

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, SSC and AP Members
FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
DATE: July 19, 1983
SUBJECT: Salmon FMP

ACTION REQUIRED

Confirm NMFS total closure of FCZ to trolling.

BACKGROUND

At 11:59 p.m. on July 20 the FCZ was closed to all salmon fishing. It was estimated that by that time the harvest guideline (255,500) and probably the upper end of the OY range (272,000) chinooks would be reached. NMFS closed the FCZ to the harvest of all species of salmon in order to reduce the incidental catch and hooking mortality of chinooks. We expect an oral report by ADF&G regarding management measures in state waters.

Projected catch as of July 19

<u>Period</u>	<u>Catch</u>
Winter season	30,000
Spring troll (5/15-6/8)	101,000
Summer troll (7/1-7/9)	64,000
(7/10-7/16)	24,000
(7/17-7/23)	<u>24,000</u>
	243,000
Net catch*	<u>20,000</u>
	263,000

*Preliminary data indicate this may reach 30,000 in 1983.

Concern has been expressed that total closure of the FCZ may force additional fishing pressure into areas of high chinook abundance, although ADF&G could handle this problem. It might be helpful to discuss with the Regional Director the possibility of opening certain areas such as the outside entrances to Icy Strait and Chatham Strait in order to help reduce pressure in other areas.

JULY 1983

JUL 20 1983

alaska department of fish & game

P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, Alaska 99802 Phone 465-4113



Bill Sheffield
Governor

Don W. Collinsworth
Commissioner

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
NEWS	Exec. Dir.	
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	July 20, 1983
	Sec./Typist	

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA TROLL FISHERY

Juneau....The Alaska Department of Fish and Game announced today that commercial trollers in Southeastern Alaska should expect the summer season for chinook salmon to be limited to no more than the same number of fishing days they had in 1982. Canadian actions to conserve stocks of mutual concern will be evaluated as part of the management decision process.

The State of Alaska recognizes the need to conserve chinook stocks coastwide, but is reluctant to take action which would only have the effect of redistributing the harvest from north to south. Limiting the Southeastern season to only about 45 percent of the possible fishing days during the April 15-September 20 period, coupled with the good availability of chinook in Southeastern Alaska waters this season, will result in the Southeastern Alaska fishery foregoing the harvest of a significant number of chinook salmon. In 1982 it is estimated closures resulted in over 100,000 fish escaping the fishery which would have been caught under previous management regimes. The higher catch rates in 1983 mean the savings will be even higher. Hopefully, the chinook salmon saved will contribute to increasing escapement levels in depressed Alaskan and other coastwide stocks.

July 20, 1983

Alaskan officials have requested Canadian fisheries personnel to take meaningful actions in Canadian fisheries to increase chinook escapements rather than attempt to fish to target levels that the stocks available cannot support. Thus, for this season Alaska troll fisheries have been closed for 52 days, while the Northern British Columbia fishery has been closed for only two weeks.

Although the closing date for chinook trolling in state waters has not been set at this time, when a closure takes place fishermen should expect a break in fishing to allow an orderly transition to a fishery for salmon other than chinook.

Heavy trolling effort on coho salmon is anticipated after the chinook closure. With inside water net fishery catches only average at this early point in the season, a ten day coho closure will be required to move enough coho to the inside waters to maintain inside fisheries and provide for escapement.

In order to minimize the number of chinook salmon hooked and released during the remainder of the troll season after the chinook closure, the state may close certain areas to all troll fishing.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
National Oceanic and Atmospher
National Marine Fisheries Service

AGENDA D-1 Suppl.
JULY 1983

JUL 21 1983

NEWS RELEASE
Robert W. McVey
907-586-7221

ACTION	P.O. BOX	INITIAL
	99802	
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	July 18, 1983
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	For Immediate Release
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Sec. Asst.	
	Sec. Typist	

COMMERCIAL TROLL SALMON FISHERY CLOSES IN 3-200 MILE ZONE

All commercial salmon trolling in the 3-200 mile fishery conservation zone (FCZ) off southeast Alaska will be prohibited beginning at 11:59 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time (PDT), July 20, 1983, according to Robert W. McVey, Director Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service. The chinook salmon guideline harvest level of 255,500 fish that was established by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) for the 1983 fishery will have been reached and further fishing would be contrary to the management policy adopted by the Council.

A previous closure from June 8-30 was intended to slow the achievement of the chinook salmon harvest guideline to avoid a later single species fishery on coho salmon, should the chinook salmon harvest guideline level be achieved prematurely. When the fishery reopened on July 1, significant fishing effort and record high catch rates were observed during the first nine days of the opening. Although subsequent catch rates have been lower, the high initial catches have resulted in rapidly approaching the guideline harvest level.

Commercial salmon fishing in the FCZ will be prohibited for all species during the remainder of the 1983 season. A single species fishery for coho salmon will not be allowed in order to prevent the unavoidable catch and hooking mortality of chinook salmon. This protection being given chinook salmon is consistent with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's policy to restore or maintain natural spawning stocks of chinook salmon to optimal levels coast-wide.



ROLL CALL TALLY :

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
CAMPBELL	_____	_____✓
COLLINSWORTH	_____	_____✓
DEMMERT	_____	_____
DONALDSON/MACE	_____✓	_____
LOKKEN	_____✓	_____
MCVEY	_____	_____
PETERSEN	_____✓	_____
SPECKING	_____	_____✓
STEPHAN	_____	_____✓
TILLION	_____	_____✓
WILKERSON/DIDONATO	_____✓	_____

*De Donato move NPC were SOC to use all means, including pre-emption, to close all further Churook harvests 1983.
in Ab.
 Mace second -*

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

D-1

CHAIRMAN
John R. Donaldson

526 S. W. Mill Street
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: Commercial (503) 221-6352
FTS 8-423-6352

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Joseph C. Greenley

July 22, 1983

The Honorable George Shultz
Department of State
2201 "C" Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Pacific Fishery Management Council yesterday (July 21, 1983) unanimously approved a motion to request that the United States Department of State immediately forward to the United States Senate for its earliest possible action the draft U.S.-Canada salmon treaty. The Pacific Council indicated its extreme displeasure that the draft continued to be held back by the State Department out of concern that objections by an influential senior Senator would be fatal to the Senate approval process. The Council is emphatic in its insistence that this kind of issue must be resolved in the public forum of Senate conference and debate, rather than being relegated to assured non-action through failure to send it forward.

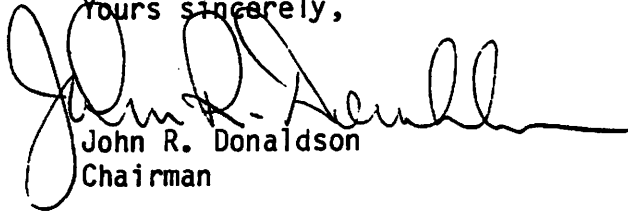
Mr. Secretary, the Pacific Council's overwhelming concern is for the highly valuable chinook salmon resources whose migrations span the coasts of the three contiguous Pacific States, Canada, and Alaska. Most of these once-great salmon stocks currently are in seriously depressed condition, partly because of environmental impacts on their upriver spawning and migration areas, but also because of increasingly heavy impacts on these stocks by troll and net fisheries along their ocean migrations through both U.S. and Canadian waters. For the re-building and future productivity of these important renewable natural resources, it is imperative that we achieve an equitable conservation and management agreement between the United States and Canada. The dismal alternative is for escalation of retaliatory fishing inroads by the fishermen of one nation upon stocks homing on the rivers of the other nation.

The Pacific Council finds it unconscionable that a relatively small group of fishermen based in only one of this nation's fifty states should be permitted to stall Senate action on this treaty, which stands to benefit thousands of fishermen in five Pacific States and in Canada. Even more important in the long run, ratification of that treaty now gives us a reasonable chance of protecting and managing these unique and valuable fisheries to assure their future productivity and future contributions to the welfare of both Canada and

the United States. The states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington will have to reevaluate their salmon enhancement programs and the Northwest Power Planning Council may withdraw valuable resource funding if a treaty with Canada is not ratified.

In response to this carefully considered and unanimous action of our thirteen voting Pacific Fishery Management Council members, we respectfully request your good offices to move this treaty forward promptly for Senate action.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John R. Donaldson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

John R. Donaldson
Chairman

JH:ck

cc: Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee
Senate Delegation: Pacific States of Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon
and Washington

July 21, 1983

HONORABLE MALCOLM BALDRIGE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Continued salmon fishing in Alaska Territorial Waters in excess of chinook harvest guidelines undermines Pacific Fishery Management Council's attempt to achieve escapement goals for chinook returning to the Pacific Northwest and efforts to consummate bi-lateral agreement with Canada.

By unanimous vote the Pacific Fishery Management Council requests that you immediately use all legal means at your disposal, including pre-emption of Alaska's salmon management authority for the remainder of the 1983 season, to minimize the adverse consequences of Alaska's management inaction.

John Donaldson

Chairman, PFMC

Honorable Alan Cranston
United States Senate
SH-112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Bob Packwood
United States Senate
R-259 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
SH-720 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
SD-368 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
SH-513 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Steven D. Symms
United States Senate
SH-509 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
SH-711 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Mr. William Gordon
U.S. Department of Commerce
Page 2 Building
Washington, D. C. 20235

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
SH-322 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dr. John Byrne, Administrator
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Mr. Jim Branson
North Pacific Fishery Mgmt. Council
605 West Fourth Ave., Rm. 166
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Mr. Bert Larkins, Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
7600 Sand Point Way N. E.
Seattle, WA 98115

Mr. Robert W. McVey
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802 907-586-7221

Copy to - House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee
Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee

INFORMATION ON WASHINGTON OCEAN FISHING
REGULATIONS AND CATCHES AND ESCAPEMENT
OF CHINOOK SALMON INTO THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Table 11-24. Washington ocean sport salmon regulations, a/ 1971-1982.

Year	Season	Days	Bag	Chinook	Coho
1971-73	4/15-10/31	200	3	20"	20"
1974	4/13-10/31	202	3	20"	20"
1975	4/12-10/31	203	3	20"	20"
1976	5/1-10/31	184	3	24"	16"
1977	4/30-10/9	163	3	24"	16"
1978	4/29-10/31	186	3	24"	16"
1979	5/12-9/3	115	2+1b/	24"	16"
1980	5/10-8/25 northc/ 5/10-9/1 southc/	108	3/2c/ 3/2c/	24"	16" 16"
1981	5/23-8/26	96	2+1d/	24"	20"
1982e/	5/29-6/11 (chinook only):	83	2	24"	16"
	6/12-8/19 north	83			
	6/12-7/25 south	44			

a/ All dates inclusive; minimum size measured as total length; no minimum size for species other than chinook and coho.
 b/ 1979 bag limit restricted to only two chinook/coho; third salmon confined to other three species (to take advantage of large pink abundance).
 c/ 1980 seasons differed north and south of Leadbetter Point; initial 3-fish bag limit reduced to 2 fish on 7/16.
 d/ 1981 bag limits restricted to only two chinook/coho; north of Queets River a third salmon of other species allowed (La Push - Neah Bay).
 e/ Seasons differing north and south of Leadbetter Point; some Ilwaco and Chinook based effort continued through August 1 inside Oregon state waters and from August 16 through September 30 inside Buoy 10 to the Megler-Astoria Bridge. The August 25-September 30 period was restricted to coho only, with barbless hooks required after August 31. The easterly portion of Neah Bay (inside Kotiah Point) remained open after August 19.

Table II-19. Washington commercial non-Indian troll salmon regulations/ for 1971-1982.

Year	Season		Days		Size
	Early (non-coho)	Late (all species)	Early	Late	
1971-75	4/15-6/14	6/15-10/31	61	139	26"
1976	5/1-6/14	6/15-22, 7/1-10/31	45	131	26"
1977c/d/	5/1-6/14	7/1-9/15 north 7/1-10/9 south	45 45	77 101	28" 28" ^{c/}
1978d/	5/1-6/14	7/1-9/15 north 7/1-10/31 south	45 45	77 123	28" 28"
1979e/	5/1-5/31	7/1-24, 8/4-31	31	52	28"
1980f/	5/1-5/31	7/15-8/25 north 7/15-9/8 south	31 31	42 56	28" 28"
1981	5/1-5/31	7/15-8/21 ^{g/}	31	38	28"
1982f/	5/1-5/31	7/15-7/30 north 7/1-7/8 south	31 31	16 8	28" 28"

a/ All dates inclusive; minimum size measured as total length; no minimum size restrictions for species other than chinook and coho.

b/ 1971-77 coho size regulation effective annually beginning August 1.

c/ 1977, 28" regulation with only partial compliance.

d/ 1977-78 season closures differing north and south of Point Grenville.

e/ 1979 late season with 10-day closure (7/25-8/3); southern boundary of Columbia River area moved south from Tillamook Head to Cape Falcon.

f/ Season closures differing north and south of Leadbetter Point.

g/ An experimental 10-boat coho gear study fishery was conducted off the Columbia River mouth from September 20 to October 9.

Table 1. Washington ocean fishing effort and chinook salmon catch, 1971-82.

Year	Fishing Effort		Chinook Catch ^{1/}		
	Troll (Days Fished)	Sport (Angler Trips)	Troll	(Numbers) Sport	Total
1971-75 (average)	56,800	493,500	272,500	210,400	482,900
1976	60,700	538,100	353,700	170,700	524,400
1977	57,300	530,000	231,600	175,000	400,000
1978	43,500	482,800	145,500	96,400	241,900
1979	42,800	310,700	132,400	76,900	209,300
1980	27,000	280,100	128,200	93,600	221,800
1981	28,500	234,700	113,500	84,400	197,900
1982	19,500	206,500	157,600	106,100	263,700
1983			(132,000 ^{2/})	(88,000 ^{2/})	220,000
<u>% of 1971-75 Average</u>					
1982	34	42	58	50	55
1983			48	42	46

1/ Approximately 75% of the chinook caught off the Washington Coast are Columbia River fall chinook. About 50% of these are of upper Columbia River origin of which about 10% are natural spawners.

2/ Harvest ceiling (quota) set for 1983 seasons north of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

Table 2. Size of chinook salmon runs entering the upper Columbia River,
1971-82.

Year	Chinook Run Size				
	Spring	Summer	Total	Fall	
				Brights	
				Number	%
1971-75					
(Average)	167,500	47,400	234,200	116,800	50
1976	63,900	43,800	260,400	107,200	41
1977	138,400	39,100	199,000	96,300	48
1978	127,000	39,700	183,800	82,800	45
1979	48,600	27,700	172,400	90,000	52
1980	53,100	27,000	174,900	77,100	44
1981	63,600	22,400	158,000	65,900	42
1982	70,000	20,100	198,100	73,900	37
1982 as %					
of 1971-75 Avg.	42	42	85	63	

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
526 SOUTHWEST MILL ST
PORTLAND OR 97201 21AM



Mailgram®



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5032216352 MGM TDRN PORTLAND OR 109 07-21 0241P EST

JUL 29 1983

JIM BRANSON
605 WEST 4 AVE
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	3
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. C.	4
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff A.	
	Staff B.	
	Staff C.	
	Staff D.	
	Staff E.	
	Staff F.	
	Staff G.	
	Staff H.	
	Staff I.	
	Staff J.	

FOLLOWING IS COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT TO HONORABLE MALCOLM BALDRIDGE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON DC 20230:

CONTINUED SALMON FISHING IN ALASKAN TERRITORIAL WATERS IN EXCESS OF
CHINOOK HARVEST GUIDELINES UNDERMINES PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT
COUNCIL'S ATTEMPT TO ACHIEVE ESCAPEMENT GOALS FOR CHINOOK RETURNING
TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND EFFORTS TO CONSUMATE BI-LATERAL
AGREEMENT WITH CANADA.

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL REQUESTS
THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY USE ALL LEGAL MEANS AT YOUR DISPOSAL, INCLUDING
PREEMPTION OF ALASKA'S SALMON MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE REMAINDER
OF THE 1983 SEASON, TO MINIMIZE THE ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES OF ALASKA'S
MANAGEMENT INACTION

JOHN DONALDSON CHAIRMAN PFMC

1444 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

Form L-01342 1601557



Department of Fish and Wildlife

506 S.W. MILL STREET, P.O. BOX 3503, PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

July 26, 1983

Honorable Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary of Commerce
Commerce Building
14th Street between Constitution
Avenue and E Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Baldrige:

The State of Oregon joins the State of Washington and the Pacific Fishery Management Council in requesting preemption of the State of Alaska's management authority in state waters.

The State of Alaska has refused to honor commitments agreed to in the development of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's (NPFMC) 1983 salmon seasons, seriously undermining the objectives of the Fishery Management Plan.

More importantly to the State of Oregon, continued fishing on Oregon produced stocks of fish, which are currently abundant in Alaskan waters, may result in serious detrimental impacts on our chinook stocks. Of particular concern are stocks of Columbia River upriver bright chinook.

Recent years' returns of Columbia River "brights" have been seriously depressed. Forecasts for 1983 indicate that even with no Columbia River fishing, returns will be less than minimum escapement goals, and long-range forecasts are not optimistic. Any additional fishing by Alaska can only further reduce critical escapement needs.

Other Oregon stocks present in Alaskan waters at this time will be impacted by additional fishing. The majority of our north coast fall chinook and Willamette run spring chinook are present in large numbers.

Further, we are concerned that Alaska's failure to close the season may impair US/Canada efforts to reach agreement on the proposed salmon treaty.

The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige
July 26, 1983
Page 2

The State of Alaska participated in and had a very active role before the NPFMC in formulating and adopting the salmon fishing regulations ultimately promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce. Deviating from the Secretary of Commerce' regulations would seriously impede the ability of the NPFMC to effectively implement regional management in the near and long term and would seriously jeopardize salmon stocks, particularly upriver bright Columbia River chinook stocks.

We therefore request immediate federal preemption of Alaska fishery management authority. Failure to take such action will have serious, detrimental effects on critical stocks of Oregon-produced chinook. Further, continued fishing is inconsistent with the intent of the MFCMA and substantially and adversely affects the carrying out of the Fishery Management Plan.

Sincerely,



FRED A. PHILLIPS
CHAIRMAN
OREGON FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION

kbw
cc: (See attached page)

The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige
July 26, 1983
Page 3

cc: Honorable Mark O. Hatfield, U.S. Senator
Honorable Bob Packwood, U.S. Senator
Honorable Victor Atiyeh, Governor of Oregon
Mr. John Byrne, Administrator, NOAA
Mr. William G. Gordon, Assistant Administrator, Fisheries, NOAA
Mr. Herbert A. Larkins, Northwest Regional Director, NMFS
Mr. Doug Ancona, NOAA General Counsel
Mr. Joseph C. Greenley, Executive Director, PFMC
Mr. Jim H. Branson, Executive Director, NPFMC
Mr. Don W. Collinsworth, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish
and Game
Mr. Don Carper, Director, California Department of Fish and Game
Mr. Jerry M. Conley, Director, Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Mr. William R. Wilkerson, Director, Washington Department of
Fisheries
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission