

HJR

8

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE, 2/1/85, 1:35

Offered: 2/4/85  
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Grussendorf, Duncan,  
M.M.Miller, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the allocation of Gulf of  
6 Alaska sablefish harvest by the North  
7 Pacific Fishery Management Council.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on December 8,  
10 1984, voted to allocate 10 percent of the optimum yield of sablefish in the  
11 Gulf of Alaska groundfish fishery to incidental catch by joint venture  
12 fishermen; and

13 WHEREAS joint venture operations in the Gulf of Alaska have expanded  
14 dramatically in recent years; and

15 WHEREAS continued expansion of joint venture participation with for-  
16 eign processors in the Gulf of Alaska should be accommodated by the North  
17 Pacific Fishery Management Council in such a manner as to enhance, and not  
18 restrict, development of the domestic fishery; and

19 WHEREAS use of longline gear in catching sablefish is ecologically  
20 sound; and

21 WHEREAS the use of pot gear also is a recognized method for United  
22 States fishermen to harvest sablefish; and

23 WHEREAS longline gear and pot gear are incompatible gear types; and

24 WHEREAS Alaska longline fishermen have the capacity to harvest, and  
25 United States processors have the capacity to process, the entire allowable  
26 catch of sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska; and

27 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act estab-  
28 lishes a priority for United States fishermen delivering to United States  
29 processors; and

1           WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, in allocating  
2 fishing privileges among fishermen and among gear types, is directed by  
3 management plan guidelines to consider such relevant factors as the econ-  
4 omic and social consequences of the allocation scheme and the dependence on  
5 the fishery by present participants and coastal communities;

6           BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the North Pacific  
7 Fishery Management Council is respectfully requested to rescind its action  
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12 needs rather than optimum yield; and be it

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22 Central and Western Regulatory Areas and to consider appropriate management  
23 options, such as exclusive areas, to minimize or prevent gear conflicts  
24 between longliners and sablefish pot fishermen in the Central and Western  
25 Regulatory Areas.

26           COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald  
27 Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, Vice-  
28 President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; to the  
29 Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the U.S. House of

1 Representatives; to the Honorable John B. Breaux, chairman, Subcommittee on  
2 Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, House Committee on  
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4 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
5 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; to the  
6 Honorable Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; and Mr. James Campbell,  
7 chairman, North Pacific Fishery Management Council.



Alaska State Legislature  
Fourteenth Legislature — First Session

Senate Calendar

Official Business of the Senate

TUESDAY  
February 5, 1985

Twenty-third Legislative Day

Reverend Art Knight of the Douglas Methodist Church

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**\*\*SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR\*\***

SECOND READING OF HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

CSHJR 8 (Res)      Relating to the allocation of Gulf of Alaska  
sablefish harvest by the North Pacific  
Fishery Management Council  
(Resources offered SCS pg 212)

Offered: 2/4/85  
Referred: Rules

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6 Honorable Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; and Mr. James Campbell,  
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Offered: 1/23/85  
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Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
Chairman, Senate Resources  
Committee

④ Amendments -  
P. 121-23

P. 14-25  
Recognize impact of exclusive longline fishery in Eastern  
Regulatory Area would have  
in line line fishery in the  
Central & Western Regulatory  
Areas.

BACKGROUND OF HJR 8

To: House Resources Committee Files  
From: Janet Fries, Committee Aide  
Date: 1/23/85 Freeze

Under terms of The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council was given the responsibility of allocating fishery resources in the Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ), which extends from 3 to 200 miles, off the coast of Alaska. The Council's primary management tool is the Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which is drafted for each species that occurs in the FCZ. The FMP's are updated periodically by the Council, and must be approved by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce before they take effect.

*North Pacific Fisheries Management Council*

One of the major policies of the Council is to regulate foreign fishing and processing within the FCZ in a manner which allows for maximum harvesting and processing of fishery resources by domestic fishermen and processors.

*fishery conservation zone*

In order to understand the background of HJR 8, it is necessary to review the following terms used by the Council in its Management Plans:

Optimum Yield (OY) - That level of catch which will provide the greatest overall benefit to the U.S., based upon the Maximum Sustainable Yield for a given fishery and modified by relevant economic, social or biological factors.

Domestic Annual Harvest (DAH) - The total estimated potential fishing capacity of the U.S. fleet in a given fishery, for a given year.

Domestic Annual Processing (DAP) - The estimated portion of the DAH that is expected to be processed by U.S. processors.

Joint Venture Processing (JVP) - The estimated portion of the DAH that is in excess of DAP (i.e. DAH - DAP = JVP). Joint ventures, in which U.S. fishermen deliver fish to foreign floating processors within the FCZ, are fishing/processing ventures which are permitted by the Council in those fisheries for which the DAH minus the DAP does not equal zero.

Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing (TALFF) - The quantity of fish available to be allocated to the fleets of other nations (i.e. OY - DAH = TALFF).

10% Incidental Sablefish Allocation

Sablefish was one of the first species of groundfish for which U.S. fishermen and processors were able to harvest and process the entire OY in the FCZ of the Gulf of Alaska. Thus, OY = DAH = DAP, and therefore there is no allocation for either Joint Venture Processing (JVP) or

③  
Extensive need  
domestic/processors  
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total optimum  
yield.

Foreign Fishing (TALFF). For this reason, Joint Ventures which currently operate in the Gulf of Alaska, targeting on groundfish species other than sablefish, are strictly prohibited from having a single sablefish on board the processing vessel.

*No. Pacific Fishery Management Council*

①

Since many of the joint ventures operating in the Gulf do harvest a small "by-catch" of sablefish, primarily in bottom trawls, a serious legal problem exists for joint venture operators. In an attempt to arrive at a solution for the by-catch problem, the Council put it on the agenda for their December 1984 meeting. After a long discussion of potential solutions, the Council voted to allocate 10% of the OY for sablefish to joint ventures. This particular solution had not been on the agenda for discussion, and therefore the research on biological, social and economic impacts that are routinely done on every action the Council considers had not been accomplished before the decision was made.

HJR 8 calls for the Council to rescind this unprecedented action, which allocates 10% of the OY of sablefish to joint ventures, thereby reducing the allocation to U.S. coastal fishermen and U.S. processors. Since the 1985 OY for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska is nearly 10,000 metric tons, this is a significant allocation and is certainly in excess of the amount needed to solve the by-catch problem.

Rec to U.S. Dept of Commerce

②

Exclusive Longline Fishing Rights

In 1982, the Council adopted Amendment #12 to the FMP for the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish fishery. This amendment prohibited the use of pots for sablefish off Southeast Alaska between Cape Addington and 140°W, and prohibited trawls from targeting sablefish. Rather, trawls were permitted to take sablefish only incidentally to other targeted species.

For whatever reason, the Council never acted on this amendment, and therefore it never actually became effective. However, because it was printed in the FMP, it had the effect of discouraging pot fishermen and trawlers from gearing up for sablefish.

In May 1984, the Council withdrew Amendment #12, despite sympathy for the longliners, who had in the meantime reached 100% utilization of the OY of sablefish in the Eastern Gulf. In fact, the direction given by the Council was for staff to redraft the Amendment to disallow pot fishing Gulf-wide. However, because the amendment was taken out of the FMP, a few pot fishermen geared up for sablefish, and thus the Council created a renewed gear conflict through its inaction on redrafting and reinstating the Amendment.

HJR 8 respectfully requests the Council to reinstate exclusive sablefish fishing rights to longliners in the Gulf of Alaska. The draft Resources Committee Substitute for HJR 8 amends that request to restrict the longliners' exclusive rights to the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, which is the area that was included in the original Amendment #12.

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

James O. Campbell, Chairman  
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

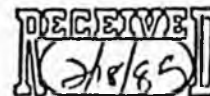
411 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Telephone: (907) 274-4563  
FTS 271-4064

February 12, 1985



The Honorable Ben Grussendorf  
Speaker of the House  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Grussendorf:

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council at its meeting in Sitka last week considered the questions addressed by Legislative Resolve No. 3 very carefully. They appreciated the report to them by your aide, Mr. Jon Newstrom.

The Council is very much aware of the importance of sablefish and other fishery resources in the Eastern area to Sitka and the other communities along the coast and have had ample opportunity to review the problems between pot gear and longline gear. They did ask the Secretary of Commerce to implement an emergency regulation making longline gear the only legal gear for sablefish in the Eastern Regulatory Area, that is, from Dixon Entrance to 147°W longitude. They are following that action, which will be effective for only 180 days, with proposals that could establish longlines as the only legal gear for the Eastern Gulf, all of the Gulf, all of Alaska, or any part of those areas. Those proposals will be available for public review following the Council's March meeting and on its agenda for final action at the May 22-24 meeting in Anchorage. We would appreciate your comments on those proposals and any information you can furnish that will help the Council in its analysis of their impacts on all parties concerned.

The problem of sablefish bycatch in various other fisheries was resolved temporarily by the Council when they followed the recommendations of an ad-hoc industry group comprised of Southeastern Alaska longliners, longliners from Seattle and other parts of Alaska and joint venture trawlers from the Central and Western areas of the Gulf. The industry agreement actually allows the joint venture trawlers a considerably larger incidental catch of sablefish than did the Council's December action, 790 tons compared to 473 tons (10% of the OY). In addition domestic trawlers will be allowed an incidental catch of 247 tons from those two areas. The joint venture bycatch will not come out of OY; it will be in addition to OY, which will greatly reduce the rebuilding rate for sablefish stocks. While not a satisfactory long-term solution it will allow the fishery to continue this year while the Council develops an equitable solution to the need for bycatch in other fisheries. Another difference between the industry agreement adopted by the Council last week and the Council's original December action is that sablefish taken by joint

venture trawlers must be discarded. The Council's earlier action would have allowed them to be retained by the American trawler and delivered to American processors. They could not have been purchased by a foreign processor.

Bycatch needs are calculated by the Council on the basis of actual need. They use past catch records of all the fisheries involved to determine those needs and strive to reduce the bycatch if at all possible. They have been very successful in doing so in all of the foreign fisheries off Alaska and expect to continue that trend in the domestic fishery. The general aim will be to have as little impact as possible on the directed fishery without completely eliminating the possibility for other types of fisheries, particularly the growing trawl fishery for various other species of bottomfish.

Whether or not the bycatch is included in the species OY it is still part of the catch. It seems much more realistic to include the entire catch of a resource within the OY for that resource, then identify the amounts that will be taken in other than the directed fishery. How the resource is divided between fisheries is an allocation issue, it is much more fair to the directed fishery as well as the fisheries needing bycatch to put that issue out front where everyone can discuss it. Treating bycatch outside of OY makes it more difficult to control, tends to increase the waste of the resource, and ultimately leads to serious problems in reserving enough fish for the directed fishery.

The Council makes these decisions only after a great deal of testimony and written comment from all facets of the fishing industry and after careful and exhaustive analysis of the effects of their action on all of the communities and participants in the fishery. They appreciated your comments and gave them careful consideration before taking action last week.

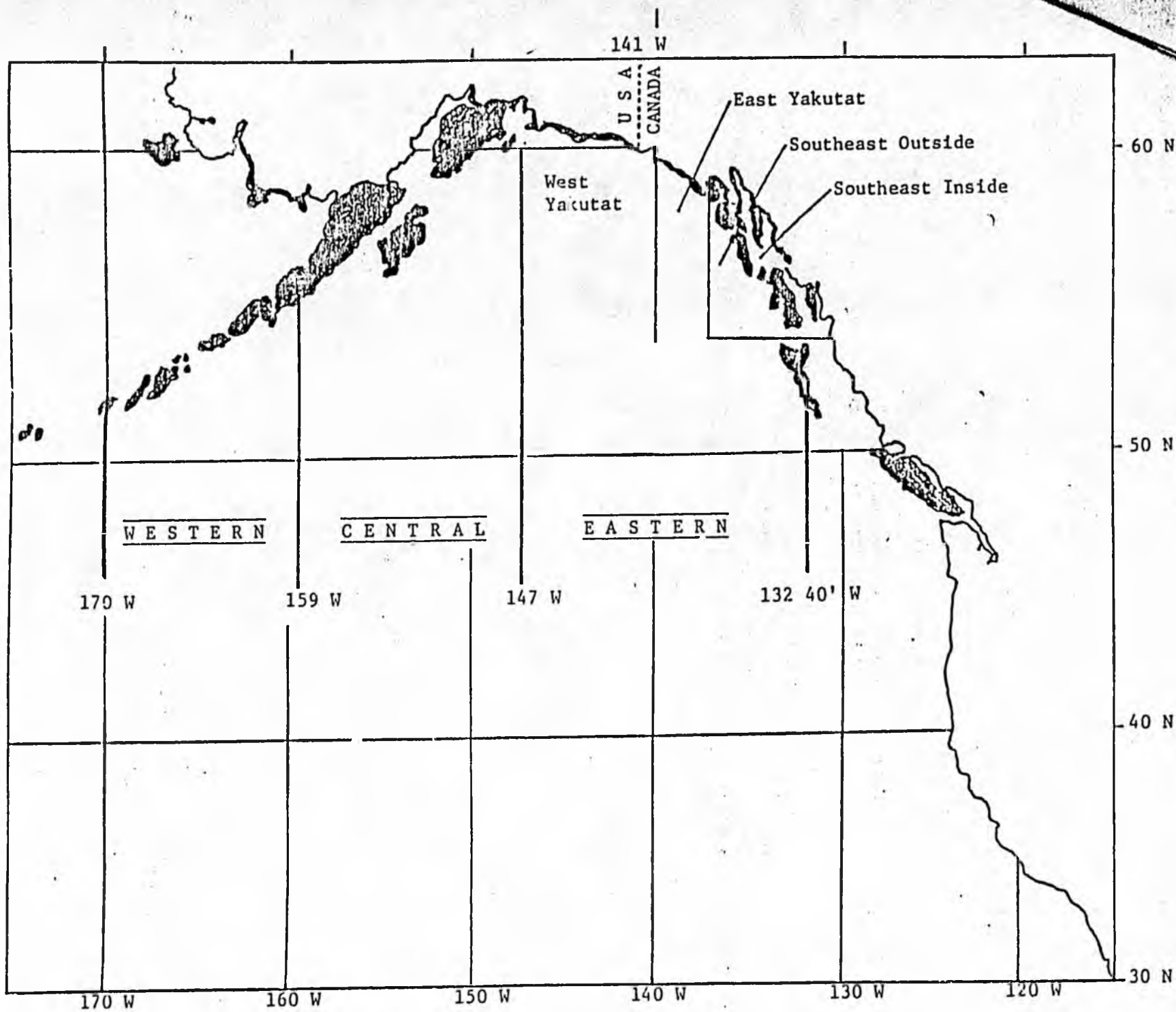
Sincerely,



Jim H. Branson  
Executive Director

cc The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan  
The Honorable George Bush  
The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill  
The Honorable John B. Breaux  
The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige  
The Honorable Ted Stevens  
The Honorable Frank Murkowski  
The Honorable Don Young

Figure 1. Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP)



## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor: The following letter was sent to Gov. Bill Sheffield.

Dear Governor: Thank you for personally reading this letter. I'm writing in regard to recent action by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Serious errors were made by the Council in their December meeting in Anchorage.

I have been a fisherman here in Sitka and gulf-wide for thirteen years. Being born and raised in Sitka and now having four children, I'm naturally very concerned with maintaining the quality lifestyle that exists. Unfortunately, a situation has developed that will definitely, unquestionably result in the destruction of the small and medium boat longline fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. These developments are upon us now and we have little to no time to act to ensure that we don't allow an irreversible situation to get established and out of control.

The NPFMC is responsible for making tremendously important decisions in the course of maintaining our fisheries. In doing this they are required to adhere to strict guidelines including those set forth in the Magnusson Act and the National Register. They have not done this.

At the December meetings in Anchorage they blatantly ignored these guidelines more than once.

In 1982, the NPFMC agreed to adopt an amendment proposed by Alaska Longline Fisherman's Association of Sitka. Formal presentation was made at the meeting by then executive director of ALFA, Greg Baker, and president Orrie Bell. This was accompanied by testimony by numerous fishermen. The purpose of the amendment (Amendment 12) was to ban the use of pot longline and trawl gear for black cod in the eastern Gulf of Alaska, so essentially, the eastern Gulf would be a hook and line sanctuary. Much testimony was given to support the amendment after which Mr. Jim Branson of the Council staff made the public comment that "this was one of the best presentations made by any fishermen's organizations we've seen; everyone's impressed, this thing should fly through." Well, it flew to Juneau and sat on someone's desk for a year and a half. Then, in June of 1985 we got a hold of a letter written by the same Mr. Branson to the Council members recommending throwing it out for lack of substance, not enough evidence of gear conflicts, etc. Then began the process of trying to find out who to believe.

The danger we face with pot gear and trawl gear is that both types have already damaged traditional fishing grounds in their own way.

Pot boats lose gear regularly and render otherwise productive grounds totally useless for our relatively light hook and line gear. The lost pots also continue to fish. It takes a large boat to

fish pots. One estimate was that eight to ten large pot boats would, with gear loss and the amount of gear they can lay out, pretty much take over the black cod fishery of southeast Alaska alone. I believe that is not an exaggeration by any means.

The fishable ground for black cod is a strip that runs along the continental shelf. There is not much actual fishable ground to begin with. The same sets would be used by both fisheries. Pot fishing and hook and line fishing don't co-habitate. Gear conflicts are already well-documented in southeast Alaska. I am among the fishermen who have lost valuable hook and line gear to lost pot gear.

The other menace on the horizon is the trawl fleet. Admission of trawl effort to continue in the Gulf of Alaska means the end of small and medium boat hook and line fisheries i.e. black cod, halibut, rockfish, etc. The stocks simply won't support it. Certain trawlers might try to tell you differently, but they don't live here. Don't care about our area and communities, and traditionally don't give a damn about the stocks anywhere.

We are currently harvesting the quota of black cod in southeast Alaska and in the central Gulf with hook and line gear. Southeast area longliners have already taken voluntary reductions in their black cod OY. There simply is no room for more effort; especially of the magnitude we would see without this amendment in place. So what did our Council do? The totally disregarded the guidelines of the National Standard concerning gear loss, social and economic ramifications and denied our request. Their next bit of business was to give the trawlers their request of an emergency allocation of 10 percent of the OY for the Gulf of Alaska rather than allowing for a reasonable by-catch. In other words, the allocation granted by our Council is to come out of quotas that are currently being harvested by local hook and line fleets. This appears to be a direct violation of the Magnusson Act.

The NPFMC members who voted against Amendment 12 heard our representative speaking to them, but they weren't listening. It's almost embarrassing to have such an important entity in our industry mishandling its responsibility to such a degree.

We have been told that we'll be on the agenda in February when the Council meets in Sitka. The unanimous feeling in the longline fleet is that if we don't protect this resource now, we're out of business. We are a traditional established fishery producing a superior quality product and supporting shore based processors. We are literally fighting for our existence. We need your help in protecting a

established fishery producing a superior quality product and supporting shore based processors. We are literally fighting for our existence. We need your help in protecting a livelihood that is vital to the economics of many Alaska communities and to thousands of individual Alaskans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

## Conservation Control

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — An distributed letter from Sen. Je Helms proposing that conservati buy CBS stock and end what it c biased news reporting has "hit nerve," the North Carolina Republic says.

In an interview Thursday on AB "Nightline," Helms said his office reported a number of calls on the letter.

Helms and supporters told Securities and Exchange Commission documents filed Thursday that they were not seeking proxies from CBS stockholders in an attempt to take over CBS, but held open the possibility making such an attempt later.

Once the group has persuaded enough people to buy CBS stock, "they intend request a meeting with the company obtain management's views concerning their proposal that the company end its liberal bias in news reporting and editorial policies," the documents said.

Edward J. Atorino, a stock analyst specializing in media companies for Smith Barney in New York, said it would be virtually impossible for such takeover move to succeed.

## Kennedy Criticizes South Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy issued a sharply worded rebuttal after South Africa's foreign minister said Kennedy should be more concerned with the plight of American blacks than with South Africa's racial policies.

The Massachusetts Democrat, visiting South Africa at the invitation of Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, released a statement defending the status of blacks in America after Foreign Minister R.F. Botha criticized him Thursday in a statement broadcast on South African television.

The senator accused Botha of making an "untrue attack on the United States" when Botha said the death rate for American black children was twice that of whites, and the black poverty rate was three times higher.

Botha said Kennedy should stay out of South African affairs and be more

## To Improve

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Complaints

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

All persons interested in serving on the Council's Advisory Panel are requested to send a short resume to the Council office by December 31. The Council expects to review and approve the nominees in January and invite the new AP participants for the February meeting.

## Gulf of Alaska Optimum Yields are Revised for 1985

Based on recent comprehensive surveys of groundfish stocks in the Gulf of Alaska indicating declining abundance of certain stocks, several optimum yield (OY) values were reduced for 1985 as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Pollock	416,600 mt	321,600 mt
Pacific ocean perch	11,475	6,083
Atka mackerel	28,700	4,678
Rockfish	7,600	5,000
Other Species	28,780	22,430

The 1985 Gulf of Alaska OYs for all species are shown in Table 1. The Council requested the Regional Director of NMFS to promulgate an emergency regulation implementing the revised OYs by January 1.

## Council Ends All Directed Foreign Fishing in Gulf

The Council reviewed an NMFS survey of the amount of groundfish expected to be harvested by U.S. fishermen for U.S. processors (DAP), and sold over-the-side to foreign processors (JVP) in 1985 and approved the apportionments shown in Table 1 for the Gulf of Alaska (Figure 1). DAP and JVP are the amount required by U.S. fishermen. Since optimum yield for most species is lower in 1985 and estimates of U.S. need are higher, and because of concern over bycatches of valuable, fully-utilized species in foreign fisheries, the Council voted to eliminate all directed foreign fishing (TALFF) in the Gulf of Alaska.

U.S. demand for sablefish, Pacific ocean perch and rockfish, equals or exceeds the fish available for harvest (Table 1). Since U.S. fisheries take precedence over both foreign and joint venture fisheries there cannot be any directed joint venture or foreign fishery on these species.

In an attempt to balance the requirements of the burgeoning U.S. longline sablefish fishery with the need for an incidental catch by U.S. joint venture trawlers, the Council recommended setting aside up to 10% of the sablefish harvestable yield, by regulatory area, for joint ventures. These fish must be returned to the American fishermen for discard or domestic processing and are counted against OY. Individual joint venture permits will have bycatch limits, which when reached, will end the operation, regardless of progress toward target species goals. Bycatch rates in various areas will be based on past performance. In general, joint ventures using off-bottom trawls will catch much less than the 10% ceiling, while on-bottom trawl operations may be greatly constrained. Since no joint ventures are expected in the Eastern area it will not be necessary to hold back any sablefish for joint venture trawlers in that area.

# Alaska State Legislature



## Speaker of the House of Representatives

Official Business

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3720

To: Reps. Herrmann and Schultz  
House Resource Committee

Fr: Rep. Ben Grussendorf  
Speaker

Dt: 1/15/85

Re: HJR 8

My intent on this resolution is to have it through both houses in time for the February 8th Meeting of the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

Longliners in Sitka, and the rest of state have shown they can harvest the entire OY of sablefish (black cod). They are quite concerned about a 10% allocation to Joint Venture by-catch. A method of allowing by-catch not tied to the OY is highly desirable.

Another area of concern is pot fishing. Pots lost off Cape Edgecumbe are fishing to this day, damaging longline gear and automatically depleting the sablefish stocks.

Both of these areas need to be handled by the N.P.F.M.C. on an emergency basis. This can be done under section 304(e) 16 USC 1855 by requesting the Secretary of Commerce to "promulgate emergency regulatory action." Without quick action it will be six months before the issue will make it through the process. In that time pot fishermen can enter the fishery, making it difficult to later remove them. The term hook-and-line can be substituted for longline fishing, if you feel pot fisherman could claim to be longliners by attaching pots instead of hooks.

The council should also take action to rescind their December vote on the 10% allocation.

Background material is attached: the N.P.F.M.C.'s December newsletter, a very good letter-to-the-editor from a Sitka longliner, and data sheets from the N.P.F.M.C.

Ron Hegge of the Alaska Longline Fishermans Association (ALFA) should be added to your contact list. ALFA will be interested in commenting on HJR 8 and other fishing measures which come before your committee. I will let you know if other Sitkans show an interest as well.

Jim Branson

274-4863

Hein  
1/21/85

Original sponsors: Grussendorf, Duncan,  
M.M. Miller, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the allocation of Gulf of  
6 Alaska sablefish harvest by the North  
7 Pacific Fishery Management Council.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on December 8,  
10 1984, voted to allocate 10 percent of the optimum yield of sablefish in the  
11 Gulf of Alaska groundfish fishery to incidental catch by joint venture  
12 fishermen; and

13 WHEREAS joint venture operations in the Gulf of Alaska have expanded  
14 dramatically in recent years; and

15 WHEREAS continued expansion of joint venture participation with for-  
16 eign processors in the Gulf of Alaska should be accommodated by the North  
17 Pacific Fishery Management Council in such a manner as to enhance, and not  
18 restrict, development of the domestic fishery; and

19 WHEREAS use of longline gear in catching sablefish is ecologically  
20 sound; and

21 WHEREAS Alaska longline fishermen have the capacity to harvest, and  
22 United States processors have the capacity to process, the entire allowable  
23 catch of sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska; and

24 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act estab-  
25 lishes a priority for United States fishermen delivering to United States  
26 processors; and

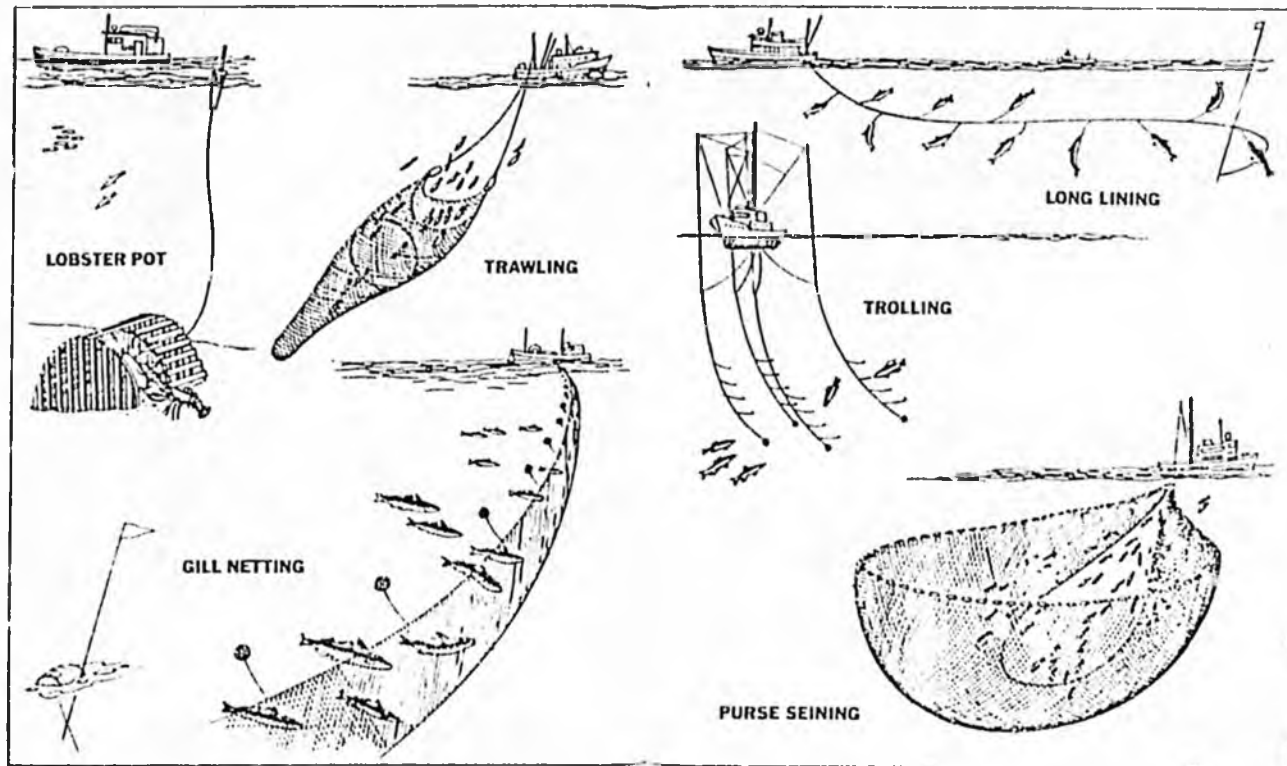
27 WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, in allocating  
28 fishing privileges among fishermen and among gear types, is directed by  
29 management plan guidelines to consider such relevant factors as the

1 economic and social consequences of the allocation scheme and the depen-  
2 dence on the fishery by present participants and coastal communities;

3 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the North Pacific  
4 Fishery Management Council is respectfully requested to rescind its action  
5 allowing joint venture fishermen an incidental catch of sablefish equal to  
6 10 percent of the optimum yield of sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska ground-  
7 fish fishery, and set aside reserves to allow incidental catch of sablefish  
8 based on actual needs rather than optimum yield; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council is  
10 respectfully requested to take action at its February 1985 meeting to grant  
11 longline fishermen exclusive fishing rights in the sablefish fishery in the  
12 Eastern Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska, from Dixon Entrance to a  
13 west longitude determined by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

14 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald  
15 Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, Vice-  
16 President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; to the  
17 Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the U.S. House of Representa-  
18 tives; to the Honorable John B. Breaux, chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries  
19 and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, House Committee on Merchant  
20 Marine and Fisheries; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank  
21 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,  
22 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; to the Honorable Malcolm  
23 Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; and Mr. James Campbell, chairman, North  
24 Pacific Fishery Management Council.  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29



# Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman  
BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman  
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DICK ELIASON  
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RICK HALFORD  
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POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA. 99811  
(907) 465-4907

## Senate Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

February 1, 1985

TO: All Members  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senate Resources Committee Staff *NZ*

RE: HJR 8 Relating to the allocation of Gulf of Alaska sablefish harvest by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Attached is a proposed Senate Resources committee substitute for the House Resource Committee Substitute for HJR 8. The proposed changes are the insertion of two "WHEREAS" clauses on the first page; the drafting change of the word "allowing" to "recommending" on page two in the first resolve; and the addition of a "FURTHER RESOLVED" on the third page. Each of these additions or changes has been marked on the draft CS.

The proposed changes were suggested and agreed to by representatives of Senator Zharoff and Representative Grussendorf. Ed Hine of Legal Services has reviewed the proposed CS for form. The changes are intended to take care of the concerns of fishermen who fish for sablefish with pots in the Central and Western Regions. A map showing the boundaries of the involved fishing areas is also attached.

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council is meeting in Sitka next week and time is of the essence in the passage of this resolution.

Enclosures