

APPENDIX I
SEPTEMBER 1984 COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES
Summary of Public Testimony

Agenda C-1 - Halibut Fishery Management

Kevin B. O'Leary, Sunrunner Alaska Corp. He is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. Fishermen are already dealing with a myriad of agencies and they don't need more confusion. He is also against any form of limited entry in the halibut for black cod fisheries at this time. The impact of limited entry in these two fisheries would impact other fisheries as well. National policy has been one of deregulation. The halibut fishery should be managed from a biological point of view and the IPHC can do this.

Charles Christensen, Petersburg Vessel Owners. He would like to see some kind of limited access in the fishery in the future to spread the season out for everybody involved in that fishery. He doesn't feel that there enough statistics on the stocks and thinks that spreading the season out over a longer period of time would help the IPHC get a better idea of what's out there.

Richard Thummel, F/V WINDRUNNER, Kodiak. He said that the regulation that requires any fisherman wishing to longlining any species who wants to participate in the halibut opening to quit fishing 5 days prior to the opening is not fair. Fishermen participating in other fisheries do not have such a restriction. Sablefish fishermen cannot maximize their fishing time and increase their boat's overall efficiency because of this regulation. He proposes the implementation of tank checks on all longlining vessels and then abolish the existing regulation. This management tool is by and large welcomed by fishermen as the best way to ensure a fair start.

Spike Jones, F/V SNOW KING. He is against the Council taking over the management of the halibut fishery. He thinks the IPHC is doing a good job and feels the fishery should be managed on a biological basis, not a political one.

Eric Manzer, Kodiak longliner. He thinks that most of the Council's management goals for the halibut fishery were largely met during this season. Limited entry in the halibut fishery would discourage U.S. fishermen from expanding in the black cod and other fisheries in the Westward area. He favors the current management system by the IPHC.

Oliver Holm, Kodiak Halibut Fishermen's Assn. They support the current management regime with the IPHC and do not feel the Council should interfere with the process. The 60-40 split is a problem for the Southeast but hopefully that is going to be solved. That is not in the scope of the Council to deal with. Feels that good quality product was available to the consumer from the time the Canadians began fishing in the spring right into October because of the openings in the Bering Sea.

SEVENTH MEETING
SOUTH PACIFIC COASTAL MEETING MINUTES
University of British Columbia

Agenda C-1 - Halibut Fishery Management

Kevin R. O'Leary, University of British Columbia, is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery.

Charles Christensen, University of British Columbia, is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery.

Richard Russell, University of British Columbia, is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery.

John Jones, University of British Columbia, is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery.

John Jones, University of British Columbia, is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery.

John Jones, University of British Columbia, is opposed to movement of management away from the IPHC. He thinks they have had a lot of experience and management by any other agency would further complicate the process. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery. He is also not sure about the impact of a change in the management of the fishery.

Ludler Dochtermann, Kodiak fisherman. He is opposed to limited entry and doesn't think the IPHC is doing a good job. To his knowledge, there has not been a stock assessment in Area 3B for several years. The number of fish available at this time is unbelievable and the ones they were catching were full of Tanner crab. He suggested some openings during the winter months to spread out the effort. Giving the first opening to the Canadians flooded the market and depressed prices for the Americans.

Mark Lundsten, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union. The Council should be aware that the fleet is much more a longline fleet now rather than just a halibut fleet and are utilizing the black cod species fully. The Council should now be thinking about disincentives to keep the market from being flooded, and keeping the quality and efficiency at a premium.

Robert J. Gustafson, F/V ALASKA, Kodiak. He prefers to have IPHC remain the managers of halibut with the Council's assistance. He is against any form of limited entry for halibut or black cod. He does not agree that there were quality problems with halibut this year.

Harold Thompson, Sitka. Mr. Thompson thinks the only way to improve quality is to reduce the amount of gear at one time or shorten the seasons, which is impractical. He's in favor of some sort of limited entry in the halibut fishery. It's not fair for the longliners to have pressure coming out of other fisheries that are limited, such as salmon, when the reverse is not true.

Sig Mathisen, Petersburg Vessel Owners' Assn. He concurs for the most part with the halibut management goals adopted by the Council but it's one thing to have the goals and another to implement a management strategy to achieve them. Don McCaughran from the IPHC has said that the IPHC doesn't have the tools to do anything about Council management goals and has suggested the Council take some action in management of the fishery. He thinks the Council should implement limited entry for this fishery as soon as possible.

Gary Painter, Kodiak. Management of halibut is well within the scope of the Council, however at this time he would like to see the continuing cooperation between the Council and the IPHC. He feels if fishermen are able to move freely between fisheries and areas the entire fleet will have a more stabilizing influence. Avoiding small, specialized fleets and at the same time promoting flexible fleets able to endure cyclic fluctuations should be a prime goal of the Council. Everyone should have the opportunity to participate in harvesting a national resource.

Ron Hegge, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn., Sitka. He realizes it's difficult for fishermen from Kodiak and other areas where an excess of effort is not a problem to understand why the fishermen of Southeast favor limited entry. He hopes that they can try to understand the problem and work together to try to get some kind of control of the situation. Increased effort by people not experienced in the fishery does create handling problems. ALFA feels that if the Council could add something to IPHC's management, they would support that effort.

John J. Thompson, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn., Alaska. He is opposed to limited entry as a means of solving the IPBC's problem. He has knowledge, through his own experience, that a group assessment to Area 2B for several years. The number of fish available at this time is uncertain and the time they were carrying would be of longer term. He suggested some options during the winter months to spread out the effort. Giving the first option to the Council would be the best and cheapest price for the fishermen.

John J. Thompson, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn., Alaska. He is aware that the IPBC is now more a longline fleet now rather than just a halibut fleet and is not utilizing the black cod species fully. The Council should not be talking about alternatives to keep the market from being flooded, and keeping the quality and efficiency of a product.

Robert J. Thompson, NW ALASKA Halibut. He is opposed to have IPBC remain the manager of halibut with the Council's assistance. He is against any form of limited entry for halibut or black cod. He does not agree that there were quality problems with halibut this year.

Harold Thompson, Alaska. Mr. Thompson thinks the only way to improve quality is to reduce the amount of effort at one time or another. He suggested that in the future, he is favor of some sort of limited entry for the halibut fishery. It is not fair for the fishermen to have programs coming out of other fisheries that are limited, such as salmon, when the reverse is not true.

John J. Thompson, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn., Alaska. He agrees on the west part of the halibut management plan adopted by the Council but it is one thing to have the halibut management plan and another to implement a management strategy to achieve that. Don McLaughlin from the IPBC has said that the IPBC would have the tools to do something about Council management goals and he suggested the Council take some action in management of the fishery. He thinks the Council should implement limited entry for this fishery as soon as possible.

John J. Thompson, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn., Alaska. He agrees on the Council, however at this time he would like to see the continuing cooperation between the Council and the IPBC. He feels that fishermen are able to move freely between fisheries and across the entire fleet will have a more stabilizing influence. Avoiding small, specialized fleets and at the same time promoting flexible fleets able to reduce overall effort should be a prime goal of the Council. Fisheries should have the opportunity to participate in developing a national resource.

John J. Thompson, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn., Alaska. He realizes it's difficult for fishermen from Kodiak and other areas who are experienced in not a problem to understand why the fishermen of Southeast Alaska are limited entry. He hopes that they can try to understand the problem and work together to try to get some kind of control of the situation. Past effort by people not experienced in the fishery have made halibut problems. It is his hope that the Council could add something to IPBC's management, that would support that effort.

Danny D. Graham, F/V ELDAN, Kodiak. He feels the IPHC does a good job and doesn't think management of the halibut fishery should be taken away from them. He believes in free enterprise and opposes limited entry.

Pete Hannah, Kodiak fisherman. In favor of retaining IPHC as management agency for halibut. Against limited entry in any form; thinks fishermen will economically regulate themselves. Fishermen should be considered as a whole, not just as a longline fisherman, etc. He doesn't see any justification for the allegations of poor quality. He didn't see any problems this year that were any different than others. Processors can control quality by refusing to accept fish. for poor quality. He against limited entry.

John Finley, Kodiak. He cited some biomass figures from IPHC and Ron's report. Really didn't have anything much to say except that halibut eat crab and wondered if this has anything to do with the decline in crab.

Andy Wikan, Petersburg. He feels the IPHC has been doing a fair job in management of halibut but only because they had the cooperation of the fishermen. Now there are so many boats that voluntary measures won't work any more. Small boats can't take all that fish in one day; it's not far to the customer and it's not fair to the people who work in canneries. He would favor the Council getting into the management of halibut.

Edwin Fuglvog, Petersburg Vessel Owners' Assn. Favors Council management of halibut resource, however the IPHC should be retained to set quotas and areas. The fishery has become "insane" and it's going to get worse if the current trend continues. Having all the product come in at once affects quality and prices. The short, intense fishery also affects crew safety.

Agenda C-4 - Joint Venture Policy

Mick Stevens, ProFish, Intl. It may time for the Council to do away with the term "joint venture" as it relates to the fishing operations they've come to know. They feel "joint fishing operation" might be more appropriate because "joint venture" has a broader business connotation involving relationships between commercial entities. Most of the joint fishing operations are not true "joint ventures" in the business term. He has some question about the Council's request for each joint venture to submit a written description of how their operation will meet each of the Council's criteria. It's not clear how the Council expects to receive those comments. Because of the competitive nature of this ranking system operators will probably try to design their operation to receive the highest ranking and therefore the information probably would not be coming to the Council until the last minute. The overall approach to any joint venture operation. It's also not clear how the Council will deal with applications received following the December Council meeting. He would suggest that the Council adopt a more modern joint venture fishing policy at this time, opting for simplicity. The point system is too complex. He also suggested that the Council establish a workgroup of Council members and industry representatives to begin addressing the broader issue of allocations within the context of the developing domestic fishery.

Henry H. Graham, F.V. WALKER, William. He found the IPHC does a good job and doesn't think management of the halibut fishery should be taken away from them. He believes in free enterprise and open competition.

John H. Ketchum, Ketchum Fisheries. In favor of retaining IPHC as manager of halibut. Against limited entry in any form; thinks fisheries will economically regulate themselves. Fisheries should be considered as a whole, not just as a fishing operation, etc. He doesn't see any justification for the allegations of poor quality. He didn't see any problems this year that were any different than others. Processors are controlling quality by retaining a good fish for poor quality. He supports limited entry.

John H. Ketchum, Ketchum Fisheries. He cited some problems from IPHC and Tom's report. Really didn't have anything much to say except that halibut are crab and wondered if this has anything to do with the decline in catch.

Andy Wilson, Peterborough. He feels the IPHC has been doing a fair job in management of halibut but only because they had the cooperation of the fishermen. Now there are so many boats that voluntary resources won't work any more. Small boats can't take all that fish in one day; it's now far to the customer and it's not fair to the people who work in commercial. He would favor the Council getting into the management of halibut.

Edwin Ruzick, Peterborough. Voted against. Again. Favors Council management of halibut resource, however the IPHC should be retained to set quotas and assess. The fishery has become "business" and it's going to set words of the current and continue. Having all the product come in at once affects quality and prices. The small, cottage fishery also affects crew safety.

Appendix A - Joint Venture Policy

Mike Brennan, Prohibit, Inc. It was time for the Council to do away with the term "joint venture" as it related to the fishing operation. They've come to know. They feel "joint fishing operation" might be more appropriate because "joint venture" has a broader business connotation involving relationships between commercial entities. Most of the joint fishing operations are not true "joint ventures" in the business term. He has some questions about the Council's request for each joint venture to submit a written description of how their operation will meet each of the Council's criteria. It's not clear how the Council expects to receive those comments because of the cooperative nature of this ranking system operators will probably try to design their operation to receive the highest ranking and therefore the information probably would not be coming to the Council until the last minute. The overall approach to any joint venture operation. It's also not clear how the Council will deal with applications received following the Council's Council meeting. He would suggest that the Council do a more in-depth joint venture fishing policy at this time, applying for eligibility. The joint system is too complex. He also suggested that the Council establish a committee of Council members and industry representatives to begin addressing the broader issue of allocations within the context of the declining domestic fishery.

Larry Cotter, ILWU. When is the onshore industry going to some of the product from these joint venture operations? The joint venture policy should require some required involvement with the shoreside processing industry. He also suggested that the Council might look at a separate draft policy on allocations.

Barry Collier, NPFVOA. Mr. Collier summarized the extensive written comments submitted for Council notebooks. He encouraged the Council to evaluate comments from industry and strongly recommended that the Council not hastily endorse a policy that could be burdensome and overwhelming in complexity. He suggested that the Council/Industry workgroup readdress this issue and explore all options to the extent possible. Any policy will have to be reviewed periodically because of the rapidly changing industry. On foreign fishing allocations, industry sees the strategic use of TALFF by government as perhaps the single-most important indicator of what kind of support U.S. harvesters and processors can expect.

Dennis Peterson, Ocean Spray Fish. The question of benefits accruing to American industry must include as one facet of the total evaluation process as it is at the very heart of what they are all striving for - a healthy, viable American industry. Provisions such as past histories for paying the fishermen partners, end use of products and product estimation, proposed employment of U.S. personnel, co-marketing plans, and good faith efforts to negotiate prices paid for over-the-side products with their American partners are of prime importance.

Jay Hastings, Japan Fisheries Assn. He would not like to see a joint venture decided by certain criteria. Some countries may not be able to compete with other countries in submitting joint venture applications. Applications have to be judged on a case-by-case basis. He suggests eliminating the point system and place more emphasis on the applicants' merits.

Phil Chitwood, Marine Resources Co. Urges the Council to reconsider the portion of the policy which requires a withholding of 50% of JVP will be withheld until July 1 for a mid-year review of the the operations. This would not take into account seasonality of fisheries, coordination of one fishery with another, or quality of fish.

Thorne Tasker, Alaska Joint Ventures. He feels there will be a major increase in effort next year in Atka mackerel in the Sequam area and feels organization will be necessary or there will be chaos. The Council should take action on a policy to make some semblance of order before it becomes chaotic; his suggestions concur with Mick Stevens.

John Schmiedtke, Nordstern. Wanted to inform the Council that there are GIFA problems again among European countries. Also, they lost one-half million dollars on their joint venture operations last year.

Oliver Holm, Kodiak Halibut Fishermen's Assn. Suggested that compatibility of joint ventures with domestic operations should not be placed in the "medium" category of priorities. This is an insult to American fishermen; they should be the first priority. Kodiak is a high traffic area for joint ventures and they have had some problems; some joint ventures are easier to deal with than others and those "good neighbors" should be rewarded.

... When in the future industry going to some of the products
... the joint venture operations. The joint venture policy should reduce
... and should be consistent with the broader economic objectives. It also
... that the Council should look at a separate draft policy on
... international.

... Mr. Collier suggested the expanded relation concerning
... for Council members. He encouraged the Council to evaluate
... from industry and strongly recommended that the Council not hastily
... that could be undertaken and considered in complexity. He
... suggested that the Council/industry working together with ease and explore
... all options to the extent possible. Any policy will have to be reviewed
... particularly because of the rapidly changing industry. On foreign financing
... allocations, industry sees the importance of TAIEF. Government as partner
... the single-most important indicator of what kind of support U.S. business
... and professors can expect.

... The question of handling accounting
... industry must include as one facet of the total evaluation process as
... at the very heart of what they are all striving for - a healthy, viable
... industry. Provisions such as part history for saving the industry
... and use of products and product evaluation, proposed replacement of
... U.S. process, co-marketing plans, and good faith efforts to negotiate better
... paid for over-the-side products with their American partners are of prime
... importance.

... Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other
... Some countries may not be able to compete with
... other countries in exhibiting joint venture applications. Applications have
... to be based on a case-by-case basis. He suggests eliminating the policy
... system and place more emphasis on the applicant's merits.

... Marine Resources Co. Since the Council to reconsider the
... which requires a withholding of 50% of IVP will be
... for a mid-year review of the operations. This would
... of limited, coordination of one fishing
... with another, or quality of fish.

... Alaska Joint Ventures. He feels there will be a major increase
... in effort next year in the market in the region area and feel organization
... will be necessary or time will be close. The Council should take action on a
... policy to make sure emphasis of order before it becomes critical. His
... suggestions occur with Jack Stevens.

... Minister. Wanted to refer the Council that there are GIN
... problems again among foreign countries. Also, they lost some of their
... dollars on their joint venture operations last year.

... Suggested that competition
... joint ventures with domestic operations should not be placed in the "market"
... entry of products. This is an issue to American fishermen. They should
... be the first priority. Kodiak is a high quality area for joint venture
... but have had some problems; some joint ventures are seeking to establish
... or more and those "good" should be awarded.

Barry Fisher, Highliners-Alaska Fish, Inc. Council should also consider the benefits that are going to accrue to all segments of the community as a result of a joint venture.

Alan Guimond, Chairman, New England Fishery Mgmt. Council. Mr. Guimond briefed the Council on the joint venture policy of the New England Council. His written comments were mailed to all Council members following the meeting.

Agenda D-2 - Tanner Crab

Barry Collier, NPFVOA. NPFVOA submitted and support Proposals #2, #3, and #4. The also support Proposal #5 to change the pot storage area.

Sig Mathisen, Petersburg Vessel Owners' Assn. They prefer proposals for superexclusive areas in Southeast Alaska and favor retaining exclusive areas as they were before the court injunction. If the Board decides not to go with the superexclusive areas, they would suggest that seasons be opened simultaneously. Exclusive areas and pot limits do not address problems in the long term, but they do help for the short term which is important to the fishermen at this time.

Alvin Osterback, Sand Point Advisory Committee. Small-boat fleets are not capable of moving on to other areas; they have few other industries and rely on the fishery to make a living. They support the superexclusive area for the South Peninsula.

Hubert McCallum, Sand Point Advisory Committee. Opposed to rescinding the superexclusive area in South Peninsula. If there was going to be an effective pot limit it would have to be 100-120 pots as most boats now only set 100-125 pots. If the limit was 150, small boats would be forced to buy more gear to compete.

Al Osterback, Sr., Sand Point Advisory Committee. Agrees with two previous Sand Point Advisory members' testimony. He mentioned that there is no representation on the Council, AP or Board of Fish for the Sand Point area.

Ole Harder, Kodiak. Doesn't think a pot limit over 100 pots would be effective or enforceable.

Agenda D-3/D-4 - Groundfish, BS/AI, GOA

Ole Harder, Kodiak. Prefers longline gear for the black cod fishery but fishermen who have been using pots should have "grandfather" rights.

Harold Thompson, Sitka Sound Seafoods. Sablefish is one of their major products. In favor of an amendment to prohibit pot fishing off Southeastern for sablefish and the entire Gulf. They feel the quality of longline-caught sablefish is superior and refuse to buy pot-caught sablefish. They are concerned that if pot fishing is allowed to develop, the longline fleet would quickly be displaced.

Barry Fisher, Wilderness-Alaska Fish. Inc. Council should also consider the possibility that are going to occur in the segments of the community as a result of a joint venture.

Alvin (Almond), Chairman, New England Fishery Mgmt. Council, Mr. Chairman, stated on the joint venture policy of the New England Council. The technical comments were mailed to all Council members following the meeting.

Agenda Item 2 - Farmed Crab

Barry Fisher, WIVWA, WIVWA submitted and support proposals #1, #2, #3, and #4. The last support proposal is to change the pot size area.

Mr. Hadden, Resource Council Chairman, stated they prefer proposals for superexclusive areas in Southeast Alaska and favor retaining existing areas as they were before the court injunction. If the Board decides not to go with the superexclusive areas, they would suggest that special be opened simultaneously. Exclusive areas and pot limits do not address problem in the long term, but they do help for the short term which is important to the fishermen at this time.

Alvin (Almond), Sand Point Advisory Committee, Small-pot limits are not capable of moving on to other areas; they have low other industries and rely on the fishery to make a living. They support the superexclusive areas for the South Peninsula.

Robert McCallum, Sand Point Advisory Committee, opposed to restricting the superexclusive area in South Peninsula. If there was going to be an effective pot limit it would have to be 100-120 pots as most boats now only use 100-125 pots. If the limit was 150, small boats would be forced to buy more gear to compete.

Al (Almond), Sand Point Advisory Committee, Agrees with the previous Sand Point Advisory members' testimony. He mentioned that there is no representation on the Council. AB or Board of Fish for the Sand Point area.

Old Harbor, Kodiak, doesn't think a pot limit over 100 pots would be effective or enforceable.

Agenda Item 3 - Commercial Seal, 500

Mr. Hadden, Kodiak, prefers to give gear for the black cod fishery but fishermen who have been using pots should have "grandfather" rights.

Harold Thompson, Sibley Sound Sealers, Sibley Sound is one of their major products. In favor of an agreement to prohibit pot fishing off Southeastern for sealable and the entire Gulf. The best the quality of sealable caught is superior and refuse to buy pot-caught sealable. They are concerned that if pot fishing is allowed to develop, the longline fleet would likely be displaced.

Danny Graham, F/V ELDAN, Kodiak. Approves a longline-only fishery for sablefish. It's important to get a handle on the problem now before too many people invest in pot gear. Grandfather rights would guarantee people who have already made large investments in other types of gear that they could still fish that gear.

Mark Lundsten, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union. He feels the Council can ease the pressure on the halibut stocks by establishing sablefish as a longline fishery. This fishery is totally utilized by domestic industry; harvested, processed and marketed with the product going into U.S. markets. If this fishery is not made a longline-only species, there could be conservation problems and socioeconomic problems.

Richard Thummel, Windrunner Fish. Inc., Kodiak. All of the Council's goals for management of halibut could be applied to the sablefish fishery with the exception of Goal #4. He agrees with a longline-only fishery for sablefish but feels grandfather rights for other gear should be preserved.

John Coyne, Arctic Mist/Sea Spray. He owns pot boats that fish off the Washington coast. Banning pot fishing in Southeast seems to be in conflict with the Magnuson Act national standards against discrimination among residents of different states. He also does not agree that longline-caught sablefish is of a better quality than pot-caught.

Bob Alverson, Fishing Vessel Owner's Assn. They endorse the concept of a longline-only fishery for sablefish in Southeast. It's up to the Council to maximize the economic value of this fishery.

Neil J. Huff, Sitka. Supports Amendment 12 but would like to include all federal waters in Gulf and Bering Sea.

Ed Fuglvog, Petersburg Vessel Owners' Assn. Supports Amendment 12 in the Gulf. At present the black cod fishery is primarily longline and they have demonstrated that it can catch the quota. Thinks the Councils should eliminate the gear conflict problem before it becomes more serious.

Russ Sleipness, F/V ZENITH. Supports the concept of Amendment 12.

Ken Tison, Sitka. He moved out of California because of gear conflicts with pot gear. Supports adoption of Amendment 12, but to apply to the entire Gulf.

Jim Hubbard, Sitka. Pots and longlines are incompatible. Supports Amendment 12 for the entire Gulf.

Ron Hegge, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn. He is convinced that there is adequate justification for Amendment 12. Mr. Hegge cited several instances of fishermen's claims for lost gear as a result of derelict pots. He also thinks buyers want the consistency of longline-caught black cod.

Dave Woodruff, Alaska Fresh Seafoods, Kodiak. Asked the Council to consider increasing the black cod OY in the Gulf. The fishery was shut down with very little warning this year and he suggests better communication between the processors and NMFS to monitor the catch statistics.

James Graham, RV 2204, Kodiak. I know a longline-only fishery for salmon. It's important to get a handle on the problem before too many people enter the port gear. Grandfather rights would guarantee people who have already made large investments in other types of gear that they could still fish that gear.

Mark Lundberg, Bangs Seafood Distributors, Inc., Kodiak. He feels the Council can ease the pressure on the fishing stocks by establishing additional as a longline fishery. This fishery is mainly utilized for domestic industry. It is proposed and marketed with the product going into U.S. markets. If this fishery is not made a longline-only species, there could be considerable economic and social problems.

Richard Thomsen, Wilderberger Fish, Inc., Kodiak. All of the Council's goals for management of halibut could be applied to the Alaskan fishery with the exception of Goal 5A. He agrees with a longline-only fishery for halibut but feels grandfather rights for other gear should be preserved.

John Covey, Arctic Fisheries Agency, He owns two boats that fish off the Washington coast. He wants to fish in Southeast Alaska to be in contact with the Magnuson Act national standards against discrimination among residents of different states. He also does not want that longline-caught halibut to be a better quality than port-caught.

John Alvarado, Fishing Vessel Council's Assn. They endorse the concept of a longline-only fishery for halibut in Southeast Alaska. It is up to the Council to maintain the economic value of the fishery.

Karl Huff, Stiles. Supports Amendment 12 but would like to include all Federal waters in Gulf and Bering Sea.

Ed Frazier, Petroleum Vessel Council Assn. Supports Amendment 12 to the Gulf. At present the black cod fishery is primarily longline and they have demonstrated that it can catch the quota. Thinks the Council should eliminate the gear conflict problem before it becomes more serious.

Paul Stepien, RV 2204TH. Supports the concept of Amendment 12.

Karl Olson, Stiles. He moved out of California because of gear conflicts with port gear. Supports adoption of Amendment 12, but to apply to the entire Gulf.

Jim Hubbard, Stiles. Ports and longlines are incompatible. Supports Amendment 12 for the entire Gulf.

Ron Hagg, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn. He is convinced that there is adequate justification for Amendment 12. He suggests several changes to fishermen's claims for port gear as a result of double pots. He also thinks buyers want the consistency of longline-caught black cod.

Dave Woodruff, Alaska Fresh Seafoods, Kodiak. Asked the Council to consider increasing the black cod in the Gulf. The fishery was shut down this year. He wants this year and he suggests better communication between processors and FMS to monitor the catch statistics.

Charles Christensen, Petersburg Vessel Owners Assn. Would like entire sablefish allocation in the Gulf to be hook and line only. Increased pot fishing could impact the economy of the area. It's important for the Council to address these problems before sablefish becomes as heavily fished as halibut.

Kelly Brennan, KAMISHAK QUEEN/ECLIPSE. Mr. Brennan presented a petition requesting the Council implement a fleet rationalization program for the sablefish fleet.

Charles O. Johnson, Petersburg Vessel Owners Assn. World like another
cablefish allocation to the Gulf to be back and live only. Increased
fishing could impact the economy of the area. It's important for the Council
to address these problems before cablefish becomes as heavily fished as
halibut.

Kelly Brown, KAMOSHAK QUTENAIKIPET. Mr. Brown presented a petition
requesting the Council implement a fish rationalization program for the
cablefish fleet.