Coordinated Management
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- Improved Understanding of North Aleutian Fisheries: Critical Habitat, Species, Locations, Seasons, Gear Types, Methods
Because fish do not recognize our state boundary at 3 nm, marine fish and shellfish are management under cooperative state/federal management.

- BSAI Crab, Scallops, some groundfish and other miscellaneous species (e.g. octopus)
- Bycatch issues – salmon, crab and herring

State/Federal Coordination – (Alaska Board of Fisheries/NPFMC)

- Joint meetings & briefings, cooperative staff participation in assessment and development
– Shared management: BSAI Crab & Scallop
  *stock assessment & rationalization within the Council but with both NMFS & ADFG surveys
  *day to day management and framework management structures within the Board
– Cooperative Management – each manage within their authority (cod, some rockfish etc)
– Deferred Management of nearshore rockfish, lingcod, etc., (species not in federal FMP)
– Federal oversight/appeals process included under shared management to assure compliance with federal requirements in the federal fishery conservation zone (FCZ)
–Annual joint meetings of Board & Council to brief each other

* sub-committee meetings *(work out wrinkles)*

– For conservation concerns (non-target bycatch: salmon, herring and crab)

– To consider species closures/protection areas (Pribilof blue king crab closure, Sitka Pinnacles)

– For understanding allocation issues (BOF preference for small vessels & less industrial gear)

– For understanding federal ESA restrictions (Right whales, sea lions & sea birds)

– To request help in coordinated management (shark & forage fish management)
The following slide will describe where fisheries occur (crab, salmon, groundfish, and scallops) as shown with the laser pointer, and the marine protection areas that were closed. It also illustrates the size of such closures and the need for them. For example: In the Aleutian Islands, the Council Closed 277,100 nm² to bottom trawling and only left open 12,423 nm² to bottom trawling. (discuss negotiated agreement to meet this resolution – industry, NGOs, NMFS & State interests on long term system health were the driving concerns)
State Fish and Game, NMFS and Council staff provide support to both management entities and their committees. State agency staff are on federal Council's Plan Teams, Scientific & Statistical Committee and the Council, plus provide support to the Board. The Board & Council adopt regulations in their respective jurisdictions to complement each other (i.e., Coral Garden closures that extend across state and federal boundaries, Board adopts Council EFH & HACP definitions.)
Aleutian Is. Management Area

(Explain management of Eastern AI and value of GKC - & other state fisheries both in $ and to coastal community stability; note ecological boundary at 176° long)
Groundfish Gear (talk about gear modifications to reduce bycatch and habitat impacts – also target species – cod, Atka mackerel, rockfish and flatfish)

Figure 3.4-2. Bottom Trawl

Source: K. Richards, Tetra Tech FW, Bothell, WA
Groundfish Longline Gear
(cod, sablefish and halibut)

Figure 3.4-3. Set Longline Gear

Source: K. Richards, Tetra Tech FW, Bothell, WA
Golden King Crab Longline
(single line pots for other species of crab and groundfish – mostly cod)
Scallop Dredge (fish discrete beds with 100% observer coverage)

Figure 3.4-35. Scallop Dredge, The New Bedford Style

Source: Smolowitz.1998
Fishery Concerns with Oil and Gas

- User Conflict – mooring cables and vessels for petroleum extraction (loose fishing grounds by hanging up on moorings or gas pipes)
- Operational noise – impact with Endangered Marine Mammals (fisheries get blamed for lack of marine mammal recovery)
- Always concerns with any users, that additional usage provides additional opportunity for invasive species (such as rats or biological discharges from ballast water tanks), groundings and oiled habitat.
- Fisheries has paid their entrance fee – what bond will oil and gas put up?