

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Chairman Campbell and I attended the Chairmen's meeting in La Parguera, Puerto Rico February 25-27. A full report of that meeting is item B-1(a). In addition to the material discussed in that report there were reports at the meeting on pending legislation, but virtually no discussion. A follow-up meeting has been set for May 15-16 in Portland according to a letter received from the Mid-Atlantic Council. They show as tentative agenda items North Pacific and Pacific Fishery Management Council FMP procedures, the new guidelines from NMFS/NOAA, and the 1989 overall NMFS budget.

Regional Director McVey and Center Director Aron will review their unit budget situation following my report. National figures for FY88 are in Attachment A to item B-1(a).

Material received at the Chairmen's meeting on the NMFS reorganization and Dr. Calio's response to the fishery management study are also under this tab.

Mr. Campbell and I returned to Alaska from Puerto Rico by way of Washington, D.C., where we had an opportunity, thanks to some careful scheduling by Ron Miller, to chat with Senators Adams, Breaux, Stevens and Murkowski and Congressman Studds, as well as the Dept. of Commerce General Counsel Doug Riggs and numerous Washington-based industry members and lobbyists. We talked about the need for observers on domestic fishing vessels and our request for programmatic funds for a pilot program, the reflagging issue, and the plastics pollution legislation that has been introduced by Congressman Studds. The Gulf of Alaska pollock DAP apportionment was a topic of discussion with the Senators from the West Coast.

There was a very strong perception by Senator Adams and his fisheries aide, Doug Hopkins, that there is a very strong Alaskan/non-Alaskan bias. They referred to both the DAP issue in the Gulf and the earlier contest over Amendment 14 as examples. We did our best to assure them that these were really arguments between segments of the industry with proponents on both sides based both in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. The record shows that the breakdown is seldom geographic, but almost always by gear or industry segment.

We also talked to NOAA legal staff and had a excellent briefing on ongoing enforcement operations.

There was a very obvious general impression from everyone we talked to that the North Pacific Council has its "act together." We have a good deal of credibility at the moment. One of the most frequently asked questions was, considering the rapid increase in U.S. effort in the groundfish fisheries up here (which everyone considers a success story), what lies in the future? Can the Council maintain that resource in the face of the heavy pressures that will be exerted to overutilize it? Our general response was that we believe the Council can, but that there is nothing now in place to prevent the same overcapitalization and boom and bust in those fisheries that has occurred in the past.

1988 Council Meeting Schedule

We need to set the 1988 schedule so we can book hotels. We should do it now, but I recommend that the Council's Policy and Planning Workgroup review the schedule for plan amendment and meetings. Conditions have changed since we set the current schedule three years ago; the March meeting is not as critical as it once was for timing. This last round of amendments has sorely overtaxed all of the plan team members, they've had to prepare an enormous amount of material between the January meeting and the March meeting. I think we need to look at three areas for change.

1. Shift the meeting schedule so we have more time between the January and the next meeting, thereby moving the May meeting to sometime in June. This would still allow an amendment to be in place by the first of the year.
2. Review the amendment cycle and set up a formal schedule for amendments that cannot be done in one year. Amendments such as the sablefish limited entry proposal, which was put on its own schedule, ought to have an ordained schedule that fits them into the subsequent year's cycle, with much of the work done prior to the time they actually start the cycle. That would not only assure that things are not lost by deferral, but that a schedule must be maintained in the development and review of the proposal rather than just slamming it into the next year's cycle with all the new proposals.
3. Review the composition of the plan teams to achieve a balance and working arrangement between writers and non-writers.

Probably the appropriate group to make these recommendations to the Council is the Council's Policy and Planning Committee. The members are Jim Campbell (as Chairman), Don Collinworth, Mark Pedersen, John Harville, Bob McVey, Jon Nelson, Bill Aron, Don Bevan, Don Rosenberg, Nancy Munro and Bob Alverson.

Sablefish Limited Entry

The Council put this amendment on its own schedule in January and told the industry that they would be expected to develop a proposal for limited entry that the majority of the industry could live with, then bring it back to the Council who would work with them to implement it. We did offer logistic and staff support.

Ron Miller and I had an opportunity to talk to several sablefish longliners during the IPHC meeting in Vancouver after the January Council meeting about the administrative requirements for an FMP amendment and what would probably be necessary for an amendment controlling access to the sablefish fishery.

Ron Hegge started the process rolling by drafting a letter and questionnaire to sablefish fishermen and obtaining a list of all fishermen who landed sablefish in 1986 from the Alaska Commercial Fishery Entry Commission. They were mailed last week. Copies of the letter and questionnaire are under this tab [item B-1(b)]. Responses will be going to Hegge in Sitka for further action.

We have requested \$50,000 in programmatic funding to assist the industry in developing the amendment and I understand that they expect to be able to come close to matching that amount. We've not heard whether we will get the requested funding.

Dittman Project

The Council awarded a contract to Dittman Research Corporation at the last meeting to do a survey of the fishing industry to determine the preferred management alternatives for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea groundfish fisheries. That contract has been signed, we've gotten the necessary mailing lists, and worked with Graystar Technical Services and Dittman to begin development of the questionnaire. We expect that questionnaire momentarily. When we receive it, it will be reviewed by the staff and the seven Council members on the ad hoc review group. They are John Winther, Rudy Petersen, Oscar Dyson, Don Collinsworth, John Harville, John Peterson, and Jim Campbell. Once we're satisfied with the questionnaire, Dittman will proceed with the project as outlined in their proposal. We expect a progress report at the May meeting with a final report to the Council by July 31.

Miscellaneous Material

The Second Annual Meeting of the Pacific Salmon Commission was held the last week of February in Seattle. They did not complete their work and will reconvene in Vancouver on March 23. A news release from the Commission is item B-1(c). Details of the discussions can probably be elicited from Commissioner Collinsworth or Council member John Winther who are both members of the organization.

An update on the Salmon FMP and troll regulations was scheduled in an earlier draft of this agenda. We have removed it because there is nothing new on the salmon plan redraft and the Alaska Board of Fisheries will not meet to consider Southeastern regulations until next month.

We have received a request for comments on an Alaska internal waters joint venture for herring in the Togiak area. Deadline for comments is March 27; if you want a copy of the request, please ask Judy.

Mr. Ike Eichner from the U.S. General Accounting Office is here at the meeting. The General Accounting Office is doing a report on the "the safety of American seafood" and he would like to get an industry perspective on seafood quality. He will be available to talk to anyone who is interested during the meeting.

It's March and time for group pictures. We have scheduled them for 1:30 p.m. this afternoon in this room. Please don't wander away after lunch.

Council Chairmen's Meeting
La Parguera, Puerto Rico

Chairman Campbell and I attended the Council Chairmen's meeting in La Parguera, Puerto Rico, February 25 through 27. All of the Council Chairmen and Executive Directors were in attendance as well as Vice Chairmen from some of the East Coast Councils. Bill Evans, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries for NOAA, and Dick Roe attended the full meeting. Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans & Atmosphere, Tony Calio, and NOAA Asst. General Counsel Jim Brennan were in attendance the last two days of the meeting. A full report of the meeting and a list of attendees will be produced by the Caribbean Fishery Management Council which hosted the meeting.

Budgets, both for NMFS and the Councils, were discussed at length. The FY88 budget is on the street (see Attachment A). The Administration is asking for \$99,508,000 for NMFS and \$3.7 million for the Councils, down from the FY87 budget of \$162,284,000 and \$7.7 million, respectively. They are proposing that additional funding would be available for NMFS contingent upon enactment of proposed legislation for a Marine Fisheries Conservation Assurance Program (i.e., licensing and fees). The additional funding, in the amount \$28,970,000, would restore Pacific Salmon Treaty money, West Coast groundfish studies, resource survey activities, collection of fisheries statistics and data, and other programs which affect this Council's operation. It would also increase Council funding by one million dollars. The increase would be contingent on initiating a \$6 federal permit for recreational fishing in marine waters (tidewater) and require a federal stamp (\$25) to buy or sell certain fish, collect fees (1% of exvessel value) for landing of certain fish for commercial purposes and require a federal stamp, for \$25, to fish for species declared game fish. The administration has not yet found a sponsor to introduce the legislation in Congress and the bill is meeting with something less than enthusiasm. Likelihood of its enactment is probably quite low.

During the meeting the Chairmen passed a resolution by a vote of 7 to 1 to oppose the user fee bill. It was not clear whether they were going on record as opposing user fees in general or the Administration's proposal specifically. Because of that, our Chairman voted against the resolution, not wanting to categorically oppose the concept of user fees.

The Chairmen also went on record as supporting level funding for NMFS for FY88, i.e., at a level between \$160 and \$165 million.

The Chairmen also drafted a letter to the Administration asking for relief from the Financial Advisory Review Board (FARB) review of Council grants. They have been a constant source of delay in awarding grants to the Councils, frequently causing severe cash flow problems because of lengthy reviews before approval. The Chairmen maintained that the FARB was established to review grants to non-government entities and that since Council funding was a line item in the NMFS budget specifically approved by Congress, additional review of administrative and programmatic grants by FARB was redundant.

The Chairmen also discussed the use of programmatic funds, reiterating in general the need to adhere to the guidelines established by NMFS which consider programmatic funds as short-term money, not designed to maintain continuing programs. The question arose because of the annual diversion of up to \$400,000 by NMFS from Council programmatic funds for the groundfish data program on the West Coast. Everyone was in agreement that the program was needed and deserved funding, but it should be done through normal NMFS operational funding, qualified for Council programmatic funding. The Chairmen also reiterated their priority for administrative funding over programmatic needs from the Council appropriation.

Magnuson Act Amendments

Several Congressional staffers attended the meeting: Bill Woodward, the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Environment staff director; Jim McCallum, who's a majority staff member for the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee (you've known him in his role with the Atlantic Fishery Commission and before that with NMFS in Washington); and Tom Mellius, and Rod Moore, both on the minority staff of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee. They said that Congress does not contemplate action on the Magnuson Act this year, but would take recommendations from the Chairmen very seriously.

Tony Calio concurred that, in his opinion, the Magnuson Act does not need amendment this year, though he said there is a need for administrative changes to improve the process. He said that there will be new guidelines published soon in the Code of Federal Regulations for Council operational procedures and that they would be modelled on those used by the North Pacific Council.

At least five of the Regional Councils still feel that there is need for amendments to the Act to improve the FMP process. Exactly what they intend to do was not clear, but they have asked for further Chairmen's meetings to develop an agenda. The Chairmen from the Pacific and North Pacific Councils felt that it was better to work with the existing Act and improve the process than to try and change the Act again. It was reauthorized in 1986 through 1989 so no action is required before then.

Response to Fishery Management Studies

Administrator Calio discussed NOAA's response to the fishery management study recommendations (Attachment B) in conformance with their proposal not to introduce legislation changing the Magnuson Act this year. Their response to the management studies was relatively mild. Calio proposes a few administrative changes, but they do not include NMFS setting ABC nor some of the other more contentious portions of the management study. The attachment in this tab details their response.

Reorganization of NMFS

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries William E. Evans has recommended some rather sweeping changes to the structuring of NMFS, particularly within the Central Office (Attachment C). The attachment gives the details of restructuring. I believe I heard him say that the Councils would be included

with the Regional Directors and Center Directors as part of a roundtable group that would be expected to meet every six months. If this concept materializes it will mean greater input by the Councils into the "partnership" that seems to be developing with NMFS.

Other Concerns

There was a surprising amount of interest and apprehension by some of the Councils on the NOAA interpretation of the Court decision on our Amendment 14. The rumor had apparently spread that NOAA considered it gave them considerably more latitude than they have had in the past. This was discussed at length by Jim Brennan who said that the decision really just reiterated the commonly accepted principle that in matters of policy and fact the Court would bow to the agency's expertise if the agency had not acted arbitrarily and capriciously. In matters of law, however, the Court does not defer. The Court would look at the Secretary's process of interpreting the National Standards to make sure that it was not arbitrary or capricious; that would be a matter of law. In essence, the Secretary's interpretation of the National Standards will be used by the Court. If the Secretary had disapproved Amendment 14 and explained why he did so, the Court would have upheld that decision just as they upheld the Secretary's decision to approve the amendment. There's nothing new in this concept.

The East Coast Councils are very concerned about enforcement and asked NMFS for a report on current enforcement and costs, both by the Coast Guard and NMFS, and asked them to provide the Councils with a list of cases and fines for 1985 and 1986.

Bill Evans promised that the observer policy being developed by NMFS would soon be published in the Federal Register for public comment. He did not give the Chairmen very many details on what that policy would be.

The Mid-Atlantic Council is developing a proposal for changes in plan development and review which they will send to the other Councils in the near future.

The five East Coast Councils, particularly the New England and Mid-Atlantic, still want amendments to the Act and are asking for more frequent Chairmen's meetings as well as better inter-Council contact. The majority of the Chairmen agreed and the next Chairmen's meeting has been set for the latter part of May in Portland, Oregon.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The National Marine Fisheries Service Program budget activity provides for the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's living marine resources, marine mammals, endangered species and their supporting environment within the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The goal of NOAA's Marine Fishery Resource Programs is to achieve a continued optimum utilization of living marine resources for the benefit of the Nation, and ensure that fishery stocks continue as a renewable resource.

Major programs are information collection and analysis of biological, environmental, economic and statistical data; conservation and management operations for development and implementation of domestic and international fishery measures; enforcement of fishery laws and regulations; habitat conservation; marine mammal and endangered species research and management; and state and industry assistance programs for fisheries development and product quality and safety research.

The following table displays the funding for the subactivities within this budget activity:

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1986 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1987 <u>Currently Available</u>	FY 1988 <u>Base</u>	FY 1988 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>±Change</u>
Info. Collection & Anal.	\$90,535	\$98,839	\$103,658	\$65,204	-\$38,454
Conserv. & Mgmt. Opers.	42,280	43,178	44,724	30,470	-14,254
State and Industry Progs.	22,594	20,267	21,184	3,834	-17,350
SUBTOTAL	155,409	162,284	169,566	99,508	-70,058
Proposed for later transmittal				28,970	+28,970
TOTAL	155,409	162,284	169,566	128,478	-41,088

Information Collection and Analyses - This budget subactivity provides for the collection, analysis and dissemination of biological, environmental, economic and statistical data on fish stocks, marine mammals, endangered species and their habitats. The FY 1988 budget request for these activities will allow the National Marine Fisheries Service to provide scientific information for development and updating fishery management plans, resolution of critical habitat issues, and management of marine mammal and endangered species.

Decreases totalling \$38,454 are proposed for activities that are not required to meet highest priority management needs for FY 1988. Proposed decreases are as follows: assessing and monitoring fisheries stocks (-4 pos./-\$1,078) fish oceanography and survey technology (-10 pos./-\$922); protected species biology

(-\$1,275); habitat research (-63 pos./-\$5,133); stock enhancement and disease research (-28 pos./-\$3,097); SEAMAP (-\$1,000); West Coast groundfish research (-13 pos./-\$900); habitat resources evaluation (-\$500); Chesapeake Bay resource assessments (-\$1,500); MARFIN (-\$3,500); right whale research (-\$250); gear entanglement studies (-\$750); Alaska salmon enhancement (-\$4,000); limnological research in Lake Mead (-\$300); Pacific Salmon Treaty (-10 pos./-\$5,000); economic and commercial fisheries statistics (-18 pos./-\$3,100); analysis of near-shore ecosystems and fisheries (-12 pos./-\$738); stock abundance/distribution analysis (-1 pos./-\$236); marine mammal research (-\$1,600); Sub-Arctic bottomfish research (-\$900); Hawaii FMP development (-\$275); Yukon River chinook study (-\$250); Japanese salmon interceptions (-\$150); and Antarctic research (-\$2,000).

Conservation and Management Operations - This budget subactivity provides for the management of fish stocks, marine mammals and endangered species, enforcement of fishery laws and regulations, and the conservation of habitats. The FY 1988 budget request for these activities will allow the National Marine Fisheries Service to provide programs for those fish stocks, marine mammals and endangered species that require management; to enforce fishery laws and regulations; and to address critical habitat issues.

Decreases totalling \$14,254 are proposed for activities that are not required to meet highest priority management needs for FY 1988. Proposed decreases are as follows: Regional Fishery Management Councils (-\$4,000); transfer of funding for Columbia River Hatchery Operations to a non-Federal source (-\$8,254); and habitat conservation (-13 pos./-\$2,000).

State and Industry Assistance Programs - This budget subactivity provides for fisheries development and product quality and safety research. The FY 1988 budget request for these activities will allow the National Marine Fisheries Service to provide appropriate Federal industry assistance in the area of fish product quality, and safety research.

Decreases totalling \$17,350 are proposed for activities that are not appropriate for the Federal Government to fund and operate. Proposed decreases are as follows: striped bass research (-\$500); anadromous fisheries grants (-\$2,500); commercial fisheries R&D grants to states (-\$4,000); disaster assistance grants (-\$2,000); fisheries development research (-38 pos./-\$1,500); fish product quality, and safety research (PQS) (-86 pos./-\$4,400); Gulf of Mexico underutilized research and development (-\$1,000); fish oil/menhaden research (-\$1,000); mahi mahi export strategies (-\$100); and model seafood inspection program development (-\$350).

Proposed for Later Transmittal

Additional funding for the National Marine Fisheries Service (\$28,970) is proposed for later transmittal contingent upon enactment of proposed legislation for a Marine Fisheries Conservation Assurance Program. The proposed legislation would initiate a six dollar Federal permit to fish in marine waters and require a Federal stamp (twenty-five dollars) to buy or sell certain fish, collect fees (1% of ex-vessel value) for landing of certain fish for commercial purposes and require a Federal stamp (twenty-five dollars) to fish for species declared "gamefish."

The \$28,970 proposed for later transmittal would fund the following:

Information collection and analyses activities +\$26,397 for the Pacific Salmon Treaty (\$4,000), mackerel research and management (\$1,000), MARFIN (\$2,850), SEAMAP (\$1,000), West coast groundfish (\$918), habitat research (\$4,107), resource survey activities (\$1,686), marine mammal research (\$1,500), fisheries statistics (\$3,100), catch effort data and PACFIN (\$3,000), stock abundance and distribution analysis (\$236), and ADP upgrade (\$3,000); and conservation and management operations +\$2,573 for the Regional Councils (\$1,000), environmental impact analysis (\$1,424) and fisheries management operations (\$149).

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL

AMOUNT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE:

o Pacific Salmon Treaty.....	+\$4,000
o Mackerel Research and Management.....	+1,000
o MARFIN.....	+2,850
o SEAMAP.....	+1,000
o West Coast Groundfish.....	+918
o Marine Ecosystem (Habitat) Research.....	+4,107
o Resource Survey Activities.....	+1,686
o Marine Mammal Research.....	+1,500
o Economic and Commercial Fisheries Statistics...	+3,100
o Catch Effort Data and PACFIN.....	+3,000
o Stock Abundance and Distribution Analysis.....	+236
o Information Systems/ADP Upgrade.....	+3,000
o Regional Councils.....	+1,000
o Environmental Impact Analysis.....	+1,424
o Fisheries Management Operations.....	+149
Total.....	<u>+28,970</u>

The funding for the above activities is proposed for later transmittal contingent upon the enactment of proposed legislation for a Marine Fisheries Conservation Assurance Program.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
FY 1988 BUDGET

APPENDIX H

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

FY 1988 PROPOSED DECREASES

The program decreases proposed in the FY 1988 Budget request are as follows:

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Mapping, Charting and Geodesy

o Reduce State-Specific Geodetic Surveys.....	\$400
o Reduce Vertical Control Network Program.....	500

Observation and Assessment

o Reduce Marine Boundary Program.....	300
o Reduce Ocean Services Program.....	1,600
o Reduce Circulatory Program.....	350
o Chesapeake Bay Tide Stations Maintenance.....	20
o Reduce Ocean Assessment Activities.....	5,800

Ocean and Coastal Management

o Reduce Estuarine Reserve System Program.....	1,600
o Reduce CZM Program Management.....	600
o Reduce Marine Sanctuary Program.....	600
TOTAL, National Ocean Service.....	-11,770

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Information Collection & Analysis:

Resource Information

● Assessing and Monitoring Fisheries Stock.....	1,078
o Fish Oceanography and Survey Technology.....	922
● Habitat Research.....	5,133
o Stock Enhancement/Disease Research (Aquaculture).....	3,097
● West Coast Groundfish Research.....	900
● Protected Species Research.....	1,275
● Marine Mammal Research.....	1,600
o Salmon Treaty Research.....	5,000
o SEAMAP.....	1,000
● Antarctic Research.....	2,000
o Habitat Evaluation Methodology.....	500
o Chesapeake Bay Studies.....	1,500
o Sub-Arctic Bottomfish Research.....	900
● MARFIN.....	3,500
o Right Whale Research.....	250
o Hawaii FMP Development.....	275

o Gear Entanglement Studies.....	\$750
o Alaska Salmon Enhancement Activities.....	4,000
o Limnological Research.....	300
o Yukon River Chinook Study.....	250
o Japanese Salmon Interceptions.....	150

Fisheries Industry Information

• Economic and Commercial Fish Statistics.....	3,100
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Information Analysis and Dissemination

o Near-Shore Fisheries Research.....	738
o Data Analysis.....	236

Conservation and Management Operations:

Fisheries Management Programs

• Regional Councils.....	4,000
o Columbia River Program.....	8,254

Habitat Conservation

o Habitat Conservation.....	2,000
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State and Industry Assistance Programs:

Grants to States

o Commercial R&D Grants.....	4,000
o Disaster Assistance Grants.....	2,000
o Anadromous Grants.....	2,500
o Striped Bass Research.....	500

Fisheries Development Program

o Fisheries Trade Activities.....	1,500
o Product, Quality & Safety Research (PQS).....	4,400
o Fish Oil Research.....	1,000
o Gulf of Mexico Underutilized Species R&D.....	1,000
o Mahi Mahi Export Strategies.....	100
o Model Seafood Inspection Program	350
TOTAL, Fisheries Programs.....	-70,058

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

o Reduce TOGA Program.....	3,000
o Reduce severe (mesoscale) weather research.....	350
o Re-direct severe weather research for NOAA-Port.....	900
o Reduce PROFS.....	2,000
o Terminate Weather Modification grants.....	2,150
o Terminate Seafloor Processes Research.....	1,800
o Reduce GLERL.....	1,100

Disk #15 - Recommenda

NOAA Fishery Management Study Recommendations v. Proposed NOAA Response

Premise: P.L. 99-659, enacted in December 1986, reauthorized the Magnuson Act through FY 89 and made certain amendments touching on concerns of the Blue Ribbon Panel. While not closing the door to further amendment of the Act, the Congress is certainly disinclined toward broad revision. Since many of the Panel's recommendations are at least partially addressed by P.L. 99-659 or can be implemented administratively, we do not propose legislation.

Institutional Arrangements, Roles, and Relationships

STUDY: NOAA to determine total allowable removals from each managed fishery; Councils would allocate within such totals.

RESPONSE: Revise Secretary's uniform standards (50 CFR 601) to specify conservation and allocation steps in the plan and amendment process. The conservation step establishes the best biological information available and the allowable fishing mortality based on it. The result of the conservation step would be used by the Council to determine optimum yield and its allocation.

STUDY: Recognize flexibility of Councils to use non-Council groups in the development of plans/amendments or to bring about compromise on allocational issues.

RESPONSE: Revise Secretary's uniform standards to acknowledge Council flexibility within an operational structure based on conservation/allocation distinction; implement P.L. 99-659 injunction to assure involvement of statutory advisory bodies.

Council Structure and Operation

STUDY: Open nominations for Council members to any interested group in the Council region; establish screening panel to certify nominees; distribute guidance on qualifications.

RESPONSE: P.L. 99-659 clarifies Congressional intent on representation on Councils; Governors have been provided stricter guidance on qualifications. Results will be assessed in this year's round of nominations. Neither open nominations nor a screening panel generated public support. Most felt the suggestions would only increase political influence in the Council appointments process.

STUDY: Limit consecutive appointments to two.

RESPONSE: Consecutive terms will be considered in making reappointments; reluctant to state an explicit policy of only two consecutive terms since we do not want to deprive the Councils of exceptional members and corporate memory. However, two consecutive terms is the guideline we will follow.

STUDY: Require oath of office and substantive orientation for new members.

RESPONSE: Both are being developed for this year's round of Council appointments; orientation will include a national level component.

STUDY: Include mandatory consumer representative in advisory capacity.

RESPONSE: New guidance to Governors includes consumer experience; reluctant to establish mandatory representation. We do not want to create interest group seats on the Council or its advisory bodies, or to impose new structures for advice in the Council system. We will require that advisory groups contain balanced representation and that all legitimate interests have an opportunity to contribute to the record of Council deliberations.

Fishery Management Plan Process

STUDY: Confine Secretarial review to the record and issues of consistency with national standards and other applicable law.

RESPONSE: The Secretary must review plans against national standards and other applicable law; further constraint cannot be considered until allocational issues begin to be resolved at the regional level, perhaps through greater use of advisory panels or non-Council user groups. The Secretary is ultimately responsible for determining the public interest in fishery management and cannot ignore relevant information from any source.

STUDY: Require Secretarial review within 60 days of receipt of FMP/amendment.

RESPONSE: P.L. 99-659 requires 60 day review in cases of FMP/amendment disapproval; must see if such a schedule is possible. We cannot avoid Administrative Procedures Act requirements for public comment on regulations or OMB review under E.O. 12291 and the Paperwork Reduction Act. Dr. Evans is proposing organizational changes in NMFS that may shorten the pipeline for plan review. We are committed to improving timeliness and believe we can do so without statutory time requirements.

- STUDY:** Disapproval must specify applicable law, the nature of inconsistency, and recommended remedial action.
- RESPONSE:** This requirement of the Act will be heeded. RDs will be instructed to be more specific when they propose to disapprove a plan/amendment.

Interjurisdictional Management

- STUDY:** Define relative Federal, State, Tribal, and local government authorities/responsibilities.
- RESPONSE:** Confusion exists where basic jurisdictions interpenetrate: where Federal authority preempts state authority (MMPA, ESA, Magnuson Act preemption) or states have some form of extraterritoriality (CZMA, state regulation of vessels registered in that state). This interpenetration has been the basis of litigation (red drum, mackerel). We are considering whether policy or legislation can clarify authorities/responsibilities.
- STUDY:** Define mechanisms for implementation of coordinated management of Magnuson Act fisheries; establish Federal standards for coordinated management of interjurisdictional, non-Magnuson Act fisheries.
- RESPONSE:** Interjurisdictional fishery management was discussed with MAFAC in mid-February. Policy issue is the lack of assurance that coordinated plans would be implemented by the states. MAFAC requested a specific proposal from NOAA on a possible solution.
- STUDY:** Secure commitments for long-term, sustained funding to support scientific research, data collection, and enforcement; legislate the basis for Federal support of research and data collection to support interjurisdictional management.
- RESPONSE:** P.L. 99-659 replaces the Commercial Fisheries R&D Act with new provisions focusing grants on interjurisdictional fisheries and offering incentives for interstate coordination and planning. A legislative basis for Federal support exists. Administration budget policy is to replace grants with revenues derived from marine licensing. Revenues derived from marine licensing must be spent for fishery management purposes.

Priorities

- STUDY:** Scientific research, long-term catch and effort data, and enforcement are the highest priorities; lower priorities can be reduced or eliminated to make talent and money available.
- RESPONSE:** We agree with the identification of priorities. New revenues from marine licensing would be applied to the

high priorities. Industry assistance, identified as lower priority, is being focused on trade support which we consider of high priority. Resources associated with industry assistance cannot easily be transferred to fishery management.

Scientific Information and Data Collection

STUDY: Improve understanding in several areas; develop career path for scientific personnel outside of management/administration.

RESPONSE: Research needs are being assessed in connection with an ecosystem approach to program management. The kind of holistic scientific perspective endorsed by the Study is also our goal, but it will take a very long time and cannot come at the expense of existing resource assessment activities. All of NOAA's scientific capabilities need to be applied to the problem of variable recruitment (such as is beginning in the program of Fishery Oceanography Cooperative Investigations -- FOCI). Legislation to establish a separate career path for scientific personnel was before the last Congress and had initial Administration support.

STUDY: Whatever scientific information is currently available should be the basis for conservation and management measures.

RESPONSE: NOAA now makes every effort to provide the most current information. Some information is experimental and fragmentary (such as that being developed in FOCI) and will only become directly useful over the long run with integrated NOAA research. Statistics are often preliminary. Procedures for separating conservation and allocation steps will require current data to be available and used, subject to scientific judgment as to their utility.

STUDY: Submission of data relevant for management is an obligation of all those participating in U.S. fisheries; confidentiality should not limit availability of data to qualified analysts.

RESPONSE: Domestic observers and logbook systems are under discussion. Existing confidentiality policy does not unduly limit access for qualified analysts (including Council staff) and is consistent with P.L. 99-659, which specified Council staff as authorized to have access. Our concern has always been to restrict access to unaggregated data by individuals who may be competitors of those submitting data. Council members,

who may be from the industry, would be placed in a conflict of interest situation by examining individual data submissions. Further, we do not believe that fishery management decisions would turn on information on one or two individuals.

STUDY: Create compatible, cooperative data base systems that integrate fishery activity across geography and fisheries.

RESPONSE: Our current data base system is operated cooperatively with the states on each coast to be compatible with current scientific needs. The needs of management may be different and must be defined with Council input as required by P.L. 99-659. Design of new data base systems needs to await consideration of the ecosystem approach to research and data collection and may be affected by the interjurisdictional issue to the extent state cooperation is required.

STUDY: Minimize costs and disruption to industry by making use of techniques that increase efficiency and quality of data acquisition; strengthen system-wide data collection, reporting, and analysis capabilities.

RESPONSE: The Paperwork Reduction Act, while criticized as an impediment to fishery management, is aimed at reducing the reporting burden on industry. It does force a definition of need and an analysis of least burdensome approaches to fulfilling it. A marine fishing license system would provide some needed information at minimum expense. Cooperative data base systems would minimize total costs and long-term disruption to all consistent with data requirements.

Enforcement

STUDY: Recognize enforcement costs of regulations and consider more economical alternatives.

RESPONSE: Consideration of costs of enforcing regulations is being strengthened in revised uniform standards. There is a mutual obligation here: the Councils must consider the cost and feasibility of enforcing management measures, and NOAA and the Coast Guard must provide the expertise.

STUDY: Coast Guard and NOAA enforcement experts should provide timely advice on economical and effective enforcement measures; Councils should give greater weight to such advice.

RESPONSE: From its comments on the Study, it appears Coast Guard is aware of its role in Council deliberations; NMFS

Regional Directors are obligated to provide advice on enforcement and can vote against management measures that imply unworkable or expensive enforcement. We are preparing an issue paper bearing on this and other enforcement recommendations.

- STUDY:** Accelerate effort to devise cost-effective enforcement methods, including use of available technology.
- RESPONSE:** Feasibility of technological assistance and new strategies will be a part of the issue paper. Dockside enforcement is feasible in some fisheries, but may require state cooperation in order to be practical. Transponders for fishing vessels have been designed, but further design effort may be needed to lower their cost, make them tamper-proof, and make them smarter--able to detect more than position.
- STUDY:** Enforcement accounting procedures need to be consistent between NOAA and Coast Guard, and to reflect realistic costs.
- RESPONSE:** Accounting issues will be part of the issue paper. It must be understood that both NOAA and the Coast Guard have multipurpose programs which makes strict accounting for costs by individual purpose extremely difficult. Some mutually agreeable convention might be possible.
- STUDY:** Federal permits should be required in every fishery and permit sanctions applied to violators.
- RESPONSE:** A marine fishing license system might be a vehicle for implementing this recommendation; otherwise Councils will be encouraged to require permits in all fisheries. The Secretary has the option of using a Secretarial amendment of a plan to require permits in the absence of Council initiative. Further, without a marine license, the Councils will be encouraged to charge for permits to the extent allowed by law (currently, administrative costs only).
- STUDY:** Accelerate discussions to improve legal processes.
- RESPONSE:** Consideration of ways to bring violators to swift justice have turned up no constitutional alternatives. The curriculum for training NOAA enforcement personnel includes instruction and refresher training on proper case preparation. The multipurpose nature of Coast Guard patrol personnel and their turnover may make comparable training for them impracticable.

STUDY: System cannot work if convicted violators can use political influence to reduce or cancel penalties.

RESPONSE: Discretion to mitigate penalties has been used infrequently and will only be used when the penalty is deemed inappropriately severe or as necessary to settle a case at the regional level.

Highly Migratory Species

STUDY: All fishing activities within the FCZ should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Councils; exclusion of highly migratory species should be repealed.

RESPONSE: Repeal of the tuna exemption has serious foreign policy implications and cannot be done by NOAA alone. Further, there is some opinion that exclusion should be expanded to include other highly migratory species. Action in this area must receive more debate.

STUDY: Federal agencies should cooperate fully with Council actions when implementing their own regulations and agreements.

RESPONSE: NOAA is obligated to comply with the legal mandates of other agencies. We have been able to reach some agreements that minimize procedural disruption. As the system matures, interagency relations are becoming routinized.

Fees and Licensing for Marine Fishing

STUDY: A fishing license and tonnage or other fees for all users should be imposed; issued by coastal states with fees shared with Federal Government.

RESPONSE: The Administration is considering legislation to authorize a marine fishing license system consistent with this recommendation.

STUDY: Applicant's knowledge of pertinent rules and regulations, safety and other matters may be considered in issuing a license.

RESPONSE: We do not propose to use a marine fishing license to screen for competency. This would increase the administrative overhead on government and the applicant.

STUDY: A permit or license should not be issued to anyone who has not submitted required data about fishing activities.

RESPONSE: Authorization to require fishing data is being considered in connection with developing marine fishing license system legislation. The ability to obtain information through the mechanism of licenses is a plus. Also, the existence of a licensing requirement can assist enforcement to the extent that licenses may be suspended or revoked for persistent violations.

Limited Entry

STUDY: Limited entry is a management tool for both commercial and recreational fisheries; legal impediments to its use should be removed and new ones not enacted.

RESPONSE: New impediments were not included in P.L. 99-659; existing provisions of the Act concerning limited entry are not substantial impediments to its use. The limitation on permit fees should be removed, however. NOAA has awarded a grant for a series of industry panel workshops on limited entry and the alternatives for matching capital to available fishery resources. Simply limiting the number of vessels is not the answer to overcapitalization or overfishing in a fishery. Property rights and markets for resource shares are interesting concepts for eliminating the problems of common property.

Full Domestic Utilization

STUDY: Pursue all administrative and legislative remedies to eliminate unfair duties, restrictive quotas and trade barriers.

RESPONSE: NOAA is doing all it can. At the moment, we are pursuing U.S. fishery interests in the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations. We are also pursuing bilateral negotiations with Canada and Japan, and violations of trade barrier and subsidy provisions of the existing GATT agreement (Canadian export restriction on unprocessed herring and salmon, Japanese import quota on herring and pollock, EEC tariff adjustments due to Spain and Portugals' joining). NOAA has redirected its fishery development program to emphasize fishery trade issues in Commerce and other trade related agencies.

STUDY: Require those foreign countries fishing or processing in the EEZ to provide free market access for fish products of the U.S.

RESPONSE: This recommendation cannot be considered apart from the GATT negotiations. However, NOAA is using the Magnuson Act trade criteria in determining allocations of fish to GIFA nations and the U.S Government will actively use U.S. trade laws and GATT to improve market access in all foreign countries..

STUDY: Require foreign processors operating in the EEZ to comply with various U.S. laws or assess fees to equalize the cost of compliance.

RESPONSE: P.L. 99-659 requires health and safety standards applicable to the quartering of observers and the conduct of observer functions. The Act further requires certification that foreign vessels meet all applicable vessel safety standards imposed by the foreign country. Foreign vessels operating in the EEZ are bound to abide by U.S. marine pollution laws. Other regulations would be inappropriate at this time since much of the product does not enter U.S. commerce (except in the case of Korea).

STUDY: Provide fishermen fishing for domestic processors preferred access to fishing grounds.

RESPONSE: This is an allocation issue where initiative should come from the Councils. This recommendation is complex since it involves two groups of American fishermen. It is made more complex since it is only one aspect of the whole issue of "Americanization". We agree that domestic processing has not expanded as fast as the joint venture fisheries, but are reluctant to see investment come at the expense of the joint venture fishermen. Any Council proposal must adequately assess the impact on each domestic interest.

STUDY: Assess user fees on all operations to cover the costs of resource management.

RESPONSE: This recommendation is being dealt with in the context of developing marine fishing license system legislation.

STUDY: Amend Jones and Nicholson Acts as they hamper fishery development.

RESPONSE: A debate on Jones/Nicholson issues is currently underway stimulated by the issues of reflagging and limited definitions of "U.S. ownership" with respect to the use of foreign bottoms in U.S. fisheries. MAFAC is considering the issues and legislation is already proposed by the Congress.

STUDY: Place all joint venture operations under jurisdiction of Councils.

RESPONSE: This would take legislation, part of which would infringe on authority given to the Governors for internal waters joint ventures. Such would not be viewed favorably by the Department. More limited

legislation to give Councils authority over other joint venture permits might be considered. However, with the gradual disappearance of foreign directed fishing in the EEZ, joint venture permits may be the last leverage the United States has over foreign nations to change their policies.

STUDY: Stop negotiating GIFAs with new nations and restrict application of the basket clause.

RESPONSE: The State Department is not encouraging applications for GIFAs with new nations; little foreign interest is apparent. The basket clause has been invoked in only two instances (Afghanistan invasion and Polish suppression of Solidarity) where the full arsenal of U.S. displeasure with foreign action was appropriately used.

STUDY: Induce investment in processing facilities by some system that assures supplies of raw material throughout the year.

RESPONSE: The most practical system to accomplish the recommendation would be one based on resource shares, the initiative for which should come from the Councils. The Councils should consider the supply and product implications of their management measures, consistent with conservation.

Habitat

STUDY: NOAA and Councils should develop and improve mechanisms to monitor activities that critically affect fish habitat.

RESPONSE: P.L. 99-659 provides the opportunity for Councils to comment on state and Federal activities affecting fish habitat, and the requirement of a written response by Federal agencies to their concerns. NOAA will work with Councils to develop mechanisms to address habitat issues important to fishery management.

STUDY: Working groups within Councils should maintain liaison with all relevant actors to keep abreast of habitat changes.

RESPONSE: Councils should take the initiative supported by the above opportunity and the NMFS Habitat Conservation Policy.

STUDY: Councils should take into particular account the habitat impacts of fishing operations in FMPs and associated regulations.

RESPONSE: Councils should take the initiative supported by the NMFS Habitat Conservation Policy; P.L. 99-659 requires inclusion of readily available habitat information in FMPs. The Regional Director should ensure that habitat impacts of fishing, to the extent known, are included in the conservation step of plan/amendment development.

STUDY: Recommendations of agencies responsible for fishery management should be given greater weight in the decisionmaking; comparable authority should be extended by states.

RESPONSE: Legislation which would do this short of a veto over Federal projects was introduced in the last Congress and is on the Administration's legislative agenda. Legislation is being drafted. Administration position must await the legislation.

STUDY: Water quality criteria and standards for tidal-fresh, estuarine, and EEZ waters should be promulgated or strengthened by EPA and states.

RESPONSE: Water quality criteria and standards should reflect the requirements of healthy fish stocks. NOAA, the Fish and Wildlife Service and state fish and wildlife agencies should be called upon to assist EPA in efforts to improve such standards and criteria. P.L. 99-659 established an Estuarine Programs Office in NOAA to coordinate NOAA activities in this particular habitat area. This office is now planning its activities.

FEB 3 1987

ATTACHMENT C

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Assistant Administrators,
Office, Regional and Center Directors, NMFS
WEE Evans

FROM: F - William E. Evans

SUBJECT: Restructuring of NMFS

On September 22, 1986, when I joined NOAA as the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, Dr. Calio asked me to evaluate the current NMFS organizational structure. As a part of this evaluation I was to place special emphasis on the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of our responses to the Secretary and our constituency. If changes were necessary to accomplish our goals better, I was asked to design a structure which would support this with a minimum impact on personnel. My initial approach was to appoint a special review committee to conduct a functional analysis of NMFS Headquarters. The report of this review committee was presented to me on December 12, 1986. I summarized the results of this analysis at the 1986 NMFS Directors' meeting on December 18, 1986.

I have presented my recommendations to both Dr. Calio and Mr. Mack, and to the Directors of Personnel for NOAA and the Department. With minor changes the plan I presented at the Directors' meeting was accepted. The Headquarters staff will consist of a Deputy Assistant Administrator, an Executive Director and associated support staff. My Deputy will have primary responsibility for the management, science and technical functions of each of the five regions and will report directly to me. The functions and personnel which currently make up F/M and F/S will be divided into 6 operational offices. These offices will report to me through the Executive Director, who will also be responsible for the Headquarters support elements and administrative staff.

The six Headquarters operational offices will consist of:

- o The Office of Enforcement (F/M5)
- o The Office of Fisheries Management (F/M1-F/S1)
- o The Office of Fisheries and Environmental Information (F/S2)
- o The Office of Protected Species and Habitat (F/M4)
- o The Office of Industry Services (F/M2-F/S3)
- o The Office of International Fisheries (F/M3)

I have attached an organizational chart with the current structure and for comparison a chart with the new structure. The recruitment announcements for the Deputy Assistant Administrator, and the Northeast and Southeast Regional Directors will be published within the near future.

I anticipate that we will be moving some personnel currently stationed in Washington, D.C., to the field. Once we have the organization for Headquarters in place, we will proceed to Phase II of our reorganization which will integrate Regional and Center management to improve our overall responsiveness. Center Directors will be retitled as Regional Science Directors.

An initial implementation schedule is also attached to this memorandum. It is my plan to visit each region and present the plan and be available for questions and discussion. NOAA and DOC Personnel officials will also be available for orientation of your staff.

I am well aware that reorganizations, however well planned and implemented, generate some degree of personal concern and apprehension. Although there is probably nothing I can say at this point that would substantially change that reaction, the following comments may help. First, the majority of our workforce will continue to report to their current supervisors and perform their currently assigned duties. Secondly, only a relatively small number of senior level personnel will be affected and then mostly in terms of their reporting relationships. Only a few will receive new work assignments.

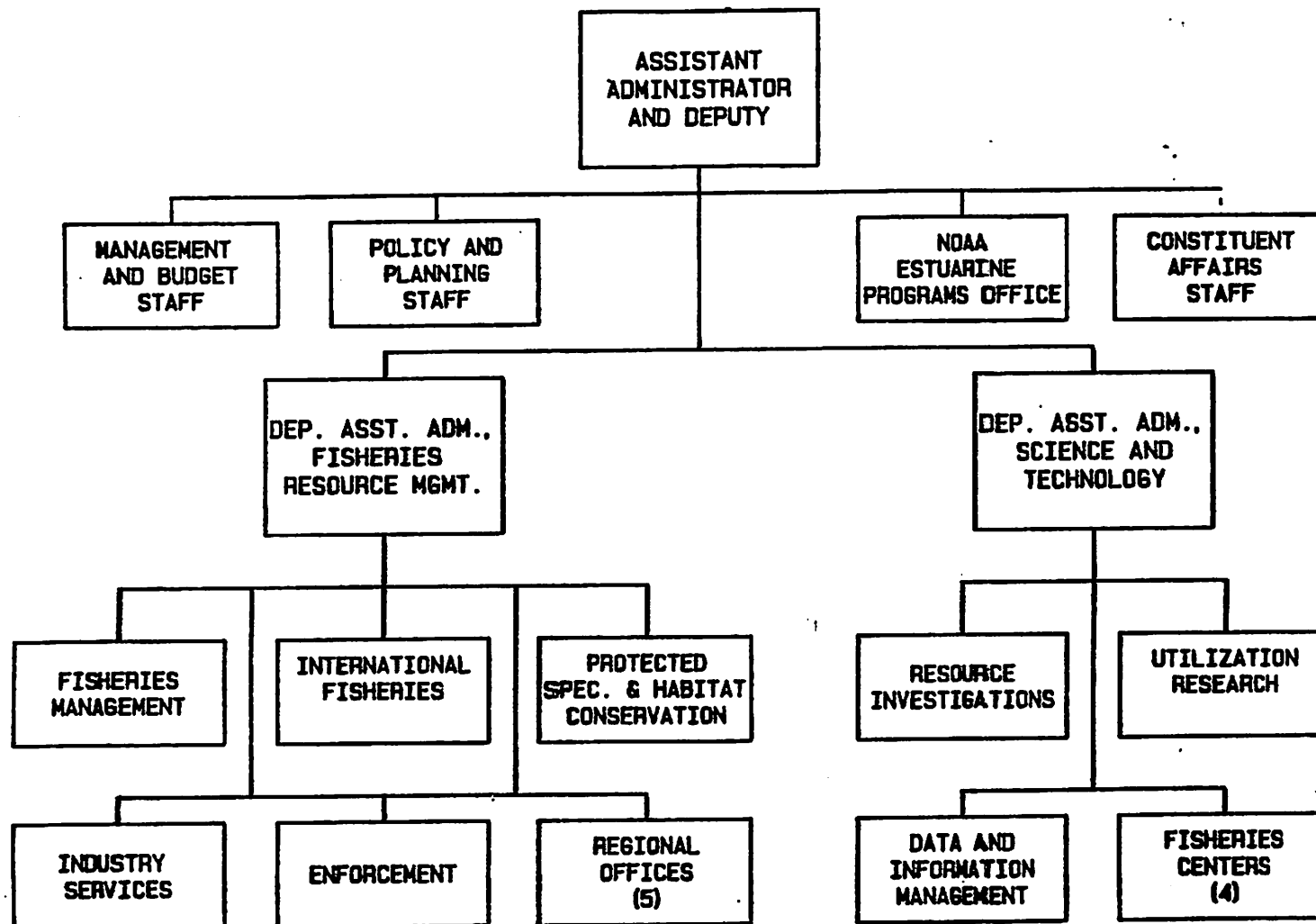
Personal adverse impact has a direct effect on performance and in that respect is counter productive to the goals of NOAA, NMFS and myself. I will take all actions available to mitigate any real or perceived impacts. I will continue to keep all personnel informed as to the progress of our restructuring program. Do not believe rumors or unofficial publications. Ask me! Please share this memorandum with your staff for their information.

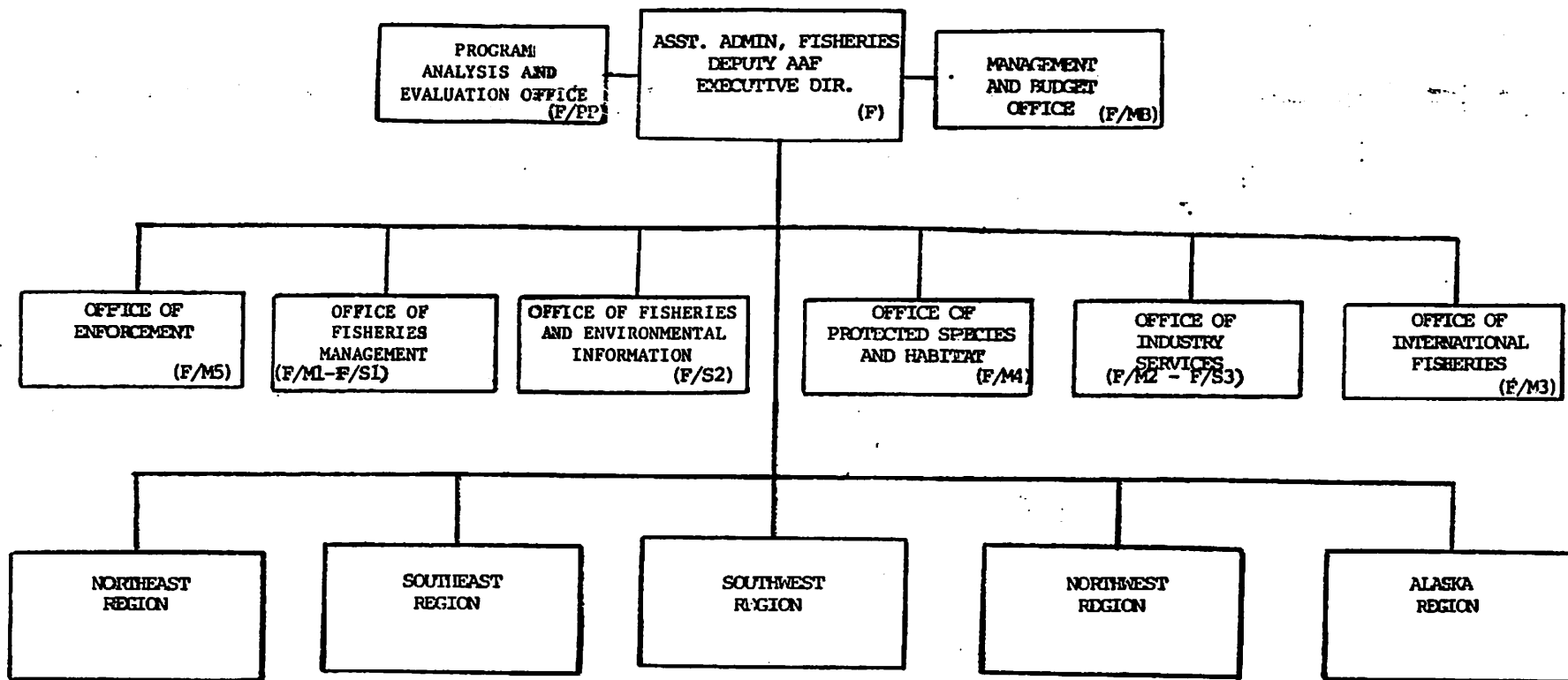
Attachments (3)

cc: F(2), F/MB, A-Mack, AD2-Johnson, AD22-French, BF-Charles, Oliver, GCF-Johnson, LA3-F, LA5-F, PAF, F/PP, F/S2-Massey

F:WEEvans-F/MB:673-5450:mb:2/2/87

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE





ACTION	INITIALS
Exec. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.	
Exec. Sec.	
Staff Asst. 1	
Staff Asst. 2	
Staff Asst. 3	
Director	
Sec. Dir.	
Sec./Typist	

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY A TREATY BETWEEN CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.O. BOX 30
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
CANADA V3L 4X9
TELEPHONE
(604) 521-3771

RECEIVED

March 1, 1987

MAR 10 1987

NEWS RELEASE

The Second Annual Meeting of the Pacific Salmon Commission was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Seattle, Washington from February 21 to March 1, 1987 inclusive. The major purpose of this meeting was to negotiate the Chapters in Annex IV to the Pacific Salmon Treaty which expired December 31, 1986.

The Sections of Annex IV under discussion included fisheries regimes on the Transboundary Rivers of Northern British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska; the conduct of the Canadian troll fishery on pinks in the northern waters of Dixon Entrance; the conduct of fisheries for chinooks in Southeastern Alaska, Northern British Columbia, the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the Strait of Georgia, Washington and Oregon States; regimes for the conduct of fisheries for coho off the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and northern Puget Sound; and the conduct of chum salmon fisheries in Southern British Columbia and Washington State. Discussion also took place on the interpretation of certain provisions in Chapter 4 dealing with the Fraser River sockeye fishery.

Extensive discussions have taken place and progress has been made on most of the issues facing the Commission. These issues are complex and final agreement has yet to be reached. The Commission will reconvene in Vancouver March 23 at the Four Seasons Hotel to resolve the remaining differences and establish fishery regimes for 1987 and ensuing years.

For further information call:

Mr. I. Todd
Executive Secretary
Pacific Salmon Commission
Vancouver, B.C.
(604) 521-3771

N.P.L.C.
North Pacific Longline Coalition
P.O. Box 1229
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Dear Sablefish Fisherman:

At its January meeting the North Pacific Fishery Management Council voted to work with industry to see if there was sufficient interest in limited entry for the sablefish fishery to initiate such a program.

Industry representatives were further requested to meet and develop an effort control plan that the majority of blackcod fishermen could support.

Enclosed is a questionnaire that we urge you to complete and return. Fold the questionnaire in half and tape or staple. Return postage is provided. Please do not sign your name to the questionnaire. Indicate on the enclosed post card whether you have submitted a questionnaire. Please sign the card.



Ron Hegge
Alaska Longline
Fishermen's Assn.



Bob Alverson
Fishing Vessel Owners'
Assn.

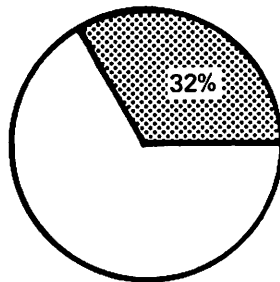
SABLEFISH MANAGEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

DO NOT SIGN OR OTHERWISE IDENTIFY

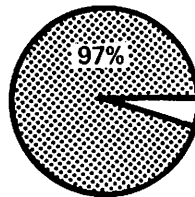
1. Do you feel limited entry should be considered for the sablefish fishery?
Yes_____ No_____
2. Did you land sablefish in 1986?
Yes_____ No_____
3. Years fishing sablefish: _____ years
4. What percent of your income in 1986 was from sablefish?
_____%
5. Home Port _____
6. What types of limited entry programs could you support?

**COMPARISON OF NORTHWEST
with fisheries of the United States as a whole**

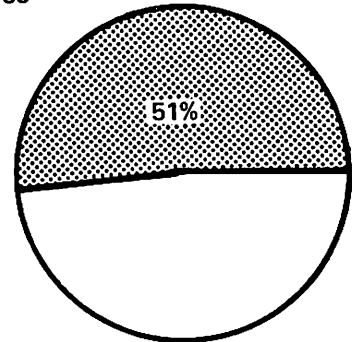
Average annual domestic and foreign catches in U.S. waters, 1981-85



3,337,000 mt
Domestic and
Joint Venture

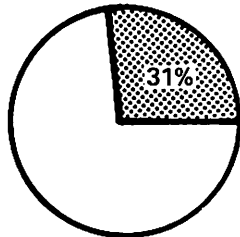


1,377,000 mt
Foreign



4,714,000 mt
Combined

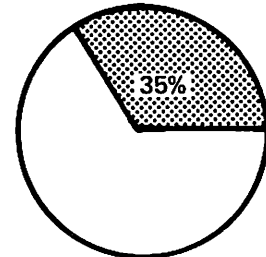
Average annual value of domestic and foreign catches in U.S. waters, 1981-85



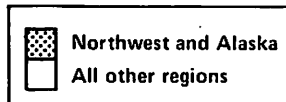
\$2,420 million
Domestic and
Joint Venture



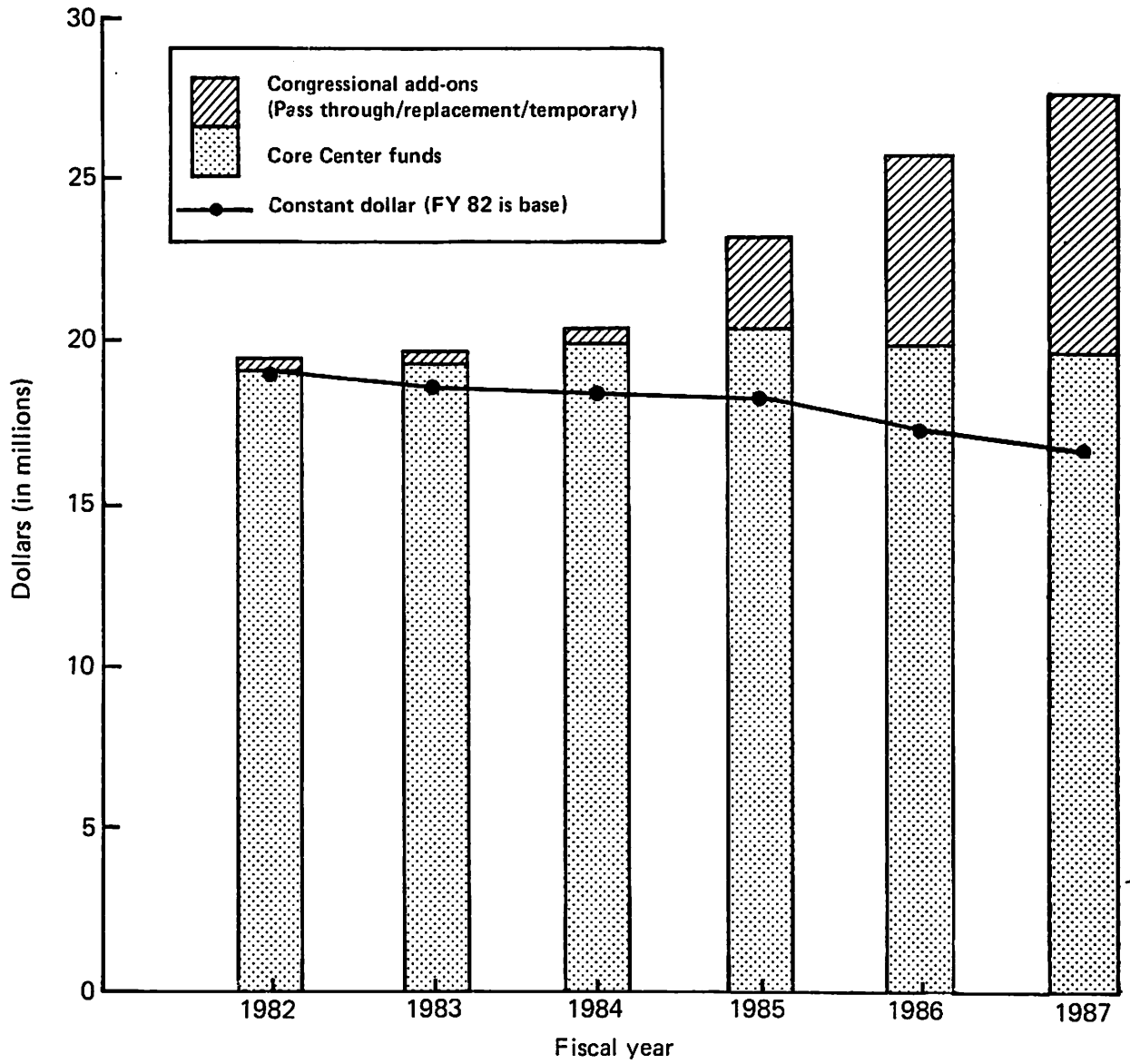
\$188 million
Foreign



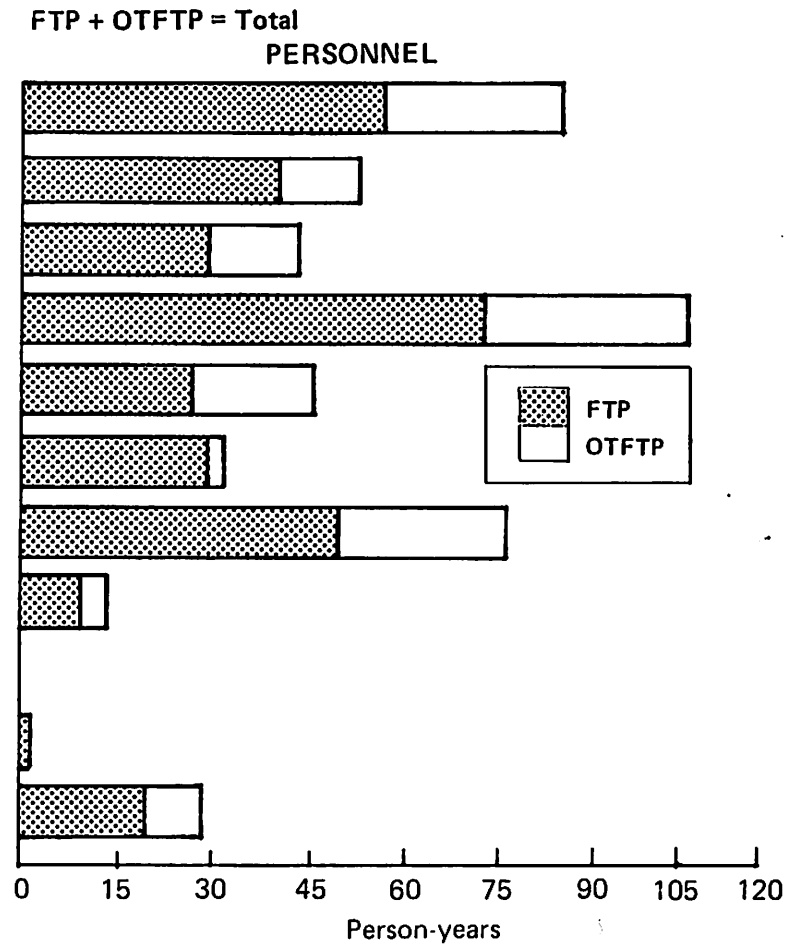
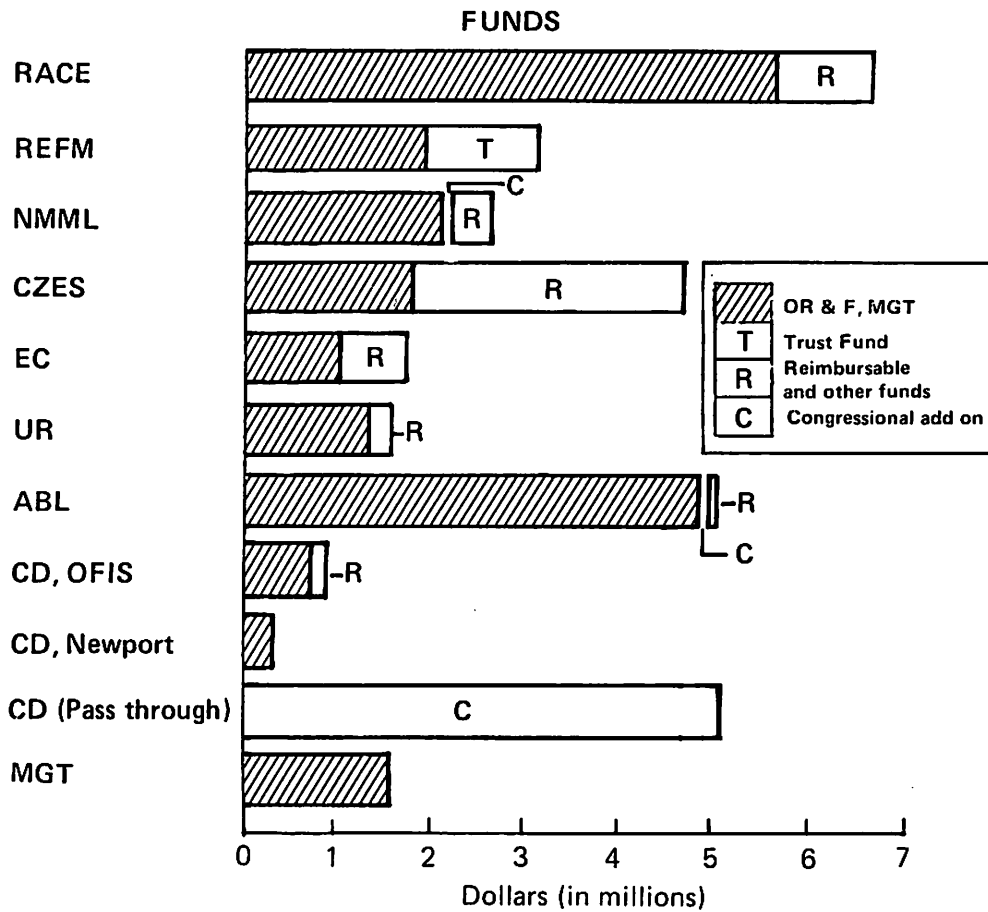
\$2,608 million
Combined



Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center Budget (FY 82-87)
(Appropriated Funds)



NORTHWEST AND ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER FY 1987



NORTHWEST AND ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER BUDGET: FY 1982-1987

Unit	Task	-----Budget (\$K)-----						-----Alaska Resources-----						
		82	83	84	85	86	87	82	83	84	85	86	87	
RACE	Survey & Analyses	4612	4636	4738	5871(c)	6022	5492	3747	3030	3751	4403	4516	4869	
	Invertebrate Pathology	97	104	109	112	112	116	58	57	86	101	101	105	
	Fisheries-Oceanography Coordinated Investigations (FOCI)	-	-	50	-	861	990	-	-	50	-	861	990	
	Total..	4709	4740	4897	5983	6995	6598	3805	3087	3887	4504	5478	5964	
REFM	Status of Stocks	615	767	812	902	913	886**	492	635	690	714	698	678	
	Resource Ecology	285	285	286	296	213	250	200	285	286	296	213	250	
	Multispecies/Ecosystem	310	212	212	195	212	80	310	212	212	195	212	80	
	Bioeconomic Analyses	541	541	556	645	642	688	406	487	500	581	578	619	
	Total...	1751	1805	1866	2038	1980	1904	1408	1619	1688	1786	1701	1627	
	Foreign Observers (Trust fund)	(1183)	(2407)	(5575)	(4000)	(2400)	(1175)	(710)	(2167)	(5017)	(3600)	(2160)	(1058)	
ABL	Alaska Salmon R & D	3350	3403	3035	3212	3233	3092**	3350	3403	3035	3212	3233	3092	
	Groundfish, Eastern Gulf of AK	356	504	842	682	695	644	356	504	842	682	695	644	
	Habitat Investigations	849	850	891	920	938	868	849	850	891	920	938	868	
	General Support Funds	311	320	330	336	336	310	311	320	330	336	336	310	
	Total...	4866	5077	5098	5150	5202	4914	4866	5077	5098	5150	5202	4914	
UR	Aquaculture: Nutrition/Disease	126	126	129	130	132	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Product Use Concepts; Quality/Safety	1106	1107	1162	1188	1224	1098	714	720	767	784	808	725	
	Total...	1232	1233	1291	1318	1356	1272	714	720	767	784	808	725	
NMML	Scientific Investigations	1456	1335	1386	1900	1844	1690	1053	817	989	1349	1304	1194	
	Intl. Treaty Research/Laboratory Admin and Support	210	231	250	511	519	480	105	121	150	306	311	288	
	Total...	1666	1566	1636	2411	2363	2170	1158	938	1139	1655	1615	1482	
OFIS	Comuter Mgt. & Ops.	Total...	592	599	599	609	615	709	472	479	479	487	492	567
FDMS	Fishery Analysis	Total...	235	235	245	251	255	(a)	94	70	74	75	76	(a)

NORTHWEST AND ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER BUDGET: FY 1982-1987

Unit	Task	-----Budget (\$K)-----						-----Alaska Resources-----					
		82	83	84	85	86	87	82	83	84	85	86	87
EC	Contaminant Effects	851	844	888	907	929	872	70	86	89	91	93	87
	Natl. Analytical Facility	50	50	52	54	55	45	0	5	5	5	6	5
	Total...	901	894	940	961	984	917	70	91	94	96	99	92
CZES	Fisheries Enhancement	409	409	432	442	723	424**	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Habitat Investigations	215	215	231	237	242	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ecological Effects of Dams	1031	1031	1074	1070	1089	1018	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total...	1655	1655	1737	1749	2054	1697	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD	Newport O & M Support	197	197	197	344	344	327	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NMFS/OSU Coop. Inst. (CIMRS)	-	-	124	142	153	(b)	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Juvenile Salmon Survival (OSU)	100	100	100	100	100	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subarctic Study (UAK/OIH)	-	-	-	600	600	840	-	-	-	600	600	840
	Protected Species Entanglement	-	-	-	-	750	700	-	-	-	-	657	613
	Salmon Treaty Pass Through Funds	-	-	-	-	3216	3323**	-	-	-	-	2701	**
	Yukon Chinook	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	250
	General Support	1670	1726	1716	1524	1586	1727	1387	1036	1030	914	951	1036
	Total...	1967	2023	2137	2710	6749	7260	1387	1036	1030	1514	4909	5530
GRAND TOTAL (Excluding Foreign Observer)...		19574	19827	20446	23180	28553	27441	13974	13117	14256	16051	20380	18110

Footnote:

(a) Division combined within OFIS and CD in FY87.

(b) Task included in General Support in FY87.

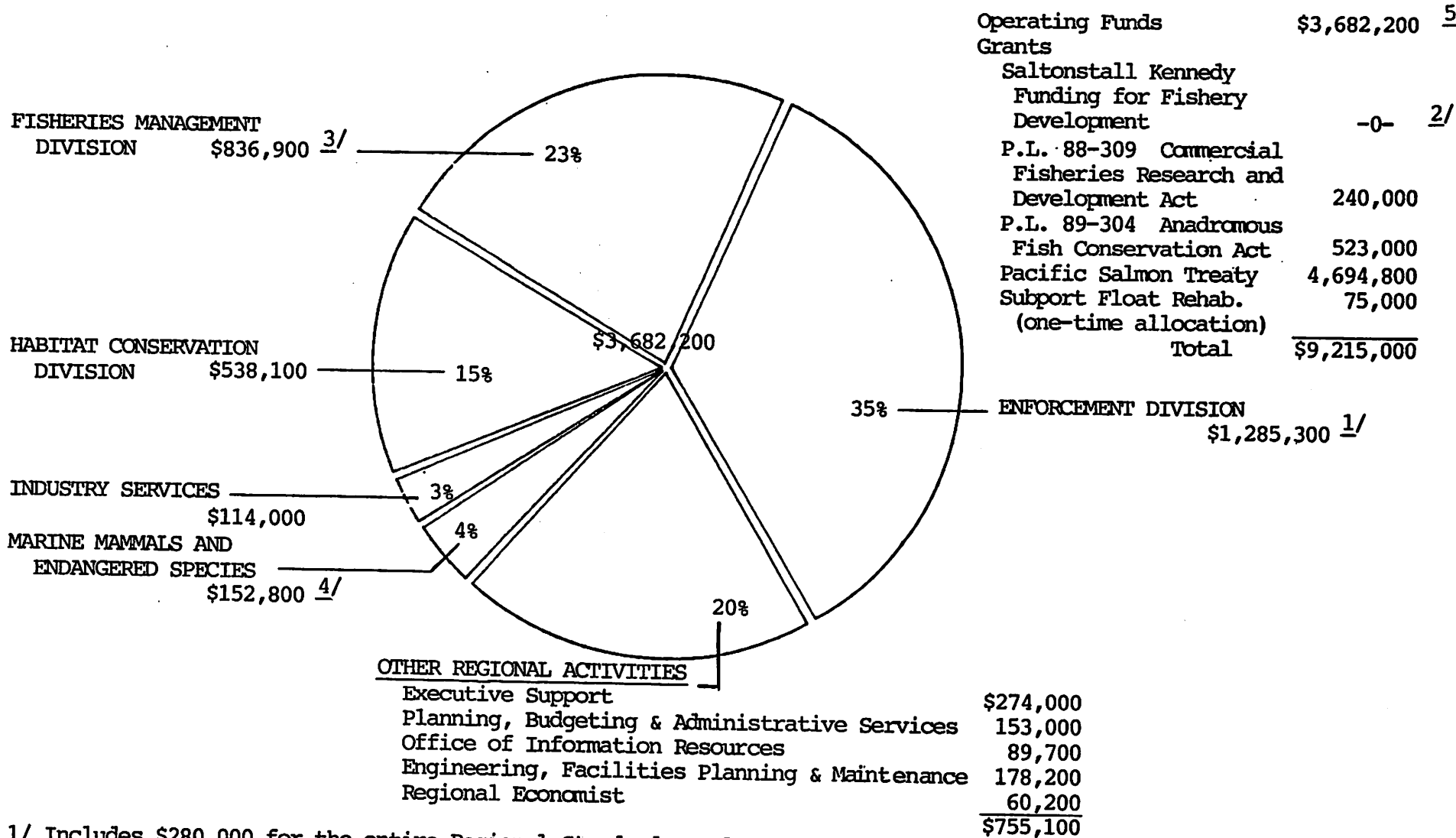
(c) \$1.0 million for vessel charters as replacement for RV Chapman.

** Salmon Treaty funds to be distributed when spending plan is approved by U.S. Section.

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING

3-11-87
JOF

ALASKA REGION - NMFS



- 1/ Includes \$280,000 for the entire Regional Standard Level User Charge (SLUC) for GSA rent.
- 2/ We expect an allocation for S-K Grants of the same general magnitude as the FY 1986 allocation of \$1,221,500.
- 3/ Received \$350,000 increase for Alaska Groundfish Data Collection plus \$49,000 to fund 2 new positions.
- 4/ Received \$27,000 increase to fund 1 new position.
- 5/ All NMFS operating programs were assessed 7.5% by the headquarters office to fund NMFS shortfalls.

NMFS ALASKA REGION

ANNUAL BUDGET

4,000,000

3,500,000

3,000,000

2,500,000

2,000,000

1,500,000

1,000,000

500,000

0

1980

1981

1982

1983







1984

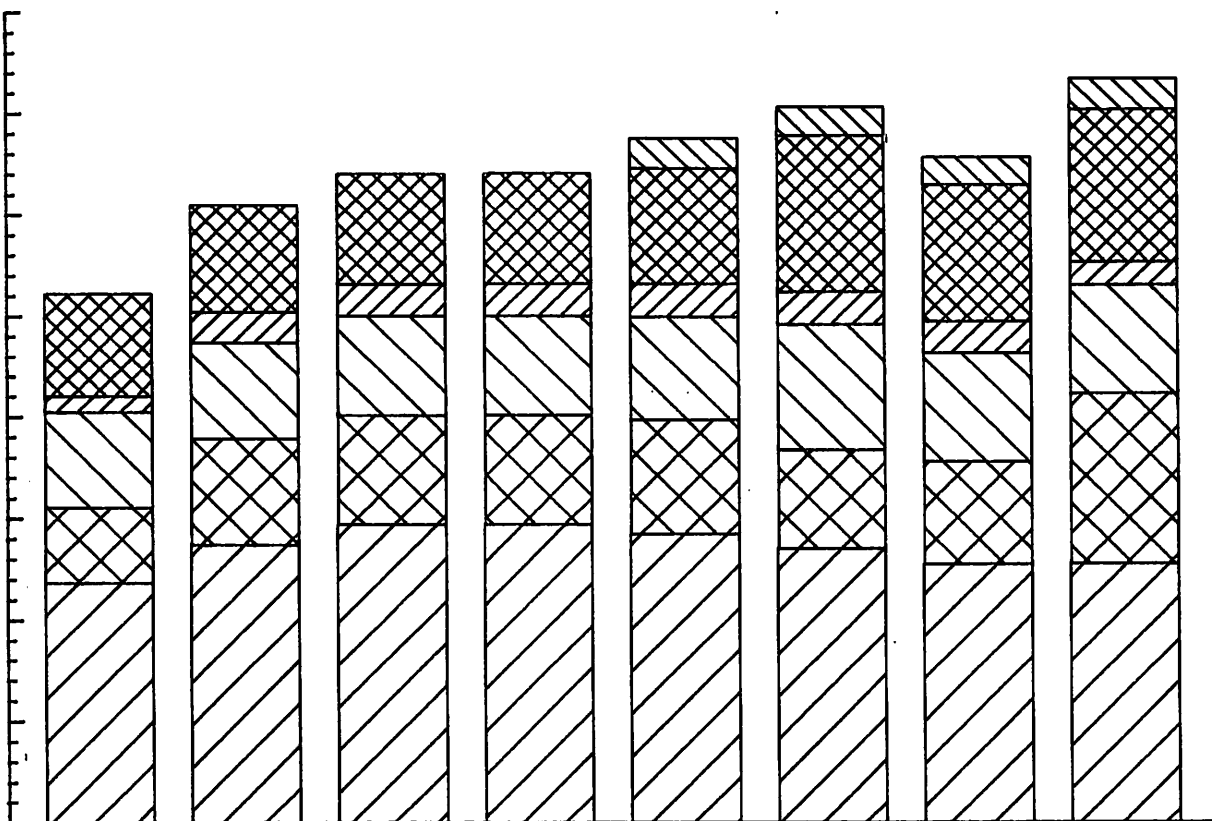
1985

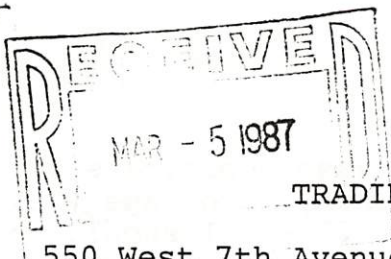
1986

1987

FISCAL YEAR

-  PROTECTED SPECIES
-  OTHER REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
-  INDUSTRY SERVICES
-  HABITAT CONSERVATION
-  FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
-  ENFORCEMENT DIVISION





TRADING COMPANY OF ALASKA

550 West 7th Avenue #840
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

29 Rue Daru
75008 Paris, France

March 1, 1987

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Sirs,

This letter will serve to introduce Peyraud Group and Ms. Carol Ann Gauthier, Vice President in charge of its North American division of Peyraud International. In operation since 1970, Peyraud has an established reputation for providing top notch consultant and support services to enterprises wishing to export to the European Economic Community. Peyraud Group are registered consultants to both the EEC and the World Bank and have fully staffed offices in several locations around the world including New York and Paris.

As a result of encouragement on the part of the U.S. Embassy in Paris and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Peyraud International has developed a new consortium that is concentrated solely on the penetration of the European/French retail market with American foodstuffs. The consortium brings together the very best of European talents to provide a full scale market promotion support system. It is with this timely project in mind that Peyraud makes an approach to Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

Ms. Gauthier will be in Alaska and Seattle during the middle of March on a fact finding mission to determine if food products from there are appropriate and to present the components for the upcoming promotion program of the American consortium. Also she will be assessing Pacific Northwest and Alaska producers' interest in and capacity to export to Europe.

I hope you will have an opportunity to meet with Ms. Gauthier; I think you will find her familiarity with the European market and her American perspective very helpful and interesting. She will be in Seattle March 9-11, in Juneau March 12-13, in Kodiak March

add for Peyraud

*60 E 42nd St., Ste 1341
NY NY 10165*

14-15, and in Anchorage March 16-18. Please coordinate with Linda Chaves, Seattle (206) 526-6117; Dan Dixon, Anchorage (907) 562-2728; or Dick Lenahan, Anchorage (907) 271-5041 should you wish to meet with her privately.

Best regards,

Sara S. Hemphill

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Trading Company of Alaska