

MINUTES
PERMIT REVIEW COMMITTEE
March 28, 1985

The Permit Review Committee met at 7:30 a.m. on March 28, 1985 in the Captain Cook Hotel. Present were Adm. Lucas (chairman), Bob Mace, John Peterson, Rudy Petersen, Henry Mitchell, John Winther, and Barry Fisher and Al Burch representing the Advisory Panel.

Japanese Requests for Yellowfin Sole Joint Ventures

The Permit Review Committee recommended approval of these six joint ventures requesting in total 19,730 mt which is 83% yellowfin sole and flounders and about 13% Pacific cod. These operators should be aware that the yellowfin sole fisheries may have problems with high catches of prohibited species, and are invited to work with the ad hoc industry workgroup addressing these bycatch problems.

Internal Waters Joint Venture Requests

1. Japanese flounder/sole joint venture near Togiak. The Permit Review Committee did not have enough information to comment on this request. Henry Mitchell and Greg Baker indicated that these fish would be taken by pair trawlers.
2. Portuguese cod and pollock request. There was no information available on how much of the 25,000 mt was for cod, and there was some concern expressed by the Committee that any cod harvested would end up displacing potential U.S. markets overseas. The Committee recommends that the Governor's Foreign Processing Advisory Committee be convened to determine the U.S. capacity and intent to process these cod in the areas requested.
3. Salmon Internal Waters Request. The Committee sees no reason why this permit could not be approved. However, the State should be requested to make a processing capacity determination for those salmon.

Polish Joint Venture Request

Quest Export Trading Company has requested to extend their joint venture with Poland to the Bering Sea and Aleutians. They now are approved for 10,000 mt pollock in the Gulf only. Quest wants to maintain this limit but take part of it in the BSA. The Committee is favorable to this request but recommends leaving the final determination to the Executive Director when the permit materials are finally received by the Council office.

Direct Fishing Requests in Gulf of Alaska

The Committee did not discuss this issue.

Taiwanese Joint Venture Requests

Taiwan's joint venture permits are being held up by the Department of Commerce pending resolution of the salmon interception problem by Taiwanese squid gillnet vessels. The Committee reviewed draft regulations to control salmon interceptions. The Committee recommends approval of the joint venture permits and will closely review Taiwan's squid fishing activities when considering permit requests for 1986. The Committee encourages those associated with the joint venture to become involved in the ad hoc industry workgroup addressing bycatch problems off Alaska.

Methodology for Developing Permit Conditions

The Committee referred this issue to the Council which may wish to appoint a workgroup to review the Council's Interim Policy and suggest changes. This workgroup could meet in the next month or perhaps at the May meeting. It is imperative that the Council set proposed policy and then receive extensive industry input. A policy should be in place by the Council's main review of joint ventures in December. If there is a need to incorporate part or all of the policy in the groundfish FMPs, this could be done during the 1986 amendment cycle.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC and AP members

FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

DATE: March 21, 1985

SUBJECT: Foreign Vessel Permits

ACTION REQUIRED

- A. Review FCZ joint venture requests.
- B. Review internal waters joint venture requests.
- C. Review directed fishing requests for Gulf of Alaska.
- D. Develop methodology for determining permit conditions.

BACKGROUND

A. Requests for Joint Ventures in FCZ.

In February the Council reviewed the Japan-U.S. industry agreement which included a commitment by Japan to purchase 30,000 mt in joint ventures of species other than pollock [C-3(a)]. The following six requests have been submitted for Council review:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Tonnage (mt)</u>
Nippon Suisan/Unisea	4,880
Kanai/?	1,940
Nichiro/Peter Pan	5,250
Taiyo/Westward Trawlers	3,340
Hokkaido/Alaska Fisheries Co.	2,220
Japan Small Trawlers/Alaska Contact	<u>2,100</u>
Total	19,730

All but 450 mt pollock is for other species (see Table 1). Japan earlier committed to a joint venture with Alaska Contact for 980 mt Pacific cod, 10,040 mt flatfish, and 980 mt rockfish. The six new requests increase this "other species" total to 31,280 mt, thus exceeding the 30,000 mt commitment in the U.S.-Japan industry agreement.

Current apportionments for yellowfin sole, flounders, and Pacific cod in BSA are as follows:

	<u>TAC</u>	<u>DAP</u>	<u>JVP*</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>TALFF</u>
Yellowfin sole	226,900	1,770	82,200	34,035	108,895
Other Flatfish	109,900	1,200	62,500	16,485	29,715
Pacific cod	220,000	100,000	63,190	19,810	37,000

(*JVPs are equivalent to total joint venture requests as of February 1985.)

Does the Council recommend approval of these six joint ventures?

B. Requests for Internal Waters Joint Ventures.

The Council has been requested to comment on the three internal waters joint venture requests under C-3(h):

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bristol Bay Herring Marketing/
Japanese Longliners | Flounder and
sole | Togiak
April 25 - May 25 |
| 2. Profish International/
Solseca-Portugal | Cod and Pollock
25,000 mt | Aleutians, Alaska
Peninsula, Kodiak
March - October |
| 3. KEG Fisheries/
Japan Longliners | Pink, chum and
silver salmon | Golovin Bay,
Norton Bay
June 25 - Aug. 31 |

Comments are due on the first two joint ventures by April 5 and on the third by April 15.

C. Directed Fishing in the Gulf of Alaska.

In February the Council voted to maintain the Gulf of Alaska closure to directed foreign fisheries except for Japan which was recommended for 23,000-48,000 mt pollock (offbottom trawl) and 10,000 mt Pacific cod (longline within 150 fm isobath). Several representatives of joint ventures with Poland and South Korea have indicated an operational need for small directed allocations for the foreign processing vessels [C-3(i)]. Current apportionments are also under C-3(i). Does the Council want to recommend small directed allocations in the GOA for Poland and South Korea to improve joint venture operations?

D. Develop Methodology for Determining Permit Conditions.

NMFS regularly receives requests from the Councils to place various conditions and restrictions on joint venture permits. As we found last December, some conditions, such as company-specific allocations of target species where supply exceeds demand, were considered illegal by NOAA GC. Carmen Blondin has requested the Councils to review the types of conditions they anticipate requesting NMFS to place in joint venture permits. Categories of conditions will then be reviewed by NMFS for acceptability from their legal and policy perspectives.

The Council also should further consider its Interim Joint Venture Policy [item C-3(j)] in light of last December's revelations as well as management and industry needs. Perhaps the Permit Review Committee or a separate workgroup could meet over the next six months to revise the policy as necessary before our main joint venture review next December. This review should include full industry participation and dialog with NOAA GC and NMFS.

Table 1. Japanese Joint Venture Requests

	<u>Nippon Suisan/ Unisea C-3(b)</u>	<u>Kanai/ ? C-3(c)</u>	<u>Nichiro/ Peter Pan C-3(d)</u>	<u>Taiyo/ Westward Trawlers C-3(e)</u>	<u>Hokkaido/ Alaska Fisheries C-3(f)</u>	<u>JST/ACL^{1/} C-3(g)</u>
Yellowfin sole	3,950	1,570	4,250	3,100	--	1,700
Flounders	--	--	--	--	1,800	--
Pacific cod	700	280	750	180	320	300
Pollock	--	--	250	--	100	100
Other	<u>230</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL	4,880	1,940	5,250	3,340	2,220	2,100
Area	BSA	BSA	BSA	BSA	BSA	BSA
Start	April 25	ASAP	May 15	ASAP	June	June
No. Catchers	2-3	3-6	2	5-10	2-3	6-9
No. Processors	1	2	3-4	6	1	3
	TAKACHIHO	*TOMI 83 TOMI 85	*AKEBONO 1 *AKEBONO 2 AKEBONO 15 AKEBONO 18 *AKEBONO 27	TENYO TENYO 2 TENYO 3 TENYO 5 ZUIYO 2 ZUIYO 3	RYUYO	ZUIHOO 28 SHUNYOO 118 *DAIAN 188

*Serious Violators:

TOMI MARU 83: improper reporting and logs (\$350,000 paid)
 AKEBONO MARU 1, 2, 27 and DAIAN MARU 188: unavailable logs (settled with NIKKO MARU case)

^{1/} This involves Alaska Contact and three Japan Small Trawler companies: Esahi, Ohura, and Kanefuji. Companies with 700 mt, one processor and 2-3 catchers each.

Joint Venture Requests (mt) Combined by Country for 1985^{1/}

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka Mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Japan (39-49)*	430,000	980	----	----	10,040	----	18,980	460,000
Korea (45)	117,250	13,150	25,900	5,600	6,600	5,700	3,200	177,400
U.S.S.R. (20)	15,000	33,000	20,000	76,600	53,100	100	2,200	200,000
Taiwan (7)	2,800	3,700	----	----	2,150	----	350	9,000
Poland	50,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	50,000
Iceland (4)	5,000	10,000	----	----	----	----	----	15,000
Portugal	<u>----</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	620,050	70,830	45,900	82,200	71,890	5,800	24,730	921,400

*Anticipated number of U.S. trawlers.

^{1/} Spain requested 4,000 mt pollock and 8,000 mt cod but was denied a permit.
West Germany requested 6,000 mt pollock but was denied a permit.

TABLE 1. Joint Venture Company Requests for 1985.
JAPAN

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Whitney Fidalgo/Ohtori (5; late Jan.) ^{1/}	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2.	Whitney Fidalgo/Kyokuyo (5; late Jan.)	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3.	Westward Trawlers/ Taiyo (10-14; anytime)	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
4.	Alyeska Ocean/Hoko (4; late Jan.)	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
5.	Alyeska Ocean/Hoko (4; late Jan.)	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
6.	Peter Pan/Nichiro (3; Jan.)	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
7.	Unisea/Nippon (8-14; Jan.)	B/G	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
8.	Alaska Contact/ Japan Medium Trawlers (6; Feb.)	BSA	300	440	----	----	6,450	----	980 ^{3/}	8,170
		GOA	<u>6,100</u>	<u>540</u>	----	----	<u>3,590</u>	----	----	<u>10,230</u>
			6,400	980	----	----	10,040	----	980 ^{3/}	18,400
JAPAN TOTAL		BSA	310,000	440	----	----	6,450	----	18,980 ^{2/}	335,870
		GOA	<u>120,000</u>	<u>540</u>	----	----	<u>3,590</u>	----	----	<u>124,130</u>
			430,000	980	----	----	10,040	----	18,980	460,000

^{1/} Number of U.S. trawlers and start time.

^{2/} From U.S.-Japan industry agreement.

^{3/} All rockfish.

SOUTH KOREA

	Company		Pollock	Pacific cod	Atka mackerel	Yellowfin sole	Flatfish	POP	Other	Total
9.	Cal-Alaska/Marine Ent. (2; March)	BSA	200	400	1,700	----	200	600	150	3,250
		GOA	<u>1,800</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>800</u>	----	<u>200</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>5,950</u>
			2,000	800	2,500	----	400	3,200	300	9,200
10.	Alaska JV/Nambug (2; Feb.)	BSA	4,000	----	500	----	500	----	----	5,000
		GOA	<u>4,950</u>	<u>50</u>	----	----	----	----	----	<u>5,000</u>
			8,950	50	500	----	500	----	----	10,000
11.	Alaska JV/Daerim (3; March)	BSA	500	200	2,200	----	200	----	----	3,100
		GOA	<u>3,500</u>	----	----	----	----	----	----	<u>3,500</u>
			4,000	200	2,200	----	200	----	----	6,600
12.	Alaska JV/Samho Moolsan (4; Jan)	BSA	2,700	500	4,500	----	1,300	----	250	9,250
		GOA	<u>12,500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	----	----	<u>1,000</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>15,750</u>
			15,200	1,000	6,000	----	1,300	1,000	500	25,000
13.	JV Fisheries/Oyang (2; Feb.)	BSA	4,400	1,100	1,500	----	1,000	----	500	8,500
		GOA	<u>5,000</u>	----	----	----	----	----	----	<u>5,000</u>
			9,400	1,100	1,500	----	1,000	----	500	13,500
14.	Alaska Contact/Hansung ^{1/} (5; Jan.)	BSA	16,800	3,000	1,000	500	----	----	----	21,300
		GOA	<u>11,500</u>	<u>500</u>	----	----	----	----	----	<u>12,000</u>
			28,300	3,500	1,000	500	----	----	----	33,300
15.	ProFish/Dongwon (6; Feb.)	BSA	1,100	2,500	3,500	2,400	----	----	----	9,500
		GOA	<u>4,500</u>	----	----	----	----	----	----	<u>4,500</u>
			5,600	2,500	3,500	2,400	----	----	----	14,000

^{1/} Includes request for JOON SUNG HO.

SOUTH KOREA, Continued

	Company	Area	Pollock	Pacific cod	Atka mackerel	Yellowfin sole	Flatfish	POP	Other	Total
16.	ProFish/Daiho (3-4; Feb.)	BSA	1,500	1,500	500	----	1,000	----	----	4,500
17.	ProFish/Silla (4; Feb.)	BSA	600	400	3,500	----	1,400	----	----	5,900
		GOA	<u>7,000</u>	<u>100</u>	----	----	----	<u>400</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>7,600</u>
			7,600	500	3,500	----	1,400	400	100	13,500
18.	ProFish/Dongbang (2; April)	BSA	----	200	2,000	200	----	----	200	2,600
19.	ProFish/Namyang (2; April)	BSA	500	200	900	1,500	----	1,100	1,000	5,200
20.	Arctic Venture/ Korea Wong Yang (4; March)	BSA	18,700	800	----	----	800	----	400	20,700
		GOA	<u>15,000</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>800</u>	----	----	----	<u>200</u>	<u>16,300</u>
			33,700	1,100	800	----	800	----	600	37,000
21.	?/Korean Wong Yang ^{3/} (4; March)	BSA	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
22.	Arctic Venture/Transocean (2; March)	BSA	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	----	----	----	<u>3,000</u>
	KOREA TOTALS	BSA	51,500	11,300	22,800	5,600	6,400	1,700	2,500	101,800
		GOA	<u>65,750</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>3,100</u>	----	<u>200</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>75,600</u>
			117,250	13,150	25,900	5,600	6,600	5,700	3,200	177,400

U.S.S.R.

	Company	Area	Pollock	Pacific cod	Atka mackerel	Yellowfin sole	Flatfish	POP	Other	Total
23.	Marine Resource Co. (20; Feb.)	BS	13,000	33,000	----	76,600	53,100 ^{1/}	0	2,000	177,700
		AI	<u>2,000</u>	----	<u>20,000</u>	----	----	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u> ^{2/}	<u>22,300</u>
			15,000	33,000	20,000	76,600	53,100	100	2,200	200,000

^{1/} Includes 2,000 mt turbot^{2/} Includes 150 mt sablefish and 50 mt rockfish.^{3/} Original request now included in Company 20.

OTHER COUNTRIES

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>TAIWAN</u>										
24.	Alaska Contact/Highly Ent. (6; April)	BSA	250	250	----	----	700	----	25	1,225	
		GOA	<u>1,750</u>	<u>2,750</u>	----	----	<u>600</u>	----	<u>175</u>	<u>5,275</u>	
			2,000	3,000	----	----	1,300	----	200	6,500	
25.	St. George Tanaq/ Highly Ent. (1; March)	BSA	800	700	----	----	850	----	150	2,500	
	TAIWAN TOTAL		2,800	3,700	----	----	2,150	----	350	9,000	
	<u>POLAND</u>										
26.	Alaska Contact/Rybex (4; Jan)	BSA	30,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	30,000	
		GOA	<u>10,000</u>	----	----	----	----	----	----	<u>10,000</u>	
			40,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	40,000	
27.	Quest Export/Rybex (15; Jan.)	GOA	<u>10,000</u>	----	----	----	----	----	----	<u>10,000</u>	
	POLAND TOTAL		50,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	50,000	
	<u>ICELAND</u>										
28.	Alaska JV/Iceland (4; Jan.)	BSA	----	7,500	----	----	----	----	----	7,500	
		GOA	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>	----	----	----	----	----	<u>7,500</u>	
			5,000	10,000	----	----	----	----	----	15,000	
	<u>SPAIN^{1/}</u>										
29.	Alaska Salt Fish/Spain (3; Jan.)	BSA	4,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	4,000	
		GOA	----	<u>8,000</u>	----	----	----	----	----	<u>8,000</u>	
			4,000	8,000	----	----	----	----	----	12,000	
	<u>PORTUGAL</u>										
30.	ProFish Alaska/ Solseca	BSA	----	10,000 ^{2/}	----	----	----	----	----	10,000	
31.	West Germany ^{3/}	BSA	6,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	6,000	

1/ Council recommended denying this permit in December 1984.

2/ Only 5,000 mt has been approved by Council thus far.

3/ Council recommended denying this permit in February 1985.

b.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
 THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
 FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
 FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of JAPAN submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1985.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing the joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species and catch contemplated for vessels of the JAPAN flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested for Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
BSA	YELLOWFIN SOLE		3,950
	PACIFIC COD		700
	BY-CATCH SPECIES (PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH OTHER ROCKFISH POLLOCK FLOUNDERS etc.)		230
	TOTAL		4,880

Submitted: _____
 Date

 Signature

 Official's Title

Detailed descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation proposed for each fishery are attached as a supplement to this application.

Yes No

b-1

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (VIF)

PA 3-1/602

NO: _____

(1) VESSEL NAME: TAKACHIHO MARU (2) CALL SIGN: JPBU

(3) HULL NO: F01-90

(4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER (5) LENGTH: 95

(6) GROSS TONS: 3609 (7) NET TONS: 1969 (8) MAX SPEED: 16

(9) OWNERS NAME: HOHSUI CORPORATION

ADDRESS: 9-13 TSUKIJI 7-CHOME CHUO-KU TOKYO, JAPAN

OPERATOR: NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA, LTD.

ADDRESS: 6-2 OTEMACHI 2-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU TOKYO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: HEADER, FLASH FREEZER, FISH MEAL PLANT, FISH OIL PLANT

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS - BALE CAPACITY ONLY):

HOLD #1: 402 HOLD #2: 1495 HOLD #3: 964 HOLD #4: 193

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY): 0

(12) LIST LAST APPLICATION NUMBER: JA-85-0291-A IF NONE, CHECK: _____

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.? YES X NO _____

(IF YES, ATTACH JOINT VENTURE SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSES)

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	REQUESTED SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	YELLOWFIN SOLE	BOTTOM/ MID-WATER TRAWL GEAR	x	x	x
	BY-CATCH SPECIES				
	PACIFIC COD				
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH				
	OTHER ROCK FISH				
	POLLOCK FLOUNDERS etc.				

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE METHODS OF OPERATION

- (1) Names and types of foreign vessels to be employed. Number of foreign vessels to be employed at any one time.

One stern trawler/factory ship as per (1) above, equipped to produce frozen round, fillet, headed & gutted roe, fish meal and fish oil and necessary carrier vessels.

- (2) Names and types of vessels of the United States which have been contracted and/or agreed to deliver U.S. harvested fish. Number of U.S. vessels to be employed at any one time.

Not yet contracted or agreed but considered to be almost certain: 2-3 large (over 100 feet) combination bottom/mid-water trawl vessels with not less than 1000 HP.

- (3) Name, address, and telephone number and telex number of the person or company within the United States who will be the representative of the foreign nation (designated representative according to the foreign fishing regulations).

Washington, D.C. Office, Japan Fisheries Association
2505 Wisconsin Ave.
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel: 202-965-1607
Telex: 230892313 JFA WSH

- (4) Name, address, telephone number and telex number of person or company within the United States who will be the American partner and where different, the principal contact with owners/operators of vessels of the United States.

Universal Seafoods Ltd.
P.O. Box 94 15110 N.E. 90th Street Redmond
Washington 98052
Tel: 206-881-8181
Telex: 259104492989 UNISEA RDMD

- (5) Geographical area in which vessels will operate, using fishing area designations of the foreign fishing regulations.

Fishery Conservation Zone and areas permitted by U.S. regulations in Bering Sea 51, 52 and 54.

- (6) Months and seasons during which vessels expect to operate.

3 months during April through December in 1985 after reaching agreement between U.S. fishermen and Universal Seafoods Ltd.

b:

- (7) By species and quantity, the processed products expected to be produced and ultimate expected market. Show quantities which are to reenter the United States.

Species will be processed onboard processing vessel into products given in (1) above, quantities of product by type will be dependent upon market conditions. Products will be sold by Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd., primarily for domestic consumption.

- (8) Procedures to be employed to minimize the amount of incidental catch and prohibited catch received by foreign vessels. Describe their disposition, by species.

One trawler (in page 2) is a large freezer trawler targeting primarily on Yellowfin Sole and will not operate in areas where high incidental catch is expected. We will instruct the U.S. fishermen in terms of fishing gears and method to enable them to minimize the amount of incidental catch to as great an extent as practicable. All prohibited species caught incidentally will be immediately returned to the sea in accordance with the foreign fishing regulations sec. 611.13.

- (9) Method of transfer from vessels of the United States to foreign vessels (e.g., delivery of zippered cod ends to processing vessels, transfer from deck to deck with initial sorting on vessels of the United States, transfer of unsorted fish to transports for further delivery to processing vessels, etc.).

Catches will be delivered from U.S. catching vessels to the processing vessel by zippered codends.

- (10) Relationship to other fishing operations (e.g., foreign vessels will be used exclusively to receive United States harvested fish, foreign vessels will receive fish from both vessels of the United States and foreign fishing vessels, foreign vessels will both catch fish and receive United States harvested fish, vessels of the United States will deliver certain species to United States fish processors, etc.).

The processing vessel will work mostly with American vessels but during periods of insufficient transfers before the completion of these ventures and anytime after its completion will engage in fishing operations for herself under her own allocation.

- (11) Would you provide, by species, the approximate price (U.S. dollars per mt.) to be paid for United States harvested fish? If prices are under negotiation, would you specify the range of prices being considered?

Prices for individual species will be negotiated with the U.S. fishermen through Universal seafoods Ltd.

b.



Universal Seafoods, Ltd.

15110 N.E. 90th St.
P.O. Box 1019
Redmond, WA 98073-1019
(206) 881-8181

March 20, 1985

Mr. James O. Campbell, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Please accept this letter in support of Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd.'s Application for Vessel Permits to Fish Within the FCZ as concerns a contemplated Yellowfin Sole joint venture.

As the U.S. partner and joint venture coordinator for Nippon Suisan, I would like to briefly explain the program. We plan to conduct the operation in the Bristol Bay area with one Japanese stern trawler/factory ship, the TAKACHICO MARU, and three American catcher vessels, the F/V Starward, the F/V Neahkahnie and the F/V Silver Sea. The TAKACHICO has been fishing Yellowfin Sole on a directed basis within the FCZ and the catcher vessels all have prior joint venture experience. The venture is scheduled to begin on April 25 and conclude approximately June 20. Two of the three catcher vessels will be on the grounds at all times, on a rotational basis.

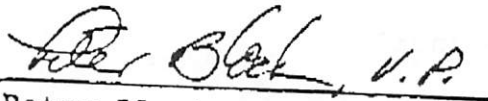
Universal Seafoods and Nippon Suisan are currently conducting a pollock joint venture with ten American catcher vessels (including these three vessels) which is scheduled to end on April 20th. The Yellowfin Sole program would provide employment for these catchers and their crews for an approximate two month period between the current winter Pollock program and the summer Pollock program, scheduled to begin in mid June.

The joint venture managers and the catcher vessel owners are concerned over the incidental catching of prohibited species and will establish voluntary guidelines as to maximum allowable catch of these species prior to moving to other grounds. Additionally, the catchers will employ different gear types to determine effectiveness in avoiding these species.

Mr. Campbell
March 20, 1985
Page 2

The Application referred to above is in keeping with the U.S./Japanese industry agreement reached last December whereby the Japanese agreed to purchase 30,000mt of species other than Pollock. In the event that the Permit Application does not get into the Federal Register in time, we would appreciate your delegating this task to the Permit Review Committee, so that we may commence operations on schedule.

Sincerely yours,
UNIVERSAL SEAFOODS, LTD.



Peter Block
Vice President

/dbs

C.

1/6

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECIEVE U.S. HARVESTED
FISH(IV) FROM VESSEL OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of JAPAN submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1985.

Fishing vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing the joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated for vessel of the JAPAN flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		<u>Directed</u>	<u>Joint Venture</u>
BSA	YELLOWFIN SOLE		1,570
	OTHER FLOUNDERS		
	PACIFIC COD		280
	OTHER SPECIES (POLLOCK, OTHER FINFISH etc.)		90
			TOTAL 1,940

Submitted: _____
Date

Signature

Officer's Title

Detailed descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation proposed for each fishery are attached as a supplement to this application. Yes No

2/2

DF BSA

IOHB NO. 0648-0089
(EXPIRES 3-31-86)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: _____

(1) VESSEL NAME: TOMI MARU NO. 85

(2) CALL SIGN: JL00

(4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER

(3) HULL NO.: HK1-495

(6) GROSS TONS: 500

(7) NET TONS: 257

(5) LENGTH: 61

(8) MAX SPEED: 13

(9) OWNERS NAME: KANAI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: 6-3-25 IRIFUNE KUSHIRO-CITY, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, HEADER

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):

HOLD #1: 116 HOLD #2: 184 HOLD #3: 243 HOLD #4: 114

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY _____)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-84-0282 IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
(If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

ACTIVITY

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GPR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK, YELLOWFIN SOLE	BOTTOM TRAWL			
	TURBOT, OTHER FLOUNDERS	DO			
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH,	DO			
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID,	DO	X	X	X
	SABLEFISH, PACIFIC COD,	DO			
	ATKA MACKEREL,	DO			
	OTHER SPECIES,	DO			
GOA	POLLOCK, PACIFIC COD,	BOTTOM & PELAGIC			
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH,	TRAWL			
	FLOUNDERS, SABASTOLOBUS	DO			
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID,	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL,	DO			
	SABLEFISH,	DO			
	OTHER SPECIES,	DO			

3/6

OMH NO. 0648-0089
(EXPIRES 3-31-86)

DF USA

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: _____

- (1) VESSEL NAME: TOHI MARI NO. 83
 (2) CALL SIGN: 7KWC
 (3) HULL NO.: HK1-782
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER
 (5) LENGTH: 61
 (6) GROSS TONS: 500 (7) NET TONS: 205 (8) MAX SPEED: 14
 (9) OWNERS NAME: KANAI SHUNICHI

ADDRESS: 6-3-24 IRIFUNE KUSHIRO - CITY, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER HEADER

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CURIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 169 HOLD #2: 255 HOLD #3: 124 HOLD #4: 82
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY _____)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA -84-1170 IF NONE CHECK _____

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES NO _____

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK,	BOTTOM TRAWL			
	YELLOWFIN SOLE,	DO			
	TURBOT,	DO			
	OTHER FLOUNDERS,	DO	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH,	DO			
	OTHER ROCKFISH,	DO			
	SQUID, SABLEFISH,	DO			
	PACIFIC COD,	DO			
	ATKA MACKEREL,	DO			
	OTHER SPECIES,	DO			

4/6

- (1) Names and types of foreign vessels to be employed. Number of foreign vessels to be employed at any one time.

STERN TRAWLERS.

THESE TRAWLERS SET THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT.

TOMI MARU NO. 83

TRAWL FISHING GEARS,

TOMI MARU NO. 85

FILLET MACHINE & HEADER, FREEZER.

- (2) Names and types of vessels of the United States which have been contracted and/or agreed to deliver U.S. harvested fish. Number of U.S. vessels to be employed at any one time.

3-6 BOTTOM & MID-WATER TRAWLERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME OF VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT SETTLED, UNDER NEGOTIATION.

- (3) Name, address, and telephone number, and telex number of the person or company within the United States who will be the representative of the foreign nation (designated representative according to the foreign fishing regulations).

JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION.
WASHINGTON OFFICE.

TELEPHONE NO. 202-965-1607

TELEX NO 230892313 JFA WAH

THE WELLINGTON, ROOM 506B
2505 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C., 20007
U.S.A

- (4) Name, address, telephone number and telex number of person or company within the United States who will be the American partner and where different, the principal contact with owners/operators of vessels of the United States:

UNSETTLED, BECAUSE OF UNDER NEGOTIATION.

- (5) Geographical area in which vessels will operate, using fishing area designations of the foreign fishing regulations.

BERING SEA & ALEUTIAN ISLAND 51, 52, 54
(STATISTIC AREA)

C-4

5/6

- (6) Months and seasons during which vessels expect to operate.

AFTER AGREEMENT WITH OWNER/OPERATOR OF THE UNITED STATES VESSELS,
THE EARLIEST MONTH POSSIBLE.

- (7) By species and quantity, the processed products expected to be produced and ultimate expected market. Show quantities which are to reenter the United States.

THESE SPECIES WILL BE PROCESSED GIVEN IN (1) ABOVE.

QUANTITIES WHICH PRODUCTS BY EACH TYPE ARE DEPEND UPON MARKET CONDITION.

PRODUCTS WHICH MADE THIS JOINT VENTURE WILL BE AIMED FOR DOMESTIC
CONSUMPTION AND MARKETED IN JAPAN.

- (8) Procedures to be employed to minimize the amount of incidental catch and prohibited catch received by foreign vessels. Describe their disposition, by species.

2 TRAWLERS ARE TARGETTING ON YELLOWFIN SOLE AND WILL NOT OPERATE
IN THE AREA WHERE HIGH INCIDENTAL CATCH IS EXPECTED.

WE ALSO WILL INSTRUCT THE U.S. FISHERMEN IN TERMS OF THE FISHING GEARS
AND FISHING METHOD TO ENABLE THEM TO MINIMIZE THE INCIDENTAL CATCH TO
AS GREAT AN EXTENT AS PRACTICABLE.

ALL PROHIBITED SPECIES WHICH CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY WILL BE IMMEDIATELY
RETURNED TO THE SEA.

- (9) Method of transfer from vessels of the United States to foreign vessels (e.g., delivery of zippered cod ends processing vessels, transfer from deck to deck with initial sorting on vessels of the United States, transfer of unsorted fish to transports for further delivery to processing vessels, etc.).

THE CATCHES ARE DELIVERLY FROM THE U.S. FISHING VESSELS TO THE 2 VESSELS
BY DETACHABLE COD END.

- (10) Relationship to other fishing operations(e.g., foreign vessels will be used exclusively to receive United States harvested fish, foreign vessels will receive fish from both vessels of the United States and foreign fishing vessels, foreign vessels will both catch fish and receive United States harvested fish, vessels of the United States will deliver certain species to foreign vessels and other species to United States fish processors, etc.)

2 VESSELS WILL WORK PRIMARILY WITH AMERICAN VESSELS BUT DURING PERIODS OF INSUFFICIENT TRANSFERS BEFORE THE COMPLETION OF THIS VENTURE AND ANYTIME AFTER ITS COMPLETION.

- (11) Would you provide, by species, the approximate price(U.S. dollars per mt.) to be paid for United States harvested fish? If prices are under negotiation, would you specify the range of prices being considered?

UNSETTLED BECAUSE OF UNDER NEGOTIATION.

1212
d.

AGENDA C-3(d)
MARCH 1985

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION


APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of Japan submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1985.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing the joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated for vessels of the Japanese flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
BSA	Yellowfin sole and mixed (other flounders, other finfish etc.)		4,250
	Pacific cod		750
	Pollock		250
	Total		5,250

Submitted: March 20, 1985
Date


Signature
Hisao Azuma
Counsellor
Embassy of Japan
Official's Title

Detailed descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation proposed for each fishery are attached as a supplement to this application. Yes X No

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: JA-85-1153

- (1) VESSEL NAME: AKEBONO HARU NO.1
 (2) CALL SIGN: JKYK
 (3) HULL NO. : TK1-1036
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER
 (5) LENGTH: 61
 (6) GROSS TONS: 499 (7) NET TONS: 210 (8) MAX SPEED: 14
 (9) OWNERS NAME: NICHIRO GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: 12-1 YURAKUCHO 1-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

- (10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, HEADER
 EVISCERATOR, STRAPPING MACHINE

- (11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 118 HOLD #2: 153 HOLD #3: 340 HOLD #4: 22
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

- (12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-1153-A IF NONE CHECK

- (13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

- (14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	YELLOWFIN SOLE	DO	X	X	
	OTHER FLATFISHES	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL, SQUID	DO	X	X	
GOA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, FLOUNDERS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL, SQUID	DO	X	X	
	THORNYHEAD ROCKFISH	DO	X	X	
SMT	ARMORHEAD, ALFONSIN	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	OTHER GROUND FISH	DO	X	X	

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2/2

FORM NO. 0648-0089
(EXPIRES 3-31-86)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: JA-85-1154

(1) VESSEL NAME: AKEBONO MARU NO. 2

(2) CALL SIGN: JLCK

(4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER

(3) HULL NO.: TK1-1049

(6) GROSS TONS: 499

(5) LENGTH: 59

(7) NET TONS: 216

(8) MAX SPEED: 14

(9) OWNERS NAME: NICHIRO GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: 12-1 YURAKUCHO 1-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER
EVISCERATOR

, HEADER

, STRAPPING MACHINE

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):

HOLD #1: 138

HOLD #2: 144

HOLD #3: 316

HOLD #4: 220

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY

0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-1154-A IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
(IF YES, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	CATCH	ACTIVITY	
				PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	YELLOWFIN SOLE	DO	X	X	
	OTHER FLATFISHES	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID	DO	X	X	
GOA	ATKA MACKEREL	DO	X	X	
	POLLOCK	DO	X	X	
	POLLOCK, FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
SMT	OTHER ROCKFISH	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL, SQUID	DO	X	X	
	THORNYHEAD ROCKFISH	DO	X	X	
	ARMORHEAD, ALFONSIH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER GROUNDFISH	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	

6/d-3
26

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: JA-85-0312

(1) VESSEL NAME: AKEBONO MARU NO. 15
 (2) CALL SIGN: JNJJ
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER
 (3) HULL NO.: YG1-298
 (6) GROSS TONS: 492 (7) NET TONS: 171
 (5) LENGTH: 53
 (8) MAX SPEED: 11
 (9) OWNERS NAME: NICHIRO GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: 12-1 YURAKUCHO 1-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO 100, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, HEADER
 EVISCERATOR, STRAPPING MACHINE

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 213 HOLD #2: 207 HOLD #3: 0 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0312-A IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	YELLOWFIN SOLE	DO	X	X	
	OTHER FLATFISHES	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL	DO	X	X	

d-4
8/26

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

OMB NO. 0648-0089 (EXPIRES 3-31-86)
 NO: JA-85-0308

(1) VESSEL NAME: AKEBONO MARU NO. 27

(4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER

(6) GROSS TONS: 550 (7) NET TONS: 207

(8) MAX SPEED: 13

(5) LENGTH: 56

(3) HULL NO.: TKI-907

(2) CALL SIGN: J95J

(9) OWNERS NAME: NICHIRO GYOYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: 12-1 YURAKUCHO 1-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER

'HEADER

EVISORATOR

'STRAPPING MACHINE

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 254 HOLD #2: 270 HOLD #3: 0 HOLD #4: 0

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0308-A IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S. (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X
	YELLOWFIN SOLE		X
	OTHER FLATFISHES		X
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH		X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH		X
	OTHER ROCKFISH		X
	ATKA MACKREL, SQUID		X
	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X
	POLLOCK, FLOUNDERS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X
GOA	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH		X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH		X
	OTHER ROCKFISH		X
	ATKA MACKREL, SQUID		X
	POLLOCK		X
	POLLOCK, FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X
	BOTTOM TRAWL		X
	DO		X
	DO		X
	DO		X
SMT	OTHER GROUNDFISH		X
	ARMORHEAD, ALFONISIN	BOTTOM TRAWL	X
	THORNYHEAD ROCKFISH		X
	ATKA MACKREL, SQUID		X
	OTHER ROCKFISH		X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH		X
	DO		X
	DO		X
	DO		X
	DO		X

12/7/85

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS OF OPERATION

- (1) Names and types of foreign vessels to be employed. Number of foreign vessels to be employed at any one time.

Stern Trawlers "AKEBONO MARU NO. 1", "AKEBONO MARU NO. 2"
"AKEBONO MARU NO. 15", "AKEBONO MARU NO. 18" and "AKEBONO
MARU NO. 27", each equipped with freezer, header and filletter.

- (2) Names and types of vessels of the United States which have been contracted and /or agreed to deliver U.S. harvested fish. Number of U.S. vessels to be employed at any one time.

"Great Pacific". "Pacific Alliance" are large combination bottom / midwater
trawl vessels. Number is two vessels.

- (3) Name, address, and telephone number, and telex number of the person or company within the United States who will be the representative of the foreign nation (designated representative according to the foreign fishing regulations.)

HIROYUKI TAKAGI
JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION.
THE WELLINGTON, ROOM 510
2505 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20007 U.S.A.
Telephone number 202-965-1280
Telex number 230892313 JFA WSH

- (4) Name, address, telephone number and telex number of person or company within the United States who will be the American partner and where different, the principal contact with owners/operators of vessels of the United States.

PETER PAN SEAFOODS, INC.
1000 DENNY BLDG.
6th and BLANCHARD
SEATTLE, WA. 98121 U.S.A.
Telephone number 206-624-4344

- (5) Geographical area in which vessels will operate, using fishing area designations of the foreign fishing regulations.

Fishery Conservation Zone Permitted by U.S. Regulation in Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands areas 51, 52, 53, 54.

- (6) Months and season during which vessels expect to operate.

From May to June and from September to October in 1985, after reaching agreement between Alaskan Fishermen and PETER PAN SEAFOODS, INC..

- (7) By species and quantity, the processed products expected to be produced and ultimate expected market. Show quantities which are to reenter the United States.

Species will be processed onboard four vessels into products given in (1) above, quantities of product by each type will be dependent upon market conditions. Products will be sold by NICHIRO GYOGYO KAISHA, LTD., primarily for domestic consumption in Japan. No quantity will be re-enter to the U.S.A.

- (8) Procedures to be employed to minimize the amount of incidental catch and prohibited catch received by foreign vessels. Describe their disposition, by species.

Procedures to be employed to minimize the incidental catch will be choosing the fishing ground and selecting the fishing gear with an agreement with the Alaskan fishermen.

All prohibited species caught incidentally will be immediately returned to the sea in accordance with the FOREIGN FISHING REGULATIONS sec.611.13.

- (9) Method of transfer from vessels of the United States to foreign vessels (e.g., delivery of zippered cod ends to processing vessels, transfer from deck to deck with initial sorting on vessels of the United States, transfer of unsorted fish to transports for further delivery to processing vessels, etc.)

Catch will be transferred from Alaskan catching vessels to the processing vessel by detachable cod-ends.

- (10) Relationship to other fishing operations (e.g., foreign vessels will be used exclusively to receive United States harvested fish, foreign vessels will receive fish from both vessels of the United States and foreign fishing vessels, foreign vessels will both catch fish and receive United States harvested fish, vessels of the United States will deliver certain species to foreign vessels and other species to United States fish processors, etc.)

Processing vessels will work primarily with American vessels but during periods of insufficient transfers before the completion of this venture and anytime after its completion, she will engage in fishing operations for herself under her own quota.

(11) Would you provide, by species, the approximate price (U.S. dollars per mt.) to be paid for United States harvested fish? If prices are under negotiation, would you specify the range of prices being considered?

Price for individual species will be negotiated with parties then to be submitted later on.

大井/北島 氏
AGENDA C-3(e)
MARCH 1985

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

e.


APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of Japan submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1985.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing the joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated for vessels of the Japanese flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
BSA	Yellowfin sole		3,100
	Pacific cod		180
	By catch species (pollock, other flounders, etc.)		60
	Sub total		3,340
BSA	Flounders & mixed		1,800
	Pacific cod		320
	Pollock		100
	Sub total		2,220
	Total		5,560

Submitted: March 20, 1985
Date


Signature
Hisao Azuma
Counsellor
Embassy of Japan.
Official's Title

Detailed descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation proposed for each fishery are attached as a supplement to this application. Yes X No

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: _____

- (1) VESSEL NAME: TENYO HARU (2) CALL SIGN: JCEC
 (3) HULL NO.: YG1-370
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER (5) LENGTH: 111
 (6) GROSS TONS: 4240 (7) NET TONS: 2110 (8) MAX SPEED: 13
 (9) OWNERS NAME: TAIYO FISHERY CO., LTD.

ADDRESS: 1-1-2, OTEMACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

- (10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, SURIMI PLANT
 FISH MEAL PLANT, FISH OIL PLANT

- (11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 1422 HOLD #2: 1142 HOLD #3: 1030 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY _____)

- (12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0352-C IF NONE CHECK _____

- (13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (if yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

- (14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	TURBOTS, SQUID, POLLOCK	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	YELLOWFIN SOLE, PACIFIC COD,	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	OTHER FLOUNDERS,	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH				
	ATKA MACKEREL, SABLE FISH				
	OTHER ROCKFISH OTHER SPECIES				
GOA	SQUID, PACIFIC COD	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	SABLE FISH, FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	ATKA MACKEREL, POLLOCK				
	OTHER ROCKFISH, RATTAIL				
	SEBASTOLOBUS OTHER SPECIES				

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: _____

- (1) VESSEL NAME: TENYO MARU NO. 2 (2) CALL SIGN: JETO
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER (5) LENGTH: 112
 (6) GROSS TONS: 4361 (7) NET TONS: 2149 (8) MAX SPEED: 13
 (9) OWNERS NAME: TAIYO FISHERY CO., LTD.

ADDRESS: 1-1-2, OTEMACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

- (10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, HEADER, SURIMI PLANT
 FISH MEAL PLANT, FISH OIL PLANT

- (11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 1148 HOLD #2: 1432 HOLD #3: 974 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

- (12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0332-C IF NONE CHECK

- (13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	TURBOTS, SQUID, POLLOCK	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	YELLOWFIN SOLE, PACIFIC COD	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	OTHER FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH				
	ATKA MACKEREL, SABLE FISH				
	OTHER ROCKFISH				
	OTHER SPECIES				
GOA	SQUID, PACIFIC COD	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	SABLE FISH, FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	ATKA MACKEREL, POLLOCK				
	OTHER ROCKFISH, RATTAIL				
	SEBASTOLOBUS				
	OTHER SPECIES				

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

(1) VESSEL NAME: TENYO HARU NO. 3
 (2) CALL SIGN: JF00
 (3) HULL NO.: YG1-377
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER
 (5) LENGTH: 112
 (6) GROSS TONS: 4357 (7) NET TONS: 2155
 (8) MAX SPEED: 13
 (9) OWNERS NAME: TAIYO FISHERY CO., LTD.
 ADDRESS: 1-1-2, OTEMACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER
 FISH MEAL PLANT
 FISH OIL PLANT
 (11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 1148 HOLD #2: 1432 HOLD #3: 974 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY)
 (12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0333-C IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER	
BSA	TURBOTS, SQUID, POLLOCK YELLOWFIN SOLE, PACIFIC COD OTHER FLOUNDERS PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH ATKA MACKEREL, SABLE FISH OTHER ROCKFISH OTHER SPECIES	BOTTOM TRAWL OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL MID-WATER TRAWL	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
COA	SQUID, PACIFIC COD PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH SABLE FISH, FLOUNDERS ATKA MACKEREL, POLLOCK OTHER ROCKFISH, RATAIL SEBASTOLOBUS OTHER SPECIES	BOTTOM TRAWL OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL MID-WATER TRAWL	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: -----

(1) VESSEL NAME: TENYO MARU NO. 5

(2) CALL SIGN: JGVD

(4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER

(3) HULL NO.: YGJ-390

(6) GROSS TONS: 4371 (7) NET TONS: 2152

(5) LENGTH: 112

(8) MAX SPEED: 13

(9) OWNERS NAME: TAIYO FISHERY CO., LTD.

ADDRESS: 1-1-2, OTEMACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, 100, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER

, HEADER, SURIMI PLANT

FISH MEAL PLANT

, FISH OIL PLANT

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):

HOLD #1: 1148 HOLD #2: 1432 HOLD #3: 974 HOLD #4: 0

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0334-C IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If Yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	TURBOTS, SQUID, POLLOCK	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	YELLOWFIN SOLE, PACIFIC COD	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	OTHER FLOWNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH				
	ATKA MACKEREL, SABLE FISH				
GOA	OTHER ROCKFISH				
	OTHER SPECIES				
	SQUID, PACIFIC COD	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	SABLE FISH, FLOWNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
ATKA MACKEREL, POLLOCK					
OTHER ROCKFISH, RATTAIL					
SEBASTOLOBUS					
OTHER SPECIES					

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: _____

- (1) VESSEL NAME: ZUIYO MARU NO. 2 (2) CALL SIGN: JFWT
 (3) HULL NO. : TK1-568
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER (5) LENGTH: 100
 (6) GROSS TONS: 3923 (7) NET TONS: 1574 (8) MAX SPEED: 13
 (9) OWNERS NAME: HAKODATE KOKAI GYOGYO CO., LTD.

ADDRESS: 13-19, OMACHI, HAKODATE, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

- (10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, FISH MEAL PLANT
 FISH OIL PLANT, SURIMI PLANT

- (11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 1105 HOLD #2: 1413 HOLD #3: 284 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

- (12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0351-C IF NONE CHECK.

- (13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes; attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

VESSEL	MERCANTILE SERVICE	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	TURBOTS, SQUID, POLLOCK	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	YELLOWFINE SOLE, PACIFIC COD	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	OTHER FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH				
	ATKA MACKEREL, SABLE FISH				
	OTHER ROCKFISH				
	OTHER SPECIES				
GOA	SQUID, PACIFIC COD	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	SABLE FISH, FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	ATKA MACKEREL, RATTAIL				
	SEBASTOLOBUS				
	OTHER SPECIES				

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: _____

(1) VESSEL NAME: ZUIYO HARU NO. 3
 (2) CALL SIGN: JXFO
 (3) HULL NO.: TK1-695
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER
 (5) LENGTH: 102
 (6) GROSS TONS: 3038 (7) NET TONS: 1395 (8) MAX SPEED: 13
 (9) OWNERS NAME: HAKODATE KOKAI GYOGYO CO., LTD.

ADDRESS: 10 10, SHAGHT, HAKODATE, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, FISH MEAL PLANT
 FISH OIL PLANT, SURIMI PLANT

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 1166 HOLD #2: 1180 HOLD #3: 266 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0331-c IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	TURBOTS, SQUID, POLLOCK	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	YELLOWFIN SOLE,	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC COD	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH				
	ATKA MACKEREL, SABLE FISH				
	OTHER ROCKFISH				
	OTHER SPECIES				
GOA	SQUID, PACIFIC COD	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	OFF-BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	SABLE FISH, FLOUNDERS	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	X
	ATKA MACKEREL, POLLOCK				
	OTHER ROCKFISH, RATTAIL				
	SEBASTOLOBUS				
OTHER SPECIES					

- (1) Names and types of foreign vessels to be employed. Number of foreign vessels to be employed at any one time.

STERN TRAWLERS, M/V

TENYO MARU
 TENYO MARU NO.2
 TENYO MARU NO.3
 TENYO MARU NO.5
 ZUIYO MARU NO.2
 ZUIYO MARU NO.3

EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
TRAWL FISHING GEARS	1 SET
SURIMI PLANT	1 SET
FISH MEAL PLANT	1 SET
FISH OIL PLANT	1 SET
FILLET MACHINE & HEADER	1 SET
FREEZER	1 SET

- (2) Names and types of vessels of the United States which have been contracted and/or agreed to deliver U.S. harvested fish. Number of U.S. vessels to be employed at any one time.

5-10 BOTTOM/MID-WATER TRAWLERS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH MORE THAN 500 HP.

(NAMES OF VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE UNSETTLED BECAUSE OF UNDER NEGOTIATION)

- (3) Name, address, and telephone number, and telex number of the person or company within the United States who will be the representative of the foreign nation (designated representative according to the foreign fishing regulations).

JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION.
 WASHINGTON OFFICE.

THE WELLINGTON, ROOM 506B
 2505 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.,
 WASHINGTON, D.C., 20007
 U.S.A

TELEPHON NO. : 202-965-1607
 TELEX NO. : 230892313 JFA WAH

- (4) Name, address, telephone number and telex number of person or company within the United States who will be the American partner and where different, the principal contact with owners/operators of vessels of the United States.

WESTWARD TRAWLERS INC.

3040 WEST COMMODORE WAY
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98199

TELEPHON NO. : 206-284-2114
 TELEX NO. : 910-444-2014

- (5) Geographical area in which vessels will operate, using fishing area designations of the foreign fishing regulations.

STATISTIC AREA(PACIFIC CODE NO.)

BERING SEA & ALEUTIAN ISLAND 51, 52, 54,

(6) Months and seasons during which vessels expect to operate.

THE EARLIEST MONTH POSSIBLE IN 1985 AFTER REACHING AGREEMENT WITH OWNER/OPERATOR OF VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(7) By species and quantity, the processed products expected to be produced and ultimate expected market. Show quantities which are to reenter the United States.

SPECIES WILL BE PROCESSED GIVEN IN (1) ABOVE.

QUANTITIES OF PRODUCT BY EACH TYPE WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON MARKET CONDITION.

ALL PRODUCTS MADE UNDER THIS VENTUER WILL BE AIMED FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND MARKETED IN JAPAN.

(8) Procedures to be employed to minimize the amount of incidental catch and prohibited catch received by foreign vessels. Describe their disposition, by species.

THESE TRAWLERS ARE TARGETTING CHIFLY ON YELLOWFIN SOLE AND WILL NOT OPERATE IN THE AREA WHERE THE POSSIBILITY OF HIGH INCIDENTAL CATCH IS EXPECTED.

WE ALSO WILL INSTRUCT THE U.S.FISHERMEN IN TERMS OF THE FISHING GEARS AND FISHING METHOD TO ENABLE THEM TO MINIMIZE THE AMOUNT OF THE INCIDENTAL CATCH TO AS GREAT AN EXTENT AS PRACTICABLE. ALL PROHIBITED

SPECIES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO THE SEA (ACCORDING TO FOREIGN FISHING REGULATION * 611.13).

delivery of zippered cod ends processing vessels, transfer from deck to deck with initial sorting on vessels of the United States, transfer of unsorted fish to transporta for further delivery to processing vessels, etc.).

THE CATCHES WILL BE TRANSFERED FROM THE U.S.FISHING VESSELS TO THE PROCESSING VESSELS BY DETACHABLE COD END.

- (10) Relationship to other fishing operations(e.g., foreign vessels will be used exclusively to receive United States harvested fish, foreign vessels will receive fish from both vessels of the United States and foreign fishing vessels, foreign vessels will both catch fish and receive United States harvested fish, vessels of the United States will deliver certain species to foreign vessels and other species to United States fish processors, etc.)

PROCESSING VESSELS WILL WORK PRIMARILY WITH AMERICAN VESSELS
BUT DURING PERIODS OF INSUFFICIENT TRANSFERS BEFORE THE
COMPLETION OF THIS VENTURE AND ANYTIME AFTER ITS COMPLETION.

SHE WILL ENGAGE IN FISHING OPERATIONS FOR HERSELF UNDER
HER OWN QUOTE.

- (11) Would you provide, by species, the approximate price(U.S. dollars per mt.) to be paid for United States harvested fish? If prices are under negotiation, would you specify the range of prices being considered?

UNSETTLED BECAUSE OF BEFORE NEGOTIATION.

AGENDA C-3(f)
MARCH 1985

大井/北村
f.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

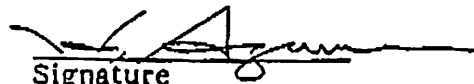
APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of Japan submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1985.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing the joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated for vessels of the Japanese flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
BSA	Yellowfin sole		3,100
	Pacific cod		180
	By catch species (pollock, other flounders, etc.)		60
	Sub total		3,340
BSA	Flounders & mixed		1,800
	Pacific cod		320
	Pollock		100
	Sub total		2,220
		Total	5,560

Submitted: March 20, 1985
Date


Signature
Hisao Azuma
Counsellor
Embassy of Japan.
Official's Title

Detailed descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation proposed for each fishery are Attached as a supplement to this application. Yes X No

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (VIF)

NO: _____

(1) VESSEL NAME: R.Y.U.Y.O. H.A.R.D.E. (2) CALL SIGN: J O B T
 (3) HULL NO: T Y 1-546
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: LARGE STERN TRAWLER (5) LENGTH: 75
 (6) GROSS TONS: 1945 (7) NET TONS: 988 (8) MAX SPEED: 16
 (9) OWNERS NAME: HOKKAIDO FISHERIES CO., LTD.
 ADDRESS: 4-6-1, ODORI EISEI, CHUO-KU, SAPPORO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, HEADER

 (11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS - BALE CAPACITY ONLY):
 HOLD #1: 881 HOLD #2: 797 HOLD #3: 0 HOLD #4: 0
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY) 0

(12) LIST LAST APPLICATION NUMBER JA - 85 -0280-A IF NONE, CHECK _____
 (13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.? YES NO
 (IF YES, ATTACH JOINT VENTURE SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSES)

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	REQUESTED SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
E.S.A	YELLOWFIN SOLE, POLLOCK,	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	TURBOTS, PACIFIC COD,	OFF-BOTTOM	X	X	X
	OTHER FLOUNDERS, SQUID,	TRAWL	X	X	X
G.O.A	OTHER ROCKFISH, SABLE FISH,	MID-WATER	X	X	X
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH,	TRAWL	X	X	X
	ATKA MACKEREL, OTHER SPECIES				
S.M.T	POLLOCK, PACIFIC COD, SQUID,	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	THONYHEAD, OTHER ROCKFISH,	OFF-BOTTOM	X	X	X
	FLOUNDERS, ATKA MACKEREL,	TRAWL	X	X	X
S.M.T	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH,	MID-WATER	X	X	X
	SABLEFISH, OTHER GROUND FISH	TRAWL	X	X	X
S.M.T	ARMORHEAD, ALFONSINS,	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	X
	OTHER GROUND FISHES,				

(1) Names and types of foreign vessels to be employed. Number of foreign vessels to be employed at any one time.

RYUYO MARU - - - STERN TRAWLER - - - 1.

EQUIPMENT HEADER - - - 1 SET.
FLASH FREEZER - - - 1 SET.

(2) Names and types of vessels of the United States which have been contracted and/or agreed to deliver U.S. harvested fish. Number of U.S. vessels to be employed at any one time.

2-3 OF BOTTOM TRAWLERS OF UNITED STATES WITH MORE THAN 500 HP.
(NAMES OF U.S. VESSELS ARE UNSETTLED BECAUSE OF UNDER NEGOTIATION.)

(3) Name, address, and telephone number, and telex number of the person or company within the United States who will be the representative of the foreign nation (designated representative according to the foreign fishing regulations).

JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION. WASHINGTON OFFICE.
THE WELLINGTON, ROOM 506B TELEPHON NO.: 202-965-1607
2505 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W., TELEX NO. : 230892313 JFA WAH.
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20007 U.S.A

(4) Name, address, telephone number and telex number of person or company within the United States who will be the American partner and where different, the principal contact with owners/operators of vessels of the United States.

UNSETTLED BECAUSE OF UNDER NEGOTIATION.

(5) Geographical area in which vessels will operate, using fishing area designations of the foreign fishing regulations.

STATISTIC AREA (PACIFIC CODE NO.)

HERING SEA - - - 451, 452

(6) Months and seasons during which vessels expect to operate.

THE EARLIER MONTH POSSIBLE (WILL BE STARTED FROM JUNE) IN 1985
AFTER REACHING AGREEMENT WITH OWNER/OPERATOR OF VESSELS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

(7) By species and quantity, the processed products expected to be produced and
ultimate expected market. Show quantities which are to reenter the United
States.

*SPECIES WILL BE PROCESSED GIVEN IN (1) ABOVE.

*QUANTITIES OF PRODUCT BY EACH TYPE WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON
MARKET CONDITION.

*ALL PRODUCTS MADE UNDER THIS JOINT-VENTURE WILL BE AIMED FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND MARKETED IN JAPAN.

(8) Procedures to be employed to minimize the amount of incidental catch and
prohibited catch received by foreign vessels. Describe their disposition, by
species.

*THESE U.S. TRAWLERS ARE TARGETTING CHIEFLY ON YELLOWFIN SOLE
AND WILL NOT OPERATE IN THIS AREAS WHERE THE POSSIBILITY OF
HIGH INCIDENTAL CATCH IS EXPECTED.

*ALL PROHIBITED SPECIES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY WILL BE IMMEDIATELY
RETURNED TO THE SEA ACCORDING TO FOREIGN FISHING REGULATION :
611.13 .

(9) Method of transfer from vessels of the United States to foreign vessels (e.g.,
delivery of zippered cod ends processing vessels, transfer from deck to deck
with initial sorting on vessels of the United States, transfer of unsorted
fish to transports for further delivery to processing vessels, etc.).

THE CATCHES WILL BE TRANSFERED FROM THE U.S. FISHING VESSELS
TO THE PROCESSING VESSEL BY DETACHABLE COD-END.

(10) Relationship to other fishing operations (e.g., foreign vessels will be used exclusively to receive United States harvested fish, foreign vessels will receive fish from both vessels of the United States and foreign fishing vessels, foreign vessels will both catch fish and receive United States harvested fish, vessels of the United States will deliver certain species to foreign vessels and other species to United States fish processors, etc.)

PROCESSING VESSEL (RYUYO MARU) WILL WORK PRIMARILY WITH U.S. VESSELS BUT DURING PERIODS OF INSUFFICIENT TRANSFERS BEFORE THE COMPLETION OF THIS JOINT VENTURE AND ANYTIME AFTER ITS COMPLETION.

SHE WILL ENGAGE IN FISHING OPERATION FOR HERSELF UNDER HER QUOTE.

(11) Would you provide, by species, the approximate price (U.S. dollars per mt.) to be paid for United States harvested fish? If prices are under negotiation, would you specify the range of prices being considered?

UNSETTLED BECAUSE OF BEFORE NEGOSIATION.

株式会社

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

AGENDA C-3(g)
MARCH 1985

9.


APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE
FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED
FISH (JV) FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of Japan submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the fishery conservation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1985.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing the joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated for vessels of the Japanese flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
BSA	Yellowfin sole, flatfish & mixed		1,700
	Pacific cod		300
	Pollock		100
		Total	2,100
(A breakdown by vessel is attached.)			

Submitted: March 20, 1985
Date


Signature
Hisao Azuma
Counsellor
Embassy of Japan
Official's Title

Detailed descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation proposed for each fishery are attached as a supplement to this application. Yes X No

<u>Fishery</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Total Tonnage Requested for Each Species Joint Venture (MT)</u>
ZUIHOO MARU NO.281 BSA	Yellowfin sole, flatfish & mixed	570
	Pacific cod	100
	Pollock	30
	Sub total	<u>700</u>
SHUNYOO MARU NO.118 BSA	Yellowfin sole, flatfish & mixed	560
	Pacific cod	100
	Pollock	40
	Sub total	<u>700</u>
DAIAN MARU NO.188 BSA	Yellowfin sole, flatfish & mixed	570
	Pacific cod	100
	Pollock	30
	Sub total	<u>700</u>
<u>Total</u>		<u>2,100 (MT)</u>

IOFB NO. 0648-0089
 (EXPIRES 3-31-86)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: JA-85-0565

ZUIHOO MARU NO. 28

(1) VESSEL NAME: ~~ZUIHOO MARU NO. 28~~

(2) CALL SIGN: J8XQ

(3) HULL NO. : TK1-1030

(4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER

(5) LENGTH: 55

(6) GROSS TONS: 500

(7) NET TONS: 209

(8) MAX SPEED: 14

(9) OWNERS NAME: ESASHI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: AZA ESASHI 12, ESASHI-CHO, ESASHI-GUN, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER

, HEADER

EVISERATOR

, STRAPPING MACHINE

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):

HOLD #1: 169 HOLD #2: 268 HOLD #3: 123 HOLD #4: 240

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0565-A IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	YELLOWFIN SOLE	DO	X	X	
	OTHER FLATFISHES	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PEARCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID	DO	Y	Y	
	ATAKA MACKEREL	DO	Y	Y	

FORM NO. 0648-008
 (EXPIRES 3-31-86)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: JA-85-0564

(1) VESSEL NAME: SHUNYOO MARU NO. 118
 (2) CALL SIGN: JKJFJ
 (3) HULL NO.: HK1-705
 (4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER
 (5) LENGTH: 55
 (6) GROSS TONS: 499 (7) NET TONS: 210 (8) MAX SPEED: 14

(9) OWNERS NAME: KANEFUJI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
 ADDRESS: 418-2, TAKAMATSU-CHO, HAKODATE-SHI, HOKAIDO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER, HEADER, EVISCERATOR, STRAPPING MACHINE

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):
 HOLD #1: 108 HOLD #2: 154 HOLD #3: 327 HOLD #4: 184
 (IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0564-A IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	YELLOWFIN SOLE	DO	X	X	
	OTHER FLATFISHES	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL	DO	X	X	

3-4
24/

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM

NO: JA-85-0553

(1) VESSEL NAME: DAIAN MARU No. 188

(2) CALL SIGN: JAFV

(4) VESSEL TYPE: MEDIUM STERN TRAWLER

(3) HULL NO.: HK1-677

(6) GROSS TONS: 499

(7) NET TONS: 182

(5) LENGTH: 54

(8) MAX SPEED: 14

(9) OWNERS NAME: OHURA GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

ADDRESS: 5-9-32, CHUUOH, WAKKANAI-SHI, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

(10) PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: FLASH FREEZER

, HEADER

EVISERATOR

, STRAPPING MACHINE

(11) HOLD CAPACITY (IN CUBIC METERS):

HOLD #1: 196 HOLD #2: 165 HOLD #3: 309 HOLD #4: 90

(IF MORE THAN 4 HOLDS, GIVE TOTAL HOLD CAPACITY 0)

(12) LIST LAST PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER JA-85-0553-A IF NONE CHECK

(13) ARE FISHING ACTIVITIES REQUESTED IN SUPPORT OF VESSELS OF THE U.S.
 (If yes, attach joint venture supplemental responses) YES X NO

(14) FISHERIES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

FISHERY	TARGET SPECIES	GEAR	ACTIVITY		
			CATCH	PROCESS	OTHER
BSA	POLLOCK	MID-WATER TRAWL	X	X	
	POLLOCK, TURBOTS	BOTTOM TRAWL	X	X	
	YELLOWFIN SOLE	DO	X	X	
	OTHER FLATFISHES	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC COD, SABLEFISH	DO	X	X	
	PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	DO	X	X	
	OTHER ROCKFISH, SQUID	DO	X	X	
	ATKA MACKEREL	DO	X	X	

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS OF OPERATION

- (1) Names and types of foreign vessels to be employed. Number of foreign vessels to be employed at any one time.

One stern trawler named "SHUNYOO MARU NO.118" equipped with freezer, header and filletter.

- (2) Names and types of vessels of the United States which have been contracted and /or agreed to deliver U.S. harvested fish. Number of U.S.vessels to be employed at any one time.

Two or three Alaskan saall trawlers.

- (3) Name, address, and telephone number, and telex number of the person or company within the United States who will be the representative of the foreign nation (designated representative according to the foreign fishing regulations.)

HIROYUKI TAKAGI
JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION,
THE WELLINGTON, ROOM 510
2505 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20007 U.S.A.
Telephone number 202-965-1280
Telex number 230892313 JFA WSH

- (4) Name, address, telephone number and telex number of person or company within the United States who will be the American partner and where different, the principal contact with owners/operators of vessels of the United States.

ALASKA CONTACT LTD.,
750 WEST SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 203,
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE NUMBER 907-276-8314
TELEX NUMBER 09028679

- (5) Geographical area in which vessels will operate, using fishing area designations of the foreign fishing regulations.

Fishery Conservation Zone Permitted by U.S. Regulation in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands areas 51,52,53,54.

- (6) Months and season during which vessels expect to operate.

From June to September in 1985, after reaching agreement between Alaskan Fishermen and ALASKA CONTACT LTD.,

- (7) By species and quantity, the processed products expected to be produced and ultimate expected market. Show quantities which are to reenter the United States.

Species will be processed onboard four vessels into products given in (1) above, quantities of product by each type will be dependent upon market conditions. Products will be sold by KANESUJI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA., primarily for domestic consumption in Japan. No quantity will be re-enter to the U.S.A.

- (8) Procedures to be employed to minimize the amount of incidental catch and prohibited catch received by foreign vessels. Describe their disposition, by species.

Procedures to be employed to minimize the incidental catch will be choosing the fishing ground and selecting the fishing gear with an agreement with the Alaskan fishermen.

All prohibited species caught incidentally will be immediately returned to the sea in accordance with the FOREIGN FISHING REGULATIONS sec.611.13.

- (9) Method of transfer from vessels of the United States to foreign vessels (e.g., delivery of zippered cod ends to processing vessels, transfer from deck to deck with initial sorting on vessels of the United States, transfer of unsorted fish to transports for further delivery to processing vessels, etc.)

Catch will be transferred from Alaskan catching vessels to the processing vessel by detachable cod-ends.

- (10) Relationship to other fishing operations (e.g., foreign vessels will be used exclusively to receive United States harvested fish, foreign vessels will receive fish from both vessels of the United States and foreign fishing vessels, foreign vessels will both catch fish and receive United States harvested fish, vessels of the United States will deliver certain species to foreign vessels and other species to United States fish processors, etc.)

Processing vessels will work primarily with American vessels but during periods of insufficient transfers before the completion of this venture and anytime after its completion, she will engage in fishing operations for herself under her own quota.

(11) Would you provide, by species, the approximate price (U.S. dollars per mt.) to be paid for United States harvested fish? If prices are under negotiation, would you specify the range of prices being considered?

Price for individual species will be negotiated with parties then to be submitted later on.

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-2518

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON APPLICATION TO CONDUCT FOREIGN
SEAFOOD PROCESSING OPERATIONS IN THE INTERNAL
WATERS OF ALASKA

PROFISH International, representing the Solseca Company of Portugal, has applied to the Governor of Alaska for permission to process cod and pollock in the internal waters of Alaska. The proposed venture has the following features:

Period of Operation: March through October 1985

Processing: The cod and pollock will be salted by two Portuguese longline vessels, each about 70 meters in length and manned by a crew of 50. The vessels will be stationed in various bays of the Aleutian Islands, the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island. Each vessel has asked permission to process 12,500 tons of product.

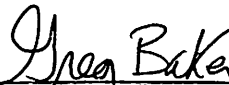
Fishing: To be conducted by a number of U.S. trawl vessels.

Market: Products produced by this venture will be sold in Portuguese markets.

The Governor may not grant permission for a foreign fishing vessel to engage in fish processing if he determines that fish processors within the State have adequate capacity and will use that capacity to process all of the domestically harvested fish that are landed in the State. The applicant has stated that statistics indicate domestic processors do not have adequate capacity to process the projected catches to be made by domestic fishermen.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development is compiling a record of public comments on this application to assist the Governor in his determination.

Please address written comments to Greg Baker, Director, Office of Commercial Fisheries Development, Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811. To be considered, comments should be received by April 5, 1985.



Greg Baker, Director
Date: 3/4/85

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-2518

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON APPLICATION TO CONDUCT FOREIGN
SEAFOOD PROCESSING OPERATIONS IN THE INTERNAL
WATERS OF ALASKA

KEG Fisheries Cooperative, a joint venture cooperative fishing organization, has applied to the Governor of Alaska for permission to process pink, chum, and silver salmon in the internal waters of Alaska. The proposed venture has the following features:

Period of Operation: June 25 through August 31, 1985

Processing: Pink, chum, and silver salmon will be frozen by up to four Japanese longline vessels, each about 50 meters in length and manned by a crew of approximately 25. The vessels will be stationed in the internal waters of Alaska near Golovin Bay and Norton Bay.

Fishing: To be conducted by members of the KEG Fisheries Cooperative who are generally resident gillnet fishermen. About 80 fishermen have agreed to delivery fish to the joint venture.

Market: Products produced as a result of this venture will be sold in Japan.

The Governor may not grant permission for a foreign fishing vessel to engage in fish processing if he determines that fish processors within the State have adequate capacity and will use that capacity to process all of the domestically harvested fish that are landed in the State. The applicant states that the proposed joint venture is the only market that fishermen have for their product and that no local processing capacity exists.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development is compiling a record of public comments on this application to assist the Governor in his determination.

Please address written comments to Greg Baker, Director, Office of Commercial Fisheries Development, Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811. To be considered, comments should be received by April 15, 1985.



Greg Baker, Director

Date: 3/14/85

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-2518

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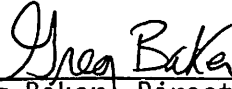
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Please address written comments to Greg Baker, Director, Office of Commercial Fisheries Development, Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811. To be considered, comments should be received by April 5, 1985.



Greg Baker Director
Date: 3/14/85

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

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Please address written comments to Greg Baker, Director, Office of Commercial Fisheries Development, Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811. To be considered, comments should be received by April 15, 1985.



Greg Baker, Director

Date: 3/14/85

RECEIVED AGENDA C-3(1)
MARCH 1985 9 1000

KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

C. P. O. BOX 2710
TELEX: KODESE K27538
CABLE ADD: "KOPELAGIC"
SEOUL
TEL: 779-0531~5

#10-1, 2GA, HOIHYUN-DONG,
SEOUL, KOREA

REF NO: NPT-306

DATE: Mar. 12, 1985

The Honorable James O. Campbell
Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
411 west 4th avenue
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
USA

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I plan to visit Anchorage for the next meeting of the North Pacific Council, arriving from meetings in Seattle on March 21st. I hope very much to see you during my visit, and to have at least some time to exchange views on the state of Korean/American fisheries cooperation. Unfortunately, however, our meetings at the time of Council sessions, however pleasant and friendly, are always hurried and subject to all kinds of distractions. I am writing this letter to give you an extended summary of my concerns, with the thought that you might favor me with some oral views when next we meet.

The Council actions excluding us from the Gulf of Alaska and drawing an exclusionary line around the Aleutians have been top stories in the Korean press. I hope you will take a moment to envision how our people look at these matters. An important part of our diet -- pollock -- formerly available to us from our own (North Korean) and Soviet waters, is now limited in availability only to the waters of our friend and ally, the United States. We have tried all possible ways to cooperate with the United States in fisheries policy-- since there is only a limited local market for processed American product, this has meant inventing the concept of over-the-side purchases in "joint ventures" with American (Mostly Alaskan) fishermen and maintaining very high ratios of such purchases to direct quotas. Now Japan, which has just entered into fisheries agreements with North Korea and Soviet Russia whereby certain pollock availabilities are assured to her, is permitted to fish in the Gulf of Alaska and we are not. The Korean national sense of frustration and discrimination is very high.

The Korean Government and industry have always tried very hard to maintain a special relationship with Alaskans and their plans for development. I believe the state government is opening a trade office in Seoul in April, reflecting the broad range of cooperative ties which now exist between our business worlds. But the recent Council actions have dealt a real blow to Korean expectations in this special relationship.

As I understand it, discussions at the Sitka meeting of the Council focussed on the United States/Japan relationship almost exclusively. Our representative was apparently heard only late at night and in circumstances where there was no possibility of any real exchange of views. But the Korean/United States fisheries relationship has its own balance of mutual benefits and requires discussion on its own merits. One very important factor is that Korea actually needs access to the pollock of the North Pacific for food -- and not as some

KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

C. P. O. BOX 2710
TELEX: KODESE K27538
CABLE ADD: "KOPELAGIC"
SEOUL
TEL: 779-0531~5

#10-1, 2GA, HOIHYUN-DONG,
SEOUL, KOREA

REF NO: NPT-308

DATE : _____

counter in international trade competition. As I noted above, the U.S. zone is the only place where we expect to have such access.

We would like very much to return to the Gulf of Alaska to fish pollock. We are happy to do so with any special limitations which might be considered necessary to protect high-value species of interest to American fishermen, as long as such limitations are practical and not designed simply to exclude foreign trawl fishing. We really do not believe that the legal basis of American management of the resources of the Gulf in international law will permit American managers to allow the wastage of the valuable pollock resources of the Gulf when they are needed by hungry people. We hope very much that the Council will address itself to the question of means by which the pollock resources of the Gulf can be taken in a practical way and American management responsibility thereby discharged.

Finally, we are very much concerned at the way in which almost all available 'TALFF' has been set aside for Japan, with other nations being left to depend upon early transfers of fish from reserve categories for their future allocations. Of course, we have never been given anything like one-half of our eventual year-end quotas in our initial allocations. Thus our initial allocations this year, totalling just about 80,000 MT, presumably are not to be taken as one-half of our eventual allocations to TALFF. But if we are receive what we were given last year, our initial allocations this year would have to be multiplied some thing over four times. We sincerely hope that the Council, and those in Washington who review the situation, are taking our joint venture contributions into consideration and considering ways in which our urgent needs can be met.

These are some of the issues which are very much on my mind as I prepare to visit Alaska. I have stated then frankly, and I hope to have your views in as frank a manner when we see each other in Anchorage.

With all best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,



Admiral Chong Yon Hwang, ROKN(Ret.)
President,
Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association

ALASKAN JOINT VENTURE FISHERIES, INC.

333 West Fourth Avenue, Suite 311 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • (907) 276-5342

Telex: 4997205-AKJVF 332471 APANC

Mr. James J. Branson
Executive Director
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

RECEIVED MAR 20 1985

Anchorage, March 20, 1985

Dear Jim:

On behalf of our Korean partners currently participating in joint fishing ventures with Alaskan Joint Venture Fisheries, Inc. we would appreciate the opportunity at the North Pacific Fishery Management Council at their upcoming meeting to publicly review and discuss the Republic of Korea's request for a foreign directed fishery allocation in the Gulf of Alaska in 1985. Members of the Korean fishing industry will be in attendance at this meeting to discuss their position in light of past recommendations of the Council to close the Gulf to all foreign fishing and then later reopen it to only the Japanese.

Representatives of Alaskan Joint Venture Fisheries, Inc., are prepared to make a public presentation to the Council or Permit Review Committee, whichever body you deem necessary, on behalf of the Korean fishing industry and their request for a directed fishery allocation in the Gulf of Alaska in 1985.

An opportunity to express our views and suggestions would be very much appreciated.

Best regards,

Thorne Tasker

Thorne Tasker
President
ALASKAN JOINT VENTURE FISHERIES, INC.

*Called 3/21 & told em on
Agenda C3C - for Thursday*

TT/ep

TABLE 1. GULF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH 1985 OYs, DAPs, JVPs and TALFF (mt)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>OY</u>	<u>DAP</u>	<u>JVP</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>TALFF</u>
Pollock	W/C	305,000	44,371	212,500	23,129	25,000 ^{1/}
	E	16,600	13,280	0	3,320	0
Pacific cod	W	16,560	2,539	3,209	3,312	7,500 ^{2/}
	C	33,540	19,901	4,431	6,708	2,500 ^{2/}
	E	9,900	7,920	---	1,980	0
Flounders	W	10,400	7,398	922	2,080	bc ^{3/}
	C	14,700	8,292	3,468	2,940	bc ^{3/}
	E	8,400	6,720	---	1,680	0
POP	W	1,302	1,302	0	0	0
	C	3,906	3,906	0	0	0
	E	875	875	0	0	0
Sablefish	W	1,670	1,670	0	0	0
	C	3,060	3,060	0	0	0
	W. Yakutat	1,680	1,680	0	0	0
	E. Yakutat	1,135	1,135	0	0	0
	S.E. Outside	1,435	1,435	0	0	0
Atka mackerel	W	4,678	0	3,742	936	bc ^{3/}
	C/E	bycatch only				
Rockfish	Gulfwide	5,000	5,000	0	0	bc ^{3/}
Thornyhead	Gulfwide	3,750	2,990	10	750	bc ^{3/}
Squid	Gulfwide	5,000	3,990	10	1,000	bc ^{3/}
Other species	Gulfwide	<u>22,430</u>	<u>16,544</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>4,486</u>	<u>bc^{3/}</u>
TOTAL		471,021	154,008	229,692	52,321	35,000 +bc ^{3/}

1/ TALFF to be allowed to Japanese surimi trawlers; reserves to be released to Japan if not needed by DAH.

2/ TALFF to be taken by Japanese longliners, fishing within 150 fm.

3/ Incidental catches to be determined by NMFS in support of Japanese pollock and Pacific cod fisheries.

Table 2. 1985 Fully-utilized species apportionments in the Gulf of Alaska (mt)

Fully-utilized Species	Area	DAP		1985 OY	JV PSC	Total DAH Removals	Fgn inc. if bc needed ()	Total Removals	Rebuilding Rate (%)
		Directed	Allocated bycatch						
Sablefish	W	1,586	+ 84	= 1,670	+ 245	= 1,915	+ 140	= 2,055	8 (6)
	C	2,907	+ 153	= 3,060	+ 545	= 3,605	+ 31	= 3,636	11 (11)
Pacific ocean perch	W	1,302	NA	= 1,302	+ 53	= 1,355	+ 30	= 1,385	20 (20)
	C	3,906	NA	= 3,906	+ 98	= 4,004	+ 16	= 4,020	23 (23)
Rockfish	Gulfwide			5,000			25		

October 1, 1984

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

INTERIM POLICY

on

Joint Ventures and Allocations*

General Policy. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council is responsible by law for assuring the conservation of fishery stocks off Alaska and fostering the development of the United States fishery for those stocks currently underutilized by this country, though they may be fully exploited by other nations. The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act allows the Council to equitably allocate harvest privileges, and the Council intends to use these allocations to increase American participation in underutilized fisheries consistent with the Act.

The Council believes it is in the greatest national interest for the resource to be harvested, processed, and marketed by U.S. industry. However, until the domestic industry can harvest, process, and market the available groundfish resource, the Council will encourage joint ventures between Americans and foreigners that will increase U.S. participation in the utilization of these resources. Joint ventures generally are considered to be operations in which U.S. fishermen deliver raw fish to foreign processors at sea. Ownership of the finished product may be foreign or U.S. Other forms of joint ventures are possible and will be appraised on their individual merits as they are formulated.

The Council will continue to give highest priority to target operations that are wholly American, and joint ventures will only be considered for groundfish species not harvested and processed totally by U.S. industry.

The Council intends that any country to whom a direct allocation is given must also be engaged in "over-the-side" joint ventures or the purchase of U.S. produced products. A relationship of a one-to-one ratio for joint venture

*Approved by the Council in September 1984.

fishing to foreign directed fishing at the earliest possible date is most desirable at this time. After this ratio is achieved, TALFF will be put on a sliding scale toward total elimination of foreign fishing as American industry (harvesting/processing/marketing) comes on line.

Joint Venture Permit Review Procedure. The Council will hold its review each December of all prospective joint ventures for the coming year. This will coincide with the Council making its final recommendations on apportioning available groundfish yields to Domestic Annual Processing (DAP: totally U.S. harvested and processed), Joint Venture Processing (JVP: U.S. harvested and foreign processed), and Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing (TALFF: foreign harvested).

The Council expects to receive all permit applications for foreign vessels to operate in joint ventures at least two weeks before the week of the Council meeting. Applications are expected to be complete and to have been published in the Federal Register by Friday preceding Council meeting week. In no case will the Council consider applications published later than Monday of the meeting week.

In addition to the information required on the NMFS permit application form, each applicant is requested to describe in writing how their operation meets the criteria listed in Table 1. In cases of shortages of desired species, the Council will use this information to rank individual joint ventures and to formulate Council recommendations.

Applications for joint operations submitted subsequent to the December meeting will be reviewed and recommended for approval or denial based upon the merits of the proposed operation compared to previously approved or denied applications and the availability of resources to be allocated.

Each applicant is encouraged to present oral testimony before the Council's Permit Review Committee, which will meet during Council week. The Council will review permits and committee recommendations during its meeting.

Joint ventures are expected to make realistic requests for allocations that lie within their capability to perform. The Council will compare these

requests in aggregate with NMFS projections of JVP derived from industry surveys and will closely monitor attainment of joint venture goals during the season.

Permit Review Criteria. Groundfish operations which are legitimately wholly domestic in the harvesting and processing of our fishery resources and do not involve foreign flag vessels, fall under the Council's definition of DAP and therefore will not need permits. They will be given first priority in groundfish apportionments.

Second priority is granted to operations involving foreign processing vessels and U.S. harvesters and other sectors of the U.S. industry. The Council intends to give preference to those joint venture operations or nations which clearly evidence maximum U.S. industry involvement in all phases of the operation and which give strongest support to the development of the domestic industry for underutilized species.

The Council will use the criteria in Table 1 to appraise joint operation requests relative to each other and make its recommendations to NMFS. Other factors not listed may be considered also. The relative ordering of joint operations using these criteria will become especially important when biologically available yield is insufficient to meet all DAP and JVP demands. In those cases, the operations of lowest merit relative to the others will be in the highest risk of not receiving recommended approval or approval at requested levels.

For each approved joint venture operation, the Council shall recommend a maximum amount of fish that may be received by the foreign vessels of that joint venture operation. It is intended that this amount be incorporated in the permits of those foreign vessels, subject to subsequent augmentation by the Regional Director under the following paragraph. Each permit should provide that a maximum of 50% of the amount stated in that permit may be received until the Regional Director, after consultation with the Council or the Interim Action Committee and the U.S. joint venture partner, determines that the venture is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Council considers tonnages by species requested on foreign permit applications to be firm targets. Any requests for in-season augmentation may be acted on by the Regional Director if TALFF remains. However, the Council will review all requested augmentations for species with no TALFF. The Council may appoint an Interim Action Committee to review requests for augmentations and new joint ventures if they must be acted on outside a regularly scheduled Council meeting.

Table 1. Criteria for the review of joint venture requests and allocations*

-
- Purchase of finished or semi-finished U.S. product, especially underutilized species
 - Efforts to lower or remove trade barriers.
 - Level of U.S. industry involvement in all phases of joint operation (harvesting, processing, marketing)
 - Ratio of country's total joint venture request to total anticipated direct fishing allocation.
 - Enhancement of U.S. employment at sea and ashore
 - Destination and final marketing of products and competition with U.S. products
 - Achievement of joint operation requests and past participation in purchasing, processing and harvesting groundfish from off Alaska.
 - Proof of financial responsibility by foreign partner.
 - Transfer of capital and investment to U.S. infrastructure.
 - Compatibility of joint operation with other U.S. fisheries and incidental species (i.e. gear conflicts, ground preemption, environmental degradation, bycatch of highly valued species totally utilized by U.S. industry, etc.)
 - Partnership relations, ease of dispute settlement.
 - Foreign participation in fisheries research off Alaska.
 - Technology transfer.
 - Reporting of fishery and market information beyond that required by law.
 - Potential net economic contributions of the joint venture to the U.S. fishing industry.
 - Compliance with U.S. laws and treaties.
-

*No priorities meant or implied.

APPROVED MARCH 2 1985



Alaska Contact Ltd.

March 21, 1985

James O. Campbell, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Jim:

Many questions have been posed to me by a variety of people: foreign partners, members of the U.S. fishing industry, and members of the government as to why the Council declined to consider foreign fishing allocations in the Gulf of Alaska for any nation other than Japan for 1985. To be honest, I have been somewhat at a loss to answer these questions.

It was my understanding that the Council's recommendation with respect to the Japanese allocation in the GOA was meant not to necessarily exclude other nations, but rather was an indication from the Council as to how strongly the Council felt with respect to the cooperation between Japan and the U.S. industry. If I recall correctly, you stated clearly to Ray Arnando that the Council was not at that time going to comment with respect to other nations. You pointed out that the Council had no authority with respect to allocations; and that such was the responsibility of the State Department.

Depending upon the result of the U.S. Japan industry-to-industry negotiations, this may become an even more pressing question after the 31st of March.

I would request that the Council allow some time on its agenda at this March meeting to discuss the limitation of direct foreign fishing in the Gulf to only a single nation. In the interest of saving time, it might be advisable to have some of this discussion occur in the permit re-

James O. Campbell
Chairman

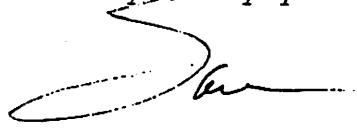
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March 21, 1985

view committee should that committee meet during this Council session.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,



Sara S. Hemphill

SSH:afg

ProFish International, Inc.



March 22, 1985

Rear Admiral Robert Lucas - Chairman
Permit and Allocations Review Committee
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
411 W 4th Ave
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Admiral Lucas

It is our understanding that during its meeting on Thursday, March 28, the permit review committee will be addressing issues of policy and its own work schedule for the ensuing months.

The ad hoc industry work group is encouraged to see that the committee intends to remain active thru the spring and summer months. We believe that there are a number of issues deserving of discussion, reflection and clarification as the fishing year progresses and as you prepare for subsequent policy decision making. Our group has identified several topics we believe need exposure. They include

-The issue of allocating fish resources among JV operation and/or U.S. fishermen in JV operations.
-The differentiation between the use of permit conditions and/or plan amendments as tools for implementing management measures.
-JV fishery closure mechanisms and their ramifications on other operations.
-Allocation and JV policies as applied to "new foreign entrants" vs the traditional players in light of the committees actions and recommendations from the Sitka meeting.

There are certainly other issues which can be identified as as worthy topics. We believe it would be not only productive but efficient as well for the industry to closely participate as a partner with the committee in these deliberations. The industry ad hoc group is most willing to take an active role in this regard. We hope that you will welcome our input and work with us in a structured fashion.

Rear Admiral Robert Lucas
March 22, 1985
Page 2

Please feel free to call upon any of us at any time to further discuss specifics of scheduling and agenda. We hope to hear from you soon and look forward to some productive exchanges and resolutions.

Cordially



Michael G. Stevens
Acting Chairman
Ad-Hoc Industry Group on
Joint Venture Policy

MGS/ka

HOKO FISHING CO., LTD.

1111 - 3rd AVENUE • SUITE 2845
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
PHONE (206) 624-5551

TELEX NO.
32-8836 HOKO CO. SEA

March 8, 1985

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Post Office Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Interim Report - 1985 Hoko-Alyeska Oceans Joint Alaska Pollock Fishery:

(1) Shelikof Strait

Dear sirs:

For the reference of the members of the Council, we are pleased to provide the following interim report on our 1985 United States-Japan joint Alaska pollock fishery:

Japanese Company
Hoko Fishing Company
No. 2-4, 1-chome, Tsuki-ji
Chuo-ku
Tokyo 104, Japan

Name and Size of the Processing Vessel
Tsuda Maru

111 meters
4,317 gross tons

American Company
Alyeska Oceans, Inc.
816 Fourth Avenue
Anacortes, Washington 98221

Name and Size of the Vessels

M/V Alyeska	198 gross tons
M/V Aldebaran	195 gross tons
M/V Arcturus	198 gross tons

Beginning Date of Fishing (GMT)

February 6, 1985

End of Fishing (GMT)

March 16, 1985

Type of Gear

Mid-water trawl only

Area of Fishing

57-00N to 58-00N lat
154-00W to 155-30W long

Operating Days	
Fishing Days	36 days
Cargo Transfer	<u>3 days</u>
Total	39 days

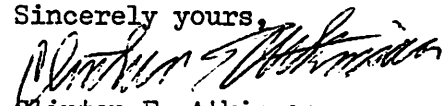
Composition of Catch	
Alaska Pollock	11,397.090 mt
Pacific Cod	<u>48.274 mt</u>
Total	11,445.364 mt

Average Catch per Operating Day	317.927 mt
---------------------------------	------------

This is the beginning of the fourth year of joint fishing operations for Hoko Fishing Company and Alyeska Oceans, Inc. within the United States extended fishing zone and the second year to fish the Shelikof Strait area. Except for days of cargo transfer, the vessels were able to fish continuously throughout the season under conditions very similar to 1984 and even during periods of severe weather in February. In 1985, however, only three trawlers were used in this fishery, compared with four in 1984, and even so, the catch per operating day of 317.9 mt was better than the 283.9 mt per day obtained by our vessels in the Shelikof Strait area in 1984.

This season is again marked by the very close cooperation between the captain and officers of the Tsuda Maru and the fleet managers of Alyeska Oceans, Inc. in the pre-season planning and the coordination of fishing effort and deliveries to meet the processing vessel's needs.

Sincerely yours,


Clinton E. Atkinson
Consultant and Advisor
Hoko Fishing Company

5

KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

C. P. O. BOX 2710
TELEX: KODESE K27538
CABLE ADD: "KOPELAGIC"
SEOUL
TEL: 779-0531~5

#10-1, 2GA, HOIHYUN-DONG,
SEOUL, KOREA

REF NO: _____

DATE : _____

COMMENTS BY
ADMIRAL C.Y. HWANG ROKN, RETIRED
PRESIDENT,
KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION
BEFORE
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
MARCH 27, 1985

Chairman Campbell, lady and gentlemen of the Council, we are grateful for the opportunity to appear before you at this time. I have with me Chairman Lee Hak-Su of Korea Wonyang Fisheries, one of Korea's leading fishing companies, and President W.K. Lim of Han Sung Enterprises, one of our major joint venturers. The recent actions of the Council have been very important to us. They have been front-page media stories in Korea, affecting as they do our access to what might be called the "national fish" of my country, Pollock.

I believe Korean representatives have told you of the importance of Pollock to the Korean diet and culture. You undoubtedly have been told that Korean housewives purchase Pollock in the round and use it in a variety of dishes from "head to tail". Culturally, Pollock plays many roles. Korean housewives use dried Pollock as their equivalent of an American rolling pin in dealing with wayward husbands. On a higher note, Pollock is used in ceremonies honoring ancestors. Since Korean income levels are roughly one-fifth that of the Japanese, it is a national necessity that Pollock be

an inexpensive fish, available to all income levels for the many uses to which it is put. As I believe you have also been told, our availabilities of Pollock -- in Soviet, North Korea and Japanese waters -- have shrunk alarmingly in recent years. Our only hope is that by cooperating with you, representatives of our old ally and friend, we can obtain at reasonable cost this protein source for which we have such a real need.

We have an urgent requirement for direct allocations this year in an amount which at the minimum would be similar to those we received last year. We are aware that American fishermen now have the capability of catching the bulk of all the high-value species of the North Pacific. We congratulate you upon your progress -- to which we believe the Korean and other foreign fleets have contributed. But we need the Pollock of the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska which is, even now, being wasted in large quantities. We hope very much that the council will be reasonable in allocating sufficient bycatch so that we are enabled to trawl for Pollock in a practical way. Trawling, by reason of the low value of its target resource, is a high volume, "industrial" type activity. Perhaps your own trawlers, looking to the time when they will face closer regulation, will take an interest in helping us to lighten the unreasonable burdens of 100 - 0/0 observer coverage and bycatch restrictions which we face today.

And now for the difficult matter of the Gulf of Alaska. It was my impression that the Council closed the Gulf of Alaska to foreign fleets in December of last year because you were unable to come to a consensus on the difficult issues involved in restricting bycatch of valuable species. I listened to some of the discussion on these issues, and sympathize with your problems. In your February meeting, it was my understanding that you resolved the bycatch problems by setting some very strict prohibited species catch limits and requiring off-bottom trawls for Pollock. It would appear that you were led to do this by the promise of further Japanese cooperation in the fisheries area. All the Korean industry asks is that the Council similarly review the Korean record of cooperation, particularly in joint ventures, and recommend a modest allocation of Pollock in the Gulf to us. We will employ Pelagic gear. We will abide by the

bycatch limits. We ask an initial allocation of 10,000 MT in the Gulf in April, and a further allocation of a like amount later in the year. The Council has severely limited TALFF in the Bering Sea for 1985, and unless we are to be given Pollock in the Gulf, we will fall far short of the direct fishing quotas we need to support our fisheries cooperation with the United States, including joint ventures.

Finally, I would like to tell the Council that the Korean Industry has decided to meet formally with the entire range of Americans who are interested in cooperating with us. We will title the meeting the "Korean/U.S. Fisheries Development Conference". The Conference will be held in late July at facilities in the Anchorage area.

In the past, we have had meetings with one or another of the groups with whom we cooperate, at which we discussed more or less short-range issues. The purpose of the July meeting will be to meet with a broad variety of contacts for the discussion of a broad spectrum of longer-range matters. We look forward to a meeting that will be creative -- rather than confrontational. Our initial coordination has been with the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners' Association and the Alaska Draggers Association. They are at least the beginnings of the steering committee on the American side with whom we will settle the details of the agenda and other arrangements. We are gratified by the positive responses we have had to our plans from officials of the federal government, members of the Council, and representatives of the United States industry. It is our hope that the conference will go well for both sides, and that the July meeting will be the first in a useful series.

THANK YOU.

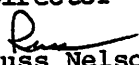
Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center
Resource Ecology and Fisheries Management

March 19, 1985

F/NWC2: REN

Memorandum

TO: F/NWC2 - Richard J. Marasco
Director

FROM: F/NWC2 -  Russ Nelson

SUBJECT: Review of NMFS System Used to Monitor the Soviet Bycatch of King
Crab and Suggested Improvements.

Attached is a report which reviews the current system used to monitor foreign and joint venture groundfish and prohibited species catches, with special reference to the Soviet king crab problem. I've provided some suggested improvements which we will implement, but it will be extremely difficult to greatly improve the current system.

Enclosure:

cc: F/NWC2 - L.L. Low
F/AKR - J. Smoker

The recent situation involving the high incidental catch of king crab in the Soviet yellowfin sole fisheries has raised questions on the adequacy of the Regional Office/Observer Program system for monitoring both the catch of allowable directed fisheries and by-catches of prohibited and fully utilized species. In order to respond to the questions which have been raised, it is important that everyone understand how the current system works and the constraints which control it.

The system utilized by NMFS to monitor the catches of foreign and joint-venture groundfish fisheries in the Alaska region depends on three sources of information: U.S. Observer data, USCG/NMFS check-in/check-out data (measure of fishing effort), and reported catches from foreign vessels. The data from observers and the effort data from the check-in/check-out system are required to provide the independent NMFS estimates of catches. The foreign data are required for measures of catch in situations where observer coverage during a period is inadequate (less than 20% coverage). With observer coverage now at levels exceeding 80%, the need for the foreign data for this purpose is rare. The foreign data is also required for the purposes of comparison with the NMFS estimate and enabling NMFS to meet the regulatory requirement to resolve discrepancies between NMFS estimates of catch and reported catch data before the Regional Director can close a fishery if a quota is reached.

The timing of the completion of the catch estimates and summaries used to manage the fishery is dependent upon the receipt of the three needed sources of data. Observers transmit a weekly message to NMFS which provides data on the catch of directed, prohibited and fully utilized species. These messages are received by the USCG receiving station in Kodiak, AK, and then relayed to

NMFS. Because of the large volume of radio message traffic initiated by observers and the other high priority message transmission responsibilities of the USCG, the USCG requested that the sending of weekly catch data by observers be spread over a period of several days after the end of each week. Under normal circumstances, all observer data for a given reporting week are received and available for use by the Thursday following the Saturday which completes the reporting period (5-days after end of week). The effort data received via the check-in/check-out system is normally complete for a given reporting week by the Tuesday following the end of the reporting week (2-days after end of week). The third source of data, the reported foreign data, are not received by NMFS until the close of business on the second Monday following the end of the reporting week (9-days after end of week). This reporting requirement is set by the foreign fishing regulations. An additional 1 to 1-1/2 days are required to complete the entry of that data onto computer. Data reported by foreign vessels in joint-venture fisheries are received by the Wednesday following the end of the week as a result of reporting requirements placed in the joint-venture fishing permits.

As a result of the above constraints, catch estimates for the foreign fishery are not normally available until 12 days after the end of a reporting week. In the case of the joint-venture fishery, catch estimates are normally available 6 days after the end of the week. NMFS does predict the reaching of quotas based on the average catch rates and levels of effort experienced during the most recent week for which data are available. If necessary we have the capability to implement daily observer reporting as the completion of a quota is approached. Routine daily reporting by all observers cannot be handled, though, due to the inability of both the USCG and NMFS to handle the large volume of data transmissions on a daily basis.

With the above information as background, the situation experienced this past January can be more clearly understood. The estimates and catch summaries for the foreign fishery for the period January 1-12, 1985 were completed on schedule by January 25th. The estimated catch of king crab in the Soviet fishery through January 12, 1985 was 569 crab and the low incidental catch rate of 0.29 crab/t for the week Jan. 6-12 did not indicate any potential problems. Yet, as a result of the 12-day delay in the system due to the timing of the receipt of all necessary data, the Soviet fleet had actually exceeded its prohibited species quota for king crab by January 25th. The catch data for the week of January 13-19 which was available on February 1 was the first indication that there was a potential problem. The incidental catch during that week was 3,434 king crab which was still below quota but of a level that indicated problems in the fishery. The catch of 36,284 king crab during the following week (Jan. 20-26) well exceeded the Soviet quota but those data were not available until February 8. The system for monitoring catches worked within the time constraints imposed on it by the reporting requirements, but was not timely enough to react to a fishery with a small quota and abnormally high catch rates. The question now is, "What can be done to improve the system"?

We have considered four options other than maintaining the status quo for improving the timeliness of the system. Those four options are (1) pre-processing of observer messages before receipt of all other data, (2) daily catch messages from all observers, (3) daily catch messages from a subsample of observers, and (4) investigate what improvements have been made to the satellite transmitting system tested in 1981.

The pre-processing of observer messages would provide information on the status of the fishery 6 days after the end of the reporting week as compared to the current 12-day delay. This system could be implemented now and could

possibly have resulted in reducing the Soviet king crab catch by about 9,900 king crab. The daily reporting by all observers would be an ideal solution but unless funds and personnel were made available to both NMFS and the USCG, the option is not viable. The third option of receiving daily messages from a subsample of observers would provide timely information on the status of the fishery, but the problems associated with determining and implementing the proper subsampling scheme and size make this option an extremely difficult one to implement. There would also be a high potential for the forming of erroneous conclusions on the status of a fishery if the subsample was inadequate or biased. Finally, there may have been improvements made in the technology associated with the portable satellite transmitters which were tested by the Observer Program in 1981. At that time, it was concluded that the problems associated with the system outweighed the benefits. We need to determine if advances in the system would now make it useful for receiving daily information. Of the four options considered, only the pre-processing of observer messages will offer any immediate improvement. We do plan to implement this option this year.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above review of the problem is that as by-catch quotas become smaller, it will be increasingly difficult to provide the information needed to manage the fishery on a real time basis. This problem is made even more difficult when the level of fishing effort, which can be used in these fisheries irregardless of the size of the quotas, is unlimited. We will continue to implement whatever improvements we can within the personnel and budget levels we have.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center
 Resource Ecology and Fisheries Management
 7600 Sand Point Way NE, BIN C15700
 Seattle, WA 98115

March 7, 1985

F/NWC2:RN

TO: F/AKR - Robert McVey

FROM: F/NWC2 - Russ Nelson

SUBJECT: Comments in response to Soviet comments on incidental catch of king crab

As per your request I am providing your office a response to Mr. Chursin's comments on the Soviet by-catch of king crab in their yellowfin sole fishery. I have restricted my comments to those questions concerning observers and the Observer Program. As a general comment, I am confident in the data provided by our observers. Observer coverage of the Soviet fishery from January 1, 1985 through the termination of their fishery in early February was 92% of the total number of vessel days. During that period observers sampled 54.5% of the total number of trawl hauls made by the Soviet vessels. The coverage and sampling effort were more than adequate.

My comments responding to the specific questions raised in Mr. Chursin's letter follow:

1. Chursin's comment: Observers should have immediately reported the high incidental catches to NMFS and vessel captains.

Response: Observers were instructed to report the results of their sampling in a weekly radio report. Though observers are aware that catch limits exist for all directed species and some prohibited species in some areas, they are not given the information as to the current level and status of those allocations and quotas. This is done to alleviate confusion on the fishing grounds between observers and the operators of the vessels since the quotas change frequently throughout the year. Also, each nation has different and often confusing internal regulations for the division of their national quota. We ask observers that they make vessel captains or officers aware of high incidental catches. In this situation we know that some of the observers did point the catches out to their captains. We also know that some captains were aware of the problem since observers reported that some vessels made attempts to avoid or reduce their incidental catches. The observers followed the proper procedures as given to them by the program.



2. Chursin's comment: Observers only sampled catches during the daytime.

Response: When there is a single observer per vessel all trawls hauls cannot usually be sampled. Observers are instructed to sample as many hauls as is physically possible and to apportion sampling throughout the entire day in proportion to total groundfish tonnage landed. With respect to the Soviet fishery, observers sampled 54.5% of all trawl hauls made while they were aboard. Observers sampled 149 hauls from the 12 hour period 0300 to 1500 GMT and 207 hauls from the 12 hour period 1500 to 0300 GMT. Sampling was therefore, not restricted to just the daytime period.

4. Chursin's comment: Fleet commander reported only 4 to 7 crabs encountered in each trawl and that no more than 5,222 crab should have been caught.

Response: Observers sampled a total of 356 hauls. In most cases in a yellowfin sole fishery, observers can only sample a portion of the sampled haul. In the Soviet fishery, observers actually counted 7,481 king crab in their samples. These crab only account for a portion of the catch taken in the sampled hauls.

4. Chursin's comment: The Japanese fishery caught only 56 king crab in 1,632.6 t of groundfish while fishing the same area as Soviet vessels.

Response: During the period January 1, 1985 through January 18, 1985 there was only one Japanese trawler which fished in Area 51 and targeted on yellowfin sole. There were no Japanese trawlers in Area 51 during the week January 19-26. A second Japanese trawler fished only one day during the week January 27-February 2. As a result, Japanese vessels only fished one day during the 2-week period when Soviet incidental catches were high. There is really no comparison to be made.

If you require any additional information to respond to Mr. Chursin's letter, please let me know.

cc: F/NWC2 - R. Marasco
L. Low



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service

P.O. Box 1668

Juneau, Alaska 99802

Date : March 22, 1985

Reply to Attn. of:
F/AKR1:JJCG

To : F/M - Carmen J. Blondin

From : F/AKR - Robert W. McVey

Subject: Field Order Opening the Soviet Groundfish Fishery in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area to Pollock Fishing Only

In compliance with the delegation of authority to the Director, Alaska Region, signed June-17, 1980, this memorandum is to advise you that I intend to open the foreign groundfish fishery in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSA) area to permitted Soviet fishing vessels. A draft Federal Register notice to this effect is attached.

The BSA groundfish fishery was closed to the Soviet trawl fleet on February 20, 1985, because it exceeded its prohibited species catch (PSC) limit for king crab during the week ending January 26, 1985. Analysis of catch data made it clear that excessive king crab catches occurred when the Soviet fleet was targeting on yellowfin sole. The current Soviet allocation of yellowfin sole has been nearly taken; the remaining amount (100.2 metric tons) is sufficient for incidental catch purposes. Thus pollock is the only species for which a directed Soviet fishery would be practical. When the Soviet fleet targeted on pollock earlier this year, its incidental catches were within the prescribed PSC limit for king crab. In addition, there have been no significant violations by Soviet fishing vessels since they began fishing in the BSA groundfish fishery and I have been assured of their intention to adhere strictly to all of our regulations for this fishery. Thus, reopening the Soviet BSA groundfish fishery would not pose a conservation and management risk to king crab or groundfish stocks.

In making this decision, I have taken into consideration the five criteria required by the foreign fishing regulations. These criteria are discussed in the attached Federal Register notice.



DRAFT

Billing Code 3510-22

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 611

[Docket No.]

Foreign Fishing off of Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of opening.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce has determined that fishing vessels of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R) may continue trawling for the 1985 Soviet allocation of groundfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSA) management area. The Director, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Director), closed the BSA management area to trawling by vessels of the U.S.S.R. on February 20, 1985, when the Soviet portion of the prohibited species catch (PSC) limit for king crab was exceeded while fishing for yellowfin sole. The Regional Director is allowing the U.S.S.R. to continue a directed fishery for pollock under foreign fishing regulations governing the BSA groundfish fishery (50 CFR §611.93). This action is necessary to achieve the total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock in the BSA management area. It is intended as a conservation and management measure to promote full use of BSA groundfish resources.

DRAFT

EFFECTIVE DATE: [Insert date of filing for publication in the Federal Register.]

DATE: Comments must be submitted on or before [insert date 30 days after the effective date]. After considering the comments received, the Regional Director will determine whether this field order should be changed.

ADDRESS: Comments should be sent to Robert W. McVey, Director, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 1668, Juneau, Alaska 99802. During the 30-day comment period, the data on which this notice is based will be available for public inspection during business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) at the NMFS Alaska Regional Office, Federal Building, Room 453, 709 West Ninth Street, Juneau, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay J.C. Ginter, NMFS, Resource Management Specialist, 907-586-7229

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Regulations governing foreign fishing for groundfish in the BSA establish PSC limits for four species caught incidental to the permitted foreign trawl fisheries. Overall PSC limits are calculated annually based on the total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) for BSA groundfish. The initial PSC limit for king crab is increased,

using a specified formula, in proportion to increases in TALFF during the fishing year. Each foreign nation receiving an allocation of BSA groundfish is given a portion of the overall PSC limit, based on the amount of its groundfish allocation. Foreign governments are informed of their initial PSC limits at the beginning of the fishing year. The initial 1985 PSC limit of king crab for fishing vessels of the U.S.S.R. was 6,619 crabs.

The foreign fishing regulations further provide that the Regional Director will notify a nation when its PSC limit is approached so that voluntary efforts by vessels of that nation may reduce the incidental catch of the species in question. When a nation's PSC limit is reached, the entire management area is to be closed to trawling by vessels of that nation for the remainder of the fishing year. After making certain findings, however, the Regional Director may, by field order, allow a selected portion of that nation's fleet to continue fishing under specified conditions until that nation's groundfish allocation is reached. In making such findings, the Regional Director must take into account the following considerations:

(A) the risk of biological harm to prohibited species stocks and of socioeconomic harm to authorized prohibited species users posed by continued trawling by the selected elements;

(B) the extent to which the selected elements have avoided incidental prohibited species catches up to that point in the fishing year;

(C) the confidence of the Regional Director in the accuracy of the estimates of prohibited species catch by the selected elements up to that point in the fishing year;

(D) whether observer coverage of the selected elements is sufficient to assure adherence to the prescribed conditions and to alert the Regional Director to increases in the elements' prohibited species catch; and

(E) the enforcement record of owners and operators of vessels included in the selected elements, and the confidence of the Regional Director that adherence to prescribed conditions can be assured in light of available enforcement resources.

Fishing vessels of the U.S.S.R. began harvesting the initial Soviet allocation of groundfish in the BSA during the first week of January 1985. During its first two weeks, this fishery targeted on pollock, and only 569 king crabs were incidentally caught. During its third week the fishery began targeting on yellowfin sole, and its estimated incidental harvest of king crab was 3,434 crabs. During the week ending January 26, an estimated 36,284 king crabs were incidentally harvested. An additional incidental catch of 9,981 king crabs was estimated for the week ending February 2. The current total incidental harvest by Soviet trawlers is 51,995 king crabs. Clearly, this harvest had exceeded the initial Soviet king crab PSC limit by January 26.

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Estimates of prohibited species catches are based on reports of NMFS observers on board foreign fishing vessels. These reports are not available to the Regional Director until two weeks after the week in question. Thus it was not apparent that the U.S.S.R. was approaching its PSC limit for king crab until February 11, two weeks after the week ending January 26. The Soviet fleet had departed the BSA by that time, and it was too late to issue a warning. Nevertheless, the Regional Director closed the BSA management area to further fishing by vessels of the U.S.S.R. effective February 20, 1985.

During the first week of March, a revised initial allocation of TALFF was made for the 1985 BSA foreign groundfish fishery. The U.S.S.R. received an allocation of 10,205 metric tons (mt), most of which is pollock. Accordingly, the Soviet PSC limit for king crab increased to 12,371 crabs. Under the closure of February 20, however, the Soviet fleet will not be permitted to harvest this allocation or any future allocations this year unless a field order is issued to allow a portion of the Soviet fleet to continue fishing.

Findings

The Regional Director has considered the five criteria listed above in developing the following findings:

A. The risk of biological and socioeconomic harm to king crab stocks and fishermen would be low if Soviet trawlers conduct a directed fishery for pollock only. The PSC rates prescribed by the foreign

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fishing regulations are such that all foreign fisheries in the BSA will maintain their PSC's at acceptably low levels of biological risk.

Currently the king crab PSC limit for the entire foreign groundfish fishery in the BSA is 242,210 crabs; the total estimated incidental catch to date for the five nations fishing in the BSA is 52,055 crabs. This latter amount is 21 percent of the current allowable incidental king crab catch. Thus the total incidental catch of king crab is substantially below the amount that would cause concern that king crab stocks would be harmed by continued Soviet fishing for pollock.

The total incidental king crab catch to date indicates also that socioeconomic harm to authorized prohibited species users would be minimal if Soviet vessels were allowed to continue fishing for pollock. The remaining balance of the PSC limit for king crab, 79 percent of the current limit, is considered ample to accommodate the groundfish fisheries of the four other nations permitted to fish in the BSA. To date, these other nations have demonstrated extremely low incidental catches of king crab. The socioeconomic impact on U.S. king crab fishermen also is likely to be insignificant despite the fact that domestic king crab landings have been reduced in recent years. Assuming that Soviet vessels fishing for their current revised allocation of pollock made incidental catches of king crab at the same rate as occurred during their pollock fishery in early January 1985, the projected total Soviet king crab catch would be about 0.5 percent of the estimated 11 million king crabs harvested in the BSA by domestic fishermen in 1984. If the entire current PSC limit for king crab (242,210 crabs) were caught incidentally in the foreign groundfish fisheries, this harvest would

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amount to about 2.2 percent of the 1984 domestic harvest of king crabs in the BSA. In past years, however, total king crab incidental harvest has not exceeded one-third of the annual PSC limit. Assuming that the domestic king crab fishery will harvest about the same amount in 1985 as in 1984, these percentages are within the normal range of year-to-year variability expected from environmental and other biological influences.

B. Fishing vessels of the U.S.S.R. fishing for pollock have avoided excessive incidental prohibited species catches up to this point in the fishing year. During the first two weeks of 1985 when the Soviet fleet was targeting on pollock, the Soviet incidental catch rate was 0.52 king crab per metric ton of pollock. This rate is within the incidental catch rate of 0.56365 king crab per metric ton of groundfish prescribed by the foreign fishing regulations for determining the 1985 PSC limit for king crab. In addition, the performance of the Soviet fleet in October, November, and December of 1984 was good. It harvested 12,014 mt of pollock and 8,156 mt of yellowfin sole during those months. Its incidental catch of king crab was 556 individuals, for an incidental catch rate of 0.03 king crab per metric ton of pollock and yellowfin sole combined. This rate was substantially below the rate of 0.6 king crab per metric ton of groundfish allocation specified for 1984 foreign groundfish fisheries.

The Soviet trawl fleet in 1985 also has stayed within prescribed PSC limits for incidental catches of the three prohibited species other than king crab. To date, the fleet has caught relatively low percentages of

the Soviet portion of the PSC limits for Tanner crab (6 percent), halibut (6.5 percent), and salmon (3.5 percent).

C. The Regional Director is confident that the prohibited species catch estimates are accurate, due to 100 percent observer coverage of the fishing vessels of the U.S.S.R.

D. One hundred percent observer coverage of the Soviet trawl fleet is sufficient to assure adherence to the condition that it fish for pollock only and to alert the Regional Director to increases in its prohibited species catch.

E. The enforcement record of fishing vessels of the U.S.S.R. is generally good. Although the Soviet fleet did not participate in the BSA foreign groundfish fishery from 1980 through September of 1984, Soviet fishing vessels have had no significant violations since October 1984. The U.S. observer data indicate that the excessive incidental catches of king crab in the U.S.S.R. trawl fishery occurred primarily during the week ending January 26, when the fleet was targeting on yellowfin sole. The Regional Director is confident that these excessive incidental catches were not intentional and may have resulted from increased king crab vulnerability to bottom trawl gear early in the fishing year. There was no similar problem with the Soviet yellowfin sole fishery in late 1984. Historically, trawling for pollock has not involved high incidental catches of king crab, and pollock is the only species for which a directed Soviet fishery would be practical. The current allocation of yellowfin sole for 1985 has been nearly taken. Their

remaining yellowfin sole allocation (1.2 percent of the current allocation) is sufficient for incidental catch purposes only. Exhausting this allocation would cause closure of the Soviet BSA groundfish fishery under 50 CFR §611.15. Current allocations of other species are too small to encourage directed fishing for them. Opening the BSA management area to the Soviet trawl fleet, therefore, should minimize potential enforcement problems with respect to excessive incidental catches of king crab. Finally, the Regional Director has been assured of Soviet intentions to take measures to ensure strict observance of prohibited species catch limits.

For these reasons, the Regional Director finds that fishing vessels of the U.S.S.R. may be allowed to resume fishing for their remaining groundfish allocations in the BSA during the remainder of the 1985 fishing year. The Regional Director finds also that this action is necessary to achieve the TAC for pollock in the BSA.

Other Matters

Because this is a substantive rule which relieves a restriction, the 30-day delayed effectiveness provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply. This action is taken under the authority of regulations specified at 50 CFR §611.93 and complies with Executive Order 12291. It is not subject to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. It does not contain any collection of information requests, as defined in the Paperwork Reduction Act.

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List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 611.

Fisheries

AUTHORITY:

16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.

Dated: March __, 1984

Carmen J. Blondin,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
Resource Management, National Marine Fisheries
Service

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March 23, 1985

Mr. Ronald R. Jensen
U.S. Spokesman
President
Sea-Alaska Products, Inc.
150 Nickerson Street, Suite 300
Seattle, Washington 98109
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Jensen:

In the absence of contracts to purchase 35,000 tons (round weight) of processed pollock by March 23, 1985, which will be produced in 1985 in accordance with the 1984 industry-to-industry agreement, the Japanese side explained the progress of negotiations related to the above mentioned processed pollock to the U.S. representatives; and the member companies of the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association agreed that they will purchase 35,000 tons (round weight) of processed pollock products in 1985 in order that all aspects of the agreement can proceed in a satisfactory manner.

We thank you for the opportunity to meet with you and the U.S. industry representatives yesterday.

Sincerely,



~~Fumio Imanaga~~
Fumio Imanaga
Japanese Spokesman and
Vice President
Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association

cc: Dr. Dayton Alverson
Robert Morgan
David Harville
Jeff Hendricks

MEMORANDUM OF DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE U.S. AND JAPANESE INDUSTRIES FOR 1985

- A. Delegations of the commercial fishing industries of the United States and Japan met in Seattle, Washington, on December 9-12, 1984 to discuss mutual cooperation in fisheries development and trade during 1985. These discussions have been held annually since 1982 pursuant to the U.S. policy of "fish and chips" under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. The major issues discussed were Japanese purchases of bottomfish and bottomfish products from the U.S. industry and directed allocations to Japan within the U.S. 200-mile fishery conservation zone during the 1985 calendar year.

Mr. Clement Tillion served as the meeting chairman. The Japanese delegation was headed by Mr. Fumio Imanaga, Managing Director of Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd. and Director of the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association. The United States delegation was headed by Mr. Ronald R. Jensen, President and Chief Operating Officer of Sea Alaska Products. Government officials from both the United States and Japan attended the meeting. Members

of the delegations and government attendees are listed in the attachments.

B. During the course of the meetings, the two delegations reviewed and discussed the 1984 memorandum. Both sides agreed that the 1985 memorandum would be based on these premises:

1. That the U.S. delegation would assist in securing a reasonable TALFF for bottomfish species where a surplus exists. Domestic harvest for 1985 should be estimated on the basis of a realistic evaluation of potential domestic catch. Uncertainty with respect to the possibility of a higher domestic catch is adequately accounted for by the reserve system.

2. That the U.S. delegation would assist in securing an allocation to Japan in 1985 that will be consistent with its historic percentage and be released fully and in a timely manner. Releases of unutilized reserves, DAP and JVP to TALFF should also be made on a full and timely basis. The Japanese delegation based its position on anticipated allocations to Japan of approximately 900,000 MT of bottomfish for the North Pacific and Bering Sea during 1985.

3. That the U.S. delegation would assist in securing by-catch restrictions at a reasonable level based on the Japanese plan for conducting the fishery in a manner that will reduce by-catch to the lowest practical level. The Japanese delegation repeatedly expressed concern with respect to the serious damage which would be caused by the recent proposal to close the Gulf of Alaska to all foreign fishing and the area within twenty (20) miles of the Aleutian Islands to foreign trawling. The U.S. delegation expressed understanding of the serious difficulties which would be caused by closure of these areas to foreign fishing and indicated that it would try to cooperate to keep these areas open.

4. Economic feasibility on both sides and, consideration of technical problems and resource issues and the negotiation of contract terms agreeable to the individual parties involved.

5. That the governments of both the United States and Japan will support this memorandum and take the appropriate measures to facilitate its implementation.

C. The parties expressed their willingness and desire to participate in the enhancement and development of the mutually beneficial economic relationships in the fisheries field which they have enjoyed for many years. In the spirit of their long history of mutual cooperation, the parties agreed to the following:

1. The two delegations agreed that for calendar year 1985, Japanese over-the-side joint venture operations arranged on an individual company basis would be as follows:

- a. Shelikof Strait 120,000 metric tons (MT) of pollock;
- b. Other Areas - 310,000 MT; and
- c. Species Other Than Pollock - 30,000 MT.

2. The Japanese delegation will make commitments in 1985 to purchase 140,000 MT of U.S. harvested and processed pollock of which at least 35,000 MT will be delivered in 1985 and the remainder in 1986 (it is agreed that the conversion equivalent into surimi shall be 22%.); provided that at the end of 1985 the actual performance for 1985 will be evaluated and the delivery levels for 1986 will be reevaluated. The commitments

for 1986 may be revised by mutual consent of both parties. It is the understanding of both delegations that purchase arrangements must be consummated in the first quarter of 1985 for a minimum of 35,000 MT. Both sides agreed that these commitments are conditioned upon offers by U.S. processors of available processed products of these quantities at a quality and price mutually agreed to by the contracting parties in a company to company basis.

3. The Japanese delegation agreed to purchase more than 5,000 MT of marketable U.S. harvested and processed bottomfish products, other than pollock, from the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea, on an individual company basis.

D. The U.S. delegation raised its concern regarding current trade policies impacting the competitiveness of the U.S. fish products entering Japan.

E. The U.S. delegation expressed the desire that the number and variety of Japanese companies participating in U.S./Japan joint ventures will increase in 1985.

F.

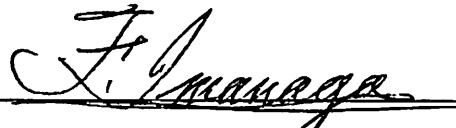
It is the intention of both delegations that this memorandum shall in no way affect existing fishing agreements on other species, nor result in adverse trade barriers on other species. This agreement relates solely to aggregate projections of purchases and sales by the fishing industries of the United States and Japan. The two delegations agreed that this agreement shall not restrict independent actions by any company or person.

DATED: This 13th day of December, 1985.



Ronald R. Jensen

U.S. Spokesman



Fumio Imanaga

Japanese Spokesman



Alaska Contact Ltd.

REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF ALLOCATION OF G.O.A. TALFF
TO SUPPORT JOINT VENTURE OPERATIONS FOR POLAND FOR
PELAGIC GEAR HARVEST OF AK POLLOCK

ACL requests and urges that the NPFMC approve the request made by Poland at the February meeting for a 3,000 MT allocation of AK Pollock in the Gulf of Alaska. It is intended that such an allocation be used solely as a means of assuring the full utilization of factory capacity on those Polish vessels which are consistently and actively engaged in joint venture operations.

Weather conditions will, from time to time, preclude fishing efforts on the part of U.S. trawlers - even those of the largest class when it is still possible for the Polish vessels to fish. The Polish deep sea factory trawlers are able to operate successfully in deep water (150 fathoms +) and in rougher seas at those times when U.S. vessels are "weathered in" or unable to meet delivery minimums. This is not meant, by any means, to cast aspersions on the U.S. fleet and its capabilities, rather it is an objective assessment of the potential of a 300 foot vessel with 3600 HP as opposed to one of 124 feet and 1400 HP.

By providing the foreign operator with an opportunity to minimize downtime resulting from a lack of

harvesting capacity the task of coordinating j/v activities becomes more manageable, and far less costly for the U.S. catchers and the j/v managers.

ACL anticipates that five or more Polish trawlers will be engaged in joint venture fisheries between now and year end. Three thousand MT, divided among these five vessels will allow a nominal amount of tonnage each month. Assuming five vessels are operating in the Gulf of Alaska for four fishing months, the allocation per vessel would be 150 MT per month or approximately 2 days of independent fishing per month, per vessel.

It has been argued that such weather conditions can and should be accommodated by utilizing allocations in the Bering Sea. It must be recognized however that such access requires a minimum of four days round-trip steaming during which time unfavorable weather conditions in the Gulf could very well abate. The only accomplishment in that instance is the expenditure of large quantities of fuel and, of more serious consequence, the absence of the receiving vessel when the weather abates.

In summary, ACL urges the Council approve the Polish request for a 3,000MT allocation for use in support of J/V operations in the Gulf of Alaska. Such an allocation will first serve the U.S. catchers.

