

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The change from the Carter administration to the Reagan administration is far from complete. Many of the positions that will directly affect the Council, including the Administrator of NOAA and the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, have not been filled; budget matters are still somewhat up in the air; and the freeze on new regulations imposed by President Reagan promises to delay some of our management plans and amendments -- how drastically, it's hard to say.

Staff travel has been relatively light since the January meeting. I attended the Sitka hearing on the Gulf groundfish amendment and then went on to the International Pacific Halibut Commission meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, spending a day in Seattle before returning to Anchorage. In addition, I was in Seattle on January 16 to attend a meeting devoted to the PICES concept. Jim Richardson spent a few days in Seattle with the Joint Venture Workgroup and working with NMFS staff. Because of a very tight budget, we are attempting to reduce Council travel, and particularly staff travel, as much as we possibly can.

Council Meeting Schedule

We have taken a careful look at the proposed meeting schedule for the rest of this fiscal year (ends September 30) and, depending somewhat on the outcome of this meeting and our joint meeting with the Board of Fisheries in March, it appears it may not be necessary to hold Council meetings in April and May. We have already cancelled the June meeting, and the August meeting may not be necessary, but we will definitely have to have a meeting either at the scheduled time in late September or early October, depending on the availability of Tanner crab and troll salmon data. Dropping even one of those meetings, i.e., April, May, or August, will put us within budget, assuming that we receive the same level of funding for the second six months of this fiscal year as we received for the first six. As I noted, the need for a meeting is going to depend to a large extent on what action or non-action is taken in February and March. I would suggest that we wait until shortly after the end of the meetings to make an assessment and then I will make a recommendation for holding or not holding the next meeting.

Council Directories

An updated directory of Council, SSC, and AP members is included as item B-1(a) along with current membership on FMP subgroups, B-1(b), and Council workgroups, B-1(c). I'd appreciate it if you would check those and if you have any changes or suggestions, please let me know.

PDT Meeting Policy

I have redrafted the Plan Development Team meeting policy as directed by the Council at the December meeting. Copies of that draft were sent to you in one of the earlier Council mailings. Another copy is included as item B-1(d). If

you have recommendations for changes, please let me know; it would be appropriate for the Council to confirm this policy at this meeting.

Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup

I have contracted with John Garner to work as a consultant with the Limited Entry Workgroup. He plans to hold a meeting in March, primarily to get a better expression of what the workgroup feels they need or want from limited entry and exactly what they want from the halibut fishery. Neither the workgroup's nor the Council's objectives have been clearly enunciated as yet. I hope to have a report for you at the March Council meeting.

Implementing Legislation for the Halibut Convention

I have included two pages of the proposed implementing legislation for the renegotiated International Pacific Halibut Convention as submitted to Congress during the last session, item B-1(e). Congress did not move on this legislation and it will be resubmitted this year. Section 5(c) in the Bill gives the Secretary power to implement limited entry in the halibut fishery. I would appreciate your comments as to whether you consider the language adequate so we can make recommendations to State Department and Commerce before the Bill is resubmitted. I have complete copies of the 1980 Bill available if you want them.

Review of Council Standard Operating Practices and Procedures

We have not revised our SOPPs since the Council was formed in 1977. The Pacific Council is in the process of revising their's and Dr. Bevan is a member of their working group. It is time we took a look at the North Pacific's practices and I would recommend an ad hoc workgroup from the Council family to do so.

Council Staff

Council staff is once again up to strength with the arrival of Steve Davis on February 2. Steve will be the plan coordinator for both crab plans. He has just completed his work for a master's degree at the University of Washington.

Summary of American Fisheries Promotion Act

I have included an NMFS summary of the American Fisheries Promotion Act under item B-1(f). Complete copies of the Act are available at the office for those who want them.

Additional Enclosures

Copies of the joint venture permits are included as item B-1(g). A short article on improved quality control for Canadian fisheries products is included as item B-1(h).

Jeff Povolny has compiled the joint venture statistics for 1980 and 1981, item B-1(i). They show allocations, expectations, and performance by individual joint venture for 1980 and 1981 in both the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea.

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Incidental Species Policy	Bevan Skoog McVey Collinsworth			Smith
AP Nominating	Meacham Tillion Lokken Eaton			
Finance	*Campbell Meacham McVey Lokken Knapp Skoog Harville Bevan	Rosenberg	Stephan Lauber	
Inter-Council Salmon Coordination	Bevan *Skoog Demmert			Donaldson Martinis McDevitt

*Chairman

WORK2/J

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Policy and Planning	Bevan Campbell Eaton Harville Lokken McVey Skoog Tillion	Miles Rosenberg		
FCMA Amendments	Mace Lokken Bevan Tillion Campbell Harville Eaton Skoog	Rosenberg	Lauber Stephan	
Limited Entry	Tillion Collinsworth Brooks		Stephan Lauber Alverson Otness Boddy	Thornburgh Smith Stanley Miller Myre Mathisen Koenecke Haines Lee

*Chairman

WORK2/J

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Socioeconomic Data Needs		Miles Marasco		Rogers Stokes Rettig Bray
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Joint-Venture Data			Burch Uri	Fisher Thornburgh Francis
Joint-Venture Closure Criteria	Bevan Campbell Eaton Harville Lokken Tillion		Alverson Lauber Stephan	
SSC Subcommittee for Programmatic Budgeting		Rosenberg		
Ad Hoc Crab Pot Storage			Uri *Goldsmith Burch Alverson	Petersen Hjelle Fisher

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WORK2/J

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Contract 79-4 Review (SE Salmon Troll Data)	Bevan Harville	Burgner Rosenberg		Thornburgh
Contract 80-4 Review (ADF&G Catch Data)	Bevan Harville	Hreha Marasco		Thornburgh
Contract 80-5 Review (Salmon FMP)	Bevan Skoog Lokken	Millikan Rosenberg Burgner		
Contract 80-6 Review (Halibut LE)	Lokken Collinsworth Brooks Tillion	Miles Marasco	Alverson Lauber Stephan	Smith Koenecke Lee McCaughran Miller Mathison Haines

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WORK2/J

1/20/81

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
POLICY ON PLAN DEVELOPMENT TEAM (PDT) MEETINGS

At the December, 1980 meeting of the North Pacific Council, after lengthy discussion of the pros and cons of open or closed management plan development team meetings, the Council adopted the following policy:

The Executive Director, on the advice and recommendation of the Plan Development Team leader, may schedule team meetings as closed sessions to be attended only by members of the Team, or as open sessions which any interested person may attend. The PDT may allow testimony or invite participation by all attendees at open meetings.

It is expected that closed sessions will only be necessary in the first stages of plan or amendment preparation; and that as soon as practical thereafter, open sessions will be held in participation with the appropriate plan subgroups from the Council, the Advisory Panel, and the SSC, to discuss the rationale and need for the team proposals, the data base from which they are derived, and the expected results of those proposals. Those open sessions will also serve as a forum for the aforementioned subgroups and interested user groups and public to recommend possible alternatives to the proposals and submit additional data and recommendations to the PDT.

Open Plan Development Team meetings will be advertised through the Council's mailing list and, where appropriate, in the local news media.

FEB 17 1981

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	B
	Leg. Dir.	
	Asst. Dir.	
	Adm. Serv.	
	Ext. Aff.	
	Finance	
	Gen. Inv.	
	Ident. & Rec.	
	Int. Aff.	
	Lab.	
	Legal Coun.	
	Plan. & Insp.	
	Spec. Inv.	
	Training	
	Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs	

I
4 1981

96TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7799 FEB

To give effect to the Protocol Amending the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Washington on March 29, 1979.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 23, 1980

Mr. ASHLEY (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. FORSYTHE) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To give effect to the Protocol Amending the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Washington on March 29, 1979.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Northern Pacific Halibut
4 Act of 1980".

5 SEC. 2. As used in this Act the term—

6 (a) "Convention" means the Convention Between the
7 United States of America and Canada for the Preservation of

1 and the following of title 5, United States Code, and
2 section 2671 and the following, of title 28, United
3 States Code.

4 Section 3(a) shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the
5 date of enactment of the Act.

6 (b) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Sec-
7 retary, may designate from time to time Alternate United
8 States Commissioners to the Commission. An Alternate
9 United States Commissioner may exercise, at any meeting of
10 the Commission, all powers and duties of a United States
11 Commissioner in the absence of a duly designated Commis-
12 sioner for whatever reason. The number of such Alternate
13 United States Commissioners that may be designated for any
14 such meeting shall be limited to the number of authorized
15 United States Commissioners that will not be present.

16 SEC. 4. The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of
17 the Secretary, may accept or reject, on behalf of the United
18 States, recommendations made by the Commission in accord-
19 ance with Article III of the Convention and paragraphs 14
20 and 15 of the Annex to the Convention.

21 SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall have general responsi-
22 bility to carry out the Convention and this Act.

23 (b) In fulfilling this responsibility, the Secretary—

24 (1) shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the
25 Department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

1 adopt such regulations as may be necessary to carry
2 out the purposes and objectives of the Convention and
3 this Act; and

4 (2) may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of
5 State, cooperate with the duly authorized officials of
6 the Government of Canada.

7 (c) The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Regional
8 Fishery Management Council having authority for the geo-
9 graphic area concerned, may promulgate regulations, includ-
10 ing limited entry regulations, applicable to nationals or ves-
11 sels of the United States, or both, which are in addition to,
12 and not in conflict with regulations adopted by the Commis-
13 sion. Such regulations shall not discriminate between resi-
14 dents of different States. If it becomes necessary to allocate
15 or assign halibut fishing privileges among various United
16 States fishermen, such allocation shall be fair and equitable
17 to all such fishermen based upon the rights and obligations in
18 existing Federal law, reasonably calculated to promote con-
19 servation, and carried out in such manner that no particular
20 individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive
21 share of the halibut fishing privileges.

22 SEC. 6. Any agency of the Federal Government is au-
23 thorized, upon request of the Commission, to cooperate in the
24 conduct of scientific and other programs, and to furnish on a
25 reimbursable basis, facilities and personnel for the purposes

FEB 17 1981

AGENDA B-1(f)
February 1981

AMERICAN FISHERIES PROMOTION ACT
Public Law 96-561, Title II

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of Public Affairs
National Marine Fisheries Service

ACTION	ROUTE TO	IN
	Exec. Dir.	
	Asst. Dir.	
		January 1981

The American Fisheries Promotion Act (AFPA), effective December 22, 1980, amends six laws or programs by providing measures to assist the U.S. commercial fishing industry.

Many questions have arisen about the new law and what it means to fishermen, to processors, and to others involved in the Nation's fisheries. Here are some of the most asked questions and answers.

THE ACT

- Q. What are the six laws or programs that are amended?
- A. The Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee Program (FVOG)
The Fisheries Loan Fund (FLF)
The Saltonstall/Kennedy Program (S/K)
The Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA)
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments (FPA)
Fishermen's Contingency Fund Program
(OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978)

THE FISHING VESSEL OBLIGATION GUARANTEE PROGRAM (FVOG)

- Q. What is the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee program?
- A. The FVOG program guarantees repayment of a loan of up to 87½ percent of money borrowed by fishermen for constructing, reconstructing, or reconditioning commercial fishing vessels. The guarantee assists fishermen in obtaining loans from commercial lending institutions so that they may finance or refinance a portion of the cost of major capital investments at reasonable interest rates for periods of time that are in keeping with fishermen's ability to pay.
- Q. Does the AFPA make more people eligible for this program?
- A. In addition to those citizens of the U.S. already eligible, it makes citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands eligible for the FVOG benefits.

Q. Does the Act broaden the scope for guaranteeing loans?

A. Yes! It extends the program to shoreside facilities and permits borrowers to obtain guaranteed loans for land, buildings, and equipment designed to unload and receive fishery products from vessels. Loans are guaranteed for facilities to hold fishery products for processing, processing the fishery products, storage facilities for the processed seafood, and distribution of the product after processing.

Q. Do applicants for loans still have to meet economic soundness criteria?

A. Yes. However, the Act allows the Secretary of Commerce, through the National Marine Fisheries Service, to guarantee loans for vessels and fishery facilities that do not meet the present stringent economic soundness criteria if vessels or facilities are used for fisheries that are not being fully used by domestic fishermen.

The Act also establishes a separate sub-fund to guarantee those loans that do not satisfy the standard economic soundness criteria.

Q. Does the Act cover used vessels and equipment?

A. Yes. The Act allows the National Marine Fisheries Service to guarantee loans for used fishing vessels and fishery facilities if they are to be reconditioned or reconstructed in the United States and will contribute to the development of the U.S. fishing industry, or will be used in an underutilized fishery.

Q. What criteria are used to determine economic soundness?

A. Applicant must have a down payment of 12½ percent of actual cost of construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning. By agency regulation, he must have working capital to pay for the cost of the vessel or facility until a profit can be earned and must show a three-year successful history of earnings as an owner or operator of a fishing vessel or facility.

Q. How is this program financed?

A. The Federal Government does not lend the money directly to fishermen under this program; rather it guarantees the payment of loans made by private lending institutions. There is a small applicant processing fee which is used to fund the cost of administering the program.

FISHERY LOAN FUND (FLF)

Q. What is the Fishery Loan Fund?

A. The fund was established by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to permit the Secretary of Commerce to make loans to finance or refinance the cost of purchasing, constructing, maintaining, repairing, or operating new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. The program has been inactive since 1973 when a moratorium was established; however, the Small Business Administration could make loans to fishermen during the moratorium.

Q. How does the AFPA affect this program?

A. It authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to make loans to assist fishermen to avoid default on their mortgages in the following order:

1. Those who have guaranteed loans under the FVOG program who are in danger of defaulting on the loan;
2. Those whose loans are not guaranteed under the FVOG program but whose vessels meet the use and documentation requirements, and owners meet citizenship requirements of the FVOG;
3. In the event funds remain available after these two priorities are satisfied, the Secretary may make funds available to fishermen to cover vessel operating expenses if the owner or operator incurs or may incur a net operating loss during the fiscal year.

Q. What is the interest charge on these loans?

A. The interest charge on loans to assist a fisherman avoid default may not exceed the rate needed to cover the costs of processing and servicing the loans. Loans will not be made if alternate financing at reasonable interest rates is available or if there are alternative resources available to pay the vessel debt. Loans to cover operating losses will have an interest rate the same as that for loans under the Emergency Agricultural Credit Act of 1978. The interest rate under that Act as of January 1981 should be 3 to 5 percent.

Q. How is the FLF program financed?

A. The FLF now has approximately \$6 million on account. Additional funds will come from fishing fees charged foreign countries which are allowed to fish within the U.S. fishery conservation zone.

SALTONSTALL/KENNEDY ACT (S/K)

Q. What is the Saltonstall/Kennedy Act?

A. The Act transferred 30 percent of gross receipts from custom duties collected on fishery products to the Secretary of Commerce to be used to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products by conducting a fishery educational service, and technological, biological, and related research programs, and for other purposes. Funds may be obtained by submitting a grant proposal to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Q. How does the AFPA affect the Act?

A. 1. It defines the term "person" (applicants eligible for S/K grants) to include citizens or nationals of the United States or citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any fishery development foundation or other non-profit corporation in Alaska. The term also includes corporations, partnerships, associations, or other entities 75 percent owned by U.S. citizens or nationals, or citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands, and non-profit entities with 75 percent U.S. control equivalent to ownership.

2. Creates a fund to be used by the National Marine Fisheries Service to provide financial assistance for:

a. research and development projects pertaining to harvesting, processing, marketing, and related activities, or other aspects of the U.S. fishing industry; and

b. to implement a national fisheries research and development program addressed to those aspects of U.S. fisheries not adequately covered by the above projects.

3. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to define the procedure for awarding grants, publish annual requests for proposals, and to approve or disapprove applications within a specified period.

Q. Are there cost sharing provisions?

A. Yes. Grants may not be less than 50 percent of the estimated cost of the project; the non-Federal cost share can consist of in-kind contributions.

Q. How much of the annual S/K funds are available for research and development grants?

A. Not less than 50 percent of S/K funds in any fiscal year shall be used for fishery research and development grants. The balance can be used for national fisheries research and development programs.

FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT (FCMA)

Q. What is the Fishery Conservation and Management Act?

A. The FCMA created a fishery conservation zone (FCZ) from the seaward boundaries of the coastal states to 200 miles off the coast of the United States and gave the U.S. exclusive management authority for all species except highly migratory tuna within that area. It permits foreign countries to fish within the zone if they meet certain requirements.

Q. How does the AFPA affect this law?

A. The FCMA, as originally enacted, established a procedure for determining the total amount of fish that may be caught by foreign countries in the FCZ. An optimum annual harvest is specified for each fishery. The estimated catch by U.S. fishermen is subtracted from the optimum annual harvest to arrive at the amount available for foreign fishing. The AFPA allows Regional Fishery Management Councils, as an alternative, to set an annual foreign fishing level that is related to increases in domestic harvest. The level for any one year must be certified by the appropriate Fishery Management Council to the Secretary of Commerce. The 1979 foreign fishing level may be reduced by the increased amount of domestically caught fish from one year to the next, plus a reduction factor.

Q. What factors are considered in deciding how much fish a foreign country can be allowed to catch in the 200-mile zone?

A. The amount of fish that a particular foreign country will be allowed to catch in the FCZ will be determined by their tariff and other import barriers to U.S. fishery products, their cooperation in trade of U.S. fish products and fisheries enforcement in the U.S. FCZ, their domestic consumption needs, their contributions to the growth of the U.S. fishing industry, their cooperation in settling gear conflicts with U.S. fishermen, their cooperation in fisheries research, and their traditional fishing in U.S. waters.

Q. Is there a minimum amount of foreign fees that must be collected in 1981?

A. The permit fees for foreign countries allowed to fish within the U.S. fishery conservation zone in 1981 must be designed to collect

at least 7 percent of the dockside value of all fish caught by foreign fishermen within the zone in 1979. This translates into approximately \$23 million.

Q. What happens to the money collected in fees?

A. Until October 1, 1982, all or part of it is appropriated by Congress and deposited in the Fishery Loan Fund. Thereafter fee revenues go into the U.S. Treasury.

Q. Does the Act affect the U.S. observers that are on some foreign vessels?

A. Yes. It directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program to place a U.S. observer on each foreign vessel fishing in the U.S. zone unless the vessel is delivering to another vessel which has an observer, the vessel will be fishing for a short time, vessel facilities are hazardous to the observer, or an observer cannot be placed for reasons beyond the control of the Secretary.

Q. Who pays for the observer coverage?

A. The foreign country that has the observer on its fishing vessel does. It pays a fee surcharge when it applies for a fishing permit and the funds go into a revolving fund to pay for the observers.

Q. When does the full coverage program start?

A. Foreign nations will pay the surcharge when they pay for their permits for the 1982 fishing year. Full coverage is scheduled to begin January 1, 1982.

Q. Did the law change the FCMA in other ways?

A. Yes. It changed the name of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to honor former Senator Warren Magnuson from Washington.

Q. Does the AFPA change the publication practices for fishery management plans and amendments?

A. Yes! PMP's, FMP's, and amendments have been published in toto in the Federal Register at the time of approval. The AFPA changes this requirement to a publication of a notice of availability in the Federal Register at the time of proposed rulemaking. Interested parties may obtain copies from the appropriate Regional Fishery Management Council or the NMFS regional office concerned.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT (FPA)

Q. How does the AFPA affect that part of the Fishermen's Protective Act that deals with compensation for losses suffered by fishermen from other vessels?

A. One of the major changes is the inclusion of provision which will permit fishermen to apply for compensation for loss of income resulting from damage to their vessel or gear caused by another vessel. Under the change, they now may be compensated 25 percent of gross income lost as a result of a gear or vessel casualty. Awards for resulting economic loss will be based on income lost at the time of the incident and on income lost because they cannot fish or have to fish at a reduced effort.

Q. Can I still be paid for losses caused by Acts of God?

A. No! These losses are no longer covered by the law after December 22, 1980.

Q. I had a loss in October of 1978 and couldn't file a claim because I missed the deadline. Am I still out of luck?

A. No. If the loss occurred after September 17, 1978, and before December 22, 1980, the new law gives you until February 19, 1981, to file a claim.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND PROGRAM

Q. What is this program?

A. The program compensates fishermen who suffer vessel or gear damage as a result of obstruction created by Outer Continental Shelf gas and oil activities. The program is entirely funded through assessments of Outer Continental Shelf gas and oil operators.

Q. I suffered a loss when my nets were caught in some oil drilling equipment and didn't get my claim in on time. Does the new law help me?

A. Yes. If the damage occurred after September 17, 1978, and before December 22, 1980, you now have until February 19, 1981, to file your claim.

Q. What other change was made in the Fishermen's Contingency Fund program?

A. A fisherman cannot get compensation from the U.S. Government for losses due to activities related to offshore oil and gas exploration if the owners of the equipment that caused the loss are financially responsible and admit responsibility.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Q. Where can I get additional financial assistance and claims information?

A. From the Regional Offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Gloucester, Mass.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Terminal Island, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; or Juneau, Alaska. Also, you may contact the Financial Services Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20235. 202/634-7496.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED AND ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS
AND RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO PERMITS FOR CERTAIN VESSELS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

**Vessels: MYS GROTOVYI, MYS PROKOFYEVA, MYS SKALISTYI, MYS YUDINA,
NOVAYA ERA, PASSIONARIYA, TURKUL, SULAK**

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED

Fishery support operations in the FCZ, as discussed in Section 611.10 of the Foreign Fishing Regulations, by these vessels in support of vessels of the United States harvesting fish in the FCZ are authorized in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery subject to the following additional conditions and restrictions (which may be modified under Section 611.3):

(a) Restrictions on Receipt of Fish.

(1) If the Assistant Administrator finds that the current amount specified for "joint ventures processing" (JVP) for any fishing area and species identified in Part 4A, Appendix I of Section 611.20, has been received by foreign vessels from vessels of the United States, no further fish may be received in that fishing area from vessels of the United States. (Amounts of JVP are periodically revised by the Alaska Regional Director under provisions of Section 611.93(b)(3) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations.) The fishery closure procedures of Section 611.15(c) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations apply.

(2) Retention of sablefish is limited to incidental amounts resulting from this U.S. trawl fishery. No sablefish may be received from a U.S. longline fishery. The amount of sablefish harvested by vessels of the United States in any fishing area which may be retained by the above vessels shall not exceed 1.5 percent of all fish received. This percentage limitation on retention shall apply to the initial 1,000 m.t. of fish received in the FCZ from vessels of the U.S. and each 5,000 m.t. increment thereafter. (For example, if the amount of sablefish harvested by vessels of the U.S. and delivered to and retained by the above foreign vessel in the FCZ reaches 15 m.t. before receipt by the foreign vessel of the initial 1,000 m.t. of all fish, no further sablefish may be retained until the initial 1,000 m.t. of all fish is received. A 75 m.t. limitation on retention of sablefish applies to each succeeding 5,000 m.t. of all fish received.)

(3) Any prohibited species (shrimp, scallops, salmon, steelhead trout, Pacific halibut, and continental shelf fishery resources) or part thereof which is received shall be treated in accordance with Section 611.13 of the Foreign Fishing Regulations as if it was caught by vessels of the USSR.

(b) Area Restrictions.

(1) Processing of U.S. harvested fish and other operations in support of vessels of the U.S. may be conducted in the FCZ of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands in accordance with Section 611.93(d)(1)(i) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations. Processing of foreign harvested fish and other operations in support of foreign vessels may be conducted only in accordance with Section 611.10(b) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations and in the areas and during the times specified in Section 611.90(c)(2) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations.

(2) The closed areas specified in Section 611.93(d)(1) do not apply to operations in support of vessels of the United States.

(c) Reporting Requirements. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Director, Alaska Region, NMFS, each vessel shall report its projected times and positions for commencing and ceasing operations in support of vessels of the U.S. not less than 7 days prior to such projected times. These reports shall be submitted in the manner prescribed in Section 611.4(b).

(d) Fishery Closures. Operations in support of vessels of the U.S. are not subject to the fishery closure provisions of Section 611.15(a)(3), (4), and (8).

**OTHER ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED AND ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS
AND RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO PERMITS FOR CERTAIN VESSELS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**Vessels: GAE CHEOG HO, KYUNG YANG HO, HEUNG YANG HO,
SOO GONG NO. 51, NO. 20 HANRASAN HO, KEUM YONG 102 HO**

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED

Fishery support operations in the FCZ, as discussed in Section 611.10 of the Foreign Fishing Regulations, by these vessels in support of vessels of the United States harvesting fish in the FCZ are authorized in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery subject to the following additional conditions and restrictions (which may be modified under Section 611.3):

(a) Restrictions on Receipt of Fish.

(1) If the Assistant Administrator finds that the current amount specified for "joint ventures processing" (JVP) for any fishing area and species identified in Part 4A, Appendix I of Section 611.20, has been received by foreign vessels from vessels of the United States, no further fish may be received in that fishing area from vessels of the United States. (Amounts of JVP are periodically revised by the Alaska Regional Director under provisions of Section 611.93(b)(3) of the foreign Fishing Regulations.) The fishery closure procedures of Section 611.15(c) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations apply.

(2) Retention of sablefish is limited to incidental amounts resulting from this U.S. trawl fishery. No sablefish may be received from a U.S. longline fishery. The amount of sablefish harvested by vessels of the United States in any fishing area which may be retained by the above vessels shall not exceed 1.5 percent of all fish received. This percentage limitation on retention shall apply to the initial 1,000 m.t. of fish received in the FCZ from vessels of the U.S. and each 5,000 m.t. increment thereafter. (For example, if the amount of sablefish harvested by vessels of the U.S. and delivered to and retained by the above foreign vessel in the FCZ reaches 15 m.t. before receipt by the foreign vessel of the initial 1,000 m.t. of all fish, no further sablefish may be retained until the initial 1,000 m.t. of all fish is received. A 75 m.t. limitation on retention of sablefish applies to each succeeding 5,000 m.t. of all fish received.)

(3) Any prohibited species (shrimp, scallops, salmon, steelhead trout, Pacific halibut, and continental shelf fishery resources) or part thereof which is received shall be treated in accordance with Section 611.13 of the Foreign Fishing Regulations as if it was caught by vessels of Korea.

(b) Area Restrictions.

(1) Processing of U.S. harvested fish and other operations in support of vessels of the U.S. may be conducted in the FCZ of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands in accordance with Section 611.93(d)(1)(i) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations. Processing of foreign harvested fish and other operations in support of foreign vessels may be conducted only in accordance with Section 611.10(b) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations and in the areas and during the times specified in Section 611.90(c)(2) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations.

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(c) Reporting Requirements. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Director, Alaska Region, NMFS, each vessel shall report its projected times and positions for commencing and ceasing operations in support of vessels of the U.S. not less than 7 days prior to such projected times. These reports shall be submitted in the manner prescribed in Section 611.4(b).

(d) Fishery Closures. Operations in support of vessels of the U.S. are not subject to the fishery closure provisions of Section 611.15(a)(3), (4), and (8).

**OTHER ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED AND ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS
AND RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO PERMITS FOR CERTAIN
VESSELS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

Vessels: KONGO MARU, ZUIYO MARU NO. 3

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED

Fishery support operations in the FCZ, as discussed in section 611.10 of the Foreign Fishing Regulations, by these vessels in support of vessels of the United States harvesting fish in the FCZ are authorized in the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fishery subject to the following additional conditions and restrictions (which may be modified under Section 611.3):

(a) Restrictions on Receipt of Fish.

(1) If the Assistant Administrator finds that the current amount specified for "joint venture processing" (JVP) for any fishing area and species identified in Part 4E Appendix I of Section 611.20, has been received by foreign vessels from vessels of the United States, no further fish may be received in that fishing area from vessels of the United States. (Amounts of JVP are periodically revised by the Alaska Regional Director under provisions of Section 611.92(b)(1)(ii) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations.) The fishery closure procedures of Section 611.15(c) of the Foreign Regulations apply.

(2) Retention of sablefish is limited to incidental amounts resulting from this U.S. trawl fishery. No sablefish may be received from a U.S. longline fishery. The amount of sablefish harvested by vessels of the United States in any fishing area which may be retained by the above vessels shall not exceed 1.5 percent of all fish received. This percentage limitation on retention shall apply to the initial 1,000 m.t. of fish received in the FCZ from vessels of the U.S. and each 5,000 m.t. increment thereafter. (For example, if the amount of sablefish harvested by vessels of the U.S. and delivered to and retained by the above foreign vessels in the FCZ reaches 15 m.t. before receipt by the foreign vessel of the initial 1,000 m.t. of all fish, no further sablefish may be retained until the initial 1,000 m.t. of all fish is received. A 75 m.t. limitation on retention of sablefish applies to each succeeding 5,000 m.t. of all fish received.)

(3) Any prohibited species (shrimp, scallops, salmon, steelhead trout, Pacific halibut, herring, and continental shelf fishery resources) or part thereof which is received shall be treated in accordance with Section 611.13 of the Foreign Fishing Regulations as if it was caught by vessels of Japan.

(b) Area Restrictions.

(1) Processing of U.S. harvested fish and other operations in support of vessels of the U.S. may be conducted in the FCZ of the Gulf of Alaska in accordance with Section 611.92(c)(2) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations. Processing of foreign harvested fish and other operations in support of foreign vessels may be conducted only in accordance with Section 611.10(b) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations and in the areas and during the times specified in Section 611.90(c)(2) of the Foreign Fishing Regulations.

(2) The closed areas specified in Section 611.91(d)(1) do not apply to operations in support of vessels of the United States.

(c) Reporting Requirements. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Director, Alaska Region, NMFS; each vessel shall report its projected times and positions for commencing and ceasing operations in support of vessels of the U.S. not less than 7 days prior to such projected times. These reports shall be submitted in the manner prescribed in Section 611.4(b).

(d) Fishery Closures. Operations in support of vessels of the U.S. are not subject to the fishery closure provisions of Section 611.15(a)(3), (4), and (8).

MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

ROOM 2113 FEDERAL BUILDING
NORTH W 15th ST SE
DOVER, DELAWARE
TELEPHONE 338-2113

ROUTE TO	INITIAL
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CC	JF
Allen Peterson - Fish	AP
JAN 29 1981	

23 January 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary of Commerce
Room 5840, Main Commerce
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council recently became aware of the latest Canadian Government's efforts to assure their fishermen an opportunity in the world market.

The quality of fish placed on the market by Northwestern Hemisphere fishermen has historically been poor when compared to other countries. Canada is trying to correct this and is assuring that its fishermen will participate (see attached copy of their publication).

The Council feels that if U.S. fishermen are to be in a competitive position they must be made aware of the impact this latest Canadian effort can have on their potential markets.

We, therefore, request, that your Department advise the U.S. fishermen of the Canadian efforts and assist them in developing similar or other effective measures to enable them to compete in the world markets.

Sincerely,

John C. Bryson
John C. Bryson

JCB/nbw
attachment

cc with attachment: Fishery Management Councils
Allen Peterson

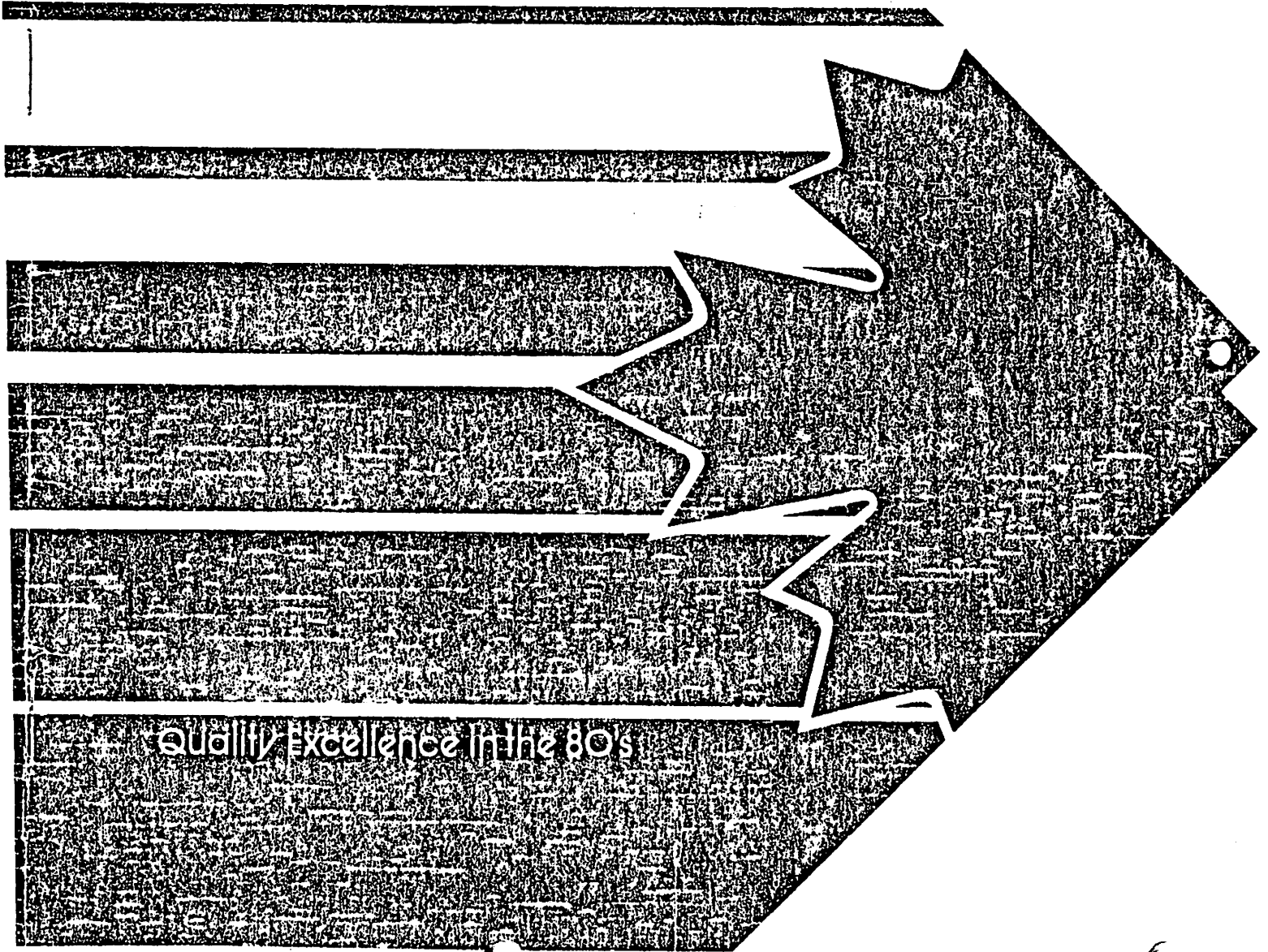


Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Fisheries
and Oceans

Pêches
et Océans



Quality Excellence in the 80's

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Quality Excellence in the 80's

Long a major fishing nation, Canada in the past few years has beaten the competition to become the biggest exporter in the world, in terms of the value of our fish products. We earned approximately \$1.3 billion from exports of fish and seafood in 1979. That firmly establishes our leadership in world marketing. The signs of better times show in both the value and the quantity of fish landings and production, and in earnings by all parts of the industry. While this is encouraging, there are only two obvious ways to keep the trend going: bigger catches, or more money for the catches.

Because the rate of catch by our fishermen in most cases is already at or near the maximum level to permit fish stocks to grow, we must place the accent on earning more money for each fish caught. That means giving a very high priority to the quality of all fish and fish products.

All sectors of the industry must co-operate to ensure that the Canadian name on a product brings automatic recognition of top quality on the markets of the world. In simple terms, consistently-good quality means price advantages in the marketplace. By encouraging the production and marketing of high quality fish, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is trying to ensure that all participants in the fishery can earn a fair and decent income, and that the industry will remain healthy.

The mood of optimism in the Canadian fishery is due in large part to changes that have resulted from Canada's decision to extend its offshore jurisdiction to 200 miles in 1977. Canadian fishermen have replaced most of the fishing formerly conducted by foreign fleets inside the zone, and strong measures by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to manage the fishery are already producing good results.

Fish production and trading patterns have been changed all over the globe, as a result of the 200-mile zones imposed by Canada and many other coastal nations. Canada, with a relatively abundant supply of fish, has the potential to cash in on this shift in trading patterns by expanding existing markets, opening new ones, and outselling the competition on the sheer quality of our products.

A Solid Base

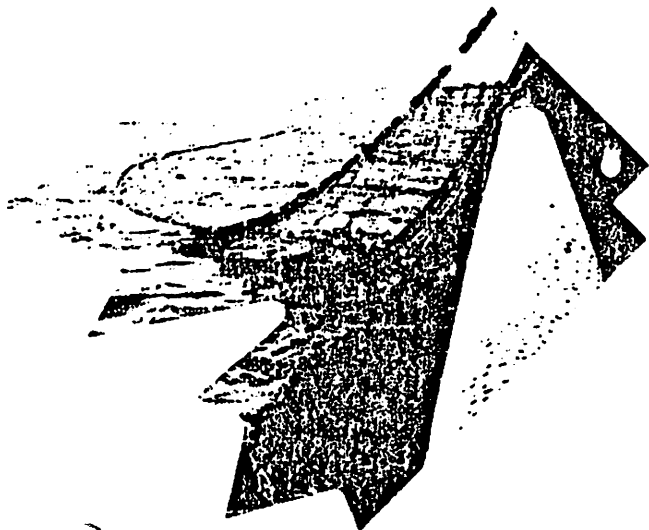
The Canadian fishing industry already enjoys a deservedly high reputation for the quality of its products. Marketing successes both at home and abroad are proof of this fact. World leadership in export sales value results from quality products capably marketed.

But some areas of the industry require significant improvement. The focus must move from quantity to quality. With a solid base of overall industry excellence to build on, upgrading of quality control practices and standards is a practical and attainable objective for Canada's fisheries in the '80s.

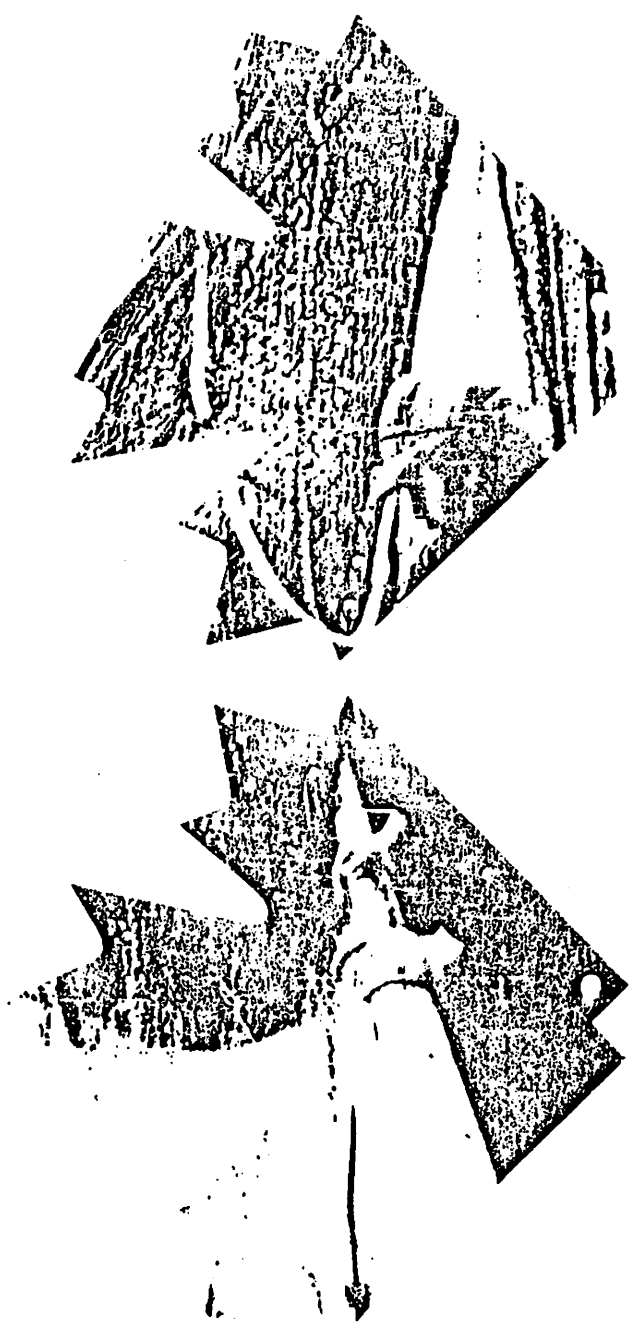
A Challenge

International market conditions indicate that Canadian fisheries products must be of consistently high quality to maintain or expand sales.

Upgrading of Canadian quality standards to meet this challenge will require firm measures by government to introduce and uphold quality control measures, and determined action by the industry -- both fishermen and processors -- to ensure that steps are taken at all stages of fish and fish product handling, to preserve top quality from the water to the consumer. What's required, in short, is unqualified commitment by all sectors of the industry to the objective of maximum quality for Canadian fisheries products. Top quality means a bigger dollar return to the whole industry, and greater market security in the future.



Quality Programs



Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans has set the stage for a major program to upgrade quality standards. A comprehensive national fish inspection program aimed at ensuring the health and safety of the consumer, adherence to minimum quality standards, and the prevention of fraudulent practices, has been in effect for many years. The department has provided financial assistance for improved handling and storage facilities. Assistance programs have been provided to increase ice-making and cold-storage capacity. For the in-shore fisheries, improved equipment for on-board handling, offloading, dockside handling and transporting fish to processing plants has been provided.

Fisheries and Oceans has consulted extensively with fishermen's organizations, provincial governments and processors to establish guidelines for quality upgrading initiatives. As a result of these efforts, the department has now embarked on a major quality initiative comprising the following principal elements:

- vessel certification
- quality protection on board
- dockside grading
- unloading, dockside handling and transportation to plants
- improved quality control in processing plants
- final product grade standards
- advisory handling and processing practices.

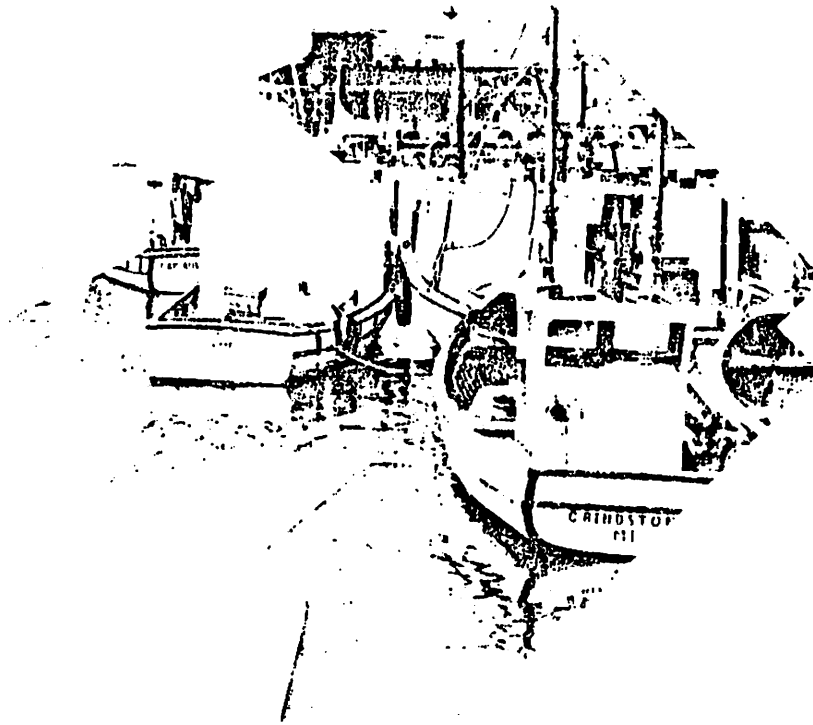
Each program element is described below, with a timetable for implementation:

Vessel Certification

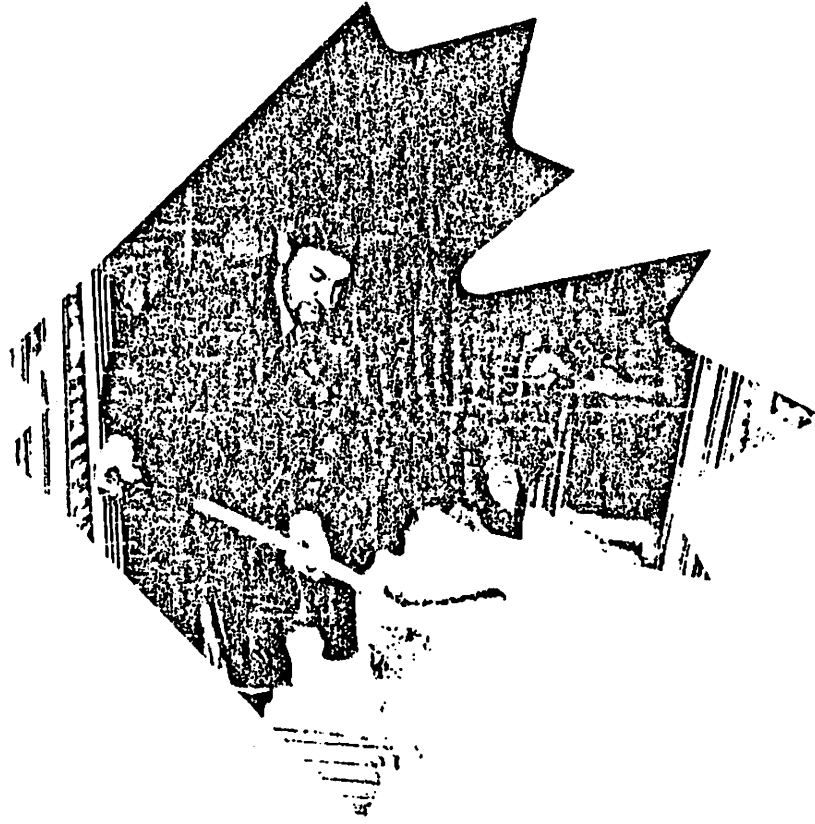
Fishing vessels require adequate facilities for handling their catches and protecting their quality while on board. Fish is among the most highly perishable of all foods, and spoilage begins the moment it is taken by fishing gear. The effects of the spoilage process can be minimized if vessels are so equipped that fish can be carefully and quickly handled, protected from weather and contamination, and properly stowed and chilled in clean pens, boxes or other suitable containers.

Existing regulations will be amended to require all vessels to use such facilities. It is proposed that vessels be certified according to the following schedule:

- vessels over 100 feet in 1980;
- vessels over 45 feet in 1981;
- all other vessels in 1982.



Quality Protection On Board



Good handling practices on board fishing vessels are required to protect fish quality. The manner in which the fisherman handles his catch has a direct impact on the quality of the final product. Competitors require fish to be bled, gutted and iced onboard, and stowed at depths that preclude physical damage and loss of yield. They also prohibit the use of forks or other equipment that damage fish. These precautions are essential to the landing of good quality, firm, and undamaged fish. In many sectors of the Canadian fishery, fish are not bled, gutted or chilled, are stored at depths well over 90 centimetres (three feet), and are handled with forks or punps that damage the edible portion of the fish.

Using the timetable for implementation of vessel certification, it is proposed that:

- fish be iced or chilled onboard;
- bulk stowed fish be shelved at 90 centimetre vertical intervals or less to prevent physical damage.

The bleeding of fish greatly decreases the incidence of bruises and blood spots, and improves the overall colour of the flesh. Gutting of fish retards both chemical changes and bacterial growth. The department will encourage the bleeding and/or gutting of fish by basing landed quality grades on onboard handling practices.

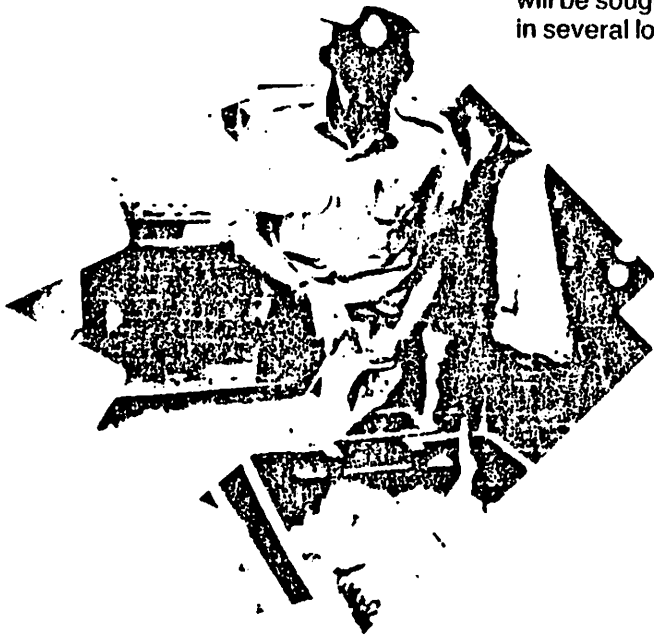
Dockside Grading

Quality grades are being developed in consultation with fishermen and buyers as a basis upon which prices can be related to quality. Grades will be regulated (initially on a voluntary basis) and industry graders who apply them will be licensed by Government. On the basis of discussions with fishermen's organizations, it is apparent that implementation of dockside grading will require close monitoring by Government inspectors, who would also arbitrate quality disputes.

There are more than 2,000 communities in Canada where fish is landed for initial sale to buyers or processors. At many of these ports, a number of buyers compete for the landed catch. It is estimated that some 3,000 - 3,500 licensed industry graders will be involved in quality grading at dockside.

The most important requirements of dockside grading will be consistency and uniformity in the application of standards. To achieve this, a concentrated program to train and/or licence graders will be required. When agreement has been reached on standards for dockside grading, it is proposed to enlist the assistance of provinces to undertake the training at fisheries training schools and colleges. The cooperation of fishermen and buyers will be sought to test the grading system in several locations.

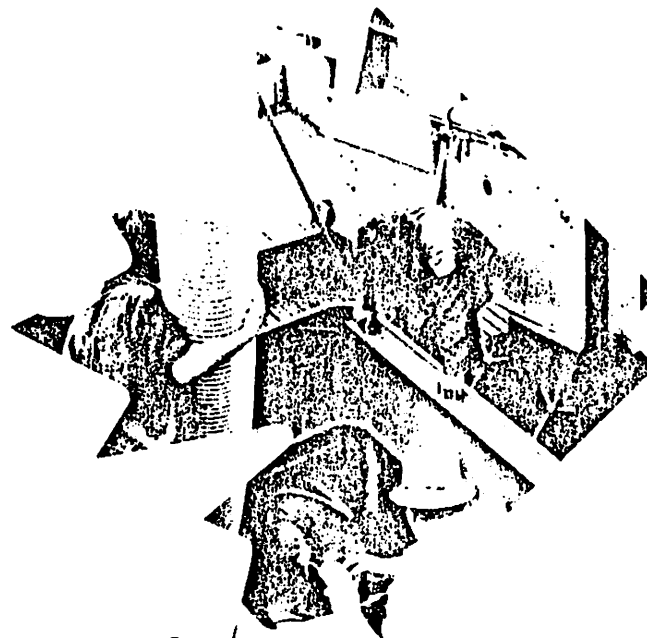
Considerable progress has been made in the development of landed quality grade standards based on firmness, odour, exterior appearance and degree of bruising and blood spotting. In addition, it is proposed that first quality fish be bled and/or gutted and iced onboard. The detailed requirements of these grade standards will be discussed with fishermen and buyers' representatives. The objective is to have agreement on voluntary grades for groundfish and other selected species by January 1981.



Unloading, Handling at Dockside and Transport to Plants

Existing regulations will be amended to prohibit the use of forks for unloading, and to control the use of pumps and other unloading equipment which may damage the edible portion of fish. The regulations will require the upgrading of equipment used at landing sites, and the icing or chilling of fish while held at dockside. The existing transportation requirements with regard to sanitation and chilling are adequate, but additional provisions regarding depth of bulk stowage and dividers in trucks are needed for quality protection. These will be circulated to industry for comments, with January 1, 1981 as the date for implementation.

An approved water supply at all unloading ports is a particularly difficult problem, requiring either installation of water systems or modification of existing unloading practices where acceptable water cannot be made available. This problem will be dealt with on a port-by-port basis, with the objective of having fully approved water or modified unloading systems in each port by 1985. In the meantime, an interim standard will be applied to ensure the safety of fish products.



Improved Quality Control in Processing Plants

The Fisheries Council of Canada, in consultation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, is developing guidelines for good manufacturing practices, and will promote their use in the industry. Voluntary compliance with the guidelines will be evaluated during 1981, and consideration given to their incorporation into regulations as a condition for plant registration.

There are approximately 1,100 fish processing operations in Canada, many of which do not have an organized quality control program or qualified staff to operate such a program. The training which these individuals require can best be undertaken at technological institutes having laboratory and pilot plant facilities. The good manufacturing guidelines, now being developed, will provide a basis for short courses to upgrade the qualifications of plant personnel.



Final Product Grade Standards



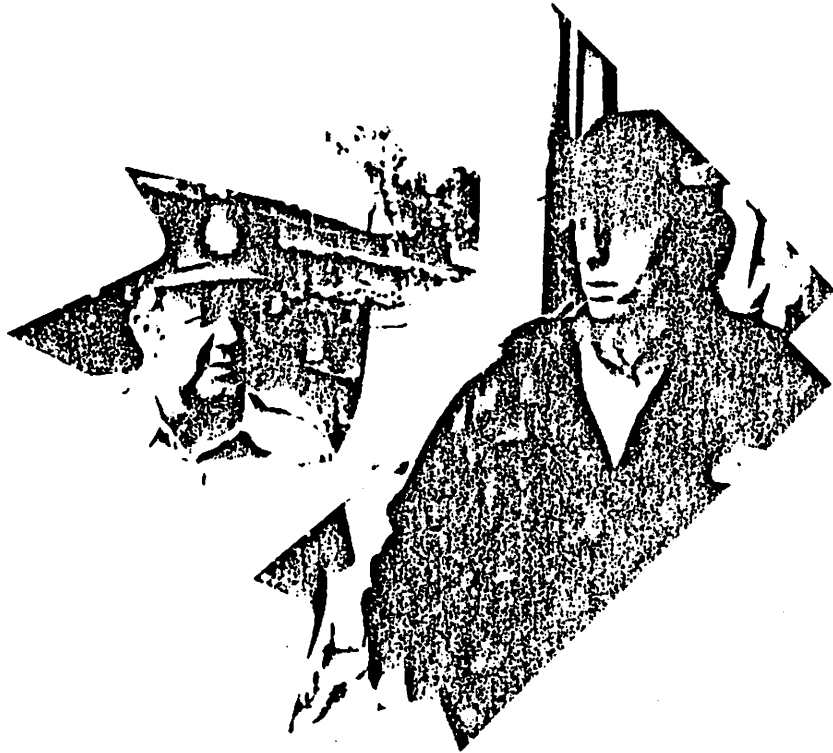
The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, at the request of the Fisheries Council of Canada, is drafting final product grade standards for:

- groundfish fillets including fillet blocks;
- frozen herring fillets;
- cured herring products.

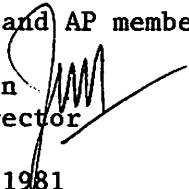
These standards will be circulated for comment as proposed amendments to the regulations. During 1980-81 they will be voluntary, and enable the industry to label products by grade; such graded products would be subject to inspection to ensure compliance with the standards. Following the voluntary trial period, the market impact will be evaluated and consideration given to a mandatory system.

Advisory Handling and Processing Practices

Along with regulatory requirements for handling fish to improve quality, the department will be publishing a series of advisory articles. These will be distributed to fishermen, buyers and processors and will cover recommended practices for handling fish in specific fisheries.



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC and AP members
FROM: Jim H. Branson 
Executive Director
DATE: February 17, 1981
SUBJECT: Joint Venture Statistics for 1980 and 1981

ACTION REQUIRED

None. Informational.

BACKGROUND

Attached are joint venture statistics for 1980 and 1981. These have been provided as an overview of joint venture activity off Alaska in 1980 and intended activity in 1981. Marine Resources caught 91% of its 1980 BSAI allocation and 2% of its 1980 GOA allocation. KMIDC caught 15% of its 1980 BSAI allocation and 1% of its GOA allocation. There will be five joint venture operations involving four countries in 1981. Initial JVP for 1981 is 57,050 mt in BSAI and 25,355 mt in GOA. JVP in 1980 was 58,834 mt in BSAI and 26,325 mt in GOA.

1980-1981 JOINT VENTURE STATISTICS
BERING SEA/ALEUTIANS AND GULF OF ALASKA

I. 1980 - Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands

A. JVP Allocation
(source: NMFS)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Allocation (mt)</u>
squid	50
yellowfin sole	15,614
flounders	2,725
turbots	1,200
pollock	21,550
Pacific cod	15,065
sablefish	200
atka mackeral	720
Pacific ocean perch	330
rockfish	150
other species	700
sablefish (Aleutians)	200
Pacific ocean perch (Aleutians)	330
	<u>58,834</u>

B. 1980 - USSR - Marine Resources Co.
(sources: NMFS, Marine Resources Co.)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Original ^{1/} Request (mt)</u>	<u>Revised ^{2/} Request (mt)</u>	<u>Catch (mt)</u>
squid	--	50	-0-
yellowfin sole	4,000	9,450	9,034.3
flounders	1,000	950	2,665.2
turbots	200	350	63.6
pollock	20,000	12,000	4,807.3
Pacific cod	11,000	2,300	7,281.7
sablefish	400	200	1
atka mackeral	350	200	260
Pacific ocean perch	1,200	400	41.6
rockfish	250	250	8.9
other species	1,200	500	596.1
herring	<u>3,500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>--</u>
	43,100	27,150	24,759.7 (91%)

^{1/} request for 1980 made in August 1979

^{2/} revised request made in May 1980 for June 1, 1980
to October 31, 1980

C. 1980 - Korea KMIDC - Fish Producers Associates
(source: NMFS)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Request (mt)</u> ^{3/}	<u>Catch (mt)</u>
squid	400	--
yellowfin sole	400	591.7
flounders	500	56.1
turbots	300	11.9
pollock	40,000	5,854.3
Pacific cod	7,000	1,175.5
sablefish	500	37.7
atka mackeral	800	4.7
Pacific ocean perch	1,000	10.3
rockfish	700	2.0
other species	<u>500</u>	<u>75</u>
	52,100	7,819.2 (15%)

^{3/} revised request of May 1980

II. 1980 Gulf of Alaska

A. JVP Allocations
(source: NMFS)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Allocation (mt)</u>
squid	150
flounders	1,880
pollock	15,210
Pacific cod	3,000
sablefish	680
atka mackeral	2,070
rockfish	200
Pacific ocean perch	2,515
other species	<u>620</u>
	26,325

B. 1980 - USSR - Marine Resources Co.
(sources: NMFS, Marine Resources Co.)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Original</u> ^{4/} <u>Request (mt)</u>	<u>Revised</u> ^{5/} <u>Request (mt)</u>	<u>Catch (mt)</u>
squid	--	--	--
flounders	--	300	8.3
yellowfin sole	500	--	--
pollock	8,500	1,900	77.3
Pacific cod	7,500	1,300	8.5
sablefish	800	75	--
Pacific ocean perch	2,500	350	--
rockfish	500	200	--
other species	500	200	--
thorny head rockfish	--	30	--
	<u>20,800</u>	<u>4,355</u>	<u>94.1 (2%)</u>

^{4/} request for 1980 made in August 1979
^{5/} revised request made in May 1980 for June 1, 1980
to December 31, 1980

C. 1980 - Korea KMIDC - Fish Producers Associates
(source: NMFS)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Request (mt)</u> ^{6/}	<u>Catch (mt)</u>
squid	300	--
flounders	4,000	77.4
yellowfin sole	--	--
pollock	40,000	432.4
Pacific cod	7,000	200.9
sablefish	800	12
Pacific ocean perch	7,500	5.5
rockfish	2,300	3.4
other species	500	18.7
atka mackerel	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1.1</u>
	<u>64,400</u>	<u>751.4 (1%)</u>

^{6/} revised request of May 1980

III. 1981 - Bering Sea/Aleutians and Gulf of Alaska JVP

A. Allocations
(sources: 46 FR 5, GOA FMP Amendment #8)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Bering Sea/Aleutians</u> (mt)	<u>Gulf of Alaska</u>		
		<u>Western</u>	<u>Central</u> (mt)	<u>Eastern</u>
squid	50		--	
yellowfin sole	25,000		--	
flounders	3,000	600	820	460
turbots	75		--	
pollock	9,050	5,750	7,940	1,520
Pacific cod	17,065	1,040	1,370	590
sablefish	400	170	220	290
atka mackerel	100	290	1,080	700
Pacific ocean perch	1,660	320	960	1,235
rockfish	450		--	
other species	200		--	
	57,050	8,170	12,390	4,795

B. 1981 - USSR - Marine Resources Co.
(source: Marine Resources Co.)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Bering Sea/Aleutians</u> <u>Request (mt)</u>	<u>Gulf of Alaska</u> <u>Request (mt)</u>
squid	--	--
yellowfin sole	27,000	--
flounders	3,000	500
turbots	--	--
pollock	22,900	3,500
Pacific cod	9,000	2,300
sablefish	350	--
atka mackerel	2,000	400
Pacific ocean perch	300	450
rockfish	300	300
other species	100	400
	64,950	7,850

C. 1981 - Korea KMIDC - Fish Producers Associates
(source: vessel permit applications)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Request (mt)</u>	
squid	200	
yellowfin sole	9,600	
flounders	500	(breakdown between BS/A and GOA not available)
turbots	--	
pollock	56,200	
Pacific cod	6,000	
sablefish	--	
atka mackerel	3,000	
Pacific ocean perch	500	
rockfish	500	
other species	<u>1,000</u>	
	77,500	

D. 1981 - Japan, Taiyo Fishing Company - Pan-Alaska Fisheries, Inc.
(source: vessel permit applications)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Request (mt)</u>	
pollock	6,000	(breakdown between BS/A and GOA not available)
Pacific cod	225	
flounders	775	
soles		
Pacific ocean perch		
	<u>7,000</u>	

E. 1981 - Japan, Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. - Commercial Seafoods
(source: vessel permit applications)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Request (mt)</u>	
pollock	6,000	(breakdown between BS/A and GOA not available)
Pacific cod	225	
flounders	775	
soles		
rockfish		
	<u>7,000</u>	

F. 1981 - German Federal Republic - Alaska Food Company
(source: vessel permit applications)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Bering Sea/Aleutians Request (mt)</u>	<u>Gulf of Alaska Request (mt)</u>
pollock		6,000
pacific cod	5,000-6,000	11,000
other species		1,000

STATUS OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS1. Salmon Plan

Amendment #2 for 1981, the DEIS, and DRA were sent to the Secretary for review in mid-January. The DEIS was filed with EPA and the NEPA 45-day comment period began on February 6. This comment period will end on March 23, shortly before the Council takes final action on the amendment at the March meeting.

2. Herring FMP

The Herring FMP was approved in December by the Council to go to Secretarial review. The FMP, FEIS, and DRA have been edited and will be sent to Washington, D.C. in early March.

3. King Crab FMP

After being notified on December 11, 1980 that the plan had been rejected for EPA review for lack of a preferred option, the Council provisionally chose preferred options in December and was to give final approval to the FMP in February. However, certain points have not been resolved and it is suggested that final Council action be postponed until March.

4. Tanner Crab FMP

Amendment #7 for 1981 was approved by the Council in December and is under Secretarial review which ends February 20. Final implementation is expected in late June, 1981.

Amendment #6 is being held back from being published as a Notice of Final Rulemaking due to the President's freeze on all final regulations. The freeze will last at least until March 30, 1981.

5. Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

Amendment #10 for 1981 is up for final Council approval in February to go to Secretarial review. A public hearing was held on January 31 in Sitka and the public comment period ended on February 15.

Amendment #9 implementing the Lechner Line was approved by Leitzell on February 18 but may have to be reviewed by OMB and the Small Business Administration under the new Regulatory Flexibility Act. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking should be published by March 4. Final implementation is scheduled for early June.

6. Bering Sea/Aleutian Island Groundfish FMP

The FMP was to be implemented in March but may be delayed because of the freeze on regulations. NMFS also needs to respond to comments on the DEIS before the FMP and FEIS can be published as a Notice of Final Rulemaking.

Amendment #2, which increases JVP for yellowfin sole and other flatfish, has been changed to increase OY for Pacific cod. The amendment is in a holding pattern awaiting implementation of the FMP.

Amendment #1 for 1981 is up for final Council approval in February to go to Secretarial review.