

PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP SHEET

Agenda Item: B- REPORTS

Check the boxes below if you will have a PowerPoint or Handout

#	NAME (Please Print)	TESTIFYING ON BEHALF OF:	Handout	PPT
1	Georgie Heaverley	myself	✓	
2	Steve Minor	Golden Harvest	✓	
3	Emily Anderson	WILD SALMON CENTER	✓	
4	Peter Van Tonge	Bristol Bay Native Corporation		
5	Ray Larson Blair Layton Lockett	Aleut Corporation, City of Adak	✓	
6	ALEXIS KWACHKA	SELF		
7	Jon Warrenchuk	Oceana		
8	JOHN GAUVIN	Alaska Seafood Cooperative		
9	Dave Fraser	Adak Comm. Dev. Corp		
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NOTE to persons providing oral or written testimony to the Council: Section 307(1)(I) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act prohibits any person "to knowingly and willfully submit to a Council, the Secretary, or the Governor of a State false information (including, but not limited to, false information regarding the capacity and extent to which a United State fish processor, on an annual basis, will process a portion of the optimum yield of a fishery that will be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States) regarding any matter that the Council, Secretary, or Governor is considering in the course of carrying out this Act.

Georgie Heaverley
4020 Crosson Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99517

My name is Georgie Heaverley. I'm a born and raised Alaskan and Cook Inlet commercial fisherman. I am commenting today in regards to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers presentation on the Pebble Mine permitting process.

I would first like to note the submitted documentation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement deficiencies from Alaska's largest fisheries stakeholders: United Fishermen of Alaska, Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association, Pacific Seafood Processors Association, and Commercial Fishermen for Bristol Bay.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Pebble Mine that the Army Corps released in February of this year is inadequate, grossly incomplete and being fast tracked through the permitting process at an unprecedented speed. The short timeframe with only 90 days for public comment is unbelievable for a project of this magnitude. Countless details about the Pebble project have been omitted or overlooked by the Army Corps, and a proper economic feasibility study has not been completed - this means that the economic value that the commercial fishing industry provides for Alaska has been glossed over and therefore deemed unimportant in the Pebble Mine project.

Many organizations with stake in Bristol Bay and Cook Inlet have requested that the Army Corps extend the current comment period from 90 days to 270 days. Even our U.S. Senators Murkowski and Sullivan have acknowledged the need for more time to review the document. The fact that the Army Corps has ignored these stakeholders sends a clear message to me that public input and concern is not being considered - and that my opinion as a lifelong Alaskan simply doesn't matter.

I am a member of the young and upcoming generation of Alaska commercial fishermen. I am a Cook Inlet drift permit holder; I have invested my future in Alaska. The proposed infrastructure for the Pebble Mine runs through Cook Inlet in addition to the Bristol Bay watershed. This project will affect my fishery. The Army Corps has failed to recognize that.

I urge you as members of the Council to take action on this matter. Take a stand against this process that is inherently flawed, rushed, and glaringly corrupt.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

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March 12, 2019

Senator Lisa Murkowski
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Dan Sullivan
702 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators Murkowski and Sullivan:

On behalf of United Fishermen of Alaska's 36 commercial fishing organizations, we are following up with you on UFA's October 29, 2018 letter (attached) regarding our concerns with the Army Corps of Engineers' rushed and inadequate review of the Pebble Partnership's Clean Water Act 404 permit application. In that letter we shared concerns about the Army Corps' failure to uphold the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, including notable gaps in the Army Corps' Scoping Report. In that letter we also requested your support for a suspension of the Army Corps' NEPA review of the Pebble Project until the concerns of Alaska's seafood industry were addressed and reflected in the EIS Scoping Report. Given that the Army Corps continues to move forward with a fundamentally flawed and biased process that's resulted in a defective and woefully inadequate Draft EIS, we once again request that you do everything in your power to uphold the integrity of the NEPA process and protect the tens of thousands of Alaskans whose livelihoods depend on Bristol Bay.

It bears repeating the Bristol Bay salmon fishery is the cornerstone of Alaska's seafood industry, including its reputation in the marketplace for sustainable, healthy, and pristine seafood. Thanks to record-breaking salmon runs in 2018, Bristol Bay helped buoy the entire industry as other regions experienced record lows. At a regional level, the Bristol Bay fishery directly employs one-third of all working-age regional residents and generates \$14.7 million in annual revenue for local government entities. In the midst of our current budget crisis, Alaska cannot afford to lose this economic engine that supports so many of our rural fishing communities year after year.

As we shared with you in our October letter, the Army Corps' Pebble Scoping Report was disappointing to those of us who took the time to submit thorough comments. The Scoping Report lacks consideration of several key topics essential to the future productivity and sustainability of Alaska's fishing industry, including copper toxicity to fish, water management plan, short and long-term monitoring plans, tailings dam failure scenarios, and an economic feasibility study. These omissions are worrisome since the Scoping Report laid the foundation for the Army Corps' Draft EIS and subsequent decision. In other words, if the Scoping Report has informational gaps, then so too will the remainder of the permitting process.

One does not need to read all 1,400 pages of the Army Corps' Draft EIS to see that there are egregious informational gaps and fundamental flaws with Pebble's proposed plan. What is of most concern to UFA is that the Army Corps is deviating from a standard process by ignoring Pebble's informational gaps and is moving forward with a Draft EIS despite not knowing details about Pebble's operations and mitigation plans, nor Pebble's potential impacts on Bristol Bay's fisheries and local communities. By choosing to ignore Pebble's missing information and not plan for potential disasters that are known to occur at open-pit mines (e.g., tailings dam failures), the Army Corps is failing to do its job of protecting the American public from risky and irresponsible development projects. UFA finds this both alarming and unacceptable, especially given what is at stake in Bristol Bay.

Based on everything that we have seen from the Army Corps thus far in its review of the Pebble Mine project, there is little reason to believe that it will see this permitting process through in a transparent way that's rigorous and based on proven scientific facts. Given that, UFA respectfully requests that you assert strong oversight of this process, champion responsible resource development in Alaska, and restore our faith in the federal permitting system. In order for that to happen, the concerns and questions submitted by Alaska's fishing industry must be addressed in the EIS and a no mine alternative must be seriously considered.

In addition, UFA requests that you press the Army Corps for a minimum 270-day public comment period so that our members and all stakeholders have adequate time to access, review, and thoughtfully weigh in on a project that could profoundly change the rest of their lives. As you know, Alaska's fishermen lead non-traditional lifestyles that often require being away from technology and access to internet for weeks on end. The fact that the Army Corps insists on a 90-day comment period despite requests from Bristol Bay stakeholders is only further indication that its intention is not what's best for Alaskans.

As always, we thank you for your commitment to advance Alaska's fisheries and for supporting Alaska's hard-working fishing families. We appreciate your attention and look forward to having a continued dialogue about this urgent matter.

Sincerely,



Matt Alward
President



Frances H. Leach
Executive Director

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Scallop Association
Alaska Trollers Association • Alaska Whitefish Trawlers Association • Armstrong Keta • At-sea Processors Association • Bristol Bay Fishermen's Association
Bristol Bay Reserve • Cape Barnabas, Inc. • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen • Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association • Cordova District Fishermen United
Douglas Island Pink and Chum • Freezer Longline Coalition • Golden King Crab Coalition • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association
Kodiak Crab Alliance Cooperative • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association • Kodiak Seiners Association • North Pacific Fisheries Association
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
Purse Seine Vessel Owner Association • Seafood Producers Cooperative • Southeast Alaska Herring Conservation Alliance
Southeast Alaska Fisherman's Alliance • Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association • Southeast Alaska Seiners
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • United Cook Inlet Drift Association • United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters
Valdez Fisheries Development Association



March 5, 2019

Shane McCoy
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Alaska District
Anchorage Field Office, Regulatory Division (1145) CEPOA-RD
1600 A Street, Suite 110
Anchorage, AK 99501-5146

Dear Mr. McCoy:

The Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA) requests that the review and comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Pebble Project be extended to at least 180 days.

PSPA is a nonprofit trade association representing nine seafood processing companies operating in Alaska. Bristol Bay's healthy and abundant salmon fisheries are a top priority for our members, who, along with our harvesting partners and hundreds of support sector businesses, consistently bring in more than 200 million pounds of salmon annually. This fishery has existed for more than 130 years, and today supports more than 12,000 jobs in harvesting, processing, and other direct activities that deliver healthy, sustainable sockeye to consumers in the U.S. and around the world.

As explained in our June 29, 2018 comment letter on the Pebble Project EIS scoping process, PSPA has great concerns about the information gaps and unresolved questions surrounding the project and its impacts on salmon habitat. We are particularly concerned about direct and indirect impacts that could affect salmon habitat and productivity, as all aspects of this salmon fishery – from spawning and out-migration to consumer buying decisions – are directly dependent on the health and sustainability of this fishery. The mining activities proposed by Pebble Limited Partnership (PLP) could lead to significant, permanent changes to the habitat upon which sockeye depend, leading to potentially permanent harm to Alaska's sockeye fishery.

Given these high stakes, we find that the 1,400+ pages (not including appendices and accompanying documents) of the Draft EIS warrant careful, comprehensive analysis so that we can comment most effectively on the data and analyses it contains, assess any unresolved questions, engage analytical expertise, and provide the most informed input. Considering PLP took more than a decade of planning to submit its application for a Department of Army permit,

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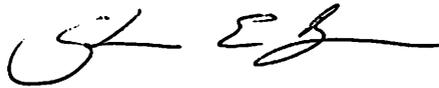
Shane McCoy
March 5, 2019
Page 2.

the process of reviewing it should not be rushed. We find that 90 days is insufficient for allowing us and other stakeholders to provide meaningful and relevant comments, which have been and should be the Corps' priority in reviewing EIS documents.

The public deserves to be given reasonable time to comment, both verbally and in writing, on the proposed Pebble Project. Our goal is to promote a full, inclusive, and transparent analyses of the Draft EIS, so that all potential impacts and alternatives can be properly analyzed. Additional time and outreach will help advance that goal.

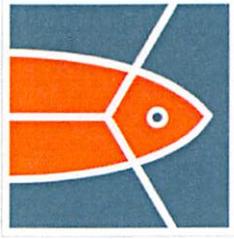
Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G Reed', written in a cursive style.

Glenn Reed
President

cc: **Honorable Lisa Murkowski, Senator for Alaska**
Honorable Dan Sullivan, Senator for Alaska
Honorable Don Young, Congressman for Alaska
Honorable R.D. James, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works
Col. Phillip Borders, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



BRISTOL BAY

Regional Seafood Development Association

Senator Lisa Murkowski
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Dan Sullivan
702 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

December 11, 2018

Dear Senators Murkowski and Sullivan:

The Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association (BBRSDA) is a regional commercial fishing trade association representing 2,400 commercial fishing businesses that create approximately 12,500 annualized U.S. jobs through their participation in the Bristol Bay sockeye salmon fishery. We are writing out of concern for the Army Corps of Engineers' highly rushed Pebble permitting process, and in particular, the Army Corps' National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Scoping Report for the Pebble Project, which omits thousands of comments, scientific references, and detailed project alternatives. The BBRSDA requests that Alaska's leaders support a suspension of the Army Corps' NEPA review of the Pebble project until all appropriate federal agencies are involved in the permitting process and all stakeholder concerns and questions are adequately reflected in the Scoping Report.

Bristol Bay's salmon fishery is the cornerstone of Alaska's salmon industry, including its reputation for sustainability and environmental integrity. On average from 2013–2017, Bristol Bay made up more than 30% of Alaska's total salmon ex-vessel value. The fishery accounted for nearly half of Alaska's total salmon ex-vessel value in 2018 due to a record-breaking run, based on preliminary valuation data. At a regional level, Bristol Bay's fishery directly employs one-third of all working-age regional residents and generates \$14.7 million in annual revenue for local government entities. Alaska cannot afford to lose Bristol Bay's salmon fishery and the thousands of renewable jobs and tens of millions of dollars of income that it generates.

BBRSDA has been closely following the Pebble Mine issue in Bristol Bay for over a decade and in November 2018 the BBRSDA released an updated official statement reiterating its opposition to the development of the Pebble Mine due to the impacts it could have on Alaska's fishing industry. As part of the BBRSDA's ongoing commitment to remain engaged in the Pebble permitting process and pursue "a sustainable Bristol Bay commercial fishery," it submitted comments to the Army Corps of Engineers during its EIS scoping comment period. A few of the questions and issues that we raised with the Army Corps for science-based consideration in its scoping report were:

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P.O. BOX 6386, SITKA, AK 99835

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- Consideration of the time scales over which impacts to fisheries will play out, from near-term during mine construction and operation to centuries from now as toxic tailings storage impact future generations.
- Recognition of the “virtual certainty” of acid mine drainage generated from mining activities. Heavy metals stemming therefrom, such as copper and cadmium, are documented toxins to fish and wildlife. Copper, even in non-lethal amounts, is known to interfere with salmon olfaction (their ability to navigate and “smell” their way home).
- An understanding that hydrology in Bristol Bay is inherently complex: “what is good for fish is bad for containing contaminants.” A region like Bristol Bay that is rich with porous gravels which enhance interaction between surface and sub-surface waters to create oxygen-rich nursery habitats for salmon is the same environment in which containing contaminated water in storage facilities will be nearly impossible.
- The infrastructure required to construct and operate a mine like Pebble will possess long-term, ongoing threats to fish habitat. For example, new and complex road systems throughout the region will pose serious challenges to the salmon resource as water is rerouted and erosion processes, which maintain habitat complexity, are constrained.
- Restoration and compensation of lost salmon habitat will be expensive and difficult to achieve. An astronomical amount of taxpayer dollars have been spent to unsuccessfully restore salmon habitats outside of Alaska which have been lost to mining and other human impacts on watersheds. It is particularly expensive to restore habitats involving contaminants, and artificial means to compensate for losses (such as hatcheries and spawning channels) continue to prove as failures. None of the solutions suggested by proponents of Pebble to compensate for lost habitat should be interpreted as legitimate substitutes for natural and productive habitat.

Based on the vagueness of the Army Corps’ final Scoping Report, it is unclear whether the Army Corps factored in the BBRSDA’s thorough and science-based comments. We find this lack of transparency and the omission of thousands of comments, project details, and technical reports (including the EPA’s *Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment*) to be troubling and disappointing. Adding insult to injury is the fact that the Army Corps’ final scoping report released on August 31, 2018 is nearly identical to its May 2018 draft scoping report. There are critical informational gaps in the August 2018 scoping report relative to:

- water quality (copper toxicity for example);
- surface and groundwater hydrology;
- a water management plan that details how surface and groundwater will be impacted by mining operations;
- short- and long-term monitoring;
- dam type and failure scenarios;
- water collection and treatment systems;
- climate change effects likely to impact the frequency, magnitude, and timing of high flow events;
- environmental baseline data on the newly-proposed mine components;
- lack of important references, such as EPA’s *Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment* and Proposed Determination;
- geologic and seismic activity, both natural and project-induced;

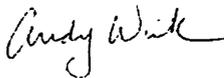
- cone of depression created by dewatering;
- human and environmental impacts on the Kenai Peninsula;
- geomorphology and hydrology data necessary for bridge design and engineering; and finally
- the multi-year data collection necessary for adequate research and evaluation.

Given the Army Corps' gross omissions listed above and its aggressive timeline, there is little reason to believe that the Army Corps is performing its due diligence under the NEPA and CWA. Its current permitting process for the Pebble Project is a disservice to the time and resources that the BBRSDA and other Alaskans invested in submitting comments and it threatens Alaska's future.

Equally concerning to the BBRSDA is the absence of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA Fisheries) as a cooperating agency in the Pebble EIS process. Like you, we believe in a science-based approach to managing our nation's fisheries and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). Given the proposed Pebble Project and its adjoining roads, culverts, ports, and dams will directly impact fish habitat in Bristol Bay's headwaters—the nursery for the world's largest wild sockeye salmon fishery—and in Cook Inlet, it is absolutely essential that NOAA Fisheries be involved in development of the Pebble Project EIS given its responsibilities for EFH.

On behalf of our fishermen members whose futures depend on the health of the Bristol Bay watershed, the BBRSDA respectfully requests that you not allow the Army Corps to move forward with Pebble's draft EIS until it has released a robust Scoping Report that addresses the current information gaps and includes the questions and concerns raised by Bristol Bay's stakeholders, including the BBRSDA and its members. We appreciate your leadership over the years to protect and promote Alaska's commercial fisheries and hope that you will do everything in your power to ensure that our industry and constituents are able to engage in the fair, robust, science-based permitting process that we were promised and deserve.

Sincerely,



Andy Wink
Executive Director
Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association

COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN FOR BRISTOL BAY

March 8, 2019

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Alaska District
645 G St.
Suite 100-921
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Public Input on the Proposed Pebble Mine Project (POA-2017-271)

Dear Mr. McCoy, Ms. Newman, and Colonel Borders,

It is well documented and recognized that the economic, cultural, and environmental importance of Bristol Bay is significant for the state of Alaska and our nation as a whole. On behalf of the thousands of Americans who fish in Bristol Bay and depend on its salmon fishery for their livelihoods, Commercial Fishermen for Bristol Bay is writing in response to the release of the Army Corps of Engineers' Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Pebble Mine.

Due to extensive information gaps and inadequacies in the Army Corp's Scoping Report, the Draft EIS fails to capture the magnitude and extent of risks posed by the Pebble Mine, thereby making it impossible for the Army Corps to make an informed decision that adequately protects the public. A far more extensive, rigorous, and transparent federal permitting process is necessary in order to best serve Alaskans and the American public. We ask that the Army Corps suspend the permitting process until it has the data and information needed to uphold the expectations and obligations of the National Environmental Policy Act and Clean Water Act. To do otherwise is a disservice to American taxpayers and jeopardizes the integrity of our federal permitting laws.

Commercial Fishermen for Bristol Bay was disappointed to see the release of the Army Corps' Draft EIS despite repeated requests from Bristol Bay fishermen and local residents to suspend the permitting process until the Pebble Partnership submitted a complete permit application that reflected their full development plans. As we have stated previously, it is essential that the following be addressed in the Army Corps' review of Pebble's permit application:

- An independent economic feasibility study of the proposed Pebble Mine. Without it the federal government is wasting taxpayer dollars on a hypothetical project that might not be feasible and still lacks a financial partner.
- A thorough, science-based NEPA Process that includes essential topics

such as the impacts of copper toxicity on fish, long-term water treatment plan at the Pebble Mine site, and the possibility of a large-scale tailings dam failure at the Pebble Mine site. The Scoping Report released in 2018 and the draft EIS released in February fall short of this and fail to look at the full impacts the Pebble Mine would have on the Bristol Bay watershed.

- Inclusion of the Environmental Protection Agency's peer-reviewed Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment, which concluded that the adverse impacts of the Pebble Mine on Bristol Bay's fisheries, tourism, wildlife, wetlands, cultural resources, would be unacceptable and irreversible. Even the "small" mine size that the Pebble Partnership has proposed exceeds the parameters that the EPA outlined in its 2014 Clean Water Act Section 404(c) Proposed Determination. To omit the EPA's scientific record is egregious and flies in the face of reality.
- Robust economic study comparing the long-term impact of Bristol Bay's commercial fisheries with the proposed Pebble Mine. This economic analysis must look at the impacts of potential changes to the public's perception of both the Bristol Bay Sockeye and Alaska Seafood brands

Of particular concern to Bristol Bay's fishing industry is that the Army Corps' Draft EIS fails to look at the Pebble Mine's full potential impacts on the Bristol Bay watershed, including both the long-term and large-scale impacts to the ecological health and economic productivity of Bristol Bay. This includes the Army Corps' omission of what a potential large-scale tailings dam failure at the Pebble Mine site could do to Bristol Bay and its fish populations. Given the increasing frequency with which tailings dam failures are occurring worldwide and the fact that this dam will exist at the headwaters of the watershed forever, we would like to know why the Army Corps chose to ignore this very real scenario in its Draft EIS, especially when modeling technology is readily available? To that end, the attached report by Lynker provides clarity on the importance of assessing this kind of risk, it is unacceptable that this modeling of failure scenarios is not included in the Draft EIS.

Given the current short-comings of the Army Corps' impact assessment, Commercial Fishermen for Bristol Bay formally asks the Army Corps to suspend its NEPA review process until the Pebble Partnership provides sufficient environmental baseline and economic data as well as a comprehensive mitigation plan and reclamation plan for the Pebble Mine. Once these criteria are met, then we expect the Army Corps to conduct a minimum 270-day comment period on a Draft EIS and hold public hearings with opportunity for oral testimony and provide all materials translated and distribution throughout Bristol Bay, Alaska, and the Pacific Northwest.

As commercial fishermen, we understand the need for strong permitting

and we appreciate the hard work that federal agencies like the Army Corps do to enforce those permitting processes. It is concerning to see the Army Corps give preferential treatment to a junior mining company rather than established American businesses, including Bristol Bay's thousands of commercial fishing permit-holders. To streamline the permitting process in favor of the Pebble Partnership's politically-driven timeline and at the expense of the American public is inappropriate and questionable. The NEPA process was created to ensure transparency and protection of the health and well-being of Americans, especially places like Bristol Bay that provide public goods and benefits. Bristol Bay's commercial fishermen ask that the Army Corps restart its review of the Pebble Partnership's permit application and not continue to ignore our concerns about this risky and irresponsible mining project.

Thank you for your time and attention,

Commercial Fishermen for Bristol Bay Representatives:

Alexus Kwachka, F/V No Point
Chip Treinen, F/V Balrog
Erica Madison, Bristol Bay set netter
Heidi Dunlap, F/V Toonces
Holly Wysocki, Bristol Bay set netter
John Fairbanks, F/V Sumo
Katherine Carscallen, F/V Sea Hawk
Mark Niver, F/V Surrender
Melanie Brown, Bristol Bay set netter
Steve Kurian, F/V Ava Jane

Cc:

Honorable Mike Dunleavy, Governor of Alaska
Honorable Kevin Meyer, Lt. Governor of Alaska
Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senate
Honorable Dan Sullivan, U.S. Senate
Honorable Don Young, U.S. House of Representatives
Honorable Cathy Giessel, Alaska State Senate President
Honorable Bryce Edgmon, Alaska Speaker of the House
Chris Hladick, EPA Region 10 Administrator
Todd T. Semonite, U.S. Army Corps of Engr's, Commanding General & Chief of Engr's
Lt. General Michael Brooks, U.S. Army Corps of Engr's
Alaska District Commander Col. David S. Hobbie, U.S. Army Corps of Engr's
Alaska District, Chief of Regulatory Division
Corri Feige, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Jason Brune, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Doug Vincent-Lang, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish & Game

BUSINESSES FOR BRISTOL BAY

April 5, 2018

Shane McCoy
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Alaska District
Anchorage Field Office, Regulatory Division (1145) CEPOA-RD
1600 A Street, Suite 110
Anchorage, AK 99501-5146

Cc: Senator Lisa Murkowski, Senator Dan Sullivan, Congressman Don Young, Governor Bill Walker, Lieutenant Governor Byron Mallott

RE: Opposition to expedited permitting for large-scale mining in Bristol Bay, Alaska

Dear Mr. McCoy,

We, the undersigned businesses representing billions in revenue and hundreds of thousands of American jobs, are writing to express our concerns over your agency's proposals to circumvent the permitting process for large-scale mining operations in Bristol Bay, Alaska. We ask that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uphold a fair and robust permitting process that allows for stakeholder engagement and adequately addresses potential threats to the region's natural resources and economic wellbeing.

Over the past decade, the seafood harvesting, processing, distributing and retail industries as well as restaurants and outdoor recreation businesses, have been actively engaged in a public, transparent, and science-based process to assess the threats posed to Bristol Bay's natural resources by the proposed Pebble Mine project. We are greatly concerned by the Corps' current expedited review process for Pebble Limited Partnership's (PLP) Clean Water Act 404-wetland dredge and fill permit application. We oppose any efforts to circumvent or unnecessarily expedite the 404 processes and request the following:

1. Before issuing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the Corps should require sufficient environmental baseline and economic data from PLP.
2. The Corps must extend its 30-day comment period to a 120-day comment period, conduct hearings in more communities directly downstream of the Pebble Mine site, allow for public testimony at each hearing and include hearings in the Pacific Northwest. This is consistent with the process taken by the Environmental Protection Agency's 2014 Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment after receiving requests from PLP, federal decision-makers and organizations like the National Mining Association.
3. The Corps fully include cooperating agencies within its permit review process such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, National Park Service, Department of the Interior and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency.

Bristol Bay is one of the last great wild salmon fisheries left in the world, with an average of 40 million sockeye salmon returning to its waters annually. Bristol Bay's salmon fishery is a

pillar of the Alaska Seafood brand and has employed Americans for over 130 years. Today, it supplies over 40 percent of the world's sockeye salmon, provides over 14,000 jobs, and generates \$1.5 billion in annual economic activity. Crab, halibut and other species rely on Bristol Bay as a nursery. As a globally recognized sporting destination, the region also draws tens of thousands of anglers and hunters every year. It is truly unmatched in its biological and economic productivity.

For these reasons, the permitting process for the Pebble Mine – what would be one of the world's largest hard rock mines, located in a seismically active, wet and porous-region – must be subject to a rigorous and fair review process and should not be fast-tracked. Many of our businesses have participated in various NEPA processes and expect the Corps to hold PLP to the same standards as our businesses. There is no reason to give special preference to the PLP's 404 permit; to do so would undermine the Corps' integrity and our nation's economic prosperity.

We look forward to participating in a transparent, science-based permitting process that protects Bristol Bay's natural resources and the people, businesses, and communities that depend on them.

Sincerely,

Hy-Vee, Inc
West Des Moines, IA

The Orvis Company, Inc.
Pawlet, VT

Tom Douglas Seattle Kitchen
Seattle, WA

Ben Bridge Jeweler, Inc.
Seattle, WA

Seattle Restaurant Alliance
Seattle, WA

Ocean Beauty Seafoods
Seattle, WA

Orca Bay Foods LLC
Renton, WA

Fair Trade USA
Oakland, CA

Alaska Ship Supply
Seattle, WA

New Seasons Market
Portland, OR

Grundens
Poulsbo, WA

Patagonia
Ventura, CA

Tom Colicchio/Crafted Hospitality
New York, NY

Fresh Direct
Long Island City, NY

Simms Fishing Products
Bozeman, MT

FishWise
Santa Cruz, CA

Sea to Table
Brooklyn, NY

Leader Creek Fisheries Inc.
Naknek, AK

Salmon & Steelhead Journal Magazine
Portland, OR

R.L. Winston Rod Co./Bauer Fly Reels
Twin Bridges, MT

American Fly Fishing Trade Association
Bozeman, MT

St. Croix Rods
Park Falls, WI

Nautilus Reels
Miami, FL

Smith Sport Optics
Roswell, GA

Sight Line Provisions
Austin, TX

Pike Brewing Company
Seattle, WA

FishChoice
Tumwater, WA

Steelhead Diner
Seattle, WA

Emerald Water Anglers
Seattle, WA

Plus the following businesses:

Award Fisheries LLC
Homer, AK

Drifters Fish
Cordova, AK

Edgewater Marine Services
Homer, AK

F/V Double Eagle
Dillingham, AK

F/V ODIN
Sitka, AK

Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's
Associations
San Francisco, CA

Arcana
Boulder, CO

Street Restaurant
San Francisco, CA

Circle H Charters
League city, TX

Galveston Sea Ventures
Galveston, TX

Tailwaters Fly Fishing Company,LLC
Dallas, TX

Yellow Dog Flyfishing Adventures
Bozeman, MT

Icicle Seafoods
Seattle, WA

F/V Seaboy
Sitka, AK

King Salmon Associates
Juneau, AK

Norski Fish LLC
Langley, AK

Pioneer Alaskan Fisheries Inc.
Homer, AK

United Cook Inlet Drift Association
Soldotna, AK

Fly Fusion Ltd.

Cranbrook, British Columbia

Okuma Fishing Tackle
Diamond Bar, CA

Sea Forager
Moss Beach, CA

The Fly Shop
Redding, CA

Fishpond Inc.
Denver, CO

RepYourWater
Erie, CO

Trouts Fly Fishing
Denver, CO

Umpqua Feather Merchants
Louisville, CO

Wild Alaska Direct
Carbondale, CO

Turrall & Co Ltd
Okehampton, Devon

F/V Mycia
haiku, HI

Waterworks-Lamson
Hailey, ID

Fly Squared Media
Elgin, IL

North Pond Restaurant
Chicago, IL

Whitney Architects
Oak Brook, IL

F/V Clockwork
Orleans, MA

Region Foodworks LLC
Lexington, MA

Bristol Construction Inc
Belgrade, MT

Castaway Films
Missoula, MT

SITKA Gear
Bozeman, MT

Taste of Alaska
Missoula, MT

EcoFish, Inc.
Dover, NH
MW CONTRACTING
Monroe, NY

Fly Fishing Products
Ashland, OR

Fly Water Travel
Ashland, OR

Kooskooskie Fish LLC
Portland, OR

MMercer Consulting
Portland, OR

Mesler Fur Company
Rome, PA

The Fly Fishing Show
Somerset, PA

Wild For Salmon
Bloomsburg, PA

Tobias Seafood
Mount Pleasant, SC

DUN Magazine
Dover, TN

Jackson Kayak
Sparta, TN

Orion Coolers
Sparta, TN

Bob Marriott's Fly Fishing Store
Sandy, UT

Fish and Float Alaska
Sandy, UT

Iliamna River Lodge, LLC
Sandy, UT

Kiene's American Fly Fishing Co.LLC
Sandy, UT

Lower Talarik Outpost, LLC
Sandy, UT
Paradise Properties Group, LLC
Sandy, UT

Rainbow River Aviation, LLC
Sandy, UT

Rainbow River Lodge, LLC
Sandy, UT

RISING, LLC
Francis, UT

Wild on Alaska, LLC
Sandy, UT

Wild on The Fly Adventure Travel
Sandy, UT

Howler Brothers
Richmond, VA

Diane's Market Kitchen LLC
Seattle, WA

Evergreens
Seattle, WA

F/V Kiska LLC
Enumclaw, WA

F/V Susan Renee
Snohomish, WA

F/V Victoria Rose
Arlington, WA

Far Bank Enterprises
Bainbridge Island, WA

Finfab Welding LLC
Duvall, WA

Fishers Choice Wild Salmon and Gifts
Bellingham, WA

Gig Harbor Fly Shop
Gig Harbor, WA

KB Fisheries Inc
Covington, WA

Mangrove Action Project
Port Angeles, WA
Matt's Fresh Fish / Whiz-Bang Fisheries, inc.
Friday Harbor, WA

Rajeff Sports
Vancouver, WA

Resiliensea Group LLC
Sammamish, WA

Salish Enterprises
Friday Harbor, WA

Salmon Innovation Fund
Mercer Island, WA

Tilikum Place Cafe
Seattle, WA

Tom Douglas' Rub with Love
Seattle, WA

Uli's Famous Sausage LLC
Seattle, WA

WEI
Stanwood, WA

Wildfish Marketing
Bellingham, WA

Fish and Fly Ltd
Worth, West Sussex



February 5, 2019

Via U.S. Mail and Email to:

The Honorable R.D. James
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works
108 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0101

Col. Phillip Borders
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
Regulatory Division P.O. Box 6898
JBER, Alaska 99506-0898
poaspecialprojects@usace.army.mil

Re: Public Input on the Proposed Pebble Mine Project (POA-2017-271)

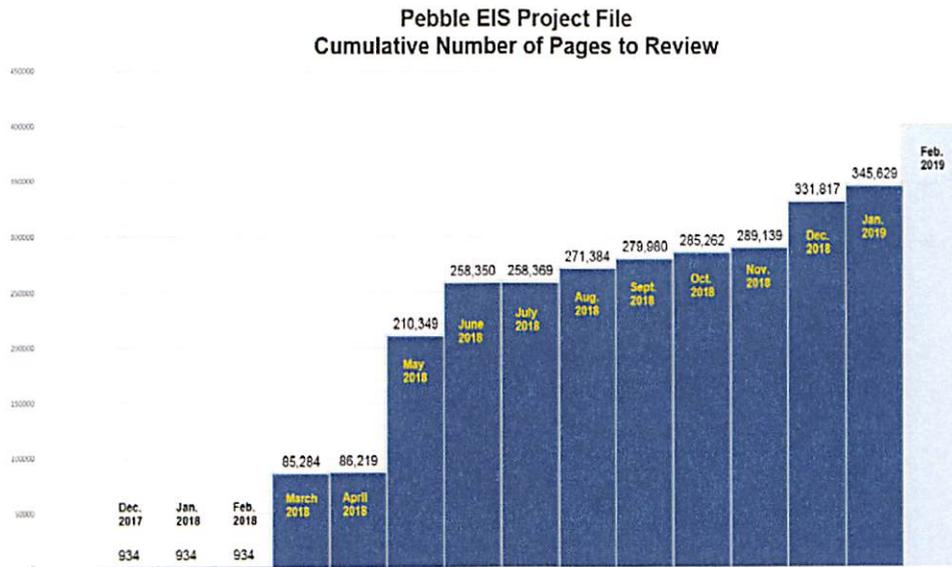
Dear Assistant Secretary James and Colonel Borders,

In order to facilitate the meaningful involvement of the people of Bristol Bay in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' permitting process related to the proposed Pebble mine we request a minimum 270-day comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS). We also request that public hearings be moved to the latter part of the public comment period and that the Corps distribute hard copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement throughout Bristol Bay.

There are several reasons why the Corps should agree with our requests. First, as prior formal comment periods related to Pebble demonstrate, the interest within and outside of Bristol Bay on decisions related to the proposed Pebble mine is massive. Indeed, it is without precedent. Pebble-related comment periods undertaken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drew input from thousands of Bristol Bay residents, as well as tens of thousands of Alaskans and millions of Americans. The Corps' own Pebble-related scoping comment period drew hundreds of individuals throughout Bristol Bay to attend and provide verbal comments at public meetings and to submit written comments. This intense interest stems from the substantial and severe risks posed by the proposed Pebble mine to Bristol Bay's wild salmon fishery, which in turn are founded on the massive size of the low-grade Pebble ore deposit, its location at the headwaters of Bristol Bay's world-renowned wild salmon fisheries, and its potentially-acid-generating nature, among other concerns.

Understanding how these unique issues interplay with the existing cultures, natural values and uses of Bristol Bay is a demanding and technically complex task. The Corps' own Project

File related to its permit process well-illustrates this point, as it currently contains approximately 350,000 pages of documents.



Relatedly, Pebble has substantially revised its proposal since the scoping period, including a 25% increase in the quantity of material to be mined and two new transportation alternatives. Unlike in other permit processes where the Corps has kept the public updated of project changes, the Corps has done little outreach on Pebble.

In order to protect our interests and to meet our obligations to the acutely-interested people we represent, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Association and Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation must devote significant attention and resources to evaluating the Draft EIS, Pebble Limited Partnership's (PLP's) permit application, and related technical documents and communications. The technical issues raised by PLP's proposal involve many scientific disciplines, including fishery, aquatic, marine and wetlands ecology, geochemistry, geophysics, hydrology, geohazards, wildlife biology, maritime and freshwater shipping, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and survey data, and more. Examples of complex aspects of the proposal and its potential impacts requiring expert review include, but are not limited to, water treatment plans, seismic hazards, tailings storage and storage dams, and surface and groundwater impacts. To make matters more challenging, some of the aspects of PLP's proposal appear to us to be unprecedented in the world of hard rock mining.

Adding to the challenge we face is the fact that the Corps is proceeding even though PLP has not applied for State of Alaska and other federal permits without which the mine cannot be developed. A coordinated process allows both federal and state executive branch decision-makers to be informed by a consideration of the facts presented and issues raised in all of the primary permitting fields, including PLP's plan of operations, water and waste management plan, reclamation plan and more.

As one example of a problem area, AECOM, which PLP hired to facilitate the Corps' EIS process, has noted the absence of a State-required reclamation plan for the project and stated

that it “is potentially essential to a reasoned choice among the alternatives.” The choice among alternatives is critical to the integrity of the Clean Water Act and NEPA processes. As another example, PLP appears not to have provided sufficient information concerning bridge crossings over anadromous waters to support a Coast Guard permit application, and PLP itself admits that its conceptual design concepts to support that permit “differ from those presented in” PLP’s Clean Water Act permit application.

The benefits of concurrent permitting are formally recognized by the State of Alaska, which specifically put in place a “process to coordinate all State agency permitting for [large mine] projects [] which [] integrates with federal and local government permitting.” As Alaska’s Department of Natural Resources notes, this process “has significantly improved mine permitting for the benefit of both the industry and the public.” Notably, the Pogo mine involved concurrent consideration and decisions on federal and state permits. Further, the Corps suspended its Chuitna mine permit process to await state permit applications from the project developer.

While, as noted above, Alaska encourages the concurrent consideration of federal and state permits, and recognizes the substantial benefits to the public and industry in doing so, it cannot force a potential developer to apply for state permits. Because the Corps does have the ability to align its process with that of the State of Alaska, BBNC discussed this issue with the Corps’ Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary at the Pentagon. At our meeting this past September we were glad to hear from top Corps’ staff that the Pebble 404 permit would be the last significant Pebble-related permit on which a decision would be made, thus ensuring the Corps’ is informed by other permit processes before making a final decision.

Unfortunately, months later when PLP still had not applied for other permits and the Corps’ permitting process did not slow down, the Principal Deputy wrote back to BBNC that the law does not require the Corps to align its process with that of the State, or, presumably, other federal agencies. This point is not, however, responsive to the issue at hand. The fact that the Corps believes that the law does not require process alignment does not mean that the Corps cannot do so, as indeed it has elsewhere. Nevertheless, the message from the Corps was clear; it is not inclined to align permit review processes in order to achieve a more effective and efficient review process for the public, agencies and the applicant. The Corps’ current path puts a higher burden on us to fill in the blanks of essential missing information and assess what that means for the Corps’ impacts analysis and presentation of alternatives, and this takes time.

Furthermore, our task is not simply to work internally and with experts to digest this information, identify gaps, and prepare technical comments. We also have an obligation to consult with the people of Bristol Bay whose interests we are charged with protecting and representing. In late spring and summer, Bristol Bay bustles with people traveling for subsistence, or to prepare for and conduct their commercial fishing operations, or as part of their jobs in the sports fishing or other economies. As they travel and undertake their activities, the people of the region will have the opportunity to share insights and opinions on Pebble and the Draft EIS, which they will do on the rivers and trails, in villages, on the docks, and over the radio. These informal interactions are the most effective means for the people of Bristol Bay to share information about all things important to the region.

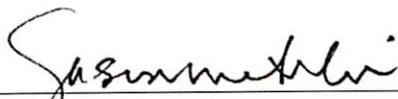
This dynamic explains why the Corps should hold public hearings at the latter part of a

minimum 270-day comment period, which would align with the fall in Bristol Bay. While we presume that the Corps is already planning on distributing hard copies of the Draft EIS, the low connectivity and rudimentary internet download rates and opportunities in many parts of Bristol Bay, coupled with the reality of life in Bristol Bay's summer season counsels that the Corps take extra care in ensuring that such hard copies are available in the villages, on the boats, at the docks and at other gathering points of Bristol Bay.

Numerous public statements made by Alaska and federal leaders reinforce the importance of the Corps engaging in an especially rigorous, open and community-sensitive permitting process for the proposed Pebble mine. For example, Senator Murkowski has stated "[w]e must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are given ample opportunity to consider the information provided, as well as sufficient opportunity and forum to provide comment on it." Others speaking up on this issue include former EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt (the Pebble "permit application must clear a high bar"); Governor Dunleavy ("...science is essential to guide us. ... Alaskans should ... insist that our permitting process not be short-circuited") and Bryce Edgmon, Bristol Bay resident, former Speaker of the Alaska State House, and current Alaska State Representative (the Corps' "review of the proposed project [should be] suitable careful, transparent, thorough, and comprehensive").

In terms of its potential impact to Bristol Bay, no activity has a higher potential to change the fabric of life in Bristol Bay than the proposed Pebble mine. Based on your targeted Draft EIS release date of March 1, 2019 and our collective experience with Bristol Bay, a minimum of 270 days is necessary to ensure that our organizations and the people of the region have the opportunity to meaningfully participate in your critical Clean Water Act and NEPA decision-making.

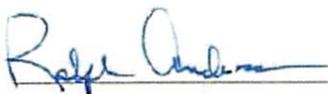
Sincerely,



Jason Metrokin
President/CEO, Bristol Bay Native Corporation
111 West 16th Avenue, Suite 400
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-3602



Norm Van Vactor
President/CEO, Bristol Bay Economic Dev't Corp.
PO Box 1464
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Phone: (907) 842-4370



Ralph Andersen
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P.O. Box 310
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: (907) 842-5257

March 27, 2019

Mr. Simon Kineen, Chairman
Mr. David Witherell, Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Anchorage, Alaska



Re: B-4 Reports, Amendment 113 Court Decision

Dear Chairman Kineen,

On March 21st the United State District Court for the District of Columbia issued an Opinion¹ that affirms the Council's authority to develop Amendment 113, including the in-shore delivery requirement, but finds some deficiencies in the Administrative Record, particularly as it relates National Standards 4 and 8.

The Court Opinion directs the Service to address the deficiencies "... consistent with (the courts) opinion".²

We believe that the Court's concerns can be quickly addressed, particularly in light of events during the most recent A season fishery. We also believe that the Council should expedite this effort because of the potential legal precedent, which could handicap the Council's ability to address future rationalization efforts.

We are therefore requesting that the National Marine Fisheries Service return the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's recommended regulatory amendment to Amendment 113 to BSAI Groundfish FMP, along with the regulatory amendment's supporting Environmental Analysis and Regulatory Impact Review (EA/RIR), to the Council for reconsideration and further analysis based on recent experience in the A season fisheries for Bering Sea Pacific cod and Aleutian Islands Pacific cod and on a more complete consideration and identification of Amendment 113's purposes and conservation benefits consistent with the court's order in Groundfish Forum v. Ross, Civ. No. 16-2495 (D.D.C., Mar. 21, 2019).

Further, we request that the National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Counsel's Office and fishery management staff work with Council staff and committees to complete the referenced reconsideration and further analysis of the Amendment 113 regulatory amendment and supporting EA/RIR in time for the Council to reconsider its recommendation at its June 2019 meeting.

We have provided some additional comments concerning National Standard 4 on the following page.

Thank you for your consideration,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jason Ogilvie".

Jason Ogilvie
Golden Harvest Alaska Seafood
Adak, Alaska

¹ Civil Action No. 16-2495 (TJK) . "Although the Court finds that the Service did not exceed its statutory authority in imposing a harvest set-aside with an onshore delivery requirement, it nonetheless determines that the Service failed to demonstrate that the amendment satisfied the requisite standards for such regulatory measures set forth by the Magnuson-Stevens Act."

² "The Court will vacate the rule implementing A113 and remand A113 to the Service for reconsideration consistent with this opinion."

Our response to the Court's comments regarding National Standard 4.

One of the Court's concerns was that Amendment 113 was not "reasonably calculated to promote conservation."³ We believe that the just finished 2019 A Season demonstrates that there is a significant conservation benefit to Amendment 113, which should be included in the revised analysis:

The 2019 BS subarea Pacific cod race for fish threatened to prematurely close the Aleutian Islands subarea fishery because that fleet used a significant portion of the (combined) BSAI halibut PSC before the AI fleet was fully engaged (Pacific cod aggregates later in the Aleutian Islands).

In the absence of Amendment 113 - which allowed Golden Harvest and it's fleet to stand down for nearly two weeks without losing access to the Set Aside (but at significant economic cost) - there was a very real risk that the Aleutian Islands A season CV trawl Pacific cod fishery would have closed prematurely, based on Halibut PSC rather than Pacific cod TAC.

This is a clear, documentable event that supports Amendment 113 as a management tool that increases NMFS' ability to conserve, manage and optimize yield of BSAI Pacific cod.

³ "That standard (National Standard 4) states that an allocation of fishing privileges "shall be . . . reasonably calculated to promote conservation." 16 U.S.C. § 1851(a)(4) (emphasis added). And Congress attached that requirement specifically to the "allocat[ion] [of] . . . fishing privileges," not to the FMP as a whole. *Id.* Accordingly, by the standard's terms, if the Service decides to allocate fishing privileges to a specific group, that allocation must actually "promote" a conservation purpose—that is, advance or further it—rather than just avoid jeopardizing one.

March 29th 2019

Re: B-Reports - Amendment 113

Simon Kinneen, Chairman NPFMC
605 W. 4th Avenue. Suite 306
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2252

Re: B-Reports - Amendment 113

Dear Chairman Kinneen,

In view of the March 21, 2019, decision of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *Groundfish Forum v. Ross*, Civ. No. 16-2495 (TJK), the Cities of Adak and Atka, ACDC, Aleut Corporation, and APICDA respectfully ask NMFS Alaska Regional Office to return the BSAI FMP Groundfish Amendment 113 regulatory amendment and supporting EA/RIR to the Council for reconsideration and supplemental analysis in time for action during the Council's June 2019 meeting.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act ("MSA") directs the Secretary of Commerce to ensure any fishery management council recommendation that NMFS implements comply with applicable law. 16 U.S.C. § 1854(a). According to the court's decision, the Council and NMFS analyses in the administrative record supporting Amendment 113 were too narrowly framed to comply with MSA National Standards Four and Eight.

Notably, however, while the court vacated Amendment 113's implementing regulations based on the administrative record the Council and NMFS had developed up until NMFS issued Amendment 113's Final Rule on November 23, 2016, the court concluded NMFS had authority under the MSA to "enact harvesting measures that impose onshore delivery requirements ..." such as those contained in Amendment 113. *Groundfish Forum* slip op. at 14. The court further found that NMFS' interpretation of the MSA to allow for onshore delivery requirements is "a reasonable — indeed, the most reasonable — reading of the statute." Slip op. at 19.

The Council developed Amendment 113 to address unintended conservation and management consequences in the Pacific cod fishery arising from, among other things, the AFA, BS/AI Groundfish FMP Amendments 80 and 85, the BS and AI Pacific cod TAC split, and Steller sea lion conservation requirements. These unintended consequences, and the threats they pose both to BSAI fishery management as a whole and Pacific cod conservation and management in particular, have become increasingly clear in the three years since the Council voted to approve Amendment 113. These adverse and unintended consequences became even more evident during this year's A season.

More specifically, the cumulative impact of the conservation and management measures applicable in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands that necessitated Amendment 113 have contributed to an ever-intensifying A season race for Pacific cod in the Bering Sea by trawl catcher vessels (CVs) and catcher-processors acting as motherships. The unintended consequences of splitting the Pacific cod TAC between the BS and AI without addressing sector splits between the two areas has also fueled this race for fish.

Each successive year's experience is bringing into sharper focus that these negative conservation and management impacts are broader than the fishing community-destroying erosion of shoreside processing opportunities west of 170 degrees on which Amendment 113 was originally mainly focused.

Without Amendment 113, there is no mechanism in place to ensure A season CV trawl Pacific cod catches in the Bering Sea do not foreclose an A season CV trawl fishery for Pacific cod in the Aleutian Islands. Absent Amendment 113, the accelerating harvest of Pacific cod in the Bering Sea during the A season would have used up the CV-trawl sector's full BS/AI cod and halibut allocations in the Bering Sea, despite the TAC split's intention to separate, at least to some extent, the conservation and management of the distinct BS and AI Pacific cod stock units.

As this year's experience has demonstrated, the Bering Sea Pacific cod race for fish threatened to prematurely exhaust the CV trawl sector's halibut PSC allocation. The increasing halibut PSC issues arising from the compressed Bering Sea A season Pacific cod fishery also raise National Standard Four and Nine considerations.

Without Amendment 113, the very real potential of foreclosure of a Pacific cod CV trawl fishery in the Aleutian Islands, constrains the Council's and NMFS' ability to conserve, manage, and optimize yield of Pacific cod throughout its range in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands under, among others, National Standards One and Three.

Relative to National Standard Three, though not addressed in any meaningful way in the Amendment 113 record and National Standards analyses, the 170 degrees west represents a pre-existing biologically-based dividing line between the separate Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Pacific cod stocks and management units. The line at 170 degrees west is not, as it was depicted in the court proceedings, a subjective line drawn merely for the benefit of two specific fishing communities, but an objective, pre-existing conservation and management dividing line.

While the court focused on National Standard Eight's direction to "take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities," the Court's decision left unaddressed that National Standard's goals: to "provide for the sustained participation of such [fishing] communities, and ... to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities." National Standard Eight guidelines further define "sustained participation" as "continued access to the fishery within the constraints of the condition of the resource."

Without Amendment 113, there isn't any corresponding mechanism for the Council and NMFS to provide communities in the Aleutian management region continued access to the cod fishery.

Accordingly, the undersigned support a supplemental analysis of the regulatory amendment to Amendment 113 and reconsideration of the original Amendment 113, as well as the revisions to it contained in the regulatory amendment. The supplemental analysis should provide a broader understanding of these (and the remaining) National Standards and an updated consideration of how the BS and AI Pacific cod fisheries have evolved in recent years. We would further ask that the Council and NMFS work together to allow the Council to supplement the record in support

Re: B-Reports - Amendment 113

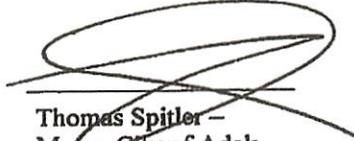
of its December 2018 action on the Amendment 113 regulatory amendment at the upcoming June Council meeting in Sitka.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

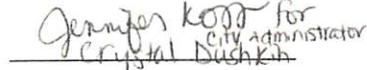
Sincerely,



Rick Koso –
President, Adak
Community Development
Corporation



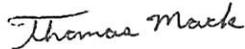
Thomas Spittler –
Mayor City of Adak



Jennifer Koso for
Crystal Dushkin
Crystal Dushkin –
Mayor City of Atka



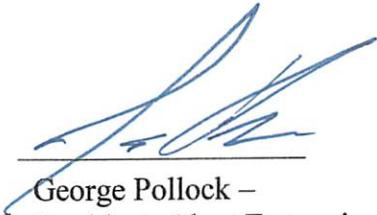
Jason Ogilvie –
Owner, Golden Harvest
Alaska Seafoods, LLC



Thomas Mack –
President/CEO, Aleut
Corporation



Luke Fanning –
CEO, Aleutian Pribilof
Community Development
Association



George Pollock –
President, Aleut Enterprise,
LLC