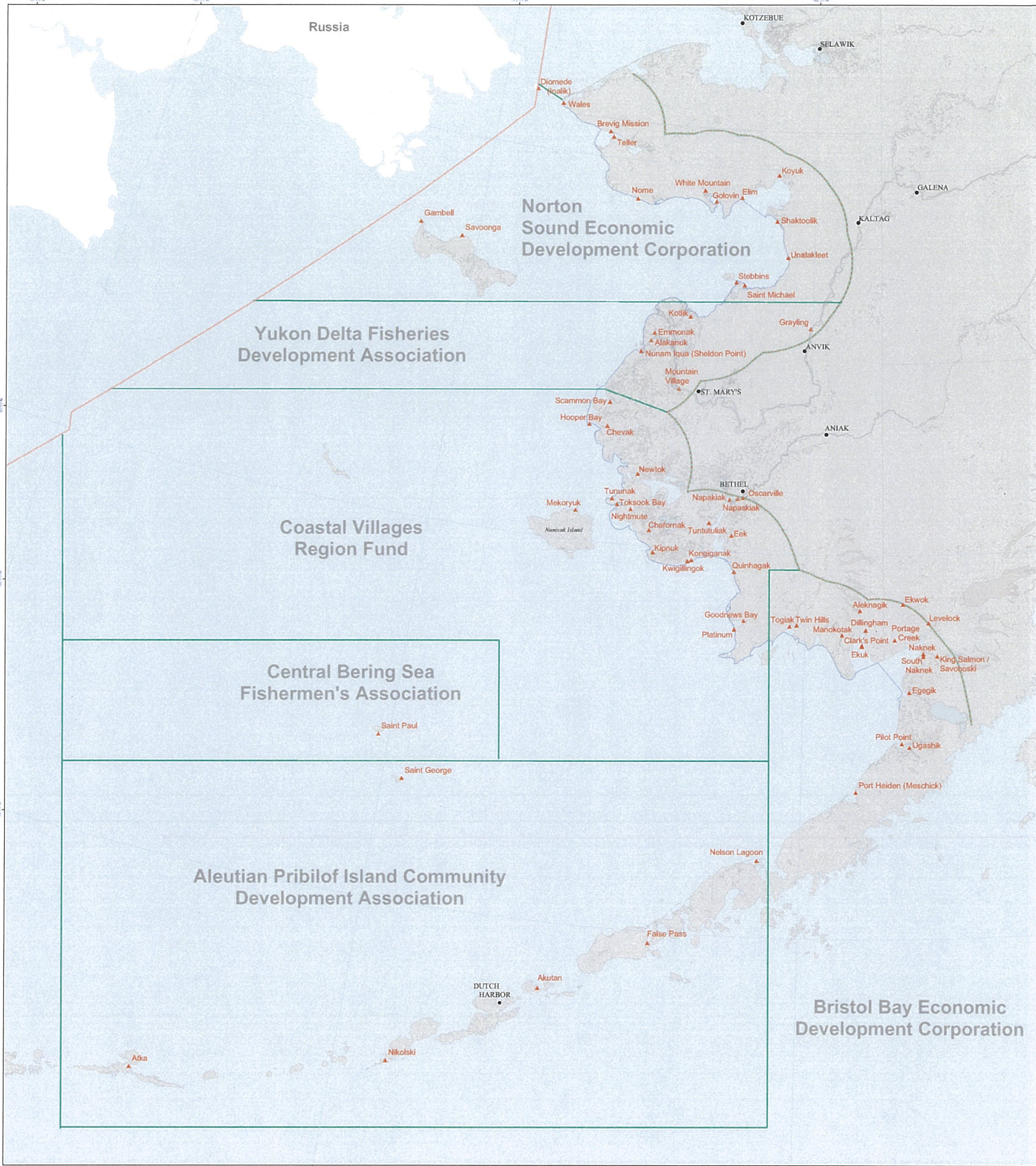


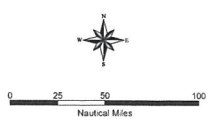
Appendix A.1 Map of CDQ Communities

Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program Eligible Communities and CDQ Groups



- ▲ CDQ Communities
- Mean Lower-Low Water Baseline for Territorial Sea
- 50nm CDQ MLLW Buffer
- CDQ Group Regions
- Maritime Boundary Line

This map illustrates the location of the baseline of the territorial sea, the location of the communities, and a line 50nm inland from the baseline of the territorial sea. Actual determination of eligibility for the CDQ Program based on distance from the Bering Sea Coast was made by NOAA using nautical charts and community location information supplied by the State of Alaska. Do not rely upon this map as a legal determination of CDQ Program eligibility. Contact the Sustainable Fisheries Division for more information.



Map Prepared for:
National Marine Fisheries Service
Sustainable Fisheries Division
Juneau, Alaska (907) 586-7228

Original Map Prepared by:
Resource Data, Inc. May 18, 2000

Revised Map Prepared by:
NMFS, Analytical Team
Juneau, Alaska September 2003

Appendix A.2 Original CDQ Proposal

CDQ Village Pacific Cod Fishery

Introduction

The six CDQ organizations: Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, Coastal Villages Region Fund, Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation and Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, are seeking regulatory changes or exemptions that would encourage local development and participation in the harvest of CDQ Pacific cod (Pcod) allocations, both in a directed cod fishery and when targeting CDQ and IFQ halibut. This proposed fishery would allow CDQ village residents with vessels ranging in size from 16' to 46' in length, mainly using hook-and-line gear, to develop and participate in a CDQ village Pacific cod fishery.

The proposal is consistent with the National Standards (NS) established in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) (16 U.S.C. 1851 et seq.) regarding fisheries management measures. These standards where practicable include: preventing overfishing while achieving optimum yield (NS 1); managing interrelated stocks as a unit or in close coordination (NS 3); promoting efficiency, minimizing costs, and avoiding duplications (NS 5 & 7); taking into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities (NS 8); minimizing bycatch or mortality from bycatch (NS 9); and promoting the safety of human life at sea (NS 10). The CDQ Village Pcod Fishery Proposal meets all of the above standards.

In addition, the proposal fulfills the objectives of 16 U.S.C. 1855(i)(1)(A)(i)(ii)(iii) and (iv) of the MSA, which establishes the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program in order to: provide eligible western Alaska villages with the opportunity to participate and invest in fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; and support economic development, alleviate poverty and provide economic and social benefits, and achieve sustainable and diversified economies for the residents of western Alaska.

Problem Statement

Current federal regulations for the direct harvest of CDQ Pacific cod allocations are restrictive and discourage village fleets from participating in a directed CDQ Pcod fishery. The regulations of concern are:

- 1) License Limitation Program permit (LLP) – Vessels over 32' in length are required to have an LLP to harvest CDQ Pcod with hook-and-line gear. There are only eighty-seven (87) <60' hook-and-line/pot LLP's endorsed to fish Pcod in the Bering Sea. The supply of permits for sale on the major brokerage websites is very limited and the price per Bering Sea endorsed LLP is often in excess of \$100,000 – prohibitively expensive for small vessel operators in CDQ villages. The CDQ village fleets of 105-116 small vessels, for the most part, do not possess Pcod endorsed LLP's. As there is no LLP category specific to the smaller vessels in the Bering Sea, they must compete with the larger vessels for the available LLP's and there are not nearly enough available to accommodate the CDQ village small boat fleets. It is important to note that the jig

fishery is exempted from the Pcod LLP requirement, and the CDQ village fleets are very similar in size and vessel type to those participating in the jig fishery.

2) Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) – All vessels, regardless of size, are required to have VMS while targeting CDQ Pcod with hook-and-line gear. The CDQ village fleets are more similar to vessels that participate in the Pcod jig fishery than larger catcher vessels or catcher processors utilizing hook-and-line gear. There is no regulation requiring VMS for the small vessels participating in the Bering Sea Pcod jig fishery. In addition, VMS systems are not currently designed for the many open boats in the CDQ small boat fleets. Although the systems are weatherproof they have AC power requirements and electronic components that are not conducive to successful installation in small open vessels. The range of the CDQ small boat fleets is very limited and their participation will be in close proximity to CDQ villages. There may need to be VMS coverage for vessels fishing near SSL restricted areas, however.

3) Observer Coverage – The current observer coverage regulation for hook-and-line catcher vessels harvesting CDQ Pcod is more restrictive than for non-CDQ state and federal Pcod fisheries, and requires full (100%) observer coverage regardless of vessel size. The CDQ village fleets, with vessels up to 46' in length, range from small open skiffs to gillnet style vessels. Having 100% observer coverage for fifty or more small vessels seems problematic. A better solution would be to adopt observer coverage regulations currently utilized in non-CDQ CV Pcod fisheries, which require only partial coverage. This would put CDQ village boats over 40' in length in the Vessel Selection pool.

4) Maximum Retainable Amount (MRA) – The MRA of Pcod while targeting halibut is 20% of the target weight. Any additional Pcod harvested must be discarded and returned to sea. This constitutes an unnecessary waste of the Pcod resource. Pcod in excess of the 20% MRA could be retained and used as a source of income for the CDQ village fishermen, if the CDQ organizations allocate Pcod to their small boat halibut fleets, and these vessels comply with or are exempt from the regulations to be in the Pacific cod directed fishery.

Proposal

The CDQ groups request the Council to initiate a discussion paper, considering the problem statement, and the adoption of proposed regulation changes or exemptions that will: 1) promote the development of a CDQ village directed Pacific cod fishery; and 2) allow village CDQ and IFQ halibut harvesters to retain CDQ Pacific cod in excess of the 20% MRA.

Proposed regulation changes:

- 1) Exempt vessels between 32' and 46' in length from LLP requirements while harvesting CDQ Pacific cod.
- 2) Exempt vessels up to 46' in length from VMS requirements while harvesting CDQ Pacific cod.

3) Align observer requirements for hook-and-line catcher vessels targeting CDQ Pacific cod with observer requirements for hook-and-line catcher vessels targeting non-CDQ Pacific cod. As part of a discussion paper, it would be useful to identify and address options for determining discard mortality rates, particularly for halibut in a directed CDQ Pcod fishery.

4) Require 100% retention of CDQ Pacific cod, on vessels with the exemption in 1) and 2) above, while directed fishing for CDQ and/or IFQ halibut, only if an allocation of CDQ Pcod is available to those vessels.

Discussion

The CDQ organizations would like to develop a directed CDQ Pcod fishery that would take place before, during and/or after directed halibut fishing. Currently, regulations applicable to vessels targeting CDQ Pcod with hook and line gear are prohibitive for the CDQ village fleets, but easing the regulations identified above would make the development of these local fisheries more viable. The proposed changes would also require the CDQ groups to set aside an adequate amount of Prohibited Species Quota (PSQ) and other allocated species to adequately cover bycatch.

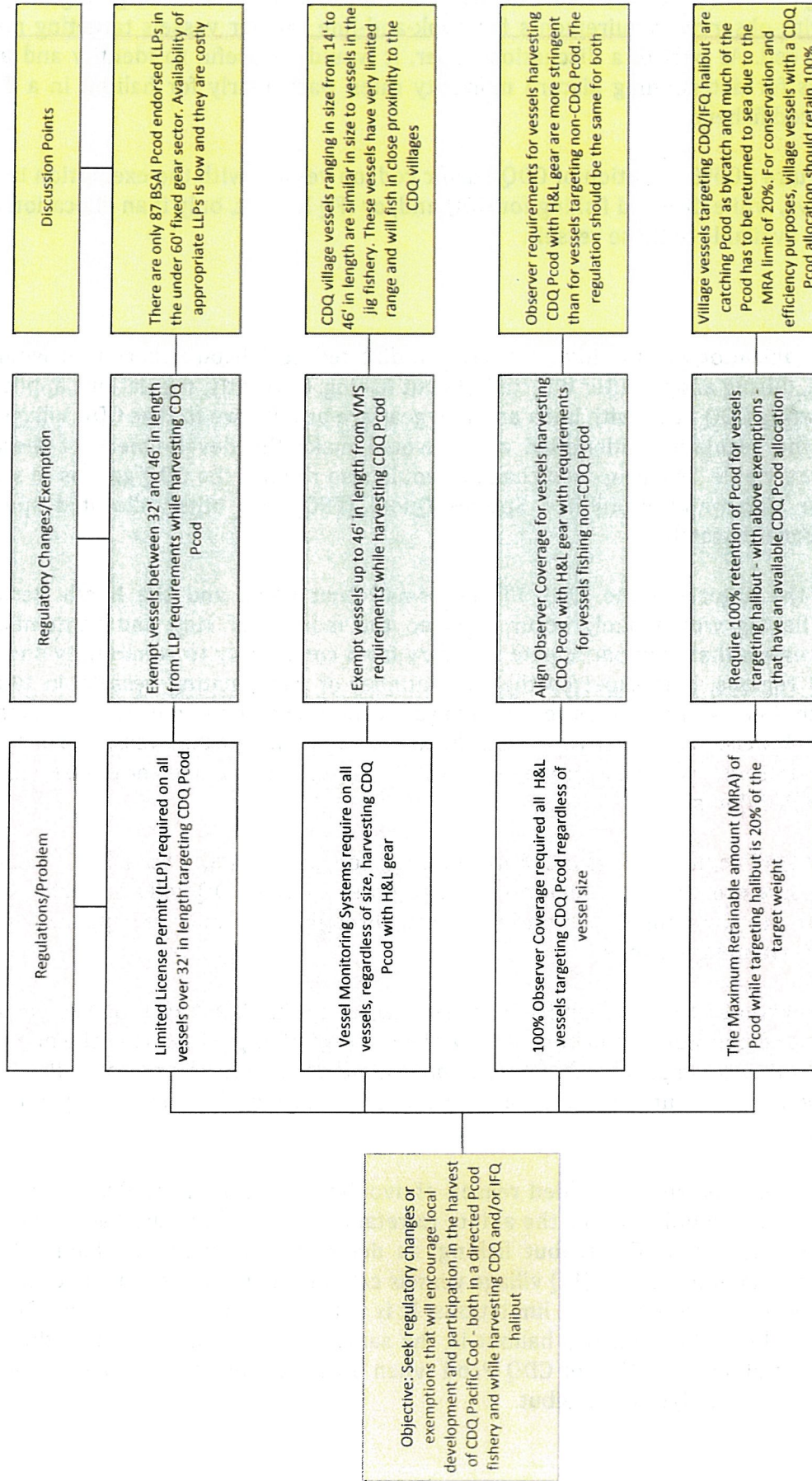
Because of the nature of the CDQ villages' small boat fleets and the harsh Bering Sea conditions, fishing would likely occur between the months of May and September. The number of vessels that may participate will vary from community to community and within the six CDQ regions. It is expected that the number of participating vessels, in total, will increase with time as CDQ groups continue to gain expertise and equip processing plants and platforms with necessary processing equipment. It is anticipated that vessels will fish both state and federal waters in close proximity to CDQ villages along the western Alaska coast and Aleutian and Pribilof Islands.

There is no CDQ Pacific cod Seasonal Allowance for non-trawl catcher vessels (CV) under 60' in length. Therefore the CDQ allocations committed to the CDQ village fleets could be harvested during the proposed months of May through September as opposed to being broken up into A and B seasons.

Considering current and future anticipated declines in the halibut TAC's in Western Alaska, the CDQ village fishermen would benefit from the removal of impediments to the opportunity to harvest Pcod with small vessels. In addition, the development of a regional Pcod fishery would supplement halibut production and increase processing efficiencies for plants in and near the villages.

For the same reasons, and the added reason of avoiding wastage of the Pcod resource, the CDQ organizations would also like the ability to retain up to 100% of the Pacific cod caught while directed CDQ and IFQ halibut fishing, as described in proposed change 4 above. Throughout the halibut season, CDQ village vessels catch Pcod as bycatch, much of which has to be returned to sea due to MRA limitations. It is common practice for some CDQ village fleets to target both CDQ and IFQ halibut in the same trip. It would be most efficient and conservative to allow retention of CDQ Pcod when an allocation is available to the village fleets targeting CDQ and/or IFQ halibut.

CDQ Village Pacific Cod Fishery Proposal



Appendix A.3 NMFS Alaska Region Recommendations

NMFS Alaska Region Recommendations on CDQ Pacific Cod Alternatives and Options

1. We recommend an expansion of Alternative 4, which would include elements of Alternative 3, Option 2 and several new components and clarifications.

The alternative would apply to vessels $\leq 46'$ length overall (LOA) using hook-and-line gear to conduct directed fishing for Pacific cod for CDQ groups that also have halibut CDQ allocations in the area being fished or for vessels with adequate amounts of halibut IFQ to support the incidental catch of halibut while Pacific cod fishing. The recommendations described below are not designed to support directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ if all halibut caught must accrue to a transferable prohibited species catch limit or “prohibited species quota.”

Note recommendation #2 on page 3 to analyze expanding these requirements beyond directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ.

Under existing regulations, any vessel retaining more than the 20% maximum retainable amount (MRA) of Pacific cod would be considered directed fishing for Pacific cod. Each CDQ group and the vessels fishing on its behalf can choose to remain under the regulations that govern “halibut CDQ fishing” by discarding any amount of Pacific cod that would exceed the 20% MRA. This provision would continue.

The following regulations would apply to vessels $\leq 46'$ LOA that the CDQ group chose to allow to conduct directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ. In all cases below, reference to “the vessel” means a catcher vessel $\leq 46'$ LOA while directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ.

- i. **LLP exemption:** If the Council wishes to remove the barrier created by the limited number of LLP licenses available for vessels fishing for Pacific cod on behalf of a CDQ group, NMFS recommends exempting vessels between 32' and 46' LOA from the LLP requirements rather than creating a separate CDQ LLP. The purpose of the LLP was to place an upper limit on the number of vessels in the groundfish and crab fisheries to provide stability and limit further over capitalization in what formerly were “open access” fisheries. However, even at the time of implementation of the LLP in 2000, the CDQ allocations were not part of the “open access” portion of the groundfish and crab fisheries. Therefore, LLP licenses may not be necessary to limit the number of vessels participating in the CDQ fisheries. An exemption from the LLP requirements also would require lower administrative costs for both NMFS and the CDQ groups than special CDQ LLP license (because it wouldn't require establishing and issuing a new “permit”).
- ii. **Documentation of eligibility for LLP exemption:** If an LLP exemption is selected, NMFS recommends that each CDQ group be required to submit a list of vessels between 32' and 46' LOA that it is authorizing to conduct directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ on its behalf. This submission could be done online. Upon registration, the CDQ group could print out a letter of authorization issued by NMFS for each vessel. The vessel operators would be required to maintain this NMFS authorization letter onboard the vessel at all times while directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ (while they wish to be exempted from the LLP requirements). This documentation is necessary to demonstrate eligibility for the LLP exemption to the U.S. Coast

Guard, NMFS Office of Law Enforcement, or any other authorized officer. NMFS also would post a list of the vessels registered to fish on behalf of each CDQ group on NMFS's website as an additional piece of information to document the vessels eligible for the LLP exemption.

iii. Partial observer coverage: Any vessel on the CDQ group's list of eligible vessels would be placed in the partial observer coverage category while CDQ fishing. They would be required to comply with all vessel responsibilities in 50 CFR 679.51(e)(1) and would be subject to selection for observer coverage following procedures in the annual deployment plan. For example, in 2014, vessels less than 40' LOA would be in the no coverage pool and vessels between 40' and 46' LOA would be in the vessel selection pool.

iv. Halibut retention requirements: Vessel operators would be required to retain all legal sized halibut caught as either halibut CDQ or halibut IFQ. We would assume that all legal sized halibut would be retained and properly accounted for, so the only halibut released from the fishing gear would be sub-legal sized halibut. Based on this assumption, NMFS would not accrue any estimates of halibut discards to the CDQ group's halibut PSQ or any component of the BSAI halibut PSC limit. This would prevent the need to apply a PSC rate of halibut derived from other observed vessels to accrue catch to a transferable PSC limit. NMFS does not believe that the application of PSC rates from other observed vessels provides an appropriate basis for accruing halibut to a transferable PSC limit. PSC rates can change throughout the season as observer data is debriefed or revised thereby creating instability and uncertainty in management of strict limits such as exist in the CDQ Program. In addition, the CDQ groups and their partner vessels may not feel that the data from other observed vessels is representative of the small vessel CDQ catch, and NMFS may agree with this assessment in some cases. Observer coverage rates for small hook-and-line vessels in the BSAI are relatively low. These coverage rates provide data adequate to managing a fleetwide PSC limit, but may not provide data adequate to estimating PSC by individual unobserved vessels for accrual to a transferable PSC limit. Any need to debate the appropriate basis for accruing halibut to a transferable PSC limit creates administrative costs for NMFS, takes time from other tasks, and undermines the enforceability of the strict responsibility to not exceed CDQ and PSQ allocations.

v. Pacific cod retention requirements: Current IR/IU regulations require operators of vessels directed fishing for groundfish CDQ to retain all Pacific cod as long as the CDQ group has available Pacific cod allocation. This requirement does not apply to vessels "halibut CDQ fishing." No additional regulatory amendments are needed to maintain this provision.

vi. Retained Pacific cod: Any Pacific cod retained, landed, and reported as CDQ will accrue to the CDQ group's Pacific cod CDQ allocation.

vii. At-sea discards of groundfish: NMFS would estimate the at-sea discards of all groundfish, by these vessels, including those species allocated to the CDQ Program, based on applying discard rates from observed vessels to the landed catch weight of the CDQ trips. The estimates of at-sea discards, including Pacific cod, while these vessels are directed fishing for Pacific cod on behalf of a CDQ group, would accrue to the non-CDQ allocation of the TACs. Estimates of at-sea discards of Pacific cod would accrue to the non-CDQ allocation of Pacific cod to the hook-and-line and pot vessels less than 60 ft. This approach would provide proper accounting of

the catch of all groundfish species against the TAC limits and prevent the need to apply an at-sea discard rate derived from observed vessels to accrue catch to a transferable allocation. In addition, this provision is consistent with how estimates of at-sea discards of groundfish are accrued to non-CDQ allocations of the TACs for vessels halibut CDQ fishing under the “regulation of harvest” provision of the MSA.

viii. Seasonal limitations: The provisions described in (i) – (vii) would be provided only while the halibut fishery is open because retention of halibut must be allowed to implement the exemption from halibut PSC accounting by these vessels.

ix. SSL and habitat protection measures: All other regulations that apply to vessels using hook-and-line gear and directed fishing for Pacific cod would apply to these vessels. These requirements include closure areas and VMS requirements.

2. Apply these provisions to all groundfish CDQ fishing by these vessels: NMFS recommends further analysis of applying these provisions to vessels $\leq 46'$ LOA using hook-and-line gear while directed fishing for ANY allocated groundfish CDQ species, except sablefish.¹ Practically speaking, we expect that these provisions will be used primarily to develop additional fishing opportunities for Pacific cod. However, it would be administratively less complicated to apply the LLP exemption, CDQ authorization letter, eligible vessel list, observer coverage requirements, and catch accounting provisions for all groundfish CDQ fishing during the year for a particular vessel rather than have different measures apply for directed fishing for Pacific cod CDQ fishing versus other groundfish CDQ directed fisheries that may develop in the future.

¹ The elements of this proposal either already apply while “sablefish CDQ fishing” or are not applicable under the “regulation of harvest” provisions of the MSA. For example, sablefish managed under the IFQ program and sablefish managed under the fixed gear sablefish CDQ reserve are not LLP groundfish species. An LLP permit is not required to conduct directed fishing for these sablefish allocations, and halibut caught while sablefish CDQ or IFQ fishing does not accrue against the halibut PSC limit, so there is no need to address halibut PSC accounting while sablefish CDQ fishing.

3. NMFS does not recommend Alternative 2 (increase MRA for Pacific cod while halibut CDQ fishing) because it would create a situation where vessels with the same catch composition would be subject to different regulations, most notably Steller sea lion (SSL) protection measures. Vessels fishing for halibut CDQ would be allowed to retain more Pacific cod than the same vessel fishing for halibut IFQ or any other groundfish species before triggering regulations that apply when directed fishing for Pacific cod. Although the amount of Pacific cod in question may be small, we do not support setting this precedent for implementing high MRAs to avoid regulations designed to apply to a particular directed fishing activity. In addition, we are concerned with the time and staff resources needed to undertake the ESA consultation that would be necessary to further explore whether this is a viable alternative.

(revised 5/26/14)

**Appendix A.4 BSAI Groundfish Harvest Specifications
2014/15**

TABLE 1—FINAL 2014 AND 2015 OVERFISHING LEVEL (OFL), ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC), ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC), TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCH (TAC), INITIAL TAC (ITAC), AND CDQ RESERVE ALLOCATION OF GROUNDFISH IN THE BSAI¹
 [Amounts are in metric tons]

Species	Area	2014					2015				
		OFL	ABC	TAC	ITAC ²	CDQ ³	OFL	ABC	TAC	ITAC ²	CDQ ³
Pollock ⁴	BS	2,795,000	1,369,000	1,267,000	1,140,300	126,700	2,693,000	1,258,000	1,132,200	125,800	
	AI	42,811	35,048	19,000	17,100	1,900	47,713	39,412	17,100	1,900	
	Bogoslof	13,413	10,059	75	75	0	13,413	75	75	0	
Pacific cod ⁵	BS	299,000	255,000	246,897	220,479	26,418	319,000	272,000	224,779	26,933	
	AI	20,100	15,100	6,997	6,248	749	20,100	15,100	6,487	694	
	BS	1,584	1,339	1,339	1,105	184	1,432	1,210	514	45	
Sablefish	AI	2,141	1,811	1,811	1,471	306	1,936	1,636	348	31	
Yellowfin sole	BSAI	259,700	239,800	184,000	164,312	19,688	268,900	248,300	166,990	20,009	
Greenland turbot	BSAI	2,647	2,124	2,124	1,805	n/a	3,864	3,173	2,697	n/a	
	BS	n/a	1,659	1,659	1,410	178	n/a	2,478	2,106	265	
	AI	n/a	465	465	395	0	n/a	695	591	0	
Arrowtooth flounder	BSAI	125,642	106,599	25,000	21,250	2,675	125,025	106,089	21,250	2,675	
Kamchatka flounder	BSAI	8,270	7,100	7,100	6,035	0	8,500	7,300	6,205	0	
Rock sole	BSAI	228,700	203,800	85,000	75,905	9,095	213,310	190,100	75,905	9,095	
Flathead sole ⁶	BSAI	79,633	66,293	24,500	21,879	2,622	77,023	64,127	22,440	2,689	
Alaska plaice	BSAI	66,800	55,100	24,500	20,825	0	66,300	54,700	21,250	0	
Other flatfish ⁷	BSAI	16,700	12,400	2,650	2,253	0	16,700	12,400	2,550	0	
Pacific ocean perch	BSAI	39,585	33,122	33,122	29,248	n/a	37,817	31,641	27,940	n/a	
	BS	n/a	7,684	7,684	6,531	0	n/a	7,340	6,239	0	
	EAI	n/a	9,246	9,246	8,257	989	n/a	8,833	7,888	945	
	CAI	n/a	6,594	6,594	5,888	706	n/a	6,299	5,625	674	
	WAI	n/a	9,598	9,598	8,571	1,027	n/a	9,169	8,188	981	
Northern rockfish	BSAI	12,077	9,761	2,594	2,205	0	11,943	9,652	3,000	0	
Rougheye rockfish ⁸	BSAI	505	416	416	354	0	580	478	406	0	
	EBS/EAI	n/a	177	177	150	0	n/a	201	171	0	
	CAI/WAI	n/a	239	239	203	0	n/a	277	235	0	
Shortraker rockfish	BSAI	493	370	370	315	0	493	370	315	0	
Other rockfish ⁹	BSAI	1,550	1,163	773	657	0	1,550	1,163	742	0	
	BS	n/a	690	300	255	0	n/a	690	340	0	
	AI	n/a	473	473	402	0	n/a	473	402	0	
Atka mackerel	BSAI	74,492	64,131	32,322	27,971	3,458	74,898	64,477	29,014	3,477	
	EAI/BS	n/a	21,652	21,652	19,335	2,317	n/a	21,769	19,440	2,329	
	CAI	n/a	20,574	9,670	8,635	1,035	n/a	20,685	9,722	1,040	
	WAI	n/a	21,905	1,000	893	107	n/a	22,023	893	107	
Skates	BSAI	41,849	35,383	26,000	22,100	0	39,746	33,545	22,100	0	
Sculpins	BSAI	56,424	42,318	5,750	4,888	0	56,424	42,318	5,750	0	
Sharks	BSAI	1,363	1,022	125	106	0	1,363	1,022	106	0	
Squids	BSAI	2,624	1,970	310	264	0	2,624	1,970	276	0	
Octopuses	BSAI	3,450	2,590	225	191	0	3,450	2,590	191	0	
Total		4,196,553	2,572,819	2,000,000	1,789,338	196,694	4,107,104	2,472,832	1,788,625	196,213	

¹These amounts apply to the entire BSAI management area unless otherwise specified. With the exception of pollock, and for the purpose of these harvest specifications, the Bering Sea (BS) subarea includes the Bogoslof District.

²Except for pollock, the portion of the sablefish TAC allocated to hook-and-line and pot gear, and Amendment 80 species, 15 percent of each TAC is put into a reserve. The ITAC for these species is the remainder of the TAC after the subtraction of these reserves. For pollock and Amendment 80 species, ITAC is the non-CDQ allocation of TAC (see footnotes 3 and 5).

³For the Amendment 80 species (Atka mackerel, flathead sole, rock sole, yellowfin sole, Pacific cod, and Aleutian Islands Pacific ocean perch), 10.7 percent of the TAC is reserved for use by CDQ participants (see §§ 679.20(b)(1)(i)(C) and 679.31). Twenty percent of the sablefish TAC allocated to hook-and-line gear or pot gear, 7.5 percent of the sablefish TAC allocated to trawl gear, and 10.7 percent of the TACs for Bering Sea Greenland turbot and arrowtooth flounder are reserved for use by CDQ participants (see § 679.20(b)(1)(i)(B) and (D)). Aleutian Islands Greenland turbot, "other flatfish," Alaska plaice, Bering Sea Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, shortraker rockfish, rougheye rockfish, "other rockfish," skates, sculpins, sharks, squids, and octopuses are not allocated to the CDQ program.

⁴Under § 679.20(a)(5)(i)(A)(1), the annual BS subarea pollock TAC after subtracting first for the CDQ directed fishing allowance (10 percent) and second for the incidental catch allowance (3.4 percent), is further allocated by sector for a pollock directed fishery as follows: inshore—50 percent; catcher/processor—40 percent; and motherships—10 percent. Under § 679.20(a)(5)(i)(B)(2)(i) and (ii), the annual Aleutian Islands subarea pollock TAC, after subtracting first for the CDQ directed fishing allowance (10 percent) and second for the incidental catch allowance (2,000 mt) is allocated to the Aleut Corporation for a pollock directed fishery.

⁵The BS Pacific cod TAC is reduced by 3 percent from the combined BSAI ABC to account for the State of Alaska's (State) guideline harvest level in State waters of the Bering Sea subarea. The AI Pacific cod TAC is reduced by 3 percent from the combined BSAI ABC to account for the State guideline harvest level in State waters of the Aleutian Islands subarea.

⁶Flathead sole includes *Hippoglossoides elassodora* (flathead sole) and *Hippoglossoides robustus* (Bering flounder).

⁷"Other flatfish" includes all flatfish species, except for halibut (a prohibited species), flathead sole, Greenland turbot, rock sole, yellowfin sole, arrowtooth flounder, Kamchatka flounder, and Alaska plaice.

⁸Rougheye rockfish" includes *Sebastes aleutianus* (rougheye) and *Sebastes melanostictus* (blackspotted).

⁹"Other rockfish" includes all *Sebastes* and *Sebastes* species except for Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, dark rockfish, shortraker rockfish, and rougheye rockfish.

Appendix A.5 CDQ Group Harvest Allocation

Appendix A.6 Watchdog VMS Manual



Faria WatchDog™
VMS Tracking
(Single Band - Satellite E-MTU)

Installation Manual

wdim-0008 rev A 8/2010

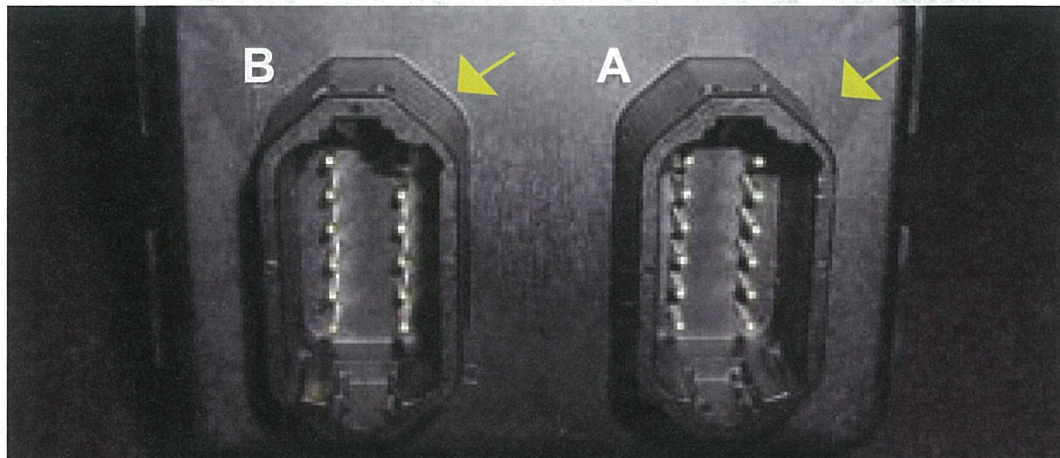
Notice - The Faria WatchDog VMS system is only an aid to operation of a boat. The performance of the system and the system performance specifications can be affected by many factors including but not limited to equipment failure, environmental conditions, improper installation, handling and/or use. This device should not be used for any navigational or safety purpose. The Faria WatchDog is used at your sole risk and in no event shall Faria WatchDog, Inc. be liable for any costs, losses, liabilities, damages, expense or claims of any nature incurred or sustained in respect of this device or its use. You further indemnify and hold harmless Faria WatchDog, Inc. from any liability or loss resulting from use of the device.

PARTS LIST		
PART #	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
AN0007	GPS Antenna	1
AN0009	Iridium Antenna (Satellite)	1
BK0126	Antenna Bracket	2
DM0100	2" Operator Interface	1
GWD013	Faria WatchDog™ 750VMS System	1
HN0606	Power Harness	1
HN0609	GPS Antenna Cable	1
HN0610	Iridium Antenna (Satellite) Cable	1
SC0140	Screw, #12 X 4 SS	2
SC0141	Screw, #1/4 X 1, SS	9
SC0142	Screw, #12 X 3/4, SS	3
CN0023	Watertight In Line Fuse Holder	2

Installation:

- 1) Locate area to mount the two antennas (keep in mind cable length is only 28 feet long (8.5m))
- 2) Connect antenna cables to the antennas, through the mounting bracket.
- 3) Drill hole(s) for the antennas to run to and connect to the Faria WatchDog box.
- 4) Run cables to mounting location of the Faria WatchDog box.
- 5) Connect HN0606 power harness to the Faria WatchDog box (GWD013) at receptacle "A". (See Figure 1 for installation diagram.)

"Note: The connector and receptacle are keyed so that they can only go together one way. Please be sure to line up the guides on the connector with the slots in the receptacle when connecting the harness to the transceiver box."



- 6) Mount box, using the mounting holes and screws, in an area where there is easy access to antenna cables and the battery.



- 7) Connect the GPS antenna cable to connector GPS (J1) with cable labeled GPS on each end.



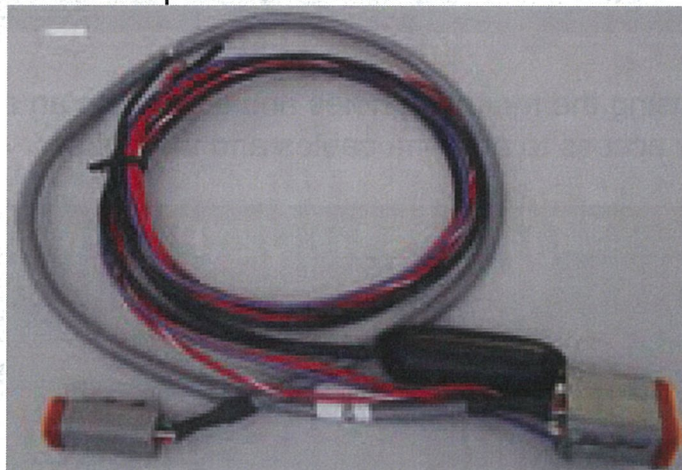
- 8) Connect the Iridium (SAT) antenna cable to connector SAT (J3) with cable labeled SAT on each end.



- 9) Mount 2" interface so that the LCD screen is visible. (See Figure 1 for installation diagram.)

HN0606

- 10) Connect four-pin connector from the 2" User Interface to the four-pin connector from the power harness.



- 11) Connect the purple and the red wire directly to the positive battery* terminal. For back-up battery connections see step 13.

Important: If there is no back-up battery connected, connect the red/white wire directly to the battery as well.

*If run of wire to battery terminal is greater than 72" you must install a 5A in line fuse provided in your kit.

12) Connect the black wire to a good vessel ground (battery negative)

Important: If there is no back-up battery connected connect both black wires to a good vessel ground (battery negative).

13) If you have a back-up battery, connect the red/white wire to the positive battery terminal on the back-up battery. Connect the second black wire to a good vessel ground (battery negative). If no back-up battery installed see step 11.

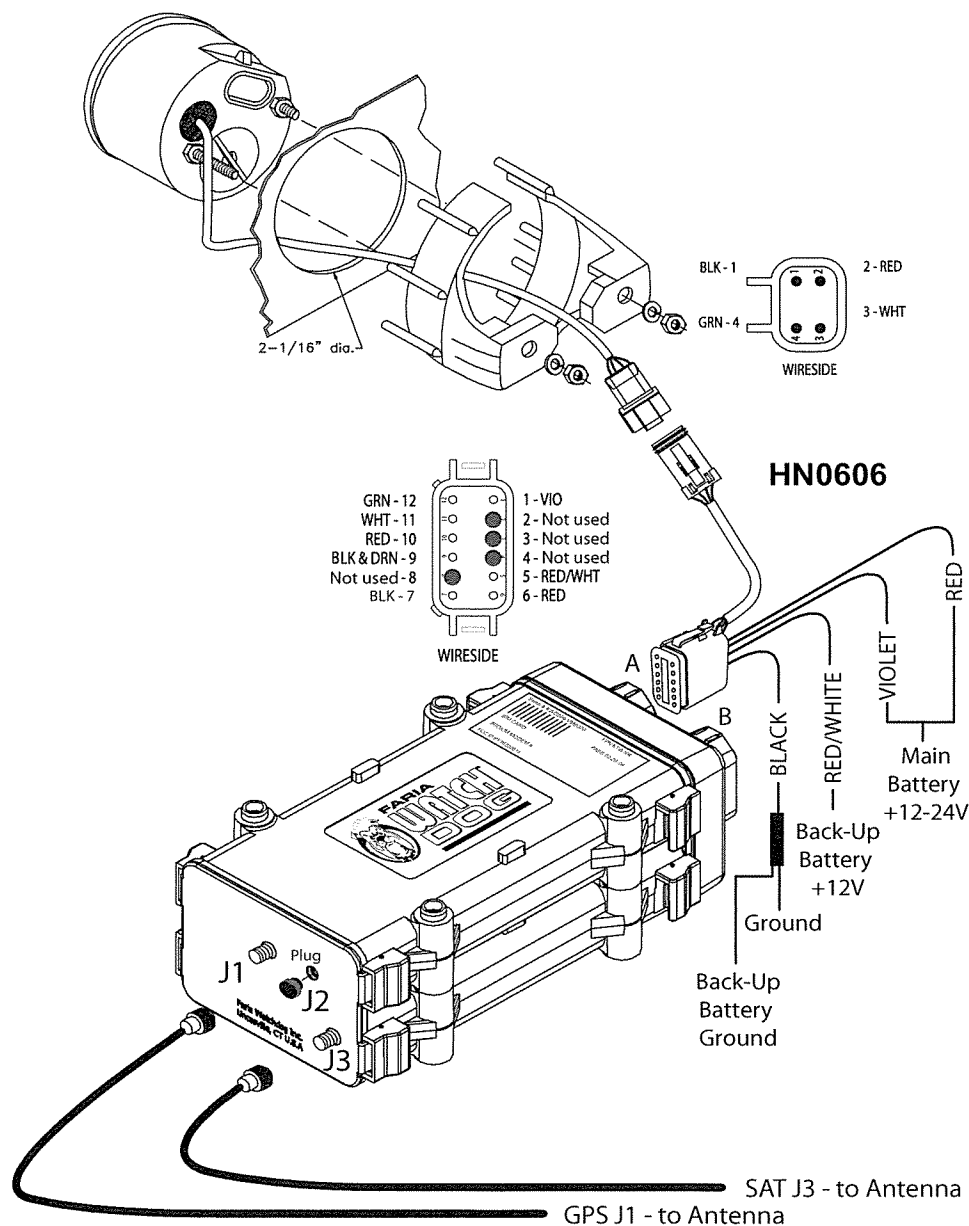
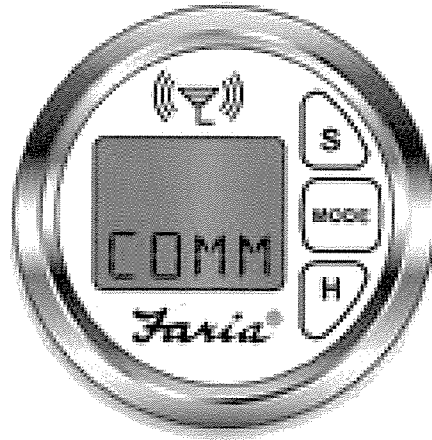


Figure 1

User Interface

Check the 2" interface, the screen should go from "WAIT" to "COMM".



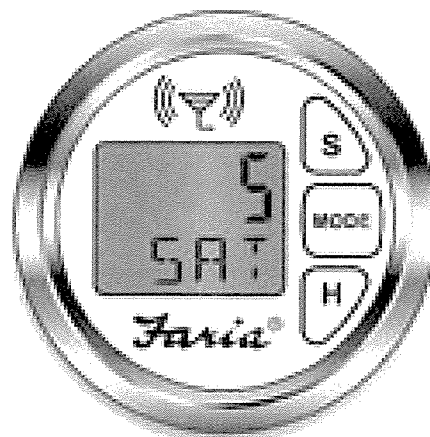
Press and hold the "S" button to enter the STATUS MODE. Pressing the "MODE" button will cycle through five status displays.

The LCD display explanations are as follows:

GSM Signal strength, should read "0".



Sat Availability, 0 - 5 (best signal)



GPS PDOP x 100 (a PDOP of 1.23 will read 0123), 9999 (no GPS), lower numbers represent a better connection.



Main battery voltage x100 (a main battery voltage of 12.34 will read 1234)



Backup Battery voltage x 100 (a voltage of 10.0 will read 1000)



Press the "S" button to exit the "Status Mode" and return to "Normal Mode"

If you have any questions or need technical support call 877.888.5569, 860.848.6600 or e-mail us at information@fariawatchdog.com.

www.fariawatchdog.com

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