



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
 P.O. Box 21668
 Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

AGENDA D-1
 Supplemental

April 19, 1993

Richard B. Lauber, Chairman
 North Pacific Fishery
 Management Council
 P.O. Box 103136
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Rick,

Under the provisions of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) April 1990 Fishery Management Plan for the Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ Off the Coast Of Alaska (Salmon FMP), the Council retains oversight of the Southeast Alaska (SEAK) chinook salmon fishery, but has conditionally deferred regulatory management of the fishery to the State of Alaska (State). This deferral acknowledges the State's extensive management program and the fact that the all-gear SEAK chinook fishery, both in State waters and in the Exclusive Economic Zone, is subject to the governance of the United States/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty. The conditions of the Council's deferral to the State require that the State's annual regulatory management regime be in accord with the terms and provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), the Magnuson Act and other applicable law, and the objectives of the Council's Salmon FMP.

The Council annually reviews the provisions of the PST, including agreed annexes, and the State's proposed management regime. Based upon the review, the Council determines if the conditions of deferral to State regulatory management have been satisfied. In each case since the adoption of the PST and the Salmon FMP, the Council has found that the conditions have been met. The Council has scheduled its annual review of the SEAK Chinook Annex and the State's proposed management regime for its April 1993 meeting.

This year's review will not be as routine as it has been in the past, due primarily to two extraordinary events. The first is that the PST Commission has failed, to date, to successfully negotiate a new chinook annex to replace the old one which expired after the 1992 season. Without a 1993 PST chinook annex, there will be no catch quota specified for the 1993 SEAK chinook fishery. The second is the listing of spring/summer and fall Snake River chinook as "threatened" species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Although the circumstances are somewhat unusual, the Council should still proceed with its annual review to determine whether or not the conditional deferral to the State should stand and if not, what action (rule-making and/or plan amendments) the Council needs to take, under the provisions Salmon FMP, to fulfill its



obligations under the Magnuson Act and other applicable law, including the ESA. Normally, the State of Alaska and the Alaska Region National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) would present to the Council the proposed management plan for the 1993 SEAK chinook fishery, including a quota ceiling and implementing regulation, along with an explanation of how the proposed management regime will satisfy the requirements of the PST, the ESA, the Magnuson Act and other applicable law. If the Council was satisfied that the proposed management regime would, in fact, satisfy the Council's oversight obligations, the Council would memorialize that determination in a "Council Finding".

Unfortunately, due to the protracted PST and ESA deliberations, the State/NMFS will not have the details of the 1993 management regime or the associated biological assessment/biological opinion completed prior to the Council meeting. Nevertheless, they should describe to the Council what they intend to do, when they will do it, and how their actions will be verified prior to the start of the 1993 season.

There are really only two main issues the Council needs to evaluate. The first is whether or not the proposed harvest quota (263,000 plus Alaska hatchery add-on), if taken under the regulations that governed the 1992 fishery (which the Council found to satisfy the objectives of the Salmon FMP, Magnuson Act and other applicable law in 1992), satisfy the Federal obligations under the PST in the absence of a chinook annex. The second prominent issue is whether the proposed quota and management regime satisfy the requirements of the ESA. Without going into a lot of detail, the ESA-listed Snake River spring/summer chinook are not believed to be harvested in the SEAK chinook fishery, while the ESA-listed Snake River fall chinook are believed to be harvested in small numbers. The NMFS, in pursuit of discharging its management obligations under the ESA, has determined that the 1993 SEAK chinook salmon fishery must be prosecuted in such a way as to reduce the estimated exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook below the average estimated exploitation rate which occurred during the 1986 to 1990 base period. In other words, if the base period exploitation rate is given an index value of one (1), then NMFS has advised that, in order to satisfy the requirements of the ESA, the 1993 fishery must be conducted under a harvest quota and regulatory management regime which results in an estimated relative exploitation rate on the listed species less than the index.

In the absence of specifics, it is recommended that the Council make a conditional finding that, subject to the State conducting the 1993 SEAK chinook salmon fishery under a management regime which has: (1) a harvest quota of no more than 263,000 chinook, and (2) satisfied NMFS ESA requirement, it is not necessary for the Council to take any action, under the provisions of the Salmon FMP, thus maintaining the deferral to State management. Verification, that these conditions have been met, should be

delegated to the Regional Director, Alaska Region, NMFS, who will certify to the Council, in writing, prior to the start of the fishery that the requirements have been satisfied. If the Regional Director cannot make such a certification, the Council should consider, at its June 1993 meeting, what emergency rule-making is required to satisfy the Federal obligations under the PST, the objectives of the Salmon FMP, the Magnuson Act and other applicable law.

Enclosed is a copy of section 5.0 from the Salmon FMP and a copy of a memorandum, from Rollie Schmitt to Steven Pennoyer, addressing the ESA issue referred to above.

Sincerely,



Steven Pennoyer
Director, Alaska Region

Enclosures

5.0 ROLES OF AGENCIES IN IMPLEMENTING THIS PLAN

The salmon and salmon fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska are international in scope and are subject to two international treaties as well as the Magnuson Act and the laws of the State of Alaska. Thus, the Council must coordinate its management of the salmon fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska with a number of regional, national, and international agencies. Chief among these are the Pacific Salmon Commission, the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, the State of Alaska, and the U. S. Department of Commerce (including the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)).

5.1 Role of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council

The Council will amend the fishery management plan when necessary, and will maintain its salmon plan team to oversee the plan and report to the Council.

The Council accepts the harvest levels set by the Pacific Salmon Commission and the State of Alaska, as long as those levels are consistent with the Council's goals and the objectives of this plan. Further, it accepts the allocations of harvests among the various groups of fishermen set by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, as long as those allocations are consistent with the Council's goals and objectives and the National Standards of the Magnuson Act.

It defers regulation of the commercial troll and recreational salmon fisheries in the EEZ to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (in accordance with the policies and directives of the Alaska Board of Fisheries) unless the Director of the Alaska Region of the National Marine Fisheries Service or his designee, after consulting with the members of the Council (by telephone if necessary) determines that he must issue a specific regulation for the salmon fisheries in the EEZ to ensure (a) that the objectives of the plan are met, (b) that Federal obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Magnuson Act are met, (c) that the salmon stocks are not overharvested, and (d) that the various groups of fishermen receive reasonable opportunities to harvest their specified allocations.

Further, the Council reserves the right to specify management measures applicable to the EEZ that differ from those of the State if it deems the State actions to be inconsistent with this fishery management plan or the Magnuson Act.

5.3 Role of the State of Alaska

Four agencies of Alaska are involved in managing the salmon fisheries under its jurisdiction. The Alaska Board of Fisheries sets policy and promulgates the regulations, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages the fisheries according to the policies and regulations of the Board and State law, the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission controls the amount of fishing effort, and the Alaska Department of Public Safety enforces the regulations.

With regulation of the salmon fisheries in the EEZ being deferred to the State of Alaska, the State will manage those salmon fisheries to the extent participating vessels are registered under the laws of the State of Alaska (16 USC 1856(3)).

5.3.1 The Alaska Board of Fisheries (Board)

The Council will rely on the Board of Fisheries to hold public hearings on proposed management measures, establish fishing seasons, and allocate harvests among groups of fishermen. The Council considers that the public review and comment process of the Alaska Board of Fisheries will satisfy most, if not all, of the Council's needs for public review, thereby making maximum use of limited State and Federal resources and preventing duplication of effort.

Each year, this Board solicits proposed changes to the regulations governing Alaska's fisheries. Usually, chief among those submitting proposals is the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The Board distributes these proposals to the public for review and comment and then conducts open public meetings to evaluate and take action on the proposals. The fishing community has come to rely on this regularly scheduled participatory process as the basis for changing Alaska's fishing regulations.

Among those things considered by the Board are fishing periods and areas for the salmon fisheries, and the allocation of harvests among the various groups of fishermen.

The Board system provides for extensive public input, ensures necessary annual revisions, is flexible enough to accommodate changes in salmon abundance and fishing patterns, and is familiar to salmon fishermen, fish processors, and other members of the public.

5.3.2 The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)

The department manages the fisheries inseason and issues emergency regulations to achieve conservation objectives and to

5.2 Role of the U. S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, and NMFS

The Magnuson Act assigns to the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) the authority to approve fishery management plans and implement them with Federal regulations and to provide the regional fishery management councils with a number of services. The Secretary has delegated some of this fishery management authority and responsibilities to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a major agency within the Department of Commerce, and NOAA, in turn, has delegated some of its authority and responsibilities to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), an agency within NOAA. In its regular activities, the Council works with the Secretary, the Department of Commerce, and NOAA through the Alaska Region of NMFS.

The NMFS Alaska Regional Director has been delegated the authority to approve fishery management plans and amendments adopted by the Council. Following his approval, the RD will transmit the approved plan or amendment, draft implementing regulations, and other documents to NMFS Headquarters for further review and implementation, according to the Magnuson Act; NMFS, NOAA, and Commerce regulations; and the NMFS Operational Guidelines for the Fishery Management Plan Process.

In addition, this plan authorizes the Regional Director to ~~issue Federal limited entry commercial power-trawl permits or~~ transfer authority to fish commercially for salmon in the EEZ under certain specific conditions. See §8.3.1.3 of the Council's original plan for managing the salmon fisheries for discussions of the Council's findings as to limited entry into the commercial salmon fisheries (NPFMC 1978). The exact regulations, restrictions, procedures, and conditions of these Federal limited-entry permits are contained in 50 CFR 674.4.

Staff of the NMFS Alaska Region will assist the Council staff in performing analyses and drafting documents, will participate on the Council's salmon plan team, and will consult with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on regulations and inseason adjustments of regulations for the salmon fisheries in the EEZ.

The NMFS Enforcement Division, Alaska Region, will help enforce the regulations that implement this plan, in cooperation with the United States Coast Guard and the Alaska Department of Public Safety.

The NOAA Office of General Counsel, Alaska Region, will provide legal advice and will prosecute violators of Federal regulations.

implement allocation policies established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. The department also monitors the fisheries and collects data on the stocks and the performance of the fisheries.

The department managed salmon fisheries in Federal waters from the time of statehood in 1959 until 1979 when the Council's salmon plan was first implemented, and has made substantial investments over the years in facilities, communications, information systems, vessels, equipment, experienced personnel capable of carrying out extensive management, research, and enforcement programs. Since 1979, the State has played the major role in managing the salmon fisheries off Alaska, and the Council, for the most part, has coordinated its management with the State.

Under this plan, the Council defers the regulation of the salmon fisheries in the EEZ off the coast of Alaska to ADF&G, unless the Director of the NMFS Alaska Region, after consultation with the members of the Council, determines there is a need to issue specific Federal regulations for the salmon fisheries in the EEZ to achieve the objectives of this plan or be consistent with the Pacific Salmon Treaty or Magnuson Act. The State regulations apply to the extent that participating vessels are registered under the laws of the State of Alaska.

As a part of their normal duties, regional staff of the Department prepare annual reports on the status of the stocks and the fisheries for each of the management regions. The Department will provide the Council with copies of these reports which will then serve as major components of the Council's annual Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Report.

5.3.3 The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial State agency responsible for promoting the conservation and sustained yield management of Alaska's fishery resources and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing by regulating entry into the fisheries. The Commission's activities fall into three categories: licensing, research, and adjudication. In 1974, the Commission began establishing the maximum number of power trollers that may participate in the commercial salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska; in 1982, it began limiting hand trollers.



We recognize that this is a distant fishery and that relatively few listed fish and are caught. However, we should expect the numerical impacts to be low. Snake River fall chinook are listed because there are few fish left. We note that more

In discussion with ADG and in the biological assessment, we have been presented with two basic arguments for maintaining status quo fisheries. The arguments are first, that impacts are small and second that if you consider an alternative base period, there have in fact been some substantial reductions in overall impacts.

The biological assessment regarding the Southeast Alaska fisheries describes the impact that would result from a status quo fishery with a ceiling of 263,000 chinook salmon. The biological assessment indicates that the resulting exploitation rate would be three percent above the base period level.

We have discussed with all consulting agencies that proposed actions will be evaluated in substantial part based on estimated impacts relative to the 1986 - 1990 base period. Our approach for analyzing actions during section 7 consultations in 1993 was described in more detail in a recent report (March 16, 1993) that was broadly distributed to consulting agencies.

As you are aware, NMS is conducting a section 7 consultation regarding the possible effect on listed Snake River salmon species from the salmon fishery of Southeast Alaska. The focus of the consultation is Snake River fall chinook. We received a draft biological assessment dated March 29, 1993 prepared jointly by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) and the NMS Alaska region. We have had several discussions with ADFG staff regarding the proposed action. I am writing to keep you apprised with respect to our ongoing discussions.

SUBJECT: Section 7 Consultation Regarding the Southeast Alaska Salmon Fishery

FROM: P/M - Roland Schmitt

MEMORANDUM FOR: P/AK - Steven Penoyer

P/NM02:1514-04-020

APR 13 1993

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 NORTHWEST REGION
 7600 Sand Point Way N.E.
 BIN C15700, Building 1
 Seattle, Washington 98115



2

than seven percent of harvest impacts occur in Alaska fisheries based on direct observations of coded wire tag recoveries in the 1986 - 1990 time period. Although, the proportion is low it is not insignificant.

We also appreciated the argument that the selection of any particular base period for evaluating different actions can result in a disproportionate effect of the perceived impacts depending on the circumstances during the base years. However, we do not believe that the appropriate solution in this case is to select a more favorable set of base years.

We have established as a matter of policy that all action must demonstrate reduced impacts from the 1986 - 1990 base period. We accept that the impacts are relatively small, but not to the point of insignificance and, because Southeast Alaska operated under a ceiling during the base years, that the magnitude of reductions should be relatively less than for some other actions.

We have suggested in our conversations as a guideline that ADFG should seek to reduce the exploitation rate by five percent from the 1986 - 1990 base period. One way to accomplish this is to reduce the ceiling accordingly. However, we have indicated that our preferred approach is to utilize management action to reduce non-retention mortality so long as the benefits of those actions can be demonstrated to be reasonably likely to occur.

All of the above still assumes that there will be no formal agreement with Canada on a Pacific salmon Treaty chinook annex and therefore no federal action. If we do complete an agreement, the focus of the consultation will change from the Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries to all fisheries subject to regulation under the chinook annex. Nevertheless, we will still expect that the fishery of each jurisdiction represented (i.e. United States and Canada) will not increase impacts over the base period, and that total impacts of PSC fisheries will be below the base period.

cc: Dygert
Bancroft
Darr
Beasley
Smith
Robinson

DATE 4/22/93

TIME _____

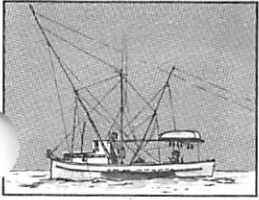
AGENDA ITEM D-1

****PENNOYER VOTES LAST ON
EMERGENCY RULES**

ROLL CALL TALLY

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
ALVERSON	<u>X</u>	_____
BEHNKEN	<u>X</u>	_____
DYSON	<u>X</u>	_____
HEGGE	<u>X</u>	_____
MACE	<u>X</u>	_____
MILLIKAN (for Turner)	<u>X</u>	_____
MITCHELL	<u>X</u>	_____
PENNOYER (or BERG)**	<u>X</u>	_____
PEREYRA	<u>X</u>	_____
TILLION (or KRYGIER)	<u>X</u>	_____
LAUBER	<u>X</u>	_____

MOTION _____



Alaska
Trollers
Association

130 Seward St., No. 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400

April 22, 1993

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Council member:

ATA requests your support for the State's proposed management plan for the Southeast chinook fisheries, and that you grant Steve Pennoyer the authority to complete the Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation on Snake River fall chinook in coordination with ADF&G, and the affected users.

I point out that not only does ADF&G's biological assessment do a fine job of defending the State's position of 263K plus hatchery add-on, but also that 263K is consistent with the U.S. chinook position that has been forwarded to Canada through the Pacific Salmon Commission. Although there is no Treaty agreement to date, this would not be the first time that a Treaty annex has gone unresolved until May. Therefore, since the outcome of the Treaty is still unknown, and since NMFS has yet to render its formal biological opinion on the Southeast fisheries, ATA believes that, at this time, it would be premature for the Council to take any action beyond delegating Section 7 authority to Mr. Pennoyer.

The Alaska Trollers Association stands willing to assist the Council, NMFS, and ADF&G in developing a management plan for 1993 that meets the goals of the ESA while minimizing, to the greatest extent, the further disruption of the Southeast fisheries.

Sincerely,

Dale A. Kelley
Executive Director

D-1

April 16, 1993

Rick Lauber, Chairman
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
PO Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Rick,

The Sitka Fish and Game Advisory Committee (SAC) would like to take this opportunity to voice support for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADFG) proposed 1993 troll king salmon ceiling of 263,000 - plus hatchery add-ons. This number fits the Department's current management scheme, and allows the troll fleet access to both summer and winter traditional fisheries.

The community of Sitka depends heavily upon a strong and viable salmon troll fishery. And while "outside forces" are attempting to curtail king salmon harvest in the waters of Southeast Alaska for a number of self-serving reasons, the SAC membership feels strongly that any reduction in the troll king ceiling would reduce the time available for the local troll fleets to target their two major species. We recognize the correlation between time available for catching the troll king ceiling, and the troll portion of the coho harvest, and do not want to further jeopardize the established coho harvest percentage by any reduction in the Southeast troll fleet's fishing days.

This winter our Advisory Committee participated in discussions on troll management issues related to the Chinook Salmon Troll Task Force recommendations. The base figure used throughout the course of all of these discussions and consensus agreements was 263,000. We feel that this figure is important, and critical to all troll industry agreements to date. We feel that it would be premature of the Council to recommend any change of this ceiling figure.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sue Sturm

Sue Sturm - Chairman

Joe Donohue

Joe Donohue - Vice Chairman

cc: Carl Rosier, Commisioner ADFG

NPFMC NMFS - NOAA

Dear Sirs

Any reduction in the Alaska King Salmon harvest is unthinkable folly in light of our past reductions and the responsibility that we have carried this situation out for four years even before entering in to this treaty.

For seven years now we have watched the different Columbia lake (Dam reservoir) regulators debate and do nothing to insure the healthy of what can't even be called government ecology because they have no river and less fish every year and less fishermen. Many who they sent to Alaska to add to our problem.

The original numbers crunching was such as he that a ten year average wasit achieved. 7 seve years were used the big ones discounted. The Canadians also had caught a lot of fish in Alaska (50,000) or so a year which were discounted from this so called Ten year average.

Clem Tillis who again is sitting
on this board again despite the
fact that instead of dealing
justly with the Alaska problems
was not well versed in the subject
and disregarded the real issue can
verify to the numbers anomaly

So if we go back to this social
disaster created by this so called
Ronald Reagan US Canadian
salmon or treaty we have been
taking about 150,000 fish less
than our historic average
that is good conservation by
any stretch of the imagination

No I am not for a reduction
of the Alaska Chinook situation
and I believe that the NPFMC
should levy 3% on all fishermen
for dynamite and engineers to
help remove the obstacles for
fish passage.

After 90 years of destroying
the river and subsidizing the
farmer to water and follow
land we find that the
amount of water held in those
reservoirs are not needed.

So NOAA I say to you.
Do your duty where it will
do some good and take out
those dams not needed except for
trout and help save our
salmon as a reality and not
as a Bullshit scheme.

Ralph Guthrie
General
Petersburg Alaska

Alaskan Native

This packet was sent to
Treat Team members of each state

the Wash - DC Delegation
The Alaska
Gov of Alaska - DC
Dept of Commerce
Interior Dept
Green Peace
Seac
A D F G
Various members of Alaska legislature

President of USA
ATA.

Attention Linda Behnken

D-1

3 pages

April 19 1993

To: North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Anchorage AK.
Fax: 907-271-2817

Subject: I wish to express my concern over any NPFMC action which would lower the 263,000 Chinook quota.

Dear Council:

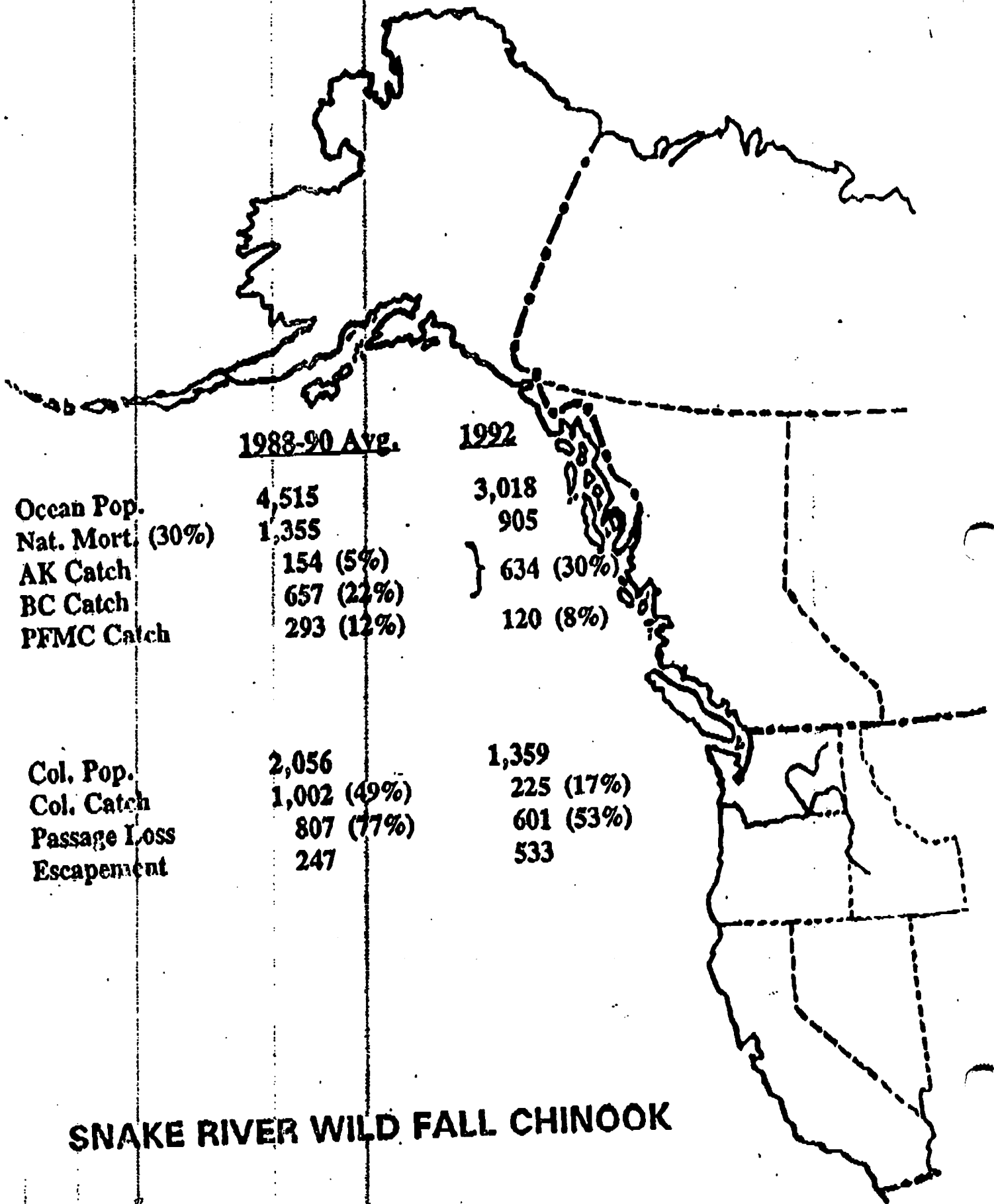
I am a Washington, Oregon, and Alaska, salmon troller. I also serve as a Washington State troll Advisor for the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. We have just finished our Salmon season setting process down here and ESA for Snake River Fall Chinook played a major part in driving down our total ocean chinook quota this year. Our ocean Chinook TAC for Washington was cut by 20,000 and will result in an increase of about 4 extra SRWF Chinook to the Spawning grounds. As I understand NMFS is requesting a cut in the SE Alaska Chinook quota of about 6000 fish. I have included in this Fax a Table 1., from Oregon Dept. of Fisheries data which indicates from my figures (page 3) that for a reduction in quota of 6000 fish, about one quarter to one third of a SRWF Chinook will return to spawn! In other words cutting the AK Chinook Quota will not result in one more SRFW Chinook back to spawn! I Urge you on the Council to reject any motions by NMFS to lower the 263,000 Chinook quota.

I Feel that you on the Management Councils are being manipulated into making meaningless harvest cuts under the guise of meeting "non jeopardy" requirements for ESA, while the real culprits in the salmon survival equation, Dams, Power, and low Water flow continue with business as usual. As long as groups like the Direct Service Industries and the Public Power Council (See Judge Gusts Suit to Cut Salmon Catch page 4.) are able to keep the focus on harvest, we'll continue to have cheap beer cans, but no fisherman and no fish. Please support the 263,000 chinook quota and may the Bonville Power Administration someday be forced by NMFS to Meet the non-jeopardy requirement for SRWF chinook.

Thank You

Steve Spleen
P.O. Box 655
Suquamish Wash. 98392

AP 14 93
TO: NP/PMC
TABLE I.



SNAKE RIVER WILD FALL CHINOOK

To NPFMC

From Steve Spleen

From Table 1

154 SRWF occur in the 263,000
AK Quota

Less 22% BC Catch = 120 SRWF

Less 12% PPMC = 106 SRWF

Less 49% CR Catch = 54 SRWF

Less 77% Passage Loss = 12 SRWF

If the total AK Quota of
263,000 were dropped

12 SRWF Spawners extra
would result,

Or
1 spawner for a drop
in quota of about 22,000.

Or
about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a SRWF
Chinook for a 6,000 fish drop!

Statesman 4/13
**Judge ousts
suit to cut
salmon catch**

The Associated Press

PORTLAND — A federal judge has ruled that aluminum companies and public utilities lack legal standing to sue under the Endangered Species Act to halt sport and commercial salmon fishing.

U.S. District Judge Malcolm F. Marsh said Thursday that the smelters and utilities were not interested in protecting Northwest salmon — their overriding interest was in protecting their own low electricity rates.

Additionally, he said, neither the utilities nor the aluminum companies could prove their rates would go down if salmon fishing was halted.

"To permit these plaintiffs to proceed with their claims under the ESA would be akin to permitting a fox to complain that the chickens have not been fed," Marsh wrote in an 83-page opinion.

"Sure, he has an interest in seeing that the chickens are well-fed, but it's just not the same interest the farmer has, nor is it an interest shared by the chickens."

The 10 aluminum companies in the Direct Service Industries and the Public Power Council, which represents 114 municipal utilities and rural electric cooperatives, are customers of the Bonneville Power Administration.

The two user groups had sued the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Department of Commerce, saying the agencies were not making equitable decisions about saving endangered Snake River salmon.

NPFMC
ANCHORAGE, Alaska
FAX 907 271 2817

APRIL 21, 1993

NOTE:

Please send a strong message to NMFS that no cuts should be incurred by SE. Trainers who are already in conservation management. Even the federal judge in Oregon recognizes the BPA as the ultimate downfall of the run, Using ^(ALASKA) US as a scapegoat will not answer the problem.

thankyou

Cheryl Pritchard
F/V CHANTY
SITKA, ALASKA 99835

D-1



475 KATLIAN STREET
(FISHERMAN'S QUAY DOCK)
SITKA, ALASKA 99835
907-747-5565
FAX 907-747-3026

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 103136
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA fax 907-721 2817

APRIL 20, 1993

DEAR BOARD MEMBERS,

THE FRESH FISH CO, INC / HOOK & LINE ENTERPRISE SUPPORTS
ADF & G's S.E. MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE 1993 CHINOOK SALMON
SEASON OF 263000 FISH PLUS HATCHERY ADDONS.

SINCERELY,

CAROL R. GARCIA/ CARLA J. GJERSEN
OWNERS/ PARTNERS

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage AK - FAX 271-2817

Dear Board Members,

Please support ADF&G's SE Management proposal for Chinook Salmon 1993 which is 263,000 fish plus hatchery add-ons. This number of fish is already a great reduction, put on for a rebuilding of the stocks plan and should be getting larger not smaller. Any further reduction in the numbers could result in a total disrubtion of the Sport and Troll fisheries in SE. for all species of Salmon.

Thank you,

Ken BARE
P.O. Box 6209
Sitka AK.

April 21, 1993 P.1/2

Board members,

Please support ADF & G
1993 Chinook Management
Quota of 263,000 plus
hatchery add ons. I urge
you to send a strong
message to NMFS that no
further chinook cutbacks
should be incurred by
South East Trollers because
we are already in Conservation
Management.

Thank you,
Tess Heyburn
F/V Solitude

April 21, 1993

Board Members,

The South East Trollers are
Already in Conservation
Management. Please Support AdFIG -
the 1993 Oyster management
quota of 263,000 plus
hatchery additions.

Sincerely,

Sonja Lundmark

Flu Larie

Sitka AK.

TO
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

ATTN: LINDA BEHOKEN

AGENDA D-1
Supplemental

DEAR NPFMC

I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THE ALASKA DEPT OF FISH + GAME IN ITS EFFORT TO RESIST ILL-ADVISED ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE THE SE ALASKA CHINOOK QUOTA OF 263,000 FISH.

OF COURSE HARVESTERS SUPPORT EFFORTS TO SAVE FISH RUNS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER. HOWEVER, RECENT DATA PRODUCED BY THE OREGON DEPT OF FISH + WILDLIFE SHOWS IT WOULD TAKE A 30-TO 40,000 FISH REDUCTION IN THE SE TROLLERS' KING HARVEST TO SAVE JUST ONE KING IN THE UPPER COLUMBIA / SNAKE RIVER RUN IN QUESTION. (FIGURES FROM COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION ALSO SUPPORT THIS FINDING) IF THE PROPOSED 6,000 FISH CUT WERE IMPLEMENTED, IT MIGHT PASS $\frac{1}{6}$ OF ONE FISH. WHICH PART? THE TAIL?

WHILE MANAGERS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM, SHOWN TO KILL TWENTY TIMES THE NUMBER OF UPRIVER SALMON TAKEN BY ALL HARVEST GROUPS COMBINED, CONTINUE TO PUSH THE FALLACY THAT HARVEST CUTS WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM THEY'VE CREATED, THEY'RE NOW TALKING ABOUT DROPPING OPERATIONAL CHANGES THAT WOULD AID FISH PASSAGE WHICH THEY AGREED TO LAST YEAR, AS "TOO EXPENSIVE."

THERE IS MUCH IRONY IN THE BEHAVIOR OF THE BPA AND NORTHWEST POWER PLANNING COUNCIL, BUT TO A TROLL FISHERY THAT TOOK A BIG HIT SEVEN YEARS AGO WHEN ITS HARVEST WAS CUT BY THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY TO 263,000 FISH, IN A MOVE DESIGNED TO HELP COLUMBIA RIVER CHINOOK, THE HUMOR IS WEARING THIN.

PLEASE REJECT THIS LATEST MOVE TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE REAL PROBLEM.

YOURS
Richard Bard
ALASKA TROLLERS ASSOC. MEMBER
8609 SW SHEL RD
VASHON WA 98070
112 21120

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507 Katlian Ave.
Sitka, AK 99835
19 April 1993

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
P.O. Box 10136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Council Members,

I urge you to support the ADFG Southeast Management proposal for 1993. In particular, the chinook harvest level of 263,000 must be supported.

Sincerely



Joel Kawahara
F/V Karolee