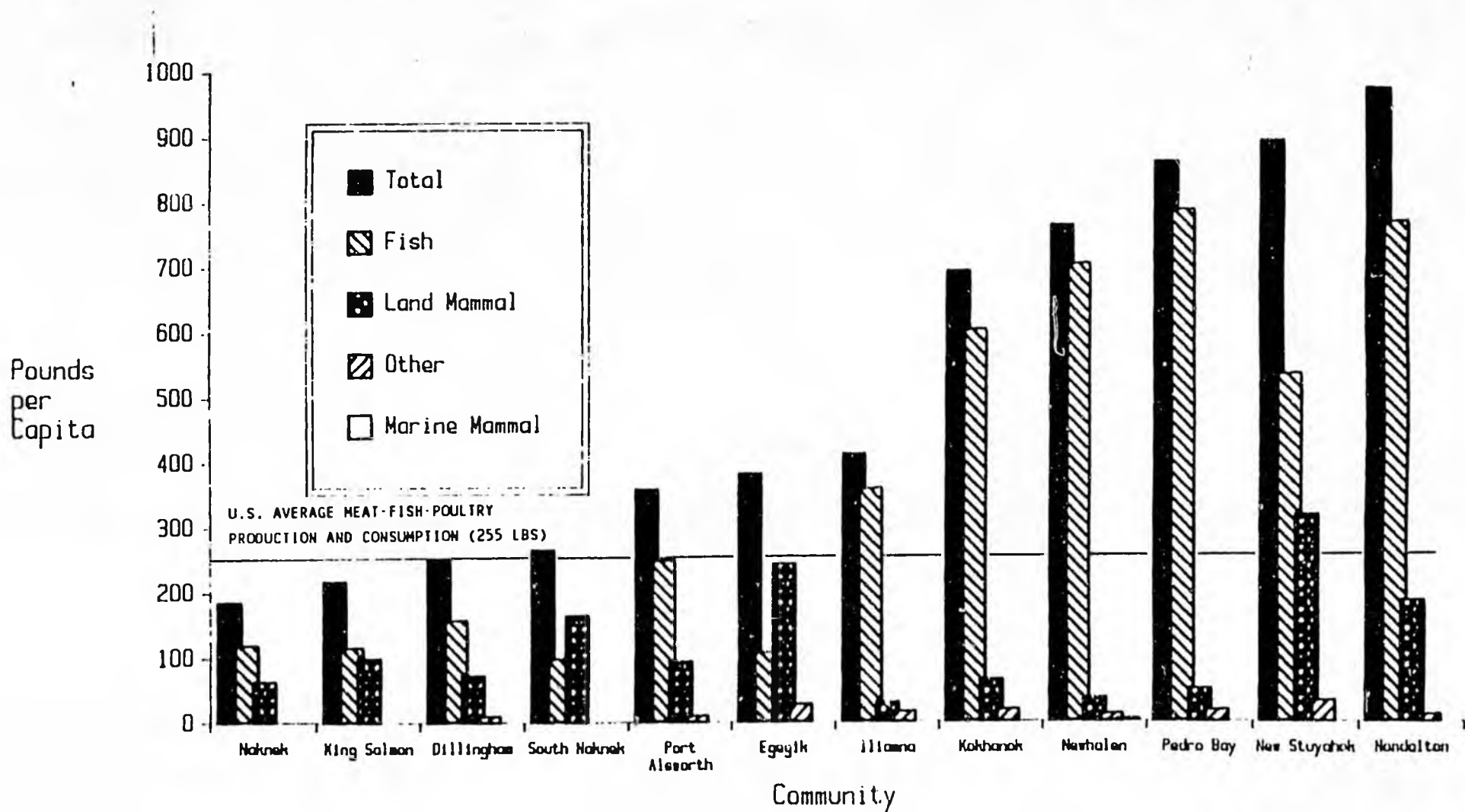
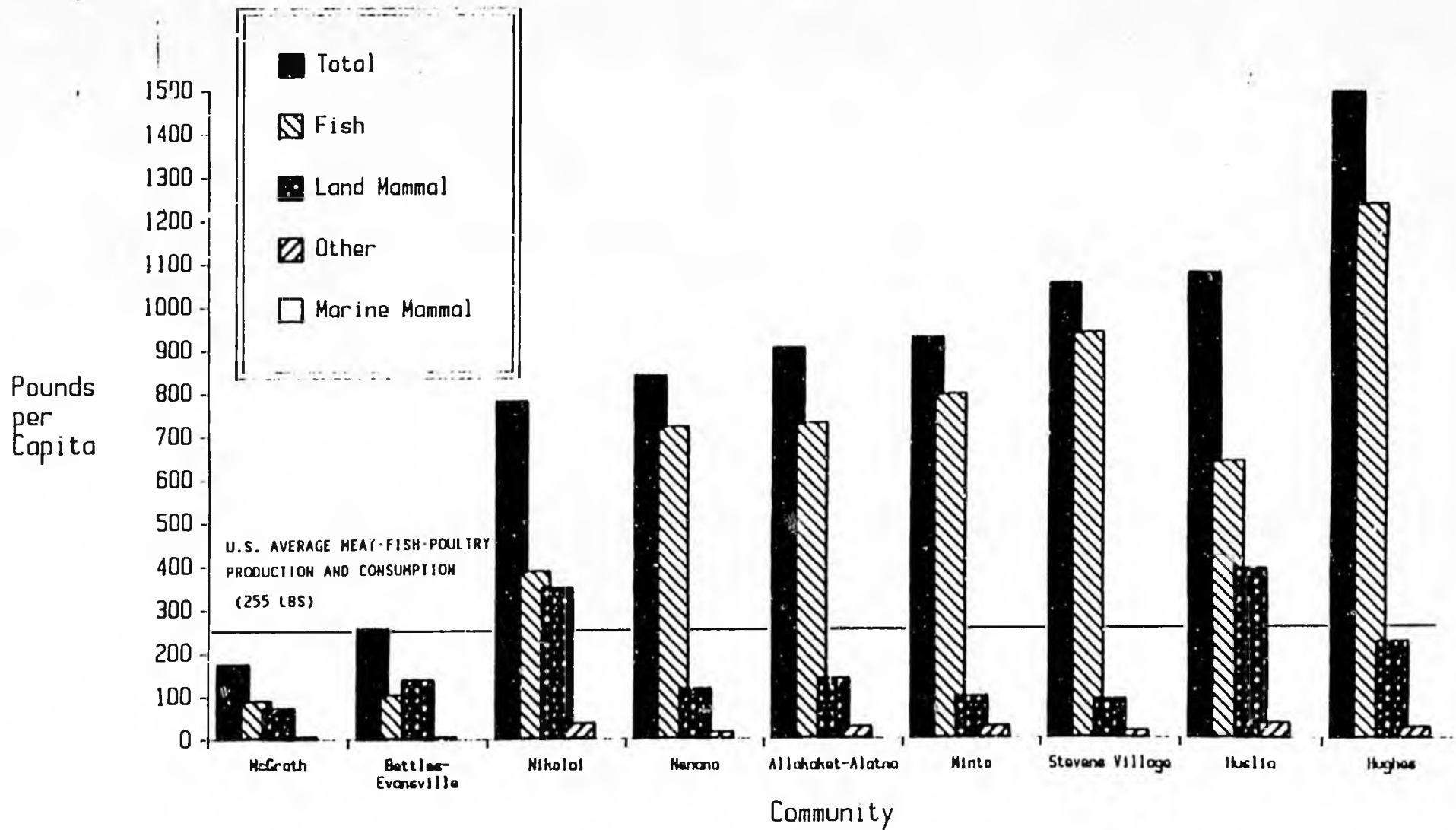


ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985 - 1986 86/2  
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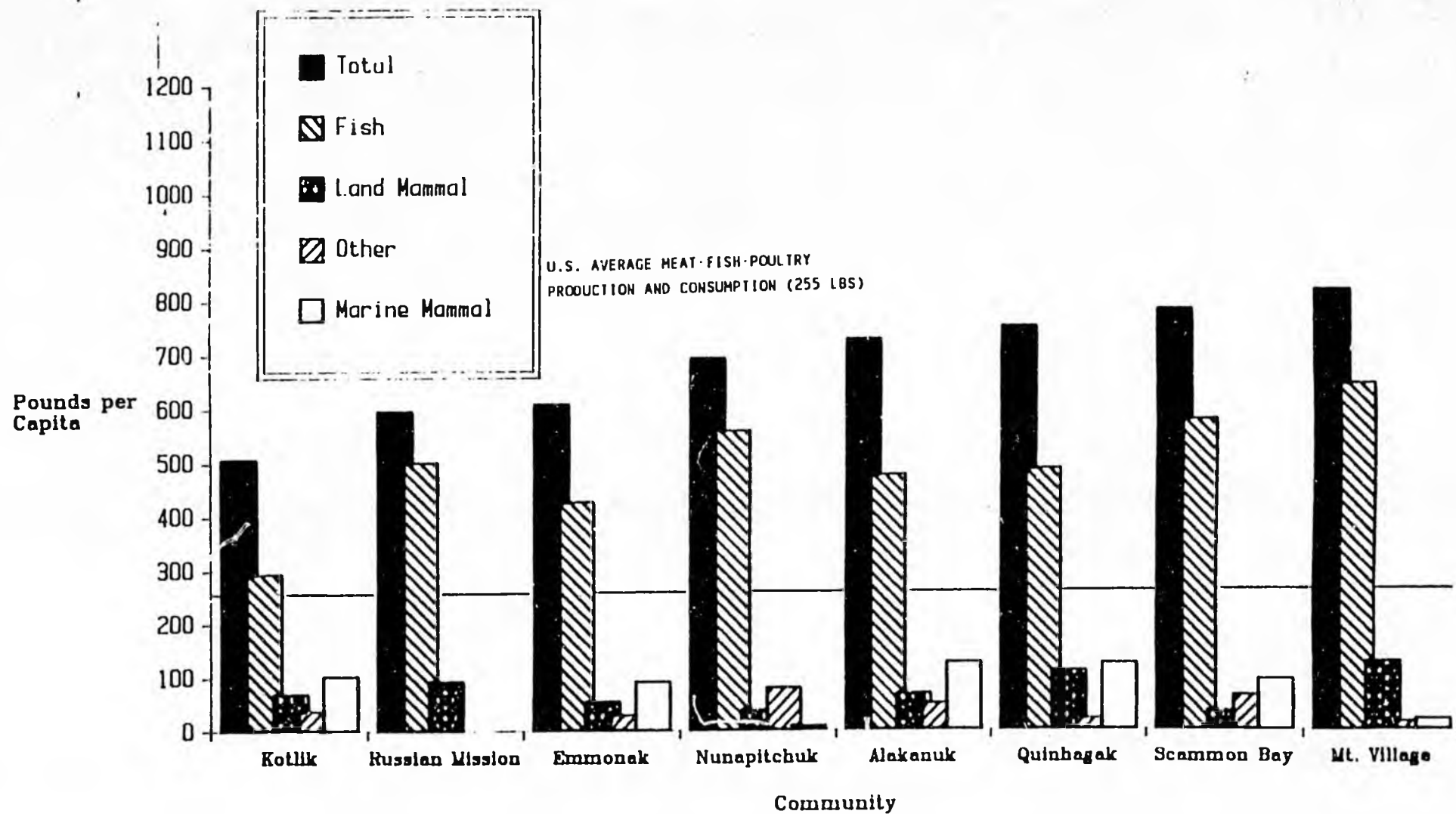
## RESOURCE HARVEST, BRISTOL BAY-ILIAMNA



# RESOURCE HARVEST, SUBARCTIC INTERIOR



## RESOURCE HARVEST, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA



# RESOURCE HARVEST, ARCTIC COAST

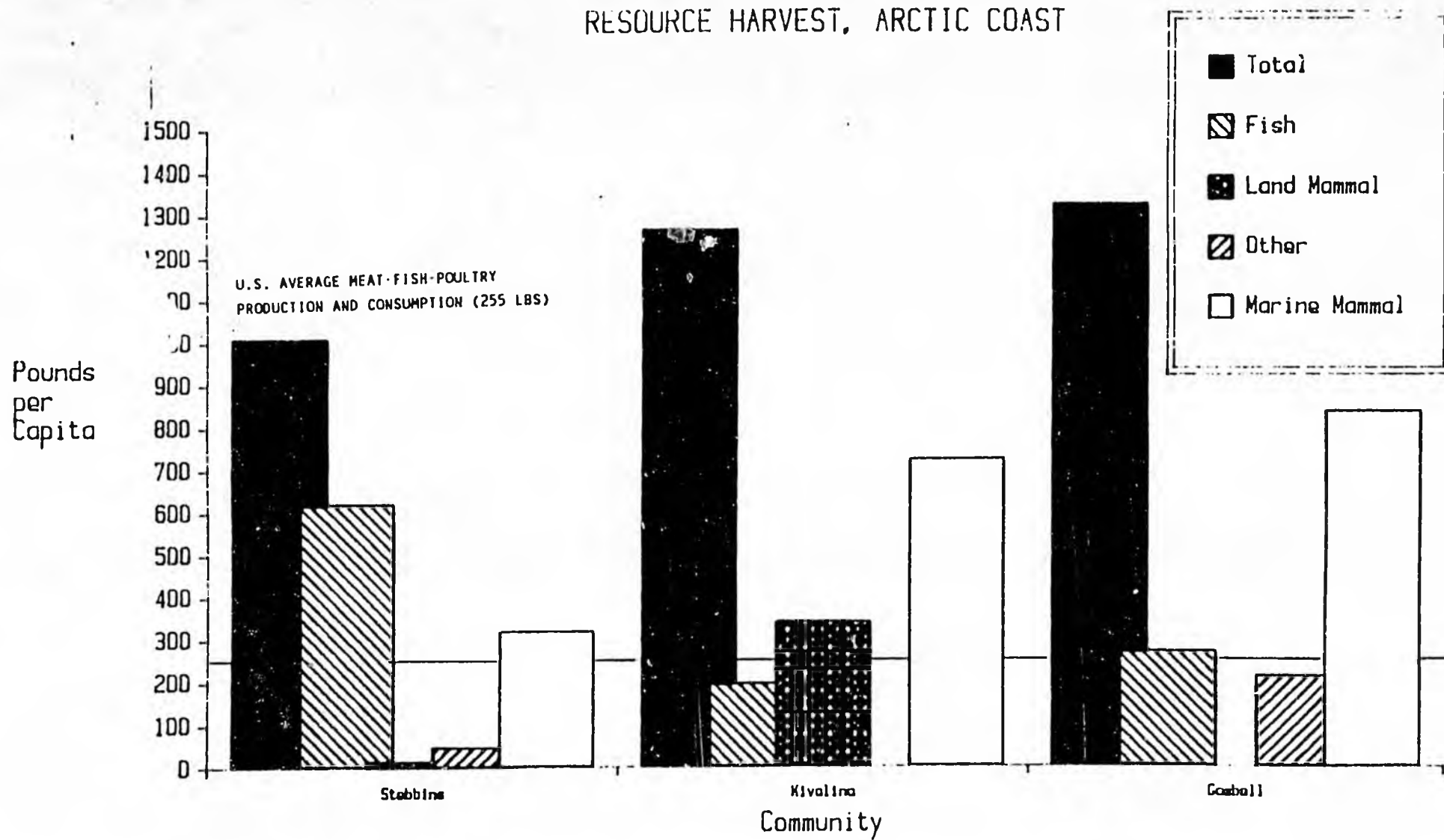


TABLE 1

SAMPLED COMMUNITIES BY  
REGION AND SOURCEKenai Peninsula

Kenai	Reed 1985
Seldovia	Reed 1985
Ninilchik	Reed 1985
Homer	Reed 1985
English Bay	Stanek 1985
Port Graham	Stanek 1985
<u>North Cook Inlet</u>	
Tyonek	Fall, Foster and Stanek 1984
Yentna	Fall, Foster and Stanek 1983

Southeast

Haines	Mills, George, Kookesh, and Sumida 1984
Kluckwan	Mills, George, Kookesh, and Sumida 1984
Sitka	Gmelch and Gmelch 1984
Yakutat	Mills and Firman 1985
Tenakee Springs	Kookesh 1985
Angoon	George 1985
Klawock	Ellanna and Sherrod 1985

Copper Basin

Cantwell	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Chickaloon	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Chistochina	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Chitina	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Copper Center	Stratton and Georgette 1984
E. Glenn Hwy	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Gakona	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Glenallen	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Gulkana	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Kenny Lake	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Lake Louise	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Lower Tonsina	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Matsu Glacier	Stratton and Georgette 1984
McCarthy	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Mentasta	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Nabesna Road	Stratton and Georgette 1984
N. Wrangell Mts	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Paxson-Sourdough	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Sheep Mt	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Slana	Stratton and Georgette 1984
S. Wrangell Mts	Stratton and Georgette 1984
Upper Tonsina	Stratton and Georgette 1984

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Kodiak Island

Akhiok	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983
Karluk	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983
Kodiak City	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983
Larsen Bay	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983
Old Harbor	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983
Ouzinkie	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983
Port Lions	Kodiak Area Native Association 1983

Alaska Peninsula

Naknek	Morris 1985a
South Naknek	Morris 1985a
King Salmon	Morris 1985a
Chignik Bay	Morris 1985b
Chignik Lake	Morris 1985b
Chignik Lagoon	Morris 1985b
Perryville	Morris 1985b
Ivanof Bay	Morris 1985b
Egegik	Morris 1985b

Southwest

Nondalton	Behnke 1982; Morris 1985b
New Stuyahok	Wolfe et al. 1984
Dillingham	Schichnes and Chythook 1985
Iliamna	Morris 1985b
Kokhanok	Morris 1985b
Newhalen	Morris 1985b
Pedro Bay	Morris 1985b
Port Alsworth	Morris 1985b

Western

Alakanuk	Wolfe 1981
Emmonak	Wolfe 1981
Kotlik	Wolfe 1981
Mt. Village	Wolfe 1981
Stebbins	Wolfe 1981
Quinhagak	Wolfe et al. 1984
Nunapitchuk	Andrews 1985
Russian Mission	Pete 1985
Scammon Bay	Fienup-Riordan 1983

Arctic

Kivalina	Burch 1985
Gambell	Little and Robbins 1984

Yukon-Koyukuk

Allakaket-Alatna	Marcotte and Haynes 1984
Hughes	Marcotte and Haynes 1984
Bettles-Evans.	Marcotte and Haynes 1984
Huslia	Marcotte 1985
Stevens Village	Sumida 1986
Minto	Andrews 1985

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Upper Tanana

Tanacross	Haynes 1984
Tok	Haynes 1984
Tetlin	Halpin 1985

Urban

Anchorage	ADFG 1985; Mills 1984
Fairbanks	ADFG 1985; Mills 1984
Juneau	ADFG 1985; Mills 1984
Matsu	ADFG 1985; Mills 1984

1982 AVERAGE AND MEDIAN COMMUNITY INCOME ADJUSTED FOR COST OF LIVING DIFFERENTIAL,  
 BASED ON AVERAGE TAXABLE INCOME REPORTED ON INCOME TAX RETURNS, ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Region	Community	1982 Avg. Taxable Income	Median Community Income	Food Index Cost of Living	Adjusted Median Community Income
ANCHORAGE	FT RICHARDSON	12135	22709	100%	22709
	ELMENDORF AFB	13179			
	MOUNTAIN VIEW	15820			
	CHUGIAK	22309			
	GIRDWOOD	22709			
	ANCHORAGE	23590			
	EAGLE RIVER	24772			
	INDIAN MOUNTAIN CDP	25688			
	BIRD CREEK	25993			
FAIRBANKS	EIELSON AFB	12801	22698	110%	20635
	COLLEGE	21613			
	NORTH POLE	22197			
	ESTER	22698			
	FAIRBANKS	24178			
	CLEAR AFB	31467			
JUNEAU	JUNEAU	22968	23449	115%	20386
	DOUGLAS	23444			
	AUKE BAY	23752			
WILLOW-PALMER	WILLOW	19265	21879	109%	20072
	SUTTON	19408			
	PALMER	21879			
	WASILLA	23198			
	BIG LAKE	25996			
KETCHIKAN	KETCHIKAN	21693	21693	114%	19029
	WARD COVE	22667			
KENAI PENINSULA	ENGLISH BAY	9535	18524	119%	15566
	PORT GRAHAM	9535			
	SELDOVIA	15470			
	WHITTIER	15864			
	HOPE	16475			

	NINILCHIK	16766			
	ANCHOR POINT	16849			
	HOMER	17295			
	SEWARD	18524			
	CLAM GULCH	18944			
	MOOSE PASS	19732			
	STERLING	20715			
	KASLOF	21724			
	SOLDOTNA	22251			
	COOPER LANDING	22522			
	KENAI	23405			
COPPER BASIN	CHITINA	8979	15379	140%	10985
	SLANA	11645			
	TATITLEK	13504			
	GAKONA	15379			
	COPPER CENTER	17062			
	CORDOVA	19296			
	GLENALLEN	20054			
	PAXSON-SOURDOUGH	20538			
	VALDFZ	27587			
UPPER TANANA-	TETLIN	4443	15334	110%	13940
PARKS HIGHWAY	TANACROSS	6898			
	EAGLE	10576			
	CENTRAL	11656			
	DOT LAKE	12444			
	NORTHWAY	13304			
	MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	14076			
	CHICKEN	14618			
	TRAPPER CREEK	15334			
	CANTWELL	15365			
	MCKINLEY PARK	16538			
	CIRCLE	16876			
	TALKEENA	16929			
	TOK	18334			
	NENANA	19517			
	DELTA JUNCTION	20673			
	HEALY	28907			
ALASKA PENINSULA-	NIKOLSKI	7171	17532	155%	1511
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	AKUTAN	8834			

SOUTH NAKNEK	11747
PERRYVILLE	12688
CHIGNIK LAKE	12688
IVANOF BAY	12688
ATKA	13421
PORT HEIDEN	15830
KING COVE	15830
ST PAUL	16232
CHIGNIK BAY	17176
UNALASKA	17532
HAKNEK	17920
ST GEORGE	18257
FALSE PASS	18972
DUTCH HARBOR	19815
COLD BAY	20784
SAND POINT	22960
NELSON LAGOON	23924
CHIGNIK LAGOON	23937

SOUTHEAST	PORT ALEXANDER	5959	15902	146%	10892
	HYDER	6927			
	MEYERS CHUCK	6950			
	ELFIN COVE	7069			
	POINT BAKER	7530			
	HYDABURG	10297			
	ANGOON	11605			
	KLUKWAN	11605			
	TENAKEE SPRINGS	12129			
	PELICAN	12381			
	METLAKATLA	13060			
	HOONAH	13172			
	KAKE	15902			
	GUSTAVUS	16484			
	CRAIG	17002			
	MT EDGE CUMBE	17289			
	YAKUTAT	17402			
	HAINES	17463			
	KLAWOCK	18751			
	PETERSBURG	19743			
	SKAGWAY	19809			

	SITKA	20392			
	THORNE BAY	20796			
	KASAAN	21232			
	WRANGELL	21301			
N. LOOK INLET	TYONEK	11555	11555	140%	8254
	UPPER YENTNA	12101			
KODIAK ISLAND	KARLUK	7734	10453	148%	7063
	OZINKIE	8157			
	OLD HARBOR	9234			
	LARSEN BAY	10453			
	AKHIOK	12112			
	PORT LIONS	17556			
	KODIAK CITY	19259			
ARCTIC COAST	BREVIK MISSION	6830	11682	200%	5841
	WALES	7257			
	KOYUK	7696			
	GOLOVIN	7822			
	ELIM	8175			
	SAVOONGA	8693			
	DIOMEDE	8816			
	KOLIGANEK	9034			
	TELLER	9087			
	GAMBELL	9448			
	SHISHMAREF	9855			
	WHITE MOUNTAIN	9942			
	SHAKTOOLIK	10150			
	KOBUK	10347			
	SELAWIK	10635			
	ST MICHAEL	10709			
	NOATAK	10920			
	NOORVIK	11682			
	BUCKLAND (ELEPHANT P	11747			
	KIVALINA	11839			
	SHUNGNAK	12173			
	KIANA	12302			
	DEERING	12781			
	AMBLER	13486			
	UNALAKLEET	14511			
	KOTZEBUE	18566			

ANAKTUVUK PASS	19637
NOME	19745
NUIQSUT	19866
POINT LAY	20893
WAINWRIGHT	21719
KAKTOVIK	23442
ATKASOOK/TIKIKLUK	24871
POINT HOPE	25907
BARROW	29406
FT WAINWRIGHT	12262

INTERIOR SUBARCTIC	VENETIE	5387	9389	200%	4695
	HUGHES	5687			
	KOYUKUK	5694			
	ALLAKAKET-ALATNA	6008			
	STEVENS VILLAGE	6555			
	ARCTIC VILLAGE	6658			
	NIKOLAI	6915			
	CHALKYITSIK	7253			
	HUSLIA	7356			
	MINTO	7415			
	RAMPART	7620			
	BEAVER	7856			
	KALTAG	8070			
	ANVIK	8490			
	STONY RIVER	9389			
	GRAYLING	9787			
	HOLY CROSS	10853			
	HULATO	12270			
	PEDRO BAY	12574			
	SHAGELUK	13241			
	LAKE MINCHUMINA	13528			
	TANANA	13943			
	FORT YUKON	14152			
	RUBY	16397			
	MCCRATH	16927			
	BETTLES-EVANSVILLE	17742			
	PORT ALSWORTH	20022			
	GALENA	21467			
	TAKOTHA	22285			

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM	CHUATHBALUK	5109	8892	200%	4446
DELTA	KIPNUK	5917			
	NEWTOK	6097			
	CHEFORNAK	6596			
	UPPER KALSKAG	6934			
	TUNUNAK	6942			
	NUNAPITCHUK	7133			
	KWETHLUK	7117			
	ATMAUTI'JAK	7199			
	GOODNEWS BAY	7531			
	QUINHAGAK	7547			
	NIGHTMUTE	7564			
	AKIAK	7606			
	CHEVAK	7746			
	PITKAS POINT	7774			
	TOKSOOK BAY	8019			
	KWIGILLINGOK	8040			
	PILOT STATION	8233			
	TUNTUTULIAK	8433			
	TULUKSAK	8612			
	AKIACHAK	8782			
	HOOPER BAY	8856			
	HAPAKIAK	8892			
	KASIGLUK	8958			
	EEK	8979			
	KONGIGANAK	9009			
	STEBBINS	9183			
	MEKORYUK	9800			
	NAPASKIAK	9822			
	SCAMMON BAY	9827			
	SLEETMUTE	9918			
	RED DEVIL	10020			
	KOTLIK	10035			
	LOWER KALSKAG	10290			
	FORTUNA LEDGE (MARSH)	10427			
	PLATINUM	11626			
	ST MARYS	11973			
	ALAKANUK	12195			
	EMMONAK	12975			

	RUSSIAN MISSION	13217			
	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	13362			
	CROOKED CREEK	14450			
	SHELDON POINT	15032			
	ANIAK	16169			
	BETHEL	18796			
BRISTOL BAY-ILIAMNA	PORTAGE CREEK	4559	8644	200%	4322
	NEW STUYAHOK	5882			
	HANOKOTAK	6435			
	CLARK'S POINT	7540			
	TOGIAK	7579			
	EKWOK	7837			
	NONDALTON	8560			
	NEWHALEN	8644			
	KOKHANOK	8644			
	LEVELOCK	9413			
	EGEGIK	10780			
	ALEKNAGIK	12118			
	ILIAMNA	13453			
	DILLINGHAM	16213			
	PILOT POINT	17865			
	KING SALMON	22032			

TABLE A  
COST OF FOOD IN ALASKA:  
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

URBAN AREAS

Anchorage	100
Fairbanks	110
Juneau	115
Ketchikan	114
Palmer-Wasilla	109

NORTH KENAI PENINSULA

Homer	127
Kenai-Soldotna	110

SOUTHEAST

Hoonah	185
Petersburg	128
Sitka	114
Wrangell	119
Yakutat	182

COPPER BASIN-PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Cordova	164
Glenallen	140
Valdez	122

UPPER TANANA

Delta Junction	138
Northway	163
Tok	145

KODIAK ISLAND

Kodiak City	135
Larsen Bay	160

INTERIOR SUBARCTIC

Fort Yukon	226
McGrath	179
Tanana	248

TABLE A CONTINUED

ALASKA PENINSULA-ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

Dutch Harbor 155

BRISTOL BAY-ILIAMNA

Dillingham 172  
King Salmon 209  
Naknek 206

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA

Bethel 166

ARCTIC COAST

Barrow 195  
Kaktovik 228  
Kotzebue 176  
Nome 181  
Unalakleet 200

Source: These numbers represent the average of quarterly consumer price index information from June 1981 through December 1985 collected by the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Based on the cost of food at home for a week. Anchorage is the base adjusted at 100.



# Fish & Game BULLETIN

Volume VIII, Nos. 5 & 6

May/June, 1985

## ADF&G Issues Subsistence Regulations

Since the Legislature has not yet enacted adequate personal use and subsistence fishing and hunting legislation, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, under instructions from the Board of Fisheries, has issued emergency fishing regulations for the 1985 season. During its March meeting, the board instructed ADF&G Commissioner Don Collinsworth to use his limited emergency authority to make the necessary changes in the regulations if the Legislature did not enact personal use and subsistence legislation to correct deficiencies with the current law as identified by the Alaska Supreme Court in its *Madison V. ADF&G* decision.

Under the emergency regulations, the Naknek, Iliamna drainage, Port Graham, English Bay, and Angoon subsistence fisheries will be open to all residents.

Cook Inlet personal use coho salmon fisheries will be subsistence fisheries in 1985. In Cook Inlet, the Eastside Beach personal use coho fisheries, largely composed of fish bound for the Kenai River, will become subsistence fisheries. The 1984 harvest level of 2,500 to 3,500 fish will be increased to 13,000, and the fishery will open on August 17 instead of mid-September. The harvest levels for all other personal use and subsistence fisheries will remain as published in current regulations.

The Copper River dip net and fishwheel fisheries will be subsistence fisheries open to all Alaskans. Alaskans may apply for either a dip net permit or a fishwheel permit, but not both.

As emergency regulatory changes, these regulations are for the 1985 season only. Subsistence permits are available at regional offices and at field stations in local areas. For additional information, contact your local Fish and Game offices.

## Western Red King Crab Population Declines

Red king crab harvests from the western Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, and Bristol Bay areas have plummeted from 178 million pounds in 1980 to only 2.2 million pounds in 1983, causing concern on the part of both biologists and fishermen. In 1983 and 1984, additional

declines forced closure of several management areas to red king crab fishing.

It appears that young crab are not entering the fishery fast enough to replace adult males being harvested, but commercial fishing alone cannot account for the degree of decline observed. The parent year spawning stocks that gave rise to the present low abundance levels were reasonably healthy, pointing to some recent natural phenomena which may have affected crab survival over a vast geographic area.

Biologists measure abundance of legal males, undersized males, and females by using annual surveys, then make general predictions based on their findings. In general, stocks remain severely depressed with little hope for any short-term (two to three year) improvement. Bristol Bay is the only area showing some increase in abundance and attendant prospects for larger commercial harvests during the 1985 to 1987 period.

## ADF&G Biologist to Study Yellowstone Grizzlies

John Schoen, a Juneau-based biologist, has been appointed by the Wildlife Society to serve on the Grizzly Bear Management Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee. This committee will prepare a grizzly bear management technical report dealing with management in general, but focusing on the Yellowstone National Park area. The ad hoc committee will also draft a position paper for submission to this fall's Wildlife Society meeting.

The Wildlife Society, an internationally recognized professional organization of wildlife biologists, selected three areas to study this year. The other areas being studied are use of non-toxic shot, and the relationship between wildlife and old growth forest. Biologists are chosen to serve on the committees based on their expertise and objectivity.

Schoen joined the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1977. He is best known for research done between 1978 and 1984 on the habitat requirements of Sitka blacktail deer. Schoen began a study of grizzly bears in northern southeast Alaska in 1981, currently heading a team of biologists which has marked or collared 35 bears in areas with pending mineral or timber development. The study is designed to assess the impacts of development on wild bears.

## Orca Watch Underway

Watching for orca whales in the waters of Southeast may be incidental to an afternoon's fishing, but it can provide important information for scientists at the University of Alaska-Juneau. Dr. Lyle Hubbard, associate professor of biology and anthropology with UAJ's School of Fisheries and Science, is launching an orca watch in Southeast. The Alaska watch will tie in with that of a group of scientists from the Moclips Cetological Society of Friday Harbor, based in Puget Sound, Washington, who have been conducting killer whale research in Puget Sound and British Columbia for several years.

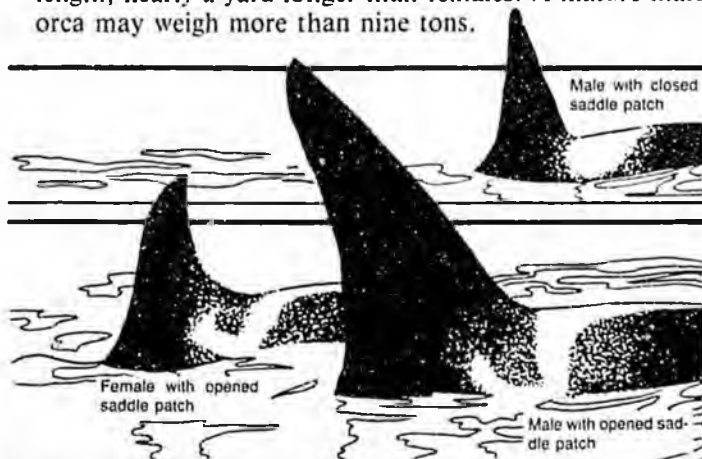
According to Hubbard, the whale watch is partially a response to Sea World's effort to capture 100 killer whales and retain ten for their show. Hubbard said that part of the problem with the Sea World capture was that there was so little information on the killer whale in Southeast.

"There was so little useful information on the killer. We don't know how many there are; we don't know about how man influences their behavior--or anything else about them. It didn't seem very smart to approve the request before we conducted a project like this," said Hubbard.

Last year, Governor Sheffield denied a request by Sea World to capture whales in Alaska waters. The state later joined a Sierra Club lawsuit against the National Marine Fisheries Service which ended with a federal judge revoking Sea World's federal permit. The Governor cited the lack of information on orca whales in his denial of the capture request.

Hubbard said the whale watch link with the Moclips scientists should help provide useful information on some of the patterns of migration, feeding, and other behavior including growth and development of individual orcas.

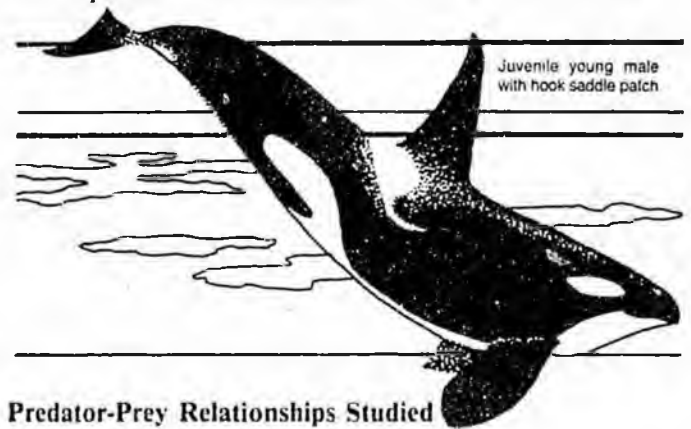
"We're asking people to note the day and time of any sighting, the exact location, direction of travel, and the number of whales in the pod. It would also be very helpful if they could identify the number of males, females, and juveniles," said Hubbard. Males have a taller dorsal fin than females, while females' dorsal fins are more curved. The calves have much shorter fins. Males average 23 feet in length, nearly a yard longer than females. A mature male orca may weigh more than nine tons.



"We would really like photos of the dorsal fin and saddle patch just behind the fin," said Hubbard. "We want

to identify individual whales and determine whether they travel up and down the coast in some sort of migrating pattern. If photos are unavailable," he added, "drawing of the saddle markings would help." The markings are peculiar to individual whales, much as fingerprints are to humans. Orca's saddle patches are open, closed, or hooked. While scientists would prefer clear photos, they caution against harassing the animals.

The information gathered should be given to Hubbard at the School of Fisheries and Science, 11120 Glacier Highway in Juneau. He will reimburse contributors for usable photos. For additional information call 789-4441.



## Predator-Prey Relationships Studied

Predation on Tanner crab by Pacific cod and halibut in Alaska waters has been well-documented through the combined studies of the department and other fishery management agencies. Cod and halibut sampled during the summer and fall in the Gulf of Alaska near Tanner crab habitat commonly have from a few to several dozen dime-to quarter-size juvenile Tanner crabs in their stomachs. While stomach samples from cod and halibut obtained during the same time period have provided little evidence that cod and halibut are significant predators on king crab, cod fishermen in the Gulf of Alaska have reported red king crabs in cod stomachs during the late winter and early spring. These reports prompted biologists to research their observations that cod apparently prey heavily on red king crab during the softshell (molting) period.

In the spring of 1984 and 1985, department biologists conducted small-scale trawling studies in Kodiak Island waters to collect biological data on red king crab and simultaneously investigate predation by cod and halibut. Observations in the spring of 1984 confirmed that cod will prey on softshell crabs when both are in the same area. Up to 11 percent of the cod stomachs examined contained newly molted crabs or parts of several different crabs. Observations on halibut were too few to be conclusive, but one 130-pound halibut did contain one whole female adult red king crab and parts of three others.

## Joint Scientific Venture a Success

Four United States scientists, including two ADF&G biologists, spent six weeks during March and April on a joint Soviet/American marine mammal research cruise in the Bering Sea. Data were gathered on the distribution, abundance,

and natural history of several species of marine mammals, including walrus, sea lions, and spotted, ringed, ribbon, and bearded seals. Biologists looked at the stomach contents of more than sixty walrus to learn more about their diet. They found that walrus in the American waters of the central Bering Sea were eating snails and Tanner crabs. Those animals living along the Soviet Koryak Coast were eating mainly large clams. The scientists also collected blood serum and cultures from walrus and seals and analyzed them for a variety of diseases.

The research was conducted aboard the Soviet commercial sealing vessel Zakharova, primarily along the Soviet Koryak Coast and in Karaginski Bay. From February to August, the Zakharova is used to harvest walrus and seals, the meat of which is sold to Soviet fur farms. The remainder of the year, the ship travels all over the world as a fishing vessel. The scientists traveled to and from the ship out of Dutch Harbor aboard the Soviet supertrawler Mys Yudina.

### Spring's Arrival Late Across the State

Spring has come late to much of Alaska this year, and the annual return of geese to Creamer's Fields in Fairbanks is off-schedule as well. Although two Canada geese were spotted flying overhead on April 16, no significant number actually came to stay until April 25, when ten to twenty arrived. By May 1, there were a few hundred geese, ducks, and cranes in the fields, a number well below averages experienced in previous years.

In a big year, as many as 2,000 geese will stop to rest at Creamer's at one time. The past two years have been good for geese at Creamer's, with large numbers arriving between April 16 and 18. In other years, however, the total number has not exceeded 100. A late break-up, such as this year's, can cause serious problems for the geese. When traditional rest stops remain covered with snow and ice, the birds must expend far more energy than usual searching for food and trying to stay warm. Breeding could also be delayed because of the lack of open water.

Many species of migratory birds stop to rest at Creamer's Waterfowl Refuge each spring, including mallard and pintail ducks, sandhill cranes, and swans. Geese, ducks, and swans generally remain until the end of May when they move out to nesting grounds on the Yukon Flats. Sandhill cranes can usually be seen on the refuge throughout most of the summer.

### Peregrine Falcon Recovery Program a Success

While the New York State/Alaska bald eagle transfer program has achieved positive results, the peregrine falcon project has been the most dramatic success of all national endangered species programs. The effort extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and beyond. More than half of the state wildlife agencies and all federal wildlife and land management agencies have participated. The private sector has been active, including universities, foundations, conservation organizations, corporations, and tens of thousands of individuals. The total effort has been a model endangered species recovery program on which others have been fashion-

ed, including the California Condor program.

Before the release of captive-raised peregrines began, the falcon was completely lost from the eastern United States, an area where a population of at least 350 breeding pairs were believed to have resided. In the western United States, the falcon was totally lost from some areas and greatly reduced elsewhere. When the release effort began, only about ten percent of the original population probably still existed, and limited reproduction was occurring. By 1984, 27 breeding pairs were located in the eastern states, and more than 100 pairs should exist by 1988.

DDT levels have been blamed for much of the population decline peregrine falcons have experienced. These levels have now dropped, and the peregrines in the eastern states are laying eggs with shells of normal thickness. In the Rocky Mountain states, the peregrine numbers are increasing despite some continual DDT contamination and shell thinning. In Colorado, for example, the population has risen from four to thirteen egg-laying pairs. On the Pacific Coast, returning falcons are breeding in several areas, and the total population is rising. DDT levels remain high in many laying falcons, and increase in populations appears to be a response to releases rather than to a cleaner environment.

The department has a representative serving on the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team, and he reports that Peregrine populations along the Alaska coast, on the North Slope of Alaska, and in the Aleutians remain healthy. Peregrine falcon populations are found throughout Alaska where habitat is suitable.

In other Pacific Coast states, California has made the strongest effort toward recovery of the peregrine falcon, and 120 breeding pairs per state are hoped for by 1995. Release will also be intensified in Nevada where five pairs are planned by 1995; at this point, release in the Pacific Coast states should no longer be needed.

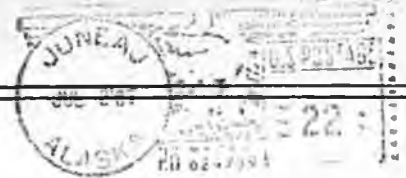
### No Recovery In Sight for Some Shrimp Stocks

Most shrimp populations in the western Gulf of Alaska have declined severely during the past decade, despite efforts of department biologists to curtail the drop. In the late 1960's and 1970's, abundant shrimp stocks were rapidly exploited, with combined commercial harvests from the Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula areas peaking at 119 million pounds in 1976.

By the late 1970's, a dramatic decline in population abundance was evident. Commercial fishing was systematically cut back as stocks declined. In many cases, no fishing has been allowed on some stocks since the late 1970's.

In general, stocks have not responded to these protections, and most have continued to decline to their present, severely depressed levels. The most likely explanation for the continuing decline is that a combination of commercial fishing and high predator fish abundance have driven stocks down. Biologists speculate that the continued high levels of valuable commercial groundfish species such as Pacific cod and walleye pollock which prey on shrimp are responsible for keeping the shrimp levels low. When shrimp predators decline significantly, shrimp stocks are likely to recover.

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#### Board of Game Meets in Emergency Session

The Board of Game was called into emergency session on June 10 to address subsistence issues raised by the recent *Madison V. ADF&G* and *State V. Eluska* court decisions. The board was still meeting as this issue of the bulletin went to press. In the Madison decision, the Alaska Supreme Court determined that all Alaska residents qualify for subsistence privileges granted in the 1978 subsistence law. In situations where there are not enough animals available to provide for harvest by all residents who wish to hunt them and still protect the sustained yield of the resource, non-subsistence uses must be eliminated prior to any significant impairment of subsistence uses. This situation is called "Tier I."

If harvest of a game population must be further restricted, that population is said to be at "Tier II." Access to Tier II animals by hunters must be provided through a system of ranking which takes into account the hunter's customary and direct dependence on the resource as a mainstay of one's livelihood, local residency, and availability of alternative resources.

During this emergency meeting, the Board of Game has created a point system by which all Alaskans who wish to participate in Tier II hunts will be ranked. The department is rushing to complete the necessary forms and information sheets, however opening dates for some fall hunts may be affected by the need to rank all residents who wish to participate in those hunts. Some Alaskans may be eliminated from certain hunts by Tier II scoring even though they previously could participate in limited registration hunts or received opportunities through permit drawings.

The remainder of this emergency meeting is being taken up with the development of a set of subsistence regulations for fall hunts, statewide. The Attorney General and the Chief Prosecutor have said that the board must have subsistence regulations in place before violators of hunting regulations can be prosecuted. Further information on the board's decisions will be forthcoming.

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PART #30 - FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Subpart A - General Provisions

30.1 Purpose

The regulations in this part are intended to define the operation of the Federal Subsistence Resource Management Program as established by the Secretary of the Interior to manage subsistence activities within the State of Alaska.

30.2 Authority

The regulations in this part are issued pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's authority in Section 814 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371, Pub. L. 96-487) to prescribe such regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out his responsibilities to provide for subsistence uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources of public lands.

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### 30.3 Applicability and scope

(a) The regulations in this part apply to all actions taken by Federal agencies, including agencies other than those within the Department of the Interior, with regard to managing subsistence activities.

(b) As provided in Title VIII of ANILCA, the management of subsistence activities shall be carried out by the State, as long as the program operated by the State is in compliance with ANILCA. Active management of subsistence activities by Federal agencies shall not take place unless the Secretary determines that:

(1) The State program is not in compliance with ANILCA; and

(2) The proper discharge of the Secretary's responsibilities under ANILCA requires that Federal agencies assume control over subsistence activities.

### 30.4 Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in this part:

(a) The term "subsistence uses" shall mean the customary and traditional

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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 byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade. For the purposes of this paragraph;

(1) The term "rual Alaska residents" shall mean those persons domiciled in a community or area of the State of Alaska in which the customary and traditional use of fish, wildlife, or other renewable resources for personal or family consumption is a principal characteristic of the economy of the community or area.

(2) The term "family" shall mean all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, or any person living within the household on a permanent basis;

(3) The term "barter" shall mean the exchange of fish or wildlife or their parts taken for subsistence uses:

(1) For other fish, wildlife or their parts; or

(ii) For other food or for nonedible items other than money, if the exchange is of a limited and noncommercial nature.

(b) The term "subsistence activities": shall mean the taking, for subsistence uses as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, of fish or

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wildlife resources of:

(1) Federally owned lands; and

(2) Lands not federally owned, but within the exterior boundaries of a conservation system unit, national recreation area, national conservation area, new national forest, or forest addition, as established by ANILCA.

(c) The term "Program" shall mean the Federal Subsistence Resource Management Program, as described in this part and established by the Secretary of the Interior to manage the taking of fish and wildlife resources of the public lands for subsistence uses.

(d) The term "ANILCA" shall mean the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371, Pub. L. 96-487).

(e) The term "Federal Board" shall mean the Federal Subsistence Resource Management Board, as established by this part.

(f) The term "park monument" shall mean those national monuments under the management of the National Park Service.

(g) The term "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,

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crustacean, arthropod or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or part thereof.

(h) The terms "take" or "taking", as used with respect to fish or wildlife, means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

(i) The term "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the Interior or any official designated to act for the Secretary in carrying out his responsibilities under ANILCA.

### 30.5 Policy

(a) Consistent with sound management principles and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the utilization of the public lands in Alaska is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural Alaska residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of such lands.

(b) Consistent with the management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles, rural Alaska residents engaged in a subsistence way of life shall be provided an opportunity to do so, pursuant to applicable State and Federal law.

(c) Nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish, wildlife, and other wild renewable resources by rural Alaska residents shall be the priority

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consumptive uses of such resources over other consumptive uses permitted on public lands pursuant to applicable State and Federal law.

(d) Whenever it is necessary to restrict subsistence activities in order to assure the continued viability of fish or wildlife populations, priority for subsistence uses shall be implemented through appropriate limitations based on the following criteria:

(1) Customary and direct dependence upon the resource as the mainstay of livelihood;

(2) Local residency; and

(3) Availability of alternative resources.

(e) Except as otherwise provided by Federal law, Federal agencies responsible for managing subsistence activities and for protecting the continued viability of all wild, renewable resources in Alaska, shall cooperate with adjacent landowners and land managers, including Native Corporations, appropriate State and Federal agencies, and other nations.

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## Subpart B - Program Structure

### 30.10 Program diagram.

The figure printed below is a diagrammatic representation of the structure of the Program, showing its component parts and the flow of information, recommendations, and decisions.

(Diagram to be inserted at this point)

### 30.11 Use of State entities.

The Program shall utilize the existing State system of local fish and game advisory committees, regional fish and game councils, the Board of Fisheries, and the Board of Game. When appropriate, these State entities will coordinate with the individual Federal agencies responsible for the management of subsistence activities and with the Federal Board.

### 30.12 Local fish and game advisory committees.

(a) The regulations in this section shall define the establishment,

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responsibilities, and functions of local fish and game advisory committees with respect to their position in the Program. The committees may also perform functions not relating to the Program, as provided by State laws and regulations.

(b) Local fish and game advisory committees shall be established and administered in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations. In the event that the Secretary determine that, in order to fulfill the requirements of Section 805 of ANILCA, advisory committees in addition to those established by the State are required, the Secretary shall establish and administer such necessary committees in the same manner as prescribed in State laws and regulations.

(c) A local fish and game advisory committee may perform the following:

(1) Develop regulatory proposals for submission to the appropriate Board of Fisheries or Game.

(2) Evaluate regulatory proposals submitted to it and make recommendations to the appropriate Board.

(3) Provide a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use.

(4) Advise the appropriate regional council regarding the conservation, development, and use of fish and wildlife resources.

(5) Work with the appropriate regional council to develop

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subsistence management plans and harvest strategy proposals.

(6) Cooperate and consult with interested persons and organizations, including government agencies, to accomplish (1) - (5) of this paragraph.

### 30.13 Regional Fish and Game Councils.

(a) The regulations in this section shall define the establishment, responsibilities, and functions of the regional fish and game councils with respect to their position in the Program. The councils may also perform functions not relating to the Program, as provided by State laws and regulations.

(b) Regional fish and game councils shall be established and administered in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations.

(c) Each regional fish and game council is authorized to perform the following:

(1) Hold public meetings on fish and wildlife matters.

(2) Elect officers.

(3) In consultation with the local fish and game advisory committees in its region and with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, review,

evaluate, and make recommendations to the Boards of Fisheries and Game on any existing or proposed regulation, policy, management plan, or any other matter relating to the use of fish and wildlife within its region.

(4) Submit to the Boards of Fisheries and Game and the Secretary, by November 15 of each year, an annual report, containing:

(i) An identification of current and anticipated subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations within the region.

(ii) An evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence needs for use of fish and wildlife populations within the region.

(iii) A recommended strategy for the management of fish and wildlife populations within the region to accommodate the identified fish and wildlife uses and needs.

(iv) Recommendations concerning policies, standards, guidelines, and regulations to implement the strategy.

(d) A council shall provide a forum for, and assist its local fish and game advisory committees in obtaining the opinions and recommendations of people interested in fish and wildlife matters so as to achieve the greatest possible local participation in the decision-making process. If differences of opinion exist among the committees, the council shall attempt to develop areas of compromise and to reach a regional consensus on matters of

controversy.

(e) A council will, in its discretion, present recommendations concerning the conservation, regulation, management, and use of fish and wildlife resources within its region, along with the evidence upon which the recommendations are based, to the appropriate Board.

(f) A council will, in its discretion, make recommendations to the Boards of Fisheries and Game on the creation, consolidation, distribution, or operation of the committee system.

#### 30.14 State Boards of Fisheries and Game.

(a) In compliance with State laws and regulations, the State Boards of Fisheries and Game promulgate regulations for the conservation, development and utilization of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources.

(b) With respect to the Program, these State Boards may perform the following functions:

(1) Review, comment upon, and take action on the recommendations of local fish and game advisory committees, regional fish and game advisory councils, and Federal agencies.

(2) Request input from the public, local committees, regional

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councils, and Federal agencies concerning subsistence uses of fish and wildlife,

(3) Make recommendations to Federal agencies and the Federal Board concerning the Program.

(c) Restrictions or other limitations established by the Boards of Fisheries and Game to govern the taking of fish and wildlife on lands under their jurisdiction, including but not limited to seasons, permit and license requirements, and quantity limits, may be adopted by the Secretary to regulate subsistence activities, to the extent that such measures are not in conflict with ANILCA or other applicable Federal laws and regulations.

#### 30.15 Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts research and provides information relative to fish and wildlife resources and subsistence uses of these resources to the State Boards of Fisheries and Game, the regional councils, local committees, and Federal agencies. With regard to the Program this information will supplement that which is available from Federal and other sources.

#### 30.16 Federal monitoring.

As required by Section 806 of ANILCA, Federal agencies, on behalf of the

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Secretary, shall monitor the functions of the local advisory committees and regional councils in providing for a preference for subsistence activities. The actions of the State Boards of Fisheries and Game with respect to subsistence uses shall also be monitored by the Federal agencies. Such monitoring shall include active participation in the hearings, meetings, and other public participation activities of the committees, councils, and boards and the submission of recommendations to these bodies relevant to subsistence activities.

30.17 Park and park monument subsistence resource commissions.

(a) The regulations in this section shall define the establishment, responsibilities, and functions of park and park monument subsistence resource commissions with respect to their position in the Federal Subsistence Resource Management Program.

(b) In accordance with the procedures defined in paragraph (c), a subsistence resource commission shall be established for each of the following areas of the National Park System:

- Aniakchak National Monument
- Cape Krusenstern National Monument
- Denali National Park
- Gates of the Arctic National Park
- Kobuk Valley National Park

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Lake Clark National Park

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park

(c) Each commission shall be composed of the following:

(1) Three members to be appointed by the Secretary.

(2) Three members to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Alaska.

(3) Three members to be appointed by the regional fish and game advisory council for the region in which the park or park monument is located. Each such member shall be a member of either the regional advisory council or of one of the local fish and game advisory committees within the region, and shall also be engaged in subsistence uses within the park or park monument.

(d) A subsistence resource commission shall annually:

(1) Consult with local committees and the regional council concerning subsistence hunting within the park or park monument.

(2) Conduct, in the vicinity of the park or park monument, one or more public hearings concerning subsistence hunting.

(3) Make recommendations to the Secretary for changes in the

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subsistence hunting program for the park or park monument.

### 30.18 Federal Land Management Agencies.

In accordance with ANILCA, other applicable Federal laws, and the regulations in this part, each Federal agency having a responsibility for the management of public lands shall:

(a) Monitor the operation of the Program as it pertains to the fish and wildlife resources of the lands for which it is responsible.

(b) Manage subsistence activities on lands under its administration, if the Secretary assumes control of these activities in accordance with Section 30.3 (b) of this part.

(c) Develop such agency-specific regulations as are required to carry out agency responsibilities under the Program.

### 30.19 Federal Subsistence Resource Management Board.

(a) The Federal Board shall be composed of the following officials:

(1) Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service. Chair and Lead Official for development and implementation of the Program.

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- (2) Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- (3) State Director, Bureau of Land Management.
- (4) Regional Director, National Park Service.
- (5) Regional Forester, Forest Service.

(b) The responsibilities of the Federal Board shall be to coordinate interagency implementation of the Program, to review recommendations of other entities within the Program, to develop policies and procedures necessary to provide for operation of the Program, and to recommend to the Secretary such regulations as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Federal Board and discharge the Secretary's responsibilities under Title VIII of ANILCA.

#### 30.20 Federal Regulations

(a) The regulations contained in Subparts A, B, and C of this part define the program as it will operate under conditions in which the State manages subsistence activities.

(b) In the event that, in accordance with Section 30.3 (b) of this part, the Secretary assumes control of subsistence activities, the regulations in this part shall be supplemented by such additional regulations as he finds are

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required to implement Federal control of such activities.

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Subpart C - General Requirements

30.30 Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and fees

(a) All persons engaged in subsistence activities must comply with State procedures and conditions regarding licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and the payment of fees.

(b) No person may refuse, upon request from a State or Federal law enforcement officer, inspection of licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, or other pertinent documents, or any apparatus designed to be, or capable of being used, to take fish or wildlife.

30.31 Rural residents

(a) Subsistence activities conducted pursuant to the provisions of this part are limited to rural Alaska residents, as defined in Section 30.4(b)(1) of this part and in accordance with supplementary criteria established for this purpose by the Federal Board.

(b) In units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Park

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System in Alaska, subsistence activities shall be further limited to local rural residents, as designated by the appropriate Federal land management agency.

### 30.32 Aircraft use

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section or in regulations established by Federal land management agencies, the use of aircraft of any type for access to or from public lands for subsistence activities is prohibited. This prohibition applies to all aircraft use, including access to areas to be used; transportation of participants, equipment, supplies, and fish or wildlife taken; and searching for available fish or wildlife.

(b) In extraordinary cases where no reasonable alternative exists, Federal land management agencies may permit, subject to specified terms and conditions, an eligible subsistence user to use aircraft for access to or from public lands for subsistence activities. Such an exception may be granted only in extraordinary cases where no reasonable alternative exists, based upon a determination that the location of the subsistence resources depended upon and the difficulty of surface access, or other emergency situation, requires such relief. Such extraordinary cases will be rare and shall not permit aircraft to become a routine means of access to subsistence resources.

### 30.33 Commercial activities

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No person may purchase, sell, or barter fish, wildlife, or the parts or products thereof if the fish or wildlife was taken in subsistence activities, except as follows:

(a) Handicraft articles made of nonedible byproducts of fish or wildlife taken for personal or family consumption may be sold.

(b) Fish or wildlife or their parts may be bartered for other fish or wildlife or their parts for personal consumption; for other food; or for nonedible items other than money, if the exchange is of a limited and noncommercial nature.

(c) Customary trade not constituting a significant commercial enterprise shall be permitted, subject to the provisions of such regulations as may be necessary to further define customary trade.

#### 30.34 Penalties

A person who is convicted of violating a provision of any regulation in Subparts C, D, E, or F of this part shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by Federal laws or regulations applicable to the lands on which the violation occurred.

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Subpart D - Subsistence Hunting and Trapping

30.50 Definitions

(a) The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in this subpart:

(1) "Airport" means an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Agency Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

(2) "Animal" means those species with a vertebral column (backbone).

(3) "Bag limit" means the number of any one species permitted to be taken by any one person in the unit or portion of a unit in which the taking occurs; however, additional numbers of a species may be taken in another designated open unit or portion of a unit where a greater limit on that species is prescribed. In no case may the total or cumulative bag for one person exceed the limit set for the unit or portion of a unit in which the additional animals are taken; a subsistence bag limit and a general bag limit for the same species are not cumulative.

(4) "Big game" means black bear, brown and grizzly bear, bison, caribou, deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, mountain or Dall sheep, wolf and wolverine.

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(5) "Bow" means long bow, recurve bow, or compound bow, but not crossbow.

(6) "Broadhead" means an arrowhead with two or more steel cutting edges having minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths inch.

(7) "Brow tine" means a tine on the front portion of a moose antler, typically projecting forward from the base of the antler toward the nose.

(8) "Bull moose" means any male moose.

(9) "Closed season" means the time when wildlife may not be taken.

(10) "Cub bear" means a brown or grizzly bear in its first or second year of life, or a black bear (including cinnamon and blue phases) in its first year of life.

(11) "Dire emergency" means a situation in which a person

(i) Is in a remote area.

(ii) Is involuntarily experiencing an absence of food required for sustenance.

(iii) If wild game food is not immediately taken and consumed, will be unable to perform the functions necessary for survival, leading to a high risk of death or serious and permanent health problems; and

(iv) Cannot expect to obtain alternative food sources in time to avoid the consequences described in (iii) of this sub paragraph.

(12) "Domicile" means the location of a person's primary residence;

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evidence of domicile may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) Statements made to obtain a license to drive, hunt, fish, or engage in an activity regulated by a government entity.

(ii) Affidavit of the person, or of other persons who may know of that person's domicile.

(iii) Place of voter registration.

(iv) Location of residences owned, rented, or leased.

(v) Location of storage of household goods.

(vi) Location of business owned or operated.

(vii) Residence of spouse and minor children or dependents.

(viii) Governments to which taxes are paid.

(ix) Whether the person has claimed residence in another location for the purpose of obtaining benefits provided by the governments in that location.

(13) "Drawing permit" means a permit issued in a limited number to people who are selected by means of a lottery held for all people submitting valid applications for such permits and who agree to abide by the conditions specified for each hunt.

(14) "Falconry" means the sport of taking wildlife by means of trained raptors.

(15) "Full curl horn" means the horn of a mature male mountain or Dall sheep, the tip of which has grown through 360 degrees of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side.

(16) "Fur animal" means coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, raccoon, red squirrel, wolf, or wolverine, except domestically raised fur animals; "fur animals" is a classification of animals subject to taking with a hunting

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license.

(17) "Fur bearer" means beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river (land) otter, sea otter, raccoon, red squirrel, flying squirrel, marmot, wolf or wolverine.

(18) "Highway" means the driveable surface of any constructed road.

(19) "Household" means that group of people domiciled in the same residence.

(20) "Hunting area" for a species means that portion of a game management unit where a season and a bag limit for that species are set.

(21) "Motorized vehicle" means a motor-driven land, water or air conveyance.

(22) "Open season" means the time when wildlife may be taken; each period prescribed as an open season includes the first and last days of the period prescribed.

(23) "Permit hunt" means a hunt for which permits are issued on a drawing or registration basis.

(24) "Person" means a natural person and does not include a corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, organization, business trust or society.

(25) "Poison" means any substance which is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

(26) "Registration permit" means a hunting permit issued to a person who agrees to the conditions specified for each hunt; permits are issued in the order applications are received and are issued:

(1) Beginning on a date announced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and continuing throughout the open season, or until the season is

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closed by emergency order when a harvest quota is reached; or

(11) Beginning on a date announced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and continuing until a predetermined number of permits have been issued.

(27) "Regulatory year" means July 1 through June 30.

(28) "Sealing" means placing a mark or tag on a portion of an animal by an authorized representative of the Department of Fish and Game; "sealing" includes collecting and recording information concerning the conditions under which the animal was harvested and measurements of the specimen submitted for sealing or surrendering a specific portion of the animal for biological information.

(29) "Seven-eighths curl horn" means the horn of a mature mountain sheep, the tip of which has grown through seven-eighths of a circle (315 degrees), described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side.

(30) "Skin" means any tanned or untanned hide of an animal, including its claws.

(31) "Small game" means all species of grouse, hares, rabbits, ptarmigan and waterfowl, cranes and Wilson or jacksnipe.

(32) "Tine" or antler point refers to any point on an antler whose length is at least one inch, and, is greater in length than in width, measured in a straight line across the base.

(33) "Transport" means shipping, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, carriage or export.

(34) "Unclassified game" means all species of game not otherwise classified in the definitions.

(35) "Unit" means one of the 26 geographical areas listed under game

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management units in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's codified hunting, trapping and guiding regulations and the Game Management Unit Map of Alaska.

(36) "Year" means calendar year unless another year is specified.

### 30.51 Methods of taking wildlife.

(a) All big game may be taken as follows:

(1) With a shotgun, muzzle-loading rifle, or rifle or pistol using center-firing cartridges.

(2) With a crossbow, except that a crossbow may not be used to take big game in areas restricted to taking by bow and arrow only.

(3) With spears that are hand held or thrown.

(4) With a longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow capable of casting a broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally, which collectively are termed "bow and arrow" for the purposes of these regulations. Arrows must be tipped with broadheads, and arrow and broadhead together must weigh at least one ounce (437.5 grains). Broadheads may not be barbed.

(5) Black bears may be taken with the use of bait; however

(i) Only biodegradable materials may be used for bait; only the heads, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife may be used for bait.

(ii) No person may use bait within one-quarter mile of a publicly maintained road or trail.

(iii) No person may use bait within one mile of a house or other permanent dwelling, or within one mile of a developed campground or developed

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recreational facility.

(iv) A hunter using bait shall clearly mark the bait station with a sign which displays the hunter's name and current address, phone number, and hunting license number.

(v) A hunter using bait shall remove litter and equipment from the bait station site when hunting is completed.

(6) Black bears may not be hunted using dogs.

(7) A motor driven boat underway may be used in taking wolves and coyotes in all units, and caribou in Unit 23.

(b) Small game and unclassified wildlife may be taken by any method unless prohibited in paragraph (f)

(c) Fur animals may be taken while hunting by any method unless prohibited in paragraph (f)

(d) Fur bearers may be taken while trapping by any method unless prohibited in paragraph (f), Section 30.54 of this part, or in State regulations.

(e) Waterfowl, snipe and cranes may be taken only:

(1) With a shotgun not larger than 10 gauge, and which is plugged to a three shell capacity, or less.

(2) With a bow and arrow.

(3) With a trained raptor, controlled by a falconer who holds a permit under State regulations.

(f) The following methods of taking game are prohibited:

(1) By shooting from, on, or across a highway.

(2) With the use of poisons except with the written consent of the Federal Board.

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addition to the prohibitions in Section 30.51 of this part:

- (a) With the use of a dog, trap snare, net or fish trap; or aircraft.
- (b) By disturbing dens.

30.54 Unlawful methods of trapping fur bearers.

The following methods and means of trapping fur bearers are prohibited in addition to the prohibitions in State regulations:

- (a) Disturbing or destroying dens (except that muskrat pushups or feeding houses may be disturbed in course of trapping).
- (b) Disturbing or destroying beaver houses.
- (c) Taking beaver by any means other than steel traps or snares, except that firearms may be used to take beaver in Unit 18 from April 1 through June 10, and in Units 8 and 23.
- (d) Taking beaver by persons under 11 years of age.
- (e) Taking river (land) otter with steel traps having a jaw spread of less than five and seven-eighths inches during the closed season on mink and marten in the same game management unit.
- (f) With the use of a dog, net or fish trap (except a blackfish or fyke trap).
- (g) Trapping by methods other than with a snare, trap, mesh, or other implement designed to entrap animals other than fish.

30.55 Unlawful methods of hunting waterfowl, snipe, and cranes.

(a) The following methods and means of taking waterfowl, snipe, and cranes are prohibited in addition to the prohibitions in Section 30.51 of this part:

(1) With a rifle or pistol.

(2) From a motor-driven boat unless the motor has been completely shut off and the boat's progress from the motor's power has ceased.

(3) From any mechanical vehicle; however, a power or sailboat may be used as a means of retrieving dead or injured birds.

(b) A hunter may pluck waterfowl in the field, but must leave one fully feathered wing or the head attached while transporting the waterfowl.

(c) No person may take waterfowl from sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

#### 30.56 Local restrictions on taking wildlife.

(a) In addition to statewide restrictions on taking wildlife, the following restrictions apply locally as specified:

(1) In Units 1 through 5, no person may take big game, except wolves, from a boat.

(2) In Jim Creek in Unit 14(C) upstream from the confluence of the Swan Lake outlet stream, no person may take waterfowl or transport waterfowl, parts of waterfowl, waterfowl hunters, or waterfowl hunting gear, with the use

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of a motorized vehicle.

(3) No person may take a wolf in Units 12 and 20(E) during April and October with a steel trap or snare smaller than 3X.

30.57 Unlawful possession or transportation of wildlife.

(a) No person may possess, transport, or place into the possession of another, any wildlife or parts of wildlife that the person has taken in violation of these regulations.

(b) No person may possess or transport wildlife or parts of wildlife received from a person who took the items contrary to these regulations, if the person receiving the items knows, has reason to know, or should know that the item was taken in violation of these regulations.

(c) No person may possess or transport wildlife or parts of wildlife that the person knows were taken in violation of these regulations.

30.58 Evidence of sex and identity.

(a) No person may possess or transport a mountain sheep unless both horns accompany the animal.

(b) If the taking of an animal, except sheep, is restricted to one sex,

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no person may possess or transport the carcass of the animal which does not have sufficient portions of the external sex organs attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the animal. However, this section does not apply to the carcass of a big game animal which has been cut and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption upon arrival at the location where it is to be consumed.

(c) If a moose bag limit includes an antler size or configuration requirement, no person may possess or transport the moose carcass or its parts unless both antlers accompany the carcass or its parts. A person possessing a set of antlers with less than the required number of brow tines on one antler must leave the antlers naturally attached to the unbroken, uncut skull plate; however, this paragraph does not apply to a moose carcass or its parts that has been cut and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption after arrival at the place where it is to be stored or consumed.

#### 30.59 Marked or tagged wildlife.

A person who takes an animal that has been marked or tagged for scientific studies must, within a reasonable time, notify State or Federal officials with the date when, and the place where, the animal was killed. Any ear tag, collar, radio, tattoo, or other identification must be retained with the hide until it is sealed, if sealing is required, and in all cases any identification equipment must be returned.

#### 30.60 Sealing of bear skins and skulls.

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(a) No person may possess, transport, or export from Alaska, the skin or skull of a bear, whether taken inside or outside of Alaska, unless the skin and skull have been sealed by an authorized representative within 30 days of the taking, or a lesser time if requested. Seals must remain on the hides while in Alaska or until the tanning process has commenced. A brown bear taken in Unit 8 may not be transported from that unit until it has been sealed.

(b) A person who possesses a bear skin and skull must bring the skin and skull for sealing to an authorized representative and must complete a report on the appropriate form provided. A skin and skull accompanied by a completed temporary sealing form signed by the person who took the bear shall be considered properly tendered for sealing if it is received by an authorized representative within 30 days from the time of taking.

(c) The hide and skull of a bear must accompany each other until a rudimentary premolar tooth has been removed from the skull and both the skull and the hide have been sealed.

(d) As used in this section, "bear" means brown and grizzly bear in all units, and black bear (including the cinnamon and blue color phases) in Units 1 through 7, 11 through 16, and 20.

(e) No person may falsify any information required to be set forth, either on the sealing form provided or on the temporary sealing form.

30.61 Sealing of Marten, Lynx, Otter, Wolf or Wolverine.

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(a) No person may possess, transport, or export from the state, the untanned skin of a marten (in Units 1 through 5 only), or the untanned skin of a lynx, river (land) otter, wolf or wolverine, whether taken inside or outside the state, unless each skin has been sealed according to the following schedule:

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SPECIES/METHOD OF TAKING

LATEST DATE FOR SEALING

Wolf and wolverine by hunting

60th day from date of taking.

Wolf and wolverine by trapping

30th day following close of trapping season for the species in the unit where taken.

Lynx by hunting

30th day following close of lynx hunting season in the unit where taken.

Marten (Units 1-5 only), Lynx,  
and River (Land) Otter, by trapping

30th day following close of trapping season for the species in the unit where taken.

(b) The sealing periods in (a) of this section may be reduced.

(c) A person who takes a species listed in (a) of this section must bring the skin for sealing and must complete a report on a form. The long bones of the left front leg (radius and ulna bones) must remain naturally attached to the hide of any wolf taken in Units 20, 23, 24, and 26 until the hide is sealed.

30.62 Wildlife as animal food or bait.

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(a) The use of wildlife as food for dogs or fur bearers, or as bait, is prohibited except for the following:

- (1) The hide, skin, viscera, or bones.
- (2) The skinned carcass of a bear, fur bearer, or fur animal.
- (3) Hare, rabbit, and red squirrels.
- (4) Legally taken unclassified wildlife.

30.63 Salvage of meat, furs, and hides.

(a) Subject to additional requirements set out for a specific unit, the following parts of any carnivore taken must be salvaged for human use:

- (1) The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, or lynx.
- (2) The hide and skull of a brown/grizzly bear.
- (3) The hide and skull of a black bear taken in a game management unit in which sealing is required.
- (4) Either the hide or the meat of a black bear taken in any game

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management unit in which sealing is not required by regulation.

(b) Any animal killed or injured by a vehicle is the property of the State. The operator of a motor vehicle that collides with a big game animal resulting in death or injury to the animal must notify the State Troopers or Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection as soon as possible.

(c) The meat of caribou taken in Units 22 through 26, and in Units 18 and 21 north of the Yukon River, must be removed immediately from the field.

(d) Salvage of meat from wildlife (1) The following definitions shall apply to this paragraph:

(i) "Wild fowl" means species of wild fowl for which seasons or bag limits have been established by State or Federal law.

(ii) "Edible meat" means, in the case of big game animals, the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the juncture of the humerus and radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (stifle joint) and that portion of the animal between the front and hindquarters; in the case of wild fowl, the meat of the breast; however, "edible meat" of big game or wild fowl does not include: meat of the head; meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking; bones, sinew and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or a close trimming of the bones; or viscera.

(2) It is unlawful for a person who kills an animal or species of wild fowl to fail to salvage for human consumption the edible meat of the animal or fowl. Failure to salvage from a big game animal at least the hindquarters as

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far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (stifle joint) will result in the imposition of additional fines and penalties.

(3) Failure to salvage or possess the edible meat may not be a violation if due to circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the animal or fowl, unanticipated weather conditions or other acts of God, or unavoidable loss in the field to another wild animal.

(4) It is unlawful for a person to possess the horns or antlers of a big game animal that was killed after the opening of the current or most recent lawful season for that animal unless the person also possesses the edible meat of the animal. However, this does not apply to the acquisition of the horns or antlers as a gift after the edible meat of the big game animal was salvaged, or the edible meat is no longer present due to personal consumption.

#### 30.64 Feeding of Wildlife.

No person may intentionally feed a bear, wolf, fox or wolverine, or intentionally leave human food or garbage in a manner that attracts these animals. This does not apply to bait used for trapping fur bearers or hunting black bears consistent with this subpart.

#### 30.65 Taking cub bears and female bears with cubs prohibited.

No person may take a cub bear or a female bear accompanied by a cub bear.

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30.66 Emergency taking of wildlife.

Nothing in this subpart prohibits a person from taking wildlife for food during a closed season in case of dire emergency. Whenever it is reasonable to do so, all edible portions of the meat of an animal so taken must be salvaged and all portions surplus to the alleviation of the dire emergency must be surrendered to the State.

30.67 Taking of wildlife in defense of life or property.

(a) Nothing in this subpart prohibits a person from taking wildlife in defense of life or property if:

(1) The necessity for the taking is not brought about by harassment or provocation of the animal or an unreasonable invasion of the animal's habitat;

(2) The necessity for the taking is not brought about by the improper disposal of garbage or a similar attractive nuisance; and

(3) All other practicable means to protect life and property are exhausted before the animal is taken.

(b) Wildlife taken in defense of life or property is the property of the State. A person taking such wildlife is required to salvage immediately the meat, or, in the case of a black bear, wolf, wolverine, or coyote, the hide and surrender it to the State immediately. In the case of brown or grizzly

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bear, the hide and skull must be salvaged and surrendered to the State immediately. The person taking the wildlife must notify the Alaska Department of Fish and Game of the taking immediately and must submit a written report of the circumstances of the taking of wildlife in defense of life or property to the Department within 15 days of the taking.

(c) As used in this section, "property" is limited to:

- (1) A dwelling, permanent or temporary.
- (2) An aircraft, boat, automobile, or other means of conveyance;
- (3) A domesticated animal.
- (4) Other property of substantial value necessary for the livelihood or survival of the owner.

#### 30.68 Endangered species.

(a) The following wildlife species are endangered in Alaska:

Eskimo curlew	<u>Numenius borealis</u>
Aleutian Canada goose	<u>Branta canadensis leucopareia</u>
American peregrine falcon	<u>Falco peregrinus anatum</u>
Arctic peregrine falcon	<u>Falco peregrinus tundrius</u>
Short-tailed albatross	<u>Diomedea albatrus</u>

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Subpart E - Subsistence Fishing

30.80 Subsistence fishing permitted.

Aquatic plants and finfish other than salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes at any time on public lands, by any method, unless restricted by the regulations in this part. Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes only as provided in this part.

30.81 Types of legal gear.

- (a) All gear shall be operated in a manner conforming to its basic design.
- (b) The size of meshes of a gill net shall be substantially consistent.
- (c) All references to mesh size in the regulations are considered to be "stretched measure."

(d) Unless otherwise provided, the following are legal types of gear for subsistence fishing:

(1) A gill net is a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in the mesh and consisting of a single sheet of webbing hung between cork line and lead line, and fished from the surface of the water.

(2) A set gill net is a gill net that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

(3) A drift gill net is a drifting gill net that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

(4) A purse seine is a floating net designed to surround fish and

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which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

(5) A hand purse seine is a floating net 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.

(6) A beach seine is a floating net designed to surround fish which is set from and hauled to the beach.

(7) Power gurdy troll gear consists of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water by a gurdy.

(8) Hand troll gear consists 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 device or attachment.

(9) A fishwheel is a fixed, rotating device for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means of power.

(10) A ring net is a bag-shaped net suspended from a circular or rectangular frame.

(11) A longline is a stationary buoyed or anchored line or a floating, free drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

(12) A fyke net is a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

(13) Diving gear is any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment.

(14) A grappling hook is a hooked device with flukes or claws and attached to a line and operated by hand.

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(15) A dip net is a bag-shaped net suspended from a frame, which may not exceed five feet in diameter, the frame is attached to a single handle and is operated by hand.

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

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

(18) A lead is a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine or a length of net or fencing employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net or dip net.

(19) An abalone iron is a flat device used for taking abalone and which is more than 1 inch (25 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (61 cm) in length and with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

(e) Gill nets used for subsistence fishing for salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms in length, unless otherwise specified by the regulations in particular areas.

(f) Taking or molesting fish by any means, or for any purpose, is prohibited within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction.

(g) The use of explosives and chemicals is prohibited.

(h) Subsistence fishing by the use of a line attached to a rod or pole is prohibited except when fishing through the ice in the Kotzebue-Northern, Norton Sound-Port Clarence, Yukon, Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas.

(i) Each subsistence fisherman shall plainly and legibly inscribe his

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first initial, last name, and address on his fishwheel, or on a keg or buoy attached to gill nets and other unattended subsistence fishing gear.

(j) No person may use a gill net web that contains less than 30 filaments in the taking of salmon for subsistence purposes.

30.82 Unlawful possession of subsistence finfish.

No person may possess, transport or place into the possession of another person, raw or unprocessed subsistence-taken fish or their parts that the person has taken contrary to State or Federal law or regulation.

30.83 Bristol Bay area

(a) Description. The Bristol Bay area consists of all waters of Bristol Bay including drainages enclosed by a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Menshikof.

(b) Fishing seasons and weekly fishing periods. (1) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Bristol Bay area.

(2) Within any district, salmon may only be taken during open weekly commercial salmon fishing periods except as follows:

(i) During the period from June 15 through 9:00 a.m., July 17, salmon for subsistence purposes may be taken in the Nushagak district from the Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker two statute miles below Bradford

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Point to a marker at Red Bluff on the west shore of Wood River, only during the following periods: 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, 9:00 a.m. Wednesday to 9:00 a.m. Thursday, 9:00 a.m. Friday to 9:00 a.m. Saturday.

(ii) During the period from June 23 through 9:00 a.m. July 17, salmon for subsistence purposes may be taken in the Naknek, Egegik and Ugashik rivers only during the following period: 9:00 a.m. Tuesday to 9:00 a.m. Wednesday and 9:00 a.m. Saturday to 9:00 a.m. Sunday.

(3) Subsistence fishermen should check with the National Park Service before fishing in Naknek Lake.

(c) Lawful gear and gear specifications. (1) Within any district, salmon, herring, and capelin may only be taken by drift and set gill nets.

(2) Outside the boundaries of any district, salmon may only be taken by set gill net, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Togiak River excluding its tributaries.

(3) The maximum lengths for set gill nets used to take salmon are as follows:

(i) In the Naknek, Egegik and Ugashik Rivers, and in Naknek Lake as described, set gill nets may not exceed 10 fathoms in length.

(ii) In the remaining waters of the area, set gill nets may not exceed 25 fathoms in length.

(4) No part of a set gill net may be operated within 300 feet of any part of another set gill net, except that in the Nushagak district from the Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker two statute miles below Bradford Point to a marker at Red Bluff on the west shore of Wood River, no part of a set gill net may be operated within 100 feet of any part of another set gill

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net.

(5) No set gill net may obstruct more than one-half the width of a stream.

(6) Each set gill net must be staked and bouyed.

(7) No person may operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear.

(d) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. (1) Except for the western shore of the Newhalen River, waters used by salmon are closed to the subsistence taking of fish within 300 feet of a stream mouth.

(2) Gill nets are prohibited in that portion of the Naknek river upstream from Sovonaski.

(3) Subsistence fishing with nets is prohibited in the following waters and within one-fourth mile of the terminus of those waters during the period from September 1 through June 14:

Lower Talarik Creek	Roadhouse Creek	Nick G. Creek
Middle Talarik Creek	Alexi Creek	Copper River
Upper Talarik Creek	Tazimina River	Kakhonak River
Pete Andrew Creek	Young's Creek	Gibraltar River
Zacker Creek	Chekok Creek	Dennis Creek
Newhalen River	Tomokok Creek	Belinda Creek

(e) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Salmon, trout and char may only be taken under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Only one subsistence fishing permit may be issued to each

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household per year.

(3) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Naknek River drainage will be issued only to those persons domiciled in the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages.

(4) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainages will be issued only to persons domiciled in the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainages.

(f) Marking of subsistence taken salmon. After August 20, no person may possess coho salmon for subsistence purposes in the Togiak River section and the Togiak River drainage unless the head has been immediately removed from the salmon. It is unlawful to purchase or sell coho salmon from which the head has been removed.

(g) Subsistence bag and possession limits. The total annual possession limit for a subsistence salmon fishing permit issued for the fisheries described is 200 sockeye salmon.

## 30.84 Aleutian Islands area

(a) Description. The Aleutian Islands area includes all waters of Alaska west of the longitude of the tip of Cape Sarichef, east of 172 degrees E., and south of 54 degrees 36' N.

(b) Fishing seasons. (1) In the Unalaska district, salmon may be taken at any time except within 24 hours before and within 12 hours following each open weekly commercial salmon fishing period within a 50 mile radius of the area open to commercial salmon fishing, or as may be specified on a subsistence

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fishing permit.

(2) In the Akutan, Umnak and Adak districts, salmon may be taken at any time.

(3) Fish other than salmon may be taken at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(c) Lawful gear and gear specifications. (1) Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Fish other than salmon may be taken at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(d) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. The waters of Unalaska Lake (at Unalaska Village), its drainages and the outlet stream, and within 500 yards of its terminus are closed to subsistence fishing.

(e) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Salmon, trout and char may be taken only under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, except that a permit is not required in the Akutan, Umnak and Adak districts.

(2) Not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit.

(3) A record of subsistence caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned.

30.85 Alaska Peninsula area

(a) Description. The Alaska Peninsula area includes all Pacific Ocean waters of Alaska between a line extending southeast (135 degrees) from the tip

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of Kupreanof Point and the longitude of the tip of Cape Sarichef, and all Bering Sea waters of Alaska east of the longitude of the tip of Cape Sarichef and south of the latitude of the tip of Cape Menshikof.

(b) Fishing seasons. (1) Salmon may be taken at any time except within 24 hours before and within 12 hours following each open weekly commercial salmon fishing period within a 50 mile radius of the area open to commercial salmon fishing, or as may be specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Fish other than salmon may be taken at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(c) Lawful gear and gear specifications. (1) Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) No set gill net may exceed 100 fathoms in length.

(d) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. The following waters are closed to subsistence fishing for salmon:

(1) Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon and within 500 yards outside the mouth of Nurse Lagoon.

(2) Trout Creek and within 500 yards outside its mouth.

(3) Inshore of a line from the Pacific Pearl dock to Black Point including the inlet and Humboldt Creek.

(e) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Salmon, trout and char may be taken only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit.

(3) A record of subsistence caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned no later than October 31.

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30.86 Chignik area

(a) Description. The Chignik area includes all waters of Alaska on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula enclosed by 156 degrees 20'13" W., (the longitude of the southern entrance to Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks) and a line extending southeast (135 degrees) from the tip of Kupreanof Point.

(b) Fishing seasons. Fish may be taken at any time, except as may be specified by the subsistence fishing permit.

(c) Lawful gear and gear specifications. Salmon may be taken by seines and gill nets, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit, except that in Chignik Lake, salmon may not be taken with purse seines.

(d) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. Salmon may not be taken in the Chignik River, upstream from the weir site or counting tower, in Black Lake, or any tributary to Black and Chignik Lakes.

(e) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Salmon, trout and char may only be taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit.

(3) A record of subsistence caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned no later than October 31.

30.87 Kodiak area

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(a) Description. The Kodiak area includes all waters of Alaska south of a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58 degrees 52' N.), west of 150 degrees W., north of 55 degrees 30' N.; and east of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (156 degrees 20'13" W.).

(b) Fishing seasons. Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes from 6:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. from June 1 through July 30.

(c) Lawful gear and gear specifications. (1) Unless restricted by this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken by gear listed in Section 30.84(d) of this part.

(2) Salmon may be taken only by gill net and seine.

(3) Subsistence fishermen must be physically present at the net at all times the net is being fished.

(d) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. The following locations are closed to the subsistence taking of salmon:

(1) All waters of Mill Bay and all those waters bounded by a line from Spruce Cape to the northernmost point of Woody Island, then to the northernmost point of Holiday Island, then to a point on Near Island opposite the Kodiak small boat harbor entrance and then to the small boat harbor entrance.

(2) All freshwater systems of Little Afognak River and Portage Creek drainage in Discoverer Bay.

(3) All waters closed to commercial salmon fishing in the Barbara Cove, Chiniak Bay, Slatery Cove, Pasagshak Bay, Monashka Bay and Anton Larsen Bay and all waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek and north and west of a line from the tip of Last

Point to the tip of River Mouth Point in Afognak Bay.

(4) All waters 300 yards seaward of the terminus of Monks Creek.

(e) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) A subsistence fishing permit is required for taking salmon, trout and char for subsistence purposes.

(2) A subsistence salmon fishing permit allows the holder to take 25 salmon 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 if it can be shown that more fish are needed.

(3) All subsistence fishermen shall keep a record of the number of subsistence fish taken each year. The number of subsistence fish taken shall be recorded on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon landing subsistence caught fish and must be returned by February 1 of the year following the year the permit was issued.

30.88 Cook Inlet area

(a) Description. The Cook Inlet area includes all waters of Alaska enclosed by a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58 degrees 52' N.) and a line extending south from Cape Fairfield (148 degrees 40' W.).

(b) Description of district and subdistricts. (1) Districts and subdistricts are as described in State regulations, 5 AAC 21.200.

(2) In addition to (1) of this paragraph, the Tyonek subdistrict includes those waters of the Northern district within mean lower tide from a point one mile south of the southern edge of the Chuitna River south to the easternmost tip of Granite Point.

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(c) Fishing seasons and weekly fishing periods. (1) Unless restricted or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Cook Inlet area.

(2) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes only as follows:

(1) In the Tyonek subdistrict:

(A) From June 1 through June 15 from 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

(B) From June 16 through October 30 from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

(C) The season described in (B) of this subparagraph shall not open until July 1 if 4,200 king salmon are taken before June 16.

(ii) In the Port Graham subdistrict from June 1 through June 15, from 6:00 a.m. Monday until 6:00 a.m. Wednesday, and from 6:00 a.m. Thursday, until 6:00 a.m. Saturday.

(d) Lawful gear and gear specifications. (1) Salmon may be taken only as follows:

(i) In the Tyonek subdistrict by set gill nets not exceeding 10 fathoms in length, six inches in mesh size and 45 meshes in depth.

(ii) In the Port Graham subdistrict by set gill nets not exceeding 35 fathoms in length, six inches in mesh size and 45 meshes in depth.

(iii) No part of a set gill net may be set or operated within 600 feet of any part of another set gill net.

(2) No person may operate or assist in the operation of subsistence salmon net gear on the same day that person operates or assists in the operation of commercial salmon gear.

(3) Smelt may be taken only with gill nets and dip nets. Gill nets

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used to take smelt may not exceed 50 feet in length and two inches in mesh size.

(4) Gill nets may not be used in fresh water, except for the taking of whitefish in the Tyonek River drainage.

(e) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. (1) All salt water is closed to the taking of finfish, except for the Tyonek and Port Graham subdistricts.

(2) Salmon may not be taken in waters described in 5 AAC 39.290.

(3) Trout, grayling, char, and burbot may not be taken in fresh water.

(f) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Only one subsistence salmon fishing permit may be issued to each household per year.

(1) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Tyonek subdistrict will be issued only to those persons domiciled in the village of Tyonek.

(ii) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Port Graham subdistrict will be issued only to those persons domiciled in the villages of Port Graham and English Bay.

(2) Whitefish may be taken only in the Tyonek River drainage.

(g) Marking of subsistence taken salmon. (1) No person may possess salmon taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit unless both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) have been immediately removed from the salmon.

(2) It is unlawful to purchase or sell salmon from which both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) have been removed.

(h) Subsistence bag and possession limits. The total annual possession limit for each subsistence salmon permit is as follows:

(1) There is no total annual possession limit for holders of Port Graham subdistrict subsistence salmon fishing permits; subsistence salmon

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catches must be recorded.

(2) Twenty-five (25) salmon for the head of household and 10 salmon for each dependent of the permit holder.

(3) In addition to the limits in (2) of this paragraph; the holder of a Tyonek subdistrict subsistence salmon fishing permit may take 70 king salmon.

### 30.89 Prince William Sound area

(a) Description. The Prince William Sound area includes all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Fairfield and the longitude of Cape Suckling.

(b) Description of districts and subdistricts. The Upper Copper River District consists of all waters of the mainstem Copper River from the mouth of Slana River downstream to an east-west line crossing the Copper River at the upstream side of Haley Creek as designated by regulatory markers:

(1) The Chitina Subdistrict consists of waters of the Upper Copper River District downstream of the downstream edge of the Chitina-McCarthy Road Bridge and the east side of the Copper River from the upstream edge of the bridge to a regulatory marker located one quarter of a mile upstream of the bridge.

(2) the Glennallen Subdistrict consists of all remaining waters of the Upper Copper River District.

(c) Fishing seasons. (1) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Prince William Sound area.

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(2) Salmon may be taken in the Upper Copper River District only as follows:

(i) In the Glennallen Subdistrict, from June 1 through September 30.

(ii) In the Chitina Subdistrict, only when that subdistrict is open to personal use salmon fishing.

(iii) When the Copper River subsistence fishery is closed or restricted because of an inadequate escapement of sockeye or chinook salmon. The fishery may be reopened September 1 for the taking of coho salmon.

(d) Lawful gear and gear specifications. (1) Salmon may be taken only by the following types of gear:

(1) In the Glennallen Subdistrict by fishwheels or dip nets.

(ii) In the Chitina Subdistrict by dip nets when the personal use salmon fishery is open in that subdistrict.

(2) Fishwheels used for subsistence fishing may not be rented, leased, or otherwise used for personal gain. Subsistence fishwheels must be removed from the water at the end of the permit period. Each permittee may operate only one fishwheel at any one time. No person may set or operate a fishwheel within 75 feet of another fishwheel. No fishwheel may have more than two baskets.

(3) The permit holder (permittee) must personally operate the fishwheel or dip net. A subsistence fishwheel or dip net permit may not be loaned or transferred.

(4) A wood or metal plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing the permit holder's name and address in letters and numerals at least one inch high, must be attached to each fishwheel so that the name and address

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are plainly visible.

(e) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. (1) All tributaries of the Copper River and waters of the Copper River not in the Upper Copper River District are closed to the taking of salmon.

(2) Crosswind Lake is closed to all subsistence fishing.

(3) Salmon may not be taken in any area closed to commercial salmon fishing.

(4) Salmon may not be taken in the Chitina Subdistrict, or in any portion of the subdistrict, when those waters are closed to personal use salmon fishing.

(5) Salmon may not be taken on the east side of the Copper River from the upstream edge of the Chitina-McCarthy Road Bridge upstream to the ADF&G regulatory marker located one quarter of a mile upstream of the bridge.

(f) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Except as provided in this paragraph, fish other than salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(3) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

(4) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Upper Copper River District will be issued only to persons domiciled in Game Management Units 11, 13-A, 13-B, 13-C and 13-D as described in State regulation, (5 AAC 90.010), in the Jacksina River drainage to its confluence with the Nabesna River, and in the communities of Tetlin, Northway, Dot Lake, Tanacross, and Tok. The following apply to Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing

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permits:

(i) Only one type of gear may be specified on a permit.

(ii) Only one permit per year may be issued to a household.

(iii) Permits must be returned to the department no later than October 31, or a permit for the following year may be denied.

(5) The total annual possession limit for an Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permit is as follows:

(i) Thirty (30) salmon for a household with one person.

(ii) Sixty (60) salmon for a household with two persons.

(iii) Ten (10) salmon for each additional person in a household over those specified in (ii) of this subparagraph.

(iv) Upon request, permits for additional salmon will be issued with the following limits:

(A) No more than a total of 200 salmon for a permit issued to a household with one person.

(B) No more than a total of 500 salmon for a permit issued to a household with two or more persons.

(g) Marking of subsistence taken salmon. No person may possess salmon taken under the authority of an Upper Copper River District subsistence fishing permit unless the dorsal fin has been immediately removed from the salmon.

(h) Subsistence bag and possession limits. (1) Possession limits for salmon in the Upper Copper River District are described in subparagraph (f) (5) of this section.

(2) In locations open to commercial salmon fishing and in conformance with commercial salmon fishing regulations, the annual subsistence salmon

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limit is as follows:

- (i) Fifteen (15) salmon for a household with one person.
- (ii) Thirty (30) salmon for a household with two persons.
- (iii) Ten (10) salmon for each additional person in a household over those specified in (2) of this subsection.
- (iv) No more than five king salmon may be taken per permit.

30.90 Yakutat area

(a) Description. The Yakutat area includes all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Suckling and the longitude of Cape Fairweather.

(b) Fishing seasons. (1) Unless restricted in this part, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Yakutat area.

(2) Salmon may not be taken during the period commencing 48 hours before an opening until 48 hours after the closure of an open commercial salmon net fishing season. This applies to each river or bay fishery individually.

(c) Lawful gear and gear specifications. Fish may be taken by gear listed in Section 30.81 (d) of this part, unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(d) Subsistence fishing permits. Salmon, trout and char may be taken only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(e) Marking of subsistence taken salmon. Subsistence fishermen must remove the dorsal fin from subsistence caught salmon when taken.

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30.91 Southeastern Alaska area

(a) Description. The Southeastern Alaska area includes all waters between a line projecting southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather and Dixon Entrance.

(b) Description of districts and sections. Districts and sections are as described in State regulation (5 AAC 33.200).

(c) Fishing seasons. Unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken in the Southeastern Alaska area at any time.

(d) Lawful gear and gear specifications. Fish may be taken by gear listed in Section 30.81 (d) of this part, except as may be restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit and except as follows:

(1) In District 13, Redoubt Bay, gill net or seine gear may not be used to take salmon in any waters of the bay closed to commercial salmon fishing.

(2) Set gill nets may not be used to take salmon except in the mainstream and side channels, but not the tributaries, of the Chilkat River from the latitude of Zimovia Point to one mile upstream of Wells Bridge.

(3) Beach seines and gaffs only may be used to take coho salmon from Salt Lake and Mitchell Bay from August 1 through October 31.

(e) Waters closed to subsistence fishing. The following waters are closed to subsistence salmon fishing.

(1) District 1:

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(1) Mahoney Creek in George Inlet.

(ii) Naha Bay: Roosevelt Lagoon and within one statute mile of the falls at the outlet of Roosevelt Lagoon.

(2) District 11: The Taku River drainage.

(3) In District 15: Lynn Canal including Chilikat, Chilikoot and Lutak inlets, during the closed period of the commercial salmon net fishery in the district.

(f) Subsistence fishing permits. (1) Salmon, trout and char may be taken only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Permits will not be issued for taking king or coho salmon, except for king and coho salmon in the Chilkat River adjacent to Klukwan and for coho salmon as provided in subparagraph (d) (3) of this section.

(3) In the Chilkat River north of the latitude of Zimovia Point, the subsistence fishing permit holder shall be physically present at the net while it is fishing.

(4) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the fishery provided for in subparagraph (d) (3) of this section will be issued only to those persons domiciled in Angoon and only one permit will be issued for a household. The number of coho salmon that may be taken on a permit will be specified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game after it has assessed the level of effort that will be involved in that fishery.

(5) Permits may be issued specifying times, areas, species and numbers of fish that may be taken.

(g) Marking of subsistence taken salmon. Subsistence fishermen shall remove the dorsal fin from all salmon when taken.

(h) Subsistence fishing policy for the Juneau, Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka

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and Ketchikan road systems. Salmon streams flowing across or adjacent to the road systems of Juneau, Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka and Ketchikan support only limited runs of salmon. Harvestable numbers of salmon in excess to the spawning escapement needs for those streams are normally of such a small magnitude that these numbers alone are not sufficient to support the consumptive demands of those communities. Therefore, permits allowing the use of nets shall not be issued for streams along the road systems of those communities.

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Subpart F - Procedures for Issuance of Annual Regulations

30.100 General provisions

(a) Purposes and scope: The rules of this subpart apply to the issuance of annual regulations establishing seasons and bag and possession limits for subsistence activities. The rules in this part are supplemented by 36 C.R. Part 13 and 50 CFR Part 36, containing subsistence regulations specific to the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System, respectively.

(b) Regulation development: The Federal Board shall recommend to the Secretary of the Interior annual regulations governing subsistence activities. The Federal Board will develop regulations in consideration of the following:

(1) The policies established by ANILCA to provide for a preference for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife, as set out in Section 30.5 of this part.

(2) Public input, scientific information, and recommendations received from the general public and from agencies and bodies such as local advisory committees, park and park monument subsistence resource commissions, regional councils, the State Boards of Fisheries and Game, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Federal land management agencies.

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(3) Applicable non-conflicting State and Federal laws and regulations.

30.101 Subsistence hunting and subsistence trapping seasons and bag limits.

This section provides for annual hunting and trapping seasons and bag limits on big game, small game, fur animals, fur-bearers and unclassified game, and the units portion of units to which they apply.

Note: For Federal Register citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

30.102 Subsistence fishing seasons and taking and possession limits.

This section provides for annual fishing seasons and taking and possession limits for aquatic plants and finfish, and the areas to which they apply.

Note: For Federal Register citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.