Alaska Department of Fish and Game

2013-2016 Bristol Bay Area Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations
This booklet contains regulations regarding commercial finfish fisheries in the Bristol Bay Area. This booklet covers the period June 2013 through June 2016.

**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 emergency regulation or emergency order at any time. Supplementary changes to the regulations in this booklet will be available at offices of the Department of Fish and Game.

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**Front Cover:** A setnetter at work at sunset just south of Pederson Point in the Naknek Section of the Naknek-Kvichak District in Bristol Bay. Photo courtesy of Lindsey Aspelund Photography.
**ADF&G Mission Statement**

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's mission is to manage, protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of Alaska. The primary goals are to ensure that Alaska’s renewable fish and wildlife resources and their habitats are conserved and managed on the sustained yield principle, and the use and development of these resources are in the best interest of the economy and well-being of the people of the state.

**Guiding Principles**

- Seeking excellence in carrying out its responsibilities under state and federal law, the department will:

- Provide for the greatest long-term opportunities for people to use and enjoy Alaska's fish, wildlife and habitat resources.

- 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
CHAPTER 06. BRISTOL BAY AREA.

Article 1. Description of Area.

5 AAC 06.001. 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 67 and 5 AAC 75.

5 AAC 06.100. Description of area. The Bristol Bay Area includes all waters of Alaska in Bristol Bay east of a line from Cape Newenham at 58° 38.88' N. lat., 162° 10.51' W. long. to Cape Menshikof at 57° 28.34' N. lat., 157° 55.84' W. long.

Article 2. Fishing Districts and Sections.

5 AAC 06.200. Fishing districts and sections. (a) Nushagak District: all waters of Nushagak Bay north of a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker at approximately 58° 33.77' N. lat., 158° 46.57' W. long. (Nichols Hills) to an ADF&G regulatory marker located at approximately 58° 39.37' N. lat., 158° 19.31' W. long. (Etolin Point).

(1) Igushik Section: all waters of Nushagak Bay bounded by a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker located at approximately 58° 33.77' N. lat., 158° 46.57' W. long., to a point at 58° 36.28' N. lat., 158° 34.40' W. long., to a point at 58° 44.80' N. lat., 158° 41.50' W. long., to an ADF&G regulatory marker located at approximately 58° 46.13' N. lat., 158° 46.65' W. long;

(2) Snake River Section: all waters bounded by a line from 58° 52.90' N. lat., 158° 43.30' W. long. to 58° 44.80' N. lat., 158° 41.50' W. long. to 58° 46.13' N. lat., 158° 46.65' W. long.;

(3) Nushagak Section: all waters of the Nushagak District not described in (1) and (2) of this subsection.

(b) Naknek–Kvichak District: all waters of Kvichak Bay north and east of a line from 58° 43.73' N. lat., 157° 42.71' W. long. to 58° 36.77' N. lat., 157° 15.82' W. long.

(1) Kvichak Section: all waters of Kvichak Bay enclosed by a line from 58° 43.73' N. lat., 157° 42.71' W. long. to 58° 38.50' N. lat., 157° 22.23' W. long. to the outer end of Libbyville Dock at 58° 46.76' N. lat., 157° 03.57' W. long., then along the dock to the shore;

(2) Naknek Section: all waters of Kvichak Bay enclosed by a line from 58° 36.77' N. lat., 157° 15.82' W. long. to 58° 38.50' N. lat., 157° 22.23' W. long. to the outer end of Libbyville Dock at 58° 46.76' N. lat., 157° 03.57' W. long., then along the dock to the shore.

(c) Egegik District: all waters south of a line between 58° 19.10' N. lat., 157° 36.65' W. long. and 58° 17.93' N. lat., 157° 32.67' W. long., east of a line between 58° 19.10' N. lat., 157° 36.65' W. long. and 58° 11.00' N. lat., 157° 38.10' W. long., and north of a line between 58° 11.00' N. lat., 157° 38.10' W. long. and 58° 09.44' N. lat., 157° 32.97' W. long.

(d) Ugashik District: all waters south of a line from Cape Greig at 57° 43.54' N. lat., 157° 41.82' W. long., to a point approximately one mile offshore at 57° 43.54' N. lat., 157° 43.80' W. long., then east of a line from 57° 43.54' N. lat., 157° 43.80' W. long. to Cape Menshikof at 57° 28.34' N. lat., 157° 55.84' W. long.
(e) Togiak District: all waters north of a line from Cape Newenham at 58° 38.88' N. lat., 162° 10.51' W. long. to Cape Peirce at 58° 33.10' N. lat., 161° 46.25' W. long. to Right Hand Point at 58° 46.27' N. lat., 159° 55.00' W. long. to Kulukak Point at 58° 50.40' N. lat., 159° 39.00' W. long.

(1) Togiak River Section: waters of Togiak Bay within a line from near Mt. Aeolus at 58° 54.82' N. lat., to 160° 44.06' W. long. to Rocky Point at 58° 53.30' N. lat., 160° 14.70' W. long.;

(2) Kulukak Section: waters of Kulukak Bay within a line from Kulukak Point at 58° 50.40' N. lat., 159° 39.00' W. long. to 58° 50.47' N. lat., 159° 45.25' W. long.

(3) Osviak Section: waters within a line between Estus Point at 58° 46.85' N. lat., 161° 10.98' W. long. and Asigyugpak Spit at 58° 41.00' N. lat., 161° 18.20' W. long;  

(4) Matogak Section: waters of Hagemeister Strait within a line between Estus Point at 58° 46.86' N. lat., 161° 10.98' W. long. and Tongue Point at 58° 48.63' N. lat., 160° 50.31' W. long.

(5) Cape Peirce Section: waters within a line from Cape Newenham at 58° 38.88' N. lat., 162° 10.51' W. long. to Cape Peirce at 58° 33.10' N. lat., 161° 46.25' W. long.

(f) Repealed 8/20/71.


5 AAC 06.206. Use of global positioning system (GPS). In the Bristol Bay Area, boundaries, lines, and coordinates are identified with the global positioning system (GPS). If the global positioning system is not operating, the boundaries, lines, and coordinates are as identified by ADF&G regulatory markers.

Article 3. Salmon Fishery.

5 AAC 06.310. Fishing seasons. Salmon may be taken only from June 1 through September 30 and only during open commercial salmon fishing periods.

5 AAC 06.320. Fishing periods. (a) In the Togiak District, salmon may be taken only as follows:

(1) in the Cape Peirce, Osviak, and Matogak Sections from 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 a.m. Saturday;

(2) in the Kulukak Section from 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 p.m. Wednesday;

(3) in the Togiak River Section from 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 a.m. Friday, except as provided in 5 AAC 06.369(c)(1).

(b) In the Nushagak District,

(1) from June 1 through September 30, salmon may be taken only during periods established by emergency order;

(2) repealed 4/9/95.

(c) In the Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, and Ugashik Districts,

(1) from June 1 through 9:00 a.m. July 17, salmon may be taken only during fishing periods established by emergency order;
(2) after 9:00 a.m. July 17, salmon may be taken only from 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 a.m. Friday, except as specified for the

(A) Egegik District in 5 AAC 06.359(f);
(B) Naknek-Kvichak District in 5 AAC 06.360(g); and
(C) Ugashik District in 5 AAC 06.366(d)(4) and (g) of this section.

(d) - (f) Repealed 5/14/98.

(g) In the Ugashik District, from August 1 through September 30, salmon may be taken only from 9:00 a.m. Thursday to 9:00 a.m. Monday.

5 AAC 06.330. Gear. (a) Salmon may be taken with set and drift gillnets only in the districts described in 5 AAC 06.200. Salmon may be taken with set gillnets on the northwest shore of Kvichak Bay from the Naknek-Kvichak District boundary south to 58° 43.80' N. lat., 157° 42.70' W. long.

(b) Repealed 3/8/74.

5 AAC 06.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. (a) Gillnet mesh size restrictions are as follows:

(1) gillnet mesh size may not exceed five and one-half inches during periods established by emergency order for the protection of chinook salmon;
(2) gillnet mesh size may not be less than five and three-eighths inches during periods established by emergency order for the protection of pink salmon;
(3) gillnet mesh size may not exceed four and three-quarters inches during periods established by emergency order for the protection of sockeye and coho salmon;
(4) gillnet mesh size may not be less than seven and one-half inches during periods established by emergency order for the protection of sockeye salmon;
(5) from 9:00 a.m. June 15 to 9:00 a.m. July 15, mesh size restrictions for the Togiak District are as provided in 5 AAC 06.369(d);
(6) from June 1 through July 1, mesh size restrictions for the Egegik District are specified in 5 AAC 06.365(e).

(b) No gillnet may be more than 29 full meshes in depth, including the selvages.

(c) Except as provided in 5 AAC 06.333, a person may not operate or assist in the operation of a drift gillnet exceeding 150 fathoms in length or a set gillnet exceeding 50 fathoms in length.

(d) Repealed 3/26/76.

(e) Except as provided in 5 AAC 06.333, a vessel registered for salmon net fishing may not have on board it or any vessel towed by it, during an open fishing period, more than 150 fathoms of drift gillnet gear in the aggregate. Additional gear may be transported to another district under conditions specified by the department.

(f) A person may not operate more than two set gillnets, and the aggregate length of set gillnets operated by that person may not exceed 50 fathoms in length. Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.240(a), in the Bristol Bay Area, a
(1) person may assist in the operation of additional set gillnet gear when the CFEC interim-use or entry permit card holder of the additional gear is present in compliance with 5 AAC 39.107;

(2) vessel may have more than one legal limit of set gillnet fishing gear on board the vessel.

(g) The operation of a gillnet shall be performed or assisted by the person who holds a valid interim-use or entry permit card for that gear.

(h) Set gillnets shall be operated in substantially a straight line.

(i) A set gillnet must be set on an area of beach that, at mean low tide, is connected by exposed land to the shore or to land not covered at high tide, except that in the Togiak District between the southernmost ADF&G regulatory marker located at the mouth of the Kulukak River and the ADF&G regulatory marker at the eastern entrance to Metervik Bay, between Rocky Point and 160° 20' W. long., and between Togiak Reef and the ADF&G regulatory marker at Mt. Aeolus, no part of a set gillnet may be more than 500 feet from the mean high tide mark and the set gillnet must be substantially perpendicular to the shoreline.

(j) Picking salmon from a gillnet is considered to be a part of the fishing operation and shall be performed only by a fisherman who holds a crewmember fishing license or a valid interim-use or entry permit card.

(k) Repealed 3/26/76.

(l) Each fisherman shall operate or assist in operating only one type of gear at any one time.

(m) In the Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, Ugashik, and Togiak Districts, no part of a set gillnet may be more than 1,000 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark, except that

1. repealed 3/1/92;
2. repealed 3/1/92;
3. in the Egegik District, from one mile south of Big Creek to Big Creek, no part of a set gillnet may be more than 1,000 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark or 450 feet from the 13-foot high tide mark;

4. in the Naknek Section of the Naknek-Kvichak District north of the terminus of the Naknek River,

   A) no more than one set gillnet may be seaward of another set gillnet; and
   B) no part of a set gillnet may be more than 1,200 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark;

5. in the Kvichak Section of the Naknek-Kvichak District from Libbyville Dock to the ADF&G regulatory marker located at Graveyard Point and from the unnamed creek on the northwest shore of Kvichak Bay (58° 52.25' N. lat., 157° 06.75' W. long.) north to the ADF&G regulatory marker located on the northwest shore of Kvichak Bay, the maximum distance that a set gillnet can be operated offshore is as follows:

   A) no part of a set gillnet may be more than 1,000 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark; or
   B) the web of the shoreward end of the set gillnet must go dry at the time of the opening;
(6) deleted 7/94;

(7) repealed 6/24/93;

(8) in the Ugashik District, in that portion of the east bank of the Ugashik River from a point at 57° 30.74' N. lat., 157° 24.10' W. long. to 57° 32.27' N. lat., 157° 24.36' W. long., no part of a set gillnet may be more than 600 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark, except that a set gillnet may extend to 1,000 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark if

(A) notwithstanding the provisions of (i) of this section, the shoreward end of the set gillnet is at least 400 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark;

(B) the anchoring devices for the set gillnet are not more than 100 feet from the set gillnet; and

(C) the set gillnet is not attached to a running line connected to the beach.

(n) In the Nushagak District, no salmon interim-use or entry permit holder may set or operate a set gillnet seaward of set gillnets operated by another salmon interim-use or entry permit holder. In the following locations, no part of a set gillnet, anchor, peg, stake, buoy, or other device used to set the net may be seaward of the stated offshore distance:

(1) repealed 5/11/85;

(2) from the cannery dock at Clark's Point to an ADF&G regulatory marker at First Creek, 500 feet from the mean high tide mark, or to the minus three foot low tide mark, whichever location is closer to the mean high tide mark;

(3) First Creek to an ADF&G regulatory marker at First Creek to an ADF&G marker at Third Creek, 700 feet from the mean high tide mark;

(4) from an ADF&G regulatory marker at Third Creek to an ADF&G regulatory marker at Etolin Point, 1,000 feet from the mean high tide mark.

(o) No salmon CFEC permit holder may set or operate a set gillnet seaward of set gillnets operated by another salmon CFEC permit holder in the following locations:

(1) Togiak, Nushagak, Ugashik, and Egegik Districts;

(2) the west side of the Kvichak Section;

(3) repealed 7/14/85;

(4) the east side of the Kvichak Section north of Happy Creek;

(5) the Naknek Section south of the terminus of the Naknek River.

(p) Setnet anchoring devices must be within the offshore distance requirements set out in (m) and (n) of this section, except as follows:

(1) in the Naknek Section north of the Naknek River, the anchoring device may not be more than 1,300 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark;

(2) in the Nushagak District where offshore restrictions are not in effect, the anchoring device may not be more than 50 feet from the web of the net.

(q) During the hours between sunset and sunrise, each gillnet must display a light. For drift gillnets, the light must be located at the end of the net furthest from the fishing vessel. For set gillnets, the light must be a blinking white light and must be located at the end of the net furthest from the shore.
(r) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.105(d)(3), in the Bristol Bay Area, a person may not operate a drift gillnet when the vessel to which it is attached is grounded, or when any part of the gillnet is grounded above the waterline.

(s) In the Bristol Bay Area, a person may not use mechanical power to hold a vessel in substantially the same geographical location while attached to a drift gillnet.

(t) A permit holder fishing in the Bristol Bay Area must report the loss of a gillnet, or portion of a gillnet, to the local department office in Dillingham or King Salmon within 15 hours of the loss of the gillnet, or portion of the gillnet. For the purposes of this subsection, the report must be made directly to a local representative of the department in person or by radio or telephone.


Editor's note: As of Register 130, July 1994, 5 AAC 06.331(m)(6) was deleted by the regulations attorney because that paragraph was repealed by its own terms on March 1, 1993.

For purposes of reporting under 5 AAC 06.331(t), the department office in Dillingham is located at 546 Kenny Wren Road, Dillingham, Alaska; telephone: (907) 842-5227; and the department office in King Salmon is located at Main Street, King Salmon, Alaska; telephone (907) 246-3341.

5 AAC 06.333. Requirements and specifications for use of 200 fathoms of drift gillnet in Bristol Bay. (a) Two Bristol Bay drift gillnet CFEC permit holders may concurrently fish from the same vessel and jointly operate up to 200 fathoms of drift gillnet gear under this section, except

(1) in the Togiak District;

(2) in a special harvest area;

(3) in the Bristol Bay Area when the Naknek River Special Harvest Area is open under 5 AAC 06.360.

(b) Before operating drift gillnet gear jointly under this section, both permit holders shall register with the department under 5 AAC 06.370 for the same district indicating the intent to jointly operate gear. The permit holders may not use a vessel for joint operations of drift gillnet gear unless that vessel is registered with the department under 5 AAC 06.370 for the same district as the permit holders. Termination of joint operation of drift gillnet gear under this section is not effective until at least one of the permit holders register the date and time of termination with the department in the manner specified for reregistration in 5 AAC 06.370(b).

(c) When two Bristol Bay drift gillnet CFEC permit holders fish from the same vessel and jointly operate a drift gillnet gear under this section, the vessel must display its ADF&G permanent license plate number followed by the letter “D” to identify the vessel as a dual permit vessel. The letter “D” must be removed or covered when the vessel is operating with only one drift gillnet CFEC permit holder on board the vessel. The identification number and letters must be displayed

(1) in letters and numerals 12 inches high with lines at least one inch wide;

(2) in a color that contrasts with the background;

(3) on both sides of the hull; and
(4) in a manner that is plainly visible at all times when the vessel is being operated.

(d) When two permit holders jointly operate gear under this section, each permit holder is responsible for ensuring that the entire unit of gear is operated in a lawful manner.


(g) Repealed 4/4/2013.

5 AAC 06.334. **Identification of gear.** (a) Each drift gillnet in operation must have

(1) at each end, except an end attached to the vessel operating the gear, a red keg, buoy, or cluster of floats 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; and

(2) at least one cork every 10 fathoms along the cork line that is plainly and legibly marked with the permanent vessel license plate (ADF&G) number of the vessel operating the gear.

(b) Repealed 4/30/91.

(c) The operator of a set gillnet that employs an anchor, peg, stake, or other device to fasten the net at its outermost extremity shall mark the location of the device with a red buoy, and a white buoy at all times from June 1 through August 31. From September 1 through September 30 the marking requirements need to be complied with only while the set gillnet is in operation. The buoys must be plainly and legibly marked with the operator's five-digit CFEC permit number. From the mouth of Pile Driver Creek at approximately 58° 54.00' N. lat., 158° 29.75' W. long., south to the cannery dock at Clark's Point, set gillnet anchoring devices do not need to be marked unless the set gillnet is in operation. Each set gillnet in operation must have one cork every 10 fathoms along the cork line that is plainly and legibly marked with the operator's five-digit CFEC permit number.

5 AAC 06.335. **Minimum distance between units of gear.** (a) In the Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, Ugashik, and Togiak Districts, no part of a set gillnet may be set or operated within 300 feet of any part of another set gillnet. In the Nushagak District, no part of a set gillnet may be operated within 450 feet of another set gillnet.

(b) No part of a drift gillnet may be operated within 300 feet of the side of a set gillnet and within 100 feet of the offshore end of a set gillnet. The 100-foot restriction does not apply seaward of the offshore setnet distance restrictions set out in 5 AAC 06.331(m) and (n).

(c) In the Nushagak District, no part of a drift gillnet may be operated within 100 feet of the inshore end of a set gillnet, except that in the locations described in 5 AAC 06.331(n), no part of a drift gillnet may be operated inshore of a set gillnet.

5 AAC 06.341. **Vessel specifications and operations.** (a) No vessel registered for salmon net fishing may be more than 32 feet in overall length. An anchor roller may not extend more than eight inches beyond the 32-foot overall length, and any portion that extends beyond the 32-foot overall length may not be more than eight inches in width or height.

(b) For the purposes of this section,

(1) “anchor roller” means a device used solely in aid of deploying and retrieving
anchor gear, and does not provide any additional flotation, planing surface, or structural support to the vessel;

(2) “fish drop-out basket” means a device used solely to prevent the loss of fish from a gillnet after the fish leaves the water and before it is brought on board the vessel; a “fish drop-out basket” does not provide any additional flotation, planing surface, or structural support to the vessel;

(3) “gillnet roller” means a device used solely in aid of deploying and retrieving drift gillnet gear; a “gillnet roller” does not provide any additional flotation or planing surface to the vessel;

(4) “outdrive” means part of the propulsion system of a vessel used for either steering or thrust; an “outdrive” does not provide any additional flotation or planing surface to the vessel;

(5) “outdrive guard” means a device of skeletal construction used solely to protect the outdrive unit of a vessel; an “outdrive guard” does not provide any additional flotation or planing surface and is not used for any other purpose such as a bench, platform, or storage area;

(6) “overall length” means the straight-line measurement between the extremities of the vessel, but does not include fish drop-out baskets, anchor rollers, gillnet rollers, trim tabs, outdrives, or outdrive guards;

(7) “trim tabs” means an extension of the bottom of a vessel, at the transom, which is no more than 18 inches long at its longest point; “trim tabs” do not provide any increased flotation, and their sole function is to provide trim to a vessel while underway.

5 AAC 06.343. Vessel identification. (a) In addition to the marking requirements in 5 AAC 39.119, a documented salmon gillnet fishing vessel registered for the Bristol Bay Area must display its name

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

(2) on the transom and both sides of the bow above the water line;

(3) in a manner that is plainly visible and unobscured; and

(4) at all times from June 1 through September 30.

(5) If the vessel is not documented, the vessel's permanent license plate ADF&G number must be displayed as described in (1) - (4) of this section.

(b) A CFEC permit holder who operates a salmon set gillnet vessel that is participating in the set gillnet fishery in salmon net gear Registration Area T, described in 5 AAC 39.120(d), and that has an overall length greater than 14 feet, must display the letters “SN” followed by the five-digit CFEC permit serial number of at least one permit holder who operates that vessel. A vessel marked under this subsection is not restricted to operation by the permit holder. The letters and numbers required under this subsection must be displayed

(1) in permanent letters and numerals 12 inches high with lines at least one inch wide;

(2) in a color that contrasts with the background;

(3) on both sides of the hull; and
(4) in a manner that is plainly visible at all times when the vessel is being operated for set gillnet fishing.

(c) The provisions of (b) of this section do not apply to a vessel participating in the set gillnet fishery that is in compliance with the marking requirements of 5 AAC 39.119 and (a) of this section.

5 AAC 06.350. Closed waters. (a) The following locations in the Nushagak District are closed to the taking of salmon:

(1) those waters north of a line from 58° 58.63' N. lat., 158° 33.62' W. long. to 58° 56.79' N. lat., 158° 29.53' W. long.;

(2) repealed 4/2/88;

(3) the Snake River Section;

(4) those waters of the Snake River upstream from ADF&G regulatory markers located at 58° 52.80' N. lat.;

(5) those waters of the Igushik River upstream of a line from 58° 43.82' N. lat., 158° 52.77' W. long. to 58° 43.60' N. lat., 158° 54.06' W. long.

(b) The following locations in the Naknek-Kvichak District are closed to the taking of salmon:

(1) those waters northeast of a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker located at 58° 52.07' N. lat., 157° 00.89' W. long. near Graveyard Point to the ADF&G regulatory marker located at 58° 53.24' N. lat., 157° 04.44' W. long.;

(2) those waters of the Naknek River upstream of a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker located at 58° 43.55' N. lat., 157° 03.63' W. long. to an ADF&G regulatory marker located at 58° 42.43' N. lat., 157° 04.67' W. long.; however, the commissioner, may open, by emergency order, waters of the Naknek River as described in 5 AAC 06.360;

(3) by set gillnets along the southeast shore of the Naknek Section from the Naknek-Kvichak District boundary north to 58° 37.15' N. lat., 157° 15.30' W. long.

(c) The following locations in the Egegik District are closed to the taking of salmon:

(1) those waters of the Egegik River upstream of a line from 58° 12.80' N. lat., 157° 17.04' W. long. to 58° 12.28' N. lat., 157° 18.53' W. long.;

(2) all waters of the King Salmon River upstream of a line from 58° 13.92' N. lat., 157° 20.76' W. long. to 58° 13.49' N. lat., 157° 19.48' W. long.;

(3) all waters of Big Creek upstream of a line from 58° 17.52' N. lat., 157° 32.16' W. long. to 58° 17.28' N. lat., 157° 31.91' W. long.

(d) The following locations in the Ugashik District are closed to the taking of salmon:

(1) those waters of the Ugashik River upstream of a line from 57° 30.19' N. lat., 157° 39.37' W. long. to 57° 29.83' N. lat., 157° 35.22' W. long., except that set gillnets may be used to take salmon along that portion of the east bank of the Ugashik River from a point at 57° 30.74' N. lat., 157° 24.10' W. long. to 57° 31.27' N. lat., 157° 24.36' W. long.;

(2) all waters of Dago Creek upstream of a line from 57° 36.70' N. lat., 157° 36.75' W. long. to 57° 36.53' N. lat., 157° 36.08' W. long.
The following locations in the Togiak District are closed to the taking of salmon:

1. those waters of the Togiak River upstream of a line from 59° 03.33' N. lat., 160° 20.08' W. long. to 59° 03.58' N. lat., 160° 22.60' W. long.;
2. those waters of the Kulukak River upstream of a line from 58° 55.84' N. lat., 159° 43.42' W. long. to 58° 54.94' N. lat., 159° 43.81 W. long.;
3. from June 1 through July 15, those waters of the Togiak District inside a line from 59° 03.19' N. lat., 160° 20.18' W. long. to 59° 01.76' N. lat., 160° 28.17' W. long. are closed to commercial fishing for salmon with a drift gillnet.

Salmon may not be taken in any locations that are not described in 5 AAC 06.200, except as allowed in 5 AAC 06.330.

5 AAC 06.355. Bristol Bay Commercial Set and Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management and Allocation Plan. (a) The purpose of this management and allocation plan is to ensure an adequate escapement, as determined by the department, of sockeye salmon into the river systems of the Nushagak, Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, and Ugashik Districts and to distribute, to the extent practicable, the harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon to the set and drift gillnet fisheries for the allocation percentages specified in (b) of this section. This plan also provides management guidelines to the department in an effort to preclude allocations conflicts between various users of this resource.

(b) It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) that Bristol Bay sockeye salmon be harvested in the traditional harvest locations and that historical sockeye salmon catches be allocated between drift and set gillnet fisheries by district. To achieve this allocation, the department shall manage, to the extent practicable, the commercial sockeye salmon fisheries to achieve the allocation percentages established in 5 AAC 06.364 (Naknek-Kvichak District), 5 AAC 06.365 (Egegik District), 5 AAC 06.366 (Ugashik District), and 5 AAC 06.367 (Nushagak District).

(c) Repealed 3/30/2007.

(d) The department shall manage, subject to existing management plans, fishery openings, closures, and areas to

1. achieve adequate escapement from all segments of the run by spacing openings throughout the run;
2. maintain and improve stock specific management through the use of district, subdistrict, and section openings and closures;
3. distribute fish within individual districts and subdistricts through the spacing and duration of openings;
4. reduce intensive boundary line fishing through the spacing and duration of openings;
5. reduce harvest of stocks bound for other districts, subdistricts, or sections in accordance with specific regulatory management plans.


5 AAC 06.357. Ugashik River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area Management Plan. (a) The goal of this plan is to prevent the overescapement of sockeye salmon into the Ugashik River.
(b) The commissioner may open, by emergency order, the Ugashik River Special Harvest Area to fishing by both drift and set gillnet when the commissioner projects that the sockeye salmon escapement into the Ugashik River will exceed the minimum of the escapement goal range. Separate set gillnet and drift gillnet areas in the Ugashik River Special Harvest Area are described in (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) The Ugashik River Special Harvest Set Gillnet Area consists of all waters of the Ugashik River upstream from a line from 57° 29.62' N. lat., 157° 37.63' W. long. to 57° 29.83' N. lat., 157° 35.22' W. long., and downstream of a line from 57° 28.94' N. lat., 157° 34.56' W. long. to 57° 28.63' N. lat., 157° 35.24' W. long.

(d) The Ugashik River Special Harvest Drift Gillnet Area is all waters upstream of a line from 57° 28.63' N. lat., 157° 35.24' W. long. to 57° 28.94' N. lat., 157° 34.56' W. long., and downstream of a line from 57° 28.76' N. lat., 157° 29.60' W. long. to 57° 29.75' W. long.

(e) When the Ugashik River Special Harvest Area is open under this section,

1. set gillnet gear may be operated only as follows:
   A. a set gillnet may not exceed 25 fathoms in length;
   B. a set gillnet may not be set or operated within 150 feet of another set gillnet;
   C. repealed 4/4/2013;
   D. no part of a set gillnet may be more than 500 feet from the 18-foot high tide mark;
   E. the shoreward end of a set gillnet must go dry at low tide;

2. drift gillnets may be operated only as follows:
   A. no more than 50 fathoms of drift gillnet may be used to take salmon;
   B. a vessel may not have more than 150 fathoms of drift gillnet gear on board;
   C. no part of a drift gillnet may be operated within 150 feet from the side of a set gillnet;

3. a CFEC permit holder may not use more than one gillnet to take salmon at any one time.

5 AAC 06.358. Wood River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area Management Plan.
(a) The goal of this plan is to achieve Nushagak River coho salmon spawning escapement, while providing opportunities to harvest Wood River sockeye salmon stocks that are in excess of spawning goals. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) that salmon in the Nushagak District should be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, including the methods, means, times, and locations of those fisheries, using the best biological management techniques and practices. This plan has been adopted to provide management alternatives that may be used by the department when differences in salmon run strengths would otherwise preclude the achievement of the goal of this plan.

(b) The Wood River Special Harvest Area consists of the waters of the Wood River from a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located at 59° 06.05' N. lat., 158° 29.30' W. long. (Hansen Point) and 59° 06.29' N. lat., 158° 28.84' W. long. (across from Hansen Point), upstream to a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located at 59° 09.71' N. lat., 158° 32.61' W. long. (on the west shore downstream of the Muklung River) and 59°...
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09.78' N. lat., 158° 31.99' W. long. (on the east shore downstream of the Muklung River), and from a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located at 59° 10.44' N. lat., 158° 31.73' W. long. (west shore upstream of the Muklung River) and 59° 10.23' N. lat., 158° 31.43' W. long. (east shore upstream of the Muklung River), upstream to a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located at 59° 12.26' N. lat., 158° 33.34' W. long. (west shore downstream of Silver Salmon Creek) and 59° 12.20' N. lat., 158° 33.12' W. long. (east shore downstream of Silver Salmon Creek).

(c) The commissioner may open, by emergency order, the Wood River Special Harvest Area

(1) when the department projects that the sockeye salmon escapement into the Wood River will exceed 700,000 fish and as follows;

(A) if the preseason forecast for the Nushagak River sockeye salmon run is at least 1,000,000 fish, the department shall manage the Nushagak District to exceed a minimum sustainable escapement goal of 370,000 sockeye salmon to the Nushagak River, and the commissioner may open the Wood River Special Harvest Area only when department projections indicate the Nushagak River sockeye salmon escapement will be less than 370,000 fish;

(B) if the preseason forecast for the Nushagak River sockeye salmon run is less than 1,000,000 fish and the ratio of Wood River to Nushagak River sockeye salmon is projected to be greater than three to one, the department shall manage the Nushagak District for an optimal escapement goal of at least 260,000 sockeye salmon to the Nushagak River, and the commissioner may open the Wood River Special Harvest Area only when department projections indicate the Nushagak River sockeye salmon escapement will be less than 260,000 fish;

(C) if the inseason forecast prepared by the department during the first week of July for the Nushagak River sockeye salmon run is at least 1,000,000 fish, the department shall manage the Nushagak District to exceed a minimum sustainable escapement goal of 370,000 sockeye salmon to the Nushagak River, and the commissioner may open the Wood River Special Harvest Area only when department projections indicate the Nushagak River sockeye salmon escapement will be less than 370,000 fish;

(D) if the inseason forecast prepared by the department during the first week of July for the Nushagak River sockeye salmon run is less than 1,000,000 fish, the department shall manage the Nushagak District for an optimal escapement goal of at least 260,000 sockeye salmon to the Nushagak River, and the commissioner may open the Wood River Special Harvest Area only when department projections indicate the Nushagak River sockeye salmon escapement will be less than 260,000 fish;

(2) when the escapement goal for Wood River sockeye salmon has been achieved and commercial fishing in the Nushagak Section of the Nushagak District is closed to conserve coho salmon in the Nushagak River as specified in 5 AAC 06.368(d);

(3) when the escapement of sockeye salmon into the Wood River exceeds 1,100,000 fish and the escapement is projected to exceed 1,400,000 fish.

(d) When the Wood River Special Harvest Area is open under this section, the following apply within the open waters:

(1) set gillnets may be operated only as follows:
(A) a set gillnet may not exceed 25 fathoms in length;
(B) a set gillnet may not be set or operated within 150 feet of another set gillnet;
(C) all gear associated with set gillnet fishing must be removed when it is not being used to fish in the Wood River Special Harvest Area;
(D) set gillnet running lines may not be in the water during a drift gillnet fishing period;

(2) drift gillnets may be operated only as follows:
(A) no more than 75 fathoms of drift gillnet may be used to take salmon;
(B) a person may not have more than 200 fathoms of drift gillnet on board a vessel;

(3) notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.240, a person operating a commercial salmon fishing vessel in the Wood River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area may carry additional drift or set gillnet gear on board the fishing vessel if the additional gear is stored in a net bag or in a brailer bag; for the purposes of this paragraph, “brailer bag” means a bag-shaped net on board a drift gillnet vessel used to lift fish from the hold of the vessel into a tender vessel, processing vessel, or processing facility;

(4) except as specified in (5) of this subsection, when the Wood River Special Harvest Area is open, the drift gillnet and set gillnet fisheries will open separately, with a seasonal ratio of three drift gillnet gear fishing periods to every one set gillnet fishing period;

(5) when the Wood River Special Harvest Area is open under (c)(3) of this section, the Wood River Special Harvest Area will be only open for the gear group that is behind in the allocation specified in 5 AAC 06.367(b) for the Nushagak District.

(e) The commercial salmon fishery in the Wood River Special Harvest Area may be opened only during closures of the subsistence salmon fisheries within the Wood River Special Harvest Area.

5 AAC 06.359. Egegik River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area Management Plan.
(a) The goal of this plan is to minimize the interception of sockeye salmon migrating through the Egegik District and bound for spawning systems within the Naknek-Kvichak and Ugashik Districts, while providing opportunities within the Egegik District to harvest Egegik River sockeye salmon that are in excess of the spawning escapement goal.

(b) The Egegik Special Harvest Area consists of the waters south of a line between 58° 18.05' N. lat., 157° 33.15' W. long. and 58° 17.93' N. lat., 157° 32.67' W. long., east of a line between 58° 18.05' N. lat., 157° 33.15' W. long. and 58° 09.91' N. lat., 157° 34.55' W. long., and north of a line between 58° 09.91' N. lat., 157° 34.55' W. long. and 58° 09.44' N. lat., 157° 32.97' W. long. Unless otherwise specified in this section, the applicable provisions in 5 AAC 06.001 – 5 AAC 06.380 apply to the Egegik Special Harvest Area.

(c) The commissioner may close, by emergency order, that portion of the Egegik District bounded by a line from 58° 19.10' N. lat., 157° 36.65' W. long. to 58° 18.05' N. lat., 157° 33.15' W. long. to 58° 09.91' N. lat., 157° 34.55' W. long. to 58° 11.00' N. lat., 157° 38.10' W. long. to 58° 19.10' N. lat., 157° 36.65' W. long. if

(1) the Naknek-Kvichak or Ugashik District is closed to fishing because the total season escapement is projected to be below the lower end of the escapement goal range;
(2) all conservation measures have been taken within the district where the escapement is projected to be below the lower end of the escapement goal range; and

(3) interceptions of Naknek, Kvichak, or Ugashik sockeye stocks within the Egegik District have been documented by past studies and inseason indicators.

(d) If a district closed under (c)(1) of this section is reopened to fishing, the commissioner shall reopen that portion of the Egegik District that was closed under (c) of this section.

(e) The department shall attempt to issue an emergency order under this section at least 48 hours before the effective time of the opening or closing.

(f) If the midpoint of the escapement goal is achieved in the Egegik District and the district boundary line has been moved into the Egegik Special Harvest Area, the 48-hour transfer notification period remains in effect for the Egegik District.

5 AAC 06.360. Naknek River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area Management Plan.  (a) The goal of this plan is to achieve Kvichak River sockeye salmon spawning escapement goals, while providing opportunities to harvest Naknek River salmon stocks that are in excess of spawning goals. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries that salmon in the Naknek-Kvichak District should be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them, including the methods, means, times, and locations of those fisheries, using the best biological management techniques and practices. This plan has been adopted to provide management alternatives that can be used by the department when differences in salmon run strengths would preclude the achievement of the goal of this plan using only the fisheries that have historically harvested those salmon.

(b) The Naknek River Special Harvest Area (NRSHA), consists of the waters of the Naknek River from a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located at 58° 43.37' N. lat., 157° 03.17' W. long. and at 58° 42.67' N. lat., 157° 03.44' W. long. upstream to the power lines across the river.

(c) On or after June 27, when the department projects that the sockeye salmon escapement into the Naknek River will exceed 800,000 fish and Kvichak River projection is one or more days behind schedule for reaching its escapement goal, the commissioner may open, by emergency order, the NRSHA to the drift gillnet and set gillnet fisheries. The drift gillnet and set gillnet fisheries will open separately, with a seasonal ratio of three drift gillnet gear fishing periods to every one set gillnet fishing period.

(d) The following provisions apply to set gillnet fishing in the NRSHA:

(1) no more than 37.5 fathoms of set gillnet may be used to take salmon;

(2) a set gillnet may not be set or operated within 150 feet of another set gillnet;

(3) beyond 500 feet from shore, all gear associated with set gillnet fishing must be removed when it is not being used to fish in the NRSHA;

(4) repealed 4/4/2013;

(5) set gillnet running lines may not be in the water during a drift gillnet fishing period;

(6) repealed 8/14/2006.

(e) The following provisions apply to drift gillnet fishing in the NRSHA:

(1) no more than 75 fathoms of drift gillnet gear may be used to take salmon;
(2) a CFEC permit holder may not use more than one gillnet to take salmon at any time;

(3) a vessel may not have more than 150 fathoms of drift gillnet or 75 fathoms set gillnet on board the vessel;

(4) a drift gillnet may not be operated shoreward of the offshore end of a set gillnet; and

(5) no part of a drift gillnet may be operated within 150 feet of the side of a set gillnet.

(f) When the NRSHA is open to commercial fishing, the department shall manage the fishery, to the extent practicable, for an optimal escapement goal of 800,000 – 2,000,000 salmon.

(g) After July 17, when the Naknek-Kvichak District is open to commercial fishing in the NRSHA, the commissioner may establish, by emergency order, new fishing periods other than the periods specified in 5 AAC 06.320(c)(2), during which the requirements for reregistration and the 48-hour transfer notification period specified in 5 AAC 06.370 will apply.

(h) If the preseason forecast for the Kvichak River sockeye salmon is less than 30 percent above the minimum biological escapement goal, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open the NRSHA to the drift gillnet and set gillnet fisheries.

5 AAC 06.361. Nushagak-Mulchatna King Salmon Management Plan. (a) The purpose of this management plan is to ensure biological spawning escapement requirements of king salmon into the Nushagak-Mulchatna river systems. It is the intent of the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) that Nushagak-Mulchatna king salmon be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them. This management plan provides guidelines to the department in an effort to preclude allocation conflicts between the various users of this resource. The department shall manage Nushagak-Mulchatna king salmon stocks in a conservative manner consistent with sustained yield principles and the subsistence priority.

(b) The department shall manage the commercial and sport fisheries in the Nushagak District as follows:

(1) to achieve an inriver goal of 95,000 king salmon present in the Nushagak River upstream from the department sonar counter; the inriver goal provides for

(A) a biological escapement goal of 55,000 - 120,000 fish;

(B) reasonable opportunity for subsistence harvest of king salmon; and

(C) a king salmon sport fishery guideline harvest level of 5,000 fish, 20 inches or greater in length;

(2) in order to maintain a natural representation of age classes in the escapement, the department shall attempt to schedule commercial openings to provide pulses of fish into the river that have not been subject to harvest by commercial gear;

(3) the department may close the commercial drift or set gillnet fishery if the harvest in the directed commercial king salmon fishery for either gear group is more than two sockeye salmon for every one king salmon.
(c) If the total inriver king salmon return in the Nushagak River is projected to exceed 95,000 fish, the guideline harvest level described in (b)(1)(C) of this section does not apply.

(d) If the spawning escapement of king salmon in the Nushagak River is projected to be more than 55,000 fish and the projected inriver return is less than 95,000 fish, the commissioner

(1) shall close, by emergency order, the directed king salmon commercial fishery in the Nushagak District; during a closure under this paragraph, the use of a commercial gillnet with webbing larger than five and one-half inches in another commercial salmon fishery is prohibited;

(2) if the projected inriver return of king salmon in the Nushagak River is at least 70,000, but less than 95,000 fish, and to ensure that the sport fishery guideline harvest established in (b)(2)(C) of this section is not exceeded, shall establish, by emergency order, a daily bag limit of one fish per day, one in possession, for king salmon 20 inches or greater in length;

(3) if the projected inriver return of king salmon in the Nushagak River is less than 70,000 fish, and to ensure that the projected spawning escapement does not fall below 55,000 fish, shall establish, by emergency order, fishing periods to restrict the king salmon sport fishery in the Nushagak River during which any, or a combination of the following restrictions may be applied at the discretion of the commissioner:

(A) reduction of bag and possession limits

   (i) from two to one fish 20 inches or greater in length; and

   (ii) if necessary, from one fish to non-retention of king salmon; if a non-retention fishery for king salmon is established under this paragraph, the use of bait for fishing for all species of fish will be prohibited until the end of the king salmon season specified in 5 AAC 67.010(b) and 5 AAC 67.022(g);

(B) a seasonal limit of up to four fish 20 inches or greater in length;

(C) prohibition of the use of bait;

(D) reductions in the time or area for fishing;

(E) a closure of the king salmon sport fishery during which the use of bait for fishing for all species of fish will be prohibited until the end of the king salmon season specified in 5 AAC 67.010(b) and 5 AAC 67.022(g).

(e) If the spawning escapement of king salmon in the Nushagak River is projected to be less than 55,000 fish, the commissioner

(1) shall close, by emergency order, the sockeye salmon commercial fishery in the Nushagak District until the projected sockeye salmon escapement into the Wood River exceeds 100,000 fish;

(2) shall close, by emergency order, the sport fishery in the Nushagak River to the taking of salmon and prohibit the use of bait for fishing for all species of fish until the end of the king salmon season specified in 5 AAC 67.010(b) and 5 AAC 67.022(g); and

(3) shall establish, by emergency order, fishing periods during which the time or area is reduced for the inriver king salmon subsistence fishery in the Nushagak River.
Notwithstanding 5 AAC 06.200, in a directed king salmon commercial fishery, the southern boundary of the Nushagak District is a line from an ADF&G regulatory marker located at Etolin Point at 58° 39.37' N. lat., 158° 19.31' W. long., to 58° 33.92' N. lat., 158° 24.94' W. long. to Protection Point at 58° 29.27' N. lat., 158° 41.78' W. long.

During a directed king salmon commercial fishery in the Nushagak District, drift gillnet and set gillnet fishing periods will be of equal length, but do not have to be open concurrently.

5 AAC 06.364. Naknek-Kvichak District Commercial Set and Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management and Allocation Plan. (a) The purpose of this management plan is to establish the allocation of sockeye salmon between the commercial set and drift gillnet fisheries within the Naknek-Kvichak District and to establish management measures for the department to achieve the allocation.

(b) Consistent with 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the department shall manage the Naknek-Kvichak District set and drift gillnet fisheries during the fishing periods specified in 5 AAC 06.320(c)(1) to achieve biological escapement goals into the Kvichak and Naknek River systems and to distribute the harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon to the drift and set gillnet fisheries as follows:

(1) drift gillnet - 84 percent; and
(2) set gillnet - 16 percent as follows:
   (A) Kvichak Section set gillnet fishery - eight percent; and
   (B) Naknek Section set gillnet fishery - eight percent.

(c) For the purpose of calculating the set and drift gillnet allocation percentages specified in (b) of this section, the accounting period is from June 1 through 9:00 a.m. July 17.

(d) To achieve the allocations specified in (b) of this section, consistent with the management principles of 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the commissioner

(1) may establish, by emergency order, concurrent set and drift gillnet open fishing periods; set and drift gillnet fishing periods may be established at different times to obtain the set and drift gillnet sockeye salmon allocations specified in (b) of this section or at other times consistent with 5 AAC 06.355;
(2) may commence the concurrent open fishing periods at the seven foot tide level;
(3) may use short open commercial fishing periods so that all user groups have the opportunity to harvest fish;
(4) may address changing conditions using publicized short notice openings.

(e) To ensure adequate Kvichak River sockeye salmon spawning escapement goals, the department shall manage, to the extent practicable, a fishery in the Naknek Section to minimize fishing with set and drift gillnet gear during the ebb tide.

(f) For the conservation of king salmon, the department shall, to the extent practicable, open and close commercial fishing periods for drift gillnet gear in the Naknek-Kvichak District to occur only between the seven-foot flood and seven-foot ebb tide stages, as measured at the mouth of the Naknek River.
5 AAC 06.365. Egegik District Commercial Set and Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management and Allocation Plan. (a) The purpose of this management plan is to establish the allocation of sockeye salmon between the commercial set and drift gillnet fisheries within the Egegik District and to establish management measures for the department to achieve the allocation.

(b) Consistent with 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the department shall manage the Egegik District set and drift gillnet fisheries during the fishing periods specified in 5 AAC 06.320(c)(1) to achieve biological escapement goals into the Egegik River and to distribute the harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon to the drift and set gillnet fisheries as follows:

1. drift gillnet - 86 percent; and
2. set gillnet - 14 percent.

(c) For the purpose of calculating the set and drift gillnet allocation percentages specified in (b) of this section, the accounting period is from June 1 through 9:00 a.m. July 17.

(d) To achieve the allocations specified in (b) of this section, consistent with the management principles of 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the commissioner

1. may establish, by emergency order, set and drift gillnet open fishing periods; set and drift gillnet fishing periods may be established at different times to obtain the set and drift gillnet sockeye salmon allocations specified in (b) of this section or at other times consistent with 5 AAC 06.355;
2. may use short open commercial fishing periods so that all user groups have the opportunity to harvest fish;
3. may adjust fishing periods in order to rotate the fishery between tides;
4. address changing conditions using publicized short notice openings.

(e) From June 1 through July 1, only gillnets with a mesh size five and one-half inches or less may be used in the Egegik District.

(f) In the drift gillnet fishery, the department shall manage, to the extent practicable, the Egegik District to minimize fishing with drift gillnet gear during the ebb tide.

(g) In the set gillnet fishery, the department shall manage, to the extent practicable, the Egegik District to avoid continuous fishing with set gillnet gear.

5 AAC 06.366. Ugashik District Set and Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management and Allocation Plan. (a) The purpose of this management plan is to establish the allocation of sockeye salmon between the commercial set and drift gillnet fisheries within the Ugashik District and to establish management measures for the department to achieve the allocation.

(b) Consistent with 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the department shall manage the Ugashik District set and drift gillnet fisheries during the fishing periods specified in 5 AAC 06.320(c)(1) to achieve biological escapement goals into the Ugashik River and to distribute the harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon to the drift and set gillnet fisheries as follows:
(1) drift gillnet - 90 percent; and
(2) set gillnet - 10 percent.

(c) For the purpose of calculating the set and drift gillnet allocation percentages specified in (b) of this section, the accounting period is from June 1 through 9:00 a.m. July 17, or at the end of any emergency order period specified in (d)(4) of this section.

(d) To achieve the allocations specified in (b) of this section, consistent with the management principles of 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the commissioner

(1) may establish, by emergency order, concurrent set and drift gillnet open fishing periods; set and drift gillnet fishing periods may be established at different times to obtain the set and drift gillnet sockeye salmon allocations specified in (b) of this section or at other times consistent with 5 AAC 06.355;

(2) may use short open commercial fishing periods so that all user groups have the opportunity to harvest fish;

(3) address changing conditions using publicized short notice openings;

(4) after July 17, may establish, by emergency order, fishing periods other than the fishing periods specified in 5 AAC 06.320(c)(2) during which the registration, reregistration, and the 48-hour notification period specified in 5 AAC 06.370 will apply.

(e) If escapement in the Ugashik District is projected to exceed the minimum of the escapement goal range, the fishery may be allowed into the Ugashik River Special Harvest Area described in 5 AAC 06.357.

(f) When the preseason forecast for the Kvichak River sockeye salmon run does not provide for an exploitation rate of greater than 40 percent it is the intent of the Board of Fisheries that

(1) from June 16 through June 23, the department may not allow more than 48 hours of fishing in the Ugashik District; and

(2) when the Naknek River Special Harvest Plan under 5 AAC 06.360 is also in effect, the Ugashik District boundary will consist of all waters south of a line between 57° 43.54' N. lat., 157° 43.25' W. long. and 57° 43.54' N. lat., 157° 41.82' W. long., and east of a line between 57° 43.54' N. lat., 157° 43.25' W. long. and 57° 29.10' N. lat., 157° 53.20' W. long. until June 29; on June 29 the Ugashik boundary will be restored to its original boundary specified in 5 AAC 06.200(d).

5 AAC 06.367. Nushagak District Commercial Set and Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management and Allocation Plan. (a) The purpose of this management plan is to establish the allocation of sockeye salmon between the commercial set and drift gillnet fisheries within the Nushagak District and to establish management measures for the department to achieve the allocation.

(b) Consistent with 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the department shall manage the Nushagak District set and drift gillnet fisheries during the fishing periods specified in 5 AAC 06.320(b)(1) to achieve biological escapement goals into river systems of the Nushagak District and to distribute the harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon to the drift and set gillnet fisheries as follows:

(1) drift gillnet - 74 percent; and
(2) set gillnet - 26 percent as follows:
   (A) Igushik Section set gillnet fishery - six percent; and
   (B) Nushagak Section set gillnet fishery - 20 percent;

(3) repealed 4/4/2013.

(c) For the purpose of calculating the set and drift gillnet allocation percentages specified in (b) of this section, the accounting period is from June 1 through July 17.

(d) To achieve the allocations specified in (b) of this section, consistent with the management principles of 5 AAC 06.355 and other applicable provisions of this chapter, the commissioner

   (1) may open, by emergency order, concurrent fishing periods and set gillnet only fishing periods at approximately two and one-half to three hours before high water, except that when a tide is greater than 18 feet, openings will begin at least three hours before high water; set and drift gillnet fishing periods may be established at different times to obtain the set and drift gillnet sockeye salmon allocations specified in (b) of this section or at other times consistent with 5 AAC 06.355;

   (2) may use short open commercial fishing periods so that all user groups have the opportunity to harvest fish;

   (3) may address changing conditions using publicized short notice openings.

(e) If the commissioner determines it necessary for the protection of sockeye salmon, the commissioner may open, by emergency order, fishing periods in the Nushagak District during which gillnet mesh size may not exceed four and three-quarters inches.

5 AAC 06.368. Nushagak River Coho Salmon Management Plan. (a) The purpose of this management plan is to provide guidelines to ensure an adequate spawning escapement of coho salmon into the Nushagak River system. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) that Nushagak coho salmon be harvested by the fisheries that have historically harvested them. The plan in this section provides management guidelines to the department in an effort to preclude allocation conflicts between various users of this resource. The department shall manage coho salmon stocks in a conservative manner consistent with sustained yield principles and the subsistence priority.

(b) The department shall manage the commercial fishery in the Nushagak District to achieve an inriver run goal of 100,000 coho salmon present in the Nushagak River upstream from the department sonar counter located near the village of Portage Creek by August 25. The inriver goal provides for

   (1) the department's biological escapement goal of 90,000 coho salmon upstream from the sonar counter by August 25;

   (2) a reasonable opportunity for subsistence harvest of coho salmon; and

   (3) a daily bag and possession limit of five coho salmon, and a guideline harvest level of 2,000 fish in the sport fishery; the sport fish guideline harvest level of 2,000 fish does not apply if the total inriver coho salmon return is projected to be greater than 100,000 fish by August 25; the department shall manage the sport fishery to ensure that the biological escapement goal of 90,000 coho salmon is achieved.

(c) If the total inriver coho salmon return in the Nushagak River is projected by the
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department to be less than 100,000 but at least 60,000 fish by August 25, the department shall close, by emergency order, the directed coho salmon commercial fishery in the Nushagak District by July 23; and

(1) during even-numbered years, manage the pink salmon commercial fishery to achieve a pink salmon escapement range of 1.2 to 2.4 million fish (0.3 to 1.5 million fish above the biological escapement goal) and close the directed pink salmon commercial fishery no later than 12:00 midnight, August 1; during commercial fishing periods under this paragraph, the use of a commercial gillnet with webbing larger than four and three-quarter inches shall be prohibited for all fishing periods after 12:00 midnight, July 23;

(2) the commissioner may restrict, by emergency order, the coho salmon sport fishery in the Nushagak River drainage upstream from the department sonar counter located near the village of Portage Creek so that the harvest does not exceed 2,000 coho salmon by one or more of the following:

(A) reduce the bag and possession limit;
(B) prohibit the use of bait;
(C) restrict fishing times and areas;
(D) restrict terminal tackle to single-hook artificial lures; and
(E) allow catch-and-release fishing only;

(3) it is the intent of the board that the lower the projected inriver coho salmon return is, the more restrictive that management measures will be in the sport and commercial fisheries under this section.

(d) If the total inriver coho salmon return in the Nushagak River is projected by the department to be less than 60,000 and the number of spawners is projected to be more than 50,000 fish on August 25, the department shall

(1) close the directed commercial fishery no later than 12:00 midnight July 23;
(2) close the coho salmon sport fishery in the Nushagak River drainage; and
(3) restrict the coho salmon subsistence fishery in the Nushagak River drainage by establishing periods by emergency order, during which

(A) coho salmon may be taken only from 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, from 9:00 a.m. Wednesday to 9:00 a.m. Thursday, and from 9:00 a.m. Friday to 9:00 a.m. Saturday; and
(B) set gillnets may not be more than 10 fathoms in length.

(e) If the number of coho salmon spawners in the Nushagak River is projected by the department to be less than 50,000 by August 25, the department shall close the subsistence, commercial, and sport fisheries.

5 AAC 06.369. Togiak District Salmon Management Plan. (a) The department shall manage the commercial salmon fishery in the Togiak District in accordance with the guidelines set out in this management plan. The goal of this plan is to ensure adequate spawning and harvest objectives for sockeye, coho, and king salmon stocks returning to the Togiak District. It is the intent of the Board of Fisheries (board) that Togiak District salmon stocks be harvested in the fisheries that have historically harvested them. The department shall manage the Togiak District salmon stocks in a conservative manner consistent with sustained
yield principles and the subsistence priority.

(b) The department shall manage the commercial fishery in the Togiak River Section of the Togiak District for a biological escapement goal of 150,000 sockeye salmon past the counting tower at Togiak Lake and biological escapement goals of 50,000 coho salmon, and 10,000 king salmon in the Togiak River.

(c) Fishing periods in the Togiak District under this section are as follows:

1) from 9:00 a.m. June 1 to 9:00 a.m. September 30, salmon may be taken in the Togiak District during fishing periods established under 5 AAC 06.320, except that in the Togiak River Section of the Togiak District, from July 1 through July 16, the weekly fishing periods shall be 9:00 a.m. Monday to 9:00 p.m. Saturday;

2) the commissioner may reduce, by emergency order, fishing periods if information sources indicate a lack of spawning escapement; information sources may include such factors as observations by local elders, fish caught and observed in subsistence nets, sonar counts, counting tower counts, creel counts, test fisheries, daily monitoring, and aerial surveys;

3) the commissioner may increase, by emergency order, the fishing periods in the Togiak River Section of the Togiak District by a maximum of 48 hours each week, in addition to the normal weekly schedule, if the commissioner determines that sockeye salmon run strength warrants additional fishing time.

(d) From 9:00 a.m. June 15 to 9:00 a.m. July 15, only gillnets with a mesh size of five and one-half inches or less will be allowed in the Togiak District under this section. If the commissioner determines that the king salmon run strength is adequate to sustain a directed king salmon fishery, the commissioner may close, by emergency order, the commercial salmon fishing season and immediately reopen that season during which there is no mesh size restriction for set gillnets.

5 AAC 06.370. Registration and reregistration. (a) Before taking salmon in the Bristol Bay Area, a commercial salmon CFEC permit holder shall register for a district described in 5 AAC 06.200, as follows:

1) initial district registration is accomplished by completing a registration form provided by the department and returning the completed form to the department office in Dillingham or King Salmon or electronically on the department's website;

2) in the Nushagak District, a

(A) commercial salmon drift gillnet CFEC permit holder shall register for that district; and

(B) commercial salmon set gillnet CFEC permit holder shall register for a statistical area in that district;

3) in the Togiak District, a commercial salmon drift gillnet CFEC permit holder shall register for that district;

4) beginning June 25, before taking salmon in the Naknek, Kvichak, Egegik, and Ugashik Districts, a commercial salmon drift gillnet CFEC permit holder shall register for one of these districts;

5) a drift gillnet permit holder shall register for the same district that the vessel the permit holder is operating is registered; for the purposes of this section, a CFEC permit holder and a drift gillnet vessel may be registered in only one district at a time;
(6) a drift gillnet permit holder who is registered for a district and intends to operate a different vessel in that same district must first re-register with the department identifying the substitute vessel the permit holder will be operating; if the substitute vessel is already registered in the same district and the 48-hour notification period has ended, the permit holder may begin fishing as soon as reregistration is completed; if the 48-hour notification period has not ended for the substitute vessel, the permit holder may not begin fishing until the completion of the 48-hour notification requirement.

(b) Except when fishing as a crewmember, a CFEC salmon set gillnet or drift gillnet permit holder intending to fish in a district for which the permit holder is not registered shall register for the new district at least 48 hours before fishing in the new district. A drift gillnet permit holder also shall register the drift gillnet vessel for the new district. Reregistration is accomplished by the permit holder or the permit holder's authorized agent completing a form provided by the department and submitting the completed form, in person, to a local representative of the department or electronically on the department's website. The 48-hour notification period starts when the reregistration form is signed by the local representative of the department or when the permit holder receives the computerized acceptance notification. The set gillnet or drift gillnet permit holder, and the drift gillnet vessel, may not fish in the original district during the 48-hour notification period. The notification period may be reduced by commissioner's announcement. District reregistration is not required after 9:00 a.m. July 17, except in the Ugashik District, as specified in 5 AAC 06.366(d)(4), the Naknek-Kvichak District, as specified in 5 AAC 06.360(g), and the Egegik District, as specified in 5 AAC 06.359(f).

(c) After use of either drift gillnet or set gillnet gear, use of the other type of gear is not permitted until 24 hours, or a reduced period specified by commissioner's announcement, have elapsed following notification to the department of the type of gear intended to be used. After 9:00 a.m. July 17, changing to either drift gillnet or set gillnet gear may be done without notification to the department of the type of gear intended to be used.

(d) Notification of a change in gear types may be made with the local representative of the department, and may be accomplished in person or by radio or through a designated representative of the fisherman. However, the 24-hour notification period, or a reduced period specified by commissioner's announcement, does not begin before the time that notification is received and noted by the department.

(e) Repealed 5/14/98.

(f) Except in the Ugashik District, as specified in 5 AAC 06.366(d)(4), the Naknek-Kvichak District, as specified in 5 AAC 06.360(g), and the Egegik District, as specified in 5 AAC 06.359(f), the commissioner shall waive, by announcement, the 48-hour district transfer notification period required by this section when the midpoint of the escapement goal range for sockeye salmon has been achieved for that district.

(g) Repealed 1/29/72.

(h) From June 1 through September 30, an Area T CFEC salmon permit holder may use, to take salmon, only the vessel identified on the permit, unless the permit holder has registered, in person, at the department's King Salmon or Dillingham offices, to use another vessel. An Area T CFEC salmon permit holder on board an unregistered vessel is presumed to have been responsible for the salmon fishing operations of that vessel for that year.
(i) An agent representing a CFEC permit holder on matters of district registration and reregistration must be annually authorized to do so on a form provided by the department. The form must state that registration or re-registration accomplished by a CFEC permit holder's authorization agent does not waive the strict liability standard in 5 AAC 39.002 as it applies to the CFEC permit holder.

(j) A person who receives an emergency transfer (transferee) of a CFEC permit under 20 AAC 05.1740 may not register in a district other than the district in which the CFEC permit holder is registered when the emergency transfer occurs, unless the transferee has complied with the 48-hour district transfer notification period required by this section.

(k) Notwithstanding (b) of this section, a CFEC permit holder registered before 9:00 a.m. July 17 to fish in the

(1) Togiak District may not take salmon in the Nushagak, Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, or Ugashik District from 9:00 a.m. June 1 to 9:00 a.m. July 27;

(2) Nushagak, Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, or Ugashik District may not take salmon in the Togiak District from 9:00 a.m. June 1 to 9:00 a.m. July 27.

(l) In the Nushagak District a CFEC salmon set gillnet permit holder intending to fish in a statistical area for which the permit holder is not registered, shall register for the new statistical area at least 48 hours before fishing in the new statistical area. A set gillnet permit holder shall also register the set gillnet for the new statistical area. Reregistration is accomplished by the permit holder, or the permit holder's authorized agent, completing a form provided by the department and submitting the completed form, in person, to an authorized representative of the department. The 48-hour notification period begins when the reregistration form is signed by the authorized representative of the department. The 48-hour notification period may be reduced by commissioner's announcement. Reregistration is not required after 9:00 a.m. July 17. For the purpose of this section, statistical areas in the Nushagak District are defined as follows:

(1) Igushik Statistical Area: all waters of the Igushik Section, as described in 5 AAC 06.200(1);

(2) Snake River Statistical Area: all waters of the Snake River Section, as described in 5 AAC 06.200(2);

(3) Coffee Point Statistical Area: all waters of the Nushagak Section, as described in 5 AAC 06.200(3), between an ADF&G regulatory marker at 58° 58.63' N. lat., 158° 33.62' W. long. (two miles below Bradford Point) and an ADF&G regulatory marker at 58° 52.92' N. lat., 158° 43.19' W. long. (four miles below Coffee Point);

(4) Ekuk Statistical Area: all waters of the Nushagak Section, as described in 5 AAC 06.200(3) between an ADF&G regulatory marker at 58° 49.15' N. lat., 158° 33.30' W. long. (Ekuk) to an ADF&G regulatory marker at 58° 39.42' N. lat., 158° 19.29' W. long. (Etolin Point);

(5) Clark's Point Statistical Area: all waters of the Nushagak Section, as described in 5 AAC 06.200(3), between an ADF&G regulatory marker at 58° 50.71' N. lat., 158° 32.49' W. long. (Clark's Point) to an ADF&G regulatory marker at 58° 49.15' N. lat., 158° 33.30' W. long. (Ekuk);
Editor's note: For the purpose of registration and reregistration under 5 AAC 06.370(a) and (b) the department's website address is http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us.

5 AAC 06.373.  **Alagnak River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area Management Plan.**  (a) The goal of this plan is to allow the harvest of surplus Alagnak River sockeye salmon stocks in the Alagnak River Special Harvest Area when sockeye salmon returns to the Kvichak River prevent the harvest of sockeye salmon within the Kvichak District.

(b) The Alagnak River Special Harvest Area (ARSHA) consists of the waters of the Alagnak River from ADF&G regulatory markers located 1.5 miles upstream of its confluence with the Kvichak River, upstream to ADF&G regulatory markers located downstream of South Slough.

(c) Salmon may be taken in the ARSHA under this section only during fishing periods established by emergency order.

(d) Salmon may be taken in the ARSHA with set gillnet and drift gillnet gear. Salmon harvest in the ARSHA will not count against the allocations of sockeye salmon to the gillnet fisheries specified in 5 AAC 06.364(b). To the extent practicable, drift gillnet and set gillnet fishing will open separately, with openings alternating between the two gear groups. If, after a total of four openings, the harvest from either gear group is less than 50 percent of the other gear group's harvest, alternating openings will not be required, and the department may increase the number of openings for the gear group with the greater harvest.

(e) When the ARSHA is open under this section, a gillnet may only be operated as follows:

1. a set gillnet may not exceed 25 fathoms in length;
2. a set gillnet may not be set or operated within 150 feet of another set gillnet;
3. repealed 5/26/2006;
4. a set gillnet must be operated in a substantially straight line perpendicular to the nearest bank of the Alagnak River;
5. repealed 4/4/2013;
6. all gear and equipment associated with set gillnet fishing in the ARSHA must be removed from the water when it is not being used to fish in the ARSHA;
7. no more than 50 fathoms of drift gillnet may be used to take salmon;
8. a CFEC permit holder may not use more than one gillnet to take salmon at any time;
9. a drift gillnet vessel may not have more than 150 fathoms of drift gillnet on board the vessel.
5 AAC 06.375. Landing requirements. (a) All salmon must be landed in the district in which the salmon were taken, except that

(1) a vessel used to take salmon may have salmon on board when the vessel is no more than one mile outside the district from which the salmon were taken;

(2) a vessel that is more than one-half mile inside the boundary of the Snake River Section of the Nushagak District may not have salmon on board the vessel, except that a set gillnet fishing vessel may have salmon on board in the entire Snake River Section;

(3) when outside a district, a vessel used to take salmon may have on board up to 50 salmon for personal use, if the salmon are headed and gutted;

(4) the commissioner may waive the requirements of this subsection if the commissioner determines it is necessary in order to conduct an orderly fishery.

(b) From January 1 through December 31, salmon caught in the Cinder River and Port Heiden Sections of the Alaska Peninsula Area can be legally transferred and sold in the Ugashik District. At the time of sale, the salmon permit holder must state the section in which the fish were caught.

5 AAC 06.377. Reporting requirements. (a) The operator of a floating salmon processing vessel or tender, or a shore-based processing operation, and a company employing aircraft used for transporting salmon, shall report in person or through an authorized agent to the local representative of the department of the initial district of intended operations before the start of processing or buying operations. The report must include the location and the date of intended operations, and identify and describe each vessel or method of transport employed in hauling or processing salmon. Before moving a processing or buying operation to a new district, the operator shall notify the local representative of the department by radio, telephone, or in person. If requested by the department, the operator or authorized agent of the operator must provide information to the department regarding the operator's processing or buying activities, including processing or buying capacity.

(b) Each commercial fisherman shall report, on an ADF&G fish ticket, at the time of landing, the number of king and coho salmon taken but not sold.

5 AAC 06.379. Use of aircraft unlawful. A person may not use or employ an aircraft to locate salmon for the commercial taking of salmon or to direct commercial fishing operations in the Bristol Bay Area one hour before, during, and one hour after a commercial salmon fishing period.

5 AAC 06.380. Unlawful possession of subsistence-taken salmon. It is unlawful to purchase or sell salmon from which both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) or the dorsal fin have been removed.

5 AAC 06.390. Special drift gillnet commercial fishing periods in the Nushagak District. (a) It is the intent of the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) that special drift gillnet fishing periods within the Bristol Bay commercial drift gillnet fishery in the Nushagak District be available to promote the local economy by allowing drift gillnet permit holders to diversify operations and realize benefits from the short-term commercial fishing licenses provided for in AS 16.05.480(i).

(b) From June 1 through September 30, the commissioner may, by emergency order, open and close special drift gillnet fishing periods in the waters of the Nushagak River downstream of a line from 58° 59.39' N. lat., 158° 32.08' W. long. to 58° 59.20' N. lat., 158°
28.54' W. long., and upstream of a line from 59° 02.18' N. lat., 158° 27.20' W. long. to 59° 02.00' N. lat., 158° 22.17' W. long.

(c) In order to participate in a special drift gillnet fishing period

1. the drift gillnet vessel and permit holder must be registered for the Nushagak District under 5 AAC 06.370;

2. the permit holder must register in person with the department at the department office in Dillingham; and

3. there must be at least one paying client on board the vessel and all crewmembers on board the vessel must possess a commercial crewmember license issued under AS 16.05.480.

(d) While participating in a special drift gillnet fishing period

1. only permit holders and crewmembers may be on board the vessel;

2. only a single gillnet may be used; the gillnet may not
   (A) be greater than five and one-half inches mesh size;
   (B) exceed 25 fathoms in length; and
   (C) be greater than 29 meshes in depth;

3. the vessel and drift gillnet must maintain a distance of at least 100 feet from the end of a set gillnet and at least 500 feet from either side of a set gillnet;

4. a vessel may not take more than 90 fish daily, of which no more than 15 may be king salmon; all fish harvested must be retained; fish harvested in excess of the limit of a daily limit shall be sold and the proceeds forfeited to the state; if no processor is available for the sale, the fish will be forfeited to the department and disposed of at the department's discretion;

5. the permit holder must keep a logbook, on a form provided or approved by the department, for each commercial fishing trip; the logbook shall be completed before the offloading of any crewmembers or any fish taken, and the logbook must include
   (A) the total harvest by species of fish retained for home use and sold commercially;
   (B) the name, address, license number, and number of fish retained by each crewmember or permit holder for home use; and
   (C) any other information the commissioner determines is necessary for conservation and management purposes;

6. a fish ticket must be generated for each trip in which the catch is sold commercially or when a king salmon or coho salmon is harvested.

(e) During or after a special drift gillnet fishing period a permit holder must remove all fish harvested in the special drift gillnet fishing period from the vessel before participating in the regular commercial drift gillnet fishery.


Editor's note: For the purposes of registration for the special drift gillnet commercial fishing periods, under 5 AAC 06.390, the department office in Dillingham is located at 546 Kenny Wren Road, Dillingham, Alaska.
Article 5. Smelt Fishery.

5 AAC 06.570. Bristol Bay Capelin Management Plan. (a) Capelin (Mallotus villosus) may be taken only in the Togiak District described in 5 AAC 06.200(e), and only under the conditions of a permit issued by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

(b) The permit required in (a) of this section shall include reporting requirements and any other conditions determined necessary by the commissioner for conservation and management purposes.

(c) Capelin may be taken only from April 15 through May 30.

(d) Capelin may be taken only with purse seines.

(e) No more than 200 tons of capelin may be taken annually.
CHAPTER 37. AQUATIC PLANTS.


5 AAC 37.100. Permits. (a) A processor, buyer, harvester of aquatic plants, aquatic plant farmer operating under a permit authorized by AS 16.40.100, or a person intending to collect and supply wild stock to such an aquatic farm must obtain a harvest permit issued by the commissioner, or the commissioner's authorized representative, before operating. The permit must include the following provisions:

1. the area of operation shall be restricted to one or more fishing districts;
2. species to be harvested;
3. method of harvest shall be restricted to mechanical cutting or handpicking;
4. plants shall be removed from the water at the time of harvesting;
5. aquatic plants where used as a substrate for herring spawn may be harvested only as otherwise provided in this title.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, outside of the nonsubsistence areas defined in 5 AAC 99.015, a permit is not required for the harvesting of aquatic plants for noncommercial uses.

Article 2. Seasons.

5 AAC 37.200. Seasons. (a) The commissioner will open and close the season for the commercial harvesting of aquatic plants by emergency order.

(b) There is no closed season for the noncommercial harvest of aquatic plants outside of the nonsubsistence areas defined in 5 AAC 99.015.

Article 3. Harvest Requirements.

5 AAC 37.300. Harvesting requirements for macrocystis kelp. (a) Macrocystis kelp shall be harvested in a manner that prevents dislodging of the entire plant from the bottom, and prevents straining or breaking the plant.

(b) Macrocystis kelp may not be cut at a depth greater than one foot below the surface of the water, and only the upper portion of the plant may be retained.

(c) The use of diving gear to harvest macrocystis kelp is prohibited.

(d) The department shall close to the harvest of macrocystis kelp areas in which herring are spawning.

5 AAC 37.320. Noncommercial harvest and possession limits for aquatic plants. (a) Outside of the nonsubsistence areas defined in 5 AAC 99.015, there are no harvest or possession limits for the noncommercial harvest of aquatic plants, except that in the portion of the Cook Inlet Area described in 5 AAC 21.200, that is outside of the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area, the daily harvest and possession limit for aquatic plants is 10 pounds wet weight.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "wet weight" means the total combined weight of the aquatic plants immediately after harvest.
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5 AAC 37.900. Restrictions. The transplanting of aquatic plants is prohibited, except as follows:

   (1) as provided for in 5 AAC 27 for the issuance of permits by the commissioner for the purpose of producing herring spawn-on-kelp in pounds; or

   (2) as provided for in 5 AAC 41.001 - 41.400 for the issuance of permits by the commissioner for the purpose of aquatic farming; or

   (3) for the issuance of permits by the commissioner for the purposes of scientific research or educational purposes.
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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 finfish from lawfully taken commercial catch for that person’s own use, including for the use as bait in a commercial fishery. Finfish 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;

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

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

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

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

(12) a **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 non-rigid and collapsible so that when fishing it does not prohibit free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(19) an **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) a **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” 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.

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;
(2) “in compliance with all regulations governing registration” includes vessel
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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 commission 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>
<td>D</td>
<td>Yakutat Area (5 AAC 30.100)</td>
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<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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<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>
<td></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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<tr>
<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) 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

(1) furnish to the department each calendar year before operating, a completed Intent to Operate Application on a form, provided by the department; an individual, company, firm, or other organization described in this subsection may begin to operate only after receiving a written authorization from the

(A) department to begin operating, along with the individual’s or organization’s code plate number for the current year or code plate and fish tickets for the current year; or

(B) National Marine Fisheries Service to begin operating an eLandings operation;

(2) furnish, verbally or in writing, purchasing or production records as requested by the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee;

(3) submit, on a form provided by the department, no later than April 1, a

(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

(B) signed statement of non-activity for the previous year.

(b) A catcher-seller must complete a registration form provided by the department each calendar year and may begin to operate only after receiving a written authorization from the

(1) department to begin operating, along with the catcher-seller’s code plate number for the current year or code plate and fish tickets for the current year; or

(2) National Marine Fisheries Service to begin operating an eLandings operation.

(c) The first purchaser of raw fish, a catcher-seller, or an individual or company that catches and processes or exports that individual’s or company’s own catch or has that catch processed or received by another individual or company shall record each delivery on an ADF&G fish ticket. The operator of a fishing vessel that harvests or off-loads fish in the
waters of Alaska must complete an ADF&G fish ticket. Fish tickets must be submitted to a local representative of the department within seven days after delivery or final delivery if multiple deliveries are made, or as otherwise specified by the department for each particular area and fishery. 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 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 individual or company that is the first purchaser of raw fish, catcher-seller, catcher-exporter, or catcher-processor, the assigned processor code imprinted on the fish ticket from the code plate issued by the department or the electronically captured information from the CFEC permit card, and the signature of the individual or a company representative to whom the code plate is issued or the eLandings system operation is authorized;

2. 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;

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

4. the date fishing gear was deployed and the date of the delivery of the fish;

5. the permanent vessel license plate number or, if a fishing operation does not possess a vessel license plate number, the five-digit missing value code number 99999;

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

7. the ADF&G statistical area, district, and subdistrict, and the nearest headland or bay in which the fish were taken;

8. information applicable to the following species, and as found on the department’s ADF&G _ FC 101 form;

   A. the number, pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, overage code, and disposition code of salmon, by species;

   B. the pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, overage code, and disposition code of salmon roe, by species;

   C. the number, pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, overage code, and disposition code of other finfish, by species;

   D. the number, pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, overage code, and disposition code of king, Dungeness, and Tanner crab;

   E. the number or pounds, delivery condition code, product designation code, overage code, and disposition code of other shellfish by species;

   F. repealed 12/5/2009;

   G. the weight modification code number applicable to the eLandings system;

   H. the pounds or tons of herring;

   I. partial deliveries of groundfish as specified in 5 AAC 28.070(f);

9. 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 lost, transferred, or destroyed; if a suspension is granted, the buyer or commercial fisherman must write the permit number on the fish ticket;

(10) the number of fish of any species retained by a commercial fisherman for that person’s own use as specified in 5 AAC 39.010;

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

(12) the number of certified onboard observers, if applicable;

(13) the management program code, if using the eLandings system;

(14) the permanent vessel license plate number of the tender vessel or vehicle used to tender fish, if applicable;

(15) use of a dual permit and the second CFEC permit number, if applicable;

(16) any other information that the commissioner 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 commercial fisherman shall furnish to the buyer factual catch data necessary for completion of reports required by the commissioner.

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

(g) A commercial shellfish fisherman shall submit to the department in writing or electronically through the eLandings System, directly or through the buyer, data necessary for reports required by the commissioner.

(h) 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 System or any other reporting requirements in 50 C.F.R. 679.5 revised as of December 15, 2008. 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.

(i) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, if the commissioner determines it is necessary, the following information regarding the transporting of unprocessed fish must be transmitted to an authorized local representative of the department either verbally, in writing, or by 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 the state;

(2) the numbers or pounds, by species, of all other fish must be reported before being transported out of the state.
(j) 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 department representative 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.

(k) For purposes of this section,

(1) “buyer-exporter” means the first purchaser of unprocessed fish or a fishery resource from a commercial fisherman and transports that unprocessed fish or fishery resource out of this state;

(2) “catcher-exporter” means a commercial fisherman who exports or attempts to export out of this state unprocessed 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) “delivery” means offloading fish for sale or for transport to a buyer for later sale;

(7) “eLandings System”
   (A) means the electronic and Internet based reporting system developed by the department, the National Marine Fisheries Service, 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; and
(iii) Landings, which is thumb drive application for salmon and other tender operations;

(8) “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;

(ii) floating processor;

(iii) independent buyer; and

(iv) shorebased processor;

(9) “floating processor” means the operator of a vessel who is the first purchaser of an unprocessed fishery resource from a commercial fisherman who caught the fish and

(A) exports that resource, processed or unprocessed, out of this state;

(B) processes that resource or has that resource custom processed;

(10) “independent buyer” means the first purchaser of an unprocessed fishery resource from a commercial fisherman for sale to a shorebased, floating processor, or buyer-exporter;

(11) “shorebased processor” means the first purchaser of unprocessed fishery resource from a commercial fisherman and

(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 department’s hailed weight form (ADF&G _HWT 1) and ADF&G _FC 101 form required in 5 AAC 39.130(c) are available on the department’s website at http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us.

5 AAC 39.132. Annual statistical survey of processor capacity. (a) For fishery management or conservation purposes, or to assist the governor’s determination on the issuance of foreign fish processing permits under 5 AAC 39.198, the commissioner or the commissioner’s designee may conduct annual statistical surveys of fish buyers and processors intending to purchase and process fish for an upcoming fishing season.

(b) The commissioner, or the commissioner’s designee, will determine annually the specific fisheries that require a statistical survey as specified in (a) of this section.

(c) The commissioner, or the commissioner’s designee, will select survey participants based on the amount of fish the participants purchased and processed in the subject fishery in prior years. The participant’s previous purchasing and processing activity will be assessed from fish ticket records, annual statistical reports required under 5 AAC 39.130(a)(2), and any other pertinent information collected by the department.

(d) The department will provide to selected survey participants written notification of the department’s intent to conduct a statistical survey regarding the participant’s intent and capacity to purchase and process fish in a fishery during the upcoming fishing season. Within 72 hours of receipt of the written notification of participation, a selected survey participant
shall furnish to the department the name, mailing address, facsimile number, and telephone contact number for the person able to accurately provide the information requested on the participant’s behalf.

(e) A statistical survey under this section will address the following data:

1. the maximum amount of fish in pounds or numbers of fish that the participant intends to purchase and process during the upcoming fishing season;

2. the approximate maximum daily amount of fish in pounds or numbers of fish that the participant intends to purchase and process in the upcoming fishing season;

3. the approximate number of vessels or fishermen from which the participant intends to purchase and process fish;

4. the number of tenders and remote fish buying stations that the participant intends to operate during the upcoming fishing season;

5. the approximate beginning and ending dates for the time period the participant intends to purchase and process fish in the subject fishery;

6. any anticipated changes in facilities, processes, or operations that would substantially change the intended purchasing and processing capacity in the subject fishery from the participant’s operation the previous year; and

7. any other information the commissioner or commissioner’s designee determines to be important for fishery management or conservation purposes or for the governor’s determinations regarding foreign fish processing permits.

(f) A buyer or processor selected to participate in the survey shall

1. submit a complete and accurate response to the department by the return date specified on the survey; and

2. immediately notify the department of any changes in purchasing and processing capacity plans compared to those previously reported in the survey.

(g) Annual survey responses that identify intended fish purchasing and processing activities are confidential as annual statistical reports under AS 16.05.815(a).

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 web site.

(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(c), 5 AAC 30.393, 5 AAC 33.392(d), and 5 AAC 33.393, upon request by a representative of the Department of Fish and Game 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 39.141. Onboard observer program. (a) The Board of Fisheries finds that, in particular fisheries, observers on board fishing vessels would greatly enhance management, primarily by facilitating information gathering, and by improving regulatory compliance. Onboard observers may be the only practical fishery monitoring, data-gathering, or enforcement mechanism in some Alaska fisheries where a large component of vessels, such as catcher/processors and floating processors, rarely or never enter Alaskan ports. The
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Board of Fisheries, therefore, finds it necessary to authorize the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to implement onboard observer programs in particular fisheries when the board determines that it

(1) is the only practical data-gathering or enforcement mechanism;
(2) will not unduly disrupt the fishery; and
(3) can be conducted at a reasonable cost.

(b) Every onboard observer shall have free and unobstructed access to inspect the catch, equipment, gear, or operations of the fishing vessel or the tender to which the observer is assigned, and to board vessels delivering to the vessel to which the observer is assigned and inspect the catches of vessels delivering to the vessel to which the observer is assigned while the vessel to which the observer is assigned is

(1) within waters under the jurisdiction of the state;
(2) taking or intending to take any species of fish; or
(3) transporting or processing any species of fish.

(c) Onboard observers must be as unintrusive to vessel operations as practicable and must make the scope of their activities as predictable as possible in the performance of their assigned observer duties.

(d) Onboard observers are not required to obtain criminal or administrative search warrants to conduct their duties.

(e) Onboard observers shall carry out such scientific and other duties as deemed necessary or appropriate to manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish and aquatic plant resources of the state.

(f) Onboard observers shall have free access to all vessel location information at any time, including free and unobstructed access to vessel coordinates and depths for all sampled pots.

(g) Every independent contracting agent, and their office personnel and business agents while employed by the independent contracting agent and for six months after terminating that employment, may not work as an onboard observer.

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;
   (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 39.198. Foreign fish processing permits. (a) Except as provided in this chapter, a foreign fishing vessel is prohibited from engaging in fish processing in the internal waters of Alaska.

(b) A foreign fishing vessel may engage in fish processing in the internal waters of Alaska if

1. the foreign nation under which it is flagged will be a party to an agreement or a treaty, as required by 16 U.S.C. 1856(c), and during the time the vessel will engage in the fish processing;
2. the owner or operator of the foreign fishing vessel, or a person representing
the owner or operator, applies to the governor for, and is granted, a foreign processing permit for the vessel to engage in fish processing in the internal waters of Alaska.

(c) The governor will not grant a permit under (b)(2) of this section if he determines that fish processors in Alaska have adequate capacity, and will use that capacity, to process all of the United States harvested fish from the fishery concerned that are landed in Alaska.

(d) In determining whether or not fish processors in Alaska have adequate capacity, and will use that capacity, to process all of the United States harvested fish from the fishery, the governor will, in his discretion, consider the following factors:

(1) the total allowable catch expected in the fishery;
(2) availability and capability of harvesting vessels in Alaska, seasonal fishing and processing schedules, and marketing and other similar conditions in the fishery concerned and in alternative fisheries;
(3) availability of labor, adequacy and condition of processing machinery, freezers, and cold storage facilities of fish processors in Alaska, and the ability, intent and plans of those processors to process particular species;
(4) economic considerations, including contracts, agreements, and negotiations for the purchase of United States harvested fish by processors in Alaska;
(5) geographical considerations including proximity of harvest areas to the facilities of fish processors in Alaska; and
(6) the extent to which fish processors in Alaska have processed particular species.

(e) An owner or operator of a foreign fishing vessel who submits an application for a permit to engage in fish processing in the internal waters of Alaska must

(1) state the reasons why fish processors in Alaska do not have adequate capacity, or will not use their capacity, to process all of the United States harvested fish from the fishery concerned that are landed;

(2) provide the following information:
   (A) vessel description and identification;
   (B) names and descriptions of the vessels, if known, from which the applicant will purchase fish;
   (C) the species and quantity proposed to be processed and processing methods to be used;
   (D) a description of the fishery from which the species will be harvested;
   (E) the stage of development of the fishery as established, developing or undeveloped, and a statement of how the proposed operation in the fishery will help to achieve the full potential of the resources and provide benefits including employment, food supply, and revenue;
   (F) the dates for which permission is sought;
   (G) the specific locations in internal waters proposed for foreign processing;
   (H) the qualifying governing international fisheries agreement or treaty, as required by 16 U.S.C. 1856(c);
   (I) evidence of compliance with applicable federal and state regulations
including state laws and regulations that apply to processing vessels;

   (J) proof of financial ability to purchase the expected quantity of fish to be processed, at reasonable market conditions;

   (K) the ultimate sales market for the product, and marketing information showing how the operation will benefit development of the United States fishing industry;

   (L) other information on the applicant’s vessels, equipment, operations, and experience, reliance on local fishing vessel operations, and ability to benefit the United States fishing industry and residents of Alaska.

   (f) In evaluating an application for a foreign processing permit, the governor will consider whether and to what extent the applicant and the applicant’s nation have been, are, or will be contributing to the conservation, use, management, development, and enforcement of domestic fisheries programs.

   (g) If a permit is granted, the governor will, in his discretion, designate times and areas of operations, species and quantities to be processed and other conditions of operation in order to attain desired benefits to the United States fishing industry.

   (h) The governor will, in his discretion, suspend or terminate a permit granted under this section when he determines that processors in Alaska have adequate capacity, and will use that capacity, to process all United States harvested fish from the fishery and that the suspension or termination is necessary to achieve desired benefits to the United States fishing industry.

   (i) The governor will, in his discretion, appoint a foreign processing advisory committee to obtain and review information regarding fish processing operations, including capacity determinations, in Alaska.

   (j) In this section,

   (1) “developed fishery” means a fishery in which United States processing capacity is available and has been used by United States fishermen and processors but not to the full extent of the total allowable catch in the fishery;

   (2) “established fishery” means a fishery in which United States processing capacity has been available and has been used by United States fishermen and processors to the full extent of the total allowable catch in the fishery and in which full utilization by United States fishermen and processors is likely to continue;

   (3) “fishery” means

      (A) a stock or stocks of fish which may be treated as a unit for purposes of conservation and management and which are identified on the basis of geographical, scientific, technical, recreational, and economic characteristics; or

      (B) the commercial taking of these stocks;

   (4) “foreign fishing vessel” means a vessel that is documented under the flag of a foreign nation and engages in fish processing;

   (5) “internal waters of Alaska” means all waters within the boundaries of the state except those seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured;

   (6) “processing” means the application of preservative methods to the flesh of fish to maintain quality and prevent deterioration, including
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(A) storage and transportation of unprocessed fish;

(B) preparation for preservation;

(C) cooking, canning, smoking, salting, drying, freezing, icing, refrigeration, vacuum packing, gas, microwave preservation, and other preservation means;

(7) “total allowable catch” means the quantity of fish in a fishery that may be harvested without detriment to sustained yield;

(8) “undeveloped fishery” means a fishery in which there has been no United States commercial fishing nor processing of the total allowable catch in the fishery.

Editor’s note: Although 5 AAC 39.198 appears in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code, it was amended effective 6/16/82, Register 83, by the governor under the Magnuson Fishery Management and Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq., and Article III of the Alaska Constitution. It was amended effective 9/30/84, Register 91, by the commissioner of commerce and economic development under an October 31, 1983 delegation of authority from the governor.

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 conservation 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 39.222. Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries. (a) The Board of Fisheries (board) and Department of Fish and Game (department) recognize that

(1) while, in the aggregate, Alaska’s salmon fisheries are healthy and sustainable largely because of abundant pristine habitat and the application of sound, precautionary, conservation management practices, there is a need for a comprehensive policy for the regulation and management of sustainable salmon fisheries;

(2) in formulating fishery management plans designed to achieve maximum or optimum salmon production, the board and department must consider factors including environmental change, habitat loss or degradation, data uncertainty, limited funding for research and management programs, existing harvest patterns, and new fisheries or expanding fisheries;

(3) to effectively assure sustained yield and habitat protection for wild salmon stocks, fishery management plans and programs require specific guiding principles and criteria, and the framework for their application contained in this policy.

(b) The goal of the policy under this section is to ensure conservation of salmon and salmon’s required marine and aquatic habitats, protection of customary and traditional subsistence uses and other uses, and the sustained economic health of Alaska’s fishing communities.

(c) Management of salmon fisheries by the state should be based on the following principles and criteria:

(1) wild salmon stocks and the salmon’s habitats should be maintained at levels of resource productivity that assure sustained yields as follows:

(A) salmon spawning, rearing, and migratory habitats should be protected
as follows:

(i) salmon habitats should not be perturbed beyond natural boundaries of variation;

(ii) scientific assessments of possible adverse ecological effects of proposed habitat alterations and the impacts of the alterations on salmon populations should be conducted before approval of a proposal;

(iii) adverse environmental impacts on wild salmon stocks and the salmon’s habitats should be assessed;

(iv) all essential salmon habitat in marine, estuarine, and freshwater ecosystems and access of salmon to these habitats should be protected; essential habitats include spawning and incubation areas, freshwater rearing areas, estuarine and nearshore rearing areas, offshore rearing areas, and migratory pathways;

(v) salmon habitat in fresh water should be protected on a watershed basis, including appropriate management of riparian zones, water quality, and water quantity;

(B) salmon stocks should be protected within spawning, incubating, rearing, and migratory habitats;

(C) degraded salmon productivity resulting from habitat loss should be assessed, considered, and controlled by affected user groups, regulatory agencies, and boards when making conservation and allocation decisions;

(D) effects and interactions of introduced or enhanced salmon stocks on wild salmon stocks should be assessed; wild salmon stocks and fisheries on those stocks should be protected from adverse impacts from artificial propagation and enhancement efforts;

(E) degraded salmon spawning, incubating, rearing, and migratory habitats should be restored to natural levels of productivity where known and desirable;

(F) ongoing monitoring should be conducted to determine the current status of habitat and the effectiveness of restoration activities;

(G) depleted salmon stocks should be allowed to recover or, where appropriate, should be actively restored; diversity should be maintained to the maximum extent possible, at the genetic, population, species, and ecosystem levels;

(2) salmon fisheries shall be managed to allow escapements within ranges necessary to conserve and sustain potential salmon production and maintain normal ecosystem functioning as follows:

(A) salmon spawning escapements should be assessed both temporally and geographically; escapement monitoring programs should be appropriate to the scale, intensity, and importance of each salmon stock’s use;

(B) salmon escapement goals, whether sustainable escapement goals, biological escapement goals, optimal escapement goals, or inriver run goals, should be established in a manner consistent with sustained yield; unless otherwise directed, the department will manage Alaska’s salmon fisheries, to the extent possible, for maximum sustained yield;

(C) salmon escapement goal ranges should allow for uncertainty associated with measurement techniques, observed variability in the salmon stock measured, changes in climatic and oceanographic conditions, and varying abundance within related populations of the salmon stock measured;
(D) salmon escapement should be managed in a manner to maintain genetic and phenotypic characteristics of the stock by assuring appropriate geographic and temporal distribution of spawners as well as consideration of size range, sex ratio, and other population attributes;

(E) impacts of fishing, including incidental mortality and other human-induced mortality, should be assessed and considered in harvest management decisions;

(F) salmon escapement and harvest management decisions should be made in a manner that protects non-target salmon stocks or species;

(G) the role of salmon in ecosystem functioning should be evaluated and considered in harvest management decisions and setting of salmon escapement goals;

(H) salmon abundance trends should be monitored and considered in harvest management decisions;

(3) effective management systems should be established and applied to regulate human activities that affect salmon as follows:

(A) salmon management objectives should be appropriate to the scale and intensity of various uses and the biological capacities of target salmon stocks;

(B) management objectives should be established in harvest management plans, strategies, guiding principles, and policies, such as for mixed stock fishery harvests, fish disease, genetics, and hatchery production, that are subject to periodic review;

(C) when wild salmon stocks are fully allocated, new fisheries or expanding fisheries should be restricted, unless provided for by management plans or by application of the board’s allocation criteria;

(D) management agencies should have clear authority in statute and regulation to

(i) control all sources of fishing mortality on salmon;

(ii) protect salmon habitats and control non-fishing sources of mortality;

(E) management programs should be effective in

(i) controlling human-induced sources of fishing mortality and should incorporate procedures to assure effective monitoring, compliance, control, and enforcement;

(ii) protecting salmon habitats and controlling collateral mortality and should incorporate procedures to assure effective monitoring, compliance, control, and enforcement;

(F) fisheries management implementation and outcomes should be consistent with regulations, regulations should be consistent with statutes, and effectively carry out the purpose of this section;

(G) the board will recommend to the commissioner the development of effective joint research, assessment, and management arrangements with appropriate management agencies and bodies for salmon stocks that cross state, federal, or international jurisdictional boundaries; the board will recommend the coordination of appropriate procedures for effective monitoring, compliance, control, and enforcement with those of other agencies, states, or nations;

(H) the board will work, within the limits of its authority, to assure that
(i) management activities are accomplished in a timely and responsive
manner to implement objectives, based on the best available scientific information;

(ii) effective mechanisms for the collection and dissemination of inform-
    mation and data necessary to carry out management activities are developed, maintained,
    and utilized;

(iii) management programs and decision-making procedures are able
to clearly distinguish, and effectively deal with, biological and allocation issues;

(I) the board will recommend to the commissioner and legislature that ade-
    quate staff and budget for research, management, and enforcement activities be available
to fully implement sustainable salmon fisheries principles;

(J) proposals for salmon fisheries development or expansion and artificial
propagation and enhancement should include assessments required for sustainable manage-
ment of existing salmon fisheries and wild salmon stocks;

(K) plans and proposals for development or expansion of salmon fisheries
and enhancement programs should effectively document resource assessments, potential
impacts, and other information needed to assure sustainable management of wild salmon
stocks;

(L) the board will work with the commissioner and other agencies to develop
effective processes for controlling excess fishing capacity;

(M) procedures should be implemented to regularly evaluate the effective-
    ness of fishery management and habitat protection actions in sustaining salmon populations,
    fisheries, and habitat, and to resolve associated problems or deficiencies;

(N) conservation and management decisions for salmon fisheries should take
into account the best available information on biological, environmental, economic, social,
and resource use factors;

(O) research and data collection should be undertaken to improve scientific
and technical knowledge of salmon fisheries, including ecosystem interactions, status of
salmon populations, and the condition of salmon habitats;

(P) the best available scientific information on the status of salmon popu-
lations and the condition of the salmon’s habitats should be routinely updated and subject to
peer review;

(4) public support and involvement for sustained use and protection of salmon
resources should be sought and encouraged as follows:

(A) effective mechanisms for dispute resolution should be developed and
used;

(B) pertinent information and decisions should be effectively disseminated
to all interested parties in a timely manner;

(C) the board’s regulatory management and allocation decisions will be
made in an open process with public involvement;

(D) an understanding of the proportion of mortality inflicted on each salmon
stock by each user group, should be promoted, and the burden of conservation should be
allocated across user groups in a manner consistent with applicable state and federal statutes,
including AS 16.05.251(e) and AS 16.05.258; in the absence of a regulatory management
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plan that otherwise allocates or restricts harvests, and when it is necessary to restrict fisheries on salmon stocks where there are known conservation problems, the burden of conservation shall be shared among all fisheries in close proportion to each fisheries’ respective use, consistent with state and federal law;

(E) the board will work with the commissioner and other agencies as necessary to assure that adequately funded public information and education programs provide timely materials on salmon conservation, including habitat requirements, threats to salmon habitat, the value of salmon and habitat to the public and ecosystem (fish and wildlife), natural variability and population dynamics, the status of salmon stocks and fisheries, and the regulatory process;

(5) in the face of uncertainty, salmon stocks, fisheries, artificial propagation, and essential habitats shall be managed conservatively as follows:

(A) a precautionary approach, involving the application of prudent foresight that takes into account the uncertainties in salmon fisheries and habitat management, the biological, social, cultural, and economic risks, and the need to take action with incomplete knowledge, should be applied to the regulation and control of harvest and other human-induced sources of salmon mortality; a precautionary approach requires

(i) consideration of the needs of future generations and avoidance of potentially irreversible changes;

(ii) prior identification of undesirable outcomes and of measures that will avoid undesirable outcomes or correct them promptly;

(iii) initiation of any necessary corrective measure without delay and prompt achievement of the measure’s purpose, on a time scale not exceeding five years, which is approximately the generation time of most salmon species;

(iv) that where the impact of resource use is uncertain, but likely presents a measurable risk to sustained yield, priority should be given to conserving the productive capacity of the resource;

(v) appropriate placement of the burden of proof, of adherence to the requirements of this subparagraph, on those plans or ongoing activities that pose a risk or hazard to salmon habitat or production;

(B) a precautionary approach should be applied to the regulation of activities that affect essential salmon habitat.

(d) The principles and criteria for sustainable salmon fisheries shall be applied, by the department and the board using the best available information, as follows:

(1) at regular meetings of the board, the department will, to the extent practicable, provide the board with reports on the status of salmon stocks and salmon fisheries under consideration for regulatory changes, which should include

(A) a stock-by-stock assessment of the extent to which the management of salmon stocks and fisheries is consistent with the principles and criteria contained in the policy under this section;

(B) descriptions of habitat status and any habitat concerns;

(C) identification of healthy salmon stocks and sustainable salmon fisheries;

(D) identification of any existing salmon escapement goals, or management
actions needed to achieve these goals, that may have allocative consequences such as the
(i) identification of a new fishery or expanding fishery;
(ii) identification of any salmon stocks, or populations within stocks, that present a concern related to yield, management, or conservation; and
(iii) description of management and research options to address salmon stock or habitat concerns;

(2) in response to the department’s salmon stock status reports, reports from other resource agencies, and public input, the board will review the management plan, or consider developing a management plan, for each affected salmon fishery or stock; management plans will be based on the principles and criteria contained in this policy and will

(A) contain goals and measurable and implementable objectives that are reviewed on a regular basis and utilize the best available scientific information;

(B) minimize the adverse effects on salmon habitat caused by fishing;

(C) protect, restore, and promote the long-term health and sustainability of the salmon fishery and habitat;

(D) prevent overfishing; and

(E) provide conservation and management measures that are necessary and appropriate to promote maximum or optimum sustained yield of the fishery resource;

(3) in the course of review of the salmon stock status reports and management plans described in (1) and (2) of this subsection, the board, in consultation with the department, will determine if any new fisheries or expanding fisheries, stock yield concerns, stock management concerns, or stock conservation concerns exist; if so, the board will, as appropriate, amend or develop salmon fishery management plans to address these concerns; the extent of regulatory action, if any, should be commensurate with the level of concerns and range from milder to stronger as concerns range from new and expanding salmon fisheries through yield concerns, management concerns, and conservation concerns;

(4) in association with the appropriate management plan, the department and the board will, as appropriate, collaborate in the development and periodic review of an action plan for any new or expanding salmon fisheries, or stocks of concern; action plans should contain goals, measurable and implementable objectives, and provisions, including

(A) measures required to restore and protect salmon habitat, including necessary coordination with other agencies and organizations;

(B) identification of salmon stock or population rebuilding goals and objectives;

(C) fishery management actions needed to achieve rebuilding goals and objectives, in proportion to each fishery’s use of, and hazards posed to, a salmon stock;

(D) descriptions of new or expanding salmon fisheries, management concern, yield concern, or conservation concern; and

(E) performance measures appropriate for monitoring and gauging the effectiveness of the action plan that are derived from the principles and criteria contained in this policy;

(5) each action plan will include a research plan as necessary to provide informa-
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section to address concerns; research needs and priorities will be evaluated periodically, based on the effectiveness of the monitoring described in (4) of this subsection;

(6) where actions needed to regulate human activities that affect salmon and salmon’s habitat that are outside the authority of the department or the board, the department or board shall correspond with the relevant authority, including the governor, relevant boards and commissions, commissioners, and chairs of appropriate legislative committees, to describe the issue and recommend appropriate action.

(e) Nothing in the policy under this section is intended to expand, reduce, or be inconsistent with, the statutory regulatory authority of the board, the department, or other state agencies with regulatory authority that impacts the fishery resources of the state.

(f) In this section, and in implementing this policy,

(1) “allocation” means the granting of specific harvest privileges, usually by regulation, among or between various user groups; “allocation” includes quotas, time periods, area restrictions, percentage sharing of stocks, and other management measures providing or limiting harvest opportunity;

(2) “allocation criteria” means the factors set out in AS 16.05.251(e) considered by the board as appropriate to particular allocation decisions under 5 AAC 39.205, 5 AAC 75.017, and 5 AAC 77.007;

(3) “biological escapement goal” or “(BEG)” means the escapement that provides the greatest potential for maximum sustained yield; BEG will be the primary management objective for the escapement unless an optimal escapement or inriver run goal has been adopted; BEG will be developed from the best available biological information, and should be scientifically defensible on the basis of available biological information; BEG will be determined by the department and will be expressed as a range based on factors such as salmon stock productivity and data uncertainty; the department will seek to maintain evenly distributed salmon escapements within the bounds of a BEG;

(4) “burden of conservation” means the restrictions imposed by the board or department upon various users in order to achieve escapement, rebuild, or in some other way conserve a specific salmon stock or group of stocks; this burden, in the absence of a salmon fishery management plan, will be generally applied to users in close proportion to the users’ respective harvest of the salmon stock;

(5) “chronic inability” means the continuing or anticipated inability to meet escapement thresholds over a four to five year period, which is approximately equivalent to the generation time of most salmon species;

(6) “conservation concern” means concern arising from a chronic inability, despite the use of specific management measures, to maintain escapements for a stock above a sustained escapement threshold (SET); a conservation concern is more severe than a management concern;

(7) “depleted salmon stock” means a salmon stock for which there is a conservation concern;

(8) “diversity” in a biological context, means the range of variation exhibited within any level of organization, such as among genotypes within a salmon population, among populations within a salmon stock, among salmon stocks within a species, among salmon species within a community, or among communities within an ecosystem;
(9) “enhanced salmon stock” means a stock of salmon that is undergoing specific manipulation, such as hatchery augmentation or lake fertilization, to enhance its productivity above the level that would naturally occur; “enhanced salmon stock” includes an introduced stock, where no wild salmon stock had occurred before, or a wild salmon stock undergoing manipulation, but does not include a salmon stock undergoing rehabilitation, which is intended to restore a salmon stock’s productivity to a higher natural level;

(10) “escapement” means the annual estimated size of the spawning salmon stock; quality of the escapement may be determined not only by numbers of spawners, but also by factors such as sex ratio, age composition, temporal entry into the system, and spatial distribution within the salmon spawning habitat;

(11) “expanding fishery” means a salmon fishery in which effective harvesting effort has recently increased significantly beyond historical levels and where the increase has not resulted from natural fluctuations in salmon abundance;

(12) “expected yields” mean levels at or near the lower range of recent historic harvests if they are deemed sustainable;

(13) “genetic” means those characteristics (genotypic) of an individual or group of salmon that are expressed genetically, such as allele frequencies or other genetic markers;

(14) “habitat concern” means the degradation of salmon habitat that results in, or can be anticipated to result in, impacts leading to yield, management, or conservation concerns;

(15) “harvestable surplus” means the number of salmon from a stock’s annual run that is surplus to escapement needs and can reasonably be made available for harvest;

(16) “healthy salmon stock” means a stock of salmon that has annual runs typically of a size to meet escapement goals and a potential harvestable surplus to support optimum or maximum sustained yield;

(17) “incidental harvest” means the harvest of fish, or other species, that is captured in addition to the target species of a fishery;

(18) “incidental mortality” means the mortality imposed on a salmon stock outside of directed fishing, and mortality caused by incidental harvests, interaction with fishing gear, habitat degradation, and other human-related activities;

(19) “inriver run goal” means a specific management objective for salmon stocks that are subject to harvest upstream of the point where escapement is estimated; the inriver run goal will be set in regulation by the board and is comprised of the SEG, BEG, or OEG, plus specific allocations to inriver fisheries;

(20) “introduced stock” means a stock of salmon that has been introduced to an area, or portion of an area, where that stock had not previously occurred; an “introduced stock” includes a salmon stock undergoing continued enhancement, or a salmon stock that is left to sustain itself with no additional manipulation;

(21) “management concern” means a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite use of specific management measures, to maintain escapements for a salmon stock within the bounds of the SEG, BEG, OEG, or other specified management objectives for the fishery; a management concern is not as severe as a conservation concern;

(22) “maximum sustained yield” or “(MSY)” means the greatest average an-
annual yield from a salmon stock; in practice, MSY is achieved when a level of escapement is maintained within a specific range on an annual basis, regardless of annual run strength; the achievement of MSY requires a high degree of management precision and scientific information regarding the relationship between salmon escapement and subsequent return; the concept of MSY should be interpreted in a broad ecosystem context to take into account species interactions, environmental changes, an array of ecosystem goods and services, and scientific uncertainty;

(23) “mixed stock fishery” means a fishery that harvests fish from a mixture of stocks;

(24) “new fishery” means a fishery that new units of effort or expansion of existing effort toward new species, areas, or time periods, results in harvest patterns substantially different from those in previous years, and the difference is not exclusively the result of natural fluctuations in fish abundance;

(25) “optimal escapement goal” or “(OEG)” means a specific management objective for salmon escapement that considers biological and allocative factors and may differ from the SEG or BEG; an OEG will be sustainable and may be expressed as a range with the lower bound above the level of SET, and will be adopted as a regulation by the board; the department will seek to maintain evenly distributed escapements within the bounds of the OEG;

(26) “optimum sustained yield” or “(OSY)” means an average annual yield from a salmon stock considered to be optimal in achieving a specific management objective other than maximum yield, such as achievement of a consistent level of sustained yield, protection of a less abundant or less productive salmon stock or species, enhancement of catch per unit effort in sport fishery, facilitation of a non-consumptive use, facilitation of a subsistence use, or achievement of a specific allocation;

(27) “overfishing” means a level of fishing on a salmon stock that results in a conservation or management concern;

(28) “phenotypic characteristics” means those characteristics of an individual or group of salmon that are expressed physically, such as body size and length at age;

(29) “rehabilitation” means efforts applied to a salmon stock to restore it to an otherwise natural level of productivity; “rehabilitation” does not include an enhancement, which is intended to augment production above otherwise natural levels;

(30) “return” means the total number of salmon in a stock from a single brood (spawning) year surviving to adulthood; because the ages of adult salmon (except pink salmon) returning to spawn varies, the total return from a brood year will occur over several calendar years; the total return generally includes those mature salmon from a single brood year that are harvested in fisheries plus those that compose the salmon stock’s spawning escapement; “return” does not include a run, which is the number of mature salmon in a stock during a single calendar year;

(31) “run” means the total number of salmon in a stock surviving to adulthood and returning to the vicinity of the natal stream in any calendar year, composed of both the harvest of adult salmon plus the escapement; the annual run in any calendar year, except for pink salmon, is composed of several age classes of mature fish from the stock, derived from the spawning of a number of previous brood years;

(32) “salmon” means the five wild anadromous semelparous Pacific salmon spe-
cies *Oncorhynchus sp.*, except steelhead and cutthroat trout, native to Alaska as follows:

(A) chinook or king salmon (*O. tshawytscha*);  
(B) sockeye or red salmon (*O. nerka*);  
(C) coho or silver salmon (*O. kisutch*);  
(D) pink or humpback salmon (*O. gorbuscha*); and  
(E) chum or dog salmon (*O. keta*);

(33) “salmon population” means a locally interbreeding group of salmon that is distinguished by a distinct combination of genetic, phenotypic, life history, and habitat characteristics, comprised of an entire stock or a component portion of a stock; the smallest uniquely identifiable spawning aggregation of genetically similar salmon used for monitoring purposes;

(34) “salmon stock” means a locally interbreeding group of salmon that is distinguished by a distinct combination of genetic, phenotypic, life history, and habitat characteristics or an aggregation of two or more interbreeding groups which occur within the same geographic area and is managed as a unit;

(35) “stock of concern” means a stock of salmon for which there is a yield, management, or conservation concern;

(36) “sustainable escapement goal” or “(SEG)” means a level of escapement, indicated by an index or an escapement estimate, that is known to provide for sustained yield over a 5 to 10 year period, used in situations where a BEG cannot be estimated or managed for; the SEG is the primary management objective for the escapement, unless an optimal escapement or inriver run goal has been adopted by the board; the SEG will be developed from the best available biological information, and should be scientifically defensible on the basis of that information; the SEG will be determined by the department and will take into account data uncertainty and be stated as either a “SEG range” or “lower bound SEG”; the department will seek to maintain escapements within the bounds of the SEG range or above the level of a lower bound SEG;

(37) “sustainable salmon fishery” means a salmon fishery that persists and obtains yields on a continuing basis; characterized by fishing activities and habitat alteration, if any, that do not cause or lead to undesirable changes in biological productivity, biological diversity, or ecosystem structure and function, from one human generation to the next;

(38) “sustained yield” means an average annual yield that results from a level of salmon escapement that can be maintained on a continuing basis; a wide range of average annual yield levels is sustainable; a wide range of annual escapement levels can produce sustained yields;

(39) “sustained escapement threshold” or “(SET)” means a threshold level of escapement, below which the ability of the salmon stock to sustain itself is jeopardized; in practice, SET can be estimated based on lower ranges of historical escapement levels, for which the salmon stock has consistently demonstrated the ability to sustain itself; the SET is lower than the lower bound of the BEG and lower than the lower bound of the SEG; the SET is established by the department in consultation with the board, as needed, for salmon stocks of management or conservation concern;

(40) “target species” or “target salmon stocks” means the main, or several
major, salmon species of interest toward which a fishery directs its harvest;

(41) “yield” means the number or weight of salmon harvested in a particular year or season from a stock;

(42) “yield concern” means a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite the use of specific management measures, to maintain expected yields, or harvestable surpluses, above a stock’s escapement needs; a yield concern is less severe than a management concern, which is less severe than a conservation concern;

(43) “wild salmon stock” means a stock of salmon that originates in a specific location under natural conditions; “wild salmon stock” may include an enhanced or rehabilitated stock if its productivity is augmented by supplemental means, such as lake fertilization or rehabilitative stocking; “wild salmon stock” does not include an introduced stock, except that some introduced salmon stocks may come to be considered “wild” if the stock is self-sustaining for a long period of time;

(44) “action point” means a threshold value for some quantitative indicator of stock run strength at which an explicit management action will be taken to achieve an optimal escapement goal.

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.
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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 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. 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);

(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 Cancer 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 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
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purpose of obtaining benefits provided by the governments in that location;

(31) “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;

(32) “net gear site” means the in-water location of stationary net gear;

(33) “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;

(34) “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;

(35) “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;

(36) “rockfish” means all species of the genus Sebastes;

(37) “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);

(38) “slope rockfish” means any species of the genus Sebastes not specified as either demersal shelf rockfish or pelagic shelf rockfish;
(39) “thornyhead rockfish” or “idiot rockfish” means all species of the genus _Sebastolobus_; 

(40) “weathervane scallop” means the species _Patinopesten 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.

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 allocative 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 sent to the executive director of the board at least 45 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.

(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
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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, regional fish and game councils, and to over 500 other interested individuals.

(c) Copies of all proposals are available at local Department of Fish and Game offices. When the proposal books are available, the advisory committees and regional councils then 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
and regional council 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.
Sec. 16.05.050. Powers and duties of the commissioner. The commissioner has, but not by way of limitation, the following powers and duties:

(1) through the appropriate state agency and under the provisions of AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code), to acquire by gift, purchase, or lease, or other lawful means, land, buildings, water, rights-of-way, or other necessary or proper real or personal property when the acquisition is in the interest of furthering an objective or purpose of the department or state;

(2) under provisions of AS 36.30, to design and construct hatcheries, pipelines, rearing ponds, fishways, and other projects beneficial for the fish and game resources of the state;

(3) to accept money from any person under conditions requiring the use of the money for specific purposes in the furtherance of the protection, rehabilitation, propagation, preservation, or investigation of the fish and game resources of the state or in settlement of claims for damages to fish or game resources;

(4) to collect, classify, and disseminate statistics, data and information that, in the commissioner's discretion, will tend to promote the purposes of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52;

(5) to take, capture, propagate, transport, buy, sell, or exchange fish or game or eggs for propagating, scientific, public safety, or stocking purposes;

(6) under the provisions of AS 36.30, to provide public facilities where necessary or proper to facilitate the taking of fish or game, and to enter into cooperative agreements with any person to effect them;

(7) to exercise administrative, budgeting, and fiscal powers;

(8) under the provisions of AS 36.30, to construct, operate, supervise, and maintain vessels used by the department;

(9) to authorize the holder of an interim-use permit under AS 16.43 to engage on an experimental basis in commercial taking of a fishery resource with vessel, gear, and techniques not presently qualifying for licensing under this chapter in conformity with standards established by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission;

(10) not later than January 31 of each year, to provide to the commissioner of revenue the names of those fish and shellfish species that the commissioner of fish and game designates as developing commercial fish species for that calendar year; a fish or shellfish species is a developing commercial fish species if, within a specified geographical region,

   (A) the optimum yield from the harvest of the species has not been reached;
   (B) a substantial portion of the allowable harvest of the species has been allocated to fishing vessels of a foreign nation; or
   (C) a commercial harvest of the fish species has recently developed;

(11) to initiate or conduct research necessary or advisable to carry out the purposes of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52;
(12) to enter into cooperative agreements with agencies of the federal government, educational institutions, or other agencies or organizations, when in the public interest, to carry out the purposes of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52;

(13) to implement an on-board observer program authorized by the Board of Fisheries under AS 16.05.251(a)(13); implementation

(A) must be as unintrusive to vessel operations as practicable; and

(B) must make scheduling and scope of observers’ activities as predictable as practicable;

(14) to sell fish caught during commercial fisheries test fishing operations;

(15) to establish and charge fees equal to the cost of services provided by the department, including provision of public shooting ranges, broodstock and eggs for private nonprofit hatcheries, department publications, and other direct services, and reasonable fees for the use of state facilities managed by the department; fees established under this paragraph for the use of hatchery facilities, commercial use of sport fishing access sites, and for operation of state hatchery facilities as private aquaculture association, are not subject to cost limit under AS 37.10.050(a);

(16) to permit and regulate aquatic farming in the state in a manner that ensures the protection of the state’s fish and game resources and improves the economy, health, and well-being of the citizens of the state.

(17) to operate state housing and facilities for employees, contractors, and others in support of the department’s responsibilities and to charge rent that is consistent with applicable collective bargaining agreements, or, if no collective bargaining agreement is applicable, competitive with market conditions; rent received from tenants shall be deposited in the general fund;

(18) to petition the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, unless the Board of Fisheries disapproves the petition under AS 16.05.251(g), to establish a moratorium on new entrants into commercial fisheries

(A) that have experienced recent increases in fishing effort that are beyond a low, sporadic level of effort;

(B) that have achieved a level of harvest that may be approaching or exceeding the maximum sustainable level for the fishery; and

(C) for which there is insufficient biological and resource management information necessary to promote the conservation and sustained yield management of the fishery.

(19) to promote fishing, hunting, and trapping and preserve the heritage of fishing, hunting, and trapping in the state.

(b) The commissioner shall annually submit a report to the Board of Game regarding the department’s implementation during the preceding three years of intensive management programs that have been established by the board under AS 16.05.255 for identified big game prey populations.

Sec. 16.05.055. On-board observer program. (a) The commissioner may enter into appropriate contracts and agreements with agencies, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and the International Pacific
Halibut Commission, designed to ensure that on-board observer programs conducted in the fisheries of the state are coordinated and consistent with each other for vessels operating in state and federal water.

(b) The master of a vessel, as a condition of participating in a fishery for which an on-board observer program is authorized by the Board of Fisheries under AS 16.05.251, shall consent in writing to the placement of an observer aboard the vessel.

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. 16.05.092. Fisheries rehabilitation, enhancement, and development. The department shall

(1) develop and continually maintain a comprehensive, coordinated state plan for the orderly present and long-range rehabilitation, enhancement, and development of all aspects of the state's fisheries for the perpetual use, benefit, and enjoyment of all citizens and revise and update this plan annually;

(2) encourage the investment by private enterprise in the technological development and economic utilization of the fisheries resources;

(3) through rehabilitation, enhancement, and development programs do all things necessary to ensure perpetual and increasing production and use of the food resources of state waters and continental shelf areas;
(4) prepare a comprehensive annual report, containing detailed information regarding its accomplishments under this section and proposals of plans and activities for the next fiscal year, and notify the legislature not later than 20 days after the convening of each regular session that the report is available.

Sec. 16.05.100. Fish and game fund established. There is created a revolving fish and game fund, which shall be used exclusively for the following:

(1) to carry out the purposes and provisions of this title, except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, or other duties that may be delegated by the legislature to the commissioner or the department;

(2) to pay the principal of and interest on revenue bonds issued under AS 37.15.765 - 37.15.799 to finance the construction and renovation of fisheries rehabilitation, enhancement, and development projects that benefit sport fishing; and

(3) to carry out such purposes and objectives within the scope of this title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52 as may be directed by the donor of any such funds.

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.

Sec. 16.05.221. Boards of fisheries and game. (a) For purposes of the conservation and development of the fishery resources of the state, there is created the Board of Fisheries composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The governor shall appoint each member on the basis of interest in public affairs, good judgment, knowledge, and ability in the field of action of the board, and with a view to providing diversity of interest and points of view in the membership. The appointed members shall be residents of the state and shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation or geographical location of residence. The commissioner is not a member of the Board of Fisheries, but shall be ex officio secretary.

   (b) For purposes of the conservation and development of the game resources of the state, there is created a Board of Game composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The governor shall appoint each member on the basis of interest in public affairs, good judgment, knowledge, and ability in the field of action of the board, and with a view to providing diversity of interest and points of view in the membership. The appointed members shall be residents of the state and shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation or geographical location of residence. The commissioner is not a member of the
Members of the Board of Game serve staggered terms of three years and, except as provided in AS 39.05.080(4), each member serves until a successor is appointed. An appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Game shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment and, except as provided in AS 39.05.080(4), an appointment to fill a vacancy is for the balance of the unexpired term.

Members of the Board of Fisheries serve staggered terms of three years. The terms of members of the board begin on July 1. Notwithstanding AS 39.05.080(1), by April 1 of the calendar year in which the term expires, the governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy that will arise on the board due to expiration of the term of a member of the board and submit the name of the person to the legislature for confirmation. If a vacancy arises on the board, the governor shall, within 30 days after the vacancy arises, appoint a person to serve the balance of the unexpired term and submit the name of the person to the legislature for confirmation. A person appointed to fill the balance of an unexpired term shall serve on the board from the date of the appointment until the earlier of the expiration of the term or the failure of the legislature to confirm the person under AS 39.05.080.

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;

(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
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gear or other stationary fishing gear.

Section 16.05.258. Subsistence use and allocation of fish and game. (a) Except in nonsubsistence areas, the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game shall identify the fish stocks and game populations, or portions of stocks or populations, that are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence. The commissioner shall provide recommendations to the boards concerning the stock and population identifications. The boards shall make identifications required under this subsection after receipt of the commissioner's recommendations.

(b) The appropriate board shall determine whether a portion of a fish stock or game population identified under (a) of this section can be harvested consistent with sustained yield. If a portion of a stock or population can be harvested consistent with sustained yield, the board shall determine the amount of the harvestable portion that is reasonably necessary for subsistence uses and

(1) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is sufficient to provide for all consumptive uses, the appropriate board

(A) shall adopt regulations that provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks or populations;

(B) shall adopt regulations that provide for other uses of those stocks or populations, subject to preferences among beneficial uses; and

(C) may adopt regulations to differentiate among uses;

(2) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is sufficient to provide for subsistence uses and some, but not all, other consumptive uses, the appropriate board

(A) shall adopt regulations that provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks or populations;

(B) may adopt regulations that provide for other consumptive uses of those stocks or populations; and

(C) shall adopt regulations to differentiate among consumptive uses that provide for a preference for the subsistence uses, if regulations are adopted under (B) of this paragraph;

(3) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is sufficient to provide for subsistence uses, but no other consumptive uses, the appropriate board shall

(A) determine the portion of the stocks or populations that can be harvested consistent with sustained yield; and

(B) adopt regulations that eliminate other consumptive uses in order to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses; and

(4) if the harvestable portion of the stock or population is not sufficient to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses, the appropriate board shall

(A) adopt regulations eliminating consumptive uses, other than subsistence uses;

(B) distinguish among subsistence users, through limitations based on

(i) the customary and direct dependence on the fish stock or game population by the subsistence user for human consumption as a mainstay of livelihood;
(ii) the proximity of the domicile of the subsistence user to the stock or population; and

(iii) the ability of the subsistence user to obtain food if subsistence use is restricted or eliminated.

(c) The boards may not permit subsistence hunting or fishing in a nonsubsistence area. The boards, acting jointly, shall identify by regulation the boundaries of nonsubsistence areas. A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community. In determining whether dependence upon subsistence is a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of an area or community under this subsection, the boards shall jointly consider the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the following socio-economic characteristics of the area or community:

(1) the social and economic structure;
(2) the stability of the economy;
(3) the extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;
(4) the amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community;
(5) the cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community;
(6) the variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community;
(7) the seasonal cycle of economic activity;
(8) the percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game;
(9) the harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community;
(10) the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game;
(11) the geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish;
(12) the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community;
(13) additional similar factors the boards establish by regulation to be relevant to their determinations under this subsection.

(d) Fish stocks and game populations, or portions of fish stocks and game populations not identified under (a) of this section may be taken only under nonsubsistence regulations.

(e) Takings and uses of fish and game authorized under this section are subject to regulations regarding open and closed areas, seasons, methods and means, marking and identification requirements, quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex, age, and size limitations. Takings and uses of resources authorized under this section are subject to AS 16.05.831 and AS 16.30.

(f) For purposes of this section, "reasonable opportunity" means an opportunity,
as determined by the appropriate board, that allows a subsistence user to participate in a subsistence hunt or fishery that provides a normally diligent participant with a reasonable expectation of success of taking of fish or game.

**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. 16.05.260. Advisory committees.** The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game may adopt regulations they consider advisable in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) establishing, at places in the state designated by the individual boards, advisory committees to be composed of persons well informed on the fish or game resources of the locality. The boards shall set the number and terms of each of the members of the advisory committees, shall delegate one member of each committee as chairman, and shall give the chairman authority to hold public hearings on fish or game matters. Recommendations from the advisory committees shall be forwarded to the appropriate board for their consideration but if the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game chooses not to follow the recommendations of the local advisory committee the appropriate board shall inform the appropriate advisory committee of this action and state the reasons for not following the recommendations. The commissioner shall delegate authority to advisory committees for emergency closures during established seasons. The commissioner is empowered to set aside and make null and void only opening of seasons set by the advisory committees under this section. The appropriate board shall adopt the necessary regulations governing these closures.

**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.

**Sec. 16.05.280. Removal of board members.** The governor may only remove a board member for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office, or because the member while serving on the board is convicted of a misdemeanor for violating a statute or regulation related to fish or game or of a felony, and shall do so by delivering to the member a written copy of the charges and giving the member an opportunity to be heard in person or through counsel at a public hearing before the governor or a designee upon at least 10 days' notice by registered mail. The member may confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses. Upon removal, the governor or a designee shall file in the proper state office the findings and a complete statement of all charges made against the member.

**Sec. 16.05.310. Special board meetings.** A board may meet at any time upon the call of the commissioner or upon the request of two board members.

**Sec. 16.05.315. Joint board meetings.** The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game may hold a joint meeting upon the call of the commissioner or a board to resolve any conflicts in regulations of the boards and to consider matters, as determined by the commissioner or a board, that require the consideration of both boards.

**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 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 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 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 a seven-day crewmember fishing license under this subsection. During the period for which the license is valid, a person who holds a seven-day crewmember fishing license may not engage in fishing with a rod and reel while present on a commercial fishing vessel. The fee for a seven-day crewmember fishing 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. 16.05.730. Management of wild and enhanced stocks of fish. (a) Fish stocks in the state shall be managed consistent with sustained yield of wild fish stocks and may be managed consistent with sustained yield of enhanced fish stocks.

(b) In allocating enhanced fish stocks, the board shall consider the need of fish enhancement projects to obtain brood stock. The board may direct the department to manage fisheries in the state to achieve an adequate return of fish from enhanced stocks to enhancement projects for brood stock; however, management to achieve an adequate return of fish to enhancement projects for brood stock shall be consistent with sustained yield of wild fish stocks.

(c) The board may consider the need of enhancement projects authorized under AS 16.10.400 and contractors who operate state-owned enhancement projects under AS 16.10.480 to harvest and sell fish produced by the enhancement project that are not needed for brood stock to obtain funds for the purposes allowed under AS 16.10.450 or 16.10.480(d). The board may exercise its authority under this title as it considers necessary to direct the department to provide a reasonable harvest of fish, in addition to the fish needed for brood stock, to an enhancement project to obtain funds for the enhancement project if the harvest is consistent with sustained yield of wild fish stocks. The board may adopt a fishery management plan to provide fish to an enhancement project to obtain funds for the purposes allowed under AS 16.10.450 or 16.10.480(d).

(d) In this section, "enhancement project" means a project, facility, or hatchery for the enhancement of fishery resources of the state for which the department has issued a permit.

Sec. 16.05.735. Management of offshore fisheries. The state may assume management
of the fisheries in offshore water adjacent to the state in the absence of a federal fishery management plan or in the event that a federal fishery management plan delegates authority to the state to manage fisheries in the United States exclusive economic zone.

**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. 16.05.815. Confidential nature of certain reports and records.** (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this section, records required by regulations of the department concerning the landings of fish, shellfish, or fishery products, and annual statistical reports of fisherman, buyers, and processors required by regulation of the department are confidential and may not be released by the department or by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission except as set out in this subsection. The department may release the records and reports set out in this subsection to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. The department and the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission may release the records and reports set out in this subsection to the recipients identified in this subsection if the recipient other than a recipient under (5) - (9) of this subsection, agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the records and reports. The department and the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission may release

1. any of the records and reports to the National Marine Fisheries Service and the professional staff of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council as required for preparation and implementation of the fishery management plans of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council within the exclusive economic zone;
2. any of the records and reports to the professional staff of the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission who are employed in the Alaska Fisheries Information Network project for the purpose of exchanging information with users authorized by the department;
3. any of the records and reports to the Department of Revenue to assist the
department in carrying out its statutory responsibilities;

(4) records or reports of the total value purchased by each buyer to a municipality that levies and collects a tax on fish, shellfish, or fishery products if the municipality requires records of the landings of fish, shellfish, or fishery products to be submitted to it for purposes of verification of taxes payable;

(5) such records and reports as necessary to be in conformity with a court order;

(6) on request, the report of a person to the person whose fishing activity is the subject of the report, or to a designee of the person whose fishing activity is the subject of the report;

(7) on request, annual statistical reports of a fisherman, buyer, or processor to the fisherman, buyer, or processor whose activity is the subject of the report, or to a designee of the fisherman, buyer, or processor whose activity is the subject of the report;

(8) any of the records and reports to the Department of Public Safety for law enforcement purposes;

(9) fish tickets, fish ticket information, records required of sport fishing guides, and annual statistical reports of fishermen, buyers, and processors and information in those reports to the law enforcement personnel of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the purpose of enforcing fishery laws in waters of this state and in waters of the exclusive economic zone adjacent to this state;

(10) fish tickets, fish ticket information, and records required of sport fishing guides regarding halibut to the International Pacific Halibut Commission;

(11) any of the records and reports 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;

(12) any of the records and reports to the Department of Natural Resources to assist the department in carrying out its statutory responsibilities in regard to sport fishing operations and sport fishing guides within the Kenai River Special Management Area under AS 41.21.500 - 41.21.514;

(13) fish ticket information and records or reports of the total value purchased by each fisherman, buyer, or processor to the National Marine Fisheries Service for the purpose of enforcing the industry fee system of a fishing capacity reduction program under 16 U.S.C. 1861a (Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act).

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this section, records or reports received by the department which do not identify individual fishermen, buyers, or processors or the specific locations where fish have been taken are public information.

(c) Crab stock abundance survey information that reveals crab catch by sampling location is confidential and is not subject to inspection or copying under AS 40.25.110 - 40.25.120 until the close of the fishing season for which the survey was conducted.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the department shall keep confidential (1) personal information contained in fish and wildlife harvest and usage data; and (2) the records of the department that concern (A) telemetry radio frequencies of monitored species; (B) denning sites; (C) nest locations of raptors that require special attention; (D) the specific location of animal capture sites used for wildlife research or management; and
(E) the specific location of fish and wildlife species. The department may release records and information that are kept confidential under this subsection if the release is necessary to comply with a court order, if the requestor is a state or federal agency, if the requestor is under contract with the state or federal agency to conduct research on a fish or wildlife population, or if the requestor has been authorized by the department to perform specific activities and agrees to use the records and information only for purposes as provided under a contract or agreement with the department. After 25 years, the records and information that are kept confidential under this subsection become public records subject to inspection and copying under AS 40.25.110 - 40.25.140 unless the department determines that the release of the records or information may be detrimental to the fish or wildlife population. In this subsection, "personal information" has the meaning given in AS 40.25.350.

Sec. 16.05.831. Waste of salmon. (a) A person may not waste salmon intentionally, knowingly, or with reckless disregard for the consequences. In this section, "waste" means the failure to utilize the majority of the carcass, excluding the viscera and sex parts, of a salmon intended for

   (1) sale to a commercial buyer or processor;
   (2) consumption by humans or domesticated animals; or
   (3) scientific, educational, or display purposes.

(b) The commissioner, upon request, may authorize other uses of salmon that would be consistent with maximum and wise use of the resource.

(c) A person who violates this section or a regulation adopted under it is punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. In addition, a person who violates this section is subject to a civil action by the state for the cost of replacing the salmon wasted.

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.

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, 16.05.722, 16.05.723, 16.05.783, 16.05.831, 16.05.861, and 16.05.905, a person who violates AS 16.05.920 or AS 16.05.921, or a regulation adopted under this chapter or AS 16.20, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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) "a 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.
Chapter 10. Fisheries and Fishing Regulations.

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 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.

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.

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 more 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.

Sec. 16.10.180. **Legislative findings.** The legislature finds and recognizes these facts:

1. migratory fish and migratory shellfish are present in commercial quantities inside and outside the territorial waters of the state;
2. migratory fish and migratory shellfish taken from the waters of the state are indistinguishable, in most cases, from those taken from the adjacent high seas;
3. substantial quantities of migratory fish and migratory shellfish move inshore and offshore intermittently and at various times during a given year and in so doing often enter and leave territorial waters of the state;
4. to conserve the migratory fish and migratory shellfish found inside the waters of the state it is necessary to strictly enforce local laws and regulations;
5. by making certain laws and regulations enacted or adopted for the regulation of the coastal fishery applicable to the adjacent high sea areas, enforcement of these laws and regulations is facilitated;
6. conservation regulations should not be adopted to impose economic sanctions.

Sec. 16.10.190. **Regulations.** The Board of Fisheries may adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of AS 16.10.180 - 16.10.230 defining the adjacent high sea areas, migratory fish, and migratory shellfish and to make coastal fishery regulations governing the manner, means, conditions, and time for the taking of migratory fish and migratory shellfish applicable in designated adjacent high sea areas.

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.
Sec. 16.10.230. Exemptions. AS 16.10.180 - 16.10.220 do not apply to

(1) the use of nets for fishing for or taking salmon for the purposes of scientific investigation authorized by state law; and

(2) existing laws and regulations prohibiting the taking of salmon by means of nets on the high seas.

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.

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. The assessment is levied on the value of 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 rate of 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 rate of 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 rate of 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 total rate of the assessment may not exceed 50 percent of the value of the salmon.
(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;

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) administer, when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, a vessel permit system under AS 16.43.450 - 16.43.520; and

(21) when requested by a regional development organization formed under 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.

(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.

Sec. 16.43.140. Permit required. (a) After January 1, 1974, 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 crewman 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 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.
Steller sea lion protection areas. Year-round closures. Vessels are not allowed to transit within 3 nautical miles and trawling is prohibited within 10 nautical miles of each of the following Steller sea lion rookeries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outer I.</td>
<td>59°20.5 N. lat</td>
<td>150°23.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf I.</td>
<td>58°53.0 N. lat</td>
<td>152°02.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmot I.</td>
<td>58°14.5 N. lat</td>
<td>151°47.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirokof I.</td>
<td>55°46.5 N. lat</td>
<td>155°39.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowiet I.</td>
<td>56°00.5 N. lat</td>
<td>156°41.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkins I.</td>
<td>55°03.5 N. lat</td>
<td>159°18.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernabura I.</td>
<td>54°47.5 N. lat</td>
<td>159°31.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinnacle Rock</td>
<td>54°46.0 N. lat</td>
<td>161°46.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubbing RksN</td>
<td>54°43.0 N. lat</td>
<td>162°26.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubbing RksS</td>
<td>54°42.5 N. lat</td>
<td>162°26.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Lion Rks</td>
<td>55°28.0 N. lat</td>
<td>163°12.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugamak I.</td>
<td>54°14.0 N. lat</td>
<td>164°48.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akun I.</td>
<td>54°18.0 N. lat</td>
<td>165°32.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akutan I.</td>
<td>54°03.5 N. lat</td>
<td>166°00.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogoslof I.</td>
<td>53°56.0 N. lat</td>
<td>168°02.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochul I.</td>
<td>53°00.0 N. lat</td>
<td>168°24.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adugak I.</td>
<td>52°55.0 N. lat</td>
<td>169°10.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunaska I.</td>
<td>52°42.0 N. lat</td>
<td>170°38.5 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seguam I.</td>
<td>52°21.0 N. lat</td>
<td>172°35.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agligadak I.</td>
<td>52°06.5 N. lat</td>
<td>172°54.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasatochi I.</td>
<td>52°10.0 N. lat</td>
<td>175°31.5 W. long</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adak I.</td>
<td>51°36.5 N. lat</td>
<td>176°59.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramp Rock</td>
<td>51°29.0 N. lat</td>
<td>178°20.5 W. long</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tag I.</td>
<td>51°33.5 N. lat</td>
<td>178°34.5 W. long</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulak I.</td>
<td>51°20.0 N. lat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semisopochnoi I.</td>
<td>51°58.5 N. lat</td>
<td>179°45.5 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semisopochnoi N.</td>
<td>52°01.5 N. lat</td>
<td>179°37.5 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amchitka I.</td>
<td>51°22.5 N. lat</td>
<td>179°28.0 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amchitka I.</td>
<td>51°32.5 N. lat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>51°57.5 N. lat</td>
<td>177°21.0 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiska I.</td>
<td>51°52.5 N. lat</td>
<td>177°13.0 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walrus I.</td>
<td>57°11.0 N. lat</td>
<td>169°56.0 W. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buldir I.</td>
<td>52°20.5 N. lat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agattu I.</td>
<td>52°24.0 N. lat</td>
<td>173°21.5 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agattu I.</td>
<td>52°23.5 N. lat</td>
<td>173°43.5 E. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attu I.</td>
<td>52°54.5 N. lat</td>
<td>172°28.5 E. long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seasonal Closures: During the Pollock “A” season, trawling is prohibited within 20 nautical miles of each of the following Steller seal lion rookeries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Continuous vessel transit through rookery buffer zones at Akutan Island, Clubbing Rocks, and Outer Island is permitted. Vessels must remain at least 1nm from rookery boundaries at all times.
ATTENTION:
HELP HALT THE DECLINE
OF STELLER SEA LIONS

In 1990, Steller sea lions were designated as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act. In 1997, Steller sea lions west of Cape Suckling were designated as an endangered species. Steller sea lions east of Cape Suckling remain designated as threatened. This action has been taken because of the continued decline in the number of sea lions at major Alaska rookeries. As a result, you may not:

- Discharge firearms at or within 100 yards of any Steller seal lion, with the exception that Alaska Natives may harvest sea lions for subsistence purposes.
- Approach within 3 nautical miles of any sea lion rookery west of 144° W. long., subject to certain exceptions.

Violations of laws protecting sea lions are subject to severe civil and criminal penalties including vessel forfeiture, fines of up to $25,000, and imprisonment for up to one year for each violation. For a comprehensive listing of pertinent regulations, call the National Marine Fisheries Service at (907) 586-7235. Help yourself and Alaska’s sea lions. Leave them alone.