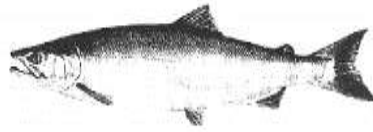


ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
NEWS RELEASE



*Sam Cotten, Commissioner
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UPPER COOK INLET
2017 OUTLOOK FOR COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING

SOCKEYE SALMON

A run of approximately 4.0 million sockeye salmon is forecasted to return to Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) in 2017, with a harvest by all user groups of 2.6 million. The commercial fishery harvest in 2017 is expected to be approximately 1.7 million sockeye salmon, which is 1.2 million fish less than the most recent 10-year average annual commercial sockeye salmon harvest of 2.9 million fish.

The run forecast for the Kenai River is approximately 2.2 million, which is 1.4 million less than the 20-year average run of 3.6 million. In 2017, the predominant age classes are projected to be age 1.3 (60%), age 1.2 (16%), age 2.2 (7%) and age 2.3 (15%). The 10-year mean absolute percent error (MAPE) for the set of models used for the 2017 Kenai River sockeye salmon forecast is 20%. The department uses the European salmon aging system. One digit is placed to the left of the decimal point to indicate freshwater age (not including the year spent in the gravel during egg incubation and hatching – referred to as the gravel year), and another digit is placed to the right of the decimal point to indicate ocean age. For example, an age 1.3 sockeye salmon spent two years in freshwater and three years rearing in the ocean. A salmon of this age is referred to as a five-year-old fish, with the total age starting from the year of egg deposition.

The Kasilof River sockeye salmon run forecast for 2017 is 825,000 fish, which is 16% less than the 20-year average annual run of 987,000. The predominant age classes in the run forecast are age 1.2 (34%), age 1.3 (28%), age 2.2 (25%), and age 2.3 (10%). The 10-year MAPE for the set of models used for the 2017 Kasilof River sockeye salmon run forecast is 12%.

The Susitna River sockeye salmon run forecast is 366,000, which is 5% less than the 10-year average of 387,000. This forecast was derived using mean return per spawner by age class and mark-recapture estimates of spawner abundance for brood years 2006–2012. Sonar estimates of spawner abundance were not used, because mark-recapture studies have shown that the Yentna River sonar project underestimated sockeye salmon escapement causing estimates of adult returns to also be underestimated. The 4-year MAPE for this forecast method is 17%. The predominant age

classes in the 2017 Susitna River sockeye salmon run forecast are age 1.2 (20%), age 1.3 (53%) and age 2.3 (12%).

The Fish Creek sockeye salmon run forecast is 75,000, which is 11% less than the 20-year average of 84,000. The predominant age classes in the 2017 Fish Creek run forecast are age 1.2 (64%) and age 1.3 (23%). The 10-year MAPE for the Fish Creek sockeye salmon run forecast is 70%.

Forecast runs to individual freshwater systems are as follows:

System	Run	Goals ^a
Kenai River ^{b,c}	2,164,000	900,000–1,100,000
Kasilof River ^{b,d}	825,000	160,000–340,000
Susitna River	366,000	
Larson Lake	N/A	15,000–35,000 ^e
Chelatna Lake	N/A	20,000–45,000 ^e
Judd Lake	N/A	15,000–40,000 ^e
Fish Creek	75,000	15,000–45,000 ^e
Unmonitored Systems ^f	586,000	N/A
Total	4,016,000	

^a Goals listed here are as follows: Kenai River: Inriver; Kasilof River: Biological Escapement Goal (BEG); Susitna River: SEG (weir goals); and Fish Creek: Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG).

^b Kenai and Kasilof river escapement goals are now DIDSON-based.

^c Kenai River sustainable escapement goal is 700,000–1,200,000 sockeye salmon.

^d Kasilof River optimal escapement goal (OEG) is 160,000–390,000 sockeye salmon.

^e These goals were modified at the 2017 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting; original goals were: Fish Creek (20,000–70,000); Larson Lake (15,000–50,000); Chelatna Lake (20,000–65,000); and Judd Lake (25,000–55,000).

^f Unmonitored systems are estimated to be 15% of monitored systems.

2017 REGULATORY CHANGES

Several regulatory changes were made by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) during the February-March 2017 meeting that will be implemented during the 2017 fishing season. The following summary is for informational purposes only and is not a comprehensive review. Regulatory booklets will be published after the new regulations become law, which should occur in early June. Once published, booklets will be available to allow fishermen to become familiar with the new regulations prior to fishing.

Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet

- **One-percent rule:** In the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, the calculation to determine if less than one-percent of the total sockeye salmon harvest has occurred for two consecutive periods now begins after August 7 instead of after July 31.
- **Kasilof River Special Harvest Area (KRSHA):** When this area is open to commercial fishing, dual set gillnet permit holders may now fish with one net per permit, or two nets total. The provision limiting how much gear vessels may have on board while fishing in the KRSHA was repealed; however, the limit on the amount of gear that may be fished in the KRSHA was not changed, which is one 35-fathom set gillnet per permit holder and no more than 50 fathoms per drift gillnet vessel. Drifters are reminded that 5 AAC 21.331

and 5 AAC 39.240 are still in effect, limiting the amount of drift gillnet gear that may be aboard to no more than 150 fathoms for single permit vessels or no more than 200 fathoms for dual permit vessels. Except for nets which may not be in the water after the close of a fishing period, set gillnet gear, including running lines, shore leads, anchors, and buoys must be removed from the water and the beach prior to the first opening of the KRSHA, no more than four hours after any closure of the KRSHA, and may not be placed back in the water or on the beach prior to the next opening of the KRSHA. The boundaries of the KRSHA, including the areas open only to set gillnetting and areas open only to drift gillnetting, are comprised of a series of waypoints that have now been placed into regulation (Figure 1).

- **Closed waters at the Kasilof and Kenai rivers:** waters not open to commercial fishing, i.e., closed waters, at the mouths of the Kasilof (Figure 2) and Kenai (Figure 3) rivers are now described by a series of waypoints.
- **Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan:** Set gillnetting in the Kasilof Section may be limited to fishing within 600 feet of mean high tide in lieu of fishing in the KRSHA or in combination with the KRSHA. When the fishery is open in this area, hours fished will not count toward the restrictive hourly provisions in either the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* or the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*.
- **Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan:** Kenai River sockeye salmon are to be managed to meet abundance-based inriver goals and to achieve the SEG of 700,000–1,200,000 spawners. The OEG was removed from the management plan. Inriver goal ranges were modified as follows: for runs less than 2.3 million sockeye salmon, the inriver goal range is 900,000–1,100,000 fish; for runs between 2.3 million and 4.6 million fish, the inriver goal range is 1,000,000–1,300,000 fish; and for runs greater than 4.6 million fish, the inriver goal range is 1,100,000–1,500,000 fish.
- **Kenai Section (North of Blanchard Line and South of Kenai River mouth):** On or after July 8, any time the Kasilof Section is open, but the Kenai and East Foreland sections are closed, set gillnetting may be allowed within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark in statistical area 244-32, which is that portion of the Kenai Section north of the Blanchard Line and south of the Kenai River mouth.
- **Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan:** Beginning with the 2017 season, Kenai River late-run king salmon will be managed to meet a sustainable escapement goal (SEG) of 13,500–27,000 large (>75cm mid-eye to tail fork) fish. From July 1–31, in order to achieve the SEG, if the sport fishery is restricted to fishing with no bait, then the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will be managed with the following provisions:
 - a. No Monday/Thursday regular fishing periods.
 - b. No more than 48 hours of fishing time per week with a 36-hour Friday window.
 - c. The following gear modifications are options for the department to consider:
 - gear restrictions where fishermen would be allowed to fish up to four set gillnets that are each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in

- depth and 105 fathoms in the aggregate, or two set gillnets that are each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth;
- gear restrictions where fishermen would be allowed to fish two set gillnets that are each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in depth or one set gillnet that is not more than 35 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth;
- d. If the sport fishery is restricted to no bait and no retention of king salmon, then the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is open for no more than 24 hours per week in July, with a 36-hour “Friday” window. No additional restrictions on gear would occur during this time period.
 - e. The East Foreland Section set gillnet fishery is now exempt from the “paired” restrictive provisions in the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan*.
 - f. In August, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will be managed to achieve the Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG and Kenai and Kasilof river sockeye salmon goals. Weekly EO hour limitations and no-fishing “windows” will follow the provisions found in the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*.

Central District Drift Gillnet

- ***Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan***: From July 16–31, at run strengths of 2.3 million to 4.6 million Kenai River sockeye salmon, fishing during one 12-hour regular fishing period may be fished district-wide instead of in Drift Gillnet Area 1.
- **Dual drift fishing**: One person may now own two CFEC limited entry drift gillnet permits (S03H) and operate 50 fathoms of additional drift gillnet gear when fishing as a dual-permit holder. The option for two different permit holders operating together from one vessel was retained in regulation.
- **Kasilof River Special Harvest Area (KRSHA)**: Dual-permit drift vessels may now fish in the KRSHA with the standard limit of 50 fathoms of gear while having up to 200 fathoms of gear on board.
- **Regular and Expanded Kasilof Section boundary change**: The SW corner of the Expanded Kasilof Section was moved 1.2 nautical miles west to match the NW corner of the Anchor Point Section. The coordinates of the SW corner of the Expanded Kasilof Section are now 60° 04.02’ N. lat., 151° 49.00’ W. long.

General Provisions

- ***Pink Salmon Management Plan***: The harvest triggers needed to open the fishery were reduced. Based upon the number of pink salmon that are harvested by the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery from August 6–10, a pink salmon fishery may be opened in even years only for up to two fishing periods from August 11–15. The first pink salmon commercial fishing period will occur only if, during the regular fishing periods from August 6–10, the daily harvest of pink salmon in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery exceeds 25,000 fish (changed from 50,000 fish) or the cumulative harvest is 50,000 (changed from 100,000 fish) or more pink salmon. The second pink salmon commercial fishing period will occur only if 25,000 (changed from 50,000 fish) or more pink salmon

and no more than 2,500 coho salmon are harvested in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery during the first pink salmon commercial fishing period. The gear restriction limiting nets to a mesh size no larger than four and three-quarters inches remains for both set and drift gillnets while operating under the provisions of the *Pink Salmon Management Plan*.

2017 FISHING STRATEGY

Northern District Set Gillnet

- Since 2011, management actions in the Northern District directed king salmon set gillnet fishery have included area closures, time restrictions, and/or regularly scheduled fishing period closures in order to reduce the harvest of northern Cook Inlet king salmon. Because king salmon escapements have improved modestly in the Northern District in recent years, this has resulted in a relaxation of some sport fish restrictions in the Deshka and Little Susitna rivers. Harvest and escapement data over recent years, in combination with recent strength of age class relationships derived from data collected at the Deshka and Little Susitna weirs, indicate that additional harvest over 2013–2016 levels is sustainable for these systems only. Therefore, the Northern District directed king salmon commercial fishery will start the 2017 season fishing regularly scheduled 12-hour fishing periods. There will be four fishing periods in the 2017 season; those being May 29, and June 5, 12, and 19. Permit holders are allowed to operate no more than one set gillnet and set gillnets may not be operated within 1,200 feet of each other. In addition, the area from the wood chip dock to the Susitna River will remain closed to commercial king salmon fishing. This area closure is estimated to reduce the overall commercial harvest of king salmon by approximately 50%. Escapement of king salmon into the Deshka and Little Susitna rivers will be closely monitored during the 2017 season. Additional restrictions or closures to commercial fishing periods will be based upon inseason assessment of king salmon escapements.
- Beginning Monday, June 26, the entire Northern District set gillnet fishery will be managed per the provisions of 5 AAC 21.358. *Northern District Salmon Management Plan*. This plan provides for two 12-hour weekly fishing periods with a full complement of gear and a normal separation between nets of at least 600 feet.
- Susitna River sockeye salmon remain a stock of yield concern. As a result of this designation, restrictive actions to fisheries that harvest this stock were retained in regulation at the 2017 board meeting. According to 5 AAC 21.358. *The Northern District Salmon Management Plan*, the department may reduce the legal complement of gear in the Northern District set gillnet fishery to no more than one net per permit from July 20 through August 6 to conserve Susitna River sockeye salmon. However, in that portion of the General Subdistrict south of the Susitna River, the department may allow the use of no more than two nets per permit after July 30. In 2017, five different fishing periods could be affected by a reduction of gear. All areas in the Northern District will return to a full complement of gear beginning on Monday, August 7.

Central District Fisheries

Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet Fishery – Overview

The 2017 Kenai River late-run king salmon forecast projects a total run of approximately 33,600 “large” (>75cm mid-eye to tail fork) fish. The SEG for Kenai River late-run king salmon is 13,500–27,000 large fish. Therefore, if the forecasted run is realized, the SEG is very likely to be achieved without restrictive actions in either the sport, personal use, or Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fisheries. Thus, to begin the season, fishing time allowed in the Upper Subdistrict will be based on inseason assessment of sockeye salmon abundance, while ensuring adequate king salmon escapement relative to the SEG.

According to the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.360 (b)), the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries shall be managed to:

- (1) meet a sustainable escapement goal (SEG) range of 700,000–1,200,000 late-run sockeye salmon;
- (2) achieve inriver goals as established by the board and measured at the Kenai River sonar counter located at river mile 19; and
- (3) distribute the escapement of sockeye salmon evenly within the SEG range, in proportion to the size of the run.

All three of these management objectives are complementary to each other. Because the harvest of sockeye salmon by inriver users (sport and federal subsistence) above the sonar counter is not known inseason (although it is estimated for total run projection purposes), the primary inseason management objective are the abundance-based sockeye salmon inriver goals in the Kenai River and the BEG/OEG in the Kasilof River. The Kenai River sockeye salmon SEG will be assessed after inriver sport and federal subsistence harvests above the sonar counter are accounted for. Achievement of the inriver goal ranges will likely result in meeting the SEG and distributing the escapement of sockeye salmon evenly within the SEG range, in proportion to the size of the run.

Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet Fishery – Management

Kasilof Section Prior to July 8

- The Kasilof Section opens on the first regular period on or after June 25, unless the department estimates that 50,000 sockeye salmon are in the Kasilof River prior to that date, at which time the commissioner may open the fishery by emergency order (EO), however, the fishery may not open earlier than June 20. From the beginning of the season through July 7, this fishery will be open for regular 12-hour periods on Mondays and Thursdays and must close for 36 consecutive hours per week, which is to begin between 7:00 p.m. Thursday and 7:00 a.m. Friday. Additionally, the department may allow up to 48 hours of additional fishing time per week (Sunday through Saturday).

Kasilof, Kenai and East Forelands Sections

- The Kenai and East Forelands sections fishing season opens on or after July 8.
- Management of the Kasilof, Kenai and East Forelands sections (Upper Subdistrict) set gillnet fishery will be based on the projected run size of Kenai River sockeye salmon and passage levels of sockeye salmon in both the Kenai and Kasilof rivers, as well as the abundance of

Kenai River late-run king salmon. From July 1–31, if the run of Kenai River late-run king salmon is projected to meet or exceed the minimum SEG, then management of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is to follow provisions in 5 AAC 21.360. *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*. For the 2017 season, the Kenai River sockeye salmon run projection is 2.2 million fish. Therefore, the season will be managed following guidelines outlined below for runs less than 2.3 million fish, which includes an inriver goal range of 900,000–1,100,000 fish. The Kenai River sockeye salmon run will be reassessed after July 20 to determine inseason run strength.

- a. For runs **less than 2.3 million Kenai River sockeye salmon**, the department may allow up to 24 hours of additional fishing time per week in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. There is no mandatory weekly no-fishing “window” on run sizes less than 2.3 million sockeye salmon. If the Kenai and East Forelands sections are not fished, the department may limit regular and extra periods in the Kasilof Section to within one-half mile of shore. After July 15, if the department determines that the Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon run strength is less than 2.3 million fish and projects the Kasilof River OEG of 390,000 fish may be exceeded, an additional 24 hours of fishing time may be provided in the Kasilof Section within one-half mile of the mean high tide mark.
- From July 1–31, if the Kenai River late-run king salmon sport fishery is restricted to no bait in order to meet the SEG, management actions in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will be “paired” as described in 5 AAC 21.359. *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan*.

From August 1–15, management of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is based upon meeting Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon escapement objectives as well as achieving the Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG. If the king salmon SEG is projected to be met, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery will follow the same provisions in August that applied in July. According to the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*, the set gillnet fishery closes no later than August 15, but from August 11–15, only Monday–Thursday regular 12-hour fishing periods are allowed. However, the season may close any time after August 7 if during two consecutive fishing periods the sockeye salmon harvest is less than one-percent of the season total. The one-percent rule applies separately to the Kasilof Section and the Kenai/East Foreland sections, which means one of the areas could close under the one-percent rule, while the other area remains open.

Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery – Overview

The department manages the UCI drift gillnet fleet primarily under the guidance of 5 AAC 21.353. *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan*. The purpose of this management plan is to ensure adequate escapement of salmon into Northern Cook Inlet drainages and to provide the department with management guidelines.

Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery – Management

- The drift gillnet fishery opens the third Monday in June or June 19, whichever is later.
- From July 9 through July 15:
 - a. Drift gillnet fishing is restricted for both regular fishing periods to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections (Figures 4 & 5), and Drift Gillnet Area 1 (Figure 6).

- b. All additional fishing time is allowed only in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections.
- From July 16 through July 31:
 - a. In runs less than 2.3 million Kenai River sockeye salmon, fishing during all regular 12-hour fishing periods will be restricted to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof Sections of the Upper Subdistrict. All additional fishing time outside regular fishing periods is allowed only in one or more of the following: the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections.
- From August 1 through August 15:
 - a. Fishing is open districtwide for Mon/Thu regular 12-hour fishing periods. Additional fishing time outside regular fishing periods and the areas fished will be dependent upon meeting king, sockeye, and coho salmon escapement objectives.
 - b. Two one-percent rules apply during this time period, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet one-percent rule and the Central District drift gillnet one-percent rule (see 5 AAC 21.310(b)(2)(C)(iii) and 5 AAC 21.353(e)). If either one-percent rule is triggered, regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Areas 3 and 4 (Figure 7).
- From August 16 until closed by EO:
 - a. Drift Areas 3 and 4 are open for regular periods.
 - c. Chinitna Bay may be opened by EO if chum salmon escapement objectives are achieved in Clearwater Creek.

SEASON OPENING DATES

Season opening dates in 2017 for the various fisheries around the inlet are as follows:

- *Northern District King Salmon Fishery*: May 29. As explained earlier in this document, there are four regular Monday fishing periods in the 2017 fishery that occur beginning Monday, May 29, and include June 5, 12, and 19. The area from a point at the wood chip dock to the Susitna River remains closed for the directed king salmon fishery in 2017.
- *Big River Fishery*: June 2 and continuing through June 24, unless the 1,000 king salmon harvest limit is reached prior to that date. Weekly fishing periods are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- *Western Subdistrict Set Gillnet Fishery*: June 19.
- *Drift Gillnet Fishery*: June 19.
- *All remaining set gillnet fisheries, except the Upper Subdistrict*: June 26.
- *Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet Fishery*: June 26 for the Kasilof Section (that portion south of the Blanchard Line), unless opened earlier by EO (based on an inriver estimate of 50,000 Kasilof River sockeye salmon before the June 26 opener), but will not open before June 20. The Kenai and East Forelands sections (that portion of the Upper Subdistrict north of the Blanchard Line) will open on *Monday, July 10*. All Sections of the Upper Subdistrict will close for the season on or before August 15.

SET NET REGISTRATION AND BUOY STICKERS

All Cook Inlet setnet fishermen are required to register prior to fishing for one of three areas of Cook Inlet: 1) the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District; 2) the Northern District; or, 3) all remaining areas of Cook Inlet (Greater Cook Inlet). Once registered for one of these three areas, fishermen may fish only in the area for which they are registered for the remainder of the year. No transfers will be permitted. Set gillnet permit holders fishing in the Northern District or the Greater Cook Inlet area can register at ADF&G offices in Soldotna, Homer, or Anchorage or by mail. Forms are available at area offices or on the department's homepage at:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareauci.salmon#/management>.

Fishermen wishing to register in person for the Upper Subdistrict must register in the **Soldotna ADF&G office only** and must purchase buoy stickers at the time of registering. Electronic registration with the option to pay for buoy stickers online may be accessed at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/uciera/>. Electronic registration is available for all three set gillnet fishing areas in UCI.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The UCI commercial fisheries information line will again be available by calling 262-9611. The most recent EO announcement is always available on the recorded message line and catch, escapement and test fishing information is included whenever possible. The same recording may be accessed at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareauci.main> and clicking on the UCI Commercial Fisheries Information Recording player.

All EO announcements are also faxed or emailed to processors as quickly as possible and posted at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareauci.salmon>. For very general information, we invite you to visit the Commercial Fisheries web page on the Internet at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingCommercial.main>.

If, during the summer, fishermen have information or questions concerning the commercial fishery, the Soldotna Division of Commercial Fisheries staff can be reached by phone at 262-9368, by fax at 262-4709, or by mail at 43961 Kalifornsky Beach Road, Suite B, Soldotna, 99669.

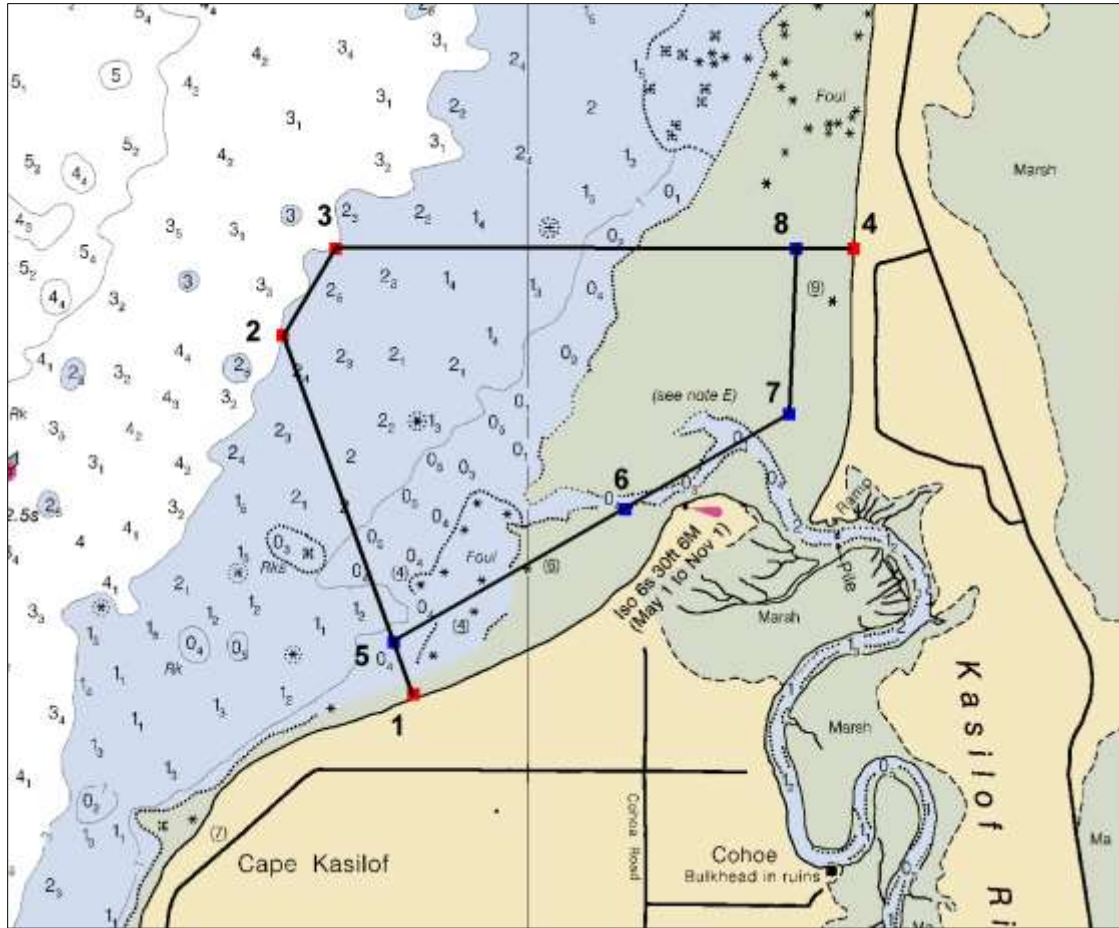


Figure 1.—Map of the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area with waypoint boundaries.

Waypoint 1:	60° 22.59' N. lat.	151° 20.79' W. long.
Waypoint 2:	60° 23.83' N. lat.	151° 21.70' W. long.
Waypoint 3:	60° 24.13' N. lat.	151° 21.34' W. long.
Waypoint 4:	60° 24.13' N. lat.	151° 17.72' W. long.
Waypoint 5:	60° 22.77' N. lat.	151° 20.93' W. long.
Waypoint 6:	60° 23.23' N. lat.	151° 19.31' W. long.
Waypoint 7:	60° 23.56' N. lat.	151° 18.17' W. long.
Waypoint 8:	60° 24.13' N. lat.	151° 18.12' W. long.

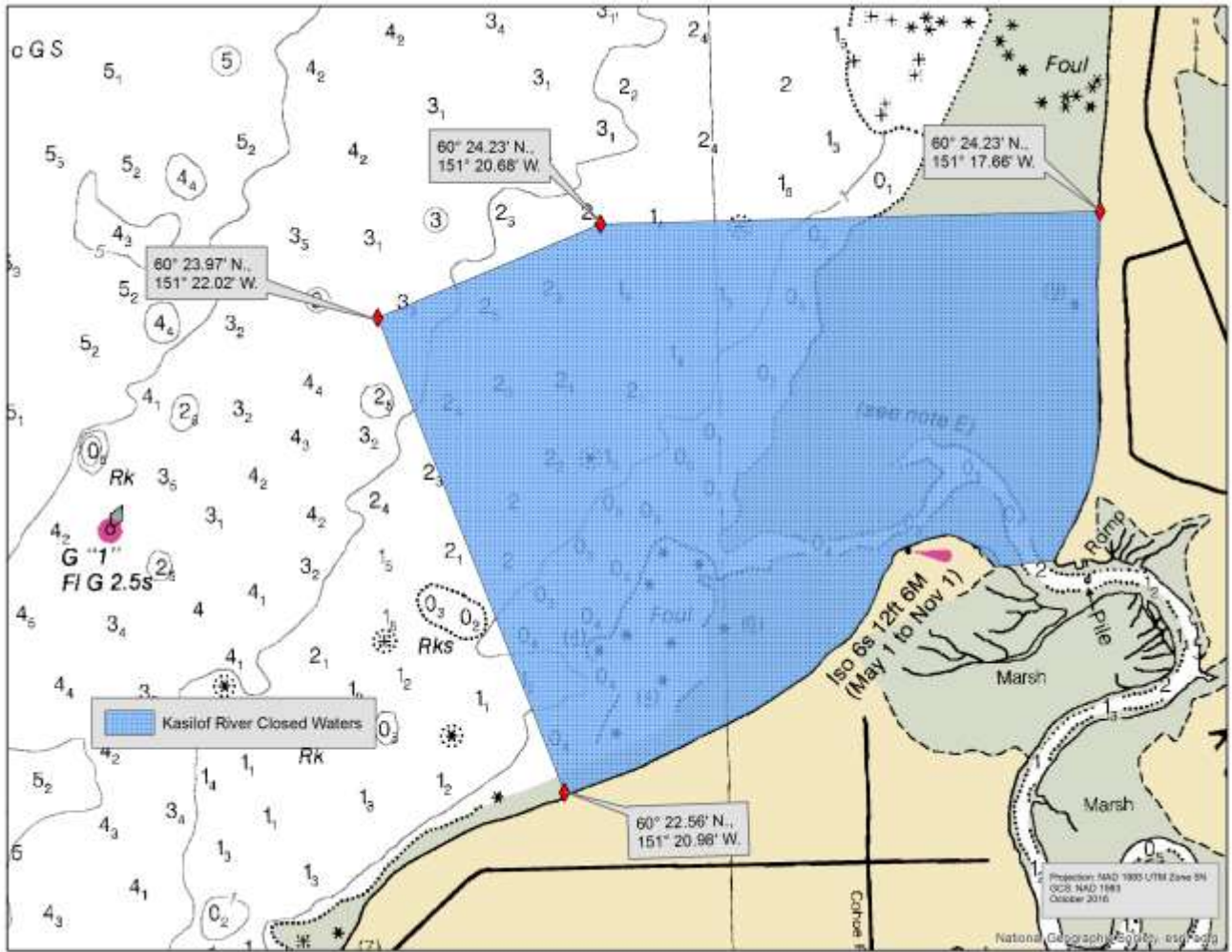


Figure 2.–Waypoint locations marking closed waters at the mouth of the Kasilof River.

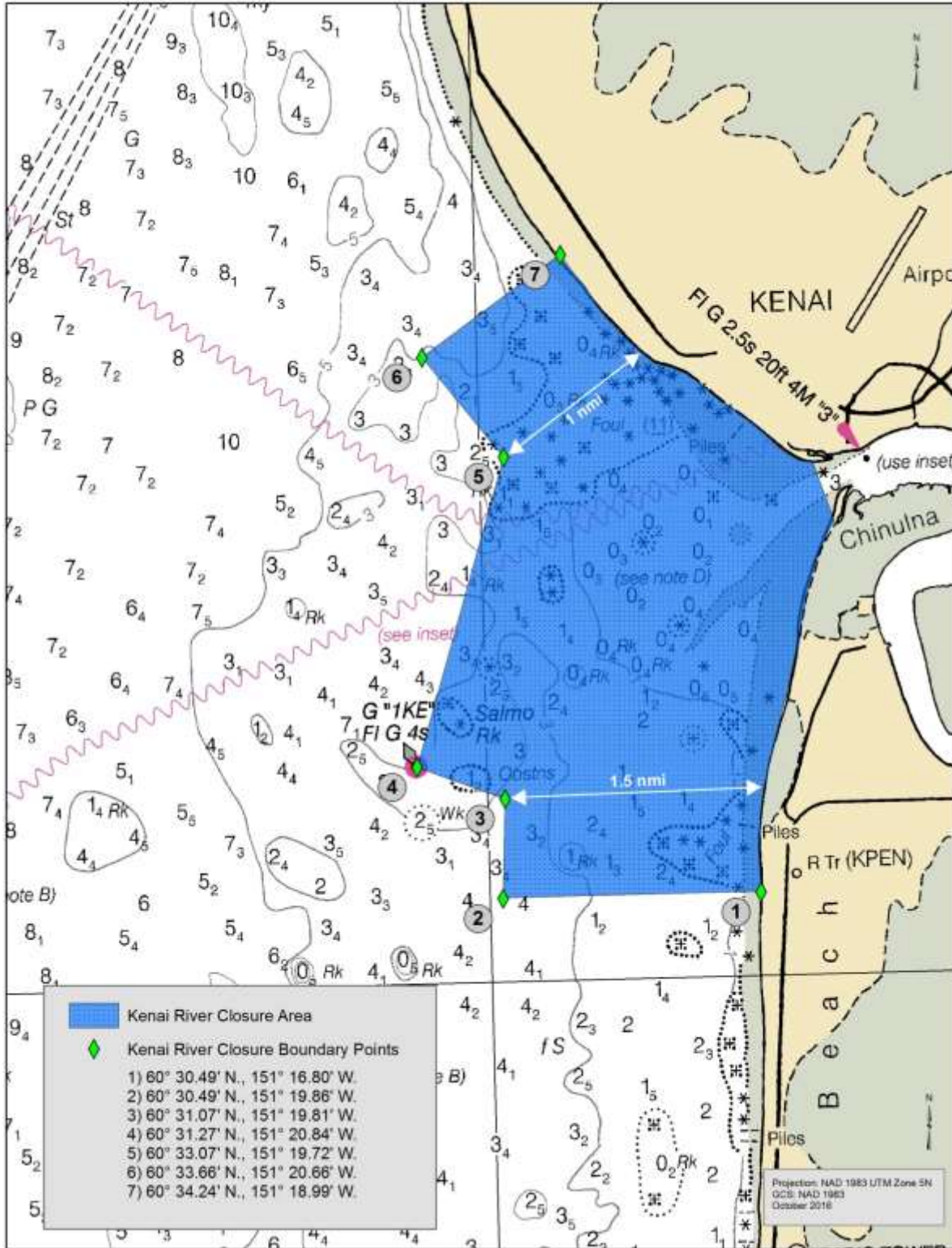


Figure 3.–Waypoint locations marking closed waters at the mouth of the Kenai River.

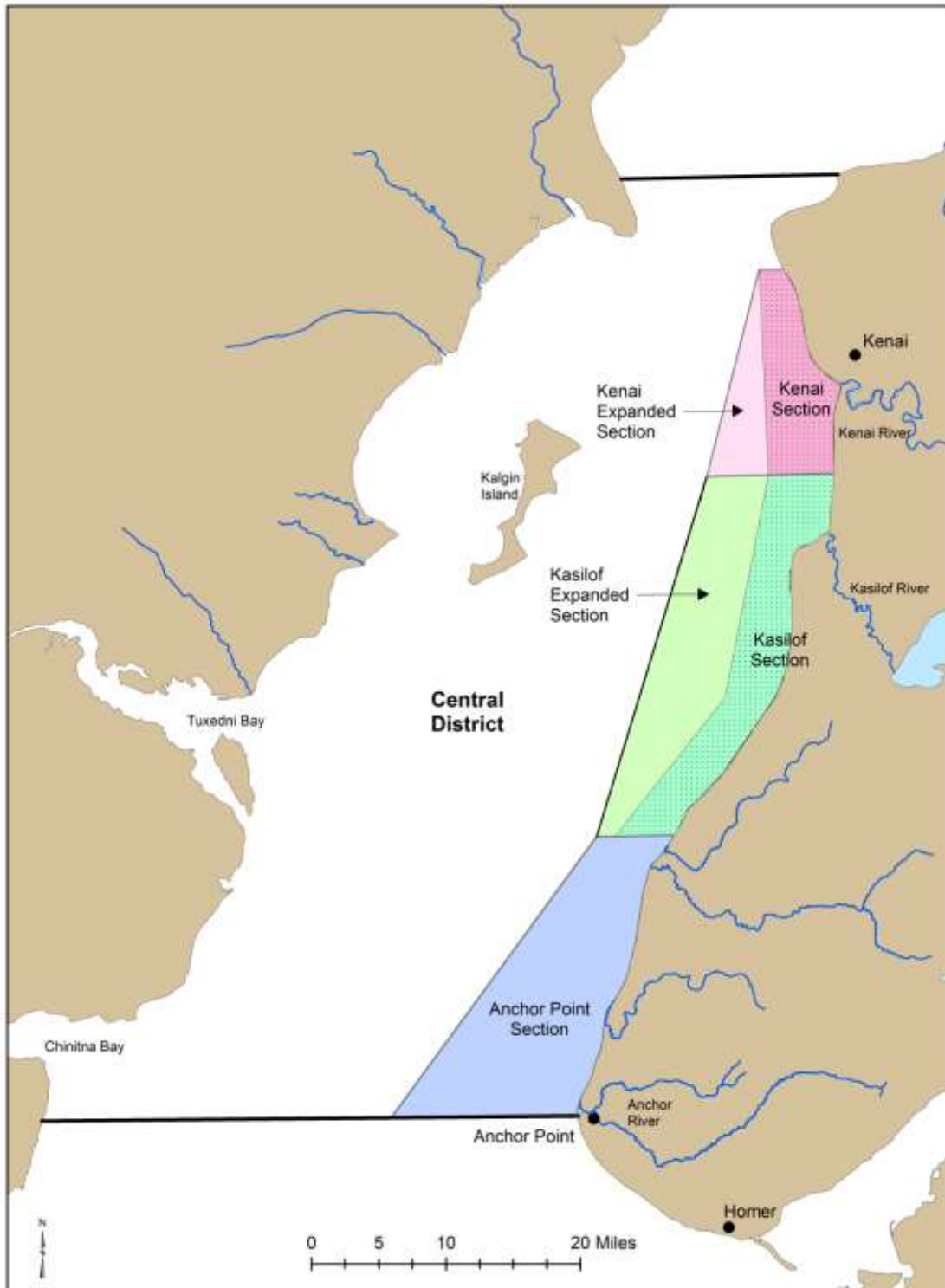
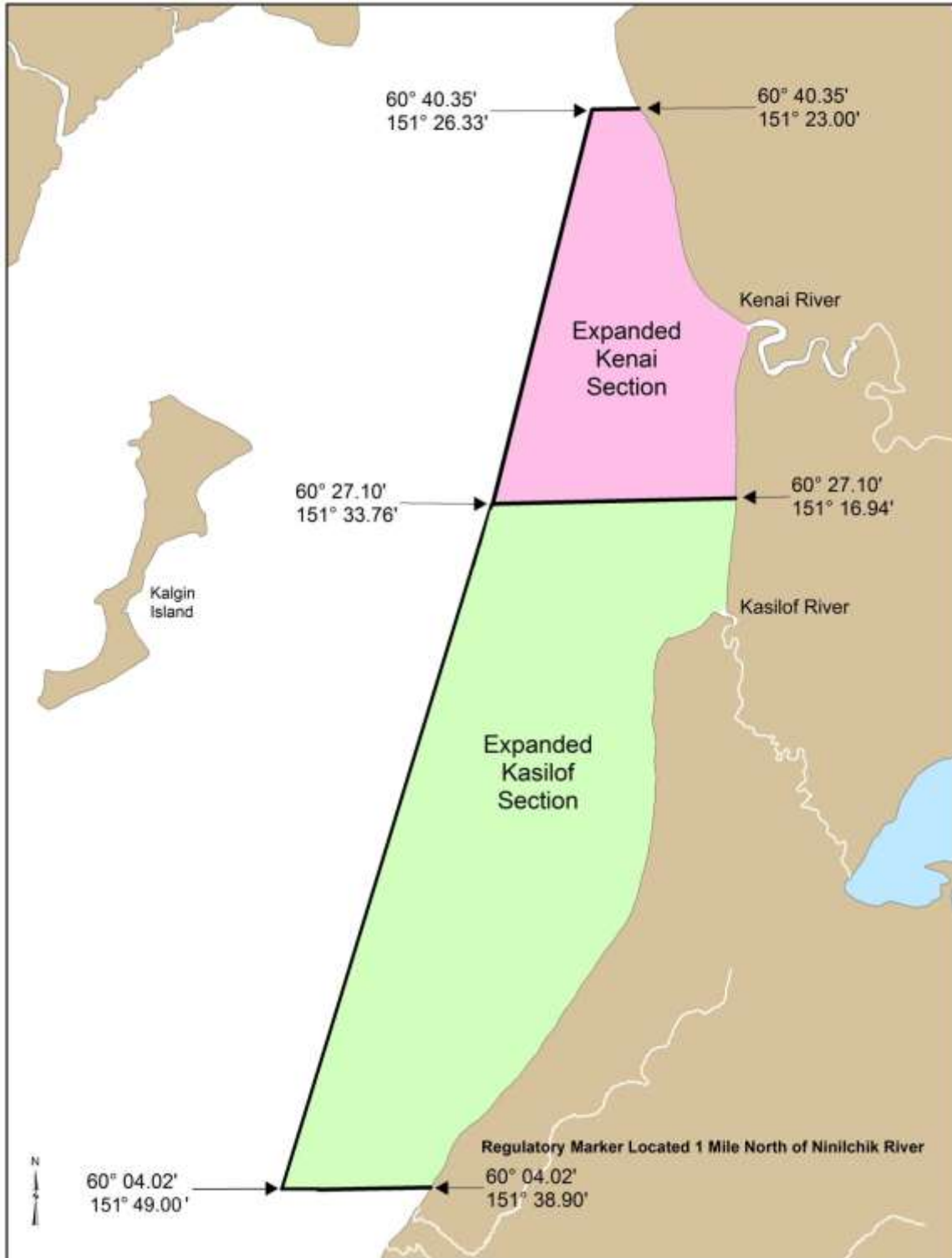
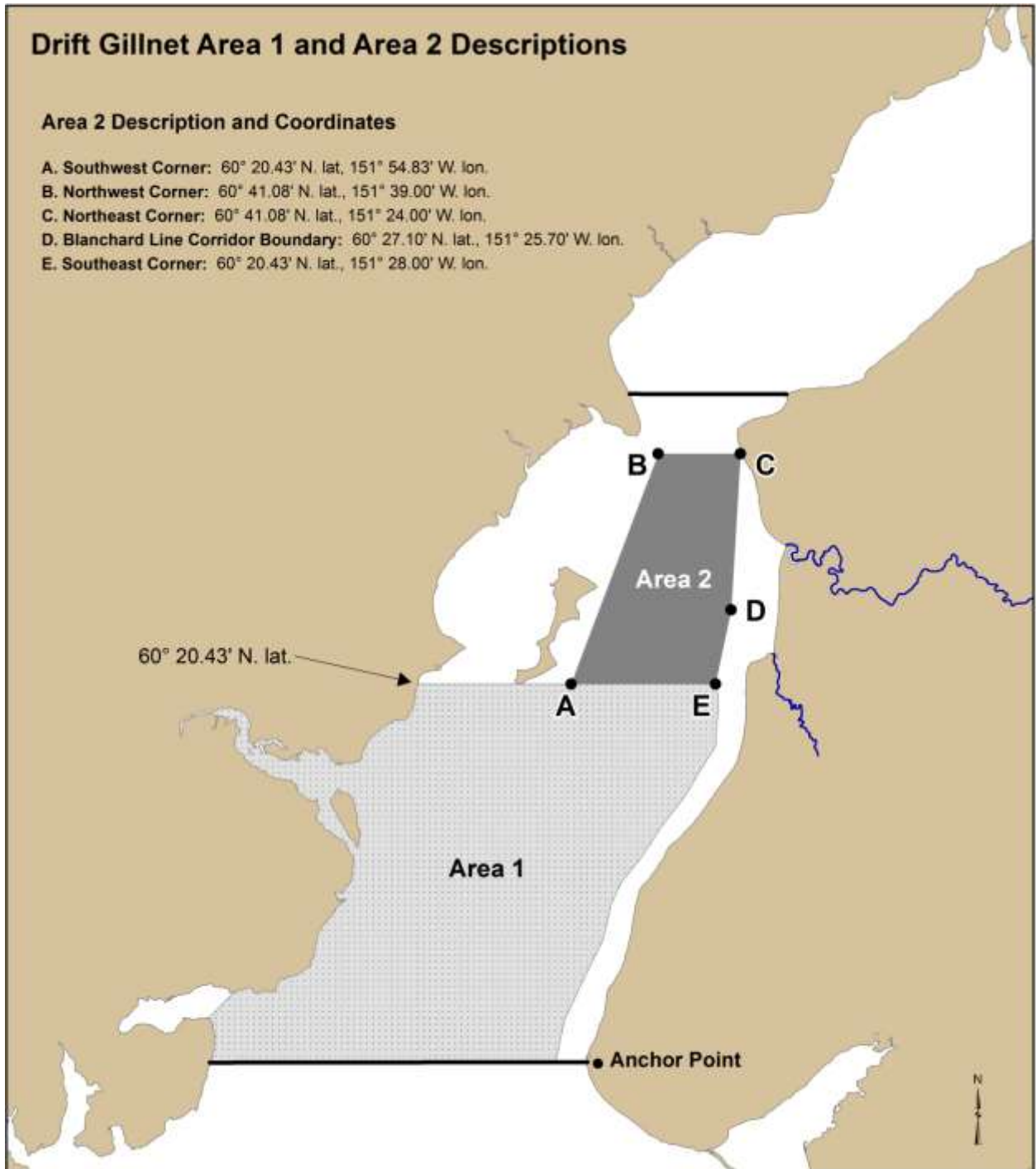


Figure 4.—Map of the Regular and Expanded Kenai sections, Regular and Expanded Kasilof sections, and Anchor Point section.



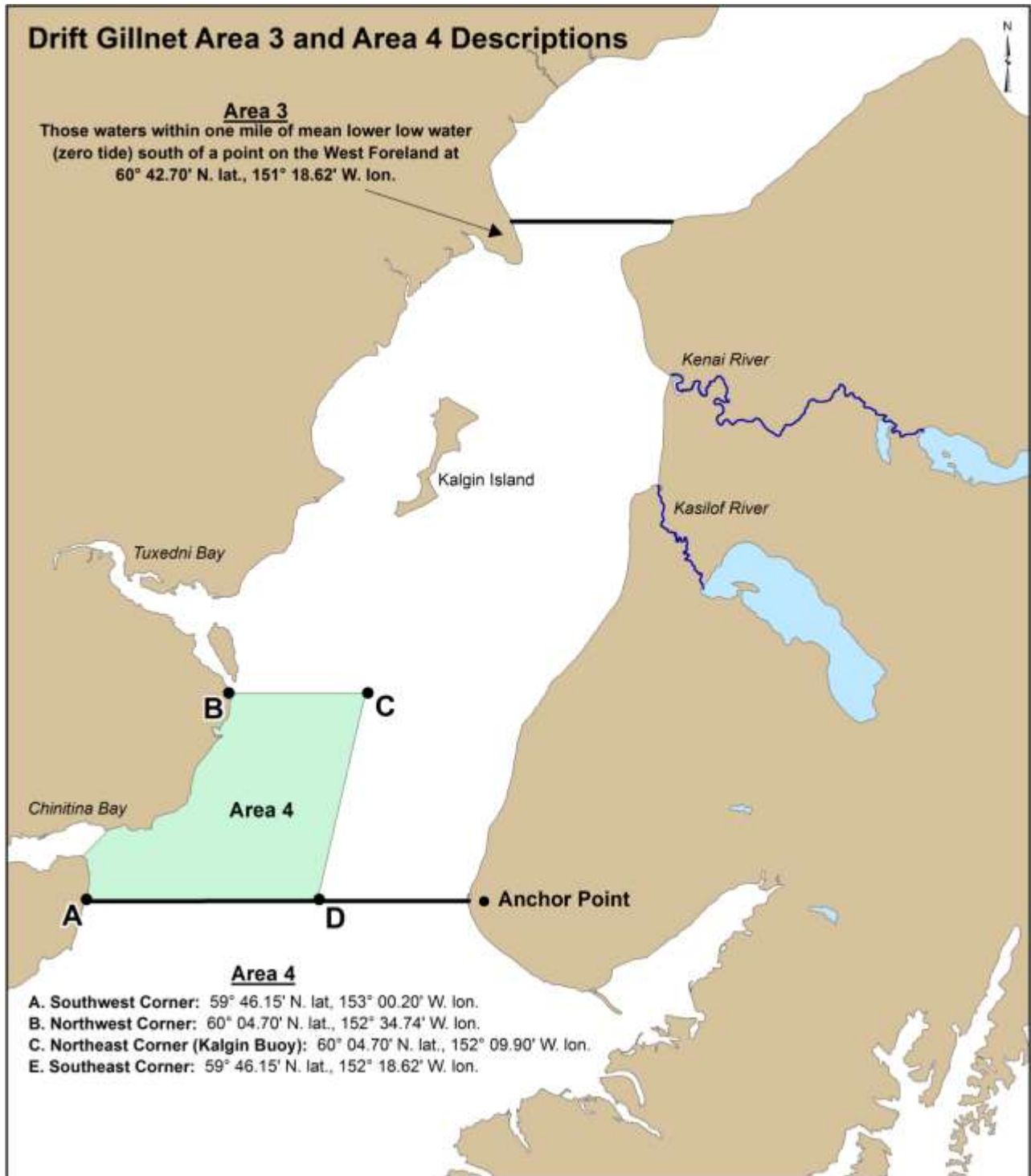
Latitude and Longitude are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Figure 5.—Map of the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections with waypoint descriptions.



Latitude and Longitude are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Figure 6.–Map of drift gillnet areas 1 and 2.



Latitude and Longitude are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Figure 7.—Map of the drift gillnet areas 3 and 4; open beginning after August 15.