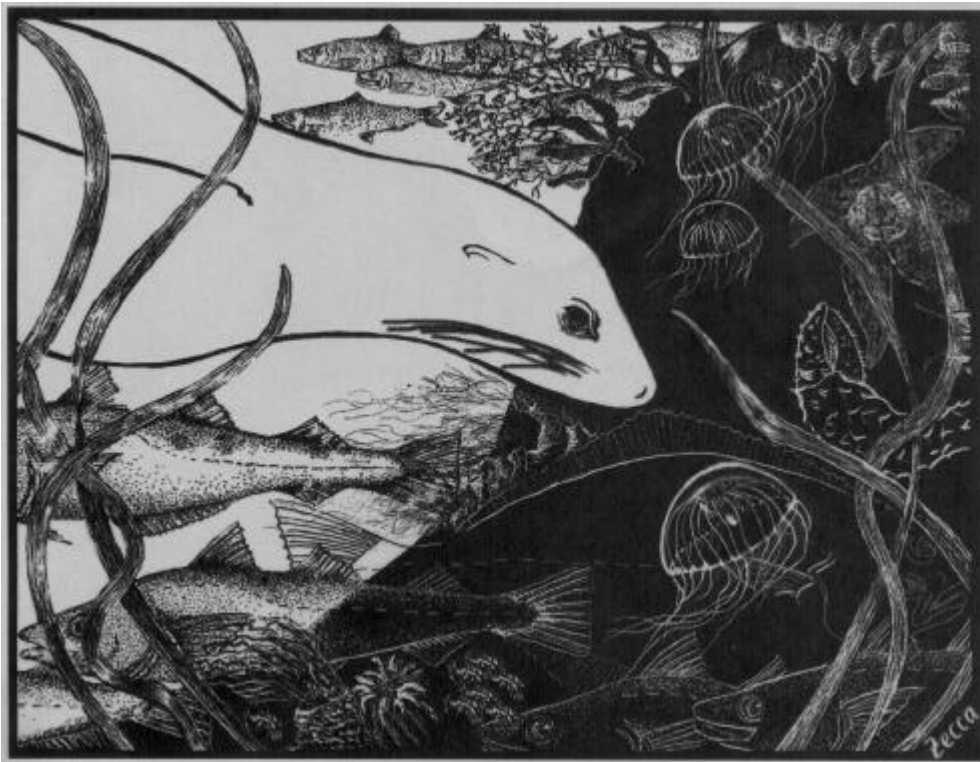


SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT: APPENDICES

**NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERIES
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**



MARCH 27, 2000

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

9:00 p.m. and October 21, 1999 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon; and Kansas City, MO, October 27, 1999, from 12:00 Noon to 9:00 p.m. Specific locations for each city are detailed in the next section.

ADDRESSES. Procedures for pre-registering for and testifying at these public hearings are detailed in the "Hearings Procedures" subsection of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

ADDRESSES: EPA's public hearings to receive comments on the Agency's proposed radiation protection standards for Yucca Mountain, Nevada will be held on October 13, 1999, at the Ronald Reagan Building (Federal Triangle Metro Stop), International Trade Center, Hemisphere B Meeting Room, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC; on October 19, 1999, at the Amargosa Valley Community Center, 821 East Farm Road, Amargosa Valley, NV; on October 20 and 21, 1999 at the Las Vegas Conference Suites and Services, Room 111, 101 Convention Center Drive, Las Vegas, NV; and on October 27, 1999, at the Kansas City Convention Center, Conference Center—Room 4201, 14th Street between Wyandotte and Central, Kansas City, MO.

EPA's official docket for this rule, including technical support documents and other documents and materials relevant to this rule, are filed in Docket No. A-95-12 of the Air Docket, located in Room M-1500 (first floor in Waterside Mall near the Washington Information Center), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460-0001. EPA has also established "Information Files" for this rule at two locations in Nevada: the Government Publications Section of the Dickinson Library at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, 4504 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV, and the Public Library in Amargosa Valley, NV.

As provided in EPA's regulations at 40 CFR Part 2, and in accordance with normal Air docket procedures, if copies of any docket materials are requested, a reasonable fee may be charged for photocopying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rafaela Ferguson, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, (202) 564-9362 or call EPA's 24-hour toll-free Yucca Mountain Information Line, 1-800-331-9477.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The U.S. Department of Energy is developing a potential geologic repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. As mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed site-specific public health and safety

standards for the potential repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. On August 27, 1999, EPA published the proposed radiation protection standards for Yucca Mountain, Nevada in the **Federal Register** at 64 FR 46976-47016.

Simultaneously, a 90-day public comment period on the Agency's proposed rule began. The public comment period closes November 26, 1999. Once EPA's standards are finalized, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for implementing those standards.

Hearings Procedures

Persons wishing to testify at the public hearings are requested to pre-register by calling EPA's toll-free Yucca Mountain Information Line at 1-800-331-9477 between the hours of 12:00 Noon and 7:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST) with the following information: Name/Organizational Affiliation (if any)/hearing date, location, time(s) available to testify, and a daytime telephone number. In order to obtain a scheduled speaking time, requests must be received by EPA no later than 7:00 p.m. EST October 12, 1999 for the hearings in Washington, DC; October 18, 1999 for the hearings in Amargosa Valley and Las Vegas, NV; and October 22, 1999, for the hearings in Kansas City, MO. Speakers not registered in advance may register at the door. Individuals testifying on their own behalf will be allowed 5 minutes. One individual may testify as the official representative or spokesperson on behalf of groups and organizations and will be allocated ten minutes for an oral presentation. Time allowed is exclusive of any time consumed by questions from the government panel and answers to these questions. Testimony from individuals and representatives of organizations is limited to one hearing location. Substitutions will not be permitted for any pre-registered person. Registrants will not be permitted to yield their time to other individuals or groups, nor will hearing time be used to "read into the record" testimony from individuals not present at the hearings. In the event any person wishes to enter comments for the record, but either cannot or does not appear personally at the hearings, written comments will be accepted by EPA during the hearings. These written comments will be considered to the same extent as oral testimony and will be included as part of the official hearings transcripts. The hearing transcript will constitute the official record of the hearings. Written comments submitted outside of the public hearings must be received by EPA Docket No. A-95-12 in

Washington, DC by November 26, 1999. All comments received by EPA, whether written or oral, will be given equal consideration in development of the final rule.

Dated: September 27, 1999.

Robert Brenner,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 99-25566 Filed 9-30-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[I.D. 092799E]

Groundfish Fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Area

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of intent; scoping meetings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces its intention to prepare a programmatic supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) on Federal groundfish fishery management in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters off Alaska. The scope of the analysis will include all activities addressing the conduct of groundfish fisheries authorized and managed under two of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's fishery management plans (FMPs): Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA), and amendments thereto; and Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area (BSAI), and amendments thereto.

NMFS will hold scoping meetings to receive public input on the structure of the alternatives and the range of issues to be covered in the programmatic SEIS. NMFS is accepting written comments on the same topics.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted through November 15, 1999 (see ADDRESSES). See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Public Involvement for meeting dates.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests to be included on a mailing list of persons interested in the programmatic SEIS should be sent to Lori Gravel, Sustainable Fisheries Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802. Comments may also be hand-

delivered to Room 457-1 Federal Office Building, 907 West 9th Street, Juneau, AK. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Public Involvement for meeting locations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Davis, NMFS, (907) 271-3523.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the United States has exclusive fishery management authority over all living marine resources found within the EEZ, except marine mammals and birds. The management of these marine resources is vested in the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary). Eight Regional Fishery Management Councils prepare FMPs for approval and implementation by the Secretary. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has the responsibility to prepare FMPs for the fishery resources that require conservation and management in the EEZ off Alaska. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council consists of Federal and state officials having authority for fishery management, and of private persons nominated by the governors of the States of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, and appointed by the Secretary.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires preparation of environmental impact statements (EISs) for major Federal actions significantly impacting the quality of the human environment. 40 CFR 1502.9(c) states: "Agencies shall prepare supplements to either draft or final environmental impact statements if: (i) The agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns; or (ii) There are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts."

The Council prepared, and the Secretary approved, the Fishery Management Plan for Gulf of Alaska Groundfish in 1978 and the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area in 1981. EISs were prepared for those FMPs and were filed in 1978 and 1981, respectively. Both FMPs have been amended numerous times. NEPA environmental documents (categorical exclusion, environmental assessments, or EISs) have been prepared for each FMP amendment and regulatory amendment. Additionally, NMFS prepared and issued a SEIS for the groundfish fisheries authorized under both FMPs in December 1998. In July 1999, the U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington at

Seattle (NO. C98-0492Z) ruled in *Greenpeace v. NMFS* that the 1998 SEIS was legally inadequate, and remanded the document to NMFS for further action consistent with the requirements of NEPA.

In this document, NMFS announces its intent to prepare a programmatic SEIS that defines the Federal action under review as, among other things, all activities authorized and managed under the FMPs and all amendments thereto, and that addresses the conduct of the GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries and the FMPs as a whole. NMFS will present in the SEIS an overview and an assessment of all impacts (including environmental, biological, and socio-economic) that result from directed and incidental groundfish harvest regulations affecting amount of harvest, location of harvest, time of harvest, method of harvest, distribution of harvest among fishermen, use of the harvest, and methods used to monitor harvest and the fisheries. Also, NMFS will identify and evaluate the significant changes that have occurred in the GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries, including significant cumulative effects of environmental and management changes in the groundfish fisheries since the issuance of the 1978 and 1981 EISs. Further, NMFS will also analyze the impacts (including environmental, biological and socio-economic) resulting from the current fishery management regime, and reasonable alternatives to the current management regime. The Responsible Program Manager for this SEIS is Steven Pennoyer, Alaska Regional Administrator, NMFS.

Alternatives

The SEIS will consider a range of alternative harvest management regimes, incorporating variations on various elements of the FMPs. It will not consider detailed alternatives for every aspect of the FMPs. A principal objective, therefore, of the scoping and public input processes is to identify a reasonable set of programmatic management alternatives that, with adequate analysis, will sharply define critical issues and provide a clear basis for choice among the alternatives.

Management of the GOA and the BSAI groundfish fisheries pursuant to the FMPs involves decision making that can result in changes to the harvest management strategy. Accordingly, in the programmatic SEIS, NMFS will consider a full range of management alternatives, including the No Action alternative (i.e., the management regime currently in place would continue to apply), and evaluate their potential

environmental impacts (including biological and socio-economic). Through this scoping process, NMFS requests public input on the management alternatives that should be considered in this programmatic SEIS. Prior to the scoping meetings, NMFS will publish in the **Federal Register** draft alternatives to be developed further at the public scoping meetings and in the programmatic SEIS.

Issues

The environmental consequences section of the EIS will display the impacts of groundfish harvest accruing with present management regulations and under a range of representative alternative management regulations on North Pacific and Bering Sea ecosystem issues. These issues include: (1) Marine habitat, (2) major species of fish, (3) major species and groups of invertebrates, (4) marine mammals, (5) seabirds, and (6) cumulative and synergistic impacts on species across the foodweb. In addition, the environmental consequences section will contain summary, interpretation, and predictions for socio-economic issues associated with conduct of those fisheries on the following groups of individuals: (1) Those who participate in harvesting the groundfish resources and other living marine resources, (2) those who process and market the fish and fishery products, (3) those who are involved in allied support industries, (4) those who consume fishery products, (5) those who rely on living marine resources in the management area either for subsistence needs or for recreational benefits, (6) those who benefit from non-consumptive uses of living marine resources, (7) those involved in managing and monitoring fisheries, and (8) fishing communities.

Consultations

Pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), consultations for listed species and critical habitat affected by these fisheries have been or will be initiated and will be prepared in parallel with development of the programmatic SEIS. These consultations will be conducted in accordance with the ESA and implementing regulations, 50 CFR 402 *et seq.*, and will analyze the individual and cumulative impacts of activities relating to the groundfish fisheries authorized and managed under the FMPs, and amendments thereto, to determine whether the cumulative impacts of the groundfish fisheries are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, including Steller sea lions, or adversely modify

critical habitat. Results from these consultations will be incorporated into the SEIS to the maximum extent practicable. The schedule for completion of consultation will correspond generally to the schedule for the issuance of the programmatic SEIS as the information, evaluations, and conclusions that are required for both documents will be similar in many respects.

Public Involvement

Scoping for the programmatic SEIS begins with publication of this notice. An informational presentation of the project will be made during the Council's October meeting (Seattle, WA,

Seattle Airport, Doubletree Hotel, October 10 through 18, 1999.) Subsequent scoping meetings will be held in Anchorage, Juneau, Kodiak, and Seattle at the following times and locations:

1. Juneau—November 8, 1999, 1–3 p.m., Juneau Federal Building, Room 445, 709 West 9th Street, Juneau, AK.
2. Anchorage—November 9, 1999, 1–3 p.m., Anchorage Federal Building, Room 135, 222 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, AK.
3. Kodiak—November 10, 1999, 1–3 p.m., Kodiak Inn, 236 West Rezanof Drive, Kodiak, AK.
4. Seattle—November 12, 1–3 p.m., Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600

Sand Point Way NE, Building 4, Room 2039, Seattle, WA.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Rebecca Campbell (907) 586-7228 at least 5 days before the meeting dates.

Dated: September 27, 1999.

Bruce C. Morehead,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99-25573 Filed 9-30-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

- Crews, A.K. 1939. A study of the Oregon white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus leucurus* (Douglas). M.S. thesis. Oregon State College. Corvallis. 46 pp.
- Gavin, T.A. 1984. Pacific Northwest. in: White-tailed deer, ecology and management. L.K. Halls, editor. A Wildlife Management Institute publication. Pages 491-492.
- Gavin, T.A. 1978. Status of the Columbian white-tailed deer: some quantitative uses of biogeographic data. Pages 185-202 in: Threatened Deer. IUCN. Morges, Switzerland. 434 pp.
- Oregon Department of Fish Wildlife. 1999. Deer census and population trend data. Unpublished ODFW report. Southwest Regional Office. 4 pages.
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 1995. Columbian white-tailed deer biological status assessment. Report to Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. 83 pp.
- Smith, W.P. 1985. Current geographic distribution and abundance on the Columbian white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus leucurus* (Douglas). Northwest Science 59:243-251.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1983. Revised Columbian white-tailed deer recovery plan. Portland, Oregon. 75 pp.

Author: The primary author of this notice is Barbara Behan of the Regional Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 911 N.E. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232-4181 (telephone 503/231-6131).

Authority

The authority of this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: October 26, 1999.

Thomas Dwyer,

Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 99-28696 Filed 11-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[I.D. 102699G]

Groundfish Fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Area

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notification of draft alternatives; extension of scoping and comment period.

SUMMARY: NMFS is publishing draft alternatives to be analyzed in a programmatic supplemental

environmental impact statement (SEIS) on Federal groundfish fishery management in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Alaska. This document also provides an extension of the scoping period from November 15 until December 15, 1999.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before December 15, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Lori Gravel, Sustainable Fisheries Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802. Comments may also be hand delivered to Room 457-1 Federal Office Building, 907 West 9 Street, Juneau, AK.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Davis, NMFS, (907) 271-3523 or steven.k.davis@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS published in the **Federal Register**, a notice of intent to prepare an SEIS on Federal groundfish fishery management in the EEZ off Alaska and announced scoping meetings (64 FR 53305, October 1, 1999). The reason for undertaking the analysis, and the issues to be analyzed, are detailed in the notice of intent and are not repeated here. In the notice, NMFS indicated that, prior to the scoping meetings, NMFS will publish in the **Federal Register** draft alternatives to be developed further during the scoping process.

NMFS manages the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries to achieve the goals and objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) and the Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) for the Groundfish Fisheries in the BSAI Area, and the Groundfish of the GOA. The goals and objectives reflect the complicated array of often competing concerns that affect the Alaska groundfish fisheries. In some instances, contradictory objectives are articulated within a single goal. For example, paraphrasing from the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the FMPs, we find they generally contain the following goals and objectives: Assure continuing availability of food supply and recreational opportunities; minimize irreversible adverse effects on fishery resources and the marine environment, including essential fish habitat; maximize economic benefits to the Nation and to the states; provide for sustained participation of fishing communities; minimize waste, reduce bycatch and the mortality of bycatch, encourage development of underused fisheries; control effort; promote

equitable allocations; keep management options open for the future; prevent overfishing and rebuild overfished stocks; manage stocks as a unit; promote protection of the safety of human life at sea; promote regulatory and fishing efficiency; use the best available data; account for all fishery related removals. In deciding on particular new management measures, NMFS and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council review reasonable alternatives for achieving one or more of those goals and objectives, then base decisions according to the views of competing interests and concerns.

With this programmatic environmental impact analysis, NMFS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves those goals and objectives. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to configurations of alternatives management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives.

Alternatives

NMFS has chosen to analyze broad thematic alternatives that will provide, in a programmatic sense, a conceptual framework for understanding how effectively alternative harvest management regimes achieve the articulated goals and objectives and what their environmental impacts would be. The SEIS will look at the themes: (1) Who harvests groundfish; (2) what groundfish is harvested; (3) when and where is groundfish harvested; and (4) how groundfish is harvested. Sub-alternatives will be developed for each theme. The alternatives and sub-alternatives NMFS is currently considering include the following:

Allocative Schemes (Who harvests groundfish?)

Sub-alternative 1 - Status quo: Allocation of groundfish harvest is currently based on the species or species group and is made to individuals, cooperatives, and Olympic-style fisheries (i.e., non-Community Development Quota (CDQ), non-Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) fisheries) by sector.

Sub-alternative 2 - IFQ: Expand or reduce allocations to individuals by species or species group.

Sub-alternative 3 - Cooperatives: Expand or reduce allocations to cooperatives by species or species group.

Sub-alternative 4 - Open access: Reduce or remove limited access systems.

Sub-alternative 5 - Allocation: Expand or reduce the use of sector allocations or alter the amounts of allocations.

Sub-alternative 6 - License Limitation: Expand or reduce the use of license limitation.

Harvest Level (What is harvested?)

Sub-alternative 1 - Status quo: Total Allowable Catch levels (TACs) are set by species or species group and the sum of the TACs must stay within the OY of the groundfish complex.

Sub-alternative 2 - Increase the TACs: Set fishing mortality equal to the maximum acceptable biological catch (going above OY of the groundfish complex).

Sub-alternative 3 - Decrease the TACs: Set fishing mortality equal to 50 percent of the maximum acceptable biological catch.

Sub-alternative 4 - Stabilize the TACs: Set fishing mortality equal to the 1994-1998 average fishing mortality.

Sub-alternative 5 - Authorize zero harvest: Set the TACs at zero.

Time/Area Closures (When and Where does harvest occur?)

Sub-alternative 1 - Status quo: Numerous time/area closure schemes are currently in use serving to achieve

various conservation objectives. Among the purposes served are closures to minimize fishery interactions with species listed under the Endangered Species Act, prohibited species, and crab habitat.

Sub-alternative 2 - Steller sea lion focus: Add additional closures based on their potential to minimize indirect interactions with Steller sea lion foraging habitat.

Sub-alternative 3 - Prohibited species focus: Add additional closures based on their potential to minimize take of prohibited species.

Sub-alternative 4 - Habitat focus: Add additional closures based on their potential to minimize disturbance of marine substrates.

Sub-alternative 5 - Market focus: Modify seasonal and area restrictions to increase value of harvest and/or improve the efficiency of fishing operations.

Gear Limitations (How is groundfish harvested?)

Sub-alternative 1 - Status quo. Fishing gear as described in regulations with sector allocations made in annual total allowable catch specifications.

Sub-alternative 2 - Further restrict fishing gear contact with the sea floor by

banning non-pelagic trawl gear in flatfish fisheries.

Sub-alternative 3 - Restrict use of trawl, longline, and/or pot gear to habitat areas with substrates composed of unconsolidated sediments.

Sub-alternative 4 - Restrict authorized fishing gear to those capable of minimizing bycatch significantly below levels presently considered clean for each directed fishery.

Sub-alternative 5 - Allow all gear types and allow fishermen to select the most effective type.

Public Involvement

Scoping for the programmatic SEIS began with publication of a Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register** on October 1, 1999. This notice extends the scoping period from November 15, to December 15, 1999, to provide the public and NMFS with additional time to refine these alternatives.

Dated: October 27, 1999.

Bruce C. Morehead,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 99-28643 Filed 11-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

APPENDIX B

**NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL NEWSLETTERS**

Programmatic SEIS

NMFS staff reported to the Council that they have begun work on a programmatic supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for the BSAI and GOA Groundfish Fishery Management Plans (FMPs). This document is intended to serve as the central environmental document for both FMPs. This goal will be achieved by: (1) updating the original EISs by providing a historical review of how the groundfish fisheries and the environment have changed since publication of the original EISs; (2) describe how new scientific and fishery information is being utilized; (3) determine whether the principles of ecosystem management are being followed; (4) describe the cumulative effects of past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future groundfish fisheries management upon the marine ecosystem and the environment; and (5) review current and alternative management measures (individually and in combination) to assess their utility for addressing current and foreseeable environmental issues.

The purpose of this programmatic SEIS is to prepare a reference document that accurately describes the current management regime in Alaska and our current knowledge about the physical, biological, and human environment. Future proposal-specific NEPA documents will be able to incorporate by reference, or tier off, this SEIS, thereby concentrating the public's attention on the issues specific to the action being evaluated at that time. It is reasonable to expect that this programmatic SEIS will again require periodic updates as new information and/or significant changes occur to the environment.

The environmental consequences section of the SEIS will be structured around issues that have shaped Alaska groundfish fisheries and those that are currently facing management of groundfish resources in the BSAI and GOA. The SEIS will evaluate the impacts of current groundfish harvest as defined by regulations at Sec.679 (status quo) and the potential environmental impacts of a range of representative alternative management regulations on Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea issues. The list of issues may include: the harvest of directed and non-directed species; prohibited species catch; allocation of resources; marine mammals, seabirds, and habitat; ecosystem management; and the cumulative effects of fisheries. These issues, as refined through scoping, will be used to focus the analysis on the specific FMP management measures to be studied in the SEIS.

Pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), consultations for listed species and critical habitat affected by these fisheries have been or will be initiated and will be prepared in parallel with development of the programmatic SEIS. These consultations will be

conducted in accordance with the ESA and implementing regulations, 50 CFR 402 *et seq.*, and will analyze the individual and cumulative impacts of activities relating to the groundfish fisheries authorized and managed under the FMPs, and amendments thereto, to determine whether the cumulative impacts of the groundfish fisheries are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, including Steller sea lions, or adversely modify critical habitat. Results from these consultations will be incorporated into the SEIS to the maximum extent practicable. The schedule for completion of consultation will correspond generally to the schedule for the issuance of the programmatic SEIS as the information, evaluations, and conclusions that are required for both documents will be similar in many respects.

Scoping for the programmatic SEIS began with publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on October 1, 1999 and public comments are due to NMFS by November 15, 1999. The public is specifically being requested to provide comments on what issues should be addressed in the SEIS and what reasonable alternatives should be analyzed. The Council requested that NMFS consider extending the scoping period to provide the public with more time to develop comments on what issues should be addressed in the analysis and what alternatives to status quo management should be considered. A series of public meetings have been scheduled for the purposes of scoping the SEIS at the following dates, locations, and times:

1. Juneau--November 8, 1999, 1-3 p.m., Juneau Federal Building, Room 445, 709 West 9th Street, Juneau, AK.
2. Anchorage--November 9, 1999, 1-3 p.m., Anchorage Federal Building, Room 155, 222 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, AK.
3. Kodiak--November 10, 1999, 1-3 p.m., Kodiak Inn, 236 West Rezanof Drive, Kodiak, AK.
4. Seattle--November 12, 1-3 p.m., Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Building 4, Room 2039, Seattle, WA.

Written comments and requests to be included on a mailing list of persons interested in the programmatic SEIS should be sent to Lori Gravel, Sustainable Fisheries Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802. Comments may also be hand-delivered to Room 457-1 Federal Office Building, 709 West 9th Street, Juneau, AK. For further information contact: Steve Davis, NMFS, (907) 271-3523. Staff contact is Dave Witherell.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

News and Notes



Richard B. Lauber, Chairman
Clarence G. Pautzke, Executive Director

605 West 4th Avenue, Ste 306
Anchorage, AK 99501-2252
Phone (907) 271-2809
Fax (907) 271-2817

Volume 5-99

Visit our webpage at www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc

December 1999

Halibut Charterboat Management



The Council reviewed two halibut management issues at this meeting. The Council reviewed and released to the public the analysis for implementing a *guideline harvest level* (GHL) and management measures to keep harvests under the GHL for the halibut charter fishery in Gulf of Alaska Areas 2C and 3A. It adopted the restructured alternatives as proposed by the staff to simplify the decision-making process (Attachment 1) and added to the analysis: (1) possession limits as a possible management tool; (2) a 3-year rolling average for determining whether an area GHL is exceeded; (3) an option to apply the GHL as a percentage to the constant exploitation yield (CEY) by area after non-guided sport and personal use deductions are made, but prior to deductions for commercial bycatch and wastage; (4) additional discussion of economic characterizations of the commercial and charter fisheries (particularly for Area 2C); and (5) additional discussion of implementation and trigger mechanisms during periods of low halibut abundance. It deleted an option that would have closed the halibut charter fishery in-season if the GHL was exceeded. The analysis will be available from the Council office and on the website by January 10. For final action in February, staff will also provide: (1) an update of the revised stock assessment and quotas as a result of the IPHC Annual Meeting in January 2000 and potential impacts on the analytical conclusions in the EA/RIR/IRFA and (2) estimated implementation costs.

Halibut Subsistence

The Council also reviewed a list of alternatives for defining *halibut subsistence* in Alaska from an analysis prepared in 1997. Management measures for halibut subsistence were first developed to address a conflict between the IFQ/CDQ regulations and customary and traditional practices of Alaska Natives in IPHC

regulatory Area 4E, whereby halibut CDQ fishermen were retaining undersized halibut for subsistence. In June 1997, the Council approved and the IPHC adopted a change in the halibut regulations to allow Area 4E CDQ fishermen to retain undersized halibut while commercial fishing. That measure took effect June 4, 1998, and sunsets on December 31, 1999. The Council did not include a sunset date, but the IPHC wanted to ensure an adequate data collection program. The Council sent a letter of support to the IPHC that it extend this IPHC regulation with no sunset date at its January meeting.

The Council reviewed the larger issue of defining eligibility, legal gear, customary and traditional trade, bag limits, and cooperative management. The Council revised the list of alternatives (Attachment 2) and set initial review of the revised analysis in April and final action in June 2000. Staff contact is Jane DiCosimo.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE	
2	GOA Groundfish 2000 Specifications, SEIS, BOF Issues
3	BSAI Groundfish 2000 Specifications
4	Pacific Cod License Limitation Program, Essential Fish Habitat, Steller Sea Lions
5	Committee and Panel Appointments
6	AFA, Observer Committee
	Attachments: Charter boat GHL Alternatives
	Halibut Subsistence Alternatives
	December AFA Action
	Table 1: Gulf of Alaska Specifications
	Tables 2,3: Halibut Discard Mortality Rates
	Table 4: Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Specs
	Tables 5,6: Prohibited Species Catch, Trawl & non-trawl
	Table 7: Pollock TAC in sea lion conservation area

Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Specifications for 2000

The Council approved the combined BSAI/GOA EA/RIR/IRFA/SAFE and GOA total Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) for 2000 of 431,830 mt, a 19% decrease from the total 1999 ABCs of 532,590 mt. The overall Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was set at 296,660 mt, a 3% decrease from the 1999 TACs of 306,535 mt. Table 1 shows ABCs and TACs for the GOA for 2000. Overall, the stock status in the Gulf of Alaska continues to appear relatively stable. The pollock ABC of 100,000 mt in 2000 stayed roughly the same as the 1999 ABC of 100,900 mt. The ABC recommendation for arrowtooth flounder dropped by 72,000 mt. ABCs and TACs dropped slightly for most other flatfish species. ABCs and TACs increased slightly for some rockfish species and dropped slightly for others.

The Pacific cod ABC dropped to 76,400 mt, down from 84,400 mt in 1999. The stock assessment continues to estimate a declining stock. The TAC was reduced to 59,800 mt to account for landings in the State fishery. According to ADF&G, the South Alaska Peninsula likely will take its full allocation in 1999, and will automatically ramp up in 2000 to 25% of the Federal ABC for the Western area. Therefore, the State fishery is expected to harvest 21.7% of the Federal ABC (16,600 mt).

The sablefish ABC/TAC increased by 5%, from 12,700 mt in 1999 to 13,330 mt in 2000. This increase reflected a 5% increase in weight and 10% increase in abundance relative to the 1998 longline survey. The Council adopted ABCs and TACs based on the fishery and survey-based apportionments, while the Plan Team and SSC based their recommendations on survey catch rate alone. The Council then combined the sablefish ABCs for the West Yakutat and East Yakutat/Southeast Outside (EY/SEO) areas to allow for a reallocation of the 5% eastern Gulf trawl allocation to West Yakutat due to the trawl prohibition east of 140° W longitude implemented in 1998.

The "other species" category, including sharks, skates, sculpins, squid, and octopus, was recommended as bycatch fisheries only. No changes were made to the Prohibited Species Caps (PSC) limits for halibut. The Council adopted IPHC's recommended halibut discard mortality rates as recommended by IPHC staff shown in Tables 2 and 3. Staff contact is Jane DiCosimo.

Groundfish SEIS

NMFS prepared a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for the groundfish fisheries authorized under the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands fishery management plans in December 1998. The U.S. District Court ruled in *Greenpeace v. NMFS* that the 1998 SEIS was legally inadequate, and remanded the document to NMFS for further action consistent with the requirements of NEPA. NMFS published a Notice of Intent to prepare a programmatic SEIS on Federal groundfish fishery management in the EEZ waters off Alaska in the *Federal Register* October 1, 1999. The scope of the analysis is to include all activities addressing the conduct of groundfish fisheries authorized and managed under both FMPs. NMFS published a supplementary notice on November 3, 1999 that presents a number of thematic alternatives for purposes of scoping and to stimulate public comment. This notice also announced NMFS' response to the Council's October request to extend the public scoping period, which was extended until December 15, 1999. NMFS has developed a proposed work schedule and held a series of scoping meetings during the week of November 8-12, 1999, in Juneau, Anchorage, Kodiak, Alaska, and in Seattle, Washington. Council staff contact is Jane DiCosimo. Steve Davis (907/271-3523) is the lead staff for NMFS.

Council and Board of Fish Issues

At this meeting the Council took a preliminary look at several proposals which will be considered by the Alaska Board of Fish this spring. As part of the joint protocol adopted by the two management bodies, the Council may provide comment to the BOF (and vice-versa) on issues of mutual concern, including annual management proposals. A meeting of the joint Committee, consisting of three members from each body, will be held on January 28, 2000 in Anchorage (at the Regal Alaskan Hotel) to discuss these proposals and other issues of mutual concern. The full Council and Board will meet on Tuesday, February 8 at the Anchorage Hilton and will review recommendations from the joint Committee. Staff contact is Chris Oliver.

APPENDIX C
ADVERTISEMENTS

Hale was pronounced dead at 1:30 p.m. on the mountain, and his body was flown to Providence Alaska Medical Center in Anchorage.

Daily News staff report

Enchantedly created for you by



Event Specialists, Inc. • 907-276-2087
Anchorage, Alaska USA

Adults \$5, Childrer
2 & Under Free.

MORE INFORMATI

Events TM 276-2

GRENDAHL EYE ASSOCIATES

Presents a

FREE SEMINAR

FACIAL SKIN RESURFACING
AND EYELID SURGERY WITH THE CO2 LASER

Saturday, November 13th at 11:00 AM
3500 LaTouche, Second Floor

For reservations and information, please call:
561-1917 OR 1-800-478-4502

Closing Store
SALE
Bead Heaven & Embellishments
Everything Must G

Find Us On The Web Soon!
www.embellishmentsinc.com



University Center
563-6583



PUBLIC NOTICE

ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERIES SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will be holding public scoping meetings for the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Management within the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the Fisheries Management Plans for the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to alternative management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives. Information about the public scoping meeting for this area is provided below:

What: Public Scoping Meeting for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries SEIS
When: November 9, 1999, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Where: Anchorage Federal Building, Room 135, 222 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska

Other public scoping meetings will be held in Juneau (November 8, 1999), Kodiak (November 10, 1999) and Seattle (November 12, 1999). For information about any of the scheduled meetings, or about the project in general, please contact Mr. Steve Davis, NMFS Regional NEPA Coordinator, 907-271-3523.



Equipment/Feat

- Sporty sleek, new des 2000
- Improved transmissio
- Enhanced All-Wheel D System
- More refined, bigger i
- New multi-link rear su
- 6 way power driver's s
- Go-anywhere 7.3" off
- Keyless entry system
- Fog lights
- AM-FM stereo cassett



4940

Photo m.
De:

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Same OK

#660269

3x5

VENUS SALAZAR being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he/she is an accounting clerk of the Anchorage Daily News, a daily newspaper. That said newspaper has been approved as a proof of publication and it now and has been published in the English language continually as a daily newspaper in Anchorage, Alaska, and it is now and during all said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of said newspaper. That the annexed is a copy of an advertisement as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplemental form) of said newspaper on NOV. *7*, 1999 and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is not in excess of the rate charged private individuals.

Signed

V Salazar

PUBLIC NOTICE

ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERIES SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will be holding public scoping meetings for the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Management within the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the Fisheries Management Plans for the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to alternative management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives. Information about the public scoping meeting for this area is provided below:

What: Public Scoping Meeting for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries SEIS
When: November 9, 1999, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Where: Anchorage Federal Building, Room 135, 222 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska

Other public scoping meetings will be held in Juneau (November 8, 1999), Kodiak (November 10, 1999) and Seattle (November 12, 1999). For information about any of the scheduled meetings, or about the project in general, please contact Mr. Steve Davis, NMFS Regional NEPA Coordinator, 907-271-3523.

The Nation

JonBenet Ramsey will answer "myths and falsehoods" about the murder investigation, the book's publisher says.

"This will be a story of their faith in God and how it sustained them through the tragedy and the horrible accusations that ensued," said Rolf Zettersten of Nashville-based Thomas Nelson Publishers.

"The Death of Innocence" is the working title for the book, to be written by John and Patsy Ramsey and released in March. Terms of the deal were not released.

crimination based on sexual orientation, that violence is not the solution."

Then, despite a rage they have felt for 13 months toward McKinney and co-defendant Russell Henderson - who pleaded guilty earlier this year in the killing - Dennis and Judy Shepard wrote a new chapter in forgiveness.

NEW FRONTIER Hooded Sweatshirts

ALASKAN BREWING CO.

FREE TOURS & GIFT SHOP
Open Thurs. - Sat. 11-4:30 pm
5429 Shaune Dr. • 780-5866

The Juneau Empire is proud to acknowledge

KINY

... your hometown radio!

as a sponsor of Celebrate 2000

ATTENTION KSMART SHOPPERS

The Kmart November 7, 1999 weekly ad circular, on page 25 features the PlayStation game V-Rally 2. This item will not be available, due to the manufacturer's delay in shipping. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused our customers.

K

Public Notice - Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will be holding public scoping meetings for the preparation of a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Management within the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the Fisheries Management Plans for the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to alternative management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives. Information about the public scoping meeting for this area is provided below:

What: Public Scoping Meeting for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries SEIS
When: November 8, 1999, 1:00 pm-3:00 pm
Where: Juneau Federal Building, Room, 445, 7090 West 9th Street, Juneau Alaska

Other public scoping meetings will be held in Anchorage, (November 9, 1999), Kodiak (November 10, 1999) Seattle (November 12, 1999). For more information about any of the scheduled meetings, or about the project in general, please contact Mr. Steve Davis, NMFS Regional NEPA Coordinator, 907-271-3523.

You the real vic

• M
it
s
o
s
• [
y
r
f

Fo
Ba
cal

First N
Cal

eting
4:00 p.m.)
Kodiak

g Team (KRPT),
partment of Fish
ndment of a com-
: KRPT fall 1999
ne. This meeting
g the comprehen-
ect alteration re-
ing of Monashka
ns.

(game.state.ak.us)
is meeting, please
ements. ADF&G
discrimination on
rital status, preg-
s federal funding,
ainst should write
of Equal Opportu-
10.



review of
Island. In
king public
) that draft
erest, con-

is your per-
ring land on
e helpful to
eds and the

or interest
g to include
Box 1397,
ved by No-
nitial draft.

s for public
ng process.

Public Notice — Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), will be holding public scoping meetings for the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Management within the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the Fisheries Management Plan for the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to alternative management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives. Information about the public scoping meeting for this area is provided below:

What: Public Scoping Meeting for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries SEIS
When: November 10, 1999, 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Where: Kodiak Inn, 236 West Rezanof Drive, Kodiak Alaska

Other public scoping meetings will be held in Juneau (November 8, 1999) Anchorage (November 9, 1999) and Seattle (November 12, 1999). For more information about any of the scheduled meetings, or about the project in general, please contact Mr. Steve Davis, NMFS Regional NEPA Coordinator, 907-271-3523.

Chief Petty Officer

Veterans Day Bingo at the Golden Anchor
Thursday, 11th of November
Doors open at 6:15 p.m.

In honor of our Veterans

all Bingo pay outs will be doubled!

Pay out may not exceed \$1,000 per game.



Association

Permit Number: 99-1371

Phone: 487-5170-163

fly," Lovins says. While lice may be a nuisance, and of the most vexing problems schoolchildren and parents,

protect kids from getting lice, other than urging them not to share hats or combs, and to tell a grownup if their heads start itching, he says.

ing airport

said. "He'll blow them up and of them."

ore the airport hired Kari, one dogs (the other is in Florida) to prevent bird strikes nable, it had big problems with g birds.

January, a flock of geese ed into a Horizon plane's land-

ing gear and propeller — cracking the housing around the plane's radar. Just 17 days later, a bird strike involving a private plane killed 24 sandpipers and three killdeer.

Airport workers used to have to spend their time patrolling the grounds and shooting the noise makers from guns — raising complaints among neighbors.

J. PATNUDE

comfortably at the young age of 100, one on to join her long left friends and those remaining, her daughters, grand- and great grandchildren, only have on for Louise's incredible constitution, and all life lessons she shared and with. The service she wanted was her birthday party. Thanks to all who e. Remembrances to charity of choice.

FUNERAL HOME

ly S. WATSON

resident of Spokane, WA., born No- 4, 1917, died in Snohomish October 30, 1999, in death by her husband Asa Watson, son Dennis Paul Watson, ghter Lisa Watson, great grandson on. Beloved mother of Marlene (Bill), Ronald Watson, Lavonne Bren manne Greene (Chris), Wilma Baily Memorial Service Saturday, November 7, at Liberty Park Methodist Church in Memorials to the church.

F. WESTERHAUSEN

Tukwila November 3, 1999. He was the usband of Florence. Father of Kurt sen and Sharon (Rodger) Manning. of Susan Sloan, Linda Adlard, and nsburg. Grandfather of eight grand- nd two great grandchildren. Memorial ednesday, November 10, 1999, 2 p.m., WOOD FUNERAL HOME, RENTON

arnes WIKAN

d died suddenly on November 5, 1999 rent heart seizure at age 67. She was wald and Marie Varnes on November Juneau, Alaska. She moved with her Seattle in 1939 and graduated from gh School. She worked as a secretary, ntly for the Boeing International n of Machinists District 751. In April r, she and her husband achieved a life o visit Paris and France once again.

f her husband have lived on the since 1963. She was a wonderful wife, mother and grandmother and tly missed.

ived by her husband, Leif, daughter ley, husband Jerry and granddaugh- n, son Larry and wife Dana Wikan, bert Varness and family, and sister and members of the Traff family.

ervices will be held at 2 p.m. Thurs- ber 11, 1999 at

REEN'S COLONIAL CHAPEL
400 State Street, Kirkland

will be private at Evergreen-Washelli In lieu of flowers, donations may be e American Heart Association.

To Place A Death Or Funeral Notice

Call 206-464-2059

FAX No. 206-515-5595

a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday-Friday
11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday-Sunday

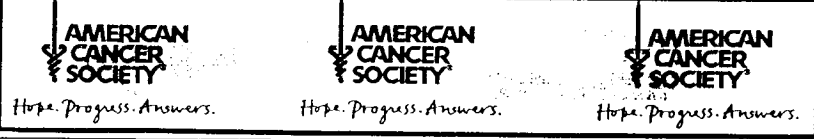
ices are subject to verification which made by 4 p.m. Monday-Friday and turday-Sunday to ensure publication.)

A TAX BREAK THAT SAVES LIVES... CARS FOR A CURE

When you donate your car, boat or RV to the American Cancer Society, everybody wins. You make one TOLL-FREE call. We tow your vehicle away FREE. You may get a tax write-off. We get closer to a cure for cancer. Call the American Cancer Society today.

1-888-CAR-5500

www.cancer.org



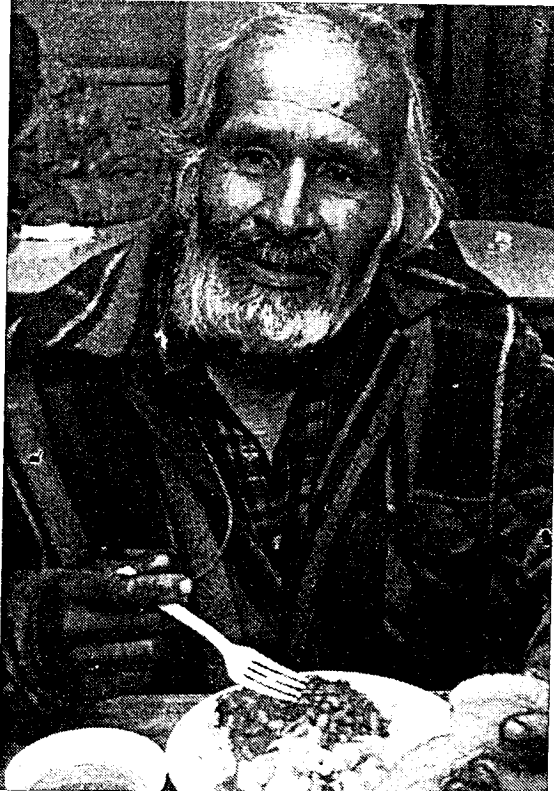
Paid Advertisement

Public Notice – Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will be holding public scoping meetings for the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Management within the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the Fisheries Management Plans for the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to alternative management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives. Information about the public scoping meeting for this area is provided below:

- What:** Public Scoping Meeting for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries SEIS
- When:** November 12, 1999, 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
- Where:** Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg 4, Room 209, Seattle, WA

Other public scoping meetings will be held in Juneau, Alaska (November 8, 1999) Anchorage, Alaska (November 9, 1999) and Kodiak, Alaska (November 10, 1999). For more information about any of the scheduled meetings, or about the project in general, please contact Mr. Steve Davis, NMFS Regional NEPA Coordinator, (902) 271-3523.

Complete Thanksgiving Dinner—\$1.87



We need your help to serve our annual Thanksgiving dinner and provide additional hot meals and other essential services to hungry, homeless, hurting people in the Seattle area this fall.

For just \$1.87, you can provide a hot meal or help provide safe shelter, clean clothes and spiritual help that can be the start of a new life.

Please help us feed and care for the hungry, homeless and hurting by mailing your gift today.

- \$18.70 helps 10 people
- \$37.40 helps 20 people
- \$56.10 helps 30 people
- \$74.80 helps 40 people
- \$187 provides 100 meals or other essential services
- \$_____ to feed and care for as many as possible

Name _____

Address _____ Apt. _____

City/State/Zip _____

CITYTEAM MINISTRIES

P.O. Box 23320, Dept S1499T08
Seattle, WA 98102-0620
Location: 904 Elliot Avenue West




ZILLAH – A group of 23 Yakima Valley politicians has threatened to take steps against the local library system unless it changes its policy of granting library users unfiltered Internet access.

The group, which includes a Yakima County commissioner and mayors and council members from 10 cities, met Thursday. It urged the 19-branch Yakima Valley Regional Library system to install software on library computers that can prevent users from accessing pornography and other objectionable material.

The group selected four members to serve on a committee that will talk to the library board.

Karen Spence, the library system's children's services director, told the group that the library's board of directors has developed Internet access policy options.




A TAX BREAK THAT SAVES LIVES ...

CARS FOR A CURE


When you donate your car, boat or RV to the American Cancer Society, everybody wins. You make one TOLL-FREE call. We tow your vehicle away FREE. You may get a tax write-off. We get closer to a cure for cancer. Call the American Cancer Society today.

1-888-CAR-5500


www.cancer.org



Hope. Progress. Answers.



Hope. Progress. Answers.



Hope. Progress. Answers.



Paid Advertisement

Public Notice – Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will be holding public scoping meetings for the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Management within the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will evaluate how successfully the current management regime achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the Fisheries Management Plans for the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands. The SEIS will support these determinations by presenting an analysis of the environmental impacts of the current regime and compare them to alternative management measures that would also achieve those goals and objectives. Information about the public scoping meeting for this area is provided below:

What: Public Scoping Meeting for Alaska Groundfish Fisheries SEIS
When: November 12, 1999, 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
Where: Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg 4, Room 2039, Seattle, WA

Other public scoping meetings will be held in Juneau, Alaska (November 8, 1999) Anchorage, Alaska (November 9, 1999) and Kodiak, Alaska (November 10, 1999). For more information about any of the scheduled meetings, or about the project in general, please contact Mr. Steve Davis, NMFS Regional NEPA Coordinator, (907) 271-3523.

Paid Advertisement

New Low-Cost Auto Insurance Plan Introduced for Safe Washington Drivers

Now, if you're a responsible driver, you can get the lower rates you deserve!

Now, safe Washington drivers may have an opportunity to substantially reduce their auto insurance premiums – often, by hundreds of dollars. And, in most cases, all it takes is one simple phone call.

20th Century Insurance Company – the firm that pioneered low-cost auto insurance in California and the West over 40 years ago – has come to Washington. 20th Century was created with

INDEPENDENT RATE SURVEY

	Pemco	Safeco	Mutual Enumclaw	Allstate	20th Century
Seattle (98105)	\$640	\$778	\$778	\$786	\$517
Tacoma (98405)	705	899	702	840	547
Bellevue (98005)	587	669	693	702	468
Everett (98203)	594	720	662	738	470

6 MONTH AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE PREMIUMS
Example Used: Husband and wife, both 35, clean driving records. He drives 1994 Ford Taurus GL, 15 miles each way to work (14,000 annual miles). She drives 1998 Plymouth Voyager, 10 miles each way to work (12,000 annual miles). Both drivers insured over 10 years. **Coverage:** BI (\$100,000/\$300,000) PD (\$100,000) UIMBI (\$100,000/\$300,000) PIP (\$10,000). Comprehensive (\$500 ded.) Collision (\$500 ded.) Towing \$50.

Quotes based on November 1998 premium data obtained from an independent source we believe to be reliable, but we cannot be responsible for its accuracy. Premiums for other companies do not include adjustments which may have been made after survey was completed.

ings on to its customers with significantly lower rates. As a result, qualified Washington drivers are discovering they can often save hundreds of dollars by switching

largest publicly traded personal automobile insurance company in the United States, with over one million satisfied customers.

They have over \$1 billion in

Each Saturday section feature of it as you

P-I Food Column around her profile interview of the ordin

Checl

All-new feature

APPENDIX D

SCOPING NEWSLETTER AND MAILING LIST

ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERIES

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT



Project Background

In 1976, Congress passed into law what is currently known as the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA). This law authorized the United States right to manage its fishery resources out to 200 miles off its coast. Regional Councils were established and they were charged to prepare fishery management plans (FMPs) for every fishery that required management. Two of the earliest FMPs in the country were the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP in 1978, and the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP in 1981. Both plans had to satisfy MSFCMA and other applicable federal laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In 1978 and in 1981, Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) were prepared and approved for both the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Groundfish FMPs, respectively. Since then, these FMPs have been amended more than 50 times, each requiring a NEPA analysis. Depending on the significance of the issue, either an Environmental Assessment, or a more in-depth EIS was prepared, and approved.

In the early 1990s, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) began to recognize that the original GOA and BSAI EISs were severely out-of-date. Here in Alaska, scientists have documented significant

changes to the physical and biological environments since the EISs were prepared. The cause for these large ecosystem changes is not presently known and is the subject of considerable research at the local, national, and international level. What we do know is that in the late-1970's, some species such as king crab, herring, and Steller sea lions were abundant, but are less so today. Conversely, other species that were not very abundant then, such as pollock, cod, and flatfish, are more abundant today.

Changes too have occurred in the human environment. The Alaska groundfish fishery, once dominated by foreign fishing fleets in the 1970s and 1980s, has since been replaced by U.S. fishermen. Changes have occurred on how the fish are caught, where the harvest takes place, who takes the harvest, and where the harvest is processed. Today, both the GOA and BSAI FMPs reflect an evolution of the American fishing industry in Alaska. As more is learned about the fishery, scientists, managers, and the public work together to design new management programs through the Council process aimed at addressing both immediate problems as well as issues concerning the health of the marine ecosystem and the fisheries dependent on it.

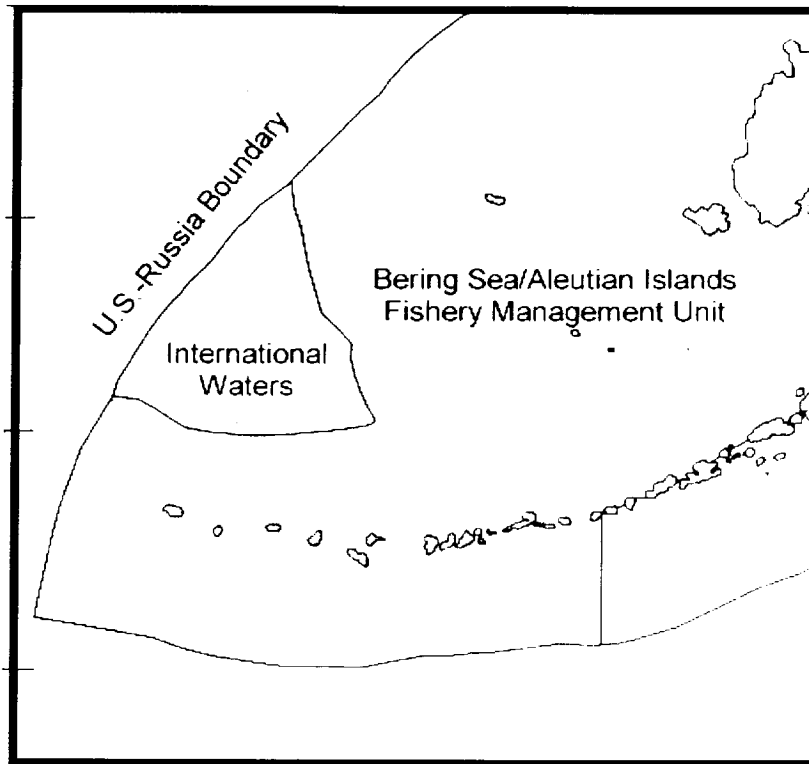
continued on page 2

In 1997 NMFS started preparing a supplemental EIS (SEIS) to reflect changes that had occurred since the original EISs were prepared for the GOA and BSAI FMPs. This SEIS was completed in December 1998. In early 1999, the SEIS was challenged in court. The Court later agreed with the plaintiffs that the 1998 SEIS, was too narrow in scope and that a programmatic, or “big picture” analysis should have been done. The court returned the 1998 SEIS to NMFS with instructions on what it expected the next SEIS to contain.

On October 1, 1999, NMFS announced its intention to prepare a new SEIS for the GOA and BSAI Groundfish FMPs. With this announcement, official scoping for the SEIS has begun. This newsletter will be the first of several that will keep interested parties apprised to the agency’s progress and highlight opportunities for public input into the NEPA process. Public involvement will increase the likelihood that the new SEIS will be found to be legally adequate and provide a useful resource to federal agency decision-makers.

The NEPA Process

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was signed into law in 1970 in response to an overwhelming national sentiment that federal agencies should take the lead in providing greater protection for the environment. NEPA is our country’s basic national charter for protection of the environment. It established environmental policy for the nation, provides an interdisciplinary framework for federal agencies, and

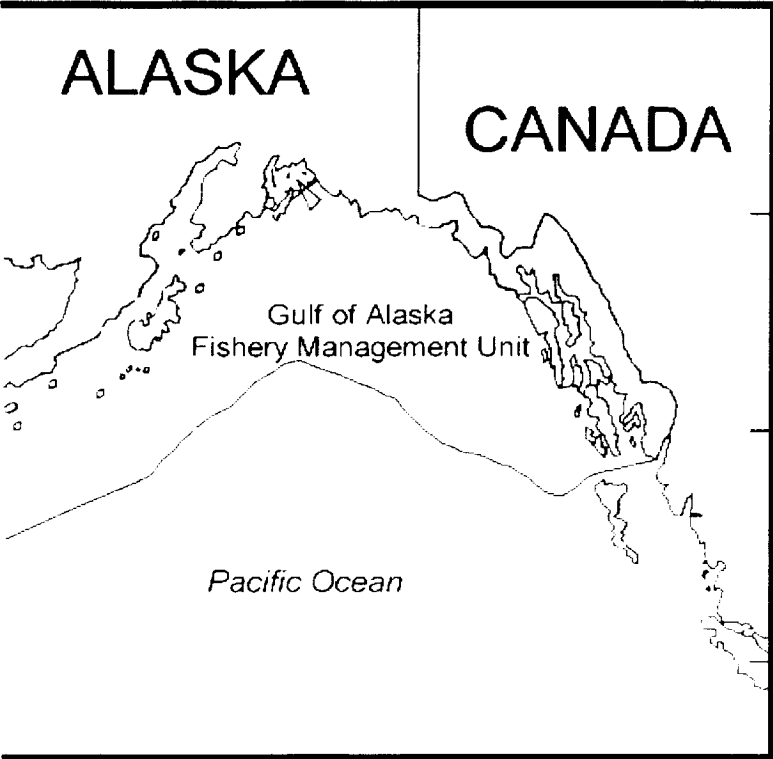


established procedures and a public process to ensure that federal agency decision-makers take environmental factors into account. The analysis prepared for the federal decision-maker is typically an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS).

What is Scoping?

The first step in the NEPA process is Scoping. Scoping is a public process to obtain comments on environmental issues and alternatives to be considered in the SEIS. Scoping allows the project team to discover alternatives or potential significant environmental impacts that may have been overlooked. Scoping meetings are scheduled to be held in November 1999 (see page 4 for dates). Issues were identified during the 1998 SEIS scoping process include:

- Support for ecosystem-based management
- Concern about Steller sea lions
- Providing full disclosure during NEPA process
- Biological derivation for prohibited species limits



THE NEPA PROCESS

<p><u>Scoping</u></p> <p>Public Scoping Meetings November 8-12, 1999 Scoping Ends: December 15, 1999</p>
<p><u>Development of Draft SEIS</u></p> <p>Draft SEIS Anticipated in October 2000</p>
<p><u>Public Comment Opportunity</u></p> <p>30 days</p>
<p><u>Development of Final SEIS</u></p> <p>Final SEIS Anticipated in July 2001</p>
<p><u>Public Comment Opportunity</u></p> <p>30 days</p>
<p><u>Record of Decision</u></p> <p>Anticipated in August 2001</p>

We want your comments!

Four public scoping meetings will be held during early November 1999 in Anchorage, Juneau, Kodiak and Seattle (see page 4 for dates and locations). After a short presentation given by the NMFS project team leader, the public will be invited to provide formal comments that are recorded. Comment sheets will also be available for people to fill out and leave at the meeting or mail in. All comments received, either informally, formally, or in writing, will be considered during the development of the SEIS. Although scoping is an ongoing process, comments must be received by **December 15, 1999** to be considered in the development of the Draft SEIS. Your comments are important to us.

How would you like to contact us?

For more information, contact:

Steve Davis, Regional NEPA Coordinator
222 W. 7th Avenue, Room 517
Anchorage, AK 99513
Phone: 907-271-3523
Fax: 907-271-3030
E-mail: steven.k.davis@noaa.gov

Written comments can be sent to:

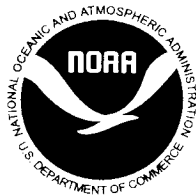
Lori Gravel
Sustainable Fisheries Division
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21688
Juneau, AK 99802

Comments may be hand-delivered to:

Room 457-1
Federal Office Building
907 W. 9th Street
Juneau, AK

Public Meeting Schedule

Date	Location	Place	Time
November 8, 1999	Juneau, Alaska	Juneau Federal Building, Room 445, 709 West 9th Street	1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
November 9, 1999	Anchorage, Alaska	Anchorage Federal Building, Room 135, 222 West Seventh Avenue	1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
November 10, 1999	Kodiak, Alaska	Kodiak Inn, 236 West Rezanof Drive	1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
November 12, 1999	Seattle, Washington	Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Building 4, Room 2039	1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.



National Oceanic & Atmospheric
Administration, National Marine
Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21688
Juneau, AK

NMFS SEIS Mailing List

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
		ADF&G, Fisheries Library
		ADF&G, Habitat Library
		Akutan Fisheries Association
		Alaska Center for the Environment
		Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
		Alaska Department of Community and Regional A
		Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
		Alaska Department of Fish and Game
		Alaska Department of Law
		Alaska Department of Law
		Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination
		Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination
		Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission
		Alaska Fisheries Conservation Group
		Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation
		Alaska Groundfish Databank
		Alaska Pacific Seafoods
		Alaska Resources Library
		Alaska Sablefish Inc.
		Alaska Sea Grant College Program
		Alaska Trawl Fisheries Inc.
		Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development
		Aleutian Seafood Processor's Assn.
		Aleutian Spray Fisheries

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
		Aleutians East Borough
		Alyeska Seafoods
		American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter
		American Oceans Campaign
		Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corporation
		Arctic Environmental Info. & Data Center, Env &
		Arctic Sole Seafoods, Inc.
		Arrowac Fisheries, Inc.
		Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
		Bering Sea Fishermen's Association
		Bristol Bay Economic Dev. Corp.
		Carribbean Fishery Management Council
		Center for Marine Conservation
		Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association
		Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.
		Coastal Villages Region Fund
		Cook Inlet Processing
		Council on Environmental Quality
		Deep Sea Fishermen's Union
		Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
		Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
		Fishing Company of Alaska
		Glacier Fish Company
		Golden Age Fisheries
		Golden Alaska Seafoods, Inc.
		Greenpeace

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
		Greenpeace
		Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
		Jubilee Fisheries
		Kodiak Vessel Owners Assn.
		Kozak & Associates
		Lesnoi Village
		Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council
		Midwater Trawler's Cooperative
		National Audubon Society
		National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
		National Wildlife Federation Counsel
		Native American Rights Fund
		NCEP/NESDIS Reading Room
		New England Fishery Management Council
		NMFS SWFSC, Tiburon Laboratory Library
		NMFS AFSC, Auke Bay Laboratory Fisheries
		NMFS AFSC, National Marine Mammal Laborato
		NMFS AFSC, W.F. Thompson Memorial Library
		NMFS NFSC, Woods Hole Laboratory Library
		NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center Library
		NMFS SFSC, La Jolla Laboratory Library
		NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center Library
		NOAA Central Library
		NOAA Regional Library E/OC43
		North Pacific Corporation
		North Pacific Fishery Management Council

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
		North Pacific Processors
		North Pacific Trawl Fisheries
		Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
		Norton Sound Economic Development Corporatio
		Ocean Trawl
		Pacific Fishery Management Council
		Pacific Seafood Processors Association
		Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
		Pauloff Harbor Village
		Peter Pan Seafoods
		Petersburg Vessel Owners Association
		Pribilof Bering Seafood Ltd.
		Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities
		ProFish International
		Sierra Club - Alaska Field Office
		South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
		Trustees for Alaska
		Tuck Donnelly
		Tyson Seafoods Group
		U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Library
		UAA Learning Resources Center
		UAA, Consortium Library
		UAA, Learning Resources Center
		UAA, North Pac Fish Observer Train Cntr
		UAA, School of Fisheries and Ocean
		UAF, Institute of Arctic Biology Library

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
		UAF, Wildlife Library
		Unisea
		United Fishermen of Alaska
		USCG, North Pac Reg Fisheries Train Cntr
		USDOJ, Fish & Wildlife Service
		UW Libraries, Fisheries Oceanography Library
		UW Libraries, Suzzallo Library
		Washington Department of Fisheries
		Western Pacific Fishery Management Council
		WSU Library, Holland Library
Abston	Virginia	Kodiak Tribal Council
Abyo, President	Andrew	Native Village of Pilot Point
Ackley	Dave	NMFS
Adams, Sr., President	Edward	Native Village of Sheldon's Point
Adams, Sr., President	Bert	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
Agnus, President	Simon	Native Village of Umkumiute
Akers, President	Russ	Native Village of Chuloonawick
Albertson	Gregory	
Aliralria, Sr., President	Martin	Native Village of Kipnuk
Allen	Dr. Dave	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Alstrom	Ragnar	
Alverson	Bob	Fishing Vessel Owners Association
Anckarstrom-Bohm	Dawn	
Anderson, President	Rodney	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Anifantakis	Chris	
Antczak	Steve	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Apokedak, Sr., President	Peter	Levelock Village
Asulak, Sr., President	Joseph	Native Village of Toksook Bay
Atterbury	Mike	Alaska Ocean Seafood, Inc.
Augustine, President	Fred	Village of Alakanuk
Austin	Dennis	Washington Dept. Fish & Wildlife
Ayoub	Sherif	
Ayuluk, President	James	Native Village of Chevak
Azean, President	Martina	Native Village of Kongiganak
Azuyak, Tribal President	Tony	Village of Old Harbor
Baldwin	Rebecca	EEA
Balliet	Kris	Center for Marine Conservation
Balliet	Kris	Center for Marine Conservation, Alaska Field Offi
Balsiger	Jim	NMFS
Balsiger	Dr. Jim	NMFS AK Fisheries Science Cntr
Barry	Steve	
Bash	James	
Bavilla, President	Wassillie	Native Village of Kwinhagak
Beaudry	John	
Beaver, President	Andrew	Native Village of Kwigillingok
Behnken	Linda	
Behnken	Linda	Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association
Bender, Tribal Chairman	Jeff	Village of Bill Moore's Slough
Bennis	Francine	Alaska Marine Conservation Council
Benson	Dave	Tyson Seafoods Group
Benton, Deputy Commis	David	Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Berg	Ron	NMFS

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Berkowitz	Joshua	
Bernardo	Jennifer	
Bernardo	Jennifer	
Blackburn	Chris	Ak Grounfish Data Bank
Blott	Tim	Cook Inlet Processing
Boccaccio	Michael	
Borch	Karen	
Branch	Allison	
Brennan	Jim	
Bristol	Tim	
Broderick	Kevin	
Brown	Elizabeth	
Brown, President	William	Native Village of Eek
Bruce	John	Jubilee Fisheries
Brunetti	David	
Bryan	Brad	
Bryant	Christopher W	
Burch	Al	Alaska Dragger's Association
Burke	Katherine	
Byrd	Vernon	USDI Fish and Wildlife Service
Caccia	David	
Calkins	Donald	
Callier	Laura	
Campanile	Nick	
Campbell	Molly	
Carrels	Tom	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Catesson	Christopher	
Charles, President	Billy	Emmonak Village
Charles, President	Mary	Native Village of White Mountain
Childers	Dorothy	Alaska Marine Conservation Council
Christensen	Tracy	
Christensen, Village Ad	Annie	Native Village of Port Heiden
Christofferson	Gary	PSMFC
Clark, President	Joseph	Village of Clark's Point
Clarke	Paul	Greenpeace
Claton, President	Lee	Chilkoot Indian Association
Cochran	Patricia	Alaska Native Science Commission
Coe	Jim	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Collins	John	
Copps	Steve	NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries
Criddle	Dr. Keith	UAF, Dept. of Economics
Cross	Craig	Alaska Trawl Fisheries Inc.
Curry	Vince	APRC, Inc.
Curtsinger	Christine	
Dangi	Kalpana	
Daniel	Carol	Rural Cap
Daniels	Eric	
Davis	Steve	NOAA/NMFS
Deacon, President	Henry	Village of Grayling
Deigh, President	Richard	Egegik Village
DeMaster	Doug	NMFS-NMML
Dexter, President	Joseph	Chink Eskimo Community

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
DiCosimo	Jane	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Dietrich	Kimberly	Association for Professional Observers
Dorry	Niaz	Greenpeace
Drake	Sierra	
Dubrow	Barry	
Dunkak	Geoff	
Dyson	Peggy	All Alaska Seafood Company
Eastman	John	
Eggers	Dr. Douglas	Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Eluska, President	Ralph	Kaguyak Village
Eluska, President	David	Native Village of Akhiok
Engebretson	Monica	Animal Protectin Institute
Enoch, Tribal Administr	David	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Ermeloff, President	Leonte	Native Village of Nikolski
Falvey	Dan	
Fanning	Kris	
Faris	Tamra	NMFS
Finger	Sue	Smith and Leary
Fisette	Jason	
Flowers	Bobbie	
Fluharty	David	UW, School of Marine Affairs
Flynn	Paul	U.S. Coast Guard
Foster, Jr	Paul	
Fox	Andrea	
Frank	Michael J.	
Frank	Diane K.	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Frank, Sr., President	Wally	Angoon Community Association
Fraser	Dave	
Fraser	Dave	High Seas Catchers' Co-op
Fraser	Dave	HSCC
Fredrickson, Sr	John	
Friedel	Matt	
Friesema, Professor	H. Paul	Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern Univer
Fuglvog	Arne	Box 71
Gaines	Joseph	
Gambino	Jill	
Ganey	Steve	
Gauthier	Greg	
Gauvin	John	Groundfish Forum
Gauvin	John	Groundfish Forum, Inc.
Gay	Joel	Homer News/National Fisherman
Gebhardt	Peter Luke	
Gibson	Jason	
Gisiner	Robert	Office of Naval Research Code 341
Gloko, Sr., President	Michael	Manokotak Village
Gordon	David	Pacific Environment and Resources Center
Gossliner	Mike	Marine Mammal Commission
Grant, President	Kenneth	Hoonah Indian Association
Gravel	Lori	NMFS, Sustainable Fisheries Division
Green	Anthony	
Gross	Shari	Halibut Association of North America
Grubbs	Sharon	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Gudmunson	Rob	North Pacific Fishing Inc.
Gundersen	Justine	
Haar	Chevelle	
Hagne	Jeannie	Environmental Protection Agency R-10
Hall	Larry	
Hallowed	Anne	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Hand	J. Richard	Alaska Seafood Company
Hanson	David	Pacific States Marine Fisheries
Hanson	Dave	Pacific States Marine Fisheries
Harke	Vince	
Hart	Russell	
Hayes	Coburn	
Heath	Carolyn	Fullerton College
Heckman	Robert	Heckman Enterprises, Inc.
Heifitz	Jon	NMFS - Auke Bay Lab
Henderschedt	John	
Henderschedt	John	Groundfish Forum
Henrichs, President	Robert	Native Village of Eyak
Herminghaus	Trisha	
Herner	Betty Jean	
Hills	Dr. Susan	UAF, School of Fisheries & Science
Hoard	Ralph	Icicle Seafoods
Hoff, Sr., President	Marvin	Agdaagux of King Cove
Hoffa	Samantha	
Hollis	Blaine	NOAA-GCAK
Holt	Jacob	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Hope, President	Gerald	Ketchikan Indian Association
Hopper, Sr., President	George	Native Village of Tunuak
Hotch, President	Joe	Chilkat Village
Houlihan	Meghan	
Hsieh	Diana	
Huddleston Ph.D	Cheryldee	
Hughes	Steven	United Catcher Boats
Hunt, President	Michael	Village of Kotlik
Hutchins	Shannon	
Ilutsik, President	Wassillie	Native Village of Aleknagik
Jackson	Corey	
Jackson, President	Samuel	Organized Village of Kake
Jackson, Sr., President	Edgar	Native Village of Shaktoolik
Jacobs	Jan	American Seafoods
Jacobs	Jan	American Seafoods
Jarrett	Robert	
Jen	Mark	Environmental Protection Agency R-10
Jensen, President	Carl	Pedro Bay Village
Jimeonaff	Jason W.	
Jacob, President	Ignati	Traditional Village Oscarville
Joe, President	Paul	Native Village of Nightmute
Johnson	Louise	
Johnson, President	Harold	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Johnson, President	Maryanne	Portage Creek Village Council
Jones	Michael "Spike"	
Jung	Helen	Anchorage Daily News

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Kandianis	Teresa	Kodiak Fish Company
Kaplowe	Elaine	
Kasayulie, President	James	Traditional Village of Platinum
Kashervarof, President	Gilbert	Saint George Traditional Council
Kashevarof	Andy	
Katchatag, President	Stanton	Native Village of Unalakleet
Katelnikoff, President	Robert	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Kato, President	Leonard	Klawock Cooperative Association
Kavairlook, Sr., Presiden	Frank	Native Village of Koyuk
Kayouktuk, President	Melvin	Native Village of Diomede
Keck	Michele	
Keeney	Sarah	
Keith, President	Robert	Native Village of Elim
Kellogg	Lorie	
Kernak, President	Ida	Native Village of Napakiak
Kiebler	Kurt	
Kinnard	Sean	
Kisner	Walt	Fisherman's News
Kito, President	Leilani	Petersburg Indian Association
Klosiewski	Dr. Steve	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Kokun, President	Hultman	Native Vilalge of Mekoryuk
Kolak	Linda	Kolak & Associates
Kompkoff, President	Gary	Native Village of Tatitlek
Kronquist	Colleen	
Krosbruk, Vice President	Harry	Native Village of Perryville
Krygier	Earl	ADF&G - Commercial Fishing Division

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Kudrin, President	Rena	Aleut Community of Saint Paul
Kugzruk, President	Dick	Native Village of Brevig
Kuzakin	Simeon	Native Village of Belkofski
Kvasnikoff, President	Vincent	Native Village of Nanwalek
Kyle	Joe	Pacific Associates
Landlord, Chief	James	Native Village of Mountain Village
Larson	Dr. Doug	University of California-Davis
Latham	Fran	
Lauber	Richard	
Lazdins	Erik	
Lee	David M	
Lee, President	Bjorne	Native Village of Unga
Lee-low	Low	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Leighton, President	Ron	Organized Village of Kasaan
Lekanof	Flore	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association
Lentz	David	
Lester	Luke	
Lewis	John	
Lind, President	Johnny	Chignik Lake Village
Livingston	Pat	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Logue	Michael	
Logusak, Sr., President	Frank	Village of Togiak
Long	Clifford	
Lord	Nancy	
Loughlin	Thomas	NMFS National Marine Mammal Lab
Lowe	Sandra	Alaska Fisheries Science Center

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Lowry	Lloyd	Alaska Dept of Fish and Game
Luedecke	Alison	
Lundgren	Raymond	
Lyle	John	
Mace	Robert	Oregon Dept. Of Fish & Wildlife
MacGregor	Paul	Mundt MacGregor L.L.P.
Macinko	Dr. Seth	Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Macpherson	Marian	NOAA - GCF
Madsen	Stephanie	Aleutian Seafood Processor's Assn
Maraco	Gary	
Marasco	Dr. Richard	NMFS Alaska Fisheries Science
Martin, President	John	Wrangell Cooperative Association
Matsuno, President	Roy	Village of Ugashik
Maxie, President	Steven	Native Village of Napaskiak
McCabe	Trevor	At-Sea Processors Association
McCabe	Trevor	At-Sea Processors Association
McCarthy	Brian	
McCarty	Heather	APA
McConnaghey	Bob	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
McMullen, President	Eleanor	Native Village of Port Graham
Meacham	Chuck	Capital Consulting
Melovidov	Nekitu	
Melovidov	Vladimir	
Mercurief	Ricardo	Center for Marine Conservation
Mercurief	Marissa	Center for Marine Conservation
Merrill	Glenn	Aleutians East Borough

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Metzger	Scott	
Metzger	Eric	
Mezzanotte	Michael	
Mitchell	Diane	Natural Resources Library
Miyasato, President	Frank	Douglas Indian Association
Moore	Steven	
Moore	Rod	West Coast Seafood Processors Association
Morris	Kimberly	Dames & Moore
Moser	Chris	
Muktoyuk, Chief	Loretta	King Island Native Community
Mulvaney	Molly	
Natkong, Sr., President	Charles	Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Nelson	Richard	
Nelson	Art	At-Sea Processor's Assn
Nelson	Hazel	Bristol Bay Economic Dev. Corp
Nelson, President	John	Kokhanok Village
Nelson, President	Robert	Native Village of Port Lions
Nichols	Johnathan	
Nielsen, President	Donald	South Naknek Village
Obregon	Randy	
Okbaok, President	Sarah	Native Village of Teller
Okey	Thomas	University of British Columbia
O'Leary	Kevin	Kodiak Vessel Owners Assn.
Olsen, President	Bosco	Native Village of Hooper Bay
Olshefski	Debbie	
Olson	Eva	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Olson	Eric	BBEDC
Olson, President	Arnold	Village of Afognak
O'Shea	Capt. Vince	17th U.S. Coast Guard District
Osterback, President	David	Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village
Pace	Chris	
Paddock	Dean	
Paine	Brent	United Catcher Boats
Pais	Julia	
Pautzke	Clarence	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Payne	Janice	
Payne	Mike	NMFS
Peauson	Tom	NMFS
Peauson	Tom	NMFS
Pennoyer, Regional Adm	Steve	NMFS Alaska Region
Pereyra	Wally	Arctic Storm Inc.
Pereyra	Wally	ProFish International
Perry	Daniel	
Philemonoff	Tercnty	
Phillips	Steven	
Pipeling	Katherine	
Piscoya, President	Ruth	Native Village of Council
Piscoya, President	Ruth	Nome Eskimo Community
Plesha	Joe	Trident Seafoods Corporation
Poulson	Ed	F/V Arctic Sea
Prete	Yvonne	
Quackenbush	Kay	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Quinn	Dr. Terry	UAF, Juneau Cntr for Fisheries & Ocean Science
Ragen	Tim	NMFS
Ramming	Kristine	
Randolph	Tyler	
Reed	Glenn	PSPA
Reft, President	Alicia	Native Village of Karluk
Richardson	Ed	At-Sea Processors
Roehl, President	Ida	Native Village of Dillingham
Rookok, President	Preston	Native Village of Savoonga
Roos	John	Pacific Seafood Processors Assn
Roth	David	
Rudall Ph.D	Jane	
Rulo	Patrick	
Rutkowski, Esq	Robert	
Salverson	Sue	NMFS
Samuelsen	Robin	
Saroyan	Justin	
Savo, Environmental Co	John	Native Village of Naknek
Scheunamann	Art	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute
Schimetka-Tesch	Iiuhi	
Scholar	Sarah	
Schrieber	Ramona	NOAA, Policy & Strategic Planning
Schutze	Ryan	
Scott	Jamie	
Searles	Dave	
Searles	Janis	Earthjustice

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Searles	Janis	Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
Selanoff, Jr., President	Charles	Native Village of Chanega
Shaddy	Michael	
Shanigan, President	Nick	Native Village of Kanatak
Shellikoff, President	Gilda	Native Village of False Pass
Shiver	Josh	
Shrestha	Naresh	ASMI
Shugak, President	Senafont	Ivanoff Bay Village
Shultz	Dawn	
Sikes	John	
Siniff	Don	University of Minnesota
Slazak	Heather	
Smirnow	Gennady	
Smith	Thorn	North Pacific Longline Association
Smith, President	James	Native Village of Goodnews Bay
Smoker	Janet	Fisheries Information Services
Smoker	Lauren	NOAA GCAK
Snigaroff, President	Mark	Native Village of Atka
Soonagrook, President	Gerrard	Native Village of Gambell
Southern	Joel	National Public Radio
Spears	Nancy	
Spotts	Richard	
Springer	Alan	School of Fisheries & Oc Science
Squartsoff, President	Virginia	Native Village of Larsen Bay
Stafford	Graham	
Stahl-Johnson	Kirsten	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Stajduhar	Evan	
Stauffer	Gary	Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Stepetin, President	Jacob	Native Village of Akutan
Stephan	Jeff	United Fishermen's Marketing Association
Stephan	Jeff	United Fishermen's Mktg. Assn.
Stevens, President	Minnie	Skagway Village
Stewart	Beth	Aleutians East Borough
Stinson	Jay	Pelagic Resources
Stivers	Frank	
Stone	Jack	Trustees for Alaska
Strump	Ken	
Stuhlmacker	James	
Stump	Ken	Ocean Law Project
Styles	Ronda	
Suerth	Stephanie	
Sutcliffe-Hetman	Maria	
Swetzof, Jr	Simeon	Mayor, City of St. Paul
Szymanski	Mike	Fishing Company of Alaska
Tagart	Dr. Jack	Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
Tanzer	Claudia	
Teas	Terri	
Teas	Howard	
Teas	Howard	Bristol Environmental
Terry	Joe	NMFS
Thomas, President	Edward	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida
Thompson	Grant	Alaska Fisheries Science Center

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Thompson	Lori	Juneau Empire
Thomson	Arni	Alaska Crab Coalition
Thomson	Arni	Alaska Crab Coalition
Timbers, President	Roseann	Village of Solomon
Tinker, President	George	Native Village of Chignik
Tinkham	Stetson	Ofc of Marine Cons, Bureau of Oceans & Int'l Env
Tobiassen	Michael	
Tom, President	Stanley	Newtok Village
Tom, President	Nora	Stebbins Community Association
Tremaine	Dick	CBSFA
Troutt	Claudia	
Tunuchuk, President	Paul	Village of Chefornak
Turin	David	
Tusa	Ann	Dutch Harbor Fisherman
Tuttle Baldwin	Rebecca	EEA
Tyler	Dr. Al	UAF, School of Fisheries & Ocean Science
Ugrin	Alexander	
Ulak, President	Anthony	Native Village of Scammon Bay
Van Groningen	Nicole	
von der Heyde	Sarena	
Wade	Ariann	
Walcott, Sr., President	Peter	Ekwok Village
Walker	Todd	
Walser	Becky	
Walters	Anna	
Ward	Pamela	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Ward	Robert	A-Ward Charters
Warren	Brad	Pacific Fishing
Washington, President	Pius	Native Village of Saint Michael
Watson	Adrienne	
Weeks	Dr. Hal	Oregon Dept of Fish & Wildlife
Weichman	Joe	
Weyanna, President	James	Native Village of Mary's Igloo
White	Tom	
Wickey	Philipp	
Widmark, Jr., President	Lawrence	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Williams	Terrie	Department of Biology, Earth and Marine Sciences
Williams	Mike	LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc.
Williams Sr.	Calvin	
Williams, President	Joe	Village of Saxman
Wilson	Bill	LGL Alaska Research Assoc.
Winn	Richard	
Witherall	Dave	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Withrow	Jack	
Wood-Dibari	Karen	
Woodruff	John	Icicle Seafoods and Halibut Assn of North Americ
Wooldridge	Crystal	
Wright	Susan	
Yeck	Lyle	
Yutzenka	Grant	Unisea
Zacharof	Jared	
Zappaterrini, Jr	Lawrence	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION
Zavadil, Co-Director	Phil	Tribal Government of St. Paul - Ecosystem Cons.
Zemach	Heidi	KMXT-FM (Alaska Fisheries Report)
ZumBrunnen	Linda	

APPENDIX E

SCOPING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEETS

National Marine Fisheries Service

Alaska Groundfish Fisheries

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting
November 8, 1999
Juneau, Alaska



SIGN-IN SHEET

Check here if you
would like to give
public testimony at
this meeting.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	
NARASH SINGESTHA	ASMI	311 N. FRANKLIN, SUITE 200	465-5560	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ron Beng	NMFS	Box 2-1668 Juneau	586 7221	<input type="checkbox"/>
Erz Olson	BBEDC	114 South Franklin #202 Juneau	463-5054	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lauren Smoker	NOAA GC	709 W. 9th St Juneau AK 99801	586-7414 x30	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glenn Merrill	ALEUTIAN E. BOROUGH	211 4th STREET JUNEAU AK 99801	586-6655	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gary Christofferson	PSMFC	612 W Willoughby Ave Suite B Juneau AK 99801	586-5244	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steve Davis	NMFS	222 W 7th Ave. Anchorage AK	271-5006	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tamara Faris	NMFS	21668 Juneau AS	586-7645	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harvey McCarty	APA	319 Seward #3 Juneau AK	586-4260	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wabe Payne	NMFS	POB 21668 Juneau	586-7639	<input type="checkbox"/>
Janis Searles	Earthjustice	325 4th St Juneau	586 2751	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tuh Bristol	CITIZEN	500 W 11th Apt #9 Juneau	463-2571	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim Balsiger	NMFS	7600 sandpoint way NE Seattle WA	206-526-4000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kim Morvino	Dames+Moore	5100 B street Anch AK 99518	261-6750	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

National Marine Fisheries Service

Alaska Groundfish Fisheries

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting
November 9, 1999
Anchorage, Alaska



SIGN-IN SHEET

Check here if you
would like to give
public testimony at
this meeting.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE No.	
Arlt Nelson	At-Sea Processors Assoc	1029 W. 3rd St Ste 550 Anch	99501 276-8252	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steve Gandy	AK Marine Conservation Council	Box 101145 Anch	99500 277-5357	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lauren Smoker	NOAA GCAK	709 W. 4th St. Juneau, AK	99801 586-7444 x30	<input type="checkbox"/>
Laura Young	Dames + Moore	5600 B St Anch	99518 562-3366	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jon Isaacs	Dames + Moore	5600 B St. Anch	99518 562-3366	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kim Morris	Dames + Moore	5600 B St. Anch	99518 562-3366	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kris Ballet	CMC	425 G St / Ste 400	99501 2589922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marissa Merrett	CMC	425 G St / Ste 400	99501 258-9922	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ricard Merrett	"	"	"	<input type="checkbox"/>
Francine J Bennis	AMCC	28 PO Box 101145 Anch	277-5357	<input type="checkbox"/>
NIAZ Dolly	GREENSPACE	9A HARBOUR Loop, Gloucester, MA	01530 976-283-5995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grand Smith	NMFS	222 W 7th Ave Anch	99517 271-5006	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sack Stone	Trustees for Alaska	1026 W. 4th Ave, Ste 201 Anch	AK 99501 276-4241	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pick Tremaine	CBSFA	16251 Channahon Ln Anch	AK 99513 995-5813	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Katy Strand	Dames + Moore	5800 A Box 8758 Ketchikan, AK	99901 247-1527	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yvonne R. Coy	DEMI	5600 B St. ANCHORAGE	AK 99518 261-6722	<input type="checkbox"/>

National Marine Fisheries Service

Alaska Groundfish Fisheries

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting
November 9, 1999
Anchorage, Alaska



SIGN-IN SHEET

Check here if you
would like to give
public testimony at
this meeting.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	
Howard Tetz	BRISTOL ENVIRO	201 E. 56TH, ANCH.	907 563-0013	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vince Curry	APRC, Inc	PO 770269 Eagle River	907-227-3159	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

National Marine Fisheries Service

Alaska Groundfish Fisheries

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting
November 10, 1999
Kodiak, Alaska



SIGN-IN SHEET

Check here if you
would like to give
public testimony at
this meeting.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	
LARZA YOUNG	DAMES & MOORE	5600 B St Anch, AK	907-562-3366	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steve Davis	NMFIS	202 West 7th Ave, Anch, AK	271-5006	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lauren Smoker	NOAA GCAK	709 W. 9th St. Juneau, AK	907-586-7414 x30	<input type="checkbox"/>
JACKIE HERZER	DEPOSITION SERVICES	PO Box 3629	907-486-6221	<input type="checkbox"/>
Linda Korak	KORAK + ASSOC.	Box 2684 AK 99615	907-486-8824	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virginia Astora	Kodiak Tribal Council	713 E. Kozanof # B	907-486-4449	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paul Flynn	U.S.C.G.	Box 190092 Kodiak AK 99619	907-487-5662	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tom Pearson	NMFIS	Box 284 Kodiak, AK 99615	907-486-1780	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles Meacham	Capital Consulting	533 Main St. Juneau AK 99801	907-463-3335	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bill Wilson	661 Alaska Research Assoc.	4175 Tudor Center Dr. #202 Anchorage	907-562-1777	<input type="checkbox"/>
KEVIN O'LEARY	NPFMC	4044 CLIFFSIDE RD.	907-486-5480	<input type="checkbox"/>
JAY E. STINSON	PELAGIC RESOURCES	P.O. Box 3845 Kodiak AK 99615	907-486-6933	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHRIS BLACKBURN	ALASKA GROUND FISH DATA BANK	P.O. Box 948 Kodiak	907-486-3033	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

National Marine Fisheries Service

Alaska Groundfish Fisheries

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting
November 12, 1999
Seattle, Washington



SIGN-IN SHEET

Check here if you
would like to give
public testimony at
this meeting.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	
Stou Davis	NMFS	222 W. 7th, Anchorage, AK	271-5006	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ken Stump	Ocean Law Project	5033 Brooklyn Ave. NE, Apt. A, Seattle 98105	206-517-5657	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paul Clute	GREENPCE	4649 Sunnyside Ave N, Seattle WA 98103	206 630 4324	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JOHN HENDERSOLET	Groundfish Forum	4215 21st Ave. W, Suite 201, Seattle 98119	206 301 9504	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ED RICHARSSON	AT-SEA PROCESSORS	4039 21st Ave. W, Suite 400, Seattle	98199 206 285-5739	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Steine Holvi	NOAA	P.O. Box 21109, Juneau, AK 99802-1109	(907) 463-2771	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gave Fraser	HSCC	120 Lakeside, Suite 230, Seattle WA 98122	206-399-0742	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rebecca Baldwin	EEA	2360 South Mt Rainier, Tacoma WA 98407	415-391-7602	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joe Terry	NMFS	7600 Sand Point Way NE	98125 206 52642	<input type="checkbox"/>
GILMAN REED	PSPA	300 ELLIOTT AVE W, ST 360	Seattle, WA 98119 206-281-1667	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ed Poulsen	F/U Arctic Sea	1143 NW 45th St, Seattle, WA 98107	206-783-6708	<input type="checkbox"/>
WALLY PEREYRA	ARCTIC STORM INC	400 N 34th, S 306, SEATTLE	98103	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jan Jacobs	American Seafoods	2025 1st Ave., Suite 900, Seattle	98121 206-448-0300	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

maybe
mostly here
Volcano

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE LETTER TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
222 W. 7th Avenue, #43
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7577

December 15, 1999

Bert Adams, Sr., President
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
PO Box 418
Yakutat, Alaska 99689

Dear Mr. Adams:

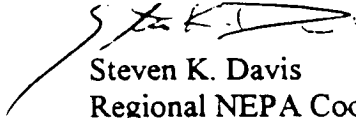
The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is currently in the early stages of preparing a programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) and the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Groundfish FMP. In this document, it is NMFS's intent to prepare a programmatic SEIS that defines the federal action under review as, among other things, all activities authorized and managed under the FMPs and all amendments thereto, and that addresses the conduct of the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries and the FMPs as a whole. NMFS will present in the SEIS an overview and an assessment of all impacts (including environmental, biological, and socio-economic) that result from directed and incidental groundfish harvest regulations affecting amount of harvest, distribution of harvest, time of harvest, method of harvest, distribution of harvest among fishermen, use of harvest, and methods used to monitor harvest of fisheries. Also, NMFS will identify and evaluate the significant changes that have occurred in the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries, including the significant effects of environmental and management changes in the groundfish fisheries since the issuance of the original 1978 and 1981 EISs for these FMPs. NMFS will also analyze the impacts resulting from the current management regime.

The NMFS recognizes that they have special obligations to consult and coordinate with Tribal Governments on a Government to Government basis pursuant to Executive Order 13084. The public scoping period for the Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Programmatic SEIS began on October 1, 1999 and will conclude on December 15, 1999. We noticed this public scoping period in the Federal Register, in local Alaska newspapers, and on statewide public radio. As a result of your unique tribal status, you in fact have the opportunity to ask NMFS anytime to meet directly or indirectly to discuss our work on this project and to provide comments. However, because of the geography of the state it is often difficult to meet in person to discuss issues. I therefore recommend that the next time you or another representative of your Tribal Government are traveling to Anchorage, and if you desire to meet individually with NMFS, we would be pleased to arrange a meeting. If you and representative of other coastal Tribal Governments want to meet together with NMFS, that also could be arranged.



We look forward to working with you through the completion of this project and beyond.
I can be reached by mail at the above address, or by telephone at 907- 271-3523.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. K. Davis', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Steven K. Davis
Regional NEPA Coordinator
NMFS, Alaska Region

APPENDIX G

EARTHJUSTICE MEETING SUMMARY MEMO

APPENDIX G

Minutes of Meeting Regarding Scope of Programmatic SEIS

The meeting was held in the NMFS Regional Administrator's conference room, Federal Building, Juneau, Alaska on January 7, 2000. The meeting convened at approximately 10:35 a.m.

Attendees included:

Ron Berg, NMFS
Tamra Faris, NMFS
Steven Davis, NMFS
Steve Copps, NMFS (participated by phone)
Blaine Hollis, NOAA General Counsel
Janis Searles, Earthjustice
Ken Stump, Earthjustice consultant

The Earthjustice representatives began by making clear that their purpose in attending the meeting was to provide further comments on scoping issues and to learn more about NMFS's intentions, but that nothing said at the meeting should be considered binding on Earthjustice, Greenpeace, or the other plaintiffs in the Greenpeace v. NMFS litigation. They also stressed that they would like to see NMFS take a "holistic" approach to the fisheries, and that NMFS should collect and analyze pertinent information "in one place."

The Earthjustice representatives stated that one of the critical shortcomings of the 1998 SEIS, from their perspective, was its failure to address issues "ecologically." They said that food web impacts and cascading effects on the food web were given insufficient emphasis, and that the programmatic SEIS needs to address these issues in an "integrated" fashion. A NMFS representative stated that NMFS could probably provide more information on trophic interactions, to which Earthjustice responded that information alone is not enough, and that the information needs to be integrated into the SEIS's analysis.

The Earthjustice representatives repeatedly stressed that the fisheries affect the marine ecosystem, and that NMFS should not think in terms of a single-species management model. They said that any fisheries management plan must take such things as spatial and temporal dispersion into account, and that ecosystem effects must be part of the SEIS's analysis of environmental impacts.

The NMFS representatives noted that there is a great deal of uncertainty regarding these sorts of ecological interactions. Earthjustice responded that uncertainty should lead to greater caution, and that the programmatic SEIS should include alternatives that deal with uncertainty in a more precautionary way. Earthjustice stated that they would like to see less emphasis on the fisheries as a resource, and more emphasis on the ecosystem.

With regard to the scope and format of the programmatic SEIS, the Earthjustice representatives stated that the SEIS must consider a range of alternative fisheries management plans (FMPs), ranging from lesser to greater risk from an ecosystem perspective. The NMFS representatives

asked how these alternative FMPs should be structured, to which Earthjustice responded that their written comments provided a number of alternative approaches, but that they had no concrete suggestions for structuring of alternative FMPs at this time.

The Earthjustice representatives stated that NMFS has a legal obligation to manage the fisheries in an ecosystem-based way, and stressed their view that all alternatives should embody an ecosystem-based management approach. They mentioned marine protected areas (closed to all fishing) and methods to slow down the race for fish and deal with overcapacity and improvements in technology as among the types of measures that should be included in the alternatives. They stressed, however, that these are not the primary or only types of measures that should be considered, and referred to their written comments.

APPENDIX H

SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMENTS RECEIVED AT SCOPING MEETINGS

**APPENDIX H
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

GOVERNMENTAL SCOPING MEETINGS		
ID	Commentor	Comment
N1	North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC)	NMFS must do all it can to ensure that the public has opportunity to interface with the agency during the preparation of the DSEIS. Specifically, the Council supports NMFS intent to provide a scoping report that summarizes the comments received and NMFS's decisions as to how it intends to accomplish its task. Details on alternatives and issues to be analyzed as well as a work plan will assist the public in better understanding the scope of the SEIS.
N2	NPFMC	NMFS should consider a formal public comment period on the scoping report.
N3	NPFMC	Does NMFS really believe setting TAC at zero is a reasonable alternative? The likelihood of the Council taking this action (or conversely setting TACs at each species OFL) is not reasonable or a realistic scenario. Only reasonable alternatives should be studied in the SEIS.
N4	NPFMC	NMFS consider redefining the Status Quo-No Action alternative as meaning, "a no federal management scenario."
N5	NPFMC	The Council adopted a motion to recommend that the SEIS include a synthesis chapter that incorporates knowledge tried by the Council over the past two decades and compares the Council's harvest strategy or rate with those of other councils.
N6	NPFMC	That the SEIS attempt to characterize the current management regime and its evolution to allow a comparison between the Alaska Groundfish FMPs and other management regimes in the country.
N7	NPFMC	NMFS consider providing the Council with an opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Draft SEIS.
E1	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The programmatic SEIS needs to discuss impacts to the ecosystem and sensitive species.
E2	EPA	The 1998 Final SEIS did not discuss impacts of the BSAI and GOA FMPs on native's subsistence needs and the programmatic SEIS needs to include this discussion.
E3	EPA	The SEIS process followed in 1997-1998 limited the public's ability to access complete information and comment on key elements of the proposed alternatives. EPA encourages NMFS to consider extending the proposed work schedule to more fully accommodate time necessary for both analysis and public involvement.
E4	EPA	NMFS needs to consult with tribal governments to satisfy Executive Order 13084, <i>Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments</i> .
JUNEAU SCOPING MEETING		
ID	Commentor	Comment
J1	Ms. Heather McCarty	Concerns about when SEIS schedule will be set and by whom.
J2	Mr. Glenn Merrill	Describe the ecosystem prior to MSFCMA fisheries when assessing cumulative effects.
J3	Mr. Glenn Merrill	Identify changes in environment that may be caused by changes in climate or other cyclical events versus changes that are attributable to fisheries.
J4	Mr. Glenn Merrill	Look at historical effects of management measures on affected fishing communities.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

ANCHORAGE SCOPING MEETING		
ID	Commentor	Comment
A1	Ms.Niaz Dorry	The scope of the scoping process is too narrow.
A2	Ms.Niaz Dorry	Concern that NMFS has already determined alternatives to be considered in the SEIS.
A3	Ms.Niaz Dorry	Concern over emphasis on compliance with Magnuson-Stevens Act goals and objectives versus compliance with NEPA.
A4	Ms.Niaz Dorry	Request to increase the 45-day comment period for the Draft SEIS to a minimum of 90 days.
A5	Ms.Niaz Dorry	Purpose of the SEIS should be to address the environmental changes as well as those anticipated for each alternative.
A6	Ms.Niaz Dorry	When will the public have the chance to review alternatives finalized by NMFS?
A7	Mr. Dick Tremaine	Doubt about whether it is possible to write the SEIS under the time and monetary constraints that are imposed on the process.
A8	Ms. Francine Bennis	Document composition, capacity, and size of fleets during different time periods (5, 10, 15, 20 years ago).
A9	Ms. Francine Bennis	Document technological advances (vessels, gear) that have increased capacity to find and catch fish.
A10	Ms.Niaz Dorry	Subalternatives presented do not address environmental changes that have taken place.
A11	Ms.Niaz Dorry	Scope in Federal Register seems inappropriate—main question is not how successfully FMP goals and objectives have been met, but what are the effects on the environment and how can they be minimized?
A12	Mr. Steve Ganey	Examine the effect of bottom trawling on benthic habitats.
A13	Mr. Steve Ganey	Evaluate the effect of temporal and spatial management of fisheries upon marine mammals and seabirds.
A14	Mr. Steve Ganey	Evaluate the effect of localized depletion of a target species in terms of the population as a whole.
A15	Mr. Steve Ganey	Evaluate the effect of serial depletion of groundfish stocks over time.
A16	Mr. Steve Ganey	Are concepts of OY and MSY still appropriate as a basis for fishery management? The OY and MSY set in 1978 and 1981 haven't ever been reevaluated.
A17	Mr. Steve Ganey	How do you factor uncertainty into the decision-making process in terms of minimizing adverse environmental effects?
A18	Mr. Steve Ganey	Integrate the discussion of cumulative effects and the historical review of fisheries effects throughout the SEIS.
A19	Mr. Steve Ganey	Each alternative and analysis of fisheries' effects should incorporate four themes (who, what, when, and where harvest occurs) so alternatives can be compared to one another.
A20	Mr. Steve Ganey	Identify issues or concerns first and use them to develop alternatives and examine how fisheries under different scenarios would affect the environment.
A21	Mr. Steve Ganey	Examine effects of fishing on other species within the ecosystem—marine mammals, sea birds.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

ANCHORAGE SCOPING MEETING (Cont.)		
ID	Commentor	Comment
A22	Mr. Dick Tremaine	Management measures may influence changes in stocks or environment, but may not be dominant cause. Natural fluctuation and ecosystem variation can not be fully understood at this time.
A23	Mr. Dick Tremaine	It may be impossible to assess effects of fishing and management techniques on the environment given the lack of understanding of ecosystem interactions.
A24	Mr. Dick Tremaine	Compare climate changes over the past 20 years in the Bering Sea, Eastern Bering Sea, the Aleutians and the Gulf to what has occurred in other comparable parts of the world. Use correlations between environmental and climatic changes in these areas to evaluate the effects of different management regimes.
A25	Mr. Dick Tremaine	Look at impacts with and without CDQs under allocation of groundfish resources.
A26	Mr. Dick Tremaine	Evaluate effectiveness of temporal/spatial restrictions versus time and area closures.
A27	Mr. Dick Tremaine	Evaluate use of adaptive measures and technologies such as refuges, control areas, areas where regulations are modified and designed to assess localized impact of specific fisheries and impacts on the environment. Record results of management for future reevaluation of management strategies.
A28	Mr. Vince Curry	Compare the adequacy of efforts of the North Pacific Council and NMFS to assess the current health of Alaska's groundfish resources and control the harvest versus management programs used in other areas of the world.
A29	Mr. Vince Curry	Compare expectation rates of the North Pacific dominant stocks relative to other areas of the world for sustainability of harvest.
KODIAK SCOPING MEETING		
ID	Commentor	Comment
K1	Mr. Kevin O'Leary	How useful will this SEIS be?
K2	Mr. Kevin O'Leary	Will the SEIS be a policy-setting document?
K3	Mr. Kevin O'Leary	Take a broader look at fisheries management; Examine ecosystem-based management (as opposed to single species management) as an alternative.
K4	Mr. Bill Wilson	Discuss whether ecosystem-based management is feasible since it is very complex and is not fully understood—look at harvest level allocations, time area closures, and gear.
K5	Mr. Bill Wilson	Is the council process becoming too cumbersome as more and more complex issues need to be decided? Is the process fast enough to respond to issues? Is it cost-effective?
K6	Mr. Bill Wilson	Will the council's process continue to be responsive to the needs of future management issues in light of new technology and advances in fleet fishing capabilities?
K7	Ms. Blackburn	Would like to see the history of the stocks (not TAC or management). Identify which stocks seem to move together and have the same responses at the same time.
K8	Ms. Blackburn	Include data on oceanography and changes within the last 40 years.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

KODIAK SCOPING MEETING (Cont.)		
ID	Commentor	Comment
K9	Ms. Blackburn	Franz Meuter’s thesis might provide a way to put SEIS together—look at all species, look at all the oceanographic and environmental indicators and see which ones match the changes.
K10	Ms. Blackburn	Alaska gyre seems to have more impact on recruitment than some of the larger scale indicators like the Aleutian Low.
K11	Ms. Blackburn	Examine sea lions versus phytoplankton abundance and dispersion—Phil Mundy has done some work (EVOS).
K12	Ms. Blackburn	Look at indexes being used (of environmental change).
K13	Ms. Blackburn	Ecosystem-based management is impossible because we don’t understand changes in the environment. The fishery is changing even now—Dover Sole aren’t found anymore. Oceanographic data is important and looking at correlations.
K14	Ms. Blackburn	Look at Franz Meuter’s work on how fish respond to up-wellings and down-wellings and what kinds of oceanographic conditions make up-wellings and down-wellings.
K15	Ms. Blackburn	Look at Prince William Sound Sea Project.
K16	Ms. Blackburn	Need to slow fishery down—use of co-ops or IFQs—both give people a way to buy themselves out or sell themselves out to help get fishery back to normal.
K17	Ms. Blackburn	Evaluate the impact of pink salmon hatchery fish on the ecosystem and groundfish/marine mammals.
K18	Mr. Stinson	Look at interplay between some of the state-managed fisheries and the federal fisheries.
K19	Mr. Stinson	A large volume of forage fish correlates to marine mammals in the bay—need to start doing some work with ichthyoplankton and have lead time to determine relative survivalship and abundance of these juvenile fishes and correlate that in with meteorological work and oceanographic conditions—then we can start to build the system from there.
K20	Mr. Stinson	Need the ability to test the effectiveness of any management plan (i.e., adaptive management).
K21	Mr. Stinson	Look at social (socioeconomic) implications—native cultural situations and social structure of communities.
K22	Ms. Blackburn	There is no such thing as a “pristine” environment—the ecosystem is always changing.
K23	Mr. Stinson	Concern about using the term “overfishing” when the term “low abundance” should be used.
K24	Ms. Blackburn	Conflict between goals of ecosystem being productive versus being diverse. People seem to like diversity.
K25	Ms. Blackburn	Look at timing of when to catch species.
K26	Mr. Stinson	Look at best economic use of the product.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

SEATTLE SCOPING MEETING		
ID	Commentor	Comment
S1	Mr. Ken Stump	Don't need a specified proposed action to prepare an EIS.
S2	Mr. Ken Stump	This is the first time in 20 years for any kind of explicit review in an EIS.
S3	Mr. Ken Stump	EIS should not focus on whether NMFS has achieved the goals and objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.
S4	Mr. Ken Stump	The approach suggested in the scoping notice would arbitrarily restrict the scope of the EIS and would misread the requirements of NEPA.
S5	Mr. Ken Stump	NEPA is the first standard NMFS should evaluate its management program against.
S6	Mr. Ken Stump	Scoping should identify issues as well as a reasonable set of programmatic management alternatives that sharply define critical issues.
S7	Mr. Ken Stump	Concern that NMFS may have predetermined the scope of issues and alternatives to be addressed.
S8	Mr. Ken Stump	The adequacy of the SEIS will depend on the willingness of NMFS to treat this project with the serious attention that it requires—committing adequate time, staffing and other resources to the preparation of the SEIS.
S9	Mr. Dave Fraser	The Magnuson-Stevens Act gives focus to the NEPA exercise in going through this SEIS.
S10	Mr. Ed Richardson	There is a big risk to the fishery if the SEIS doesn't meet the legal requirements and NMFS has a very short timeframe to work with.
S11	Mr. Ken Stump	EIS must be programmatic, must treat the fisheries and conservation programs in the FMPs in their entirety.
S12	Mr. Ken Stump	EIS must address how fisheries affect the environment and what alternative management measures may be adopted to avoid or minimize adverse effects.
S13	Mr. Ken Stump	In addition to evaluating compliance with federal laws, the management programs should be evaluated against the problems and issues that have been identified in the history of the FMP amendment itself. Otherwise, it's going to be impossible to determine how effective management actions have been in addressing problems generated by the fisheries.
S14	Mr. Ken Stump	EIS must not only look at how much fishing is allowed under FMP regulations, but when, where, by whom, and how fishing occurs.
S15	Mr. Ken Stump	Some agree that NMFS's proposed six broad headings represent major aspects of the fisheries and the principal means by which the FMPs influence the environment. However, minor aspects of the fisheries may be cumulative significant impacts. Suggest adding a seventh heading—cumulative effects.
S16	Mr. Ken Stump	EIS should evaluate impacts according to major issue areas identified during the scoping process and in the history of the FMP amendments.
S17	Mr. Ken Stump	EIS should include ecosystem-based management, scientific uncertainty and risk assessment (including type one and type two errors) issues regarding optimum yield, MSY, MSFP definitions, prohibitive species catch and by-catch regulations, temporal spatial impact of fishing including localized and serial depletions of target species, effects on non-FMP species other than mammals and birds, assemblies of fisheries, gear impact assessments, essential fish habitat, HAPC, marine protected areas, technological changes in fleets, over capacity and preemptions and ZERBER program.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

SEATTLE SCOPING MEETING (Cont.)		
ID	Commentor	Comment
S18	Mr. Ken Stump	Cumulative effects should include synergistic impact on food webs, impacts on habitats, on other non-commercial species, on community structures, and on species composition over time.
S19	Mr. Ken Stump	NMFS should review the history of the FMP amendments for further insights into the major problems and issues that have been identified over the past 20 years.
S20	Mr. Ken Stump	The SEIS must assess the cumulative impacts of management actions as represented in the 60-plus FMP amendments to the respective FMPs.
S21	Mr. Ken Stump	To what extent does the “adaptive management approach” respond to problems in a timely effective fashion?
S22	Mr. Ken Stump	To what extent are management decisions truly science based versus allocative or motivated by society’s policy?
S23	Mr. Ken Stump	To what extent have successful FMP amendments created new problems in the process of directly identifying ones?
S24	Mr. Ken Stump	To what extent do the amendments reflect a precautionary approach?
S25	Mr. Ken Stump	To what extent are the amendments reactions to crises rather than means of avoiding them?
S26	Mr. Ken Stump	To what extent do the amendments reflect an ecosystem approach?
S27	Mr. Ken Stump	Alternatives must clearly define issues and provide a clear basis for choice among the alternatives.
S28	Mr. Ken Stump	The SEIS must explicitly address the uncertainty and levels of risk associated with management regulations and the consequences for attempts to evaluate and address the impacts of the FMP program.
S29	Mr. Ken Stump	The SEIS must evaluate the effectiveness of the existing regulations to monitor the catch, ensure compliance with regulations and inform the management process.
S30	Mr. Ken Stump	SEIS should provide a thorough evaluation of the groundfish fishery program including the strengths and weaknesses of the program, the degree of observer coverage provided by the existing program, the funding mechanisms as well as the reliability of the data, its use in the management process and the alternatives that would improve the quality of that data and the effectiveness of the program.
S31	Mr. John Henderschedt	In reviewing the preliminary alternatives, there is concern that the approach is inconsistent within the alternatives—some are very narrow and others are very open-ended.
S32	Mr. John Henderschedt	The alternatives as a whole are far too weighted toward additional restrictions of fisheries.
S33	Mr. John Henderschedt	The set of alternatives is too much of a status quo with additional restrictions added on without looking at a more balanced view.
S34	Mr. John Henderschedt	This is a good time for the Council to go back and look at how effective certain closures have been.
S35	Mr. John Henderschedt	The alternatives seem to pose solutions without any analysis that points out what the problem is.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

SEATTLE SCOPING MEETING (Cont.)		
ID	Commentor	Comment
S36	Mr. Wally Pereyra	Solutions to problems in the past have focused on immediate actions—too narrow in focus. Need to have the foresight to be able to step back and really look at how we might be able to correct a long-term problem. For example, sea lions may have never been an issue if co-ops, individuals, quotas, or some sort of a gender management system had been established.
S37	Mr. Wally Pereyra	What sort of effect might be anticipated on the by-catch issue, the prohibited species issues, or the endangered species issues if you had had a fishery that was organized in a different manner, if the Council had decided it was going to start out and do it right rather than allow it to evolve in a manner that created a number of the problems.
S38	Mr. Wally Pereyra	The fisheries seem to evolve in a burst and plateau manner—we seem to be in an evolutionary environment.
S39	Mr. Wally Pereyra	Co-ops seem to be successful in the offshore pollock fishery and other fisheries have expressed strong interest in organizing themselves in that kind of manner.
S40	Mr. Wally Pereyra	It is important to have the latest set of data in the SEIS so the document will reflect where the fisheries are going.
S41	Mr. Dave Fraser	One recommendation should be to resurrect the process to deal with comprehensive rationalization and deal explicitly with the race for fish.
S42	Mr. Dave Fraser	The cumulative impacts of Council actions have all been positive. It is the impacts of Council inactions that have been negative, such as the failure to deal with the race for fish.
S43	Mr. Dave Fraser	Alternatives should not be too specific (such as extend the cape edge of the pinnacles from four square miles to ten square miles).
S44	Mr. Dave Fraser	With respect to what is harvested, having a subalternative set to zero is not counterbalanced by increasing the TACs to the sum of the ABCs. Setting TACs at zero is unreasonable because the Magnuson standards discuss maximizing benefits of the nation and economic components of those principles.
S45	Mr. Dave Fraser	If you have alternatives in here like setting the harvest to zero, what degree of analysis is to be expended looking at potentially catastrophic impacts of the human environment of overly cautious management?
S46	Mr. Wally Pereyra	If you decide that setting harvest to zero is unreasonable, it short-circuits the whole SEIS process—it should be an outcome of the SEIS.
S47	Mr. Wally Pereyra	Include all alternatives, even if they seem unreasonable, and let the process show what is reasonable and what is not. In the past there has been an incomplete set of alternatives.
S48	Mr. Ed Richardson	In the past, there was not a good cumulative impact analysis of the management actions in the Bering Sea environment.
S49	Mr. Ed Richardson	Many of the alternatives, except status quo, seem like legal requirements that are constructed.
S50	Mr. Ed Richardson	The document does not need to make recommendations. If it provides a good feel for the cumulative impacts of the action on the environment, the public, the Council members and the industry can read it and make their own recommendations.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

SEATTLE SCOPING MEETING (Cont.)		
ID	Commentor	Comment
S51	Mr. Dave Fraser	It is difficult to sharply define issues when “status quo” is the sum of at least 60 separate actions. The problem statement here is that the judge wants a programmatic review of the fishery.
S52	Mr. Ken Stump	Single-species management does not address a lot of the environmental concerns.
S53	Mr. Wally Pereyra	Single-species management is not the management approach in the Bering Sea. Quotas, closed areas and so forth show a consideration for impacts on other species, not just a single species.
S54	Ms. Rebecca Baldwin	The overlying goal of government is to maximize social well-being, not just from commercial fisheries, but from all the resources that society values.
S55	Ms. Rebecca Baldwin	How do you model uncertainty in terms of what is happening with climate and the impacts of ocean temperature?
S56	Ms. Rebecca Baldwin	SEIS needs to contain a decision-making analysis that evaluates whether the path that the Council is taking is one that increases or decreases the risk in terms of managing toward the overriding goal of society.
S57	Mr. Ken Stump	There was recognition that a quota-based approach by itself was inadequate, but the controls put in place over time have been in a piecemeal fashion and not a systematic fashion. One alternative could examine a more systematic approach.
S58	Mr. John Henderschedt	The whole system of maximum retainable by-catch of various species to try to reduce the need for discards and put some reasonable tempo on the harvest of different species and multi-species fisheries is another example of multi-species management.
S59	Mr. Dave Fraser	Ecosystem management is a nebulous concept until you put it in some sort of reference context. How does the cumulative impact of how fisheries are managed in the North Pacific compare with the evolution of ecosystem management anywhere else on the planet in marine fisheries?
S60	Mr. Ken Stump	How will the alternatives sharply define all of the contradictions and contradictory objectives in the Magnuson-Stevens Act and contradictions between the act and the Endangered Species Act? A fundamental challenge of fishery management is balancing the need to promote fishing with the need to protect ecosystems.
S61	Mr. Paul Clarke	Under allocation, look at what has changed in terms of the fleet, in terms of capacity, the types of vessels, dominant gear types and the various impacts those have.
S62	Mr. Wally Pereyra	SEIS needs to go back to the 50s, or even earlier, when the foreign fleets were there and ask: What was the environment like then, what ensued, what do we have today, how does it relate to what was there?
OTHER SCOPING MEETINGS		
ID	Commentor	Comment
O1	Earthjustice	Addressing fisheries issues from an ecological standpoint, emphasizing food web interactions and impacts in an integrated fashion.
O2	Earthjustice	FMPs should take spatial and temporal dispersion into account and should not be written from a single species management model. SEIS should include ecosystem effects in its analysis of environmental impacts.

**APPENDIX H (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF VERBAL COMMENTS**

OTHER SCOPING MEETINGS (Cont.)		
ID	Commentor	Comment
O3	Earthjustice	Uncertainty regarding ecological interactions should result in increased conservatism - SEIS should include alternatives that deal with uncertainty in a more precautionary way.
O4	Earthjustice	SEIS should consider a range of alternative FMPs, ranging from lesser to greater risk from an ecological perspective.
O5	Earthjustice	SEIS alternatives should include marine protected areas.
O6	Earthjustice	SEIS alternatives should include methods to slow down the race for fish.
O7	Earthjustice	SEIS alternatives should include ways to deal with overcapacity and improvements in technology.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED

APPENDIX I
SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING SCOPING
NMFS ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERIES SEIS

Summary of comments received on the Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Scoping Process for the Groundfish Fisheries off Alaska.

SUPPORT with comment/concerns:

Unless otherwise noted, the following comments are in the form of Undated generic post cards directed to Lori Gravel, F/AKR2, stating (in summary) the following:

- . Keeping old plan will not work;
 - . proposed scope of SEIS is too narrow;
 - . does not account for changes;
 - . risk of losing long term biological, economic and cultural integrity;
 - . scope of SEIS must be to analyze entire range of environmental impacts of the fisheries on the ecosystem, including the impact to coastal community residents and lifeways; and
 - . need to determine true impacts of groundfish fishery on Bering Sea and GOA communities before developing any further management plans
1. Vince Harke
 2. Michael J. & Diane K. Frank
 3. Fran Latham
 4. Jason W. Jimeonaff (sp?)
 5. Timothy (no last name)
 6. Marc (no last name)
 7. Chevelle Haar
 8. Kelly (no last name)
 9. Jade (no last name)
 10. Tiana (no last name)
 11. Derrick (no last name)

12. Connie (no last name)
13. Jared Zacharof
14. Sean (no last name)
15. Sera (no last name)
16. Name unreadable (no last name)
17. Johnathan (no last name)
18. - 92. Unsigned, undated, no return address, generic postcards from the Pribiloffs
93. Steve Witsoe
94. Ryan Schutze
95. Scott Metzger
96. Eric Metzger
97. Heather Slazak
98. Sierra Drake
99. Tercnty Philemonoff
100. Vladimir Melovidov
 - . Request we look at what happened with the Pribilof Crab fishery and be sure it doesn't happen to other species
101. Nekitu Melovidov
 - . The 2000 opilio crab season and its impact on this community should be evidence enough
102. James Bash
 - November 30, 1999
 - Received 11-30-99
 - Directed to Lori Gravel
 - Response 12-06-99:
 - . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabords
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity

- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies that dominate the fisheries
103. Meghan Houlihan
November 30, 1999
Received 11-30-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99:
- . consider impacts of fisheries on marine life; Steller sea lions
 - . marine ecosystem as a whole must take precedence over development of single-species fisheries
104. Evan Stajduhar
November 30, 1999
Received 11-30-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99:
- . Should take into consideration the food and habitat needs of marine mammals and seabirds;
 - . include options for cutting back on and avoiding large bycatch and waste that is characteristic of North Pacific fisheries
 - . take steps to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . safeguard fishing communities from competition for large companies that dominate the fisheries
105. - 193 Unsigned, undated, no return address, generic post cards from the Anchorage, Alaska area
195. Richard Winn
December 1, 1999
Received 12-01-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . consider how it will influence the oceans and fisheries in all regions of our country
 - . look in detail at companies and ownership of those fleets; note presence or absence of local and small fishermen; are we attempting to secure fishing rights for local/small fishermen or for international corporations; excessive fishing practices by large corporations will deplete and destroy fishing grounds; provide for local communities and curtail excessive depletion by large corporate fleets
 - . look closely at bycatch produced from current fishing methods; waste is costly, has dramatic effects on other life dependent upon natural resource for food; determine effect of depletion of other marine life

- associated with current fishing practices
 - . build this impact study on the oceans as a whole ecosystem and not one of two species

- 195. Lorie Kellogg
 - November 30, 1999
 - Received 12-01-99
 - Directed to Lori Gravel
 - Response 12-06-99
 - . comment - no comment entered

- 196. Kurt Kiebler
 - November 30, 1999
 - Received 12-01-99
 - Directed to Lori Gravel
 - Response 12-06-99
 - . comment - no comment entered

- 197. Michael Tobiassen
 - November 30, 1999
 - Received 12-01-99
 - Directed to Lori Gravel
 - Response 12-06-99
 - . like no animal to be harmed; would like to see seals in the future

- 198. Louise Johnson
 - December 1, 1999
 - Received 12-01-99
 - Directed to Lori Gravel
 - Response 12-06-99
 - . strictly monitor commercial fishing to control overfishing
 - . excessive fishing harmful to reproductive process of seafood species
 - . more restrictions on fishing and regulated bycatch

- 199. Jason Gibson
 - December 1, 1999
 - Received 12-01-99
 - Directed to Lori Gravel
 - Response 12-06-99
 - . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from the

major companies

200. Jill Gambino
December 1, 1999
Received 12-01-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . take entire ecosystem into account
 - . consider the food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect communities from the competition from the major companies
201. Pamela Ward
December 2, 1999
Received 12-02-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . measures to ensure that the marine environment gets the protection it deserves in it's entirety
 - . opposed to factory-type fishing and their bycatch
 - . take into account the impact of such practices on the marine mammals on their environment
202. Steve Barry
December 1, 1999
Received 12-02-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . no comment entered
203. Brad Bryan
December 2, 1999
Received 12-02-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . ecology before economy
204. Andrea Fox
December 3, 1999
Received 12-03-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . should consider the lives and habitat and the effect on the crabs and sealions
 - . should include avoiding massive bycatch and waste

- . should reduce fishing capacity
205. Lawrence Zappaterrini, Jr.
December 5, 1999
Received 12-06-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . ensure habitat requirements for indigenous marine mammals and seabirds are sufficiently sustained
 - . avoid massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
206. Tracy Christensen
December 5, 1999
Received 12-06-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . take into consideration food and habitat requirements of endangered species
 - . include options to reduce and avoid massive bycatch and waste
 - . include measures to reduce excessive fishing
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
207. Jacob Holt
December 5, 1999
Received 12-05-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine life and seabirds
 - . reduce bycatch and waste
 - . reduce amount of fishing allowed in areas where animal population is high
208. Paul Foster, Jr.
December 5, 1999
Received 12-05-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and sea birds
 - . options for avoiding and reducing excessive bycatch and waste
 - . protect fishing communities from large corporations
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
209. Alexander Ugrin
December 5, 1999

Received 12-05-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-06-99
. comment of no comment sent

210. - 224. Unsigned, undated, no return address, generic post cards from the Anchorage, Alaska area

225. Trisha Herminghaus

November 30, 1999

Received 12-06-99

Directed to NMFS

Response 12-09-99

- . look at how current groundfish fisheries affect the ecosystem, local communities, and way of life in those communities
- . know the effects of the amount of bycatch of all marine species both economic and non-economic
- . know the long-term effect on the whole ecosystem of the practice of allowing bycatch
- . know the mechanism for taking into account the degree of uncertainty in what is known about these ecosystems at this time
- . consider the increased impact that more efficient boats have on the ecosystem as a whole

226. Daniel Perry

November 30, 1999

Received 12-07-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-09-99

- . how current fisheries impact marine ecosystem and our communities
- . our alternatives to current management and how they affect the environment, fisheries, and communities
- . what we know and don't know about the environmental effects of these fisheries currently
- . how Exxon Valdez oil spill impacted these fisheries and associated habitats; what we should do to compensate for such ecological disaster
- . environmental effects of bycatch
- . habitat destruction
- . combined effect on ecosystem
- . accountability for lack of scientific information

227. Erik Lazdins

December 7, 1999

Received 12-07-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

- Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
228. Philipp Wickey
Undated
Received 12-06-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . Generic post card - see above
229. Michele Keck
Undated
Received 12-06-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . Generic post card - see above
230. Andy Kashevarof
Undated
Received 12-06-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . Generic post card - see above
231. Molly Mulvaney
Undated
Received 12-13-99
Undirected
Response
- . Generic post card - see above
232. David Turin
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

233. John Beaudry
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. ensure we do not destroy other segments of the ecosystem like the Stellar sea lion
234. Dave Searles
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
. include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
. take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
. protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
. establish an Alaska Marine Sanctuary preservation area from commercial exploitation
235. Kristine Ramming
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. maintain certain levels of fish
. protect marine mammals and seabirds
236. Josh Shiver
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. save earth from destruction
237. Joseph Gaines
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
. include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
. take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity

- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
238. Maria Sutcliffe-Hetman
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . fish industry take responsibility for actions
 - . fish industry should not be allowed to manipulate the government and its laws and regulations
239. Robert Rutkowski, Esq.
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements for marine mammals and sea birds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
240. Peter Luke Gebhardt
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
241. Joe Weichman
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . protect all things concerning the environment
242. Tom White
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-09-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

243. Joe Weichman

December 8, 1999

Received 12-08-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-09-99

- . protect environment

244. Steven Moore

December 8, 1999

Received 12-08-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-09-99

- . protect marine mammals
- . punish law-breakers

245. Jamie Scott

December 8, 1999

Received 12-08-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-09-99

- . consider impact that trawl fishing has on marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity

246. Laura Callier

December 8, 1999

Received 12-08-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-09-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

246. Jennifer Bernardo

December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99

- . standard fishing guideline
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

247. Steven Phillips
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99

- . avoid overfishing of any single species
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

248. Anna Walters
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99

- . account for the affect of decreased single populations have on an ecosystem
- . avoid overfishing of any single species

249. Joshua Berkowitz
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99

- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

250. Justin Saroyan
December 8, 1999

- Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. protect fisheries from overfishing
251. Patrick Rulo
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
. include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
252. Frank Stivers
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. listen to Greenpeace - become a member
253. Michael Shaddy
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. find a balance between what resources nature needs to stay healthy
. control bycatch
254. Julia Pais
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
. include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
. take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
. protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
255. Adrienne Watson
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99

- . stop overfishing
 - . consider global implications of not protecting our oceans
256. Richard Spotts
 December 8, 1999
 Received 12-08-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
257. Jane Rudall Ph.D.
 December 8, 1999
 Received 12-08-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
258. David Roth
 December 8, 1999
 Received 12-08-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
259. Cheryldee Huddleston Ph.D.
 December 8, 1999
 Received 12-08-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . generic comment - no comment entered

260. John Fredrickson, Sr.
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
261. Robert Jarrett
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
262. Clifford Long
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . create guidelines and protocol which allow for sufficient provisions for marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
263. Chris Pace
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

264. Stephanie Suerth
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . establish absolute sustainable yield, creating limits on amounts that may be harvested divided among corporate and local fishermen
 - . establish substantial fines for overfishing and/or negligent catching of bycatch, and for destruction of habitat
265. Kevin Broderick
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . generic comment statement
266. Gregory Albertson
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . protect other marine life
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
267. Michael Logue
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
 - . restore balance
268. Christophe Catesson
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . generic comment - no comment presented

269. David Caccia
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. restrict fishing to a sustainable level
270. Nick Campanile
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
. include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
. take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
. protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
271. Raymond Lundgren
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. limit impact of large scale commercial fishing on fish stocks and marine mammals
. set reasonable parameters for commercial fishing
. protect ecosystem and the Stellar se lions
272. Molly Campbell
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
. include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
. take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
. protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
273. John Collins
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
. consider food and habitat requirements of marine

- mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
274. Samantha Hoffa
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
275. Elaine Kaplowe
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing overfishing
276. Steve Antczak
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . do not allow corporate interests to continue to harvest the life out of our oceans with trawl fisheries
 - . protect the mammals and sea birds
277. James Stuhlmacker
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . take into account impact on local populations of plant and animals
 - . protect food source for seabirds and mammals
278. Christine Curtsinger
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
279. Karen Borch
 December 9, 1999
 Received 12-09-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
280. Sherif Ayoub
 December 9, 1999
 Received 12-09-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
281. Betty Jean Herner
 December 8, 1999
 Received 12-09-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
282. Greg Gauthier
 December 8, 1999
 Received 12-09-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds

283. Coburn Hayes
December 8, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . protect fishing communities from large companies
284. Sarah Scholar
December 8, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
285. Richard Nelson
December 8, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . do a thorough analysis of the effects of present groundfish fisheries on the marine ecosystem and coastal Alaskan communities
 - . assess alternative fishery impacts on fish habitat
 - . acknowledge the difficulty of fully understanding human impacts on undersea ecosystems
286. Jennifer Bernardo
December 8, 1999
Received 12-08-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-09-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
287. - 295. Unsigned, undated, no return address, generic post cards from St. Paul Island, Pribilofs

296. - 327. Unsigned, undated, no return address, generic post cards from the Anchorage, Alaska area
328. John Sikes
December 7, 1999
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . analyze how current groundfish fisheries affect marine ecosystem, communities, and way of life
 - . evaluate how a variety of alternative management strategies may affect environment
329. Christopher W. Bryant
December 7, 1999
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . evaluate differences in fish species and their needs
330. Becky Walser
December 7, 1999
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . analyze how current groundfish fisheries affect the ecosystem, communities and way of life
 - . evaluate how a variety of alternative management strategies may affect the environment compared to existing fisheries
331. David M. Le
Undated
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Sir/Madam
Response 12-15-99
- . protect the environment from trawlers
 - . control overfishing
332. Iiuhi Schimetka-Tesch
December 7, 1999
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . protect resources and natural habitat
 - . protect environment from trawlers
 - . limit number of fishing permits

333. Chris Moser
December 8, 1999
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
. eliminate waste of bycatch species
334. Luke Lester
Undated
Received 12-13-99
Directed to whom it may concern
Response 12-15-99
. protect species and environment from trawlers
. protect species from bycatch
335. Jack Withrow
December 7, 1999
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Sir/Madam
Response 12-15-99
. analyze environmental effects of bycatch
. protect species from bycatch
. survey for numbers of fish
336. Sean Kinnard
Undated
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
. address food and habitat requirements of marine mammals
and seabirds
. look at options for reducing and avoiding massive
bycatch and waste
. take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
. protect communities from competition from major
companies
337. Robert Heckman
Heckman Enterprises, Inc.
Undated
Received 12-13-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
. stop excessive commercial fishing
. avoid massive bycatch and waste
338. Nancy Lord
December 8, 1999

Received 12-13-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . broadly explore environmental issues surrounding the fisheries and clearly identify management alternatives
- . include in analysis an ecosystem approach
- . specify what is not known about the environmental effects of various fisheries
- . address effects of groundfish on habitat
- . address effects of groundfish fisheries bycatch
- . address cumulative environmental effects of multiple fisheries
- . address how different management strategies might be more precautionary - better accommodation of the uncertainty in the data and scientific understanding

339. Russell Hart

December 7, 1999

Received 12-13-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . include both food and habitat requirements
- . consider reductions in excessive fishing capacity
- . protection for communities from major companies
- . take entire ecosystem into account

340. Dawn Anckarstrom-Bohm

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . protect food source for sea-living animals
- . protect small fishing communities from major companies

341. Brian McCarthy

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

342. Allison Branch

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

343. Elizabeth Brown

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

344. Chris Anifantakis

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

345. Shannon Hutchins

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

346. Graham Stafford
December 10, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
347. Ronda Styles
December 10, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . stop overfishing
348. David Lentz
December 10, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
349. Crystal Wooldridge
December 12, 1999
Received 12-12-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
350. Eric Daniels
December 11, 1999

- Received 12-12-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . protect species habitat
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
351. Michael Boccaccio
December 11, 1999
Received 12-12-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . protect wildlife
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
352. Larry Hall
December 11, 1999
Received 12-12-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . generic comment - no comment written
353. Jason Fisette
December 11, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
354. Michael Mezzanotte
December 11, 1999
Received 11-12-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . save wildlife
355. Sarena von der Heyde
December 11, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel

- Response 12-15-99
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
356. Matt Friedel
December 11, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
357. Janice Payne
December 11, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . generic comment - no comment written
358. Nicole Van Groningen
December 11, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
359. Anthony Green
December 11, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

360. John Eastman
December 10, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
361. Debbie Olshefski
December 10, 1999
Received 12-11-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
362. Katherine Burke
December 13, 1999
Received 12-14-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . generic comment - no comment written
363. Bobbie Flowers
December 13, 1999
Received 12-14-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . generic comment - no comment written
364. Gary Maraco
December 14, 1999
Received 12-12-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major

companies

365. Barry Dubrow
December 14, 1999
Received 12-14-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
366. Geoff Dunkak
December 14, 1999
Received 12-14-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
367. Katherine Pipeling
December 13, 1999
Received 12-14-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . protect resources
368. Kris Balliet
Center for Marine Conservation
Alaska Field Office
425 G. Street, Suite 400
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
December 14, 1999
Received 12-14-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . provide public with maximum opportunity to voice opinions for consideration in decision-making
 - . framework for analyzing fishery management alternatives that promotes better transparency and leads to better-informed decision makers and general public

- . address potential impacts to resources species, non-resource species, habitats and ecosystems, and people
- . focus on how likely each alternative is to meet overall goals of high sustainable catches and examine probability that each alternative will lead to a fishery crash or other disaster
- . focus on indirect impacts via ecological interactions as on direct impacts
- . inclusion of alternatives and analytical approaches that reflect changes in management of North Pacific groundfish since the initial EIS
- . inclusion of alternatives to be considered by Council and NMFS
- . alternatives must be distinct enough to present decision makers with real options for managing the fishery, each asking the NMFS-specified questions
- . consider multiple tools for determining what is harvested and goals for using these tools:
 - . size limits,
 - . prohibition of catch of certain species,
 - . TAC accounting systems for discard mortalities and methods for setting catch quotas based on abundance and ecosystem importance of the species or stock,
 - . goal of ensuring productive fisheries and ecosystems well into the future
 - . goal of protecting vulnerable species (ESA) or those at greatest risk of stock collapse
- . when/where harvest occurs
 - . focus on time-area-gear management in general
 - . other time-area-gear quotas
 - . primary goals as stated above
- . how groundfish are harvested
 - . focus on detailed definition of what gear is acceptable and what is not - or set broad gear performance standards
 - . address range of objectives including (a) minimizing negative impacts on bottom habitat; (b) minimize bycatch and other forms of waste; and (c) maximize value of catch

369. Kimberly Dietrich
 Association for Professional Observers
 P.O. Box 30167
 Seattle, Washington 98103
 December 15, 1999
 Received 12-15-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . address how current groundfish fisheries affect the marine ecosystem (EFH, pollution, discard impacts, species composition impacts, trophic levels impacts, and bycatch)
- . evaluate how current and alternative management strategies for existing fisheries may affect the environment
- . analyze current limitations of "best scientific information available" and the approaches to gain better information
- . allow for a flexible observer procurement system based on total catch. Analyze how the current system has biased management data and to what extent

370. Howard and Terri Teas

Undated

Received 12-15-99

Undirected

Response 12-15-99

- . focus on the changes to the Bering Sea ecological communities caused by fishing
- . make the SEIS an analytical tool for fisheries managers to use when weighing alternatives for best management, rather than an analysis determination
- . describe in detail the biological communities in the BSAI, and what controls them (pelagic, hard bottom, mixed bottom, soft bottom) (depth, substrate, food, temperature, currents, ice, keystone species)
- . analyze effects on communities of bycatch and bycatch discards (where non-target species fit into the trophic structure of the communities)
- . time periods for some of the analyses may need to be as long as there has been data, even if incomplete (include oceanographic conditions and catch data)

371. Steven Hughes

United Catcher Boats

December 15, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . consider, identify and discuss the cumulative impacts of Council and NMFS' actions subsequent to original EIS, including status of fisheries over time and patterns of exploitation
- . examine interactions over time between groundfish fishery and other species, as well as the impacts of the salmon and herring harvests on Steller sea

- . status quo alternatives should be bracketed by alternatives that are both more and less conservative (sub-alternatives described for the Time/Area Closures and Gear Limitations Alternatives)
- . alternatives considering distribution of catch should explicitly recognize the impact the AFA will have in spreading pollock fishery out temporally and spatially
- . drop Harvest Level zero TAC alternative from analysis as unrealistic - adds nothing to SEIS
- . consideration to how the SEIS and the alternatives it describes will be used

372. Arni Thomson

Alaska Crab Coalition
 3901 Leary Way N.W., Suite 6
 Seattle, Washington 98107
 December 13, 1999
 Received 12-15-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-15-99

- . Comment incorporates several papers and incorporates by references BSA Amendment 57, BSA Amendment 37, and BSAI Amendment 21a

373. Simeon Swetzof, Jr.

Mayor
 City of Saint Paul
 P.O. Box 901
 St. Paul Island, Alaska 99660
 December 14, 1999
 Received 12-15-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-15-99

- . Assess the economic, cultural, and biological impact to local communities (such as St. Paul); resource management plan must protect the sustainability of the communities as well as the resource; include participation of BS and GOA coastal communities in policy and decision-making affecting the resources; incorporate co-management agreements with Coastal and Native communities, NMFS, and the Council into any plan developed for the Pribilof on conservation of the Steller sea lion
- . management regime must include and be consistent with international agreements for the entire Bering Sea
- . consider the ecosystem as a whole
- . increase support of local research efforts
- . management approach that is based on sound scientific and traditional knowledge, data, and information

374. Monica Engebretson
Animal Protection Institute
P.O. Box 22505
Sacramento, California 95822
December 9, 1999
Received 12-15-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . identify critical habitats
 - . identify the effect of commercial fishing on marine mammals
 - . identify humaneness of marine mammal conflict strategies and public acceptance of strategies
 - . identify impact of trawling on sea floor
 - . identify effect of commercial fishing practices on non-target species, including threatened and endangered species
 - . identify sources of marine pollution
 - . identify effects of underwater noise
 - . analyze nonlethal methods of solving marine mammal and fisheries conflicts
 - . analyze establishment of "no take zones"
 - . analyze catch limits for commercial fisheries and bag limits for sport anglers
 - . analyze bycatch reduction measures
 - . analyze ban of the use of fishing trawlers, and excluding them in sensitive areas
 - . support ecosystem-based approach
375. John Lyle
December 10, 1999
Received 12-15-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-15-99
- . consider alternative management strategies
 - . protect from overfishing
 - . protect habitat
376. Tyler Randolph
Undated
Received 12-15-99
Directed to sir/madam
Response 12-15-99
- . Ban factory trawlers, stop the overcapitalization of the fisheries
 - . accurately analyze the fish stocks and ecosystem and the affect factory trawlers have them
 - . evaluate how a variety of alternative management

strategies may affect the environment compared to existing fisheries

- . disclose what managers don't know about the environment effects of these fisheries

377. Susan Wright

December 15, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-15-99

- . generic comment - no comment written

378. Trevor McCabe

At-Sea Processors Association

4039 21st Avenue West, Suite 400

Seattle, Washington 98199

December 15, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . comparison of the foreign fisheries that operated off Alaska in the 1970's and 1980's with fisheries that operate today
- . include review of various FMP's amendments, and how those amendments have represented steps on a continuum towards more responsibly and sustainably managed fisheries
- . consider the entire infrastructure of investment, livelihoods of people, and value to the nation in the analysis of options
- . consider the economic, social and biological costs of fishing (either in target fisheries or of bycatch caps) compared to IFQ and/or co-operative systems; IFQ/Co-op systems should be considered preferable alternatives
- . timetable for preparation of the revised SEIS unrealistically short

379. Aleutians East Borough

December 15, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Undirected

- . concerned that the scope may not adequately assess the cumulative impacts of fishing or consider a full range of alternative management options
- . evaluate effects of alternative management measures on fishery dependent communities or small boat fishermen
 - . consider separate allocations to small-boat fishermen and fishing communities

- . modify seasonal and area restrictions to accommodate needs of fishery dependent communities and small-boat fishermen
- . restrict vessel size classes in nearshore areas to accommodate needs of fishery dependent communities and small-boat fishermen
- . evaluate effects of the harvest management regime in place prior to establishment of Steller sea lion and AFA management measures in 1999
 - . socio-economic effects on small vessels and fishing communities
- . examine range of modifications that could be made in each of the sub-alternatives being considered; evaluate range of options under each thematic heading
 - . Harvest Level sub-A to set TAC at zero is not a "reasonable alternative"
- . evaluate potential effects of environmental changes in the ecosystem on groundfish species and marine mammals; cumulative effects; detail type of changes, effects of changes, level of uncertainty about effects of these changes
- . incorporate local and traditional knowledge of and assess impacts of these actions on Native Alaskans
- . include historical review of management measures taken in the North Pacific Fishery Management region; compare to other regions in U.S., and internationally to clarify nature of management in North Pacific and provide baseline against which changes can be measures
- . measure management actions against the "goals and objectives" of the M/S FCMA National Standards; evaluate effects of alternatives both singly and synergistically in qualitative fashion; compare management trends against trends in environmental conditions and in fishery management elsewhere in the U.S. and worldwide; quantify effects of management alternatives being considered - when not possible, lay out a well-reasoned qualifiable analysis of impacts of various management measures and environmental changes

380. Ken Stump

December 15, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . comments submitted on behalf of Greenpeace, American Oceans Campaign, and Sierra Club Alaska
- . NMFS has failed to meet its NEPA obligations
- . NMFS must now take a hard look at its fishery management programs in their entirety

- . Conflicting mandates for conservation and management remain unresolved
- . Goals and objectives for ecosystem-based management must be reviewed
- . The SEIS should identify impediments to application of ecosystem principles, as well as policies and management alternatives needed to implement ecosystem-based management goals in the North Pacific
- . The SEIS must review MSY-based overfishing definitions, theory, and current practice in the North Pacific, and uncertainties associated with their use
- . The SEIS must examine the application and limitations of optimum yield and other mechanisms for addressing single-species overfishing definitions in an ecosystem context
- . The SEIS must assess the cumulative impacts of management actions as represented by the 60+ FMP amendments to the respective FMPs since the original EISs were prepared, including optimum yield thresholds, temporal/spatial management measures, pollock fishery regulations, bycatch and discards, observer program, technology and excess capacity
- . The SEIS must examine management alternatives for marine protected areas
- . The SEIS must address the impacts of the groundfish fisheries on indigenous subsistence uses of living marine resources in the North Pacific
- . The SEIS must address the uncertainties and levels of risk associated with management regulations and the consequences for attempts to evaluate and address the impacts of the FMP programs
- . SEIS must assess impacts on managed groundfish stocks
- . SEIS must assess impacts on non-target species
- . SEIS must assess impacts on habitats, community structure, and food webs
- . Essential fish habitat implementation in the North Pacific must be reviewed
- . The SEIS must specifically address the impacts of bottom trawling on habitat, community structure and food webs
- . The SEIS must specifically address the impacts of trawling on crab habitat and stocks
- . The SEIS should review available baseline information on community structure and faunal domains to evaluate the effects of fishing on groundfish assemblages over time
- . The SEIS must address the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the fisheries on the marine food web

- . The SEIS analysis framework must include not only how much fishing is allowed under the FMP regulations, but when, who, and how fishing occurs as well as the methods of monitoring catches under FMP regulation
- . The framework of analysis should evaluate impacts according to major issue areas identified in the public scoping process and in the history of FMP amendments
- . SEIS should examine methods and approaches for assessing alternatives in the face of uncertainty

381. Janis Searles

Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
 325 Fourth Street
 Juneau, Alaska 99801-1145
 December 15, 1999
 Received 12-15-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-16-99

- . comments submitted on behalf of Greenpeace, American Oceans Campaign, and Sierra Club, and the National Audubon Society
- . incorporate by reference comments submitted July 1997 on 1st SEIS, by Douglas Ruley
- . scoping process request for public comment unduly constrained by identifying "themes" and "sub-alternatives", rather than fostering thinking about the fisheries and FMPs that is creative and flexible
- . NMFS intent unclear in regards to "themes" and sub-alternatives and single alternative
- . each alternative should be, in effect, a different FMP
- . should be at least eight alternatives under consideration
- . request format change from previous SEIS: analyze effects of alternatives alternative by alternative, providing full and comprehensive analysis of how the alternative management measures would operate on the ecosystem; each alternative described and its effects on each issue analyzed as a whole, in one place
- . management under the current FMPs should be the proposed action (fisheries in violation of law due to absence of legal adequate programmic EIS)

382. Dorothy Childers

Alaska Marine Conservation Council
 Box 101145
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510
 December 15, 1999
 Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . look at the effect of the fisheries as a whole and their cumulative impact on the ecosystem to support their productivity and sustainability
- . assess the socio-economic effects of the fisheries on coastal communities; explore different management approaches relative to their effect on coastal peoples and economies; describe our communities and various cultural and economic ways they are tied to the marine ecosystem
- . concern about level of uncertainty in scientific understanding of the marine ecology; explore how to manage in the face of uncertainty and unquantifiable information; acknowledge significant gaps in scientific understanding of the ecosystem
- . describe parts of the ecosystem and how the parts function together; description of the food web, habitat and oceanographic dynamics
- . format: broad thematic approach will lead to a compartmentalized analysis of each individual theme rather than a programmatic analysis that integrates these themes
- . disagree with conceptual framework: do not limit to evaluation of "how successfully the current management regime achieves goals and objectives (MS FCMA)
- . add elements to alternatives: reduced fishing and increased fishing by each gear type; increased observer coverage; increased risk averse strategies for setting ABC limits to account for predator/prey relationships and other ecological uncertainties
- . address additional questions in analysis of alternatives: fishing technology; habitat; bycatch; spatial and temporal dispersion of fishing effort; overfishing; OY/MSY; directed fishing standards and MRB regulations; catch measurement; coastal communities; scientific uncertainty and precautionary approach
- . address cumulative impacts of all the fisheries as a whole
- . concern about time frame to prepare the SEIS; lack of time for a solid analysis
- . expand scoping phase to allow the agency to refine its alternatives

383. Dave Fraser
High Seas Catchers' Co-op
120 Lakeside Avenue, Suite 230
Seattle, Washington 98122
December 15, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Steve Davis

Response 12-16-99

- . include analyzes of impacts on the human environment
- . examine cumulative impacts of actions subsequent to original EIS (in forefront of the nation and the world in applying the FAO's recommendations)
 - . establish frame of reference
 - . baseline against which cumulative impacts of subsequent actions measured
 - . evaluate evolution of fisheries management and provide generalized future direction
 - . show whether or not individual actions comprising "status quo" have advanced level of precaution in management of resources while achieving OY on a continuing basis
 - . show that management actions are based on foundation of research based on surveys and observer data
- . list of proposed alternatives not appropriate; add alternatives
 - . repeal of the cumulative measures that constitute status quo
 - . provide for fishing the whole complex at MSY level
 - . market focused approach alternatives
 - . evaluating impacts of other fisheries on other species' good supply and access to fish (salmon/herring harvests on Stellers)
- . speculative and over-parameterized eco-path modeling might compromise the solid level of stock assessment data that has consistently supported conservative management
- . examining matrix of all possible combinations will make comparisons artificial
 - . matrix of possible scenarios becomes complex; evaluation of excessive number of alternatives creates the risk of not completing SEIS in timely manner
 - . qualitative analysis of overall trend of components of cumulative actions is superior to speculative exercise in over-extending modeling
- . look at impacts on human environment; socio-economic impacts; central management issue of controlling race for fish and overcapitalization (CRP issues)

384. John Gauvin
Groundfish Forum, Inc
4215 21st Avenue W., Suite 201
Seattle, Washington

December 15, 1999
Received 12-15-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . inherent limitations to analytical methods available for a "programmatic" SEIS analysis
 - . over-emphasis on the big picture approach could jeopardize solid species-specific stock assessments and management that has worked well
 - . models suffer from basic lack of precision in modeling specific biological and physical/chemical micro relationships in marine environment
 - . to broad evaluation will not be useful in understanding changes that occur
 - . limitation in analytical resources
 - . could lead to erosion of good management
- . need for balance in list of alternatives
 - . include alternatives that are not necessarily all targeting the notion of "less is better"

Allocation schemes

- . effects on seasonal timing of fishing and catch rates per unit of time; areas fishing and concentration of effort in those areas; and observer coverage level of groups or vessels receiving allocations and effects on reliability of catch and bycatch data
- . recognize IFQ systems portend solutions or incentives to develop solutions for problems addressed separately in scoping alternatives; evaluate degree to which recognized problem areas for capture fisheries could be addressed through implementation of IFQs

Harvest levels

- . include provision to relax PSC limitations for species currently constrained by PSC limits rather than TAC limits
- . fails to address potential effects of IR/IU; discuss possibility for reduced productivity from BS as a result of reduction in available protein to the system; consider potential long term effects of removing this food source from the marine system
- . disproportionate exploitation rates may present problems for natural balance of species; management predicated on selectivity could jeopardize the goal of preservation of species diversity

Time/area closures

- . explore benefits of closing all areas currently

closed to trawling in the BSAI to all fishing gears to evaluate benefits of marine reserves

Habitat focus

- . inappropriate to focus so specifically on prohibition of fishing gears in specific fisheries before habitat-related analysis conducted
- . validity questioned re. deleterious effects on benthic habitat from bottom trawling
- . evaluate restrictions on use of gears in sensitive areas by total amount of disturbance cumulatively over time
- . analysis should include all areas where habitat protection from some fishing gears has been achieved, whether developed for that express purpose or not

PSC-focus

- . evaluate downstream effect of management regime dominated by a PSC focus; may produce imbalance
- Suggested alternatives - relation between marine mammals and groundfish fisheries
- . proper means of measuring impacts and interactions
 - . effects of fishing on local abundance of known prey species
 - . empirical measurement of prey density should be the criterion rather than modeling and statical approaches

385. Kay Quackenbush

December 16, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . Generic comment - no comment written

386. Nancy Spears

December 16, 1999

Received 12-15-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . consider habitat and food required for marine animals and seabirds
- . options for reducing and avoiding bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

387. Sarah Keeney

Undated

Received 12-10-99

Undirected

Response 12-16-99

- . look at cumulative effects of all the fisheries on the entire ecosystem

388. Linda ZumBrunnen

December 6, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste

389. Johnathan Nichols

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . generic comment - no comment written

390. Corey Jackson

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

391. Alison Luedecke (NOTE: SEE ALSO C-401, SAME)

December 10, 1999

Received 12-10-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

392. Eva Olson

December 9, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider once animals and fish and plants disappear,
they can never be regained

393. Yvonne Prete

December 9, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

394. Diana Hsieh

December 9, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

395. Ariann Wade

December 9, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine life
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste

396. Claudia Tanzer

December 09, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds

- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
397. Claudia Troutt
 December 9, 1999
 Received 12-10-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-16-99
- . take care of our world
398. Colleen Kronquist
 December 9, 1999
 Received 12-10-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-16-99
- . restrict fishing
 - . stop overfishing
 - . reduce fishing capacity
399. Todd Walker
 December 9, 1999
 Received 12-10-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-16-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
400. Sharon Grubbs
 December 9, 1999
 Received 12-9-99
 Directed to Lori Gravel
 Response 12-16-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
401. Alison Luedecke (NOTE: SEE ALSO C-391 - SAME, EXC. DATE)

December 9, 1999
Received 12-10-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

402. David Brunetti
December 9, 1999
Received 12-09-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
- . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

403. Calvin Williams, Sr.
December 4, 1999
Received 12-04-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . offers to assist Greenpeace as a speaker

404. Tom Carrels
December 11, 1999
Received 12-15-99
Directed to Steve Davis
Response 12-16-99

- . assess impact and frequency of sea lion foraging on fisheries wastes

405. Jim Brennan
Undated
Received 12-15-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99

- . take fresh look at fishery management alternatives, without being wedded to status quo

406. Karen Wood Dibari
December 12, 1999
Received 12-15-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-16-99
- . analyze how current and projected fisheries affect the marine ecosystem
 - . evaluate how alternative management strategies affect the environment compared to existing fisheries
 - . discuss the gaps in scientific knowledge; recommend to managers strategies to account for lack of this information (precautionary approach)
 - . assess environmental effects of bycatch
407. Dawn Shultz
December 17, 1999
Received 12-17-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-20-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
 - . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
408. Randy Obregon
December 17, 1999
Received 12-17-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 12-20-99
- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
 - . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
409. Kalpana Dangi
December 17, 1999
Received 12-17-99
Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-20-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
- . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

410. Burl Sheldon

December 13, 1999

Received 12-17-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-20-99

- . analyze affects on ecosystems and communities
- . evaluate alternative management strategies and how their impacts will compare to the current impacts
- . disclose what managers do not know about environmental effects
- . evaluate impacts of bycatch on all species (commercial and non-commercial)
- . evaluate cumulative impacts on habitat and total regional productivity

411. Amanda Brown

December 20, 1999

Received 12-20-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-20-99

- . help Greenpeace to save environment

412. Josh Shiver

December 18, 1999

Received 12-18-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-20-99

- . stop destroying the oceans

413. Travis Keenan

December 17, 1999

Received 12-17-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response 12-20-99

- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
- . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account

- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

414. Philip Banco

December 21, 1999

Received 12-22-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response

- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
- . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

415. Kester Dyer

December 22, 1999

Received 12-22-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response

- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
- . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

416. Margaret Keig

December 20, 1999

Received 12-21-99

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response

- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
- . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major

companies

417. Richard Parkin
Geographic Implementation Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
December 22, 1999
Received 12-27-99
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response
FAXed to Steve Davis 12-29-99
- . support expanded scope and range of alternatives byone 1998 SEIS; allocative and harvest level, time/area closures, gear limitations; who, when, where, how and how much would avoid deficiencies , impacts to non-target species, environmental justice, and international impacts
 - . discuss impacts to the ecosystem and sensitive species
 - . discuss impacts of the BSAI and GOA FMPs on Native's subsistence needs
 - . increase public ability to access complete information and comment on key elements of proposed alternatives; proposed schedule unrealistic
 - . consult with tribal governments
 - . consider more fully exploring mechanisms for directly implementing the Record of Decision of the SEIS
418. Taylor Felker
January 5, 2000
Received 01-06-00
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response 01-11-00
- . consider food and habitat requirements of protected species
 - . take management approach that takes entire ecosystem into account
 - . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
 - . reduce excessive fishing capacity
 - . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies
419. John Webster
January 27, 2000
Received 01-26-00
Directed to Lori Gravel
Response none

420. Mary Monell

February 1, 2000

Received 02-01-00

Directed to Lori Gravel

Response none

- . consider food and habitat requirements on marine mammals and seabirds
- . include options for reducing and avoiding massive bycatch and waste
- . take measures to reduce excessive fishing capacity
- . protect fishing communities from competition from major companies

APPENDIX J

SEIS DRAFT OUTLINE

**ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERIES PROGRAMMATIC SEIS
DRAFT OUTLINE**

SUMMARY i

TABLE OF CONTENTS ix

LIST OF TABLES xvii

LIST OF FIGURES xxv

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION 1

 1.2 Introduction..... 1

 1.2 Purpose (to include: update original SEIS, address environmental concerns)..... 2

 1.3 Public Participation in the SEIS 3

2.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING PROPOSED ACTION 9

 2.1 NEPA Guidance for Alternatives 9

 2.2 Background specific to understanding this federal action..... 9

 2.3 Management policy and objectives..... xx

 2.4 Array of Programmatic Alternatives xx

 2.5 Agency's Preferred Alternative xx

 2.6 Programmatic Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

 2.7 The Federal Action: Alaska Groundfish Fisheries and Their Management xx

 2.8 Essential Fish Habitat Considerations..... xx

 2.9 Endangered Species Act Considerations xx

 2.9.1 Section 7 Consultations xx

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT..... 25

 3.1 The North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea Ecosystem xx

 3.2 Features of the Physical Environment in the Fisheries Management Units.

 3.3 Managed Groundfish Species xx

 3.4 Marine Mammals..... xx

 3.5 Seabirds..... xx

 3.6 Other Species xx

 3.7 Prohibited Species..... xx

 3.8 Contaminants xx

 3.9 Multispecies and ecosystem relationships..... xx

 3.10 Features of the Socioeconomic Environment xx

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL And ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES xx

 Introduction (describe organization of chapter by issue and the use of potential management regimes [i.e suite of management measures] for purposes of illustrating environmental effects and making comparisons between the programmatic alternatives)

 4.1 Effects of the Alternatives on Target Species xx

 4.2 Effects of the Alternatives on Forage Species..... xx

 4.3 Effects of the Alternatives on Habitat xx

 4.4 Effects of the Alternatives on Marine Mammals xx

 4.5 Effects of the Alternatives on Seabirds xx

 4.6 Effects of the Alternatives on Fishing Communities xx

 4.7 Effects of the Alternatives on the Ecosystem..... xx

 4.8 Effects of the Alternatives on Enforcement and Management..... xx

 4.9 Other Environmental Consequences Associated with the Groundfish Fishery xx

 4.10 Energy Requirements and Conservation Potential of Various Alternative Regimes..... xx

DRAFT OUTLINE (Cont.)

4.11 Cumulative Impacts XX
4.12 Comparison of the Alternative Regimes and Policy Emphasis..... XX
5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS XX
6.0 LIST OF AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND PERSONS TO WHOM
COPIES OF THE STATEMENT ARE SENT..... XX
7.0 LITERATURE CITED..... XX

APPENDIX K

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR PROGRAMMATIC ALTERNATIVES

APPENDIX K

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR PROGRAMMATIC ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – Existing Management Policy Framework

Goals of Existing Management Policies

- Maximize positive economic benefits to the U.S. (domestic fisheries)
- Maintain the health of the resource (prevent overfishing) / Minimize irreversible or long-term adverse effects on fishery resources / Maintain resources stewardship responsibilities for the continuing welfare of living marine resources
- Maintain the health of the environment / Minimize irreversible or long-term adverse effects on the marine environment
- Promote a stable planning environment for the seafood industry / Keep regulations stable with minimal changes
- Conform to the National Standards and NPFMC goals
- Assure that commercial, recreational and subsistence benefits can be realized
- Keep options available regarding future use of the resources
- Promote efficient use of the resources, but not solely for economic purposes

Objectives of Existing Management Policies

- Establish annual harvest guidelines for each groundfish fishery and mix of species taken in that fishery
- Account for all fishery-related removals by all gear types for each groundfish species, sport fishery, and subsistence catches
- Minimize waste by treating bycatches other than as prohibited species
- Minimize waste by developing management measures that encourage the use of gear and fishing techniques that minimize discards
- Stimulate development of fully domestic fishery operations
- Develop measures to control effort in a fishery, but only when requested by industry
- Rebuild stocks to commercial or historic levels if benefits to U.S. can be predicted after evaluating associated costs and benefits and the impacts on related fisheries (considerations other than biological) / Promote rebuilding of stocks when they have declined to a level below that capable of producing MSY
- Establish population thresholds for economically viable species under Council management based on best scientific information
- Take into account the unpredictable characteristics of future resource availability and socioeconomic factors influencing the viability of the industry
- Consider other impacted resources in the management of individual stocks as a unit throughout their range / Inflict minimal impact on other fisheries and the environment
- Avoid disruption of existing social and economic structures
- Maintain a margin of safety in recommending allowable biological catches when the information concerning the resource is questionable and obtain additional biological and socioeconomic data in such instances

Management Policy Alternatives 2 through 6

Goals of Alternate Management Policies

- Sound conservation of living marine resources
- Socially and economically viable fisheries
- No human-caused threats to protected species
- Healthy living marine resource habitat
- Minimize to the extent practicable, bycatch and bycatch mortality

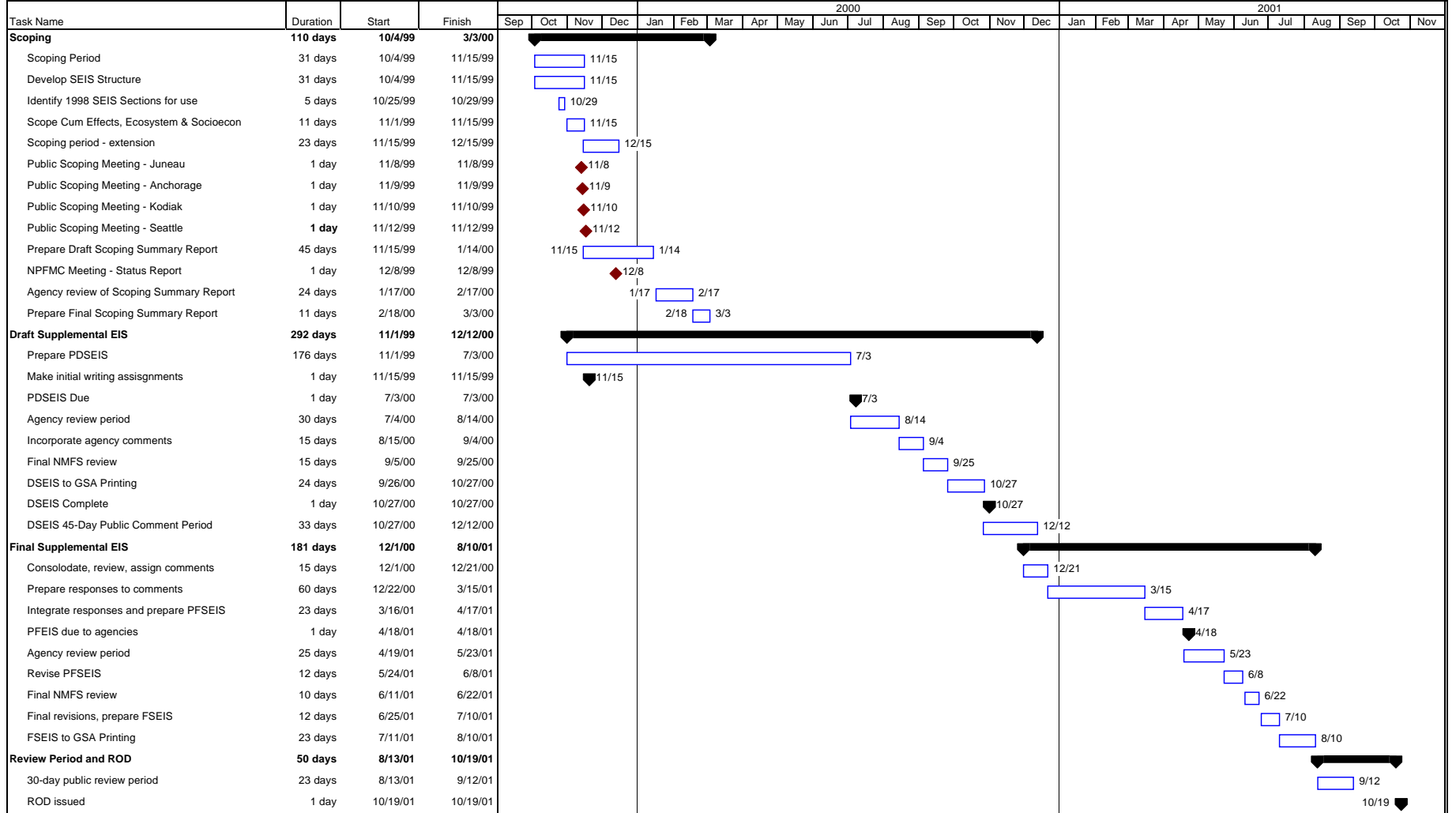
Objectives of Alternate Management Policies

- Maximize positive economic benefits to the U.S.
- Maintain healthy stocks important to commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries.
- Prevent overfishing and rebuild depressed stocks important to commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries.
- Increase long-term economic and social benefits to the nation from living marine resources.
- Recover and maintain protected species populations.
- Reduce fishing conflicts that involve protected species and seabirds.
- Protect, conserve, and restore living marine resource habitat
- Conform to the National Standards and NPFMC Comprehensive Goals.
- Fully integrate Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and Federal Power Act procedures into MSFCMA decision-making.
- Promote a stable planning environment for the seafood industry by keeping regulations stable when possible.
- Promote efficient use of the resources, but not solely for economic purposes.
- Minimize waste by developing management measures that encourage the use of gear and fishing techniques that minimize discards.
- Establish minimum stock size thresholds for all managed groundfish stocks based on the best scientific information available.
- Maintain a margin of safety in recommending allowable biological catches when the information concerning the resource is questionable and obtain additional biological and socioeconomic data in such instances.
- Use the precautionary approach when making decisions.
- Reduce bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided.
- Minimize the “race-for-fish.”
- Maintain the concept that humans are components of the ecosystem.
- Provide for the sustained participation of fishing communities and minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

APPENDIX L

PROJECT SCHEDULE

PROJECT SCHEDULE - NMFS GROUND FISH FISHERIES SEIS



Task Milestone Summary Meeting

Schedule reflects working days, Monday-Friday.