

Proposed process

1. Council approval for OTA to begin drafting FRO and HMP amendments. Any final amendments and actions will be after the public hearing process and be based on the final plan after public meetings and Council approval. *Executive Office to submit action item for next Council cycle.*
2. Council approval to conduct member meetings regarding draft plan. Once process is approved plan is to be place on website, newsletter and facebook. Council members to provide plan at district meetings. Council to determine meeting schedule.
3. Distribute plan to all departments/programs for comment as soon as Council approves draft plan.
4. Revise plan, draft FRO and HMP per Council direction.
5. Council approval to put FRO and HMP amendment out for public hearing.
6. Bring back to Council for final approval of plan and any amendments to FRO and HMP.

Commercial Fishing Issues Action Plan

December 2013

This plan identifies the necessary actions to address law enforcement, harvest monitoring, and commercial fishery logistics. The goal of this action plan is to identify the necessary steps to ensure accountable, secure and reasonable commercial fishing opportunities exist for the Tribal membership. Tribal departments of Public Safety, Fisheries, Court, YTEP, YEDC, Public Works and others are critical to the success of these plans. It is essential that these programs work together.

The goal of this plan is to identify commercial fishing and related concerns plus amendments to the Yurok Tribe Fishing Rights Ordinance (FRO) and other actions to address those concerns. Actions to be taken, timeframes and responsible parties are identified below. Information presented below is from Tribal departments/programs, Tribal Council and comments from Tribal members during public and other meetings.

Tribal Department/Program Responsibilities

Yurok Tribe Department of Public Safety (YDPS) – YDPS is responsible for the enforcement of the FRO and other Tribal laws (in this context those laws that overlap fishing or the fishing situation, including but not necessarily limited to traffic laws, littering, environmental concerns as in trashed campsites, truancy, YSS concerns, drug and alcohol usage etc.). YDPS is

responsible for state and federal law enforcement as appropriate and depending on where the officer is deputized and has a federal commission. YDPS issues citations for the violation of Tribal and other laws.

Tribal Court – Tribal Court hears violations of the FRO, and other law violations as presented by the Tribal Prosecutor. The Court decides the case based on the evidence provided by the Tribal Prosecutor and defendant and imposes penalties as identified in the FRO or annual Harvest Management Plan (HMP).

Office of Tribal Attorney (OTA) – The Tribal Prosecutor is a position within OTA and is responsible for the prosecution of citations issued by the YDPS and other departments. OTA also reviews the FRO and is available to advise Tribal departments on various issues.

Fisheries – The Fisheries Program (YTFFP) is responsible for managing and monitoring the Tribal fish harvest. The Fisheries Program prepares recommendations for the Tribal Council on annual HMPs, based upon input received from Tribal Fisher meetings and the Natural Resource Committee. These plans reflect the current year allocation of fish and other provisions such as sub-area quotas, times the fishery is open, conservation measures and more. The HMP can be adjusted in-season through Tribal Council action. Other responsibilities of YTFFP associated with the Tribal fishery during recent years have included: 1) Elders fishery management and implementation (purchasing, storing, distributing, and tracking fish for the Elders Program, 2) Commercial fishery management (distributing Request for Bids, interacting with Buyers, issuing Find Own Market Tickets (includes inspecting fish), data base management of Commercial sales, collection of use fees 3) ice machine operations, 4) Requa facilities oversight such as repair/maintenance/installation of docks, ordering of toilets, installation of hoists, etc....

Yurok Tribe Environmental Programs (YTEP) – YTEP is responsible for operation air, water, land and related environmental programs. YTEP identifies fishing camp sites and works to educate fishers/campers about site cleanup and the like.

Yurok Economic Development Corporation (YEDC) – YEDC operates a number of Tribal businesses. One of the businesses YEDC operates is Requa Resort. Requa Resort is very active during the Tribal fishery serving mostly Tribal members.

Yurok Tribal Council – The Yurok Tribal Council has a multitude of responsibilities. As it is related here, the Yurok Tribal Council is responsible for the management and protection of the Tribe's fishing rights and resources. The Tribal Council provides annual Tribal member public meeting opportunities where members provide recommendations regarding the structure of the Tribal fishery. The Tribal Council then adopts yearly HMPs. The Tribal Council also approves amendments to the FRO consistent with the Public Hearing Ordinance and the Constitution of the Yurok Tribe.

General Concern of Tribal Members, Staff and Council

Enforcement of Fishing Rights Ordinance

- i. Commercial fishing in prohibited locations. (potential to mark boundaries, monitor real time activity and logistics)
- ii. Public Safety needs to enforce regulations/ordinances and not warn fishers. (If warnings are issued, the officer issuing the warning needs to document so other officers can have that information. Consider a log book, warning tickets (?) etc., to implement. Warnings should be on less serious violations (?).)
- iii. Commercial fishing during prohibited times.
 - a. Both of the above – i.e. drift fishing in the chute or upriver after hours was a major issue. (Needs to be monitored real time by Public Safety. Harvest monitors could play some role in notifying Public Safety of these potential violations. Encourage people to report violations. Need clear process for reporting violations to Public Safety. Following the regulations are the fisher's responsibility.)
- iv. Conflict at the front line of the commercial fishing boundary. (Public Safety needs to be present at the start of fishing activity. Fishers are responsible for following regulations. Regulations should be developed for anchoring on front line during non-fishing time periods.)
- v. Nets are closer than 50', especially near the front line. (Public Safety to measure regularly to enforce regulations)
- vi. Failure of fishers to clip subsistence fish. (Amend FRO to require all subsistence fish to be clipped regardless of season or fishery.)
- vii. Fishers bringing fish from the commercial zone outside of the zone to clean fish provide opportunity for illegal activities.
- viii. Fishers bringing fish from out of commercial zone into commercial zone buying area or camp sites by truck, boat or other vehicle. Occurs at numerous locations.
- ix. Fishers not cooperating with harvest monitoring or law enforcement. Civil statutes needed to set standards/consequence.
- x. YDPS officers and wardens must meet necessary criteria for issuing citations that meet Tribal prosecution and Court standards.
- xi. YDPS, Tribal Prosecutor and the Tribal Government must have confidence that cases before Tribal Court reach a disposition as intended under Tribal law.
- xii. YDPS boat operators need more training.
- xiii. YDS needs a solution to deal with storage of confiscated fish. (Could immediately sell the fish and hold the money or donate to elders. Need a location to store and process. Need personnel to process. Quality and location of harvest will dictate options.)

- xiv. YDPS needs to secure locations to store fishing gear, boats, trailers, etc. confiscated while enforcing FRO, HMP or other Tribal ordinances. (Should consider confiscation efforts attached to eradication efforts to ensure efficiency between enforcement activities.)
- xv. YDPS staff is short due to: 1) inadequate number of Officers during the fall season, 2) commercial fishery coincides with the marijuana eradication season, and 3) YDPS has a large area, and 24 hours/day seven days per week, to cover and not enough officers. (The Tribe needs to continue to advocate for adequate funding. The Tribe can request assistance from other law enforcement entities (concern exists over asking State).)
- xvi. Priority areas/times for problem areas to be covered by YDPS shift by season as well as during the season. (Need flexibility to address priority enforcement need.)
- xvii. YDPS ability to maneuver unimpeded through estuary to enforce regulations. (Consider safety corridor similar as last year.)
- xviii. Bail schedule for first-time net seizures and other lesser offenses. Need a system of either bail/ticket/prosecution etc. that is uniform and coordinated so that tickets/reports/complaints all mesh together. This is for EACH category of violation.
- xix. YDPS need a database to be able to check on past offenses.
- xx. Individuals with outstanding fines should not receive a commercial fishing permit.
- xxi. Once a system is established the Court/OTA can respond. And it may have to be different for different types of offenses...bail may not be appropriate for all offenses but may be for other offenses....
- xxii. Monthly court is not frequent enough (weekly is better during commercial season)
 - a. If somebody is going to lose fishing privilege for violations, the commercial fishery could be over by the time the case is heard in court
 - b. If somebody's net is seized, they may not have opportunity to retrieve it till after the season. Bail system mentioned above could help, if they have funds for the bail.
- xxiii. May have to provide those entering camp sites with copy of all rules...ticket earlier in terms of offenses like campsite etc.....
- xxiv. How should the Tribe deal with fish buyers who are not authorized in the bid process?
- xxv. Seized fish should be handled properly (i.e. filleted, vacuum sealed, and blast frozen – or glazed and blast frozen) so they are in prime condition when returned to Fisher or when distributed to Elders (or whatever else happens with them).
- xxvi. Fishers not attending nets.
- xxvii. Fishers using other individual nets, identification number, etc.
- xxviii. Need to determine the available funding for various actions to address above.
- xxix. The Tribe needs to notify fish buyers coast wide of Yurok harvest regulations etc. to prevent illegal sale of Yurok fish.

Commercial Fishery Logistics

- i. Commercial buying station. Not enough space due to boat trailers etc. left in the area. (Potential solution is to post notices and tow at owner's expense, including storage fees.)
- ii. Road way to Requa Resort (parking, camping etc. in the roadway). (Vehicle Ordinance has a section regarding this issue.)
- iii. Camp sites and need to clean up after season.
- iv. Alcohol and drug use issues. (Tribe can prohibit use of Alcohol and drugs on Tribal property.)
- v. Boating safety (speed limit, corridor, etc.).
- vi. Requa Resort needs to be clean.
- vii. Requa Resort restrooms need to be clean.
- viii. Issues with running out of ice
- ix. Non-Yuroks accessing Yurok ice machine.
- x. YDPS should make regular inspections of fish buyer's fish, records, etc.
- xi. Traffic control
- xii. Yurok Tribal employees fishing during work hours or using sick leave. (Employees must get approved time off for fishing during work hours. Employees may fish during non-work hours so long as there are no issues regarding the use of sick/FMLA leave.)
- xiii. Fish buyers not in the bid process (Collection of fees, concern from other buyers etc.)
- xiv. Adequate price for the Tribe's salmon
 - a. We received the best price ever this year, however circumstances from this year may cause challenges for getting a good price in future years of high abundance
 - i. Some believe that contracted buyers did not have a priority location as implied in the Request for Bids, and as has occurred historically.
 - ii. Lower quality fish were harvested (and noted in the market) due to several potential reasons: 1) delay of fish migration at the chute, 2) fishing in the South Slough, 3) upriver fish entering commercial fishery (however this seemed less than past years, as fewer fish were caught upriver during the commercial fishery)
- xv. Fish buyers – Good points to buyers not authorized by the Tribe: Buying fish on the water provides a convenience for fishers, provides ice, Concern regarding buyers not authorized by the Tribe: Potentially impacts price of fish, more difficult to monitor for illegal fish buying,
- xvi. Yurok fish buyers buying fish. At present this is allowed under the FRO.
- xvii. Buyers not paying fisher for fish (Need to make clear that selling to non-bonded buyers is a risk to the individual fisher or address through licensing process.)

- xviii. Could set up a licensing process to regulate all fish buyers on the Reservation. (Could require a bond, require fish monitors go with buyers on water,
- xix. Attendance of nets often was a problem in the estuary – need to revisit this language in the HMP.
 - a. Folks allegedly would leave net along downstream boundary, go dip or pole fish in the chute, and then return to their set net.

Security

- i. Surveillance cameras should be located at strategic locations at Requa Resort.
 - a. Security at Check Point Trailer, Requa Resort camp sites etc.
 - b. Security for Buyers
 - i. Both contracted buyers were verbally assaulted/threatened during the recent season: 1) one because the company's checks bounced, and 2) the other because checks that had been sent via Fed Ex arrived one day late. (Make sure regulations are clear regarding this matter and that YDPS and others have clear process for enforcing.)
 - ii. Security at Docks
- ii. Concern exists for fish buyers who carry large amounts of cash. (Could use an off-site safe and process for storing and distributing cash.)
- iii. Alcohol and drugs increase the likelihood of violence among Requa Resort patrons and visitors to the general area. (Could prohibit the use of alcohol and drugs on Tribal property. YDPS could use a drug dog. Acts of violence should be prosecuted under the Tribe's Civil Offense Ordinance. Could ban offenders from being on Tribal property.)
- iv. Alcohol and drugs increase the likelihood of hostile and unacceptable behavior toward fish monitors, enforcement, and others operating the commercial fishery. (See above.)
- v. Weapons
- vi. Find Your Own Market tickets involve Fisheries Staff inspecting fish quality prior to issuing such tickets; a dangerous and intimidating position. Fishers typically have hundreds to thousands of dollars contingent upon that Find Your Own Market ticket being issued. Fisheries staff are not the appropriate folks to deny issuing such permits – it should be somebody with law enforcement capabilities. (Maybe Fisheries could help with funding for this position? YDPS could post someone at these locations. TERO may be able to assist in funding this position.)
- vii. Are campsites at Requa Resort secure? Issues of theft, violence, drugs need to be addressed.

Non-Indian Issues

- i. Catch and release fishing in the chute, with sea lions waiting to devour the tired out released fish.
 - a. Involves fishermen keeping the three adults allowed per the regulations, and then continuing to fish under the pretense of going for the jack they are allowed (in reality they caught and released numerous other adults with the sea lions waiting).
 - b. They were often fishing with too light of gear, resulting in the line breaking and the tired salmon being freed with the hook and line only to be consumed by a sea lion.
- ii. Snagging or fishing at the lips.
- iii. Non-Indians need to recognize Blue Creek closures and other conservation concerns.
- iv. Identify issues to be raised with the California Fish and Game Commission.
- v. Boat traffic should be discussed.
- vi. Parking on Mouth of the Klamath Road and access and impact to the dance site.
(Consider working with Redwood National Park and land owners on this issue.)
- vii. Need to keep County and others informed as a matter of courtesy about Yurok fishing activities (This effort can serve as a proactive measure to educate the general public and help to avoid potential problems between Yurok and non-Indian fishing activity.).
- viii. CA Fish and Wildlife should keep the Tribe informed of its regulations.(See above regarding CA Fish and Game Commission.)
- ix. The ability of Tribal Officers to cite non-Indians needs to be clarified. (Continue to raise with appropriate entities. Investigate potential to become deputized by the State to enforce Fish and Wildlife regulations.)
- x. Non-members using the boat ramp and parking in the parking area at Requa Resort.
(Need a process to ensure that individuals pay (?) for parking at Requa Resort or use the boat ramp. Post notices at the site.)
- xi. Non-tribal members giving and/or selling fish to Tribal members to be sold.
- xii. Tribal members stealing fish from non-tribal members fishing below the down-stream commercial boundary.
- xiii. Indians who are not members of the Yurok Tribe assisting Tribal members or fishing and then giving tribal members fish to sell. (Review FRO.)
- xiv. Investigate prohibiting non-Indians from eel fishing on the YIR.
- xv. Del Norte County has expressed concern with the camping and certain activities around the public boat ramp in Klamath. These activities are impacting the County obligations to the funding entity. (Tribe should consider prohibiting Tribal members from camping at this location.)

Recommended Actions

The purpose of this action plan is to recommend actions to be authorized by the Yurok Tribal Council.

By January of 2014 OTA to draft amendments to the FRO that included the following provisions:

- i. Tribal commercial fishers are to follow all FRO, HMP and other applicable laws and regulations.
- ii. Describe that the federally reserved fishing right is a Tribal right and not an individual right (We should discuss the need for this clarification. This may raise concern by members.). The Yurok Tribe grants individuals the right to fish pursuant to the Tribe's FRO and Constitution.
- iii. Tribal fishers shall allow YDPS and Fisheries Program access to permit holder boat, fishing site, property where fish is held or any other locations necessary to enforce the FRO. This access includes the ability to inspect fish in boats, ice chests, fish totes or any other place where fish are stored whether located on public, tribal or private property. Failure to cooperate with YDPS or harvest monitoring efforts will result in the loss of fishing rights for a period of 3 years in addition any other penalties for other FRO or related offenses. (Need to determine how to enforce for tribal identification cards. Tribal Court, Fisheries and YDPS need to develop options for tracking.) Need to be clear that this provision applies to all fishing purposes, subsistence and commercial.
- iv. The Yurok Tribe has jurisdiction to promulgate fishing and other regulations. The right to fish is a right held by the Yurok Tribe. YDSP has the primary responsibility to enforce fishing regulations. Incorporate these principles into the FRO.
- v. Tribal fishers face significant penalties for violating:
 - a. Selling fish in violation of HMP/FRO – loss of fishing rights for 5 year period.
 - b. The selling or buying of fish caught outside of the commercial boundary (either upstream or downstream) – loss of fishing rights for a 5 year period.
 - c. Other significant penalties for violating Commercial fishing regulations.
 - d. Violators of significant offenses shall have their fishing rights suspended pending the disposition in Tribal Court (Does this raise due process or other concern?).
- vi. The Tribe needs input from Tribal members on the significant penalties identified. Are these penalties too harsh? Not harsh enough? What does the membership feel?
- vii. All fish confiscated by YDPS shall be sold or donated to the elders program. Once the disposition of the case is final, if the citation stands, funds to be provided to YDPS or other appropriate entity. If the citation is struck down then the funds are provided to the individual fisher. If the person is found guilty they would pay the processing and storage costs. YDPS needs the ability to deal with the fish as necessary to avoid wasting fish. (Need to discuss what happens with upriver fish and fish donated to elders should the offender be found not guilty.).

- viii. Fishers will treat each other with respect due our fish. Insert language in the purpose of the FRO.
- ix. All subsistence fish need to be clipped immediately regardless of the season. (What does the membership feel about this requirement?)
- x. Make clear the ability of YDPS to seize fishing gear, boats, vehicles used in unlawful fishing activities (How should this be exercised and for what violations? Should this be a progressive enforcement action? See below.).
- xi. Additional consequences if person is fishing when fishing rights have been suspended (no receipt of per caps, garnishment of wages, bolster regulations regarding seizure of boat and equipment, etc. See iii. Above.).
- xii. Include provisions for individuals to post bail to secure the return of fishing gear, boats, vehicles etc., as appropriate (This needs special attention from Tribal Court, the prosecutor and YDPS.).
- xiii. It is the responsibility of fishers to ensure that all camping and related activities are cleaned up by date certain. This includes all fishing gear, boats etc. (what should the date be?).
- xiv. All camping activities within the County public boat ramp area are prohibited unless specific verifiable permission is obtained from Del Norte County.
- xv. All fish buying or selling activity is prohibited within the public boat ramp area unless specific permission is obtained from Del Norte County.
- xvi. No commercial permit shall be issued until all outstanding (fishing or all?) fines are paid in full.
- xvii. If there is a Court order returning a net or other equipment it must be picked up within 60 days or the net or equipment will be forfeited.
- xviii. General need to define equipment etc.
- xix. Tribal Council may establish a licensing process for fish buyers.
- xx. Fisheries Program personnel may issue citations.
- xxi. The Tribe and Tribal employees are not liable for damages if they act within the scope of their employment.
- xxii. Incorporate into the FRO an assumption that all un-clipped salmon and steelhead fish are commercial fish.
- xxiii. All fish leaving the water within the commercial zone must be clipped unless the fisher presents a commercial find your own market ticket.
- xxiv. Specify that all in-season adjustments remain in effect unless rescinded by the current action and shall be stated in the latest adjustment.
- xxv. Include the most recent definition of barter in the FRO. Review the section where Yurok can sell fish to other Yuroks/Indians as was a concern this past fishing season. Need to address large barter efforts for elk, buffalo, etc.
- xxvi. Make clear the notice requirements for un-sub/unidentified/unattended nets.

- xxvii. Include provisions in the FRO for eel fishing by Indians who are not members of the Yurok Tribe.

Fisheries to work with OTA to develop a draft HMP that includes the following provisions:

- i. Incorporate by reference all FRO and Commercial Fishing Permit requirements.
- ii. Incorporate Commercial Fishing Permit requirements as outlined below.
- iii. The HMP shall identify any conditions to apply to fish buyers within the Reservation. Such conditions shall at a minimum include the collection of fish fees, sharing of data, etc. (Should we issue a fish buying permit/license for purchases within Reservation boundaries? If so what conditions should apply?)
- iv. All standard provisions identified in the HMP.
- v. Fishers who set a net beyond the downstream commercial boundary, as determined by YDPS, shall be required to reset their net at least 200 feet upstream from the boundary. The downstream commercial is defined as the downstream line established by ***** (Need complete definition that also considers the movement of the line from tidal influence.)
- vi. The Tribal Council may consider a lottery process for determining which fishers may fish on the front line of the downstream commercial boundary.

Fisheries to work with OTA to take action to amend the commercial fishing permit by April of 2014 to include the following provisions (this action to take place after FRO amendments are determined):

- i. Tribal commercial fishers understand and agree to follow all FRO, HMP and other applicable laws and regulations. Should a fisher not understand any provision of the FRO, HMP or Commercial fishing permit, it is the responsibility of the fisher to seek clarification or information regarding that specific topic. (Determine who fishers should seek advice from.)
- ii. Tribal fishers agree to allow YDPS and Fisheries Program access to permit holder boat, fishing site, property where fish is held or any other locations necessary to enforce the FRO or HMP regardless of whether on public, tribal or private property. This access includes the ability to inspect fish in boats, ice chests, fish totes or any other place where fish are stored. Failure to cooperate with YDPS or harvest monitoring efforts will result in the loss of fishing rights for a period of 3 years. This provision applies to all fishing purposes, commercial and subsistence.
- iii. Tribal fishers acknowledge that the Yurok Tribe has jurisdiction to promulgate fishing and other regulations. Tribal fishers acknowledge that YDSP has the primary responsibility to enforce fishing regulations.
- iv. Tribal fishers acknowledge that they face significant penalties for violating:

- a. Selling fish in violation of HMP/FRO – loss of fishing rights for 5 year period.
- b. Fishing or the selling of fish caught outside of the commercial boundary (either upstream or downstream) – loss of fishing rights for a 5 year period.
- c. Other significant penalties for violating Commercial fishing regulations.
- d. Violators of significant offenses shall have their commercial fishing permit/fishing rights suspended pending the disposition in Tribal Court. For certain offenses commercial fishing permit/fishing rights may be suspended by the citing officer. (Does this raise due process or other concern?). (Language here needs to be consistent with FRO language.) (Need to define what violations this would apply to.)
- v. Tribal fishers should respect each other (Need to discuss setting nets out, corking other fishers, boat traffic, behavior around elders and children etc.).
- vi. Include all the above in the commercial fishing permit video.

The following additional actions are to be taken:

- i.
- ii. YDPS, Fisheries, YTEP, YEDC and Tribal Court to meet to review all draft materials resulting from this plan prior to the Tribal Council final action. This includes any draft of the HMP, Commercial Fishing Permit, and other documents related to the operation of the fishery.
- iii. The Tribal Court, YDPS and Tribal Prosecutor are to identify a standard process and schedule 2 training/working sessions to ensure that Tribal officers issue citations in a format acceptable for prosecution and Court purposes. ***This action to take place on an annual basis in June/July*** (does this time frame work?).
- iv. The OTA to review the Civil Offense Ordinance for potential amendments consistent with this action plan. ***This action to take place May, 2014.*** This review may include the following:
 - a. Offenses unique to Requa Resort (add here).
 - b. Offenses related to the parking of vehicles, trailers and other obstacles on Requa Road.
 - c. Offenses related to interfering, being hostile or not cooperating with YDPS officers during the course of carrying out their duties.
 - d. The enforce the ban of alcohol and drugs at Requa Resort and the fish buying, ice machine and parking areas.
- v. The Fisheries Program is responsible to draft a summary handout that identifies the specific Ordinances and other regulatory changes that apply to the commercial fishery. This handout should include contact information for reporting violations of the FRO/HMP. ***This action to take place on an annual basis in June/July*** (does this time frame work?).

- vi. YDPS to set up a tip line and develop draft protocol. Provide that information to all workgroup members. ***This action to take place by May, 2014.***
- vii. YDPS to draft a comprehensive commercial fishing schedule. That schedule to identify priority coverage and cost. Fisheries to work with YDPS to identify potential harvest numbers. ***This action to take place on an annual basis in May*** (does this time frame work?).
- viii. In addition to ongoing training, YDPS conservation and other officers are to receive training and be evaluated on boat operation, issuing citations, prosecution and court processes. ***This action to take place on an annual basis in June/July or whatever time period works best*** (does this time frame work?).
- ix. Fisheries staff and YDPS conservation and other officers are to receive training in how to deal with Tribal fishers and others who interfere with their duties. Individuals who are difficult, hostile or interfere with the exercise of Fisheries or YDPS responsibilities shall be cited as appropriate. ***Training to take place on an annual basis in June/July*** (does this time frame work?).
- x. The Director of Public Works and YDPS to identify locations to store confiscated property (fishing gear, boats, vehicles etc.) seized as a result of enforcing the FRO and other Tribal ordinances. (Should consider eradication and other activities where there is a likelihood of YDPS confiscating equipment.) ***This action to be complete by March 2014.***
- xi. YDPS and Fisheries to meet at least weekly during the commercial fishery to assess the evolving and changing logistics of the fishery and to identify enforcement priorities. ***YDPS Chief and Fisheries Program Manager to take this action.***
- xii. The Tribal Court should consider whether or not to have weekly court dates to address fishing offenses during the commercial fishery. ***The Tribal Court Chief Judge to meet with YDPS Chief and OTA regarding this matter*** (Would be best to determine this now, within this plan.).
- xiii. Fisheries to discuss with Public Works Director options for maintaining ice machine at Requa Resort. This activity to be complete by February, 2014.
- xiv. The Public Works Director to work with YEDC, YDPS, and Fisheries to identify locations to install security cameras at Requa Resort, fish buying station, boat ramp, docks and any other areas in need. ***This activity to be complete by February 2014.***
- xv. Executive Director to request a meeting with California Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding non-Indian fishing issues. If necessary request a meeting with California Fish and Game Commission. ***This action to take place by February 2014.***
- xvi. Executive Office and OTA to request Del Norte County prohibit parking in the fall on the up-hill side of Mouth of the Klamath Road. ***This action to take place by February 2014.***
- xvii. Tribal Council, Executive Office, YDPS and Fisheries to request a meeting with Del Norte County Supervisors (may be at a two-by-two meeting) to brief County

- representatives on the Tribe's commercial fishery. ***This action to take place every July.***
- xviii. ***If at any time prior to or during the course of the commercial fishing season any department/program has concern that department/program is to raise the issues immediately to the Executive Office and any other department/program potentially affected by the concern.***
- xix. YDPS, Tribal Court, Fisheries and OTA to review all in-season adjustment prior to action being taken. YDPS, Tribal Court and OTA to be notified of all in-season adjustments. Council Support to assist above to develop format for tracking in-season adjustments in a single document. ***This action to take place on an ongoing basis and begin by January 2014.***
- xx. Council needs to discuss how decisions are made for in-season adjustments.