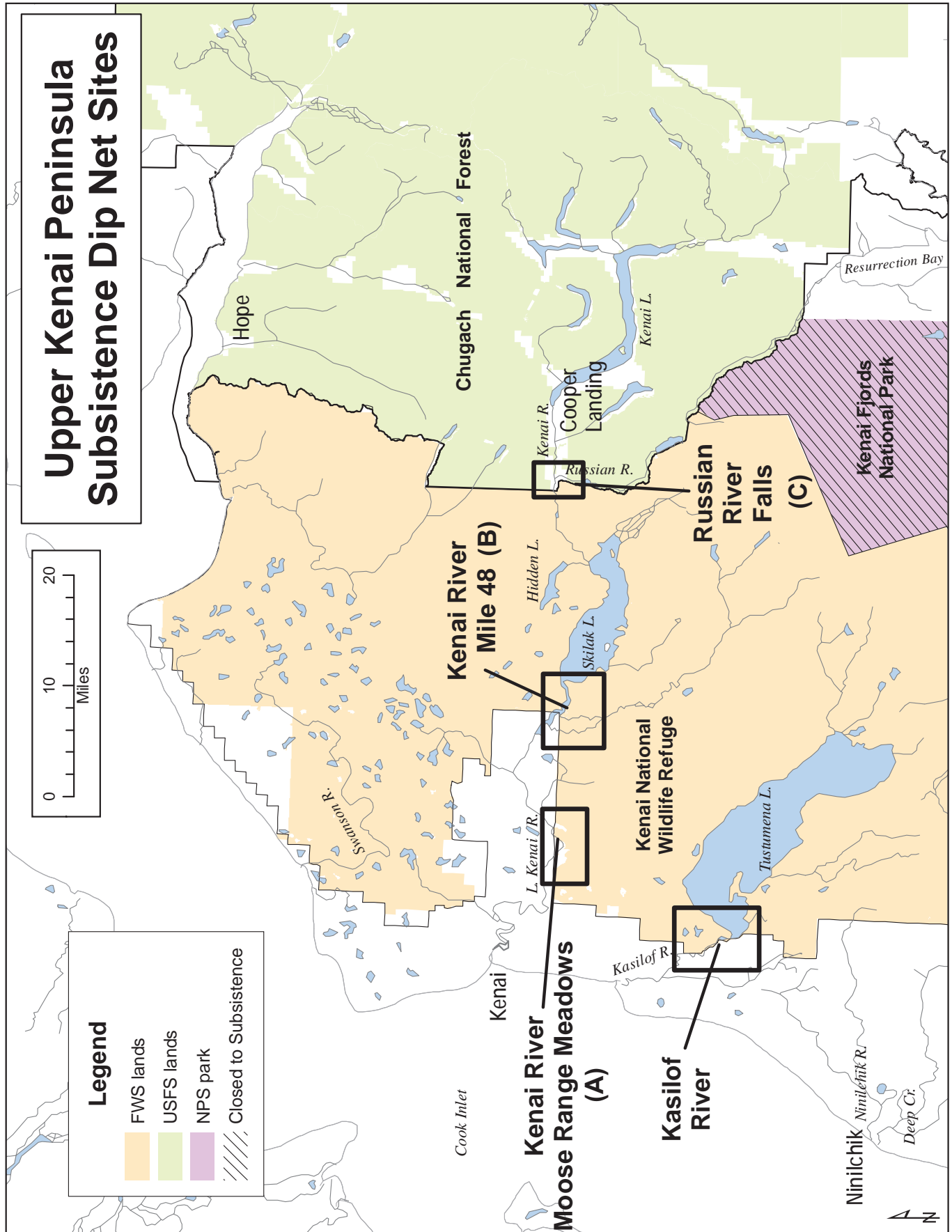
Species	Number of fish allowed for each permit holder	Additional fish allowed for each household member	Additional Provisions
Sockeye Salmon	25	5	Chum Salmon that are retained are to be included within the annual limit for Sockeye Salmon.
Chinook Salmon— Early-run (July 1–July 15)	2	1	For the Kenai River community gillnet fishery described on page 65.
Chinook Salmon— Late-run (July 16– August 31)	10	2	
Coho Salmon	20	5	
Pink Salmon	15	5	

Kenai River dip net or rod and reel; salmon.

- ◆ You may take only Sockeye Salmon with a dip net or rod and reel at one specified site on the Russian River.
 - For the Russian River fishing site, incidentally caught fish may be retained for subsistence uses, except for early- and late-run Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Rainbow Trout, and Dolly Varden, which must be released.
 - At the Russian River Falls site, dip netting is 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. Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may not fish with bait at any time.
- ◆ You may take Sockeye, late-run Chinook, Coho, and Pink Salmon through a dip net or rod and reel fishery at two specified sites on the Kenai River below Skilak Lake and as provided in this section.
 - For both Kenai River fishing sites below Skilak Lake, incidentally caught fish may be retained for subsistence uses, except for early-run Chinook Salmon (unless otherwise provided for in this section), Rainbow Trout 18 inches or longer, and Dolly Varden 18 inches or longer, which must be released.
 - At the Kenai River Moose Range Meadows site, dip netting is allowed only from a boat from a Federal regulatory marker on the Kenai River at about river mile 29 downstream approximately 2.5 miles to another marker on the Kenai River at about river mile 26.5. Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may fish from boats or from shore with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15–August 31.
 - At the Kenai River mile 48 site, dip netting is allowed while either standing in the river or from a boat, from Federal regulatory markers on both sides 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. Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may fish from boats or from shore with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15–August 31.

Fishing seasons are as follows:

Species	Season	Location (see map on p. 63)
Sockeye Salmon	June 15 – August 15	Sites A, B, and C.
Late-run Chinook Salmon	July 16 – September 30	Sites A and B.
Pink Salmon	July 16 – September 30	Sites A and B.
Coho Salmon	July 16 – September 30	Sites A and B.



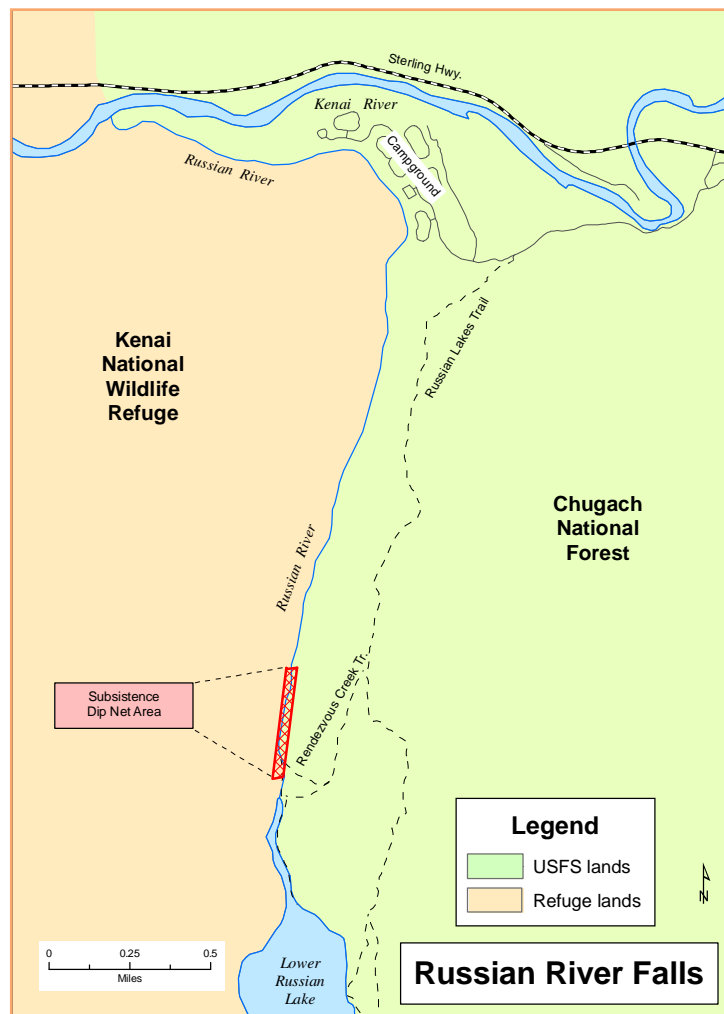
Dip Netting Locations

Russian River Falls

Dip netting is 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.

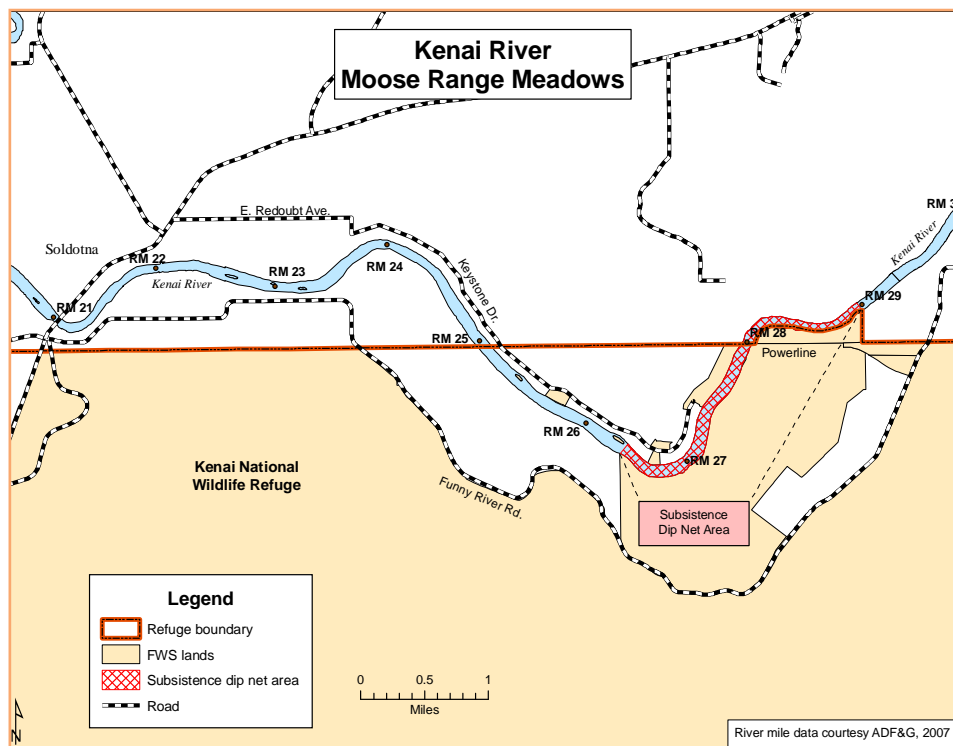
Additional Provisions for the Russian River

- ◆ 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 fishing 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 Moose Range Meadows

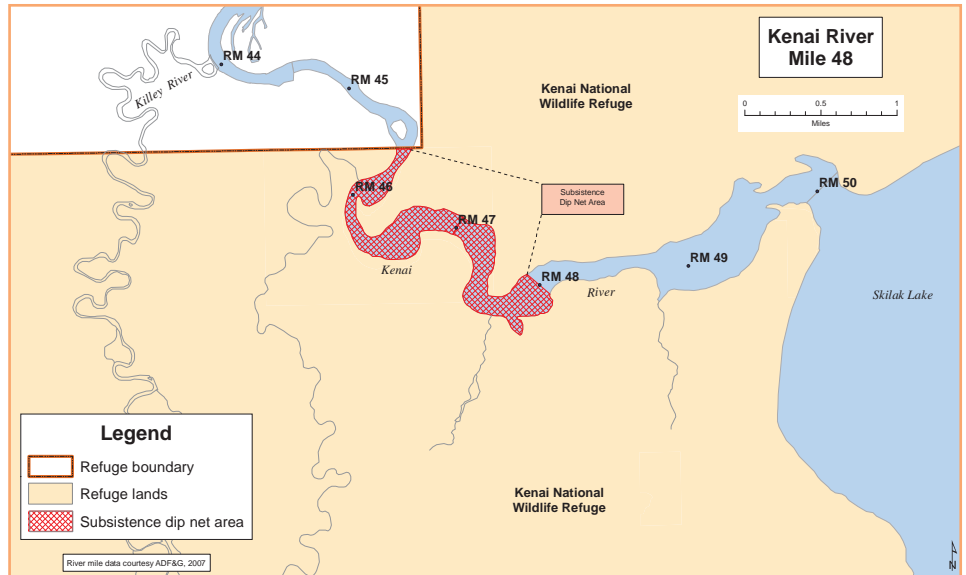
Dip netting is allowed only from a boat, from a Federal regulatory marker on the bank of the Kenai River at about River Mile 29, downstream approximately 2.5 miles to a marker at about River Mile 26.5. Eligible residents may also use a rod and reel at this fishing site with up to 2 baited single or treble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



Kenai River Mile 48

Dip netting is 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–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 gillnet; salmon.

- ♦ Residents of Ninilchik may harvest Sockeye, Chinook, Coho, and Pink Salmon in the Moose Range Meadows area of the Federal public waters of the Kenai River with a single gillnet to be managed and operated by the Ninilchik Traditional Council.
 - ♦ Fishing is allowed July 1–August 15 and September 10–30 on the Kenai River unless closed or otherwise restricted by Federal special action. The following conditions apply to harvest in the Kenai River community gillnet fishery:
 - Salmon taken in this fishery will be included as household annual limits of participating households.
 - The Ninilchik Traditional Council will report all harvested fish within 72 hours of leaving the gillnet location.
- Additional harvest restrictions for this fishery are as follows:

Species	Period	Harvest	Fishery Limits
Sockeye Salmon	July 1–August 15 and September 10–30		
Early-run Chinook Salmon less than 46 inches in length or greater than 55 inches in length	July 1–15	Fish may be retained if the most current preseason forecast from the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game projects the in-river run to be within or above the optimal escapement goal range for early-run Chinook Salmon; otherwise, live fish must be released.	Fishery will close until July 16 once 50 early-run Chinook Salmon have been retained or released.
Late-run Chinook Salmon	July 16–August 15		Fishery will close prior to August 15 if 200 late-run Chinook Salmon have been retained or released prior to that date. Fishery will reopen September 10–30 for species available at that time.

continued on next page

Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

Species	Period	Harvest	Fishery Limits
Pink Salmon	July 16–August 15 and September 10–30		
Coho Salmon	July 16–August 15 and September 10–30		
Incidentally caught Rainbow Trout and Dolly Varden.		All live fish must be released. Fish that die in net may be retained.	Fishery will close for the season once 100 Rainbow Trout or 150 Dolly Varden have been released or retained.

- Chinook Salmon less than 20 inches in length may be retained and do not count towards retained or released totals.
- Other incidentally caught species may be retained; however, all incidental fish mortalities, except for Chinook Salmon less than 20 inches in length, count towards released or retained totals specified in this section.
- ♦ Only one community gillnet may be operated on the Kenai River.
 - The gillnet may not: be over 60 feet (10 fathoms) in length to take salmon; be larger than 5.25-inch mesh; and obstruct more than half of the river width with stationary fishing gear.
 - Subsistence stationary gillnet gear may not be set within 200 feet of other subsistence stationary gear.
- ♦ One registration permit will be available and will be issued by the Federal in-season manager, in consultation with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Manager, to the Ninilchik Traditional Council. As the community gillnet owner, the Ninilchik Traditional Council will be responsible for its use and removal in consultation with the Federal in-season manager. As part of the permit, the Ninilchik Traditional Council must provide post-season written documentation of required evaluation information to the Federal in-season manager including, but not limited to:
 - Persons or households operating the gear;
 - Hours of operation; and
 - Number of each species caught and retained or released.
- ♦ The Ninilchik Traditional Council may operate the net for subsistence purposes on behalf of residents of Ninilchik by requesting a subsistence fishing permit that:
 - Identifies a person who will be responsible for fishing the gillnet; and
 - Includes provisions for recording daily catches, the household to whom the catch was given, and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management by the Federal in-season manager.

Kenai River rod and reel only; salmon.

- ♦ For Federally managed waters of the Kenai River and its tributaries, you may take Sockeye, Chinook, Coho, Pink, and Chum Salmon through a separate rod and reel fishery in the Kenai River drainage.
- ♦ Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these salmon species under State of Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57 and 5 AAC 77.540), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

Species	Size	Limits
Chinook Salmon— Early-run (January 1–July 15)	Less than 46 inches or 55 inches and longer	2 per day and 2 in possession.
Chinook Salmon— Late-run (July 16–August 31)	20 inches and longer	2 per day and 2 in possession.
All other salmon	16 inches and longer	6 per day and 6 in possession, of which no more than 4 per day and 4 in possession may be Coho Salmon, except for the Sanctuary Area and Russian River where no more than 2 per day and 2 in possession may be Coho Salmon.

Cook Inlet Area Subsistence Fishing

- In the Kenai River below Skilak Lake, fishing is allowed with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15– August 31.
- Annual harvest limits for any combination of early- and late-run Chinook Salmon are four for each permit holder.
- Incidentally caught fish, other than salmon, are subject to regulations found in the section below.

Kenai River and tributaries under ice jigging and rod and reel; resident species.

- ♦ For Federally managed waters of the Kenai River and its tributaries below Skilak Lake outlet at river mile 50, you may take resident fish species including Lake Trout, Rainbow Trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic Char with jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters. Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these resident species under State of Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, and 5 AAC 77.540), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

Species	Specifications	Limits
Lake Trout	20 inches and longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	Less than 20 inches	15 per day and 15 in possession.
Dolly Varden or Arctic Char	In flowing waters	For fish less than 18 inches, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one may be 20 inches or longer, may be harvested daily.
Rainbow or steelhead trout	In flowing waters	For fish less than 18 inches in length, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.

- ♦ For Federally managed waters of the upper Kenai River and its tributaries above Skilak Lake outlet at river mile 50, you may take resident fish species including Lake Trout, Rainbow Trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic Char with jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters. Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these resident species under Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, 5 AAC 77.540), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

Species	Specifications	Limits
Lake Trout	20 inches and longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	Less than 20 inches	15 per day and 15 in possession.
	From Hidden Lake	2 per day and 2 in possession regardless of length.
Dolly Varden or Arctic Char	In flowing waters	For fish less than 16 inches, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.
Rainbow or steelhead trout	In flowing waters	For fish less than 16 inches in length, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.



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, and 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, Dry Creek, Healy Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, and 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.
Batzulnetas Area: 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

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"> 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, and Tonsina, and those individuals living along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
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"> Residents of the Prince William Sound Area, except those living in the Copper River drainage upstream of Haley Creek.
Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River.	Freshwater fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, and Tonsina, and those individuals living along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Waters of the Bering River area from Point Martin to Cape Suckling.	Eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Cordova.
Waters of the Copper River Delta from the Eyak River to Point Martin.	Eulachon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Chenega Bay, Cordova, and Tatitlek.

Special Provisions

- You may not take Rainbow Trout/steelhead by dip net, rod and reel, spear, or gaff. However, if taken incidentally by fish wheel or other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.
- 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.
- 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.

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 22). “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 Trout/steelhead taken by dip net or rod and reel in the Upper Copper River District and return them unharmed to the water. If you catch Rainbow Trout/steelhead incidentally while subsistence fishing with fish wheels, you may retain them. Any Rainbow Trout/steelhead you retain for subsistence purposes must have the anal fin removed immediately (see Fin Identification, page 22). “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	Fish wheels: You may retain Rainbow Trout/steelhead or other freshwater fish caught incidentally to salmon by fish wheels.	May 15–Sept. 30 by permit only.
	Dip nets	Dip nets: You may not retain and must release unharmed Rainbow Trout/steelhead caught incidentally to salmon by dip net. Other freshwater fish species caught incidentally to salmon by dip net may be retained.	
	Rod and Reel	Rod and Reel: You may not retain and must release, unharmed, incidentally caught Rainbow Trout/steelhead.	

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 will be issued for up to 200 salmon total (Chinook limit does not change).
Household of two or more persons	60 salmon (including no more than 5 Chinook by dip net and 5 Chinook 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. Upon request, permits will be issued for up to 500 salmon total (Chinook limit does not change).

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 **unit** of gear **per person** may be operated at any one time;
- ◆ **Multiple users fishing with differing units of gear, under the same household permit, must be within reasonable proximity of each other; with all permits in possession of one of the household members listed on the permit. In this case, reasonable proximity means that the parties are in the same general area within line-of-sight, voice, or hailing distance, or that they are able to walk or paddle between their locations within five minutes or less such that they are able to maintain constant or nearly constant contact without reliance on electronic communications devices or motorized transportation.**

- ◆ 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 (see below) 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 or authorized household member 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 or authorized household member must personally operate the fish wheel, dip net, or rod and reel.
- ◆ You may not loan or transfer a Federal subsistence fishing permit, unless the authorized transfer is to a designated fisher.

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

- ◆ A permitted household 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.

Prince William Sound Area Subsistence Fishing

- 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. The households must be Federally qualified users for the subdistrict of the permit.

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–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.

For the Chugach National Forest Portion of the Prince William Sound Area permits:

- In the Chugach National Forest portion of the Prince William Sound Area you must possess a Federal subsistence fishing permit to take salmon, trout, whitefish, Grayling, Dolly Varden, or char. Permits are available from the Cordova Ranger District.
- Salmon harvest is not allowed in Eyak Lake and its tributaries, Copper River and its tributaries, and Eyak River upstream from the Copper River Highway bridge.
- 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 return the permit by the due date marked on the permit.
- You must remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin from subsistence-caught salmon before leaving the fishing site.
- You may take salmon by rod and reel, dip net, spear, and gaff year round, except as specified in the freshwater streams section on page 74.

Chugach National Forest portion of Prince William Sound Area permits

Species	Gear	Incidental Catches	Season
Dolly Varden, Arctic Char, Whitefish, and Grayling	Rod and Reel Spear Gillnet	The maximum incidental gillnet harvest of trout is 10.	You may take Dolly Varden, Arctic Char, Whitefish, and Grayling with rod and reel, and spear year round and with a gillnet from January 1–April 1.
Cutthroat Trout	Rod and reel Spear Gillnet		You may take Cutthroat Trout with rod and reel, and spear from June 15–April 14th and with a gillnet from January 1–April 1
Rainbow and steelhead trout		You may not retain Rainbow/steelhead trout for subsistence unless taken incidentally in a subsistence gillnet fishery. Rainbow/steelhead trout must be immediately released from a dip net without harm.	

Chugach National Forest portion of Prince William Sound Area permits

Household Size	Annual Harvest Limits and Permit Restrictions
One-person household	15 salmon (other than Pink) may be taken; 5 Cutthroat Trout, with only 2 over 20 inches may be taken; Pink Salmon: see the conditions of the permit.
Household of two or more persons	For a household with two persons, 30 salmon (other than Pink) may be taken, plus an additional 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over two; 5 Cutthroat Trout, with only 2 over 20 inches per each household member with a maximum household limit of 30 Cutthroat Trout; Pink Salmon: see the conditions of the permit.

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

You must possess a Federal subsistence fishing permit to take Pink Salmon for subsistence purposes from freshwaters with a dip net from May 15–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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Grady Glover, 10, Kodiak

FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIALS



Copper River Drainage

Superintendent
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park
and Preserve

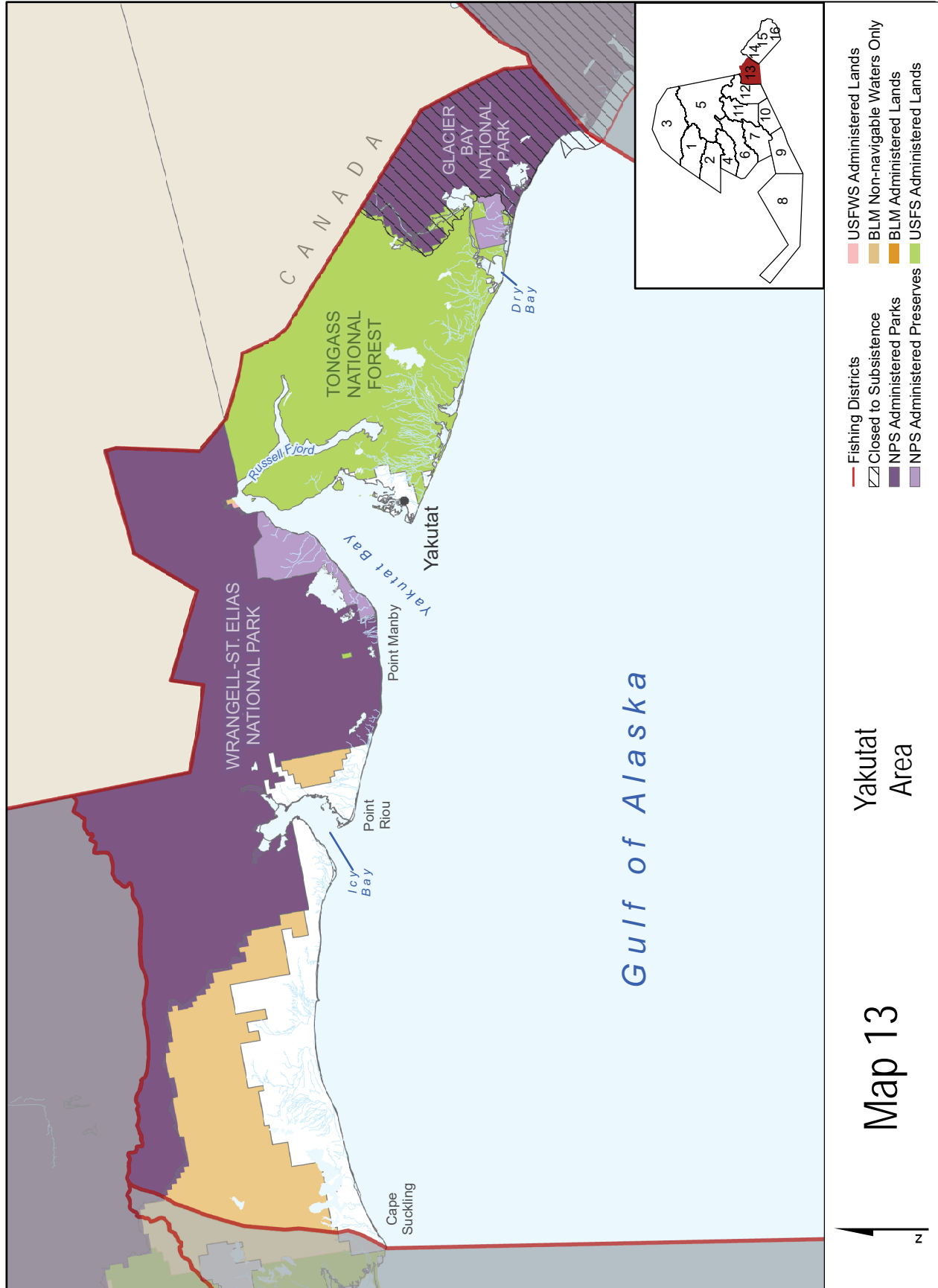


Prince William Sound Area

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).

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
Yakutat Area	All fish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Fishery Management Areas.


Species	Harvest Limit	Open Season
Salmon, trout (other than steelhead), and char	Subsistence fishing permit required	As specified on subsistence fishing permit.
Dolly Varden	10 Dolly Varden of any size per day.	As specified on subsistence fishing permit.

Special Provisions

- Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish at any time in the Yakutat Area.
- You may take salmon, trout (other than steelhead), and char only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.
- You may take steelhead only in the Situk and Ahrnklin Rivers and only under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit.
- You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take Dolly Varden. The daily harvest and possession limit is 10 Dolly Varden of any size.

Regulations

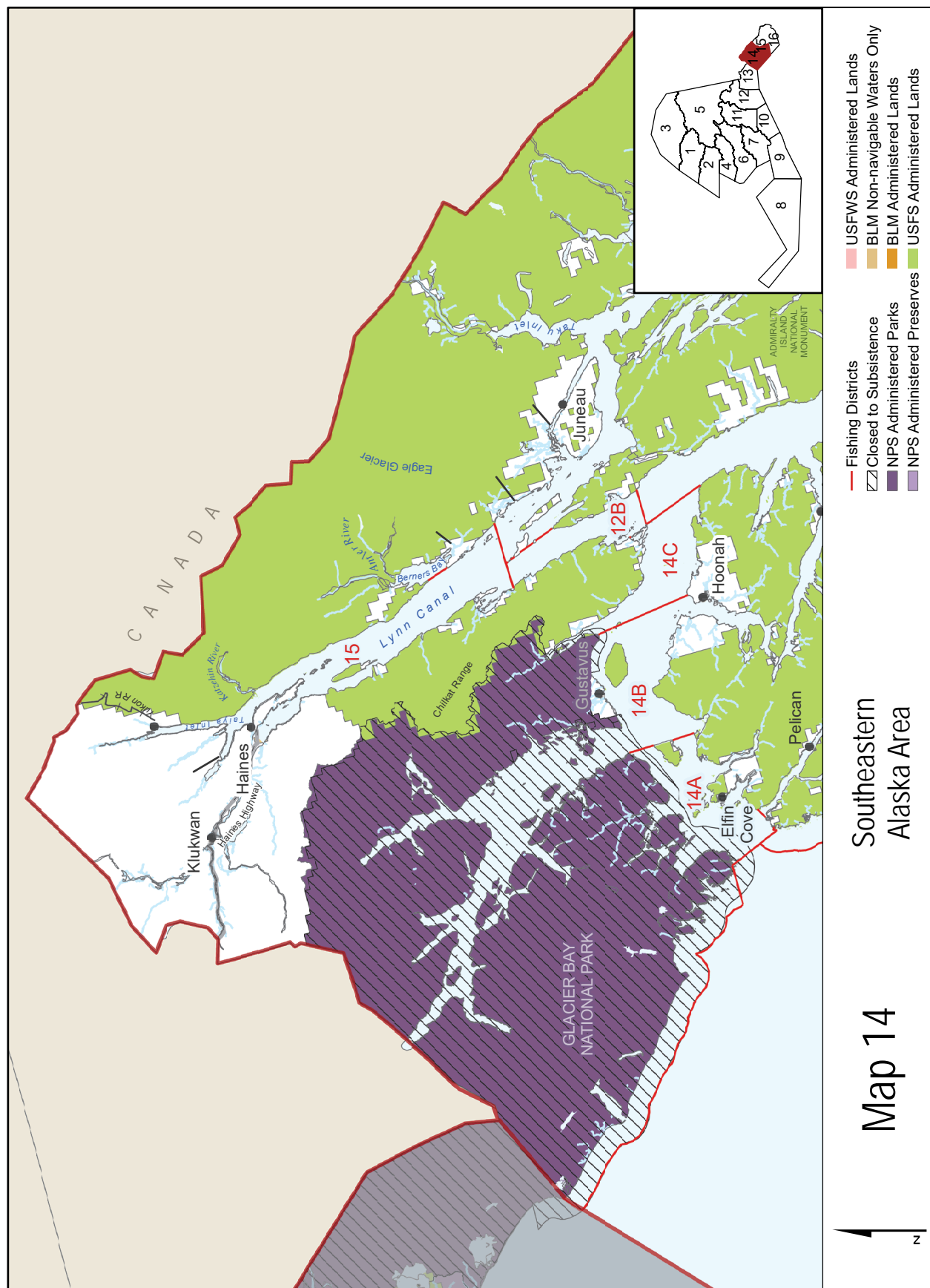
- If you take salmon, trout, or char incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon, you may retain them for subsistence purposes. You must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on your permit Harvest Report.
- You may take fish by gear listed in these regulations (see page 20) unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a 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.
- In the Situk River, each subsistence salmon fishing permit holder shall attend his or her gillnet at all times when it is being used to take salmon.
- You may block up to two-thirds of a stream with a gillnet or seine used for subsistence fishing.
- You must immediately remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken.
- You may not possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day.

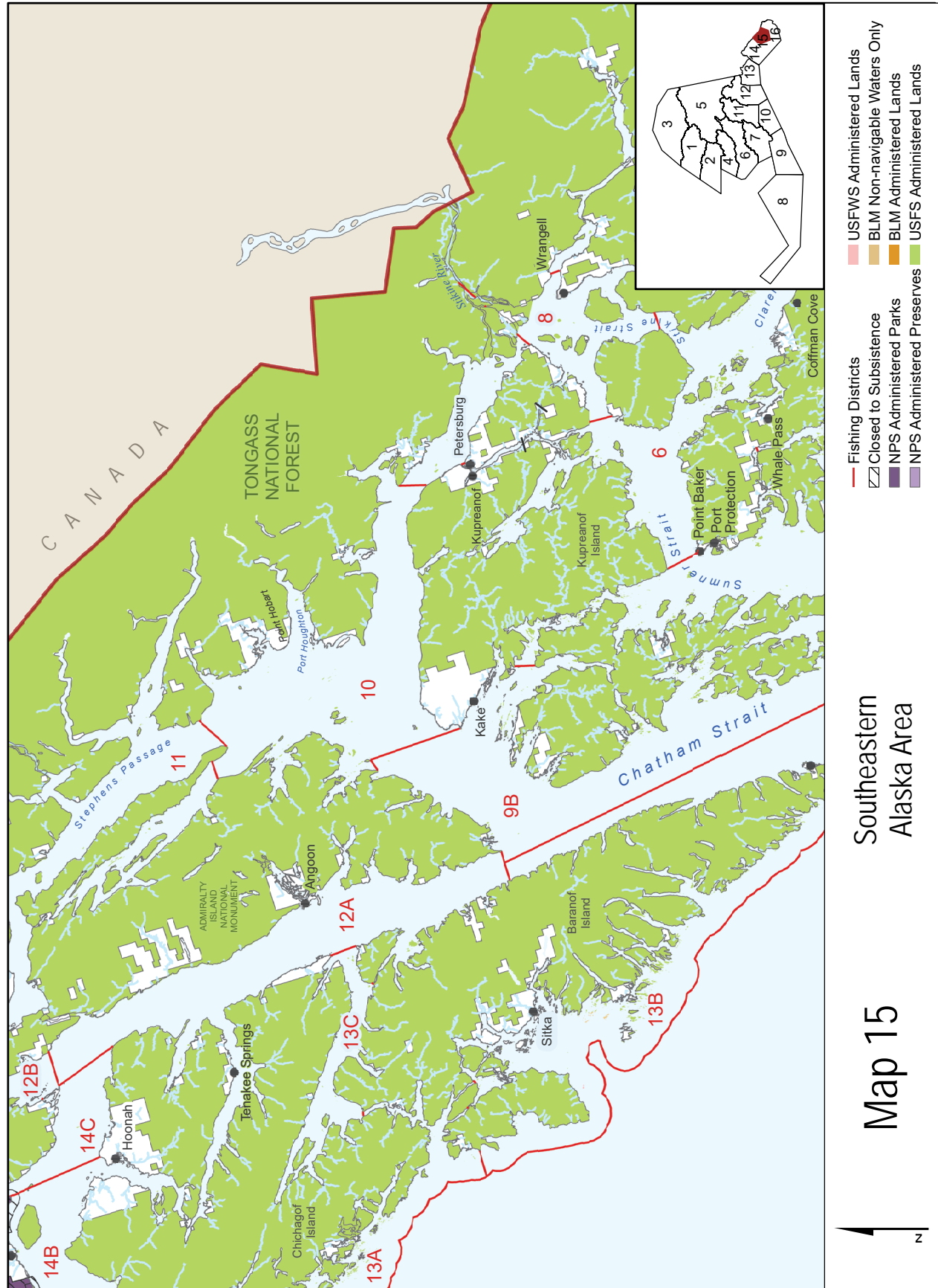


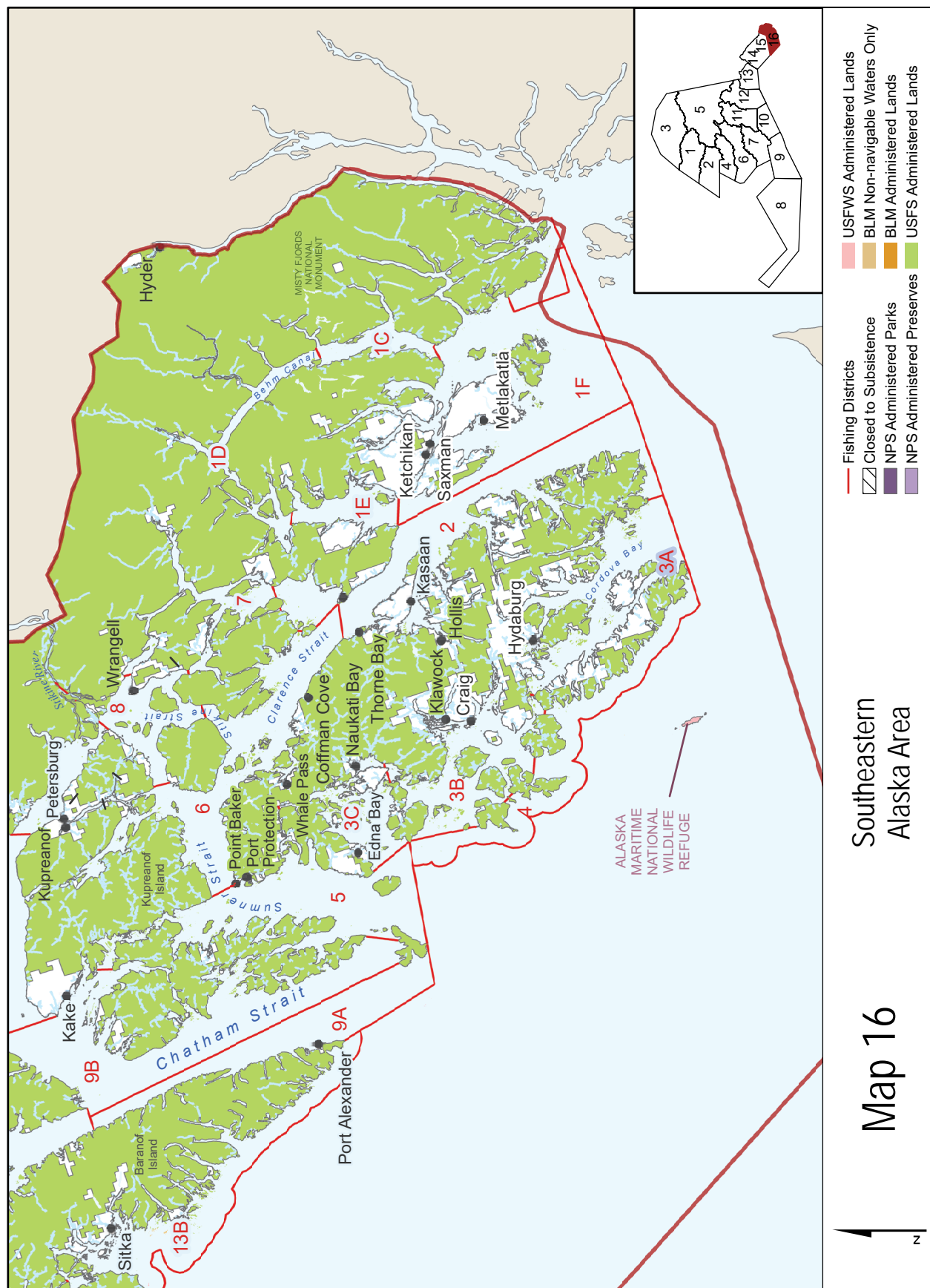
FEDERAL DELEGATED OFFICIAL

Yakutat Area
Yakutat District Ranger
Tongass National Forest

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







Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

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 on previous pages).

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations		
Area	Species	Determination
Southeastern Alaska Area	All fish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Fishery Management Areas.

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.
- ◆ Nets are prohibited in streams flowing across or adjacent to the roads on Wrangell Island, Mitkof Island, and in streams flowing across or adjacent to the road system connected to the community of 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 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.
- ◆ The Klawock River drainage is closed to the use of seines and gillnets during July and August.

Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

- ◆ The Federal public waters in the Makhnati Island area, as defined on pages 6 and 7 of this booklet, are closed to the harvest of herring and herring spawn except by Federally qualified users.
- ◆ Only Federally qualified subsistence users may harvest Sockeye Salmon in Neva Lake, Neva Creek, and South Creek.

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.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Fishing nets must be checked at least twice each day. The total annual guideline harvest level for the Stikine River fishery is 125 Chinook, 600 Sockeye, and 400 Coho Salmon. All salmon harvested, including incidentally taken salmon, will count against the guideline for that species.

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. Gillnets will not exceed 90 feet (15 fathoms) in length. The maximum gillnet stretched mesh size is 8 inches during the Chinook Salmon season and 5 ½ inches during the Sockeye Salmon season. There is no maximum mesh size during the Coho Salmon season.	5 Chinook Salmon 40 Sockeye Salmon 20 Coho Salmon

Sockeye Salmon

- ◆ If a harvest limit is not otherwise listed for Sockeye Salmon 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 Salmon and the annual harvest limit is 20 Sockeye Salmon 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.

Southeastern Alaska Area Subsistence Fishing

Steelhead

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 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 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, per household. However only 1 steelhead may be harvested by a household from a particular drainage.
Spring season Mar. 1–May 31	Dip net Handline Spear Rod and reel	5 steelhead, per household. However only 2 steelhead may be harvested by household from a particular drainage.

- ◆ **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.

Arctic Grayling, Brook Trout, Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, and Rainbow Trout

- ◆ You must possess a Federal subsistence fishing permit to take Arctic Grayling, Brook Trout, Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, and Rainbow Trout. 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 Arctic Grayling, per household 20 Dolly Varden, per household The daily household harvest limit is 6 and the household possession limit is 12 Cutthroat or Rainbow Trout in combination

Eulachon

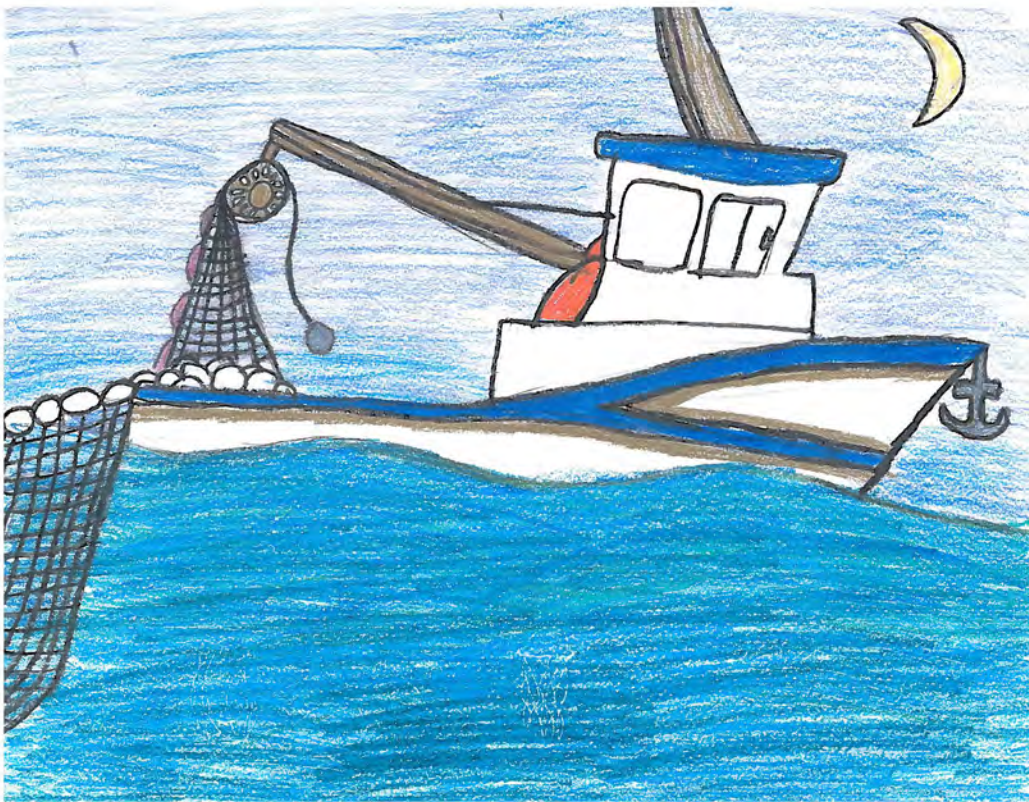
- ◆ You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take Eulachon from any freshwater stream flowing into fishing District 1.
- ◆ For the remainder of Southeast Alaska, no permit is required. There is no closed season or harvest limit for Eulachon.



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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Freya Larionoff, 11, Kodiak

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.

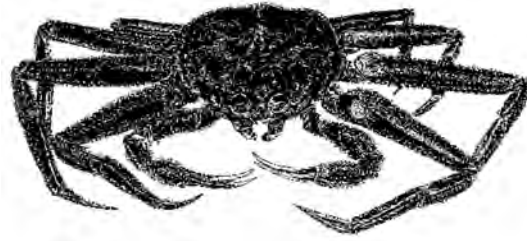
Size determination

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:

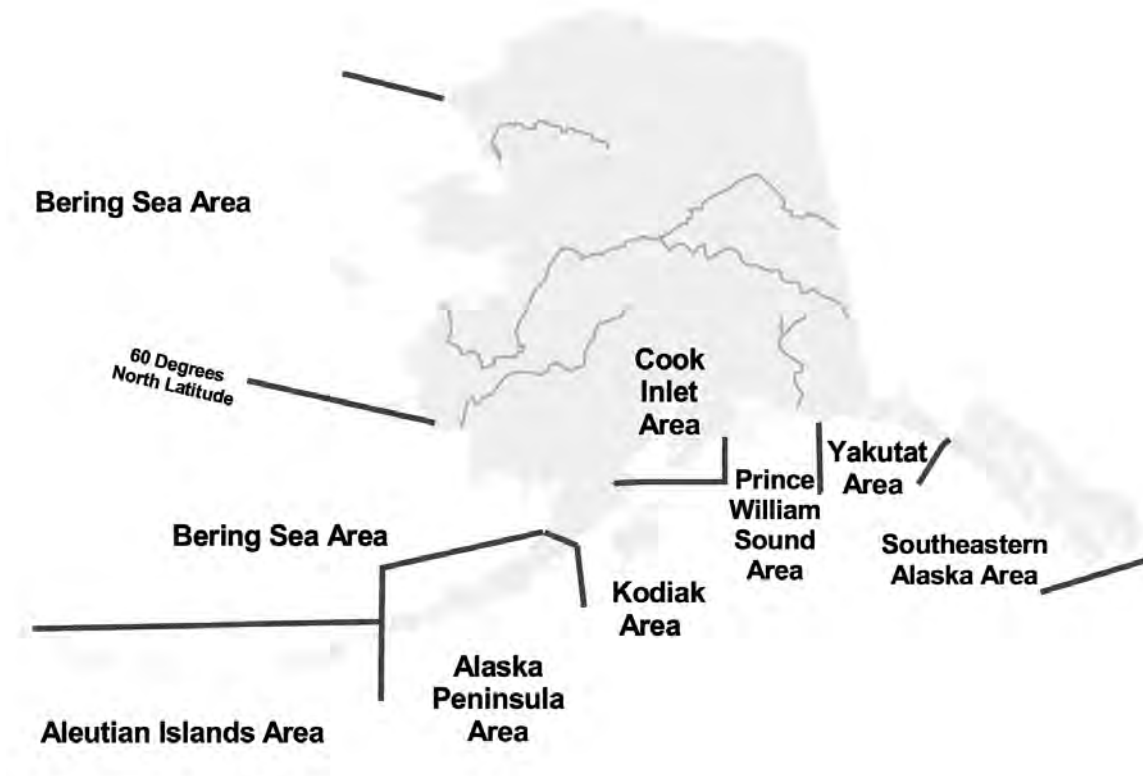
- ◆ The shellfish was taken with gear deployed and retrieved by the client or guest who is a Federally qualified subsistence user;
- ◆ The gear was marked with the client's or guest's name and address; and,
- ◆ The shellfish is to be consumed by (or in the presence of) the client or guest.

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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Cherubim Del Rosario, 12, Kodiak

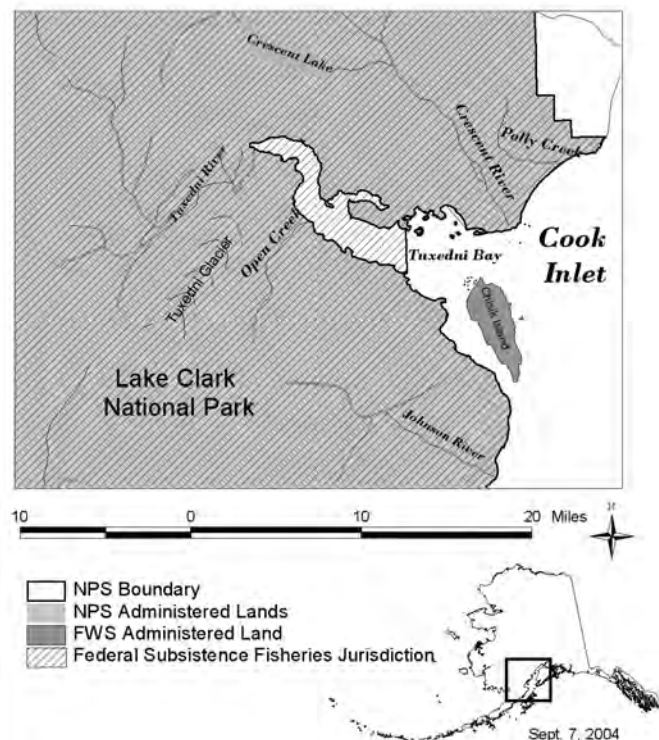
Shellfish Management Areas



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.



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 and the Tongass National Forest (see pages 6-10 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 Chisik Island, Tuxedni Bay, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residents of the Kodiak Area</i>
Kodiak Area, except for the Semidi Island, the North Mainland, and the South Mainland Sections	King Crab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 150 feet (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 150 feet (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 150 feet (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 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		
• Residents of the Bering Sea Area.	6 males/person/day (shell width of 6½ inches or greater)	June 1–January 31
Dungeness and Tanner Crab		
• Residents of the Bering Sea Area.	12 males/person/day (of each species)	June 1–January 31
All Other Invertebrates		
• Residents of the Bering Sea Area.	No Limit	Year round
60° N. Lat. to the Lat. of Point Hope		
King Crab — Permit required in Norton Sound Section		
• Residents of the Bering Sea Area.	No Limit	Year round
All Other Invertebrates		
• Residents of the Bering Sea Area.	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.



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Joran Valdez, 14, Kodiak

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.

Definitions

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.

hook means a single shanked fishhook with a single eye constructed with one or more points with or without barbs. A hook without a “barb” means the hook is manufactured without a barb or the barb has been completely removed or compressed so that barb is in complete contact with the shaft of the hook.

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 ANCSA 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 Monu-

ment, 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 gorbusha*); 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 Trout/steelhead (*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

Regional Office

P.O. Box 21647
Juneau, AK 99802-1647
(907) 586-7177

Anchorage Office

3601 C Street, Suite 1100
Anchorage, AK 99503-5947
(907) 271-4085



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Anchorage Field Office

4700 BLM 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

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

National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office

240 West 5th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3603

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
240 West 5th Ave. Suite 236
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 781-2218

General Delivery
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

Regional Office

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

Office of Subsistence Management

1011 East Tudor Road, MS-121
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

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

Kanuti National Wildlife
Refuge
101 12th Avenue
Room 206
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/Innoko
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



FOREST SERVICE

Regional Office

709 W. 9th Street
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-8863

Chugach National Forest

Supervisor's Office
161 East 1st Avenue, Door 8
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 743-9500

Cordova Ranger District
612 2nd Street
P.O. Box 280
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-7661

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

Seward Ranger District
334 4th Avenue
P.O. Box 390
Seward, AK 99664
(907) 288-3178

Tongass National Forest

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

2108 Halibut Point Road
Sitka, AK 99835
(907) 747-6671

123 Scow Bay Loop Road
P.O. Box 309
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-3841

Admiralty Island National
Monument
8510 Mendenhall Loop Rd.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-8800

Craig Ranger District
504 9th St.
P.O. Box 500
Craig, AK 99921
(907) 826-3271

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

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

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

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

Sitka Ranger District
2108 Halibut Point Road
Sitka, AK 99835
(907) 747-6671

Thorne Bay Ranger District
1312 Federal Way
P.O. Box 19001
Thorne Bay, AK 99919
(907) 828-3304

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

Yakutat Ranger District
712 Ocean Cape Road
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
Western Arctic Parklands
Superintendent
442-3890 / fax: 442-8316
WEAR_webmail@nps.gov

Unalakleet River

Bureau of Land Management
Anchorage Field Office
Manager
267-1246/ fax: 267-1267

Yukon River Drainage

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Yukon Area In-Season Manager
455-1849 / 800-267-3997
fax: 455-1853

Emmonak Fisheries Resource
Office
949-1798
ak_fisheries@fws.gov

Kuskokwim Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Yukon Delta National
Wildlife Refuge Manager
543-3151 / 800-621-5804
fax: 543-4413
yukondelta@fws.gov

Bristol Bay/Alaska Peninsula/ Aleutian Islands Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Office Branch Chief, Fisheries
271-2888 / 800-272-4174
fax: 271-2786
ak_fisheries@fws.gov

Kodiak Area

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
Manager
487-2600 / 888-408-3514
fax: 487-2144
kodiak@fws.gov

Cook Inlet/Prince William Sound Area

Copper River Drainage

National Park Service
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park
and Preserve Superintendent
822-5234 / fax: 822-3281
wrst_interpretation@nps.gov

Prince William Sound Area

U.S. Forest Service
Chugach National Forest
Cordova District Ranger
424-7661

Cook Inlet Area (Kenai River Drainage)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Office, Project Leader
260-0132 / fax: 262-7145
jeffry_anderson@fws.gov

Southeastern/Yakutat Area

Yakutat Area

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Yakutat Ranger District
784-3359

Northern Southeast inside waters from Port Houghton to Lynn Canal including the Chilkat Peninsula

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Juneau District Ranger
586-8800

Northern Chichagof and Yakobi Islands

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Hoonah District Ranger
945-3631

Southern Chichagof and Baranof Islands

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Sitka District Ranger
747-6671

Admiralty Island

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Admiralty Island National
Monument Ranger
586-8800

Prince of Wales Island south of the Craig/Hollis Highway, and Suemez, Dall, Baker, Noyes, Sukkwana and Lulu Islands

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Craig District Ranger
826-3271

Prince of Wales Island north of the Craig/Hollis Highway, and Kosciusko and Heceta Islands

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Thorne Bay District Ranger
828-3004

Kuiu, Kupreanof, and Mitkof Islands, and central southeast mainland from Cape Fanshaw to Point Agassiz

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Petersburg District Ranger
772-3871

Zarembo, Etolin, and Wrangell Islands, and central southeast mainland from Point Agassiz to Emerald Bay including the Stikine River

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Wrangell District Ranger
874-2323

Revillagigedo, Gravina, and Duck Islands, and southern southeast inside waters south of Emerald Bay including Misty Fiords National Monument

U.S. Forest Service
Tongass National Forest
Ketchikan-Misty Fiords
District Ranger
225-2148

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 online at: <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>

Migratory birds: Contact the office of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council at (907) 786-3446. Information is also available online at <https://www.fws.gov/alaska/pages/co-management>

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. Information is also available online at: <https://www.fws.gov/alaska/pages/marine-mammal-management>

Seals, sea lions and whales: Contact the Protected Resources Division of the National Marine Fisheries Service at (907) 586-7235. Information is also available online at: <http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources>



2018-19 Student Art Contest Entry: Alexia Francisco, 13, Kodiak

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If you would like to request additional copies, recommend changes or corrections to this regulatory book, or be added to our mailing list please contact...

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management: 1011 E. Tudor Rd, MS-121; Anchorage, AK 99503; (800) 478-1456 or email at subsistence@fws.gov

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U.S. Department of the Interior
Director, Office of Civil Rights
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240-0036
(202) 208-5693 / fax: 208-6112 /
(202) 219-3102 (TTY)
Agency: <https://www.doi.gov/pmb/eo>



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Director, Center for Civil Rights
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1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-9410
(202) 260-1026 or (866) 632-9992 (toll-free)
E-mail: SM.OASCR.Info
Agency: <http://www.usda.gov/>

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

