

# **2013 Spring Troll Fishery Management Plan**

by

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and

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April 2013

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	mid-eye-to-fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted		mid-eye-to-tail-fork	METF
hectare	ha	abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted			
liter	L	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
meter	m			<i>all standard mathematical</i>	
milliliter	mL	at	@	<i>signs, symbols and</i>	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		<i>abbreviations</i>	
		east	E	alternate hypothesis	H <sub>A</sub>
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>		north	N	base of natural logarithm	e
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	south	S	catch per unit effort	CPUE
foot	ft	west	W	coefficient of variation	CV
gallon	gal	copyright	©	common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
inch	in	corporate suffixes:		confidence interval	CI
mile	mi	Company	Co.	correlation coefficient	
nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	(multiple)	R
ounce	oz	Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	(simple)	r
quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	covariance	cov
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	degree (angular )	°
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degrees of freedom	df
<b>Time and temperature</b>		exempli gratia		expected value	E
day	d	(for example)	e.g.	greater than	>
degrees Celsius	°C	Federal Information		greater than or equal to	≥
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
degrees kelvin	K	id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
hour	h	latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
minute	min	monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
second	s	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
		months (tables and		logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>		figures): first three		minute (angular)	'
all atomic symbols		letters	Jan,...,Dec	not significant	NS
alternating current	AC	registered trademark	®	null hypothesis	H <sub>0</sub>
ampere	A	trademark	™	percent	%
calorie	cal	United States		probability	P
direct current	DC	(adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
hertz	Hz	United States of		(rejection of the null	
horsepower	hp	America (noun)	USA	hypothesis when true)	α
hydrogen ion activity	pH	U.S.C.	United States	probability of a type II error	
(negative log of)			Code	(acceptance of the null	
parts per million	ppm	U.S. state	use two-letter	hypothesis when false)	β
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰		abbreviations	second (angular)	"
			(e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
volts	V			standard error	SE
watts	W			variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var

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**2013 SPRING TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2013 Southeast Alaska spring commercial salmon troll fisheries, according to the Board of Fisheries adopted guidelines listed in the State of Alaska Administrative Code under 5 AAC 29.090.

Key words: Salmon, Chinook, Chum, Troll, Spring, Commercial, Management Plan, Southeast Alaska

## **INTRODUCTION**

This plan summarizes the management approach the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) will employ to manage the Southeast Alaska commercial spring troll fisheries in 2013. Spring fisheries generally target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon and are conducted during May and June of each year, and following the closure of the winter troll fishery. The number of spring fisheries has increased since 1986, when the first few spring fisheries were conducted. In recent years, more than 30 spring fishery areas located within the inside waters of the region have been open to trolling. Spring fisheries are managed inseason, according to Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) regulations and U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty provisions.

A summary of the 2012 spring troll fisheries as well as preliminary plans for the 2013 spring troll fisheries are presented, including information on spring and terminal harvest area fisheries, directed Chinook fisheries, and new regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries (BOF) in 2012.

## **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS**

### **SPRING FISHERIES**

Spring fisheries are conducted along salmon migration routes or close to the following hatcheries and release sites: Little Port Walter Hatchery (NMFS), Port Armstrong Hatchery (Armstrong/Keta), Whitman Lake Hatchery, Crystal Lake Hatchery, Neets Bay Hatchery, and Anita Bay release site (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)), Medvejie Hatchery and Hidden Falls Hatchery (Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, (NSRAA)) and Macaulay Hatchery (Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC)).

Most spring troll and terminal troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, though non-Alaska hatchery or “treaty” Chinook salmon are also harvested. While there is no ceiling on the number of Chinook salmon harvested in the spring fisheries, the take of treaty Chinook salmon is limited according to the percentage of the Alaskan hatchery fish taken in the fishery. Non-Alaska hatchery fish are counted towards the annual treaty quota of Chinook salmon under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, but most of the Alaska hatchery fish are not. The guideline limits of treaty fish that may be harvested in each spring fishing area, according to BOF regulations, are listed in Table 1.

Some spring troll fisheries now target chum salmon and new regulations adopted at the 2012 BOF meeting call for the department to develop a management plan for chum troll fisheries prior to the next BOF meeting in 2015. These newly developing fisheries are described within this document.

Table 1.—Guideline limits of Pacific Salmon Treaty Chinook salmon (U.S./Canada) that may be harvested in each spring troll fishing area.

<b>Alaska Hatchery Contribution to the Harvest</b>	<b>Treaty Chinook Salmon Limit</b>
Less than 25%	1,000
At least 25% and less than 35%	2,000
At least 35% and less than 50%	3,000
At least 50% and less than 66%	5,000
66% or more	no limit

The Board of Fisheries also adopted a regulation that established criteria providing that the treaty fish limits are increased as follows: as of May 1, if the preseason Abundance Index is 1.15 or above and the amount of kings remaining on the winter GHF to be harvested is between 10,000 and 15,000 fish, then an additional 250 non-Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon will be added to the Treaty limits in each tier. If the number of king salmon remaining on the GHF is greater than 15,000 fish, then an additional 500 king salmon will be added to the treaty caps.

Each year fishery managers from ADF&G hold meetings in Southeast Alaska towns to discuss fishing plans with trollers, processors, and hatchery operators. A review of the previous fishing season is presented as well as an outlook for the upcoming year. New fishing areas or changes to existing areas may be proposed. Occasionally, two or more adjacent spring areas may be combined if each area has demonstrated an Alaska hatchery composition of 25% or more for at least three consecutive seasons. These proposed areas are then scrutinized by department biologists for potential impacts on local wild stocks and to determine whether the area is one where a substantial portion of the harvest is likely to be of Alaska hatchery origin. Once plans are finalized, the department issues a news release with descriptions of fishing areas and a schedule of initial fishing periods.

Each spring fishing area is managed individually. Fishing periods are opened by emergency order. ADF&G personnel sample fish deliveries and ship the heads of adipose fin-clipped fish harvested to the state tag lab in Juneau for coded wire tag (CWT) detection and decoding. Fishery openings are announced in a series of weekly news releases.

Fishing time in an area may be extended based on inseason assessment of CWT data and historic harvest timing information. Therefore, it is imperative that fishers and tender operators keep fish from different fishing areas separated until landing so if the fish are sampled at the dock, the percentage of Alaska hatchery fish can be determined for each spring area. Separate fish tickets must also be made for each area fished (5 AAC 29.130).

Trollers can assist the sampling effort by notifying ADF&G personnel when delivering their harvest to points of sale normally not covered by department sampling, such as grocery stores, direct sale by the troller, or sale to small processors. The department will then attempt to obtain a sample from the harvest. Early season harvests in all areas, and harvests throughout the spring from Lisianski Inlet, Port Althorp and Sumner Strait areas are of particular concern in obtaining adequate samples.

The heads of all adipose fin-clipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are sold (5 AAC 29.140 (b)). Permit holders who freeze their harvest onboard are asked to contact the department prior to fishing so that sampling and fish ticket issues can be discussed.

## **TERMINAL AREA FISHERIES**

Terminal fisheries are conducted in areas near a hatchery or release site. Chinook salmon caught in many terminal harvest areas are considered to be 100% Alaska hatchery fish, based on previous sampling. Terminal harvest areas (THA) include Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Port Armstrong, Wrangell Narrows, Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay. THAs are managed according to management plans unique to each area and may involve a rotational schedule with other commercial gear types. Trollers may also harvest coho or chum salmon in THAs where those species are released, in accordance with THA management plans.

## **DIRECTED CHINOOK SALMON FISHERIES IN DISTRICTS 8 AND 11**

In 2005, an agreement was approved between the United States and Canada which allowed directed commercial and sport fisheries for Chinook salmon returning to the Stikine and Taku Rivers. Directed fisheries on these rivers had been closed since the mid-1970s as part of a coastwide stock rebuilding program. Commercial and sport fisheries were conducted by emergency regulation in Districts 8 and 11 that year. In 2006, management plans for these directed fisheries were adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

When the preseason return forecast to the Stikine River is too low to provide for an Allowable Catch, the department has the option to open spring troll areas in District 8 under provisions of 5AAC 29.090 to target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon.

## **NEW REGULATIONS IN EFFECT FOR THE 2013 SPRING TROLL FISHERIES**

New regulations were adopted during the 2012 Board of Fisheries (BOF) meeting that will affect the management of the spring troll fisheries.

1. A plan was adopted providing for the orderly development of an enhanced chum salmon fishery in Cross Sound, Icy Strait and Northern Chatham Strait, while providing for conservation of wild stocks.
  - a. Spring fishery areas in District 14 will be managed to minimize the harvest of wild chum salmon while adhering to 5 AAC 29.090. MANAGEMENT OF THE SPRING SALMON TROLL FISHERIES, with the exception of the Port Althorp Fishery Area, which will be managed to maximize the harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon as it has been in the past.
  - b. The Northern Chatham Strait Fishery Area in District 12 may be opened by emergency order for up to four weekdays per week beginning the second Monday in June through the last week of June for pink and chum salmon retention only.
2. Coho retention will begin on June 1 rather than June 15.
3. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Management Plan was revised to remove the projected Situk River king salmon run strength as a trigger for a potential spring troll fishery in Yakutat Bay. The fishery may open by emergency order one day per week during May and June, with a maximum harvest of 1,000 king salmon.
4. The number of fishing rods that may be onboard a hand troll vessel year-round is no longer limited to four, in order to allow spare rods in case of breakage. However, the number of fishing rods that may be operated from a hand troll vessel has not changed.

5. A portion of Bear Cove in the Silver Bay Special Harvest Area is closed to troll gear to protect broodstock and provide safety, as has been done by emergency order in recent years.
6. The western boundary of the Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area was modified, increasing the area open to trolling from the beginning of the rotational fishery on May 27 through June 16 to increase the harvest of enhanced Chinook salmon.
7. The Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area will be open to troll coho retention from June 1 through September 20, and will remain open during the regionwide mid-August troll fishery closure.
8. The Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area was established and may be opened to troll and seine gear by emergency order from the third Saturday in June through the first Saturday in August to harvest enhanced chum salmon returning to the Gunnuk Creek Hatchery in Keku Strait.

## **RETENTION OF OTHER SALMON SPECIES**

Sockeye, pink, and chum salmon may be retained at any time during open fishing periods. If an Atlantic salmon is caught, ADF&G would like to be contacted so that biological samples can be taken. The entire fish should be saved and may be frozen, with entrails intact.

## **2012 SPRING FISHERY REVIEW**

Many spring fishery and terminal harvest areas opened initially on May 1, following the closure of the winter fishery on April 27. Additional areas opened initially at various times during May. A total of 31 spring areas and six terminal fisheries were open during 2012. A total of 584 vessels participated in the 2012 non-terminal spring fisheries, with a harvest of 24,764 Chinook salmon. Other species harvested during the spring season, including Annette Island troll, were 374 sockeye, 3,369 coho, 2,625 pink, and 24,153 chum salmon. The largest Chinook salmon harvests were taken in the Sitka Sound, Tebenkof Bay and Ketchikan spring troll areas. The Chinook salmon harvest was 14,176 fish less than the 2011 non-terminal harvest and the lowest since 2000. The Alaska hatchery contribution, at 40%, was slightly higher than that in 2011 and equal to the 5-year average. Effort was the 7% lower than it was in 2011, when spring troll effort was the highest on record and yet was equal to the 5-year average effort. Terminal area harvests in the spring and summer fisheries included 769 Chinook, 15 sockeye, 995 coho, 5,808 pink salmon and 61,259 chum salmon. Close to half of the Chinook salmon were caught in the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area.

## **2013 SPRING FISHERIES OVERVIEW**

### **PRESEASON PLANS**

Preseason plans call for opening 32 spring troll areas and six terminal harvest areas during May and June. A total of nine spring and four terminal areas will open the first week of May. The spring troll areas selected are those which have been open continuously in past years, have a well-established history, and are located in areas in which the department is able to obtain adequate samples. Twenty additional areas will open at various times in May and an additional four areas will open initially in June. A schedule of these openings can be found on page 8 of this document.

## **DISTRICT 8 DIRECTED FISHERY**

The 2013 preseason terminal run forecast for large Stikine River king salmon is 22,400 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide for an Allowable Catch (AC) for either the U.S. or Canada. Therefore, no directed fisheries will occur in early May. An inseason terminal run estimate will be produced in late May. If the first inseason estimate is significantly greater than the preseason forecast, limited directed king salmon fisheries could occur.

Since the preseason return forecast to the Stikine River is too low to allow a directed fishery, the department plans to open the Chichagof Pass spring troll area (108-10) this year, due to the high Alaska hatchery contribution to that fishery observed from 2009–2012 (56% average). Baht Harbor (108-30) and Craig Point (108-40) spring troll areas will not open this year, due to the low Alaska hatchery contributions to those fisheries observed from 2009–2012. The average Alaska hatchery contribution in Baht Harbor was 19% from 2009–2012, while the average Alaska hatchery contribution in Craig Point was 3% during the same time period.

## **DISTRICT 11 DIRECTED FISHERY**

The 2013 preseason terminal run size forecast for large Taku River king salmon is 26,100 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide for an Allowable Catch (AC) for either the U.S. or Canada. Therefore, no directed fisheries will occur in early May. An inseason terminal run estimate will be produced in late May and the department will continue to monitor the returning run strength, but it is unlikely any directed king fisheries will occur in District 11 in 2013.

## **YAKUTAT SPRING TROLL FISHERY**

A spring troll fishery will open in Yakutat Bay in 2013. The BOF established regulations in 2012 that allow the department to open, by Emergency Order, a spring salmon troll fishery for one day per week during the months of May and June in the Yakutat Bay area east of a line from Point Manby to Ocean Cape. The maximum harvest allowed is 1,000 king salmon and is not based on the composition of Alaska hatchery fish. The first opening is scheduled for Monday, May 6.

## **NEW OR MODIFIED AREAS**

The Northern Chatham Strait Troll Fishery (112-16) will open from Monday–Thursday, beginning the second Monday in June through the last week in June, for pink and chum retention only. This the first year the fishery will be conducted.

A new fishery area, Stone Rock Bay (102-09) will open in mid-May.

Boundary lines for the Redoubt Bay (113-30), Biorka Island (113-31), and Goddard (113-32) spring troll areas have been modified.

## **INITIAL OPENINGS**

Following is a preliminary schedule with anticipated initial opening weeks for each area. Areas are described in detail in a later section of this report and corresponding maps are presented. Fishing periods will be opened by emergency order, with some areas open for two days per week and other areas open for longer periods, based on inseason and historical timing of hatchery contributions in each area. Trollers should consult department news releases for weekly fishing periods and inseason adjustments. News releases will be issued each Friday with the fishing

schedule for the following week. News releases may also be issued throughout the week when extensions or early closures are announced. News releases can be found on the department's web site at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnews.main>

## **SCHEDULE OF INITIAL SPRING TROLL OPENINGS:**

### **Areas open on May 1 until further notice:**

Chatham Strait Ketchikan	Clarence Strait Sitka Sound	Ernest Sound Steamer Point	Frederick Sound West Behm Canal
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### **Areas open the week of May 5–11:**

Chichagof Pass Lisianski Inlet Redoubt Bay Stag Bay	Cross Sound Little Port Walter Salisbury Sound Sumner Strait	Hawk Inlet Point Sophia Snow Pass Tebenkof Bay	Homeshore Port Althorp South Passage Yakutat Bay
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### **Areas open the week of May 12–18:**

Goddard Western Channel	Kendrick Bay West Rock	Point Alava	Stone Rock Bay
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### **Areas open the week of June 2–8: Biorka Island**

### **Areas open the week of June 9–15: Northern Chatham Strait**

## **TERMINAL HARVEST AREA TROLL FISHERIES**

Terminal Harvest Areas may be managed for the harvest of multiple species by different gear types. Refer to management plans in regulation as listed after each THA.

•**Anita Bay:** open May 1 through noon, November 10, with some area closures within the THA June 15–July 10 [5 AAC 33.383(b)]. Concurrent with trolling, openings are scheduled for rotational net gear fisheries from noon, Thursday, June 13 through noon, Saturday, August 31 as announced by News Release on April 11, 2013.

•**Deep Inlet:** open to trolling on Saturdays, according to the rotational gear schedule beginning May 26 as announced by News Release on April 3, 2013. The first troll opening will be June 1. Any schedule changes are made by E.O. and announced by News Release [5 AAC 33.376].

•**Hidden Falls:** opens May 1 and will remain open until closed by emergency order [5 AAC 33.374(b)]. Coho retention begins June 1.

•**Neets Bay:** open May 1 until noon, July 2. Concurrent with trolling, openings are scheduled for rotational net gear fisheries from noon, Tuesday, June 11 through noon, Tuesday, July 2 as announced by News Release on April 22, 2013. (After the rotational net fishery closes on July 2, only the portion of the THA west of the longitude of Bug Island will remain open for trolling from noon July 2 until closed by emergency order [5 AAC 33.370(b)(1)]).

•**Port Armstrong:** open from May 1 to June 30 [5 AAC 40.081].

•**Wrangell Narrows:** will not open in 2013, since the Chinook salmon return is projected to be less than 4,000 fish [5 AAC 33.381(b)(4)].

•**Nakat Inlet:** open June 1 through November 10 to troll and drift gillnet gear [5 AAC 33.372].



## REGULATION SUMMARY

### CLOSED WATERS

Trollers are reminded that closed waters listed in 5 AAC 29.150 are not in effect during the spring troll fishery, therefore those waters are open through June 30. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island (Annette Island Reserve) are closed.

### SPORT FISHING AND CHARTERING FROM A REGISTERED TROLL VESSEL

- A person may sport fish from a registered commercial salmon hand troll or power troll vessel [5 AAC 47.041 (a)], though **may not sport fish and commercial fish from the same vessel on the same day** [5 AAC 47.041 (f)]. A person who sport fishes from a vessel licensed for commercial fishing, other than a charter vessel when paying clients are onboard, shall mark the salmon by **removing its dorsal fin** immediately upon bringing a salmon onboard [5 AAC 47.041 (c)].
- Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially-caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial fishing [5 AAC 47.041(d)].
- A downrigger may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod when sport fishing. However, a downrigger may **not** be used in conjunction with a fishing rod to take salmon when engaged in commercial hand trolling [5 AAC 29.120 (b)(2)(B)].
- A **registered troll vessel may also be registered as a charter vessel**, though that vessel may not be used to troll commercially and charter on the same day [5 AAC 75.995(8)]. Charter boat registration applications are available at Fish and Game offices.
- A person **may not possess unpreserved sport-caught salmon** on any commercial salmon vessel while engaging in commercial salmon fishing [5 AAC 47.041(g)]. The definition of “preserved fish” excludes unfrozen fish temporarily stored in coolers that contain ice or dry ice or fish that are lightly salted [5 AAC 75.995(21)]. In other words, “preserved” means “frozen” and sport-caught salmon must be frozen if onboard a commercial salmon vessel which is engaged in commercial salmon fishing.

### REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the 2012–2013 Statewide Commercial Groundfish Fishing Regulations booklet available at Alaska Department of Fish and Game area offices. For details on groundfish bycatch allowances in the troll fishery refer to the “Groundfish Bycatch in the 2013 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” news release, issued on January 2, 2013.

In the state waters portion of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, commercial salmon trollers operating hand or power troll gear during an open commercial salmon fishing period may legally retain and possess incidentally-taken groundfish in unlimited amounts, with the exception of the species listed below. The bycatch allowance for each species or species group reflects the percentage that may be retained and sold and is based on the round weight of salmon on board.

- The bycatch allowance for demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) is limited to 10% of the round weight of all salmon on board the vessel. All DSR in excess of 10% must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on a department fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess DSR bycatch taken in state waters shall be surrendered to the state [5 AAC 28.171 (a)]. The seven species of rockfish in the DSR assemblage are yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, china, tiger and rosethorn rockfish. DSR bycatch overages must be reported on fish tickets but may be retained for a person's own use.
- The bycatch allowance for spiny dogfish in state waters is limited to 35% of the round weight of salmon on board the vessel.
- Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the commercial salmon troll fishery only from May 16 through November 30 [5AAC 28.113 (c)].
- Lingcod must measure at least 27 inches from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail, or 20.5 inches from the front of the dorsal fin to the tip of the tail.
- The amount of lingcod bycatch allowed in the troll fishery varies by Lingcod Management Area (Figure 1). Troll permit holders participating in spring fisheries in the Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict or Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector are allowed a 40% lingcod bycatch, based on their round weight of salmon. Lingcod bycatch in the Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section is limited to 5%. Spring troll areas within the NSEO area include Stag Bay (113-97), Lisianski Inlet (113-95) and the portion of Port Althorp (114-50) that is south of a line from the northernmost tip of Soapstone Point to the westernmost tip of Column Point. Trollers fishing in Yakutat Bay (183-10) in the Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS) may retain lingcod bycatch at a rate of 30%.
- Lingcod harvest allocations for the troll fishery are set by area and closures will occur as allocations are taken. Inseason closures will be announced by department news release, the United States Coast Guard "Notice to Mariners" report, and the National Weather Service broadcast. For updates on lingcod area closures, call the Groundfish Hotline at (907) 747-4882 or contact the Groundfish staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.
- The retention of lingcod is prohibited in the troll fishery in the waters of Sitka Sound [5AAC 28.150(a)]. The Sitka Sound lingcod closure is defined as the waters that are enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57°20.50' N. lat., 135°45.17' W. long. to Chichagof Island at 57°22.05' N. lat., 135°43.00' W. long., and from Chichagof Island at 57°22.58' N. lat., 135°41.30' W. long. to Baranof Island at 57°22.28' N. lat., 135°40.95' W. long., and on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56°59.38' N. lat., 135°49.57' W. long. to Hanus Point at 56°51.92' N. lat., 135°30.50' W. long. to the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49.28' N. lat., 135°22.75' W. long. to Baranof Island at 56°49.28' N. lat., 135°22.60' W. long.
- **Spring troll areas** Western Channel (113-01), Sitka Sound Area (113-41), Deep Inlet (113-38), Redoubt Bay (113-30) and portions of Biorka Island (113-31), Goddard (113-32), and Salisbury Sound (113-62) **overlap with the Sitka Sound lingcod closed area.** Troll vessels with lingcod on board may not fish for salmon in areas that are closed to lingcod retention.

- Halibut incidentally taken during an open commercial halibut season by power and hand troll gear operated for salmon consistent with applicable state laws and regulations are legally taken and possessed [5AAC 28.133(c)]. Commercial halibut may be legally retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 lbs. or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.42(h) are exempted from the three hour prior notice of landing (PNOL) if landed concurrently with a legal landing of salmon [50 CFR 679.5(l)(1)(iv)(A)]. Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on the troll fish ticket documenting the salmon landing. For information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery contact NOAA Fisheries at (907) 586-7225 (Juneau), (907) 747-6940 (Sitka), (907) 772-2285 (Petersburg), or (907) 247-5804 (Ketchikan).
- A person aboard a vessel may not fish for groundfish with dinglebar troll or mechanical jig gear if salmon are on board. A vessel fishing for groundfish with dinglebar troll gear must display the letter “D” and a vessel fishing for groundfish with mechanical jigging machines must display the letter “M” at all times when fishing with or transporting fish taken with dinglebar troll gear or mechanical jigging machines [5AAC 28.135 (a)(4)]. A person may not operate a vessel that is displaying one of these letters when the vessel is being used to fish for salmon [5AAC 28.135 (c)].

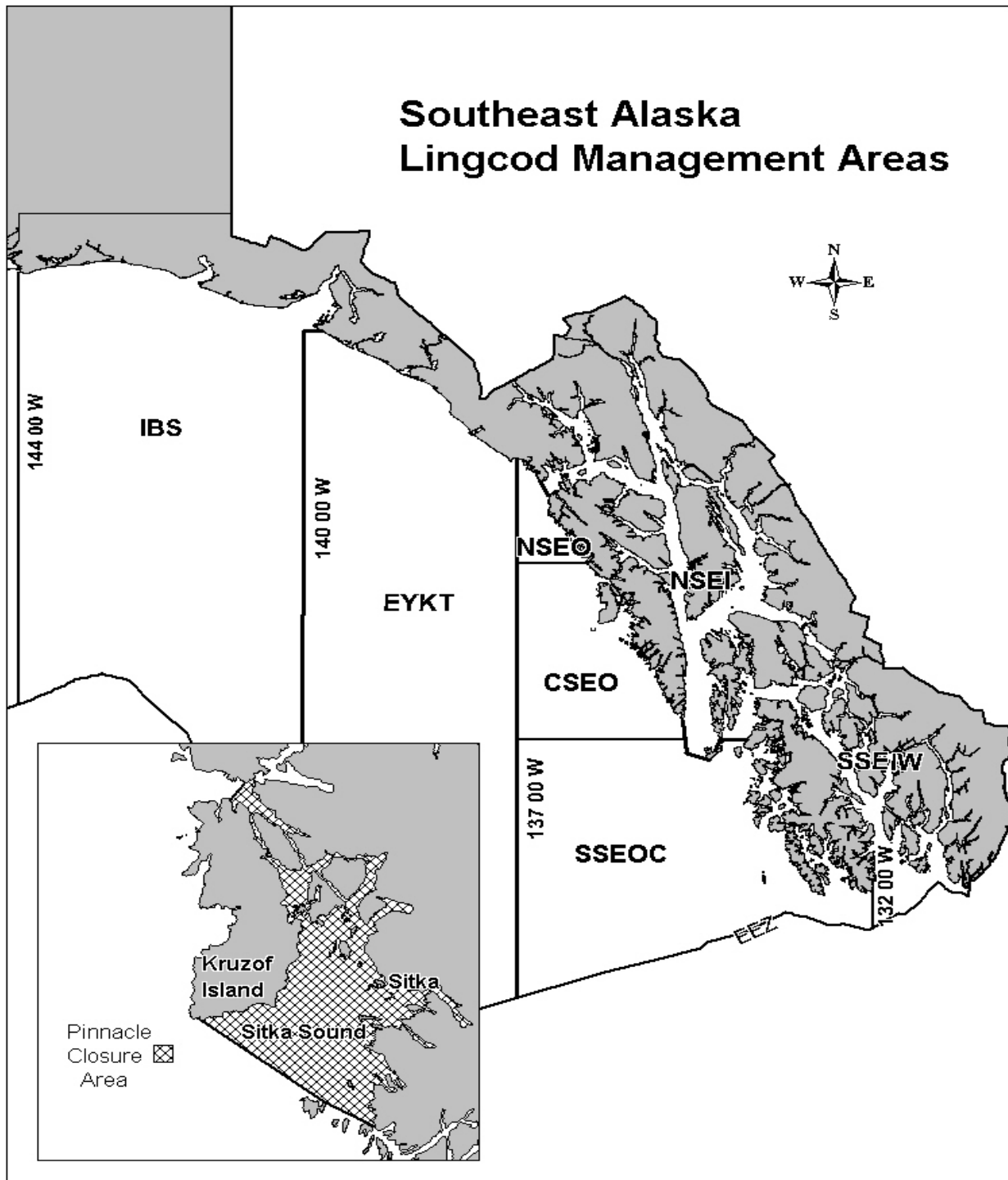


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas and Sitka area closed waters.

## FROZEN AT SEA REQUIREMENTS

Frozen at Sea (FAS) vessels participating in the spring fisheries are subject to the same landing regulations as all other vessels. Fish caught in each spring fishery must be kept separate from any other fish on board the vessel and a separate fish ticket must be issued for fish caught in each spring fishery (5 AAC 29.130). Tickets must be submitted to ADF&G within seven days of landing.

The heads of all adipose fin-clipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are sold (5 AAC 29.140(b)). Permit holders who freeze their fish onboard (FAS vessels) are asked to contact ADF&G prior to fishing so that sampling and fish ticket issues can be discussed. **A permit is required to allow the removal of heads from Chinook salmon harvested in the spring areas prior to delivery.** Additional information about the “Exemption Permit” is available on the troll website and the permits are available in area offices. Depending on which area(s) a troller intends to fish in, the department may grant a permit to allow removal of heads from adipose fin-clipped salmon. It is imperative that the department has adequate opportunity to sample all Chinook salmon landed during the spring fisheries. Since the purpose of spring fisheries is to target Alaskan hatchery fish, if adequate access to the fish for sampling purposes is not possible, then some fisheries may be closed if insufficient information is available to support keeping them open.

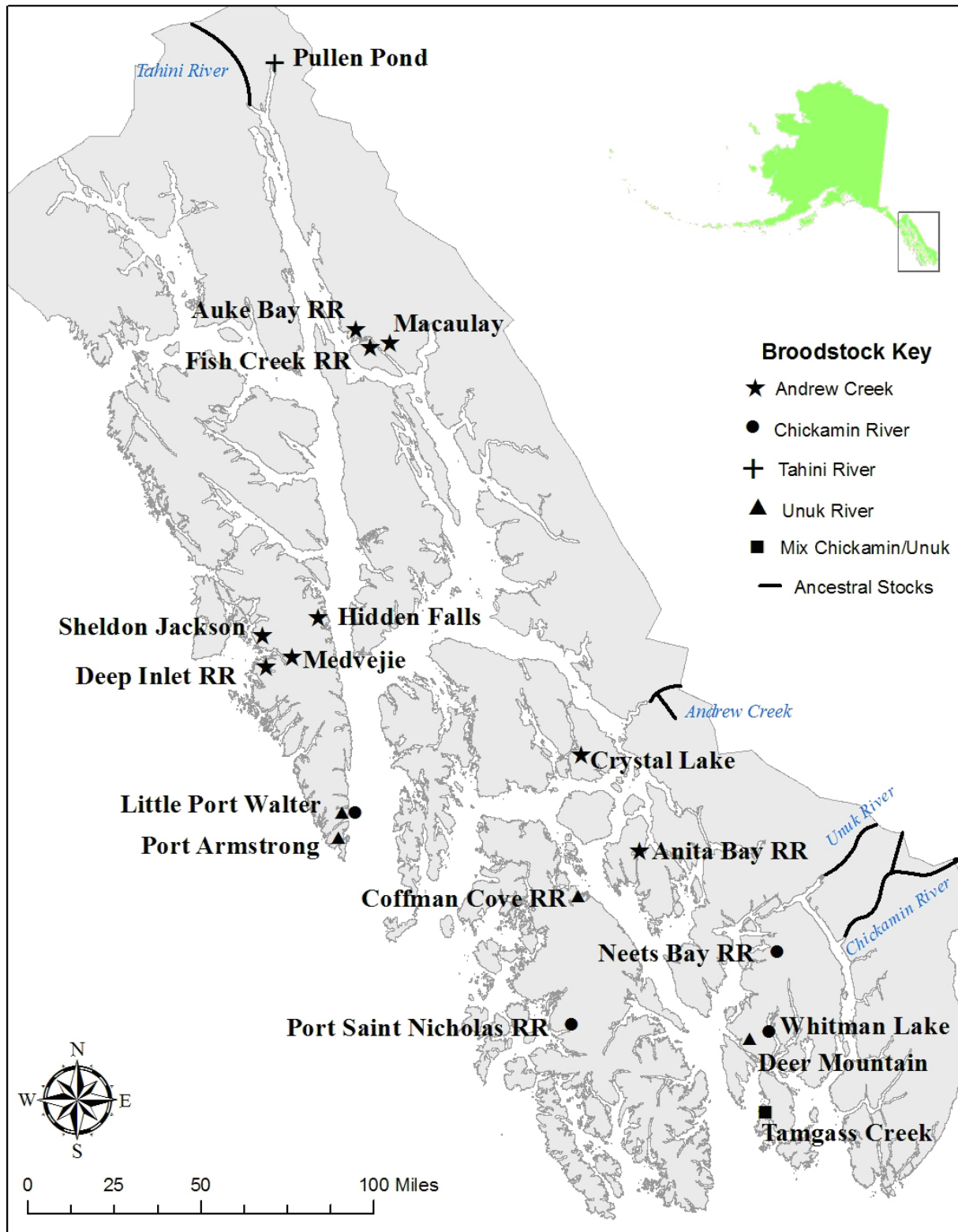
**Reminder:** FAS vessels must follow the frozen-at-sea reporting requirements passed in 2003 by the Board of Fisheries [5 AAC 29.145] and the fish ticket reporting requirements of 5 AAC 39.130. FAS vessels are defined as processors by ADF&G, the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Revenue and, as such, must issue their own fish tickets imprinted with their own processor code plate. Fish tickets must be requested from the Department. It is illegal for a catcher-processor (FAS) vessel to sell processed (frozen) fish to another processor where that processor acts as the first buyer and issues fish tickets imprinted with their code plate.

## 2013 ALASKA HATCHERY CHINOOK RETURN FORECAST

Hatchery facility managers are predicting total returns of approximately 130,097 Chinook salmon for 2013, as compared to estimated 2012 returns of 145,345 fish (Table 2). The largest returns for 2013 are expected to Medvejie Creek, Neets Bay, Whitman Lake, and Hidden Falls. Compared to 2012 projections, slightly decreased returns are expected to all but the Juneau and Craig/Klawock areas. Neck Lake coho are included due to their early run timing, which coincides with the spring fishery. The locations of Chinook salmon hatcheries and remote release sites within Southeast Alaska are presented in Figure 2.

Table 2.—2013 Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and Neck Lake coho salmon return forecasts.

Release Site	2012 Total Return Projection	2012 Total Return	2013 Total Return Projection
<b>Ketchikan Area</b>			
Whitman Lake	24,000	9,785	18,000
Neets Bay	22,000	15,645	22,000
Deer Mountain	627	283	632
Tamgas Creek	3,500	949	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,127</b>	<b>26,662</b>	<b>43,632</b>
<b>Chatham Strait</b>			
Little Port Walter	2,500	769	600
Hidden Falls	16,100	9,381	12,300
Port Armstrong	4,924	2,218	4,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,524</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>17,812</b>
<b>Craig/Klawock Area</b>			
Port Saint Nicholas	10,800	436	10,626
Coffman Cove	8,362	180	9,027
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,162</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>19,653</b>
<b>Juneau Area</b>			
Macaulay	4,700	3,767	5,900
Pullen Creek	1,000	386	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>Wrangell/Petersburg</b>			
Anita Bay	10,000	15,140	10,000
Crystal Lake	5,600	1,710	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>16,850</b>	<b>11,700</b>
<b>Sitka Area</b>			
Medvejie Creek	30,800	25,820	30,000
Indian River/Deep Inlet	432	310	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,232</b>	<b>26,130</b>	<b>30,400</b>
<b>Alaska Hatchery Chinook Totals</b>	<b>145,345</b>	<b>86,779</b>	<b>130,097</b>
Neck Lake Coho	108,000	102,760	104,000



**Figure 2.**—Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries, and Chinook salmon remote release sites (RR) in Southeast Alaska, and showing broodstock in use by location.

Maps showing spring fishing areas are shown in the following section, Figures 3–8.

## 2013 SPRING FISHING AREAS AND MAPS

### KETCHIKAN AREAS

**West Rock (Fishery Area 101-21):** The waters of Section 1-F south of a line from the westernmost tip of Pt. White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N. lat, 131°58.37' W. long, and north of the latitude of Barren Island (54°44.75' N. lat) and north and west of a line from Barren Island to Yellow Rocks to a point 2 miles east of Duke Pt. at the latitude of Duke Pt.(54°55.12' N. lat, 131°08.34'W. long).

**Ketchikan Area (Fishery area 101-29):** Waters of Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage north of a line from the westernmost tip of Pt. White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N. lat, 131°58.37' W. long, and south of a line from the easternmost tip of Narrow Pt. to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Pt.; Tongass Narrows north of the latitude of Rosa Reef light and south of a line from Pt. Higgins to the southernmost point on the peninsula at the eastern entrance to Bond Bay; in Revillagigedo Channel and George Inlet south of the latitude of the George Inlet cannery site at 55°23.00' N. lat; and north of a line from 55°13.60' N. lat, 131°17.30' W. long (approximately 1 mile south of Cone Point), to Harbor Point. Waters of Felice Strait are closed east of a line from Pt. White to Survey Pt. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve are closed.

**Point Alava (Fishery Area 101-41):** Waters of Revillagigedo Channel north of a line from a point on Annette Is. at the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Crab Bay (approximately 55°06.55' N. lat) to the prominent point on Mary Is. (approximately 55°05.25' N. lat) to Mary Is. Light to the northernmost tip of Black Is., then due east to the mainland shore to the easternmost tip of Pt. Alava, and south of the Ketchikan Area boundary that is located approximately one mile south of Cone Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve are closed.

**West Behm Canal (Fishery area 101-90):** Waters of West Behm Canal enclosed by a line from Brow Pt. to a point 1 mile west of Brow Pt. at 55°50.13' N. lat, 131°44.16' W. long), then south to a point at 55°43.92' N. lat, 131°45.44' W. long (located 1 mile west of the northernmost tip of Bushy Pt.), then south to a point at 55°39.09' N. lat, 131°44.69' W. long (located 1 mile west of Escape Pt.), to the northernmost tip of Grant Is., then due east to a point on the Revillagigedo Is. shoreline.

**Neets Bay Terminal Harvest Area (Fishery area 101-95):** In Neets Bay, east of a longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island to the closed waters area at the head of the bay. From the second Sunday in June through August 1, the area will be expanded to waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point to the closed waters at the head of the bay (5 AAC 33.370(b)(5)).

**Stone Rock Bay (Fishery area 102-09): new area:** Waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of 54°43.34' N. lat, east of the longitude of 131°56.42' W. long, and south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Stone Rock Bay at 54°45.98' N. lat.

**Kendrick Bay (Fishery area 102-10):** Waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Stone Rock Bay at 54°45.98' N. lat, south of a line from the westernmost tip of Pt. White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N. lat, 131°58.37' W. long, and west of the Districts 1/2 boundary.



**Clarence Strait (Fishery area 106-20):** Waters of Section 6-D south of a line from Luck Pt. to Pt. Stanhope, including waters of Rocky Bay, Cooney Cove, Mosman Inlet, Burnett Inlet, and McHenry Inlet.

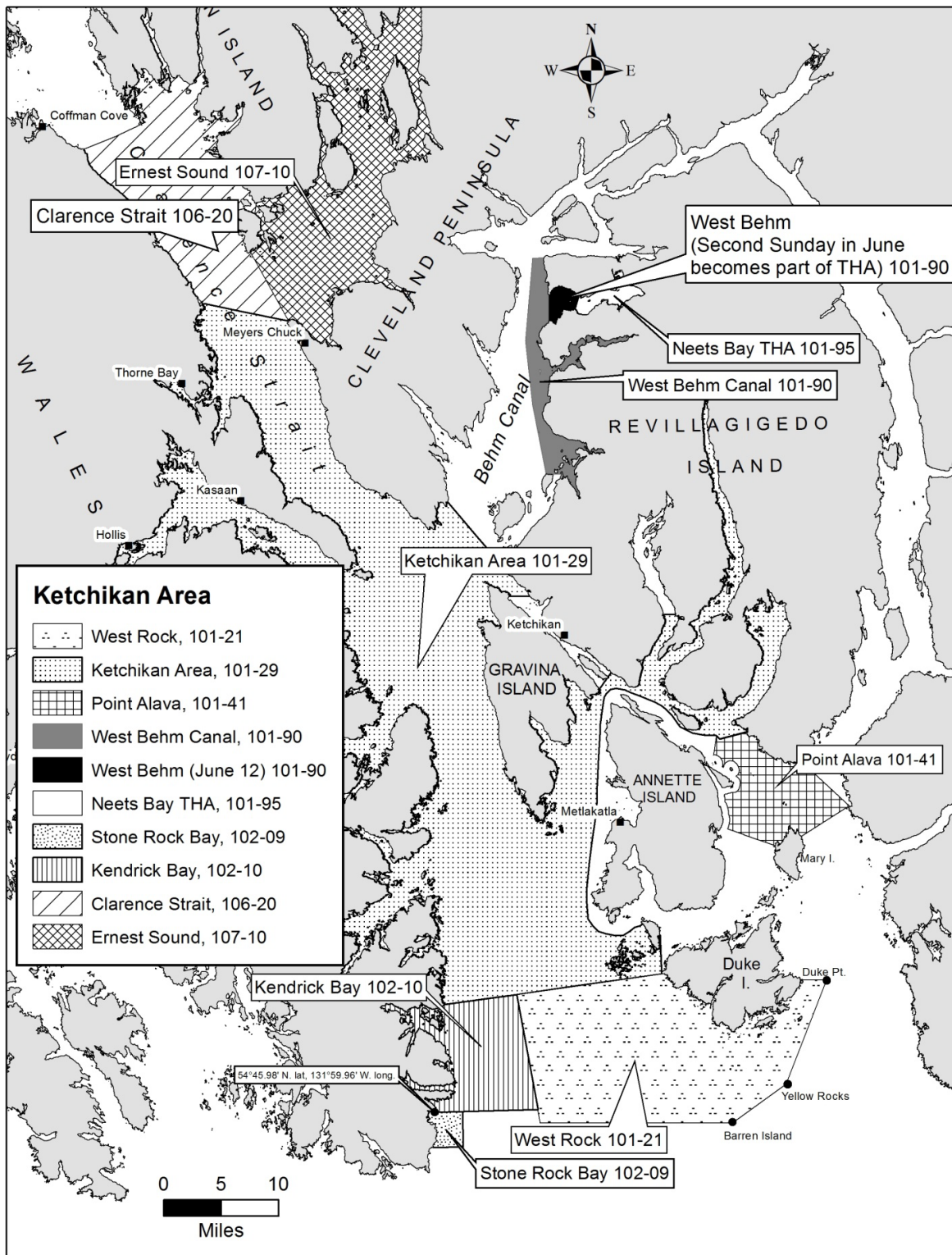


Figure 3.—Ketchikan area spring trolling areas, 2013.

## WRANGELL AND PRINCE OF WALES AREAS

**Sumner Strait (Fishery area 105-41):** In District 6, the waters of Sumner Strait west of a line from Point Colpoys Light to the southernmost tip of Mitchell Point and in District 5, the waters of Sumner Strait north of a line at the latitude of the northernmost tip of the northern Barrier Island.

**Steamer Point (Fishery area 106-30):** In Stikine Strait, only in those waters of Sections 6-C and 6-D north and east of a line from the southwesternmost tip of Point Nesbitt to Key Reef Light to Point Harrington.

**Snow Pass (Fishery area 106-41):** The waters of Sections 6-B, 6-C and 6-D north of a line from Luck Point to Point Stanhope and west and south of a line from the southwesternmost tip of Point Nesbitt to Key Reef Light to Point Harrington.

**Ernest Sound (Fishery Area 107-10):** The waters of District 7 west of 131°56.00' W. long. The waters of Anita Bay THA are excluded.

**Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area (Fishery area 107-35):** The waters of Anita Bay west of a line from Anita Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°14.26' N. lat, 132°23.92' W. long.

As amended during the 2012 BOF meeting in Ketchikan, from June 15 through July 10, the waters within one-quarter mile of the northern shoreline of Anita Bay west of a line from 56°12.31' N. lat, 132°26.22' W. long, to 56°12.06' N. lat, 132°26.22' W. long, and east of a line from 56°11.96' N. lat, 132°29.58' W. long, to 56°11.73' N. lat, 132°29.36' W. long, will be open.

***NOTE:*** (1) From June 15 through June 25, the waters of the Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.22' W. long, are closed to the harvest of salmon; (2) From June 26 through July 1, the waters of Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.98' W. long, are closed to the harvest of salmon.

**Chichagof Pass (108-10):** The waters of Chichagof Pass and Zimovia Strait in Section 8-B south of 56°24.50' N. lat, and east of a line from Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N. lat, 132°32.00' W. long.

*Note: Chichagof Pass is the only spring troll area in District 8 that will open in 2013, due to the high Alaska hatchery contribution there in recent years. Baht Harbor and Craig Point will not open, due to the low Alaska hatchery contribution to those fisheries in recent years.*

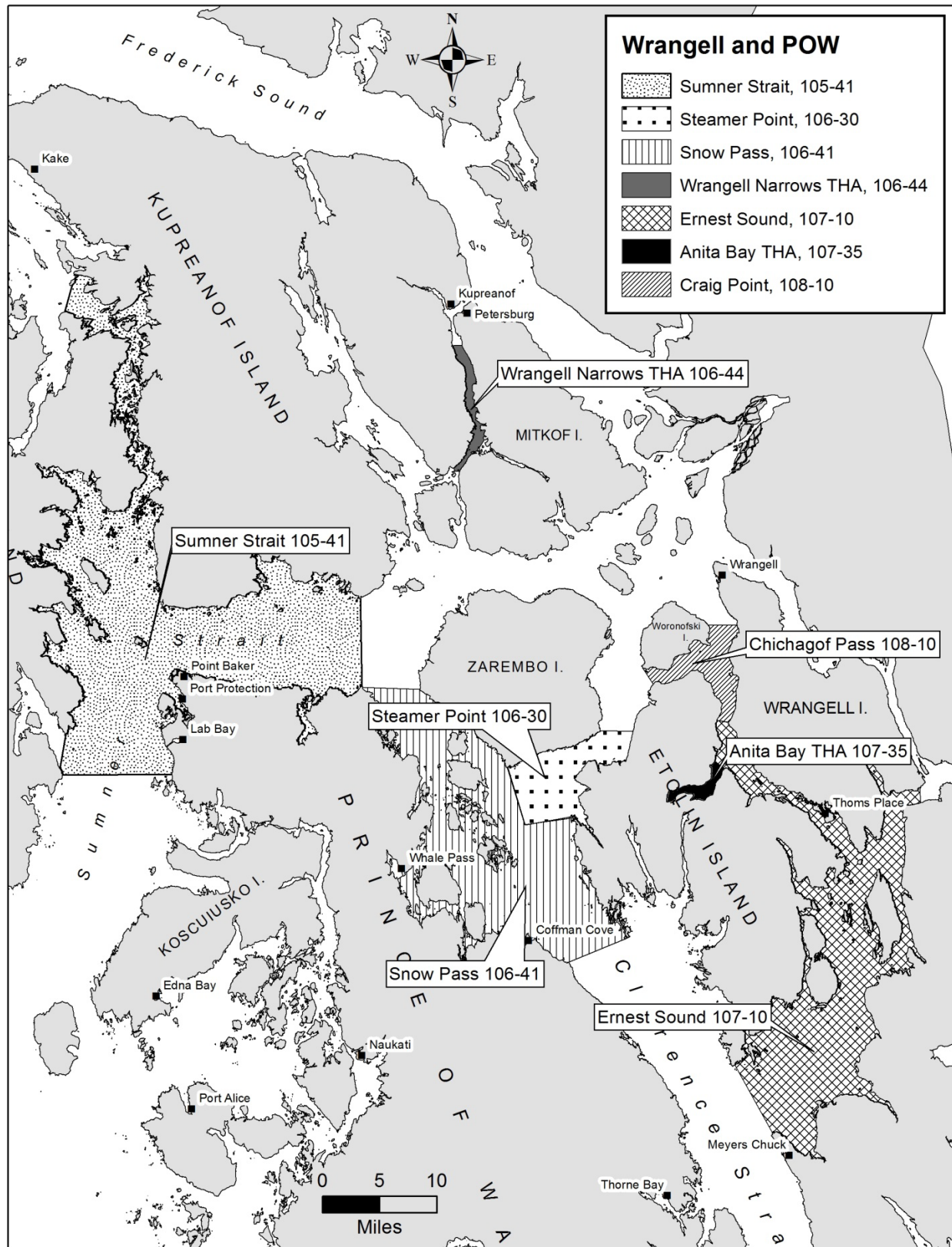


Figure 4.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring trolling areas, 2013.

## CHATHAM STRAIT AND FREDERICK SOUND AREAS

**Little Port Walter (Fishery area 109-10):** In Chatham Strait, only in those waters of Section 9-A south of the latitude of Patterson Point Light and north of 56°15.83' N. lat (located immediately south of Graveyard Cove), including all waters of Patterson Bay, Deep Cove, Port Herbert, Port Walter, Port Lucy, and Port Conclusion.

**Port Armstrong Terminal Harvest Area (Fishery Area 109-11):** waters of Port Armstrong west of a line from Point Eliza at 56°17.73' N. lat, 134°38.75' W. long, to a point on the Baranof Island shoreline at 56°17.98' N. lat, 134°38.35' W. long.

**Tebenkof Bay (Fishery Area 109-62):** In Section 9-B, the waters of Tebenkof Bay south of the latitude of Point Ellis (56°33.12' N. lat), north of the latitude of Point Harris Light (56°17.41' N lat, 134°17.96' W. long) and east of 134°24.00' W. long.

**Frederick Sound (Fishery area 110-31):** In Frederick Sound, those waters north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Macartney to 57°06.00' N. lat, 134°03.35' W. long, south and east of a line from 57°06.00' N. lat, 134°03.35' W. long, to McDonald Rock buoy; south of the line from McDonald Rock buoy to the point of land on the mainland east of Entrance Island at 57°25.32' N. lat, 133°25.63' W. long, and north and west of a line from the northernmost tip of Boulder Point to Point Highland. Waters of Port Houghton east of 133°11.00' W. long, are closed.

*NOTE: Beginning June 1, the Frederick Sound area will be extended to include those waters of District 10 that are north and west of a line from Wood Point (56°59.75' N. lat, 132°56.95' W. long) to Beacon Point excluding waters of Farragut Bay north and east of a line from Bay Point to Grand Point and also excluding those waters of Thomas Bay that are north and east of a line from Point Vandeput (57°01.25' N. lat, 133°00.00' W. long) to Wood Point.*

**Chatham Strait (Fishery Area 112-12):** The waters of Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound south of the latitude of Point Hepburn, including the waters of Freshwater Bay, Tenakee Inlet, and Kelp Bay, and excluding the waters of the Hidden Falls Terminal Area (112-22); waters north of Point Ellis (56°33.12' N. lat), including Keku Strait and Port Camden and west of the District 9/10 boundary (the southernmost tip of Elliot Island to Point McCartney); waters of Peril Strait and Hoonah Sound north of the latitude of Pogibshi Point at 57°30.56' N. lat. Waters south of the latitude of Point Ellis (56°33.12' N. lat) are excluded.

**Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area (Fishery area 112-22):** In Chatham Strait, only those waters of Section 12-A within two nautical miles of the Baranof Island shoreline south of the latitude of South Point and north of 57°06.83' N. lat (south of Takatz Bay) excluding waters of Kelp Bay (5 AAC 33.374(a)).



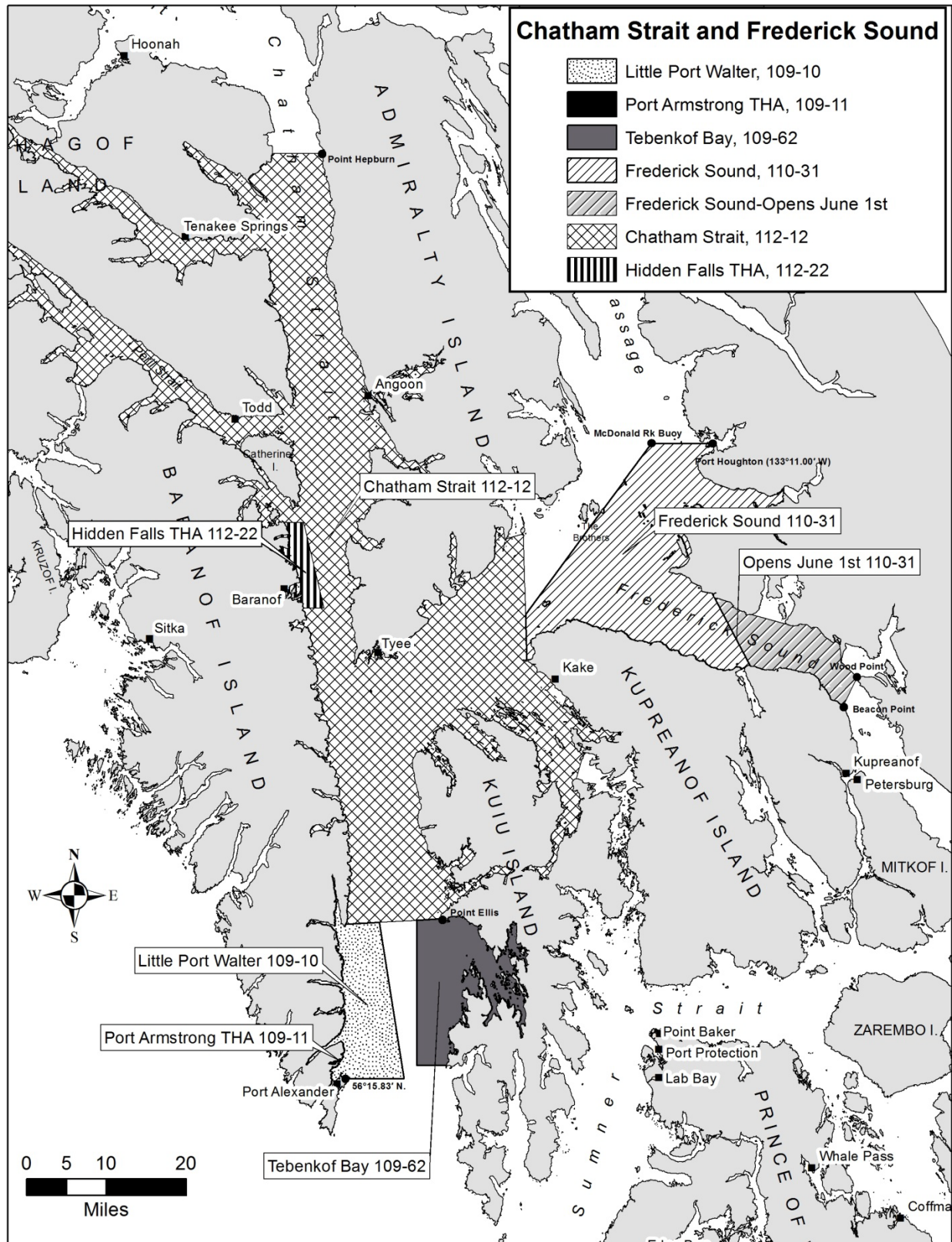


Figure 5.—Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troling areas, 2013.

## SITKA AREAS

**Western Channel (Fishery area 113-01):** In waters of Sitka Sound northeast of a line from Kulichkof Rock to Vitskari Island Light to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°03.42' N. lat, 135°36' W. long, south of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat, 135°35.00' W. long, to 57°01.50' N. lat, 135°24.25' W. long (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat, 135°35.00' W. long through The Eckholms Light, with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock), to Kulichkof Rock.

**Redoubt Bay (Fishery area 113-30): modified area:** In waters of Sitka Sound south of a line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Kulichkof Rock and east and north of a line from Kulichkof Rock to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N. lat, 135°23.49' W. long

**Biorka Island (Fishery area 113-31) modified area:** In waters of Sitka Sound south and east of a line from the northernmost tip of Hanus Islet at 56°51.92' N. lat, 135°30.42' W. long, to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, and west of a line from the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N. lat, 135°26.00' W. long, to the northernmost point on Legma Island, and north and east of a line from the southernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Liesnoi Island to Point Woodhouse.

**Goddard Area (Fishery area 113-32) modified area:** In waters enclosed by a line from Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N. lat, 135°23.49' W. long, to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N. lat, 135°26.00' W. long, to the northernmost point on Legma Island, and north of the latitude of a line from Legma Island to Elovoi Island at 56°49.45' N. lat, and north and west of a line from 56°49.44' N. lat, 135°23.15' W. long, to a point on Baranof Island at 56°49.58' N. lat, 135°22.60' W. long.

**Sitka Sound Area (Fishery area 113-41):** The waters of Sitka Sound, including Krestof Sound and Neva Strait south of 57°15.00' N. lat, and north and east of a line from line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Kulichkof Rock to 57°01.50' N. lat, 135°24.25' W. long (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat, 135°35.00' W. long, through The Eckholms Light with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock), to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat, 135°35.00' W. long, including the waters of Nakwasina Passage, Nakwasina Sound, Katlian Bay. The waters Silver Bay will be open with the exception of Bear Cove, which is closed east of a line from a point on the south shore at 57°00.77' N. lat, 135°09.08' W. long, to the north shore at 57°00.94' N. lat, 135°09.23' W. long. **The waters of the Deep Inlet THA, as described in 5 AAC 33.376(b), are included in the Sitka Sound area through May 25. From May 26 through June 15, the waters of Deep Inlet west of 135°20.75' W. long, will be included in the Sitka Sound area. On June 16, all waters of the Deep Inlet THA will be excluded from the Sitka Sound area for the remainder of season.** From May 26 through September 28, the waters of the Deep Inlet THA described above will be managed on a rotational gear fishing schedule which was announced in a previous news release on April 3.

**Salisbury Sound (Fishery area 113-62):** In waters of Peril Strait south of the latitude of Pogibshi Point at 57°30.56' N. lat, waters of Salisbury Sound east of 135°46.00' W. long, and waters of Sukoi Strait and Neva Strait north of 57°15.00' N. lat.

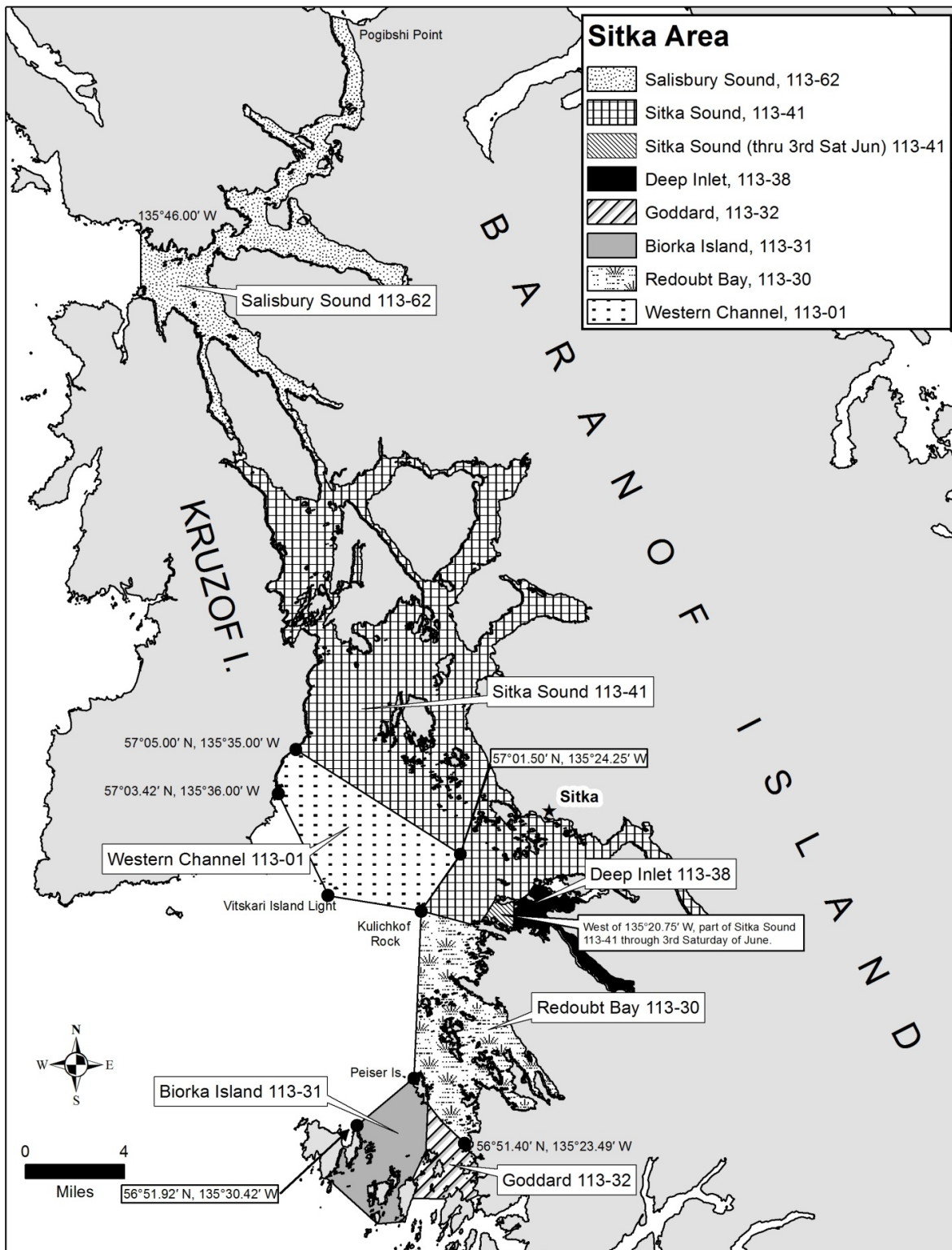


Figure 6.—Sitka spring trolling areas, 2013.

## NORTH CHATHAM STRAIT AND ICY STRAIT AREAS

**Northern Chatham Strait Enhanced Chum (Fishery area 112-16) new area:** In waters enclosed by a line from 58° 11.29' N. lat, 134° 53.27' W. long, to 58° 10.40' N. lat, 135° 02.63' W. long, to 58° 07.78' N. lat, 135° 00.78' W. long, to 58° 05.81' N. lat, 134° 47.09' W. long.

**Lisianski Inlet (Fishery area 113-95):** In Section 13A, in waters of Lisianski Inlet south of a line from Dace Rock to a point on Yakobi Island at 58°05.48' N. lat, and east of a line from a point on Yakobi Island at 58°00.67' N.lat, 136°20.62' W. long, to the southernmost tip of Miner Island at 58°00.46' N. lat, 136°20.27' W. long, to the northernmost tip of Rock Point at 58°00.17' N. lat, 136°21.18' W. long.

**Stag Bay (Fishery area 113-97):** In waters of Lisianski Strait north of a line from Point Theodore through Point Urey and south and west of a line from a point on Yakobi Island at 58°00.67' N.lat, 136°20.62' W. long, to the southernmost tip of Miner Island at 58°00.46' N. lat, 136°20.27' W. long, to the northernmost tip of Rock Point at 58°00.17' N. lat, 136°21.18' W. long, including the waters of Stag Bay.

**Cross Sound (Fishery area 114-21) modified area:** In the waters of Section 14-A west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Dundas (58°18.93' N. lat, 136°16.79' W. long) to the westernmost tip of Lemsurier Island to the prominent point on the northeastern side of the Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N. lat, 136°16.75' W. long, and east of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Taylor Island to 58°10.00' N. lat, then east to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.

**South Passage (Fishery area 114-23):** In waters of Icy Strait south and east of a line extending from the prominent point on northeastern side of the Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N. lat, 136°16.75' W. long, to the westernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to Point Gustavus and north and west of the northern and western boundaries of the Homeshore and Point Sophia areas, including the waters of Icy Passage.

**Homeshore (Fishery area 114-25):** In waters of District 114 only in the waters of Icy Strait, east of the longitude of Noon Pt. (135°32.20' W. long) west of 135°09.60' W. long, and north of a line from Hanus Reef Light to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.90' N. lat, 135°15.58' W. long, to a point one mile offshore at the longitude of Point Adolphus (Point Sophia area northern boundary).

**Point Sophia (Fishery area 114-27):** In Sections 14B, 14C, and 12A, in waters of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait bounded by a line from Point Adolphus (58°17.25' N. lat, 135°47.00' W. long) to a point one-mile due north of Point Adolphus to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.90' N. lat, 135°15.58' W. long, to Hanus Reef Light to the western Hawk Inlet area boundary at a line from 58° 07.78' N. lat, 135° 00.78' W. long, to the northernmost tip of Point Augusta.

**Port Althorp (Fishery area 114-50):** In waters of Section 14A in Lisianski Inlet north of a line from Dace Rock to a point on Yakobi Island at 58°05.48' N. lat, and in Cross Sound and Lisianski Inlet bounded by a line from Soapstone Point (58°06.36' N. lat, 136°29.96' W. long), to the Cape Spencer light, then east at the latitude of 58°10.00' N. lat to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.



**Hawk Inlet (Fishery area 112-65):** In waters enclosed by a line from 58°05.81' N. lat, 134°47.09' W. long, to 58°07.78' N. lat, 135 00.78' W. long, to the northernmost tip of Point Augusta, and north of the latitude of Point Hepburn, including waters of Hawk Inlet.

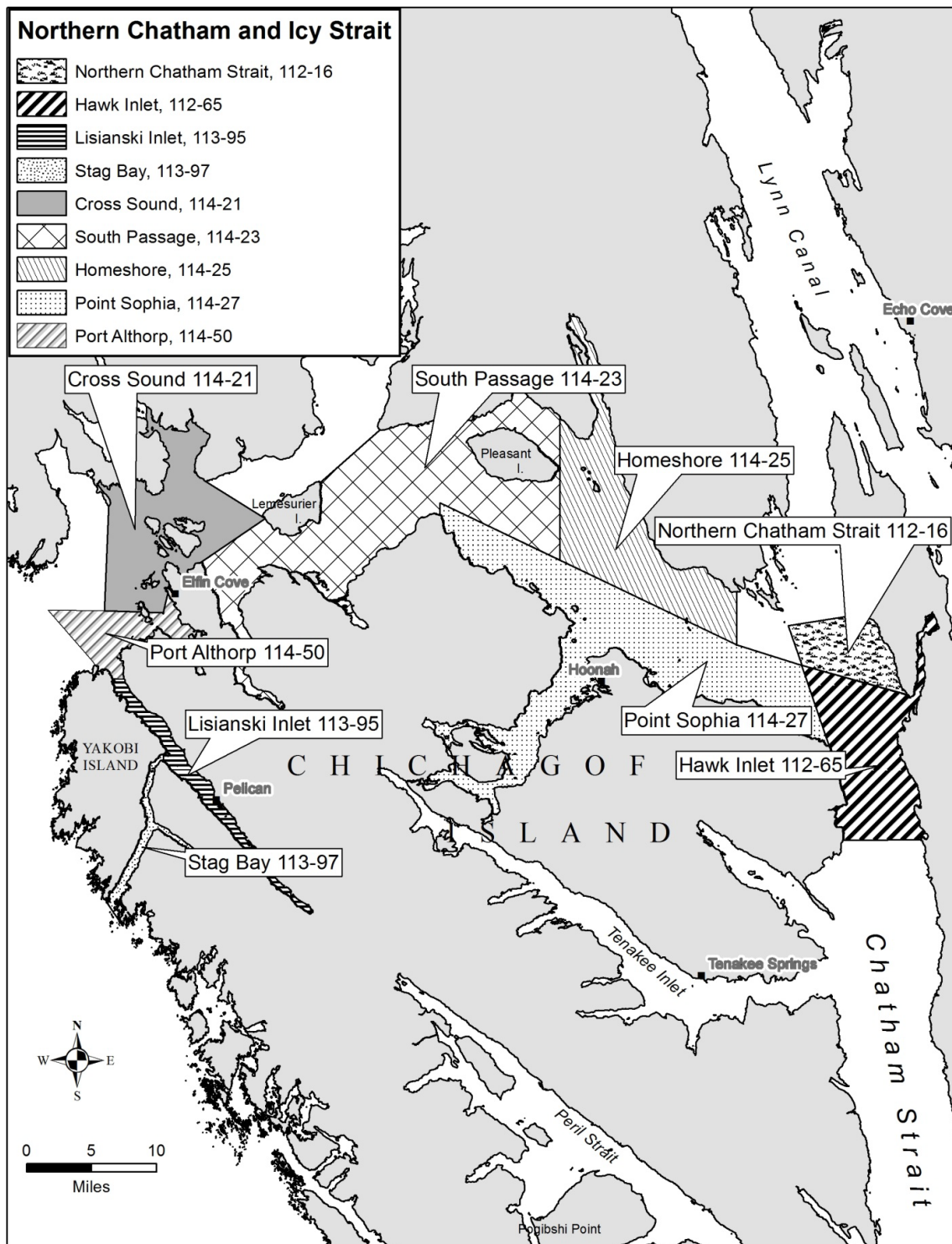


Figure 7.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring trolling areas, 2013.

## YAKUTAT AREA

**Yakutat Bay (Fishery Area 183-10):** The waters of Yakutat Bay east of a line from Point Manby (59°41.66' N. lat, 140°19.70' W. long.) to Ocean Cape (59°32.06' N. lat, 139°51.46' W. long.).

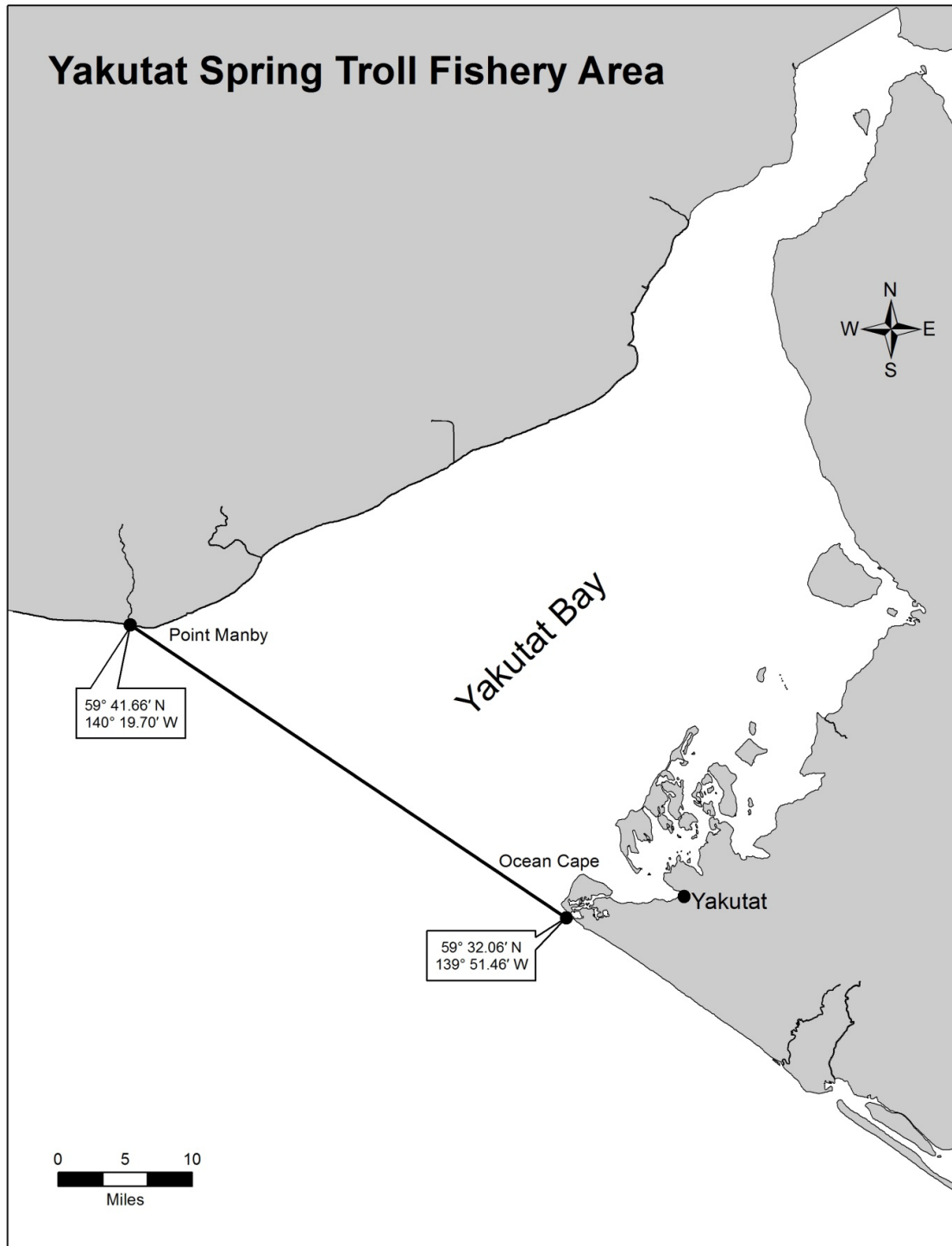


Figure 8.—Yakutat Bay spring troll fishery area.

## FISHERY CONTACTS

The following are Division of Commercial Fisheries contacts regarding this management plan:

Pattie Skannes Troll Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-6688	Grant Hagerman Assistant Troll Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-6688
Bill Davidson Regional Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835-7653 (907) 747-6688	Scott Kelley Southeast Alaska Regional Supervisor 802 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020 (907) 465-4250
Dave Gordon and Eric Coonradt Area Management Biologists 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835-7653 (907) 747-6688	Dave Harris and Scott Forbes Area Management Biologists 802 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020 (907) 465-4250
Thomas Kowalske Area Management Biologist Kadin Building 215 Front Street Wrangell, Alaska 99689 (907) 874-3822	Troy Thynes and Kevin Clark Area Management Biologists 16 Sing Lee Alley Petersburg, Alaska 99833 (907) 772-3801
Scott Walker, Justin Breese and Bo Meredith Area Management Biologists 2030 Sea Level Drive, Suite, 205 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901 (907) 225-5195	Randy Bachman Area Management Biologist Mile 1 Haines Highway Haines, Alaska 99827-0330 (907) 766-2830 or 3124
Gordon Woods Area Manager Biologist 1 Fish and Game Plaza Yakutat, Alaska 99689-0049 (907) 784-3255	Nicole Zeiser Assistant Area Management Biologist 1 Fish and Game Plaza Yakutat, Alaska 99689-0049 (907) 784-3255
Jim Craig Publications Specialist 803 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020 (907) 465-4236	

For up-to-date troll information, call the 24-hour information line in the Douglas Office at 465-TROL (8765). In addition, the following telephone numbers may be called during the troll fishing season to obtain recorded announcements concerning areas open to trolling.

Ketchikan (907) 225-6870

Sitka (907) 747-8765

Petersburg (907) 772-3700