

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, AP and SSC Members
FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
DATE: May 14, 1987
SUBJECT: Sablefish Management

ACTION REQUIRED

Information only.

BACKGROUND

Representatives of the North Pacific Longline Coalition will present the results of their survey on sablefish limited entry to the Council. The Council may also be asked to review and act on sablefish management proposals by the Longline Coalition.

A SURVEY ON LIMITED ENTRY
FOR THE SABLEFISH FISHERY
BY THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION
(A Compilation)

MAY 1, 1987

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ACCOUNTANT'S LETTER

SURVEY SORTED BY HOME PORT

SURVEY SORTED BY YES/NO RESPONSE
TO QUESTION #1

NOTES TO SURVEY


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Management Council
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We have compiled the accompanying Sablefish limited entry survey for the North Pacific Longline Coalition (NPLC) (a combined effort of two non-profit organizations) as of April 30, 1987.

A compilation is limited to presenting survey information received as the result of a survey questionnaire mailed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) on March 11, 1987 to fishermen with Gulf of Alaska Area Landings as of February 19, 1987. We have not audited or reviewed the accompanying survey information and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or any form of assurance.


May 5, 1987

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION SURVEY
 #1
 ED BY YES/NO, TYPE PROGRAM
 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)
 May/1/1987

QUESTION #1 DO YOU FEEL LIMITED ENTRY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR THE SABLEFISH FISHERY ?
 QUESTION #2 DID YOU LAND SABLEFISH IN 1986? (2-NO RESPONSES, 211 YES RESPONSES)
 QUESTION #3 NUMBER OF YEARS FISHING SABLEFISH?
 QUESTION #4 WHAT % OF YOUR INCOME IN 1986 WAS FROM SABLEFISH?
 QUESTION #5 HOME PORT?
 QUESTION #6 WHAT TYPES OF LIMITED ENTRY PROGRAMS COULD YOU SUPPORT?

SURVEY #	QUESTION #1		QUESTION #3	QUESTION #4	QUESTION #5	QUESTION #6	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE) & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	LIMITED ENTRY?	UNDECIDED					
TOTAL	YES	NO	# YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	% OF INCOME IN 1986	HOME PORT	TYPE PROGRAM	
213	154	57					
100%	72%	27%					
17		1%	3 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	GEAR LIMITATION	PERMANENT/ TEMPORARY PERMITS, ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS ONLY.
152			3 YRS	33%	DOUGLAS	GEAR LIMITATION	CREW LIMITS, LIMIT TO AK. RES., OTHER FISHERY PERMIT HOLDERS LOW PRIORITY.
211			4 YRS	80%	SITKA	GEAR LIMITATION	
2			8 YRS	45%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
3			2 YRS	10%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
10			9 YRS	90%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
15				60%	ANACORTES	NOT SPECIFIED	
18			8 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
24			4 YRS	15%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
27			2 YRS	20%	KETCHIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	
32			11 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
35			2 YRS	33%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
37			8 YRS	100%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	HALIBUT, COD & CRAB
38			2 YRS	10%	NEWPORT, OR.	NOT SPECIFIED	AT LEAST A MORATORIUM RIGHT AWAY
41			1 YR		ANACORTES	NOT SPECIFIED	SOON
44			4 YRS	10%	WRANGELL	NOT SPECIFIED	
45			2 YRS	35%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	ALL FISHERIES
46			3 YRS	10%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986).
47			3 YRS	15%	KETCHIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	
51			12 YRS	40%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
52			8 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
58			1 YR	10%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	HALIBUT AND ROCKFISH ALSO
59			1 YR	15%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
60			1 YR	25%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
65			1 YR	20%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
67			1 YR	10%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
74			3 YRS	10%	SEWARD	NOT SPECIFIED	
80			10 YRS	75%	ASTORIA, OR.	NOT SPECIFIED	
84			6 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986). 1/2 QUOTA TO ALASKA RESIDENTS
85			4 YRS	25%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	ONE THAT ALLOWS FOR REASONABLY EASY ACCESS INTO THE FISHERY.
86			3 YRS	30%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	CEILING ON AMOUNT OF QUOTA THAT ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL GETS.
93			5 YRS	20%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	POINT SYSTEMS PROPOSED BY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION.
97			2 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	
98			5 YRS	70%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	

SURVEY #	QUESTION #1	QUESTION #3	QUESTION #4	QUESTION #5	QUESTION #6
TOTAL	YES	NO	UNDECIDED	#YRS FISHING	SABLEFISH
	LIMITED ENTRY?	% OF INCOME	IN 1986	HOME PORT	PROGRAM
		(SUGGESTED)	(CUT OFF DATE) & ADDITIONAL REMARKS		

99	1 YR	20%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986) ALSO CHATHAM, ETC. SHOULD BE OPENED SAME TIME AS OUTSIDE WATERS.
102	3 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	
107	25 YRS	65%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
108	4 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
118	5 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1985)
119	1 YR	10%	KING COVE	NOT SPECIFIED	
120	1 YR	34%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
121	5 YRS	34%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
125	3 YRS	15%	SAND POINT	NOT SPECIFIED	NO OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS.
127	4 YRS	20%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
127	2 YRS	20%	GIG HARBOR	NOT SPECIFIED	
132	2 YRS	25%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986)
133	10 YRS	45%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
135	11 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
136	13 YRS	75%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986)
138	4 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
139	4 YRS	40%	POULSBORO	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986) SHARE, PERMIT OR GEAR LIMITATION
140	45 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
141	4 YRS	45%	AUKE BAY	NOT SPECIFIED	
143	1 YR	25%	SAND POINT	NOT SPECIFIED	
146	10 YRS	40%	KETCHIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	
148	4 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
150	2 YRS	40%	PELIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986) POSSIBLY SHARE SYSTEM PROVIDING INDIVIDUAL OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND.
154	2 YRS	20%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	(1984) NO POUNDAGE LIMITATION, SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE HALIBUT, GREY COD, ETC.
164	7 YRS	85%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	LONGLINE ONLY, KEEP OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
165	5 YRS	50%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
166	2 YRS	25%	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED	
166	3 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
171	4 YRS	10%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	(1985)
174	5 YRS	33%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
175	5 YRS	33%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
176	5 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
177	5 YRS	50%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
178	5 YRS	50%	ANGDON	NOT SPECIFIED	
183	4 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	STATEWIDE
185	9 YRS	50%	PORT ALEXANDRE	NOT SPECIFIED	
187	3 YRS	33%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986)
188	15 YRS	50%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	
189	5 YRS	50%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	(1985) BASED ON NET TONNAGE OF VESSEL
193	30 YRS	80%	SEKIU, WA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1984) KEEP OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
202	5 YRS	50%	HYDABURG, AK	NOT SPECIFIED	ALASKANS ONLY
210	4 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
1	6 YRS	100%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
4	3 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	NO AREA CLOSURES OR RESTRICTIONS
5	9 YRS	30%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) LONGLINE ONLY, NO OTHER PERMITS ON VESSEL
	3 YRS	20%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) NO NEW ENTRIES AFTER 1/1/86

NORTH PACIFIC. JUNE COALITION SURVEY, SORT #1

SURVEY # TOTAL	QUESTION #1 LIMITED ENTRY?		QUESTION #3 # YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	QUESTION #3 % OF INCOME IN 1986	QUESTION #4 HOME PORT	QUESTION #5	QUESTION #6 TYPE PROGRAM	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE), & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	YES	NO UNDECIDED						
7			5 YRS	70%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
8			5 YRS	30%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
9			10 YRS	60%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	THE QUICKEST
11			13 YRS	75%	PELICAN		PERMIT SYSTEM	
12			3 YRS		CORDOVA		PERMIT SYSTEM	
13			5 YRS	40%	JUNEAU		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985).
14			13 YRS	65%	PORT ALEXANDER		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1983) STATEWIDE ACCESS, NO AREA RESTRICTION.
16			8 YRS	25%	WRANGELL		PERMIT SYSTEM	ALASKANS ONLY. CONSIDERATION TO CREWMEN PARTICIPATION.
19			5 YRS	80%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986) STATEWIDE ACCESS.
26			1 YR	2%	VALDEZ		PERMIT SYSTEM	LONGLINE ONLY. KEEP OTHER FISHERY PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
33			8 YRS	2%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	SIMILAR TO CHATHAM
34			6 YRS	25%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) ALSO GEAR LIMITATION
36			14 YRS	50%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	NO LIMIT TO AMOUNT OF FISH
40			12 YRS	50%	PETERSBURG		PERMIT SYSTEM	SIMILAR TO SALYON, CRAB, HERRING IN ALASKA. OR SHARE SYSTEM.
42			6 YRS	50%	PETERSBURG		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) MORATORIUM. OR SHARE SYSTEM BASED ON POUNDAGE PRIOR TO 8/85.
43			4 YRS	10%	JUNEAU		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985), NO TONNAGE RESTRICTIONS OR GEAR RESTRICTIONS.
50			11 YRS	26%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986), NON-TRANSFERABLE. PERMITS ACQUIRED PRIOR TO 1986 TRANSFERABLE.
53			6 YRS	20%	JUNEAU		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). ALLOWANCE FOR CREW PARTICIPATION. LIMIT OUT OF STATE VESSELS.
55			15 YRS	70%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	PARTICULARLY SE. ALASKA. OR ABOLISH L.E. ON ALL FISHERIES.
56			10 YRS	30%	KETCHIKAN		PERMIT SYSTEM	RESTRICT TO PAST TONNAGE AVOID TRANSFER TO LARGER VESSEL.
61			2 YRS	5%	HOMER		PERMIT SYSTEM	LIMIT TO TONNAGE OF THE VESSEL FISHED. STOP GROWTH OF THE FLEET.
64			5 YRS	40%	CORDOVA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985), LONGLINE ONLY, SPLIT SEASON 1/2 QUOTA SPRING, 1/2 LATE SUMMER.
68			3 YRS	25%	KING COVE		PERMIT SYSTEM	ANY TYPE TO LIMIT NUMBER OF BOATS IN FISHERY.
72			4 YRS	60%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
73			2 YRS	25%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	EXCLUSIVE REGISTRATION AREAS
75			4 YRS	10%	WRANGELL		PERMIT SYSTEM	APRIL 15TH OPENER.
76			15 YRS	40%	PETERSBURG		PERMIT SYSTEM	
77			2 YRS	5%	PETERSBURG		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987).
78			7 YRS	60%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1983).
79			3 YRS	30%	EUREKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). NO OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS, LONGLINERS ONLY.
81			3 YRS	15%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	AREA REGISTRATION
90			3 YRS	75%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). LICENSE ON VESSEL.
91			7 YRS	90%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). GEAR LIMIT PER SIZE OF VESSEL, VESSEL SIZE LIMIT, 40' OR 45' OR LARGER.
94			2 YRS	35%	PETERSBURG		PERMIT SYSTEM	ONE YEAR MINIMUM POINT SYSTEM. ALASKA RESIDENTS
95			2 YRS	17%	JUNEAU		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987). AREA REGISTRATION, GEAR LIMIT, SIZE LIMIT ON BOATS.
96			2 YRS	25%	JUNEAU		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). MAKE PERMITS STATEWIDE
109			11 YRS	40%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
110			8 YRS	80%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	
112			5 YRS	10%	KODIAK		PERMIT SYSTEM	
114			4 YRS	90%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). LICENSE WITH VESSEL, STATEWIDE PERMIT.
115			2 YRS	20%	NEWPORT		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987). LIMIT TO VESSELS NOW LICENSED AND ACTIVELY FISHING SABLEFISH.
147			2 YRS	20%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
149			3 YRS	22%	SITKA		PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
151			6 YRS		DOUGLAS		PERMIT SYSTEM	
155			3 YRS	18%	SEATTLE		PERMIT SYSTEM	

SURVEY # TOTAL	QUESTION #1 LIMITED ENTRY?		QUESTION #3 #YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	QUESTION #3 % OF INCOME IN 1986	QUESTION #4 HOME PORT	QUESTION #5 PROGRAM	QUESTION #6 TYPE	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE) & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	YES	NO						
156			3 YRS	40%	CRAIG	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	SAME AS INSIDE IN 1985
158			5 YRS	63%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
167			10 YRS	75%	PELICAN	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). TRANSFERABLE
180			4 YRS	15%	KING COVE	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	LIMIT ON VESSEL NUMBER AND SIZE OR TONNAGE
181			7 YRS	85%	HOMER	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	
184			4 YRS	50%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	
197			1 YR	20%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	
206			4 YRS	25%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	CR. \$10,000 YR. PAST PARTIC. FROM 85', OPEN BIDFOR A VIABLE # OF PERMITS PER A
207			4 YRS	3%	DOUGLAS	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	TRANSFERABLE PERMITS, LIKE SALMON.
208			8 YRS	60%	EVERETT, WA.	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	CLASSIFY UNDER/OVER 8 NET TON, LIMIT # IN EACH CLASS. ALSO, LATER OPENERS.
213			10 YRS	25%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	PERMIT SYSTEM	BACK DATED TO REDUCE FLEET SIZE.
6			2 YRS	25%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	BACK DATE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE
39			8 YRS	98%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	ANYTHING CONSIDERED, NO STRONG OPINION ON TYPE.
57			2 YRS	20%	PETERSBURG	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	(1986) BACK TO 1979, AREA RESTRICT., POUNDAGE PER BOAT, TRIP LIMITS 5-8 DAY
62			1 YR	20%	HOMER	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	NO SET SEASONS.
63			14 YRS	75%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	PAST PARTICIPATION, EXCLUSIVE AREA REGISTRATION, TONNAGE SIMILAR TO CAN
69			13 YRS	80%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	(1985).
89			5 YRS	25%	WINCHESTER BAY	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	POUNDAGE LIMIT FOR EACH BOAT.
104			2 YRS	10%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	
105			4 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	
111			5 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	
117			2 YRS	10%	HAINES	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	
134			15 YRS	60%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	MORATORIUM?
142			30 YRS	60%	JUNEAU	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	NOT COMMITED, OPEN TO IDEAS
157			2 YRS	6%	PORT ANGELES	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	(1986). 81'-86' BASED ON VESSEL TONNAGE. ALL B-COD SEASONS OPEN SAME DATE
163			7 YRS	95%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	* YEARS IN FISHERY, # LBS. LANDED, QUOTA BASED ON BOAT SIZE.
169			3 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	(1985). BASE YEAR. QUOTA PER BOAT BASED ON SIZE. NON-TRANSFERABLE
182			3 YRS	15%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	TRANSFERABLE
190			3 YRS	30%	PETERSBURG	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	(1986).BASED ON VESSEL TONNAGE INCL. 86' AND PRIOR. ALASKAN'S ONLY.
205			4 YRS	20%	HOMER	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	POT ONLY
172			3 YRS	75%	KODIAK	GEAR LIMITATION	GEAR LIMITATION	
21			3.5 YRS	100%	PORT TOWNSEND	NONE	NONE	
22			1 YR	10%	HOMER	NONE	NONE	
23			4 YRS	19%	SITKA	NONE	NONE	
25			10 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	NONE	NONE	
48			1 YR	10%	SEWARD	NONE	NONE	
49			2 YRS		KODIAK	NONE	NONE	
66			3 YRS	40%	KODIAK	NONE	NONE	
70			8 YRS	20%	SITKA	NONE	NONE	
71			1 YR	50%	SITKA	NONE	NONE	
83			4 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NONE	NONE	
87			3 YRS	25%	SITKA	NONE	NONE	
88			3 YRS	80%	YAKUTAT	NONE	NONE	
92			1 YR	20%	JUNEAU	NONE	NONE	
100			2 YRS	23%	KAKE	NONE	NONE	

HAVE TROLLED FOR 18 YRS AND OPPOSE LIMITED ENTRY IN THAT FISHERY TOO.

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION SURVEY, SORT #1

SURVEY #	QUESTION #1		QUESTION #3	QUESTION #4	QUESTION #5	QUESTION #6	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE) & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	LIMITED ENTRY?	UNDECIDED					
TOTAL	YES	NO	QUESTION #3	QUESTION #4	QUESTION #5	QUESTION #6	
			#YRS FISHING	% OF INCOME	HOME PORT	PROGRAM	
			SABLEFISH	IN 1986			
101			4 YRS	20%	CORDOVA	NONE	
103			2 YRS	10%	SITKA	NONE	
106			2 YRS		WINCHESTER BAY	NONE	
113			2 YRS	20%	ASTORIA, OR.	NONE	
116			5 YRS	60%	PELICAN	NONE	
122			1 YR	8%	PELICAN	NONE	
123			3 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
124			2 YRS	15%	KODIAK	NONE	
128			1 YR	1%	KETCHIKAN	NONE	
129			3 YRS	25%	KODIAK	NONE	
130			3 YRS	2%	SEATTLE	NONE	
131			2 YRS	5%	KING COVE	NONE	
137			2 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
144			3 YRS	20%	KODIAK	NONE	
145			2 YRS	10%	KETCHIKAN	NONE	
153			3 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
159			1 YR	90%	HOMER	NONE	
161			8 YRS	50%	SITKA	NONE	
162			4 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	NONE	
168			3 YRS	35%	KODIAK	NONE	
170			2 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
173			10 YRS	5%	PETERSBURG	NONE	
179			3 YRS	40%	HOMER	NONE	
186			3 YRS	25%	KODIAK	NONE	
192			3 YRS	40%	KODIAK	NONE	
194			2 YRS	20%	KODIAK	NONE	
195			3 YRS	70%	SEATTLE	NONE	
196			5 YRS	30%	PELICAN	NONE	
198			1 YR	10%	SITKA	NONE	
199			2 YRS	50%	HOONAH	NONE	
200			4 YRS	18%	KODIAK	NONE	
201			8 YRS	70%	CRAIG	NONE	
203			4 YRS	50%	KODIAK	NONE	
204			3 YRS	15%	KODIAK	NONE	
209			8 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NONE	
212			1 YR	1%	KODIAK	NONE	
30			1 YR	10%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
191			3 YRS	25%	SEWARD	NOT SPECIFIED	
28			1 YR	10%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	
29			2 YRS	25%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	
31			10 YRS	80%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	
82			10 YRS	35%	HOMER	SHARE SYSTEM	
20			3 YRS	5%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
54			1 YR	25%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	

OPEN SEASONS FOR SALMON AND GROUND FISH AT THE SAME TIME.
REMOVE ALL EXISTING PROGRAMS IN EFFECT.

ALASKA RESIDENT ONLY

LOWER CHATHAM
SOME TYPE OF QUITA SYSTEM, PERMITS NON-TRANSFERABLE
(1987) NON-TRANSFERABLE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.
ALL EXISTING PERMIT HOLDERS WOULD HAVE ACCESS.
KEEP OTHER FISHERY PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
2ND CHOICE PERMIT SYSTEM (1987)
PRIORITY TO ALASKA RESIDENTS
DONT KNOW, NOT RETRO-ACTIVE

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COMBINATION SURVEY
 #2 SORTED BY HOME PORT
 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMBINATION REPORT)
 May/1/1987

- QUESTION #1 DO YOU FEEL LIMITED ENTRY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR THE SABLEFISH FISHERY?
 QUESTION #2 DID YOU LAND SABLEFISH IN 1986? (2-NO RESPONSES, 211 YES RESPONSES)
 QUESTION #3 NUMBER OF YEARS FISHING SABLEFISH?
 QUESTION #4 WHAT % OF YOUR INCOME IN 1986 WAS FROM SABLEFISH?
 QUESTION #5 HOME PORT?
 QUESTION #6 WHAT TYPES OF LIMITED ENTRY PROGRAMS COULD YOU SUPPORT?

SURVEY #	QUESTION #1			QUESTION #3	QUESTION #4	QUESTION #5	QUESTION #6	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE). & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	TOTAL	YES	NO	UNDECIDED	*YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	% OF INCOME IN 1986	HOME PORT	
213	154	57	2					
100%	72%	27%	1%					
15					60%	ANACORTES	NOT SPECIFIED	
41				1 YR		ANACORTES	NOT SPECIFIED	
177				5 YRS	50%	ANGOON	NOT SPECIFIED	
80				10 YRS	75%	ASTORIA, OR.	NOT SPECIFIED	
113				2 YRS	20%	ASTORIA, OR.	NONE	
141				4 YRS	45%	AUKE BAY	NOT SPECIFIED	
12				3 YRS		CORDOVA	PERMIT SYSTEM	
64				5 YRS	40%	CORDOVA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985), LONGLINE ONLY, SPLIT SEASON 1/2 QUOTA SPRING, 1/2 LATE SUMMER.
101				4 YRS	20%	CORDOVA	NONE	
156				3 YRS	40%	CRAIG	PERMIT SYSTEM	SAME AS INSIDE IN 1985
201				8 YRS	70%	CRAIG	NONE	ALASKA RESIDENT ONLY
152				3 YRS	33%	DOUGLAS	GEAR LIMITATION	PERMANENT/ TEMPORARY PERMITS, ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS ONLY.
151				6 YRS		DOUGLAS	PERMIT SYSTEM	
207				4 YRS	3%	DOUGLAS	PERMIT SYSTEM	CLASSIFY UNDER/OVER 8 NET TON, LIMIT# IN EACH CLASS. ALSO, LATER OPENERS.
79				3 YRS	30%	EUREKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). NO OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS, LONGLINERS ONLY.
208				8 YRS	60%	EVERETT, WA.	PERMIT SYSTEM	BACK DATED TO REDUCE FLEET SIZE.
127				2 YRS	20%	GIG HARBOR	NOT SPECIFIED	
117				2 YRS	10%	HAINES	SHARE SYSTEM	MORATORIUM?
3				2 YRS	10%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
24				4 YRS	15%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	HALIBUT, COD & CRAB
58				1 YR	10%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
59				1 YR	15%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
60				1 YR	25%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
65				1 YR	20%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
67				1 YR	10%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	
154				2 YRS	20%	HOMER	NOT SPECIFIED	(1984) NO POUNDAGE LIMITATION. SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE HALIBUT, GREY COD, ETC.
61				2 YRS	5%	HOMER	PERMIT SYSTEM	LIMIT TO TONNAGE OF THE VESSEL FISHED. STOP GROWTH OF THE FLEET.
181				7 YRS	85%	HOMER	PERMIT SYSTEM	LIMIT ON VESSEL NUMBER AND SIZE OR TONNAGE.
62				1 YR	20%	HOMER	SHARE SYSTEM	NO SET SEASONS.
205				4 YRS	20%	HOMER	SHARE SYSTEM	(1986).BASED ON VESSEL TONNAGE INCL. 86' AND PRIOR. ALASKAN'S ONLY.
22				1 YR	10%	HOMER	NONE	
159				1 YR	90%	HOMER	NONE	
179				3 YRS	40%	HOMER	NONE	
82				10 YRS	35%	HOMER	SHARE SYSTEM	2ND CHOICE: PERMIT SYSTEM (1987)
199				2 YRS	50%	HOONAH	NONE	

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION SURVEY, SORT #2

SURVEY # TOTAL	QUESTION #1 LIMITED ENTRY?		QUESTION #3 #YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	QUESTION #4 % OF INCOME IN 1986	QUESTION #5 HOME PORT	QUESTION #6 TYPE PROGRAM	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE), & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	YES	NO					
193			5 YRS	50%	HYDABURG, AK	NOT SPECIFIED	ALASKAN'S ONLY
97			2 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	CEILING ON AMOUNT OF QUOTA THAT ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL GETS.
99			1 YR		JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986). ALSO CHATHAM, ETC. SHOULD BE OPENED SAME TIME AS OUTSIDE WATERS.
132			2 YRS	25%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986).
187			15 YRS	33%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	(1985). BASED ON NET TONNAGE OF VESSEL
188			5 YRS	50%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	NO AREA CLOSURES OR RESTRICTIONS
1			3 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985).
13			5 YRS	40%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). NO TONNAGE RESTRICTIONS OR GEAR RESTRICTIONS.
43			4 YRS	10%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). ALLOWANCE FOR CREW PARTICIPATION LIMIT OUT OF STATE VESSELS.
53			6 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	ONE YEAR MINIMUM POINT SYSTEM. ALASKA RESIDENTS
95			2 YRS	17%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987). AREA REGISTRATION, GEAR LIMIT, SIZE LIMIT ON BOATS.
96			2 YRS	25%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
158			5 YRS	63%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	TRANSFERABLE PERMITS, LIKE SALMON.
206			4 YRS	25%	JUNEAU	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). 81'-86' BASED ON VESSEL TONNAGE. ALL B-COD SEASONS OPEN SAME DATE
142			30 YRS	60%	JUNEAU	SHARE SYSTEM	ELIMINATE QUOTA SYSTEM. USE SIZE, SEX AND SEASON MANAGEMENT.
25			10 YRS	20%	JUNEAU	NONE	
92				20%	JUNEAU	NONE	
54			1 YR	25%	JUNEAU	NOT SPECIFIED	DONT KNOW. NOT RETRO-ACTIVE.
100			2 YRS	23%	KAKE	NONE	
27			2 YRS	20%	KETCHIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	AT LEAST A MORATORIUM RIGHT AWAY
47			3 YRS	15%	KETCHIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	
146			10 YRS	40%	KETCHIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	
56			10 YRS	30%	KETCHIKAN	PERMIT SYSTEM	RESTRICT TO PAST TONNAGE. AVOID TRANSFER TO LARGER VESSEL.
128			1 YR	1%	KETCHIKAN	NONE	
145			2 YRS	10%	KETCHIKAN	NONE	
119			1 YR	10%	KING COVE	NOT SPECIFIED	
68			3 YRS	25%	KING COVE	PERMIT SYSTEM	ANY TYPE TO LIMIT NUMBER OF BOATS IN FISHERY.
180			4 YRS	15%	KING COVE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). TRANSFERABLE
131			2 YRS	5%	KING COVE	NONE	
84			6 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
174			5 YRS	33%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
175			5 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
178			4 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	
112			5 YRS	10%	KODIAK	PERMIT SYSTEM	STATEWIDE
172			3 YRS	75%	KODIAK	GEAR LIMITATION	POT ONLY
49			2 YRS		KODIAK	NONE	
66			3 YRS	40%	KODIAK	NONE	
83			4 YRS	30%	KODIAK	NONE	
123			3 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
124			2 YRS	15%	KODIAK	NONE	
129			3 YRS	25%	KODIAK	NONE	
137			2 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
144			3 YRS	20%	KODIAK	NONE	
153			3 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
168			3 YRS	35%	KODIAK	NONE	REMOVE ALL EXISTING PROGRAMS IN EFFECT.

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION SURVEY, SORT #2

SURVEY # TOTAL	QUESTION #1 LIMITED ENTRY?		QUESTION #3 #YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	QUESTION #4 % OF INCOME IN 1986	QUESTION #5 HOME PORT	QUESTION #6 TYPE PROGRAM	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE) & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	YES	NO					
170			2 YRS	10%	KODIAK	NONE	
186			3 YRS	25%	KODIAK	NONE	
192			3 YRS	40%	KODIAK	NONE	
194			2 YRS	20%	KODIAK	NONE	
200			4 YRS	18%	KODIAK	NONE	
203			4 YRS	50%	KODIAK	NONE	
204			3 YRS	15%	KODIAK	NONE	
212			1 YR	1%	KODIAK	NONE	
20			3 YRS	5%	KODIAK	NOT SPECIFIED	PRIORITY TO ALASKA RESIDENTS
115			2 YRS	20%	NEWPORT, OR.	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987) LIMIT TO VESSELS NOW LICENSED AND ACTIVELY FISHING SABLEFISH.
38			2 YRS	10%	NEWPORT, OR.	NOT SPECIFIED	
102			3 YRS	20%	PELICAN	NOT SPECIFIED	
11			13 YRS	75%	PELICAN	PERMIT SYSTEM	
167			10 YRS	75%	PELICAN	PERMIT SYSTEM	
116			5 YRS	60%	PELICAN	NONE	
122			1 YR	8%	PELICAN	NONE	
196			5 YRS	30%	PELICAN	NONE	
150			2 YRS	40%	PELIKAN	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986). POSSIBLY SHARE SYSTEM PROVIDING INDIVIDUAL OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND.
85			4 YRS	25%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
120			1 YR	34%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	(1985).
126			4 YRS	20%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
171			4 YRS	10%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
176			5 YRS	10%	PETERSBURG	NOT SPECIFIED	
4			9 YRS	30%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	
40			12 YRS	50%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) LONGLINE ONLY, NO OTHER PERMITS ON VESSEL
42			6 YRS	50%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	SIMILAR TO SALMON, CRAB, HERRING IN ALASKA, OR SHARE SYSTEM.
76			15 YRS	40%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) MORATORIUM OR SHARE SYSTEM BASED ON POUNDAGE PRIOR TO 8/85.
77			2 YRS	5%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987).
94			2 YRS	35%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	
57			2 YRS	20%	PETERSBURG	PERMIT SYSTEM	
190			3 YRS	30%	PETERSBURG	SHARE SYSTEM	(1986) BACK TO 1979, AREA RESTRICT, POUNDAGE PER BOAT, TRIP LIMITS 5-8 DAYS.
173			10 YRS	5%	PETERSBURG	SHARE SYSTEM	TRANSFERABLE
28			1 YR	10%	PETERSBURG	NONE	
14			13 YRS	65%	PET ALEXANDER	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1987) NON-TRANSFERABLE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.
183			9 YRS	50%	PET ALEXANDER	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1983) STATEWIDE ACCESS, NO AREA RESTRICTION.
157			2 YRS	6%	PORT ANGELES	NOT SPECIFIED	
21			3.5 YRS	100%	SHARE SYSTEM	SHARE SYSTEM	
139			4 YRS	40%	PORT TOWNSEND	NONE	
125			3 YRS	15%	POULSBO	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986) SHARE, PERMIT OR GEAR LIMITATION
143			1 YR	25%	SAND POINT	NOT SPECIFIED	
17			1 YR	75%	SAND POINT	NOT SPECIFIED	
2			3 YRS	45%	SEATTLE	GEAR LIMITATION	
18			8 YRS	45%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
37			8 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
93			8 YRS	100%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	ONE THAT ALLOWS FOR REASONABLY EASY ACCESS INTO THE FISHERY.
			5 YRS	20%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION SURVEY, SORT #2

SURVEY # TOTAL	QUESTION #1 LIMITED ENTRY?			QUESTION #3 #YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	QUESTION #4 % OF INCOME IN 1986	QUESTION #5 HOME PORT	QUESTION #6 TYPE PROGRAM	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE). & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	YES	NO	UNDECIDED					
107				25 YRS	65%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
108				4 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	(1985).
133				10 YRS	45%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
138						SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
140				45 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
148				4 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
160				7 YRS	85%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	LONGLINE ONLY, KEEP OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
164				5 YRS	50%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
166				3 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
202				4 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
210				6 YRS	100%	SEATTLE	NOT SPECIFIED	
19				5 YRS	80%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986) STATEWIDE ACCESS.
34				6 YRS	25%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) ALSO GEAR LIMITATION
55				15 YRS	70%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	PARTICULARLY S.E. ALASKA. OR ABOLISH L.E. ON ALL FISHERIES.
81				3 YRS	15%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	AREA REGISTRATION
90				3 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). LICENSE ON VESSEL.
109				11 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). MAKE PERMITS STATEWIDE
110				8 YRS	80%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
114				4 YRS	90%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). LICENSE WITH VESSEL, STATEWIDE PERMIT.
155				3 YRS	18%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	
184				4 YRS	50%	SEATTLE	PERMIT SYSTEM	
39				8 YRS	98%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	ANYTHING CONSIDERED, NO STRONG OPINION ON TYPE.
104				2 YRS	10%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	
105				4 YRS	60%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	
111				5 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	
163				7 YRS	95%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	# YEARS IN FISHERY, # LBS. LANDED, QUOTA BASED ON BOAT SIZE.
169				3 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	
182				3 YRS	15%	SEATTLE	SHARE SYSTEM	(1985). BASE YEAR. QUOTA PER BOAT BASED ON SIZE. NON-TRANSFERABLE.
130				3 YRS	2%	SEATTLE	NONE	
162				4 YRS	75%	SEATTLE	NONE	OPEN SEASONS FOR SALMON AND GROUND FISH AT THE SAME TIME.
195				3 YRS	70%	SEATTLE	NONE	
209				8 YRS	40%	SEATTLE	NONE	
189				30 YRS	80%	SEKIU, WA.	NOT SPECIFIED	(1984). KEEP OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
74				3 YRS	10%	SEWARD	NOT SPECIFIED	
48				1 YR	10%	SEWARD	NONE	
191				3 YRS	25%	SEWARD	NOT SPECIFIED	SOME TYPE OF QUOTA SYSTEM, PERMITS NON-TRANSFERABLE.
211				4 YRS	80%	SITKA	GEAR LIMITATION	CREW LIMITS, LIMIT TO AK. RES., OTHER FISHERY PERMIT HOLDERS LOW PRIORITY.
10				9 YRS	90%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
32				11 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	SOON
35				2 YRS	33%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
45				2 YRS	35%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986).
46				3 YRS	10%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
51				12 YRS	40%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
52				8 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	HALIBUT AND ROCKFISH ALSO
86				3 YRS	30%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986). 1/2 QUOTA TO ALASKA RESIDENTS

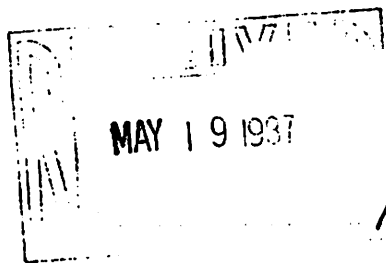
NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE COALITION SURVEY, SORT #2

SURVEY # TOTAL	QUESTION #1 LIMITED ENTRY?			QUESTION #3 #YRS FISHING SABLEFISH	QUESTION #4 % OF INCOME IN 1986	QUESTION #5 HOME PORT	QUESTION #6 TYPE PROGRAM	(SUGGESTED) (CUT OFF DATE). & ADDITIONAL REMARKS
	YES	NO	UNDECIDED					
98				5 YRS	70%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	POINT SYSTEMS PROPOSED BY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION
118				5 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
121				5 YRS	34%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	NO OTHER PERMIT HOLDERS.
135				11 YRS	50%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	
136				13 YRS	75%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986).
185				3 YRS		SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	(1986).
5				3 YRS	20%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985) NO NEW ENTRIES AFTER 1/1/86
7				5 YRS	70%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
8				5 YRS	30%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
9				10 YRS	60%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	THE QUICKEST
33				8 YRS	2%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	SIMILAR TO CHATHAM
36				14 YRS	50%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	NO LIMIT TO AMOUNT OF FISH
50				11 YRS	26%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986). NON-TRANSFERABLE PERMITS ACQUIRED PRIOR TO 1986 TRANSFERABLE.
72				4 YRS	60%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
73				2 YRS	25%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	EXCLUSIVE REGISTRATION AREAS
78				7 YRS	60%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1983).
91				7 YRS	90%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985). GEAR LIMIT PER SIZE OF VESSEL, VESSEL SIZE LIMIT, 40' OR 45' OR LARGER.
147				2 YRS	20%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
149				3 YRS	22%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1986).
197				1 YR	20%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	CR. \$10,000 YR. PAST PARTIC. FROM 85', OPEN BID FOR A VIABLE # OF PERMITS PER AREA
213				10 YRS	25%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	(1985).
6				2 YRS	25%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	BACK DATE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE
63				14 YRS	75%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	PAST PARTICIPATION, EXCLUSIVE AREA REGISTRATION, TONNAGE SIMILAR TO CANAD.
69				13 YRS	80%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	(1985).
134				15 YRS	60%	SITKA	SHARE SYSTEM	NOT COMMITED, OPEN TO IDEAS
23				4 YRS	19%	SITKA	NONE	
70				8 YRS	20%	SITKA	NONE	
71				1 YR	50%	SITKA	NONE	HAVE TROLLED FOR 18 YRS AND OPPOSE LIMITED ENTRY IN THAT FISHERY TOO.
87				3 YRS	25%	SITKA	NONE	
103				2 YRS	10%	SITKA	NONE	
161				8 YRS	50%	SITKA	NONE	
198				1 YR	10%	SITKA	NONE	
30				1 YR	10%	SITKA	NOT SPECIFIED	LOWER CHATHAM
29				2 YRS	25%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	ALL EXISTING PERMIT HOLDERS WOULD HAVE ACCESS.
31				10 YRS	80%	SITKA	PERMIT SYSTEM	KEEP OTHER FISHERY PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
26				1 YR	2%	VALDEZ	PERMIT SYSTEM	LONGLINE ONLY. KEEP OTHER FISHERY PERMIT HOLDERS OUT.
89				5 YRS	25%	WINCHESTER BAY	SHARE SYSTEM	POUNDRAGE LIMIT FOR EACH BOAT.
106				2 YRS		WINCHESTER BAY	NONE	
44				4 YRS	10%	WRANGELL	NOT SPECIFIED	ALL FISHERIES
16				8 YRS	25%	WRANGELL	PERMIT SYSTEM	ALASKAN'S ONLY. CONSIDERATION TO CREWMEN PARTICIPATION.
75				4 YRS	10%	WRANGELL	PERMIT SYSTEM	APRIL 15TH OPENER.
88				3 YRS	80%	YAKUTAT	NONE	
165				2 YRS	25%		NOT SPECIFIED	

NPLC SABLEFISH LIMITED ENTRY SURVEY
Notes To Survey Responses
(See Accountant's Compilation Report)

May 1, 1987

North Pacific Longline Coalition (N.P.L.C.) is a combined effort of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association (A.L.F.A.) and the Fishing Vessel Owners Association (F.V.O.A.) to obtain information by survey, as it relates to limited entry of the Sablefish Fishery. N.P.L.C. in conjunction with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (N.P.F.M.C.), generated the questions for the survey. (N.P.F.M.C.) mailed the survey to participants as identified by the State of Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 518 surveys were mailed, 213 completed surveys were recieved as of May 1, 1987. Reference numbers were assigned to the actual survey upon reciept. The reference number provides an audit trial between the compiled survey responses and the actual survey.



May 16, 1987

- See you soon.

Annette

Dear Jim,

This short statement, ^{enclosed,} was voted on as a resolution by our Board of Directors this week.

I did a written questionnaire which was distributed to all our Association members on the Sablefish Limited Entry Issue.

All replies were supportive of limited entry, but no strong opinions on a share quota system.

Currently we want to be sure to urge the Council to pursue alternative management plans via a work group, as mentioned in the March meeting.

Timeliness is, of course, urgent.

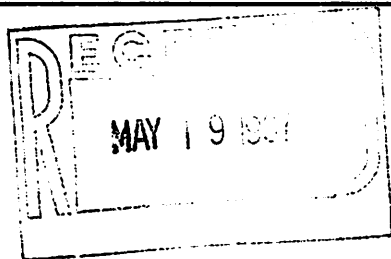
- Please Read our resolution into the records. Thank you.



North Pacific Fisheries Association, Inc.

HEADQUARTERS:

BOX 796 • HOMER ALASKA 99603



May 14, 1987

North Pacific Fisheries Association supports the implementation of workshops for the purpose of studying alternative management plans for the black cod fishery.

Sonia Corazza, President 5/14/87

C-5
MAY '87

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY COALITION

April 14, 1987

Dear Sablefish Permit Holder,

In December, 1986, a proposal to implement a Federal Limited Entry System in the sablefish fishery in the Gulf of Alaska was submitted to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) by the Fishing Vessel Owners Association (FVOA) of Seattle.

In mid-March, the FVOA and the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association (ALFA) of Sitka sent a letter and survey to all fishermen who landed sablefish in 1986. We feel that the opinion of a broader survey group is necessary. We are therefore sending the attached survey to all fishermen who held sablefish permits in 1985, 1986, and 1987. It is our opinion that there are a wide range of management options available for managing the sablefish fishery. The program proposed by FVOA is one approach. There are also many other approaches available that would utilize a creative application of traditional management measures, or that would draw upon other approaches that have been used for limiting entry in other fisheries. We feel that a more complete survey of industry opinion is necessary so as to be better able to address the challenges of Federal sablefish management.

This issue deserves much thought. A Federal program to limit entry in the Gulf of Alaska may set a precedent that could change the complexion of the future development of the Alaskan groundfish fisheries, and the associated opportunities available to independent fishermen. Please keep this in mind as you complete the survey. Your individual input is very valuable. Please take the time to complete this survey, and return it to us as soon as possible. We hope that this survey is broad enough as to preliminarily convey to the NPFMC what the average fisherman thinks of a few management possibilities. If you have suggestions for changes to the survey that we could incorporate in a future survey, please indicate your suggestions on the survey form.

As previously mentioned, this survey is initially being sent to all 1985, 1986, and 1987 Gulf of Alaska sablefish permit holders. Recognizing the impacts that Federal Limited Entry in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery could have on coastal communities, the resource, and the entire fishing industry, attempts will be made to develop a method to expand this survey to include other segments of the industry.

Thank you for the time you spent in answering this survey. It is not necessary to sign this survey unless you wish to do so. Please try to return the survey to us by June 15, 1987.

Oliver Holm, President
Kodiak Longliner's Association

Jeffrey R. Stephan, Manager
United Fishermen's Marketing Association

North Pacific Fishery Coalition
P. O. Box 3406
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

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NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY COALITION
GULF OF ALASKA SABLEFISH MANAGEMENT SURVEY

April 14, 1987

Section A

1. Have you been the OWNER of a vessel that participated in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? YES NO
_____ 1985; vessel length _____
_____ 1986; vessel length _____
_____ 1987; vessel length _____
2. Have you been the OPERATOR of a vessel that participated in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? YES NO
_____ 1985; vessel length _____
_____ 1986; vessel length _____
_____ 1987; vessel length _____
3. How many crewmembers did you employ for your sablefish operation in:
_____ 1985, _____ 1986, _____ 1987?
4. In what areas have you made sablefish deliveries? (please circle)
EAST YAKUTAT/SOUTHEAST OUTSIDE WEST YAKUTAT CENTRAL GULF OF ALASKA
WESTERN GULF OF ALASKA BERING SEA ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
5. What other commercial fisheries do you generally participate in? (please circle)
HALIBUT LONGLINE PACIFIC COD KING CRAB BOTTOMFISH/TRAWL
HERRING HERRING TENDER ROCKFISH TANNER CRAB
SHRIMP DUNGENESS CRAB SALMON SALMON TENDER
OTHER _____
6. In December, 1986, a proposal to implement a Federal Limited Entry system in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery was submitted to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) by the Fishing Vessel Owners Association (FVOA) of Seattle. With any Federal limited entry program, there are many "spillover effects" that would occur, and that would impact the fishing industry in general. Some of the obvious concerns are: what are the economic impacts to the coastal communities, and to the fishing industry in general?; how would displaced vessels and displaced fishermen be affected, and how would these displaced vessels and displaced fishermen affect other fisheries?; what are the real benefits and real costs to the sablefish industry, to the fishing industry in general, and to the coastal communities?
 - a. Do you feel that there will be sufficient time before the 1988 sablefish season to analyze the impacts to coastal communities, and to the fishing industry in general, of any Federal limited entry system in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
 - b. Do you feel that there will be sufficient time before the 1988 sablefish season for you to participate in, comment upon, and understand any or all of the programs that may be proposed for a Federal limited entry system in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
 - c. Do you feel that in-depth studies should be conducted to analyze the effects of any proposed Federal limited entry program in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
 - d. Are you familiar with the proposal submitted by FVOA for a Federal limited entry system in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
 - e. Do you feel that a Federal limited entry program should be implemented for the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO

Section B

A variety of different Federal programs and directions have been discussed for limiting entry in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery. There are a number of questions regarding Federal sablefish limited entry that we would like you to answer. As of April 1, 1987, 901 sablefish permits were issued through the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 580 vessels are registered to fish sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska.

1. a. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, would you favor a system that would issue a license (permit) to INDIVIDUALS and not to vessels? _____ YES; _____ NO

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- b. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, and if this program focused on licensing (permitting) of INDIVIDUALS, who do you feel should initially be granted, and own, the license (or permit)?
- _____ Vessel owner ONLY _____ Vessel operator ONLY
 _____ Both vessel owner and vessel operator _____ All permit holders
- c. Should licenses or permits issued to INDIVIDUALS be Transferrable? _____ YES; _____ NO
2. a. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, would you favor a system that would issue licenses (permits) to VESSELS and not to individuals? _____ YES; _____ NO
- b. Should licenses or permits issued to VESSELS be Transferrable? _____ YES; _____ NO
- c. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, and if this program focused on the (permitting) of VESSELS, do you feel that the licenses (permits) should be allocated according to pre-determined VESSEL-LENGTH categories? _____ YES; _____ NO
- d. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, and if this program focused on the issuance of licenses (permits) according to pre-determined VESSEL-LENGTH categories, do you feel that licenses (permits) for two or more vessel-length categories should be allowed to be combined to permit the use of one or more larger vessels? _____ YES; _____ NO
- e. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, and if this program focused on the licensing (permitting) of VESSELS, do you feel that the licenses (permits) should be allocated according to VESSEL TONNAGE? _____ YES; _____ NO
- f. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, and if this program focused on the issuance of licenses (permits) according to VESSEL TONNAGE, do you feel that the combination of vessel tonnages should be allowed? _____ YES; _____ NO
3. a. Are you familiar with the INDIVIDUAL SHARE-QUOTA SYSTEM such as that which was discussed for use in the Pacific halibut fishery? This system generally assigns transferrable individual quotas to fishermen, based on initial entitlements established at the initiation of the program. _____ YES; _____ NO
- b. Do you favor the INDIVIDUAL SHARE-QUOTA SYSTEM for use in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
4. a. Are you familiar with the system of limited entry that provides for fishermen to BID (as in an auction) for a share of the quota for a particular fishery resource? _____ YES; _____ NO
- b. Do you favor the use of this type of a BIDDING SYSTEM for use in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
5. Are you in favor of any system of Federal limited entry in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery that would:
- a. Allocate shares of the sablefish quota based upon a fisherman's economic dependence on the sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
- b. Allocate shares of the sablefish quota based upon a fisherman's past production record in the sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
- c. Auction shares of the sablefish quota to the highest bidder? _____ YES; _____ NO
- d. Lease shares of the sablefish quota? _____ YES; _____ NO
- e. Issue a sablefish limited entry license to an individual? _____ YES; _____ NO
- f. Issue a sablefish limited entry license to a vessel based on vessel length? _____ YES; _____ NO
- g. Issue a sablefish limited entry license to a vessel based on vessel tonnage? _____ YES; _____ NO
6. a. Are you familiar with any limited entry system that you would want to be implemented in the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery? _____ YES; _____ NO
- b. If YES, what system? _____

7. If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, how do you think that licenses (permits) should be initially allocated?
- a. _____ Lottery
 - b. _____ All those who currently participate (1987) in the sablefish fishery should receive a right to fish
 - c. _____ All those who have participated in the sablefish fishery since 1980 should receive a right to fish.
 - d. _____ All those who have participated in the sablefish fishery before a certain cutoff date should receive a right to fish
---What cutoff date? _____

Section C

If a system were to be seriously discussed for a Federal limited entry program for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, and if this program had as its main objectives: 1.) the achievement and maintenance of an optimum fishing effort level, and 2.) the maximization of total fleet efficiency:

- 1. Would you be willing to forfeit your rights to fish for sablefish if it would help to achieve this optimum level? _____ YES; _____ NO
- 2. Would you be willing to pay increased license fees (user fees) to support the administrative expense of a sablefish limited entry system? _____ YES; _____ NO
- 3. If resource abundance levels and/or market conditions decline, would you be willing to pay increased license fees to support a "buy-back system" that would be designed to help maintain the optimal fishing effort level? _____ YES; _____ NO
- 4. If resource abundance and/or market conditions improve, should more permits be issued? _____ YES; _____ NO

Section D

- 1. How do you feel that a Federal limited entry program for the sablefish fishery in the Gulf of Alaska would affect your ability to operate your overall business as a fisherman?
_____ BENEFIT; _____ IMPAIR; _____ NO EFFECT
- 2. Do you feel that conservation of the sablefish resource can be adequately addressed thru the creative application of effectively directed management tools such as: time-specific closures, area-specific closures, check-in---check-out procedures, the use of harvest guidelines based on population surveys (as is currently in use), and tank inspections? _____ YES; _____ NO
- 3. What do you consider as your home port? HOME PORT _____

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United Fishermen's Marketing Association

COMMENTS:

COPY

Free-for-All Fishing Depletes Stock

By S. FRED SINGER

The present system of managing marine fisheries is headed for destruction on the public-policy reefs. Most fishing grounds are operated on an open and free access basis; anyone can buy a boat, obtain a license, and take fish. An increasing number of commercial fishermen are chasing after and threatening a limited supply. Thus, despite legislation that hopes to maximize fish yields over a long period of time, we are inviting over-fishing and long-term shortages. The best way to both preserve our fishing resources and slow down the rising price of fish is to privatize U.S. fishing grounds.

Counterproductive federal policies contribute to the problem by encouraging even more fishermen to enter—with each one catching a smaller fraction of the allowed annual fish quota and wasting his capital and time. One consequence of these policies is that fish, once a cheap source of protein, is now one of the most expensive—as many restaurant patrons and homemakers can attest to. Paradoxically, fish is expensive because it is free—i.e., without private owners.

The Fairest Way

Thus, we should learn from the "tragedy of the commons" paradigm: Free access to a common grazing meadow encourages each herder to increase the size of his herd, and eventually destroys the resource base through over-grazing. The fairest way to limit access is by establishing transferable property rights for quantities of specific kinds of fish caught in each important fisheries region. Instead, most of the fishing industry, with political support out of proportion to its economic importance, is asking for more subsidies, and for more restrictions on fish imports and on fish caught in U.S. waters by foreign fishermen. At best, such policies would delay the inevitable crisis by a few years, but cost the consumer and taxpayer a boatload of money.

The government should also phase out subsidies that encourage the entry of more fishermen: low-interest federal loans for the construction of additional commercial fishing vessels, zero-interest deferral of federal tax payments, subsidies for insurance against the loss of commercial fishing gear, and no-cost marketing assistance.

What was once an inexhaustible resource is no longer so. Thanks to modern technology, a single fishing vessel using radar, sonar, spotter planes, sea surface observations from satellites, advanced catching gear, onboard processing and refrigeration can do the job of a hundred older boats—and in less time. For some species the entire fishing season lasts only a few hours! Clearly, fewer resources are wasted if, to take a hypothetical example, one ship and crew catch fish 100% of the time, as against building and operating 100 ships to harvest the same total amount, with each ship operating at 1% capacity.

The problem is that U.S. laws and institutions have not kept pace with advancing technology. Current law, namely the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Management Act of 1976, appropriates the fisheries in the Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) out to 200 miles from the U.S. The act has been administered as if the resource belonged to fishermen, in that U.S. fishermen are charged nothing for the right to fish. But, as with offshore oil and gas, the resource should be considered the property of all U.S. citizens. Imagine the storm of protest if oil and gas worth \$2.4 billion were given away to energy companies every year!

In contrast to fisheries, offshore oil and gas resources are now allocated by an equitable and efficient method of auctioning leases. If one disregards the debate over how fast to sell leases, the principle becomes quite clear. The auction extracts a "rent" that goes to the Treasury and, therefore, to all U.S. citizens.

Of course, fisheries, being both mobile and renewable, present a more complex management problem than hydrocarbons, or even timber or oysters. Because fish are renewable, the annual amount taken of each species has to be limited. If it exceeds the value set by scientific considerations, then over-fishing will destroy the resource. On the other hand, if the full amount is not taken, the resource is wasted. Setting the correct amount every year for each fishery is not a point at issue here; determinations will continue to be made by scientific experts.

Fishing resources should be considered the property of all U.S. citizens—not just fishermen. Imagine the storm of protest if rights to offshore oil and gas worth \$2.4 billion were given away to energy companies every year!

Limiting access by creating transferable property rights is a worthwhile solution to the problem of over-fishing. Such rights could be allocated in a number of ways: by lottery, by prior right, or by auction. (Rights would expire after a period of, say, one year, and could not be carried over.) Much could be learned from the example of other countries and of states like Alaska, where entry is limited for some fish resources and where licenses are transferable.

No matter how the fishing rights are assigned or distributed, they must be transferable so that fishermen who wish to withdraw from fishing can sell their rights to others who can then operate their equipment more efficiently and make greater profits. This would establish a market in which the current waste of capital and working time would be eliminated, lowering costs to fishermen and prices to consumers.

The efficacy of transferable property rights is well illustrated by the oyster fisheries of Chesapeake Bay. On the Virginia side, about half of the oyster beds are under private control and managed like farms, using modern production and harvesting methods. On the Maryland side, oystering grounds are predominantly under an open-access regime. The overfishing problem is solved by lowering the efficiency and reducing the catch per unit effort—essentially by a reversal of technology. Not only are the oystering periods limited, but the methods are kept antiquated: The "skipjack" boats use sails, not motors, and the oysters are taken largely by hand methods to further lower the efficiency—a heavy price to pay for being picturesque.

A separate policy issue involves foreign fishermen who wish to fish in the Fishery Conservation Zone. They should still oper-

ate under a general nation-to-nation agreement with the U.S. But once past the political hurdle, they too should be required to bid for the right to specific amounts of specific fish, thereby letting the market decide the value of the resource and at the same time increasing income to the U.S. Treasury. Currently, foreign fishermen pay nominal fees that cover only a portion of the full costs of management and enforcement, about \$170 million a year.

The present system is breaking down—more rapidly in some areas than in others. Some U.S. fishermen enter joint ventures, transferring their catch to foreign factory trawlers that use less expensive, fully amortized vessels manned by cheap labor. The processed fish is often sold in the U.S. market at a good profit. Other U.S. fishermen have invested in expensive American-built vessels in order to gain priority in the allocation of fishery resources under the 1976 act. The amounts are not small: A group of Alaskan fishermen bought vessels costing \$200 million in the last five years and now finds it difficult to compete—even though aided by public funds. Not surprisingly, the Alaskan fishermen would like to limit foreign fishing, as well as the joint ventures and the import of cheaper fish.

The current trend is to pile further restrictions upon the existing ones, encouraging further subsidies to fishermen and tariffs on imported fish. The consumer pays the bill several times over—as usual. New England's commercial fishing industry has recently petitioned the International Trade Commission to impose a 10% to 20% tariff on imports from Canada so that the "treasured way of life" of the region's fishermen can be preserved. The situation is classically unstable, as ever higher prices for fish attract more entrants whose costs eat up their potential profits. But this cycle must stop when consumers stop buying higher-priced fish.

Used for Mischief

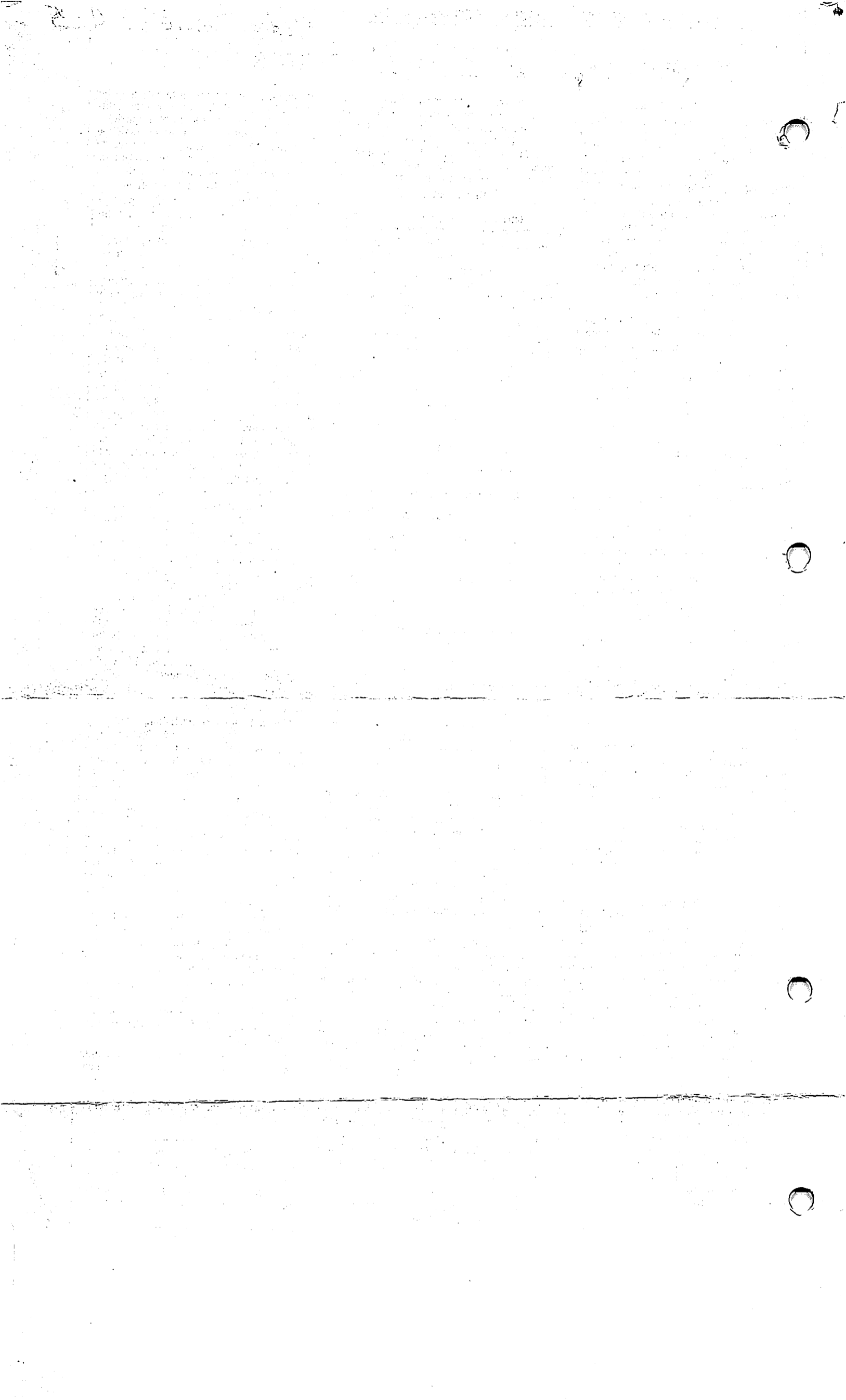
The fact that foreign fishing rights are determined by politics rather than economics means they will be used for political purposes—and, thus, often for mischief. Thus we find large quotas for Poland and, inexplicably, for East Germany, while the European Community has to make do with a small allocation. (West Germany's modern fishing fleet is in deep trouble; without further state subsidies, its ships will have to be sold to South Korea and China.)

Also, in the 1980 amendments to the Magnuson Act, Congress linked foreign fishing allocations to whaling issues. As a result, a federal appeals court has just ruled that the U.S. is required to impose sanctions against Japan for violating international whaling quotas—a ruling that could complicate delicate trade relations between the two countries.

All of this could be avoided by privatization of fishing resources, whereby foreign fishermen would submit bids or purchase fishing rights from the U.S. owners of such rights.

Our nation's bountiful fishing grounds can be preserved, but instead they are now threatened because the federal government has bought one of the oldest fish stories—that you can continue getting something for nothing.

Mr. Singer, a former deputy assistant secretary of the interior, is a visiting eminent scholar at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. He serves on federal government committees advising on ocean issues.



Bob
Alverson
FVOA

FISHERIES PRIVATE PROPERTY ACCESS SYSTEM

BY VESSEL PERMITS

1. The initial private property permit will go to the ownership of certain existing vessels and/or certain qualifying masters of vessels in the blackcod, longline and pot fleet. (Gulf of Alaska, Aleutians and Bering Sea) If the vessel is owned by a partnership or corporation, only one permit will be granted per vessel. After issuance of such a permit, it may be sold. The permit does not have to stay with the vessel it was based on upon issuance. Note: The industry is not yet prepared to take a position on what entity the permit should go to. The industry requests that in preparing this permit option that the Council research the number of possible permits that might be granted if just vessel ownership is considered vs. vessel ownership and certain qualifying interim use permit holders; i.e., "masters".

The Council should request public input on this issue and seek industry consensus when a final decision must be made.

- 1.a Those entities from the fixed gear blackcod fishery that entered in 1987 would be granted a 2 year non-transferable permit. This would provide a operational time for new entrants to ammortize their entry costs or to obtain a transferable permit.

2. The initial property right would be granted to the ownership of those who own vessels and/or certain masters of vessels that have landed a minimum of x pounds during either of the last two seasons. (1986, 1985)
3. Those entities that qualify will be given the following permit based on the gross tonnage of the vessel as documented:
 - A. Less than 20 gross tons.
 - B. 20 tons, but less than 35 gross tons.
 - C. 35 tons, but less than 70 gross tons.
 - D. Greater than 70 gross tons.
4. A permit holder may use two 'A' permits to use a vessel in the 'B' tonnage range, two 'B' permits could be used to qualify a vessel 'C' license and two 'C' licenses can qualify a vessel to operate in the 'D' category. Licenses can be reduced similarly.
5. NMFS/Council will set up a grievance board to assess those claims for a property right permit that are in question.
6. Those permit requests that are questionable or do not qualify for a permit, but have mitigating circumstances, may be granted by the grievance board, a two year conditional permit to offset expenses incurred.
7. Those vessels which fished blackcod with pots and would have qualified had they been using longline gear, would qualify for a longline permit for the Gulf of Alaska. The intent of Amendment 14 would not be changed for the Gulf of Alaska. Longline vessels and pot vessels would be treated as current regulations provide in the Bering Sea and Aleutians Groundfish Plan. In the Bering Sea and Aleutians pot and longline vessels would be limited to basically those vessels that meet the above qualifications.
 - (A) Ownership could be determined from Coast Guard records' effective dates set by the Council. All vessels over 5 net tons are required to be documented.
 - B. The reason gross tonnage is used for license categories is that gross tons cannot be altered like net tonnages. Gross tonnage is also believed to help absorb more vessels during upgrading than would vessel length.

