

2017 Spring Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

Grant Hagerman

and

Rhea Ehresmann

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

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2017 SPRING TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

by

Grant Hagerman and Rhea Ehresmann

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Publications Section
802 3rd, Douglas, Alaska, 99824-0020

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*Grant Hagerman and Rhea Ehresmann
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
304 Lake Street, Room 103, Sitka, Alaska 99835-7563 USA*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS	1
Spring Fisheries	1
Terminal Area Fisheries	2
Directed Chinook Salmon Fisheries In Districts 8 And 11	2
RETENTION OF OTHER SALMON SPECIES	3
2016 SPRING FISHERY REVIEW	3
2017 SPRING FISHERIES OVERVIEW	3
District 8 Directed Fishery.....	3
District 11 Directed Fishery.....	3
Yakutat Spring Troll Fishery	3
Modified Areas	4
Initial Openings	4
Terminal Harvest Area Troll Fisheries	4
Management Actions To Conserve Wild Stock Chinook Salmon.....	4
Unuk River.....	5
Chilkat River.....	5
Stikine River	5
Taku River	6
REGULATION SUMMARY	6
Closed Waters.....	6
Sport Fishing And Chartering From A Registered Troll Vessel.....	6
Frozen At Sea Requirements	6
Regulations Pertaining To Commercial Troll Bycatch Of Groundfish And Halibut.....	7
2017 ALASKA HATCHERY CHINOOK RETURN FORECAST	11
2017 SPRING FISHING AREAS AND MAPS.....	13
Ketchikan Areas	13
Wrangell and Prince of Wales Areas.....	15
Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound Areas.....	17
Sitka Areas.....	19
North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait Areas	22
Yakutat Area.....	25
FISHERY CONTACTS	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Guideline limits of PST Chinook salmon (U.S./Canada) that may be harvested in each spring troll fishing area.	2
2. Bycatch Provisions for the Spring Salmon Troll Fishery	8
3. 2017 Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and Neck Lake coho salmon return forecasts.	11

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Southeast Alaska Lingcod Management Areas and Sitka area closed waters.	10
2. Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries and Chinook salmon remote release sites (RR) in Southeast Alaska, and showing broodstock in use by location.	12
3. Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2017.	14
4. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2017.	16
5. Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2017.	18
6. Sitka spring troll areas, 2017.	21
7. North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2017.	24
8. Yakutat Bay spring troll fishery area.	25

ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2017 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 (ADF&G) will employ to manage the Southeast Alaska commercial spring troll fisheries in 2017. 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 2017 spring and terminal troll fisheries are presented along with maps, area descriptions, and Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon 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 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 (5 AAC 39.130(c)).

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.

2016 SPRING FISHERY REVIEW

A total of 575 vessels participated in the 2016 non-terminal spring fisheries, with a harvest of 42,502 Chinook salmon. The largest Chinook salmon harvests were taken in the Sitka Sound, Tebenkof Bay, and Chatham Strait spring troll areas. The Chinook salmon harvest was 11,190 fish, less than the 2015 non-terminal harvest. The Alaska hatchery contribution, at 23%, was below the 2015, 5-year, and 10-year averages. The Alaska hatchery contribution peaked at 34% during the last week of June. The total effort of 587 permits in 2016 was 22 permits fewer than in 2015 but was right at the 5-year average of 586. A total of 36 spring areas and six terminal fisheries were open during 2016. Other species harvested during the spring season, including Annette Island troll harvest, were 187 sockeye, 3,736 coho, 496 pink and 7,452 chum salmon.

2017 SPRING FISHERIES OVERVIEW

DISTRICT 8 DIRECTED FISHERY

The 2017 preseason terminal run size forecast for Stikine River large Chinook salmon is 18,300 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide an Allowable Catch (AC) for either the U.S. or Canada as the forecast is below the midpoint of the Escapement Goal Range (EGR) of 14,000–28,000 fish; no directed fisheries will occur in early May. Inseason terminal run size estimates may be produced starting late May of 2017. It is unlikely any directed Chinook salmon fisheries will occur in District 8 in 2017.

DISTRICT 11 DIRECTED FISHERY

The 2017 preseason terminal run size forecast for Taku River large Chinook salmon is 13,300 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide an AC for either the U.S. or Canada as the forecast is below the EGR of 19,000–36,000 fish. No directed fisheries will occur in early May. Inseason terminal run size estimates may be produced starting late May of 2017. It is unlikely any directed Chinook salmon fisheries will occur in District 11 in 2017.

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 Chinook salmon and is not based on the composition of Alaska hatchery fish. The first opening is scheduled for Monday, May 1.

MODIFIED AREAS

The Sitka Sound spring troll area is reduced in size during a portion of spring, as the waters of the Deep Inlet THA west of 135°20.75' W. long., will be excluded beginning May 28. The Craig Point fishery boundaries will be reduced to the boundaries of the 2015 season, with the northern boundary line moving south to the latitude of Reef Point.

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 salmon, news releases were issued each Thursday during 2016. Due to difficulties receiving and processing sufficient hatchery origin Chinook tags prior to those Thursday news releases, the department will revert to weekly news releases on **Fridays** for 2017. News releases may also be issued throughout the week when extensions or early closures are announced. News releases can be found on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game web site at: 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. Additional troll fishing time, west of 135°20.75' W. long., is detailed in the rotational gear schedule announced by News Release on April 4, 2017. The first troll opening in rotation will be Saturday, June 3. Any schedule changes are made by emergency order 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)].

•**Neets Bay:** open May 1 through June 30. Concurrent with trolling, openings are scheduled for rotational net gear fisheries from noon, Monday, June 12 through noon, Monday, June 26 [5 AAC 33.370(b)(1)]. Details on open waters and dates by gear type can be found in the News Release from April 4, 2017.

•**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 2017 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

In addition to the provisions of the *Spring Troll Fishery Management Plan*, spring troll fisheries are also managed pursuant to the *Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries* (SSFP) (5 AAC 39.222), whereas impacts of fishing on salmon escapement are assessed and

considered in management decisions, and necessary conservation restrictions may be imposed in order to achieve escapement, rebuild, or in some other way conserve a specific salmon stock or group of stocks. Additionally, the PST requires that SEAK fisheries be managed to achieve escapement objectives for SEAK and Transboundary River stocks.

Unuk River

The Unuk River is a moderate-size system located in Behm Canal and is one of eleven SEAK stocks monitored for Chinook salmon escapement. 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. Despite falling below goal during 2012–2014, escapements increased annually from 2012 to 2015. Escapement to the Unuk River in 2016 diverged from this trend and declined to below the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 1,800 large Chinook. Exploitation rates on this stock were the highest on record during the 2012–2016 time period. The 2017 Unuk River preseason run forecast is estimated to be 1,500 large Chinook and with a 5-year average exploitation rate of 47%, escapement is estimated at 800 large Chinook, or 1,000 fish below the lower bound of the biological escapement goal (BEG) range.

Additional management actions implemented in 2017 will be more restrictive than those taken in recent spring troll fisheries. CWT recoveries during recent years indicate that Unuk River Chinook salmon harvest has occurred primarily during June and in some spring troll fishing areas more than others. Efforts to reduce troll fishery impacts on Unuk River Chinook will focus on those spring areas closest to the river, as well as migration corridors in the southern inside portion of the region.

Chilkat River

Chinook salmon escapement to the Chilkat River was below the escapement goal range from 2012 to 2014, within the escapement goal range in 2015, and below goal in 2016, when the lowest return in 26 years was documented. The 2017 inriver run forecast is 600 large Chinook salmon, which is below the escapement goal range of 1,750–3,500 spawners. In response, all fisheries with documented harvest of this stock will be managed conservatively. The waters of Lynn Canal/Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Sherman Rock will be closed to commercial trolling from April 14 through December 31, 2017. Restrictions for Chilkat River Chinook in the spring troll fisheries include delayed initial opening dates and reduced weekly opening lengths during May and early June for both Chinook and chum salmon fisheries in the Icy Strait/Cross Sound areas.

Stikine River

The Stikine River, a glacial origin system near Wrangell and the largest river in Southeast Alaska, had an escapement of 12,000 Chinook salmon in 2016. This falls below the BEG range of 14,000–28,000 fish. In addition, with the 2017 preseason terminal run forecast to the Stikine River of 18,300 large Chinook in the lower half of the BEG range, conservative openings during spring troll will be implemented. When compared to 2016, the 2017 opening lengths and fishery boundaries for several District 8 spring fisheries have been reduced for the month of May. There will also be a seasonal closure of the Baht Harbor fishery.

Taku River

The Taku River, a large glacial system near Juneau, had an escapement of 12,000 Chinook salmon in 2016, which fell below the lower bound of the BEG range of 19,000–36,000 and marked the lowest observed escapement estimate in more than 40 years. The 2017 terminal run forecast is for 13,300 large Chinook salmon, which is below the lower bound of the BEG. In response, spring troll Chinook and chum salmon fisheries in Icy Strait/Cross Sound will have delayed initial opening dates and reduced weekly opening lengths during May and early June. These temporal restrictions are being implemented based on historic CWT recoveries which indicate these fish are transiting these corridors at this time.

REGULATION SUMMARY

CLOSED WATERS

Trollers are reminded that, with the exception of 5 AAC 29.150(h)(1) and 5 AAC 29.150(h)(2), 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 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)].

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). Fish 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.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the current 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 2017 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” News Release issued on January 3, 2017.

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 1). 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 THA (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 1).

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)].

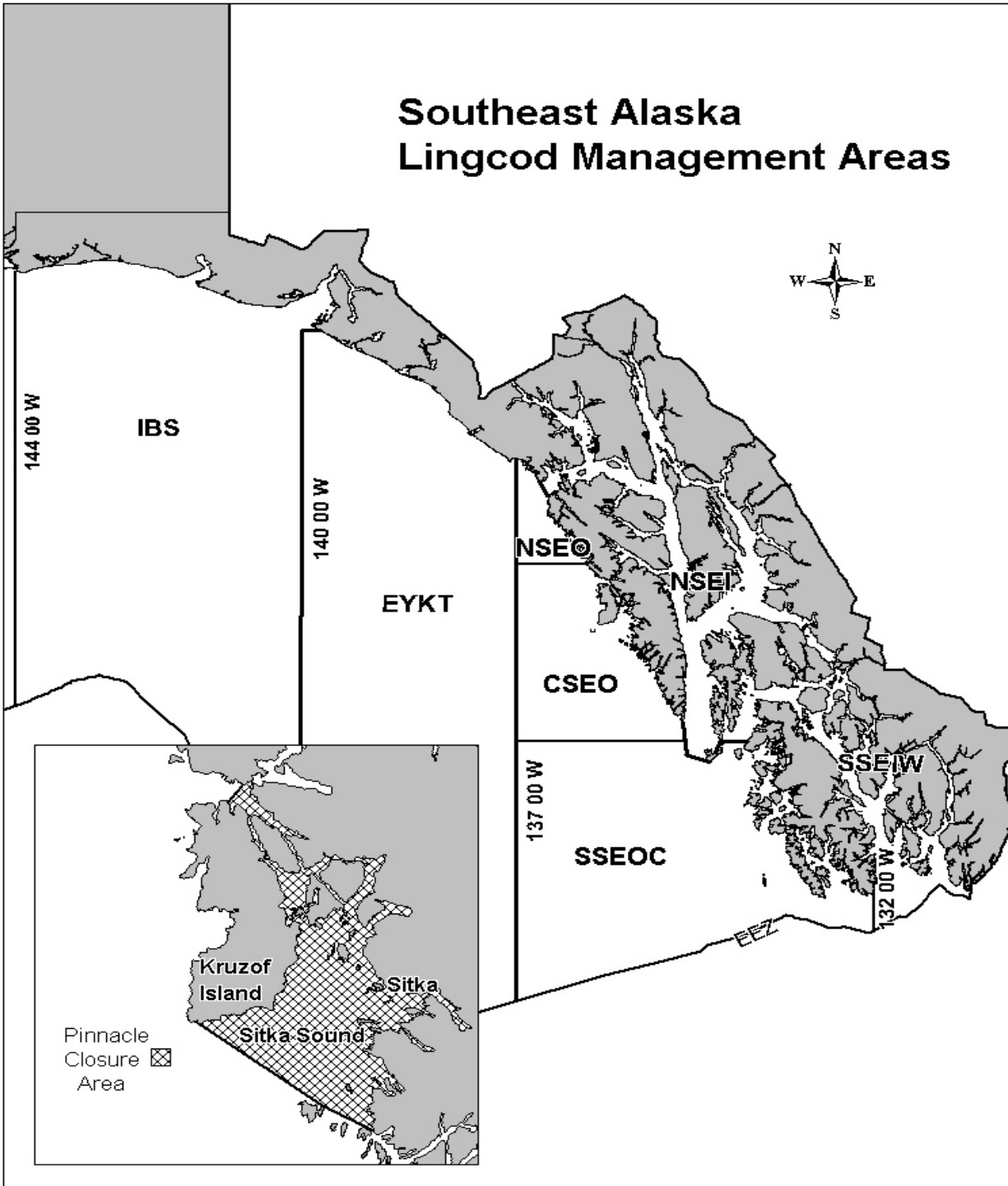


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska Lingcod Management Areas and Sitka area closed waters.

2017 ALASKA HATCHERY CHINOOK RETURN FORECAST

Hatchery facility managers are predicting total returns of approximately 93,285 Chinook salmon for 2017, as compared to estimated 2016 returns of 106,528 Chinook. The largest returns for 2017 are expected to Neets Bay, Anita Bay, and Medvejie Creek. 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 3.—2017 Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and Neck Lake coho salmon return forecasts.

Release Site	2016 Total Return Projection	2016 Total Return	2017 Total Return Projection
Ketchikan Area			
Whitman Lake	19,000	8,000	16,750
Neets Bay	17,500	12,000	22,200
Total	36,500	20,000	38,950
Chatham Strait			
Little Port Walter	2,464	1,000	682
Hidden Falls	5,400	1,000	3,600
Port Armstrong	3,181	1,000	1,509
Total	11,045	3,000	5,791
Craig/Klawock Area			
Port Saint Nicholas	2,556	766	6,624
Coffman Cove	689	244	1,859
Total	3,245	1,010	8,483
Juneau Area			
Macaulay	4,220	2,000	1,900
Pullen Creek	213	17	110
Total	4,433	2,017	2,010
Wrangell/Petersburg			
Anita Bay	16,492	13,000	15,400
Crystal Lake	3,605	3,000	3,580
Total	20,097	16,000	18,980
Sitka Area			
Medvejie Creek	26,205	14,800	15,058
Halibut Point	4,990	1,200	4,013
Sheldon Jackson	13	5	0
Total	31,208	16,005	19,071
Alaska Hatchery Chinook Totals	106,528	58,032	93,285
Neck Lake Coho	61,500	27,664	41,000

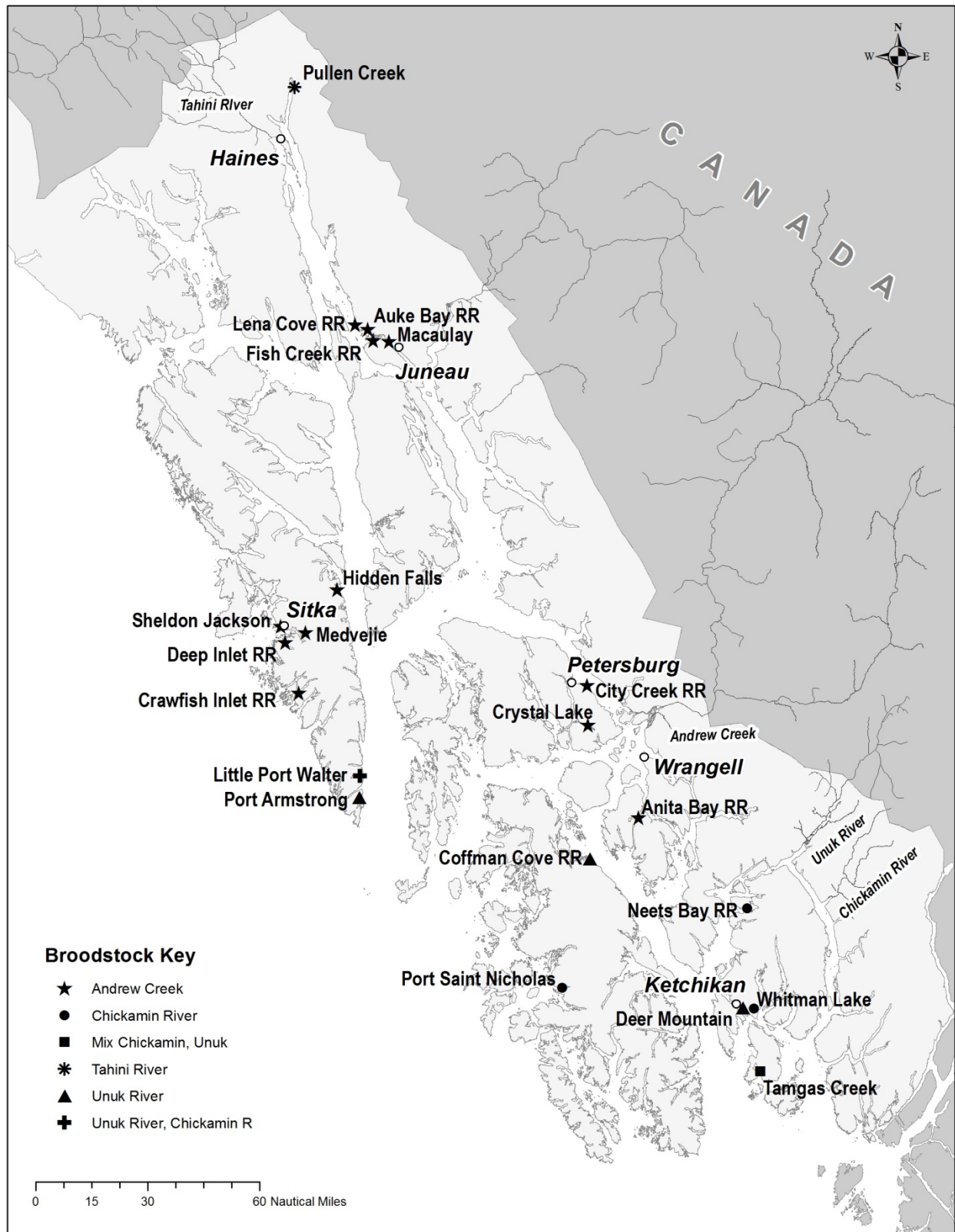


Figure 2.—Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries and Chinook salmon remote release sites (RR) in Southeast Alaska, and showing broodstock in use by location.

2017 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 1-F, 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 1-F, 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 May 1 through June 10, 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 11, 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.

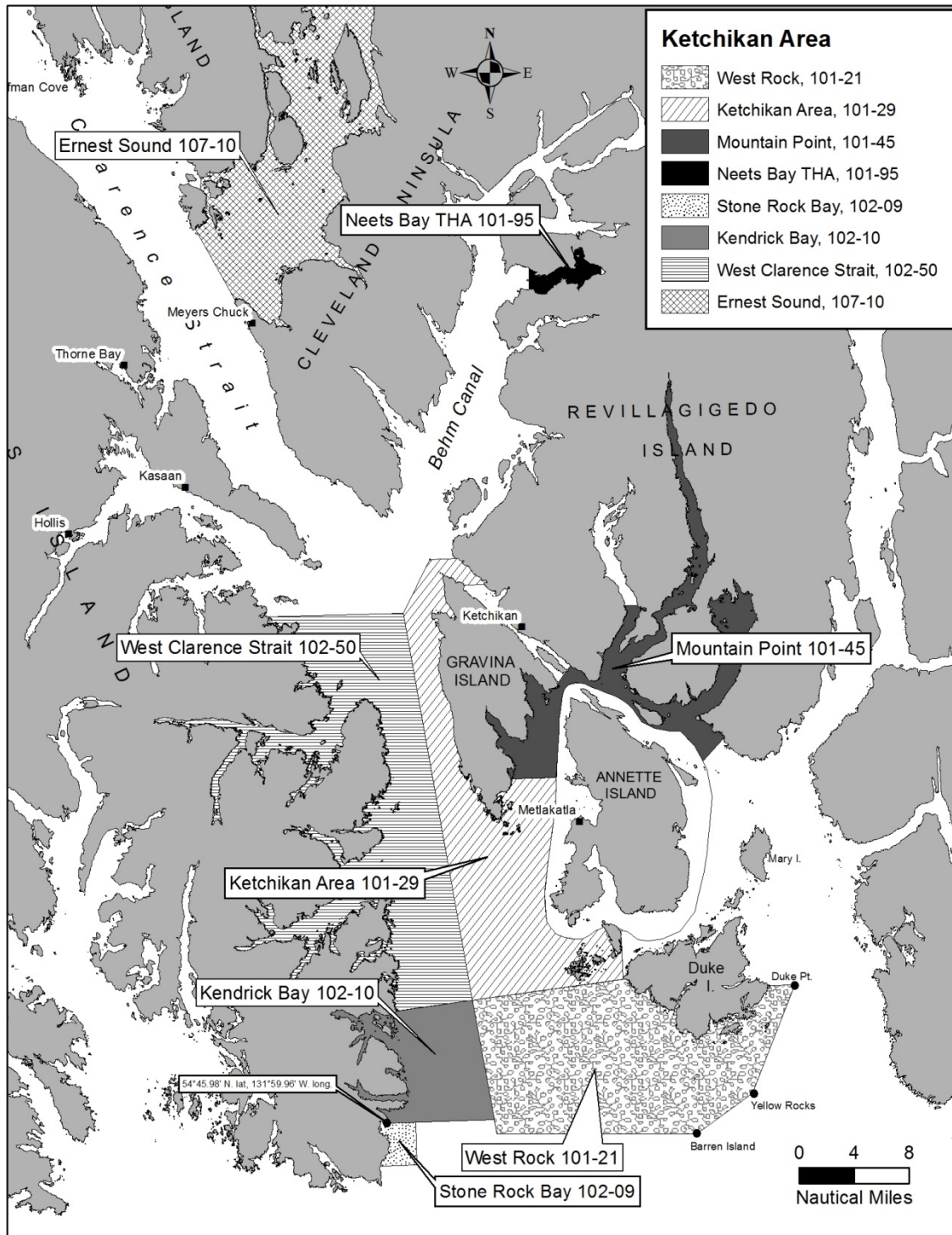


Figure 3.—Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2017.

WRANGELL AND PRINCE OF WALES AREAS

Bucareli Bay (Fishery area 103-50): 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.

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.

Craig Point (108-40) modified area: In Stikine Strait, only in those waters of Section 8-B south of the latitude of Reef Point, and west of a line from Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N. lat., 132°32.00' W. long.

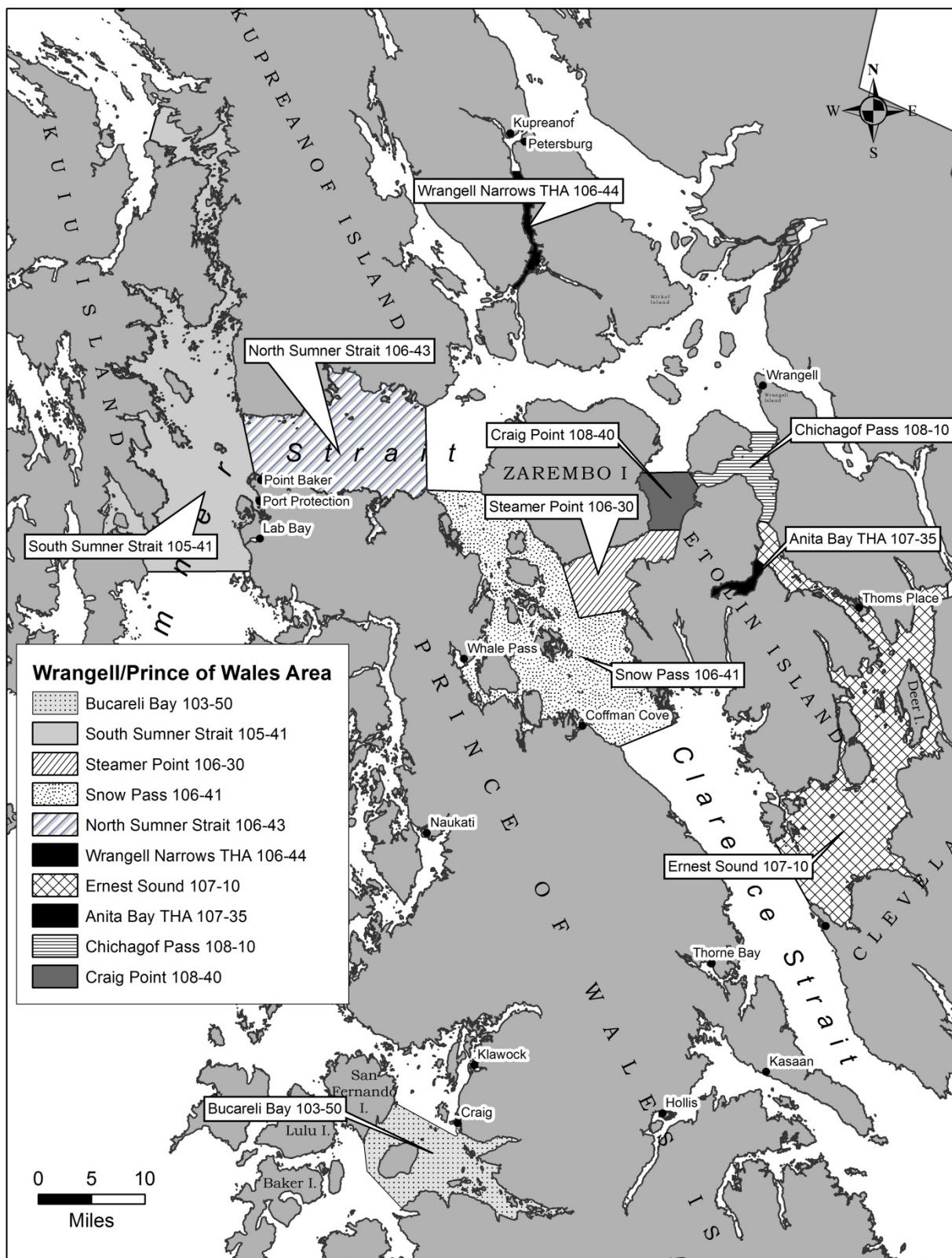


Figure 4.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2017.

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)).

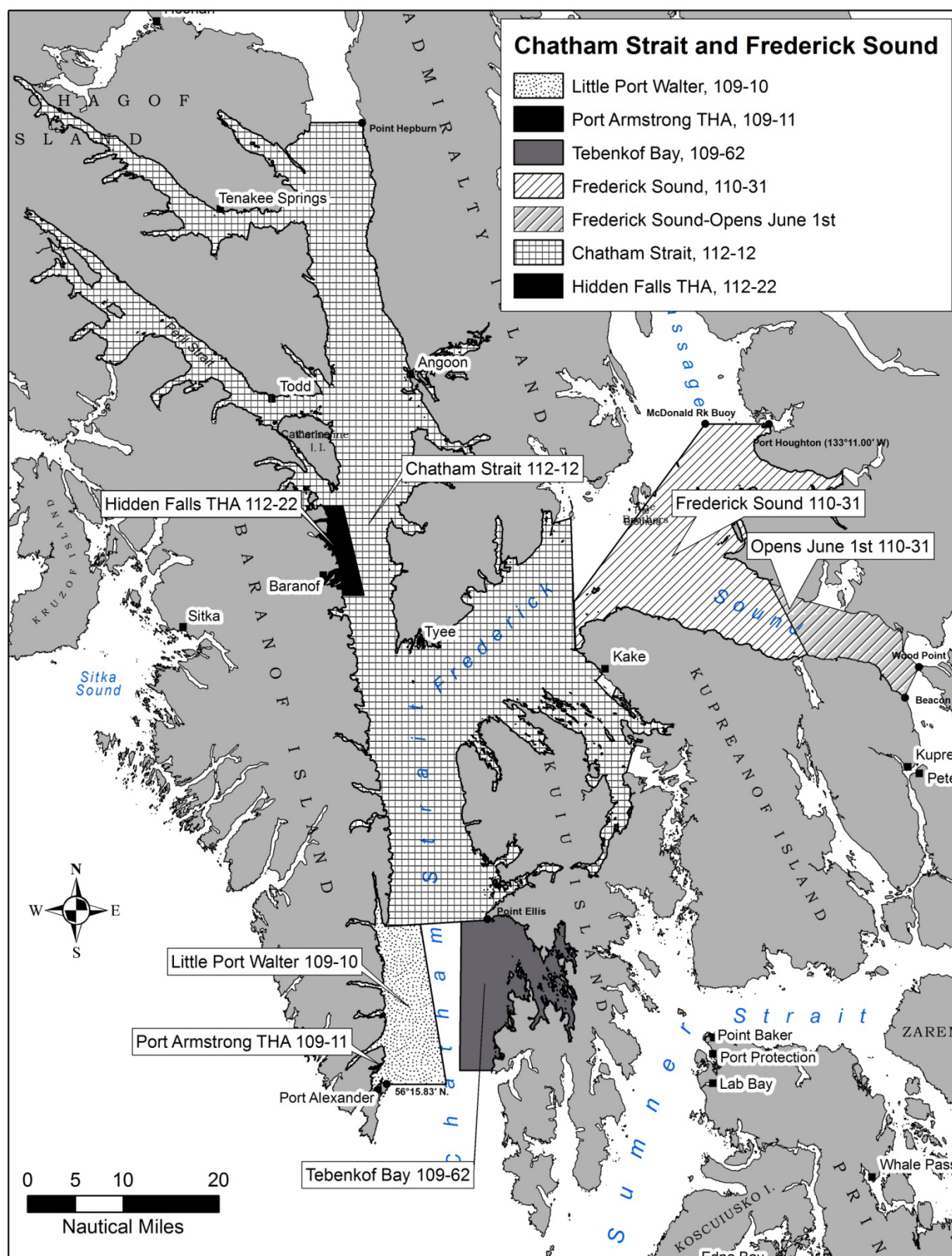


Figure 5.—Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2017.

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 to 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: In 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, and 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 27.**

Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (Fishery area 113-38) modified area: In waters of 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.

From May 28 through June 17, the waters of Deep Inlet west of 135°20.75' W. long., are open continuously to troll gear as part of the THA, with waters east of 135°20.75' W. long., open to troll gear following the rotational schedule. On June 18, all waters of the Deep Inlet THA will follow the rotational schedule, with openings for troll gear on Saturdays.

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.

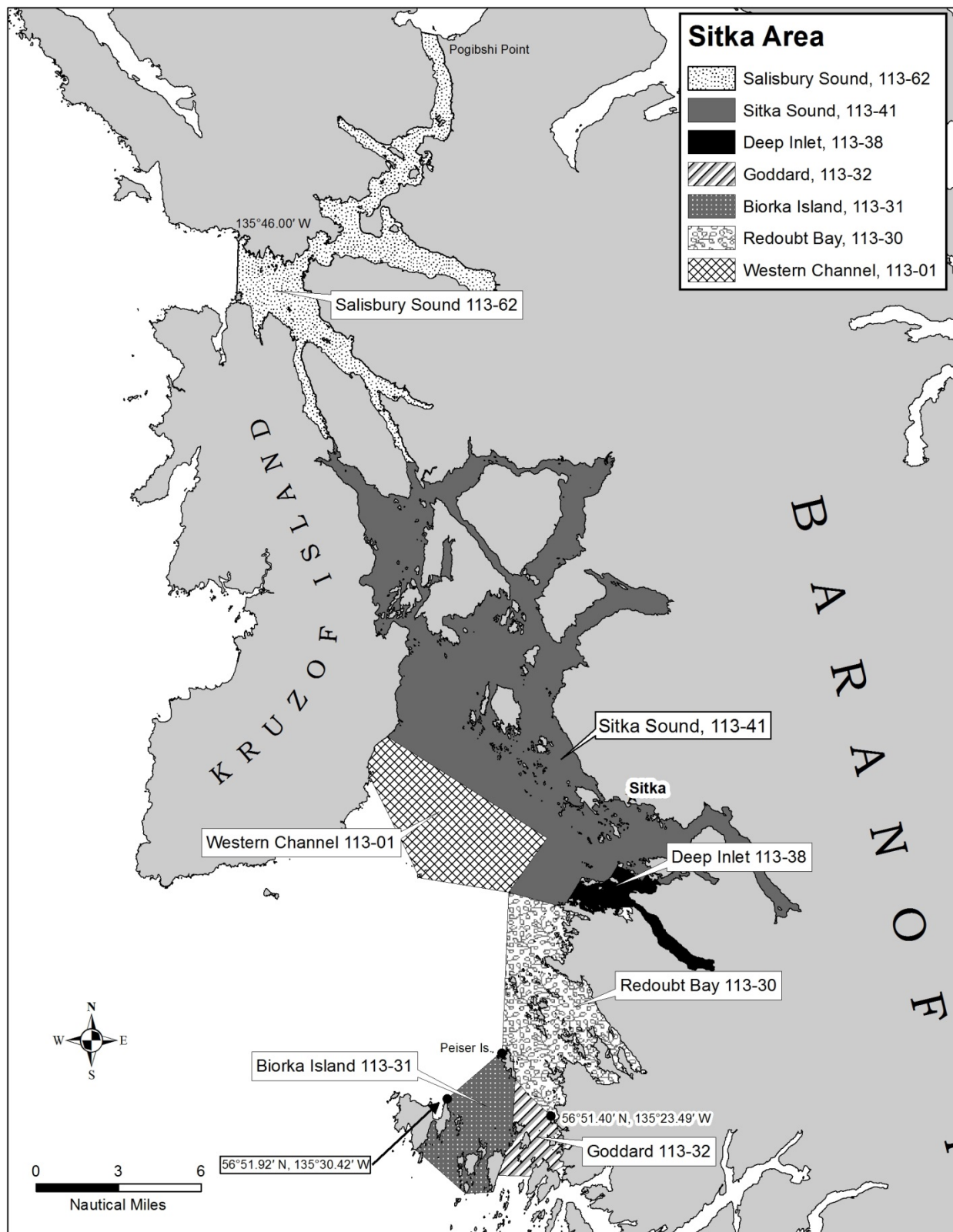


Figure 6.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2017.

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 13-A, 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.

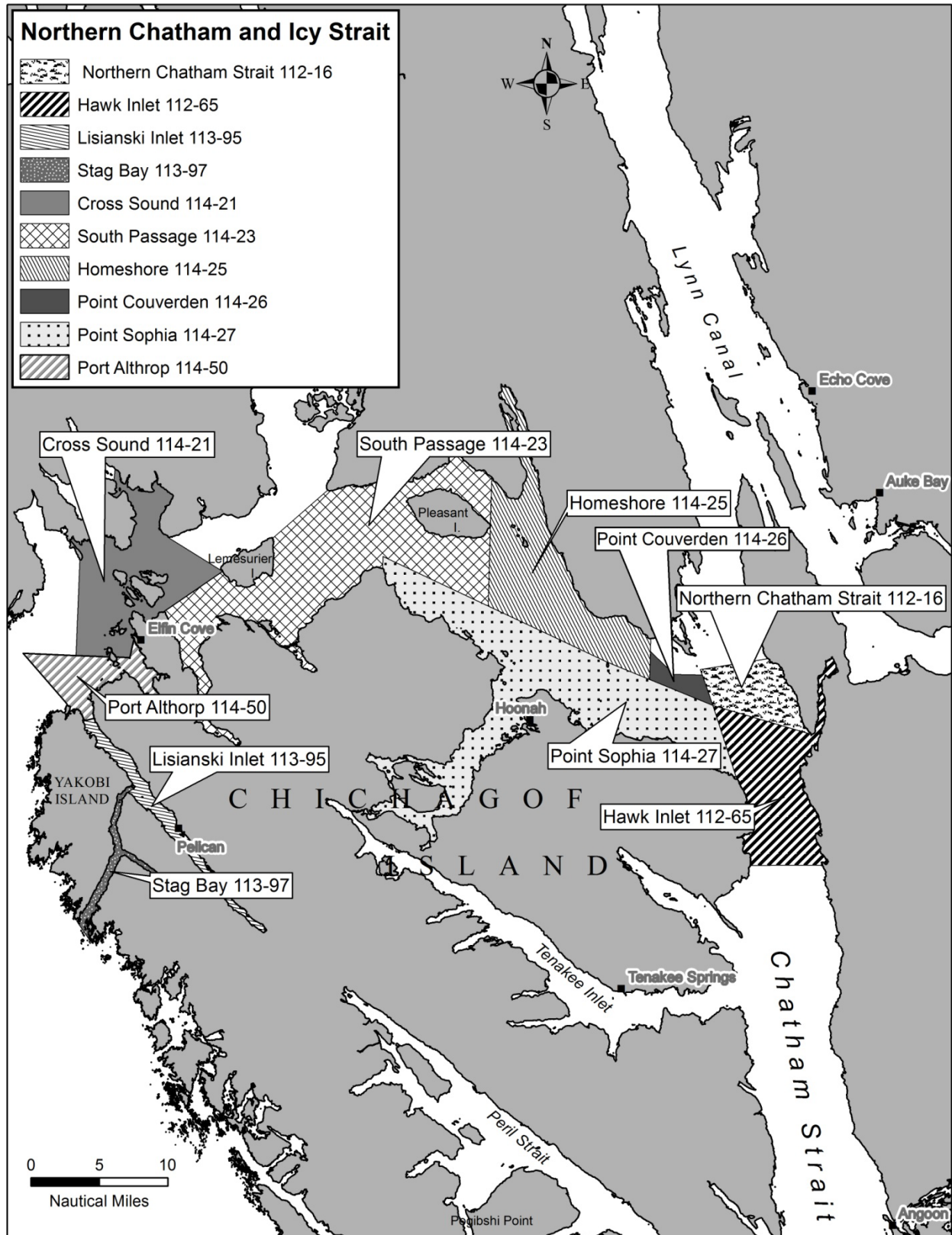


Figure 7.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2017.

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.).

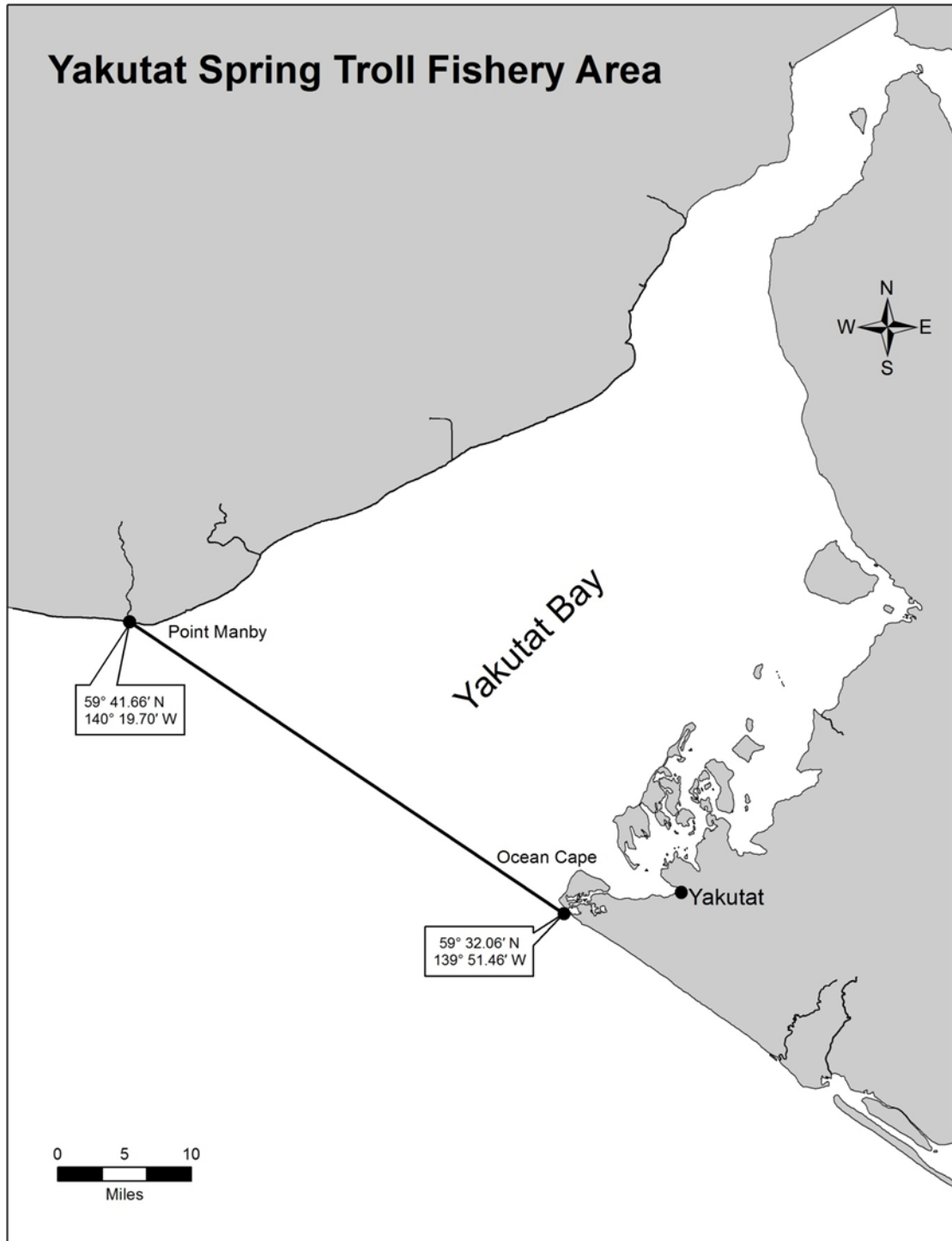


Figure 8.—Yakutat Bay spring troll fishery area.

FISHERY CONTACTS

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

Grant Hagerman Troll Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-6688	Rhea Ehresmann Assistant Troll Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-6688
Dan Gray Regional Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835-7653 (907) 747-6688	Lowell Fair Southeast Alaska Regional Supervisor PO Box 110024 Douglas, Alaska 99811-0024 (907) 465-4250
Eric Coonradt and Aaron Dupuis Area Management Biologists 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835-7653 (907) 747-6688	Dave Harris and Scott Forbes Area Management Biologists PO Box 110024 Douglas, Alaska 99811-0024 (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	Mark Sogge and Wyatt Rheafournier Area Management Biologists Mile 1 Haines Highway Haines, Alaska 99827-0330 (907) 766-2830 or 3124
Nicole Zeiser Area Management Biologist 1 Fish and Game Plaza Yakutat, Alaska 99689-0049 (907) 784-3255	Vacant Assistant Area Management Biologist 1 Fish and Game Plaza Yakutat, Alaska 99689-0049 (907) 784-3255
Jim Craig Publications Specialist PO Box 110024 Douglas, Alaska 99811-0024 (907) 465-4236	Mike Vaughn Groundfish Management Biologist 304 Lake Street, room #103 Sitka, Alaska 99835-7653 (907) 747-6688

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