

CLARENCE G. PAUTZKE

Deputy Director

EDUCATION

- PhD Biological Oceanography, University of Washington, Seattle, 1979.  
Thesis title: "Phytoplankton Primary Production below Arctic Ocean  
Pack Ice: An Ecosystems Analysis."
- MS Biological Oceanography, University of Washington, Seattle, 1974.
- BS Biological Oceanography, University of Washington, Seattle, 1968.

EXPERIENCE

1980-Present

Deputy Director, North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

1978-1980

Assistant to the Executive Director of the Pacific Marine Fisheries  
Commission.

1972-1978

As graduate student, served as cruise leader on Arctic Ocean expeditions  
in 1973 and 1975. Supervisor: Dr. T. S. English (UW).

1969-1971

U.S. Navy officer aboard destroyer and at Fleet Intelligence Center,  
Pacific Pearl Harbor. Now Lieutenant Commander in Naval Reserves.

STEVEN K. DAVIS

Plan Coordinator

EDUCATION

MS Fisheries Science, College of Fisheries, University of Washington,  
Seattle, Washington, 1981

BS Biology, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, 1976

EXPERIENCE

1981-present

Plan Coordinator, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

1979-1980

Fishery Biologist, National Fisheries Research Center-Seattle, U.S. Fish  
and Wildlife Service

1978

Research Aide, College of Fisheries, University of Washington

1977

Research Aide, Fisheries Research Institute, College of Fisheries,  
University of Washington

1976

Teaching Assistant, Department of Biology, University of Puget Sound,  
Tacoma, Washington

1975

Research Assistant, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, University of  
Hawaii, Kaneohe, Hawaii

1974

Data Technician, WOLF Research Inc., Rockville, Maryland

PEGGY A. McCALMENT

Executive Secretary

EDUCATION

Anchorage Community College, Anchorage, Alaska  
44 credit hours toward Associate of Arts

Certified Professional Secretary  
1979

Southwestern Business College, Houston, Texas  
Graduated 1969

EXPERIENCE

1980-present

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Executive Secretary

1977 - 1980

Alaska Gas and Service Company  
Secretary to the President

1976 - 1977

Ralph G. Crews, Attorney at Law  
Executive/Legal Secretary

1974 - 1976

Peoples Bank & Trust Company  
Secretary to Senior Vice President

1973 - 1974

Middle Rio Grande Development Council, Del Rio, Texas  
Secretary to Executive Director

1969 - 1973

Various junior secretarial positions in Arkansas and Texas

JAMES A. RICHARDSON

Fishery Economist

EDUCATION

MS Agricultural & Resource Economics, Oregon State University, 1980

BA Economics, University of Calgary, 1974

EXPERIENCE

1980-present

Staff Economist, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

1978-1980

Graduate student and Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State University

1977-1978

Research Associate, Sea Grant, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

1975-1977

Research Assistant, Underwood McLellan & Associates Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia (fisheries and resource economics consulting)

1974-1975

Market Analyst, Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Calgary Alberta

PUBLICATIONS & SELECTED RESEARCH PROJECTS

Richardson, James A., "Market Aspects of the Foreign Allocation of C. Opilio Tanner Crab in the Bering Sea Under the Framework of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976," NPFMC, Document #10, October 1980.

Richardson, James A., "Production Relationships for the Oregon Commercial Fishing Fleet," unpublished MS thesis, Oregon State University, June 1980.

Richardson, James A. and Fredrick J. Smith, "The Fuel Crisis and the Oregon Commercial Fisherman," departmental research paper funded by Sea Grant, Oregon State University.

Richardson, James A. and Franklin L. Orth, "The Historical Role of Regulation of Foreign Fishing in the Development of Alaska's Shellfish Industry," published in the "Proceedings of the 29th Alaska Science Conference," August 1978.

Orth, Franklin L. and James A. Richardson, "The Economic Structure of the Alaska Seafood Processing Industry," published in the "Proceedings of the 29th Alaska Science Conference," August 1978.

Co-principal investigator: Orth, Richardson, and Pidde, "Market Structure of the Alaska Seafood Processing Industry, Volume I - Shellfish," Alaska Sea Grant report #78-10, January 1979.

Orth, Franklin L., et. al., "Market Structure of the Alaska Seafood Processing Industry, Volume II - Finfish," Alaska Sea Grant Report #78-14, March 1981.

Orth, et. al., "The Bering Sea Tanner Crab Resource: U.S. Production Capacity and Marketing," Alaska Sea Grant report #77-5, May 1977.

Campbell, Blake A. et. al., "Competitiveness and Efficiency of the British Columbia Salmon Industry," Volumes I and II. A study prepared for Environment Canada, Fisheries and Marine Service, Pacific Region, as part of the economic evaluation of the proposed British Columbia Salmon Enhancement Program.

Campbell, Blake A. et. al., "A Preliminary Report on the Supply and Demand Characteristics of British Columbia Salmon," prepared for Environment Canada, Fisheries and Marine Service, Pacific Region. This was the initial economic study in a series to evaluate the proposed Salmon Enhancement Program.

Campbell, Blake A. et. al., "Evaluation of the British Columbia Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program 1968/69 - 1976/77." A study for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

#### PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Member, Association of Professional Economists of British Columbia.

Member, Research Methods Core Committee (1979-80), Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State University.

May 1981 Council Book

JEFFREY J. POVOLNY

Plan Coordinator

EDUCATION

MS College of Marine Studies, University of Delaware, September, 1980  
Major, Marine Affairs, Economics of Fisheries Development  
Research Assistant, Regulation and Management of the New England  
Groundfish Fisheries

BS College of Agriculture, The Ohio State University, December, 1972  
Major, Natural Resources Management

EXPERIENCE

1980-present

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Plan Coordinator

1976-1978

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, CARE, Inc.  
Position: Assistant Administrator for a Community Development, Extension,  
and Economics Development Project, Haiti, West Indies  
Duties: Program development, administration, extension

1976-1976

CARE, Inc.  
Position: Field Representative for Community Development, Primary School  
Construction Project in the Republic of Mali, West Africa

1973-1976

United States Peace Corps  
Position: Fishery Biologist and Extension Agent in the Republic of Niger,  
West Africa  
Duties: Technical advisor for commercial fishermen's training and fish  
culture center

PUBLICATIONS

"Land Locked States and the Law of the Sea" in Marine Policy Reports,  
Volume 3, No. 1, 1980, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, University of  
Delaware.

JAMES W. GLOCK  
Plan Coordinator

EDUCATION

MS Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

BA Biology, University of Texas; Austin, Texas

EXPERIENCE

1980-present

Plan Coordinator, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

1978-1980

Fisheries Biologist, Bierly and Associates, Salem, Oregon

1977-1978

Research Technician, Fisheries Research Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

1975-1977

Research Assistant, College of Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

1975

Scientific Aide, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Olympia Marine Land Management Division, Olympia, Washington

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Glock, James W. and K. Chew. 1979. Growth, Recovery, and Movement of Manila Clams, Venerupis japonica, at Squaxin Island, Washington. Proceedings National Shellfish Association 69:15-20.

Montague-Bierly and Associates, 1979. Oregon Coastal Zone Fishery Management Analysis. Project report for Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.

Bierly and Associates, 1980. Skagit River Chum Salmon Carcass Drift Study. Technical Report for Seattle City Light Department.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Memorandum •

REPRESENTING THE STATES OF  
ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

528 S.W. Mill Street, Portland, OR 97201

Phone: (503) 229-5840

TO : Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management  
Councils and Interested Persons

DATE: April 22, 1981

FROM : Henry O. Wendler *Henry O. Wendler*

SUBJECT: FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY NO. 13: January through March, 1981

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission has been providing legislative summaries to the Councils for the past 2½ years. Because other documents provide similar information and are readily available, viz., Council Memorandum, National Wildlife Federation Conservation Reports, Congressional Record Abstracts, and various trade journals, we question the utility of maintaining this service. Please let us know if these summaries have value to you so we can determine whether to continue providing them.

Before providing the current summary, I'd like to editorialize somewhat and point out a few things that should be of concern to the reader(s). You undoubtedly are aware of extant and impending Reagan Administration budget cuts. NOAA has already announced budget reductions for FY 82. Three coastal programs -Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP), Coastal Zone Management (CZM) state grants, and Sea Grant colleges - will be terminated. The arguments for termination include, "...local impacts from oil/gas development have proven less than...anticipated" for the energy program, and "states can handle" re CZM and Sea Grant programs. Of deep concern to Pacific Coast States is the Administration's proposed reductions in grants to the states, including termination of cooperative State-Federal programs under P.L. 89-304 (Anadromous Fish Conservation Act) and P.L. 88-309 (Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act). In large part, the information collected, analyzed, and used in a number of management plans developed by our Regional Councils have been financed through these programs. To say we will be in "river city trouble" if we lose these funding sources is truly an understatement. Another casualty of the budget ax is Cooperative Research Units (FWS) which, for the Pacific States, have performed studies important to our commercial and recreational salmon and steelhead fisheries.

In my view, termination of these (above) programs is contrary to the national interest, is counter to Congressional intent, and will result in the loss of State-Federal coherency necessary to the success of research undertaken by them. PMFC has provided testimony to appropriate Congressional Committees and to other Congressional leaders opposing termination of cooperative State-Federal funding programs.

The following pages summarize major Congressional action over the past 3 months which may affect Pacific Coast fisheries. For each bill introduced there will be a number, sponsor(s), date introduced, brief description, and its status during the period of this summary. All bills in this summary are in various Committees. Abbreviations for House and Senate Committees are listed on the reverse of page 1. Also enclosed is the 1981 listing of individuals on House-Senate Committees.



1981  
HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES,  
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND PACIFIC COAST MEMBERSHIP

House Committees

Ag Agriculture: de la Garza (Chm), Foley (WA),  
Brown (CA), Weaver (OR),  
Panetta (CA), Coelho (CA),  
Hansen (ID), Chappie (CA),  
Thomas (CA), Morrison (WA)

Ap Appropriations: Whitten (Chm), Roybal (CA),  
AuCoin (OR), Akaka (HI),  
Dicks (WA), Dixon (CA),  
Burgener (CA), Fazio (CA)

IIA Interior and Insular Affairs: Udall (Chm), Burton (CA),  
Craig (ID), Weaver (OR),  
Miller (CA), Patterson (CA),  
Clausen (CA), Young (AK),  
Smith (OR), Lagomarsino (CA),  
Pashayan (CA)

MMF Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Jones (Chm), Anderson (CA),  
Bonker (WA), AuCoin (OR),  
Lowry (WA), McCloskey (CA),  
Pritchard (WA), Young (AK),  
Shumway (CA)

PWT Public Works and Transportation: Howard (Chm), Anderson (CA),  
Mineta (CA), Clausen (CA),  
Goldwater (CA), Fields (CA),  
Grisham (CA)

ST Science and Technology: Fuqua (Chm), Brown (CA),  
Lowery (CA), Goldwater (CA),  
Dymally (CA)

WM Ways and Means: Rostenkowski (Chm), Corman (CA),  
Stark (CA), Heftel (HI),  
Roussetot (CA), Matsui (CA)

Senate Committees

ANF Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Helms (Chm), Hayakawa (CA)

App Appropriations: Hatfield (Chm), Inouye (HI),  
Stevens (AK), McClure (ID)

CST Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Packwood (Chm), Gorton (WA),  
Stevens (AK), Inouye (HI)

ENR Energy and Natural Resources: McClure (Chm), Matsunaga (HI),  
Hatfield (OR), Stevens (AK),  
Jackson (WA), Murkowski (AK)

House Subcommittees (H-SC)

FWCE Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation  
and the Environment (in H-C/MMF): Breaux (Chm), Shumway (CA),  
Young (AK), McCloskey (CA),  
Pritchard (WA), Bonker (WA),  
Lowry (WA), Dyson (CA),  
Anderson (CA)

EE Energy and the Environment  
(in H-C/IIA): Udall (Chm), Weaver (OR)

Senate Subcommittees (S-SC)

MM Merchant Marine (in S-C/CST): Gorton (Chm), Stevens (AK),  
Inouye (HI)

EP Environmental Pollution (in S-C/EPW): Chafee (Chm), Gorton (WA),  
Symms (SD)

I Interior (in S-C/APP): McClure (Chm), Stevens (AK)

Legislation Reported in this Summary

MFCMA

H.R. 770 (Panetta/Clausen)  
H.R. 2114 (Edwards)

Marine Mammals

H.Con.Res. 18 (Roe)  
H.R. 348 (Horton)  
H.R. 560 (Roe)

River Basins and Scenic Rivers

S. 305 (Pressler)  
S. 306 (Hatfield + 6)  
S. 442 (Jackson/Gorton)

Refuges and Sanctuaries

S. 327 (Jackson/Gorton)  
H.R. 1486 (Bonker + 6)  
H.R. 2357 (Breux)  
H.R. 2449 (Jones/D'Amour)

Oil and Fish

H.R. 85 (Biaggi + 17)  
H.R. 1267 (Panetta)  
H.R. 1896 (Dicks)

Fish and Wildlife

H.R. 1127 (Lagomarsino)  
H.R. 1952 (Breux/Forsythe)  
S. 736 (Chafee)  
H.R. 1638 (Breux)

Ocean Dumping

H.R. 29 (Anderson)

Marine Artificial Reefs

H.R. 1041 (Ginn)

Other

H.R. 120 (Bennett)  
H.R. 642 (Whitehurst)  
H.R. 794 (Chappell)  
H.R. 2250 (Breux)  
S. 546 (Randolph + 4)

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Bill Number and Sponsor(s)	Date Introduced	Brief Description
<u>MFCMA</u>		
H.R. 770 (Panetta/Clausen)	1/6/81	A bill to create a California Pacific Fishery Management Council. C/MM&F
H.R. 2114 (Edwards)	2/25/81	A bill to amend NEPA to provide for a statute of limitations on judicial review of EIS. Court action must be brought within 180 days after final statement is published in the Federal Register. C/MM&F
<u>Marine Mammals</u>		
H.Con.Res 18 (Roe)	1/6/81	A bill urging a moratorium on commercial killing of whales. C/Foreign Affairs
H.R. 348 (Horton)	1/6/81	A bill to terminate the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals and prohibit taking of seals in Pribilof Is. C/Foreign Affairs; C/Interior; C/MM&F
H.R. 560 (Roe)	1/6/81	Identical to H.R. 348.

Bill Number and Sponsor(s)	Date Introduced	Brief Description
<u>River Basins and Scenic Rivers</u>		
S. 305 (Pressler)	1/29/81	A bill to ensure that State water rights are protected as energy project goals are accomplished. C/ENV and PW
S. 306 (Hatfield + 6)	1/29/81	Authorizes Department of Interior to construct additional hydroelectric facilities at reclamation projects. C/Energy and Resources
S. 442 (Jackson/Gorton)	2/6/81	Amends Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to begin study of four rivers in Washington for inclusion in the National System. Rivers are: Hoh, Dosewallips, Quillayute, and Humptulips. C/ENV and PW
<u>Refuges and Sanctuaries</u>		
S. 327 (Jackson/Gorton)	1/29/81	Establishes Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge (WA). C/ENV and PW
H.R. 1486 (Bonker)	1/29/81	Identical to S. 327 except it was sent to C/MM&F.
H.R. 2357 (Breux)	3/9/81	Repeals Title III of Marine Sanctuaries Act. Author claims there are enough statutes already in place to protect the environment. C/MM&F (see below)
H.R. 2449 (Jones/D'Amour)	3/11/81	Extends authorization for Marine Sanctuaries program. C/MM&F (Hoo boy! - see above)

Bill Number and Sponsor(s)	Date Introduced	Brief Description
<u>Oil and Fish</u>		
H.R. 85 (Biaggi + 17)	1/6/81	Provides for a comprehensive system of liability and compensation for oil spill damage and removal costs. C/MM&F; Pub. Wks. and Trans.; W & M
H.R. 1267 (Panetta)	2/6/81	Reserves "certain lands of Outer Continental Shelf included in proposed lease sales 53 and 73 and prohibits Sec/Int from leasing such lands for gas/oil development". Takes in PT. Conception to Oregon border 3-200 offshore. C/INT. & INS. AFF.
H.R. 1896 (Dicks)	2/18/81	Mandates a 125,000 d.w.t. limitation on tankers entering Puget Sound (WA). Would reduce chance of major oil spill. C/MM&F
<u>Fish and Wildlife</u>		
H.R. 1127 (Lagomarsino)	1/22/81	Amends Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income received from sale of land to the U.S., to any State; or to certain tax exempt organizations if primary use of such land after sale is for fish and wildlife conservation and preservation. W & M
H.R. 1952 (Breau/Forsythe)	2/19/81	This is an extension of the Sikes Act. Would continue current levels for 3 years to carry out program of fish and wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation on military reservations and public lands. C/MM&F
S. 736 (Chafee + 9)	3/19/81	Companion bills to combine Lacey and Black Bass Acts to simplify administration and enforcement by increasing civil and criminal penalties for illegal wildlife (and fish) trade. Among other things, extends the Act to species taken in violation of Indian Tribal Law. Senate C/ENV & P.W.; HC/MM&F
H.R. 1638	2/4/81	

Bill Number and Sponsor(s)	Date Introduced	Brief Description
<u>Ocean Dumping</u>		
H.R. 29 (Anderson)	1/5/81	Requires D/Commerce to study effects of past ocean dumping of radioactive wastes. C/MM&F; C/SCI
<u>Marine Artificial Reefs</u>		
H.R. 1041 (Ginn)	1/22/81	Establishes a program to develop marine artificial reefs in waters of U.S. jurisdiction. C/MM&F
<u>Other</u>		
H.R. 120 (Bennett)	1/5/81	Requires submission of research proposals to Congress prior to expenditure of funds. C/SCI
H.R. 642 (Whitehurst)	1/6/81	Establishes a National Zoological Foundation. C/MM&F
H.R. 794 (Chappell)	1/9/81	Bill to classify and evaluate contributions of wetlands. C/MM&F
H.R. 2250 (Breaux)	3/3/81	Essentially these are companion bills to expand D.J. Act by adding 3% excise tax to recreational boats, motors, and trailers and extend the present 10% tax on fishing tackle to additional items. House Comm./ House Comm./MM&F; Senate Comm./E&PW
S. 546 (Randolph + 4)	2/24/81	

During this legislative period the following Commerce/Interior individuals were confirmed by the Senate: Malcolm Baldrige, Sec. of Comm.; James Watt, Sec. Int.; Ray Arnett, Ass't Int. Sec. for Fish and Wildlife; and Dr. John V. Byrne, NOAA Administrator.

# Senate Standing Committees

## AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY

ROOM 322 RSOB—PHONE 224-2035

### Republicans

Jesse Helms, (N.C.)  
*Chairman*  
Robert Dole (Kan.)  
S.I. Hayakawa (Calif.)  
Richard Lugar (Ind.)  
Thad Cochran (Miss.)  
Rudy Boschwitz (Minn.)  
Roger W. Jepsen (Iowa)  
Paula Hawkins (Fla.)  
Mark Andrews (N. Dak.)

### Democrats

Walter D. Huddleston (Ky.)  
Patrick J. Leahy (Vt.)  
Edward Zorinsky (Neb.)  
John Melcher (Mo.)  
David Pryor (Ark.)  
David L. Bowen (Okla.)  
Alan Dixon (Ill.)  
Howell Heflin (Ala.)

**Staff Director**  
George Dunlop

**Minority Staff Director**  
Carl Rose

### Subcommittees

#### Forestry, Water Resources and Environment

**Republicans:** Hayakawa (*Chairman*), Jepsen  
**Democrats:** Melcher

#### Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices

**Republicans:** Cochran (*Chairman*), Helms, Andrews, Boschwitz, Hawkins  
**Democrats:** Huddleston, Zorinsky, Melcher, Dixon, Leahy

#### Soil and Water Conservation

**Republicans:** Jepsen (*Chairman*), Cochran, Hayakawa  
**Democrats:** Heflin, Huddleston

#### Rural Development, Oversight and Investigations

**Republicans:** Andrews (*Chairman*), Lugar, Boschwitz  
**Democrats:** Pryor, Leahy

## APPROPRIATIONS

ROOM 1235 DSOB—PHONE: 224-3471

### Republicans

Mark O. Hatfield (Ore.)  
*Chairman*  
Ted Stevens (Alaska)  
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (Conn.)  
James A. McClure (Idaho)  
Paul Laxalt (Nev.)  
Jake Garn (Utah)  
Harrison Schmitt (N. Mex.)  
Thad Cochran (Miss.)  
Mark Andrews (N. Dak.)  
James Abdnor (S. Dak.)  
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Wisc.)  
Alfonse M. D'Amato (N.Y.)  
Mack Mattingly (Ga.)  
Warren Rudman (N.H.)  
Arlen Specter (Pa.)

### Democrats

William Proxmire (Wisc.)  
*Ranking*  
John C. Stennis (Miss.)  
Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)  
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)  
Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.)  
Thomas F. Eagleton (Mo.)  
Lawton Chiles (Fla.)  
J. Bennett Johnston (La.)  
Walter D. Huddleston (Ky.)  
Quentin N. Burdick (N. Dak.)  
Patrick J. Leahy (Vt.)  
Jim Sasser (Tenn.)  
Dennis DeConcini (Ariz.)  
Dale Bumpers (Ark.)

**Staff Director:**  
Keith Kennedy  
224-7200

**Minority Staff Director**  
Tom van der Voort  
224-7254

### Subcommittees

**Agriculture and Related Agencies**  
Room 1320 DSOB—Phone: 224-7272

**Republicans:** Cochran (*Chairman*), McClure, Andrews, Abdnor, Kasten, Mattingly, Specter  
**Democrats:** Eagleton (*Ranking Minority*), Stennis, Byrd, Chiles, Burdick, Sasser

### Interior

Room 1208 DSOB—Phone: 224-7262

**Republicans:** McClure (*Chairman*), Stevens, Laxalt, Garn, Schmitt, Cochran, Andrews, Rudman  
**Democrats:** Byrd (*Ranking Minority*), Johnston, Huddleston, Leahy, DeConcini, Burdick, Bumpers

### Energy and Water Development

Room 1322 DSOB—Phone: 224-7261

**Republicans:** Hatfield (*Chairman*), McClure, Garn, Schmitt, Cochran, Abdnor, Kasten, Mattingly  
**Democrats:** Johnston (*Ranking Minority*), Stennis, Byrd, Hollings, Huddleston, Burdick, Sasser

### State, Justice, Commerce, The Judiciary

Room S-146 A Capitol—Phone: 224-7244

**Republicans:** Weicker (*Chairman*), Stevens, Laxalt, Cochran, Rudman  
**Democrats:** Hollings (*Ranking Minority*), Inouye, DeConcini, Bumpers

## COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION

ROOM 5202 DSOB—PHONE: 224-5115

### Republicans

Bob Packwood (Oreg.)  
*Chairman*  
Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)  
Harrison H. Schmitt (N. Mex.)  
John C. Danforth (Mo.)  
Nancy Landon Kassebaum (Kan.)  
Larry Pressler (S. Dak.)  
Slade Gorton (Wash.)  
Ted Stevens (Alaska)  
Bob Kasten (Wisc.)

### Democrats

Howard Cannon (Nev.)  
Russell B. Long (La.)  
Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.)  
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)  
Wendell H. Ford (Ky.)  
Donald W. Riegle Jr. (Mich.)  
J. James Exon (Nebr.)  
Howell Heflin (Ala.)

**Chief Counsel:**  
William M. Diefenderfer  
**Minority Chief Counsel:**  
Aubrey L. Sarvis

**General Counsel:**  
Gerald J. Kovach  
**Minority General Counsel**  
Edwin K. Hall

### Subcommittees

#### Merchant Marine

**Republicans:** Gorton (*Chairman*), Stevens, Kasten  
**Democrats:** Inouye, Long

## ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ROOM 3106 DSOB—PHONE: 224-4971

### Republicans

James A. McClure (Idaho)  
*Chairman*  
Mark O. Hatfield (Ore.)  
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (Conn.)  
Pete V. Domenici (N. Mex.)  
Malcolm Wallop (Wy.)  
John Warner (Va.)  
Gordon J. Humphrey (N.H.)  
Frank M. Murkowski (Alaska)  
Don Nickles (Okla.)  
John P. East (N.C.)  
John Heinz (Pa.)

### Democrats

Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)  
J. Bennett Johnston (La.)  
Dale Bumpers (Ark.)  
Wendell H. Ford (Ky.)  
Howard M. Metzenbaum (Oh.)  
Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)  
John Melcher (Mont.)  
Paul K. Tsongas (Mass.)  
Bill Bradley (N.J.)

**Staff Director:**  
Michael D. Hathaway

**Minority Staff Director**  
Daniel A. Dreyfuss

**Chief Counsel:** Charles A. Trabandy

### Subcommittees

**Public Lands and Reserve Water**  
Room 3204 DSOB—Phone: 224-5070

**Republicans:** Wallop (*Chairman*), Hatfield, Warner, Murkowski, Domenici  
**Democrats:** Bumpers, Metzenbaum, Matsunaga, Melcher  
**Staff Director:** Tony Bevinetto  
**Minority Staff Member:** Tom Williams

## ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

ROOM 4204 DSOB—PHONE: 224-6176

### Republicans

Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)  
(*Chairman*)  
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tenn.)  
Pete V. Domenici (N. Mex.)  
John H. Chafee (R.I.)  
Alan K. Simpson (Wyo.)  
James Abdnor (S. Dak.)  
Steve Symms (Idaho)  
Slade Gorton (Wash.)  
Frank H. Murkowski (Alaska)

### Staff Director:

Bailey Guard

### Democrats

Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)  
(*Ranking Minority*)  
Lloyd Bentsen (Tex.)  
Quentin N. Burdick (N. Dak.)  
Gary Hart (Colo.)  
Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N.Y.)  
George J. Mitchell (Maine)  
Max Baucus (Mont.)

### Minority Staff Director:

John W. Yago, Jr.

## Subcommittees

### Environmental Pollution

Republicans: Chafee (*Chairman*), Simpson, Symms, Gorton  
Democrats: Mitchell, Hart, Moynihan  
Majority Staff Member: Steve Shimberg  
Minority Staff Member: Martha Pope

### Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight

Republicans: Gorton (*Chairman*), Simpson, Abdnor, Murkowski  
Democrats: Baucus, Burdick, Hart

### Water Resources

Republicans: Abdnor (*Chairman*), Domenici, Gorton, Murkowski  
Democrats: Moynihan, Bentsen, Baucus  
Majority Counsel: Hal Brayman  
Minority Staff: Debbie Knopmann

## House Standing Committees

### AGRICULTURE

ROOM 1301 LHOB—PHONE: 225-2171

#### Democrats

E de la Garza (Tex.)  
(*Chairman*)  
Thomas S. Foley (Wash.)  
Walter B. Jones (N.C.)  
Ed Jones (Tenn.)  
George E. Brown, Jr. (Calif.)  
David R. Bowen (Miss.)  
Charles Rose (N.C.)  
Frederick W. Richmond (N.Y.)  
James Weaver (Oreg.)  
Tom Harkin (Iowa)  
Berkley Bedell (Iowa)  
Glen English (Okla.)  
Floyd J. Fithian (Ind.)  
Leon E. Panetta (Calif.)  
Jerry Huckaby (La.)  
Dan Glickman (Kans.)  
Charles Whitley (N.C.)  
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PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

528 S.W. MILL STREET  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

PHONE (503) 229-5840

April 10, 1981

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JOHN P. HARVILLE

TREASURER

G. L. FISHER

Honorable Lowell P. Weicker Jr.  
Chairman, Subcommittee on State,  
Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary  
Senate Committee on Appropriations  
S 146 Capitol  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Weicker:

From discussions with your staff we understand that your Subcommittee hearing schedule for April 21st is extremely crowded, and that it would be helpful if we did not request a place on it, but rather submitted written testimony for the record. Accordingly, on behalf of our three interstate marine fisheries Commissions and their 25 member States, I request that the attached statement be included in the hearing record of your Subcommittee concerning the NMFS/NOAA budget in the Department of Commerce.

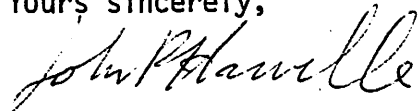
We wish to offer strongest possible support for continuation of funding for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (P.L. 89-304), to protect and fully exploit the benefits from extensive research and monitoring investments already in place, to support our sensitive international relations with Canada, and to carry forward the researches, fisheries monitoring, and data collection which are essential for regional conservation and management of shared anadromous fishery resources.

We believe you and your Subcommittee will agree that these are powerful reasons for continued support of these cooperative State-Federal programs, where invested Federal dollars pay immediate dividends through generation of State matching support, and also help to generate major long-term social and economic benefits to the nation.

We will submit separately at a later date arguments for continued funding of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act, P.L. 88-309, since the rationale and the issues differ in some respects.

Please call upon us if you desire added information.

Yours sincerely,



John P. Harville,  
Executive Director,  
Pacific Marine Fisheries  
Commission

also on behalf of: Irwin Alperin,  
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Charles Lyles,  
Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission

cc: Hon. Mark Hatfield, Chairman,  
Senate Committee on Appropriations

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## PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

528 S.W. MILL STREET  
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April 10, 1981

Hon. Lowell B. Weicker  
Chairman, Subcommittee on State,  
Justice, Commerce, The Judiciary  
Room S-146 A Capitol  
Washington, DC 20510

FY 1982 Appropriation for the  
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act  
of 1965 (P.L. 89-304, as amended)

Statement of:

John P. Harville, Executive Director  
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission

Irwin M. Alperin, Executive Director  
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Charles H. Lyles, Executive Director  
Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission

Mr. Chairman, the three interstate marine fisheries Commissions representing 25 coastal States urge decisive action by your Subcommittee to maintain Federal support for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-304 as amended) and thereby assure continuity of State-Federal cooperative programs which contribute significantly to this nation's economic well-being. We offer the following arguments in support of this position.

Natural resources have furnished the cornerstone for America's economic growth since earliest colonial days. In the beginning we took for granted the boundless productivity of our farms and forests, our lands and waters. As our needs expanded and our resource limits became apparent, we recognized the need to conserve, manage, and more wisely use this vital economic base, and particularly to assure the continued productivity of our renewable natural resources.

Most recently (1976) the United States Congress massively expanded that renewable resource base by enacting the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which proclaimed U.S. management jurisdiction over marine fisheries out to 200 miles, and gave to U.S. fisheries priority access to the harvest of those resources. Foreign fishing fleets are allowed to harvest only those portions of the resources not fully utilized by domestic fishermen, and then only in accordance with U.S. conservation and management regulations. A major Congressional objective emphasized in the Act's "Findings" is transfer to the U.S. economy of the wealth which can be realized from the harvest of fishery resources that previously have been taken by foreign fleets for foreign profit.<sup>1</sup>

In view of this clear Congressional intent that our 1976 extension of fisheries jurisdiction should "assure that our citizens benefit from the employment, food supply, and revenue which can be generated thereby" (Finding 7), we find it truly incomprehensible that only five years later the Federal government can consider terminating Federal support for the fisheries monitoring, data collection, and research programs which are essential for effective conservation and productive management of those resources. We have to believe that the consequences of closing out cooperative State-Federal programs under P.L. 89-304 for research and management of salmon, striped bass, and other valuable anadromous fisheries have not been fully assessed. Abandonment of these productive programs forces the sacrifice of major past investments in on-going research and data collection, and forecloses future options for supporting regional and national fisheries conservation and management goals. We therefore strongly urge that you reaffirm Congressional intentions to increase the U.S. share of benefits from the fisheries resources off our coasts by providing a reasonable level of continued funding for cooperative State-Federal fisheries conservation, management, and research under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965 (as amended).

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<sup>1</sup>Attachment 1: P.L. 94-265 Findings, nos. 1, 3, 6, 7.

We believe there are five compelling reasons for maintaining Federal participation in on-going programs under this Act:

- assurance of returns from existing heavy investments in the stock assessments required for improved productivity and management of anadromous fisheries, and for equitable allocation of harvest benefits;
- satisfaction of international commitments with Canada for fisheries data exchange as fundamental basis for upcoming treaty agreements;
- critically needed implementation of Regional Fishery Management Council plans for conservation and management of anadromous fishery resources;
- public values and demonstrated cost-effectiveness of these cooperative State-Federal programs;
- contributions by anadromous fisheries to the national economy.

Assuring returns on existing investments . . .

Some 20 State, Federal, and Indian tribal agencies presently participate in a massive Pacific area-wide program to determine contributions to ocean and river fisheries of various stocks of salmon and steelhead. This information provides the basis for allocation of harvest rights among competing users, maintenance of interception balances between U.S. and Canadian nationals, improvements in productivity of hatchery stocks, and many other functional tasks essential to effective fisheries management.

For those purposes, coded micro-wire tags are implanted in the snouts of juvenile fish prior to their seaward migration from hatcheries or natural spawning areas. More than 20 million fish per year have received these tags in recent years. Because salmon feed in the ocean from one to five years before returning to their spawning grounds, the oceans today swarm with many millions of maturing salmon and steelhead which carry in their snouts a multi-million dollar Federal, State, and private sector investment in the coded-wire indicators of stream and

date of origin and other biological and ecological characteristics vital to future management of stocks and equitable allocation of harvest benefits.

Incredibly, it appears that this existing massive investment now may be squandered for lack of continued Federal participation in the costs of recovering these tagged fish and decoding the vital information carried in their micro-tags. In recent years the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (P.L. 89-304) has provided the principal mechanism for State-Federal sharing (generally at a 50-50 ratio) of the costs of coded-wire tag recovery and data exchange on a Pacific Coast-wide basis. Because of curtailment of other sources for Federal sharing in this program (e.g., loss of Pacific Northwest Regional Commission and Northwest and Alaska Fishery Center (NMFS) support for early program development stages), continued P.L. 89-304 funding has become crucial to maintaining this Pacific regional program. For FY 1982, coastwide State and Federal expenditures for essential tag recovery and data exchange have been projected to require some \$1.6 million, principally under the established State-Federal cooperative mechanism provided by the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act. It will indeed be disastrous if for lack of relatively modest Federal participation in this cooperative program (\$0.8 million at the projected funding level), long-term State and Federal investments over past years in this coastwide stock assessment program are jeopardized, and our agencies are forced to forgo both the knowledge of stock distribution required for future planning, and the only credible tool available today for equitable allocation of harvest privileges among competing user-groups. The ultimate losers will be the commercial and recreational fishermen and general public which harvest the benefits from these investments.

These losses of coded-wire tagging data constitute only a part of the total cost of curtailing Federal participation in cooperative State-Federal anadromous fisheries projects. Much of the investment already made in other on-going projects will be sacrificed if those programs must be aborted before reaching their objectives. On the Pacific coast these include major investments to improve the fish husbandry practices which must supply a large proportion of the Pacific salmon and steelhead

now being harvested by both commercial and recreational users. Other programs of long-term potential significance presently are underway to combat serious viral and bacterial diseases through development of vaccines and other controls. Still other projects address nutritional problems through development and improvement of practical rations for fish feeding. A wide array of physiological and genetic studies are evaluating optimum environmental conditions for a variety of different fish stocks as basis for more efficient and fruitful fish production. Most of these studies require coded-wire tagging assessments of impacts, and all depend upon maintenance of staff and program continuity.

#### Satisfaction of international commitments . . .

The oceanic migrations of most anadromous fish species carry them far from their natal streams and therefore through the waters of many management jurisdictions. Pacific coast salmon have particularly extensive migration routes, ranging through the waters of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska. In all jurisdictions, these wide-ranging fishes are vulnerable to fishermen. Clearly that multi-jurisdictional ocean harvest must be regulated by mutual agreement to assure equitable distribution of benefits among all users and all jurisdictions. Clearly too, the coded-wire tagging studies which provide the principal basis for these allocations must be a cooperative effort among all users--the States, Canadian Territories, and Indian tribes controlling the freshwater spawning grounds, and the Federal governments of the United States and Canada which control the offshore waters of the Pacific and have responsibility for international treaties and other agreements. Within the United States, these data are particularly critical to decisions relating to Indian harvest allocations in accordance with long-standing treaty obligations.

Happily for the welfare of the resource and for our efforts to manage these fisheries intelligently, all jurisdictions--State, Federal, and Indian; U.S. and Canadian--presently cooperate effectively in tagging and recovery of salmon and steelhead, and voluntarily comply with an agreed-upon system for assigning tag codes and for exchanging and publishing



the data derived from tagging experiments. Long-standing U.S.-Canadian informal agreements target upon a 20% sampling of the salmon catch for coded-wire tag recovery and data interpretation purposes.

United States and Canadian negotiators have been meeting for many years in an effort to achieve a formal agreement for joint management of shared anadromous fisheries resources--an agreement which will assure an equitable balance of interceptions by fisherman of each nation of salmon and steelhead spawned in the rivers of the other nation. These negotiators now are on the threshold of such an agreement, which should reach the United States Senate later this year for ratification as a formal treaty. Cornerstone of that treaty will be an augmented program of coordinated research designed to improve productivity and guide cooperative management of these valuable salmon resources. Our on-going coded-wire tagging programs are the foundation for those studies.

It will indeed be a travesty if we now abort those programs through failure to appreciate their importance; if we thereby fail to carry our share of the effort to recover the enormous U.S. and Canadian investment already made in the millions of fish now carrying coded-wire tags; and if we thus sacrifice irretrievably the data base necessary for implementation of the treaty now in final stages of preparation. Because of these international implications, maintenance of this cooperative program is primarily a Federal responsibility. While the States, the Indian tribes, and the private sector can be expected to share significantly in these costs, reasonable Federal support must continue to be provided. We urge that the Congress take steps now to assure continuation of that shared State-Federal support for a program so clearly in the general public interest.

#### Implementation of Regional Council Fishery Management Plans

Major added burdens have been placed upon Anadromous Fish Conservation Act programs by enactment in 1976 of the (Magnuson) Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA). National Standards established by that Act require that to the extent possible, fisheries be managed as a unit

throughout their geographic range; also that conservation and management be based upon the best scientific information available. The five Pacific States comprising the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission last October unanimously approved a Resolution calling for "assured funding and coordination for anadromous fish programs" in support of those National Standards and the fisheries management plans of the Regional Fisheries Management Councils.<sup>2</sup> That Resolution emphasizes the current crisis condition of Pacific coast salmon and steelhead stocks, the importance of on-going stock assessment programs and the data collection and analysis required for decision-making, and the problems facing those programs under current funding uncertainties. The Resolution therefore calls for Congressional and Executive branch initiatives to "provide the necessary financial support for this coordinated effort by designation of the required funds for that purpose in the budgets of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

Current problems faced by our States as participating members of the Regional Councils underscore this need. To illustrate, salmon management plans developed by the Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management Councils require accurate assessment of impacts of ocean harvests on the mix of salmon stocks of wide-ranging geographic origin (cf. previous section, p. 6-8). Without these and other assessments, salmon resources from California to Alaska can be adversely affected by management decisions which fail to offer maximum protection to depleted and endangered stocks while still permitting optimum utilization of stronger stocks.

Decisions by both the Pacific and the North Pacific Councils in 1981 have hinged upon interpretation of data from recent coded-wire tag studies. Federal court decisions have upheld U.S. obligations under century-old Indian treaties to provide treaty tribes of the Columbia River and northern Washington the opportunity to harvest their fair

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<sup>2</sup>Attachment 2: PMFC 1980 Resolution 3. Need for Assured Funding and Coordination for Anadromous Fish Programs.

share of salmon and steelhead ascending the rivers to "usual and accustomed" tribal fishing grounds. Therefore State-Federal management of ocean and river fisheries must permit escapement to those rivers of amounts of fish prescribed by recent court decisions.

To assure river escapements at levels which will meet both treaty Indian harvest and fish spawning escapement goals, the migrating routes of relevant fish stocks must be known and oceanic harvests controlled. As example, recent tagging studies indicate that a large proportion of chinook salmon harvested by the ocean troll fishery off Southeastern Alaska and British Columbia are of upper Columbia River origin; also that those upper Columbia River stocks are in seriously depleted condition. These tagging studies also indicate that Southeastern Alaska and British Columbia troll fisheries take nearly two-thirds of the total ocean harvest of these depleted stocks. These facts, plus the significantly depressed state of Alaskan chinook stocks as demonstrated by Alaska's coded-wire tagging studies, provided the basis for a decision by the North Pacific Council (March 27, 1981) to reduce the allowable harvest of the Southeast Alaska troll fishery by 15% for the current (1981) fishing season. This action was accompanied by the mandate to negotiate for similar reductions by British Columbia fishermen, and a demand for significant improvements in the statistical base for future decision-making through augmented studies of stocks and analysis of data.

Decisions of the Pacific Fishery Management Council also have depended heavily on data from coded-wire tagging experiments for critical decisions. In 1978, after days of debate in which coded-wire tag recoveries were a critical element, the Pacific Council moved its major boundary between north and south salmon management areas from Tillamook Head, close to the Columbia River mouth, southward to Cape Falcon. While this shift involved only a few miles of coast-line distance, tag recovery data indicated that more restrictive harvests north of that line could provide significant protection to depressed Columbia River stocks, while at the same time somewhat more liberal regulations south of the line could permit full utilization of stronger south coastal stocks. These differential management regimes therefore

were instituted to increase escapement to the Columbia River and to northern Washington streams and thereby help to meet both Indian treaty obligations and the harvest needs of non-Indian river fisheries.

In 1981, similar determinations became necessary regarding boundaries to protect depressed Klamath River (Northern California) runs. Again chiefly on the basis of coded-wire tag data, management division lines were considered to reduce ocean harvest pressures on these depressed stocks. Initial tentative management decisions by the Council in early March 1981 were found to be too generous in levels of ocean harvests to assure adequate escapements to the Klamath and Sacramento Rivers. By subsequent action on March 26, 1981, the Pacific Council significantly reduced ocean harvests by changing seasons and management boundaries and assigning harvest quotas. These actions increased ~~to~~<sup>to</sup> 100,000 fish the estimated chinook salmon escapement to the Klamath River, as a means to better meet Indian harvest requirements, non-Indian fishing opportunities, and necessary spawning escapements.

While a major share of Anadromous Fish Conservation Act program emphasis is upon coded-wire tagging and stock assessments, P.L. 89-304 also assists other projects for improved management and productivity of salmon which further support Regional Council management goals. As examples, California and Oregon presently carry out major upriver stock and habitat studies designed to increase the overall productivity of presently depressed stocks of major salmon rivers such as the Klamath in California. Also under P.L. 89-304, Federal fisheries agencies, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department, and Oregon State University cooperatively support critically important researches into causes and prevention of viral diseases of salmonid fishes. P.L. 89-304 funding also supports a treaty Indian catch record system which enables Columbia River tribes to provide compatible catch data to the regional data network required for proper management and allocation of salmon harvest. Still another project supports State and Federal cooperation with the University of Washington for development of an acoustical fish-counter which can more economically and accurately enumerate upstream migration

of mature salmon and steelhead. Without continued Federal participation with the States in financial support for these and other relevant projects, all are in jeopardy, and the gains already achieved may be partially sacrificed.

#### Public values and demonstrated cost-effectiveness

Cooperative State-Federal programs and projects supported under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act have a proven track-record of productive research, management, and enhancement of anadromous fishery resources. Federal appropriations since enactment in 1967 total more than \$60 million, and have generated an approximate equivalent in State matching funds. Based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service testimony in 1974, that \$60 million federal investment appears to have generated between \$360-480 million in public benefits--a 6-8 to 1 benefit-cost ratio.

A 1979 update of that USFWS testimony summarized program values as follows<sup>3</sup>: "...I am pleased to say that this has been a successful program in relation to its cost. Recreational fishing for anadromous fish has been increased by an estimated 8 million angler-days annually. The economic value of this is estimated conservatively at \$72 million per year. Commercial fisheries landings have been increased by an estimated \$5 million annually .... The program (also) has stimulated cooperation between States in solving their anadromous fish problems..."

The most recent (1979) published summary of NMFS nationwide expenditures under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act demonstrates the degree to which this investment of public funds supports programs of long-term value. Out of \$4.4 million Federal and State dollars invested in 1979 (on an approximate 1-1 sharing basis), \$2.7 million or 61% were allocated to on-going research programs, and \$0.7 million or 16% were invested in construction of research and production facilities. Clearly

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<sup>3</sup>Gale<sup>n</sup> Buterbaugh testimony, February 28, 1979, before the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Environment Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

those public funds have been invested to assure long-term benefits from these valuable renewable resources, not merely to meet short-term ad hoc operational needs.

Commercial and recreational users of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts long have placed very high values on anadromous species such as salmon, steelhead, and striped bass. These species are assuming ever-increasing importance to citizens of the Great Lakes and Gulf coasts. The growth of Gulf coast striped bass fisheries illustrates the long-term contribution of P.L. 89-304 to that region. In the early 1960's, the striped bass resource in Mississippi was nearly non-existent. Habitat degradation and pollution in coastal streams and estuaries in which the fish spawn and rear during part of their life cycle were so severe that local striped bass populations were no longer self-sustaining.

Congressional appropriations under P.L. 89-304, plus matching funds provided by the State, have permitted Mississippi to begin programs of stream clearance and pollution abatement, research, artificial culture, and stocking. These programs have been on-going since 1967, and have provided a put-and-take fishery for striped bass in all major estuaries of the Mississippi Gulf coast. At current stocking rates it is believed that re-establishment of a self-sustaining population of striped bass can be achieved in this area. Before this program of rehabilitation began, catching a striped bass in Mississippi coastal streams was a rare and newsworthy event. Today the striper is once again highly sought across the Mississippi Gulf Coast--certainly a far-reaching public benefit from funds provided by P.L. 89-304.

For the year 1979, nine projects in five States addressed striped bass restoration and production projects (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, and Tennessee). The importance of these efforts is underscored by initiatives in 1979-1980 to develop special additional funding for Atlantic States striped bass investigations (the Chafee Amendment).

Anadromous fisheries resources of the Atlantic coast contribute major economic benefits to both commercial and recreational fisheries sectors. These fisheries include striped bass, American shad and three related species of river herrings, Atlantic salmon, coho salmon introduced from the West Coast, and two species of sturgeon. All of these species are heavily impacted by the activities of man, through fisheries practices, by gross pollution of their natal streams, and by environmental and physical barriers such as dams, which impede or exclude their ability to return from the sea to upriver spawning areas. Because anadromous fishes traverse the fisheries jurisdictions of the Federal government and numerous States, they have been among the first species to benefit from joint State-Federal and interstate arrangements for their protection, conservation, enhancement and management. Some of these programs go back at least 50 years. Since its enactment in 1965, joint State-Federal funding under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act has been the cornerstone of numerous programs to accelerate and enhance these cooperative State-Federal endeavors.

In recent history striped bass always have ranked among the ten highest Atlantic coast species in both volume and value in the commercial fisheries. Recreational landings, which have been reported to be three to eight times larger than the reported commercial catch, have ranked among the top three species in the North Carolina to Maine area in both weight and numbers.

Most recently the striped bass population of the East Coast has suffered a catastrophic decline. This popular species provided high levels of commercial and recreational landings from the 1950's to the mid-1970's, but may now be at an all-time low throughout migratory range, from North Carolina to Maine. Commercial landings which averaged 9.5 million pounds between 1958 and 1976 fell to 4.5 million pounds in 1978 and have continued to decline ever since. This striped bass decline appears to be related to failure of striped bass to spawn successfully, produce large numbers of juveniles, and recruit them to the fisheries. In a valiant effort to develop a management plan to rejuvenate the striped bass fishery throughout its range, twelve States, the National

Marine Fisheries Service and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission have committed their joint efforts, manpower and funds to a long range cooperative program.

Since most spawning areas are interstate (e.g. Chesapeake Bay and the Hudson River shared by New York and New Jersey) and since oceanic migrations are coastwide, this multijurisdictional approach is absolutely essential. Initial work has centered upon investigations into the root causes of this disastrous population decline.

Recent Congressional approval of special emergency striped bass funding under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, has provided significant added impetus to this cooperative effort. However, only sustained funding to implement this plan and to monitor its results will guarantee the greatest possible net economic and social benefits from the harvest and utilization of striped bass over time. The key element must continue to be the matching funds under P.L. 89-304 which can generate an effective multijurisdictional approach. Without this kind of assistance, the program will disintegrate, and in all probability so will the resource.

Numerous smaller cooperative anadromous fish programs on the Atlantic coast are equally vulnerable to termination if denied support under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act program. Examples include the multi-State-Federal program for restoration and enhancement of Connecticut River fisheries for Atlantic salmon, American shad, and river herring; a similar program on the Merrimack River shared by Massachusetts and New Hampshire with input from both States, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service; another for shad and striped bass in the Delaware River Basin involving Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania and the Fish and Wildlife Service; a joint program for the management of anadromous fish resources for shad, river herring, sturgeon and striped bass between South Carolina and Georgia; and a joint study by Virginia and North Carolina for management of mid-Atlantic anadromous fisheries under extended jurisdiction. These and related efforts are dependent at least in part on funds appropriated



under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, and it is impossible to conceive of their continuance without this assistance.

These resources are subject to conservation and management by both Federal and State authorities, and their harvest confers benefits upon the citizens of the entire region. Responsibility for protection and wise use of these resources accordingly rests with all concerned jurisdictions. This argues strongly for continuation of a program designed to assure effective State-Federal cooperation and sharing of manpower, physical resources, and funding support--the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act program (P.L. 89-304).

#### Fishery contribution to the economy

Recent value estimates developed in conjunction with the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Salmon Management Plan illustrate the economic value of selected portions of an anadromous fishery and therefore the importance of programs which support that fishery. To illustrate:

- Most recent (1980) preliminary estimates of annual ex-vessel value of commercially-caught salmon in S.E. Alaska and the three Pacific Coast States is \$174.5 million. Using a multiplier range of 2 to 4 to account for value-added at the retail level, the commercial salmon catch can be valued between \$349 and \$698 million to the U.S. economy.
- The estimated net economic value of recreational salmon and steelhead fishing in Washington and Oregon marine and freshwater areas is \$73.7 million. Recreational salmon values for California, Idaho, and S.E. Alaska are unavailable but would add considerably to this estimate.
- In addition to these direct economic benefits, salmon fishing generates significant secondary economic activity. Regional economic benefits from anadromous fish production in the Columbia River alone are estimated at \$102 million annually.

## Conclusions

For all these compelling reasons, we respectfully request Congressional leadership to assure the continuity of these vital programs. We fully appreciate the gravity of the national economic emergency, and are prepared to accept a share of the sacrifices necessary to restore economic stability. However, we must emphasize that Federal support for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act has remained at relatively low levels since the early 1970's. Combined appropriations for both NMFS (Commerce) and USFWS (Interior) were \$4.33 million in 1977, increasing to \$5.71 million in 1980. Unfortunately this 32% increase over nine years (all of it in FWS appropriations) was counteracted by a cumulative 50% drop in dollar value as a result of inflation. Thus the 1980 bite appropriation of \$5.7 million actually purchased goods and services at only a \$2.8 million level in 1971 dollars--a 35% decrease in real purchasing power below the 1971 level.

These inflation-caused losses in program support capability were exacerbated in FY 1981 by a \$1 million reduction in the appropriation for USFWS programs under P.L. 89-304. Under the continuing of inflation, the combined FY 1981 appropriation for NMFS and USFWS (\$4.7 million) has a 1971 purchasing power of only about \$2 million--less than 50% of the real program support provided in 1971.

For these reasons, we urge that you approve Federal support for these essential State-Federal cooperative programs at current funding levels. We emphasize that our principal objective is to assure continuity of this productive State-Federal partnership. We reject what appears to be an Administration view that this partnership is expendable. We suggest instead that funding guidelines be updated to assure priority for the kinds of programs described in this testimony to support multijurisdictional management of shared fishery resources. We propose also that program administrative costs be reduced through consolidation of projects and simplification of proposal and report procedures. We pledge the full resources of our interstate marine fisheries Commissions

to work with State and Federal fisheries agencies to bring about these changes, and thereby to assure maximum benefits to all resource users from Federal and State dollars invested in these programs.

cc: Subcommittee Members