Alaska Department of Fish and Game

2015–2018

Prince William Sound Area
Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations
This booklet contains regulations regarding the commercial salmon fishery in the **PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA**. This booklet covers the period May 2015 through June 2018.

**Note to Readers:** These statutes and administrative regulations were excerpted from the Alaska Statutes (AS), and the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) based on the official regulations on file with the Lieutenant Governor. There may be errors or omissions that have not been identified and changes that occurred after this printing. **This booklet is intended as an informational guide only. To be certain of the current laws, refer to the official statutes and the AAC.**

**Changes to Regulations in this booklet:** The regulations appearing in this booklet may be changed by subsequent board action, emergency regulation, or emergency order at any time. Supplementary changes to the regulations in this booklet will be available on the department's website and at offices of the Department of Fish and Game.

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**Front Cover:** John Platt deploys his drift gillnet near the Kokinenik Bar in the Copper River District. Copyright ADF&G. Photo by Jeremy Botz.
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- Seeking excellence in carrying out its responsibilities under state and federal law, the department will:
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  - Improve public accessibility to, and encourage active involvement by the public in, the department's decision-making processes.
  - Build a working environment based on mutual trust and respect between the department and the public, and among department staff.
  - Maintain the highest standards of scientific integrity and provide the most accurate and current information possible.
  - Foster professionalism in department staff, promote innovative and creative resource management, and provide ongoing training and education for career development.

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**Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission**

Juneau  789-6160
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CHAPTER 24. PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA.

Article 1. Description of Area.

5 AAC 24.001. Application of this chapter. Requirements set out in this chapter apply to commercial fishing only, unless otherwise specified. Subsistence, personal use, and sport fishing regulations affecting commercial fishing vessels or affecting any other commercial fishing activity are set out in the subsistence fishing regulations in 5 AAC 01 and 5 AAC 02, personal use fishing regulations in 5 AAC 77, and sport fishing regulations in 5 AAC 55 and 5 AAC 75.

5 AAC 24.100. Description of area. The Prince William Sound Area includes all waters of Alaska between Cape Fairfield and Cape Suckling.

Article 2. Fishing Districts and Subdistricts.

5 AAC 24.200. Fishing districts and subdistricts. (a) Copper River District: waters surrounding Hinchinbrook Island between the tip of Hook Point and Boswell Rock, including Boswell Bay waters south of a line from Boswell Rock to the radio tower at Whitsed Village, and waters between Whitsed Village and west of a line from a point on the mainland at 60° 10.21' N. lat., 144° 35.57' W. long. to the northernmost tip of Fox Island and then extending south from Fox Island along 144° 36.12' W. long.

(b) Bering River District: waters west of the longitude of Cape Suckling (144° W. long.) and east of a line from a point on the mainland at 60° 10.21' N. lat., 144° 35.57' W. long. to the northernmost tip of Fox Island and then extending south from Fox Island along 144° 36.12' W. long.

(c) Eastern District: waters of the eastern mainland shore from the radio tower at Whitsed Village to Point Freemantle, including Bligh Island, Goose Island, and other adjacent islands.

(1) Valdez Narrows Subdistrict: waters of Port Valdez enclosed by a line from Potato Point to Entrance Point;

(2) Port Fidalgo Subdistrict: waters east of 146° 24.12' W. long.

(d) Northern District: waters of the northern mainland shore from Point Freemantle to a point at the southern entrance of Esther Passage at 60° 49.33' N. lat., 147° 51.12' W. long., and waters outside the Coghill District and along the eastern shore of Culross Island and east of a line from a point on the southern shore of Culross Island at 60° 38.31’ N. lat., 148° 08.62’ W. long. to a point approximately 1.5 miles west of Nellie Juan Light at 60° 34.86’ N. lat., 148° 08.62’ W. long. to the Eshamy District Boundary at Nellie Juan Light, including Glacier Island, Fairmount Island, Perry Island, adjacent islands, and the Naked Island group, except waters of Unakwik Inlet north of 61° 00.97’ N. lat.

(1) Perry Island Subdistrict: waters of the Northern District west of a line from the western entrance to Eaglek Bay at 60° 49.66’ N. lat., 147° 44.92’ W. long. to the northernmost tip of Axel Lind Island and from the southernmost tip of Axel Lind Island to the northern tip of Lone Island, and from the southern tip of Lone Island to the northern tip of the Eshamy District;

(2) Cannery Creek Subdistrict: waters of the Northern District in Unakwik Inlet south of 61° 00.97’ N. lat., and north of the latitude of Unakwik Point;

(3) General Subdistrict: all remaining waters of the Northern District.
(c) **Unakwik District**: waters of Unakwik Inlet north of 61° 00.97’ N. lat.

(f) **Coghill District**: waters north and east of a line from Point Pigot at 60° 48.21’ N. lat., 148° 20.90’ W. long. to a point west of Point Culross at 60° 45.45’ N. lat., 148° 11.07’ W. long. and from Point Culross at 60° 45.58’ N. lat., 148° 08.74’ W. long. to a point west of Culross Light at 60° 45.16’ N. lat., 148° 07.87’ W. long. to Point Perry at 60° 45.05’ N. lat., 147° 57.62’ W. long. to the west island of the Bald Head Chris Islands at 60° 47.97’ N. lat., 147° 51.62’ W. long. to a point on the mainland at 60° 49.26’ N. lat., 147° 51.20’ W. long.

(1) **Esther Subdistrict**: waters of the Coghill District south and east of a line from a point on the western shore of Esther Island at 60° 48.08’ N. lat., 148° 08.54’ W. long. to Esther Rock at 60° 48.08’ N. lat., 148° 10.67’ W. long. to Point Culross at 60° 45.58’ N. lat., 148° 08.74’ W. long. to a point west of Culross Light at 60° 45.16’ N. lat., 148° 07.87’ W. long., and south of a line crossing Esther Passage from 60° 49.51’ N. lat., 147° 52.62’ W. long. to 60° 49.51’ N. lat., 147° 54.82’ W. long.;

(2) **Granite Bay Subdistrict**: waters of Port Wells east of a line from Esther Rock at 60° 48.08’ N. lat., 148° 10.67’ W. long. to a point at 60° 51.68’ N. lat., 148° 09.84’ W. long. and to a point at 60° 55.81’ N. lat., 148° 05.89’ W. long., including all waters of Esther Passage north of a line at 60° 49.51’ N. lat.;

(3) **Bettles Bay Subdistrict**: waters west of a line from Point Pigot at 60° 48.21’ N. lat., 148° 20.90’ W. long. to Point Pakenham at 61° 00.45’ N. lat., 148° 04.85’ W. long.;

(4) **General Subdistrict**: all remaining waters of the Coghill District.

(g) **Northwestern District**: waters south and west of a line from Point Pigot at 60° 48.21’ N. lat., 148° 20.90’ W. long. to a point west of Point Culross at 60° 45.45’ N. lat., 148° 11.07’ W. long. and from Point Culross at 60° 45.58’ N. lat., 148° 08.74’ W. long. to a point west of Culross Light at 60° 45.16’ N. lat., 148° 07.87’ W. long. and from a point on the southern end of Culross Island at 60° 38.31’ N. lat., 148° 08.62’ W. long. to a point approximately 1.5 miles west of Port Nellie Juan Light at 60° 34.86’ N. lat., 148° 08.62’ W. long. to the Eshamy District boundary at the light on the south shore of the entrance to Port Nellie Juan Light, including Culross Passage and waters of Culross Bay.

(1) **Whittier Subdistrict**: waters west of a line from Point Pigot at 60° 48.21’ N. lat., 148° 20.90’ W. long. to a point at 60° 45.85’ N. lat., 148° 13.73’ W. long., including Passage Canal, Blackstone Bay, and Cochrane Bay;

(2) **Culross Island Subdistrict**: waters east of a line from Point Pigot at 60° 48.21’ N. lat., 148° 20.90’ W. long. to a point at 60° 40.71’ N. lat., 148° 13.87’ W. long., south of a line from Point Pigot to a point west of Point Culross at 60° 45.45’ N. lat., 148° 11.07’ W. long. and from Point Culross to a point west of Culross Light at 60° 45.16’ N. lat., 148° 07.87’ W. long., including waters of Culross Bay and Culross Passage, and north of a line from a point approximately 1.5 miles west of Port Nellie Juan Light at 60° 34.86’ N. lat., 148° 08.62’ W. long. to a point on the mainland at 60° 36.46’ N. lat., 148° 11.37’ W. long.;

(3) **Port Nellie Juan Subdistrict**: waters southwest of a line from a point on the mainland at 60° 36.46’ N. lat., 148° 11.37’ W. long. to a point approximately 1.5 miles west of the Port Nellie Juan Light at 60° 34.86’ N. lat., 148° 08.62’ W. long., including Port Nellie Juan and Kings Bay.

(h) **Eshamy District**: waters east of a line from the entrance to Port Nellie Juan at 60° 35.87’ N. lat., 148° 06.13’ W. long. to a point approximately one mile offshore at 60° 36.87’
N. lat., 148° 06.13' W. long. to 60° 36.52' N. lat., 148° 03.68' W. long. to 60° 30.68' N. lat., 147° 55.93' W. long. to 60° 26.12' N. lat., 147° 54.12' W. long. to 60° 24.00' N. lat., 147° 56.63' W. long. to 60° 24.00' N. lat., 147° 58.90' W. long. to Granite Point at 60° 24.94' N. lat., 147° 57.97' W. long.

(1) **Main Bay Subdistrict:** waters of Main Bay west of a line from 60° 33.33' N. lat., 148° 02.32' W. long. to 60° 32.86' N. lat., 148° 01.92' W. long.;

(2) **Crafton Island Subdistrict:** all remaining waters of the Eshamy District.

(i) **Southwestern District:** mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfield and waters surrounding Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island, and adjacent islands.

(1) **Port San Juan Subdistrict:** waters of Elrington Passage north of 59° 59.97' N. lat., and waters within one mile of the northern and eastern shore of Evans Island, from Evans Point south to the latitude of the northern tip of Elrington Island;

(2) **Point Elrington Subdistrict:** waters east of the longitude of Pyke Point (148° 18.97' W. long.), north of 59° 54.97' N. lat., and west of a line extending south from Elrington Island at 148° 10.12' W. long., including waters of Elrington Passage south of 59° 59.97' N. lat., and of Prince of Wales Pass south of the latitude of Amerk Point (60° 02.76' N. lat.);

(3) **General Subdistrict:** all remaining waters of the Southwestern District.

(j) **Montague District:** waters surrounding Montague Island, Green Island, Middleton Island, and adjacent islands.

(1) **Port Chalmers Subdistrict:** waters of the Montague District in Montague Strait, north of an ADF&G regulatory marker located on the west shore of Montague Island at 60° 02.50' N. lat., and south of an ADF&G regulatory marker located near Graveyard Point on the west shore of Montague Island at 60° 20.00' N. lat.;

(2) **General Subdistrict:** all remaining waters of the Montague District.

(k) **Southeastern District:** waters surrounding Hawkins Island, Hinchinbrook Island, and adjacent islands, except the waters of Hinchinbrook Island on the southeast shore between Hook Point and Boswell Rock.

**Article 3. Salmon Fishery.**

5 AAC 24.301. Seaward boundary of districts. For the purpose of managing the historical salmon net fishery in the vicinity of the Copper River and Bering River, the outer boundary of the Copper River and Bering River Districts is a line three miles due south from a line from Cape Suckling (144° W. long.) to the southernmost tip of Pinnacle Rock to an ADF&G regulatory marker located at the tip of Hook Point on Hinchinbrook Island at approximately 60° 20.02' N. lat., 146° 15.12' W. long.

5 AAC 24.310. Fishing seasons. (a) The Copper River District is open and closed by emergency order.

(b) The Bering River District is open and closed by emergency order.

(c) In the Coghill and Unakwik Districts, salmon may be taken only during seasons established by emergency order.

(d) In the Eshamy District, salmon may be taken only during seasons established by emergency order.
(e) In the Eastern, Northern, Northwestern, Southwestern, Montague and Southeastern Districts, salmon may be taken only during seasons established by emergency order.

5 AAC 24.320. Weekly fishing periods. (a) In the Copper River and Bering River Districts, salmon may be taken only during periods established by emergency order. Fishing periods will open at 7:00 a.m. or 7:00 p.m.

(b) Repealed 4/9/89.

(c) In all other districts, salmon may be taken only during periods established by emergency order; an open fishing period for an entire district starts at 8:00 a.m.

5 AAC 24.330. Gear. (a) Drift gillnets may be used in the Coghill, Unakwik, Eshamy, Copper River and Bering River Districts.

(b) Set gillnets may be used in the Eshamy District.

(c) Purse seines may be used in all districts, except for the Eshamy, Copper River, and Bering River Districts, in accordance with 5 AAC 24.370.

5 AAC 24.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. (a) Copper River and Bering River Districts:

(1) a person may not operate more than one gillnet from a drift gillnet vessel; a drift gillnet may not exceed 150 fathoms in length, hung measure;

(2) a gillnet fished by a valid interim-use or entry permit holder may not be fastened in any manner to a gillnet fished by another interim-use or entry permit holder;

(3) gillnets with mesh size less than eight inches may not be more than 60 meshes in depth; gillnets with mesh size eight inches or larger may not be more than 40 meshes in depth;

(4) drift gillnet specifications for the Copper River District may be modified in accordance with 5 AAC 24.360;

(5) repealed 4/2/88;

(6) repealed 4/30/91;

(7) gillnets with mesh size greater than six inches will not be allowed in the Copper River District before July 15 unless specified by emergency order in accordance with 5 AAC 24.360.

(b) Eshamy, Coghill, and Unakwik Districts:

(1) in the Eshamy District

(A) no person may operate, or have on board a vessel, more than 150 fathoms of set gillnet in the aggregate;

(B) no single set gillnet may exceed 100 fathoms in length;

(C) set gillnets must be operated in substantially a straight line, except

(i) in the Crafton Island Subdistrict, no more than 10 fathoms of a single gillnet may be used as a single hook; and

(ii) in the Main Bay Subdistrict, as provided in 5 AAC 24.367(b)(3);

(D) no person may operate more than three set gillnets;

(E) repealed 4/9/89;
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA

(F) a set gillnet buoy may not be more than 20 feet from the seaward end of the set gillnet to which it is attached;

(G) in the Crafton Island Subdistrict, the shoreward end of a set gillnet or set gillnet lead may not be operated in water deeper than four fathoms at low tide;

(2) repealed 5/11/85;

(3) the operation of each gillnet shall be performed or assisted by the fisherman who holds the valid interim-use or entry permit card for that gear;

(4) drift gillnets may not be longer than 150 fathoms;

(5) in the Eshamy District, set gillnets may be attached to seine webbing on the inshore end not to exceed 10 fathoms in length; the seine webbing may remain set during the open fishing season;

(6) before the first Monday in July, unless modified by emergency order, in the Coghill, Unakwik, and Eshamy Districts and the Port Chalmers Subdistrict, gillnets with a mesh size of less than eight inches may not be more than 60 meshes in depth and gillnets with a mesh size of eight inches or greater may not be more than 40 meshes in depth;

(7) repealed 4/2/88;

(8) during periods established by emergency order for the protection of pink salmon, gillnet mesh size may be restricted to a minimum of five and three-eighths inches.

(c) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.105(d)(3), for the purpose of this section, a gillnet shall be considered to be a drift gillnet unless the gillnet has been set, staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

(d) Vessels that are in transit from one fishing district to another fishing district may be towed and each vessel may carry its own legal limit of fishing gear in the aggregate.

(e) The weight of leadline used on a drift gillnet may not be more than two and one-quarter pounds per fathom of gillnet.

(f) In the Prince William Sound Area,

(1) no more than one vessel may be used to operate a drift gillnet;

(2) notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.105(d)(3), a person may not operate a drift gillnet when the vessel to which the gillnet is attached is grounded, or when any part of the gillnet is grounded above the waterline;

(3) a person may not use mechanical power to hold a vessel in substantially the same geographical location while attached to a drift gillnet.

5 AAC 24.332. Seine specifications and operations. (a) Except for the first five fathoms in length of the purse seine, a purse seine may not be less than 200 meshes or more than 335 meshes in depth, or less than 125 fathoms or more than 150 fathoms in length, hung measure, or with mesh size greater than four inches stretched measure, except that the first 25 meshes immediately above or below the lead line may be a chafing strip with a mesh size no larger than seven and one-half inches stretched measure. Leads deeper than the seine or exceeding 75 fathoms in length, or leads with mesh size less than six and one-quarter inches may not be used, except as specified in 5 AAC 39.260(f).

(b) Leads set for fishing must be removed from the water during closed fishing periods and during the closed season within two hours after such closure.
(c) A purse seine vessel may only be connected to a seine or lead at one end of the net. An anchor may only be connected to a seine or lead at the shoreward end of the net.

(d) A lead may only be connected to one end of a seine.

(e) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, from August 25 through the end of the fishing season in the terminal harvest areas and special harvest areas of the Prince William Sound Area, except the Main Bay Hatchery Special Harvest Area described in 5 AAC 24.361, a purse seine may be used that is not more than 150 fathoms in length and not more than 1,025 meshes in depth, hung measure, and with a mesh size no larger than one and five-eighths inches, except that the maximum lead mesh size is as specified in 5 AAC 39.260(f).

(f) A purse seine is considered to have ceased fishing when both ends of the seine are attached to the fishing vessel.

5 AAC 24.334. Identification of gear. (a) Except for the end of the drift gillnet attached to the vessel operating the gear, each end of a drift gillnet in operation must have a red keg or buoy attached that is plainly and legibly marked with the permanent vessel license plate (ADF&G) number of the vessel operating the gear in permanent symbols at least four inches high with lines at least one-half inch wide in a color that contrasts with the background.

(b) Each lead set for fishing must have at each end a buoy, cork or float plainly and legibly marked with the permanent department vessel license plate (ADF&G) number of the vessel operating the gear.

(c) Each set gillnet in operation must be marked as required by 5 AAC 39.280.

5 AAC 24.335. Minimum distance between units of gear. No part of a set gillnet may be set or operated within 100 fathoms of any part of another set gillnet, except in the Main Bay Subdistrict as provided in 5 AAC 24.367(c)(4). In the Crafton Island Subdistrict, no part of a drift gillnet may be operated within 60 fathoms of a set gillnet, except in the zone outside of the offshore end of the set gillnet.

5 AAC 24.350. Closed waters. The following waters are closed to commercial salmon fishing:

(1) Copper River District:

(A) within a line from Point Whitshed south to a point at 60° 26.49' N. lat., 145° 52.86' W. long. to a point at Alaganik Slough North at 60° 24.65' N. lat., 145° 36.70 W. long. to a point at Pete Dahl East at 60° 20.44' N. lat., 145° 29.14' W. long. to a point at West Kokinhenik at 60° 14.88' N. lat., 145° 10.01' W. long. to a point at East "East Side" at 60° 14.83' N. lat., 145° 03.36' W. long. to a point at Coffee Creek East at 60° 14.19' N. lat., 144° 58.01' W. long. to a point at Charlie Mohr North at 60° 15.15' N. lat., 144° 56.43' W. long. to a point at Martin River North at 60° 15.29' N. lat., 144° 52.52' W. long. to a point on Strawberry Reef at 60° 13.93' N. lat., 144° 50.66' W. long., and at all times within sloughs in Boswell Bay within the bay;

(B) except as provided in 5 AAC 24.361(b), the inside closure area defined as all waters north of line from Steamboat South at 60° 22.31' N. lat., 145° 33.50' W. long. to the west side of the Pete Dahl entrance at 60° 18.89' N. lat., 145° 30.99' W. long. to the western end of the Grass Island Bar at 60° 18.30' N. lat., 145° 28.42' W. long. to the eastern end of Grass Island Bar at 60° 15.24' N. lat., 145° 17.89' W. long. to the western end of Kokinhenik Bar at 60° 15.00' N. lat., 145° 16.20' W. long. to the eastern tip of Kokinhenik Bar at 60° 13.65' N. lat., 145° 09.46' W. long. to the western tip of Softuk Bar at 60° 13.68' N. lat., 145° 05.78' W. long. to Coffee Creek West at 60° 14.13' N. lat., 144° 58.31' W. long.;
(2) **Bering River District:**

(A) east of a line from Point Hey to a point on the northeastern shore of Kanak Island at 60° 09.06' N. lat., 144° 22.42' W. long., and east of a line from a point on the southeasternmost shore of Kanak Island at 60° 06.56' N. lat., 144° 19.42' W. long. to 60° 06.56' N. lat., 144° 18.32' W. long. to 60° 04.97' N. lat., 144° 11.12' W. long. to a point on Okalee Spit at 60° 04.46' N. lat., 144° 11.12' W. long.;

(B) waters bounded on the east by the longitude of Cape Suckling (144° W. long.), on the north by a line along the beach from Cape Suckling to the longitude of Lemesurier Point (144° 11.72' W. long.), and on the west by a line along the longitude of Lemesurier Point from Okalee Spit to Lemesurier Point, then along the eastern beach of Kayak Island to Pinnacle Rock, then extending south along the longitude of the southernmost tip of Pinnacle Point;

(3) **Eastern District:**

(A) Simpson Bay north of 60° 38.00' N. lat., Orca Inlet and Nelson Bay south and east of a line from Salmo Point to Shepard Point, and all of Orca Inlet southeast of Hawkins Island;

(B) Sheep Bay: north of a line from 60° 41.99' N. lat., 145° 56.11' W. long. to 60° 41.17' N. lat., 145° 55.87' W. long.;

(C) Comfort Cove: east of a line from 60° 42.96' N. lat., 146° 05.67' W. long. to 60° 42.70' N. lat., 146° 05.78' W. long.;

(D) Olsen Bay: north of 60° 44.06' N. lat.;

(E) Beartrap Bay: east of a line from 60° 44.86' N. lat., 145° 59.64' W. long. to 60° 44.55' N. lat., 145° 59.62' W. long.;

(F) St. Matthew’s Bay: east of a line at 146° 18.09' W. long., and within 500 yards of the northwestern shore, north of 60° 45.36' N. lat.;

(G) Two Moon Bay: south of a line from 60° 44.74' N. lat., 146° 30.15' W. long. to 60° 44.63' N. lat., 146° 30.93' W. long.;

(H) Irish Cove: south of a line from 60° 46.13' N. lat., 146° 26.84' W. long. to 60° 46.06' N. lat., 146° 26.62' W. long.;

(I) Whalen Bay: east of a line from 60° 49.23' N. lat., 146° 15.17' W. long. to 60° 48.59' N. lat., 146° 16.02' W. long.;

(J) Fish Bay: north of 60° 48.92' N. lat.;

(K) Landlocked Bay: within the bay east of a line in the narrows from 60° 51.13' N. lat., 146° 34.05' W. long. to 60° 51.42' N. lat., 146° 34.12' W. long.;

(L) Galena Bay: east of a line from 60° 55.64' N. lat., 146° 38.16' W. long. to 60° 56.41' N. lat., 146° 36.22' W. long., and within 1,000 yards of the north shore between 60° 57.13' N. lat., 146° 38.83' W. long. and 60° 56.81' N. lat., 146° 36.55' W. long.;

(M) Jack Bay: south and east of a line from 61° 01.76' N. lat., 146° 34.52' W. long. to 61° 01.01' N. lat., 146° 34.34' W. long., and within 1,000 yards of the terminus of all other salmon streams of the bay;

(N) Mineral Creek Delta, Gold Creek, and Kadis Creek: north of a line from 61° 07.45' N. lat., 146° 23.75' W. long. to 61° 07.45' N. lat., 146° 29.80' W. long.;
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA

(O) Head of Port Valdez: waters east of a line from a point west of the Valdez boat harbor at 61° 07.47' N. lat., 146° 22.67' W. long. to a point on the south shore at 61° 05.13' N. lat., 146° 17.82' W. long.;

(P) Allison Creek, Sawmill Creek, and the Alyeska Safety Zone: within 200 yards of the shore from Allison Point at 61° 05.16' N. lat., 146° 20.72' W. long. to a point west of Sawmill Creek at 61° 04.81' N. lat., 146° 27.32' W. long.;

(Q) Sawmill Bay, Valdez Arm: north of a line along 61° 03.14' N. lat. in the northern arm of the bay and west of a line from 61° 03.14' N. lat., 146° 47.41' W. long. to 61° 02.74' N. lat., 146° 47.27' W. long. in the western arm of the bay;

(4) Northern District:

(A) Long Bay: north of a line from 60° 59.09' N. lat., 147° 14.52' W. long. to 60° 58.97' N. lat., 147° 13.17' W. long., north of a line from 60° 59.24' N. lat., 147° 16.35' W. long. to 60° 59.26' N. lat., 147° 16.59' W. long., north of a line from 60° 59.14' N. lat., 147° 16.93' W. long. to 60° 59.03' N. lat., 147° 17.32' W. long., and west of a line from 60° 58.46' N. lat., 147° 16.52' W. long. to 60° 57.52' N. lat., 147° 16.56' W. long.;

(B) Eaglek Bay: north of 60° 53.46' N. lat.;

(C) Wells Bay: east of a line from 61° 00.59' N. lat., 147° 25.59' W. long. to 61° 00.16' N. lat., 147° 25.48' W. long., and north of a line from 61° 00.17' N. lat., 147° 28.88' W. long. to 61° 00.11' N. lat., 147° 29.31' W. long.;

(D) Siwash Bay: west of a line from 60° 57.48' N. lat., 147° 39.73' W. long. to 60° 56.97' N. lat., 147° 39.52' W. long.;

(E) Jonah Bay: west of a line from 61° 00.82' N. lat., 147° 38.63' W. long. to 60° 59.96' N. lat., 147° 38.51' W. long.;

(F) Unakwik Inlet: within 1,000 yards of the terminus of all salmon streams north of 60° 51.97' N. lat.;

(5) Unakwik District: in Unakwik Inlet within 1,000 yards of the terminus of all salmon streams in the District south of 61° 04.97' N. lat.;

(6) Coghill District:

(A) Esther Passage: east of a line from 60° 51.49' N. lat., 147° 54.65' W. long. to 60° 52.36' N. lat., 147° 54.85' W. long.;

(B) College Fiord: within 500 yards of the terminus of Coghill River and within the cove immediately north of the Coghill River mouth;

(7) Northwestern District:

(A) Blackstone Bay: south of a line from 60° 45.95' N. lat., 148° 29.56' W. long. to 60° 45.81' N. lat., 148° 26.61' W. long.;

(B) Passage Canal (Shotgun Cove): south of a line from 60° 48.11' N. lat., 148° 33.08' W. long. to 60° 47.90' N. lat., 148° 32.09' W. long.;

(C) Cochrane Bay: southwest of a line from 60° 39.61' N. lat., 148° 25.41' W. long. to 60° 38.11' N. lat., 148° 24.57' W. long., west of a line from 60° 43.76' N. lat., 148° 22.52' W. long. to 60° 41.45' N. lat., 148° 23.09' W. long., and Surprise Cove west of a line from 60° 45.89' N. lat., 148° 22.02' W. long. to 60° 45.12' N. lat., 148° 22.31' W. long.;

(D) Long Bay (Culross Passage): west of a line from 60° 41.87' N. lat., 148°
Prince William Sound area

15'74' W. long. to 60° 41.61' N. lat., 148° 15.52' W. long.;

(E) Port Nellie Juan (Mink Creek): northwest of a line from 60° 35.66' N. lat., 148° 13.82' W. long. to 60° 34.56' N. lat., 148° 16.47' W. long.;

(F) East Finger Inlet: north of 60° 32.51' N. lat.;

(G) West Finger Inlet: north of a line from 60° 34.16' N. lat., 148° 27.02' W. long. to 60° 34.11' N. lat., 148° 26.21' W. long.;

(8) Eshamy District:

(A) Eshamy Bay and its tributary waters: waters within the Eshamy Lagoon and its tributaries and within 100 yards outside the narrows at the entrance of Eshamy Lagoon;

(B) Gumboot Creek: within 750 yards of the terminus of Gumboot Creek on the northern shore of Eshamy Bay;

(9) Southwestern District:

(A) Dangerous Passage: within 1,000 yards of all salmon streams in Dangerous Passage between 148° 08.87' W. long. and 148° 02.62' W. long.;

(B) Ewan Bay: west of 148° 08.35' W. long.;

(C) Paddy Bay: north of a line from 60° 23.97' N. lat., 148° 06.07' W. long. to 60° 23.91' N. lat., 148° 04.91' W. long.;

(D) Jackpot Bay: north and west of a line from 60° 20.74' N. lat., 148° 13.18' W. long. to 60° 20.52' N. lat., 148° 13.41' W. long.;

(E) Whale Bay: south of 60° 14.16' N. lat.;

(F) Port Bainbridge: north of a line from 60° 09.72' N. lat., 148° 19.96' W. long. to 60° 09.68' N. lat., 148° 20.56' W. long.;

(10) Montague District:

(A) Zaikof Bay: south of 60° 16.86' N. lat., and within 1,000 yards of the southeastern shore of the bay from a point at 60° 17.94' N. lat., 147° 00.15' W. long. to a line at 60° 16.86' N. lat.;

(B) Rocky Bay: west of a line from a point at 60° 21.30' N. lat., 147° 06.66' W. long. to a point at 60° 20.54' N. lat., 147° 05.61' W. long.;

(C) Stockdale Harbor: east of a line from a point at 60° 19.56' N. lat., 147° 12.02' W. long. to a point at 60° 18.26' N. lat., 147° 11.72' W. long.;

(D) Port Chalmers: within a line from a point at 60° 16.97' N. lat., 147° 12.62' W. long. to a point at 60° 16.06' N. lat., 147° 12.63' W. long., from a point at 60° 15.37' N. lat., 147° 12.31' W. long. to a point at 60° 14.16' N. lat., 147° 14.42' W. long., and from a point at 60° 13.86' N. lat., 147° 14.77' W. long. to a point at 60° 13.56' N. lat., 147° 16.82' W. long.;

(E) Hanning Bay: east of a line from a point at 59° 58.93' N. lat., 147° 41.46' W. long. to a point at 59° 57.15' N. lat., 147° 42.99' W. long.;

(F) MacLeod Harbor: east of a line from a point at 59° 53.26' N. lat., 147° 46.12' W. long. to a point at 59° 52.46' N. lat., 147° 46.52' W. long.;

(G) Montague Strait: within 500 yards of the northwestern shore of Montague
Island from 60° 04.61' N. lat., 147° 28.82' W. long. to 60° 03.13' N. lat., 147° 33.17' W. long., and from 60° 02.10' N. lat., 147° 34.28' W. long. to 59° 59.94' N. lat., 147° 40.57' W. long.;

(11) **Southeastern District:**

(A) Port Etches: east of a line from 60° 21.09' N. lat., 146° 33.94' W. long. to 60° 20.06' N. lat., 146° 32.72' W. long., and south of a line from 60° 19.71' N. lat., 146° 34.11' W. long. to 60° 19.01' N. lat., 146° 35.62' W. long.;

(B) Constantine Harbor: within the harbor from 60° 21.25' N. lat., 146° 36.29' W. long. to 60° 21.04' N. lat., 146° 37.10' W. long.;

(C) Shelter Bay, Hinchinbrook Island: east of a line from 60° 26.31' N. lat., 146° 40.12' W. long. to 60° 25.66' N. lat., 146° 40.02' W. long.;

(D) Anderson Bay: south of a line from 60° 28.24' N. lat., 146° 30.78' W. long. to 60° 28.42' N. lat., 146° 31.20' W. long.;

(E) Hawkins Cutoff–Orca Inlet Area: south of a line from 60° 27.86' N. lat., 146° 19.72' W. long. to 60° 27.65' N. lat., 146° 21.39' W. long., and Orca Inlet and Nelson Bay south and east of a line from Salmo Point to Shepard Point, and all of Orca Inlet southeast of Hawkins Island;

(F) Canoe Passage: south of a line from 60° 31.18' N. lat., 146° 07.43' W. long. to 60° 31.13' N. lat., 146° 07.07' W. long.;

(12) **in other streams or rivers:** within 500 yards of the terminus of the stream or river or as posted as specified in 5 AAC 39.290.

5 AAC 24.355. **Salmon processor and buyer reporting requirements.** The operator of a floating salmon processing vessel, a tender, or a shorebased processing operation, employing aircraft used for the transport of fish, shall report in person, or by radio or telephone, to a local representative of the department located in the management area of intended operation before the start of processing or buying operations. The report must include the location and the date of intended operations, and must identify and describe each vessel or other method of transport employed in hauling or processing salmon.

5 AAC 24.360. **Copper River District Salmon Management Plan.** (a) The department shall manage the Copper River District commercial salmon fishery to achieve a sustainable escapement goal of 360,000 – 750,000 sockeye salmon into the Copper River.

(b) The department shall manage the Copper River District commercial salmon fishery to achieve an inriver goal of salmon, as measured at the sonar counter near Miles Lake, based on the total of the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spawning escapement</td>
<td>lower end of sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glennallen Subdistrict subsistence fishery</td>
<td>17,500 other salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitina Subdistrict personal use fishery</td>
<td>61,000 – 82,500 salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport fishery</td>
<td>100,000 – 150,000 salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,000 salmon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA**

| Hatchery brood (sockeye salmon) | estimated annually |
| Hatchery surplus (sockeye salmon) | estimated annually |
| **TOTAL** | announced annually |

5 AAC 24.361. **Copper River King Salmon Management Plan.** (a) The department shall manage the Copper River commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries to achieve a sustainable goal of 24,000 or more for king salmon. For the purposes of managing these fisheries, the department shall consider the best available information regarding harvest, age composition, and escapement, including escapement information obtained from mark-recapture studies, aerial surveys, or by other means.

(b) In the commercial fishery, during the statistical weeks 20 and 21, the commissioner may not open more than one 12-hour fishing period within the inside closure area of the Copper River District described in 5 AAC 24.350(1)(B).

(c) In the sport fishery,

1. in the upper Copper River drainage, the annual limit for king salmon 20 inches or greater in length is four fish;

2. if the commissioner determines additional conservation measures are necessary to achieve the escapement goals, the commissioner may, by emergency order, use the following management measures in the following priority order;

   A. reduce the annual limit for king salmon;

   B. modify other methods and means not specified in this paragraph;

   C. designate the fishery as a catch and release fishery only;

   D. close specific waters to sport fishing for king salmon.

(d) In the Chitina Subdistrict personal use dipnet salmon fishery,

1. the annual limit for king salmon is one fish;

2. if the commissioner determines that additional conservation measures are necessary to achieve the escapement goals, the commissioner may, by emergency order, close the Chitina Subdistrict personal use dipnet salmon fishery season and immediately reopen a season during which the retention of king salmon is prohibited.

(e) In the Glennallen Subdistrict subsistence salmon fishery, if the commissioner determines that additional conservation measures are necessary to achieve the escapement goals, the commissioner may, by emergency order, close the Glennallen Subdistrict subsistence salmon fishery season and immediately reopen a season during which any one or a combination of the following restrictions may be implemented to reduce king salmon harvest in the Glennallen Subdistrict subsistence salmon fishery, in the following priority order:

1. a bag limit is established for king salmon taken by fish wheel;

2. the bag limit for king salmon taken by fish wheel and dip net is reduced;

3. the retention of king salmon taken by fish wheel and dip net is prohibited;

4. modify methods and means for fish wheels and dip nets.
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5 AAC 24.363. Cannery Creek Salmon Hatchery Management Plan. (a) The department, in consultation with the hatchery operator, shall manage the Cannery Creek Subdistrict to achieve the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation's escapement goal for the Cannery Creek Salmon Hatchery.

(b) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 24.320 and 5 AAC 24.330, and except as otherwise provided by emergency order, a corporation holding a permit under AS 16.10.400 for the Cannery Creek Salmon Hatchery, and an agent, contractor, or employee of that corporation who is authorized under 5 AAC 40.005(g), may harvest salmon within the Cannery Creek Hatchery Special Harvest Area from 6:00 a.m. July 7 through 6:00 p.m. September 15, using purse seines, hand purse seines, and beach seines.

(c) The Cannery Creek Hatchery harvest areas are as follows:

1. Cannery Creek Terminal Harvest Area: the waters of Unakwik Inlet in the Northern District north and east of a line from 61° 00.97' N. lat., 147° 33.12' W. long. southward to a point on the shore at 60° 59.79' N. lat., 147° 32.40' W. long., excluding the Cannery Creek Hatchery Special Harvest Area;

2. Cannery Creek Special Harvest Area: the waters of Unakwik Inlet in the Northern District north and east of a line from 60° 00.97' N. lat., 147° 32.62' W. long. southward to a point on the shore at 60° 59.96' N. lat., 147° 31.48' W. long.

5 AAC 24.365. Armin F. Koernig Salmon Hatchery Management Plan. (a) The department, in consultation with the hatchery operator, shall manage the Point Elrington and Port San Juan Subdistricts to achieve the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation's escapement goal for the Armin F. Koernig salmon hatchery.

(b) The Armin F. Koernig Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area consists of the waters of Sawmill Bay (Evans Island) north and west of a line from 60° 03.66' N. lat., 147° 59.11' W. long. to 60° 02.77' N. lat., 148° 01.00' W. long. to 60° 02.76' N. lat., 148° 01.66' W. long., excluding the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery Special Harvest Area.

(c) The Armin F. Koernig Hatchery Special Harvest Area consists of the waters of Sawmill Bay (Evans Island) west of 148° 01.95' W. long.

(d) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 24.320 and 5 AAC 24.330, and except as otherwise provided by emergency order issued under AS 16.05.060, a person holding a permit under AS 16.10.400 for the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery, and an agent, contractor, or employee of that person who is authorized under 5 AAC 40.005(g), may harvest salmon within the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery Special Harvest Area from 6:00 a.m. July 7 through 6:00 p.m. September 15 using purse seines, hand purse seines, and beach seines.

5 AAC 24.366. Solomon Gulch Salmon Hatchery Management Plan. (a) The department, in consultation with the hatchery operator, shall manage the Valdez Narrows Subdistrict to achieve the corporation's pink salmon escapement goal for the Solomon Gulch salmon hatchery. The department may manage those waters of Valdez Arm south to the latitude of Rocky Point to assist in the achievement of the corporation's pink salmon escapement goal for the hatchery.

(b) The Solomon Gulch Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area consists of the waters of Port Valdez east of 146° 30.62' W. long., except for the closed waters described in 5 AAC 24.350(3)(N) – (P).

(c) Before July 5 of each year, the Solomon Gulch Hatchery Special Harvest Area
Prince William Sound area consists of the waters of Port Valdez east of 146° 30.62' W. long. Beginning July 5 of each year, the Solomon Gulch Hatchery Special Harvest Area consists of the waters within a 1,000 yard radius of the terminus of Solomon Gulch Creek.

(d) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 24.320 and 5 AAC 24.330, and except as otherwise provided by emergency order, a corporation holding a permit under AS 16.10.400 for the Solomon Gulch Salmon Hatchery, and an agent, contractor, or employee of that corporation who is authorized under 5 AAC 40.005(g), may harvest salmon within the Solomon Gulch Hatchery Special Harvest Area from 6:00 a.m. June 15 through 6:00 p.m. September 15, using gear described in 5 AAC 39.105(d), except gillnets.

5 AAC 24.367. Main Bay Salmon Hatchery Harvest Management Plan. (a) The purpose of the Main Bay salmon hatchery harvest management plan in this section is to provide an equitable distribution of harvest opportunity and to reduce conflicts between users in the vicinity of the Main Bay salmon hatchery. The department, in consultation with the hatchery operator, shall manage the Main Bay Subdistrict to achieve the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation's escapement goal for the Main Bay Hatchery.

(b) In the Main Bay Subdistrict,

(1) no portion of a drift gillnet may be operated within 25 fathoms of a set gillnet, except in the zone outside of the offshore end of the set gillnet;
(2) no set gillnet buoy may be more than 20 feet seaward of the set gillnet to which it is attached;
(3) a set gillnet must be operated in substantially a straight line, except that no more than 25 fathoms of a set gillnet may be used as a hook, in any configuration;
(4) the inshore end of a set gillnet or set gillnet lead may not be operated in water deeper than two fathoms at low tide.

(c) In the Main Bay Subdistrict west of a line from 60° 32.26' N. lat., 148° 04.85' W. long. to 60° 31.88' N. lat., 148° 04.03' W. long. (Main Bay Terminal Harvest Area),

(1) no set gillnet may exceed 50 fathoms in length;
(2) a set gillnet may be operated only from the mainland shore;
(3) repealed 5/22/94;
(4) no part of a set gillnet may be operated within 50 fathoms of any part of another set gillnet;
(5) in order to protect the Main Bay Hatchery barrier seine, no part of a set gillnet or drift gillnet may be operated within the Alternating Gear Zone described in (d) of this section unless that zone is open to the use of that gear under (d)(1) of this section.

(d) In the Main Bay Subdistrict south of a line from 60° 31.34' N. lat., 148° 05.49' W. long. to 60° 31.44' N. lat., 148° 05.71' W. long. (Main Bay Alternating Gear Zone),

(1) set gillnet gear and drift gillnet gear may be operated only during alternating periods established by emergency order throughout the season; the department shall alternate the gear type that is allowed to operate at the start of each opening;
(2) the operator of a set gillnet shall remove all nets, anchors, and associated equipment from the waters of this zone at the end of the fishing day for that gear type;
(3) notwithstanding 5 AAC 24.335, set gillnet gear may be operated without regard to the proximity of any part of another set gillnet.
(e) The Main Bay Hatchery Special Harvest Area consists of the waters of Main Bay west of a line from 60° 31.61' N. lat., 148° 05.02' W. long. to 60° 31.85' N. lat., 148° 05.42' W. long.

(f) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 24.320 and 5 AAC 24.330, and except as otherwise provided by emergency order, a corporation holding a permit under AS 16.10.400 for the Main Bay Salmon Hatchery, and an agent, contractor, or employee of that corporation who is authorized under 5 AAC 40.005(g), may harvest salmon within the Main Bay Hatchery Special Harvest Area from 6:00 a.m. June 1 through 6:00 p.m. August 15, using purse seines, hand purse seines, and beach seines.

(g) The provisions of 5 AAC 39.290(a) and 5 AAC 24.350(12) apply to salmon streams in the Main Bay Subdistrict only during the period from July 8 through December 31 of each year.

5 AAC 24.368. Wally Noerenberg (Esther Island) Hatchery Management Plan. (a) The department, in consultation with the hatchery operator, shall manage the Esther Subdistrict, the Perry Island Subdistrict, and the Granite Bay Subdistrict to achieve the corporation's escapement goal for the Wally Noerenberg (Esther Island) salmon hatchery. The Granite Bay Subdistrict will be closed only if the Esther and the Perry Island Subdistricts are not achieving adequate hatchery escapement.

(b) Deleted 4/19/91.

(c) The Wally Noerenberg Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area consists of the waters of Lake Bay and Quillian Bay inside of a line from Hodgkin Point at 60° 46.93' N. lat., 148° 02.10' W. long. to Esther Light at 60° 47.14' N. lat., 148° 06.02' W. long., excluding the waters of the Wally Noerenberg Special Harvest Area.

(d) The Wally Noerenberg Hatchery Special Harvest Area consists of the waters of Lake Bay north of 60° 47.56' N. lat.

(e) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 24.320 and 5 AAC 24.330, and except as otherwise provided by emergency order, a corporation holding a permit under AS 16.10.400 for the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery, and an agent, contractor, or employee of that corporation who is authorized under 5 AAC 40.005(g) may harvest salmon within the Wally Noerenberg Special Harvest Area from 6:00 a.m. May 25 through 6:00 p.m. September 15, using purse seines, hand purse seines, and beach seines.

(f) The commissioner may open, by emergency order, a season and establish fishing periods during which seine gear may be used in the Esther Subdistrict for the purpose of preventing deterioration of fish quality of the harvestable surplus of chum salmon that is not being adequately harvested by the drift gillnet fleet.

5 AAC 24.370. Prince William Sound Management and Salmon Enhancement Allocation Plan. (a) The purpose of the management and allocation plan contained in this section is to provide a fair and reasonable allocation of the harvest of enhanced salmon among the drift gillnet, seine, and set gillnet commercial fisheries, and to reduce conflicts between these user groups. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) to allocate enhanced salmon stocks in the Prince William Sound Area to maintain the long-term historic balance between competing commercial users that has existed since statehood, while acknowledging developments in the fisheries that have occurred since this plan went into effect in 1991.

(b) For the purposes of determination of allocation percentages for the drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries, calculations shall be based on the exvessel value of the harvest of
enhanced salmon stocks by the drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries without considering the
set gillnet catch. The exvessel value allocation of enhanced salmon stocks for the set gillnet
gear group is four percent of the total allocation. The remaining exvessel value allocation
of the enhanced stocks is as follows:

(1) drift gillnet – 50 percent;
(2) purse seine – 50 percent.

(c) Each year the department shall determine the exvessel value of the enhanced salmon
taken in the drift gillnet, purse seine, and set gillnet fisheries in the Prince William Sound
Area during the previous year and compare the enhanced salmon stock harvest exvessel
value of the drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. The exvessel value will be calculated
from the information given on the commercial operator annual report for all participating
processors.

(d) The department will not make inseason adjustments or changes in management to
achieve the allocation percentages established in (b) of this section.

(e) The department shall manage the Prince William Sound commercial salmon fisheries
as follows:

(1) the Eastern, Northern (except the Perry Island Subdistrict), Southeastern,
Northwestern, and Montague Districts purse seine fishery shall be managed with fishing
seasons opened and closed by emergency order based on the strength of wild and enhanced
salmon stocks;

(2) Southwestern District:
   (A) the district is closed to salmon fishing before July 18;
   (B) on or after July 18, based on the strength of pink salmon stocks, purse
   seine fishing periods may be opened by emergency order;

(3) Perry Island Subdistrict:
   (A) the district is closed to salmon fishing before July 21;
   (B) on or after July 21, based on the strength of pink salmon stocks, purse
   seine fishing periods may be opened by emergency order;

(4) the Eshamy District gillnet fisheries shall be managed with fishing periods
opened and closed by emergency order based on the surplus of wild and enhanced salmon
stocks returning to the district;

(5) Coghill District:
   (A) except as otherwise provided in this section, drift gillnet gear may be
   operated throughout the district during fishing periods established by emergency order;
   (B) beginning July 21, when the harvestable surplus is predominately pink
   salmon, purse seine gear may be operated in the district during periods established by
   emergency order;
   (C) during a year when the purse seine fleet is allowed to harvest enhanced
   pink salmon in the Esther Subdistrict before July 21 under (h)(2) of this section, from June 1
   through July 20,
   (i) the Granite Bay Subdistrict will be closed;
(ii) if the commissioner determines that an emergency opening is necessary in the Granite Bay Subdistrict to prevent fish quality deterioration of enhanced salmon stocks returning to the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery, purse seine and drift gillnet gear groups will be allowed to harvest the surplus salmon in an area within the Granite Bay Subdistrict as specified by emergency order.

(f) If the set gillnet gear group catches five percent or more of the previous five-year average exvessel value of the total common property fishery for enhanced salmon as calculated by the department under (c) of this section, the year following this calculation beginning on July 10, the commissioner shall, by emergency order, open set gillnet fishing periods totaling no more than 36 hours per week.

(g) If the drift gillnet or purse seine gear group harvest value comparison of enhanced salmon is 47 percent or less of the previous five-year average exvessel value comparison of the common property enhanced salmon stocks harvested, as calculated by the department under (c) of this section, then in the year following this calculation the department will consult with the hatchery operator to address making proportional adjustments in cost recovery during the applicable year to correct the exvessel value allocation percentages to the drift gillnet and purse seine gear groups.

(h) If the drift gillnet or purse seine gear group harvest value of enhanced salmon is 45 percent or less of the previous five-year average exvessel value comparison of the common property enhanced salmon stocks harvested, as calculated by the department under (c) of this section, then in the year following this calculation the fishery shall be managed as follows:

(1) if the drift gillnet gear group harvest value is 45 percent or less, then in the year following the current calculations, the drift gillnet gear group shall have exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict to harvest enhanced salmon returns from June 1 though July 30, during fishing periods established by emergency order; and

(2) if the purse seine gear group harvest value is 45 percent or less, then in the year following the current calculations, the purse seine gear group shall have exclusive access to the Esther Subdistrict to harvest enhanced salmon returns from June 1 though July 20, during fishing periods established by emergency order.

(i) It is the intent of the board that the provisions of this section do not restrict the commissioner's authority to take emergency order action if necessary for the management of wild stocks even if it affects the allocation percentages established in this section.

(j) In this section, "enhanced salmon stocks" means salmon produced by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

5 AAC 24.378. Use of aircraft unlawful. During open commercial salmon fishing periods no person may use an aircraft to locate salmon for the commercial taking of those fish or to direct commercial fishing operations.
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5 AAC 39.001. Application of this chapter. Unless otherwise specified in this section or 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 77, requirements in this chapter apply to commercial fishing only, except that 5 AAC 39.002 and 5 AAC 39.999 applies to all of 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 77. Subsistence, personal use, and sport fishing regulations affecting commercial fishing vessels or affecting any other commercial fishing activity are set out in the subsistence fishing regulations in 5 AAC 01 and 5 AAC 02, personal use regulations in 5 AAC 77, and sport fishing regulations in 5 AAC 47 – 5 AAC 75.

5 AAC 39.002. Liability for violations. Unless otherwise provided in 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 41 or in AS 16, a person who violates a provision of 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 41 is strictly liable for the offense, regardless of his intent.

5 AAC 39.010. Retention of fish taken in a commercial fishery. (a) A person engaged in commercial fishing may retain fish from lawfully taken commercial catch for that person's own use, including for the use as bait in a commercial fishery. Fish retained under this section may not be sold or bartered.

(b) Except as otherwise specified in 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 39, a commercial fisherman shall report on an ADF&G fish ticket, at the time of delivery of the commercial catch, the number of steelhead retained from the commercial catch but not sold. For the purposes of this subsection, "delivery" means the offloading of the finfish for sale or for transport to a buyer for later sale.

5 AAC 39.105. 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 gillnet shall be substantially consistent.

(c) All references to mesh size in the regulations are considered to be "stretched measure."

(d) Unless otherwise provided in this title, the following are legal types of gear:

(1) a gillnet 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 gillnet is a gillnet that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed;

(3) a drift gillnet is a drifting gillnet that has not been intentionally staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed;

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

(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;
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(7) **power troll gear** consists of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are deployed, drawn through the water, and retrieved by means of a power troll gurdy, for which the power source may be hydraulic, electrical, or mechanical; power troll gear does not include hand troll gear;

(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 assisting device or attachment;

(9) **fish wheel** is a fixed, rotating device, with no more than four baskets on a single axle, for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means;

(10) **trawl** is a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish;

  (A) **beam trawl** is a trawl with a fixed net opening utilizing a wood or metal beam;

  (B) **otter trawl** is a trawl with a net opening controlled by devices commonly called otter doors;

  (C) **pelagic trawl** is a trawl where the net, or the trawl doors or other trawl-spreading device, do not operate in contact with the seabed, and which does not have attached to it any protective device, such as chafing gear, rollers, or bobbins, that would make it suitable for fishing in contact with the seabed;

(11) **pot** is a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain fish and shellfish alive in the water;

(12) **ring net** is a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be nonrigid and collapsible so that when fishing it does not prohibit free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net;

(13) **longline** is a stationary buoyed or anchored line or a floating, free drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached;

(14) **shovel** is a hand-operated implement for digging clams or cockles;

(15) **mechanical clam digger** is a mechanical device used or capable of being used for the taking of clams;

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

(17) **fyke net** is a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish;

(18) **lead** is a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine or set gillnet;

(19) **anchor** is a device used to hold a salmon fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship’s anchor or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored;

(20) **herring pound** is an enclosure used primarily to retain herring alive over extended periods of time;

(21) **diving gear** is any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including scuba, a tethered, umbilical, surface-supplied system, and a snorkel;
(22) a **hydraulic clam digger** is a device using water or a combination of air and water to remove clams from their environment;

(23) a **grappling hook** is a hooked device with flukes or claws and attached to a line and operated by hand;

(24) a **dip net** is a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed five feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand;

(25) a **mechanical jigging machine** is a device that deploys a line with lures or baited hooks and retrieves that line with electrical, hydraulic, or mechanically powered assistance; a mechanical jigging machine allows the line to be fished only in the water column; a mechanical jigging machine must be attached to a vessel registered to fish with a mechanical jigging machine; the mechanical jigging machine may not be anchored or operated unattached from the vessel;

(26) an **abalone iron** is a flat device used for taking abalone and which is more than one inch (24 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (61 cm) in length and with all prying edges rounded and smooth;

(27) a **handline** is a hand-held line, with one or more hooks attached, which may only be operated manually; a handline is legal gear only for smelt in the Bristol Bay Area, described in 5 AAC 06.100;

(28) **dinglebar troll gear** consists of one or more lines, retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while the vessel is making way;

(29) a **sea urchin rake** is a hand-held implement, no longer than four feet, equipped with projecting prongs used to gather sea urchins;

(30) a **cast net** is a circular net with a mesh size of no more than one and one-half inches and weights attached to the perimeter which, when thrown, surrounds the fish and closes at the bottom when retrieved.

5 AAC 39.107. **Operation of gear.** (a) Each fisherman shall operate or assist in operating only one type of net gear at any one time.

(b) Throughout the period of operation of mobile net gear, a person who holds a valid CFEC permit for that gear must be physically present on board the vessel from which the net gear is operated.

(c) A CFEC permit holder shall personally operate or assist in the operation of mobile net gear. "Personally operate or assist in operation" means assisting or supervising some portion of the immediate operation.

(d) A person who holds a limited entry permit or an interim-use permit for stationary fishing gear must be physically present at a beach or riparian fishing site during the operation of net gear or other stationary fishing gear at the site, except when the permit holder is at or traveling to or from the location of (1) a sale of fish caught in the gear; or (2) other stationary gear of the permit holder. For purposes of this subsection "fishing site"
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includes any structure used for providing shelter in support of the operation of net gear or other stationary gear.

(e) A person who holds a CFEC permit for the operation of stationary net gear or fish wheels shall be within a reasonable distance of the gear when at a point of sale or at the location of other stationary gear of that permit holder. A "reasonable distance" means a distance that ensures that the CFEC permit holder retains competent supervision of the gear.

(f) In the Yukon Area, as described in 5 AAC 05.100, a person who holds a CFEC permit for stationary fishing gear must be physically present for the initial deployment of the gear at the beginning of the commercial fishing period and at the end of the commercial fishing period to terminate operation of the gear.

(g) In the Yakutat District south of 59° 40' N. lat. in Yakutat Bay, a fishing site under AS 16.05.253(b) includes the CFEC permit holder’s permanent place of residence in Yakutat.

5 AAC 39.109. Nonresident crewmember fishing license fees. The amount to be added, in accordance with AS 16.05.480(h), to the annual base fee for a nonresident crewmember fishing license is the additional amount calculated every three years by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission under 20 AAC 05.245(a)(7).

5 AAC 39.110. Crewmember fishing license requirements. (a) Each commercial fisherman who does not hold a valid interim-use or entry permit card issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission shall obtain a crewmember fishing license before fishing in any waters of Alaska. A crewmember fishing license is not required for the holder of a valid interim-use or entry permit card.

(b) Repealed 8/15/2008.

(c) A crewmember licensee who does not hold a valid CFEC permit may crew in any fishery if he or she is working for the holder of a valid CFEC permit for that fishery who is operating the fishing gear in the manner described in 5 AAC 39.107.

(d) A valid interim-use or entry permit card holder may crew in any fishery.

(e) In this section, "crew" means the activities of a commercial fisherman as defined in AS 16.05.940(4), who is actively engaged in the operation of fishing gear that is being operated in the manner described in 5 AAC 39.107.

(f) Each holder of a commercial fishing license, as required in AS 16.05.480(a), who is 16 years or age or older and participating in a commercial fishery in which crewmember participation is restricted by exclusive or superexclusive area registration requirements shall possess an identification card that has been issued to the commercial fishing license holder by a state or federal agency or other organization specified by the Department of Public Safety that bears a photograph of the commercial fishing license holder.

(g) The department will issue a duplicate crewmember license to a person whose crewmember license has been lost or destroyed and who submits a request for a duplicate crewmember license on a form prescribed by the department along with a $5 duplicate crewmember license fee.

5 AAC 39.111. Personal identification required. A person who is in possession of a CFEC interim-use or entry permit card shall, upon the request of a buyer of fish or a peace officer of the state, present the personal identification required under AS 16.10.267(a)(2) to establish that the permit card is in the possession of the person to whom the permit card is issued.
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5 AAC 39.112. Use of net pens and other holding devices. A net pen or other holding device may be used to hold live salmon or herring before processing only under the conditions specified in a commissioner's permit.

5 AAC 39.115. Designation of salmon net registration area. A person who holds salmon net gear permits for more than one registration area listed in 5 AAC 39.120(d) shall designate upon a form provided by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission the single area in which he desires to salmon net fish in that year. The area so designated must be an area for which the person holds a valid salmon net permit.

5 AAC 39.117. Vessel length; bulbous bow. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision in 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 39, the addition of a bulbous bow may cause a vessel, other than a vessel engaged in the Bering Sea hair crab fishery, to exceed an established vessel overall length limitation. Only that portion of the vessel comprising the bulbous bow may cause the vessel to exceed a vessel overall length limitation.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "bulbous bow" means a bulbous extension of the bow, below or predominately below the water line of a vessel, that is designed to increase stability or fuel efficiency and does not contain storage space or equipment that can be accessed from within the vessel.

5 AAC 39.119. Vessel identification. (a) Unless otherwise specified, a commercial fishing vessel required to be licensed under AS 16.05.490 must display its permanent vessel license plate number

(1) in permanent symbols at least 12 inches high and with lines at least one inch wide that contrast with the background;

(2) on both sides of the hull, cabin, or mast;

(3) in a manner such as to be plainly visible and unobscured; and

(4) at all times when registered to fish.

(b) Repealed 10/1/98.

(c) The following vessels are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(1) those exempt from licensing under AS 16.05.495;

(2) seine skiffs operating with a seine vessel.

5 AAC 39.120. Registration of commercial fishing vessels. (a) A person who owns a commercial fishing vessel or that person's authorized agent shall register that vessel by completing a vessel license application or renewal form and submitting it to the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, unless the vessel is not required to be licensed under AS 16.05.495. Vessel registration is required before fishing or transporting unprocessed fish in any waters of Alaska. A vessel, if it is in compliance with all regulations governing registration and if it displays a license issued under AS 16.05.530, unless the vessel is not required to be licensed under AS 16.05.495, is considered to be registered under the laws of the state and may take or transport unprocessed fish. It is unlawful to take, attempt to take or possess unprocessed fish aboard a vessel in the waters of Alaska unless the vessel is registered under the laws of the state. For purposes of this subsection

(1) "employ", as used in AS 16.05.475, means taking or attempting to take fish, or transporting fish which have been taken or any operation of a vessel aiding or assisting in the taking or transporting of unprocessed fish;
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(2) "in compliance with all regulations governing registration" includes vessel registration required by 5 AAC 28.020, 5 AAC 31.020, 5 AAC 31.030, 5 AAC 32.020, 5 AAC 32.030, 5 AAC 34.020, 5 AAC 34.030, 5 AAC 35.020, 5 AAC 35.030, 5 AAC 38.020 and 5 AAC 38.030, and includes district or subdistrict registration requirements of 5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 38, and includes the provisions of this section;

(3) "registered under the laws of the state" means that a vessel displays a license described in 20 AAC 05.1958 and issued under AS 16.05.530, unless the vessel is not required to be licensed under AS 16.05.495, and that the registration provisions of 5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 39 have been complied with and evidence of compliance is immediately available at all times during fishing or transporting operations, and can be shown upon request to an authorized representative of the department.

(b) Area registration requirements for shellfish vessels are as specified in the registration regulations in 5 AAC 31 – 5 AAC 38.

(c) Area registration requirements for salmon net fishing vessels are as follows:

(1) a person who owns a fishing vessel to be used to take salmon with net gear, or his authorized agent, shall register for an area by designating on the vessel license application or renewal form the vessel's one area of intended salmon net gear operation for the year; it is unlawful for a vessel to engage in salmon net fishing in an area other than the single area selected;

(2) in this section the term "area" means any registration area listed in (d) of this section, except that

(A) in salmon net Registration Area T, a vessel must also be registered by the department for a fishing district as required by 5 AAC 06.370;

(B) in salmon net Registration Area Y, a vessel must also be registered by the department for a fishing district as required by 5 AAC 05.370;

(C) a purse seine vessel registered for salmon net Registration Area M is also registered to operate purse seine gear in Registration Area F during the same registration year;

(3) a vessel registered for an area of salmon net fishing in compliance with (c)(1) of this section will be issued, by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, a vessel license area tab for that year; it is unlawful for a vessel to fish in the area of registration unless the vessel displays the area tab on the vessel license number plate; no vessel owner or operator may possess for each vessel, or no vessel may display, more than one vessel license area tab;

(4) a person who owns a fishing vessel registered for an area of intended operation in compliance with (c)(1) of this section or his authorized agent may register it for a different salmon net registration area under the following conditions:

(A) the reregistration of a salmon net fishing vessel shall be authorized by the

(i) commissioner upon receipt of proof in writing that the vessel has been lost through sinking, destruction, or extensive mechanical breakdown, or that the vessel operator has suffered serious injury, sickness or death during the open season; or

(ii) Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission upon receipt of a written certification or personal affidavit stating that the vessel has not been used for salmon net
fishing in the original area of registration during the current registration year;

(B) a person authorized to reregister a vessel must complete a reregistration form issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and submit it to the commissioner together with any previously issued vessel license area tab;

(C) it is unlawful for a vessel to fish in the area of reregistration unless the vessel displays the appropriate area tab on the vessel license number plate;

(D) area reregistration under this section shall supersede the original area registration as if the original area registration had never been made;

(E) once a vessel has reregistered for another net registration area to replace a lost vessel, that vessel can not transfer back to its original net registration area during that season.

(d) Salmon net gear registration areas are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>LETTER</th>
<th>AREA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Southeastern Alaska Area (5 AAC 33.100)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Yakutat Area (5 AAC 30.100)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Prince William Sound Area (5 AAC 24.100) and the Yakataga District of the Yakutat Area (5 AAC 30.200(a))</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Atka–Amlia Islands Area (5 AAC 11.101)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Cook Inlet Area (5 AAC 21.100)</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>Kodiak Area (5 AAC 18.100)</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>Chignik Area (5 AAC 15.100)</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula Areas (5 AAC 12.100 and 5 AAC 09.100) and, from August 1 through August 31, the Atka–Amlia Islands Area (5 AAC 11.101) for purse seine gear only</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bristol Bay Area (5 AAC 06.100) and January 1 through December 31, the Cinder River and Inner Port Heiden Sections of the Alaska Peninsula Area and August 1 through December 31, that portion of the Ilnik Section within Ilnik Lagoon and all waters inside the Seal Islands of the Alaska Peninsula Area (5 AAC 09.200(a)(1) – (3))</td>
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<td>W</td>
<td>Kuskokwim Area (5 AAC 07.100)</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>Arctic–Kotzebue Area (5 AAC 03.100)</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>Yukon Area (5 AAC 05.100)</td>
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<td>Z</td>
<td>Norton Sound–Port Clarence Area (5 AAC 04.100)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(e) Evidence of proper registration or licensing must be kept immediately available at all times during fishing operations and must be shown upon request to any peace officer of the state.

(f) The provisions of this section do not apply to halibut fishing.
5 AAC 39.123. Late registration. (a) To qualify for an extension of a registration or permit deadline set out in 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 39, a person must show that the person had demonstrated an intent to harvest fish before the deadline. An "intent to harvest fish" may be demonstrated by

(1) renewing or applying for, before the deadline, a CFEC permit which is effective in the fishery and area for which extension is being requested;

(2) participation during the previous season in the fishery in the requested area, unless entry into the fishery is limited and the person did not own a permit for that season;

(3) purchasing or showing intent to purchase a vessel, permit, or fishing gear for the fishery before the deadline;

(4) showing intent to start, starting, or completion of vessel or gear repair or maintenance for the fishery before the deadline; or

(5) any other written documentation, such as loan applications, agreements with fish buyers, license applications, or other writings, which indicate the necessary intent to participate in the fishery before the deadline.

(b) In addition to (a) of this section, a person must demonstrate that failure to apply before the deadline was a result of excusable neglect. "Excusable neglect" may be demonstrated by

(1) loss of registration or permit form in the mail, or other documentation which may demonstrate excusable carelessness or inattention on the part of authorized agents or other third parties;

(2) receipt of incorrect information from a department official, which is substantiated by the appropriate official;

(3) illness or injury of the individual or a member of his family that was serious enough to prevent him from meeting the deadline;

(4) required government or military service; or

(5) written documentation that will substantiate other unavoidable circumstances that prevented meeting the deadline.

5 AAC 39.128. Reporting requirements for unlicensed commercial fishing vessels in the waters of Alaska. (a) Before entering the waters of Alaska,

(1) an operator of an unlicensed commercial fishing vessel shall report by telephone, and shall leave a recorded report at a telephone number designated by the department for that purpose, or shall report by other means specified by the department. A report under this section must

(A) identify the vessel and vessel operator;

(B) certify that no unprocessed fish are on board the vessel;

(C) include the destination, travel route, and dates of transit; and

(D) include the quantity, species, and the location from which the fish were taken if any processed fish are on board the vessel.

(b) The commissioner may, upon request by a local representative of the department, waive all or part of the requirements of this section if the commissioner determines that compliance with this section is not necessary for conservation, management, or enforcement
in a designated geographical area.

(c) For the purposes of this section,

(1) "commercial fishing vessel" means a floating craft powered, towed, rowed, or otherwise propelled, which is used for or equipped to be used for

(A) commercial fishing;
(B) fish processing;
(C) fish transport; or
(D) fish storage, including temporary storage;

(2) "unlicensed" means not licensed under AS 16.05.490 – 16.05.530.

Editor's note: For the purposes of 5 AAC 39.128, the designated phone number to report to the department is (907) 247-2334. Before Register 183, October 2007, the substance of 5 AAC 39.128 appeared in 5 AAC 39.130(k).

5 AAC 39.130. Reports required of fishermen, processors, buyers, exporters, and operators of certain commercial fishing vessels; transporting requirements. (a) Before operating during a calendar year, an individual, company, firm, or other organization that is the first purchaser of raw fish, catches and processes fish or byproducts of fish, catches and has fish or byproducts of fish processed by another person or company, or catches and exports fish or byproducts of fish shall submit to the department a completed intent to operate application on a form provided by the department or the application available online. An individual, company, firm, or other organization described in this subsection may begin to operate only after receiving

(1) a written authorization from the department to begin operating, along with the individual's or organization's code plate number or code plate for the current year; or

(2) access to the eLandings Electronic Reporting System after completing and submitting an online operator documentation and user agreement form on the Interagency eLandings Electronic Reporting System's website.

(b) Before operating during a calendar year, a catcher-seller must submit a completed application on a form provided by the department or the application available online and may begin to operate only after receiving

(1) a written authorization from the department to begin operating, along with the catcher-seller's code plate number or code plate for the current year; or

(2) access to the eLandings Electronic Reporting System for the current year after completing and submitting an online operator documentation and user agreement form on the Interagency eLandings Electronic Reporting System's website.

(c) An individual, company, firm, or other organization described in (a) of this section and a catcher-seller shall record each delivery on an ADF&G fish ticket. A fish ticket must be completed for all harvest, processing, and offloading of fish or byproducts of fish in the waters of Alaska. Fish tickets must be finalized and submitted to a local representative of the department within seven days after delivery, or as otherwise specified by the department, for each particular area and fishery, including a fish ticket generated and printed from the eLandings Electronic Reporting System. The operator of a fishing vessel that has fished in the waters of Alaska whose port of delivery is outside this state, or who sells, transfers, receives, or delivers fish in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), shall submit a completed
hailed weight fish ticket form or an ADF&G fish ticket to the department before the fish are transported out of the jurisdiction of this state. At the time of delivery, or as otherwise directed by the department, fish tickets must include the following:

1. the name of the
   (A) individual, company, firm, or other organization that is the first purchaser of raw fish;
   (B) catcher-seller;
   (C) catcher-exporter; or
   (D) catcher-processor;

2. the assigned processor code imprinted on the fish ticket from the code plate issued by the department, the assigned processor code handwritten on the fish ticket if instructed by an authorized representative of the department, or the electronically captured information from the eLandings Electronic Reporting System;

3. the signature of the individual or a company representative of the first purchaser, catcher-seller, catcher-exporter, or catcher-processor;

4. the full name and signature of the CFEC permit holder at the time of delivery, including the time of delivery to a commercial fish transporter as specified in AS 16.05.671;

5. the name, or the United States Coast Guard number or Department of Transportation number, of the vessel employed in taking the fish, if applicable;

6. the date fishing gear was deployed and the date the delivery of the fish is completed;

7. the permanent ADF&G vessel license plate number, if applicable;

8. the type of gear by which the fish were taken by gear code number;

9. the ADF&G statistical area or areas, district or districts, and subdistrict or subdistricts in which the fish were taken, and, if required by a local representative of the department, the nearest headland or bay in which the fish were taken;

10. the following information applicable to the following species:
   (A) the number, pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, and disposition code, including any applicable overage code, of salmon and salmon roe, by species;
   (B) the number or pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, and disposition code, including any applicable overage code, of other finfish, by species;
   (C) the number, pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, and disposition code, including any applicable overage code, of king crab, Dungeness crab, and Tanner crab;
   (D) the number or pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, and disposition code, including any applicable overage code, of other shellfish, by species;
   (E) the weight modifier applicable to the eLandings Electronic Reporting System, such as with ice and slime;
   (F) the pounds or tons, and delivery condition code, of herring;
(G) partial deliveries of groundfish as specified in 5 AAC 28.070(f);

(11) the CFEC permit number of the operator of the unit of gear with which the fish were taken, imprinted on the fish ticket from the valid permit card or electronically captured from the valid permit card; the imprinting requirement under this paragraph may be suspended by a local representative of the department after presentation by the commercial fisherman of documentation from the department or CFEC that the permit card has been damaged, lost, stolen, or is in the process of a valid transfer; if a suspension is granted, the buyer or commercial fisherman must handwrite the name of the permit holder, the permit holder's permit number, and, if applicable, the permanent ADF&G vessel license plate number, on the fish ticket;

(12) the number or pounds of fish of any species retained by a commercial fisherman for that person's own use;

(13) the number of licensed crewmembers, including the vessel operator on board the vessel;

(14) the number of certified onboard observers on board the vessel, if applicable;

(15) the management program code, if using the eLandings Electronic Reporting System;

(16) the permanent ADF&G vessel license plate number of the tender vessel or vehicle used to tender fish, if applicable;

(17) use of a dual permit and the second CFEC permit number, if required by the department;

(18) any other information that the commissioner or the commissioner's designee determines is necessary.

(d) An individual may not possess a fish ticket that has been imprinted with a CFEC permit number until the time of delivery, except for a fish ticket that has been imprinted with a CFEC permit number for fish that have been transferred to a permitted commercial fish transporter for delivery to a processor.

(e) A buyer of fish harvested through a CDQ program, as described in 6 AAC 93.080, that is operating in the EEZ shall electronically submit a fish ticket at least one time per week. The buyer may use the consolidated fish ticket feature in the eLandings Electronic Reporting System, including seaLandings, to generate the fish ticket. In this subsection, "week" means a seven-day period of time that begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday.

(f) An individual, company, firm, or other organization described in (a) of this section and a catcher-seller, shall furnish, verbally or in writing, purchasing, production, or other information as requested by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

(g) Not later than April 1, an individual, company, firm, or other organization described in (a) of this section shall submit on a form provided by the department a Commercial Operator's Annual Report (COAR), which is an operator's accurate and complete summary of activity for each intent to operate application form filed for the previous year, or a signed statement of non-activity for the previous year. If applicable, the department will not issue a written authorization to begin operating or approve access to the eLandings Electronic Reporting System for the current year under (a) of this section to an applicant unless the applicant has complied with the reporting requirements of this subsection. In addition, the department will not issue a written authorization or approve access to the eLandings
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Electronic Reporting System for the current year to an applicant that did not submit the applicant's COAR for the year that is before the previous year until the applicant complies the applicable reporting requirements of this subsection for that year.

(h) A commercial fisherman shall furnish to the buyer factual catch data necessary for completion of reports required by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

(i) A processor using the eLandings Electronic Reporting System must electronically submit the initial landing report at the completion of the delivery, and submit to the department the final landing report and copy of the eLandings fish ticket within seven days.

(j) A commercial fisherman shall submit to the department verbally, in writing, or electronically through the eLandings Electronic Reporting System, directly or through the buyer, data necessary for reports required by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

(k) Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, in addition to other requirements of this section, each person that is the first purchaser of or that first processes raw groundfish or halibut shall comply with the record keeping and electronic reporting requirements through the eLandings Electronic Reporting System or any other reporting requirements in 50 C.F.R. 679.5, revised as of October 1, 2013.

(l) The commissioner may, by emergency order, close a fishing season and immediately reopen a fishing season during which a different reporting requirement is in effect, as determined by the commissioner.

(m) In addition to the other provisions of this section, if the commissioner or the commissioner's designee determines it is necessary, the following information regarding the transporting, delivery, or shipping of unprocessed fish must be transmitted to an authorized local representative of the department either verbally, in writing, or by radio or telephone:

(1) the number and species of salmon taken in a regulatory area must be reported before being transported to any other area or out of this state;

(2) the numbers or pounds, by species, of all other fish must be reported before being transported out of this state;

(3) the number or pounds, by species of fish, taken by a catcher-seller must be reported upon delivery, or before transporting or shipping the fish within the state.

(n) An operator of a floating fish processing vessel shall report in person, or by radio or telephone, to the local representative of the department located within the management area of intended operation before the start of processing operations. The report must include the initial processing location by district or subdistrict, the exact latitude and longitude of the location, and the date of intended operation. Before moving the operation and upon arriving at a new location, the operator shall notify the local representative of the department in person, or by radio or telephone, of the new location of operation by district or subdistrict and exact latitude and longitude of the location. A local representative of the department may waive all or part of the requirements of this subsection upon determining that the requirements are not necessary for the conservation or management of the fishery in that area.

(o) In this section,

(1) "buyer-exporter" means the first purchaser of unprocessed fish or a fishery resource from a commercial fisherman and that exports out of this state the fish or fishery resource either unprocessed or custom processed;
(2) "catcher-exporter" means a commercial fisherman who exports or attempts to export out of this state unprocessed or custom processed fish that were legally taken by the catcher-exporter;

(3) "catcher-processor" means a commercial fisherman who catches and sells processed or unprocessed fish or fish products and
   (A) exports the fish processed or unprocessed out of this state;
   (B) processes or has the fish custom processed for sale in this state or out of this state;

(4) "catcher-seller" means a commercial fisherman who sells or attempts to sell unprocessed fish that were legally taken by the catcher-seller
   (A) to the general public for use for noncommercial purposes;
   (B) for use as bait for commercial or noncommercial purposes;
   (C) to restaurants, grocery stores, and established fish markets;
   (D) by shipping the fish to a licensed buyer, processor, or exporter within this state;

(5) "commercial fish transporter" means those individuals whose activities require a permit under AS 16.05.671;

(6) "custom processed" means that the fish is processed by a fisheries business that does not own the fish being processed;

(7) "delivery" means offloading fish for sale or for transport to a buyer for later sale;

(8) "dual permit" means the use of additional fishing gear on board a vessel or set gillnet site under two CFEC permits as allowed under the applicable provisions in this title;

(9) "eLandings Electronic Reporting System"
   (A) means the electronic and Internet based reporting system maintained by the department, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, and the International Pacific Halibut Commission to provide an alternative to paper fish tickets;
   (B) includes the following:
      (i) eLandings, which is a web application for shore side and Internet capable vessels;
      (ii) seaLandings, which is a desktop application for sea vessels without Internet capability;
      (iii) tLandings, which is a portable data storage application for tender and other operations;

(10) "first purchaser"
   (A) means the person that first purchases raw fish directly from the commercial fisherman for the purchaser's own business and does not act as a buying agent for another business;
   (B) includes a
      (i) buyer-exporter;
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(ii) floating processor;
(iii) independent buyer; and
(iv) shorebased processor;

(11) "fish ticket" includes
(A) a department issued paper copy form for recording harvest; and
(B) an electronically generated record of harvest from the eLandings Electronic Reporting System;

(12) "floating processor" includes the operator of a vessel who
(A) operates as a catcher-processor;
(B) is the first purchaser of an unprocessed fishery resource from a commercial fisherman who caught the fish and
(i) exports that resource, processed or unprocessed, out of this state;
(ii) processes that resource or has that resource custom processed;

(13) "independent buyer" means the first purchaser of an unprocessed fishery resource from a commercial fisherman for sale as unprocessed fishery resource within this state to a shorebased processor, floating processor, or buyer-exporter;

(14) "partial delivery" means the offloading of fish for sale or for transport to a buyer for later sale of only a portion of the total harvest from one vessel's trip, excluding catch retained for
(A) personal use under 5 AAC 39.010;
(B) bait under applicable provisions of this title;

(15) "trip" means
(A) for a vessel on which fish are harvested but not processed, the period of time from when the vessel commences fishing until completion of the final delivery; a trip may include one or more partial deliveries;
(B) for an at-sea processing vessel, a period of time designated by the department, such as every seven days;

(16) "shorebased processor" means a land-based first purchaser that purchases unprocessed fishery resource from a commercial fisherman and that
(A) exports that resource, processed or unprocessed, out of this state;
(B) processes that resource or has that resource custom processed.

Editor's note: The Interagency eLandings Electronic Reporting System's website can be accessed at https://elandings.alaska.gov/.

The department’s hailed weight fish ticket form (ADFG_HWT1) is available on the department's website at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/fishing/pdfs/hailed_weight_ft.pdf.

5 AAC 39.135. Requirements for releasing confidential information to third persons.
(a) A person requesting the release of confidential information to a third person regarding the requesting person's fishery landings shall make the request in the form of a limited power of attorney on a request form provided by the department. The department will make the
request form available at its local and regional offices and its website.

(b) The person requesting the release of information under this section shall indicate on the request form the time period that the person authorizes the department to release the information that is not less than 30 days and not more than one year from the date that the person signs the form.

(c) The person requesting the release of information under this section shall complete the request form as prescribed by the department. When submitting the form in person, the person shall produce a government-issued photo identification for inspection by a department employee. If the form is being submitted by mail, the person shall first have the form notarized. If the form is being sent by facsimile, the person shall first have the form notarized, and after facsimile transmission, shall mail the original form to the department office that the facsimile was sent. The department will not release information requested under this section until it receives the original, completed request form.

Editor's note: A copy of the release form can be found on the Department of Fish and Game's, Division of Commercial Fisheries, web site at www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us. A list of addresses and telephone and fax numbers for the Department of Fish and Game's local and regional offices can be found on the Division of Commercial Fisheries website at www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/contacts/offices.htm. In addition, copies of the release form, and addresses, and telephone and fax numbers, may be obtained at the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 1255 W. 8th Street, P.O. Box 25526, Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526: Phone (907) 465-4210.

5 AAC 39.140. Inspection of fishing establishments and vessels. (a) Representatives of the Department of Fish and Game or the Department of Public Safety shall have free and unobstructed access to all fishing vessels, canneries, salteries, and other land-based or floating processing establishments to inspect catch, equipment, gear, and operational compliance with AS 16 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(b) Upon being approached by a vessel or aircraft under the control of a representative of the Departments of Fish and Game or Public Safety, the operator of a fishing vessel, catcher-processor, or floating processor shall be alert for, and immediately comply with, signals conveying enforcement intent. A vessel operator signaled to stop or heave to for boarding shall

(1) stop immediately and lay to or maneuver in such a way as to permit the representative and his party to come aboard;

(2) if requested, provide a safe ladder for the representative and his party;

(3) when necessary to facilitate the boarding, provide a man rope, safety line and illumination of the ladder;

(4) take such other actions as necessary to ensure the safety of the representative and party and to facilitate the boarding; and

(5) make every effort to comply with all lawful orders given by the representative, except that the owner or operator of the vessel is solely responsible for navigation, supervision, and control of the vessel and his decisions shall be final in all matters pertaining to proper navigation and safety of the vessel crew, and fishing gear.

(c) On a vessel which catches and processes crab and is required to carry an observer under 5 AAC 39.645, the vessel operator must separate crab to be retained and, before
butchering, must make those crab available to the observer for inspection.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of 5 AAC 30.392(a), 5 AAC 30.393, 5 AAC 33.392(d), and 5 AAC 33.393, upon request by a local representative of the department or a peace officer of the state, a fisherman or processor shall relinquish the tag and head of adipose-fin-clipped salmon, and shall inform the representative or peace officer of the date and location of the catch, if known.

5 AAC 39.150. Explosives, chemicals and poisons unlawful. The use of an explosive, chemical or poison in the taking or killing of fish or shellfish is prohibited, except that chemical baits or lures may be used to attract shellfish.

5 AAC 39.155. Seine drums unlawful. It shall be unlawful to have mounted aboard any seine vessel a seine drum or reel around which a seine can be coiled or rolled.

5 AAC 39.170. Monofilament purse seine web unlawful. It is unlawful to use single- or multiple-strand monofilament purse seine web. For the purpose of this regulation, "monofilament" means any single filament having more than 50 denier, that is, weighing more than 50 grams per 9,000 meters of filament.

5 AAC 39.175. Use of lights prohibited. It is unlawful to use artificial lights to attract salmon out of closed waters for the purpose of a commercial taking.

5 AAC 39.180. Time limit for preservation of salmon. It is unlawful to preserve for sale as food any salmon, unless it has been canned, salted, iced, frozen, brine chilled, smoked, or dried within 48 hours after being killed.

5 AAC 39.185. Policy on closures due to illegal fishing. (a) Some fisheries have had a documented history of illegal commercial fishing dating back to 1968. Enforcement efforts by the Department of Public Safety have been largely ineffective in controlling this recurring problem on a long-term basis. The Board recognizes the difficulty of enforcement in some areas of the state and although the current regulations are sufficient to protect fish stocks, they may be ineffective due to special enforcement problems.

(b) In the interest of the conservation of valuable renewable fish resources, the Board of Fisheries directs the commissioner, or his authorized designee, to take the following actions given the specified circumstances. If illegal fishing activities develop to the point that regulations pertaining to protection of fish stocks become ineffective, the commissioner shall consider closing the affected fishery by emergency order for a period of up to one week. When the fishery reopens and illegal fishing continues to be a problem, the appropriate fishery may be closed for an additional period of time. Continued violations may result in additional closures of the fishery.

5 AAC 39.190. Driving salmon prohibited. It is unlawful to drive or attempt to drive salmon from waters closed to salmon fishing.

5 AAC 39.195. Announcement of emergency orders. Announcement of emergency orders will be publicized and made known to interested persons, fishermen, buyers, packers, and canneries by one or more of the following means if possible:

1. radio transmission by department stations;
2. notices posted at canneries and public places;
3. press releases and announcements in
   (A) the department's website;
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(B) local newspapers; and
(C) commercial radio stations;
(4) telephone message hotline;
(5) electronic mail;
(6) facsimile transmission; and
(7) other appropriate public notification media.

5 AAC 39.197. **Unlawful possession of fish.** No person may possess, purchase, sell, barter or transport fish within the state or within water subject to the jurisdiction of the state if that person knows or has reason to know that fish were taken or possessed in contravention of 5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 39.

5 AAC 39.200. **Application of fishery management plans.** (a) The Board of Fisheries has implemented by regulation fishery management plans that provide the Department of Fish and Game with guidelines to be followed when making management decisions regarding the state's subsistence, commercial, sport and personal use fisheries. The primary goal of these management plans is to protect the sustained yield of the state's fishery resources while at the same time providing an equitable distribution of the available harvest between various users. The regulations contained in this section are intended to aid in the achievement of that goal and therefore will apply to all fishery management plans contained in 5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 39.

(b) In some fishery management plans, the distribution of harvestable fish between various users is determined by the harvest that occurs during a specific time period, at a specific location or by a specific group or groups of users. At times fishermen, due to circumstances that are beyond the control of the department, such as weather or price disputes, will not harvest fish. When this happens in a fishery governed by a management plan, the goals of that plan may not be achieved. Therefore, when a fishery is open to the taking of fish and the group or groups of users whose catch determines the distribution of the harvest as set out in the applicable management plan is not taking the harvestable fish available to them, the department shall manage the fishery as if the available harvest is being taken. When determining the available harvest, the department shall consider the number of fish needed to meet spawning requirements, the number of fish present in the fishery and in spawning areas that are in excess of spawning requirements and the estimated harvesting capacity of the group or groups of users that would normally participate in the fishery.

5 AAC 39.205. **Criteria for the allocation of fishery resources among personal use, sport, and commercial fisheries.** Before adopting regulations that allocate fish among personal use, sport, and commercial fisheries, the board will, as appropriate to particular allocation decisions, consider factors such as those set out in AS 16.05.251(e).

**Article 2. Salmon Fishery.**

5 AAC 39.220. **Policy for the management of mixed stock salmon fisheries.** (a) In applying this statewide mixed stock salmon policy for all users, conservation of wild salmon stocks consistent with sustained yield shall be accorded the highest priority. Allocation of salmon resources under this policy will be consistent with the subsistence preference in AS 16.05.258, and the allocation criteria set out in 5 AAC 39.205, 5 AAC 75.017, and 5 AAC 77.007.

(b) In the absence of a regulatory management plan that otherwise allocates or restricts harvest, and when it is necessary to restrict fisheries on stocks where there are known con-
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servation problems, the burden of conservation shall be shared among all fisheries in close proportion to their respective harvest on the stock of concern. The board recognized that precise sharing of conservation among fisheries is dependent on the amount of stock-specific information available.

(c) The board's preference in assigning conservation burdens in mixed stock fisheries is through the application of specific fishery management plans set out in the regulations. A management plan incorporates conservation burden and allocation of harvest opportunity.

(d) Most wild Alaska salmon stocks are fully allocated to fisheries capable of harvesting available surpluses. Consequently, the board will restrict new or expanding mixed stock fisheries unless otherwise provided for by management plans or by application of the board's allocation criteria. Natural fluctuations in the abundance of stocks harvested in a fishery will not be the single factor that identifies a fishery as expanding or new.

(e) This policy will be implemented only by the board through regulations adopted (1) during its regular meeting cycle, or (2) through procedures established in the Joint Board's Petition Policy (5 AAC 96.625), Subsistence Petition Policy (5 AAC 96.625(f)), Policy for Changing Board Agenda (5 AAC 39.999), or Subsistence Proposal Policy (5 AAC 96.615).

5 AAC 39.223. Policy for statewide salmon escapement goals. (a) The Department of Fish and Game (department) and the Board of Fisheries (board) are charged with the duty to conserve and develop Alaska's salmon fisheries on the sustained yield principle. Therefore, the establishment of salmon escapement goals is the responsibility of both the board and the department working collaboratively. The purpose of this policy is to establish the concepts, criteria, and procedures for establishing and modifying salmon escapement goals and to establish a process that facilitates public review of allocative issues associated with escapement goals.

(b) The board recognizes the department's responsibility to

1. document existing salmon escapement goals for all salmon stocks that are currently managed for an escapement goal;
2. establish biological escapement goals (BEG) for salmon stocks for which the department can reliably enumerate salmon escapement levels, as well as total annual returns;
3. establish sustainable escapement goals (SEG) for salmon stocks for which the department can reliably estimate escapement levels when there is not sufficient information to enumerate total annual returns and the range of escapements that are used to develop a BEG;
4. establish sustained escapement thresholds (SET) as provided in 5 AAC 39.222 (Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries);
5. establish escapement goals for aggregates of individual spawning populations with similar productivity and vulnerability to fisheries and for salmon stocks managed as units;
6. review an existing, or propose a new, BEG, SEG and SET on a schedule that conforms, to the extent practicable, to the board's regular cycle of consideration of area regulatory proposals;
7. prepare a scientific analysis with supporting data whenever a new BEG, SEG, or SET, or a modification to an existing BEG, SEG, or SET is proposed and, in its discretion, to conduct independent peer reviews of its BEG, SEG, and SET analyses;
(8) notify the public whenever a new BEG, SEG, or SET is established or an existing BEG, SEG, or SET is modified;

(9) whenever allocative impacts arise from any management actions necessary to achieve a new or modified BEG, SEG or SET, report to the board on a schedule that conforms, to the extent practicable, to the board’s regular cycle of consideration of area regulatory proposals so that it can address allocation issues.

(c) In recognition of its joint responsibilities, and in consultation with the department, the board will

(1) take regulatory actions as may be necessary to address allocation issues arising from implementation of a new or modified BEG, SEG, and SET;

(2) during its regulatory process, review a BEG, SEG or SET determined by the department and, with the assistance of the department, determine the appropriateness of establishing an optimal escapement goal (OEG); the board will provide an explanation of the reasons for establishing an OEG and provide, to the extent practicable, and with the assistance of the department, an estimate of expected differences in yield of any salmon stock, relative to maximum sustained yield, resulting from implementation of an OEG.

(d) Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms used in this section have the same meaning given those terms in 5 AAC 39.222(f).

5 AAC 39.230. Gear. Only those gillnets, seines, troll lines, fish wheels, spears or other appliances as provided for in 5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 39 may be used to take salmon.

5 AAC 39.240. General gear specifications and operations. (a) A salmon fishing vessel shall operate, assist in operating, or have aboard it or any boat towed by it, only one legal limit of salmon fishing gear in the aggregate except as otherwise provided in this title.

(b) Unhung gear sufficient for mending purposes may be carried aboard fishing vessels.

(c) A purse seine, hand purse seine or beach seine may not be fished simultaneously with gillnet gear by any individual or vessel.

(d) Salmon fishing nets must be measured, either wet or dry, by determining the maximum or minimum distance between the first and last hanging of the net when the net is fully extended with traction applied at one end only.

(e) The interim-use or entry permit card holder is responsible for the operation of the net.

5 AAC 39.250. Gillnet specifications and operations. (a) The trailing of gillnet web is prohibited at any time or place where fishing is not permitted.

(b) Set gillnets shall be removed from the water during any closed period.

(c) The gillnet web in a gillnet must contain

(1) at least 30 filaments, each of which must be of equal diameter; or

(2) at least six filaments, each of which must be at least 0.20 millimeter in diameter.

(d) The float line and floats of gillnets must be floating on the surface of the water while the net is fishing, unless natural conditions cause the net to temporarily sink. The restriction of this subsection does not apply in the Arctic–Kotzebue Area (5 AAC 03.100), the Norton Sound–Port Clarence Area (5 AAC 04.100), the Yukon Area (5 AAC 05.100), the Kuskokwim Area (5 AAC 07.100), and the Kodiak Area (5 AAC 18.100).
5 AAC 39.260. Seine specifications and operations. (a) In the use of purse seines and hand purse seines, not more than one anchor may be used to hold the seine, lead and seine boat during a set.

(b) Repealed 3/26/76.

(c) Unless otherwise provided in 5 AAC 03 – 5 AAC 38, a purse seine is considered to have ceased fishing when all the rings are out of the water.

(d) A hand purse seine is considered to have ceased fishing when both ends of the seine are fast to the vessel.

(e) A beach seine is considered to have ceased fishing when all of the lead line is above the water on the beach.

(f) Where the use of leads is permitted, a purse seine vessel may not have or use more than one lead of legal length and depth, without purse rings attached, and with a minimum mesh size of seven inches, except that a lead may have a cork line border strip not to exceed five meshes of less than seven-inch meshes stretch measure and a lead line chafing strip not to exceed 25 meshes less than seven-inch stretch measure.

(g) If a purse seine and a lead are operated together

(1) the lead must be attached to the purse seine;

(2) the lead may be attached to only one end of the purse seine;

(3) the lead may not be attached at any other part of the purse seine;

(4) the web of the purse seine must overlap the web of the lead by at least one fathom, or the web of the purse seine must be sewn to the end of the lead for the entire depth of the shallowest net.

(h) One end, and only one end, of a seine lead may be attached to land above the waterline. If the lead is attached to land above the waterline, no other anchor may be used on the lead, purse seine, seine vessel, or skiff. "Anchor" is defined in 5 AAC 39.105(d)(19).

(i) During the operation of a purse seine, the propulsion engines of the seine vessel, or the skiff assisting the operation, must be running and the vessel must be controlling the configuration of the purse seine.

(j) A seine vessel must be attached to one end, and only one end, of a purse seine or lead when it is in operation. Any line used to make the attachment may not be more than 10 fathoms in length.

(k) A purse seine may not be used as a lead for another purse seine.

5 AAC 39.265. Retention of salmon taken in a commercial fishery. (a) The Board of Fisheries recognizes that at times during a commercial salmon season it may be necessary to require retention of all salmon species taken in a commercial net fishery for the purpose of conservation or development of the salmon resource.

(b) In a commercial salmon net fishery, if the commissioner determines that retention of all salmon species is necessary under this section, the commissioner may, by emergency order, close a commercial salmon net fishery and immediately reopen the fishery, during which all salmon species caught must be retained, unless otherwise specified in 5 AAC 01 – 77.

5 AAC 39.280. Identification of stationary fishing gear. (a) The owner or operator of a set gillnet or fish wheel in operation shall place in a conspicuous place on or near the set
gillnet or fish wheel the name of the fisherman operating it, together with the fisherman's five-digit CFEC permit serial number. Numbers must be at least six inches in height with lines at least one inch wide and of a color contrasting with the background. The identification name and numbers for fish wheels must be placed on the side of the fish wheel facing midstream of the river.

(b) In addition to the requirements of (a) of this section, the owner or operator of a set gillnet in operation shall have at each end of the set gillnet a red keg, buoy, or cluster of floats, or, in the case of set gillnets anchored to land, shall have a red keg, buoy, or cluster of floats at the outer end of the net. The kegs, buoys, or clusters of floats must be plainly and legibly marked with the fisherman's five-digit CFEC permit serial number. The kegs, buoys, or clusters of floats may bear only a single number – that of the permit holder operating the gear. In the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District of the Cook Inlet Area, the operator of a set gillnet shall attach to the net a trailer buoy that floats at all times.

5 AAC 39.290. Closed waters. (a) Except as otherwise specified in this title, commercial fishing for salmon is prohibited at all times in the waters of Alaska that are

(1) within the fresh water of streams and rivers of this state;

(2) within 500 yards of the fresh water of a stream that is a salmon stream;

(3) over the beds or channels of fresh water of streams and rivers of this state.

(b) The department may post any closed area designated in (a) of this section by appropriate markers. The department shall place such markers as close as practically possible to the distance or location specified by the applicable regulation or emergency order. However, where markers have been deployed, it is unlawful to take salmon for commercial purposes on the streamward side of the area indicated by the markers and as described in (a) of this section.

(c) Where markers as described above have been lost or destroyed or are not in place, the area closed to commercial salmon fishing is as specified by the applicable regulation or emergency order.

(d) The Ugashik, Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, the Yakutat Area and any other river where a legal commercial fishery now exists are the only exceptions to this closure.

(e) The points established for stream mouths listed in the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes under 5 AAC 95.011 do not apply to enforcement of this section or other regulations limiting the distance that commercial fishing may occur from the fresh water of a stream that is a salmon stream.

5 AAC 39.291. Boundary markers. The department may post a boundary described in regulation by an appropriate marker. The marker must be placed as close as possible to the location specified in the applicable regulation. Where markers have been lost or destroyed, the boundary is as specified in the applicable regulation.

Article 7. Commercial Freshwater Fishery.

5 AAC 39.734. Identification of gear. All freshwater fishing gear, while in operation, must be plainly and legibly marked with the operator's name and permanent vessel license plate number of the vessel fishing the gear or the fishing permit number assigned by the department.

5 AAC 39.780. Permit required. (a) Whitefish, sheefish, char, trout, pike, burbot and lamprey in fresh and salt water may be taken or purchased under the authority of a permit
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issued by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. Smelt may only be taken by, or purchased from, a person who meets the requirements of AS 16.05.660 and only under the authority of a permit issued by the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee.

(b) The permit may be issued to either the fisherman or the buyer.

(c) These species, when taken incidentally in conjunction with commercial salmon fishing, are legally taken and possessed without a permit, unless otherwise provided in this title.

(d) The following stipulations apply to both the permit holder or buyer and to fishermen selling their catch to the buyer:

(1) the time and area of fishing and type and amount of fishing gear may be designated;

(2) the species to be harvested may be designated and the number of fish may be limited.

Article 9. Definitions; Miscellaneous.

5 AAC 39.975. Definitions. (a) In 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 39,

(1) "alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the United States, and who does not have a petition for naturalization pending before the district court;

(2) "bag limit" means the maximum legal take per person per day, even if part or all of the fish are preserved;

(3) "buyer" means a person who purchases fish from the fishermen who caught the fish or who, for commercial purposes, processes fish he has caught himself;

(4) "depth of net" means the perpendicular distance between cork line and lead line expressed as either linear units of measure or as a number of meshes, including all of the web of which the net is composed;

(5) repealed 2/18/73;

(6) "gear" means any type of fishing apparatus;

(7) "inclusive season dates" means whenever the doing of an act between certain dates or from one date to another is allowed or prohibited, the period of time thereby indicated includes both dates specified; the first date specified designates the first day of the period, and the second date specified designates the last day of the period;

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

(9) "local representative of the department" means the nearest, most accessible professional employee of the department, a person designated by the commissioner or by a professional employee of the department to perform a specific function for the department and a law enforcement officer of the Department of Public Safety;

(10) "salmon stream" means a stream used by salmon, at any stage of life, for spawning, rearing, presence, or migration;

(11) "stretched measure" means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet;
the 10 meshes, when being measured, shall be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurements shall be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under five-pound weight, except as otherwise provided in this title;

(12) repealed 6/30/79;

(13) "waters of Alaska" means the internal waters of the state including rivers, streams, lakes and ponds, the tidal zone of the state from mean higher high water to mean lower low water, and those waters extending three miles seaward of a line (the baseline) between the following points: (A) – (E)

Editor's note: A copy of the point by point definition of the baseline is available at local offices of ADF&G.

(F) and extending three miles seaward of all islands not enclosed by the above line;

(14) "salmon stream terminus" means a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of any salmon stream at mean lower low water;

(15) repealed 8/14/70;

(16) "ton" means 2,000 pounds avoirdupois weight;

(17) "king crab" means any or all of the following species:

(A) *Paralithodes camtschaticus* (red king crab);
(B) *Paralithodes platypus* (blue king crab);
(C) *Lithodes couesi*;
(D) *Lithodes aequispinus* (golden king crab);
(E) *Paralithodes brevipes* (Hanasaki king crab);

(18) "Tanner crab" means any or all of the following species:

(A) *Chionoecetes opilio* (snow crab);
(B) *Chionoecetes tanneri* (grooved Tanner crab);
(C) *Chionoecetes bairdi* (Tanner crab);
(D) *Chionoecetes angulatus* (triangle Tanner crab);

(19) "Dungeness crab" means the species *Metacarcinus magister*;

(20) "household" means a person or persons having the same residence;

(21) "groundfish" or "bottomfish" means any marine finfish except halibut, osmerids, herring, and salmonids;

(22) "to operate fishing gear" means

(A) the deployment of gear or to have gear deployed in the waters of Alaska;
(B) the removal of gear from the waters of Alaska;
(C) the removal of fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or
(D) possession of a gillnet containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a net which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating
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for the purpose of minimum distance requirements;

(23) "possession limit" means the maximum number of fish a person may have in his possession if the fish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period;

(24) "hung measure" means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only;

(25) "drainage" means all of the waters comprising a watershed, including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds and lakes which contribute to the supply of the watershed;

(26) "fresh water of streams and rivers" means fresh water separated from salt water at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks at the present stage of the tide;

(27) "guideline harvest level" means the preseason estimated level of allowable fish harvest which will not jeopardize the sustained yield of the fish stocks; an area, district, section or portion thereof may close to fishing before or after the guideline harvest level has been reached if principles of management and conservation dictate such action;

(28) "peace officer of the state" means a person defined in AS 16.05.150;

(29) "processing" means completion of

(A) cooking;

(B) canning;

(C) smoking;

(D) salting, which means uniformly mixing with a minimum salting level of at least 20 percent of the weight of the fish resources;

(E) drying; or

(F) freezing, which means to congeal and solidify the flesh of fish by abstraction of heat;

(30) "domicile" means the same as in AS 16.05.940(9); evidence of a person's domicile may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) statements made to obtain a license to drive, hunt, fish, or engage in an activity regulated by a government entity;

(B) affidavit of the person, or of other persons who may know of that person's domicile;

(C) place of voter registration;

(D) location of residences owned, rented, or leased;

(E) location of storage of household goods;

(F) location of business owned or operated;

(G) residence of spouse and minor children or dependents;

(H) governments to which taxes are paid;

(I) whether the person has claimed residence in another location for the purpose of obtaining benefits provided by the governments in that location;
"fishing site" means a structure or vessel used by a CFEC permit holder for providing shelter in support of the operation of stationary net gear;

"net gear site" means the in-water location of stationary net gear;

"seine vessel" means the largest vessel, as determined by keel length, used to operate a seine and the vessel from which the seine is set, and to which the seine is retrieved to;

"demersal shelf rockfish" means any or all of the following Sebastes species:

(A) repealed 4/30/91;
(B) *S. pinniger* (Canary);
(C) *S. nebulosus* (China);
(D) *S. caurinus* (Copper);
(E) *S. maliger* (Quilback);
(F) repealed 4/30/91;
(G) *S. helvomaculatus* (Rosethorn);
(H) repealed 4/30/91;
(I) *S. nigrocinctus* (Tiger);
(J) *S. ruberrimus* (Yelloweye);
(K) repealed 4/4/97;

"onboard observer" means a representative of the Departments of Fish and Game or Public Safety who

(A) is certified by the Department of Fish and Game as having completed minimum training requirements;
(B) is living onboard a fishing or processing vessel for all or part of the period the vessel is at sea; and
(C) is monitoring fishing or processing activities and collecting harvest data essential to management and enforcement;

"rockfish" means all species of the genus Sebastes;

"pelagic shelf rockfish" means any or all of the following Sebastes species:

(A) *S. ciliatus* (Dark);
(B) *S. entomelas* (Widow);
(C) *S. flavidus* (Yellowtail);
(D) *S. melanops* (Black);
(E) *S. mystinus* (Blue);
(F) *S. variabilis* (Dusky);

"slope rockfish" means any species of the genus Sebastes not specified as either demersal shelf rockfish or pelagic shelf rockfish;

"thornyhead rockfish" or "idiot rockfish" means all species of the genus *Sebastolobus*;
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(40) "weathervane scallop" means the species *Patinopecten caurinus*;

(41) "mile" means

(A) a nautical mile when used in reference to marine waters;

(B) a statute mile when used in reference to fresh water;

(42) "miscellaneous shellfish" means all shellfish and marine invertebrates, except shrimp, and king, Tanner, and Dungeness crab;

(43) "total allowable catch" or "TAC" means the annual harvest quota or the retainable catch allowed for a species or species group;

(44) "individual fishing quota" or "IFQ" means the annual allocation of pounds for harvest that represents a quota share holder's percentage of the total allowable catch;

(45) "handicraft" means a finished product in which the shape or appearance of the natural material has been substantially changed by skillful use of the hands, such as by sewing, carving, etching, scrimshawing, painting, or other means, and which has substantially greater monetary and aesthetic value than the unaltered natural material alone.

(b) Beginning April 15, 2017, in AS 16.05.835, "anchor roller" means a device used solely in aid of deploying and retrieving anchor gear, and does not provide any additional flotation, planing surface, sea keeping ability, buoyancy, deck space, or structural support to the vessel.

5 AAC 39.995. Water depth. Unless otherwise specified, water depths in 5 AAC 01 – 5 AAC 39 are to be measured from mean lower low water.

5 AAC 39.997. Abbreviations and symbols. (a) The abbreviations a.m. and p.m. indicate antemeridian and postmeridian respectively for either Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time in conformance with the official time in use for Alaska.

(b) The symbols °, ′, ″, indicate degrees, minutes, and seconds, respectively, of longitude or latitude, based upon the North American datum of 1983.

(c) Lat. and long. indicate latitude and longitude, respectively.

(d) E. indicates east, N. indicates north, W. indicates west, and S. indicates south. All bearings and directions shall be construed to be true bearings and true directions.

(e) ADF&G is the abbreviation for Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

(f) CFEC is the abbreviation for the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

5 AAC 39.999. Policy for changing board agenda. (a) The Board of Fisheries (board) will, in its discretion, change its schedule for consideration of proposed regulatory change in response to an agenda change request, submitted on a form provided by the board, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) the board will accept an agenda change request only

(A) for a fishery conservation purpose or reason;

(B) to correct an error in a regulation; or

(C) to correct an effect on a fishery that was unforeseen when a regulation was adopted;

(2) the board will not accept an agenda change request that is predominantly al-
locative in nature in the absence of new information found by the board to be compelling;

(3) the board will consider an agenda change request only at its first meeting in the fall, a request must be received by the executive director of the board at least 60 days before the first meeting in the fall.

(b) The board will, in its discretion, change its schedule for consideration of proposed regulatory changes as reasonably necessary for coordination of state regulatory actions with federal fishery agencies, programs or laws.

(c) If the board, accepts an agenda change request under this section, the executive director shall notify the public and the department of the change in the board's schedule and when the board will consider the proposed regulatory change requested.

Chapter 93. Department Programs.

Article 3. Salmon Use.

5 AAC 93.310. Waste of salmon. (a) Unless authorized under 5 AAC 93.310 – 5 AAC 93.390, a person may not waste salmon intentionally, knowingly, or with reckless disregard for the consequences.

(b) Salmon is intended for a use listed in AS 16.05.831(a)(1) – (a)(3) if the salmon was taken by or is possessed by a person who has an authorization under state or federal law to take, process for sale or sell the salmon.

(c) In AS 16.05.831 and this section, the commissioner considers waste to not include (1) normal inadvertent loss of flesh associated with uses of salmon described in AS 16.05.831(a)(1) – (a)(3) or authorized in 5 AAC 93.310 – 5 AAC 93.390 where the loss cannot be prevented by practical means; or (2) failure to use or sell spoiled, diseased, or contaminated salmon flesh if the spoilage or contamination is not the result of intentional, knowing, or reckless actions; and, if the salmon could legally have been sold, the person disposing of the salmon complies with the requirements of (d) of this section.

(d) Before disposing of spoiled, diseased, or contaminated salmon that could legally have been sold, a person shall record the number of salmon in a logbook, available from the department, by date, species, and reason for disposal. By December 31 of the year of disposal, the person shall submit a completed logbook to the department.

(e) A logbook maintained, but not yet submitted under (d) of this section, shall be provided, upon request, to the department, the department’s agent, or the Department of Public Safety for inspection.

(f) Logbooks submitted under this section are public documents.

(g) In this section,

(1) "flesh" means all muscular body tissue surrounding the skeleton;

(2) "person" has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060, including joint ventures and other business entities; for purposes of this section "person" does not include the state or the federal government.

5 AAC 93.350. General authorizations for use of salmon. (a) Notwithstanding AS 16.05.831 (a) and 5 AAC 93.310, and unless otherwise prohibited by law, under the authorization of this subsection a person may use salmon taken in a hatchery cost recovery fishery, or in a commercial, sport, personal use, or subsistence fishery for bait.
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(b) Notwithstanding AS 16.05.831(a) and 5 AAC 93.310, and unless otherwise prohibited by law, under the authorization of this subsection a person may use salmon taken in a commercial fishery or hatchery cost recovery fishery for the production of fertilizer or fish meal.

(c) Notwithstanding AS 16.05.831(a) and 5 AAC 93.310, and unless otherwise prohibited by law, under the authorization of this subsection a person may use salmon taken in a hatchery cost recovery fishery, conducted in a special harvest area, for the production of fish oil.

(d) Notwithstanding AS 16.05.831(a) and 5 AAC 93.310, a person may dispose of the carcass of a salmon from which milt or eggs are extracted under a permit issued under AS 16.10.400 – 16.10.480 for lawful use as broodstock if the permit holder first documents milt or roe extraction and carcass disposal information, on a form provided by the department, and

   (1) removes eggs that are not used for fertilization from no more than 10 percent of the permit holder’s female broodstock during milt and egg extraction; or

   (2) immediately notifies the department, in writing, of any extraction of eggs that will not be used for fertilization that exceed the limits established in (1) of this subsection, and immediately surrenders to the state all proceeds from the sale of eggs exceeding the limits established in (1) of this subsection.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "broodstock" has the meaning given in 5 AAC 40.990.

Chapter 96. Local Fish and Game Advisory Committees and Regional Fish and Game Councils.

Article 5. Adoption of Fish and Game Regulations.

5 AAC 96.625. Joint board petition policy.  (a) Under AS 44.62.220, an interested person may petition an agency, including the Boards of Fisheries and Game, for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation. The petition must clearly and concisely state the substance or nature of the regulation, amendment, or repeal requested, the reason for the request, and must reference the agency's authority to take the requested action. Within 30 days after receiving a petition, a board will deny the petition in writing, or schedule the matter for public hearing under AS 44.62.190 – 44.62.210, which require that any agency publish legal notice describing the proposed change and solicit comment for 30 days before taking action. AS 44.62.230 also provides that if the petition is for an emergency regulation, and the agency finds that an emergency exists, the agency may submit the regulation to the lieutenant governor immediately after making the finding of emergency and putting the regulation into proper form.

(b) Fish and game regulations are adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the Alaska Board of Game. At least twice annually, the boards solicit regulation changes. Several hundred proposed changes are usually submitted to each board annually. The Department of Fish and Game compiles the proposals and mails them to all fish and game advisory committees and to other interested individuals.

(c) Copies of all proposals are available at local Department of Fish and Game offices and on the boards support section's website. When the proposal books are available, the advisory committees hold public meetings in the communities and regions they represent, to
gather local comment on the proposed changes. Finally, the boards convene public meetings, which have lasted as long as six weeks, taking department staff reports, public comment, and advisory committee reports before voting in public session on the proposed changes.

(d) The public has come to rely on this regularly scheduled participatory process as the basis for changing fish and game regulations. Commercial fishermen, processors, guides, trappers, hunters, sport fishermen, subsistence fishermen, and others plan business and recreational ventures around the outcome of these public meetings.

(e) The Boards of Fisheries and Game recognize the importance of public participation in developing management regulations, and recognize that public reliance on the predictability of the normal board process is a critical element in regulatory changes. The boards find that petitions can detrimentally circumvent this process and that an adequate and more reasonable opportunity for public participation is provided by regularly scheduled meetings.

(f) The Boards of Fisheries and Game recognize that in rare instances circumstances may require regulatory changes outside the process described in (b) – (d) of this section. Except for petitions dealing with subsistence hunting or fishing, which will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis under the criteria in 5 AAC 96.615(a), it is the policy of the boards that a petition will be denied and not scheduled for hearing unless the problem outlined in the petition justifies a finding of emergency. In accordance with state policy expressed in AS 44.62.270, emergencies will be held to a minimum and are rarely found to exist. In this section, an emergency is an unforeseen, unexpected event that either threatens a fish or game resource, or an unforeseen, unexpected resource situation where a biologically allowable resource harvest would be precluded by delayed regulatory action and such delay would be significantly burdensome to the petitioners because the resource would be unavailable in the future.
Title 16. Fish and Game.

Chapter 05. Fish and Game Code and Definitions.

Article 1. The Department of Fish and Game.

Sec. 16.05.060. Emergency orders. (a) This chapter does not limit the power of the commissioner or an authorized designee, when circumstances require, to summarily open or close seasons or areas or to change weekly closed periods on fish or game by means of emergency orders.

(b) The commissioner or an authorized designee may, under criteria adopted by the Board of Fisheries, summarily increase or decrease sport fish bag limits or modify methods of harvest for sport fish by means of emergency orders.

(c) An emergency order has the force and effect of law after field announcement by the commissioner or an authorized designee. An emergency order adopted under this section is not subject to the AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

Sec. 16.05.065. Application extension. (a) The commissioner shall extend the time and dates during which application may be made for fish or game registration if the commissioner finds that

(1) the conservation and management of the fish or game resource will not be affected adversely; and

(2) the failure to timely apply is the result of excusable neglect.

(b) The fee for an extension granted under this section is $45.

(c) As used in this section, "excusable neglect" does not include unfamiliarity with or ignorance of applicable laws and regulations. In order to show excusable neglect, a person must have demonstrated, before the registration deadline, an intent to harvest fish or game.

Sec. 16.05.070. Regulations as evidence. Regulations of a board and of the commissioner, including emergency openings and closures, are admissible as evidence in the courts of the state in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

Sec. 16.05.080. Limitation of power. Nothing in this chapter authorizes the department or a board to change the amount of fees or licenses.

Sec. 16.05.150. Enforcement authority. The following persons are peace officers of the state and they shall enforce this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52:

(1) an employee of the department authorized by the commissioner;

(2) a police officer in the state;

(3) any other person authorized by the commissioner.

Sec. 16.05.160. Duty to arrest. Each peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150 shall arrest a person violating a provision of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, or any regulation adopted under this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, in the peace officer's presence or view, and shall take the person for examination or trial before an officer or court of competent jurisdiction unless in the judgment of the peace officer it would be in the state's best interest to issue a warning or a citation under AS 16.05.165.
Sec. 16.05.165. Form and issuance of citation. (a) When a peace officer stops or contacts a person concerning a violation of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52 or of a regulation adopted under this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52 that is a misdemeanor, the peace officer may, in the officer's discretion, issue a citation to the person as provided in AS 12.25.175 – 12.25.230.

(b) The supreme court shall specify by rule or order those misdemeanors that are appropriate for disposition without court appearance, and shall establish a schedule of bail amounts. Before establishing or amending the schedule of bail amounts required by this subsection, the supreme court shall appoint and consult with an advisory committee consisting of two law enforcement officers of the Department of Public Safety engaged in fish and wildlife protection, two representatives of the Department of Fish and Game, two district court judges, and the chairpersons of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees of the legislature. The maximum bail amount for an offense may not exceed the maximum fine specified by law for that offense. If the misdemeanor for which the citation is issued may be disposed of without court appearance, the issuing peace officer shall write on the citation the amount of bail applicable to the violation.

(c) If a person cited for a misdemeanor for which a bail amount has been established under (b) of this section does not contest the citation, the person may, on or before the 30th day after the date of the citation, mail or personally deliver to the clerk of the court in which the citation is filed by the peace officer

(1) the amount of bail indicated on the citation for that offense; and

(2) a copy of the citation indicating that the right to an appearance is waived, a plea of no contest is entered and the bail is forfeited.

(d) When bail has been forfeited under (c) of this section, a judgment of conviction shall be entered. Forfeiture of bail and all seized items is a complete satisfaction for the misdemeanor. The clerk of the court accepting the bail shall provide the offender with a receipt stating that fact if requested.

(e) A person cited under this section is guilty of failure to obey a citation under AS 12.25.230 if the person fails to pay the bail amount established under (b) of this section or fails to appear in court as required.

(f) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, if a person cited for a misdemeanor for which a bail amount has been established under (b) of this section appears in court and is found guilty, the penalty that is imposed for the offense may not exceed the bail amount for that offense established under (b) of this section.

Sec. 16.05.170. Power to execute warrant. Each peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150 may execute a warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, and may, with a search warrant, search any place at any time. The judge of a court having jurisdiction may, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue a warrant in all cases.

Sec. 16.05.180. Power to search without warrant. Each peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150 may without a warrant search any thing or place if the search is reasonable or is not protected from searches and seizures without warrant within the meaning of art. I, Sec. 14, Alaska State Constitution, which specifically enumerates "persons, houses and other property, papers and effects." However, before a search without warrant is made a signed written statement by the person making the search shall be submitted to the person in control.
of the property or object to be searched, stating the reason the search is being conducted. A written receipt shall be given by the person conducting the search for property which is taken as a result of the search. The enumeration of specific things does not limit the meaning of words of a general nature.

Sec. 16.05.190. Seizure and disposition of equipment. Guns, traps, nets, fishing tackle, boats, aircraft, automobiles or other vehicles, sleds, and other paraphernalia used in or in aid of a violation of this chapter or a regulation of the department may be seized under a valid search, and all fish and game, or parts of fish and game, or nests or eggs of birds, taken, transported, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this chapter or a regulation of the department shall be seized by any peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150. Upon conviction of the offender or upon judgment of the court having jurisdiction that the item was taken, transported, or possessed in violation of this chapter or a regulation of the department, all fish and game, or parts of them are forfeited to the state and shall be disposed of as directed by the court. If sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be transmitted to the proper state officer for deposit in the general fund. Guns, traps, nets, fishing tackle, boats, aircraft, or other vehicles, sleds, and other paraphernalia seized under the provisions of this chapter or a regulation of the department, unless forfeited by order of the court, shall be returned, after completion of the case and payment of the fine, if any.

Sec. 16.05.195. Forfeiture of equipment. (a) Guns, traps, nets, fishing gear, vessels, aircraft, other motor vehicles, sleds, and other paraphernalia or gear used in or in aid of a violation of this title or AS 08.54, or regulation adopted under this title or AS 08.54, and all fish and game or parts of fish and game or nests or eggs of birds taken, transported or possessed contrary to the provisions of this title, or regulation adopted under it, may be forfeited to the state

1. upon conviction of the offender in a criminal proceeding of a violation of this title in a court of competent jurisdiction; or

2. upon judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding in rem that an item specified above was used in or in aid of a violation of this title or a regulation adopted under it.

(b) Items specified in (a) of this section may be forfeited under this section regardless of whether they were seized before instituting the forfeiture action.

(c) An action for forfeiture under this section may be joined with an alternative action for damages brought by the state to recover damages for the value of fish and game or parts of them or nests or eggs of birds taken, transported or possessed contrary to the provisions of this title or a regulation adopted under it.

(d) It is no defense that the person who had the item specified in (a) of this section in possession at the time of its use and seizure has not been convicted or acquitted in a criminal proceeding resulting from or arising out of its use.

(e) Forfeiture may not be made of an item subsequently sold to an innocent purchaser in good faith. The burden of proof as to whether the purchaser purchased the item innocently and in good faith shall be on the purchaser.

(f) An item forfeited under this section shall be disposed of at the discretion of the department. Before the department disposes of an aircraft it shall consider transfer of ownership of the aircraft to the Alaska Wing, Civil Air Patrol.
Sec. 16.05.200. Power to administer oaths. Each peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150 may administer to or take from any person, an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when it is for use in a prosecution or proceeding under or in the enforcement of this chapter.

Article 2. Board of Fisheries and Game.

Sec. 16.05.241. Powers excluded. The boards have regulation-making powers as set out in this chapter, but do not have administrative, budgeting, or fiscal powers.

Sec. 16.05.251. Regulations of the Board of Fisheries. (a) The Board of Fisheries may adopt regulations it considers advisable in accordance with the AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) for

(1) setting apart fish reserve areas, refuges, and sanctuaries in the waters of the state over which it has jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the legislature;

(2) establishing open and closed seasons and areas for the taking of fish; if consistent with resource construction and development goals, the board may adopt regulations establishing restricted seasons and areas necessary for

(A) persons 60 years of age and older to participate in sport, personal use, or subsistence fisheries; or

(B) persons under 16 years of age to participate in sport fishing;

(3) setting quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex and size limitations on the taking of fish;

(4) establishing the means and methods employed in the pursuit, capture, and transport of fish;

(5) establishing marking and identification requirements for means used in pursuit, capture, and transport of fish;

(6) classifying as commercial fish, sport fish, guided sport fish, personal use fish, subsistence fish, or predators or other categories essential for regulatory purposes;

(7) watershed and habitat improvement, and management, conservation, protection, use, disposal, propagation, and stocking of fish;

(8) investigating and determining the extent and effect of disease, predation, and competition among fish in the state, exercising control measures considered necessary to the resources of the state;

(9) prohibiting and regulating the live capture, possession, transport, or release of native or exotic fish or their eggs;

(10) establishing seasons, areas, quotas and methods of harvest for aquatic plants;

(11) establishing the times and dates during which the issuance of fishing licenses, permits, and registrations and the transfer of permits and registrations between registration areas is allowed; however this paragraph does not apply to permits issued or transferred under AS 16.43;

(12) regulating commercial, sport, guided sport fish, subsistence, and personal use fishing as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of fisheries;

(13) requiring, in a fishery, observers on board fishing vessels, as defined in AS 16.05.475(d), that are registered under the laws of the state, as defined in AS 16.05.475(c),
after making a written determination that an on-board observer program

(A) is the only practical data-gathering or enforcement mechanism for that fishery;

(B) will not unduly disrupt the fishery;

(C) can be conducted at a reasonable cost; and

(D) can be coordinated with observer programs of other agencies, including
the National Marine Fisheries Service, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and the
International Pacific Halibut Commission;

(14) establishing nonexclusive, exclusive, and superexclusive registration and
use areas for regulating commercial fishing;

(15) regulating resident or nonresident sport fishermen as needed for the
conservation, development, and utilization of fishing resources;

(16) requiring unlicensed fishing vessels present in or transiting the waters of the
state to report to the department the quantity, species, and origin of fish on board; in this
paragraph, "unlicensed fishing vessel" means a fishing vessel that is not licensed under AS
16.05.490 – 16.05.530;

(17) promoting fishing and preserving the heritage of fishing in the state.

(b) Repealed 1986.

(c) If the Board of Fisheries denies a petition or proposal to amend, adopt, or repeal a
regulation, the board, upon receiving a written request from the sponsor of the petition or
proposal, shall in addition to the requirements of AS 44.62.230 provide a written explanation
for the denial to the sponsor not later than 30 days after the board has officially met and denied
the sponsor's petition or proposal, or 30 days after receiving the request for explanation,
whichever is later.

(d) Regulations adopted under (a) of this section must, consistent with sustained yield
and the provisions of AS 16.05.258, provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for the taking
of fishery resources by personal use, sport, and commercial fishermen.

(e) The Board of Fisheries may allocate fishery resources among personal use, sport,
guided sport, and commercial fisheries. The board shall adopt criteria for the allocation of
fishery resources and shall use the criteria as appropriate to particular allocation decisions. The criteria may include factors such as

(1) the history of each personal use, sport, guided sport, and commercial fishery;

(2) the number of residents and nonresidents who have participated in each fishery
in the past and the number of residents and nonresidents who can reasonably be expected
to participate in the future;

(3) the importance of each fishery for providing residents the opportunity to obtain
fish for personal and family consumption;

(4) the availability of alternative fisheries resources;

(5) the importance of each fishery to the economy of the state;

(6) the importance of each fishery to the economy of the region and local area in
which the fishery is located;
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(7) the importance of each fishery in providing recreational opportunities for residents and nonresidents.

(f) Except as expressly provided in AS 16.40.120(e) and 16.40.130, the Board of Fisheries may not adopt regulations or take action regarding the issuance, denial, or conditioning of a permit under AS 16.40.100 or 16.40.120, the construction or operation of a farm or hatchery required to have a permit under AS 16.40.100, or a harvest with permit issued under AS 16.40.120.

(g) The Board of Fisheries shall consider a request of the commissioner for approval of a petition to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to establish a moratorium on new entrants into a commercial fishery under AS 16.43.225 at the board's next regular or special meeting that follows the receipt by the board of the request for approval of the petition and that allows time for the notice required under this subsection. The board may consider the request of the commissioner for approval of the petition only after 15 days' public notice of the board's intention to consider approval of the petition. The board shall consider whether the commissioner, in support of the request for approval of the petition, has adequately shown that the fishery meets requirements for a moratorium on new entrants under AS 16.05.050. The board by a majority vote of its members at the meeting when the petition must be considered shall approve or disapprove the petition.

(h) The Board of Fisheries shall adopt by regulation a policy for the management of mixed stock fisheries. The policy shall provide for the management of mixed stock fisheries in a manner that is consistent with sustained yield of wild fish stocks.

(i) Notwithstanding AS 16.43.140(c)(5), the board may adopt, at a regularly scheduled meeting at which the board considers regulatory proposals for management of a specific salmon fishery, a regulation to allow a person who holds two entry permits for that salmon fishery an additional fishing opportunity appropriate for that particular fishery.

Sec. 16.05.253. Operation of stationary fishing gear. (a) The Board of Fisheries may require a person who holds a limited entry permit or an interim-use permit under AS 16.43 to be physically present at a beach or riparian fishing site during the operation of net gear or other stationary fishing gear at the site, except when the permit holder is at or traveling to or from the location of

(1) a sale of fish caught in the gear; or
(2) other stationary gear of the permit holder.

(b) In this section, "fishing site" means fishing site as defined by the Board of Fisheries and includes any structure used for providing shelter in support of the operation of the net gear or other stationary fishing gear.

Sec. 16.05.259. No subsistence defense. In a prosecution for the taking of fish or game in violation of a statute or regulation, it is not a defense that the taking was done for subsistence uses.

Sec. 16.05.270. Delegation of authority to commissioner. For the purpose of administering AS 16.05.251 and 16.05.255, each board may delegate authority to the commissioner to act in its behalf. If there is a conflict between the board and the commissioner on proposed regulations, public hearings shall be held concerning the issues in question. If, after the public hearings, the board and the commissioner continue to disagree, the issue shall be certified in writing by the board and the commissioner to the governor who shall make a decision. The decision of the governor is final.
Article 4. Licensing of Commercial Fishing Crewmembers and Vessels.

Sec. 16.05.440. Expiration date for licenses. Licenses issued under AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.723 expire at the close of December 31 following their issuance or, for licenses that are valid for two years, after December 31 of the year after the year of issuance, and shall be renewed upon application and payment of the license fees required by AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.723.

Sec. 16.05.450. Issuance of licenses; disclosure for child support purposes. (a) The commissioner or an authorized agent shall issue a crewmember fishing license under AS 16.05.480 to each qualified person who files a written application at a place in the state designated by the commissioner, containing the reasonable information required by the commissioner together with the required fee. The commissioner shall require the reporting of the applicant's social security number on the application. The application shall be simple in form and shall be executed by the applicant under the penalty of unsworn falsification in the second degree.

(b) The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission shall issue a vessel license under AS 16.05.490 to each qualified vessel for which a written application has been filed, at a place in the state designated by the commission, containing the reasonable information required by the commission together with the required fee. The application shall be simple in form and shall be executed by the applicant under the penalty of unsworn falsification in the second degree.

(c) Repealed 1977.

(d) Upon request, the commissioner shall provide a social security number provided under (a) of this section to the child support enforcement agency created in AS 25.27.010, or the child support enforcement agency of another state, for child support purposes authorized under law.

Sec. 16.05.475. Registration of fishing vessels. (a) A person may not employ a fishing vessel in the water of the state unless it is registered under the laws of the state. Vessels registered under the laws of another state, and persons residing in another state are not excused from this provision.

(b) The term "employ", as used in this section, shall be defined by the Board of Fisheries through the adoption of regulations under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act). The definition may include any activities involving the use or navigation of fishing vessels.

(c) The term "registered under the laws of the state", as used in this section, shall be defined by the Board of Fisheries through the adoption of regulations under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act). The definition may include any existing requirements regarding registration, licenses, permits, and similar matters imposed by law or regulation together with modifications of them and with any additional requirements the board finds necessary to maximize the authority of the state to apply and enforce fisheries regulations under 16 U.S.C. 1801 – 1882 (Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976).

(d) In this section "fishing vessel" means any vessel, boat, ship, or other craft which is used for, equipped to be used for, or of a type which is normally used for

(1) fishing, or

(2) aiding or assisting one or more vessels at sea in the performance of any activity relating to fishing, including, but not limited to, preparation, supply, storage, refrigeration, transportation, or processing.
Sec. 16.05.480. Commercial fishing license; disclosure for child support purposes. (a) A person engaged in commercial fishing shall obtain a commercial fishing license and shall retain the license in possession and readily available for inspection during fishing operations. An entry permit or interim-use permit entitles the holder to participate as a gear operator in the fishery for which the permit is issued and to participate as a crewmember in any fishery. A crewmember fishing license is not transferable and entitles the holder to participate as a crewmember in any fishery.

(b) A person applying for a commercial fishing license under this section shall provide the person’s social security number. A person applying for a resident commercial fishing license under this section shall also provide proof of residence that the department requires by regulation.

(c) Repealed 1978.

(d) Upon request, the department or the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission shall provide a social security number provided by an applicant for a license under this section to the child support enforcement agency created in AS 25.27.010, or the child support enforcement agency of another state, for child support purposes authorized under law.

(e) Except as provided under AS 16.05.470 and AS 23.35.060, fees collected from the sale of crewmember fishing licenses under this section may be appropriated into the fish and game fund.


(g) A resident engaged in commercial fishing who is 11 years of age or older and who does not hold an entry permit or an interim-use permit shall, except as provided in (i) of this section, pay a fee of $60 for an annual crewmember fishing license. A resident engaged in commercial fishing who is less than 11 years of age and who does not hold an entry permit or an interim-use permit shall pay an annual fee of $5.

(h) A nonresident engaged in commercial fishing who is 11 years of age or older and who does not hold an entry permit or an interim-use permit shall, except as provided in (i) of this section, pay a base fee of $60 for an annual crewmember fishing license, plus an amount, established by the department by regulation, that is as close as practicable to the maximum allowed by law. A nonresident engaged in commercial fishing who is less than 11 years of age and who does not hold an entry permit or an interim-use permit shall pay an annual base fee of $5 plus an amount, established by the department by regulation, that is as close as practicable to the maximum allowed by law.

(i) Notwithstanding (g) and (h) of this section, a resident or nonresident engaged in commercial fishing who does not hold an entry permit or an interim-use permit may obtain one seven-day crewmember fishing license under this subsection annually. A person who obtains a seven-day license is not eligible for another seven-day license in the same license year; however, if a person who obtains a seven-day license pays the full fee for an annual crewmember fishing license under (g) or (h) of this section during the same license year, the person is entitled to receive a refund of the fee for the seven-day license. The department shall adopt regulations establishing a refund procedure. During the period for which the seven-day license is valid, a person who holds a seven-day license may not engage in fishing with a rod and reel while present on a commercial fishing vessel. The fee for a seven-day license is $30.

(j) In this section, "commercial fishing license" includes an entry permit and an interim-
use permit issued under AS 16.43 and a crewmember fishing license.

**Sec. 16.05.490. Vessel license.** As a condition to delivery or landing of fish or engaging in commercial fishing in the state, a license is required for a commercial vessel.

**Sec. 16.05.495. Vessel license exemption.** A vessel used exclusively for the commercial capture of salmon in commercial salmon administrative management areas that include state water between the latitude of Point Romanof and the latitude of Cape Newenham, and state water surrounding Nunivak Island, or at a set net site, is exempt from the licensing requirements of AS 16.05.490.

**Sec. 16.05.510. Unlicensed vessel unlawful.** A person may not operate a vessel to which AS 16.05.490 – 16.05.530 apply without a vessel license, whether the absence of a vessel license results from initial failure to purchase or from another reason.

**Sec. 16.05.520. Number plate.** (a) The vessel license includes a permanent number plate. The number plate shall be accompanied by a tab affixed to it designating the year to be fished. A number plate is not transferable, and it shall be considered a permanent fixture upon the vessel upon which it is originally placed. It shall be securely fastened well forward on the port side in plain sight. On a vessel with a superstructure, the plate shall be fastened on the port side of the superstructure. A number plate remains the property of the state. The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission may establish by regulation a reasonable fee for the initial issuance of a permanent number plate. If a permanent number plate is accidentally defaced, mutilated, destroyed, or lost, the person owning or operating the vessel shall immediately apply for and may obtain a duplicate upon furnishing the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission with the pertinent facts and a payment of a reasonable fee established by the commission by regulation that is not less than $2.

(b) If a vessel carrying a number plate is lost, destroyed, or sold, the owner shall immediately report the loss, destruction, or sale to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

**Sec. 16.05.530. Renewal of vessel license.** (a) Upon payment of the vessel license fee and filing of the name and address of the owner of the vessel or the owner’s authorized agent, the name and number of the vessel, a description of the vessel, the vessel license number, if any, the area to be fished, and other reasonable information required by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, the commission shall issue a permanent number plate and a vessel license. If the vessel has a permanent number plate, the commission shall issue a vessel license and tab designating the year the license is valid. The tab shall be placed in the space provided on the permanent number plate.

(b) For calendar year 2006 and following years, the annual fee for a vessel license issued or renewed under this section is set according to the overall length, as defined by the United States Coast Guard, of the vessel under the following schedule:

1. 0 – 25 feet ................................................................. $24
2. over 25 feet – 50 feet ............................................... 60
3. over 50 feet – 75 feet ............................................... 120
4. over 75 feet – 100 feet........................................... 225
5. over 100 feet – 125 feet......................................... 300
6. – (13) over 125 feet ............................................ 375 – 900
Sec. 16.05.660. License exemption. A person may, by complying with the $5 license requirement of AS 16.05.340(a)(6), take not more than 2,000 pounds each of tom cod, blue cod, smelt, pickerel, white fish, and spider crab a year from waters of the state.

Sec. 16.05.665. Falsification of application for license. (a) A person who knowingly makes a false statement as to a material fact on an application for a license under AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.660 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

(b) A license issued under AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.660 to a person convicted under (a) of this section is void.

(c) A person whose license is void under (a) and (b) of this section may not obtain another license of the same type for a period of not less than two nor more than three years from the date of conviction by the court.

Sec. 16.05.671. Transportation and sale of certain fish by an agent of the fisherman who caught the fish. (a) A person may transport and sell commercially taken fish as the agent of the commercial fisherman who caught the fish if the person holds a fish transporter permit issued by the commissioner under this section.

(b) The commissioner may issue a fish transporter permit to a natural person. A fish transporter permit authorizes the permittee to transport and sell commercially taken fish as the agent of the commercial fisherman who caught the fish. A fish transporter may not buy or possess fish received for transport unless the fish transporter also holds the appropriate licenses, permits, and other authorizations required to buy or process fish.

(c) A person who applies for a fish transporter permit under this section shall provide the person’s social security number to the department. Upon request of the child support enforcement agency created under AS 25.27.010, or a child support agency or another state, the department shall provide a social security number provided by an applicant for a fish transporter permit under this section to that agency for child support purposes authorized under law.

(d) A commercial fisherman may authorize a fish transporter to transport and sell fish on behalf of the fisherman as the agent of the fisherman. The fish transporter shall complete a fish ticket in accordance with procedures prescribed by the department for each fisherman who transfers fish to the fish transporter. The fish ticket must accompany the fish transferred to the fish transporter while the fish are in possession of the fish transporter. The fish transporter shall present the fish ticket for inspection upon request by a peace officer or representative of the commissioner. The fish transporter shall present the fish ticket to the buyer of the fish at the time of sale. The buyer of the fish shall complete the fish ticket by inserting the buyer's information as required by the department, including the weight or count of fish purchased. The buyer shall return a copy of the fish ticket to the commercial fisherman on whose behalf the fish are sold.

(e) A commercial fisherman who transfers fish to a fish transporter to transport and sell fish on behalf of the fisherman shall provide the fish transporter with all required information that the fisherman would have to provide to the buyer of the fish if the fisherman were to personally sell the fish to the buyer. The fish transporter who sells fish as the agent of a commercial fisherman shall provide all information to the buyer of the fish that the commercial fisherman would have to provide to the buyer if the fisherman were to personally sell the fish.
(f) A commercial fisherman may also hold a fish transporter permit. A commercial fisherman who holds a fish transporter permit may simultaneously transport or sell fish that the fisherman caught as well as fish caught by other fisherman. A commercial fisherman who is simultaneously operating as a fish transporter shall physically possess

(1) the fish ticket completed under (d) of this section for the fish being transported or sold on behalf of another fisherman; and

(2) other documentation that may be prescribed by the commissioner by regulation.

(g) The commissioner may adopt regulations the commissioner considers necessary to implement this section. The regulations may not conflict with regulations or management plans adopted by the Board of Fisheries. The regulations may include

(1) criteria for determining areas or fisheries for which transporter permits may not be issued because

(A) fish transporter operations may alter harvest rates for the area or fishery to the extent that conservation of the resource is jeopardized, may significantly impair the ability of the department to accurately determine catch or effort levels, or may interfere with fishery management, allocation, or enforcement matters;

(B) a fishery is managed through allocations of the harvest to individuals, such as trip limits or quota shares; or

(C) combining of catches by multiple fisherman on a vessel may impair the ability of the department to accurately determine the incidental catch by each fisherman;

(2) requirements for timely and accurate reporting and record keeping; or

(3) procedures to maintain quality of harvested resources.

(h) Fish transferred to the possession of a fish transporter under the authority of this section are property of the fisherman who caught the fish until the fish are sold to a buyer by the fish transporter on behalf of the fisherman.

(i) In this section, "fish" means fish legally harvested and retained in salmon, herring, or Pacific cod fisheries.

Sec. 16.05.675. Landing permits. (a) A person who does not hold a limited entry permit or interim-use permit issued under AS 16.43 or a fish transporter permit issued under AS 16.05.671 may not deliver or land fish in the state unless the person

(1) holds a valid federal permit to operate commercial fishing gear in the fishery conservation zone; and

(2) has been issued a landing permit by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

(b) The commissioner may by regulation establish eligibility requirements for the issuance of a landing permit.

(c) The commissioner may authorize the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to issue landing permits for a fishery if the commissioner has made a written finding that the issuance of landing permits for that fishery is consistent with state resource conservation and management goals.

Sec. 16.05.680. Unlawful practices. (a) It is unlawful for a person, or an agent or representative of the person,
(1) to employ, in the harvesting, transporting, or purchasing of fish, a fisherman who neither is licensed under AS 16.05.480 nor is the holder of a permit issued under AS 16.43;

(2) to purchase fish from a person who is not
   (A) the holder of a limited entry, interim-use, or landing permit issued under AS 16.43;
   (B) a fish transporter who is selling the fish as the agent of the holder of a limited entry, interim-use, or landing permit issued under AS 16.43; or
   (C) exempt under AS 16.05.660; or

(3) to purchase fish from an association other than one to which a permit has been issued under AS 16.05.662.

(b) A person may not sell salmon that was not harvested under the authority of the entry permit, interim-use permit, or landing permit under which the salmon is sold. For purposes of this subsection, salmon sold by a fish transporter on behalf of the commercial fisherman who harvested the salmon is salmon harvested under the authority of the limited entry, interim-use, or landing permit under which the salmon is sold.

Sec. 16.05.690. Record of purchases. (a) Each buyer of fish shall keep a record of each purchase showing the name or number of the vessel from which the catch involved is taken, the date of landing, vessel license number, pounds purchased of each species, number of each species, and the Department of Fish and Game statistical area in which the fish were taken, and other information the department requires. Records may be kept on forms provided by the department. Each person charged with keeping the records shall report them to the department in accordance with regulations adopted by the department.

(b) A person may not knowingly enter false information on a fish ticket or supply false information to a person who is recording information on a fish ticket.

Sec. 16.05.710. Suspension of commercial license and entry permit. (a) Upon the conviction of a person for a misdemeanor or felony violation of a commercial fishing law of this state, in a fishery other than a commercial salmon fishery, the court, in addition to other penalties imposed by law,

(1) may suspend one or more of the person's commercial fishing privileges and licenses for a period of not more than one year if the conviction is the person's first or second misdemeanor or felony conviction within a 10-year period for violating a commercial fishing law of this state, in a fishery other than a commercial salmon fishery, or another jurisdiction; or

(2) shall suspend one or more of the person's commercial fishing privileges and licenses for a period of not more than three years, if the conviction is the person's third or subsequent misdemeanor or felony conviction within a 10-year period for violating a commercial fishing law of this state, in a fishery other than a commercial salmon fishery, or another jurisdiction.

(b) Upon a first conviction of a person for a violation of AS 11.46.120 – 11.46.130 in which the property is commercial fishing gear as defined in AS 16.43.990, the court shall, in addition to the penalty imposed by law, suspend one or more of the person's commercial fishing privileges and licenses for one year. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of AS 11.46.120 – 11.46.130 or a similar law of another jurisdiction in which the
property is commercial fishing gear as defined in AS 16.43.990, the court shall, in addition to the penalty imposed by law, suspend one or more of the person's commercial fishing privileges and licenses for two years.

(c) If proceedings in which commercial fishing privileges or licenses may be suspended under this section are pending against a limited entry permit holder, the permit holder's limited entry permit may not be permanently transferred, unless allowed by order of the court in which the proceedings are pending, and a permanent transfer of the permit, unless allowed by order of the court, is void. During the period for which a limited entry permit or the permit holder's right to obtain a limited entry permit or to engage in an activity for which a limited entry permit is required is suspended under this section, a permit card may not be issued to the permit holder and the permit holder's permit may not be transferred or sold.

(d) In this section,

(1) "commercial fishing law" means a statute or regulation that regulates the conduct of a person engaged in commercial fishing activities by establishing requirements relating to fishing licenses and permits; catch records and reports; size, nature, or use of fishing vessels, sites, and gear; time, place, or manner of taking fishery resources; possession, transportation, sale, barter, or waste of fishery resources; or other aspects of commercial fishing;

(2) "commercial fishing license" means a limited entry permit or a crewmember license;

(3) "commercial fishing privilege" means the privilege of participating in an activity for which a commercial fishing license is required and the privilege of obtaining a commercial fishing license;

(4) "limited entry permit" means an entry permit or an interim-use permit issued under AS 16.43.

Sec. 16.05.722. Strict liability commercial fishing penalties. (a) A person who without any culpable mental state violates AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.690, or a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the department governing commercial fishing, is guilty of a violation and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than

(1) $3,000 for a first conviction;

(2) $6,000 for a second or for a subsequent conviction not described in (3) of this subsection; and

(3) $9,000 for a third or subsequent conviction within a 10-year period.

(b) In addition, the court shall order forfeiture of any fish, or its fair market value, taken or retained as a result of the commission of the violation. For purposes of this subsection, it is a rebuttable presumption that all fish found on board a fishing vessel used in or in aid of a violation, or found at the fishing site, were taken or retained in violation of AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.690 or a commercial fisheries regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the department. It is the defendant's burden to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the fish on board or at the site were lawfully taken and retained.

(c) A person charged with a violation under this section is entitled to a trial by court but not by jury, and is not entitled to representation at public expense.
Sec. 16.05.723. Misdemeanor commercial fishing penalties. (a) A person who negligently violates AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.690, or a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the department governing commercial fisheries, is guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition to punishment under other provisions in this title, including AS 16.05.195 and 16.05.710, is punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than $15,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. In addition, the court shall order forfeiture of any fish, or its fair market value, taken or retained as a result of the commission of the violation, and the court may forfeit any vessel and any fishing gear, including any net, pot, tackle, or other device designed or employed to take fish commercially, that was used in or in aid of the violation. Any fish, or its fair market value, forfeited under this subsection may not also be forfeited under AS 16.05.195. For purposes of this subsection, it is a rebuttable presumption that all fish found on board a fishing vessel used in or in aid of a violation, or found at the fishing site, were taken or retained in violation of AS 16.05.440 – 16.05.690 or a commercial fisheries regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the department, and it is the defendant’s burden to show by a preponderance of the evidence that fish on board or at the site were lawfully taken and retained.

(b) If a person is convicted under this section of one of the following offenses, then, in addition to the penalties imposed under (a) of this section, the court may impose a fine equal to the gross value of the fish found on board or at the fishing site at the time of the violation:

1. commercial fishing in closed waters;
2. commercial fishing during a closed period or season;
3. commercial fishing with unlawful gear, including a net, pot, tackle, or other device designed or employed to take fish commercially; or
4. commercial fishing without a limited entry permit holder on board if the holder is required by law or regulation to be present.

(c) Upon a third misdemeanor conviction within a period of 10 years for an offense listed in (b) of this section or any combination of offenses listed in (b) of this section, the court shall impose, in addition to any penalties imposed under (a) of this section, a fine equal to three times the gross value of the fish on board or at the fishing site at the time of the offense, or a fine equal to $10,000, whichever is greater.


Sec. 16.05.785. Effect of failure to remove old markers. If the Board of Fisheries by regulation uses department markers to establish waters closed to commercial fishing and the state fails to remove old markers when new markers are posted to establish waters closed to commercial fishing, commercial fishing is expressly permitted in the waters between the new markers and the old markers until the old markers are removed.

Sec. 16.05.800. Public nuisances. A net, seine, lantern, snare, device, contrivance, and material while in use, had and maintained for the purpose of catching, taking, killing, attracting, or decoying fish or game, contrary to law or regulation of a board or the commissioner, is a public nuisance and is subject to abatement.

Sec. 16.05.810. Burden of proof. The possession of fish or game or a part of fish or game, or a nest or egg of a bird during the time the taking of it is prohibited is prima facie evidence that it was taken, possessed, bought, or sold or transported in violation of this chapter. The
burden of proof is upon the possessor or claimant of it to overcome the presumption of illegal possession and to establish the fact that it was obtained and is possessed lawfully. This section does not apply

(1) during the first full 10 days after the time when a taking is prohibited, except as provided in (3) of this section,

(2) if the fish or game or part of fish or game is in a preserved condition whether frozen, smoked, canned, salted, pickled, or otherwise preserved; or

(3) with respect to crab aboard a commercial crab fishing vessel, during the first full three days after the time when a taking is prohibited.

Sec. 16.05.835. Maximum length of salmon seine and certain hair crab vessels. (a) Unless the Board of Fisheries has provided by regulation for the use of a longer vessel in a salmon seine fishery, a salmon seine vessel may not be longer than 58 feet overall length except vessels that have fished for salmon with seines in water of the state before January 1, 1962, as 50-foot, official Coast Guard register length vessels.

(b) A vessel engaged in the Bering Sea hair crab fishery within five miles of shore may not be longer than 58 feet overall length.

(c) In this section, "overall length" means the straight line length between the extremities of the vessel excluding anchor rollers.

Article 9. General Provisions.

Sec. 16.05.905. Activities by aliens prohibited. (a) Alien persons not lawfully admitted to the United States are prohibited from engaging in commercial fishing activities or taking marine mammals in the territorial waters of the state as they presently exist or may be extended in the future.

(b) An alien person who violates (a) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a confiscation and forfeiture of the fishing vessel used in the violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by fine or not more than $10,000, or by all or any two of the foregoing punishments.

Sec. 16.05.920. Prohibited conduct generally. (a) Unless permitted by AS 16.05 – AS 16.40 or by regulation adopted under AS 16.05 – AS 16.40, a person may not take, possess, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase fish, game, or marine aquatic plants, or any part of fish, game, or aquatic plants, or a nest or egg of fish or game.

(b) A person may not knowingly disturb, injure, or destroy a notice, signboard, seal, tag, aircraft, boat, vessel, automobile, paraphernalia, equipment, building or other improvement or property of the department used in the administration or enforcement of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, or a poster or notice to the public concerning the provisions of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, or regulation adopted under this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, or a marker indicating the boundary of an area closed to hunting, trapping, fishing, or other special use under this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52. A person may not knowingly destroy, remove, tamper with, or imitate a seal or tag issued or used by the department or attached under its authority to a skin, portion, or specimen of fish or game, or other article for the purpose of identification or authentication in accordance with this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52 or a regulation adopted under this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52.

Sec. 16.05.925. Penalty for violations. Except as provided in AS 16.05.430, 16.05.665,
Sec. 16.05.930. Exempted activities. (a) This chapter does not prevent the collection or exportation of fish and game, a part of fish or game or a nest or egg of a bird for scientific or educational purposes, or for propagation or exhibition purposes under a permit that the department may issue and prescribe the terms thereof.

(b) This chapter does not prohibit a person from taking fish or game during the closed season, in case of dire emergency, as defined by regulation adopted by the appropriate board.

(c) AS 16.05.920 and 16.05.921 do not prohibit rearing and sale of fish from private ponds, the raising of wild animals in captivity for food, or the raising of game birds for the purpose of recreational hunting on game hunting preserves, under regulations adopted by the appropriate board. In this subsection, "animals" includes all animal life, including insects and bugs.

(d) Nondomestic animals of any species may not be transferred or transported from the state under (a) of this section unless approved by the Board of Game in regular or special meeting. Animals transferred or transported under (a) of this section shall be animals that are certified by the department to be surplus and unnecessary to the sustained yield management of the resource. Each application for a permit under (a) of this section shall be accompanied by a statement prepared by the department examining the probable environmental impact of the action.

(e) This chapter does not prevent the traditional barter of fish and game taken by subsistence hunting or fishing, except that the commissioner may prohibit the barter of subsistence-taken fish and game by regulation, emergency or otherwise, if a determination on the record is made that the barter is resulting in a waste of the resource, damage to fish stocks or game populations, or circumvention of fish or game management programs.

(f) A permit may not be required for possessing, importing or exporting mink and fox for fur farming purposes.

(g) AS 16.05.330 – 16.05.723 do not apply to an activity authorized by a permit issued under AS 16.40.100 or 16.40.120, or to a person or vessel employed in an activity authorized by a permit issued under AS 16.40.100 or 16.40.120.

Sec. 16.05.940. Definitions. In AS 16.05 – AS 16.40,

(1) "aquatic plant" means any species of plant, excluding the rushes, sedges, and true grasses, growing in a marine aquatic or intertidal habitat;

(2) "barter" means the exchange or trade of fish or game, or their parts, taken for subsistence uses

(A) for other fish or game or their parts; or

(B) for other food or for nonedible items other than money if the exchange is of a limited and noncommercial nature;

(3) "board" means either the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game;

(4) "commercial fisherman" means an individual who fishes commercially for, takes, or attempts to take fish, shellfish, or other fishery resources of the state by any means, and includes every individual aboard a boat operated for fishing purposes who participates
directly or indirectly in the taking of these raw fishery products, whether participation is on shares or as an employee or otherwise; however, this definition does not apply to anyone aboard a licensed vessel as a visitor or guest who does not directly or indirectly participate in the taking; "commercial fisherman" includes the crews of tenders or other floating craft used in transporting fish, but does not include processing workers on floating fish processing vessels who do not operate fishing gear or engage in activities related to navigation or operation of the vessel; in this paragraph, "operate fishing gear" means to deploy or remove gear from state water, remove fish from gear during an open fishing season or period, or possess a gill net containing fish during an open fishing period;

(5) "commercial fishing" means the taking, fishing for, or possession of fish, shellfish, or other fishery resources with the intent of disposing of them for profit, or by sale, barter, trade, or in commercial channels; the failure to have a valid subsistence permit in possession, if required by statute or regulation, is considered prima facie evidence of commercial fishing if commercial fishing gear as specified by regulation is involved in the taking, fishing for, or possession of fish, shellfish or other fish resources;

(6) "commissioner" means the commissioner of fish and game unless specifically provided otherwise;

(7) "customary and traditional" means the noncommercial, long-term, and consistent taking of, use of, and reliance upon fish or game in a specific area and the use patterns of that fish or game that have been established over a reasonable period of time taking into consideration the availability of the fish or game;

(8) "customary trade" means the limited noncommercial exchange, for minimal amounts of cash, as restricted by the appropriate board, of fish or game resources; the terms of this paragraph do not restrict money sales of furs and furbearers;

(9) "department" means the Department of Fish and Game unless specifically provided otherwise;

(11) "domicile" means the true and permanent home of a person from which the person has no present intention of moving and to which the person intends to return whenever the person is away; domicile may be proved by presenting evidence acceptable to the Boards of Fisheries and Game;

(12) "fish" means any species of aquatic finfish, invertebrate, or amphibian, in any stage of their life cycle, found in or introduced into the state, and includes any part of such aquatic finfish, invertebrate, or amphibian;

(13) "fish derby" means a contest in which prizes are awarded for catching fish;

(14) "fish or game farming" means the business of propagating, breeding, raising, or producing fish or game in captivity for the purpose of marketing the fish or game or their products, and "captivity" means having the fish or game under positive control, as in a pen, pond, or an area of land or water that is completely enclosed by a generally escape-proof barrier; in this paragraph, "fish" does not include shellfish, as defined in AS 16.40.199;

(15) "fish stock" means a species, subspecies, geographic grouping or other category of fish manageable as a unit;

(16) "fish transporter" means a natural person who holds a fish transport permit issued under AS 16.05.671;

(17) "fishery" means a specific administrative area in which a specific fishery
resource is taken with a specific type of gear; however, the Board of Fisheries may designate a fishery to include more than one specific administrative area, type of gear, or fishery resource; in this paragraph

(A) "gear" means the specific apparatus used in the harvest of a fishery resource; and

(B) "type of gear" means an identifiable classification of gear and may include

   (i) classification for which separate regulations are adopted by the Board of Fisheries or for which separate gear licenses were required by former AS 16.05.550–16.05.630; and

   (ii) distinct subclassification of gear such as "power" troll gear and "hand" troll gear or sport gear and guided sport gear;

(22) "nonresident" means a person who is not a resident of the state;

(23) "nonresident alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the United States and whose permanent place of abode is not in the United States;

(24) "operator" means the individual by law made responsible for the operation of the vessel;

(25) "person with physical disabilities" means a person who presents to the department either written proof that the person receives at least 70 percent disability compensation from a government agency for a physical disability or an affidavit signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the state stating that the person is at least 70 percent physically disabled;

(26) "personal use fishing" means the taking, fishing for, or possession of finfish, shellfish, or other fishery resources, by Alaska residents for personal use and not for sale or barter, with gill or dip net, seine, fish wheel, long line, or other means defined by the Board of Fisheries;

(27) "resident" means

   (A) a person who for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the time when the assertion of residence is made has maintained the person's domicile in the state and who is neither claiming residency in another state, territory, or country nor obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country;

   (B) a partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation that has its main office or headquarters in the state; a natural person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident under this paragraph may not qualify as a resident by virtue of an interest in a partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation;

   (C) a member of the military service, or United States Coast Guard, who has been stationed in the state for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the time when the assertion of residence is made;

   (D) a person who is the dependent of a resident member of the military service, or the United States Coast Guard, and who has lived in the state for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the time when the assertion of residence is made; or

   (E) an alien who for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the time when the assertion of residence is made has maintained the person's domicile in the state
and who is neither claiming residency in another state, territory, or country nor obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country;

(28) "rural area" means a community or area of the state in which the noncommercial, customary, and traditional use of fish or game for personal or family consumption is a principal characteristic of the economy of the community or area;

(29) "seizure" means the actual or constructive taking or possession of real or personal property subject to seizure under AS 16.05 – AS 16.40 by an enforcement or investigative officer charged with enforcement of the fish and game laws of the state;

(30) "sport fishing" means the taking of or attempting to take for personal use, and not for sale or barter, any fresh water, marine, or anadromous fish by hook and line held in the hand, or by hook and line with the line attached to a pole or rod which is held in the hand or closely attended, or by other means defined by the Board of Fisheries;

(31) "subsistence fishing" means the taking of, fishing for, or possession of fish, shellfish, or other fisheries resources by a resident domiciled in a rural area of the state for subsistence uses with gill net, seine, fish wheel, long line, or other means defined by the Board of Fisheries;

(33) "subsistence uses" means the noncommercial, customary and traditional uses of wild, renewable resources by a resident domiciled in a rural area of the state for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; in this paragraph, "family" means persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and a person living in the household on a permanent basis;

(34) "take" means taking, pursuing, hunting, fishing, trapping, or in any manner disturbing, capturing, or killing or attempting to take, pursue, hunt, fish, trap, or in any manner capture or kill fish or game;

(37) "vessel" means a floating craft powered, towed, rowed, or otherwise propelled, which is used for delivering, landing, or taking fish within the jurisdiction of the state, but does not include aircraft.

Editor's note: The definitions listed in this section are only those that pertain to fish. Definitions pertaining to game were intentionally left out.

Chapter 10. Fisheries and Fishing Regulations.

Article 1. Interference with Streams and Waters.

Sec. 16.10.010. Interference with salmon spawning streams and waters. (a) A person may not, without first applying for and obtaining a permit or license from the Department of Environmental Conservation,

(1) obstruct, divert, or pollute waters of the state, either fresh or salt, utilized by salmon in the propagation of the species, by felling trees or timber in those waters, casting, passing, throwing, or dumping tree limbs or foliage, underbrush, stumps, rubbish, earth, stones, rock, or other debris, or passing or dumping sawdust, planer shavings, or other waste or refuse of any kind in those waters;

(2) erect a dam, barricade, or obstruction to retard, conserve, impound, or divert

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the waters described in (1) of this subsection to prevent, retard, or interfere with the free ingress or egress of salmon into those waters in the natural spawning or propagation process;

(3) render the waters described in (1) of this section inaccessible or uninhabitable for salmon for spawning or propagation.

(b) The application for the permit or license referred to in (a) of this section must set out the name and style of the person or concern, describe the waters and location, and state in particular the plans, purpose, and intention for which the application is made.

Sec. 16.10.030. Penalty for violations of AS 16.10.010 – 16.10.050. A person who violates AS 16.10.010 – 16.10.050 is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

Article 2. Interference with Commercial Fishing Gear.

Sec. 16.10.055. Interference with commercial fishing gear. A person who willfully or with reckless disregard of the consequences, interferes with or damages the commercial fishing gear of another person is guilty of a misdemeanor. For the purposes of this section "interference" means the physical disturbance of gear which results in economic loss of fishing time, and "reckless disregard of the consequences" means a lack of consideration for the consequences of one's acts in a manner that is reasonably likely to damage the property of another.

Article 3. Fish Traps and Other Illegal Fishing Devices.

Sec. 16.10.070. Operation of fish traps. Fish traps, including but not limited to floating, pile-driven, or hand-driven fish traps, may not be operated in the state on or over state land, tideland, submerged land, or water. This section does not prevent the operation of small hand-driven fish traps of the type ordinarily used on rivers of the state that are otherwise legally operated in or above the mouth of a stream or river.

Sec. 16.10.100. Erection of fish traps prohibited on land or water owned by state. Fish traps, including but not limited to floating, pile-driven, or hand-driven fish traps, may not be erected, moored, or maintained on or over land, tideland, submerged land, or water owned or otherwise acquired by the state. This section does not prevent the maintenance, use, or operation of small, hand-driven fish traps of the type ordinarily used on rivers of the state which are otherwise legally maintained and operated in or above the mouth of a stream or river.

Sec. 16.10.110. Penalty for violations of AS 16.10.100. A person who violates AS 16.10.100 is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not less than $5,000, or by both.

Sec. 16.10.120. Use of drum or reel in operation of purse seine. A person may not use, employ, or operate a drum or reel around which a purse seine is coiled, rolled, or looped for purposes of taking or removing fish from a body of water located on or over land or tideland owned by the state or over which the state has jurisdiction. This section does not prevent the use of power blocks or the use of a reel mounted on a seine skiff to haul in or let out the separate purse seine lead which is temporarily connected to the purse seine proper, as these terms are generally employed or used in the fishing industry.

Sec. 16.10.130. Penalty for violation of 16.10.120 or 16.10.125. A person who violates AS 16.10.120 or 16.10.125 is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by both.
Article 5. Migratory Fish and Shellfish.

Sec. 16.10.200. Unlawful taking prohibited. A person taking migratory fish and migratory shellfish in high sea areas designated by the Board of Fisheries or in violation of the regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries governing the taking of migratory fish and migratory shellfish in the designated areas may not possess, sell, offer to sell, barter, offer to barter, give, or transport in the state, including the waters of the state, migratory fish or migratory shellfish.

Sec. 16.10.210. Unlawful sale or offer prohibited. A person may not possess, purchase, offer to purchase, sell, or offer to sell in the state migratory fish or migratory shellfish taken on the high seas knowing that they were taken in violation of a regulation adopted by the Board of Fisheries governing the taking of migratory fish or migratory shellfish in certain areas designated by the Board of Fisheries or the commissioner.

Sec. 16.10.220. Penalty for violation of AS 16.10.200 and 16.10.210. A person who violates AS 16.10.200 and 16.10.210 is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

Article 7. Purchase of Fish.

Sec. 16.10.265. Purchase of fish from permit holders. (a) An individual may not, while acting as a fish processor or primary fish buyer, or as an agent, director, officer, member, or employee of a fish processor, of a primary fish buyer, or of a cooperative corporation organized under AS 10.15, intentionally or knowingly make an original purchase of fish from a seller who does not hold

(1) a landing permit, an entry permit, or an interim-use permit; or

(2) a fish transporter permit under AS 16.05.671.

(b) An individual who violates (a) of this section is

(1) upon a first conviction, guilty of a class B misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than 90 days;

(2) upon a second conviction, guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, and may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year;

(3) upon a third or subsequent conviction, guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than $10,000 nor more than $25,000, and may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

(c) The commissioner of revenue shall impose upon a fish processor, primary fish buyer, or cooperative corporation organized under AS 10.15, a civil fine equal to the value of fish purchased in violation of this section by (1) the fish processor or primary fish buyer if the fish processor or primary fish buyer is not a corporation; or (2) a director, officer, or employee in a policy-making position of the fish processor, of the primary fish buyer, or of the cooperative corporation. Value is based on the average price paid to fishermen at the time of the violation.

(d) The commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development may suspend or revoke a business license issued under AS 43.70.020 and the commissioner of revenue may suspend or revoke a license to engage in the business of processing or buying
raw fish if the licensee or an officer, director, or employee in a policy-making position of the licensee has been convicted of three offenses under this section. Proceedings to suspend or revoke a license are governed by AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

(e) An organization may not be criminally prosecuted under (a) of this section.

(f) In this section, "individual" means a natural person.

Sec. 16.10.267. Possession of permit and identification by seller. (a) When a fisherman sells fish, the fisherman shall possess

(1) a landing permit, entry permit, or interim-use permit issued or transferred to the fisherman under AS 16.43, or other document authorized by regulation to be used in place of an entry permit or interim-use permit; and

(2) an identification card that has been issued to the fisherman by a state or federal agency or other organization designated by the Department of Public Safety and that bears a photograph of the fisherman.

(b) If requested by the purchaser of the fish or by a peace officer, the fisherman or fish transporter shall present for inspection the identification card, entry permit, interim-use permit, fish transporter permit, or other document required to be in the fisherman's or fish transporter's possession under (a) or (d) of this section.

(c) Examples of a suitable identification card required under (a)(2) and (d)(2) of this section are a motor vehicle operator's license issued under AS 28.15.111 and an identification card issued under AS 18.65.310.

(d) When a fish transporter sells fish as the agent of the commercial fisherman who caught the fish, the fish transporter shall possess

(1) a fish transporter permit and the fish ticket completed by the fish transporter under AS 16.05.671(d); and

(2) an identification card that has been issued to the fish transporter by a state or federal agency or other organization designated by the Department of Public Safety and that bears a photograph of the fish transporter.

(e) A person who violates this section is, upon conviction, guilty of a class B misdemeanor and may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than 90 days. In addition

(1) upon a first conviction for a violation of this section, the court may sentence the convicted person to pay a fine of not more than $5,000 and may order the loss of commercial fishing privileges for a period of not more than three years from the date of conviction;

(2) upon a second conviction for a violation of this section, the court may sentence the convicted person to pay a fine of not more than $10,000 and may order the loss of commercial fishing privileges for a period of not more than three years from the date of conviction;

(3) upon a third or subsequent conviction for a violation of this section, the court (A) may sentence the convicted person to pay a fine of not more than $10,000; and

(B) shall order that the convicted person lose commercial fishing privileges for a period of three years from the date of conviction.
Sec. 16.10.268. Notice of liability. (a) The commissioner of labor and workforce development shall print posters that contain notice of the requirements of AS 16.10.265. The commissioner shall distribute the posters to fish processors, primary fish buyers, and cooperative corporations organized under AS 10.15 for the purpose of buying fish.

(b) A fish processor, primary fish buyer, or cooperative corporation organized under AS 10.15 for the purpose of buying fish shall display in a prominent place on its business premises posters provided by the commissioner of labor under (a) of this section.

Sec. 16.10.269. Limitations. AS 16.10.265 and 16.10.267 do not apply to the purchase or sale of aquatic farm products from a holder of a permit issued under AS 16.40.100 or stock from a holder of a permit issued under AS 16.40.120.

Sec. 16.10.270. Purchase of fish by the pound. (a) A fish processor or primary fish buyer shall purchase raw fish by the pound. The poundage of the fish to be purchased shall be determined by weighing the fish unless both the buyer and seller agree in writing upon a sample weighing technique that will fairly determine the average weight of the fish purchased.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by both.

Sec. 16.10.275. Regulations. The commissioner may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of AS 16.10.270 – 16.10.296.

Sec. 16.10.280. Price disputes between fishermen and fish processors. In an area where a price dispute exists between at least one-third of the registered commercial fishermen for that area, as estimated by the Department of Fish and Game on the basis of information available to the department, and fish processors on the price to be paid for salmon, and no agreement has been reached up to 120 days before the opening of the salmon fishing season in that area, a representative from the Department of Labor and Workforce Development shall intervene as mediator of the dispute upon request of either party.

Sec. 16.10.294. Administrative and judicial orders. (a) – (d) Repealed by Executive Order No. 85. (1993).

(e) If the commissioner determines that a fish processor or primary fish buyer is acting in violation of AS 16.10.270 – 16.10.280, the commissioner shall give written notice prohibiting further action by the person as a fish processor or primary fish buyer. The prohibition continues until the person has submitted evidence acceptable to the commissioner showing that the violation has been corrected.

(f) A person affected by an order issued under AS 16.10.265 – 16.10.296 may seek equitable relief preventing the commissioner from enforcing the order.

(g) In an action instituted in the superior court by the commissioner or a representative of the commissioner, a person acting in the capacity of a fish processor or primary fish buyer in violation of AS 16.10.265 – 16.10.296 may be enjoined from acting as a fish processor or primary fish buyer.

Sec. 16.10.296. Definitions. In AS 16.10.265 – 16.10.296, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of labor and workforce development;

(2) "fish" means any species of aquatic finfish, invertebrates and amphibians,
shellfish, or any other raw fishery resource, in any stage of its life cycle, found in or introduced into the state, and includes fish eggs except fish eggs sold for stock enhancement purposes;

(3) "fish processor" means a person engaging or attempting to engage in a business for which a license is required under AS 43.75;

(4) "primary fish buyer" means a person, other than a cooperative corporation organized under AS 10.15, engaging or attempting to engage in the business of originally purchasing or buying any fishery resource in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce.

**Article 9. Salmon Hatcheries.**

**Sec. 16.10.455. Cost recovery fisheries.** (a) A hatchery permit holder may harvest salmon for a facility in

(1) a special harvest area through agents, or employees of or persons under contract with the permit holder as provided under a permit from the department or regulations of the Board of Fisheries; or

(2) a terminal harvest area through the common property fishery under this section.

(b) A hatchery permit holder may, by a majority vote of the membership of the hatchery permit holder's board, elect to harvest surplus salmon produced at a facility in a terminal harvest area established for that facility through the common property fishery. At the request of the hatchery permit holder and if the commissioner of fish and game determines that there are no allocative issues involved, and after reasonable consultation with affected commercial fishermen and the organizations of affected commercial fishermen, the commissioner may adopt regulations governing the harvest of surplus salmon in a terminal harvest area when the hatchery permit holder elects to harvest surplus salmon produced at a facility through a common property fishery. The regulations must specify the terms, conditions, and rules under which the common property fishery in the terminal harvest area shall be conducted, including requirements for hold inspections and reporting of harvests and sales of salmon taken in the terminal harvest area. Following adoption of regulations by the department, each year before March 10, the hatchery permit holder's board, by a majority vote of the board's membership, may determine whether the hatchery will operate under the regulations adopted under this subsection during the current calendar year, and shall notify the department if the hatchery intends to operate under the regulations adopted under this subsection. The Board of Fisheries may adopt regulations under AS 16.05.251 regarding a fisheries management plan governing operations under this subsection in a terminal harvest area, including allocation plans. Participation in the fishery must be open to all interim-use permit and entry permit holders who hold permits to operate a type of gear that may be used in the fishing district in which the terminal harvest area is located if that type of gear is authorized by regulation to be used in the terminal harvest area. An interim-use permit holder or an entry permit holder who takes salmon in a common property fishery in a terminal harvest area may sell the salmon to any fish buyer or processor who is licensed to do business in the state.

(c) As a condition of participation in a common property salmon fishery in a terminal harvest area under this section, a fisherman who participates in the fishery is subject to the payment of the assessment levied under (d) of this section on the projected value of the salmon or on the pounds of salmon harvested. The assessment is levied on the salmon that the fisherman takes in the terminal harvest area and sells to a licensed buyer. The buyer of the salmon must be licensed under AS 43.75, and the buyer shall collect the assessment on salmon taken in a terminal harvest area at the time of purchase and remit the assessment to
the Department of Revenue in accordance with regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue.

(d) The Department of Revenue may, by regulation, annually, by March 1 of each year, set the assessment levied on salmon taken in a terminal harvest area in consultation with the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, the hatchery permit holder, and representatives of affected commercial fishermen. The assessment shall provide sufficient revenue to cover debt service to the state, reasonable operating expenses, reasonable maintenance expenses, and development or maintenance of a reserve fund up to 100 percent of annual operating costs of the hatchery permit holder. In setting the assessment, the department shall consider the estimated return and harvest of salmon in the terminal harvest area, the projected price to be paid for salmon in the region, the amount of the existing reserve held by the hatchery permit holder, and the amount by which the assessment collected in previous years exceeded or fell short of the amount anticipated to be collected. The assessment may not exceed 50 percent of the value of the salmon. The department may levy the assessment as a percentage of the projected value of the salmon returning to the terminal harvest area or as a flat rate on each pound of salmon harvested in the area, to the nearest whole cent.

(e) The Department of Revenue shall deposit the assessments collected under this section in the general fund. The legislature may appropriate the funds collected under this section to the hatchery permit holder who operates a facility in the terminal harvest area in which the assessment was levied. A hatchery permit holder shall use funds appropriated under this subsection for the purposes set out under AS 16.10.450(a). The legislature may also appropriate funds collected under this section to the Department of Revenue for costs incurred by the department under this section.

(f) A person who violates a regulation adopted under (b) of this section is guilty of a violation under AS 16.05.722 or a misdemeanor under AS 16.05.723. A person who violates a regulation adopted by the Department of Revenue under (c) of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(g) In this section,

(1) "facility" means a hatchery or salmon rehabilitation project for which a permit is issued under AS 16.10.400 – 16.10.470;

(2) "special harvest area" means an area designated by the commissioner or the Board of Fisheries where salmon returning to a hatchery may be harvested by the hatchery operators, and, in some situations, by the common property fishery;

(3) "terminal harvest area" means a harvest area, which may include a hatchery release site, established by the commissioner or the Board of Fisheries where salmon returning to a hatchery may be harvested by the common property fishery;

(4) "value" has the meaning given in AS 43.75.290.


Sec. 16.10.750. Findings and purpose. (a) The legislature finds that

(1) the salmon fishing industry is among the state's largest industries and generates hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of jobs each year; the salmon fishery is vitally important to commercial, subsistence, personal use, and sport fishing interests, and to the state's developing tourist industry;
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(2) the state is committed to maintaining and enhancing its wild stocks of salmon by careful management, by initiating a 20-year rebuilding program, and by investing in the fishing industry;

(3) millions of Alaska salmon are being caught and injured by high seas fisheries that intercept salmon contrary to state, federal, or international law; the high seas interception of Alaska salmon defeats the state's management and rebuilding programs, deprives the state of a return on its investment in the fishing industry, and detrimentally affects subsistence and sport fishing uses of Alaska salmon;

(4) vessels that engage in the high seas interception of salmon can move relatively freely and undetected from region to region in the North Pacific and thus are able to harvest whatever species is most readily available or most valuable; by moving farther westward, a greater proportion of the take is Asian salmon; moving eastward results in a greater proportion of the take being Alaska salmon; although there is intermixing of Asian and North American salmon stocks, scientific evidence proves that even a minimal harvest of salmon within the migratory range of each species will contain Alaska salmon;

(5) the illegal taking of salmon detrimentally affect the Alaska fishing industry; the illegal taking of Alaska salmon is of primary concern because of the direct and immediate effect on the state; in addition, the illegal taking of Asian salmon is also of concern because depletion of those stocks will ultimately result in a shifting of high seas fishing efforts, both legal and illegal, to Alaska salmon;

(6) high seas interception of salmon occurs beyond the exclusive economic zone of the United States, or through incursion within the exclusive economic zone and the state's territorial sea, by vessels that are usually not registered in this state; moreover, these vessels are not based in Alaska and can thus avoid detection more easily than Alaska-based vessels; as a practical matter, it is extremely difficult to directly or indirectly regulate the vessels themselves; it is therefore necessary to prohibit activities within the state that give aid, comfort, and financial incentives to high seas interception of salmon.

(b) The purpose of AS 16.10.750 – 16.10.800 is to prevent resources, facilities, and expertise within the state from being available to promote or facilitate the high seas interception of salmon or the making of intercepted salmon ready for or accessible to world markets.

Sec. 16.10.760. Trafficking in intercepted salmon. (a) A person commits the offense of trafficking in intercepted salmon if the person

(1) buys, sells, trades, processes, or possesses salmon, or attempts to buy, sell, trade, process, or possess salmon, with reckless disregard that the salmon has been, or will be, obtained by high seas interception;

(2) knowingly provides financing, premises, equipment, supplies, services, power, or fuel used to buy, sell, trade, process, or possess salmon that has been, or will be, obtained by high seas interception; or

(3) acts as a broker or middleman, or otherwise acts on behalf of another party, to arrange for or negotiate, or attempts to arrange for or negotiate, the purchase, sale, trade, processing, or possession of salmon, with reckless disregard that the salmon has been, or will be, obtained by high seas interception.

(b) Trafficking in intercepted salmon is a class C felony.
Sec. 16.10.770. Falsification related to high seas interception of salmon. (a) A person commits the offense of falsification related to high seas interception of salmon if the person creates, utters, or possesses a written instrument related to salmon, or makes an assertion for the purpose of having a written instrument related to salmon created, uttered, or accepted, with reckless disregard that the salmon was obtained by high seas interception and that the written instrument or assertion conveys misleading or untrue information about the ownership, possession, processing, origin, destination, route of shipping, type, condition, or time, place, and manner of the taking of the salmon.

(b) In this section

(1) "utter" has the meaning given in AS 11.46.580(b);

(2) "written instrument" has the meaning given in AS 11.46.580(b) and includes ships' logs and papers, bills of lading and sale, documents relating to processing, shipping, and customs, and information stamped on or affixed to cans, crates, containers, freight, or a means of storage or packaging.

(c) Falsification related to high seas interception of salmon is a class C felony.

Sec. 16.10.780. Assisting a vessel in high seas interception of salmon. (a) A person commits the offense of assisting a vessel in high seas interception of salmon if, knowing that a vessel is in possession of salmon obtained by high seas interception or that the owner or operator of the vessel intends to engage in the imminent interception of salmon, the person

(1) moves persons, cargo, or other property to or from the vessel;

(2) services or repairs the vessel or its equipment;

(3) provides the vessel with power, supplies, equipment, or fuel;

(4) provides the vessel with information, other than weather reports, capable of aiding the high seas interception of salmon or frustrating or avoiding detection, including communicating the movements, intentions, or activities of state or federal law enforcement officials or other fishing vessels; or

(5) is in charge of a docking facility, harbor, or anchorage, and permits the vessel to dock or anchor, or to remain docked or anchored.

(b) It is an affirmative defense, as defined in AS 11.81.900(b), to a violation of this section, if the person honestly and reasonably believed that the assistance provided to the vessel was necessary for humanitarian or environmental purposes or to prevent a significant loss of property. An affirmative defense under this section may not be raised, unless the person provided immediate notice, by the quickest available means, to the United States Coast Guard or the Department of Public Safety indicating the type of assistance being provided and the circumstances requiring the assistance.

(c) In this section

(1) "environmental purpose" means the intent to prevent or minimize adverse ecological effects to water quality;

(2) "humanitarian purpose" means the intent to provide medical services for a sick or injured person, or to prevent the loss of human life;

(3) "owner or operator of the vessel" means a person who
(A) has an ownership interest in the vessel;
(B) has authority to control or direct the vessel's activities; or
(C) physically operates a vessel or its equipment.

(d) Assisting a vessel in high seas interception of salmon is a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 16.10.790. Fines. Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 12.55.035(b) and (c), a person convicted of an offense under AS 16.10.760 – 16.10.780 may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greater of

(1) $100,000;
(2) three times the pecuniary gain realized by the person as a result of the offense; or
(3) if the person is convicted under AS 16.10.760, two times the fair market value of the salmon involved or contemplated in the commission of the offense.

Sec. 16.10.800. Definitions. In AS 16.10.750 – 16.10.800

(1) "high seas interception," "interception," or a similar terms means the unauthorized catching, taking, or harvesting of salmon for other than sport, subsistence, or personal use purposes,

(A) throughout the migratory range of each species, by a vessel not registered under the laws of this state; or

(B) beyond the territorial sea of the state by a vessel registered under the laws of the state;

(2) "knowing" or "knowingly" has the meaning given for "knowingly" in AS 11.81.900(a);

(3) "process" means affecting the condition or location of salmon, including preparation, packaging, storage, refrigeration, or transportation;

(4) "reckless disregard" has the meaning given for "recklessly" in AS 11.81.900(a);

(5) "salmon" means Pacific salmon and steelhead, and parts of Pacific salmon and steelhead, whether mature or immature, processed or unprocessed; and

(6) "unauthorized" means contrary to a statute or regulation of the United States or the state, or to a treaty or international fishery agreement, or in violation of a foreign law.

Chapter 43. Regulation of Entry Into Alaska Commercial Fisheries.


Sec. 16.43.100. Duties and general powers. (a) To accomplish the purposes set out in AS 16.43.010, the commission shall

(1) regulate entry into the commercial fisheries for all fishery resources in the state;

(2) establish priorities for the application of the provisions of this chapter to the various commercial fisheries of the state;

(3) establish administrative areas suitable for regulating and controlling entry
into the commercial fisheries;

(4) establish, for all types of gear, the maximum number of entry permits for each administrative area;

(5) designate, when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, particular species for which separate interim-use permits or entry permits will be issued;

(6) establish qualifications for the issuance of entry permits;

(7) issue entry permits to qualified applicants;

(8) issue interim-use permits as provided in AS 16.43.210, 16.43.220, and 16.43.225;

(9) establish, for all types of gear, the optimum number of entry permits for each administrative area;

(10) administer the buy-back program provided for in AS 16.43.310 and 16.43.320 to reduce the number of outstanding entry permits to the optimum number of entry permits;

(11) provide for the transfer and reissuance of entry permits to qualified transferees;

(12) provide for the transfer and reissuance of entry permits for alternative types of legal gear, in a manner consistent with the purposes of this chapter;

(13) establish and administer the collection of the annual fees provided for in AS 16.43.160;

(14) administer the issuance of commercial fishing vessel licenses under AS 16.05.490;

(15) issue educational entry permits to applicants who qualify under the provisions of AS 16.43.340 – 16.43.390;

(16) establish reasonable user fees for services;

(17) issue landing permits under AS 16.05.675 and regulations adopted under that section;

(18) establish and collect annual fees for the issuance of landing permits that reasonably reflect the costs incurred in the administration and enforcement of provisions of law related to landing permits;

(19) establish a moratorium on entry into commercial fisheries as provided in AS 16.43.225;

(20) when requested by a regional development organization formed under former AS 44.33.895, provide to the organization, without charge, public information contained in the commission’s data with respect to relevant fisheries, including limited fisheries, fishery participants, and limited entry permit holder’s harvests and earnings; and

(21) administer, when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, a Bering Sea hair crab fishery vessel permit system under AS 16.43.451 – 16.43.521.

(b) The commission may do all things necessary to the exercise of its powers under this chapter, whether or not specifically designated in this chapter.

Sec. 16.43.110. Regulations and hearing procedures. (a) The commission may adopt regulations, consistent with law, necessary or proper in the exercise of its powers or for the performance of its duties under this chapter.
(b) The commission shall adopt regulations, consistent with due process of law, that govern practice and procedure and the conduct of all investigations, hearings, and proceedings which it holds.

(c) The Alaska Rules of Evidence apply to investigations, hearings, and proceedings before the commission, except when the commission determines that their application is not required in order to assure fair treatment of all parties and that the evidence is relevant and of the sort on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious matters.

(d) The commission, a commissioner, or an employee authorized by the commission may administer oaths, certify to all official acts, and issue subpoenas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of testimony, records, papers, accounts, and documents in an inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding before the commission in any part of the state. The commission may petition a court to enforce its subpoenas or other process.

(e) The commission shall adopt regulations to provide for the correction of administrative error.

Article 2. Entry Permit System.

Sec. 16.43.140. Permit required. (a) A person may not operate gear in the commercial taking of fishery resources without a valid entry permit or a valid interim-use permit issued by the commission.

(b) A permit is not required of a crewmember or other person assisting in the operation of a unit of gear engaged in the commercial taking of fishery resources as long as the holder of the entry permit or the interim-use permit for that particular unit of gear is at all times present and actively engaged in the operation of the gear.

(c) A person may hold more than one interim-use or entry permit issued or transferred under this chapter only for the following purposes:

1. fishing more than one type of gear;
2. fishing in more than one administrative area;
3. harvesting particular species for which separate interim-use or entry permits are issued;
4. if authorized by regulations of the commission, fishing an entire unit of gear in a fishery in which the commission has issued entry permits for less than a unit of gear under AS 16.43.270(d); under this paragraph, a person may not hold more than two entry permits for a fishery; however, the person may not
   A. fish more than one unit of gear in the fishery; or
   B. acquire a second entry permit for the fishery after the person has acquired an entry permit that authorizes the use of an entire unit of gear in the fishery;
5. consolidation of the fishing fleet for a salmon fishery; however, a person may hold not more than two entry permits for a salmon fishery under this paragraph, but the person who holds two entry permits for a salmon fishery may not engage in fishing under the second entry permit.

Sec. 16.43.150. Terms and conditions of entry permit; annual renewal. (a) Except as
may be otherwise provided under AS 16.43.270(d), an entry permit authorizes the permittee to operate a unit of gear within a specified fishery.

(b) The holder of an entry permit shall have the permit in possession at all times when engaged in the operation of gear for which it was issued.

(c) Each entry permit is issued for a term of one year and is renewable annually.

(d) Failure to renew an entry permit for a period of two years from the year of last renewal results in a forfeiture of the entry permit to the commission, except as waived by the commission for good cause. An entry permit may not be renewed until the fees for each preceding year during which the entry permit was not renewed are paid. However, failure to renew an entry permit in a year in which there is an administrative closure for the entire season for a specific fishery is good cause not to renew the entry permit. The commission shall waive the payment of fees for that year.

(e) An entry permit constitutes a use privilege that may be modified or revoked by the legislature without compensation.

(f) Except for permits that are not transferable under AS 16.43.170(e), an entry permit survives the death of the holder.

(g) Except as provided in AS 16.10.333 – 16.10.338, AS 44.81.215, 44.81.225, and 44.81.231 – 44.81.250, an entry permit may not be

(1) pledged, mortgaged, leased, or encumbered in any way;

(2) transferred with any retained right of repossession or foreclosure, or on any condition requiring a subsequent transfer; or

(3) attached, distrained, or sold on execution of judgment or under any other process or order of any court, except as provided in AS 16.43.170(g) and (h).

(h) Unless an entry permit holder has expressed a contrary intent in a will that is probated, the commission shall, upon the death of the permit holder, transfer the permanent permit by right of survivorship directly to the surviving spouse or, if no spouse survives, to a natural person designated by the permit holder on a form provided by the commission. If no spouse survives and if the person designated on the form, if any, does not survive, the permit passes as part of the permit holder’s estate. A designation under this subsection must be acknowledged before a person authorized to administer an oath under AS 09.63.010 or must be witnessed by two persons who are qualified under AS 13.12.505 to witness the will of the permit holder. Except as provided in AS 16.10.333 – 16.10.337, AS 44.81.215, and 44.81.231 – 44.81.250, the permit is exempt from the claims of creditors of the estate.

(i) The holder of a transferable or nontransferable entry permit or of an interim-use permit may voluntarily relinquish the permit to the commission.

Sec. 16.43.225. Moratorium on new entrants into certain fisheries. (a) Subject to (b) of this section, the commission may establish a moratorium on new entrants into a fishery

(1) that has experienced recent increases in fishing effort that are beyond a low, sporadic level of effort;

(2) that has achieved a level of harvest that may be approaching or exceeding the maximum sustainable level for the fishery; and

(3) for which there is insufficient biological and resource management information necessary to promote the conservation and sustained yield management of the fishery.
(b) The commission may establish a moratorium on new entrants into a fishery described in (a) of this section if

(1) the commissioner of fish and game, subject to AS 16.05.251(g), petitions the commission under AS 44.62.220 to establish a moratorium on new entrants into the fishery; and

(2) the commission finds that

(A) the fishery has reached a level of participation that may threaten the conservation and the sustained yield management of the fishery resource and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing; and

(B) the commission has insufficient information to conclude that the establishment of a maximum number of entry permits under AS 16.43.240 would further the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The commission may establish a moratorium under this section for a continuous period of up to four years. A fishery that has been subject to a moratorium under this section may not be subjected to a subsequent moratorium under this section unless five years have elapsed since the previous moratorium expired.

(d) While a moratorium is in effect, the commission shall conduct investigations to determine whether a maximum number of entry permits should be established under AS 16.43.240 by

(1) conducting research into conditions in the fishery;

(2) consulting with the Department of Fish and Game and the Board of Fisheries; and

(3) consulting with participants in the fishery.

(e) The commission shall establish by regulation the qualifications for applicants for an interim-use permit for a fishery subject to a moratorium under this section. The qualifications must include the minimum requirements for past or present participation and harvest of the fishery. The commission may not issue an interim-use permit for a fishery subject to a moratorium under this section unless the applicant can satisfy the qualifications established under this subsection and establish the present ability and intent to participate actively in the fishery.

Sec. 16.43.950. Applications of regulations of Board of Fisheries. Nothing in this chapter limits the powers of the Board of Fisheries, including the power to determine legal types of gear and the power to establish size limitations or other uniform restrictions applying to a certain type of gear. Holders of interim-use permits or entry permits issued under this chapter are subject to all regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries.