

ATTACHMENT FOR SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT ON
DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT GOALS

- Attachment 1 - Initial charge to the subcommittee from the April meeting.
- Attachment 2 - Worksheet of issues and concerns considered by the subcommittee in formulating the draft findings and comprehensive goals.
- Attachment 3 - Draft cover letter for the draft findings and comprehensive goals.
- Attachment 4 - Draft findings.
- Attachment 5 - Draft comprehensive goals.
- Attachment 6 - Proposed schedules for development of fisheries-specific goals and operational objectives.

Recommendations for the
Development of Strategic Management Goals

This committee understood its mandate was to establish a course of action for the Council to follow in directing the management and development of fisheries under its purview in order to avoid operating in a reactive role to conditions as they arise. To this end, the committee believes it is imperative for the Council to develop strategic goals for the overall development and use of the fishery resource off the coast of Alaska. Development of these comprehensive goals should consider all factors that may affect their attainment, including those factors which the Council may not control. Such a comprehensive planning function, first, requires an assessment of the status quo and its problems and, then, a determination of what the Council wishes the fishery to look like in the foreseeable future (10-20 years).

The overall strategic goals should be as specific as possible and should consider such concepts as:

- * maximizing U.S. participation;
- * developing underutilized resources while supporting existing developed fisheries;
- * maintaining the stability of economic return and social structures;
- * economic self-sufficiency of the fishing industry; and
- * developing a timely, effective and efficient means of promulgating fishery regulations.

Strategic goals and plan objectives for each fishery management plan should be developed following the identification of comprehensive strategic goals.

This committee recommends that the Council use the following process for formulating its strategic goals:

1. Identify a committee composed of three to five Council members to draft strategic goals for fisheries subject to Council jurisdiction. [This task will require a significant time commitment (3-5 days)].

- A. At the May meeting, the committee will submit these draft strategic goals for the Council to review and refine. The goals will be released for public comment following the May meeting. The Council will then take final action on the goals at its 62nd plenary session.
- B. In addition, the committee will recommend to the Council at its May meeting the structure and procedure for reviewing and developing strategic goals and operational objectives for each Council Fishery Management Plan. These recommendations may include additional workgroups, and a time schedule for drafts, public review and Council adoption. Plan objectives will be those specific actions necessary to attain the strategic goals.

Preliminary Issues and Concerns
May 2, 1984

A. Council/Management Procedures

- Strengthen regional management of fisheries
- Encourage cooperation of all users and entities in management
- Timely and reponsive management
- Stable, long-term management
- Preservation of lifestyles, including subsistence
- Reduce cost of management
- Encourage/assure public participation
- Reduce agency impediments to management
- Responsive, short-term management
- Better Council financing
- Balance state/federal responsibilities and support
- Equitable/logical enforcement and management on shore and off shore
- Anticipate industry reaction to regulations

B. Allocation

- Prevent overfishing
- Protect marine mammals
- Optimize economic return to the industry
- Maintain traditional fishery at existing levels
- Encourage and develop unidentified species
- 100% U.S. fishery
- Maintain and provide growth of economies in maritime communities
- Open vs. limited access
- Stability and efficiency of all fisheries
- Provide recreational opportunities
- Rebuild depleted stocks
- Allocation to user groups
- Develop shore-based processing
- Reallocation to new user groups
- Implementation of "fish and chips"
- Preservation of lifestyles, including subsistence
- Reduce gear conflicts
- Reduce/control gear impact on habitat
- By-catch as allocation

C. Conservation of Resource and Habitat

- Prevent overfishing
- Maintain productivity of total fishery resource
- Protect marine mammals
- Minimize waste of fish (by-catches allocation)
- Rebuild depleted stocks
- Protect Habitat and water quality
- Reduce impact of lost gear and marine debris on fish and mammals
- Reduce/control gear impact on habitat

D. Economic Efficiency

- Optimize economic return to the industry
- Open vs. limited access
- Stability and efficiency of all fisheries

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- High quality/low cost products
- Steady supply of fish products to consumers
- Minimize waste of fish (by-catches allocation)
- Timely and responsive management
- Economic self sufficiency of industry
- Importance of management of investment strategy
- Stable, long-term management
- Develop shore-based processing
- Implementation of "fish and chips"
- Reduce cost of management
- Responsive, short-term management
- Manage to encourage safe harvesting procedures
- Anticipate industry reaction to regulations
- Shipping/Trade Impediments to U.S. fishing industry
- Tax policies
- Loan programs/C.C.F.

E. Social and Economic Benefits

- Optimize economic return to the industry
- Maintain traditional fishery at existing levels
- Maintain and provide growth of economies in maritime communities
- Open vs. limited access
- Stability and efficiency of all fisheries
- High quality/low cost products
- Steady supply of fish products to consumers
- Provide recreational opportunities
- Protect Habitat and water quality
- Timely and responsive management
- Economic self sufficiency of industry
- Importance of management of investment strategy
- Allocation to user groups
- Develop shore-based processing
- Reallocation to new user groups
- Implementation of "fish and chips"
- Preservation of lifestyles, including subsistence
- Manage to encourage safe harvesting procedures
- Improve U.S. balance of payments

F. 100% U.S. Fishing

- Optimize economic return to the industry
- Encourage and develop unidentified species
- Open vs. limited access
- Stability and efficiency of all fisheries
- Implementation of "fish and chips"
- Improve U.S. balance of payments

G. Public Policy Conflicts

- Shipping/Trade Impediments to U.S. fishing industry
- Tax policies
- Loan programs/C.C.F.

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TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL'S
COMPREHENSIVE FISHERY MANAGEMENT GOALS:

Enclosed for your review and comment is a copy of draft findings and draft comprehensive management goals that the Council proposes to consider for adoption at its September 26-27, 1984 meeting. These findings and goals are the result of a month-long effort by an ad-hoc Council workgroup. Comprehensive fishery management goals, revised on the basis of public input and Council deliberations in September, are intended to convey a general aim or course for future action, and will serve as a basis for yet-to-be-developed strategies and subsequent management decisions.

These findings and goals were accepted by the Council on May __, 1984 as draft findings and goals to be submitted to the public for review and comment. Written comments must be received at the Council offices by August 15, 1984. Comments should be addressed to:

NPFMC-Comprehensive Goals
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

The Council will review all public comments and the draft findings and goals at its September 26-27 meeting in Anchorage. Public hearings will be held in Seattle on September 7, 1984 at _____ from ____ a.m. to ____ p.m. and in Anchorage on September 24 at _____ from ____ p.m. to ____ p.m.

Sincerely,

Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

MAY84/W

FINDINGS BY THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
REGARDING FISHERY MANAGEMENT POLICY
May 1984

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council finds the following:

1. Marine and anadromous fish off Alaska, which comprise approximately 80% of the total fishery resources in the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone are a valuable and renewable natural resource which contributes significantly to the food supply, economy, health and recreational opportunities of the Region and the Nation.
2. The fishery resources off Alaska are the property of the United States and should be managed for the benefit of everyone in the U.S. in accordance with the provisions of the MFCMA.
3. The common property nature of fishery resources tends to cause overcapitalization in the industry, increases the chances of resource depletion, and decreases the incentive for conservation of the resource by the users.
4. Because fishery resources are limited, proper management requires allocation of fishery resources among users.
5. Commercial and recreational fisheries are a major source of employment and significant contributors to the economy of the Region and Nation. Full domestic utilization of resources off Alaska would increase their contribution and reduce the Nation's negative foreign trade balance by reducing domestic dependence on imported fish products.
6. The lack of timely and adequate data has hampered decision-making and management to the detriment of the resource and the economy.
7. Management of the fishery resources off Alaska requires consideration of all components of the ecosystem, including birds and mammals.

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8. The existing administrative process of management is slow and cumbersome and neither regional management nor policy development ^{has} have been fully embodied in the Council as intended by the MFCMA.
9. Clearly specified goals and objectives are necessary for development of a regional management system that will conserve and fully utilize the Region's fishery resources.

The Council therefore proposes the following comprehensive goals as the basis for managing the fishery resources in the FCZ off Alaska. These goals are to be considered as a unit, not as separate elements and the order of listing implies no priority. *Dr. [Signature]*

- GOAL 1: ASSURE NATURAL PRODUCTIVITY OF FISH STOCKS THROUGH MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTIVITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM.
- GOAL 2: ENSURE THAT SOCIETY AS A WHOLE BENEFITS FROM OPTIMUM UTILIZATION OF THE NATION'S COMMON PROPERTY FISHERY RESOURCES.
- GOAL 3: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY, GROWTH AND SELF SUFFICIENCY IN MARITIME COMMUNITIES.
- GOAL 4: ACHIEVE FULL UTILIZATION BY U.S. CITIZENS OF FISHERY RESOURCES IN THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE OFF ALASKA THROUGH DOMESTIC HARVESTING, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION.
- GOAL 5: MINIMIZE THE CATCH OF NON-TARGET SPECIES AND REDUCE THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF ONE FISHERY ON ANOTHER.
- GOAL 6: MAINTAIN EXISTING U.S. FISHERIES AT THEIR TRADITIONAL SHARE OF HARVEST WHILE ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERUTILIZED FISHERIES.
- GOAL 7: MANAGE EACH FISHERY TO ACHIEVE A REASONABLE AVERAGE RATE OF RETURN TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY ON AGGREGATE INVESTMENT OVER TIME.
- GOAL 8: IMPROVE RESEARCH, DATA COLLECITON AND ANALYSIS, DECISION-MAKING, AND THE REGULATORY PROCESSES OF THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL.

GOAL 1: ASSURE NATURAL PRODUCTIVITY OF FISH STOCKS THROUGH MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTIVITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM.

This goal serves Purpose 1 of Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act [Sec. 2(b)(1)], which is, "to conserve and manage the fishery resources found off the coasts of the United States, and the anadromous species and Continental Shelf fishery resources of the United States . . ." As set out in the Act, "conservation and management" refers to all the rules, regulations, conditions, methods, and other measures (A) which are required to rebuild, restore, or maintain . . . any fishery resource and the marine environment; and (B) which are designed to assure that (i) a supply of food and their products may be taken, and that recreational benefits may be obtained, on a continuing basis; (ii) irreversible or long-term adverse effects on fishery resources and the marine environment are avoided; and (iii) there will be a multiplicity of options available with respect to future uses of these resources." [Sec. 3(2)]

Issues, problems, and concerns to be addressed under this goal include:

(1) management practices

- a. preventing overfishing
- b. rebuilding depleted fish stocks
- c. minimizing waste of resources as by-catch

(2) habitat quality

- a. minimizing damage by fishing gear
- b. reducing losses of fish, marine mammals and birds, due to derelict fishing gear and other marine debris
- c. concerns for coastal development impacts on critical habitats
- d. concerns for OCS developments: potential pollution and habitat destruction
- e. concerns for freshwater habitats of anadromous species

(3) food chain interdependency

- a. impacts of management on marine mammals and birds
- b. impacts of management on food chains--shifting prey-predator relations, etc.

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GOAL 2: ENSURE THAT SOCIETY AS A WHOLE BENEFITS FROM OPTIMUM UTILIZATION OF THE NATION'S COMMON PROPERTY FISHERY RESOURCES.

This goal recognizes public ownership of fishery resources and the obligation therefore to serve the public interest under the optimum yield concept defined in MFCMA.^{1/} Its achievement requires recognition of diverse public concerns for securing consumer products at reasonable prices; access to recreational opportunities; achievement of economic viability for the fishing industry and supporting community services for the social and economic benefit of the Nation; and minimal public costs of resource management.^{2/}

Issues and concerns to be addressed under this goal include:

1. production of high quality fish products over the maximum season at acceptable prices;
2. provision for recreational opportunities;
3. economic self-sufficiency and viability of domestic fishing industry and supporting infrastructure (cf. Goals 4 and 5);
4. increased domestic fishery utilization and resultant reductions in negative balance of payments (cf. Goal 3);
5. generation of reasonable economic rent³ from utilization of publicly-owned resources;
6. positive benefit-cost ratio for public management operations.

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1. MFCMA National Standard 1 [Sec. 301(a)(1)] states:
"Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery." Optimum yield is defined [Sec. 3(18)] as follows: ". . . the amount of fish (A) which will return the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, with particular reference to food production and recreational opportunities; and (B) which is prescribed as such on the basis of the maximum sustainable yield from such fishery, as modified by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factor." (Emphasis Added)
 2. MFCMA National Standard 7 [Sec. 301(a)(7)] states: "Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication."

3. Clarify "economic rent"

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GOAL 3: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY, GROWTH AND SELF SUFFICIENCY IN MARITIME COMMUNITIES.

For existing as well as developing fisheries, consideration should be given to how management programs will affect the economic conditions of maritime communities (e.g., what effect does a short, intense fishing season have on such communities?). A maritime community is a coastal community whose structure, in part, depends on adjacent fishery resources and industry. Improving the opportunity for these maritime communities to enhance their self sufficiency can benefit the Region and the Nation.

Economic conditions can be enhanced by:

1. stabilizing the flow of fishery-related revenues through a community so that revenues occur during longer and more regular periods of time throughout the year. This is more beneficial than sporadic bursts of activity;
2. increasing the ^{opportunities for} ~~amount of~~ fishery-related economic activity; and thereby
3. increasing the self sufficiency by fuller and more consistent ^{Commercially} ~~utilization~~ ^{recreational} of fishery resources.
4. extending, within biological limits, the availability of fishery resources to the industry over the longest feasible season. This strategy recognizes that maximum benefits from a fishery may be generated by rationalizing harvest effort and product flow to market and will tend to:
 - a. discourage overcapitalization;
 - b. minimize waste;
 - c. minimize gear conflicts;
 - d. prevent overfishing;
 - e. minimize cost of management;
 - f. minimize costs of labor and operations;
 - g. encourage wise planning; and,
 - h. provide a steady supply of high quality/low cost fishery products to consumers.

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GOAL 4: ACHIEVE FULL UTILIZATION BY U.S. CITIZENS OF FISHERY RESOURCES IN THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE OFF ALASKA. ~~THROUGH DOMESTIC HARVESTING, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION.~~

This goal recognizes the economic importance of this nation's fishery resources and the need for U.S. citizens to reap full benefits of those resources. Issues, concerns and considerations to be addressed by this goal are:

1. U.S. balance of trade deficits;
 2. ~~shore side~~ ^{domestic} processing capabilities and economic incentives;
 3. ~~sporadic~~ ^{fluctuations in} employment in maritime communities;
 4. equitable allocation among domestic user groups;
 5. development of underutilized fisheries
 6. domestic vs. foreign markets;
 7. tax incentives (or disincentives);
 8. capabilities of domestic fleets;
 9. open entry vs. limited access; and,
 10. implementation of "fish and chips."
11. *add something recreational*

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GOAL 5: MINIMIZE THE CATCH OF NON-TARGET SPECIES AND REDUCE THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF ONE FISHERY ON ANOTHER.

The intent behind this goal is to encourage the development of gear and techniques that reduce the catch of non-target species. This could include such methods as regulating mesh sizes, time and area closures or economic disincentives for by-catch species. Reduction of by-catch will lessen the impact on other fisheries directly and even on the subject fishery if the catch of pre-recruits of the target species is reduced. In addressing this goal, it should be recognized that a by-catch is, in fact, an allocation from the Total Allowable Catch of the by-catch species. When such allocations are made, consideration must be given to the total economic value to the competing fisheries.

Adverse economic effects caused by one fishery on another can take such forms as gear or ground competition, and timing of seasons that cause conflicts for processing or support capabilities. Management should strive to reduce or eliminate non-productive or damaging by-catches and sources of conflict between fisheries.

Harvesting
↑
Enumerate issues + concerns.

GOAL 6: MAINTAIN EXISTING U.S. FISHERIES WHILE ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERUTILIZED FISHERIES

Fishery management measures should promote and support the economic viability of existing U.S. fisheries to the greatest extent practicable. The development of ^{utilized} underdeveloped fisheries should not be permitted to interfere with traditional U.S. fisheries except as over-riding and significant benefits to the Region and the Nation can be demonstrated.

Items to be considered include:

- a. ~~Maintaining~~ the ^{Present} share of the resource available to existing fisheries, ~~at approximately the same levels of harvest over some~~ reasonable time.
- b. ~~Promoting~~ ^{the} economic and social stability in fisheries and communities.

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GOAL 7: MANAGE EACH FISHERY TO ^{encourage} ~~ACHIEVE~~ A REASONABLE AVERAGE RATE OF RETURN TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY ON AGGREGATE INVESTMENT ~~OVER TIME~~. ^{averaged and} ^{over the long term.} ^{times}

This can be accomplished by encouraging investments at a level to generate a reasonable rate of return. This rate should be comparable to other high risk variable industries.

Issues and considerations to be addressed under this goal include:

1. fishery management ^{should} ~~must~~ be such that the fishing industry can rationally deploy its capital and labor;
2. harvest effort levels and management strategies affecting operating costs ~~must~~ be such that economic returns to the industry are optimized;
3. ^{Combination of (?)} tax incentives and other subsidy programs ^{whether aspects of the} ~~must be coordinated with other~~ aspects of fishery management;
4. shipping and trade ^{regulations that} ~~impediments to~~ an expanding domestic fishing industry ~~must be removed~~; and
5. ^{valuation of (?)} management strategies such as reduction of regulated inefficiencies, control of investment incentives and limited entry, ~~must be evaluated for~~ ^{should} ~~implementation~~.

6.

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GOAL 8: IMPROVE RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS, DECISION-MAKING, AND THE REGULATORY PROCESSES OF THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL.

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This goal addresses the need for an adequate information base for decision-making which: (1) includes relevant biological, economic and social information; (2) is properly formatted and documented; and (3) is provided early enough in the decision-making process to allow adequate analysis, public review and application to issues of concern. The goal also recognizes current impediments to effective and timely implementation of fishing regulations due to Federal administrative requirements for FMP approval. Also recognized is the need to remove unnecessary impediments to management while still retaining straight-forward processes for public review of management proposals. Specific issues and concerns include:

1. fisheries management decisions must be based upon biological data (in addition to catch statistics), economic and social information;
2. procedures must be developed to establish an adequate data base from the domestic fishing industry;
3. industry participation must be fostered to assure adequate scope and timeliness of information programs and effective management;
4. fisheries agencies must have a sufficient mandate and funding for the development of an adequate information base;
5. decision-makers must be prepared to act upon available data;
6. policies should be formulated and decisions made at the Regional level with due consideration for national concerns;
7. rulemaking processes must be responsive to changing conditions of the resource or the fisheries;
8. unnecessary delays in rulemaking must be minimized in order to reduce confusion and inefficiencies in the fisheries;
9. efficient management requires development of framework procedures and other mechanisms to assure prompt responses to fisheries problems;
10. review processes must be simplified to reduce management costs and stabilize the investment environment in fisheries; and
11. efficient and timely licensing processes must be promoted.

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PROPOSED SCHEDULES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES-SPECIFIC GOALS
AND OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

The subcommittee submits two alternative schedules for the next step in the planning process after the Council accepts the comprehensive management objectives. Under the first schedule, work on fisheries-specific goals and objectives and strategies would not begin until the Council adopts a set of comprehensive goals.

The second schedule calls for concurrent work on fisheries-specific management goals and operational objectives while the public reviews the Council's draft comprehensive goals. The subcommittee cautions that such an approach may give the misimpression the Council is preempting public input by initiating a policy review based only on draft objectives that have not been reviewed by the public. For this reason, the subcommittee recommends the Council follow Schedule 1.

Schedule 1

- A. Acceptance of draft comprehensive goals - May 23-24, 1984
- B. Release of draft comprehensive goals for public review - June 8-15, 1984
- C. End of written comment period - August 15, 1984
- D. Public hearings - Seattle, Sept. 7, 1984/Anchorage, Sept. 24, 1984.
- E. Adoption of final comprehensive management goals - Sept. 26-27, 1984
- F. Appointment of ~~three~~ Council review teams: Shellfish, Bottomfish, ~~Halibut~~ *Halibut*, Salmon and Herring - Sept. 26-27, 1984
(~~including halibut~~)
- G. Review teams meet to draft fisheries-specific goals and operational objectives based on the Council's comprehensive goals - October and November, 1984
- H. Draft fisheries-specific goals and objectives presented to Council - Dec. 5-7, 1984
- I. Draft fisheries-specific goals and objectives released by Council for public review - Dec. 15, 1984
- J. Council adoption of fisheries-specific goals and objectives - March, 1985

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. _____ FTS

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Unidentified species ^a
Species ^a *underutilized*

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-109

☆ GPO : 1981 O - 341-529 (102)

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

REVISIONS
OF CASE

YOU WERE NOTIFIED BY _____

PLEASE CALL _____
FOR MORE INFORMATION

I AM INTERESTED IN THIS SERVICE

I WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE MORE INFORMATION

NAME _____

[Handwritten notes and scribbles, including the number 16]

DATE _____

MAILING LIST _____
NO. _____

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GOAL 6: MAINTAIN EXISTING U.S. FISHERIES AT ~~THEIR TRADITIONAL SHARE OF HARVEST~~ WHILE ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERUTILIZED FISHERIES.

Revrite body to delete reference to ~~their~~ share ^{traditional}

~~The share of the resource available to existing U.S. fisheries should be maintained at approximately the same levels they have harvested over some reasonable time, and management effort should be directed toward increasing that share. As an example, if the share of any given fishery has been 70% of the annual harvestable surplus of that resource over the past ten years, the fishery resource complex should be managed to insure that no more than 30% of the resource will be taken in other fisheries. The impact of restrictions on by-catch of the resource in other fisheries should be minimized to encourage the development of fisheries on species now underutilized by the U.S.~~

When stocks are so low that a directed fishery is not possible, as in the present case of red king crab in the Bering Sea, all fisheries taking the impacted species would be expected to share in the restrictions necessary to rebuild the resource. Some minimal level of by-catch may be allowed in other healthier fisheries if it does not significantly impact the rebuilding of the depleted resource.

Enumerate issues & concerns.

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Schedule 2

- A. Acceptance of draft comprehensive goals - May 25, 1984
- B. Appointment of three Council review teams: Shellfish, Bottomfish (including halibut), Salmon and Herring - May 25, 1984
- C. Review teams meet to draft fisheries-specific goals and operational objectives based on the Council's draft comprehensive goals - June, July & August, 1984
- D. End of written comment period for comprehensive goals - Aug. 15, 1984
- E. Public hearings on comprehensive goals - Seattle, Sept. 7, 1984/Anchorage, Sept. 24, 1984
- F. Adoption of final comprehensive goals - Sept. 26-27, 1984
- G. Draft fisheries-specific goals and objectives presented to Council - Sept. 26-27, 1984
- H. Draft fisheries-specific goals and objectives released for public review - Oct. 8-12, 1984
- I. Council adoption of fisheries-specific goals and objectives - Dec. 5-7, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council Members

FROM: Comprehensive Fishery Management Goals Committee

DATE: May 24, 1984

SUBJECT: A suggestion to help public understanding of the integrated nature of Council Goals.

Several Council members last evening emphasized the difficulty in considering the eight draft Goals as an integrated unit, and the tendency to isolate attention on a single Goal without considering the balancing effect of other Goals. Might it help our communication of this concept of an integrated package of Goals if we included illustrative paragraphs such as the following in our "package" sent out for public review?

The Council wishes to emphasize that its comprehensive fishery management goals must be considered as an integrated whole, not as separable elements. Together they will provide general guidelines for Council decisions -- an array of targets to be considered is conservation and management of Alaska's fishery resources.

To illustrate: as the Council develops amendments to management plans and promulgates regulations governing related fisheries, it will be mindful of its responsibility to assure future productivity of fish stocks by guarding against overfishing, protecting critical habitat, and taking into account the varied interactions of those stocks with other elements of the ecosystem (Goal 1). At the same time, the Council will support the stability and economic well-being of the fishing industry and the communities dependent upon that industry. Contributing goals include full U.S. utilization of Alaska's fishery resources through domestic harvesting, processing, and distribution (Goal 4); assurance of fishery stability and productivity so that reasonable returns can be expected from investments in the fishery (Goal 7); and maximum opportunities for maritime communities to participate in these economic and social benefits (Goal 3). In addition, the Council has an obligation both to the fishing industry and the general public to conduct its business efficiently -- to develop high quality information bases for decision-making, and to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of the entire decision-making process (Goal 8).

Memo to Council Members

May 24, 1984

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Beyond question, the Council's most difficult decisions usually will concern allocation of harvest privileges among competing users. Here the Council will seek to maintain traditional shares of harvest for established fisheries while at the same time encouraging development of fisheries presently not fully utilized by the U.S. industry (Goal 6). Maintenance of traditional fisheries is important to the well-being of maritime communities and to the stability of the economic market place, and to the degree possible, development of fisheries for underutilized resources should not be at the expense of those well-established fisheries. While the Council recognizes the inevitability of competition among users for a limited resource, the Council expects each fishery to develop harvest techniques which avoid needless by-catch waste of non-target species, and which minimize interference with other fisheries that depend upon the same species or fish the same grounds (Goal 5).

Finally, while the Council intends that its management practices and decisions provide all possible encouragement for a healthy and prosperous domestic fishing industry, the Council also is mindful of its responsibilities as custodian of a valuable portion of the Nation's common property resources, and its consequent responsibility to manage those resources for the benefit of society as a whole (Goal 2). The Council therefore intends that its future management decisions will be guided by the full array of its comprehensive fishery management Goals. The Council fully recognizes that these Goals are not fully compatible, and that many decisions will require compromises among them. However, the Council believes that the Goals provide defined targets for the decision process, even though their full attainment may not be possible.

send goals to public. —

AGENDA ITEM _____

ROLL CALL TALLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
CAMPBELL	<u>X</u>	_____
COLLINSWORTH	<u>X</u>	_____
DONALDSON/MACE	<u>X</u>	_____
HEMPHILL	<u>X</u>	_____
LOKKEN	_____	<u>X</u>
MCVEY	_____	<u>X</u>
PETERSEN	<u>X</u>	_____
SPECKING	<u>X</u>	_____
STEPHAN	<u>X</u>	_____
WILKERSON/DIDONATO	<u>X</u>	_____
WINTHER	<u>X</u>	_____

Pass 10 to 2