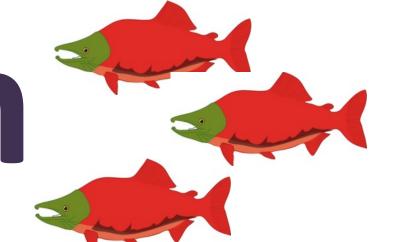


# Federal Subsistence Management Program



Harvest of Fish and Wildlife on Federal Public Lands and Waters

# What is the FSMP?



The Federal Subsistence Management Program (FSMP) administers the subsistence harvest of fish and wildlife by rural Alaskan residents on 230 million acres of Federal public lands.



# Who's Who in the FSMP?

## 8 Member Federal Subsistence Board (Board)



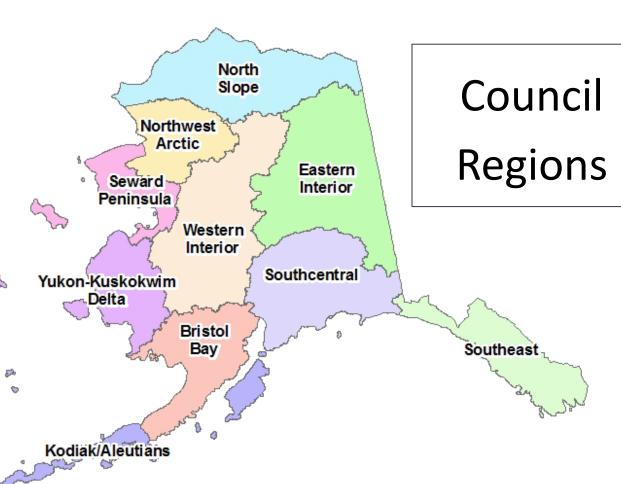




The Board makes the final decisions on regulatory proposals affecting the harvest of fish and wildlife (e.g. restrictions/ closures; C&T determinations; nonrural areas).

# 10 Regional Advisory Councils (Councils)

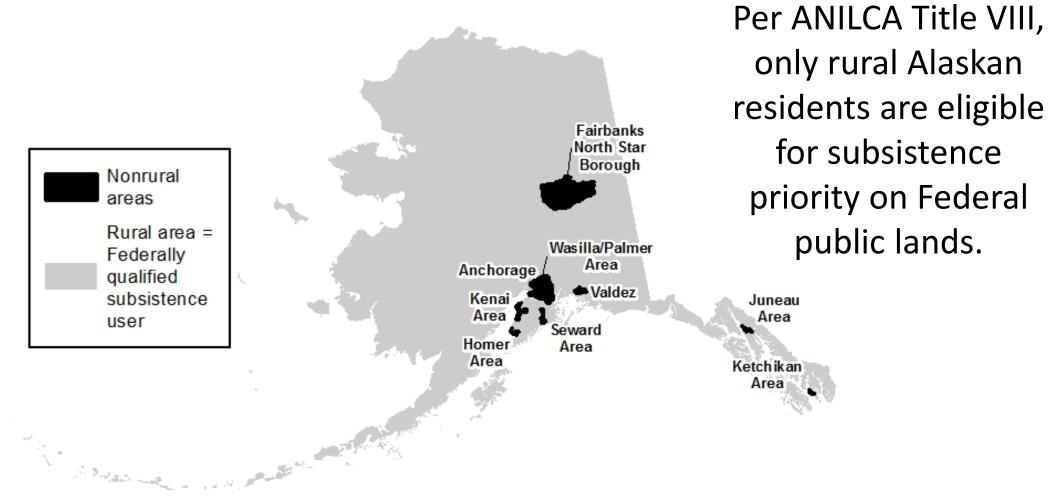
The Councils provide a forum for regional subsistence issues, facilitate public involvement and make recommendations to the Board on regulatory proposals. Councils include members with both subsistence and commercial/sport interests.



#### Office of Subsistence Management (OSM)

OSM provides staff support for the Board and Councils. OSM staff analyze regulatory proposals; coordinate Board and Council meetings and Tribal consultations; and publish fish and wildlife harvest regulations.

#### Many Federally Qualified Subsistence Users



# History

1980

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was passed. Title VIII prioritized subsistence uses of Federal public lands by rural Alaskans over other consumptive uses (e.g. recreational)

The State of Alaska managed the subsistence priority.

1982-1989

The Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the rural residency preference required by ANILCA violated the Alaska Constitution.

**1989** 

The Federal government assumed management of subsistence hunting, trapping and fishing on Federal public lands.

1990

The Federal Subsistence Management Program was created.

Dual management of fish and wildlife harvest on Federal

1990-Present

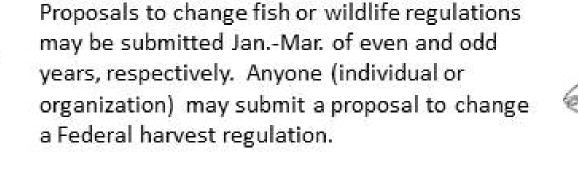
public lands in Alaska.

The State regulates harvest for all Alaska residents and nonresidents.

The FSMP regulates harvest on Federal public lands by "Federally qualified subsistence users."

#### Call for proposals

years, respectively. Anyone (individual or a Federal harvest regulation.



#### Analysis of proposals

OSM staff analyze proposals for their potential effects on the wildlife/fish resource and subsistence uses and users.



Analyses undergo multiple rounds of review, including by affected land managers, leadership within OSM, and the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC), which advises the Federal Subsistence Board (Board)



**Public Comments** 

and included in analyses. The public may also

comment on proposals at Council and Board meetings.

Written public comments are accepted for all proposals

# **Federal** Regulatory **Process**

# Federal Subsistence Board

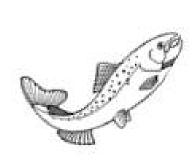
Publication in the CFR

If approved by the Board, proposals become

Federal regulation and are published in the

Code of Federal Regulations.

The Federal Subsistence Board (Board) meets in January for Fisheries proposals and in April for Wildlife proposals to make the final decision.



#### Regional Advisory Councils

The Regional Advisory Councils (Councils) meet in Aug.-Nov. to provide recommendations on proposals affecting their region.

# **Tribal Consultation**

Consultations with Tribes and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations are also conducted and their comments are expressed at meetings.

# **Species**

The FSMP does not administer the subsistence harvest of all species. The table below identifies the Federal programs with authority over various subsistence species.

Species	Federal Program
Land mammals (i.e. moose,	
caribou, bears); Non-migratory	Federal Subsistence Management
game birds (i.e. grouse);	Program
Freshwater fish, including salmon;	(Federal Subsistence Board)
Shellfish (i.e. crabs, clams)	
Polar bear, Walrus, Sea otter	Marine Mammals Management
	(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Migratory Birds (i.e. waterfowl)	Migratory Bird Co-Management Council
	(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Marine fish (i.e. halibut), Seal, Sea lion, Whale	National Marine Fisheries Service
	(National Oceanic and Atmospheric
	Administration)

# **Useful Definitions**

#### Rural

Any community or area of Alaska determined by the Federal Subsistence Board to qualify as such.

#### **Customary and Traditional Uses**

Long-established, consistent patterns of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation that play an important, economic role in the community.

**Subsistence Use** The customary and traditional use 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 byproducts of fish and wildlife resources; for barter, or sharing; and for customary trade.

## **C&T** Determinations

Customary and Traditional Use (C&T) Determinations are made for particular communities/areas and species (e.g. Unit 23 caribou) through the federal regulatory process. Only residents of communities/areas specified in the C&T determination are considered "Federally qualified subsistence users" for that species and area. In the absence of a C&T Determination, all rural residents may harvest a species in the unit.

#### **C&T Use Determination Example** Unit 23, Caribou

Residents of Units 21D west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, Galena, 22, 23, 24 including residents of Wiseman but not including other residents of the Dalton **Highway Corridor** Management Area, and 26A.



# **Additional Information**

- FSMP Website: <a href="https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/">https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/</a>. Find information on regulatory proposals and upcoming meetings.
- FSMP Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/subsistencealaska/. Stay informed and updated on Federal subsistence issues.

- Current Regulations (CFR): <a href="http://www.ecfr.gov/">http://www.ecfr.gov/</a>. Look in 36 CFR 242 and 50 CFR 100 subpart D for Federal fish and wildlife harvest regulations.
- Regulation booklets: Available at Federal offices (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management) and on-line (FSMP website).

