



Working Group Summaries

April 23, 2005

Summary from Green Group

What is a community?

- Different communities have different goals
- Communities within communities may have different goals
- Place-based vs. activity
- Small vs. large; hubs and satellites
- Community can be defined broadly:
 - Place
 - Interests
 - Historic linkages
- Dependency - commercial vs. traditional way of life (subsistence)
- The community will change depending on what it is you are trying to do (e.g., Chignik cooperative)
- Situational definition (native, subsistence, resource)
- Subsistence is a word that has been handed down; describes a traditional way of life
- Communities need \$ to maintain existence to keep future generations in the community: economic underpinning to support/survive in small communities vs. ability to compete in global market and find economic efficiencies for large communities

Summary from Green Group

What are Alaska's coastal community needs? What are we trying to protect, sustain, or promote?

- Fishery resources
 - Stocks
 - Access
- Population
 - School enrollment
- Stability
 - Quality of life
 - Economic
- Support industries
 - Harvesting
 - Processing
 - » Community services
- Culture/Historical use
- Tax \$ = economic vitality
 - Landings
 - Local multiplier
 - Critical mass/threshold
- Jobs
 - As good, or better than other opportunities elsewhere
 - Quality of job has different definition depending on community

Summary from Green Group

What are the community goals?

Small communities

- Access to the resource
 - Especially in a rights-based system
 - Tool – allocate % of the resource
 - The cost of staying in the game is high
 - Tool: Either fishing or leasing the access right; Hire locally; Review use of \$
- Subsistence emphasis
- Current & future participation for residents
- Revenue
- Jobs: numbers
- Maintain culture
- Socioeconomic efficiency
- Traditional way of life

Large communities

- Access to the resource
- Commercial emphasis
- Current & future access for residents
- Revenue, including tax
- Jobs: quality
- Maintain culture
- Focus on economic efficiency
 - Value vs. Volume
- Traditional way of life
- Healthy satellite communities

Communities may have many similar goals. However, the scale and application of tools and approaches likely differ.

Summary from Green Group

How do communities participate effectively in a regulatory regime?

- Internal consensus building
- Building umbrellas of interests
- Collaborate on information gathering – pre-regulatory forum
- Facilitation process can be served by several entities – government, NGO's, etc.
- Objective and design phase; position/negotiation phase; implementation phase
- “Drawing down” the information to the most local level most effective to allow understanding, participation; there are multiple institutions: BOF, NPFMC, NMFS, ADF&G, State legislature, Congress, etc.
YOU HAVE TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO DO BUSINESS WITH THEM TO GET WHAT YOU NEED!

Summary from Green Group

CONCERN

Can economic efficiency (increased value) result in a way that does not forego access for smaller communities?

- Increase value, and then
- Look at distribution to get increased value to spread.
 - What is the distribution? Where does the increased value go?
 - Increase the value, then provide allocation from the additional value

FIGURING OUT HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THE INCREASED VALUE FAIRLY IS CRITICAL!