

Resolution 2015-01

**REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING
SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon and chum salmon are valued for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS in the Norton Sound during four of the last 6 years, Chinook escapement goals have not been met in the Unalakleet and Shaktoolik Rivers; and

WHEREAS despite subsistence fishing for Chinook being delayed in 2012 and 2013, the subsistence fishing escapement goals for Unalakleet and Shaktoolik rivers were not met; and

WHEREAS there have been no directed Commercial fishing for Chinook in the Unalakleet and Shaktoolik marines waters located in Norton Sound since 2005; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted *m* April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the King Island Native Community requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the King Island Native Community requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.


Tribal Chief

Certification: We the undersigned of King Island Native Community do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by a vote of the King Island Native Community IRA Council on March 23, 2015 with 0 for, ___ against, and 1 abstentions.


Tribal Secretary



Village of Lower Kalskag
PO Box 27
Lower Kalskag, AK 99626
Phone #: (907) 471-2300 Fax #: (907) 471-2378
Email: village_of_lower_ta@yahoo.com

Resolution 15-003

**REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH
IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

- WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and
- WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and
- WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and
- WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and
- WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and
- WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and
- WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and
- WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and
- WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and
- WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and
- WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village of Lower Kalskag requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village of Lower Kalskag requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

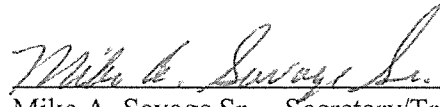
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village of Lower Kalskag request that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry attempts to make an effort to disperse any bycatch to villages within Southwest Alaska.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was passed and approved at a meeting in which a quorum of the Village of Lower Kalskag Tribal Council and vote 4 Yes, ~~0~~ No; ~~0~~ abstaining and 1 absent; this 18th day of March, 2015.



Nastasia Levi – Vice President



Mike A. Savage Sr. – Secretary/Treasurer

Chuloonawick Native Village
P.O. Box 245, Emmonak, AK 99581
Phone: 907-949-1345, Fax 907-949-1346

RESOLUTION # 15-03

**TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA
POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chulookawick Native Village requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the sub option to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chulookawick Native Village requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

Michael A. Jimmy
Tribal Council President

March 23, 2015
Date:

April Redfox
Secretary



Alakanuk Traditional Council

PO Box 149; Alakanuk, AK 99554

RECEIVED
MAR 18 2015

RESOLUTION NO. 15-03-10

TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY.

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS, dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our village and the Chinook stocks upon which we depend on; and

WHEREAS, for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS, commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for many years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS, according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS, the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequences; and

WHEREAS, although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS, in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

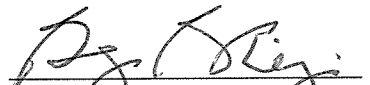
THEREFORE BE IT RESLOVED THAT, the Alakanuk Traditional Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.


BE IT FURTHER RESLOVED THAT, the Alakanuk Traditional Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

PASSED AND APPROVED BY A CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF THE ALAKANUK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL ON THIS 11 DAY OF March, 2015, BY THE VOTE OF 7 IN FAVOR, 0 OPPOSED, AND 0 ABSTAINING.

ATTESTED:


Benjamin B. Phillip, President


Mary D. Westlock, Secretary

Atmautluak Traditional Council
P.O. Box 6568
Atmautluak, Alaska 99559
Phone: (907) 553-5610 Fax: (907) 553-5612
Email: atmuatlukt@gmail.com

Resolution 15-03-47

RE: REDUCTION CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS, the Atmautluak Traditional Council is a Federally Recognized Tribal Governing Body for the Native Village of Atmautluak; and

WHEREAS, the Atmautluak Traditional Council represents the interests of its Tribal members of Atmautluak; and

WHEREAS, Chinook Salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS, dramatically low Chinook run and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS, for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS, commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and summer Chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, Chinook Salmon Fisheries Commercial Fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook Salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in four (4) out of the last ten (10) years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,00 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS, according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS, the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47, 591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS, although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

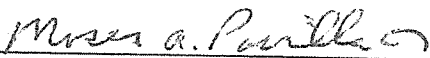
WHEREAS, in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Atmautluak Traditional Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Atmautluak Traditional Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

ADOPTED AND APPROVED BY THE ATMAUTLUAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL DURING ITS REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING THAT WAS HELD AT ATMAUTLUAK, ALASKA THIS 12TH DAY OF MARCH 2015 WITH A DULY CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF COUNCIL MEMBERS.



Moses A. Pavilla Sr. – President



For Marie Alexie - Secretary

Native Village of Eek

RESOLUTION NO. 15-04

TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Native Village of Eek requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Native Village of Eek requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

Certification

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Native Village of Eek at a duly called meeting of the tribal council by a vote of 5 ayes, and 0 nays, and 0 abstaining on the 17th day of March 2015.

Annie Pete

Annie Pete, President

Minnie Brown

Minnie Brown, Secretary



Algaaciq Tribal Government

200 Paukan Avenue

P.O. Box 48

St. Mary's, Alaska 99658

RESOLUTION 15-04

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING A REDUCTION IN SALMON BY-CATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS, the Algaaciq Tribal Council is the tribally elected governing body for the federally recognized tribe of Algaaciq Native Village, DBA Algaaciq Tribal Government, and;

WHEREAS, through this resolution the Algaaciq Tribal Council exercises our Tribal Sovereignty and deem this resolution to be in the best interests of our tribal members, and;

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region, with chum salmon becoming increasingly more important for commercial fisheries and especially subsistence needs as Chinook salmon stocks decline, and;

WHEREAS, dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our village and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend, and;

WHEREAS, for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014, and;

WHEREAS, commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon, and;

WHEREAS, minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012, and;

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012, and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012, and;

WHEREAS, despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the total run) declined by 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997, and;

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches the same salmon as by-catch, catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005, and;

WHEREAS, according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as by-catch are of Western Alaska origin, and;

WHEREAS, the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 by-catch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in tow out of every seven years without consequence, and;

WHEREAS, although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook as bycatch, and;


WHEREAS, in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon.

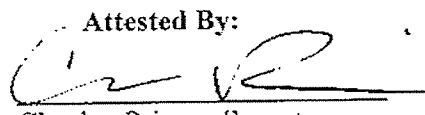
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Algaaciq Tribal Council requests the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 options 1-5 should be selected as well.

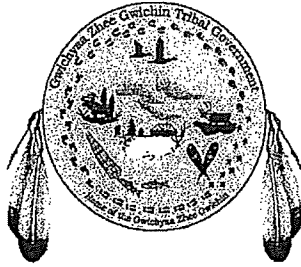
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, that the Algaaciq Tribal Council requests the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon by-catch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

PASSED AND APPROVED BY A DULY CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF THE ALGAACIQ TRIBAL COUNCIL ON THIS 26th DAY OF MARCH, 2015 IN SAINT MARY'S, ALASKA, BY A VOTE OF 7 IN FAVOR, 0 OPPOSING AND 0 ABSTAINING.


Moses Paukan Sr., President

Attested By:

Charles Prince, Secretary



Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government

(Also known as the Native Village of Fort Yukon, IRA)

P.O. Box 126

Fort Yukon, AK 99740

Phone: (907) 662-2581

Fax: (907) 662-2222

RESOLUTION 15-10

REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

RESOLUTION 15-10

REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

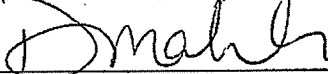
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed by the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government on the 27th day of March, 2015 by a vote 6 for, 0 against, and 0 abstaining.



Second Chief, Tony Peter

 3-27-15

Tribal Operations, Dorene Mahler



Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government

(Formerly known as the Native Village of Fort Yukon, IRA)

P.O. Box 126 3rd & Alder Street

Fort Yukon, AK 99740 1-800-478-6839 (nvfy)

Phone: (907) 662-2581 Fax: (907) 662-2222

POLL VOTE # 2 For Resolution 15-10

Resolution 15-10- Reduction of Chinook and Chum Salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea Pollock Fishery

Nancy James, 1 st Chief	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Via Phone <input checked="" type="radio"/> DM
Tony Peter, 2 nd Chief	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Tony Peter
Frannie Hughes, Seat C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Frannie Hughes
Ginessa Sams, Seat D	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Via Phone <input checked="" type="radio"/> DM
Gerald Alexander, Seat E	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Gerald Alexander
Michelle VanDyke, Seat F	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Michelle VanDyke
Michael Hardy, Seat G	<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	NO	Michael Hardy

Comments:

Chuathbaluk Traditional Council

#1 Teen Center Trail

Chuathbaluk, Alaska 99557-8999

Phone: (907)467-4313 Fax: (907)467-4113

Resolution 2015-05

Title: Reduction of Chinook and Chum Salmon Bycatch in the Bering Sea Pollock Fishery

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which compromise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current managements regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chuathbaluk Traditional Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternatives 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chuathbaluk Traditional Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.


President, Rachel Konteh


Tribal Clerk, Josephine Phillips

4 yes
2 absent
1 abstain
0 against

**Iqurmiut Traditional Council**

P.O. Box 09
Russian Mission, AK 99657
Phone (907) 584-5511 • Fax (907) 584-5593

RESOLUTION 15-05**REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

- WHEREAS** Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and
- WHEREAS** dramatically low Chinook runs and harvest in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and
- WHEREAS** for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and
- WHEREAS** commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and
- WHEREAS** minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and
- WHEREAS** Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and
- WHEREAS** despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010, compared to 1982-1997; and
- WHEREAS** the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and
- WHEREAS** according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and
- WHEREAS** the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFOR BE IT RESOLVED that the *Iqurmiut Traditional Council* requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take a final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

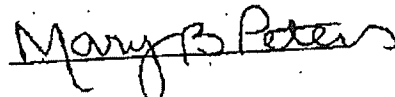
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the *Iqurmiut Traditional Council* requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

Passed and approved by a duly constituted quorum of the *Iqurmiut Traditional Council* on this 23rd day of March 2015, by the vote of 5 yea 6 nay 6 absent and 0 abstaining.



Wassily Alexie
President



Mary B. Peters
Secretary



OHOGAMIUT TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 49

Marshall, Alaska 99585

Phone: (907) 679-6517/6598 Fax (907) 679-6516

www.ohogtc.org

Resolution 15-06

TITLE: Reduction of Chinook and Chum salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea Pollock Fishery

WHEREAS, The Ohogamiut Traditional Council is a federally recognized tribe and is the governing body of The Tribal members of Ohogamiut, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS, dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS, for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS, commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002, and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea polluck fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS, according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS, the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS, although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

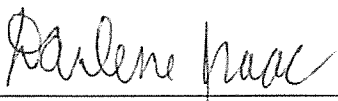
WHEREAS, in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Ohogamiut Traditional Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in March 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

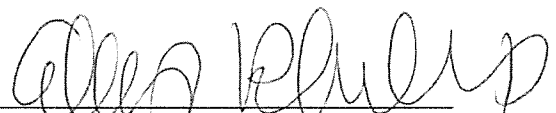
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the OTC requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock Industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

Certification

ADOPTED this day by 4 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, 1 Absent this 18th day of MARCH 2015 with a duly constituted quorum of members.



Darlene Isaac, President



Elizabeth Phillips, Secretary

**Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council
P.O. Box 32249
Mountain Village, AK 99632
Telephone: (907) 591-2814
Facsimile: (907) 591-2811**

Resolution No. 15-07

**TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE
BERING SEA POLLUCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

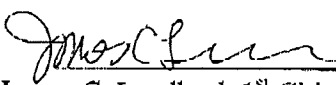
WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the sub-option to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

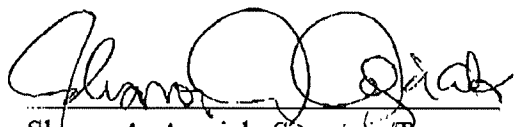
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION:

Passed and approved by a quorum of the Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council this ^{23rd} day of March, 2015 by a vote of 7 in favor, 0 against and 0 absent.


James C. Landlord, 1st Chief

ATTEST:


Sharon A. Agwiak, Secretary/Treasurer



NATIVE VILLAGE OF NUNAM IQUA

Nunam Iqua Traditional Council

P.O. Box 27

Nunam Iqua, AK 99666

Phone: (907) 498-4184 Fax: (907) 498-4185

Email: nunamtribe@gmail.com

RESOLUTION 15-09

TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BY CATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and


THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Nunam Iqua Traditional Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

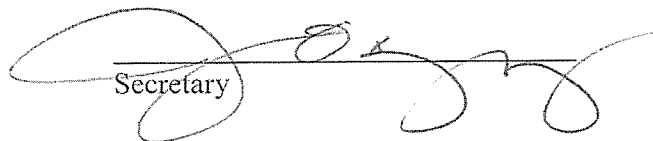
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nunam Iqua Traditional Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Nunam Iqua Traditional Council at duly called meeting of the tribal council by a vote of 4 ayes, 0 nays, 0 abstaining and 1 absent on this 11th day of March, 2015.

ATTEST


President


Secretary



ANVIK TRIBAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 10
ANVIK, ALASKA 99558
(907) 663-6322 phone
(866)524-5035 fax
anvik.tribal@gmail.com

RESOLUTION 2015-13

TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLACK FISHERY.

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Anvik Tribal Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce the salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Anvik Tribal Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollack industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on the Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

This resolution was duly adopted by the Anvik Tribe at a meeting held in Anvik on the 26th day of March 2015 by the following votes: Ayes 5, Nays 0, Abstain 0.

ATTEST:



Carl Jerue - First Chief



Christine Elswick- Secretary/Treasurer

**TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE
BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

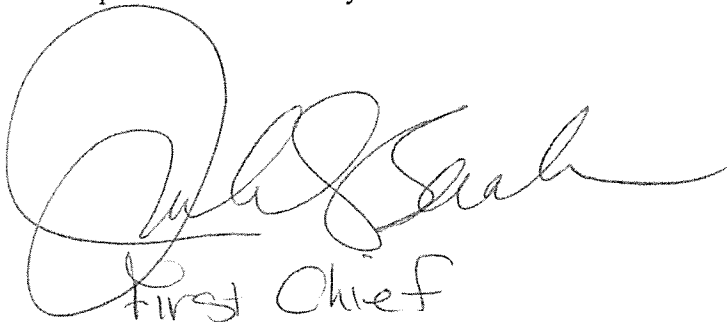
WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Birch Creek Tribe requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Birch Creek Tribe requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

 3-25-15
First Chief

**TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE
BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Nikolai Village requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nikolai Village requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

Carl Gregory
Ray Roberts
Agnes Tony
Neil O'Brien
Danit Esai

**TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE
BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the _____ requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the _____ requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.



"WHERE THE TWO RIVERS MEET"

TANANA TRIBAL COUNCIL
PO Box 130, Tanana, AK 99777
Phone: (907) 366-7160 or 7170 Fax: (907) 366-7195

**REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA
POLLOCK FISHERY
RESOLUTION 2015-32**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tanana Tribal Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Tanana Tribal Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION: We hereby certify that the Tanana Tribal Council duly passed this resolution on March 26, 2015 and that a quorum was dually established.

Curtis Semmer
Chairman

3/26/15
Date

RESOLUTION 15-04

REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS, the Yupiit of Andreafski Tribal Council is the governing body for the federally recognized Tribe of the Native Village of Andreafsky, a village located on the Andreafski River which is a tributary of the Lower Yukon River; and

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural, and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS, dramatically low chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the chinook stocks upon which we depend; and

WHEREAS, for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS, commercial fishing for chinook salmon have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, despite these restrictions the Yukon River chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS, according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS, the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and



(907) 438-2312 PHONE
(907) 438-2512 FAX
P.O. Box 88
ST. MARY'S AK 99658

WHEREAS, although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS, in these times of severe chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving chinook salmon; so

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council for the Yupit of Andreafski requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the sub-option to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council for the Yupit of Andreafski requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

CERTIFICATION

PASSED AND APPROVED by a duly constituted quorum of the Tribal Council for the Yupit of Andreafski this 31st day of March, 2015 with a vote of 4 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstain, and 1 Absent.

X Max Sipary
Gail Alstrom-Beans, Council President- ~~102~~
Max Sipary, Council Secretary

Attest:

X Gail Watson-Jac
~~Max Sipary, Council Secretary~~ of
Gail Watson-Jac, Council Member

ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KWETHLUK
Kwethluk Indian Reorganization Act Council
P.O. BOX 130
KWETHLUK, ALASKA 99621
(907) 757-6714 PH. (907) 757-6328 FAX
kwethlukira@gmail.com

RESOLUTION 15-11-03

**REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA
POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS, Chinook Salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS, dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS, for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS, commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS, despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS, the Bering Sea Pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS, according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS, the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS, although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows potential for the Pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS, in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitability in conserving Chinook salmon; and

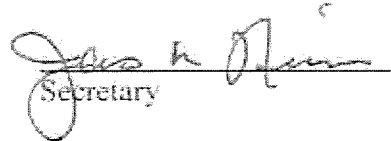
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Organized Village of Kwethluk requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the sub option to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, Options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Organized Village of Kwethluk requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

This resolution was adopted at a meeting in which a quorum of the Kwethluk Indian Reorganization Act Council (KIRAC) was passed. Passed and approved on the 11th day of March, 2015 with a vote of 4 YES ~~0~~ NO ~~0~~ ABSTAIN ~~0~~ ABSENT.



President



Secretary



Native Village of Tetlin

P.O. Box 797
Tok, Alaska 99780
(907) 883-2021 phone
1-877-883-2021
(907) 883-1267 fax

RESOLUTION 2015-24-3

TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in

most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tetlin Village Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Tetlin Village Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

This certifies that the above resolution was duly adopted at a convened meeting of the Tetlin Tribal Council, at which time a quorum was present. This resolution was adopted by a vote 6 for, 0 against, with abstaining.


Council Member


Council Member



Alaska Federation of Natives
2015 Legislative & Litigation Committee
Resolution 15-4

- TITLE:** REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY
- WHEREAS:** The Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) is the largest statewide Native organization in Alaska having upwards of 340 members, including 165 federally recognized tribes, 146 village for-profit corporations, 12 regional for-profit corporations, and 12 regional not-for-profit and tribal consortiums that contract and compact to run federal and state programs; and
- Whereas:** The mission of AFN is to enhance and promote the cultural, economic, and political platform of the entire Alaska Native community through staunch advocacy before the United States Congress and other federal, state, and local forums; and
- WHEREAS:** Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our rural communities, with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and
- WHEREAS:** Dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and
- WHEREAS:** For the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and
- WHEREAS:** Commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and
- WHEREAS:** Minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and
- WHEREAS:** Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and
- WHEREAS:** Despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

- WHEREAS: The Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and
- WHEREAS: According to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and
- WHEREAS: The management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and
- WHEREAS: Although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and
- WHEREAS: In these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Federation of Natives requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce the overall cap and performance cap for Chinook salmon bycatch by the maximum under consideration (60%) in time of low salmon abundance (Alternative 5, option 2, with sub option to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap). Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, option 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Federation of Natives requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to limit Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of AFN until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

Passed on March 24, 2015



Julie Kitka
President

**TITLE: REDUCTION OF CHINOOK AND CHUM SALMON BYCATCH IN THE
BERING SEA POLLOCK FISHERY**

WHEREAS Chinook salmon are the cornerstone for nutritional, cultural and economic survival in our region with chum salmon increasingly important for commercial fisheries and subsistence as Chinook salmon decline; and

WHEREAS dramatically low Chinook runs and harvests in recent years have caused severe impacts to the people in our villages and the Chinook stocks upon which they depend; and

WHEREAS for the first time in history, subsistence fisheries for Chinook salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were completely closed in 2014; and

WHEREAS commercial Chinook salmon fisheries have been shut down for years on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and summer chum salmon fisheries have been limited to protect Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS minimum amounts necessary for subsistence have not been met on the Yukon River since 2008 and on the Kuskokwim since 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS Chinook salmon federal commercial fishery disasters were declared for the Yukon River for 1997, 1998, 2000-2002 and 2009-2012 and for the Kuskokwim for 2011-2012; and

WHEREAS despite these restrictions the Yukon River Chinook salmon Canadian escapement goal has only been met in 4 out of the last 10 years and mean run size of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (which comprise approximately 50% of the run) declined 45% for the period 1998-2010 compared to 1982-1997; and

WHEREAS the Bering Sea pollock fishery catches these same salmon as bycatch; catching over 122,000 wild Chinook salmon in 2007 and over 700,000 chum salmon in 2005; and

WHEREAS according to the best available scientific information, as much as 73% of the Chinook salmon taken as bycatch are of Western Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the management measures adopted in April 2009 by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (the Council) provide for a 47,591 bycatch level in most years, with the potential for the fleet to reach 60,000 in two out of every seven years without consequence; and

WHEREAS although bycatch has remained well below the cap in recent years, the current management regime allows the potential for the pollock fleet to catch as many as 60,000 Chinook salmon as bycatch; and

WHEREAS in these times of severe Chinook salmon declines, all sources of mortality must be reduced and all harvesters of salmon must bear equitably in conserving Chinook salmon; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Eastern Interior Alaska Regional Advisory Council requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council take final action in April 2015 to reduce salmon bycatch. The preferred alternative must include Alternative 5, option 2 (60% reduction to the performance standard) and the suboption to apply the 60% reduction to the overall hard cap. Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, options 1-5, should be selected as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Eastern Interior Alaska Regional Advisory Council requests that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock industry act immediately to set a voluntary limit on Chinook salmon bycatch for 2015 not to exceed 20,000 fish, and take every action possible to reduce bycatch towards zero.