Regional Information Report No. 1J16-04

2016 Spring Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

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and

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April 2016

Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Division of Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Measures (fisheries)

fork length	FL
mideye-to-fork	MEF
mideye-to-tail-fork	METF
standard length	SL
total length	TL

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	*e*
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	*E*
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2016 Southeast Alaska spring commercial salmon troll fisheries, according 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 (ADF&G) will employ to manage the Southeast Alaska commercial spring troll fisheries in 2016. Most spring fisheries target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon and are conducted during May and June of each year, though some may begin in mid-April if the winter troll fishery closes prior to April 30. 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 (PST) provisions.

Plans for the 2016 spring and terminal troll fisheries are presented, along with maps, area descriptions, and Alaska hatchery Chinook forecasts. A review of the 2016 spring troll fisheries is provided, as well as a summary of pertinent regulations.

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, Neck Lake and Anita Bay release sites (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)), Medvejie Hatchery and Hidden Falls Hatchery (Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA)), Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery (Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA)), 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 PST Chinook salmon are also harvested. While there is no ceiling on the number of Chinook salmon harvested in the spring fisheries, the take of PST Chinook salmon is limited according to the percentage of the Alaska hatchery fish taken in the fishery. Non-Alaska hatchery fish are counted toward the annual PST quota of Chinook salmon but most of the Alaska hatchery-produced fish are not. The guideline limits of PST fish that may be harvested in each spring fishing area, according to BOF regulations, are listed in Table 1.

Some spring troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery-produced chum salmon and are located in Icy Strait and North Chatham Strait (Districts 12 and 14).

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

Alaska Hatchery Contribution to the Harvest	PST Chinook Salmon Limit
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

Each year, fishery managers from the department 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 ADF&G 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. Department personnel sample fish deliveries and ship the heads of adipose fin-clipped fish to the Mark, Tag, and Age Laboratory 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). Fish tickets must be submitted to the department within seven days of landing.

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. Obtaining sample data from Pelican and Sumner Strait spring troll areas has been challenging in the past and is of particular concern.

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 that 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 in 2005. Management plans for these directed fisheries were adopted by the BOF in 2006.

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

RETENTION OF OTHER SALMON SPECIES

Coho salmon may be retained and sold beginning June 1. 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.

2015 SPRING FISHERY REVIEW

A total of 592 vessels participated in the 2015 non-terminal spring fisheries, with a harvest of 53,692 Chinook salmon. The largest Chinook salmon harvests were taken in the Sitka Sound, Chatham Strait, and Western Channel spring troll areas. The Chinook salmon harvest was 11,144 fish greater than the 2014 non-terminal harvest. The Alaska hatchery contribution, at 31%, was above that of 2014, but below the 5-year average (37%). Normally, the Alaska hatchery contribution increases as the fishery progresses but this was not the case in 2015. The Alaska hatchery contribution peaked at 39% during the 2nd week of June then declined to 18% by the last week of June. Total effort in 2015 was lower by 26 permits than in 2014 and 7% higher than the 5-year average. A total of 33 spring areas and 6 terminal fisheries were open during 2015. Other species harvested during the spring season, including Annette Island troll harvest, were 303 sockeye, 6,986 coho, 38,239 pink and 26,344 chum salmon.

2016 SPRING FISHERIES OVERVIEW

DISTRICT 8 DIRECTED FISHERY

The 2016 preseason terminal run size forecast for large Stikine River Chinook salmon is 33,900 fish. The resulting U.S. Allowable Catch (AC) is 1,100 large Stikine Chinook. An AC of 1,100 fish allows for limited directed commercial fisheries to occur in District 8 beginning May 2. An April 1 news release announced the initial opening time and area for the first directed fishery. If the resulting AC is harvested before June 30, spring troll fisheries in District 8 may open under 5 AAC 29.090.

DISTRICT 11 DIRECTED FISHERY

The 2016 preseason terminal run size forecast for large Taku River Chinook salmon is 29,200 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide 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 Chinook salmon fisheries will occur in District 11 in 2016.

YAKUTAT SPRING TROLL FISHERY

A spring troll fishery will open in Yakutat Bay. The fishery is limited by regulation to one day per week during May and June, in waters of Yakutat Bay 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 2.

MODIFIED AREAS

Eleven spring troll areas opened initially on April 15, following the early closure of the winter troll fishery on March 8. The Sitka Sound spring troll area is reduced in size during April to minimize the harvest of non-Alaska hatchery king salmon. Normal boundaries for that area will take effect on May 1. The Ketchikan spring troll area is expanded to begin the season, but the department may rescind the modified boundary should concerns for Unuk River king salmon arise inseason. The modified boundary now includes the waters of Vallenar Bay and the north end of Gravina Island and Tongass Narrows.

INITIAL OPENINGS

Fishing periods will be opened by emergency order, and will be 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. In an attempt to improve marketability of spring troll Chinook, news releases will be issued each **Thursday** with the fishing schedule for the following week, with a number of weekly fishery openings beginning Monday, rather than staggered throughout the 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*

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(d)].

•**Deep Inlet:** open to trolling during periods when net fisheries are closed, and on Saturdays, according to the rotational gear schedule announced by News Release on April 7, 2016. The first troll opening will be Saturday, June 4. Any schedule changes are made by emergency order and announced by News Release [5 AAC 33.376].

•**Hidden Falls:** opens April 15 and will remain open until closed by emergency order [5 AAC 33.374(b)]. Coho retention begins June 1.

•**Neets Bay:** open April 15 through noon, July 4. Concurrent with trolling, openings are scheduled for rotational net gear fisheries from noon, Sunday, June 12 through noon, Monday, July 4 [5 AAC 33.370(b)(1)]).

•**Port Armstrong**: open from May 1 to June 30 [5 AAC 40.081(b)]. Waters north of a line from 56°17.61′ N. lat., 134°40.27′ W. long., to 56°17.67′ N. lat., 134°39.64′ W. long., are closed.

•**Wrangell Narrows:** will not open in 2016 since the projected adult return of Chinook salmon to the terminal area 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].

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO CONSERVE WILD STOCK CHINOOK SALMON

Unuk River

The PST requires that SEAK fisheries be managed to achieve escapement objectives for SEAK and Transboundary River stocks. The Unuk River is a moderate-size system located in Behm Canal and is one of eight SEAK escapement indicator stocks.

The Chinook salmon escapement to the Unuk River was well below the escapement goal range in 2012 and 2013 and slightly below the escapement goal range in 2014. Escapement has increased annually over the past four years and was within the escapement goal range in 2015. Exploitation rates on this stock were the highest on record during all four years. The 2016 escapement forecast is estimated to be 2,510 large Chinook, which is 710 fish above the lower bound of the biological escapement goal (BEG) range.

Management actions will be implemented in 2016 that are similar to those taken in recent spring troll fisheries, though less restrictive in some spring areas. CWT recoveries during the recent years indicate that Unuk Chinook harvest has occurred primarily during June and in some spring troll fishing areas more than others. Efforts to reduce troll fishery impacts on Unuk Chinook will focus on those spring areas closest to the Unuk River, as well as migration corridors in the southern inside portion of the region.

Chilkat River

The Chinook salmon escapement to the Chilkat River was below the escapement goal range from 2012–2014 and within the escapement goal range in 2015. Escapement is forecast to be 1,726 in 2016, slightly below the escapement goal range. In response, all fisheries will be managed conservatively. The waters of Chilkat Inlet north of Seduction Point will be closed to commercial trolling through July 14. Spring troll Chinook salmon harvest and stock composition will be closely monitored during May and June in Icy Strait fishing areas.

Taku River

The Chinook salmon escapement to the Taku River was near the lower bound of the BEG range in 2012 –2014 and within the escapement goal range in 2015. Directed U.S. fisheries were not implemented during the past three years and are not anticipated during 2016. Spring troll Chinook salmon harvest and stock composition will be closely monitored during May and June in Icy Strait fishing areas.

NOTICE OF MARINE RESEARCH MOORINGS

Little Port Walter

The National Marine Fisheries Service, in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey and Rutgers University, will be deploying temporary ocean moorings in Southern Chatham Strait near Little Port Walter (LPW). The moorings are part of a research effort to assess the use of

autonomous underwater vehicles (AUV) for conducting fisheries research and studying the outmigration of juvenile Chinook salmon. Twenty-four reference moorings will be deployed: three will be placed approximately three kilometers north of LPW, three will be placed approximately three kilometers south of LPW, and 18 will be near the mouth and within the Port Walter area. The moorings will have yellow or orange buoys and will be clearly labeled "NOAA RESEARCH". All moorings will be a minimum of 200 meters apart and at least 50 meters from the shore. The moorings will be deployed between March 16 and March 26, 2016. All equipment associated with the study will be removed completely no later than December 15, 2016. Trollers are cautioned when fishing the area during Little Port Walter spring troll openings. A map of the area and coordinates for the moored buoys are listed in Figure 1.

St. John Baptist Bay

The goal of this field study is to deploy and maintain eight temporarily moored acoustic receivers throughout the bay, and to surgically implant acoustic transmitters into 20 juvenile sablefish in June 2015 and another 20 in June 2016. The data collected from this project will give researchers a better understanding of juvenile sablefish life history. Receiver set-ups are approximately 12 feet in total height, weighted with a 50-pound pier block, and suspended upright in the water with an 8-inch trawl float. Deep receivers also have a 100-fathom section of groundline for the purpose of grappling for retrieval. If you encounter the receiver set-ups in St. John Baptist Bay, please either carefully remove the line from your gear and let it sink back to the bottom, or haul the entire set-up out of the water and contact ADF&G at 747-6688. Cutting the groundline should be avoided at all costs, as the receivers will then be irretrievable. A map of the area and coordinates for the moored receivers are listed in Figure 2.

LeConte Bay

Researchers from several universities in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon, funded by the National Science Foundation, are investigating how tidewater glaciers interact with the ocean, and what impact ocean circulation and water properties have on glacier dynamics. The two year project began in March 2016, with three deployed moorings anchored to collect field survey data. Two of these moorings are located well inside LeConte Bay and are not a concern for trollers in the area. However, the outer mooring, located just outside LeConte Bay in Frederick Sound, is moored in an area open during the District 8 directed troll Chinook salmon fishery and trollers fishing the area are cautioned. The mooring is located at 56°45.983′ N. lat., 132°37.465′ W. long., and is anchored in 27 fathoms of water, with the upper receiver buoy depth reaching 11 fathoms below the surface. If any mooring gear is found, please contact David Sutherland at 541-346-8753, or Jason Amundson at 907-796-6247.

REGULATION SUMMARY

CLOSED WATERS

Trollers are reminded that closed waters listed in 5 AAC 29.150 are <u>not</u> 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 ADF&G 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)].

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUNDFISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the 2015–2016 Statewide Commercial Groundfish Fishing Regulations booklet available at ADF&G area offices. For details on groundfish bycatch allowances in the troll fishery refer to the "Groundfish Bycatch in the 2016 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery" news release issued on January 4, 2016.

In the state waters portion of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area, commercial salmon trollers operating hand or power troll gear during an open spring commercial salmon fishing period may legally retain and possess incidentally-taken groundfish in unlimited amounts, except as noted 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. Bycatch percentages are listed in Table 2.

Table 2.–Bycatch Provisions for the Spring Salmon Troll Fishery

Species	Bycatch Allowance
Lingcod	100% IBS, CSEO, NSEI and SSEIW 30% SSEOC 5% NSEO
Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR)	10%
Other rockfish	No limit on incidental harvest
Spiny dogfish	35%
Sablefish	0%
Other groundfish	No limit on incidental harvest

Groundfish taken as bycatch must be reported on an ADF&G fish ticket by **species code, six-digit groundfish statistical area, delivery condition code, disposition code,** and **pounds landed**. The number of fish taken does not need to be documented for groundfish bycatch.

Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the commercial salmon troll fishery **only from May 16 through November 30** [5 AAC 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. Lingcod harvest allocations for the troll fishery are set by area and area closures will occur as allocations are taken. Inseason closures will be announced by ADF&G news release, 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.

Lingcod Management Areas open to lingcod bycatch during the spring troll fishery include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section, Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 3). A lingcod bycatch allowance, up to 100% of the round weight of salmon on board a vessel, is permitted in IBS, NSEI, SSEIW, and portions of the Biorka Island (113-31), Goddard (113-32), and Salisbury Sound (113-62) CSEO spring troll areas.

In waters of Sitka Sound, including 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), commercial salmon trollers may retain and possess up to two lingcod aboard a vessel while actively fishing for salmon within the Sitka Sound area during the open CSEO lingcod season. Lingcod taken within this area may be retained for a permit holder's personal use only and may not be sold. Upon taking a lingcod in this area, the permit holder shall mark that lingcod for personal use by immediately removing the dorsal fin of that fish. The head of each personal use lingcod must remain attached to the fish as evidence of meeting the 27-inch minimum size restriction until that lingcod is weighed and reported on the ADF&G troll salmon fish ticket documenting that fishing trip [5 AAC 28.173(a)(4)].

Having taken no more than two lingcod outside of Sitka Sound, a permit holder may fish for salmon within Sitka Sound only after removing the dorsal fin of those lingcod. Vessels in possession of more than two lingcod may not fish for salmon in this area until those lingcod are offloaded.

The waters of Sitka Sound affected by these lingcod restrictions are defined in 5 AAC 28.150(a) as 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., (Figure 3).

Lingcod bycatch in the SSEOC spring troll fishery [Bucareli Bay (103-50)] is limited to 30%. NSEO fisheries [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] are limited to a 5% lingcod bycatch allowance. Lingcod taken in excess of bycatch allowances shall be reported on fish tickets as overage and forfeited to the State of Alaska.

All DSR taken in excess of 10% of the round weight of salmon on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G 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)]. DSR bycatch overages must be reported on fish tickets but may be retained for personal use by the permit holder. The seven species in the DSR assemblage are yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, china, tiger, and rosethorn rockfish.

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 [5 AAC 28.133(c)]. Commercial halibut may be retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 lb 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.

A person aboard a vessel may not fish for groundfish with dinglebar troll or mechanical jigging machines 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 [5 AAC 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 [5 AAC 28.135 (c)].

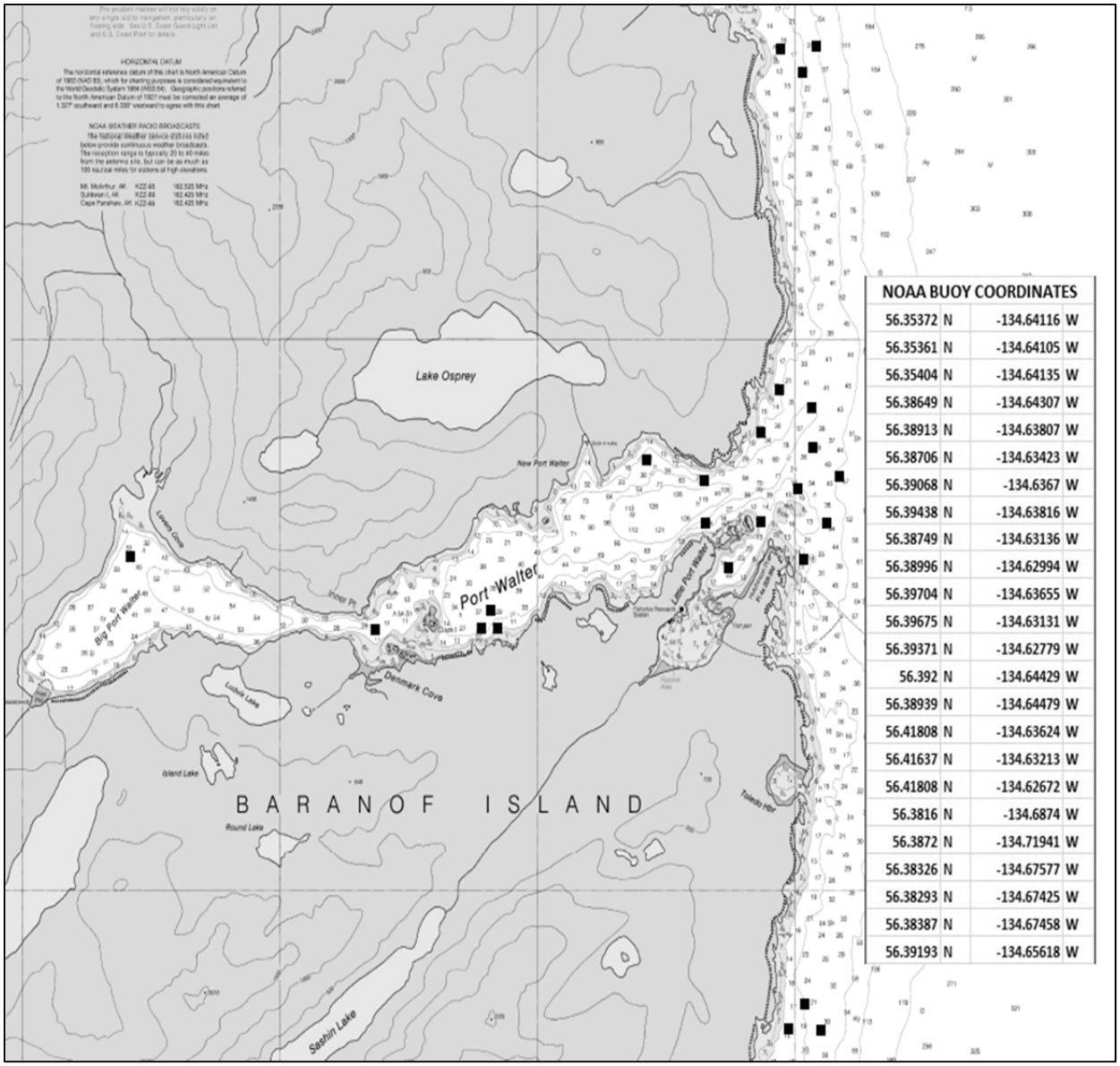

Figure 1.–National Marine Fishery Service Little Port Walter project moored buoy locations.

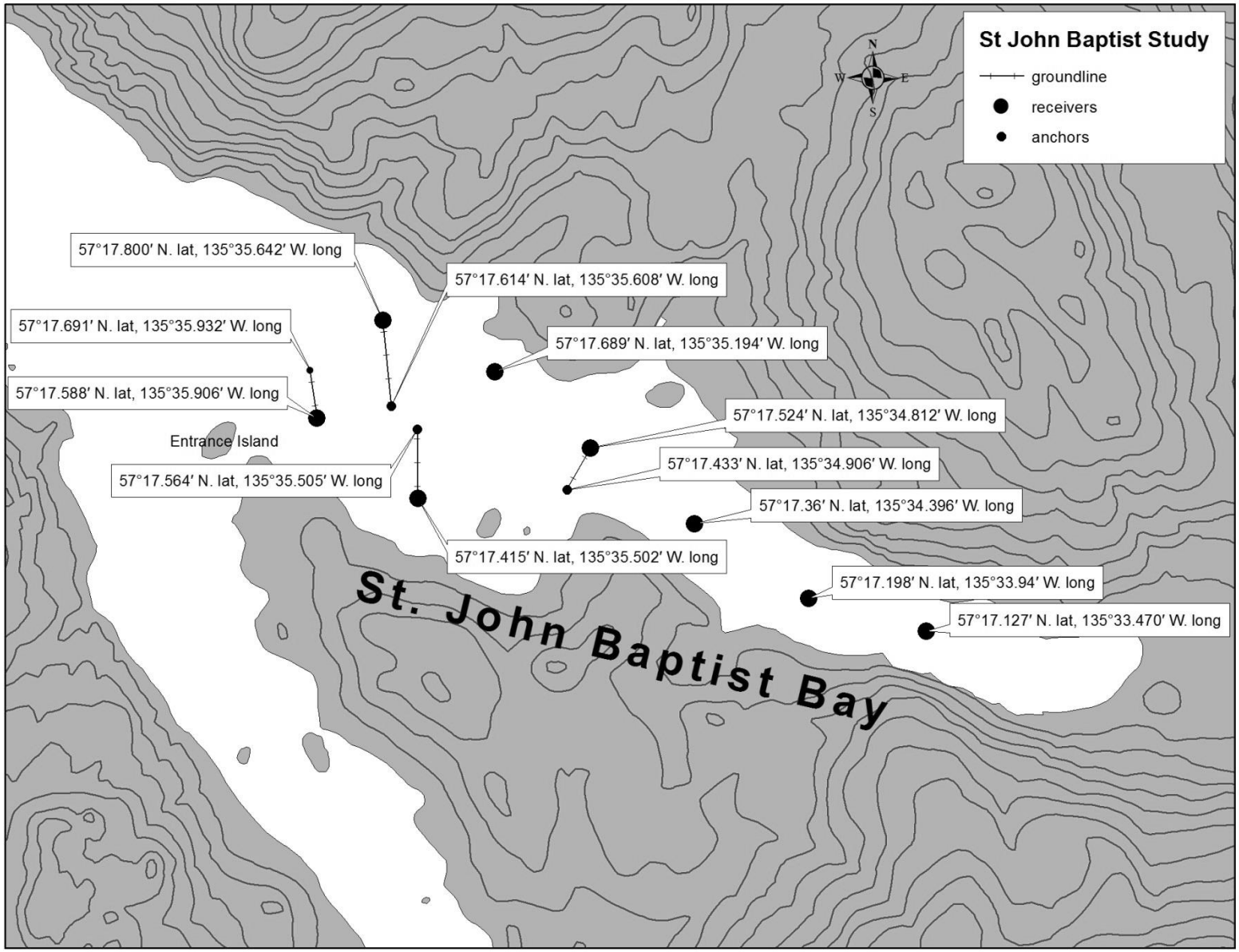

Figure 2.–University Alaska Fairbanks SFOS - St.John Baptist Bay project moored receiver locations.

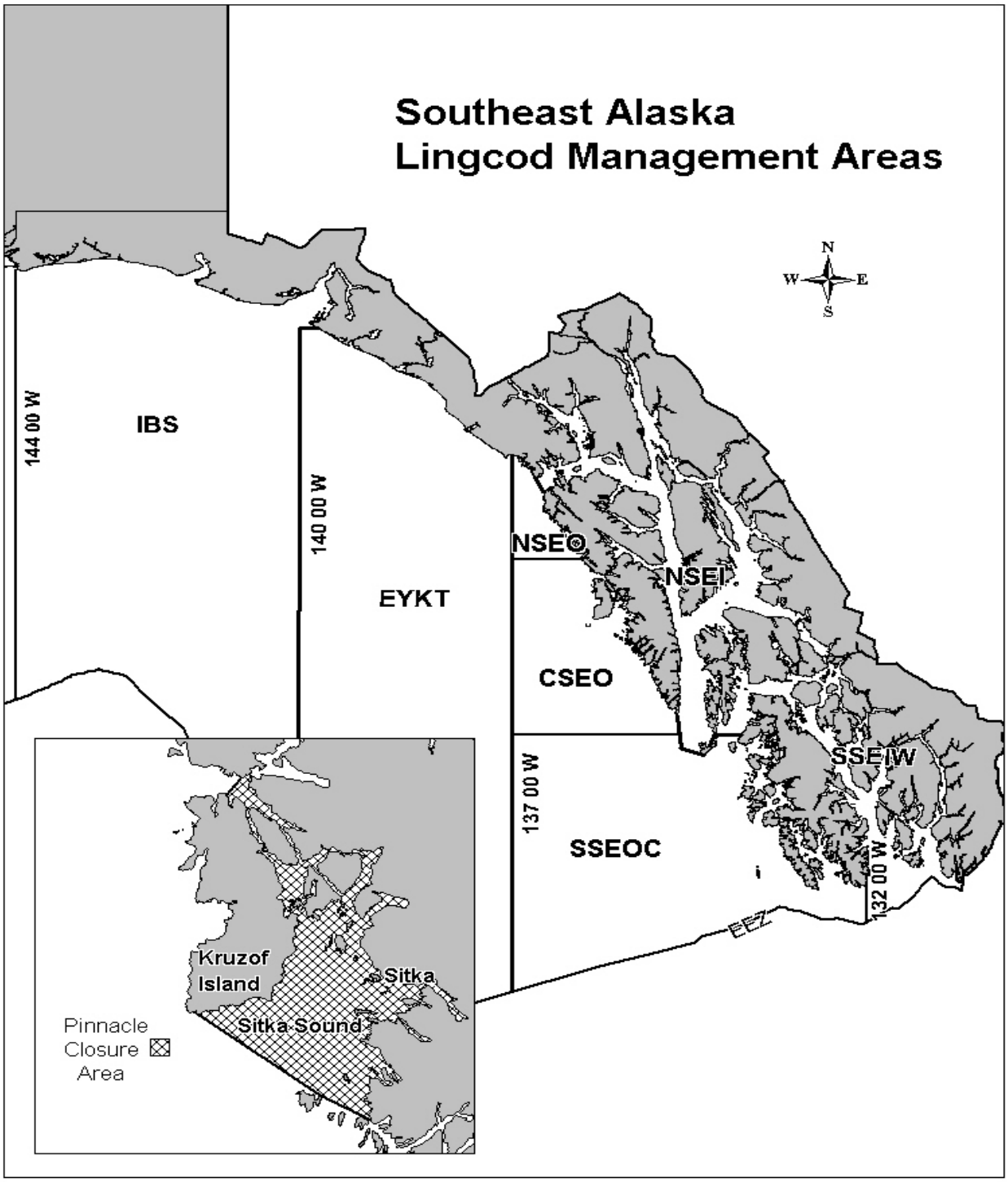

Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska Lingcod Management Areas and Sitka area closed waters.

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 on board (FAS vessels) are asked to contact ADF&G prior to fishing so that sampling and fish ticket issues can be discussed. **An "Exemption 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 Alaska 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 in 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 ADF&G. 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.

2016 ALASKA HATCHERY CHINOOK RETURN FORECAST

Hatchery facility managers are predicting total returns of approximately 106,528 Chinook salmon for 2016, as compared to estimated 2015 returns of 108,345 fish. The largest returns for 2016 are expected to Medvejie Creek, Whitman Lake, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay. 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 4.

Table 3.–2016 Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and Neck Lake coho salmon return forecasts.

Release Site	2015 Total Return Projection	2015 Total Return	2016 Total Return Projection
Ketchikan Area			
Whitman Lake	12,000	13,302	19,000
Neets Bay	21,500	20,480	17,500
Total	***33,500***	***33,782***	***36,500***
Chatham Strait			
Little Port Walter	1,486	2,464	2,464
Hidden Falls	5,400	2,826	5,400
Port Armstrong	3,006	1,856	3,181
Total	***9,892***	***7,146***	***11,045***
Craig/Klawock Area			
Port Saint Nicholas	3,666	602	2,556
Coffman Cove	5,018	543	689
Total	***8,684***	***1,145***	***3,245***
Juneau Area			
Macaulay	6,900	4,569	4,220
Pullen Creek	300	161	213
Total	***7,200***	***4,730***	***4,433***
Wrangell/Petersburg			
Anita Bay	15,000	25,823	16,492
Crystal Lake	4,800	4,500	3,605
Total	***19,800***	***30,323***	***20,097***
Sitka Area			
Medvejie Creek	29,143	25,479	26,205
Halibut Point	–	1,873	4,990
Sheldon Jackson	126	19	13
Total	***29,269***	***27,371***	***31,208***
Alaska Hatchery Chinook Totals	***108,345***	***104,497***	***106,528***
Neck Lake Coho	90,000	102,694	61,500

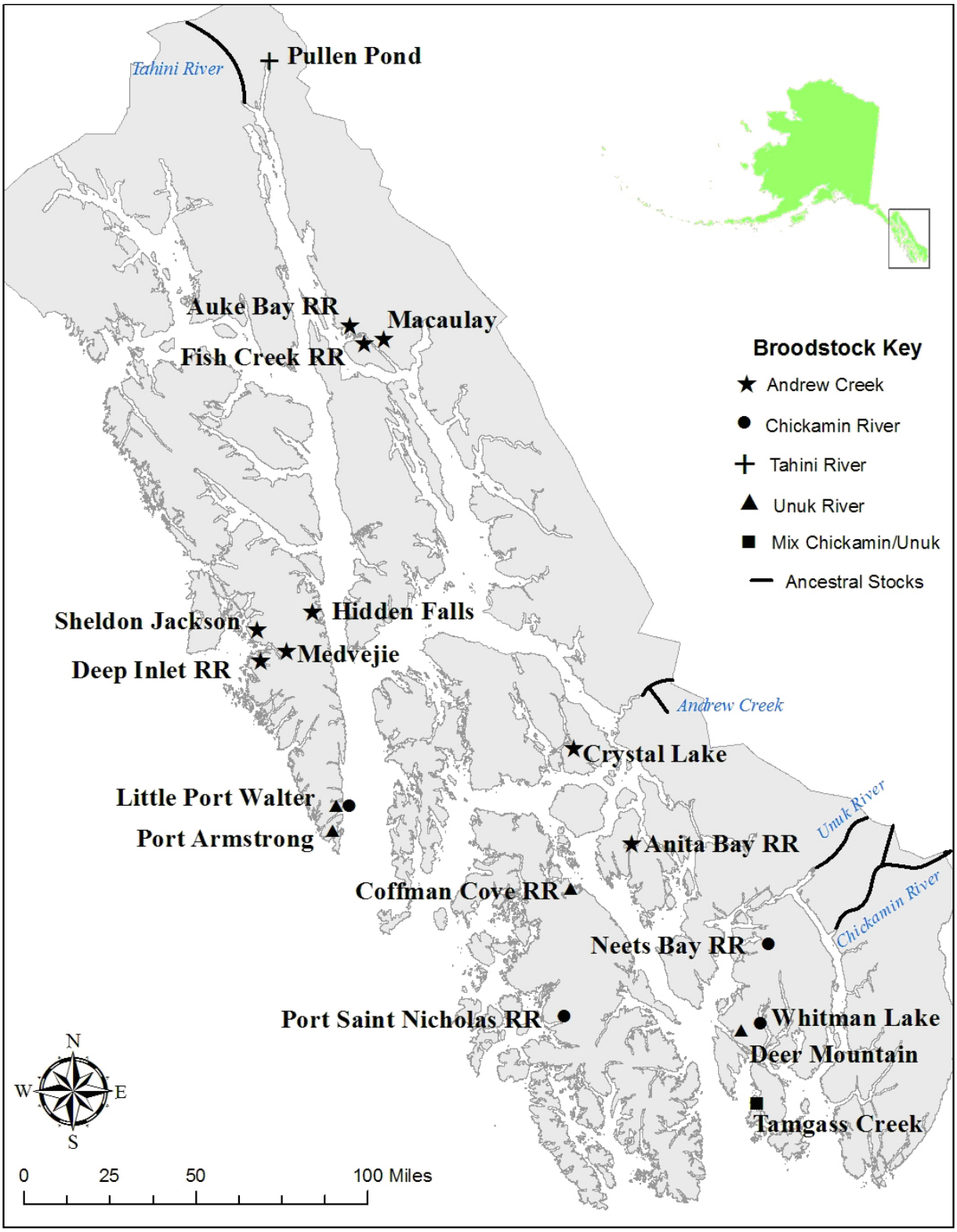

Figure 4.–Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries, and Chinook salmon remote release sites (RR) in Southeast Alaska, and showing broodstock in use by location.

2016 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 Point 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 Point at the latitude of Duke Point (54°55.12′ N. lat., 131°08.34′ W. long.).

Ketchikan Area (Fishery area 101-29): In Section 1F, waters north of a line from the westernmost tip of Point 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., in Tongass Narrows north of the latitude of Rosa Reef Light at 55°24.81′ N. lat., and south of the latitude of Guard Island Light at 55°26.76′ N. lat., and south and east of a line from Guard Island Light to the West Clarence Strait spring troll area boundary at 55°22.89′ N. lat., 131°56.39′ W. long., in waters of Nichols Passage south of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67′ N. lat.). Waters of Felice Strait are closed east of a line from Point White to Survey Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve are closed.

Mountain Point (Fishery Area 101-45): In Section 1F, waters of Nichols Passage north of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67′ N. lat.) and south of a line from Gravina Point (55°17.25′ N. lat., 131°36.88′ W. long.) to a point on Revillagigedo Island at 55°18.73′ N. lat., 131°35.28′ W. long., 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°13.13′ N. lat., 131°16.22′ W. long., to 55°11.53′ N. lat., 131°18.93′ W. long. Waters of Carroll Inlet and Thorne Arm are open. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve are closed.

Neets Bay Terminal Harvest Area (Fishery area 101-95): From April 15 through June 11, the THA includes only those waters east of the easternmost tip of Bug Island to the closed waters at the head of the bay. The closed waters at the head of the bay are those waters east of 131°29.86′ W. long., until the barrier net is in place; at that time, the closed waters are those waters east of the barrier net. Beginning Sunday, June 12, the Neets Bay THA expands to include those waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point.

Stone Rock Bay (Fishery area 102-09): Waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of 54°42.86′ N. lat., west 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 Point 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. Beginning June 15, the waters of the Kendrick Bay THA are excluded from the Kendrick Bay spring troll area and are open to troll gear during concurrent purse seine fishing periods established by emergency order. The Kendrick Bay THA consists of the waters of Kendrick Bay west of 131°59.00′ W. long., and the waters of McLean Arm west of 131°57.80′ W. long.

West Clarence Strait (Fishery area 102-50): In District 2, waters of Clarence Strait south of the latitude of South Vallenar Point at 55°22.89′ N. lat., and north of a line from the westernmost tip of Point 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.

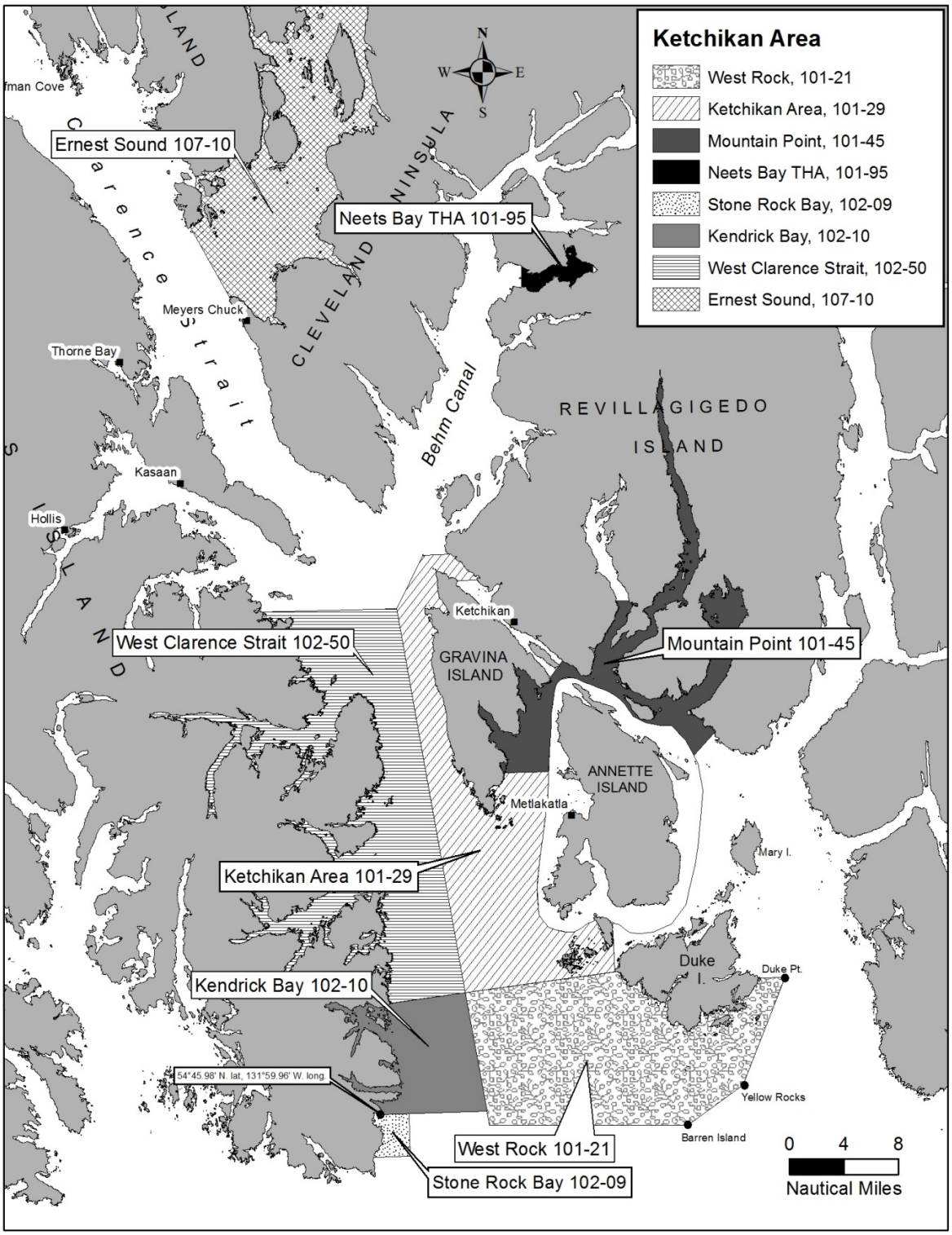

Figure 5.–Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2016.

WRANGELL AND PRINCE OF WALES AREAS

Bucareli Bay (Fishery area 103-50): modified area: In the waters of Ursua Channel and Bucareli Bay south and west of a line from a point on San Fernando Island at 55°30.11′ N. lat., 133°16.83′ W. long., to Cape Suspiro west of 133°04.00′ W. long. (within Port St. Nicholas), and north east of a line from Point Amargura **to 55°24.67′ N. lat., 133°21.18′ W. long.**, to Point Providence.

South Sumner Strait (Fishery area 105-41): In District 6, the waters of Sumner Strait west of a line from Point Baker to Point Barrie 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.

North Sumner Strait (Fishery area 106-43): The waters of Section 6-A, west of a line from Colpoys Light to the southernmost tip of Mitchell Point, and east of a line from Point Baker to Point Barrie.

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.

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.*

District 8 Directed (Fishery Area 108-41): The waters of District 8, with the following restrictions:

Babbler Point Area: waters off the Stikine River will be closed within one-quarter mile of the mainland shoreline south of 56°30.47′ N. lat.;

Wrangell Harbor Area: waters off the Stikine River will be closed within one-quarter mile of the shoreline on the western side of Wrangell Island south of the latitude of Point Highfield and north of the latitude of Cemetery Point;

Greys Pass: waters off the Stikine River will be closed west of the longitude of a line from the northernmost tip of Greys Island to Rynda Island, and waters north and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Greys Island to 56°30.52′ N. lat., 132°34.31′ W. long., on Sokolof Island to the southernmost point on Rynda Island;

Beacon Point/Point Frederick Area: waters of Frederick Sound will be closed west of a line from the District 10 boundary line one nautical mile off Kupreanof Island shoreline to Sukoi Island Light to Point Frederick.

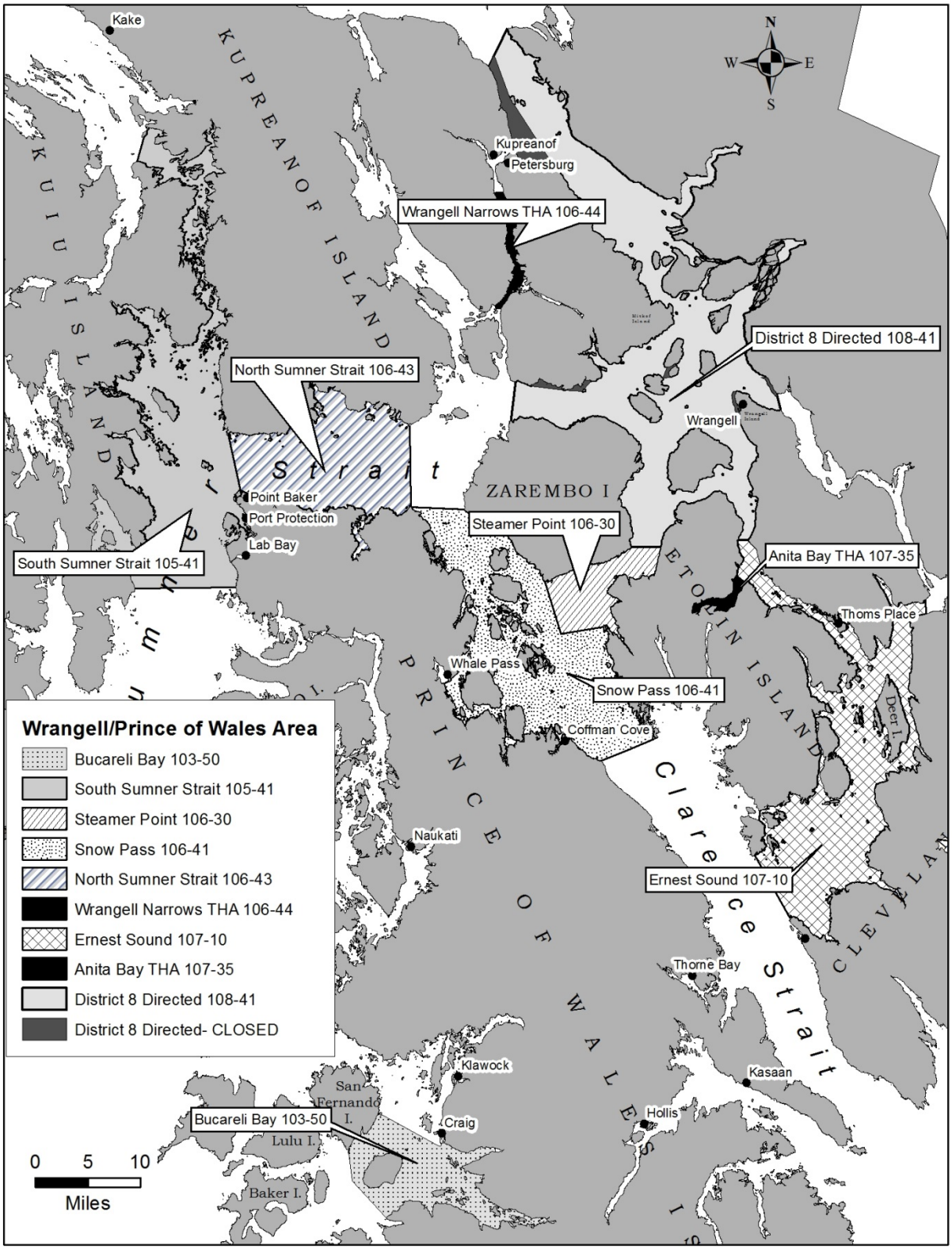

Figure 6.–Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2016.

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 a line from Patterson Point Light to Point Ellis (56°33.12′ N. lat., 134°19.08′ W. long.) 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. Waters north of a line from 56°17.61′ N. lat., 134°40.27′ W. long., to 56°17.67 N. lat., 134°39.64′ W. long., are closed.

Tebenkof Bay (Fishery Area 109-62): In Section 9-B, the waters of Tebenkof Bay south of a line from Patterson Point Light to Point Ellis (56°33.12′ N. lat, 134°19.08′ W. long), 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 at 57°08.83′ N. lat., 133°25.77′ W. long. 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 a line from Patterson Point Light to Point Ellis (56°33.12′ N. lat., 134°19.08′ W. long.), 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.

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)).

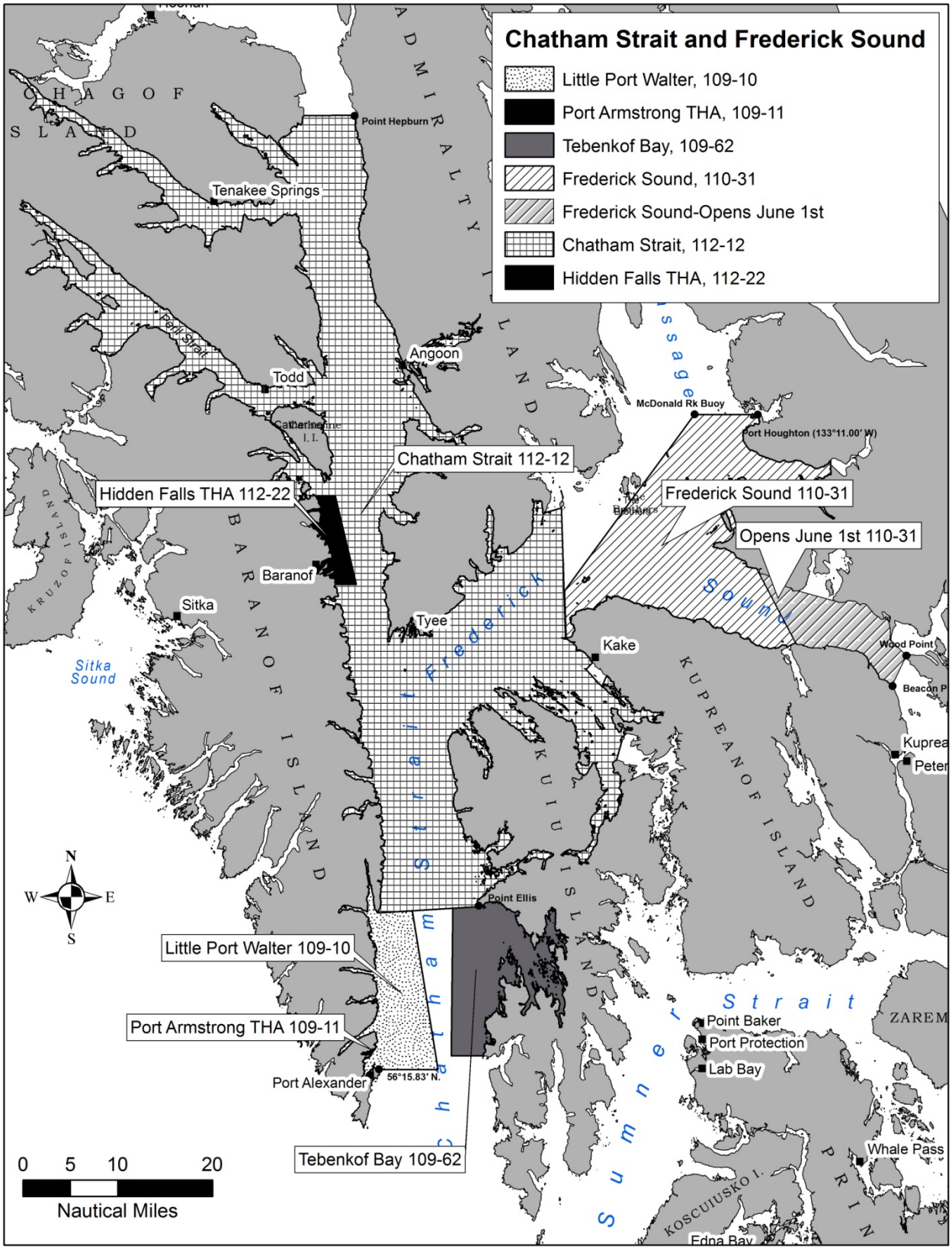

Figure 7.–Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2016.

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): 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): 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., and from the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the easternmost tip of Blackbird Island to a point on Legma Island at 56°50.00′ N. lat., 135°26.53′ W. long., 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): 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., and from the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the easternmost tip of Blackbird Island to a point on Legma Island at 56°50.00′ N. lat., 135°26.53′ W. long., and **north of the latitude of a line from Legma Island to Elovoi Island at 56°49.20′ 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) modified area: During **April openings**, the waters of Sitka Sound, Katlian Bay, Eastern Channel, Silver Bay (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.) and Deep Inlet THA, including all waters of Nakwasina Passage and Sound, and the waters of Olga Strait, Neva Strait, and Krestof Sound south of 57°15.00′ N. lat., and north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Makhnati Rock Light to Bieli Rocks at 57°05.42′ N. lat., 135°30.05′ W. long., to Mountain Point on Kruzof Island.

During **May and June openings**, the waters of Sitka Sound, Krestof Sound, and Neva Strait south of 57°15.00′ N. lat., and north and east of a 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 of 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 below, are included in the Sitka Sound area through May 28. From May 29 through June 18, the waters of Deep Inlet west of 135°20.75′ W. long., will be included in the Sitka Sound area. On June 19, all waters of the Deep Inlet THA will be excluded from the Sitka Sound area for the remainder of season.** From May 29 through October 1, 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 7.

> Deep Inlet THA: Deep Inlet, Aleutkina Bay, and contiguous waters south of a line from a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35′ N. lat., 135°22.63′ W. long., to the westernmost tip of Long Island to the easternmost tip of Long Island to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island to the westernmost tip of Error Island to the westernmost tip of Berry Island to the southernmost tip of Berry Island to the westernmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group to the easternmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group to the westernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57°00.30′ N. lat., 135°17.67′ W. long. to a point on the southern side of the unnamed island at 57°00.08′ N. lat., 135°16.78′ W. long. and then to a point on the Baranof Island Shore at 56°59.93′ N. lat., 135°16.53′ W. long. Waters of Sandy Cove will be closed.

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.

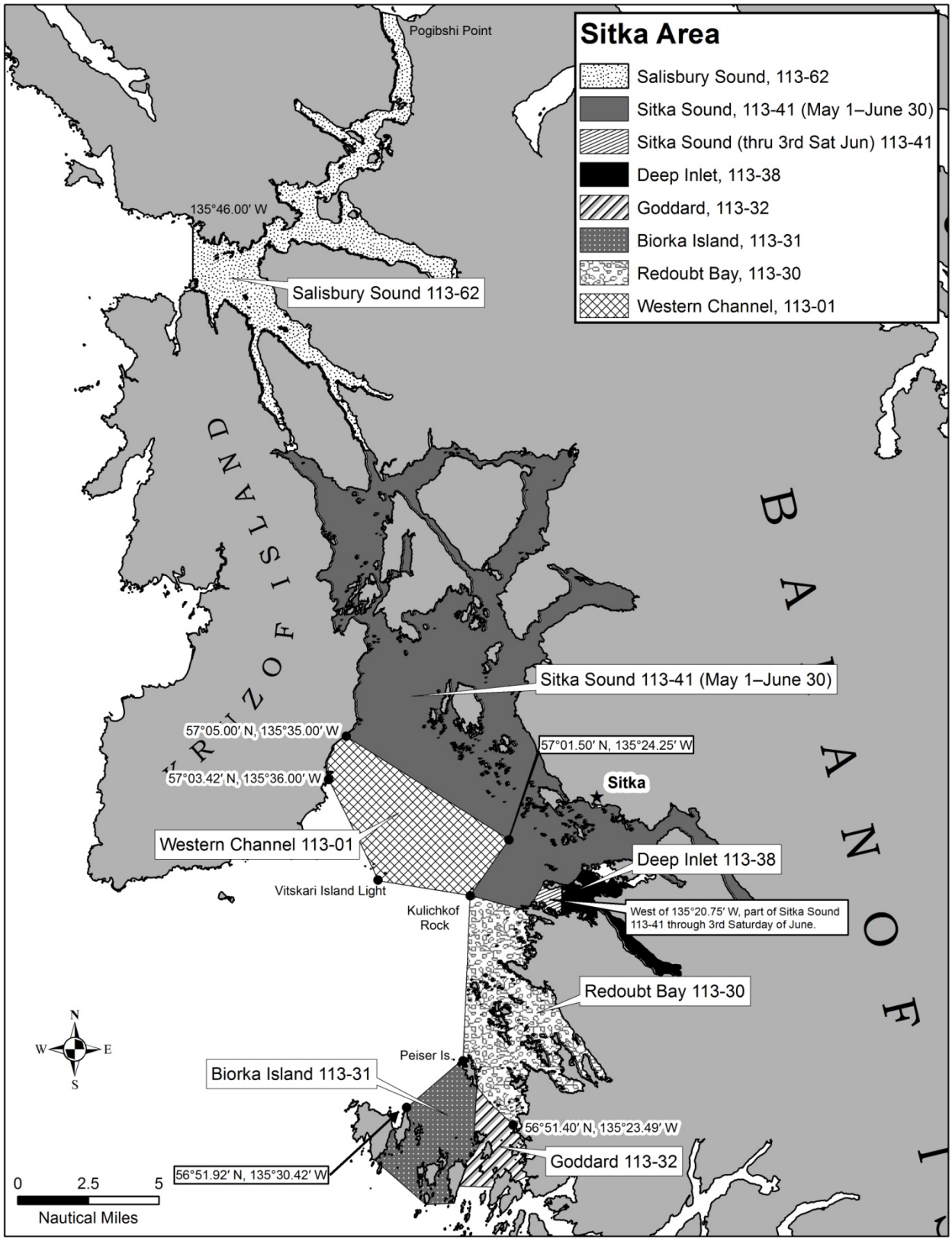

Figure 8.–Sitka spring troll areas, 2016.

NORTH CHATHAM STRAIT AND ICY STRAIT AREAS

Northern Chatham Strait Enhanced Chum (Fishery area 112-16): 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 at 58°05.48′ N. lat., 136°26.12′ W. long., to Ewe Ledge at 58°05.28′ N. lat., 136°27.44′ W. long.**, 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°00.45′ N. lat., 136°20.30′ 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°00.45′ N. lat., 136°20.30′ 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): In 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 the northeastern side of 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 Section 14-C, only in the waters of Icy Strait, east of the longitude of Noon Point (135°32.20′ W. long.) west of 135°09.60′ W. long., and north of a line from 58°07.78′ N. lat., 135°00.78′ W. long. to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.78′ N. lat., 135°15.48′ W. long., to a point one mile offshore at the longitude of Point Adolphus (Point Sophia area northern boundary).

Point Couverden (Fishery area 114-25-01): In waters enclosed by a line from 58°11.63′ N. lat., 135°09.60′ W. long., to 58°09.58′ N. lat., 135°09.60′ W. long., to 58°07.78′ N. lat., 135°00.78′ W. long., to 58°10.00′ N. lat., 135°02.35′ W. long., to 58°10.00′ N. lat., 135°06.24′ W. long., to 58°11.63′ N. lat., 135°09.60′ W. long.

Point Sophia (Fishery area 114-27): In Sections 14-B, 14-C, and 12-A, 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°10.78′ N. lat., 135°15.48′ W. long., 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 14-A in Lisianski Inlet north of a line from **Dace Rock at 58°05.48′ N. lat., 136°26.12′ W. long., to Ewe Ledge at 58°05.28′ N. lat., 136°27.44′ W. long.**, 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.

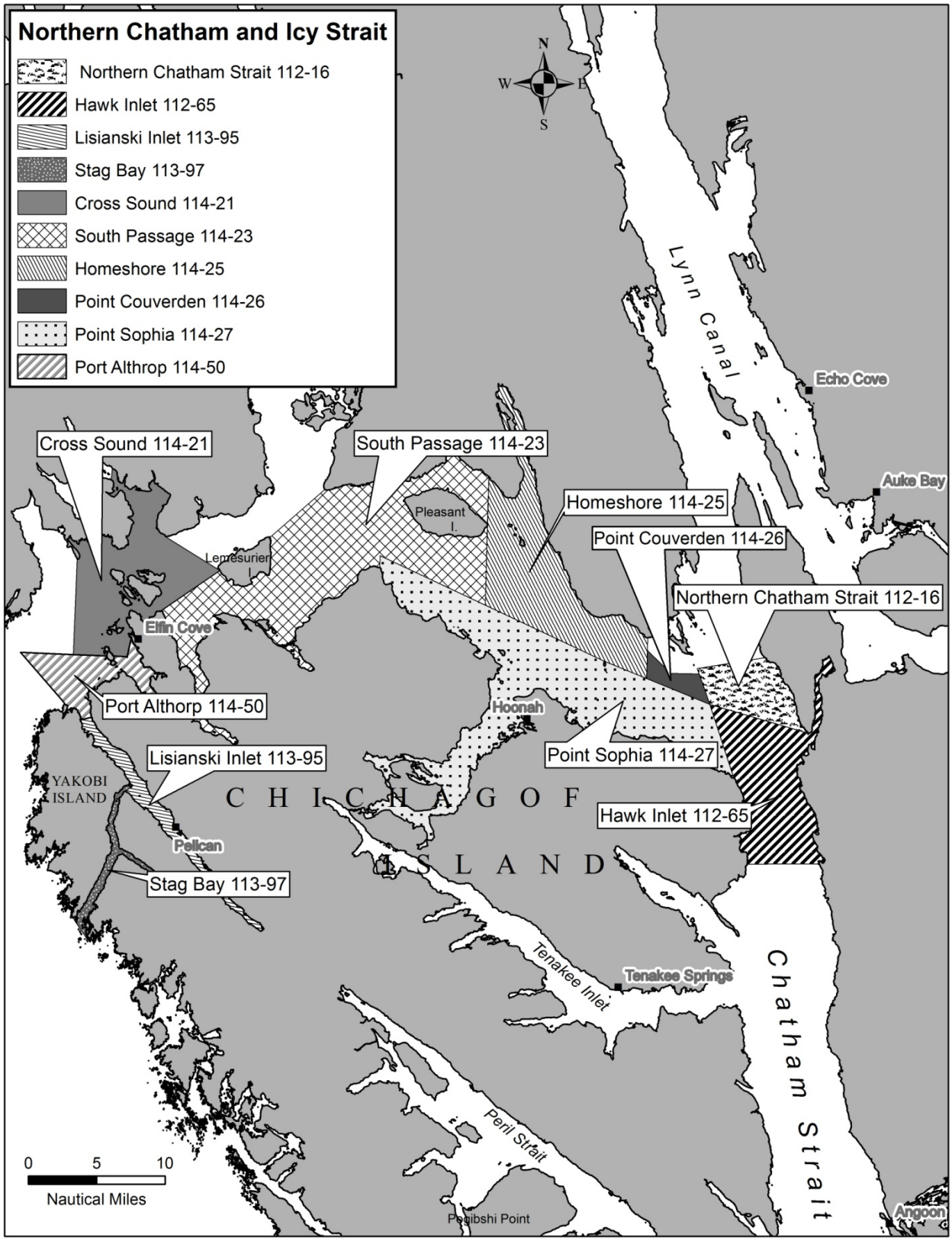

Figure 9.–North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2016.

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.).

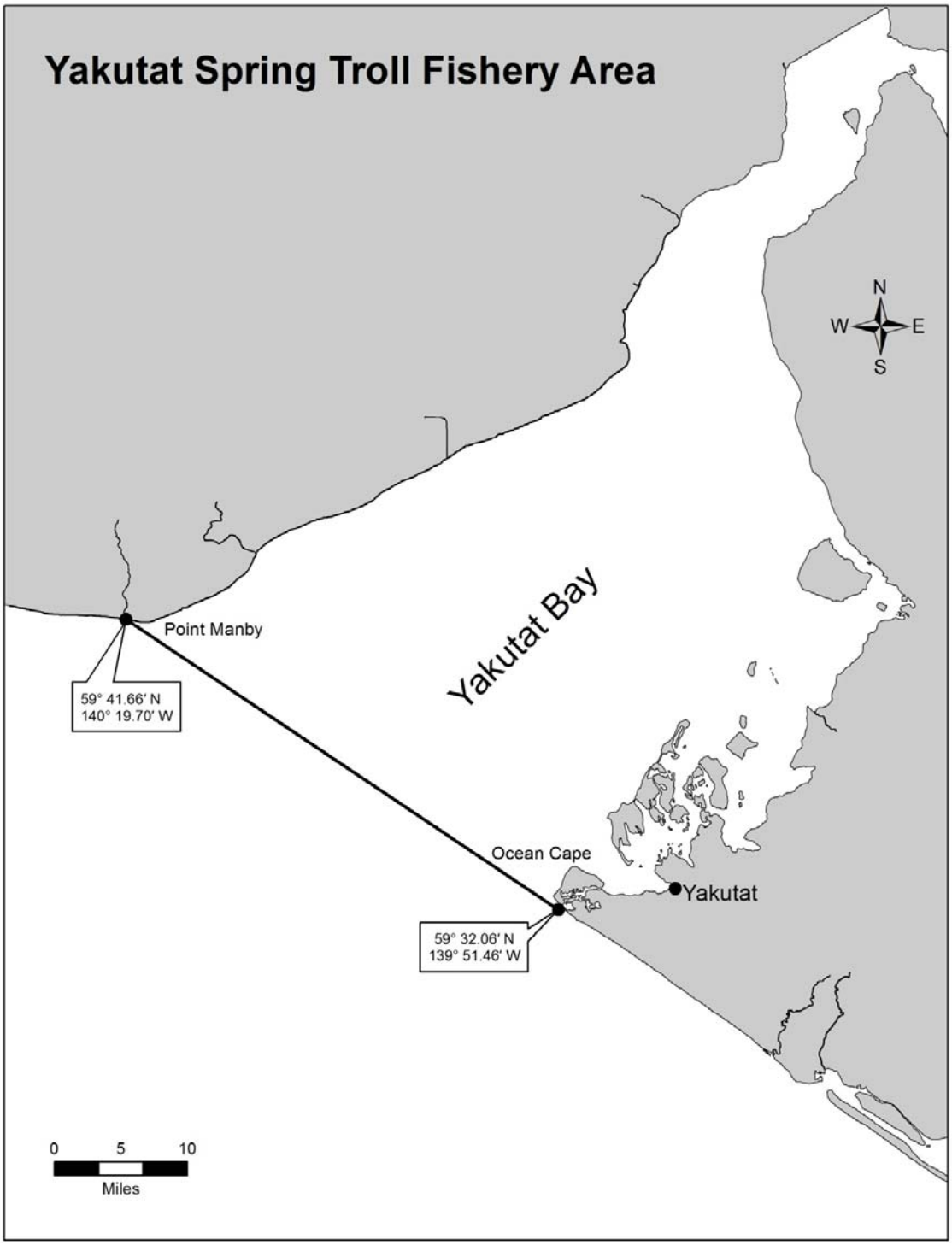

Figure 10.–Yakutat Bay spring troll fishery area.

FISHERY CONTACTS

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

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Scott Walker, Justin Breese and Bo Meredith Area Management Biologists 2030 Sea Level Drive, Suite, 205 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901 (907) 225-5195	Mark Sogge Area Management Biologist Mile 1 Haines Highway Haines, Alaska 99827-0330 (907) 766-2830 or 3124
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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