

M. ADJOURNMENT

The NPFMC meeting adjourned February 8, 1980, at \_\_\_\_\_.

M. Hunter

Mr. Chairman, Council Members, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to be able to accept your kind invitation to present a few remarks to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and to observe your operations first-hand. As far as I am aware, I am the first Canadian Government official to have <sup>attended or</sup> addressed any Management Council meeting. I doubt that I will be the last, since <sup>we in Canada are</sup> ~~(I am)~~ anxious that we work to develop a better understanding of each other's problems through the Council structure. ~~We are impressed by your achievements over the past 3 years~~

I believe that I am well known to many of you after working together on a number of issues over the past few years. At present, I am the Associate Director for International Fisheries Relations in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Ottawa <sup>with specific responsibility for Canada-USA relations.</sup> I <sup>we can agree</sup> hope ~~I can demonstrate to you~~ today that we have more in common than the similarity of our respective winters!

~~I am a relative newcomer to international fisheries, at least in comparison to some of you who have devoted whole careers to the international aspects of fisheries problems. Nevertheless, what I would like to do is, very briefly, because I see you have a <sup>lengthy</sup> permit me to review with you as <sup>agenda</sup> ~~briefly as possible~~ some Canadian thoughts on the current state of our Pacific coast relationship.~~

of our

At the outset, I must admit to some frustration and disappointment that the early years of the era of 200 mile zones seems to have lessened, rather than strengthened, the cooperation between us. A natural consequence of exclusive fisheries jurisdiction in <sup>and elsewhere</sup> both countries <sup>They're</sup> has been for fishermen to say "It's our resources <sup>and</sup> for our own benefit". I believe that such a reaction is not only natural but inevitable, given the sad experiences of uncontrolled exploitation of fish stocks in the late 1960's and early 1970's. <sup>from which our industries are beginning to recover</sup> ~~While this reaction may be natural, it would have some unfortunate consequences.~~

they must be better managed

~~if left uncontrolled.~~

The magnitude of <sup>your</sup> the responsibility <sup>in</sup> of managing the re-  
 sources of the North Pacific and Bering Sea <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ not dissimilar  
 from ~~Canada's~~ <sup>that of Canada</sup> responsibilities in the Northwest Atlantic. While  
 we have retained <sup>Federal</sup> management control ~~in Ottawa~~, your Government has  
 embarked on a management structure in which the regions of the  
 U.S. have a good deal of independence. <sup>However, I also believe</sup> ~~I believe~~ that the Canadian  
 Government, and the Regional Councils must work to ensure that ~~this~~ <sup>natural</sup>

reaction of many of our fishermen to the creation of 200 mile zones  
 does not become counterproductive. Indeed, your Chairman made a  
 passing remark to me in Japan last fall which, I believe, should be  
 the essence of our future relationship. Senator Tillion suggested  
 that while our two countries can never be as singular as they once  
 were in dealing with fisheries issues, we must continue to cooperate.  
 The common problems we faced together <sup>in earlier years</sup> such as incidental halibut  
 catches in the Bering Sea, salmon fishing by Japanese motherships,  
<sup>problems on the Atlantic coast,</sup> have not disappeared, but have become more manageable with the con-  
 trol we now have over our ~~respective~~ <sup>with our respective management systems.</sup> 200 mile limits. <sup>However</sup> The resources  
 we now control in many <sup>C.A.S.C.S</sup> ~~examples~~ do not respect man-made boundaries.

Let me mention a couple of important, if obvious, examples <sup>in our bilateral affairs.</sup>  
 The first example is Pacific halibut.

We, in Canada, are encouraged by the results of the Hali-  
~~but Commission meeting two weeks ago. A potentially damaging situa-~~ <sup>tion</sup>  
~~tion which existed in the implementation of the Protocol off S.E.~~

Alaska and B.C. has been defused <sup>and I would like to thank Council members who attended to it for their assistance in this respect.</sup> as a result of the IPHC's recom-  
 mendations to Governments. 1980 will be the last year that Canadians  
 will fish off the coast of Alaska - it is not, however, the last  
 year in which halibut will be a transboundary species. I believe

problems on the Atlantic coast,  
 Halibut to  
 Alaska  
 and B.C.  
 appear to be  
 a common  
 problem.

the level of cooperation being forged between this Council and IPHC is vital if halibut are going to be managed properly. I am sure you would agree that <sup>it would be inexcusable if,</sup> after all the effort we have spent together <sup>over 50 years</sup> in preserving the halibut resource, <sup>if</sup> the halibut fishery were to be destroyed by each side adopting different <sup>or selfish</sup> management approaches. Research continues to emphasize the importance of joint management, and I suspect that similar conclusions could be reached with respect to other species such as blackcod <sup>and Pacific hake.</sup> ~~if we were to spend the time in research on that species.~~ <sup>let us not ignore the potential benefits of cooperation in the management of these other species</sup>

Let me turn now to salmon. ~~I think~~ the salmon negotiations are probably one of the most technically complex set of negotiations ever attempted in the fisheries field. I, therefore, tend to disagree with those <sup>who</sup> ~~that~~ argue that 9 years of negotiation <sup>to date</sup> have been fruitless. Certainly, there is no agreement yet, but since October 1977, it is our view that great strides have been made in putting to use the technical knowledge that developed during long and arduous negotiating sessions in the 1970's. Both sides have accepted the need to cooperate in management and development of salmon resources. I know that, in Alaska, many hold the view that there is nothing in the proposed agreement for Alaskans. Yet this Council has recognized the need for overall control of salmon fisheries and you are developing management plans that will implement such control. I do not see much difference in principle in what we are trying to do in an international salmon agreement.

The prospect of restrictions <sup>on fishing</sup> and fewer fish led to failure <sup>negotiating</sup> in earlier rounds <sup>prior to 1977.</sup> Understandably, no group of fishermen wants to

be cut back to benefit someone else. What both sides are now working towards is a management regime for salmon fisheries which recognizes and even encourages the aspirations of the fishermen of each country. We believe that, by coordinating our salmon enhancement programs, we can increase the numbers of salmon in the ocean to the benefit of everyone. The alternative seems to be that we each build enhancement facilities whose production may compound the interception problem with no machinery to help either side achieve a full return on its investment. We are looking to a scheme where interceptions, based on available data, will be frozen. To ensure fairness, we will require more research, more knowledge of the contribution of each country's stocks to intercepting fisheries, a factor which is subject to rapid change as enhancement production increases. From an Alaskan perspective, you have to ask what will happen without an agreement. How will we in Canada maintain the Panhandle rivers for salmon production if we gain virtually no benefits? The stark reality is that without an agreement you, and we, will have less fish instead of more. *Ben Franklin - hang together.*

*from hydro engineers if the benefits from the fish from such rivers are achieved elsewhere?*

Mr. Chairman, I did not come to this meeting to lecture the Council <sup>on</sup> of these issues, although of course I would be negligent in my duty if I did not <sup>take the opportunity to outline</sup> ~~explain to some extent~~ the Canadian viewpoint. I am certainly prepared to continue discussions in a less formal setting and allow you now to continue with your important business.

I hope that my attendance at this meeting signifies to you our wish in Canada to cooperate with you to the fullest extent possible. <sup>We are</sup> ~~I am, frankly, impressed by the achievements of the~~

*(Slet)*

~~Council over the past 3 years, and by the way in which you have~~  
~~carried out your mandate.~~ <sup>and we</sup> I look forward to working with you on  
matters of mutual interest in the future.

→  
slat

Thank-you for your attention.

Tape 1, side 1, 2/7/80 Council meeting

TILLION: The NPFMC please come to order.

Executive Dir. Report; Mike Hunter of Canada; Don McCaughran of IPHC;

more not typed, but started with ADF&G REPORT:

TAPE 2, Side 1; rest of McCaughran's report;

Fred GAFFNEY:

Thank you Mr. Chairman. As you probably know the winter's been fairly severe so far it's limited fishing activity pretty much State wide. There are crab fisheries that are going on throughout most of the state, although the realm of activity is somewhat less than the last year. There is a rather minimal amount of groundfish activity. I believe you have the groundfish catch statistics that were provided in your briefing books. These are accumulative landings through 1979.

In the westward region in Kodiak now there's about 4 or 5 vessels that are fishing primarily for bait. These are draggers primarily from shrimp fishery. They're landing bait worth something around 30¢ a pound. ...mumble from the Tanner crab fishery and portions of these loads are being used for human food processing and of course the price on that is considerably less than what they're getting for the bait fishery. In Akutan we have an observer on board now but there are no reported catches in this area. In southeast there's a small pollock fishery going on in Frederick Sound with one or two vessels involved, in that upwards of four will probably be involved by the end of the season. They are delivering pollock in the round at a fairly low price. In Sitka there's a jig fishery there that's starting out very very slow and we don't have any reported catches for that.

The Tanner crab fishery ...Kodiak thru Feb 3 there's was some 7.2 million pounds that have been landed. The north mainland district which is N. and W. of Kodiak Island/ Shelikof Straits along the AK Peninsula mainland, has been the primary area of fishing and ah so far some 1.3 million pds have been taken out of a guideline harvest level for that particular section of about 4 and 1/2 million. So we are in the process of contemplating an EO FO and that should becoming out in the near future. And we're working with NMFS on that right now. Of course that fishery opened January 5, the guideline for the entire Kodiak area is some 10 to 25 mil. pds.

In south Peninsula, it opened Nov. 1.  
and Chignik

and thru Jan 27 we had 600,000 pds. in south peninsula. and 144,000 pds in Chignik.

Dutch Harbor also opened Nov. 1, there's 24,000 pds to be delivered, rather a negligible fishery as well as Adak. We've had 17,000 delivered to date

Bering Sea began Nov. 1st . thru Feb. 3, that catch has been 503,000 pds, There's problems with the pack ice as most of you are familiar. The ice is down to around Port Moller, there's been probably considerable gear loss that was left stored on the grounds and some 30 vessels are participating in the fishery. I believe the price is about 52¢ a pd. We have no reported opilio catches yet. And there's just a few processors involved in that fishery. Most of them are waiting for the weather to improve. The ADAK king crab fishery is the only active king crab fishery right now. All the fisheries did close some time ago. The major fisheries, Adak is a very minor fishery. the Board has tried to encourage fishing effort by allowing fishing during the so-called biological closed period. beginning Januar 15, it's opened by emergency order. Some 18 vessels began in that and there's very poor catches. 7 vessels are still involved in that fishery. We have catches from 11 vessels that landed 173,000 pds of king crab and 11,000 pds of Tanner. Their CPUE for king crab 8 crab per pot, 5.6 pd average and

*Mark said no Adak crab stops.*

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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those that are delivering to Dutch Harbor pretty well hung it up in that fishery. It's a very poor catches. In Southeast, there's small tanner crab fishery that The Season opens Sept. 1st , altho they don't get going until in January, Feb. and March. is when the fishery finally peaks out. Rather small catch. The guideline harvest level for S.E. is ~~4.75 million~~

1.75 million pds for Yakutat it's 3 million pds. and the catches are quite slow. We don't have any catch figures yet for the month of January. We understand that there's about a 50¢ per pd price on that . Last year the harvest was 55¢. In Yakutat there appears to be a little bit more effort. There are several 100 foot class vessels that have moved into that fishery. into Tanner crab fishery off Yakutat.

PWS opened Nov. 15th , Cook Inlet opened Dec. 1st and as you are probably aware there was a EOFO issued on the southern district when the guideline harvest level was achieved. of 3 million pds. in the latter part of Dec.

Mr. Chairman that's all the comments I have. if you have any questions.

Tillion: Do you have regular contact with your observer aboard the vessel at Akutan, we're wondering whether some of the Russina joint ventures that's seem to have a loop hole in there permit are putting pressure on the Akutan area.

Gaffney: I believe that is contact with these observers. Mr. Chitwood's going to have to address the joint venture. The observers that we have are domestic processing vessels and

Tillion: I understand that just thought that they'd see whether there was much pressure . We'll hear it a little later.

Bart:

Eaton: I have a question on the Adak area king crab. You said it's a minor fishery which it is at this time, but I don't know if everybody realizes there was a time not too long ago when there was 26 to 30 million pds and the CPUE was up to 80. I'd be interested in are you getting any ~~tr~~<sup>and</sup> analysis from any tag recoveries from your last year's tagging program out there or . I'm not even sure if you had a tag program out there last year.

Gaffney: As I remember, I don't believe there was a tagging program .I could be wrong on that but I thought the last tagging program was about '75 in that particular area. I'm kind of at a loss at that one. I'll find out from Marty Eaton and if there is recovery on tags and what the ~~CPUE~~<sup>trend</sup> analysis we've got

and report that the next time for you.

Eaton: Thank you.

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New York Sea Grant Program  
Cornell University/  
State University of New York  
Ithaca, New York 14850

Gentlemen:

The North Pacific Fishery Council would like the final reports of the following Sea Grant project report when they become available:

continued;

NMFS REPORT:

Ron Naab.:

Mr. Chairman, we're going to have to do some arrangement at the table here and it's not too good a set up, the people will have to slide around to see the graphics.

Tillion: I appreciate it when it's arranged so I don't have to get up.

Naab: We bear that in mind. Sir. What I'd like to do is review the highlights that have taken place in the foreign fishing activities since the last Council meeting, in Dec. If I can have the first transparency, during Dec. of 1979, there were a total of 121 foreign fishing vessels operated off Alaska. This included vessels from 5 different nations. As usual Japan led in the number of vessels with about 75, there were roughly 2 dozen Soviet vessels 16 S. Korean, 8 Polish stern trawlers and 1 Mexican stern trawler.

Next one Phil. In Janu of 1980, the number rose to nearly 180 foreign fishing vessels operating off Alaska. This increase was primarily due to the arrival of a large number of the small to medium Japanese land based stern trawlers, and the Hokutan group. In Jan. the relatively proportions of the numbers remained about the same except the Mexican vessel departed and 2 Taiwanese stern trawlers moved into the Alaska area.

Next one Phil. Looking at a little more current situation, as of Feb. 1 last week, there were 146 foreign fishing vessels operating off Alaska on Feb. 1, The principal change that is taking place is in the number of Soviet vessels that are present off Alaska. This, of course, is a result result of Pres. Carter's action withholding the preliminary fishery allocation for the Soviets following their invasion of Afghanistan, and I'll say a little bit more about that in a minute. Looking at the individual fisheries by Country, if we can have the next one Phil

This shows the disposition of the Japanese fishing fleet on Feb. 1, Looking at it by area, there were 12 Japanese longliners operating in the Western Gulf of Alaska, 6 in the Chirikof area, 6 in the Shumagins area. They're fishing primarily for blackcod and Pacific cod. There were no other Japanese fishing vessels in the Gulf of Alaska present on Feb. 1. Along the Aleutians, primarily in the central Aleutians, or the eastern area of the Aleutians. statistical region, there were 14 of the Hokutan stern trawlers fishing for various species of groundfish and the catches were primarily pollock, also some flounder and some Pacific cod. In the eastern Bering Sea, area 1 on that chart we have 2 of the large Japanese stern trawlers which are fishing primarily for pollock for surimi production and we have nearly 30 of the Hokutan trawlers which are again are fishing all species of groundfish, catching primarily pollock. There were also at this particular day, 3 longliners fishing in the eastern Bering Sea along the 100 fathom curve taking primarily cod but some blackcod. In the Central Bering Sea, which is the traditional highly fished area, there were 9 of the large Japanese surimi trawlers and 45 Hukutan stern trawlers. at this particular on Feb. 1.

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February 13, 1980

New York Sea Grant Program  
Cornell University/SUNY  
Ithaca, New York 14850

Gentlemen:

The North Pacific Fishery Council would like the following reports of  
the

more NMFS report

Naab: Dontinued:

If we can have the next one Phil

This slide shows the disposition of the Soviet vessels on Feb. 1. and it's very uncharacteristic of what would be the normal typical winter reaction <sup>fishing</sup> Normally at this time we would have about 50 Soviet vessels in the central Bering Sea fishing primarily for pollock, but also incidental herring as available.

In early January, the Soviets were advised that their preliminary fishery allocation were being withheld because of the Afghanistan actions. Off Alaska this meant that the nearly 200,000 mt preliminary allocation in the BerSea/Aleu area was withheld. The allocations in the Gulf of AK had already been finalized and the Soviets had paid their fees. for that fish. so there are about 73,000mt of allocation available to the Soviets in the Gulf at the present time.

To our knowledge, the Gulf of AK is the only area in which the Soviets have an allocation. They've lost their allocations or they are being withheld on all other areas ~~off the coast~~ and of course this includes the rather large hake allocation off Washington and Oregon. At the time the allocations were withheld, there were about 30 Soviet vessels operating in the eastern Bering Sea, fishing on the preliminary allocations. There were none at that time in the Gulf of AK. Following notification, all the Soviet vessels left the contiguous fishery <sup>FCZ</sup> zone by midJanuary. There was no Soviet fishing as such until the beginning of this month when 2 BMRT stern trawlers moved back into the Gulf of AK and they are currently operating in the Shumagins area. taking primarily pollock.

<sup>are</sup> The only other Soviet vessels that have been active off AK this month have been those involved in the JV with Mar Res. JV actually began on Jan. 7 in the central Bering Sea N.W. of the Pribilofs included the processing shps SULAK and 3 smaller Soviet trawlers that were used to haul codends. By Jan. 20 reportedly because of eheavy icing in the central Bering Sea on the U.S. vessels, the operation had been moved to a region of Unimak Pass. To date there have been as many as 8 US trawlers operating in the JV according to our information. Lastweekend the JV shifted and operations moved from Unimak Pass area into the Shumagin area in the Gulf of AK. There are currently 5 vessels involved in the JV. Soviet

The SULAK and possibly 1 other BMRT as we understand it will be leaving soon and the processing will be taken over by BMRT's. with the SULAK factoryship moving back to the Soviet Union. Next one Phil, please.

Looking at other foreign activity very briefly, the South Koreans currently have 13 stern trawlers and 3 support vessels fishing in the Bering Sea primarily for pollock. No South Korean vessels in any other region. The JV operation with the KMDC, South Korean vessels has not started as yet. Next one Phil, please.

Poland currently has 7 stern trawlers fishing in the Shumagin area in western Gulf of AK. again taking primarily pollock. and the last one,

And Taiwan continues to have only 2 stern trawlers operating in the centerl Bering Sea along the 100 fathom curve, again taking primarily pollock.

Thant's all I have for my portion, Mr. Chairman, if there are any questions.

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February 13, 1980

Michigan Sea Grant Program

more NMFS report.

Tillion: Are there any questions from members of the Council? Meacham.

Meacham: I was noticing your pie graph regarding the numbers of vessels by country, would it be a big problem to list those pie graph by tonnage or horsepower? I kind of wonder if the numbers of vessels are really giving us catching power or whether it's a change in the size of vessel.

Naab: Well we do have available the tonnage and horsepower but Chuck you know those pie graphs representing sometimes well 200 vessels and to break them out by individual class I think it might get so complex you wouldn't be able to follow it. The catching effort, of course, and capability is shown probably better by Phil's catch statistics than would be by trying to break the vessels out

Meacham: I wouldn't want to get involved some real matrix type thing. It was just a thought . are we actually getting more fishing power more horsepower, more tonnage or are we just getting more vessels? and my next question was you mentioned there were 5 vessels involved with Soviet / US joint venture where are these five vessels from?

Naab: well at the current time the 5 vessels I was referring to I meant 5 Soviet vessels involved in the Mar Res JV. The last we have heard there were 8 US trawlers, 8

Meacham: 8 US fishing vessels and where are they stationed, where are they from?

Naab: I'm not sure truthfully, I know several of them at least are from the Seattle area, but I'm not sure. You'd have to ask Ted Evans, here rep. Mar Res. I don't have that information.

Meacham: Thank you.

Naab: I might add Mr. Chairman that we did not hear of any problems with the JV vessel when they were in the Unimak Pass area causing any problems with US fishery that was going on near Akutan. We did have a ship outthere we did have people on and we heard of no pressures.

Tillion: We just wondered whether there the JV were fishing within the 12 mile processor protection area or not?

Naab: nothing in that area.

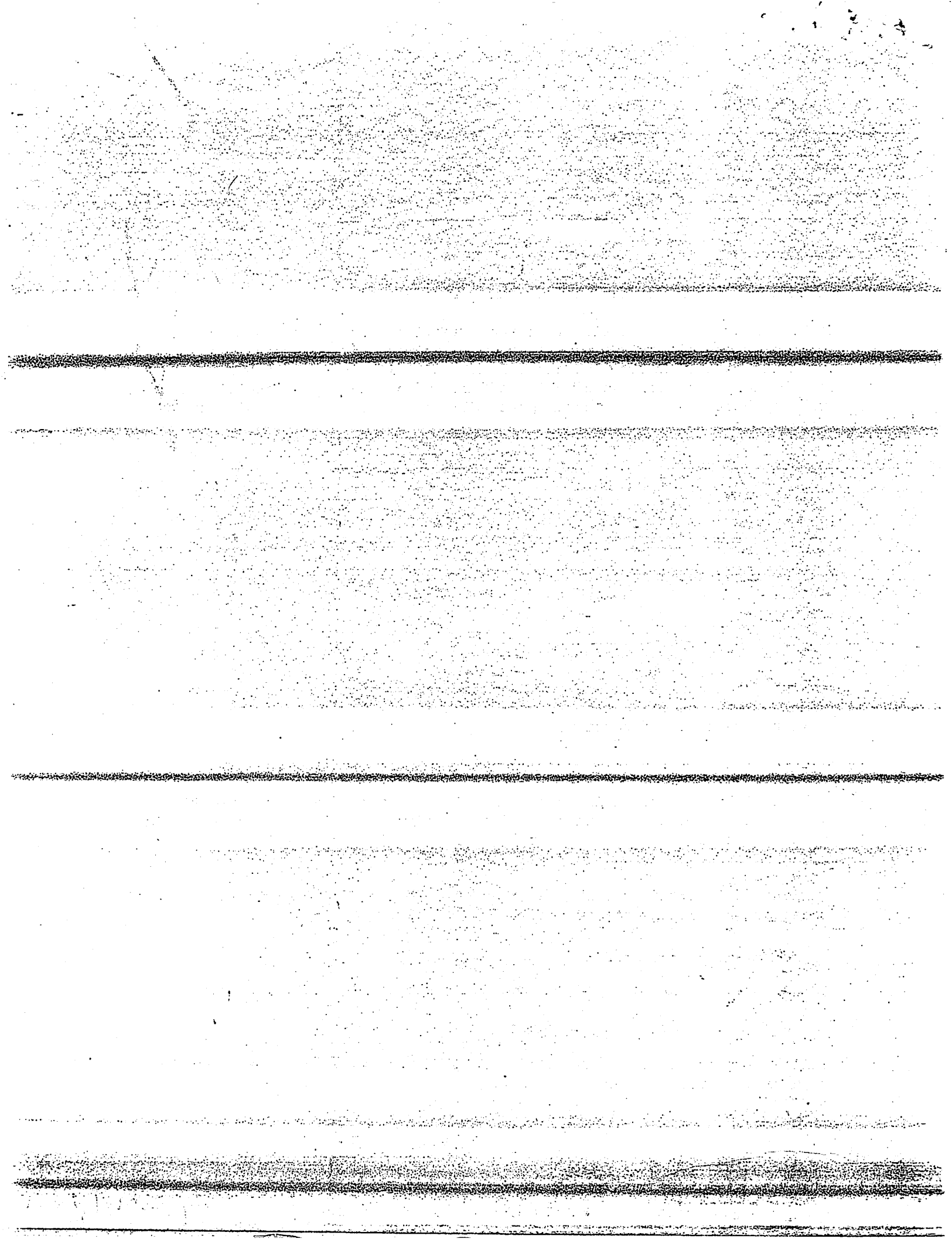
Lokken: Just one minute Ron, was the SULAK within 12 miles of Akutan?

Naab. No, not according to my records, no.

Tillion: I heard that it wasn't the SULAK, but that some of the other Japanese or Russian JV vessels were

Lokken: US vessels or foreign vessels?

Tillion: They were ah that's what I'm trying to find out whether they laid just outside 12 but the I understand they are putting pressure on the area that we've set aside for under the processor preference. But I don't have any actual proof





Tape 2, Side 1

NMFS report continued.

and it's just so much rumor.

Eaton: I just came back from there, I agree with you there . I was there 48 hours ago and the fishing vessels are inside of 12 they are right on the 100 fathom curve right in front of Akutan and the SULAK is outside of 12, but there is a Russian JV vessel that is not processing but hauling fish from inside of 12 outside to the

Lokken: Cod ends

Eaton: I believe they are taking the cod ends aboard and then hauling them out. which is legal as long as there is no processing taking place.

NAAB: There is an NMFS biological observer on in the fleet, she was on the SULAK I think since then she's transfered to one of the others. since the SULAK is supposed to depart.

Tillion: It seems they are intentionally putting pressure on that small area and an adverse reaction to the actions of this Council and you know I just had no way of really finding out the answer, so Donald.

BEVAN: I expect I should direct this to Harry Rietze.  
What is the status of Amendments to the JV permit?

Rietze: Let's see, I might have to ask for some help on that.

Chitwood: The Service is now publishing the proposed restrictions of the Council has recommended on those permits in the Federal Register for a very short comment period. and after the comments received well then it will be appropriate to put the restrictions in place.

*Permit Restrictions* →  
Bevan: Well what is the status of the permits at the present time? Are foreign processing vessels involved in JV are they restricted to 9, 3, 12 what's the present status?

Chitwood: The only restrictions now are the same as when originally issued, DON. there are no restrictions 3, 9, or 12 miles within any particular area. The only restrictions are that they be held to receive the amount of fish as specified as JVP in the current regulations and a bycatch of one and one-half % of sablefish.

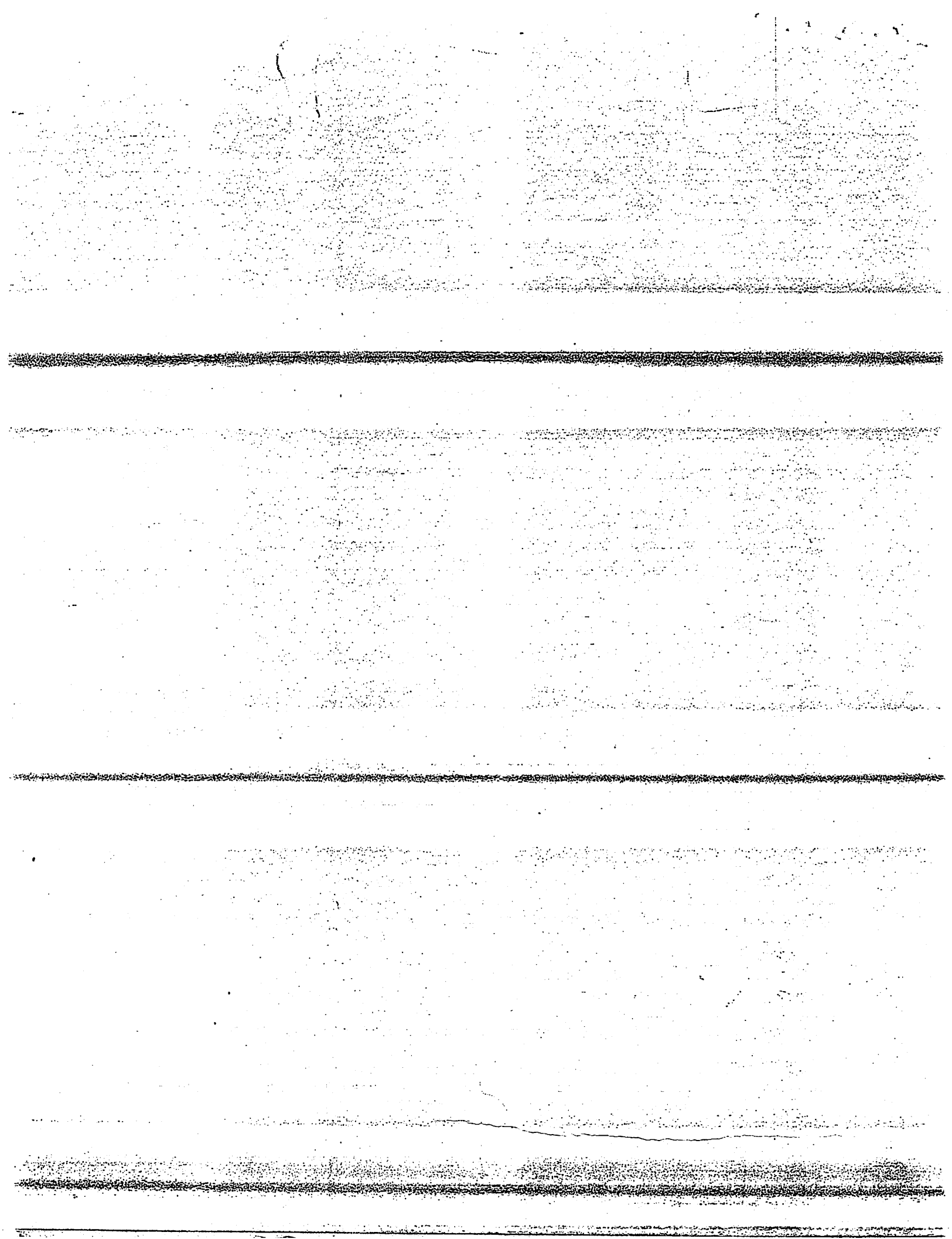
Naab: /??? it can be, within up to 3 (miles).

Tillion: But it will be 30 days or so before

Chitwood: I think it will be shorter than that. Mr. Chairman. Probably 15 or 20 days

Meacham: Well what Mr. Chitwood is saying th US vessels can fish from 3 to 9 (miles) but those fish that are caught from 3 to 9 by US vessels must be transported beyond 12 miles for processing. Is that what he said?

Lokken: 0 to 12



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more NMFS report.

Tape 3, SIDE 2

Tillion: They have the right to fish anywhere from the beach.

Chitwood: The foreign processors right now are permitted to up to within 3 miles of the beach anyplace.

Lokken; But they have not been doing so in that area.

Chitwood: That's right.

Lokken; Are we getting catch information from the JV vessels?

Chitwood: We're getting that from two sources Mr. Lokken, one from our observers and also from the JV vessels themselves.

Tillion: I gather the weather's been pretty tough

Bevan: Mr. Chairman that raises a point which I think is worth our reflection we had some discussion on confidentiality of statistics and directed our Director to write a letter to Washington last time. Under the provisions of those Interim Final Regulations on confidentiality, if they were to be put into place, we would not be able to receive information on what this JV is doing in the future from the NMFS or from NOAA.

Chitwood: Mr. Chairman, that is correct right now even when the other JV starts, we would not be able to give those data to you. We would, however, be able to lump those data to catches of other US vessels to give you a total US catch. I do understand that Mr. Evans has given to Mr. Branson their catches thru the 21st of January.

Bevan: The point I'm trying to make is that we're going to be operating in the blind in knowing what these JV figures are, what the domestic figures are, what the foreign figures are, if those, what we consider to be unwise regulations were put into effect.

Rietze: Well, Mr. Chairman, not necessarily, operating in the blind, if the operators want to cooperate and furnish those statistics for us, then we'll have

Tillion: I suspect that the operators will come forward with statistics

)Naughton) ?? We'll come forward with figures

Tillion: We understand that the operators are willing its Washington that poses the problem. Robert.

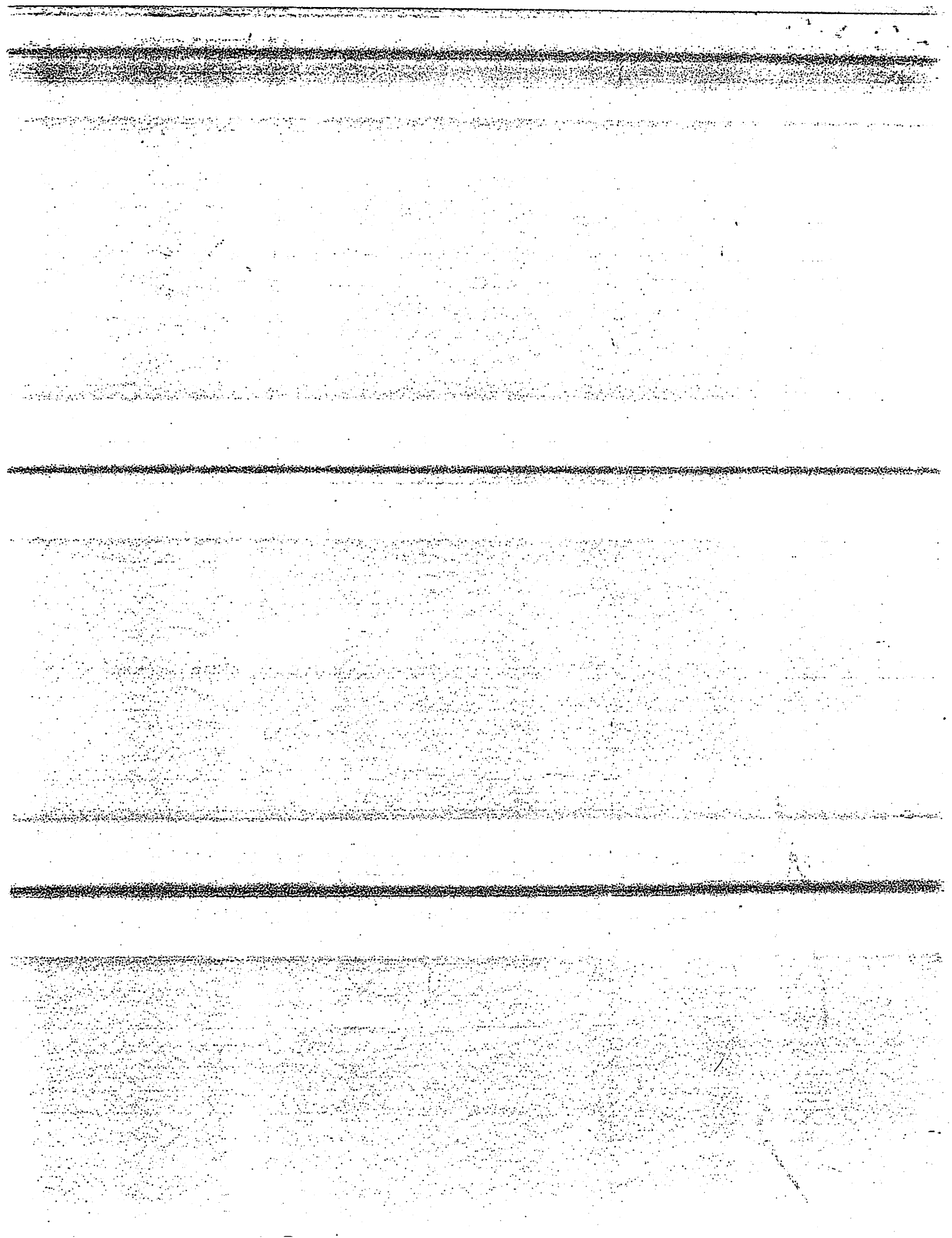
Phil mentioned that

Mace: 1 Jim had some

I'd be interested in

*catch statistics*

*hearing what they had taken*



page 8

more NMFS report

Tape 3, SIDE 2

Lokken: While he's looking these up, can you give me some idea of how much herring were taken and is there ice over the area where the herring are normally fished?

Chitwood: I understand the traditional herring grounds are covered with ice now, Mr. Lokken. I think that Mr. Branson has the figures on the herring

Branson: I have the figures here <sup>given to me</sup> by Ted Evans of Marine Resources. yesterday and their total herring catch is 16.34 tons. I can run thru all of the figures

Lokken: 16 tons

Branson: 16 tons, that's right. 5 tons of turbot, a little over 1 ton of other flatfish, 411 tons of pollock, 104 tons of Pacific cod, 16 tons of Atka mackerel a little over 5 tons of Pacific ocean perch, and a half ton of other rockfish and 14 tons of the category of other species.

Tillion: In other words things are starting rather than slow

? They did that before

Branson: This is what has been received by the JV to date.

Tillion: Any further questions?

Meacham: What tab is that under?

Rietze: you don't have that

Branson: We just got it.

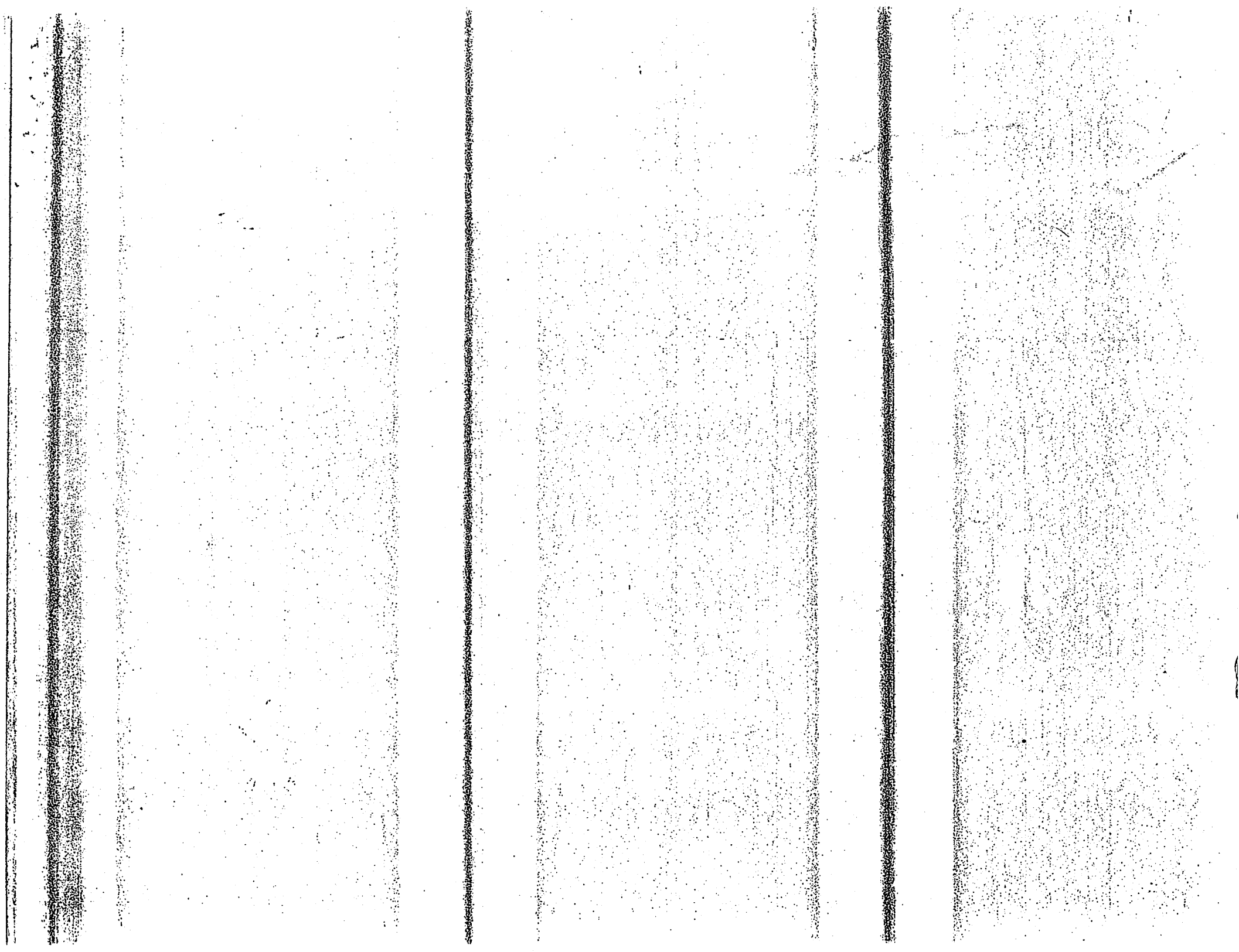
Tillion, Yes Gene

DiDonato: Is there domestic fishing going on now with regard to the landbased processors with regard to Icicle? Are they fishing.

~~Tillion: You'll be given some idea of that a little later.~~  
You'll be giving us some idea of that a little later, huh ? \_\_\_\_\_?

Lokken; Steuart fisheries haven't begun yet have they?

*allocations taken*  
Chitwood: Mr. Chairman, we have on the screen the catches of the foreign nations by their allocations. As you can see Japan in the Bering Sea had a total allocation of a little over 1 million pounds. thru the 19th of January she had taken 17 thousand, leaving a remainder of 98.3 % of its allocation. She's actually only taken a trace of all of its allocations as you can see by the bar graphs predominantly pollock, yellowfin sole, with by catches of pollock in the Aleutians, turbot and flounders in the Bering Sea. In the G of AK., Japan has an allocation of 98,300 mt of which she's taken *8493* leaving *91.4%* of her allocation.



Card

As Ron pointed out in his slides showing the effort, the current activity in the G. of AK is a longline fishery. That is the reason why the Pacific cod is the predominant species. Pollock and the flounder were taken early in the fishing year in November and Dec. prior to the requirement that they use pelagic trawls.

South Korea has fish both in the Bering Sea & the G. of AK. in the Bering S she has 110,000 allocation, taken approx. 8,000 tons with a 98.4 % of her allocation remaining. As you can see her predominant catch has been pollock which .? the Aleutian Island pollock and a trace of flounders and a trace of Pacific cod.

In the G. of AK she has nearly 33,000 ton allocation, taken about 4,000 tons leaving 87.3% of her allocation remaining. There, too, her catch has been predominantly pollock with a trace of Pacific cod and founders and Pacific ocean perch.

The only allocation that the Soviet Union has off the U.S., is of course in the Gulf of AK where nearly 73, 000 mt . The Soviets have taken a little over / its

4,000 mt of that leaving 94.1% remaining and its been predominantly pollock. with a trace of Atka mackerel and flounders. I'd like to mention that you will be recall that the Soviet Union was given a preliminary allocation in the Bering SEA and it was a few days after the beginning of the year before the President revoked that preliminary allocation. The Soviets did take a total of 3,541 mt in the Bering Sea under that preliminary allocation. It was predominantly pollock.

P  
Poland in the G. of AK, has an allocation of 23,122 mt has taken 12,553 mt or near it, a little over half of it. I would like to point out that we have had to close the central area of the Glf of AK to Poland because she has achieved her allocation in that area . The Bering Sea Poland also has an allocation in that area of 39,000 mt but does not have any fishing effort in the Bering Sea yet this year.

That's all the slides, Ron.

Taiwan has no allocation in the G. of AK of 6,000 tons in the Bering Sea. The 2 vessels that Ron had in his slide that are fiing in the Bering Sea just began operations and the catch to date is less than 200 mt.

Mexico has an allocation in the Gulf of Alaksa of 20,800 mt and for other than a few days of fishing in Novmber as I pointed out in the last Council meeting. the new fish year began Nov. 1, <sup>11/1/80</sup> Poland was fishing in the western Gulf of Alaska and was a little bit late in getting the word that she didn't have an allocation in the western Gulf . We so advised her and she completely withdrew from Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that the observer program people have suggested they make another presentation to the Council on the operations of the observer program and the figures that we have shown you now and the figures that we monitor their allocation by are largely developed by the observer program and we call it best blend figures. I think the Council will find it very interesting to have the presentation by the <sup>observer</sup> program at a future meeting so they can know how the datacollecting systems and problems in the details of the data that is collected by the program. I guess you would rather wait and discuss anything we have to say in

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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February 13, 1980

Mr. Terry Leitzell (F) Assistant Administrator



Chitwood:  
continued:

reserve releases until the agenda items comes up later in the meeting.

Tillion: We will. I'll be hearing from Arnaudo here in a little while. but I thought that while we were on the subject, that even tho marine resources, inc. is tied up at the moment in court that maybe we'd take at this time the information of KMIDC. and Icicle just to find out what they're doing. ssems as how Washington has difficulty telling us . Ed did you want to tell us what KMIDC is doing out there?

Naughton: The BOK NEUNG is scheduled to depart Puson  
My name is Ed Naughton, I'm a consultant to the KMIDC joint venture.  
project. The BUNG NEUNG is scheduled to depart Puson 14th of 15th of this month and to arrive in the Bering Sea onthe 29th. and we have 6 boats ready to meet her possibly 7. and the attitude of the Koreans ministry of fisheries is that this time before they will commit anymore boats they have the SOO GONG 51 already in the Bering Sea area . They will have at that time. And once we demonstrate catch capability they they'll move the SOO GONG 51 over to the joint venture.

Tillion: Al right then you can give us some more information in March.

Ed, right.

Tillion: Very good, thank you, Ed. Al (Otness)  
would you give us a little rundown. Like what the catch is <sup>worth will</sup> ~~worked for~~ about an hour ago?

Otness: My name is Alan Otness and I am employed by Icicle Seafoods.  
Our catches as of the 1st of or 31st of January, with a week of production was 200,000 pounds total production and that was 90% cod, remainder being rocksole and some other rockfishes. So, its been rather diappointing for s us so far because the weather has been quite bad as you know, we now have 7 boats that are involved fishing for us, It's my understanding that we 've got roughly another 100,000 pds here in the last couple of days. and I don't know what the species composition is on that. One interesting note, last year we had a pollock fishery in southeastern that wasn't too successful and we had made a decision that perhpas this year we wouldn't have a pollock fishery. howver we had a boat in on MONday and the pollock size was good , 100,000 pd load took it in one day. our production line was ~~jammed~~ <sup>rearranged</sup> and we're optimistic and things look fairly good at this point and another 100,000 pds yesterday. So its a little bit better in southeatern than they do in the west.

Lokken: 100,000 pds that's one catch , 1 boat 1 day?

Otness: Yeah, that's correct.

Lokken: and what about in the Akuta area now, your' vessels are the only ones operating there that is the ones assosciatied with Icicle.

Otness: No, its my understanding that some JV vessels have been operating the same area.

Lok but not procesisng?

Otness: I can't anwer that question. I don't know

Lokken; The incidennce of halibut in the catches that already have been made.

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Otness: As far as I know its been virtually none.

One vessel in the Akutan area that fished for us had 100,000 in one load, that was the best fishing ...95,000 pds of cod.

Lokken: and do you know whether or not there will be other processrs than Icicle centered in Akutan?

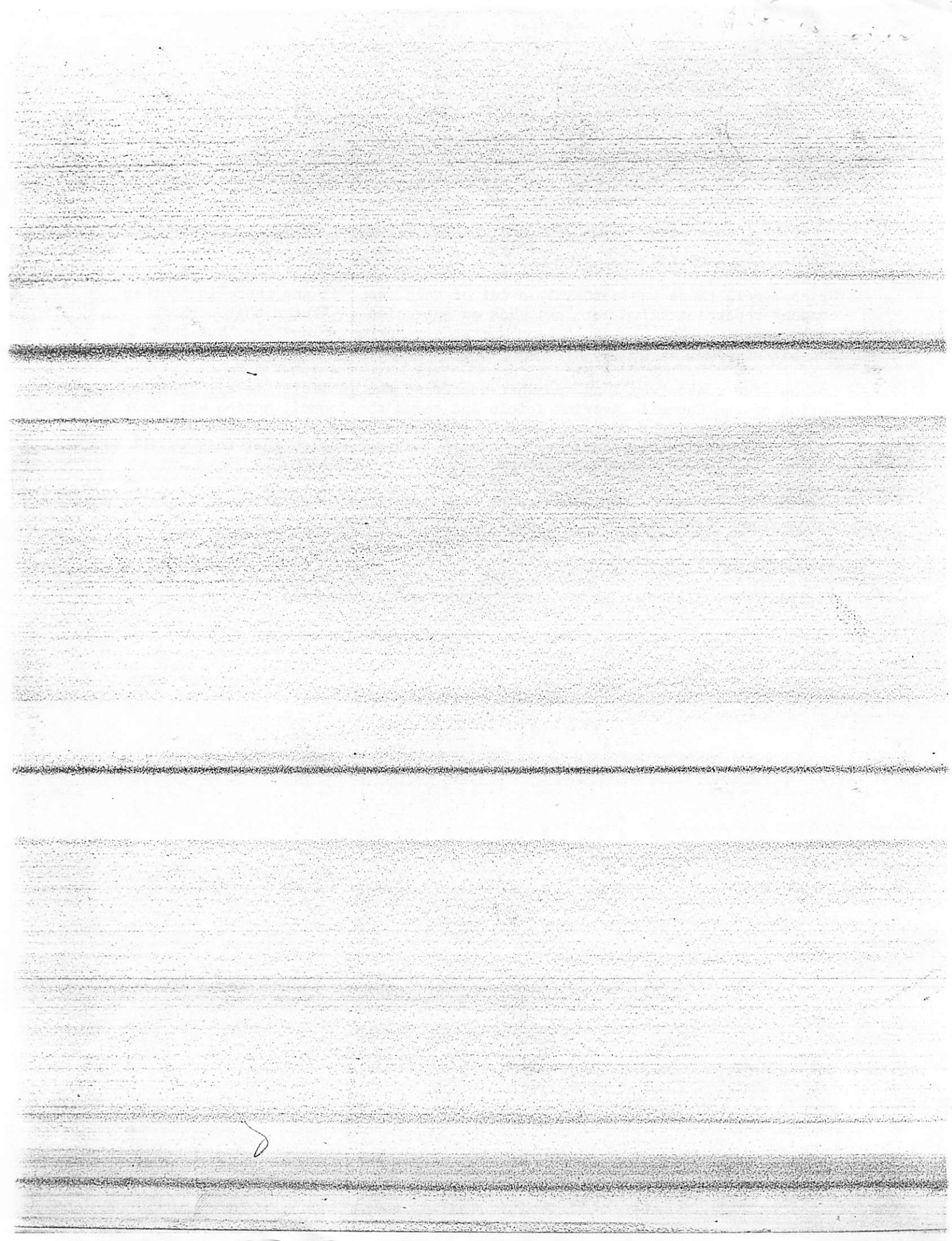
Otness: well there was certainly a lot of talk about it and there is another company reperesentative here that has an operation in Akutan that perhaps could speak to that . I don't know what their current plans are, but they had talked about it beofrr we began our operation.

Lokken; the reason why I am somewhat concerned the publicity is all about the action of the Council favoring Icicle and to me the Council action was favoring Akutan. and anyone that might operate there. I just hope there will be some one there other than just the one comapny. to remove that accusation that this is all done for one single individual or company.

Otness: I think some people are waiting to see if we're going to go broke or not before they get involved in the business.

Lokken; Thanks, Al.

Tillion: Ray did you want to give a report onALlocations?



Part of Side 12 -

Tillion:

Travers: Mr. Chairman, Steve just left. We got a decision in the herring case. It was adverse.

Tillion: What'dya mean it wasn't the Council plan. What's so sad about that?

Travers: I'm not sure whether the Council would want a rundown on what the judge

Lokken: We would like it at this time. We're about to get into herring up to you know where.

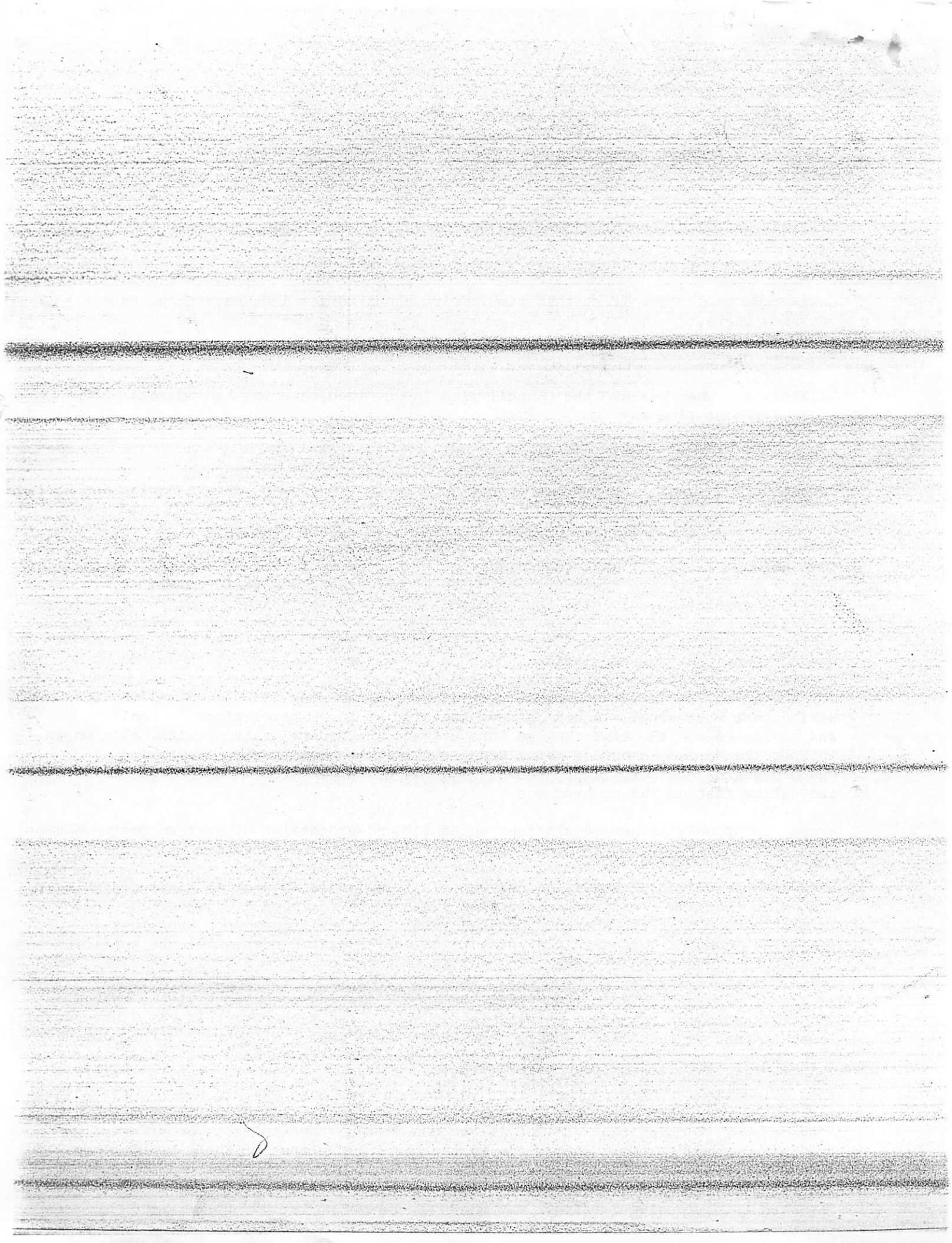
Travers: Ok.

Tillion: And when we have the Council plan in why then cheering behind you at the present time why

Travers: I realize that. It's somewhat of a lonely stand here. but we had arguments before Judge Von Der Heyt this morning on whether the amendment ~~and regulating~~ implement regulations. that apply to Eastern Bering Sea Herring in the Bering Sea PMP were valid or not and the plaintiff in the action were a group of western Alaska native villages ~~and~~ organizations. They challenged the regulation from the grounds; first that the agency had to follow procedure in promulgating them because it didn't have the normal notice and comment that is required by the Federal Administrative Procedure Act. The second ground was ~~that it violated~~ that the regulations violated four national standards including the National Standard against ~~fish~~/Overfishing and the third ground was that the regulations were arbitrary and capricious. The judge ruled very quickly we just got the decision this afternoon. and he found that the regulations had been promulgated contrary to the procedures required by the Administrative Procedures Act. and that there was not good cause for the agency to waiver of normal comment period and also the 30 day waiting period that must usually occur between the time of final regulations is published and the time they go into effect. He ordered that permits, this would include the Marine Resources joint venture permits that authorize the taking of eastern Bering Sea herring or processing of it be revoked to the extent that they allow that and he ordered the

agency to promulgate new regulations on taking and processing of eastern Bering Sea herring. According to the procedures ~~by~~ by the Administrative Procedures Act required

He also ordered the plaintiff to come up with a suitable injunction finding some facts One point that isn't entirely clear from the court's decision is whether the comment period that the agency announced after the regulations were promulgated the 30 day comment period that's going to be ending next Sunday, would be sufficient to meet the judge's requirement. I'm not quite sure how we're going to resolve that if there's any way that we could check with him. And I'm also not sure whether the agency is going to appeal or not. I'm going to have to give a call back to Washington tomorrow morning to find out whether they want it. As I understand it the impact on the joint venture, at least, is somewhat mitigated by the fact that the ice conditions are so bad in the Bering Sea this season that they really haven't been catching much herring. They've been down in the Aleutians and in fact this allocation of Atka mackerel that was recently made to JVP was meant to substitute for the herring that weren't being caught. As far as the impact on the foreign fishery goes, I think that the longliners are probably not going to be affected. The judge seemed to limit his ruling to the herring portions of these regulations. even though the (//) plaintiff's arguments could have been construed to apply to the groundfish portions as well. As far as foreign trawlers go, they're probably going to be seriously affected. and A decision hasn't been made. It's going to



require some consultation and investigation into the regulations that were made as to whether herring will be treated as a prohibited species the same as halibut are. until we can get these regulations in or whether they'll just have to trawl in areas where herring aren't found. So that's the rundown. I still not too clear RIGHT NOW BUT .WITHIN THE next few days we'll be working out exactly what procedures we're going to follow now.

Tillion: Well I'm sorry for you , Patrick, but I noticed there's considerable smiles on the faces of at least the Alaska members of the Council and several others, too. You have our sympathy but very little of it.

Bevan: Mr. Chairman, my smile was the ridiculous situation where we don't effect the number of herring caught, instead of being used, they're being thrown overboard.

Tillion: Well, the thing that I'm thinking about was that here is commerce that nitpicks every plan that we send to them and then institutes one that can't stand up before a Federal judge. on their own. It's kind of a pleasure to watch.

Laughter...from the group.

I'm just happy it wasn't our plan. I hope you'll go to the press and tell them it wasn't our plan

Travers: Ah, don't worry.

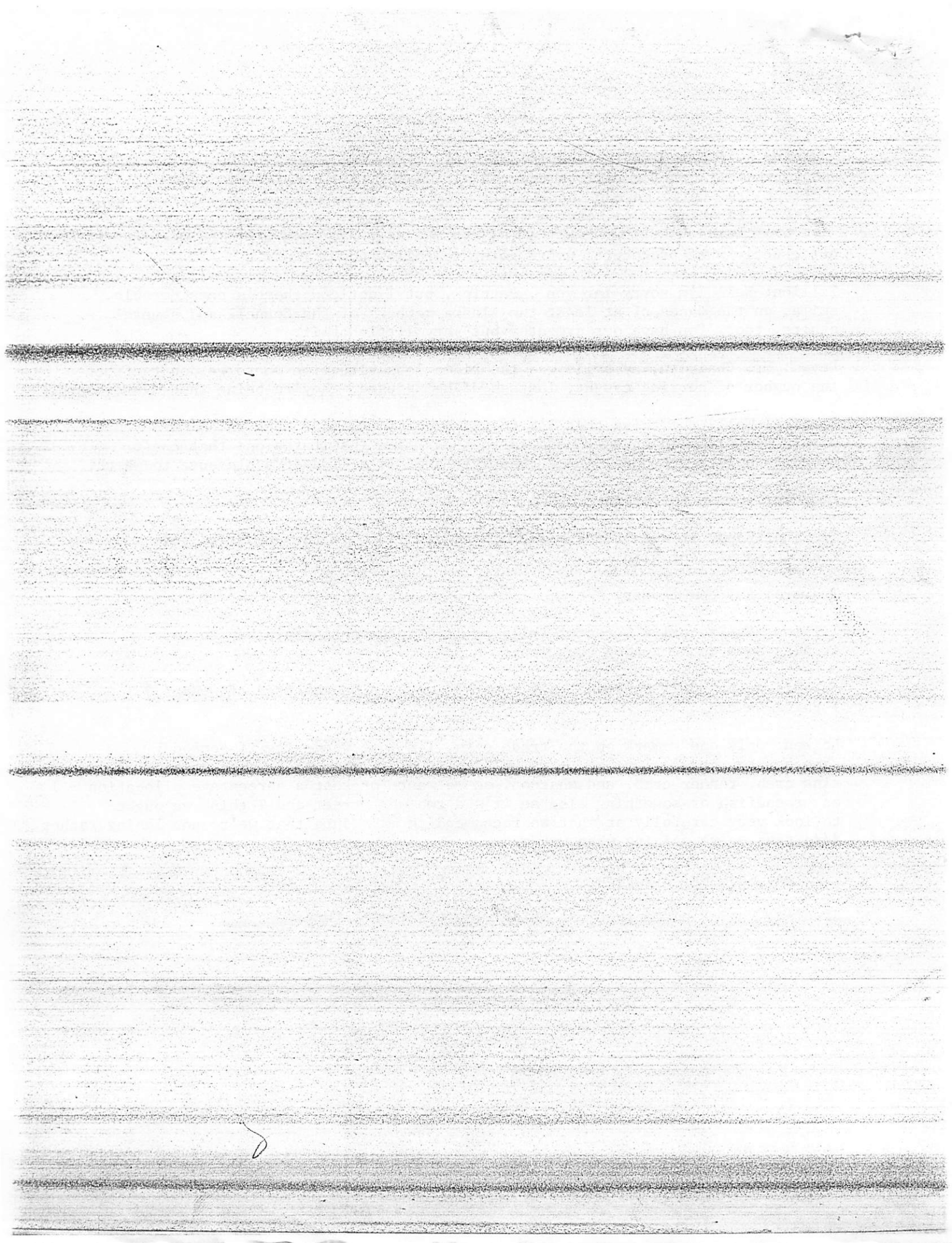
Tillion: My Executive Director tells me it's an ungentlemanly way to go. it does seem to be a good question.

Is this pretty well covered , any remark we have on the tradeoff thing.? I think we can

Lokken; Only one remark on the trade offs, I'm just wondering if somebody some country comes along and says well we're already buying so much salmon, so much king crab, tanner crab, and whatnot, so we want for that a percentage allocation on groundfish or something else so it's a two way street and I think we ought to look very carefully at what we recommend to make sure that we're not losing rather ~~note~~ than we're gaining when we do.

Tillipn: Yes, Mr. ALverson.

~~Alverso: The AP commented just briefly on tis issue. They felt~~





Mr. Ray Arnaudo of the State Department informed the Council of an additional 200,000 tons of fish available for reallocation; <sup>he said</sup> this came about by President Carter's mandate to halt all grain shipments, restraining trade in the high technology items and restricting all future fishery allocations to the Soviets. The State Dept. had already allocated about November 1, about 75,000 tons of fish to the Soviets in the Gulf of Alaska he said, <sup>with</sup> For the ~~Gulf of Alaska~~, the fees <sup>and</sup> were paid, boats on the grounds and they felt there was an obligation and it would be a violation of the US/USSR bilateral agreement and international agreements in general to cancel that portion of the allocation. However, he said the allocation to be made about January 1 for the Bering Sea

However, he said the allocation of 200,000 tons to be made about January 1 for the Bering Sea was withheld. Future allocations in the Atlantic ~~which would be~~ somewhere about 10 to 20,000 as well as additional amounts from both the Gulf and the Bering Sea between 10 and 20,000 ~~as well as an allocation off Washington/Oregon and California~~ 130, 140,000 tons of fish. will also be withheld. pending further action by the President. He specifically said that no further allocations would be made without his approval.

That was on a Friday, the following Monday we issued a note to the Soviets <sup>he said</sup> informed them that they had no allocation in the Bering Sea and asked them to move their ships from the area. By Jan 15, all their vessels were out. The allocations are officially withheld, <sup>ing</sup> that is the Pres. had made a statement, requested Soviets totake some action <sup>on the</sup> which would cause him to release some of the restrictions ~~he~~ or rescind some of the restrictions he put forward. We have'nt seen any indication that the USSR are concerned enough over the loss of that fish to leave Afghanistan. The allocation is being withheld. The St. Dpet. is reviewing what to do with the allocation <sup>5. and</sup> Several countries are interested, in the fact the Soviets are not going to get that large chunk of fish and I think it's safe to say that somewhere in the next month or so, we'll be moving in the general direction of makeing some decisions on this. We've been talking with Commerce, <sup>Congress</sup> Hill, and hope to discuss with Council. <sup>also</sup> on what to do with extra fish.

<sup>whereas</sup> ~~On no~~ This action has raised the political nature of allocations. The Pres is now for the first time aware there is this large amount of fish. that is allocated and he has control over it if he wants to. Fish has never been one of Carter's strongest priorities. Now it suddenly became the touchstone of one of his actions against the Soviets. So our office is a little nervous about getting directives from the President saying let's remember our friends, ~~some where with fish here and there.~~ I think we can convince him otherwise but I would just note for the Council that there is a little more politics into this area than we've seen before. Will keep the Council informed. on developments.

Meacham; Act says give allocations. if we don't use them. we can be of assistance in recommendations on allocations.

Ray: Yes, but we whave discrete amount of time to wait before Soviet response.

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Don't know how much time countries need to gear up to take fish. more notice the better. Perhaps by spring we will have given allocations IF WE ARE GOING TO DO SO.

Mexican allocation given over Council pretext.

Rietze: remind Ray if USSE allocations are reallocated helpful to Council let us help with small allocations, incidental species trouble, This is directly related to mgmgt of what's going on up here, we can help.

Ray: We'll ly on recomb from COMM. particularly on incidental catch.  
Pressures will ome on larger ~~allocations~~  
stocks

VBEvan:

Ray master of understatement, Admin inattention to fisheries.  
fish to friends been our problems in past, Come up with Council for advice.  
Magnuson: Fish & Chips program. If foreigners want put chips on table, we'll give fish. Bevan wants chips useful to fish industry, nto not for other kinds international negotiations. as happened in past.

The Assit Sec for our office Tom Pickering is meeting with Magnuson  
next week I suspect Magnuson never been one to hold back on mentioning ihis priorities  
Pickering will get earful.

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