

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, SSC, and AP Members

FROM: Clarence G. Pautzke
Executive Director

ESTIMATED TIME
1 HOUR

DATE: September 20, 1994

SUBJECT: Staff Tasking

Item D-6(a) summarizes the current status of Council projects. Fourteen industry proposals were submitted to the Council for 1995. Although the Council did not put out a call for proposals, they are attached for Council review (Item D-6(b)). They are listed in the order in which they were received. The Gulf of Alaska Plan Team reviewed proposals 1, 2, 3, and 5 and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Plan Team reviewed proposals 3 and 5. The teams approved the proposals for forwarding to the Council, but noted they were low priority items given the management issues currently before the Council.

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	
1.	Bill Alwert (& petition)	allocate GOA Pacific cod TAC to fixed gear
2.	City of Chignik	open cod fishery within 3-mile limit
3.	Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp.	set base amount of halibut PSC on hist. performance
4.	Midwater Trawlers Cooperative	license limitation program to create 'A' and 'B' licenses
5.	Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	prohibit commercial fishing for capelin in GOA & BSAI
6.	Long John Silver's	prohibit fishing for capelin, sand lance, other forage fish
7.	Alaska Dragers Association	allocate central GOA Pacific cod among gears
8.	Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	apportion % of central GOA Pacific cod quota for fall
9.	Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	super-exclusive registration; catcher boat trip limits for pollock and P. cod
10.	Peninsula Marketing Association	vessel registration of P. cod & pollock between GOA & BSAI
11.	Raymond Nutt	allocate P. cod (8,000 mt) for western GOA inside 3 miles
12.	Clara Newman	allocate GOA Pacific cod TAC to jig gear
13.	Robert Newman	allocate 1/3 GOA Pacific cod TAC to jig gear
14.	City of King Cove	allocate 1/3 GOA Pacific cod TAC to jig gear
15.	Olov Vedoy, F/V Bluefin	allocate BSAI P. cod 75%/25% to fixed gear and trawl fisheries, respectively
16.	Emil Berikoff	Separate TAC for red and duskey rockfish, POP, and Atka mackerel for jig fishery in BSAI

STATUS OF COUNCIL TASKING

September 21, 1994

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>TASKING</u>
REPORTS:		
1 Pacific Pelagics	Report in September	Region/Council
2 Halibut Charter Cap	Report in December	Council
3 Opilio Bycatch	Report in September	Region
4 IFQ Hardship Considerations	Report in September	Region
REGULATORY AMENDMENTS:		
1 Insh/Offsh/CDQ Bycatch	Passed by Council Dec 1992. Never implemented.	Council/Region
2 1994 Reptg/Recording Requirements	Being developed by NMFS	Region
3 Observer Requirements 1994/1995	Final Rule in Effect	Region/Council
4 Standard PRRs/Pollock roe-stripping adjustments	Final Rule Effective April 25, 1994	Region
5 Directed Fishing Standards	PR Pending	Region/Council
6 Pollock 'A' Season Start Dates	PR Pending	Council/Region
7 Area 4B Halibut Am.	Final Rule Published Effective June 6, 1994	Council
8 Salmon Bycatch cap in CVOA	Emergency Interim Rule Effective August 15, 1994	Region
9 PSC rollover by trimester /jig gear PSC exemption	PR in Preparation	Region
10 Seamount Restrictions	Review in December	Region
11 Halibut Grid Sorting	Review in December	Council/IPHC

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>TASKING</u>	
PLAN AMENDMENTS:			
1	Moratorium	Disapproved August 5, 1994	Council/Region
2	Sablefish/Halibut IFQs	Final Rule on Nov. 9, 1993. Discuss in September 1994	Council/Region
3	NPFR Plan	Final Rule Published Sept. 6, 1994	Council/Region/Center
4	Pribilof Closures	Under SOC Review	ADFG/Region
5	Salmon Retention/Delivery	Final Action in Sept. 1994	Region
6	Salmon Bycatch Program	Discuss in June 1994	Region
7	Salmon Hotspot Authority	Review in Sept. 1994	ADFG
8	Comp. Rationalization Plan (a) License Prgm (b) IFQ Program	Initial rev. in Sept. 1994 Initial rev. in 1995	Council Council
9	Total Weight Measurement for CDQ Fisheries	Effective Aug. 15, 1994	Region
10	Scallop FMP/Moratorium	PR in Preparation	Region/Council
11	Release PSC rates by vessel name	In effect - May 25, 1994	Region
12	Norton Sound Crab Superexclusive Zone	Final Rule filed Effective July 1, 1994	State/Region/Council
13	Mesh Size Amendment	Review in Sept. 1994	Council/Region
14	Total Weight Measurement General Fisheries	Final Review in Sept. 1994	Region
15	IFQ Block Amendment	Approved on Sept. 14, 1994	Region
16	Full Utilization/ Harvest Priority	Preliminary Analysis in Sept. 1994	Center
17	Inshore/offshore rollover	Analysis in April 1995	Council
18	Pollock CDQ rollover	Analysis in April 1995	Council

ACTION

STATUS





TASKING

OTHER ACTIONS:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | April 24, 1994 Scallop Control Date | Published on June 15, 1994 | Region |
| 2 | Halibut Charter Control Date | | Region |

North Pacific Fishery Management Council COUNCIL PROJECTS

(as of August 1994)

IR = Initial Review by Council		Analysis in Progress
FR = Final Review by Council (Action)		Public Review Period
App = Final Approval by SOC		Proposed Rule in Preparation
Imp = Target Implementation (if approved)		Secretarial Review Period
CD = Council Discussion		
⊛ = Council Action Taken		

Major CRP Projects:

License Limitation Program

Full Utilization/Harvest Priority Proposals

Inshore/Offshore/CDQ Allocation (rollover)

Moratorium ⊛

Groundfish/Crab IFQs

Total Weight Measurement

Sablefish & Halibut IFQ Program:

One-time trade of CDQ Compensation ⊛

Allow freezing of non-IFQ species/disallow halibut QS on F.I. ⊛

Re-evaluate BSAI ownership caps

Omnibus package of regulatory amendments ⊛

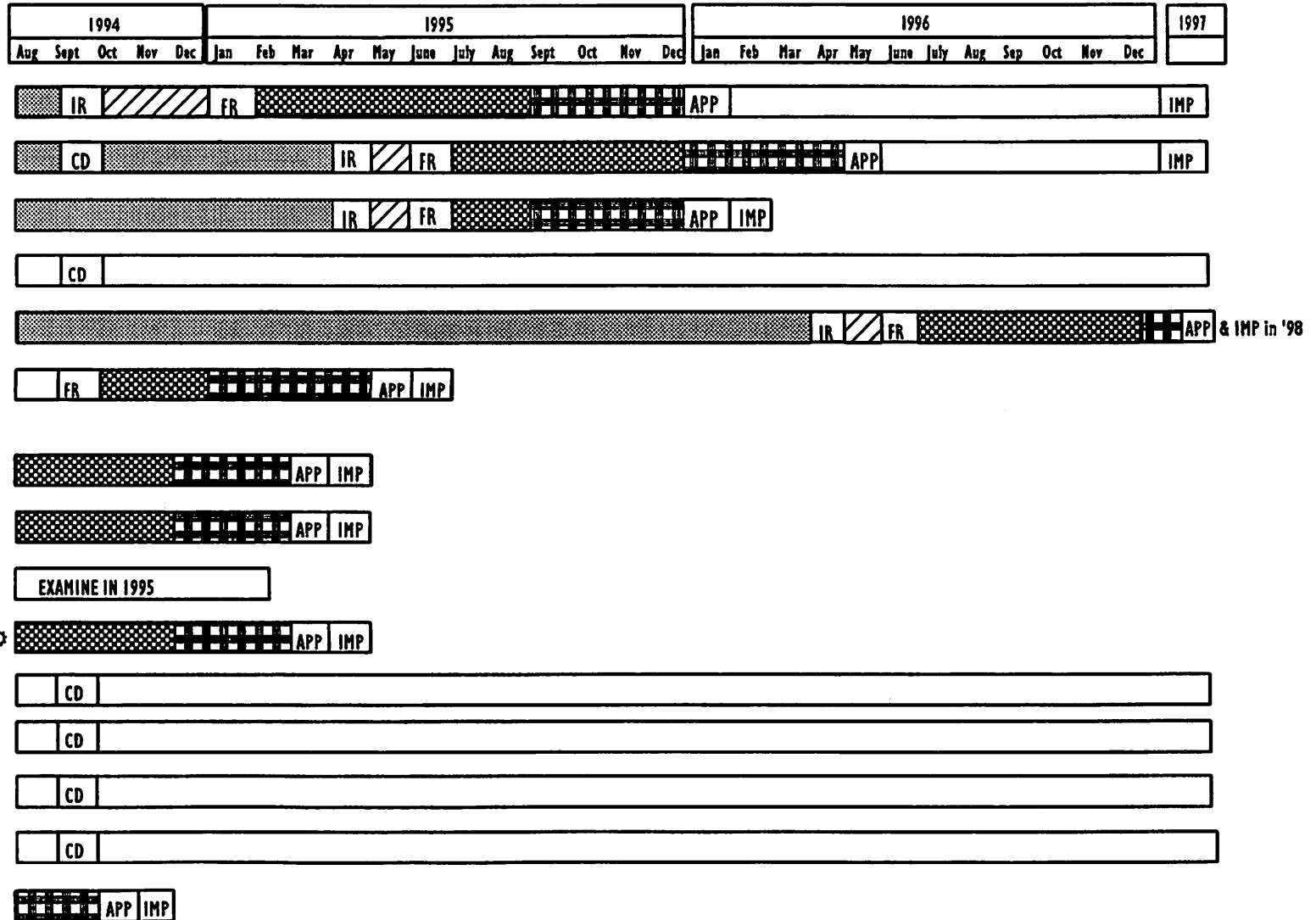
Hardship cases - Discussion

CDQ Discussion Paper

Titles & Liens Registry

Suspension of GOA fixed gear halibut PSC

Block Amendment ⊛



North Pacific Fishery Management Council

COUNCIL PROJECTS

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1994					1995												1996												1997
Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	

Research (Observer) Plan



Miscellaneous Groundfish Issues:

Pribilof Island Trawl Closure



Directed Fishing Standards



Seamount Fisheries Restrictions



Electronic Communications



BSAI "A" Season delay



Require grid sorting for halibut



Mesh size regulations/Separate rock sole for VIP



Salmon Time/Area Closures/Hot Spot Authority



Reg. Am. for 42,000 salmon trigger in CVOA



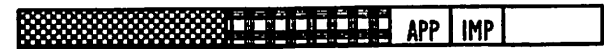
PSC rollover by trimester



Salmon Retention/Distribution



Scallop FMP



North Pacific Fishery Management Council

COUNCIL PROJECTS

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1994					1995												1996												1997
Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	

Other Issues:

Halibut Charter Work Group/Control Date		CD	
Observer Oversight Committee	MEETS MID-SEPTEMBER		
Insurance Committee	NEED TO APPOINT, MEET MID-OCTOBER		
Enforcement Committee	MEET IN SEPTEMBER		
Crab Consultation w/Board of Fish	DISCUSS IN SEPTEMBER '94		
Magnuson Act Re-Authorization	DISCUSS IN SEPTEMBER '94		
Review CDQ allocations for sablefish/halibut	SEPTEMBER '94		
Evaluate lowering BSAI halibut caps	ANALYSIS IN FUTURE		
Opilio Bycatch Issue	FURTHER INFORMATION/DISCUSSION IN SEPTEMBER '94		
Salmon ESA (Snake River) Issues	?		
Salmon Foundation	REPORT IN SEPTEMBER '94		

cc: DW
①

GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL
North Pacific Fishery Management Council

AGENDA D-6(b)
September 1994

Name of Proposer:

Date:

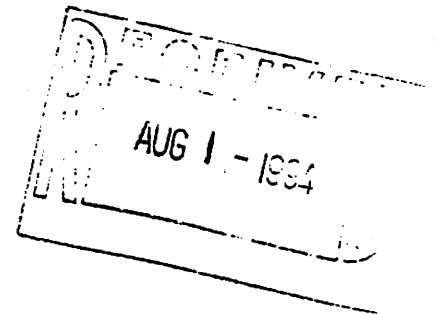
Address:
Bill Alwert

August 1, 1994

P.O. Box 1711 Kodiak Alaska 99615

Telephone:

486-5511
Fishery Management Plan:
Gulf of Alaska Groundfish



Brief Statement of Proposal:

Allocate a percentage of the P. Cod TAC to fixed gear

Objectives of Proposal: (What is the problem?)

NPFMC should promote harvesting of P.Cod that shows least waste, least bycatch, least marine mammal impact and least salmon interception

Need and Justification for Council Action: (Why can't the problem be resolved through other channels?)

Only the Council and the Secretary can allocate TAC's and set-up incentives that make people fish cleaner and more responsibly in the 200-mile zone

Foreseeable Impacts of Proposal: (Who wins, who loses?)

If the Council, the Secretary and the fleet reduce waste and bycatch and help the sea lions recover, doesn't the whole industry win?

Are There Alternative Solutions? If so, what are they and why do you consider your proposal the best way of solving the problem?

Only the Council and the Secretary have the legal authority to do this.

Supportive Data & Other Information: What data are available and where can they be found?

NMFS and ADFG have the relevant data on bycatch, waste and sea lions

Signature:

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

Bill Pluvet

SUSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS DAY OF August 1, 1994.

Diana J. Sale

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR ALASKA

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: June 30, 1998

SEP 20 1994

Petition to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Bill Alwert, FV Buccancer Phone (907) 486-5511

The annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of Pacific Cod in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) can be harvested without the use of trawls. Fixed gear fishermen using longlines, pots and jigs can harvest P. Cod year-round and thereby reduce the waste and discards that occur in the trawl fishery, especially during the spawning season. Using fixed gear to harvest GOA P. Cod will generate more jobs on American fishing boats and in coastal community processing plants and help reduce the trawlers' annual halibut bycatch of 1200 metric tons.

We the under-signed urge the members of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to allocate the 1995 GOA Pacific Cod TAC to fixed gear harvesters and to allocate that TAC on a quarterly basis to promote conservation, reduce waste and enhance the value of Cod fish to the fleet, the industry, coastal communities and the nation.

Name and Vessel	Address	Phone
Alaska Trojans	3859 Aquin Bay Rd Newport OR 97365	503-265-5422

Kiska Sea Same as Above

Siberian Sea Same as Above

Jed Dante Managing Partner in above boats

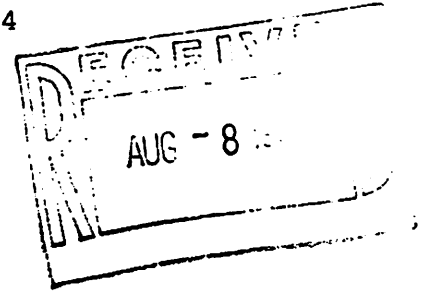


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57
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CITY OF CHIGNIK

P.O. Box 110 • Chignik, Alaska 99564 • (907) 749-2280

July 28, 1994



Regulators
National Marine Fisheries
709 W. 9th St., Room 461
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Amendment to cod fishery regulations

Dear Regulatory Staff:

Enclosed is a proposed amendment to the existing cod fishery regulations. It is designed to address both the biological and economic problems that have developed in this area. If your agency or any other agency has taken a census of the cod and other bottomfish population, please advise.

Very truly yours,

Donald J. Braun
City Administrator

cc: Ron Morris
C. Pautzky ✓

GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL
North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Name of Proposer: City of Chignik **Date:** July 26, 1994

Address: P. O. Box 110
Chignik, AK 99564

Telephone: (907) 749-2280/2281 (907) 749-2300 (fax)

Fishery Management Plan: Central Gulf of Alaska Plan

Brief Statement of Proposal: The City of Chignik proposes that the cod fishery be opened. The fishery would be within the three mile limit. The district would be the existing Chignik Salmon Seine Fishery District. Gear would be limited pots or jigging machines. Boats not larger than fifty-eight feet would be allowed to participate in this fishery. The season would be opened as soon after the September NMFS meeting and extend to December 31, or until the area quota is caught.

Objectives of Proposal: (What is the problem?) The problem is in two parts, biological and economic. The biological problem is that there is an oversupply of cod. Ideally the present management regime should produce a cod population that has reached an equilibrium. However the local population is so dense that salmon smolt, young crab, and shrimp, the natural food of cod, populations have been (particularly in the case of crab and shrimp) and will be decimated.

The economic problem is in two parts. First there is the classical problem of full employment of all of the factors of production, particularly capital. Were the proposed fishery open, the local fleet would operate (capital would be employed for eight months instead of four months. More locals would be employed to fish, transport, process and ship the cod, so the labor market would double. The cod are so thick, the city submits that entrepreneurial ability and capacity would not be taxed.

The second economic problem is declining salmon prices. Over the last few years catches have been normal. However prices have fallen an average of 99%. The salmon industry has driven the local economy. This industry competes in a world market that is undergoing a structural change due to an increased supply and a the decreased ability to purchase the supply.

**Groundfish Fishery Management Plan Amendment Proposal, NPFMC
City of Chignik, July 26, 1994**

Page 2

The Japanese consumer comprises the bulk of the market for Alaska salmon. GDP in Japan has declined 2%, the rate of productivity increase is one-quarter of that of the US. The yen has increased 20% over the value of a dollar. The present prospect and five-year outlook for stable or slightly increased demand. However the production curve has shifted. A greater supply coupled with decreased demand does not bode well for the salmon fishery of Chignik. Its capital and labor must be shifted to other markets. The goal of this proposal is to mitigate current and long-term effects of declining salmon prices.

Need and Justification for Council Action (Why can't the problem be resolved through other channels?) There is no other channel. The NPFMC controls the cod fishery in the North Pacific and Alaska. The cod fishery is considered and regulated on a mass basis. The problem is a local problem. Chignik fishermen have consistently shown the willingness to take responsibilities for the resources they harvest. They assess themselves a 2% tax on salmon. The present problem is beyond their control; however the continuing solution is within the grasp of the local fishermen.

Foreseeable impacts of proposal: (Who wins, who loses?) Winners are those who derive direct money from the fishery, the fishermen, boat owners, processors, transporters, brokers, etc. Indirect winners are governments and the environment. Depending on the regime, there may be no losers. Cod here are an under-utilized (under-used) resource. If the catch is taken out of the total allocated cod harvest, some of the boats in the "big" cod fishery would suffer an estimated loss of not more than 5%, which is not much considering the benefit to the local people and the state coffers.

Are there alternative solutions? If so, what are they and why do you consider your proposal the best way of solving the problem?
There are no alternative solutions.

Supportive data and other information: What data are available and where can they be found?

1. Affidavit of Aloys Kopun,
 2. Resolution 94-15
- No known local census of cod

Signature:

Donald J. Braun, Administrator

STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

)
) ss.
)

AFFIDAVIT OF ALOYS KOPUN, MAYOR

Aloys Kopun, being first duly sworn upon oath deposes and says:

1. That he is the Mayor of the City of Chignik, Alaska.
2. That he has commercially fished salmon in the Chignik area for thirty years. He holds Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Permit SO1L 57863 I.
3. That he has commercially fished crab in the Chignik area since 1972 but due to the closure of the Chignik crab fishery, he has not fished crab in Chignik since 1989.
4. That he has commercially fished shrimp in the Chignik area since 1972 but due to the closure of the Chignik shrimp fishery, he has not fished shrimp in Chignik since 1979.
5. That he and other fishermen have seen a dramatic increase in the cod population.
6. That when landed, cod frequently disgorge the contents of their digestive systems and this ejecta is primarily small crab, shrimp, and salmon smolt.

7. That on July 25, 1994, at 1:00 p.m., in Chignik Bay, the cod and pollack biomasses were so numerous and dense that his depthfinder, a Furuno model 561C, could not record the depth or profile of the bottom of the area over which he was sailing.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.



Aloys Kopun

Aloys Kopun, Mayor

SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before me this 28th day of
July, 1994.



Arthur Leonard

Notary for Alaska
My commission expires Not stated

CITY OF CHIGNIK

P. O. Box 110
Chignik, Alaska 99564
(907) 749-2280

RESOLUTION 94-15

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL PRESERVE LOCAL FISH POPULATIONS AND RECOGNIZE DIFFICULT TIMES FOR THE CHIGNIK ECONOMY

WHEREAS, residents of the City of Chignik are boat owners and fishermen, and

WHEREAS, most residents of Chignik derive their incomes from fishery-related jobs and businesses, and

WHEREAS, the cod biomass in the waters of the Chignik Salmon Seine District has substantially increased and has affected commercial and subsistence catches of crab and shrimp, and

WHEREAS, the cod biomass in the waters of the Chignik Salmon Seine District will soon decrease the numbers of salmon smolt, and

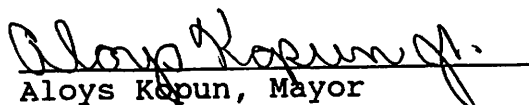
WHEREAS, the fishermen and residents of the villages of the Chignik Economic Zone (Ivanof Bay, Perryville, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, and the City of Chignik) have suffered because of the reduced price for salmon, and

WHEREAS, the local fleet and workforce is underemployed before and after the salmon fishing season,

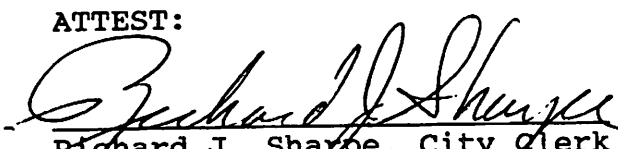
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Chignik request that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service open a cod fishery in the waters contiguous to the Chignik Economic Zone, and that this fishery be a pot and jigging machine fishery and that it be restricted to boats with a maximum length of fifty-eight feet, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that either Aloys Kopun and/or Donald J. Braun is authorized to execute agreements which effect the above-stated purposes.

PASSED AND APPROVED by a quorum of the city council this 27th day of July, 1994.


Aloys Kopun, Mayor

ATTEST:


Richard J. Sharpe, City Clerk

GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council

08/29/94

Name of Proposer: Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp.
Dave Benson

Address: P. O. Box 79021
Seattle, WA 98119

Telephone: (206) 298-4009

Statement of Proposal:

Set base amount of halibut PSC limits for each management plan derived from historical performance and adjust base amount annually using change in abundance of halibut biomass and of groundfish species.

Objectives of Proposal:

The objective is to maximize the amount of groundfish harvested, while keeping the PSC limits as low as practical. The base amount sets a reasonable performance-based standard that can be adjusted as abundance changes.

Need and Justification for Council Action:

The Council has jurisdiction over bycatch.

Foreseeable Impacts of Proposal:

Vessels will be able to optimize the harvest of groundfish if changes in biomass of halibut are reflected in the amount of PSC available for each management plan. The percentage of the halibut biomass available to the halibut fishermen will not decrease, because the percentage of the halibut biomass available for groundfish PSC will not increase.

Alternative Solutions:

Alternatives would involve setting base amounts from criteria other than historical performance but would need to encourage the fleet capabilities for reducing bycatch.

Supportive Data:

IPHC and NMFS surveys show the abundance of halibut biomass and impacts of bycatch on groundfish fisheries.

cc: CD ✓
WH ✓

(4)

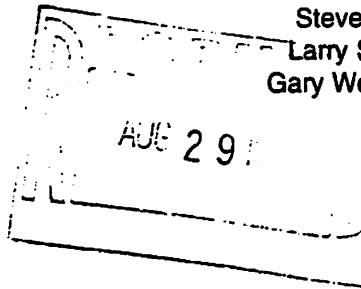
Midwater Trawlers Cooperative

1626 N. Coast Highway • Newport, Oregon 97365

Capt. R. Barry Fisher
President
Yankee Fisheries
1626 North Coast Highway
Newport, Oregon 97365
Telephone: (503) 265-9317
Telefax: (503) 265-4557

Fred Yeck
Vice President
Directors
Mark Cooper
Steve Drage
Larry Schock
Gary Westman

August 25, 1994



MEMBER VESSELS

- AMBITION
- ARGOSY
- BAY ISLANDER
- BLUE FOX
- CAPE FALCON
- CAPE KIWANDA
- CARAVELLE
- COHO
- EXCALIBUR
- EXCALIBUR II
- HAZEL LORRAINE
- LESLIE LEE
- LISA MELINDA
- MARATHON
- MISS BERDIE
- MISS LEONA
- MISS SUE
- NEW LIFE
- OCEAN SPRAY
- PACIFIC
- PACIFIC CHALLENGER
- PACIFIC FUTURE
- PACIFIC RAM
- PEGASUS
- PERSEVERANCE
- PERSISTENCE
- PIONEER
- RAVEN
- ROSELLA
- ROYAL AMERICAN
- SEADAWN
- SEEKER
- VANGUARD
- WESTERN DAWN

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

RE: CRP Analysis

Dear Chairman Lauber:

Enclosed is a proposal which we are now submitting so as to hopefully be included in the Council's Comprehensive Rationalization Plan (CRP) analysis. We would request that this proposal be included in the Council briefing books for the September/October meeting so that it can be appropriately considered by the SSC, the AP and the Council.

The enclosed proposal is intended only at this time as a framework to provide the opportunity for the Council to have more than one class of permits in its license limitation program. We feel based upon our experience in developing a license limitation program with the Pacific Council, that having a second class of permits will give the Council options that it does not now have including an ability to deal with extenuating circumstances and hardship cases, many of which may become contentious during the process.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

MIDWATER TRAWLERS COOPERATIVE

R. Barry Fisher
R. Barry Fisher
President

Fred A. Yeck
Fred A. Yeck
Vice President

enclosure

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1994

**PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT TO
THE INTEGRATED FISHERIES RATIONALIZATION PROGRAM**

The following would be added to the Groundfish and Crab License Limitation System:

1. Specify a Class A permit which would be fully transferable and a Class B permit which would be non-transferable.
2. The Class A permits would be issued to those vessel owners who meet the "criteria for eligibility" ultimately adopted by the Council for permits that would be permanent and transferable.
3. Class B permits. A second category of permits would be created for issuance to those vessel owners in both the trawl and crab fishery who do not meet the criteria for eligibility for Class A permits but who do have a historical and/or current participation in the fishery that justifies a limited right of continuation. Eligibility criteria for Class B permits should be considered for:
 - a. Historical participants that were involved in the fishery between 1980 and the cutoff date established for A permits.
 - b. Recent participants in a fishery that do not qualify for an A permit because of entry after the cutoff date for A permits and/or because of insufficient participation in a fishery during the "window" period for qualifying for A permits.
 - c. Other hardship cases.
4. The characteristics of the Class B permit would include the following:
 - a. The permit would be non-transferable except to a replacement vessel owned by the same vessel owner of record that originally received the Class B permit. Restrict

replacement vessel as to length (LOA) to prevent significant increases in capacity.

b. The Class B permit would terminate upon the death of the owner of the permit. In the case of multiple owners or vessels owned by corporations the permit would expire with the death of the last owner or shareholder who are owners of the vessel or corporate owner at the time of the original issuance of the Class B permit.

c. In addition, a performance requirement should be considered which would provide for the expiration of the permit in the event it was not utilized. For example, if the permit was not utilized in any two consecutive years the Class B permit would be terminated.

d. In addition, after issuance of the permit, if there is a change of ownership by sale, foreclosure or otherwise, the Class B permit would terminate (however, transfers between original owners would not cause the permit to terminate).

e. Class B permits would not be combinable into permits for larger vessels.

The merits of this particular proposal include the following:

1. First and foremost, it allows for equity. There are many vessel owners who would qualify under the moratorium to participate in the fisheries based upon historical landings between 1980 and whatever time is selected for the cutoff for eligibility for the currently proposed limited entry license. Most of these vessel owners have long since given up any concept of participating in the fishery but there are a few long term industry participants who have left the fishery for the sole reason they were pushed out by the overcapitalization occurring in 1988 and 1989, even though some of these participants have five or more years in the fishery prior to this time. For the reason that these vessel owners were the original pioneers in the Americanization

and for the further reason that they had the legal right to return to the fishery pursuant to the moratorium, they should be extended that right to at least earn a living personally under any license limitation program. Most of these vessels involved are small and would have little impact on overall capacity.

2. There will be vessel owners who will have significant participation in the fishery, both historic and current, that will be excluded from various fisheries when the final eligibility criteria is established. These vessel owners legally made their investments prior to the establishment of this criteria and should not be excluded from participating in the fisheries after the fact by the adoption of a retroactive license limitation program. The concept of the Class B permits can be used to address all of these issues as well as a number of hardship cases, many of which may be contentious.

3. Similarly, under the proposed crab license system, vessels that legally crossed over to the crab fishery after the 1992 moratorium cutoff date would not receive permits. Again, vessels that legally made investments in reliance upon the Council adopted moratorium should not be eliminated from fisheries with regulations adopted after the fact. A Class B permit issued to these vessels recognizing their legitimate investments would be an equitable approach.

4. The Class B permit system would continue to allow for a significant reduction of effort as compared to that permitted under the moratorium but without the draconian effects of only a single class of permits. The number of permits would be reduced by time and without cost to the industry or to the government as the result of time and the death of the vessel owners and/or as a result of non-use of their permit if that option should be selected.

5. By being virtually non-transferable the permits would not acquire an

economic value nor provide the base for increases in capacity by the development of more modern vessels.

6. In many cases, by having the option of granting Class B permits to certain classes of fishermen, it will permit the Council to be more restrictive in its consideration of criteria for Class A permits.

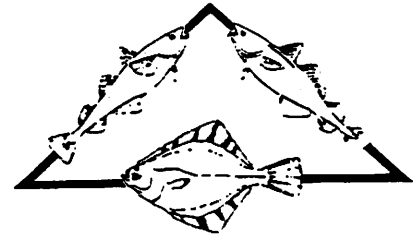
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

5

TO: GULF PLAN TEAM

RE: PROPOSAL FOR REGULATORY CHANGE

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994



The following proposal is being prepared for submission to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. It will most probably be sent in by someone other than myself, but in the interest of receiving Plan Team comments I am presenting it to the Plan Team at the August meeting.

Chris Blackburn

PROPOSAL TO PROHIBIT COMMERCIAL FISHING ON CAPELIN EXCEPT UNDER A SPECIAL PERMIT WHEN DATA NEEDS ARE MET

This proposal calls for the NPFMC to prohibit any commercial fishery on capelin. However, the proposal does provide for a limited fishery to occur under a special permit if

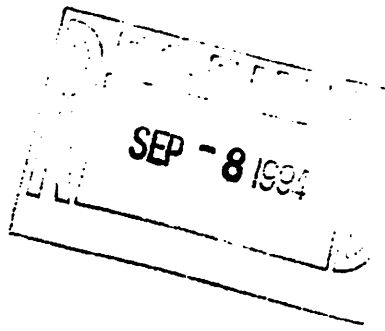
1. The biomass of capelin in the area where the fishery is to occur is known and
2. The regional director, in consultation with the Council, finds the proposed fishery does not jeopardize marine mammals or marine birds or fish which feed on capelin and
3. The fishery is carefully monitored and scientific data collected.

Currently capelin is a species under the "other species" category and a large scale roe fishery could occur, as it does in the North Atlantic, without any notification to the Council or NMFS.

Considering the apparent importance of capelin in the diet of marine birds, mammals and commercial fish species and the growing efforts to consider the ecosystem in management decisions, we feel it is important to prevent a capelin fishery from starting. The provisions for a special permit were added to allow flexibility in the future should the status of capelin, the marine environment and/or scientific knowledge change.



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September 7, 1994

Richard Lauber
Chairman, NPFMC
605 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Lauber,

I am writing to ask for Council consideration of a proposal to ban fishing for capelin, sand lance and other forage fish in the waters off Alaska.

Unlike the North Atlantic, the Northeast Pacific does not have large-scale fish meal production from fishing on capelin and other small forage fish. This may be a contributing factor to why groundfish stocks in the North Pacific have been sustained at higher levels than in the North Atlantic.

I have heard reports of interest expressed in capelin meal fishing or fishing for roe-bearing capelin. There are numerous reasons why this type of fishing should not be allowed including the following:

- 1) There is currently no directed fishing for small forage fish (capelin, sand lance, etc.) in the waters under the jurisdiction of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.
- 2) Directed fishing for small forage fish could remove important food sources for groundfish, salmon, marine birds, and marine mammals.
- 3) Directed fishing for small forage fish could create significant bycatch problems for prohibited species, especially salmon.
- 4) There is no tool available to the Council at present to prevent the initiation of directed fishing for small forage fish.
- 5) There is reported recent interest in initiating directed fishing for small forage fish; and
- 6) There are no biological data regarding biomass, age structure or other parameters important for management.

Long John Silver's
Restaurants, Inc.
101 Jerrico Drive
P.O. Box 11988
Lexington, KY 40579

Direct Line:
606.263.6000
ax Line:
606.263.6145

I appreciate the Council's consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,



Ronald Rogness
Director, Seafood Sourcing

CC: Clarence Pautzke
Steve Penoyer

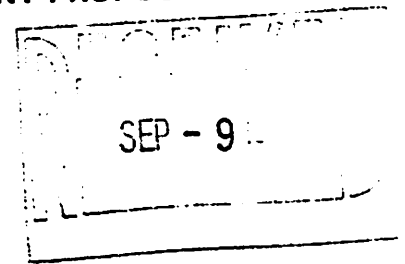
7

GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL
North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Name of Proposer: Alaska Draggers Association

Address: P.O. Box 991, Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Fishery Management Plan: Gulf of Alaska



Brief Statement of Proposal: Allocate Central Gulf Pacific cod between or among gear types (trawl and fixed gear or trawl/line gear/pot) based on the recent historical gear shares as was recently done in the Bering Sea, including the roll-over provisions from one gear to another should a gear type not take or be unable to take its annual allocation.

Objectives of Proposal (What is the problem?):

1. The implementation of the longline ITQ program will remove the halibut cap restraints which limited the longline gear share of the Central Gulf Pacific cod quota.
2. Different gear types may wish to fish different times of year. An allocation between or among gears will allow each gear type to fish its preferred time of year.
3. There is increasing agitation on the part of each gear type in the Central Gulf for an allocation. Alaska Draggers Association feels it is better to address this issue now rather than allow a "gear war" to develop.
4. It appears that any ITQ program is many years away and can not offer a timely solution.

Need and Justification for Council Action: (Why can't the problem be resolved through other channels?) Pacific cod in the Central Gulf are a federally managed fishery.

Forseeable Impacts of Proposal: (Who wins, who loses?) Since the gear shares appear to have been fairly stable in recent years, we do not see any winners or losers under an allocation based on recent historic gear shares. By allocating among gears so that each gear can set the season which best suits its needs, all participants win.

Are There Alternative Solutions? If so what are they and why do you consider your proposal the best way of solving the problem? There are no civilized alternatives.

Supportive Data & Other Information: What data are available and where can they be found? National Marine Fisheries Service Juneau has the historic catch by gear data and can provide the recent historic gear share information.

Signature: *Richard L Nelson* *Alvin R Burch*
 RICHARD L NELSON Box 991
 Box 2228 Kodiak AK
 KODIAK, AK 99615

**GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL**

NAME OF PROPOSER: RICHARD L NELSON

DATE: 9/9/94

ADDRESS: BOX 2228
KODIAK AK
99615

TELEPHONE: 486-3479

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN: GULF FMP

BRIEF STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL:

Implement trip limits for Central Gulf of Alaska pollock. Suggested trip limit is 100-125 metric tons per trip. Trip limit to remain effective until replaced with a Comprehensive Rationalization Program.

OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSAL:

Avoid localized depletion. Reduce quarterly quota overages. Maintain the spirit of the Sea Lion Protective Measures which include spreading pollock catch out over time and area.

FORESEEABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSAL:

(Who wins, who loses?) Winners include pollock, sea lions (if the theory that there is a relationship between the pollock fishery and the sea lion decline is correct) and vessels capable of carrying 200,000 pounds or less of pollock. Potential losers may be vessels capable of packing more than 100-125 metric tons of pollock. However, the extended season will make up a substantial portion of this loss.

ARE THERE ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS?

There are two alternative solutions:

1. Set the Gulf pollock openings to coincide with periods when the Bering Sea pollock fishery is open.
2. Designate the Gulf an exclusive registration area for all species.

Both these alternative methods have been proposed in the past. However, neither was acceptable to either the council and/or NMFS.

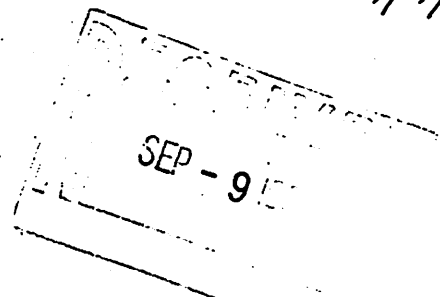
SUPPORTIVE DATA & OTHER INFORMATION:

SEA LIONS AND LOCALIZED DEPLETION:

When the quarterly apportionment of the pollock quota was implemented, the Gulf and Bering Sea were fishing pollock at the same time. In 1990 the Gulfwide catch ran around 3,000 to 5,000 MT/week. In 1994 Central Gulf catch through third quarter was 8,000 to almost 11,000 MT/week (weather and/or scattered fish resulted in weekly catches as low as 3,000 MT in June 1994, but this is not reflective of most weeks.

The 11,000 MT/week was achieved by a combination of Kodiak based vessels and a few larger capacity non-Kodiak vessels running product to plants outside Kodiak.

Regardless of which vessels took the fish and of where the



fish were delivered, the trend toward increasing weekly catch rates is clearly established. If the concern that the possibility of localized depletion of pollock may negatively impact sea lions is great enough to preclude matching the Gulf pollock openings to the Bering Sea openings, then the increasing weekly catch is of equal concern for the same reasons.

HOLDING THE CATCH WITHIN THE QUOTA:

Quarterly quota overruns have been a constant problem in the Gulf pollock fishery, both because of the small quotas and the increasing vessel capacity. Anything that reduces the amount of pulsed effort will allow management to be more effective.

ALLOCATIVE EFFECTS:

This proposal will limit a few Kodiak based vessels and the few large capacity non-Kodiak vessels which make trips into the Central Gulf when the Bering Sea is closed. It does not preclude any vessel from participating and running Central Gulf fish to other areas.

PRECEDENTS:

Under inshore/offshore the under 125-foot catcher processors fishing under the shorebased quotas operate under a daily limit.

SIGNATURE:

Richard L Nelson

m/v DUSK

RICHARD L NELSON

Box 2228

KODIAK, ALASKA

99615

8

Groundfish Data Bank

GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Name of Proposer: Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

Address: P.O. 2298, Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Fishery Management Plan: Gulf of Alaska

Brief Statement of Proposal: Apportion a percentage of the Central Gulf Pacific cod quota for release in the fall. Suggested fall apportionment is in the neighborhood of 35% of the quota. Suggested opening date is somewhere in the time period between September 1 and October 1.

The AGDB membership has no objection to an allocation of Pacific cod among gear types, but feels that any allocation should be negotiated among the gear groups. Should there be an allocation of Pacific cod among gear types, this proposed seasonal apportionment would apply only to the trawl share. The other gear groups would then be free to propose their own seasons.

Objectives of Proposal (What is the problem?):

1. Reduce the catch during the roe season. Currently the bulk of the quota is taken during the roe season. While there is no scientific documentation that a roe season fishery is bad for the stocks, there is certainly a public perception that taking the entire quota during the roe season is poor policy.
2. Allow for a portion of the quota to be taken when the fillet quality is best.
3. Assure work in the fall for the processing plants and their employees. The expected reductions in the pollock quota for Central Gulf mean a fall Pacific cod fishery may be the only way of assuring fall employment.
4. If there is no allocation of Pacific cod among gear groups, the seasonal apportionment offers additional opportunities for all gear groups.
5. Reduce the potential for Pacific cod catch to exceed the quota early in the year as happened in 1994 and therefore reduce discards in all fleets.

Need and Justification for Council Action: (Why can't the problem be resolved through other channels?) Pacific cod is a federally managed fishery.


Forseeable Impacts of Proposal: (Who wins, who loses?) The stock wins, plant workers hoping for work in the fall win. Trawlers' share of the quota may be reduced a few percentage points by fishing the quota outside the period of maximum aggregation, but other gear types should gain a small percentage in share. On the other hand, a fall Pacific cod fishery allows trawlers an opportunity to choose between flatfish or Pacific cod, whichever has the lower halibut bycatch and also offers a fall back fishery should thornyheads or POP reach the overfishing definition.

Are There Alternative Solutions? If so what are they and why do you consider your proposal the best way of solving the problem?
We see no alternative solutions.

AGDB PROPOSAL - FALL PACIFIC COD SEASON -- PAGE 2 OF 2

Supportive Data & Other Information: What data are available and where can they be found? NMFS Juneau has all the historic data on catch by gear type and halibut bycatch rates by season.

Signature:


Director, AGDB

9

ALASKA G

Groundfish Data Bank

GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Name of Proposer: Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

Address: P.O. Box 2298, Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Fishery Management Plan: Gulf of Alaska

Brief Statement of Proposal: This proposal contains two options for resolving the problems caused by influxes of effort into the Gulf of Alaska from the Bering Sea:

Preferred Alternative: Super Exclusive Registration
Suboption a: All species Gulfwide
Suboption b: Pollock and Pacific cod Gulfwide
Suboption c: All Species Central Gulf
Suboption d: Pollock and Pacific cod Central Gulf

Alternative Option: Catcher boat trip limits for pollock & Pacific cod.
Catcher boat pollock trip limit to be set at 130 MT/trip. Catcher boat Pacific cod trip limit to be set at 100 MT/trip.
Suboption a: Trip limits Gulfwide
Suboption b: Trip limits Central Gulf

Setting trip limits for catcher boats is in no way intended to change the existing regulation limiting under 125-foot catcher processors to 18 MT/day of Pacific cod or pollock, nor change any of the other provisions in the Inshore/Offshore regulations.

The overage provisions used to regulate trip limits in the open access halibut fishery would apply to trip limits for pollock and Pacific cod in the Gulf of Alaska.

Objectives of Proposal (What is the problem?):

Pollock: The change of the Bering Sea A and B season dates, coupled with the shorter Bering Sea pollock seasons and the requirement that the Gulf of Alaska remain on a schedule of quarterly pollock openings, has created an opportunity for large capacity catcher vessels designed for the Bering Sea fishery to fish Gulf pollock quarters 2, 3 and 4 with the following results:

1. Reduction in the share of the quota delivered to local communities and available to local vessels.
2. Increasing problems accurately projecting when the quarterly quota will be reached since effort is unpredictable.
3. Concern that if no steps are taken to maintain a status quo, the effort on Gulf pollock the last three quarters of year will increase to the point the fishery is unmanageable. This happened the fall of 1991, prior to inshore/offshore, and resulted in 7,000 MT of pollock being left on the grounds because the fishery was declared unmanageable.

AGDB PROPOSAL - EXCLUSIVE REGISTRATION/TRIP LIMITS - PAGE 2 OF 2

4. Local response to the influx of Bering Sea effort will be to increase vessel capacities and fleet size to remain competitive -- setting off another spiral of over-capitalization.
5. Gulf pollock is declining and, if effort is not stabilized, the expected small quotas will be unmanageable.

Pacific cod: An unexpected influx in effort near the end of the 1994 season resulted in the Central Gulf Pacific cod catch exceeding the quota. Reported catch for the last week of the season was 4,200 MT. The previous four weeks had weekly catches of less than 1,000 MT.

Exceeding the quota meant that for the remaining nine months of the year all gear types in the Central Gul had to discard Pacific cod taken as bycatch. To avoid a similar occurrence in the future, the opportunity for influxes of effort must be stopped or curtailed.


Need and Justification for Council Action: (Why can't the problem be resolved through other channels?) Pacific cod and pollock in the Gulf of Alaska are under federal management.

Forseeable Impacts of Proposal: (Who wins, who loses?) In terms of managing the fishery and reducing discards, everyone wins. An argument could be made that precluding the opportunity to move into the Gulf at near the end of a fishery and take enough fish to push the catch over quota is a loss to the vessels that might use that opportunity.

Are There Alternative Solutions? If so what are they and why do you consider your proposal the best way of solving the problem? Exclusive registration is the best alternative as it eliminates influxes of effort. Trip limits mitigate the problem by reducing the distance vessels can profitably run to deliver fish and capping the average catch per trip. ITQ's could also mitigate the problem, but implementation of ITQ's appears to some years away.

Supportive Data & Other Information: What data are available and where can they be found? All data is available from NMFS Juneau.

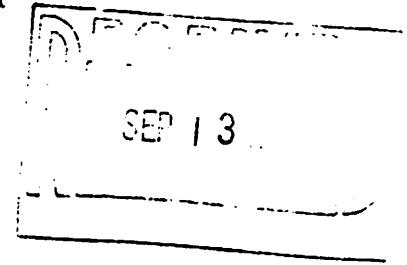
Signature:


DeLah, A.G.B.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

10

Peninsula Marketing Association
P.O. Box 248
Sand Point, Alaska 99661



PH: 907-383-3600
Fax: 907-383-5618

September 9, 1994

Proposal: Vessel Registration of Gulf P. Cod and Pollock Fishery. Vessel Registration to be between Gulf and Bering Sea. Allowing vessels to fish only the Bering Sea P. Cod and Pollock quota or only the Gulf of Alaska P. Cod and Pollock quota.

Objective: Large trawlers that fish both the Gulf and Bering Sea P. Cod/Pollock quotas, quickly take the smaller quota of the Gulf fishery. Vessels that fish the Gulf are generally smaller vessels and from the communities on the Gulf side. These vessels support the families and communities in the Gulf.

The local fleet is composed of generally a 58 foot size seine boat constrained by weather and unable to travel to the Bering Sea. The Gulf communities, particularly the Eastern Aleut Villages need this winter fishery as the area's fisheries have been tremendously altered. There no longer is a King/Tanner Crab fishery, IFQ's has irrevocably altered Halibut, Shrimp fishing is gone and the Salmon fishery has been very unstable, economically, politically and biologically. Sand Point was founded as a cod station in the 1800's and has fished Cod and Pollock since that time. With the larger vessels fishing both quotas the local fleets suffer economically by reduced fishing time and amount of fish to be harvested.

Foreseeable Impacts: Vessels who fish both Bering Sea and Gulf

Alternative Solution: Non that can be identified

Supportive Data : Catch History

**Barbara Wilson
President**

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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SEP 13

Raymond Nutt
P.O. Box 122
Sand Point, Alaska 99661

907-383-3822

Proposal: P. Cod Quota for the Western Gulf in side 3 miles. This Quota to be 8,000 metric ton. Season starting September 1 and ending when quota is caught. Gear type restriction: Gig and Pot fishery only.

Objectives: There needs to be a quota and fishery established for the smaller vessels of the area. There are approximately 80 vessels that can not participate in the trawl fishery in the Western Gulf due to the size of the vessel. The only fishery the smaller (48 foot and under) vessel has left to participate in is Salmon. Prior to the trawl fishery these vessels all giggered and long lined for cod. The seasons are now such that the quotas are caught by the trawl fleet in January through mid March leaving non for the smaller vessels to fish as the weather improves.

Justification: A bait fishery has been here for years prior to the trawl fishery, providing bait for the Crab boats. From information gathered from processors the fall Cod are considered better fish marketable for their flesh rather than just their roe and milt, as winter cod are.

Foreseeable Impacts: The trawl fishery loses a portion of their quota. These trawl boats (local fleets) would also participate in this fishery under the gear type specified. The families of the smaller vessel fleet gain back fishing time and ability to support their families through the winter months.

Alternative Solution: None

Supportive Data: Sand Point was founded as a cod fish station in the 1800's. Our grandfathers fished in dories, cod fish has been part of our fishery since that time. Unfortunately not all of us are able to afford or want larger vessels. We have fished all our lives and have watched our fisheries decline and become geared only towards the

larger vessels. We need to be able to fish to support our families and continue our way of life. Catch history and records show the effort by the small vessel fleet. This can be obtained through the processors of the area and through the history of the Aleut villages.

Signature: *Raymond C. H. St*
FV Waga

12

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1994

*Facsimile Message
Original Message
Mailed*

September 19, 1994

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Council Member:

I would like to request a separate T.A.C. for Pacific Cod, for a jig fishery for the Gulf of Alaska.

We have a great concern on the by-catch issue. And, the jig fishery has proven to be very selective, with very little by-catch and the by-catch can be returned to the sea alive.

The small boat fleet in King Cove needs an alternative fishery. We have had low prices in salmon, and the King crab fishery did not open in Bristol Bay. In which, some of our boats and people participate. This causes a hardship on the community, where very few jobs are available. Fishing has been our livelihood and hopefully will continue to be.

Any help or relief you can provide to the small boat fleet will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

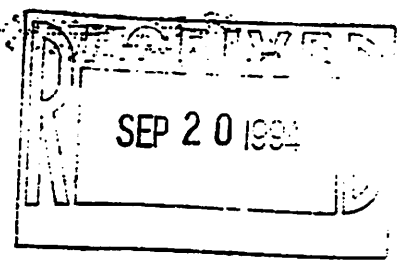
*Mather & Grandmother
Clara Newman*

King Cove, Alaska

CC: FW ✓

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PAGE 01



September 20, 1994

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Robert Newman
P.O. Box 154
King Cove, AK
99612

facsimile message
Original Mailed.
fax#

Dear Council Members:

I would like to request a separate T.A.C. for Pacific Cod, for a Jig fishery for the Western Gulf of Alaska. Please consider at least a third share for the Jig quota.

We have a great concern on the by-catch issue. And, the jig fishery has proven to be very selective, with very little by-catch and the by-catch can be returned to the sea alive.

The small boat fleet in King Cove needs an alternative fishery. We have had low prices in salmon, and the King Crab fishery in Bristol Bay did not open, in which, some of our boats and people participate. This causes a hardship on the community, where very few jobs are available.

Fishing has been our livelihood as it is in our neighboring towns and villages. As a life long fisherman and city council member I am very concerned, Any help or relief you can provide to the small boat fleet will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Newman.

Robert E. Newman

cc: DWL

14

SEP 20 1994

City of King Cove
Arthur Newman, Mayor
P.O. BOX 37
KING COVE, ALASKA 99612
(907) 497 2297 phone (907)497 2589 fax

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P. O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

September 20, 1994

facsimile message
Original Mailed.
271-2817

Dear Council Members:

We are desperately seeking ways to help the small boat fleet in our region stay active, as being in the middle of the Area M salmon controversy, low salmon prices and no Bristol Bay King Crab season makes us, in my opinion, an economically depressed area.

For that reason, I would like to request you consider a Jig fishery quota, of possibly a third of the Western Gulf of Alaska Pacific Cod T.A.C. - We would need that much of the quota to make it a year round fishery for the small boats.

Small boat Jig fishing is a clean fishery in that any by-catch is returned to the sea alive and it would help the economy of several villages in our area.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Arthur L. Newman
Arthur L. Newman

(15)

SEP 20

Olov Vedoy
F/V Bluefin
1805 Village Green Drive
Mill Creek, WA 98012

September 20, 1994

Honorable Ron Brown
Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Department of Commerce
Room 5516
Hoover Commerce Building
Fourteenth and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20230

RE: The Future of Our Fisheries - Selective Gear

Dear Secretary Brown:

We have got to do something for the future fisheries of the United States - and for our kids and our grandchildren.

Fishing technology today is so powerful that quotas, restrictions and laws must be strict. Those gear types which cannot show an improvement in selectivity - avoidance of bycatch of non-target species - must tolerate a reduction in their portion of the quotas.

Bottom dragging for fish such as cod, sole and pollock is very destructive. I know, because I have done it. Bycatch and associated mortality in these fisheries is very high, not only for halibut, crab and shellfish, but also for "scrap" fish which serve a purpose in the marine ecosystem as food for other fish, mammals and birds.

Bottom dragging also destroys bottom-dwelling organisms such as coral, sea anemones, and shellfish. Blue shell patches are a favorite habitat for cod, and it does not take much imagination to figure out what kind of damage is done by a net with bobbins, several fathoms of heavy cable, and steel doors which are dragged along the bottom. The NMFS Observer Program will verify this.

As our resources have dwindled over the years, selective fishing gear has been developed - gear which increases the take of target species. Some fishermen have realized the value of jigging, longlining and pot fishing for cod, longlining for halibut, and pot fishing for crab. This is selective fishing! A long time ago dragging was done for crab, but the method was outlawed because it destroyed the crab stocks. Today it is still legal to bottom trawl for groundfish on the same fishing grounds. Does this make any sense?

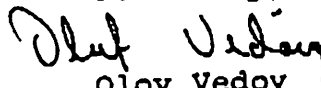
Today we have pot fishing for cod, which is the most selective method. We don't catch small fish - they are allowed to swim out of the pot, grow up, and reproduce. Draggers bring them up on deck where they die, and are then shoveled overboard. Our bycatch of scrap fish is so small that it is barely noticeable.

Pot fishing for cod is increasing every year. People concerned about the future of United States fisheries for their kids and grandkids should back up this selective fishery. Pot fishing for cod has been monitored by the NMFS Observer Program so the data is available, as it is on all fisheries.

Today the cod quota in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Area is split between the draggers (54%) and fixed gear (longliners and pot fishermen - 44%). With the growing concern in the fishing industry about dwindling fish stocks in Alaska and everywhere else in the world, we have an opportunity to do something. The selectivity of fixed gear should be recognized by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Fixed gear should be given 75% of the BSAI cod quota, and the destructive outmoded bottom draggers 25%. Dragging has been a means of fishing worldwide, but with its ever-increasing capacity to kill it has outgrown its usefulness - it fails in the selective gear competition. It is an outmoded way of fishing. Also, the quality of drag-caught product is not comparable with that of fixed gear product.

I hope that the Council will recognize the facts, and adopt my proposal for a 75/25 split between fixed gear and trawlers. Data which has been recorded by the Observer Program the last few years clearly demonstrates the value of selective fishing.

Sincerely,



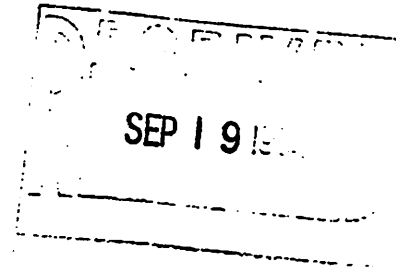
Olov Vedoy
F/V Bluefin

cc: North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Mr. Rolland Schmitten

16

UNALASKA NATIVE FISHERMAN ASSOCIATION

**P.O. BOX 591
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907)581-2920
Fax: 581-3644**



September 16, 1994

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

RE: Jig Fishery

In Unalaska the jig fishery is finally getting off to a good start. In May of 1994, we had eight boats fishing, others were interested, but did not want to make an investment in jig machines due to the unanswered questions on fixed gear PSC shutting down the jig fishery. Your action on exempting the jig fishery from the hook and line Halibut PSC cap has definitely made a change in the jig fishery. We now have 15 small boats in the fishery and a few more coming. Thank you for making that change.

It would help if the jig fishery had a separate TAC on rockfish (red and duskey), pacific ocean perch and Atka mackerel. Jig fishing is fairly selective and separate quotas for these species would enhance the small boat fishery locally.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Emil W. Berikoff".

Emil W. Berikoff
President

**GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT PROPOSAL
North Pacific Fishery Management Council**

Name of Proposer: *EMIL W. BERIKOFF*

Date: *9-16-94*

Address: *P.O. Box 81
UNALASKA, AK 99685*

Telephone: *(907) 581-2920*

Fishery Management Plan: *BERING SEA / ALEUTIAN ISLANDS*

Brief Statement of Proposal:
*A SEPERATE TAC FOR THE JIG FISHERY
FOR ROCK FISH (RED & DUSKEY)
PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH AND ALEUTIAN MACKEREL
Objectives of Proposal: (What is the problem?)*

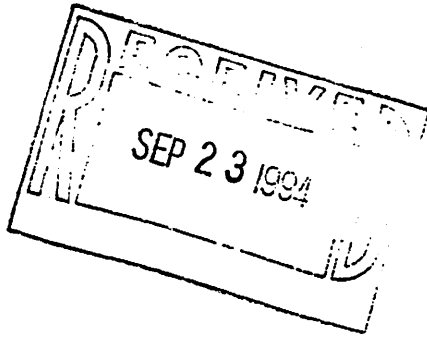
Need and Justification for Council Action: (Why can't the problem be resolved through other channels?)

Foreseeable Impacts of Proposal: (Who wins, who loses?)
*CONSUMER HAS HIGHEST QUALITY PRODUCT
JIG FISHERY HAS ALTERNATIVE MARKET*

Are There Alternative Solutions? If so, what are they and why do you consider your proposal the best way of solving the problem? *NONE*

Supportive Data & Other Information: What data are available and where can they be found?

Signature: *Emil W. Berikoff*



CLARA NEWMAN
P.O. BOX 2541
KING COVE AK
99612

September 19, 1994

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Council Member:

I would like to request a separate T.A.C. for Pacific Cod, for a jig fishery for the Gulf of Alaska.

We have a great concern on the by-catch issue. And, the jig fishery has proven to be very selective, with very little by-catch and the by-catch can be returned to the sea alive.

The small boat fleet in King Cove needs an alternative fishery. We have had low prices in salmon, and the King crab fishery did not open in Bristol Bay. In which, some of our boats and people participate. This causes a hardship on the community, where very few jobs are available. Fishing has been our livelihood and hopefully will continue to be.

Any help or relief you can provide to the small boat fleet will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

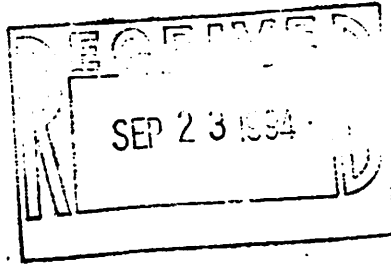
*Mother & Grandmother
Clara Newman*

King Cove, Alaska

September 20, 1994

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Robert Newman
P.O. Box 154
King Cove, AK
99612



facsimile message
Original Mailed.
fax#

Dear Council Members:

I would like to request a separate T.A.C. for Pacific Cod, for a Jig fishery for the Western Gulf of Alaska. Please consider at least a third share for the Jig quota.

We have a great concern on the by-catch issue. And, the jig fishery has proven to be very selective, with very little by-catch and the by-catch can be returned to the sea alive.

The small boat fleet in King Cove needs an alternative fishery. We have had low prices in salmon, and the King Crab fishery in Bristol Bay did not open, in which, some of our boats and people participate. This causes a hardship on the community, where very few jobs are available.

Fishing has been our livelihood as it is in our neighboring towns and villages. As a life long fisherman and city council member I am very concerned. Any help or relief you can provide to the small boat fleet will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Newman.

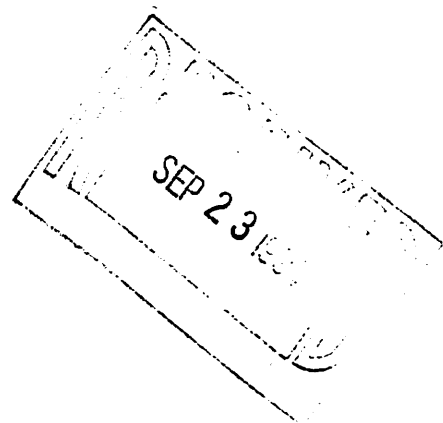
Robert E. Newman

*North Pacific Fisheries Association, Inc.*

HEADQUARTERS:

BOX 796 • HOMER ALASKA 99603

September 23, 1994



Chairman Rick Lauber
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council

Dear Mr. Lauber,

We believe the Alwert proposal, regarding a P-cod allocation for fixed gear in the Gulf of Alaska, is worthy of consideration. Our organization supports separate allocations for the different gear types and we would encourage the Council to consider plans similar to the P-cod jig fishery that is happening in the Bering Sea.

Under the present system vessels fishing clean gear types are punished by making them compete with the trawl fleet. A separate allocation would 1) encourage the use of cleaner gear types, 2) create a possible year round fishery for some coastal communities, 3) reduce the stress sea lions and other marine mammals are now suffering.

The North Pacific Fisheries Association supports the Alwert proposal and we encourage the council to give it careful consideration.

Respectfully,

Mako Haggerty, Pres.
North Pacific Fisheries Assoc.

D-6

PROPOSAL

FROM: UNITED SEINERS ASSOCIATION
RAY WADSWORTH, CHAIRMAN

TO: NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

SUBJECT: 'B' SEASON

PROPOSAL: MOVE START DATE OF 'B' SEASON BACK TO SEPTEMBER 7.

JUSTIFICATION: 1. FACTORY TRAWLERS HAVE THE CAPABILITY OF PROCESSING PINK SALMON FOR THE BLOCK FROZEN BONELESS SKINLESS MARKET. THE AUGUST 15 DATE AS NOW SET IS THE PEAK OF THE PINK SALMON SEASON WHEN A HARVESTABLE SURPLUS USUALLY EXISTS. U.S.A. IS A MARKETING COOPERATIVE OF SALMON PRODUCERS, INTERESTED IN PRODUCING HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS OF A MORE CONSUMER READY TYPE. FACTORY TRAWLER MACHINERY, TOGETHER WITH ON LOCATION MOBILE CAPABILITY, COULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN RESTORING MARKET VALUE BACK TO A FAILED PINK SALMON INDUSTRY.

2. BYCATCH OF TRAWL CAUGHT SALMON SHOULD BE LESS, AS MOST SALMON STOCKS MOVE OFF TO WINTER FEEDING GROUNDS.

RAY WADSWORTH
40 WADSWORTH NR
SEQUIM, WA
98382

206-683-4030