

# PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP SHEET

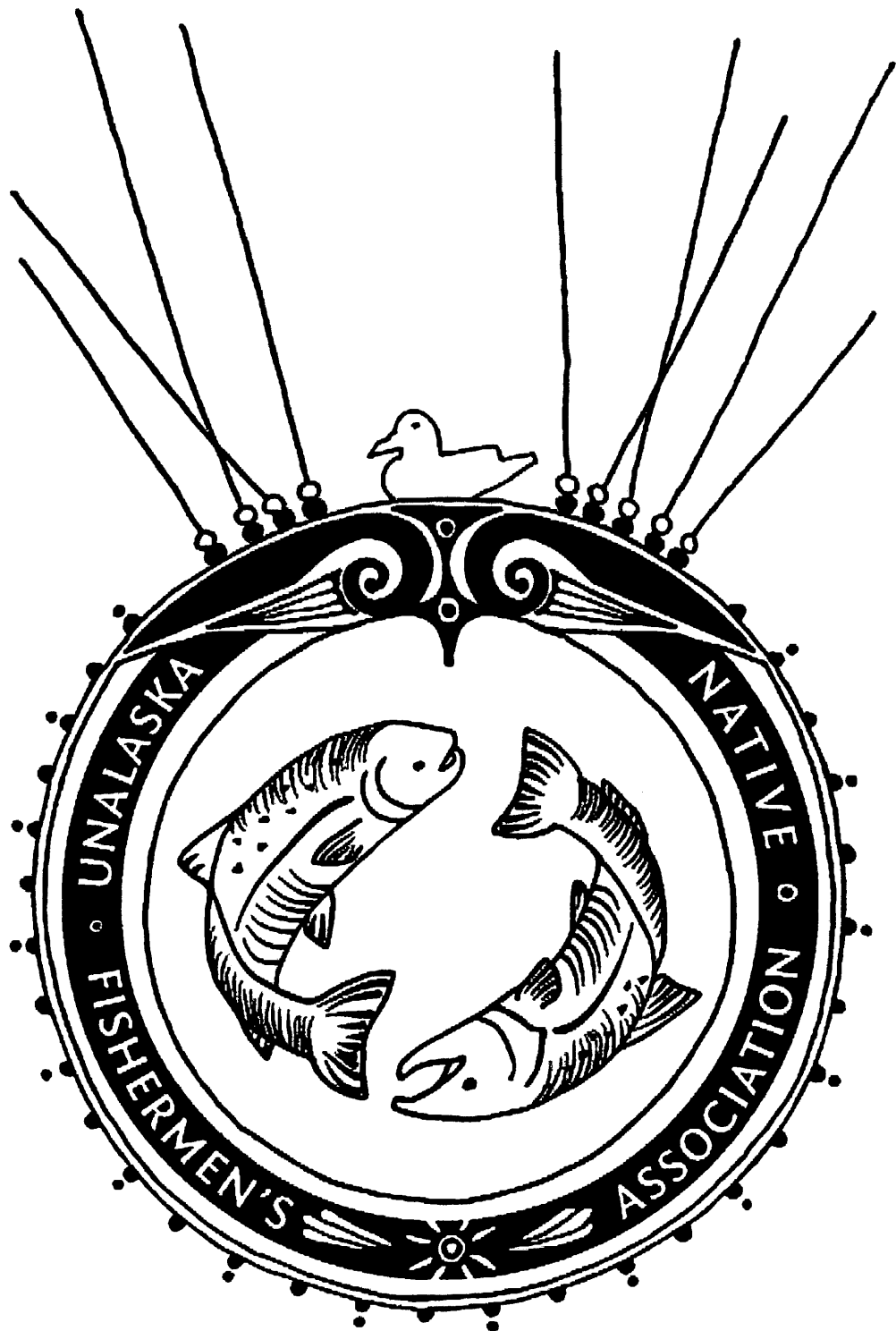
Agenda Item: E Staff Tasking

*Check the boxes below if you will  
have a PowerPoint or Handout*

	NAME (Please Print)	TESTIFYING ON BEHALF OF:	Handout	PPT
1	CRAIG LOWENBERG	BERING SEA POT COD COOP		
2	Steve Minor	COZ NEW Harvest		
3	MATT ROBINSON	BRISTOL BAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION		
4	Dustin Dickerson	UNFA	X	
5	Steve Gracer	ACDC		
6	Ron Kauer	F/V Insatiable		
7	Kiley Thompson	F/V Decisions		
8	Ben Stewart	Peninsula Fisherman's Coalition		
9	Hannah Heimbuch	Under 60 Cod Harvesters		
10	Ernie Weiss	Aleutians East Borough		
11	Linda Behmken	ALEA		
12	<del>Danson Fitts</del>	<del>Grainville Community Holding</del>		
13	Kathleen McPartly	CBSSFA		
14	Julie Bonny	AGDB		
15	Dan Veerhusen	FV STAVROS		
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

NOTE to persons providing oral or written testimony to the Council: Section 307(1)(I) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act prohibits any person "to knowingly and willfully submit to a Council, the Secretary, or the Governor of a State false information (including, but not limited to, false information regarding the capacity and extent to which a United State fish processor, on an annual basis, will process a portion of the optimum yield of a fishery that will be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States) regarding any matter that the Council, Secretary, or Governor is considering in the course of carrying out this Act.

Dustin Dickerson



**UNFA**



# **UNFA..Staff tasking testimony**

## **April 2019 (building the record)**

My job is to make sure the small boats of my of my community have fish to catch in the future.

The Under 60' sector is comprised of three distinct groups. They are 1) the small boats of Unalaska, who founded this fishery, 2) the 58' boats that began to show up from other parts of the state in the mid 2000's, and 3) the Super 8's that now dominate the fishery and whom I would characterize as the speculators. They partner with high-liner captains (many of whom are my good friends), with the hopes of a return on investment in one of the last open access fisheries. None of that is a bad thing, it's how the world works, but it should not come at the expense of the small boat, community based vessels who created the fishery. I believe the Council made a commitment 20 years ago to protect the integrity and stability of the small boats of the Bering Sea when an allocation was granted to us that was based on OUR history. It was given

5 years before the 1st 58' boats made their debut, and many years before the 1st Super 8 was even built. It was granted along with this statement," When providing rationale for the allocation, the Council stated that setting aside 1.4 percent for the catcher vessels less than 60' would ensure that the smaller catcher vessels would have cod available even after the larger catcher vessels in their sector had taken their allocation". Please bare in mind the allocation and the rational were made many years prior to the arrival of the 58's.

In addition to the Under 60' sector, UNFA also created the Jig sector,(with the help of Henry Mitchell who was our champion on the Council at the time). It was for the entry level, small boat fisherman. It is never been fully utilized and normally gets rolled over to the Under 60' sector, where again the Super 8's catch the lions share of it. UNFA would like to put the Jig rollover back into the hands of the small boat fishermen where it belongs. We propose

that instead of rolling it into a sector, that it be rolled to the community of Unalaska with the Unalaska Native Fishermen's Association being the receiving vessel and point of distribution to our local fleet, whereby ensuring our survival and our heritage for generations to come.

## The loophole remains an issue...

This year's Federal Under 60' cod season was over in just 12 days. The State cod season opened 7 days later and was over in a month. So in order to get by, the small boats of Unalaska absolutely depend on the Jig roll over Sept. 1, as it provides what basically constitutes our B season. The problem is that Under 60' longliners are exploiting a loophole that allows them to fish within State waters even though there is no allocation that would allow them to do so. Where does the fish they are catching come from? The jig rollover. The problem gets worse, we nearly did not receive a rollover last fall because of this effort. What's going to happen this year? I don't know. What to do about the problem is still a bit of an unknown.

## NS8...

I think Unalaska is a perfect candidate for the consideration of a community allocation based on NS8 objectives and the fact that historically our small boats have had great dependency on cod of which our access to is being diminished yearly.

Dustan Dickerson  
UNFA Vice President  
codfish1408@yahoo.com  
(907) 359-3117

## ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of April 4, 2019

Title 50 → Chapter VI → Part 600 → Subpart D → §600.345

Title 50: Wildlife and Fisheries  
PART 600—MAGNUSON-STEVENSON ACT PROVISIONS  
Subpart D—National Standards

---

**§600.345 National Standard 8—Communities.**

(a) *Standard 8.* Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities by utilizing economic and social data that are based upon the best scientific information available in order to:

- (1) Provide for the sustained participation of such communities; and
- (2) To the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

(b) *General.* (1) This standard requires that an FMP take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities. This consideration, however, is within the context of the conservation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Deliberations regarding the importance of fishery resources to affected fishing communities, therefore, must not compromise the achievement of conservation requirements and goals of the FMP. Where the preferred alternative negatively affects the sustained participation of fishing communities, the FMP should discuss the rationale for selecting this alternative over another with a lesser impact on fishing communities. All other things being equal, where two alternatives achieve similar conservation goals, the alternative that provides the greater potential for sustained participation of such communities and minimizes the adverse economic impacts on such communities would be the preferred alternative.

(2) This standard does not constitute a basis for allocating resources to a specific fishing community nor for providing preferential treatment based on residence in a fishing community.

(3) The term "fishing community" means a community that is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew, and fish processors that are based in such communities. A fishing community is a social or economic group whose members reside in a specific location and share a common dependency on commercial, recreational, or subsistence fishing or on directly related fisheries-dependent services and industries (for example, boatyards, ice suppliers, tackle shops).

(4) The term "sustained participation" means continued access to the fishery within the constraints of the condition of the resource.

(c) *Analysis.* (1) FMPs must examine the social and economic importance of fisheries to communities potentially affected by management measures. For example, severe reductions of harvests for conservation purposes may decrease employment opportunities for fishermen and processing plant workers, thereby adversely affecting their families and communities. Similarly, a management measure that results in the allocation of fishery resources among competing sectors of a fishery may benefit some communities at the expense of others.

(2) An appropriate vehicle for the analyses under this standard is the fishery impact statement required by section 303(a)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Qualitative and quantitative data may be used, including information provided by fishermen, dealers, processors, and fisheries organizations and associations. In cases where data are severely limited, effort should be directed to identifying and gathering needed data.

(3) To address the sustained participation of fishing communities that will be affected by management measures, the analysis should first identify affected fishing communities and then assess their differing levels of dependence on and engagement in the fishery being regulated. The analysis should also specify how that assessment was made. The best available data on the history, extent, and type of participation of these fishing communities in the fishery should be incorporated into the social and economic information presented in the FMP. The analysis does not have to contain an exhaustive listing of all communities that might fit the definition; a judgment can be made as to which are primarily affected. The analysis should discuss each alternative's likely effect on the sustained participation of these fishing communities in the fishery.

(4) The analysis should assess the likely positive and negative social and economic impacts of the alternative management measures, over both the short and the long term, on fishing communities. Any particular management measure may economically benefit some communities while adversely affecting others. Economic impacts should be considered both for individual communities and for the group of all affected communities identified in the FMP. Impacts of both consumptive and non-consumptive uses of fishery resources should be considered.

(5) A discussion of social and economic impacts should identify those alternatives that would minimize adverse impacts on these fishing communities within the constraints of conservation and management goals of the FMP, other national standards, and other applicable law.

[63 FR 24234, May 1, 1998, as amended at 73 FR 67810, Nov. 17, 2008]

Need assistance?