

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

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APPENDIX D

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT January 25, 1979

STAFF TRAVEL

Council staff members attended virtually all of the Board of Fisheries' Meetings in Juneau in December and January. I took the first week in December, Mark the second two weeks, I then attended again on January 12th through 14th and Mike Hershberger stayed with them until they adjourned on the 17th.

Mark spent three weeks in Washington, D.C. in January attending a Foreign Trade and Policy Seminar. We expect a written report on that school to the Council at a later date.

I attended meetings in Seattle on halibut regulations and legislation, spent 4 days in Washington, D.C. working with NMFS to finalize the halibut regulations and assist in final editing of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Salmon Plan. I returned by way of McChord AFB to attend the Coast Guard/NMFS Law Enforcement Conference for two days.

Mike Hershberger spent a day and a half working with the Plan Development Team in Juneau on the Comprehensive Salmon Management Plan for the Southeastern Alaska and Judy Willoughby made a trip to Portland to work with the staff of the Pacific Council, particularly Jerry Fisher, on contracting and contracting procedures.

HALIBUT AND SALMON FMP PROGRESS

The Secretary's review period for the Halibut FMP ended January 14th. No formal action has been taken as of this date on the Plan, although when I left Washington the final regulations and action paper appeared about ready to go. We expect it to be approved and still expect it to be in place by April 15th.

The Salmon Plan is still under review, the Secretarial review period ending February 14th. The Environmental Impact Statement is finalized and ready to go to the Federal Register.

EXPANSION OF COUNCIL OFFICES

We are running out of space for the SSC meetings. The present conference room is proving to be much too small. There is space available across the hall in the same building we're now in, approximately 630 square feet, that would increase meeting space. It is twice as large as the current one and is far enough removed from the main office area to avoid the crowding and clutter that now occurs during SSC meetings. At the same time it is close enough to the office so staff support is easily available, only a few steps away. I recommend renting that space and converting the present conference room into an office and storage/library area. We will need more office space when the eighth staff member is hired. I expect that to be fairly soon.

The landlord has offered to lease the conference space at the same price we are now renting other office space, i.e., \$1.20 a square foot.

COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

We have not finished a budget estimate for the rest of fiscal '79. It appears that we will need approximately \$200,000 more to continue Council operations on the current scale. This is still \$200,000 less than the initial budget submitted by the Council last year before the arbitrary reduction by NMFS.

ALASKA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Sara Hemphill, the Executive Director for the Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation, has asked for Council support in getting OMB to release the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds. \$1.4 million of those funds were promised to AFDC for fisheries development work in Alaska last year. Since that time they have been blocked by OMB and it appears that a Resolution in the Senate is necessary to free them for use in fishery development projects. Ms. Hemphill will appear before the Council during the public comment period to elaborate on this request.

ALASKA LIMITED ENTRY SYSTEM

John Garner, Chairman of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, is present at this meeting to bring the Council up to date on the Apakodek case and its possible impact on the State limited entry system.

PUBLIC HEARING ON FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

A public hearing by NMFS has been advertised on the Fishermen's Contingency Fund for the evening before the February Council meeting. February 21 at 7:30 p.m. in the Alaska Room at the Anchorage Westward Hotel.

BERING SEA TANNER CRAB SURVEY

Final analysis of the 1978 NMFS resource surveys in the Bering Sea indicate a marked change in the distribution of Chionoecetes opilio. Jerry Reeves from the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center is present to report on that analysis to the Council.

SEPTEMBER COUNCIL MEETING

The Council has declared its intention to meet in Sitka in September in conjunction with the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. Unfortunately, the week of September 24th, which would be the normal Council meeting time, is blocked by other meetings in Sitka. I'd like to recommend that we move the Council meeting to the week of October 1st, with a Council meeting on the 4th and 5th and PMFC meeting the 1st and 2nd.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1978

	<u>Grant 7-xxx1</u>	<u>Grant 7-xxx2</u>	<u>Grant 8-xxx1</u>	<u>Coop. 9-xxx1</u>	
Cash in Bank, End of Month	4,160.58	7,722.23	<9,210.41>	6,584.72	= 9,257.12
Letter of Credit, End of Month	<u>-0-</u>	<u>309,085.00</u>	<u>91,507.00</u>	<u>530,000.00</u>	= <u>930,592.00</u>
Total	4,160.58	316,807.23	82,296.59	536,584.72	939,849.12
Total funds available end of December					= <u>939,849.12</u>

7-xxxx1
 NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
 Grant #04-7-158-44026
 Financial Status Report for the Month of December 1978

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
FY77 operating expenses	No budget	266,837.65	--	<1,670.45>
77-1 ADF&G, Writing and Development of Management Plans	60,000.00	58,208.77	1,791.23	11,870.91
Totals	--	325,046.42		10,200.46

Total Grant Receivable, Beginning of Month
 Drawdown to date for month
 Increases to grant for month -0-
 Grant Receivable, End of Month (LOC)

Cash in Bank, Beginning of Month	14,361.04
Receipts for month	1,670.45
Disbursements for month	11,870.91
Cash in Bank, End of month	4,160.58

*checks 604	7,601.82
1218	11,673.25
1492	11,841.84
1676	15,220.95
2182	<u>11,870.91</u>
	58,208.77

7-xxx2
 NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
 Grant #04-158-44145
 Financial Status Report for the Month of December 1978

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
77-4 University of Washington, Salmon Continent of Origin	44,500.00	44,500.00	-0-	11,125.00
77-5 ADF&G, Groundfish Observer	100,000.00	23,749.59	76,250.41	6,709.60
78-1 University of Alaska Joint Ventures Analysis	33,431.00	19,522.24	13,908.76	1,214.28
78-4 ADF&G, Computer Program	+*197,600.00	36,433.15	161,166.85	20,641.50
78-5 ADF&G, Bering Sea Herring	**103,000.00	103,000.00	-0-	24,932.11
78-6 Dames & Moore, Socio-Eco Herring Study	80,826.00	80,826.00	-0-	--
78-7 Troll Salmon Tag Recovery	79,300.00	68,380.09	10,919.91	52,926.60
78-8 Troll Logbook Data	10,668.00	--	10,668.00	--
78-9 Troll Salmon Observer	36,210.00	12,088.32	24,121.68	12,088.32
78-10 Clam - Eastern Bering Sea	<u>107,550.00</u>	<u>87,778.38</u>	<u>19,771.62</u>	<u>87,778.38</u>
Total	793,085.00	476,277.77	316,807.23	217,415.79

Total Grant Receivable, Beginning of Month	505,085.00
Drawdown to Date for Month	196,000.00
Increase to Grant for Month	--
Grant Receivable, End of Month	309,085.00

Cash in Bank, Beginning of Month	29,138.02
Receipts for Month	196,000.00
Disbursements for month	217,415.79
Cash in Bank, End of Month	7,722.23

+ Exceeds FY78 budget - contract and funds approved after budget okayed by NOAA

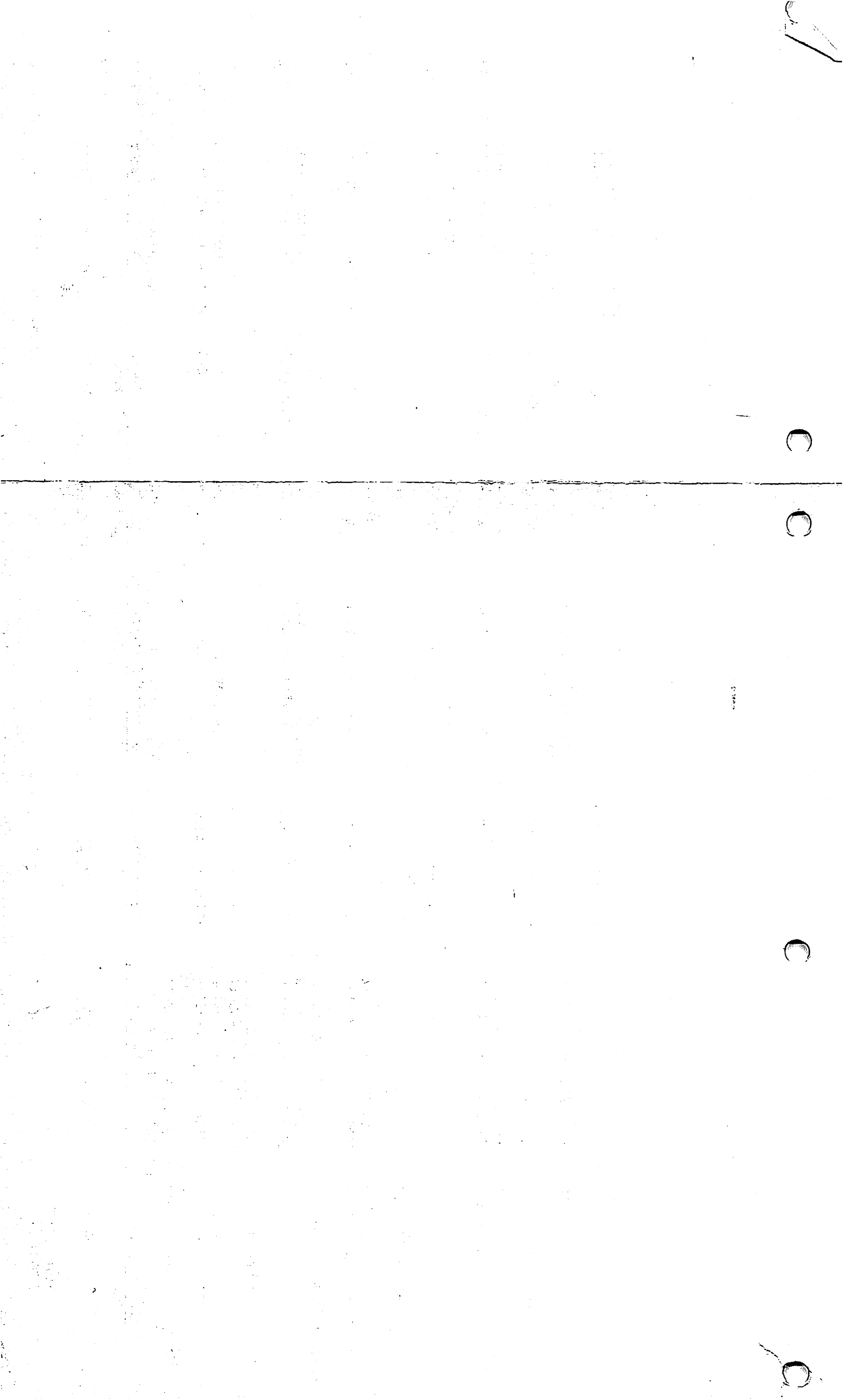
* Funding for two years, FY78 and FY79

** An additional \$137,000.00 will be included in FY79 programmatic budget, making total for this contract \$240,000.00

8-xxx1
 NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
 Grant #04-8-M01-16
 Financial Status Report for the Month of December 1978

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
Salaries				
Staff	177,000.00	181,922.82	<4,922.82>	--
Council	55,800.00	40,655.20	15,144.80	--
Parttime	5,000.00	5,387.11	< 387.11>	--
Benefits	31,357.00	31,712.33	< 355.33 >	<254.73>
Travel				
Council	35,200.00	35,041.80	158.20	678.54
Advisory Panel	52,000.00	44,747.36	7,252.64	260.60
SSC	27,800.00	21,734.62	6,065.38	--
Staff	25,000.00	11,485.74	13,514.26	--
Freight	1,000.00	252.92	747.08	--
Rents	55,000.00	53,510.45	1,489.55	--
Communication	13,000.00	15,777.70	< 2,777.70 >	--
Printing	2,000.00	1,939.06	60.94	--
Contracts	18,000.00	19,689.38	<1,689.38>	--
Supplies	6,000.00	7,734.00	<1,734.00>	--
Equipment	5,000.00	5,429.57	< 429.57 >	--
Insurance	151.00	151.00	--	--
Training	800.00	647.95	152.05	--
Pass through funds	50,000.00	32,178.95	17,821.05	14,566.64
Management Plans				
Tanner crab	12,191.00	2,339.98	9,851.02	--
King crab	2,801.00	801.58	1,999.42	--
Gulf groundfish	9,498.00	4,610.54	4,887.46	2,135.25
High seas salmon	10,000.00	8,170.00	1,830.00	--
Troll salmon	23,024.00	25,768.00	< 2,744.00 >	4,280.72
Clam	23,026.00	22,418.98	607.02	20,000.00
Bering Sea groundfish	9,902.00	5,482.57	4,419.43	2,548.90
Herring	6,453.00	2,402.08	4,050.92	--
Halibut	5,500.00	2,211.72	3,288.28	--
Bering Sea shrimp	4,000.00	--	4,000.00	--
Total	666,503.00	584,203.41	82,299.59	44,215.92
Total Grant Receivable, Beginning of Month 130,807.00				
Drawdown to date for month 39,300.00				
Increases to grant for month --				
Grant Receivable End of Month (LOC) 91,507.00				
Cash in Bank, Beginning of Month < 4,294.49 >				
Receipts for Month 39,554.73				
Disbursements for Month 44,470.65				
Cash in Bank, End of Month < 9,210.41 >				

NO. STATUS	TITLE & CONTRACTOR	AMT OF CONTRACT	PERIOD OF CONTRACT	REPORTS RECEIVED OR DUE	GRANT NO.	PAYMENTS MADE OR DUE	BILLING
77-5	ADF&G Observer Program Groundfish	\$100,000	9-30-77 to 9-30-79	1-17-78 project reviewed Progress report 5-26-78	4-7-158-44145	5-16-78 - 5,152.11 7-24-78 - 11,887.88 11-20-78 - 6,709.60	Bal. of Contract: \$76,250.41
78-4	Fisheries Information System - ADF&G	\$197,600	3-1-78 to 3-31-79	6-30-78 1-20-79 Received	04-7-158-44145	5-15-78 - 1,382.82 7-12-78 - 14,408.83 11-20-78 - 27,013.30 1-15-79 - 20,598.09	Bal. of Contract: \$139,968.76 Billing Received
78-5	Herring Biology Study - ADF&G	\$240,000		8-14-78 Progress Report Rec. 11-21-78	04-7-15-44145	5-15-78 - 7,004.27 8-16-78 - 71,063.62 11-20-78 - 27,013.30	2nd Yr. approved by NOAA
78-7	Tag Recovery Program ADF&G	\$ 79,300	5-1-78 4-1-79	9-12-78 Received	04-7-15-44145	7-1-78 - 3,148.20 7-24-78 - 12,305.29 11-20-78 - 52,926.60 1-15-79 - 6,003.32	Bal. of Contract: 4,916.59 Billing Received
78-8	Troll Salmon Logbook Analysis - ADF&G	\$ 10,688	4-12-78 4-12-79	9-30-78 Report due 3-12-79	04-7-15-44145		
78-9	Troll Observer Program - ADF&G	\$ 36,210	5-26-78 4-30-79	9-12-78 Received	04-7-15-44145	11-20-78 - 12,088.52 1-15-79 - 21,130.06	Bal of Contract: 2,991.42
78-10	Clam Study - Eastern B.S. - Tetra Tech, Inc.	\$107,550	5-26-78 11-20-78	7-21-78 Rec. 9-18-78 Report Rec. 1-27-79 Report Rec.	04-7-15-44145	11-27-78 - 87,778.30	Bal of Contract: \$19,771.70
79-1	ADF&G Development & Writing of Mgt. Plans	\$60,000	10-1-78 9-30-79	N/A	NA79AA-H-0040		



Agenda item # 3

January 1979

January 22, 1979

To: Jim H. Branson

From: Sara Hemphill

Subject: Draft for Letter to Ted Stevens, et al RE: S-K funding

The NPFMC is concerned about the delay in the apportionment of the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to NMFS for fishery development projects across the nation. As you know Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation was to receive \$1.45 million in 1978 with an additional \$2 - \$2.5 million project in 1979/1980. This money was to be used by the nonprofit corporation to conduct industry directed economic feasibility projects for Alaska pollock and other bottomfish fisheries. Domestic development of this fishery will significantly impact not only the economies of the Pacific Northwest and the States of Alaska and Washington but will directly and favorably alter the negative balance of payments.

As the entity charged with management of the fishery resources in this area we feel it is crucial to the balance and future of the domestic industry that it diversify and expand its operations so as to run twelve rather than six months and to move into the more stable bottomfish fishery.

Undertaking such a venture at this point involves financial risk to an extent which virtually precludes private investment. No one questions the availability of the resource nor the existence of markets; what is missing is production data for domestic vessels and plants. Without some

firm figures hard cash is not going to be forthcoming. The collection of such information requires sizeable upfront investment; something which vessels and companies operating on narrow profit margins are ill able to afford.

Thus the industry looked to public funding sources for help in getting started; and was promised same by the Administration. It appears that a snag has developed pursuant to review by the Office of Management and BUdget. Any and all input which you might have with OMB at this time is crucial. OMB needs to hear what Alaska can do for the nation with only a nominal investment on the part of the Government.

We would be interested in hearing from you with regard to this matter.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

528 S.W. MILL STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201
PHONE (503) 229-5840EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN P. HARVILLE
TREASURER
G. L. FISHER

January 23, 1979

Letter sent to Pacific States Senators (including Hawaii) supporting a Senate over-ride of the OMB deferral of Saltenstall-Kennedy funds.

Several of your distinguished colleagues including the Honorable Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts and Mike Gravel of Alaska are developing a Senate Resolution to rescind the October 1978 deferral (No. D79-6) of \$12,060,000 in Saltenstall-Kennedy funds. NMFS/NOAA had allocated those funds to support 21 fishery development projects around the United States in accordance with the intent and specifications of the Saltenstall-Kennedy Act. After the deferral, \$5 million of these funds were transferred to the NMFS/NOAA operations research and facilities appropriation for FY 1979, leaving an impounded remainder of about \$7 million.

We know you support an intensive effort by United States fishermen and fish processors to begin harvesting, processing, and marketing of the rich fishery resources made available to them by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. Full benefits of this landmark legislation will be realized by the United States and its citizens only when the domestic fishing industry becomes capable of utilizing fully the allowable harvest of fishery resources within the 200-mile Fishery Conservation Zone, and thereby injecting the U.S. economy with the billion-dollar profit now defaulted to foreign fleets, foreign processors, and foreign brokers and distributors.

The potential value of this resource is illustrated by a recent major economic marketing study commissioned by the Department of Commerce¹ which indicates that U.S. fishermen have potential access to about 3 million metric tons more fish than they currently utilize. Most of this rich protein resource now is taken by foreign fleets permitted to fish in our Fishery Conservation Zone, and much of this protein is returned to U.S. consumers as an imported product. The U.S. demand for white-fleshed fish products is substantial and is expanding rapidly. The estimated value of this market is in excess of one half billion dollars per year. However, imported products supply over 75% of that market and contribute to the annual U.S. two-billion dollar negative balance of payments for fish products.

It is very much in the national interest that the United States develop the capability to harvest these 3 million metric tons of available fish for their contribution to the U.S. food supply, the economic benefit of our coastal States and their communities, and our gross national product. This needless

¹Earl R. Combs Inc. DRAFT, December 1978. Export & Domestic Market Opportunities for Underutilized Fish & Shelfish.

dollar drain abroad for fish caught in our waters and then sold back to us at foreign profit must be stopped. That half-billion dollars per year for white-fleshed fish must be directed into the U.S. economy.

On behalf of the Pacific Coast States, we respectfully urge that you take the first step toward revitalizing U.S. fisheries capabilities by joining your colleagues in a coastal coalition to override that ill-conceived deferral of Saltenstall-Kennedy funds. The 21 projects originally approved for funding by NMFS/NOAA but brought to a grinding halt by that deferral, can materially assist our private enterprise system to move effectively into fisheries development. Those projects were screened by a panel of experts from over 60 original submissions. Roughly grouped, the approved projects have four major thrusts:

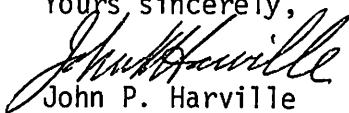
- Assist the fishing industry to organize its resources for catching, processing and marketing presently under-utilized resources (in New England, the Mid-Atlantic area, the Pacific Coast, Alaska, Hawaii and the Pacific Islands);
- Improve the harvesting, processing and marketing of particular species (e.g. squid, Pacific hake, Alaska pollock, and Pacific island groundfish);
- Improve product quality and safety, and develop new products;
- Open up foreign markets for U.S. exports.

Given the careful screening and selection whereby these projects were designated by NMFS/NOAA for Saltenstall-Kennedy fund support, we cannot understand the justifications offered by OMB for the deferral last October: How can the allegation be made that "no overall plan strategy has been developed for use of these funds" in light of the extended reviews accorded the projects, and the relevance of the program thrusts to fishery development needs? How can OMB claim there is "no effect on the program as currently planned for 1979," and "no outlay effect of this deferral because the funds would not be used if made available"?

Because "the System" does not permit agencies to disagree publicly with OMB we again must turn to our Congressional leaders for rational action. This deferral exemplifies the "penny-wise-pound-foolish" approach to government. We urge release of these \$7 million in dedicated funds as seed money to move this nation closer to harvesting the 3 million metric tons of fish now annually going to foreign enterprises by default. The benefit-cost ratio can be spectacular if we can capture for the U.S. economy that white-fleshed fish market which now is primarily imported, and thereby have a half-billion dollars per year accrue to U.S. fishermen, processors, and distributors.

PMFC's attached Resolution 2, which carries the unanimous endorsement of our Pacific States, offers further support for reversing the OMB deferral of Saltenstall-Kennedy funds. Please call on us if we can provide further assistance or support.

Yours sincerely,


John P. Harville
Executive Director

JPH:mjc

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2
REQUEST NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE TO IMPROVE ITS
SERVICES TO FISHING INDUSTRY

WHEREAS, S. Con. Res. 11 (The Eastland Resolution) was unanimously passed by the Congress in 1973; and

WHEREAS, the "grass roots" recommendations for improving and strengthening the U.S. fishing industry asked for by the Eastland Resolution were obtained through a survey conducted by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, among others; and

WHEREAS, the survey effort was based upon systematic organization of the fishing industry into its component parts, i.e., harvesting, processing, marketing, and consuming; and

WHEREAS, many industry members who participated in the survey believe that processing and marketing of fishery resources in the U.S., particularly those that are underutilized, can be materially improved through reappraisal of existing institutional and policy arrangements in the federal government; and

WHEREAS, these participants emphasized that enhancement of operational capabilities of the Office of Fishery Development and Utilization within the National Marine Fisheries Service will provide such improvement;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urges the Department of Commerce and National Marine Fisheries Service to act immediately to reappraise and to adjust its services to the fishing industry along lines recommended by fishing industry participants to the Eastland Fisheries Survey; and as recommended by PMFC resolution number 1 of 1977,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the United States be requested in the national interest to direct his Office of Management and Budget to release Saltonstall-Kennedy and other funds for the express purpose of providing aggressive federal support for programs to enhance the processing and marketing sectors of the fishing industry.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
October 19, 1978 by unanimous
approval of the five Compact States:
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,
and Washington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Agenda #3
January 1979

TO : Mr. Johnson

DATE: January 8, 1979

FROM : Y. Nasaka

SUBJECT: U.S.-Japan Fisheries Trade

During the first eleven months of 1978, Japanese imports of the following five major fishery products from the United States totaled \$420 million:

		<u>Japanese Imports from United States</u>			
		<u>Jan-Nov 1977</u>		<u>Jan-Nov 1978</u>	
<u>Customs Nomenclature</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Quantity (MT)</u>	<u>CIF Value (\$ Mil)</u>	<u>Quantity (MT)</u>	<u>CIF Value (\$ Mil)</u>
03.01-271	Salmon	13,996	59	38,188	192
03.03-211	Crab	9,971	36	24,026	123
03.02-110	Salmon roe	5,439	65	5,959	83
03.01-227	Herring	8,660	11	5,399	11
<u>03.02-139</u>	<u>Herring roe</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>11</u>
	Total	38,778	179	74,241	420

Exchange rates used: US\$1.00 = Yen 270 in Jan-Nov 1977
US\$1.00 = Yen 209 in Jan-Nov 1978

SOURCE: Japan Exports & Imports, Nov. 1978

1/11/79

With the addition of other species and December imports, total for year should be well above \$500 million.

J

Branson

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council

Anchorage January 24-26, 1979

Presentation on Observer Program

Introduction

1. Second year of the observer program under FCMA.
2. Today I will briefly review

Scope of the program in 1978
The plans for 1979
A day in the life of an observer
Film taken on a Japanese longliner.

Purpose of Observer Program

To monitor the catch of foreign fishing vessels in order to insure compliance with U.S. regulations.

Nearly 2 million mt of bottomfish were allocated to foreign nations in 1978.

Observers were utilized: To determine daily catch rates
estimate species composition
determine size and age composition
determine incidence of prohibited species
salmon, halibut, crab, mm
Report on observed violations.

Scope of Observer Program

During 1978 we placed about 135 observers with the various fleets. Japan (salmon, crab, groundfish) USSR, Poland, Korea groundfish.

This amounted to a total of 227 observer-months (about 18 observer years).

Observers usually placed for 2 months - crab people 3-6 months.

Observers are allocated to the fleets in a way to optimize the amount of data collected to monitor in-season fishing progress.

Effort is based on (1) the number of vessels in a fishery, (2) the proportion of the national allocation taken by the fleet, and (3) the impact of the fleet on important domestic fisheries.

Thus good coverage of mothership fisheries - crab, pollock, yf sole try to maintain good coverage of longline fishery.

1979. Overall coverage will be about the same as in 1978. Some shifting according to disposition of the fleets.

100% coverage of crab motherships & salmon motherships.
very high coverage of pollock motherships

Over New Years weekend we sent out 11 observers.

Now have: 3 on lge. Japanese stern trawlers
 2 on small Japanese stern trawlers
 2 on Japanese longliners
 3 on Soviet trawlers
 1 on Korean stern trawlers

Recruitment and Training of Observers

We recruit scientific type people through contracts with the U. of W. and O.S.U. Usually college graduates or seniors in school.

Those with biological science background. Universities accept applications, choice of observers is with NMFS.

Training is at the Center for about 10 days.

Sampling techniques and data collection for type of fishery involved.

A manual is issued describing all sampling processes and contains everything an observer needs to know.

Species recognition - slide show, books, keys.

Life aboard the vessel and what to expect. Review of past reports.

Travel plans and boardings.

Embarkings and disembardings

Via Japan for some motherships

In Alaska via chartered vessels at Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Seward, Sitka.
 via the Navy tug at Adak.

Catch estimation and Biological Data

Our main goal is to estimate foreign catches as the season progresses.
 How do we do it.

1. Each observer estimates the daily catch by species.
2. These are combined aboard vessel for the week and sent via radio to us.
3. From these maeesges from all observers we derive an average catch per day for nation, fishery, area, vessel class.
4. This average catch per day by species is applied to the total vessel days on the ground for a total estimated catch to date.

vessel days on the ground are obtained from Coast Guard data on vessel check in - check out.

5. A computer listing is prepared each 2 - 4 weeks giving our
 - catch estimate (blend)
 - the quota
 - the foreign reported catch
 - the date the quota will be reached given the same effort.
6. Reports sent to Reg. Director.

Biological data on age and size of various species - studies on conditons of stocks.
 May be only data we have on some stocks.

A Day In the Life of an Observer

We have one of our observers here today for the purpose of explaining just what they do.

Janet Wall is a biologist on our staff at the Center. She will give your the daily activity of a typical observer.

Slides on Observer Coverage and Film aboard a Japanese longliner.

Slides show the distribution of observers amongst identified vessels.

Film Life on a Japanese longliner.

Branson

Women Observers

We have just recently started placing women observers on foreign ships and we sometimes get quest. as to whether they have had any probs. ~~By and large, we have had few problems. They have been treated with respect and they have had no more difficulty in performing their duties than men.~~

~~You may have heard of the one woman observer that did have problems on 1 of the 2 ships she was on.~~

~~She was subjected to constant sexual remarks, continual argumentation concerning her data, and she was not free to use the radio.~~

~~After her return to Seattle, we complained to a Japanese represent. and corrective measures were taken.~~

~~the captain, factory manager, and radio officer were sent back to Japan.~~

~~By and large, however, we have had very few problems, and we see no reason not to continue to send women observers.~~

→ So far, we have had 16 women observers, and there are ³ more at sea now and another in training. ~~For the crab mothership fleet, field experience for qualified fishery biologists just beginning their careers and limiting observers to males would give them an unfair advantage in~~

~~In general they have been treated with respect, seeking further employment. they have had no more difficulty in performing their sampling duties than men have, so we see no reason not to continue to send women observers.~~

→ We are presently choosing the most qualified biologists to serve as observers, regardless of their sex, and we see no reason not to continue to do so.

Coast Guard Boardings

Although there was not a CG boarding on the Koyo M while I was aboard, I do talk to almost all of the observers upon their return, and some have comments about CG boardings.

First, the positive comments--

The CG does inspire fear, if not respect in the hearts of most captains

If they receive a citation and fine from the US govtmt, they often receive much more severe punishment from their own country

--We have heard rumors of captains being demoted to deck hands

But the captains are aware of what they can get away with and what they cannot.

On some ships we feel that crew members may eat an occasional salmon or halibut when observers are not aboard & the CG is not around, but we doubt that many take the risk of freezing them to take back.

You are probably aware, however, that a CG boarding is rarely a surprize--they may even have a $\frac{1}{2}$ day notice,

And in some cases an elaborate show is put on for their benefit--

In one case the ship's carpenters knocked together a bin and chute arrangmt which enabled them to presort crabs on deck--

The minute the CG left, it was dismantled, and they resumed the usual practice of simply dumping the catch straight into the below-deck bins.

The observer, of course, watched the whole proceedings.

Lack of knowledge on fish ident. can cause probs--

We have heard reports of Greenland turbot being mistaken for halibut and basket stars being called precious coral

Bob asked me to describe a day in the life of a typical fisheries observer, so I will describe my own exper. on board a Japanese large stern trawler in the Ber. Sea this last summer

If there was an early morning haul, I would often be out of bed, dressed in my oilskins, boots, and hardhat, and out on the deck by 5:30 AM watching the trawl net be dragged up the stern ramp

As they'd slowly dump the catch through a metal grid into the below-deck bins, the trawl crew + I would try to grab any halibut, crab, or salmon

I'd measure the length of the live halibut, then slide them down the stern ramp into the sea

Crab, salmon, or dead halibut were carried to my work table down in fact.

There I would count + weigh the Tanner crab + king crab and note how many were alive

Salmon + halibut were measured and weighed; if dead I dissect. to deter. sex I also ident. the spp. of salmon + took a sample of scales for age determ. As soon as I finished with any of these spp, I dropped them down a nearby outwash hole

Next I climbed over the top of my sampling table + crawled 20 ft down a conveyor belt to get to the fish bins where the catch had just been dumped. ~~There~~

There I measured the depth of fish in the bins - later calc. the metric tonnage of the haul using the fish depth, the bin dimensions, + the density of the fish

The timing of the next proced. depended on whether the factory crew was still busy processing a prev. haul.

If so - might have to wait as long as 6 hrs. to sample the haul - take advant. of break to eat breakf.; take a catnap; observ. fishing op. or wk. on data forms

Then when the fact. began processing - I would take 10-40 kg. samples from diff. parts of the haul - ~~count + measure weight~~ - sort the sample by spp. + count + weigh ea. spp. group

Once a day I would take a random sample of my target spp (pollock) - separate the fish by sex + measure them

About 20 of those/day - weigh the indiv. fish + remove otoliths (earstones)

When I finished my wk in the factory - change out of my raincoat - go up on the bridge to get the location, depth, duration of haul data from the log ^{avg. 5 hr. hauls}

On this ship - norm. 4 hauls/day \propto usually sample at least 2 of these; varying my sampling times so as to sample hauls from diff. times of the day

Also spent quite a bit of time in my room entering my data on keypunch forms

Once a wk. - I prepared a telegram - which was sent to the NMFS office in Seattle on the estimate catch by spp. for the wk

3 times/day - marine mammal watches - Also noted whether any marine mammals were caught in the trawls

any probs. By and large, we have had few problems. In general, they have been treated with respect and they have had no more difficulty in performing their duties.

and another in training for the crab mothership fleet.

The observer program provides valuable field experience for qualified fishery biologists just beginning their career and limiting observers to mailles would give gh an unfair advantage in seeking further employment.

We are presently chossing the most qualified biologists to serve as observers regardless of their sex . and we see no reason not to continue to do so.

C.G.Meet