

Public Review Draft

**Environmental Assessment/ Regulatory Impact Review/Initial
Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for a Regulatory Amendment
to
Limit Access by Federally-permitted vessels
to the BSAI Pacific Cod Parallel State Waters Fishery**

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1 INTRODUCTION

The groundfish fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Alaska are managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). Under the authority of the MSA, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) developed Fishery Management Plans for the groundfish fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska management area (GOA) and Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI).

This Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) evaluates the costs and benefits of the proposed Federal regulatory amendment that would make changes to the Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) and License Limitation Program (LLP) requirements for catcher processors using pot or hook-and-line gear to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fisheries. The proposed amendment would preclude vessels in the specified sectors from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery if they do not have an LLP with an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement and the appropriate area (BS or AI) endorsement. The amendment would also require the above Federally-permitted or licensed vessels that fish in parallel State waters to adhere to seasonal closures of the BSAI Pacific cod pot or hook-and-line catcher processor sectors, and would restrict those vessels from surrendering and later reapplying for the FFP within a specified time period. The proposed amendment would prevent pot and hook-and-line catcher processors from circumventing the intent of previous Council decisions regarding license limitation, sector allocations, and catch reporting while participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

Presidential Executive Order 12866, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) mandate that certain issues be examined before a final decision is made. The RIR and environmental assessment required under NEPA are contained in Chapters 2.0 and 3.0, respectively. Chapter 4.0 provides an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis as required under the RFA. Chapter 5.0 includes a description of how the proposed action is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act. References and lists of preparers and persons consulted are provided in Chapters 6.0, 7.0, and 8.0.

2 REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW

An RIR is required under Presidential Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 (58 FR 51735; October 4, 1993). The requirements for all regulatory actions specified in E.O. 12866 are summarized in the following Statement from the order:

“In deciding whether and how to regulate, agencies should assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, including the alternative of not regulating. Costs and benefits shall be understood to include both quantifiable measures (to the fullest extent that these can be usefully estimated) and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to quantify, but nonetheless essential to consider. Further, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches agencies should select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity), unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.”

E.O. 12866 requires that the Office of Management and Budget review proposed regulatory programs that are considered to be “significant.” A “significant regulatory action” is one that is likely to:

- Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, local or tribal governments or communities;
- Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or
- Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

2.1 Introduction and Problem Statement

At its April 2008 meeting, the Council requested that staff develop a discussion paper that addressed potential Council actions regarding Federal permit and licensing requirements for vessels that wish to participate in the parallel State waters fisheries. Specifically, the Council requested that the discussion paper focus on hook-and-line and pot CPs participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery that do not hold the Federal permits and licenses required to fish in Federal waters. The intent of the discussion paper was to explore potential management measures that could apply specifically to the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, but could also be applied more broadly to other parallel State waters fisheries. The Council reviewed the discussion paper at the October 2008 meeting and initiated a regulatory amendment analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA). In February 2009, the Council made an initial review of the draft analysis, and released the document for public review. The Council is scheduled to take final action at its June 2009 meeting.

The sectors directly affected by the proposed amendment include vessels that participate in the pot and hook-and-line catcher processor sectors in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. The proposed amendment would preclude catcher processors with an FFP or LLP from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery using pot or hook-and-line gear if they do not have an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement and the appropriate area (BS or AI) endorsement. The amendment would also require that pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that have an FFP or LLP adhere to seasonal closures of their respective sector allocations, and would restrict those vessels from surrendering and later reapplying for

the FFP within a specified time period. The intent of the amendment is to prevent pot and hook-and-line catcher processors from circumventing the intent of previous Council decisions regarding license limitation, sector allocations, and catch reporting while participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

The rationale for this action is concern over the impacts that increased participation in the parallel State waters by pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that lack Federal permits or licenses may have on long-term participants in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. Increased parallel State waters participation has the potential to erode historic harvests of those participants who contributed catch history to the Amendment 85 sector allocations and depend on the BSAI Pacific cod resource. Specifically, this amendment is intended to provide protection for pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold LLP licenses with Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements from entry into the parallel State waters fishery by vessels that do not hold these license endorsements. The pot catcher processor sector has historically been very small, and the Amendment 85 allocation to this sector is only 1.5% of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC. The hook-and-line catcher processor sector recently completed a voluntary capacity reduction program, and in January 2008, the owners of vessels in this fleet began repaying a \$35 million Federal loan. The ability to repay the loan is based on average annual catches of the hook-and-line CP allocation by vessels that hold Amendment 67 endorsed LLP licenses.

The scope of this amendment is limited to pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold an FFP or LLP. The amendment would not preclude catcher processors that do not hold either an FFP or LLP from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Finally, it is important to note that in December 2008, the Alaska State Board of Fisheries (BOF) took action to limit the size of hook-and-line vessels allowed to participate in the BSAI parallel State waters fishery to 58 ft LOA. The vessel size restriction will take effect on June 1, 2009, and will preclude some of the vessels that lack Federal permits or licenses and that participated in the AI parallel State waters fishery in 2008 from continuing to participate in that fishery using hook-and-line gear.

Draft Purpose and Need Statement

The Council adopted the following statement of purpose and need:

Several fixed gear CPs are participating in the parallel State waters fisheries that do not hold the permits, licenses, and endorsements necessary to participate in the Federal waters fisheries, and the potential exists for that participation to increase. This vessel activity may be circumventing the intent of previous decisions made by the Council regarding license limitation and endorsements, sector allocations, and catch reporting. Additionally, the increased participation in the BSAI CP hook-and-line sector in the parallel State waters fishery undermines recent capacity reduction undertaken by that fleet. While this vessel activity could occur in numerous fisheries, it has recently occurred in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery within the CP pot and hook-and-line sectors. An increasing number of vessels without LLPs, or without Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements on their LLPs, have entered the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in recent years. This vessel activity has resulted in shortened seasons, has exacerbated the race for fish, and has increased the concentration of Pacific cod harvest inside of 3 miles. The increased vessel activity and catch in the parallel State waters fishery increases the complexity and difficulty in managing adherence to sector allocations; seasonal apportionments; area apportionments; and maintaining catch below ABC/TAC. Long-term participants in the fishery need protection from those who have little or no recent history and have the potential to increase their participation in the fisheries. The intent of the proposed action is to prevent fixed gear CPs which hold Federal permits and licenses, but not the necessary Amendment 67 and area endorsements, from entering the BSAI parallel State waters Pacific cod fishery. Additionally, changes to rules regarding Federal Fisheries Permits for CP designated licenses may need to be consistent across the North Pacific fisheries to reduce the administrative burden for NMFS and prevent unforeseen permitting loopholes. This action requires prompt attention to promote stability in the fixed gear sectors that participate in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery.

2.2 Description of the Alternatives

In order to address the problem described in the purpose and need statement, the Council identified the following alternatives and options for analysis. For the purposes of this action, a catcher processor is defined as a vessel that is used to catch and process fish. A vessel that has a catcher processor license, but is not used to catch and process fish, is not considered a catcher processor for purposes of this action. This definition is consistent with the way in which NMFS accounts for catch under the Amendment 85 sector allocations.

Alternative 1 No action

Alternative 2 Require any catcher processor using pot or hook-and-line gear with FFP or an LLP to have an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement and the appropriate area endorsement to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

Alternative 3 Require any catcher processor using pot or hook-and-line gear with an FFP or LLP that fishes in parallel State waters to adhere to seasonal closures of the BSAI Pacific cod CP pot or CP hook-and-line sectors (as defined in Amendment 85) corresponding to the sector the vessel is operating in.

Alternative 4 In the BSAI, CP pot and CP hook-and-line vessels with a CP designation on their FFP may not amend the CP designation, and may only surrender or reactivate the FFP:

- (a) once per calendar year
- (b) once every eighteen months
- (c) FFP cannot be surrendered during the 3 year term of the permit

Alternative 5 Vessels with a CP designation on their FFP may not amend the CP designation, and may only surrender or reactivate the FFP:

- (a) once per calendar year
- (b) once every eighteen months
- (c) FFP cannot be surrendered during the 3 year term of the permit

The Council may choose more than one alternative (i.e., Alternative 2, 3, 4, and/or 5) at the time of final action.

Options considered and rejected

The Council's motion from the October 2008 meeting included two options that addressed the problem identified in the purpose and need statement. Option 1 is now Alternative 2 in the current set of alternatives described above. Option 2 would have required any pot or hook-and-line CP with an LLP or FFP to surrender the LLP and FFP prior to participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. NOAA General Counsel expressed several concerns with Option 2. The primary legal concern identified is that requiring a vessel owner or operator to relinquish the LLP and FFP in order to participate in the parallel State waters fishery appears to be contrary to conservation and management objectives, if that action would also remove recordkeeping, reporting, and observer coverage requirements. While Option 2 may dissuade some persons from participating in the parallel State fishery, it would also weaken existing conservation and management authority and significantly reduce the amount of fisheries information reported to NMFS. The second legal concern identified was the issue of fairness and equity. If a person is required to transfer the LLP in order to participate in the parallel State fishery, the administrative record would need to clearly show a Federal purpose and benefit. Finally, the third legal

concern identified was that Option 2 appeared to only address an allocation issue, and NMFS is not authorized to resolve issues that are exclusively economic allocation problems. NMFS has the authority to resolve conservation and management issues. The requirement to relinquish the LLP and FFP does not appear to have a nexus to a conservation or management objective.

As a result of these legal concerns, NMFS recommended that the Council consider whether continued development of Option 2 would be the best use of limited staff resources. At the December 2008 meeting, the Council approved a motion to drop Option 2 from the analysis, and expand Option 1 to include all of the suboptions under Option 1 and Option 2. The set of Alternatives and Suboptions described above reflect the changes approved by the Council.

2.3 Background

The parallel State waters groundfish fisheries occur in State waters (0 nm to 3 nm) adjacent to the GOA and BSAI management areas. Each year, the ADFG commissioner opens and closes, by emergency order, parallel State waters seasons in the GOA and BSAI that coincide with the Federal waters (3 nm to 200 nm) seasons in the GOA and BSAI. The same gear types that may be used in the Federal GOA and BSAI fisheries are permitted in the parallel State fisheries, unless specifically prohibited under State regulations. Groundfish harvests in the parallel State waters and Federal waters account to the Federal groundfish TACs. The parallel State waters fisheries are managed separately from the State waters groundfish fisheries. The State waters fisheries occur during distinct seasons that generally do not overlap the parallel State and Federal waters seasons, and are managed by ADFG under a Guideline Harvest Level (GHL) and a distinct set of regulations. For example, the Aleutian Islands State waters Pacific cod fishery regulations are described in Section 2.3.3. The remainder of this document addresses management of the parallel State waters fisheries.

Currently, vessels may participate in the BSAI and GOA parallel State waters groundfish fisheries without holding the Federal permits, licenses, and endorsements necessary to participate in the Federal waters fisheries. This parallel State waters activity may be circumventing the intent of previous decisions made by the Council regarding license limitation and endorsements, sector allocations, and catch reporting. While this parallel State waters activity could occur in numerous fisheries, it has recently occurred in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery within the pot and hook-and-line CP sectors. Specifically, the majority of this parallel State waters CP activity has occurred in the Aleutian Islands, and has the potential to increase fishing pressure in the Aleutian Islands parallel State Pacific cod fishery, creating several management issues. As noted earlier, in December 2008, the State Board of Fisheries (BOF) took action to limit the size of hook-and-line vessels allowed to participate in the BSAI parallel State waters fishery to 58 ft LOA. The vessel size restriction will take effect on June 1, 2009, and will preclude some of the hook-and-line vessels that lack Federal permits or licenses, and that participated in the AI parallel State waters fishery in 2008, from continuing to participate in that fishery. The BOF regulation will not preclude pot vessels greater than 58 ft LOA from participating in the BSAI parallel State waters fishery.

2.3.1 Management of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery

The BSAI Pacific cod TAC is currently allocated among gear and operation types under Amendment 85, but is not allocated spatially between the BS and AI management areas or between Federal and parallel State waters. As a result, the proportion of catch harvested in each management area, and the proportion of catch harvested in parallel State and Federal waters, varies from year to year. The BS and AI management areas are comprised of the Federal management areas shown below in Figure 1. The AI is comprised of Areas 541, 542, and 543, and the BS is comprised of the remainder of the management areas. The Council has considered options to split the BSAI Pacific cod TAC into separate BS and AI

TACs. Currently, the best estimate of long-term average biomass distribution of the Pacific cod stock is 84% in the BS and 16% in the AI (Thompson et al., 2007). There was a difference between the exploitation rates for the BS and AI Pacific cod stocks in 2007. The exploitation rate was estimated to be 22% of the biomass in the AI and 17% in the BS (Ormseth et al., 2008). In 2007 and 2008, approximately 20% of the overall BSAI Pacific cod catch was harvested in the AI (see Table 1). If the BSAI Pacific cod TAC is split into BS and AI subarea TACs, the proportion of the TAC harvested in each management area would be capped.

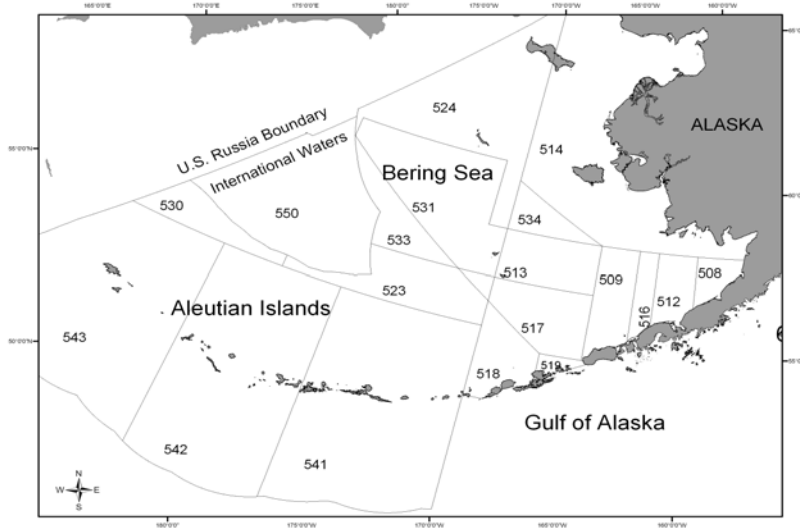


Figure 1 BS and AI Federal management areas

Table 1. Retained catch (mt) of Pacific cod from the BSAI parallel State and State waters fisheries, and total retained catch from the BSAI Pacific cod fishery during 1996-2007 (all gear types).

| Year | Aleutian Islands | | | Bering Sea | |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | State waters catch | Parallel waters catch | State, Parallel, and Federal catch | Parallel waters catch | Parallel and Federal catch |
| 1996 | -- | 3,662 | 28,294 | 4,500 | 184,499 |
| 1997 | -- | 309* | 23,048 | 1,711 | 212,406 |
| 1998 | -- | 3,680 | 34,075 | 1,682 | 154,963 |
| 1999 | -- | 6,583 | 27,203 | 1,578 | 131,863 |
| 2000 | -- | 5,503 | 33,786 | 1,304 | 140,021 |
| 2001 | -- | 3,702 | 32,693 | 2,735 | 128,835 |
| 2002 | -- | 5,877 | 29,121 | 1,594 | 150,090 |
| 2003 | -- | 5,566 | 31,859 | 3,204 | 161,511 |
| 2004 | -- | 4,634 | 28,287 | 4,034 | 165,429 |
| 2005 | -- | 1,671 | 21,214 | 2,740 | 166,324 |
| 2006 | 3,955 | 1,290 | 22,828 | 1,805 | 152,970 |
| 2007 | 5,110 | 2,193 | 31,478 | 960 | 127,066 |
| 2008 | 5,378 | 2,877 | 29,136 | 1,540 | 121,350 |

Source: Parallel State and State waters retained catch data from ADFG Fish Tickets. Total retained catch data from NMFS Blend/Catch Accounting database. Aleutian Islands State waters Pacific cod fishery began in 2006. Table excludes CDQ catch. *On May 27, 1997, NMFS placed Pacific cod on PSC status for vessels using trawl gear in the Aleutian Islands to prevent overfishing of shortraker/rougheye rockfish.

Table 1 summarizes annual retained harvests of Pacific cod from the BS and AI management areas, including harvests from the Federal, parallel State, and State waters fisheries. In addition, Table 1 separately reports retained harvests from the parallel State and State waters fisheries in the BS and AI. In the BS management area, all inside waters harvests are from the parallel State waters fishery. In the AI management area, inside waters catch includes harvests from the parallel State and State waters fisheries. The Aleutian Islands State waters Pacific cod fishery was initiated in 2006, and the GHL was calculated as 3% of the BSAI Pacific cod ABC.

The retained catch data reported in Table 1 is derived from a combination of State and Federal sources. The NMFS Catch Accounting database does not track catch by ADFG statistical area, and harvests in parallel State waters cannot be distinguished from harvests in Federal waters in the Catch Accounting database. The ADFG Fish Tickets record harvests by ADFG statistical area, and contain a complete record of groundfish harvests in the parallel State and State waters fisheries. However, ADFG Fish Tickets do not contain a complete record of groundfish harvests in Federal waters. Total retained catch data (parallel State, State, and Federal waters harvests) are from the NMFS Catch Accounting database.

Table 2. Retained catch (mt) from the AI State and parallel State waters Pacific cod fishery during 2006, 2007, and 2008.

| Year | Operation | Gear | Aleutian Islands | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|
| | | | State waters fishery | | Parallel waters fishery | |
| | | | Vessel count | Tons | Vessel count | Tons |
| 2006 | CP | HAL | 5 | 621 | 4 | 238 |
| | CP | POT | 0 | 0 | 1 | * |
| | CP | TRW | * | * | 2 | * |
| | CV | HAL | 4 | 29 | 4 | 4 |
| | CV | JIG | 0 | 0 | 1 | * |
| | CV | POT | * | * | 3 | 330 |
| | CV | TRW | 19 | 2,962 | 7 | 315 |
| Total | | | 3,955 | | 1,290 | |

| Year | Operation | Gear | Aleutian Islands | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | State waters fishery | | Parallel waters fishery | |
| | | | Vessel count | Tons | Vessel count | Tons |
| 2007 | CP | HAL | 0 | 0 | 4 | 326 |
| | CP | POT | 6 | 1,194 | 1 | * |
| | CP | TRW | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 |
| | CV | HAL | 7 | 459 | 5 | 17 |
| | CV | JIG | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| | CV | POT | 5 | * | 1 | * |
| | CV | TRW | 20 | 3,069 | 22 | 1,626 |
| Total | | | 5,110 | | 2,193 | |

| Year | Operation | Gear | Aleutian Islands | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | State waters fishery | | Parallel waters fishery | |
| | | | Vessel count | Tons | Vessel count | Tons |
| 2008 | CP | HAL | 1 | * | 4 | 292 |
| | CP | POT | 4 | 1,717 | 3 | * |
| | CP | TRW | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| | CV | HAL | 8 | * | 8 | 297 |
| | CV | JIG | 9 | 137 | 5 | 42 |
| | CV | POT | 11 | 540 | 1 | * |
| | CV | TRW | 22 | 2,753 | 16 | 1,135 |
| Total | | | 5,378 | | 2,877 | |

Source: ADFG Fish Tickets.

Table 2 reports catch in the AI State waters and parallel State waters Pacific cod fisheries by gear and operation type. During 2006 through 2008, trawl CVs harvested a large proportion of the catch in the AI State waters and parallel State waters fisheries. No pot CPs participated in the AI State waters fishery in 2006, but in 2007, 6 pot CPs harvested 1,194 mt and in 2008, 4 pot CPs harvested 1,717 mt. Participation by pot CPs in the parallel State waters fishery increased from 1 vessel in 2006 and 2007 to 3 vessels in 2008. Catch by the 3 pot CPs in 2008 cannot be reported, because only 2 other pot CPs participated in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery, and reporting catch by the 3 pot CPs that fished in the parallel waters would allow the catch by the other vessels to be calculated by subtraction from the total AI pot CP catch.

The percentage of BS and AI Pacific cod catch that was harvested in the parallel State and State waters fisheries is shown in Figure 2. Parallel State and State waters catch in the Aleutian Islands has shown substantial annual variation, ranging from 1.3% to 28.3% of total catch during 1996 through 2008. During 2006 through 2008, Pacific cod catch in the parallel State and State waters fisheries comprised more than 23% of total retained catch in the Aleutian Islands. In those years, the majority of this catch was from the Aleutian Islands State waters fishery (3,955 of 5,245 mt in 2006, 5,110 of 7,303 mt in 2007, and 5,378 of 8,255 mt in 2008; see Table 1). In the Bering Sea, parallel State waters catch is typically a very small percentage of overall catch in the management area. Parallel State waters catch in the BS has consistently remained between 1% and 3% of total retained catch in the management area.

The proportion of AI catch harvested from the State and parallel State waters fisheries may increase if additional catcher processors participate in the parallel State waters fishery. The AI State waters GHL is currently set at 3% of the BSAI Pacific cod ABC, and was 5,280 mt in 2008. The GHL limits the annual catch in the Aleutian Islands State waters fishery. However, because the Federal BSAI Pacific cod TAC is not allocated between the BS and AI management areas or between the Federal and parallel State waters fisheries, catch in the AI parallel State waters fishery has the potential to increase. If the BSAI Pacific cod TAC is split into separate BS and AI subarea TACs, the proportion of the TAC harvested in each management area would be capped, but unless the subarea TACs are further apportioned into parallel State waters and Federal waters TACs, the proportion of the AI TAC that is harvested in the parallel State waters fishery could increase.

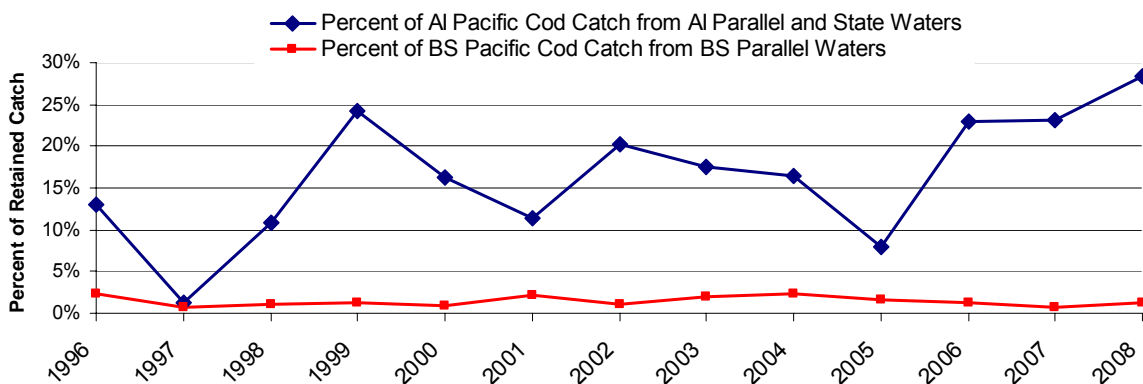


Figure 2. Percent of retained Bering Sea (BS) and Aleutian Islands (AI) Pacific cod catch from the parallel State and State waters fisheries.

Table 3 reports the number of vessels that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery in each of the fixed gear sectors, and each sector’s final allocation and catch. Note that vessel counts may include some vessels that only had incidental catch of Pacific cod. Also, note that the final allocations reported in Table 3 account for any rollovers to or from other sectors. During recent years, unused jig and trawl CV Pacific cod has been rolled over to several of the fixed gear sectors. Unharvested jig Pacific cod is rolled over to

<60 ft hook-and-line and pot CVs. Unharvested trawl CV Pacific cod is first rolled over to jig or <60 ft LOA hook-and-line and pot CVs; second to ≥60 ft LOA hook-and-line and pot CVs; third to AFA trawl CPs and non-AFA trawl CPs; and finally to hook-and-line CPs. All of the final allocations to the pot and hook-and-line sectors have been at least 90% harvested since 2004, with the exception of the <60 ft pot and hook-and-line allocation in 2004.

Under Amendment 85, the initial allocations of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC to the sectors are:

- 48.7% hook-and-line CP
- 22.1% trawl CV
- 13.4% Amendment 80
- 8.4% pot CV ≥60 ft LOA
- 2.3% AFA trawl CP
- 2.0% pot and hook-and-line CV <60 ft LOA
- 1.5% pot CP
- 1.4% jig
- 0.2% hook-and-line CV ≥60 ft LOA

Table 3. Final allocations (including rollover amounts) and catches (mt) in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery by the fixed gear sectors.

| Year | | Jig CV | HAL & Pot <60 ft | HAL CV ≥60 ft** | Pot CV | HAL CP | Pot CP |
|------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| 2004 | Vessel count | 17 | 25 | 28 | 64 | 39 | 4 |
| | Final allocation* | 442 | 2,961 | 303 | 11,735 | 97,795 | 3,432 |
| | Catch | 231 | 2,037 | 289 | 12,311 | 95,095 | 3,234 |
| | Percent harvested | 52% | 69% | 95% | 105% | 97% | 94% |
| 2005 | Vessel count | 19 | 42 | 24 | 51 | 39 | 2 |
| | Final allocation* | 166 | 2,601 | 230 | 12,828 | 99,519 | 3,352 |
| | Catch | 117 | 2,364 | 230 | 12,274 | 100,327 | 3,339 |
| | Percent harvested | 70% | 91% | 100% | 96% | 101% | 100% |
| 2006 | Vessel count | 12 | 46 | 23 | 49 | 40 | 4 |
| | Final allocation* | 214 | 3,242 | 267 | 13,880 | 84,709 | 3,033 |
| | Catch | 88 | 3,200 | 245 | 13,375 | 85,109 | 3,149 |
| | Percent harvested | 41% | 99% | 92% | 96% | 100% | 104% |
| 2007 | Vessel count | 11 | 50 | 17 | 45 | 37 | 3 |
| | Final allocation* | 126 | 2,928 | 240 | 12,129 | 68,105 | 2,668 |
| | Catch | 83 | 2,928 | 215 | 12,061 | 69,018 | 2,758 |
| | Percent harvested | 66% | 100% | 90% | 99% | 101% | 103% |
| 2008 | Vessel count | 15 | 56 | 24 | 43 | 39 | 5 |
| | Final allocation* | 180 | 5,210 | 0 | 11,422 | 76,074 | 3,089 |
| | Catch | 176 | 5,091 | 8 | 11,357 | 76,456 | 3,108 |
| | Percent harvested | 98% | 98% | | 99% | 101% | 101% |

Source: NMFS annual catch reports and NMFS Catch Accounting database (vessel counts). Non-CDQ catch.

* Note that final allocations include any rollover amounts.

**Most hook-and-line CVs ≥60 ft were not targeting Pacific cod, and only have incidental catch.

During 2008, 5 pot and hook-and-line CPs participated in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery that do not have the Federal permits, licenses, or endorsements needed to participate in the Federal waters fishery (Table 4). These vessels included 3 non-Amendment 67 endorsed pot CPs that participated in the AI parallel State waters fishery during both the A and B seasons. Catch by the 3 non-Amendment 67 endorsed pot CPs that fished in the AI parallel State waters fishery during 2008 cannot be reported, because it would reveal the catch by the 2 Amendment 67-endorsed pot CPs that fished during 2008. Three non-Amendment 67 endorsed hook-and-line CPs fished in the AI parallel State waters fishery during the 2008 B season; no non-endorsed hook-and-line CPs fished during the 2008 A season. One of the non-Amendment 67 endorsed hook-and-line CPs began fishing when the hook-and-line season opened on August 15 and switched to pot gear on September 1 when that season opened. During the 2009 A season, 2 non-Amendment 67 endorsed pot and hook-and-line CPs participated in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel waters fishery (one pot CP and one hook-and-line CP). Again, catch by these vessels cannot be reported due to confidentiality restrictions.

The pot and hook-and-line CPs fishing in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery include:

1. Pot or hook-and-line CPs that do not hold any LLP license and/or Federal fisheries permit.
2. Pot or hook-and-line CPs that hold an FFP and one or more LLP licenses, but without the required combination of BS, AI, and Amendment 67 endorsements needed to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery in Federal waters.
3. CPs that use pot or hook-and-line gear, or both gear types.

Table 4. Pot and hook-and-line catcher processors participating in the AI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in 2008 that do not have an FFP and/or LLP with an Amendment 67 endorsement.

| Vessel | FFP ^a | LLP | LLP endorsements | | | ≤60 ft LOA | Gear used |
|--------|------------------|-----|------------------|----|-------|------------|-----------|
| | | | BS | AI | Am 67 | | |
| 1 | x | x | x | x | | x | HAL |
| 2 | x | x | x | | x | | Pot |
| 3 | | | | | | | Pot & HAL |
| 4 | | | | | | | Pot |
| 5 | x | x | x | x | | | HAL |

* Vessels 1 and 3 also fished during the 2009 A season in the BSAI parallel waters PCod fishery.

** Vessel 4 sank in October 2008.

^a Indicates whether the vessel held an FFP during 2008.

In 2008, the number of non-Amendment 67 pot and hook-and-line CPs that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, and their total catch, was a relatively small component of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery (Table 5). However, the number of CPs fishing in the parallel State waters fishery has the potential to increase. Both the pot and hook-and-line allocations are fully harvested, and additional participants in the pot and hook-and-line CP sectors that do not have Amendment 67 endorsements will erode the catches of vessels that have historically participated in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. As noted earlier, in December 2008, the State Board of Fisheries (BOF) took action to limit the size of hook-and-line vessels allowed to participate in the parallel State waters fishery to 58 ft LOA. The vessel size restriction will take effect on June 1, 2009, and will preclude some of the vessels that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in 2008 from participating in the future. For example, when the BOF action is implemented, vessel 3 and vessel 5 (see Table 4) will not be eligible

to participate in the AI parallel State waters fishery using hook-and-line gear. However, vessel 3 used both pot and hook-and-line gear in 2008 and can continue to fish in the AI parallel State waters fishery using pot gear. Vessel 1 is ≤ 58 ft LOA and is not subject to the BOF regulation. Any vessel using pot gear may continue to fish in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

Table 5. BSAI Pacific cod catch (mt) in 2008 by Amendment 67 endorsed and non-Amendment 67 endorsed Pot and hook-and-line catcher processors.

| | Amendment 67 endorsed | | Non-Amendment 67 endorsed | | Total BSAI catch (mt) |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | Vessel count | Catch (mt) | Vessel count | Catch (mt) | |
| Hook-and-line CP | 36 | 76,250 | 3 | 206 | 76,456 |
| Pot CP | 2 | * | 3 | * | 3,108 |

Source: NMFS Catch Accounting.

2.3.2 Regulatory Context and Management Issues

2.3.2.1 Definition of a catcher processor

The alternatives apply specifically to vessels operating as catcher processors, based on the catcher processor definition in 679.2:

679.2 Catcher/processor:

(1) With respect to groundfish recordkeeping and reporting, a vessel that is used for catching fish and processing that fish.

This is the definition that NMFS inseason management uses to account for BSAI Pacific cod catch under the Amendment 85 allocations. Catch is deducted from the allocation corresponding to a vessel's actual mode of operation, rather than its potential mode of operation. For example, some vessels hold Amendment 67 CP endorsements on their LLPs, but operate as CVs. Catch by these vessels is counted against the appropriate CV allocation, not to a CP allocation. The options under consideration for the proposed action would apply to CPs meeting the above definition.

2.3.2.2 Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) requirements

All vessels fishing for groundfish in Federal waters of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska are required to hold a Federal fisheries permit (FFP). Also, any vessel that fishes in Federal waters of the BSAI or GOA for any non-groundfish species (e.g., IFQ halibut, crab, salmon, scallops, herring), and that is required to retain any bycatch of groundfish must obtain an FFP (679.4). Vessels that hold a Federal fisheries permit must comply with groundfish observer program regulations and with NMFS recordkeeping and reporting requirements. In addition, vessels that hold Federal fisheries permits must carry a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) if they participate in the directed Atka mackerel, Pacific cod, or pollock fisheries in Federal waters of the BSAI or GOA. Vessels that participate in these directed fisheries must also have an endorsement on their Federal fisheries permit that indicates the use of pot, trawl, or hook-and-line gear in these fisheries. Vessels using jig gear are not required to obtain this endorsement on their FFPs, and as a result, are exempt from the VMS requirement. Starting July 28th, 2006, all vessels fishing under Federal fisheries permits in the Aleutian Islands, including State waters, must have an operational VMS.

The catch reporting, observer, and VMS requirements apply to vessels that hold FFPs regardless of whether they are fishing in Federal waters or State of Alaska waters. However, vessels that fish

exclusively in the parallel State and State waters fisheries do not need an FFP, and vessels that do not hold FFPs are not subject to NFMS recordkeeping and reporting requirements, or Federal observer or VMS requirements. The FFP is issued on a 3-year cycle and is in effect from the date of issuance through the end of the current NMFS 3-year cycle.

FFP Management Issues

In the proposed action, there are 2 alternatives to place restrictions on the frequency with which vessels may surrender and reactivate their FFPs (Alternative 4 and 5). Currently, vessels are allowed to surrender their Federal fisheries permits at any time during a given year and have the permits reissued at a later date during the same calendar year. For example, a vessel could surrender its FFP and fish in the parallel State or State waters fisheries to avoid having to comply with observer or VMS requirements, and later in the same calendar year, have the permit reissued in order to fish in Federal waters. There is no limit on the number of times a permit may be surrendered and reissued within the 3-year permit cycle.

In the past, the Council has considered placing restrictions on the frequency with which Federal fisheries permits may be surrendered and reactivated. One concern that has been expressed is that such restrictions could potentially increase fishing pressure in the parallel State waters fisheries by precluding vessels from re-entering the Federal waters fisheries. The potential for increased fishing pressure in the parallel State waters fisheries could be minimized by limiting such a restriction to vessels that hold Federal fisheries permits with catcher processor designations. Restricting CPs from surrendering and reactivating the FFP during a given year could potentially result in increased observer coverage of CPs participating in the parallel State and State waters groundfish fisheries.

Table 6 reports the number of FFPs with CP designations, BSAI or GOA area endorsements, pot or hook-and-line gear endorsements, and Pacific cod pot or Pacific cod hook-and-line species endorsements. It is important to note that on the FFP application, any vessel may apply for a CP or CV designation (or both) as well as any area, gear, species endorsements. The FFP, by itself, does not authorize a vessel to participate in directed groundfish fisheries in Federal waters. The vessel is also required to hold an LLP with the appropriate gear, area, and (where applicable) species endorsements. The LLP requirement is described in detail in the next section. More vessels hold FFPs with BSAI and CP designations than the number of catcher processors that fish in the BSAI in a given year. Similarly, more vessels hold FFPs with BSAI, CP, and pot or hook-and-line Pacific cod endorsements than the number of vessels participating in those fisheries during a given year.

Table 6. Number of Federal Fisheries Permits in 2008 with a CP designation, BSAI or GOA area endorsements, pot or hook-and-line gear endorsements, and Pacific cod pot or Pacific cod hook-and-line species endorsements.

| | CP and BSAI endorsed FFPs | CP and GOA endorsed FFPs |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pot and CP endorsed | 32 | 41 |
| Pot Pacific cod and CP endorsed | 19 | 24 |
| | | |
| Hook-and-line and CP endorsed | 57 | 109 |
| Hook-and-line Pacific cod and CP endorsed | 51 | 66 |
| | | |
| Total CP endorsed (all gear types) | 114 | 161 |

2.3.2.3 License Limitation Program (LLP)

The License Limitation Program (LLP) limits access to the groundfish and crab fisheries in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska. Fishing under the program began in 2000. A vessel must have a valid LLP license with the appropriate gear designation, operation type, and area endorsement in order to participate in groundfish fisheries in Federal waters. Current regulations allow license holders to transfer groundfish or crab licenses to another vessel once per calendar year (Jan 1 – Dec 31) (679.4(k)(7)). For example, if a license is transferred on Sept 1 to a different vessel, it can be transferred back to the original vessel on Jan 1 of the following year. Also, license holders can unassign a vessel from a license without assigning the license to another vessel. However, any future vessel assignment to that license, even to the former vessel, is counted as a transfer.

In 2003, when Amendment 67 to the BSAI FMP was implemented, gear and operation specific Pacific cod endorsements were added to groundfish LLPs. Four Pacific cod endorsements were created (pot CP, hook-and-line CP, pot CV, and hook-and-line CV), and licenses qualified for endorsements by meeting historic specific landings criteria for each gear and operation type. All CPs, and CVs greater than 60 ft LOA, are required to hold a license with an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement to participate in the directed Pacific cod fishery in Federal waters of the BSAI using pot or hook-and-line gear.

There are several exceptions to the LLP requirement:

1. Vessels fishing in the parallel State waters fisheries.
2. Vessels less than 26 ft LOA in the GOA and less than 32 ft LOA in the BSAI.
3. Vessels less than 60 ft LOA using jig gear in the BSAI, subject to gear restrictions. Any vessel using jig gear in the GOA, subject to gear restrictions.¹
4. Vessels not directed fishing for LLP groundfish species (including IFQ halibut or sablefish) may retain incidentally caught groundfish up to the Maximum Retainable Allowance (MRA).
5. Catcher vessels less than 60 ft LOA are not required to hold an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement to participate in the fixed gear BSAI Pacific cod fishery.

The number of Amendment 67 endorsements on CP and CV licenses is shown in Table 7. There are only 7 pot CP licenses, including 3 licenses with only a Bering Sea endorsement and 4 licenses with both BS and AI endorsements. There are 37 licenses with a hook-and-line CP endorsement, including 35 licenses with both BS and AI endorsements and 2 licenses with only a BS endorsement.

Table 7. Number of Amendment 67 endorsements on licenses with BS or AI area endorsements.

| | Catcher Vessel | | Catcher Processor | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Pot | Hook-and-line | Pot | Hook-and-line |
| Bering Sea | 49 | 2 | 7 | 37 |
| Aleutian Islands | 2 | 2 | 4 | 35 |

* On 51 CV licenses (1 CV license has both CV pot and CV HAL endorsements)

** On 48 CP licenses (2 CP licenses have both CP pot and CP HAL endorsements, 2 have CP HAL and CV pot endorsements, and one has CP pot and CV HAL endorsements)

¹ The GOA jig gear LLP exemption was part of the fixed gear recency action taken on April 2009.

Currently, there are two primary LLP license issues related to management of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery:

1. Pot and hook-and-line CPs that hold an LLP license, but do not have Amendment 67 Pacific endorsements and/or the appropriate area endorsements, are participating in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery in parallel State waters.
2. Pot and hook-and-line CPs that do not hold an LLP license are participating in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery in parallel State waters.

2.3.2.4 Federal regulatory authority over vessels with Federal permits and licenses

The Council and NOAA fisheries have broad authority over vessels that hold Federal permits and licenses. Vessels that hold Federal fisheries permits or LLP licenses may be subject to Federal groundfish regulations, even while fishing in State waters adjacent to the GOA or BSAI. For example, vessels that hold FFPs are subject to Federal recordkeeping and reporting, observer, and VMS requirements while fishing in Federal, parallel State, or State waters fisheries. In 2006, sideboards were implemented that limit harvests of GOA Pacific cod by vessels that received initial allocations of *Opilio* crab quota. The sideboard regulations were written such that vessels cannot easily circumvent sideboard closures by fishing in parallel State waters fisheries. Vessels that hold *either* an FFP or an LLP are subject to the sideboards while participating in any groundfish fishery in the parallel State waters fisheries in the GOA (680.22).

A vessel could easily surrender the FFP to circumvent the GOA Pacific cod sideboard restrictions, and later have the FFP reissued to the same vessel. There is currently no restriction on the number of times a holder of an FFP can surrender a permit and have it reissued. However, the sideboard regulations are written such that they apply to vessels with either an FFP or LLP, and vessels that hold crab or groundfish LLP licenses would also have to surrender these licenses or transfer them to another vessel in order to circumvent the sideboard regulations. This is less likely to occur, because LLP licenses can only be transferred once per calendar year. Vessels that transfer their crab and groundfish LLP licenses to another vessel would lose eligibility to participate in the crab and groundfish fisheries in Federal waters for the remainder of the calendar year (until Dec 31st).

The Council could extend other regulations to Federally-permitted vessels participating in the parallel State water fisheries, as long as the action has an adequate conservation or management rationale. The proposed action would extend the LLP and Amendment 67 endorsement requirement to pot and hook-and-line CPs fishing in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. The requirement would only apply to vessels with an FFP or LLP.

2.3.3 Interactions with State management measures

2.3.3.1 Recent BOF action on BSAI parallel State waters fishery

The State manages the parallel State waters fishery, and each year, adopts by emergency order Federal groundfish seasons, bycatch limits, and authorized gear types. However, the State does not recognize sector allocations based on processing activity.² As a result, the State cannot specifically restrict catcher

² State v. Grunert, 139 P.2d 1226 (Alaska 2006); Grunert v. State, 109 P.2d 924 (Alaska 2005). In the 2005 case, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the Board of Fisheries could not allocate within a single fishery. 109 P.2d at 931-32. In the 2006 case, the Court held that ‘fisheries’ could only be distinguished by differences in the gear that is actually used to harvest the fish. 139 P.2d at 1235-39.

processors from participating in the parallel State waters fisheries. The State can, however, limit participation on the basis of vessel length.

Recently, the Board of Fisheries reviewed a proposal to limit the size of hook-and-line vessels allowed to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. The BOF took final action on the proposal in December 2008. The vessel size restriction will take effect on June 1, 2009, and limits the size of hook-and-line vessels allowed to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery to 58 ft LOA. Most catcher processors are larger than 58 ft LOA, and this management measure will prevent an increase in fishing effort in the parallel State waters fishery by large catcher processors. In the past, the BSAI parallel State waters fishery has mostly been prosecuted by small catcher vessels delivering to shoreside plants. The BOF action does not apply to vessels using pot gear. The proposed regulatory amendment would complement the BOF action by limiting participation in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters pot CP fishery.

2.3.3.2 Seasonal sector allocation closures

Another management issue that has arisen is that vessels are fishing for Pacific cod in the BSAI parallel State waters fishery after the TAC for their respective sector has been harvested and the season is closed. Again, the State recognizes sector allocations by gear type, but does not recognize the separate CP and CV allocations. If the directed fishery for one of the gear sectors is open in Federal waters, any vessel using that gear type and meeting any applicable vessel length restrictions is eligible to participate in the parallel State waters fishery.

For example, hook-and-line catcher vessels may participate in the parallel State waters fishery even when the adjacent Federal waters fishery is only open to hook-and-line catcher processors. In the same way, hook-and-line catcher processors may participate in the parallel State waters fishery even if it is only open to hook-and-line catcher vessels in adjacent Federal waters. In practice, NMFS inseason management accounts for the parallel State waters catch by gear and operation type. In the BSAI Pacific cod fishery, parallel State waters catch is deducted from the appropriate Amendment 85 allocation based on the gear and operation type of the harvesting vessel. However, if one sector's season closes and vessels in that sector continue to fish in the parallel State waters fishery, this would interfere with the Federal allocations. If the catch is counted against another sector's allocation, this would effectively result in a reallocation of the TAC.

2.3.3.3 State waters Aleutian Islands Pacific cod fishery

The AI State waters fishery was initiated in 2006 and occurs in the Aleutian Islands west of 170° longitude. Several aspects of the AI State waters fishery are relevant to the proposed action, because the pot and hook-and-line CPs that have participated in the AI parallel State waters fishery are also eligible to participate in the AI State waters fishery. During 2008, 4 of the 5 pot and hook-and-line CPs that fished in the AI parallel State waters Pacific cod fishery also participated in the AI State waters Pacific cod fishery. The AI State waters fishery is open to most gear types, with vessel length restrictions, and provides an opportunity for vessels that do not have LLPs with Amendment 67 and/or AI area endorsements to fish for Pacific cod in the Aleutian Islands. Key aspects of the fishery are summarized below:

- The GHL for the AI State waters fishery is calculated as 3% of the Federal BSAI Pacific cod ABC. In 2008, the GHL was 5,280 mt.
- The A season starts on or after March 15, and only after the Federal Pacific cod trawl CV A season is closed. All parallel State waters seasons are closed during the State waters season. The

State waters B season starts on June 10. If the State waters B season GHL has not been taken by September 1, the State will close the State waters B season and reopen the parallel State season.

- Legal fishing gear includes pot, jig, hand troll, non-pelagic trawl, and longline gear. Non-pelagic trawl and longline gear may not be used during May 1 through September 15, unless vessels are operating in the <60 ft LOA vessel size limitation areas near Adak.
- Vessel size limits are 100 ft LOA for non-pelagic trawl gear, 125 ft LOA for pot gear, and 58 ft LOA for longline and jig gear. Beginning in 2009, vessel size limits are 60 ft during the B season (all gear types, including hook-and-line).
- Vessels must register with ADFG the type of gear to be used. Vessels may be concurrently registered to use both hook-and-line and jig gear, but may not be concurrently registered to harvest Pacific cod with any other gear types. A vessel's gear registration may be changed during a State waters season, but may not change while unprocessed fish are on board the vessel.
- The daily trip limit is 150,000 lbs of Pacific cod. A vessel may not have more than 150,000 lbs of unprocessed Pacific cod on board the vessel at any time. A vessel may not have more processed fish on board than the round weight equivalent of the fish reported on ADFG fish tickets during the AI State waters Pacific cod fishery. Participants must notify ADFG daily of the amount harvested and total amount on board.
- All Pacific cod harvested must be retained. Any overage must be reported immediately. All proceeds from the sale of Pacific cod in excess of the trip and on board amounts specified above shall be surrendered to the State.
- A maximum of 70% of the GHL may be harvested prior to June 10. A total of 30% of the GHL plus any unharvested GHL from the A season may be rolled over to the B season, up to a maximum of 70%.
- Observer coverage is not required in the State waters fishery unless a vessel has an FFP. Vessels that have FFPs are subject to observer coverage requirements while operating in the State waters fishery, and this observer coverage can be counted toward the Federal observer coverage requirements.

2.3.4 BSAI Pacific Cod TAC Split

The Council is considering initiating an analysis to split the BSAI Pacific cod TAC into BS and AI subarea TACs. At the October 2008 meeting, the Council received a report from the SSC regarding the potential TAC split. The SSC reviewed a paper by Alaska Fisheries Science Center staff that compiled all of the currently available biological information on the BS and AI Pacific cod stocks. After reviewing this information, the SSC recommended that a precautionary approach should be taken by specifying a combined BSAI OFL for Pacific cod and separate BS and AI ABCs. At that time, the Council requested that staff prepare an updated discussion paper describing the draft problem statement and potential alternatives for apportioning the BSAI sector allocations between the BS and AI.

The Council reviewed this discussion paper at the December 2008 meeting. The discussion paper noted that any change in the current management of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery would require consultation with NMFS Protected Resources (PR). Consultation with PR would be necessary because the proposed TAC split could change the timing and distribution of fishing effort for Pacific cod in the BS and AI, and these changes could potentially impact Steller sea lions. NMFS PR is currently developing a new status

quo Biological Opinion on the impacts of the current Alaska groundfish fisheries on Steller sea lions. The document is scheduled to be released in August 2009. The new Biological Opinion may come to different conclusions in terms of jeopardy or necessary mitigation in order to prevent jeopardy than the existing Biological Opinion (2001 and 2003 Supplement), which makes it very difficult to consider changes to the way in which the BSAI Pacific cod fishery is managed. The Council could develop a preferred alternative for the BSAI TAC split, but it may not meet the conditions outlined in the new Biological Opinion. The Council decided to discuss further action on the BSAI cod TAC split in October 2009, when the Steller sea lion BiOp is available.

If the BSAI Pacific cod TAC is split into separate BS and AI subarea TACs, the amount of catch that may be harvested from each of the management areas by each sector would be capped. However, unless the subarea TACs are further divided into parallel State and Federal waters apportionments, the potential exists for an increase in the proportion of the subarea TACs that is harvested from the parallel State waters fishery. The current set of alternatives, as originally proposed in Amendment 85, includes:

ALTERNATIVE 1: No action. A methodology to apportion the BSAI Pacific cod allocations to the jig, trawl, and fixed gear sectors between the BS and AI subareas would not be selected.

ALTERNATIVE 2: Sector allocations remain as BSAI (with BS and AI TACs)

Sectors would not be allocated specific percentages of the BS and AI TACs. Sectors would have a BSAI allocation to fish in either subarea (BS and AI) if the subarea is open for directed fishing and TAC is available.

Option 2.1 Upon splitting the BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations between the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, separate BS and AI LLP area endorsements would be converted to BSAI area-wide endorsements for the Pacific cod fishery.

ALTERNATIVE 3: BS and AI sector allocations are based on the same percentage of the BS and AI TAC as the BSAI sector allocations.

This alternative would allocate to each sector the same percentage of the BS and AI TACs that the sector currently receives in the BSAI. For example, if a sector is currently allocated 2.0% of the BSAI TAC it would be allocated 2.0% of the BS TAC and 2.0% of the AI TAC.

Option 3.1 Upon splitting the BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations between the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, separate BS and AI LLP area endorsements would be converted to BSAI area-wide endorsement for the Pacific cod fishery.

ALTERNATIVE 4: BS and AI sector allocations will be based on a sector's historic harvest in the AI, with the remainder of each sector's overall BSAI allocation to be caught in the BS. Each sector retains its overall BSAI allocation.

Option 4.1 1995–2002

Option 4.2 1997–2003

Option 4.3 2000–2003

Option 4.4 2002–2003

Option 4.5 Upon splitting the BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations between the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, separate BS and AI LLP area endorsements would be converted to BSAI area-wide endorsements for the Pacific cod fishery.

2.4 Analysis of the Alternatives

2.4.1 Alternative 1— No Action

Under Alternative 1, the no action alternative, pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold an FFP or LLP could continue to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery without holding an LLP license with the appropriate area and Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements. In addition, pot and hook-and-line CPs could continue to fish in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery after the pot and hook-and-line CP allocations have been fully harvested, as long as the pot and hook-and-line CV seasons are still open. Finally, there would be no restrictions to prevent pot and hook-and-line CPs from surrendering and reapplying for the FFP. When the recent Board of Fisheries action takes effect on June 1, 2009, the size of hook-and-line vessels allowed to participate in the parallel State waters fishery will be limited to 58 ft LOA.

Action Alternatives

The Council has indicated its intent to choose one or more of the action alternatives (Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and/or 5). Alternatives 2 and 3 each accomplish a distinct objective, and one or both of these alternatives could be selected. Alternatives 4 and 5 are different approaches to accomplishing the same objective, and the Council could select one (but not both) of these alternatives. The analysis evaluates each alternative individually, and also evaluates possible combinations of alternatives (Alternatives 2, 3, and/or 4, and Alternatives 2, 3, and/or 5).

2.4.2 Alternative 2— Extend Pacific Cod Endorsement Requirement to Parallel Waters

Alternative 2 requires pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP to have an LLP with the appropriate Amendment 67 and area endorsement to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Currently, the LLP is only required in Federal waters. While Alternative 2 has the potential to limit entry to the pot and hook-and-line CP sectors in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, it would not preclude a vessel without an FFP or LLP from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

Table 8. Impact of Alternative 2 on non-Amendment 67 and/or AI endorsed pot and hook-and-line CPs that participated in the AI parallel State waters fishery during 2008.

| Vessel | FFP ^a | LLP ^b | LLP endorsements ^c | | | ≤60 ft LOA | Gear used ^d | Alternative 2 applies? |
|--------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----|-------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | BS | AI | Am 67 | | | |
| 1 | x | x | x | x | | x | HAL | Yes |
| 2 | x | x | x | | x | | Pot | Yes |
| 3 | | | | | | | Pot & HAL | No |
| 4** | | | | | | | Pot | No |
| 5 | x | x | x | x | | | HAL | Yes |

a Indicates whether the vessel held an FFP during 2008 permit cycle. Vessel 3 held an FFP during the 2006-2008 permit cycle, but surrendered it prior to 2008.

b Indicates whether a groundfish LLP license was assigned to the vessel in 2008

c Indicates whether the LLP license has BS and AI area endorsements and an Amendment 67 endorsement.

d Indicates the gear type used during 2008 in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery

** Vessel 4 sank in October 2008

Table 8 summarizes the potential effect of Alternative 2 on the non-Amendment 67 and/or AI endorsed pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that participated in the AI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery during 2008. Three of the 5 vessels held an FFP and LLP in 2008, but the licenses did not have both an Amendment 67 endorsement and an AI area endorsement. Alternative 2 would have precluded these vessels from participating in the 2008 AI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Two of the 5 vessels did not hold either an FFP or LLP in 2008, and the proposed action would not have precluded these vessels from participating in the parallel State waters fishery. However, one of these vessels (Vessel 3) held an FFP during the 2006-2008 permit cycle, but surrendered it prior to 2008. Alternative 2 would apply to this vessel if the Council also adopts restrictions on a vessel's ability to surrender the FFP during the 3 year permit cycle, under either Alternative 4 or Alternative 5.

In sum, Alternative 2 applies to pot and hook-and-line CPs that hold an FFP or LLP. It precludes these vessels from fishing in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery if they do not hold an LLP with an Amendment 67 endorsement and the appropriate area endorsement. As a result, Alternative 2 protects pot and hook-and-line CPs that hold Amendment 67-endorsed licenses from erosion of their historic catches in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery due to increased participation by non-Amendment 67 endorsed vessels. Alternative 2 does not apply to pot and hook-and-line CPs that do not hold an FFP or LLP. However, the recent State Board of Fisheries action will preclude all vessels greater than 58 ft LOA from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery using hook-and-line gear. This regulation will apply to vessels regardless of their FFP or LLP status. Even vessels that hold an Amendment 67 endorsed LLP will be restricted from participating in the parallel State waters fishery using hook-and-line gear if they exceed 58 ft LOA.

2.4.3 Alternative 3 — Seasonal closures of sector allocations

Under Alternative 3, pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP would be required to adhere to seasonal closures of the respective BSAI Pacific cod sectors, even while fishing in parallel State waters. The rationale for including Alternative 3 is to prevent vessels from circumventing the seasonal sector closures by fishing in the parallel State waters fishery. In 2008, 4 of the 5 pot catcher processors that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery during the B season continued to fish in the parallel State waters after the pot catcher processor B season closed on September 19. This vessel activity occurred because the State does not legally recognize Federal allocations between catcher vessels and catcher processors using the same gear type to harvest fish in the same management area. The BSAI Pacific cod fishery is allocated by gear type and operation type and the State recognizes allocations by gear type, but does not recognize the separate CP and CV allocations. As long as either the CP or CV season for a given gear type is open in Federal waters, vessels of either operation type may continue to fish in the parallel State waters using that gear type.

When this occurred in 2008, catch by these pot CPs continued to accrue against the pot CP allocation, and the sector had an overage of 768 mt for the 2008 B season. Because the overall BSAI Pacific cod harvest in 2008 did not exceed the ABC, the pot CP overage did not result in the reallocation of Pacific cod from other sectors to the pot CP sector. The pot CP overage was accommodated by a rollover of unused TAC from the pot CV sector. NMFS inseason management staff indicated that if pot CPs fish in the parallel State waters fishery during the A season after the pot CP season closes, a pot CP overage could create management issues. Any pot CP A season overage would first be taken off the pot CP B season allocation. If that allocation is fully harvested, the overage would accrue to the pot CV A season allocation until it is fully harvested. At that point, all vessels using pot gear would be required to stop fishing in both parallel State and Federal waters. One factor that complicates management of A season overages is that total A season harvests are limited to 70% of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC under the Steller sea lion management measures. The A season Pacific cod sector allocations are typically fully harvested. As a result, to comply with the seasonal apportionments, any A season overages by one or more sectors

would likely require NMFS staff to close the A seasons of other sectors early. In effect, the A season TACs would be reallocated to accommodate the overages. In 2009, two pot CPs continued to fish after the pot CP closure on January 28, because the ≥ 60 ft LOA pot CV fishery was still open. However, that fishery closed on February 1, and the additional amount of cod harvested by the pot CPs beyond the pot CP allocation was relatively small.

Finally, it is important to note that Alternative 3 only applies to pot and hook-and-line CPs with an FFP or LLP. Pot or hook-and-line CPs without an FFP or LLP could continue to fish in parallel State waters after the respective sector allocations close, as long as the pot or hook-and-line CV season is still open in Federal waters. During 2008, two of the pot or hook-and-line CPs that fished in parallel State waters did not hold an FFP or LLP. In effect, Alternative 3 would partially address the management and allocation issue caused when vessels fish past the end of the seasonal closures. Pot and hook-and-line catcher processors without an FFP or LLP could continue to circumvent the closures. However, the recent BOF action will limit hook-and-line vessels to 58 ft LOA in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery, starting June 1, 2009. As a result, hook-and-line vessels greater than 58 ft LOA will no longer be able to circumvent the seasonal allocation closures by fishing in the parallel State waters fishery. Finally, it should be noted that Alternative 3 does not apply to pot and hook-and-line catcher vessels, or to vessels using trawl or jig gear.

2.4.4 Alternative 4 and Alternative 5— Federal Fisheries Permit restrictions

Currently, a vessel operator may freely surrender and later reapply for the FFP at any time. Vessels that surrender their FFPs do not have to comply with observer, VMS, or NMFS recordkeeping and reporting requirements while fishing in the parallel State or State waters fisheries. Under Alternative 2, the management measures that limit entry to the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery apply to vessels that hold an FFP or LLP. However, if a vessel operator may surrender the FFP at any time, without any restrictions on when they may reapply for the FFP, any parallel State waters management measures the Council adopts could be easily circumvented by vessels that only have FFPs and do not have LLPs. Those vessels could simply surrender the FFP to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, and later reapply for the FFP to participate in other Federal waters fisheries.

Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 preclude vessel operators from surrendering and reactivating the FFP within a specified time period. Under both alternatives, there are three suboptions: (1) a vessel may only surrender **or** reactivate the FFP once every calendar year (Jan 1- Dec 31), (2) every 18 months, or (3) the FFP may not be surrendered during the 3 year term of the permit. If the FFP is surrendered, it cannot be reactivated until after the specified time period. Similar to the LLP transfer regulations, only one FFP ‘transaction’ would be allowed during the specified time period; surrendering the permit would count as one transaction, and reactivating it would count as another transaction. If the calendar year suboption is selected, the FFP could be surrendered in year 1, reactivated in year 2, and surrendered again in year 3. The vessel could surrender the FFP and fish in the parallel State waters fisheries twice within the 3-year permit cycle. If the 18-month suboption is selected, a vessel would only have one opportunity to surrender the FFP during the 3-year permit cycle, and would have to wait a full 18 months to reactivate the permit. If the third suboption is selected, the FFP could not be surrendered during the 3-year term of the permit.

The difference between the alternatives is that Alternative 4 only applies to pot or hook-and-line CPs with a CP designation on the FFP, and Alternative 5 applies to all vessels with a CP designation on the FFP. Currently, any designation on the FFP may be amended at any time. As a result, an FFP holder could amend the FFP to remove the CP designation, and the restrictions proposed in Alternatives 4 and 5 would no longer apply to the FFP. Both alternatives specifically address this issue by precluding vessel operators from amending the CP designation on the FFP. **The Council may fish to clarify how pot and hook-and-line CPs are identified in Alternative 4.** One approach is to identify pot and hook-and-line

CPs based on the gear (pot or hook-and-line) designations on the FFP. **For example, Alternative 4 could be amended as follows: ‘Vessels with a CP designation and a pot or hook-and-line gear endorsement on the FFP cannot amend the CP designation or the pot or hook-and-line gear endorsement, and may only surrender or reactivate the FFP....(list 3 suboptions)’.** If vessels are identified based on their fishing activity, rather than based on the gear endorsements on the FFP, the Council will need to specify how pot and hook-and-line CPs will be identified. Identifying these vessels based on vessel activity (i.e., during a specific time period) rather than based on the endorsements on the FFP would complicate administration of the FFP restrictions.

The Council discussed limiting the scope of Alternatives 4 and 5 to FFPs with a BSAI designation during Council deliberations in December 2008. The problem with this approach is that vessels that fish in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery may not have a BSAI endorsement on the FFP, because this area endorsement isn’t required to participate in the BSAI parallel waters fishery. As a result, limiting the scope of Alternatives 4 and 5 to those FFPs with a BSAI designation may inadvertently exclude the vessels to which the alternatives are intended to apply.

Similarly, vessels may not have a Pacific cod pot or hook-and-line endorsement on the FFP if they only participate in the directed Pacific cod fisheries in parallel State waters. If Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 apply to all FFPs with a catcher processor endorsement, they would be more likely to apply to the FFPs held by vessels that participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, and fewer vessels could circumvent this regulation. However, this approach would also mean that any FFP held by a catcher processor could not be surrendered and reissued within a specified time period.

NMFS provided data showing the number of FFPs with CP designations that were surrendered during 2002 through 2008. In general, it is uncommon for CPs to surrender the FFP. Only 8 FFPs with CP designations were surrendered during the 2006 through 2008 permit cycle (out of more than 150 FFPs with a CP designation), including 4 of the 5 non-Amendment 67 endorsed CPs that participated in the AI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in 2008. FFP surrender data during 2002 through 2005 were also examined, and only 3 vessels that held FFPs with a CP designation surrendered the FFP during this time period. All of the vessels that surrendered the FFP only used fixed gear during the years examined. The dates when the FFPs were surrendered, and subsequent fishing activity by the vessels, indicate that most vessels surrendered the FFP prior to participating in the GOA or AI State waters Pacific cod fisheries or other State waters non-groundfish fisheries.

If Alternative 5 is selected, and restrictions apply to all FFPs with a CP designation, these restrictions are not likely to impact the operations of most catcher processors. However, the CPs that have routinely surrendered the FFP prior to participating in the parallel or State waters groundfish fisheries would have to carry observers during at least some portion of these fishing trips (depending on whether the vessel is 60 to 125 ft LOA and in the 30% observed fleet, or >125 ft LOA and in the 100% observed fleet) if the FFP cannot be surrendered during the 3-year permit cycle or other specified time period. In addition, these vessels would be required to continue to use VMS while participating in either groundfish or non-groundfish fisheries, which imposes additional costs on these operators.

2.5 Effects on harvesters

Under **Alternative 1**, there would be no additional restrictions limiting access to the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. If this alternative is selected, additional non-Amendment 67 endorsed vessels could enter the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in the future and dilute revenues, increase costs, or both, for vessels that have participated in the fishery during recent years. Increased participation may result in negative economic impacts to current participants in the fishery. Specifically,

increased participation could erode the harvests of long-term participants. If effort increases substantially in a particular sector, the erosion of harvests resulting from new entry into the fishery will be exacerbated, because each sector's catch is constrained by its allocation. Several exogenous factors may impact entry into the parallel State waters fishery. For example, the increasing limits on entry into new fisheries, and the prospect that catch histories may be significant determinants of future share-based access, may induce some operators to maximize participation in any and all available open access opportunities (i.e., fishing for history). Immediate economic profitability may be secondary to obtaining fishing history. Similarly, in difficult economic times, when few alternatives exist, entry of otherwise underutilized or idle vessels and gear may be the best of available options. If operating costs can be covered, entry into the parallel State waters fisheries may be a viable short term strategy for some fishing operations. The number of vessels that might enter the fishery in the absence of this action is unknown, and depends on future market conditions, the size of groundfish TACs, opportunities to participate in other fisheries, the future regulatory environment, and operating costs in the fisheries. Consequently, this analysis does not provide a quantitative estimate of the potential economic impacts of the no action alternative.

Alternative 2 would provide protection for pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold Amendment 67 endorsed licenses by preventing the erosion of catch shares via the entry of new participants into the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. The Council established Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements in 2003 to limit access to the pot and hook-and-line allocations to those participants who had catch history in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. Parallel State waters participation by pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that do not hold LLP licenses with Amendment 67 endorsements reduces the amount of TAC available to participants who hold endorsed licenses. The proposed action would extend the Amendment 67 endorsement requirement to the parallel State waters fishery for pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold an FFP or LLP, but would not preclude vessels that do not have an FFP or LLP from entering the parallel State waters fishery. The recent action taken by the Board of Fisheries to limit vessels using hook-and-line gear to 58 ft LOA would preclude larger vessels, including those that do not have an LLP or FFP, from entering the hook-and-line fishery in parallel State waters.

Alternative 2 would further limit the number of fisheries available to pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold an FFP or LLP, but do not hold an Amendment 67 endorsed license. The vessels that participated in the AI parallel State waters fishery in 2008 are relatively recent entrants to this fishery. Prior to 2008, there were fewer than 3 non-Amendment 67 endorsed pot and hook-and-line catcher processors (total) participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, and their harvests cannot be reported. In 2008, 5 of these vessels participated in the fishery. During 2008, several of these vessels also participated in the AI State waters Pacific cod fishery, GOA Pacific cod fishery, and sablefish IFQ fishery, and under the proposed action, these vessels would continue to have access to these fisheries.

Increases in Pacific cod prices in recent years have the potential to attract new effort into the fishery. In the absence of this action, effort in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery would not necessarily increase. The entry of new effort would depend on future market conditions, conditions in the fisheries, the future regulatory environment, and opportunities to participate in other fisheries. The proposed action would preclude the potential entry of Federally-permitted, but non-Amendment 67 endorsed vessels into the fishery. Therefore, the short term effects on efficiency should be negligible. In the longer term, the proposed action has the potential to limit overcrowding in the fisheries. However, in the absence of this action, the number of vessels that would have entered the fishery is unknown. Therefore, the economic effects of the proposed action cannot be precisely quantified.

Alternative 3, in tandem with the recent Board of Fisheries action, would potentially limit the number of pot and hook-and-line catcher processors and hook-and-line vessels >58 ft LOA that could continue to fish in parallel State waters after the respective sector allocations have been fully harvested. This fishing

activity could result in overages by the pot and hook-and-line CP sectors. If this occurs, NMFS may have to close other sectors early to accommodate the overages. In effect, the TAC would be reallocated to accommodate the overages. **Alternative 3**, in tandem with the Board of Fisheries action, would not preclude hook-and-line vessels ≤ 58 ft LOA, pot catcher vessels, trawl and jig vessels, and any non-Federally permitted vessel from fishing in parallel State waters after the respective sector allocations have been fully harvested. This fishing activity could also result in overages and the reallocation of TAC among the sectors. Finally, **Alternative 4 and Alternative 5** limit the ability of vessels that hold an FFP with a CP designation to surrender and later reapply for the FFP within a specified time period. Again, the difference between the alternatives is that Alternative 4 only applies to pot or hook-and-line CPs with a CP designation on the FFP, and Alternative 5 applies to all vessels with a CP designation on the FFP. These alternatives would make it more difficult for vessels to circumvent Federal regulations proposed in **Alternative 2** by temporarily surrendering the FFP. However, it would also mean that vessels greater than 60 ft LOA that retain the FFP would be required to have observer coverage during more fishing trips. In the past, some vessels surrendered the FFP and participated exclusively in the parallel or State waters Pacific cod fisheries, and did not have to carry observer coverage (or use VMS) during these fishing trips.

These requirements would impose additional costs on these vessels. The fishing industry pays all of the direct costs of placing observers on their vessels, including salary, insurance, housing, and travel. The last estimate of industry costs in 2004 was \$355/day including travel. Note that the \$355 per observer day is an estimate, as we know that these costs vary on a case by case basis, depending on the fishery, duration of observer coverage, and logistics. Some of the factors that tend to increase observer coverage costs include:

- Operation out of remote ports with high transportation costs.
- Short-term “pulse” fisheries.
- Small-scale fisheries with few participants.
- Fishery disruptions, changing plans, and lack of advance planning.

Anecdotal information from observer providers has suggested that when the above circumstances occur, it is not uncommon for observer coverage costs to exceed \$500 - \$600 per day (NPFMC, 2008).

2.6 Effects on processors and communities

The proposed action alternatives would not directly impact the Amendment 85 sector allocations to catcher vessels and catcher processors. Each of the CV and CP sectors will continue to receive a percent allocation of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC. Catcher vessel landings from the BSAI Pacific cod fishery are primarily delivered to shoreside processors in Dutch Harbor and other Alaska communities and to at-sea processors. The proposed action is not expected to directly impact the distribution of catcher vessel landings among shoreside processing communities or at-sea processors. Catcher vessels could continue to deliver to shoreside or to at-sea processors, and this action would not directly impact that choice. The proposed action, in tandem with the recent Board of Fisheries action, may stabilize the number of participants in the pot and hook-and-line catcher processor sectors in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. Those catcher processors that hold Amendment 67 endorsed licenses may have more stable per capita harvests in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery as a result of this action.

Under Alternative 2, it is possible that fewer pot and hook-and-line catcher processors would participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel waters fishery. Fewer vessels in the BSAI Pacific cod pot and hook-and-line catcher processor fleet may mean that fewer onshore fleet support services would be needed in Seattle and in Dutch Harbor. Crew employment opportunities may be reduced if fewer vessels are eligible to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod pot and hook-and-line CP fisheries. However, those vessels that remain eligible to participate in the fishery will likely experience increased fishing opportunities and higher per capita incomes.

2.7 Effects on management, monitoring, and enforcement

2.7.1 Federal fisheries permit issues

Currently, NMFS renews all FFPs on a 3-year cycle, regardless of when the permit was first issued. This simplifies administration of the FFP. However, the FFP may be surrendered or amended at any time, and, if surrendered, the FFP may be later reissued if the vessel operator reapplies for the FFP. Under Alternative 4 and Alternative 5, FFPs with the endorsement(s) identified by the Council could no longer be surrendered and later reissued within a specified time period. Existing FFPs that have the set of endorsements identified by the Council could be identified as ineligible to be relinquished and later reissued within a specific time period (calendar year, 18 months, 2 years, or the 3 year term of the permit) upon implementation of the action. Under either Alternative 4 or Alternative 5, the CP designation on the FFP could not be amended during the specified time period, and this restriction would take place upon implementation of the action. Newly issued FFPs would also be subject to this restriction.

2.7.2 Catch reporting issues

Several pot and hook-and-line CPs that participated in the 2008 BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery did not have FFPs during all or part of the year. Vessels that do not have FFPs are not required to comply with NMFS recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Instead of submitting electronic Production Reports, these vessels are only required to submit paper Fish Tickets to ADFG. The catch totals on paper Fish Tickets are not available on a timely basis to NMFS inseason management. During 2008, the lack of official reporting made it difficult for inseason managers to determine appropriate closure dates for the pot CP allocation.

As an interim solution, NMFS and ADFG staff worked closely together to track vessels that are fishing in parallel State waters and do not have FFPs. During 2008, these CPs voluntarily reported their catch to NMFS, and inseason management was able to close the pot CP allocation with only a 4% overage. Some vessels used elandings and sent NMFS electronic Production Reports. In other cases, vessels provided verbal catch reports to NMFS, and when NMFS received ADFG fish tickets for these vessels, the catch data were entered as a Production Report into the Catch Accounting system. NMFS cannot require vessels that do not hold an FFP and that only fish in State waters to submit electronic Production Reports.

The Board of Fisheries took final action in December 2008 to amend the catch reporting requirements for vessels participating in the parallel State waters fishery. The action amends the State's management plan for the parallel State groundfish fisheries (5 AAC 28.087). During the parallel State fishery, vessels will be required to adhere to Federal catch reporting requirements. As a result, catcher processors fishing in parallel State waters will be required to submit electronic Production Reports to NMFS through elandings.

2.8 Potential actions for vessels with no FFP or LLP

In December 2008, the Board of Fisheries took final action to limit the size of vessels using hook-and-line gear in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery to 58 ft LOA. The vessel size restriction will take effect on June 1, 2009. The BOF action applies to all vessels, including those that do not have an FFP or LLP. However, the action does not apply to vessels using pot gear. The Board of Fisheries could extend this regulation to pot gear, but there are large pot CVs that participate in this fishery that would also be excluded from the parallel State waters fishery.

2.9 Interactions with Freezer Longliner Capacity Reduction Program

The owners of the BSAI hook-and-line catcher processor fleet are participating in the Fishing Capacity Reduction Program, a buyback program that will reduce current and future effort in the non-pollock groundfish fisheries in the BSAI by retiring vessels, licenses, and vessel histories. Participants in the buyback include the owners of the 36 vessels that hold Amendment 67 endorsed hook-and-line CP licenses.³ On January 5, 2007 the Freezer Longliner Coalition Cooperative (FLCC) submitted their Fishing Capacity Reduction Plan to NMFS. The Plan included 4 offers for catcher processor groundfish licenses that would be removed from the fishery, selected by FLCC members. They included 3 active fishing licenses associated with catcher processor vessels and one inactive license not attached to a vessel. The Federal loan requested was \$35 million, to be repaid over a 30 year period based on a percentage of future landings of BSAI Pacific cod. The FLCC plan was approved by NMFS on March 16, 2007, and approved unanimously by FLCC members on April 6, 2007. On May 29, 2007, NMFS disbursed payments to the owners of the 4 fishing licenses that were being relinquished under the capacity reduction program.

The reduction program is now complete, and in January 2008 the 36 hook-and-line CPs began repaying the \$35 million Federal loan. The loan will be repaid over an estimated 30-year term, but fees will continue to be collected indefinitely for as long as necessary until the loan is fully repaid. The fee amount collected by NMFS is based on the annual principal and interest due, and can be up to 5% of the ex-vessel revenues from the BSAI Pacific cod landings by the buyback participants. If this amount is insufficient to repay the annual principal and interest due, additional fees may be assessed on non-cod landings. In 2008, vessels paid \$0.02 per round pound of BSAI Pacific cod landings. The ability of vessels to repay the loan is based on the average historic catch shares of the vessels in the fleet.

The proposed action would limit entry into the hook-and-line CP sector by vessels that do not hold LLPs with Amendment 67 cod endorsements. These vessels did not participate in the buyback and are not contributing to repayment of the Federal loan⁴. An increase in BSAI Pacific cod catch by vessels that do not have Amendment 67 endorsed licenses has the potential to erode catch shares of those vessels that participated in the buyback, and could result in buyback participants paying a higher percentage of their annual gross revenues from the BSAI Pacific cod fishery toward the repayment of the buyback loan.

2.10 Net Benefits to the Nation

Overall, this action is likely to have a limited effect on net benefits realized by the Nation. Under the status quo (Alternative 1), pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that do not currently hold an LLP license with an Amendment 67 endorsement would continue to have the potential to enter the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, increasing overall effort in the fishery. This increase in effort could contribute to losses of production efficiency. Costs could rise slightly if participants perceive a need to increase effort to secure their historic catch shares. The increase in effort could contribute to more aggressive fishing and processing practices, both of which contribute to lower quality and less value added production. The extent of these potential effects is very difficult to predict and depends on several factors, including future TAC levels, market conditions, and operating costs.

³ There are 37 hook-and-line CP Amendment 67 endorsed licenses. One of the licenses has not been active, and 36 of the licenses are assigned to vessels that are active participants in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery.

⁴ The fees are paid by vessels that are in the longline catcher processor subsector, which was defined in the Capacity Reduction Program as including vessels that hold an LLP license that is noninterim and transferable, or that is interim and subsequently becomes nontransferable, and that is endorsed for Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands catcher processor fishing activity, C/P, Pcod, and hook-and-line gear.

Under the proposed action (Alternative 2, in combination with Alternative 3 and either Alternative 4 or 5), pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold an FFP or LLP could not enter the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery unless the license is Amendment 67 endorsed. Vessels that do not hold any Federal permits or licenses could continue to access the fishery. The proposed action may reduce the potential for an influx of pot and hook-and-line CP effort into the parallel State waters fishery. This could contribute to production efficiency if a substantial increase in pot and hook-and-line CP effort were to occur in the absence of this action. Limiting the number of participants in the fishery could contribute to slowing down the fishery and less aggressive fishing practices.

The formation of harvest cooperatives would result in a substantial increase in production efficiency. Individual sectors may be more likely to form cooperatives if all eligible participants are easily identified through a restrictive license limitation program, and if separate allocations are made to each sector. The combined effect of several management measures, including the BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations, the Amendment 67 endorsement requirement that limits entry to the directed Pacific cod fisheries, the recent Board of Fisheries decision to limit vessels using hook-and-line gear to 58 ft LOA in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, and the additional management measures in the proposed action, may provide the incentive for the formation of a hook-and-line CP harvest cooperative. All vessel owners within the sector would need to voluntarily join a cooperative and abide by its bylaws, or additional regulations would need to be implemented to provide NOAA fisheries with the necessary authority to allocate Pacific cod to individual cooperatives.

In 2006, 2007, and 2008, the freezer longliners set up an informal 'PSC co-op' with NMFS inseason management during the GOA Pacific cod B season. This informal cooperation in sharing PSC suggests that this sector has the potential to establish a formal harvest cooperative. If vessels in this sector form a harvest cooperative, this sector could potentially take advantage of increased production efficiencies of fishing cooperatively, but still would not be able to increase the sector's overall harvest share of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC.

Minor changes in consumer surplus could accompany any change in production outputs. Specifically, changes in product outputs and quality could have effects on consumers. The difference in consumer surplus across the alternatives is likely to be quite small. The status quo, which would not change the conditions for entry into the fisheries, would be expected to yield the lowest consumer surplus. In addition, the change in U.S. consumer surplus is likely to be diluted, since much of the production from these fisheries is exported for overseas secondary processing and consumption. As a result, only an ill-defined portion of any consumer surplus gain resulting from the proposed action is likely to be realized by U.S. consumers.

Implementation of the action alternative would require NOAA fisheries to track FFPs with catcher processor and possibly other endorsements with a different system than is used presently. These FFPs could no longer be surrendered and reissued without restrictions. These costs would not be incurred under the no action alternative. The main economic benefit from the proposed action is that it will prevent the expansion of effort by Federally-permitted vessels that do not hold Amendment 67 endorsed licenses into the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, but it will not preclude an increase in effort by non-Federally permitted vessels. Therefore, the action has the potential to benefit license holders who are economically dependent on the BSAI Pacific cod fishery, but this benefit may not be realized if there is a significant increase in effort by non-Federally permitted vessels. The costs of Alternative 2 will be incurred by those vessel operators who will forgo the opportunity to participate in the BSAI parallel State waters cod fishery.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to analyze the environmental impacts of the proposed Federal action to make changes to the Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) and License Limitation Program (LLP) requirements for catcher processors using pot or hook-and-line gear to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fisheries. An environmental assessment (EA) is intended to provide evidence of whether or not the environmental impacts of the action are expected to be significant (40 CFR 1508.9).

3.1 Purpose and need

The Council adopted the following statement of purpose and need:

Several fixed gear CPs are participating in the parallel State waters fisheries that do not hold the permits, licenses, and endorsements necessary to participate in the Federal waters fisheries, and the potential exists for that participation to increase. This vessel activity may be circumventing the intent of previous decisions made by the Council regarding license limitation and endorsements, sector allocations, and catch reporting. Additionally, the increased participation in the BSAI CP hook-and-line sector in the parallel State waters fishery undermines recent capacity reduction undertaken by that fleet. While this vessel activity could occur in numerous fisheries, it has recently occurred in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery within the CP pot and hook-and-line sectors. An increasing number of vessels without LLPs, or without Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements on their LLPs, have entered the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in recent years. This vessel activity has resulted in shortened seasons, has exacerbated the race for fish, and has increased the concentration of Pacific cod harvest inside of 3 miles. The increased vessel activity and catch in the parallel State waters fishery increases the complexity and difficulty in managing adherence to sector allocations; seasonal apportionments; area apportionments; and maintaining catch below ABC/TAC. Long-term participants in the fishery need protection from those who have little or no recent history and have the potential to increase their participation in the fisheries. The intent of the proposed action is to prevent fixed gear CPs which hold Federal permits and licenses, but not the necessary Amendment 67 and area endorsements, from entering the BSAI parallel State waters Pacific cod fishery. Additionally, changes to rules regarding Federal Fisheries Permits for CP designated licenses may need to be consistent across the North Pacific fisheries to reduce the administrative burden for NMFS and prevent unforeseen permitting loopholes. This action requires prompt attention to promote stability in the fixed gear sectors that participate in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery.

In order to address the problem identified in the purpose and need statement, the Council identified the following alternatives and options for analysis. The alternatives are discussed in detail in Section 2.0. For the purposes of this action, a catcher processor is defined as a vessel that is used to catch and process fish. A vessel that has a catcher processor license, but is not used to catch and process fish, is not considered a catcher processor for purposes of this action.

Alternative 1 No action.

Alternative 2 Require any catcher processor using pot or hook-and-line gear with FFP or an LLP to have an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement and the appropriate area endorsement to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

Alternative 3 Require any catcher processor using pot or hook-and-line gear with an FFP or LLP that fishes in parallel State waters to adhere to seasonal closures of the BSAI Pacific cod CP pot or CP hook-and-line sectors (as defined in Amendment 85) corresponding to the sector the vessel is operating in.

Alternative 4 In the BSAI, CP pot and CP hook-and-line vessels with a CP designation on their FFP may not amend the CP designation, and may only surrender or reactivate the FFP:
(a) once per calendar year

- (b) once every eighteen months
- (c) FFP cannot be surrendered during the 3 year term of the permit

Alternative 5 Vessels with a CP designation on their FFP may not amend the CP designation, and may only surrender or reactivate the FFP:

- (a) once per calendar year
- (b) once every eighteen months
- (c) FFP cannot be surrendered during the 3 year term of the permit

The Council may choose more than one alternative (i.e., Alternative 2, 3, 4, and/or 5) at the time of final action.

3.2 Probable Environmental Impacts

This section describes the potential effects of the alternatives on the biological, physical, and human environment. The physical and biological effects of the alternatives are discussed together in Section 3.2.1. Economic and socioeconomic effects of the alternatives are primarily discussed in the RIR, but are summarized in Section 3.2.2. Cumulative effects are addressed in Section 3.2.3.

3.2.1 Physical and Biological Impacts

Alternative 1

Under Alternative 1, the no action alternative, there would be no changes in management of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. Status quo management of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery is evaluated annually as part of the decision-making on annual harvest specifications for the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries (NMFS 2007). Under status quo management, there is a low probability of overfishing the target species or generating significant adverse impacts to other species (target, non-specified, forage, or prohibited species) or to essential fish habitat.

Under Alternative 1, the potential exists for the proportion of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC that is harvested in the AI to increase as a result of increased participation in the parallel State waters fishery. To date, catch by non-Amendment 67 endorsed vessels in the AI has been a relatively small component of the overall AI catch. The majority of the Pacific cod fishing grounds available in State waters in the BSAI is found within the AI subarea. As a result, new effort in the BSAI parallel State waters fishery is likely to occur in the AI. While increased parallel State waters effort and catch is possible in the absence of this action, it is not possible to speculate how many additional vessels and how much additional effort might enter the AI parallel State waters fishery.

Currently, the BSAI Pacific cod TAC is not split into BS and AI subarea TACs, and there is no limit on the proportion of the TAC that may be harvested in the AI. There is also no limit on the proportion of the TAC that may be harvested in the parallel State waters fishery. The best estimate of long-term average biomass distribution of the Pacific cod stock is 84% in the BS and 16% in the AI (Thompson et al., 2007). There was a difference between the exploitation rates for the BS and AI Pacific cod stocks in 2007. The exploitation rate was estimated to be 22% of the biomass in the AI and 17% in the BS (Ormseth et al., 2008). The SSC has not identified this difference as a conservation concern. However, at the October 2008 meeting, the Council received a report from the SSC regarding the potential TAC split. The SSC recommended that a precautionary approach should be taken by specifying a combined BSAI OFL for Pacific cod and separate BS and AI ABCs. The AI stock has generally declined since 1976, with the exception of a small peak in the early 1990s (Kinzey and Punt, in review). There is continued interest in

recent scientific information that may suggest that there are genetic differences between the AI and other sampled Pacific cod populations (Kodiak Island, Unimak Pass) (Cunningham et al., in prep). In addition, evidence of differences in exploitation rates in the BS and AI, as well as research suggesting different population trajectories in the two areas, may influence consideration of managing the Pacific cod fishery in the AI separately from that in the BS (Gaichas and Aydin, 2007; Ormseth et al., 2008).

Vessels participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery would have to comply with existing Federal regulations protecting Steller sea lion rookeries and haulouts.⁵ The 2008 survey of adult and juvenile Steller sea lions showed a 7% increase in the eastern Aleutian Islands, a 30% decline in the central Aleutian Islands, and a 16% decline in the western Aleutian Islands from 2004 to 2008 (Fritz et al., 2008). However, while the no action alternative could result in an increase in fishing effort for Pacific cod in the AI management area, effort would still be restricted to areas outside the Steller sea lion protection areas. However, SSLs forage not only in nearshore areas but also further offshore, depending on sea lion age and season. In general, winter is a period where SSLs tend to forage further offshore. Tagging studies have indicated that some sea lion trips extend offshore well beyond the current closure areas. Tagging also has demonstrated that sea lions move along the coast, and venture outside current closed areas while remaining in nearshore waters. During summer months, foraging tends to be closer to shore. Increased fishing effort in the general area could increase removals of potential SSL prey items, in this case Pacific cod. Pacific cod are one of three prey species targeted by fisheries that are under special restrictions for protection of SSLs. The most recent Section 7 consultation and Biological Opinion established the current sea lion protection measures, but that consultation was based on the status quo of the early 2000s. In recent years, the AI Pacific cod fishery has changed and harvests in parallel State waters are increasing. A trend toward increasing removals of cod biomass from a particular region in the Aleutian Islands could be considered a change in the action upon which the Council/Sustainable Fisheries Division of NMFS and the NMFS Office of Protected Resources originally consulted. In such a case, reinitiation of consultation could be required to ensure that these increased levels of cod harvests within the region are not jeopardizing the SSL or adversely modifying its designated critical habitat.

In addition to SSLs, increased fishing activity for Pacific cod could increase the potential interactions between this fishery and other marine mammals and seabirds. Cod are prey for other marine mammals such as northern sea lions which may prey on cod during both their spring and fall migrations through Aleutian Island passes en route to or returning from their summering areas on the Pribilof Islands. Fur seals are declining in abundance; an increase in cod fishing during spring and fall time periods may increase removals of fur seal prey. Short-tailed albatrosses, and endangered species, concentrate in the Aleutians for feeding year round. Hooking mortalities for short-tailed albatross are very rare, and currently all north Pacific groundfish fisheries are under a stringent take allowance. However, increases in hook and line fishing activities could increase potential interactions with short-tailed albatross resulting in greater probability of hooking injury or mortality. This potential is partially mitigated by the mandatory seabird avoidance gear requirements in all Federal fisheries.

The Aleutians also provide winter habitat for the threatened Steller's eider; while cod fishing likely does not overlap with Steller's eider feeding areas, potential impacts could include interactions when vessels transit inshore areas and accidental spills of oil or other contaminants. The recently listed southwest Alaska Distinct Population Segment of northern sea otter has declined significantly in the Aleutian Islands area. Again, while the cod fishery itself does not remove prey for sea otters, increased fishing activities in general may increase the potential for spills of contaminants that could adversely affect sea otters.

The rocky shores and islands of the Aleutian Islands provide nesting habitat for millions of seabirds. Most of the Aleutian Islands are part of the Alaska Coastal Maritime National Wildlife Refuge which was

⁵See <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/2003hrvstspecssl.htm> for regulations and maps.

established to conserve nesting and foraging habitat for millions of seabirds and year round habitat for thousands of marine mammals. Albatrosses, fulmars, shearwaters, petrels, murre, kittiwakes, auklets, puffins, cormorants and gulls are abundant throughout the region. The region also is habitat for porpoises and whales, and thousands of harbor seals occupy haulouts and rookeries along the coast. Cod is an important prey item for many species, principally in its juvenile form. Fishing activities may increase vessel noise and resultant disturbance to marine mammals, and may increase the potential for marine mammal and seabird collisions with vessels. Vessel lighting may attract seabirds, resulting in bird strikes with vessel superstructures; this is a particular concern for shearwaters. Oil and other contaminants from vessel incidents can foul seabirds and marine mammals at sea or drift ashore and impact beaches and shorelines and the prey organisms inhabiting these areas. Accidental release or loss of fishing gear or fishing-related debris (packing containers, straps, bands, fishing line, hooks) may increase the potential for entanglement of marine mammals and seabirds and resultant injury or mortality. This is of particular concern for endangered or threatened species. Contaminants may affect the forage base for important commercial species or prey for marine mammals or birds. Rats (primarily Norway rats) may be aboard some vessels; incidents that release rats to lands where seabirds nest can result in devastation to seabird colonies. Generally, domestic fishing vessels are rat free; the State of Alaska and the USFWS have programs in place to ensure rats do not gain access to rat-free lands in this region.

The Council and NOAA Fisheries have also recently closed much of the AI management area to fishing to mitigate any potential adverse effects to essential fish habitat,⁶ and vessels would also be subject to those closure areas. Given the measures currently in place to protect the physical and biological environment, the potential effect of an increase in effort in the AI parallel State waters Pacific cod fishery on an ecosystem scale would be limited. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to marine mammals, seabirds, habitat, or ecosystem relations are anticipated.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 has the potential to limit growth in participation by pot and hook-and-line catcher processors in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. To the extent that this may help prevent an increase in the exploitation rate of the AI Pacific cod stock, and an increase in the proportion of the TAC harvested in parallel State waters, this action may have some beneficial impact on the stock. However, the SSC has not identified current exploitation rates to be a conservation concern. In addition, although Alternative 2 limits participation by certain vessel types, it would not preclude an increase in participation by trawl catcher processors or by catcher vessels using any gear type. In addition, the action would not preclude vessels without an FFP or LLP from entering the parallel State waters fishery. Moreover, the action would not preclude Amendment 67 endorsed vessels from increasing their level of effort in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Recent action by the BOF would, however, preclude any vessel larger than 58 ft LOA using hook-and-line gear from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Under either of the alternatives, increased parallel State waters effort and catch is possible, but significant adverse impacts on fish species or other components of the physical and biological environment are not likely to occur.

Limitations to Pacific cod fishing could alleviate some of the concerns identified above for fishery interactions with marine mammals and seabirds. Reducing fishing effort or maintaining a level of effort similar to the conditions under which the previous ESA Section 7 consultation occurred would limit adverse impacts to SSLs primarily through limitations on prey removal. Closed areas around some SSL rookeries and haulouts already provide spatial controls over prey removals, but as described above, SSLs forage further offshore, particularly in winter. Concerns over declines in SSLs in the western and central Aleutian Islands may be related to a number of issues, but to date prey removal has not been identified as

⁶See <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm> for further details.

a principal issue of concern. However, reducing the potential for continued increases in Pacific cod fishing and cod removals could be considered beneficial to Steller sea lions. Reduced fishing activity also will reduce the opportunities for accidental contaminant spills or loss of fishing gear or other fishing debris, and reduce the potential for these interactions between fishing and seabirds and marine mammals.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 requires that pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP adhere to seasonal closures of their respective BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations, as defined in Amendment 85. This alternative would increase the ability of inseason managers to adhere to the seasonal apportionments of the TAC for each sector. The seasonal apportionments were established under sea lion management measures, and are intended to disperse fishing effort temporally between the seasons. Currently, when vessels in a sector continue to fish after the A season apportionment to that sector has been fully harvested, NMFS counts that catch against the sector's B season apportionment. As a result, a sector could take more of its annual apportionment from one season. Under Alternative 3, Federally-permitted vessels would be required to stop fishing when the seasonal apportionment for their respective sector has been fully harvested.

Alternatives 4 and 5

Alternatives 4 and 5 preclude vessels that hold an FFP with a CP designation from surrendering and reactivating the FFP on an unlimited basis. The difference between the alternatives is that Alternative 4 applies to hook-and-line and pot CPs that hold an FFP with a CP designation, and Alternative 5 applies to all vessels that hold an FFP with a CP designation. Vessels that surrender the FFP are not required to participate in the Federal Observer program, carry VMS, or comply with NMFS recordkeeping or reporting requirements. All of these requirements enhance management and conservation of the fisheries. For example, increased observer coverage improves bycatch monitoring by improving the quality of data available to inseason managers. Data collected by VMS is used to enforce area closures around sea lion rookeries and haulouts and gear closures in sensitive habitat. To the extent that Alternatives 4 and 5 would result in increased observer and VMS coverage of the vessels that participate in the parallel State waters groundfish fisheries, the proposed action could result in improved bycatch monitoring, data quality, and enforcement of closed areas.

3.2.2 Economic and Socioeconomic Impacts

The economic and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed amendment are addressed in the Regulatory Impact Review, in Section 2 of this report. Alternative 2 precludes pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that have an FFP or LLP, but do not have an LLP license with an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Currently, the LLP is only required in Federal waters. In 2008, there were 5 pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery that did not have the Federal permits and licenses required to participate in the Federal waters fishery. In previous years, this vessel activity was uncommon. Precluding these vessels from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery may protect historic catch shares of long term pot and hook-and-line catcher processor participants.

Alternative 3 also requires pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that hold an FFP or LLP to adhere to the seasonal closures of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery for their respective Amendment 85 sectors while fishing in parallel State waters. Finally, Alternatives 4 and 5 prevent vessel operators from surrendering and later reapplying for the FFP within a specified time period (calendar year, 18 months, or the 3-year term of the permit). While Alternative 2 has the potential to limit entry to the pot and hook-and-line CP

sectors in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, it would not preclude a vessel without an FFP or LLP from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

3.2.3 Cumulative Impacts

An analysis of the potential cumulative effects of a proposed action and its alternatives is a requirement of NEPA. Cumulative effects are those combined effects on the quality of the human environment that result from the incremental impact of the proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what Federal or non-Federal agency or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7, 1508.25(a), and 1508.25(c)). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time. The concept behind cumulative effects analysis is to capture the total effects of many actions over time that would be missed by only evaluating each action individually. At the same time, the CEQ guidelines recognize that it is not practical to analyze the cumulative effects of an action on the universe but to focus on those effects that are truly meaningful.

The 2004 Final Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Groundfish PSEIS; NOAA 2004) assesses the potential direct and indirect effects of groundfish FMP policy alternatives in combination with other factors that affect physical, biological and socioeconomic resource components of the BSAI and GOA environment. To the extent practicable, this analysis incorporates by reference the cumulative effects analysis of the Groundfish PSEIS, including the persistent effects of past actions and the effects of reasonable foreseeable future actions.

Beyond the cumulative impacts analysis documented in the Groundfish PSEIS, no additional past, present, or reasonably foreseeable cumulative negative impacts on the biological and physical environment (including fish stocks, essential fish habitat, ESA-listed species, marine mammals, seabirds, or marine ecosystems), fishing communities, fishing safety, or consumers have been identified that would arise from the proposed action. The proposed action is consistent with the Council's long established policies for broad, ecosystem-based fishery management. Specifically, Alternative 2 could result in enhanced catch reporting and inseason management of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery, which could improve ecosystem management.

While there are no expected cumulative adverse impacts on the biological and physical environment, fishing communities, fishing safety, or consumers, there may be economic effects on the pot and hook-and-line catcher processor sectors as a result of the proposed action in combination with other actions. As discussed below, participants in the pot and hook-and-line catcher processor sectors have experienced several regulatory changes in recent years that have affected their economic performance. Moreover, a number of reasonably foreseeable future actions are expected to affect economic conditions for these sectors.

3.2.3.1 Past and Present Actions

The cumulative impacts from past management actions have created the conditions that have led to the proposed action. Specifically, as a result of the allocation of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC under Amendment 85 and the capacity reduction (buyback) undertaken by the freezer longliner sector in 2007, longtime participants in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery are concerned with the potential for new entry into the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Some of the management actions that have contributed to the existing conditions are listed below:

- Implementation of the License Limitation Program (LLP) in 2000

- Adoption of BSAI Amendment 67 in 2003, which established an LLP endorsement requirement in the non-trawl BSAI Pacific cod fishery for vessels $\geq 60'$ LOA
- Implementation of the BSAI crab rationalization program in 2005
- BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations, established most recently under Amendment 85 (2006)
- Freezer Longliner Capacity Reduction Program (implemented in 2007), and repayment of \$35 million Federal loan over a 30-year period, beginning in 2008
- Trawl recency action, including additional AI area endorsements added to CV licenses.

3.2.3.2 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

The Council is considering initiating an analysis to split the BSAI Pacific cod TAC into separate BS and AI TACs, but this analysis will likely be delayed until the revised Steller sea lion Biological Opinion is released in August 2009. If the BSAI Pacific cod TAC is split into subarea TACs, the total amount of cod that could be harvested in the Aleutian Islands would be capped, but the amount of cod harvested from parallel State waters would not necessarily be limited to a proportion of the AI subarea TAC.

4 INITIAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) addresses the statutory requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601-612). This IRFA evaluates the potential adverse economic impacts on small entities directly regulated by the proposed actions.

The RFA, first enacted in 1980, was designed to place the burden on the government to review all regulations to ensure that, while accomplishing their intended purposes, they do not unduly inhibit the ability of small entities to compete. The RFA recognizes that the size of a business, unit of government, or nonprofit organization frequently has a bearing on its ability to comply with a Federal regulation. Major goals of the RFA are: (1) to increase agency awareness and understanding of the impact of their regulations on small business, (2) to require that agencies communicate and explain their findings to the public, and (3) to encourage agencies to use flexibility and to provide regulatory relief to small entities. The RFA emphasizes predicting impacts on small entities as a group distinct from other entities, and on the consideration of alternatives that may minimize adverse economic impacts, while still achieving the Stated objective of the action.

On March 29, 1996, President Clinton signed the SBREFA. Among other things, the new law amended the RFA to allow judicial review of an agency's compliance with the RFA. The 1996 amendments also updated the requirements for a final regulatory flexibility analysis, including a description of the steps an agency must take to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities. Finally, the 1996 amendments expanded the authority of the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA) to file *amicus* briefs in court proceedings involving an agency's alleged violation of the RFA.

In determining the scope, or 'universe', of the entities to be considered in an IRFA, NMFS generally includes only those entities that can reasonably be expected to be directly regulated by the proposed action. If the effects of the rule fall primarily on a distinct segment, or portion thereof, of the industry (e.g., user group, gear type, geographic area), that segment would be considered the universe for the purpose of this analysis.

4.1.1 IRFA requirements

Until the Council makes a final decision on a preferred alternative(s), a definitive assessment of the proposed management alternatives cannot be conducted. In order to allow the agency to make a certification decision, or to satisfy the requirements of an IRFA of the preferred alternative, this section addresses the requirements for an IRFA. Under 5 U.S.C., Section 603(b) of the RFA, each IRFA is required to contain:

- A description of the reasons why action by the agency is being considered;
- A succinct Statement of the objectives of, and the legal basis for, the proposed rule;
- A description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities to which the proposed rule will apply (including a profile of the industry divided into industry segments, if appropriate);
- A description of the projected reporting, record keeping, and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities that will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record;
- An identification, to the extent practicable, of all relevant Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed rule;
- A description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rule that accomplish the Stated objectives of the proposed action, consistent with applicable statutes, and that would minimize any significant economic impact of the proposed rule on small entities. Consistent with the Stated objectives of applicable statutes, the analysis shall discuss significant alternatives, such as:
 1. The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities;
 2. The clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities;
 3. The use of performance rather than design standards;
 4. An exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.

In preparing an IRFA, an agency may provide either a quantifiable or numerical description of the effects of a proposed action (and alternatives to the proposed action), or more general descriptive Statements if quantification is not practicable or reliable.

4.1.2 Definition of a small entity

The RFA recognizes and defines three kinds of small entities: (1) small businesses, (2) small non-profit organizations, and (3) small government jurisdictions.

Small businesses. Section 601(3) of the RFA defines a ‘small business’ as having the same meaning as ‘small business concern’, which is defined under Section 3 of the Small Business Act. ‘Small business’ or ‘small business concern’ includes any firm that is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field of operation. The SBA has further defined a “small business concern” as one “organized for profit, with a place of business located in the United States, and which operates primarily within the United States or which makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor...A small business concern may be in the legal form of an individual proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, joint venture, association, trust or cooperative, except that where the firm is a joint venture there can be no more than 49 percent participation by foreign business entities in the joint venture.”

The SBA has established size criteria for all major industry sectors in the United States, including fish harvesting and fish processing businesses. Effective January 5, 2006, a business involved in fish harvesting is a small business if it is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and if it has combined annual gross receipts not in excess of \$4.0 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide.⁷ A seafood processor is a small business if it is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field of operation, and employs 500 or fewer persons on a full-time, part-time, temporary, or other basis, at all its affiliated operations worldwide. A business involved in both the harvesting and processing of seafood products is a small business if it meets the \$4.0 million criterion for fish harvesting operations. Finally, a wholesale business servicing the fishing industry is a small business if it employs 100 or fewer persons on a full-time, part-time, temporary, or other basis, at all its affiliated operations worldwide.

The SBA has established “principles of affiliation” to determine whether a business concern is “independently owned and operated.” In general, business concerns are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party controls or has the power to control both. The SBA considers factors such as ownership, management, previous relationships with or ties to another concern, and contractual relationships, in determining whether affiliation exists. Individuals or firms that have identical or substantially identical business or economic interests, such as family members, persons with common investments, or firms that are economically dependent through contractual or other relationships, are treated as one party with such interests aggregated when measuring the size of the concern in question. The SBA counts the receipts or employees of the concern whose size is at issue and those of all its domestic and foreign affiliates, regardless of whether the affiliates are organized for profit, in determining the concern’s size. However, business concerns owned and controlled by Indian Tribes, Alaska Regional or Village Corporations organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601), Native Hawaiian Organizations, or Community Development Corporations authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9805 are not considered affiliates of such entities, or with other concerns owned by these entities solely because of their common ownership.

Affiliation may be based on stock ownership when: (1) a person is an affiliate of a concern if the person owns or controls, or has the power to control 50 percent or more of its voting stock, or a block of stock which affords control because it is large compared to other outstanding blocks of stock, or (2) if two or more persons each owns, controls or has the power to control less than 50 percent of the voting stock of a concern, with minority holdings that are equal or approximately equal in size, but the aggregate of these minority holdings is large as compared with any other stock holding, each such person is presumed to be an affiliate of the concern.

Affiliation may be based on common management or joint venture arrangements. Affiliation arises where one or more officers, directors, or general partners, controls the board of directors and/or the management of another concern. Parties to a joint venture also may be affiliates. A contractor and subcontractor are treated as joint venturers if the ostensible subcontractor will perform primary and vital requirements of a contract or if the prime contractor is unusually reliant upon the ostensible subcontractor. All requirements of the contract are considered in reviewing such relationship, including contract management, technical responsibilities, and the percentage of subcontracted work.

Small organizations. The RFA defines “small organizations” as any not-for-profit enterprise that is independently owned and operated, and is not dominant in its field.

⁷Effective January 6, 2006, SBA updated the Gross Annual Receipts thresholds for determining "small entity" status under the RFA. This is a periodic action to account for the impact of economic inflation. The revised threshold for "commercial fishing" operations (which, at present, has been determined by NMFS HQ to include catcher-processors, as well as catcher vessels) changed from \$3.5 million to \$4.0 million in annual gross receipts, from all its economic activities and affiliated operations, worldwide.

Small governmental jurisdictions. The RFA defines “small governmental jurisdictions” as governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations of fewer than 50,000.

4.2 Description of the Reasons Why the Action is Being Considered

The Council adopted the following draft Statement of Purpose and Need in October 2008:

Several pot and hook-and-line CPs are participating in the parallel State waters fisheries that do not hold the permits, licenses, and endorsements necessary to participate in the Federal waters fisheries, and the potential exists for participation by this class of operators, as well as others, to increase. This vessel activity may be circumventing the intent of previous decisions made by the Council regarding license limitation and endorsements, sector allocations, and catch reporting. Additionally, the increased participation in the BSAI CP hook-and-line sector in the parallel State fishery undermines recent capacity reduction undertaken by that fleet. While this vessel activity could occur in numerous fisheries, it has recently occurred in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery within the CP pot and hook-and-line sectors. An increasing number of vessels without LLPs, or without Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements on their LLPs, have entered the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery in recent years. This vessel activity has resulted in shortened seasons, has exacerbated the race for fish, and has increased the concentration of Pacific cod harvest inside of 3 miles. Long-term participants in the fishery need protection from those who have little or no recent history and have the potential to increase their participation in the fisheries. The intent of the proposed action is to prevent pot and hook-and-line CPs which lack the appropriate Federal permits and licenses from entering the BSAI parallel State waters Pacific cod fishery. This action requires prompt attention to promote stability in the pot and hook-and-line sectors that participate in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery.

4.3 Objective Statement of Proposed Action and its Legal Basis

Under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), the Secretary of Commerce and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council have the responsibility to prepare fishery management plans and associated regulations for the marine resources found to require conservation and management. NMFS is charged with carrying out the Federal mandates of the Department of Commerce with regard to marine fish, including the publication of Federal regulations. The Alaska Regional Office of NMFS, and Alaska Fisheries Science Center, research, draft, and support the management actions recommended by the Council.

The BSAI Pacific cod fishery is managed under the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fishery Management Plan. The proposed action is a Federal regulatory amendment. The proposed amendment would preclude pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery if they do not have the appropriate area and Amendment 67 endorsements on their LLP license. The amendment would also require that pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP adhere to seasonal closures of the BSAI Pacific cod fishery for their respective sectors, as defined in Amendment 85, and would restrict those vessels from surrendering and later reapplying for the FFP within a specified time period. The intent of the amendment is to prevent pot and hook-and-line catcher processors from circumventing the intent of previous Council decisions regarding license limitation, sector allocations, and catch reporting while participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery.

4.4 Description of the Alternatives Considered

The proposed action includes five alternatives: the no action alternative (Alternative 1), and four action alternatives (Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5). The Council could select one or more of the action alternatives. Alternative 1 does not make any changes to management of the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Alternative 2 requires that any pot or hook-and-line catcher processor with an FFP or LLP that wishes to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery also hold an LLP with an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement and the appropriate area endorsement. Alternative 3 requires that pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP adhere to seasonal closures of their respective BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations, as defined in Amendment 85. Alternatives 4 and 5 preclude vessels that hold an FFP with a CP designation from surrendering and reactivating the FFP on an unlimited basis. The difference between the alternatives is that Alternative 4 applies to pot and hook-and-line CPs that hold an FFP with a CP designation, and Alternative 5 applies to all vessels that hold an FFP with a CP designation. Only one of Alternatives 4 and 5 could be selected, either alone or in combination with Alternative 2 and/or Alternative 3.

4.5 Estimate of the Number of Small Entities Impacted by the Proposed Rule

In order to estimate the number of small entities that would be directly regulated by the proposed action, the most recent earnings data available (2007) from all Alaskan commercial fisheries were summed for each pot and hook-and-line catcher processor that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery during 2007. Of 40 pot and hook-and-line catcher processors that participated in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery during 2007, 28 vessels had gross earnings from all fisheries in Alaska (except halibut) over \$4 million, and these vessels are considered large entities. At least 7 of the remaining 12 vessels with annual earnings of less than \$4 million are linked by ownership affiliation with a large entity, and are also considered large entities. As a result, 5 of the 40 vessels directly regulated by this action are considered small entities for the purposes of the RFA. It is likely that some of these vessels are also linked by company affiliation, which may then qualify them as large entities, but information is not available to identify ownership status of all vessels at an entity level. Therefore, the IRFA may overestimate the number of small entities directly regulated by the proposed action.

4.6 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 limit the ability of catcher processors to surrender and then reapply for the FFP within a specified time period. Implementation of either of these alternatives would mean that a vessel operator who obtains an FFP with a CP designation would not be allowed to surrender and then reapply for the FFP within a specified time period, and would be subject to NMFS recordkeeping and reporting requirements for as long as they hold the FFP. Alternative 4 would only apply to pot and hook-and-line CPs with a CP designation on the FFP, and Alternative 5 would apply to all vessels that hold an FFP with a CP designation. Implementation of Alternative 4 or Alternative 5 will require NOAA Fisheries to implement a program to track FFPs that may only be surrendered and reissued within a specified time period.

4.7 Relevant Federal Rules that may Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict with the Proposed Rule

No relevant Federal rules have been identified that would duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed action.

4.8 Description of any Significant Alternatives to the Proposed Rule that Accomplish the Stated Objectives of the Proposed Action

An IRFA also requires a description of any significant alternatives to the proposed action(s) that accomplish the stated objectives, are consistent with applicable statutes, and that would minimize any significant economic impact of the proposed rule on small entities. The Council has identified five alternatives under this proposed amendment. Alternative 1 is the status quo, and makes no change to the existing regulations that apply to vessels participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Alternative 2 precludes vessels with an FFP or LLP from participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery if they do not have the appropriate area and Amendment 67 endorsements on their LLP license. Alternative 3 requires that pot and hook-and-line catcher processors with an FFP or LLP adhere to seasonal closures of their respective BSAI Pacific cod sector allocations, as defined in Amendment 85. Alternatives 4 and 5 preclude vessels with a CP designation on the FFP from surrendering and reactivating the FFP on an unlimited basis. The intent of the amendment is to prevent pot and hook-and-line catcher processors from circumventing the intent of previous Council decisions regarding license limitation, sector allocations, and catch reporting while participating in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. New entrants to the fishery that do not hold Amendment 67 endorsed LLP licenses could cause economic dislocation for participants who have exhibited dependence on the pot or hook-and-line sector allocations.

The majority of the directly regulated entities under this action are not considered small entities, as defined under the RFA. Within the universe of small entities that are the subject of this IRFA, impacts may accrue differently (i.e., some small entities would be negatively affected and others positively affected.) Thus, the action represents tradeoffs in terms of impacts on small entities. However, the Council deliberately sought to provide options for the smallest of the small entities under this amendment by excluding catcher vessels from the proposed regulatory changes. The restrictions on participation in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery would only apply to pot and hook-and-line catcher processors, therefore only these CPs are considered here.

Overall, it is unlikely that Alternative 2 would preclude vessels with a high degree of economic dependence upon the pot or hook-and-line groundfish fisheries from participating in the parallel State waters fishery. Most of the vessels that are highly dependent on these fisheries hold an LLP license with pot or hook-and-line Pacific cod endorsement, issued in 2003 under Amendment 67 to those participants that demonstrated recent catch history in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. Most of the vessels that do not hold LLP licenses with a Pacific cod endorsement and that have fished in parallel State waters are recent entrants to the fishery, and have not demonstrated long-term economic dependence on the fishery. These vessels will continue to have access to the Aleutian Islands State waters fishery after implementation of the proposed amendment. Based upon the best available scientific data, and consideration of the objectives of this action, it appears that there are no alternatives to the proposed action that have the potential to accomplish the stated objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and any other applicable statutes and that have the potential to minimize any significant adverse economic impact of the proposed rule on small entities.

5 CONSISTENCY WITH APPLICABLE LAW AND POLICY

This section examines the consistency of the LLP trawl recency alternatives with the National Standards and Fishery Impact Statement requirements in the Magnuson-Stevens Act and Executive Order 12866.

5.1 National Standards

Below are the ten National Standards as contained in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and a brief discussion of the consistency of the proposed alternatives with each of those National Standards, as applicable.

National Standard 1

Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery.

None of the alternatives considered in this action would result in overfishing of groundfish in the BSAI or GOA. The alternatives would also not impact, on a continuing basis, the ability to achieve the optimum yield from each groundfish fishery.

National Standard 2

Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.

The analysis for this amendment is based upon the best and most recent scientific information available.

National Standard 3

To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.

The proposed action is consistent with the management of individual stocks as a unit or interrelated stocks as a unit or in close coordination.

National Standard 4

Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various U.S. fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen, (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation, and (C) carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

The proposed alternatives treat all vessels the same. The proposed alternatives would be implemented without discrimination among participants and are intended to promote conservation of the Pacific cod resource in the BSAI.

National Standard 5

Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources, except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

This action will potentially improve efficiency in utilization of the Pacific cod resource in the BSAI by preventing future increased crowding in the fishery through entry of vessels that do not have LLP licenses with BS or AI area endorsements and an Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsement.

National Standard 6

Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.

None of the proposed alternatives is expected to affect the availability of and variability in the groundfish resources in the BSAI and GOA in future years. The BSAI Pacific cod harvest would be managed to and limited by the TACs for each species, regardless of the proposed action considered in this amendment.

National Standard 7

Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

This action does not duplicate any other management action.

National Standard 8

Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

This action is not expected to have adverse impacts on communities or affect community sustainability, primarily because it is unlikely that the action alternatives would preclude catcher processors with a high degree of economic dependence on the BSAI Pacific cod fishery from continuing to participate in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery. Catcher processors with recent pot or hook-and-line participation in and dependence on the BSAI Pacific cod fishery received Amendment 67 Pacific cod endorsements on their LLP licenses in 2003. These include catcher processors that are homeported in communities in Alaska as well as other States.

National Standard 9

Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch, and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.

By preventing future crowding in the BSAI Pacific cod parallel State waters fishery, the proposed amendment could help to minimize bycatch and bycatch mortality by preventing any exacerbation of the race for fish.

National Standard 10

Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

The proposed action could promote safety at sea by increasing the number of vessels that have USCG safety inspections. All commercial fishing vessels must comply with USCG safety regulations and carry specific safety equipment, but the safety inspections ensure that vessels are in compliance. Currently, the USCG safety inspections are voluntary. However, vessels that participate in the Federal Observer program are required to have a biennial safety inspection and carry a USCG decal. The proposed action would preclude Federally-permitted catcher processors from surrendering and reactivating the FFP on an unlimited basis, making it more likely that these vessels will continually hold Federal fisheries permits, participate in the Observer program, and have a biennial safety inspection. Vessels that hold an FFP are also required to carry a VMS, and this geographic location data is available to USCG search and rescue personnel. The VMS data provides search and rescue personnel with real-time vessel location data, and may be used in addition to data from emergency locator devices to conduct searches for vessels in distress.

5.2 Section 303(a)(9) – Fisheries Impact Statement

Section 303(a)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that any management measure submitted by the Council take into account potential impacts on the participants in the fisheries, as well as participants in adjacent fisheries. The impacts on participants in the pot and hook-and-line Pacific cod fisheries in the BSAI have been discussed in previous sections of this document (see Section 2). The proposed alternatives are not anticipated to have effects on participants in other fisheries.

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